

Name _____ Date _____

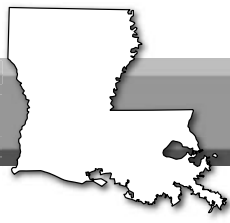
Chapter 5

Vocabulary Word Search

Directions: Fill in the term that goes with each of the definitions listed below. Then, find each term in the word search.

1. _____ A scientist who uses artifacts from the past to try to understand prehistoric people
2. _____ A spear-throwing device
3. _____ A formal agreement between two or more nations
4. _____ Wandering from place to place
5. _____ Settled farming
6. _____ A group of native people who share a name, common ancestry, language, and way of living
7. _____ Objects made by humans, especially ancient tools and weapons
8. _____ An ancient garbage dump
9. _____ Natural resistance
10. _____ Corn

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



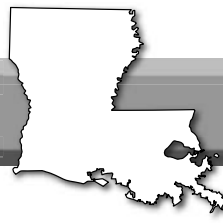
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Section 1

Organizing Information about Prehistoric Cultures

Directions: Review Section 1 and complete the table below.

	Paleo Era	Meso Era	Early Neo Era	Late Neo Era
Meaning of the Prefix				New
Occupation		Hunters and gatherers		
Shelter			Semipermanent dwellings and villages	
Food Source(s)				
Tools/Weapons	Spears			



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Section 1

Identify the Correct Era

Directions: Based on your reading about the different groups of early peoples, identify the group that is most closely associated with each item below.

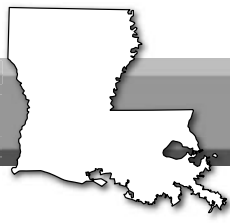
P=Paleo

M=Meso

E=Early Neo

L=Late Neo

- _____ Developed the bow and arrow for hunting
- _____ Crossed the land bridge from Asia to North America
- _____ Made bracelets, beads, and pendants
- _____ Followed the animal herds
- _____ Middle era
- _____ Began hunting smaller animals, such as deer and rabbits
- _____ Ancient era
- _____ Built temple mounds for sacred ceremonies
- _____ Women gathered acorns, hickory nuts, pecans, and persimmons
- _____ Made pottery
- _____ Developed and used the atlatl for hunting
- _____ Used spears from wooden poles for hunting
- _____ Late New era
- _____ Hunted very large animals
- _____ Began building earthen structures called mounds
- _____ Houses were made more permanent
- _____ Switched from gathering to agriculture
- _____ Early New era



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Section 1

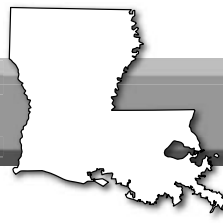
Cultural Encounter

Directions: Imagine you are exploring Louisiana, and you are encountering Native Americans and their culture for the first time. In the space provided next to the image, write a 25-word text message as if you are texting your friends about what they are missing. You can study the images in color on textbook pages 136, 143, and 144.









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Section 2

Analyzing a Primary Source: George Catlin's Letter

George Catlin was an American artist who spent eight years (1832-1839) traveling among the Native American tribes with the goal of recording their culture. Below is an excerpt from one of his letters detailing one of his many experiences.

Directions: Read the following primary source (an eyewitness account), which contains Catlin's description of a toli match between Choctaw tribes, which he attended and thoroughly enjoyed. (See also this chapter's "Signs of the Times.") When you have finished reading, answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

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, of 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 play, 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.

1. How was George Catlin able to write about the toli match?
2. Who is the subject of Catlin's letter?
3. Who is the audience? (For whom is Catlin writing?)
4. Why is this description a primary source?
5. What does this document tell you about the culture of the Choctaw?
6. Write a list of five to seven rules for the game of toli based on Catlin's description.



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Section 2

Higher Level Thinking: A Buffalo Hunt

Directions: Carefully examine the drawing by Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz and read his description of a buffalo hunt. Then, using evidence from both the drawing and the word description, write a paragraph about how the Indians hunted the buffalo.

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.

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





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Section 2

Review Puzzle

Directions: Review Section 2 and fill in the missing word from each statement, writing one letter of the word in each blank. Then, use the numbered letters to solve the puzzle phrase listed at the bottom.

1. The name Atakapa literally means “eaters of _____.”
5 6

2. The Grand Village of the Natchez was located on the
 _____ of the Mississippi River.
4 9

3. The _____ tribe often traded salt.
15 10

4. At one time, the Chitimacha tribe had a population of 20,000 scattered across fifteen
 _____ in South Louisiana.
3 13

5. The Choctaw built permanent _____ and engaged in settled agriculture.
1 16

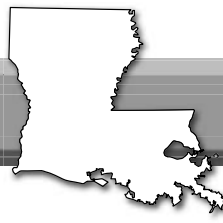
6. The Houma use the _____ as their tribal symbol.
2 8 12

7. The Tunica tribe had both a peace chief and a war _____.
14

8. By the early 1800s, 900 _____ had migrated to Louisiana.
7 11 17

Puzzle Phrase:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	17



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Chapter 5

Chapter Review

Directions: Review Chapter 5, and then answer the questions below.

1. _____ Our understanding of the first people in Louisiana is based on artifacts or written records?
2. _____ Which term refers to scientists who use artifacts from the past to try to understand prehistoric people?
3. _____ The first people to arrive in North America crossed a land bridge from Africa or Asia?
4. _____ The Paleo people hunted very large or very small animals?
5. _____ The Meso people used an atlatl or a bow and arrow to hunt?
6. _____ During the Meso Era, the women gathered or hunted?
7. _____ The term “Neo” means middle or new?
8. _____ The Late Neo people switched from gathering to agriculture or migrating?
9. _____ Shortly after their first encounters with Europeans, half the Native Americans died primarily from disease or starvation?
10. _____ By the 1730s, which two of the seven tribes in Louisiana ceased to exist?
11. _____ The people at the bottom of the Natchez society were called nobles or stinkards?
12. _____ The Caddo tribe settled along the Red or the Sabine River?
13. _____ The Chitimacha or Choctaw was the first Louisiana tribe recognized as a sovereign Indian nation by the U.S. government?
14. _____ The Choctaw’s long-time enemy was the Chickasaw or the Natchez?
15. _____ The Tunica or Coushatta were governed by two chiefs?