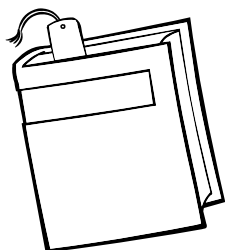


Native Americans



Print Partner Title / First Line	Skill
Native American Tribes	Using Tables, Maps, and Charts
The White Buffalo Calf Woman	Retelling a Story with Characters, Setting, and Important Events
The Battle at the Little Bighorn River	Comparing & Contrasting and Paraphrasing
Sand Paintings	Identifying the Correct Sequence of Events

- Print Partners are bundled by theme only. Grade level bundles are available.
- Each Print Partner is a stand-alone worksheet. Pagination on the bottom of each page denotes numbering designed for individual worksheets.



Using Tables, Maps, and Charts

Directions: Read the short passage. Then use the map and table below to answer the questions that follow. Circle the correct letter when responding to the multiple-choice questions.

Native American Tribes



☀ Creek Tribe

△ Miwok Tribe

X Crow Tribe

□ Iroquois Tribe

◇ Comanche Tribe

The first settlers arrived in America nearly 400 years ago. But many Native American tribes already lived in America. Each tribe had its own way of life. They also spoke different languages. All the tribes hunted or grew their own food. And they made their own clothing too. The early Americans had a lot to learn from the Native Americans!

1. Which tribe lived in the West?
 - A. Miwok
 - B. Iroquois
 - C. Creek
 - D. Comanche

2. Which tribe is south of the Iroquois Nation?
 - A. Crow
 - B. Miwok
 - C. Comanche
 - D. Creek

3. The Creek Tribe lived _____ of the Comanche Tribe.
 - A. north
 - B. south
 - C. east
 - D. west

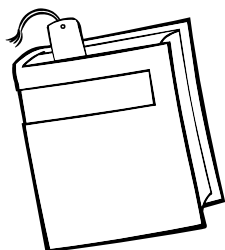
Native Americans - Main Food Items				
Tribe	Deer	Buffalo	Acorns	Corn and Squash
Crow		X		
Iroquois	X			X
Comanche		X		
Miwok	X		X	
Creek	X			X

4. Which tribe ate acorns? _____

5. Which tribes ate buffalo? _____

6. Which tribes ate corn and squash? _____

7. Which tribes ate deer meat? _____



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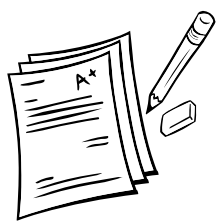
Native Americans - Main Food Items				
Tribe	Deer	Buffalo	Acorns	Corn and Squash
Crow		X		
Iroquois	X			X
Comanche		X		
Miwok	X		X	
Creek	X			X

4. Which tribe ate acorns? **Miwok**

5. Which tribes ate buffalo? **Crow and Comanche**

6. Which tribes ate corn and squash? **Iroquois and Creek**

7. Which tribes ate deer meat? **Iroquois, Miwok, and Creek**



Retelling a Story with Characters, Setting, and Important Events

Directions: Read the myths. Then complete the activities that follow.

The White Buffalo Calf Woman

Many, many years ago, the Lakota Indians suffered a great hunger. The Lakota Indians lived on dry, flat plains. Food became difficult to locate. But their great hunger ended when the White Buffalo Calf Woman came down from the Heavens. She went to all their teepees. She brought them special and sacred herbs. She also taught them peace prayers. Then she asked the Lakota people to follow her across the plains. The White Buffalo Calf Woman disappeared on the horizon just as a great herd of buffalo appeared. The Lakota people had food once again.

1. Circle the name of the main character.
2. Underline a description of the setting.
3. Retell the most important events in the story.

Echo

Fairies called *nymphs* lived in the forest. They protected the trees. One nymph named Echo served a goddess called Hera. Echo was good. But her friends often misbehaved around the goddess. Echo knew her friends' actions would soon anger Hera. So Echo tried to protect them. When her friends misbehaved, Echo distracted Hera. She kept Hera busy with her never-ending chatter. Hera became furious when she discovered Echo's trick. The goddess punished Echo by making it impossible for her to speak. Instead, Echo could only repeat the last few words of another person. Echo can still be heard in the forest and mountains today.

1. Circle the name of the main character.
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Directions: Read the myths. Then complete the activities that follow.

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1. Circle the name of the main character.
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3. Retell the most important events in the story.

Possible response: The White Buffalo Calf Woman saved the Lakota Indians from hunger. She taught them prayers and lead them to buffalo.

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1. Circle the name of the main character.
2. Underline a description of the setting.
3. Retell the most important events in the story.

Possible response: Echo did not want her friends to get in trouble. She distracted Hera by talking to her. Hera punished Echo. Now Echo can only repeat words.



Mixed Skills: Comparing and Contrasting and Paraphrasing

Directions: Read the article. Then read each question and circle the correct answer.

The Battle at the Little Bighorn River

In 1875 the Sioux and Cheyenne people lived on land called *reservations*. It was land that the U.S. government divided and set aside for them. The native people were very unhappy about living on the reservations. They began leaving them. The Cheyenne and Sioux wanted to take back the land that once was theirs.

To fight back, the Native Americans raided white settlements. Their attempts to take back their land went on for about a year. Finally, the U.S. government decided to put a stop to the Cheyenne and Sioux raids. The U.S. Army gathered its troops in Montana and Wyoming. The soldiers started moving toward a valley called Little Bighorn where the Native Americans lived in a village. General George A. Custer was in charge of one large group of soldiers who were sent to overpower the Cheyenne and Sioux. Custer and his men approached Little Bighorn. They noticed a small group of 40 people in the village.

Custer felt certain it was going to be easy to stop the Native Americans. Custer divided his men. He told one group to stay where it was and to make sure no one in the village escaped. Custer ordered another group to go across the river. He wanted them to head straight into the village. A third group joined Custer. They were to ride all the way around the village and come in from another direction. He planned to meet his first group in the center of the village. So Custer's men divided and went in opposite directions.

Custer did not know the route he chose was made up of very rough ground. The rough ground slowed his men's approach. He should have planned more carefully. As the first group of men neared the village, they realized that there were many more than 40 people in the village.

The village charged the first group of soldiers. The U.S. soldiers tried to run away, but it was too late. The Native Americans were able to fight off the soldiers quickly. Custer and his men did not arrive at the village in time to help their friends in the fight. When Custer's group finally did arrive, the Cheyenne and Sioux turned and charged them.

This time, the native people divided their own soldiers. They spread out and began to circle Custer's men. The Cheyenne outnumbered Custer's men and were better prepared for the fight. Custer's men were defeated after a fairly short battle. The speed and power of the Native Americans were too much for the unprepared soldiers.

1. Which sentence tells what the author thinks of Custer?

- A. They began leaving the reservations.
- B. Custer divided his men.
- C. He should have planned more carefully.
- D. The village charged the soldiers.

2. The Native Americans were _____

- A. better prepared than Custer's men.
- B. just as surprised as Custer's men.
- C. less prepared than Custer's men.
- D. more surprised than Custer's men.

3. The Native Americans probably knew the land _____

- A. less well than Custer.
- B. much better than Custer.
- C. only in the Bighorn area.
- D. only in Montana.

4. Which describes Custer's actions?

- A. Custer made wise decisions.
- B. Custer was friendly to the Sioux.
- C. Custer knew the Bighorn area well.
- D. Custer made poor decisions.

Directions: Read the question. Then write your answer in complete sentences on the lines below.

5. Paraphrase the following sentences from the article using your own words.

Their attempts to take back their land went on for about a year. Finally, the U.S. government decided to put a stop to the Cheyenne and Sioux raids. The U.S. Army gathered its troops in Montana and Wyoming.



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Directions: Read the question. Then write your answer in complete sentences on the lines below. **Answers will vary.**

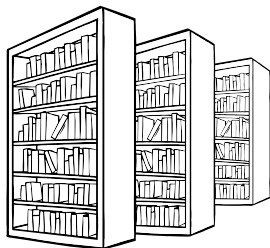
5. Paraphrase the following sentences from the article using your own words.

Their attempts to take back their land went on for about a year. Finally, the U.S. government decided to put a stop to the Cheyenne and Sioux raids. The U.S. Army gathered its troops in Montana and Wyoming.

Possible response: The Native Americans wanted their land back.

The government wanted to keep them on the reservations. U.S.

soldiers started going to Montana and Wyoming.



Assessment for Grade 4, Benchmark 2: Identifying the Correct Sequence of Events

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions that follow.

Sand Paintings

The Navajo people of the Southwest are well known for sandpainting. This is a special form of art where pictures are made using colored sand. Each sandpainting is made for an important reason. The sandpaintings are often made by the medicine man of the tribe. Many sandpaintings are made to heal sick people. Sometimes sandpaintings are pictures made to go along with a story.

The sandpainter's work begins with making colored sands. These are made from rocks that are crushed into fine powders. Rocks in the Southwest are red and brown, so most sandpaintings use these colors. Not all of the colors used in the paintings are made from rocks. Yellow corn, red salt, and bits of flowers are also used to make the colors.

Most sandpaintings are made the same way. The sandpainter begins by covering the ground with an even layer of plain sand. Now he is ready to start the sandpainting. While making the painting, the sandpainter invites the healing spirits into his picture. The sandpainter holds one color of sand and lets it flow slowly through his fingers onto the painting. The details of the picture become smaller and smaller at the center of the piece. The top of the completed sandpainting faces east.

Sandpaintings are most often made at night, and the sandpainter completes the painting before the next sunrise. The sick person sits or lies near the finished picture. Then the sandpainter begins to take apart the painting in the opposite order it was made. The sand is gathered into a pile, and then it is returned to the land.

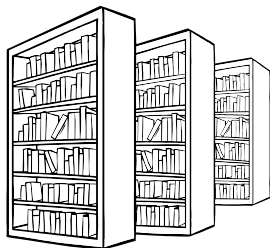
Sandpainters do not draw pictures or write about their sandpaintings. They fear that this would take away its healing power. They remember how each sandpainting looks so they can create it another time.

1. Which of the following does the sandpainter do last?
 - A. He writes about the painting.
 - B. He takes apart the painting.
 - C. He crushes rocks for the painting.

2. What happens right before the sandpainting is removed?
 - A. The plain sand is spread on the ground.
 - B. The sick person sits next to the painting.
 - C. Flowers are used to make the colors.

3. What does the sandpainter need to do before starting a painting?
 - A. collect objects of different colors from nature
 - B. tell a story about how the person became ill
 - C. gather the sand into a pile facing the east

4. Write the steps of how to make one of your favorite foods. Be sure to number each step.



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4. Write the steps of how to make one of your favorite foods. Be sure to number each step.

Possible response: 1. Place two pieces of bread on a flat surface.

2. Spread peanut butter on one slice of bread. 3. Spread jelly on

the other slice of bread. 4. Place the slices of bread together. Make

sure the sides with the peanut butter and jelly are in the middle.