

## Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 5

### True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. European explorers called the Native Americans “indians” because they thought they discovered a route to Asia and had landed in the nation known as India.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The native people of Louisiana were resistant to diseases such as influenza and smallpox brought over by European explorers.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The Natchez people lived in the southwest part of Louisiana and are known for their cannibalistic practices of eating the flesh of enemies killed in battle.

### Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Read the passage and then answer the next question.

*Du Pratz recorded the concerns expressed by one Natchez elder: “Before the French came amongst us, we were men, content with what we had.” Another Natchez chief believed that the trading relationship with the French meant only that his people had to deprive themselves of a “part of our corn, our game, and fish, to give a part to them.”*

Which explains what concerned the Natchez elders about trading with the French?

- a. trade-offs
  - b. opportunity costs
  - c. supply and demand
  - d. opportunity benefits
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. How did the arrival of European settlers affect the Native American population in Louisiana?
    - a. Native American populations increased after European settlement.
    - b. Native American populations decreased after European settlement.
    - c. Native American populations decreased before European settlement.
    - d. Native American populations were unaffected by European settlement.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Read the passage and then answer the question.

*Du Pratz recorded the concerns expressed by one Natchez elder: "Before the French came amongst us, we were men, content with what we had."*

What conclusion could be drawn from this statement?

- a. Natives chose not to interact with French settlers.
- b. Natives abandoned their cultures for French traditions.
- c. Native cultures and lifestyles began to change when the French arrived.
- d. Native cultures and lifestyles were unaffected by the arrival of the French.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Read the passage and then answer the question.

*Du Pratz recorded the concerns expressed by one Natchez elder: "Before the French came amongst us, we were men, content with what we had." Another Natchez chief believed that the trading relationship with the French meant only that his people had to deprive themselves of a "part of our corn, our game, and fish, to give a part to them."*

Which would have been an opportunity benefit from this trade relationship?

- a. corn
- b. disease
- c. fish
- d. guns

- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What are the four stages of Louisiana's prehistory?

- a. Prehistoric Indian, Paleo Indian, Meso Indian, and Neo Indian
- b. Paleo Indian, Meso Indian, Early Neo Indian, and Late Neo Indian
- c. Paleo Indian, Early Meso Indian, Late Meso Indian, and Neo Indian
- d. Prehistoric Indian, Meso Indian, Early Neo Indian, and Late Neo Indian

Study the time line and then answer the question.

### Louisiana's Prehistoric Cultures

- 30,000 - 15,000- BC Paleo Indians migrated from Siberia to North America
- 7500 BC- Earth's climate changed; beginning of Meso period
- 5000 BC- Meso Indians began building mounds
- 3000 BC- Oldest mounds in Louisiana built
- 2000 BC- Early Neo Indian period began
- 1000 BC- Neo Indians began to make pottery
- AD 500- Development of the bow and arrow
  - Ancestors of Chitimacha began to settle in villages along Bayou Teche
- AD 800- Late Neo Indian period began

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which event could be added between 7500 and 5000 BC?
- a. Native populations decreased due to small pox outbreak.
  - b. Native people stopped hunting and turned to agriculture.
  - c. Native migration patterns continued to mirror those of the Mastodon.
  - d. Native people began to hunt smaller prey and settle for longer periods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. What conclusion can be drawn from the timeline?
- a. Meso Indians buried Paleo Indians in their mounds.
  - b. In 7500 BC, Louisiana experienced another ice age.
  - c. Neo Indians traded pottery for guns and ammunition.
  - d. By AD 800, Louisiana's native populations built settlements.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What conclusion can be drawn about the cultural shift to permanent settlements by the end of the Late Neo Indian period?
- a. Over hunting and fishing lowered game populations forcing tribes to settle and begin farming.
  - b. Herds of large animals settled in the rich lands of Louisiana eliminating the need to move frequently.
  - c. Trading with the French for guns simplified hunting, eliminating the need to follow herds of animals.
  - d. New technologies complimented Louisiana's rich natural and biological resources eliminating the need to move frequently.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What is **intercropping**?
- a. planting crops in between homes
  - b. planting different crops each season
  - c. planting crops every other growing season
  - d. planting multiple crops in the same plot at the same time

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How did the arrival of European explorers and settlers challenge Native Americans living in Louisiana?
- Natives had to begin using guns to hunt game for food.
  - Native populations did not have immunity to European illnesses.
  - Natives worked hard to teach European settlers their languages.
  - Natives had to farm twice as much land to provide food for the increasing population.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which is an example of how the introduction of European trade goods affected the lives of Native Americans?
- Horse meat replaced small game as a dietary staple.
  - European style clothing was used to define tribal status.
  - Pots allowed them to cook their meat instead of eating it raw.
  - Guns changed the way they hunted and fought among themselves.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which two tribal groups ceased to exist within thirty years of the arrival of the French in Louisiana?
- Atakapa and Natchez
  - Caddo and Chitimacha
  - Choctaw and Houma
  - Tunica and Natchez
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. How did the arrival of Arcadian refugees affect the Chitimacha tribe?
- A tribal war broke out among the feuding tribes.
  - The Chitimacha chief ordered his tribe to move.
  - Arcadians gave up their traditional French culture.
  - Group members intermarried, and French became a common language.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which is a direct result of the arrival of Spanish conquistadors in North America?
- Native American populations increased rapidly.
  - Tribes gave up their religions to become Catholic.
  - Native Americans learned new farming techniques.
  - Native Americans became skilled at horseback riding.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. How was the location of the Chitimacha tribe related to the yellow fever epidemic in 1855?
- Location played no part. The arrival of European explorers and settlers were to blame.
  - There was flooding of the Mississippi River which made it difficult for doctors to bring medicine to the tribe.
  - Watery marsh land and a subtropical climate were perfect for the growth and development of mosquitos.
  - The continual change and loss of the wetlands made it impossible for tribes to grow the plants needed to cure those infected.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. How did the French and Indian War contribute to an internal Choctaw tribal war?
- a. French propaganda convinced the natives to destroy each other.
  - b. Following the war, the tribe split into two factions each allied with opposing nations.
  - c. Low on food and other supplies, the tribesmen turned against each other for survival.
  - d. Having their lands taken by the French during the war, the Choctaw were forced to fight one another to reclaim their settlements.

Use the three sources and your knowledge of social studies to answer the questions.

**Source 1: Information About Prehistoric Cultures**

	<b>Paleo Era</b>	<b>Meso Era</b>	<b>Early Neo Era</b>	<b>Late Neo Era</b>
Meaning of the Prefix	Ancient	Middle	New	New
Occupation	Hunters	Hunters and gatherers	Hunters and gatherers	Hunters and farmers
Shelter	Animal skin coverings	Wood posts covered with branches or earthen structures	Semi-permanent dwellings and villages	Permanent dwellings (wattle and daub) and large villages
Food Source(s)	Large mammals (e.g., mastodons)	Smaller animals (e.g., deer, rabbits, raccoons, squirrels, and fish) and vegetation (e.g., acorns, nuts, berries, and persimmons)	Deer, birds, wild fruit, and wild grain (amaranth)	Wild game and crops (e.g., maize, beans, squash, and pumpkins)

**Source 2: A Buffalo Hunt**

The buffalo is about the size of one of our largest oxen, but he appears rather bigger, on account of his long curled wool, which makes him appear to the eye much larger than he really is. This wool is very fine and very thick, and is of a large dark chestnut color. . .

This buffalo is the chief food of the natives...the best piece is the bunch on the shoulders, the taste of which is extremely delicate. They hunt this animal in the winter...In order to get near enough to fire upon him, they go against the wind, and they take aim at the hollow of the shoulder, that they may bring him to the ground at once, for if he is only slightly wounded, he runs against his enemy. The natives when hunting seldom choose to kill any but the cows.

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--Source: Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz. *The History of Louisiana*. New Orleans, LA:  
Pelican Press, Inc.





**Source 3: George Catlin's Letter**

This eyewitness account is George Catlin's description of a toil match between Choctaw tribes, which he attended.

*It is no uncommon occurrence for six or eight hundred or a thousand of these young men to engage in a game of ball, with five or six times that number of spectators, or men, women, and children, surrounding the ground, and looking on.*

*Each party had their goal made with two upright posts, about 25 feet high and six feet apart, set firm in the ground, with a pole across at the top. These goals were about forty or fifty rods (220 to 275 yards) apart; and ... half way between, was another small stake, driven down, where the ball was to be thrown up at the firing of a gun, to be struggled for by the players. The sticks with which this tribe plays, are bent into an oblong hoop at the end, with a sort of slight web of small thongs tied across, to prevent the ball from passing through. The players hold one of these in each hand, and by leaping into the air, they catch the ball between the two nettings and throw it, without being allowed to strike it, or catch it in their hands.*

*In the morning ... the game commenced, by the judges throwing up the ball ... when an instant struggle ensued between the players, who were some six or seven hundred in numbers, and were mutually endeavoring to catch the ball in their sticks, and throw it ... Between their respective stakes; which, whenever successfully done, counts one {point} for {the}game. For each time that the ball was passed between the stakes ... {there was a} halt of about one minute; when it was again started by the judges of the play, and a similar struggle ensued; and so on until the successful party {scored}... 100 {points}, which was the limit of the game.*

Source: George Catlin, *North American Indians*. Philadelphia, PA: Leary, Stuart and Company, 1913.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Based on Source 1, which characteristic was shared by all Prehistoric cultures in Louisiana?
- using the bow and arrow
  - hunting for food
  - building villages
  - eating their crops

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**Multiple Response**

*Identify one or more choices that best complete the statement or answer the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Based on Source 2, which three statements about buffalo hunting are supported by the documents?
- a. the buffalo is not as large as it appears
  - b. the buffalo is usually hunted during the summer
  - c. the buffalo most frequently hunted is the female
  - d. the buffalo provides materials for clothing and shelter
  - e. the buffalo are surrounded by hunters to make the kill easy

**Short Answer**

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer this question.

1. Based on Source 1 and your knowledge of social studies, identify the era in which the cultural characteristic first occurred.

Write the time period from the list under the **Era** column in the table.

Fill every space in the table. All options in the list will be used.

<b>Paleo</b>	<b>Early Neo</b>
<b>Paleo</b>	<b>Early Neo</b>
<b>Meso</b>	<b>Late Neo</b>
<b>Meso</b>	<b>Late Neo</b>

<b>Cultural Characteristic</b>	<b>Era</b>
Large villages of permanent homes	
Creation of pottery	
Beginning of agriculture and cultivation	
Following herd of animals	
Women gathered pecans and persimmons	
Crossed the land bridge from Asia to North America	
Made beads, bracelets and pendants	
Built the first earthen structures known as mounds	

2. Why would archaeologists be more likely to find artifacts from the Meso Era than the Paleo Era?
3. Describe the major difference in diet between the Early and Late Neo Eras.

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**Essay**

Refer to Sources 1-3 to answer this question.

1. **Based on the two documents in Source 2 and your knowledge of social studies, describe the steps involved in hunting the buffalo.**

## Louisiana Our History Our Home Chapter 5 Answer Section

### TRUE/FALSE

1. ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

2. ANS: F  
Disease killed many native people

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

3. ANS: F  
Atakapa

PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

2. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

3. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

4. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

5. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

6. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

7. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

8. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

9. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

10. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

11. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

12. ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 1

13. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

14. ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 2

15. ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

16. ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      DIF: DOK 3

17. ANS: B                      PTS: 1

STA: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

LOC: Describe the contributions of explorers and early settlement groups to the development of Louisiana.

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

1. ANS: A, C, E      PTS: 1  
 STA: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.  
 LOC: Describe the contributions of explorers and early settlement groups to the development of Louisiana.

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. ANS:  
**Answers:**

Large villages of permanent homes	<b>Late Neo</b>
Creation of pottery	<b>Early Neo</b>
Beginning of agriculture and cultivation	<b>Late Neo</b>
Following herd of animals	<b>Paleo</b>
Women gathered pecans and persimmons	<b>Meso</b>
Crossed the land bridge from Asia to North America	<b>Paleo</b>
Made beads, bracelets and pendants	<b>Early Neo</b>
Built the first earthen structures known as mounds	<b>Meso</b>

- PTS: 1  
 STA: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.  
 LOC: Describe the contributions of explorers and early settlement groups to the development of Louisiana.

2. ANS:  
 People in the Meso Era were less nomadic and, thus, left more artifacts to be found. Often they were left in middens, ancient garbage dumps. They also left behind large mounds, some of which date to 3000BC. People in the Meso era also left behind more pottery, tools, and jewelry. The more nomadic Paleo Era people moved around more and didn't carry as many items.

PTS: 1      DIF: DOK 2

3. ANS:

The people of the Early Neo Era ate wild fruits (like grapes) and wild grains (like amaranth). They also hunted deer and birds and ate fish, shellfish, and oysters.

The Late Neo people switched from gathering to agriculture. Their main crops were maize (corn), beans, squash, and pumpkins.

PTS: 1

DIF: DOK 2

**ESSAY**

1. ANS:

**Scoring Notes:****Scoring Information**

<b>Score Points</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Student's response identifies all 5 steps and presents them in the correct sequence describing buffalo hunting</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Student's response identifies 3-4 steps and presents them in the correct sequence describing buffalo hunting</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Student's response identifies 2-3 steps and presents them in the correct sequence describing buffalo hunting</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Student's response identifies only 1 step describing buffalo hunting</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>No student response or inaccurate response</b>

PTS: 1

STA: Students analyze how the contributions of key events, ideas, and people influenced the development of modern Louisiana.

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