

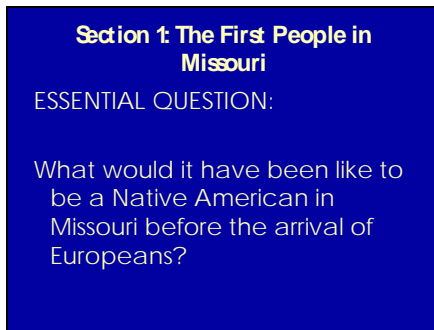
Missouri: Gateway to the West

Chapter 6: Early Missouri
Study Guide & Student Notes

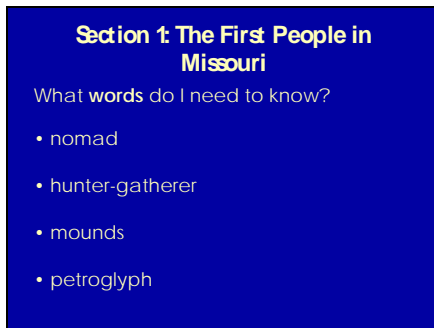
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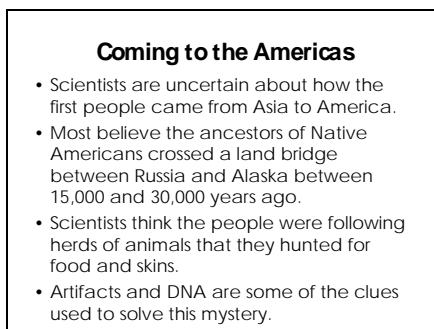
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The Prehistoric Peoples

- Evidence shows that people lived in the lands of Missouri about 10,000 years ago.
- These people were nomads, following their food, and living in caves and overhangs.
- Later, these people began to gather nuts, berries, and grains. They stayed in one area longer because they were not always following herds ([hunter-gatherers](#)).
- Woodland Indians came to Missouri about 3,000 years ago. They made pottery to store food and lived in simple homes in small villages.
- These Indians learned to farm from the [Hopewell](#) about 2,000 years ago.

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The Prehistoric Peoples

- Hopewell Indians traded with other groups, built larger villages, and mounds (for ceremonies and burials).
- Mississippi Indians conquered the Hopewell about 1,000 years ago.
- Large mounds and petroglyphs have been left behind by the Mississippi Indians.
- As the number of Europeans increased along the Atlantic coast, tribes were forced westward. The Mississippi tribes were conquered by these west-moving tribes.
- When Europeans arrived in Missouri, the Osage Indians lived there. [Click here to return to Main Menu.](#)

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Section 2: Indians of the Historic Period

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did the arrival of Europeans change the lives of Native Americans in Missouri?

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Section 2: Indians of the Historic Period

What **words** do I need to know?

- tribe
- culture
- council



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Indians in Missouri

- The Missouri Indians lived in **wigwams** made from poles and reed mats. Little is known about this tribe.
- The Osage had more contact with French explorers and settlers.
- The French described the Osage as tall and athletic. The men were known for their **nearly-shaved heads** decorated with turkey beards and deer tails.

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How the Osage Lived

- Culture is the way of life of a group of people.
- Beliefs, customs, activities, and possessions are a part of culture.
- European did not always understand or appreciate the culture of the Native Americans. The natives were said to be "uncivilized."

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Food

- Osage hunted deer, elk, and bison, and grew corn, beans, and squash.
- They spent parts of the year hunting and following herds; the rest of the year they spent in their villages tending to their crops.
- Winters were spent in the villages; salted-meat helped the Osage survive the cold months.
- Women gathered nuts, roots, grains, and berries and stored them in baskets.

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Shelter

- Osage lived in circular lodges.
- Reeds were used to make mats to cover the sides and top.
- Smoke from their fires escaped through a hole in the center of the roof.
- Groups of seven lodges were located in woods and on riverbanks.



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Government

- Each village had two clans (Sky People and Earth People).
- Chiefs lived in the center of the village in special lodges.
- Men gathered in the lodges to make important decisions (councils) and have special ceremonies.

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Religion and Storytelling

- The sun was called "Grandfather" and was prayed to each morning.
- A sacred fire was kept burning in the lodges of the chiefs.
- Poems and stories helped the people remember their history.

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Clothing

- Animals skins were made into clothing and moccasins using bone and porcupine quill needles.
- After Europeans arrived, the Osage traded for cloth. They dyed the cloth using natural materials such as berries, bark, and nuts.
- The Osage began to adopt European styles of dress. They added shirts, pants, dresses, and boots.
- The Osage were forced out of Missouri by the federal government. Today, many Osage live in [Oklahoma](#).

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Section 3: European Explorers and Settlers

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did exploration by Europeans change Missouri?



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Section 3: European Settlers and Explorers

What words do I need to know?

- expedition
- treaty
- missionary
- capital
- colony
- ally

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Missionaries, Miners, and Fur Trappers

- Jacques Marquette, a Catholic priest, and Louis Joliet, an explorer, were the first known Europeans to set foot on Missouri soil (1673) while exploring the [Mississippi River](#).
- The French claimed all the land west of the Appalachian Mountains and named it Louisiana in honor of their king.
- French missionaries, fur trappers (*coureurs de bois*), and traders (*voyageurs*) began traveling the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
- Missionaries hoped to convince Indians to become Christians.
- Silver and furs were sought by the French.

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Early Settlers

- [Ste. Genevieve](#) was the first permanent settlement by Europeans in Missouri (1749).
- The people farmed and worked in mines.
- Houses were simple wooden houses with thatched roofs. Most did not have glass windows.
- Fireplaces were used for cooking and for heat.
- Each family contributed a portion of their food and money to build and maintain the church and to feed and house the missionary priest.

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Spanish Control

- At the end of the French and Indian War, France gave up lands between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River.
- Even though it lost, France needed to give its ally, Spain, something for helping during the war. Spain got [Louisiana](#) (which included Missouri) in 1762.
- St. Louis was started as a trading post near the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in 1763. It was made the capital of Spanish "Upper Louisiana."
- [Daniel Boone](#) moved to Spanish Louisiana. The Spanish king appointed him to be a judge.

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Section 4: Becoming a Part of the United States

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How did life in Missouri change after it became part of the United States?

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Section : Becoming Part of the United States

What words do I need to know?

- slave
- Louisiana Purchase
- militia

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The Louisiana Purchase

- After the American Revolution, more settlers moved west .
- Slaves were brought by some settlers to work farms.
- Spain returned Louisiana to France in 1800.
- France offered it to the U.S. for \$15 million.
- The U.S. took control on March 10, 1804. This was called the **Louisiana Purchase**.

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The Territory of Louisiana

- In 1805, the U.S. Congress created the Territory of Louisiana.
- St. Louis was made the capital.
- The state of Louisiana was created later in 1812.
- The new territory north of the new state was called Missouri Territory.



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Trouble on the Frontier

- Indian attacks became more frequent.
- To protect settlers, governor Clark had forts like [Fort Osage](#) and Fort Howard built along the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
- Indian attacks did not scare away settlers.
- More settlers came and more violence occurred between the Native Americans and the American settlers.

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