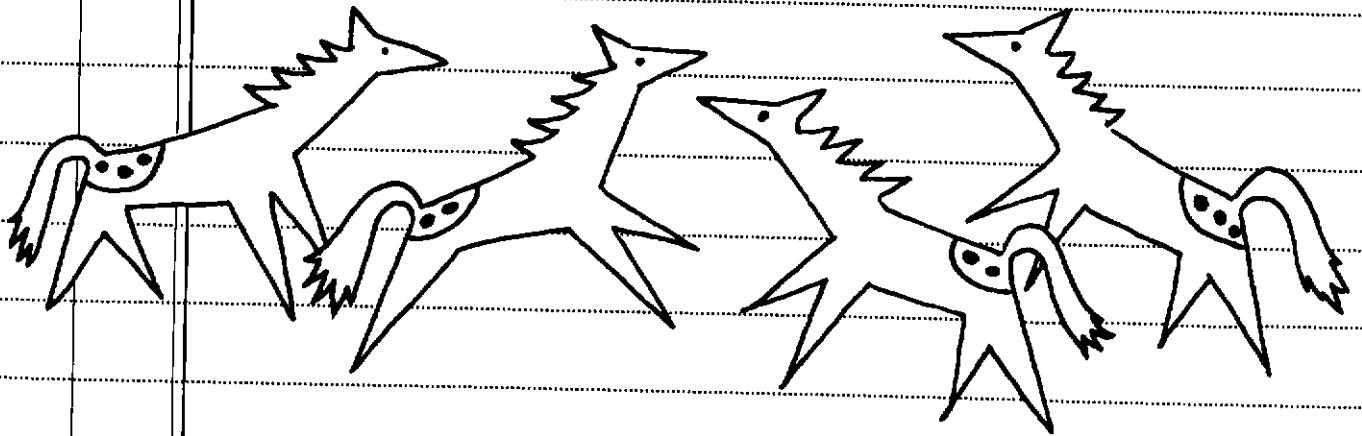
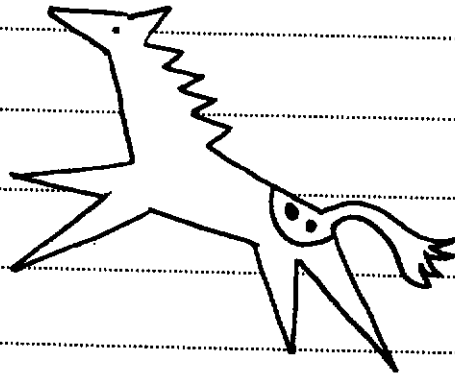
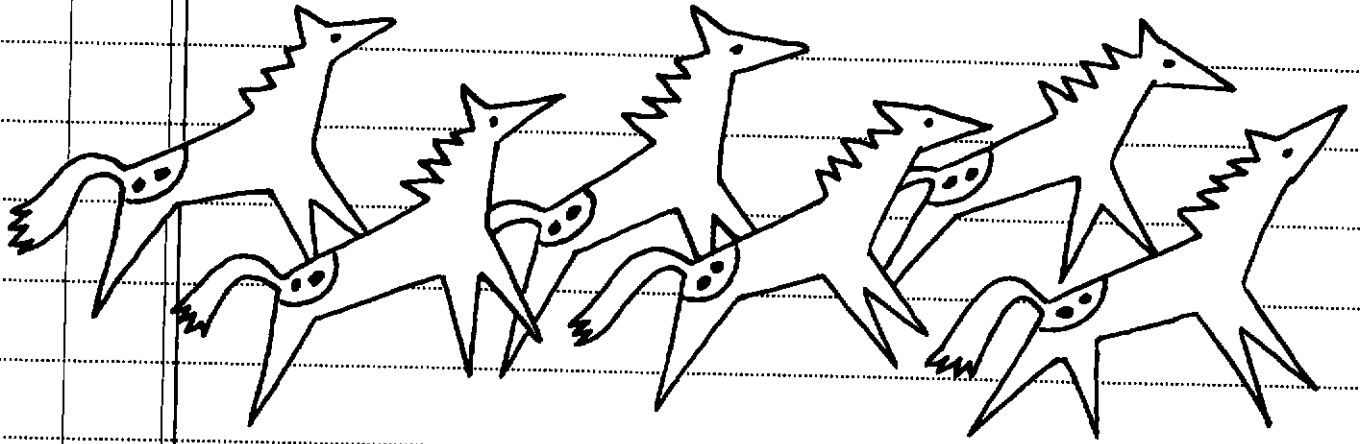


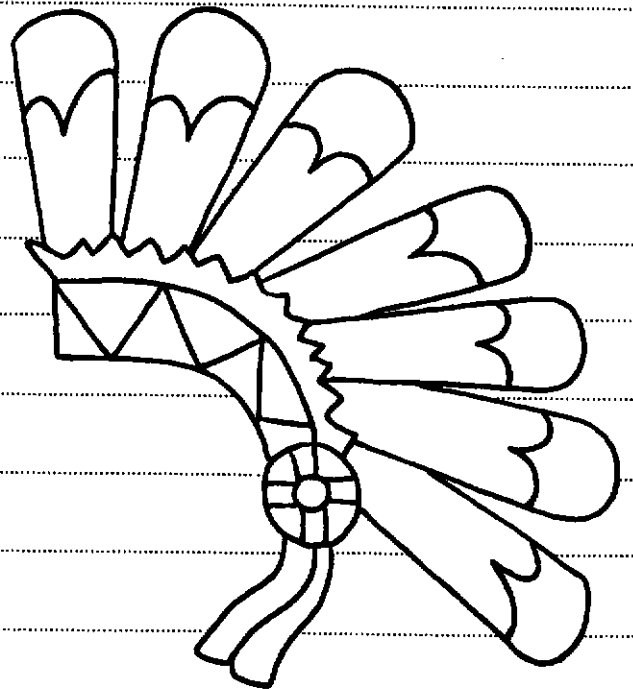
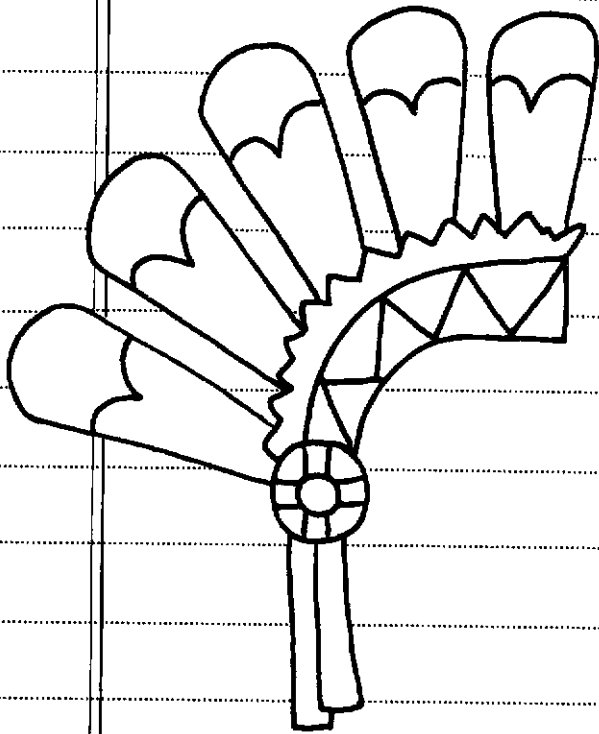
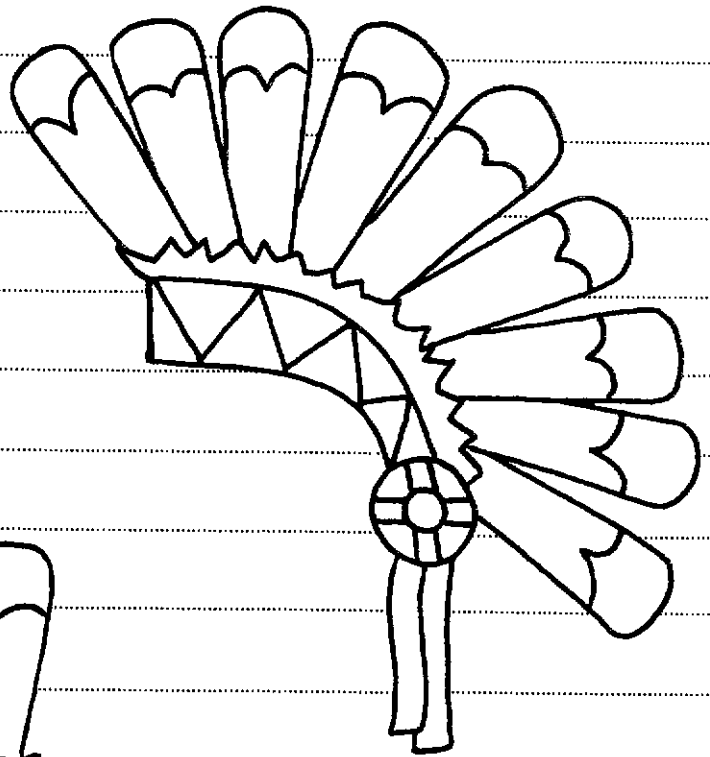
**Additional
Native American Indian
Pages**

6 six



Circle 6 horses.

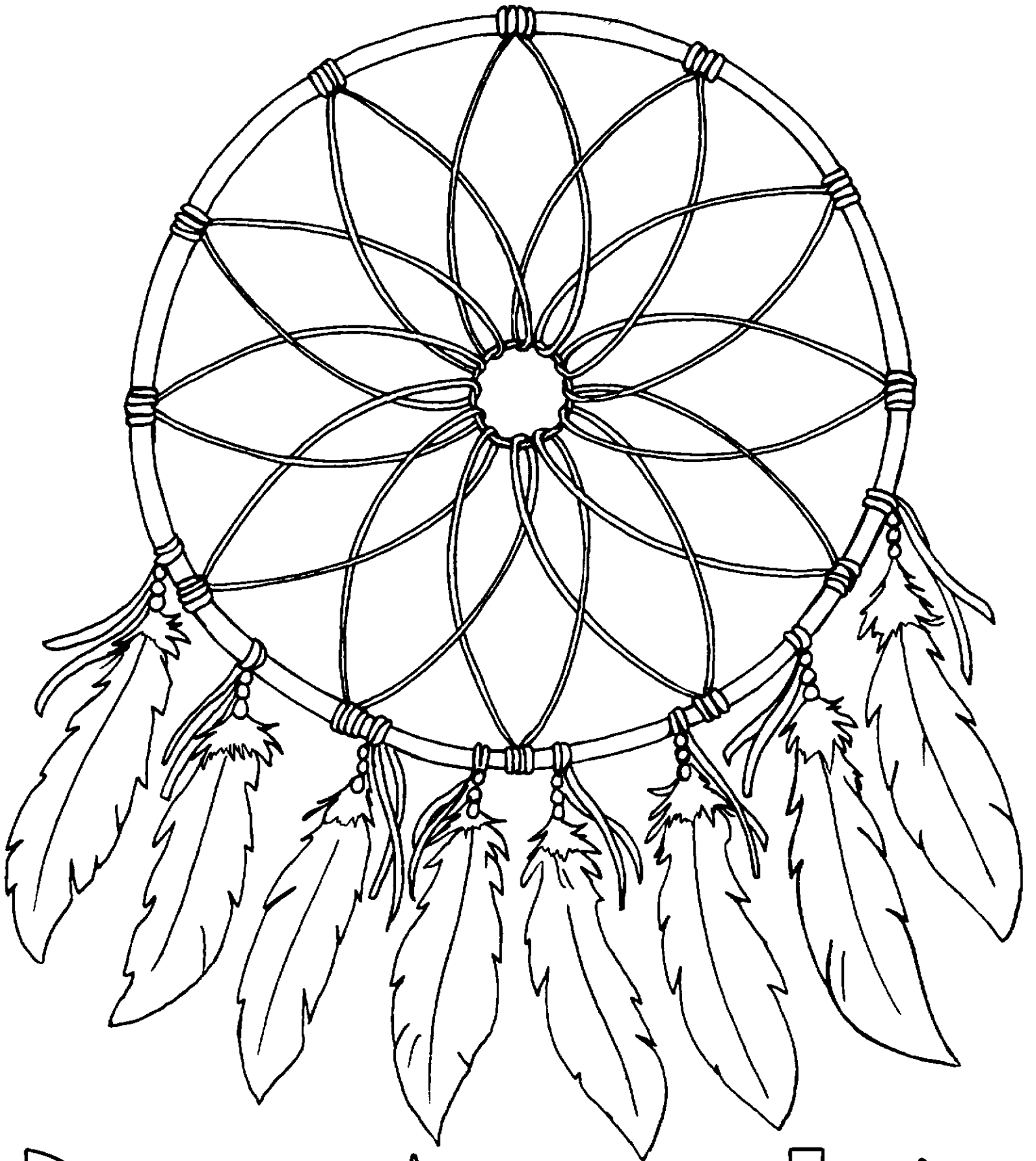
7 seven



Circle 7 feathers.



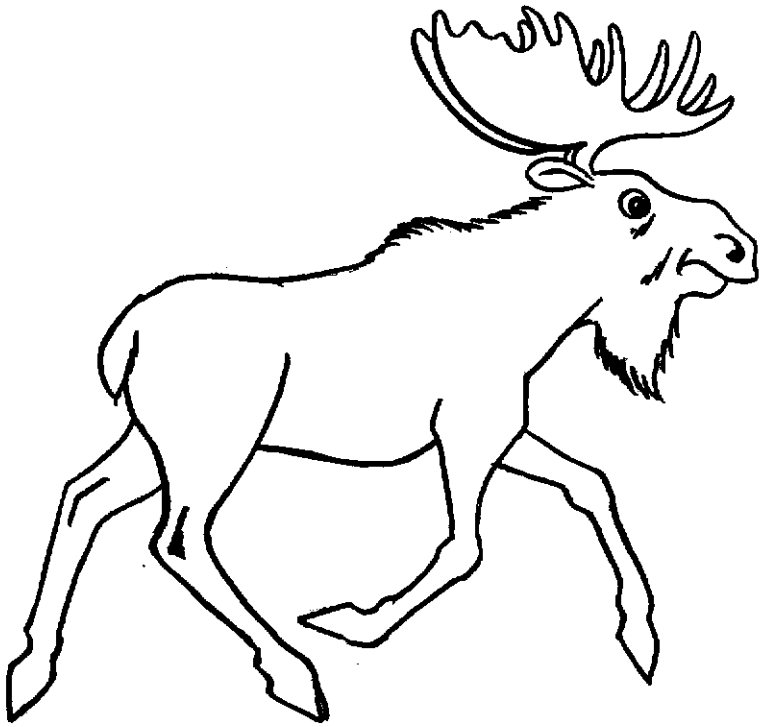
FEATHERS



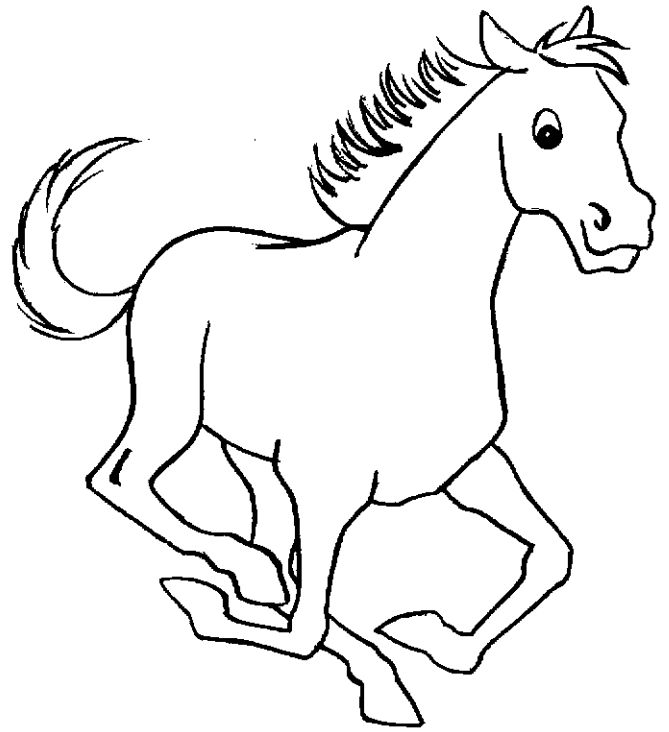
DREAMCATCHER

NORTH AMERICAN LARGE ANIMALS

MOOSE



HORSE

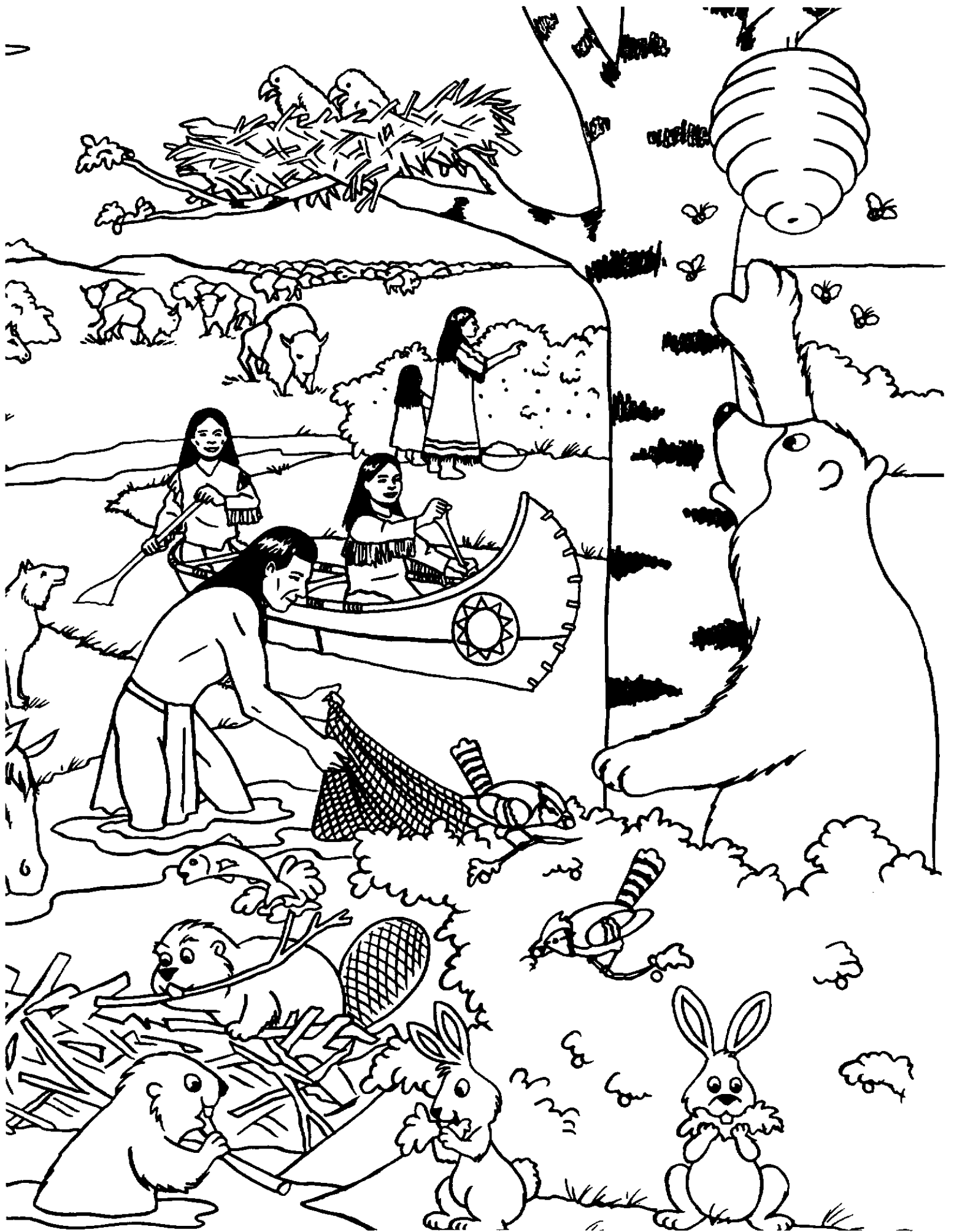


WOLF



ELK





Name _____

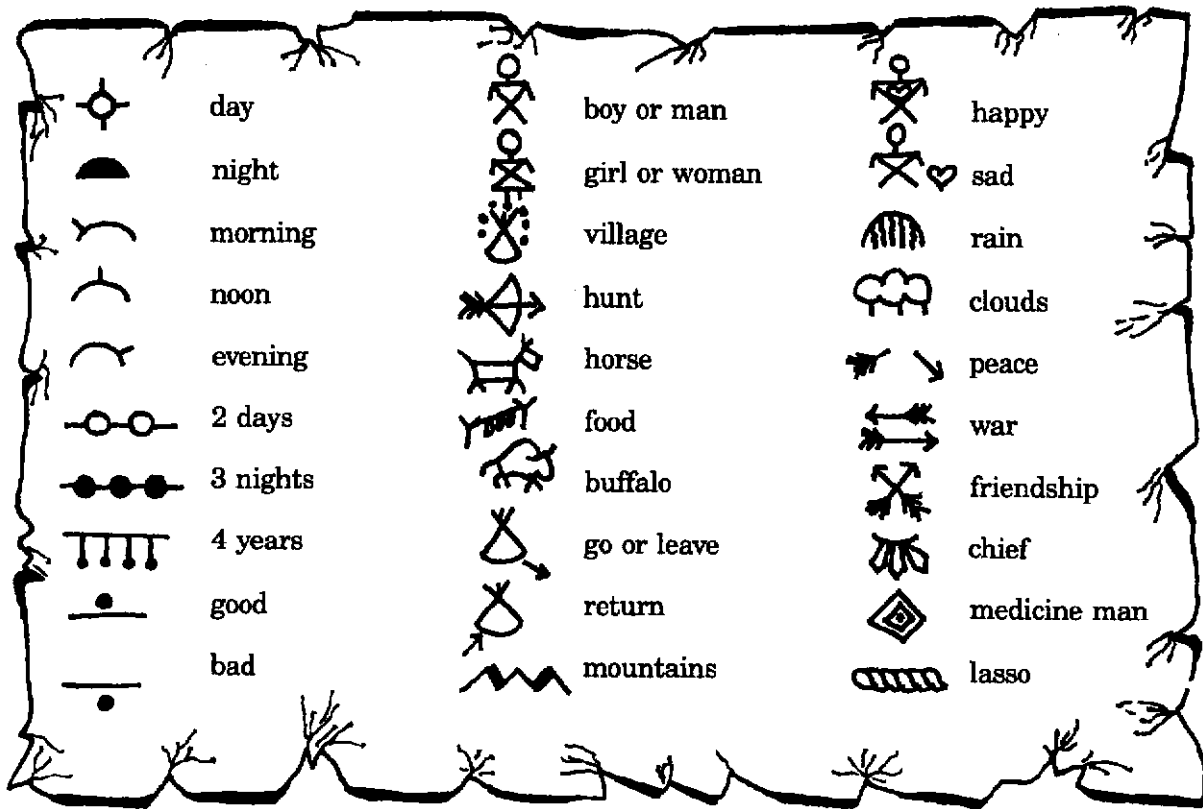
Picture Writing

There were many different tribes of Indians living on the Great Plains. Each tribe had its own spoken language. These tribes often moved from place to place and found other people speaking languages that they did not understand. To understand and communicate with each other, they used sign language and picture writing.

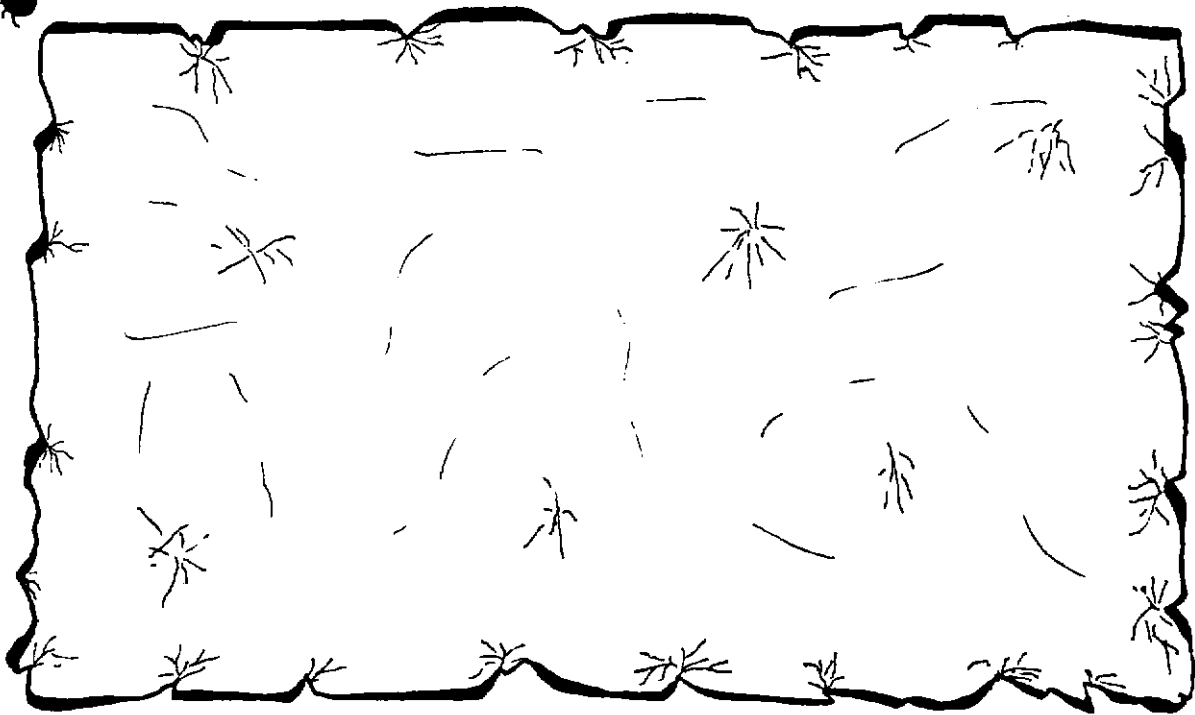
In sign language, the Plains Indians moved their hands and fingers in certain ways to make signs that other Indian tribes understood. In picture writing, the Plains Indians used small drawn symbols that stood for words and ideas. Picture writing was used to decorate their homes and often painted on buffalo hides to record important events in the life of the tribe. Usually, stories were written in a circle instead of on lines like we use for writing.

On the lower part of this page are some Plains Indian symbols that were used in picture writing. Look at them carefully to see what each symbol means. Then, on the next page try to write your own picture story. Remember the "little words" we use every day are not written. The pictures tell the story.

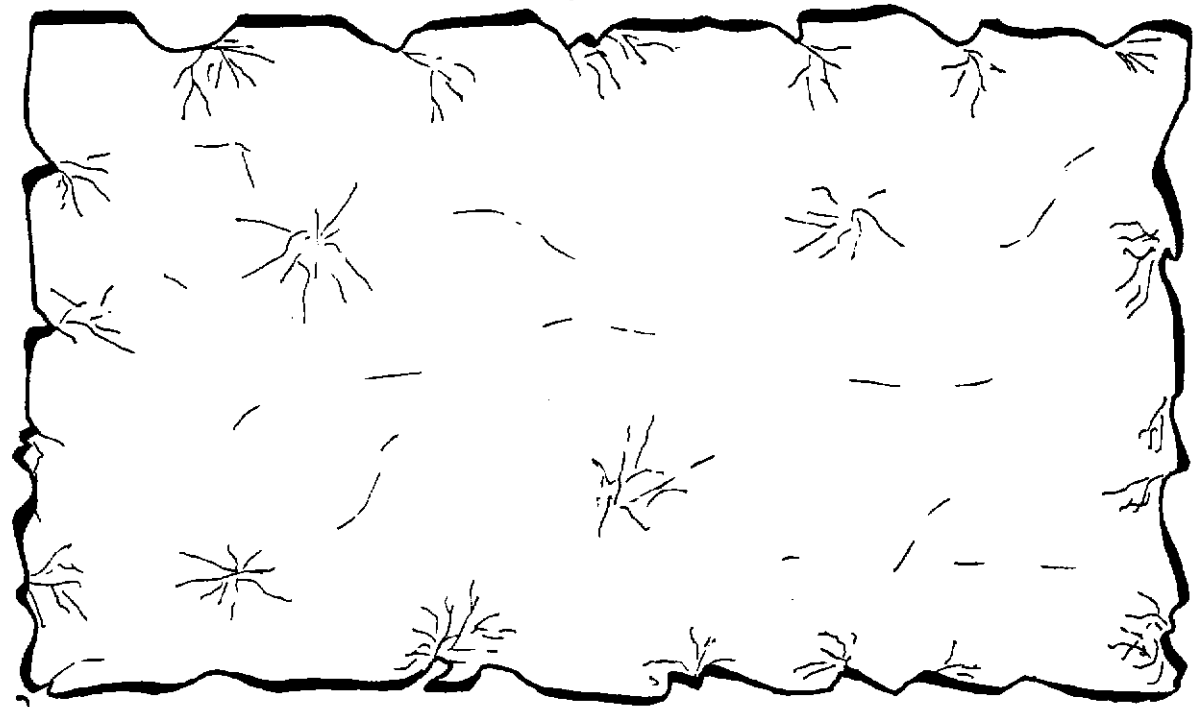
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Write your own story on the buffalo hide below.



Picture Writing Stories



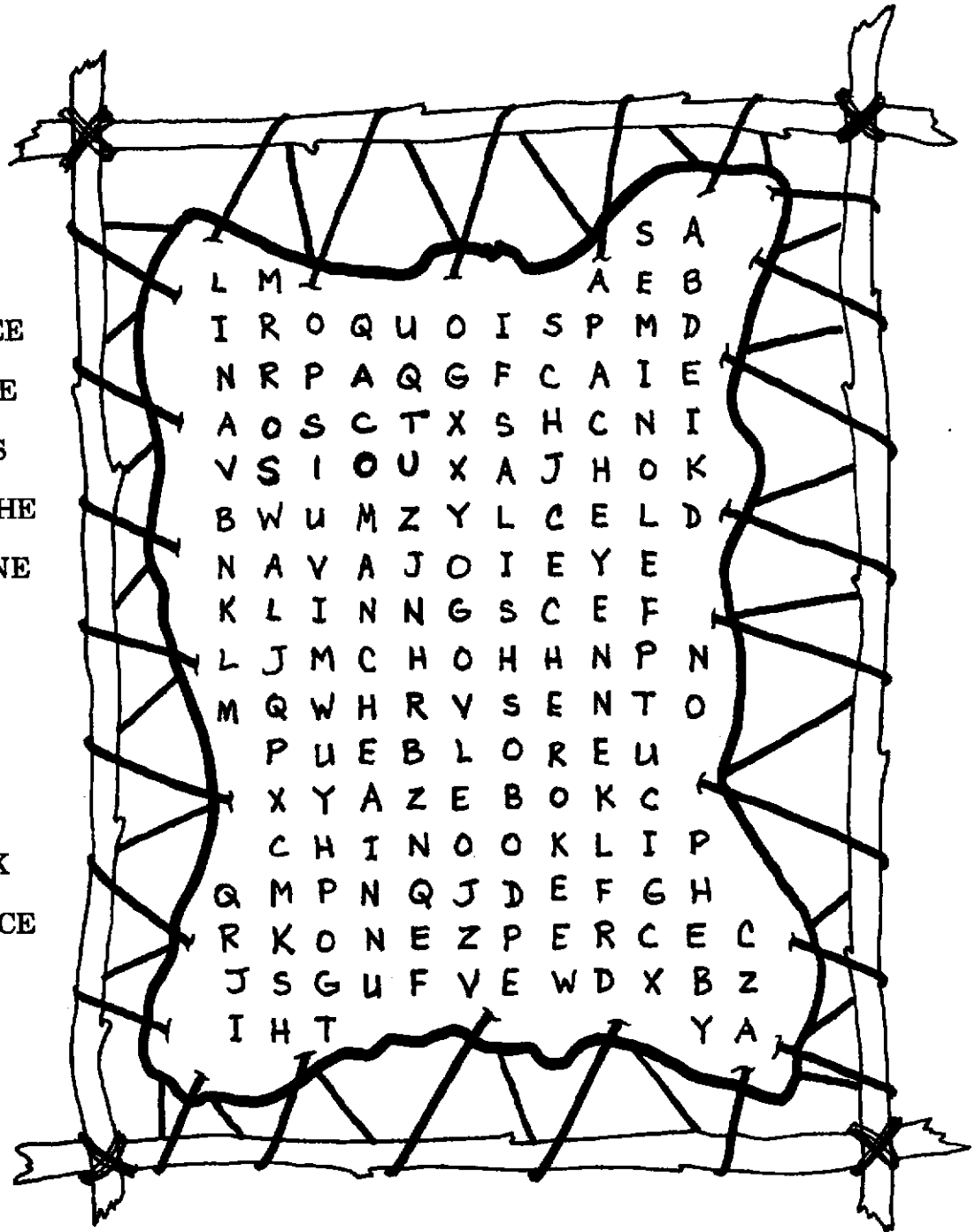
Can you write a story in a circle?

Name _____

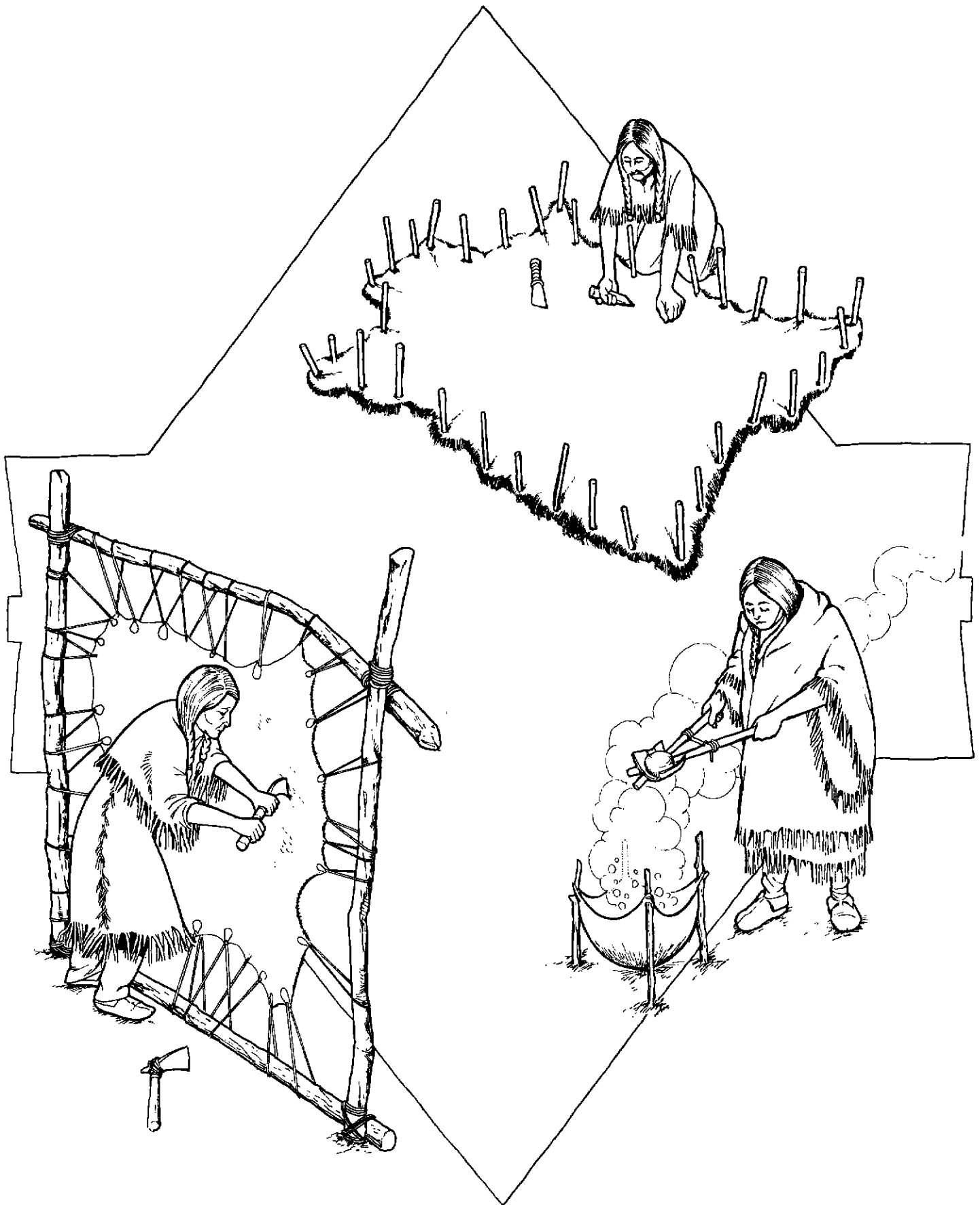


Look for each of these Native American Tribes in the word search. The names can be found either across or down.

- CHEROKEE
- SEMINOLE
- IROQUOIS
- COMANCHE
- CHEYENNE
- SIOUX
- PUEBLO
- APACHE
- NAVAJO
- CHINOOK
- NEZ PERCE
- SALISH



Tribes Word Search



Cheyenne women at work. The top and left-hand illustrations show steps in the preparation of a buffalo skin for clothing. The woman at the top is giving the skin its first cleaning; at the left another woman is scraping off the hair to produce leather smooth enough for a robe, a

shirt, or leggings. The woman at the right is cooking in a "paunch pot," a container made of the stomach of the buffalo. She is boiling water by heating stones in the fire and then dropping them into the water.



Northern Algonkin village scene. This village was in eastern Canada. The wigwams are covered with elm bark. In the background are birchbark canoes. These

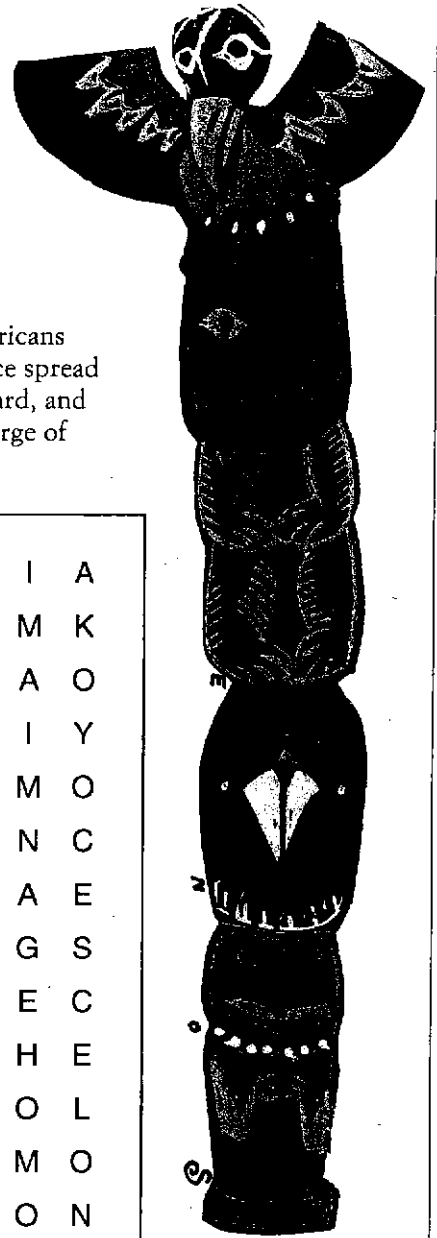
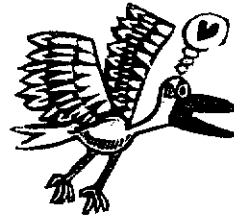


Crow horsemen of 1845. The Crows moved across the Missouri River and into the rolling grassland along the Yellowstone River in the early eighteenth century. After acquiring the horse, they became mounted warriors and drove the Shoshone out of the valley and mountain country south of the Yellowstone. There they became

masters of some of the finest game country in the West. The Crows were great hunters, but first and foremost they were warriors. In their religious rituals they achieved supernatural visions through fasting and self-torture.

Indian File

In the world-changing year of 1492, as many as 15 million Native Americans graced our land. Listed below are 53 of the hundreds of tribes that once spread from coast to coast. Find them, reading across, down, forward, backward, and diagonally. The leftover letters will reveal a quote from Chief Dan George of the Salish tribe of British Columbia. **Answer on page 82.**



W W E A W B I J O T O U Q E P I H I A
 V A W O I K E E N T O A S C O T H M K
 E E T N C H E Y E N N E H R T S Z A O
 A M H C U K T C I H O I A E A E U I Y
 G S F C O R U O D M N Y S P W E N M O
 U M H R A H U R A O D N T Z A N I N C
 Y O E O U P C L O M A H A E T W T A E
 A H U W S O A K R G G E O N O A N G S
 C A C T P H I O A W A G S K M H A E C
 I W A O I A O R A N A S A Z I S N H E
 Z K T O M P R N S B X H A Y O E I O L
 O E I F A A U H E A U O D U C C T M O
 A K H K N R N N V Y O E J A K N S O N
 M E C C T A N C A T I L L A M O O K I
 H I I A T I I Q H P S E S N V U G F M
 K R W L W A U O O E U A M I K A Y M E
 O U R B S I N H M T W S P O K A N E S

ALEUT
 ANASAZI
 APACHE
 ARAPAHO
 BLACKFOOT
 CAYUGA
 CHEROKEE
 CHEYENNE
 CHICKASAW

CHINOOK
 CHOCTAW
 COMANCHE
 CROW
 HOPI
 KICKAPOO
 KIOWA
 MIAMI
 MIWOK

MOHAVE
 MOHAWK
 MOHEGAN
 NARRAGANSETT
 NATCHEZ
 NAVAJO
 NEZ PERCE
 OJIBWA
 OMAHA

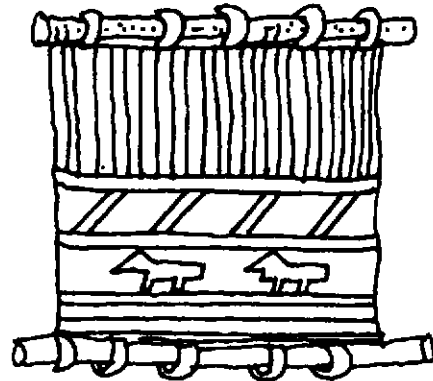
ONEIDA
 ONONDAGA
 OSAGE
 OTO
 PAWNEE
 PEQUOT
 PIMA
 POTAWATOMI
 SAUK

SEMINOLE
 SENECA
 SHASTA
 SHAWNEE
 SHOSHONE
 SIOUX
 SPOKANE
 TAOS
 TILLAMOOK
 UTE
 WICHITA
 WINNEBAGO
 YAH
 YAKIMA
 YAQUI
 YUMA
 ZUNI

Native American Indian Crafts—Weaving

Many Indians made their baskets with reeds of the same width in an over and under, over and under pattern. This method is called *plaiting*.

- Paper placemats for Thanksgiving can be created using this method.
- Wall hangings can be created on a cardboard loom using a variety of yarn, weeds, dried flowers, and cloth strips.



Native American Indian Crafts—Pottery

Native Americans dug clay from the earth and mixed it with water and sand to form clay. They molded this into pots and allowed a two- to three-day drying period. Beautiful designs were painted on the outside. For paint, dye was often made from berries, seeds, and plants. Brushes were made from weeds and animal hair.

HOME-MADE CLAY RECIPE

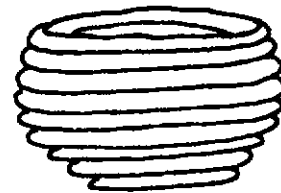
- 1 cup cornstarch
- 2 cups baking soda
- 1¼ cups water
- Pan
- Cookie Sheet
- Vegetable dye or food coloring
- Damp cloth

Procedure: Combine the cornstarch and baking soda in the pan. Slowly add the water while stirring the mixture. Cook over medium heat, while continuing to stir. When mixture becomes thick, add coloring. Then, spoon it out onto a cookie sheet. Knead gently. Cover with a damp cloth until cool.

POTTERY BOWL PROCEDURE

Use commercial clay, plasticene, or home-made clay recipe.

1. Make snake-like coils from the clay.
2. Make a round, flat piece of clay (about the size of the bottom of an average drinking glass).



Place the coil around the edge of the circular clay piece, and keep building up and up, layer upon layer, until the desired height is reached. The end of one coil can be joined with another during the building process. Scratch designs into the clay.

Native American Indian Crafts—Mask Making

Masks were used for ceremonies and festive occasions. They were made from corn husks, wood, gourds, leather, straw, and other items from natural surroundings. This can be an occasion for designing festive masks from butcher paper, or from brown paper bags.

Masks can be decorated with paint and feathers and other objects that convey a special message from the owner.

From Thread to Cloth to Thread

Have students examine loosely woven cloth (burlap is good for this activity) to note the warp and weft strands. Some of the early Navajo Indians traded items for bolts of material which they carefully pulled apart, and then reweave these threads using their own designs. Students can work together to make a fringe around large squares of loosely woven cloth, or burlap. Use these items in the classroom for decorations.

Tribes—Living Together, Sharing, Caring

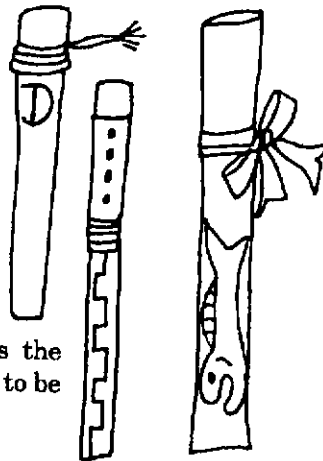
Indians lived in groups called tribes, and were faithful and loyal to their elders. Traditions were passed down from generation to generation. Discuss the meaning of traditions, and have students list some that we enjoy today. For example, it is a tradition in America that we celebrate Thanksgiving. In what way do we celebrate this holiday that reflects the ways of ancestors? (It is a day of giving thanks, a day of counting blessings, a day of feasting on certain foods, a day of getting together with family and friends.) This would be a good opportunity to review what students know about the first Thanksgiving that took place with the Pilgrims and Indians.

Today, Thanksgiving is one of the most heavily traveled periods—by car and by plane. Why? People are traveling to be with family and old friends. Today, new traditions are being formed—such as traditional football games on television for sport fans. Students can be invited to share their holiday customs.

We Can Make an Owner Stick

Some Indian tribes made owner sticks, and left them by the animal which they had just hunted in order to make their claim. In that way, others respected the ownership and did not touch the food. Indians carved animals and birds and attached them to the stick. They also used strings to weave handles or designs.

We can make an owner stick by using an actual stick or a 12-inch dowel rod. Decorate it, and add to it by using macrame yarn, beads, feathers. The owner stick can be gently placed by an unfinished project when a person has to leave. It gives the unspoken message, "I'll be back. Please do not touch." It is not to be used as a weapon, or it loses its owner.



Select an Indian Middle Name

Some American Indians have a middle name that reflects something special about them. For example, John Raincloud Smith might have been born on a day when the rainclouds were gathering overhead, or when it was actually raining. Traci Rose Petal Reynolds might have been born at a time of year when roses were in bloom. Ask students to speculate about these names: Daniel Singing Bird Hill, Emily Sunshine Kiri, Claire Still-Water Kyle.