



Native Americans: Practice Activity

Directions: Complete the chart, identifying the climate, tribes, and general history of each region.

Region	Climate	Tribes	General history
Arctic			
Subarctic			
Northeast			
Southeast			



Plains			
Southwest			
Great Basin			



California			
Northwest Coast			
Plateau			



Answers:

Region	Climate	Tribes	General history
Arctic	Cold, flat, and treeless (Arctic Circle)	Innuits, Aleuts	Population is low Popular animals are seals, polar bears, and other animals that migrated across the tundra Tribes live in dome-shaped houses made of sod, timber, or ice blocks They use seal and otter skins to make warm and versatile clothing.
Subarctic	A swampy, piney, forest; waterlogged tundra	Tsattine, Gwich'in, Deg Xinag, Cree, Ojibwa, Naskapi	Travelling is difficult because of poor means of transportation People live in mobile tents The way of life was fur trade, but is now hunting and gathering
Northeast	Mild weather	Cayuga, Oneida, Erie, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Pequot, Fox, Shawnee, Wampanoag, Delaware, and Menominee	Politically stable villages Main crops are corn, beans, and vegetables Culture has a lot of conflict because the tribes are usually aggressive and



			war-like, they rioted against the Europeans
Southeast	Humid and fertile	Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole	Had several expert farmers that grew crops such as maize, beans, squash, tobacco, and sunflower By the time the U.S. had won independence in 1776, several native people had died because of disease and displacement. The Federal Indian Removal Act caused a 100 thousand Indians to move to Oklahoma, this was called "The Trail of Tears"
Plains	Mild weather	Crow, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Comanche and Arapaho	Were hunters and farmers before they got relocated by the Europeans, became nomadic after They had to move onto government reservations because they weren't able to make money off of buffalo (the white hunters had



			exterminated the buffalo)
Southwest	Humid desert region	Hopi, Zuni, Yaqui, Yuma, Navajo, and Apache	Either grew crops, such as corn, beans, and squash, or they hunted Houses were less permanent, called Hogans, and they were made out of mud and bark They became enslaved by the Spanish colonists
Great Basin	Barren wasteland of deserts, salt flats and lakes	Bannock, Paiute and Ute	They grew roots, seeds, and nuts They hunted lizards, snakes, and small mammals They lived in wikiups, made out of willow poles or saplings They were forced to move by the Europeans after gold and silver were discovered in their region.

California	Mild - humid climate	hundred different tribes	<p>It had more than 200 dialects</p> <p>Its linguistic landscape was more complex than Europe</p> <p>They were hunter gatherers</p> <p>In 1769, Junípero Serra started a brutal period of forced labor and disease involving the native people in San Diego</p>
Northwest Coast	Mild climate	Athapaskan Haida and Tlingit; the Penutian Chinook, Tsimshian and Coos; the Wakashan Kwakiutl and Nuuchahnulth (Nootka); and the Salishan Coast Salish	<p>They ate seafood</p> <p>There were permanent villages/houses</p> <p>A person's status is determined by closeness to the village chief and number of possessions</p>

Plateau	Fertile land	Nez Perce, Flathead, Kutenai, Palus, Coeur D'Alene, Cayuse, and Kalispel	<p>People survived by fishing, hunting, and gathering berries, roots, and nuts</p> <p>They integrated animals into their economy by expanding the radius of their hunting and becoming traders</p> <p>The population either got resettled in government reservations or died due to disease</p>