TO PATTY—WITH ALL MY LOVE.

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from The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes by Langston Hughes, located on page 110.

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DBQ Theme: Native American Cultures

Directions:
This task is based on the accompanying documents (1–6). Some of these documents have been edited to help you with the task. The essay is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents and your knowledge of Native American cultures. Carefully analyze the documents as you complete Part A. Your responses should help you to write the essay in Part B.

Historical Context:
For thousands of years, Native American tribes developed and flourished throughout North and South America. These cultures developed very differently from one another, largely due to the various climates and lands to which they had to adapt. To survive in sometimes harsh environments, Native Americans had to put a great deal of time and energy into making the most of the natural resources that were available to them.

Task:
• Describe at least three natural environments Native Americans adapted to in North America.
• Discuss specific steps Native Americans took to survive in these environments.
PART A—SHORT-ANSWER SECTION

The following documents relate to Native American cultures. Examine each document carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

Document 1: Native American Culture Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIBE</th>
<th>GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION</th>
<th>TYPE OF CLIMATE</th>
<th>LIFESTYLE</th>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>SHELTER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IROQUOIS</td>
<td>Eastern Woodlands, Upstate New York</td>
<td>Humid Continental; Four seasons: cold winter, hot summer and mild in spring and fall</td>
<td>Permanent villages surrounded by palisades (high wall made of wood) for protection.</td>
<td>Agriculture—corn beans and squash.</td>
<td>Longhouse—made of saplings and tree bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INUIT</td>
<td>Northern Alaska, Canada and Greenland</td>
<td>Arctic—very cold throughout the year.</td>
<td>Small bands; on the move frequently in search of food</td>
<td>Hunted seals, fish, whales walruses and caribou.</td>
<td>Homes made of wood, sod, stone and animal skin. Igluos made of snow served as temporary shelter in winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIOUX</td>
<td>Western Great Plains</td>
<td>Steppe—Hot dry summers, cold winters</td>
<td>Villages were mobile. Tipis and other belongings could be packed up and moved on travois.</td>
<td>Hunted buffalo and other game Gathered wild plants, nuts and berries.</td>
<td>Tipi – made of buffalo skin and supported by wooden poles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOPI</td>
<td>Southwestern United States</td>
<td>Desert and Steppe</td>
<td>Permanent villages near rivers that could be used to irrigate crops</td>
<td>Agriculture—corn beans and squash. Raised turkeys. Hunted for game.</td>
<td>Large buildings several stories high made of adobe (mud brick) and rock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Name two Native American groups that did not develop agriculture.

2. Give two examples of how the Inuit were affected by living in an arctic climate.
Document 2: Hohokum Irrigation Canals

This is a photo of canals built by the Hohokum and unearthed by archaeologists at Snaketown, Arizona. The Hohokum constructed hundreds of miles of canals throughout the dry lands of the southwest.

1. What are two things for which the Hohokum used these canals?

________________________________________________________________________________________(2)

2. Why would the Hohokum need to build canals like this to survive?

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________(1)
Document 3: Making Canoes in Virginia (1722)

When in their travels, if the Indians meet with any waters that cannot be crossed, they make canoes of birch bark, by slipping it whole off the tree, in this manner. First, they gash the bark quite round the tree, at the length they would want the canoe to be, then slit down the length from end to end; when that is done, they with their tomahawks easily open up the bark, and strip it whole off. Then they force it open with sticks in the middle, slope the underside with the ends, and sow them up, which helps keep the belly open; or if the birch trees happen to be small, they sow the bark of two together. The seams they coat with clay or mud, and then pass over the water in their canoes, by two, three or more at a time, according to their size. By reason of the lightness of these boats, they can easily carry them over land, if they foresee that they are likely to meet with any more waters that may get in their way...

1. What is the advantage of making canoes that are light?

2. Name at least two materials found in nature used to make a canoe.
... it seemed as though the level plain was dotted with huge hay stacks... but how symmetrical and beautiful: thirty to forty feet high, and as though they were laid out by the rules of geometry! As we near them we soon discover that our hay stacks are the houses of the Witchitas, built of straw, thatched layer upon layer, with stout bindings of willow-saplings, tied together with buffalo hide or stripped hickory. They invite you in with much politeness, and, accepting their hospitality, you find yourself in a clean and comfortable dwelling.

In the center is the fire. Around the sides the beds are fitted up on bunks raised three feet from the floor, built of split-boards, tied together with cords made of buffalo hide. The floor is hard packed earth, clean as can be. The builders have wisely made the best of their resources. The grass, willow-saplings, buffalo hide etc... are all found close at hand; and out of these, which would not have been any use to us in house-building, the Witchitas have built the most convenient homes.

1. What are two ways that the Witchitas used buffalo hide, according to this passage?

2. According to the author, how have the Witchitas made good use of their natural resources?
Many Plains tribes would join two poles with a frame to create a travois, like the one shown above. Pulled by a horse, the travois enabled people to move their tipis and other belongings easily as they pursued buffalo herds.

1. For what did Native Americans on the Great Plains use the travois?

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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1

2. Why would hunters like the Cheyenne shown here need to be able to move their belongings?

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

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1
Document 6: An Indian Boy’s Training

It seems to be a popular idea that all Indians are born with the skills and instincts for which they are well known. This is a mistake. All the patience and skills of the Indian are acquired traits, and continual practice alone makes him the master of the art of wood-craft. My uncle, who educated me up to the age of fifteen years, was a strict disciplinarian, and a good teacher. When I left the tipi in the morning, he would say, “Hakadah, look closely at everything you see”; and at evening, on my return he would often instruct me for an hour or so... He meant to make me observant and a good student of nature.

“Hakadah,” he would say to me, “it is better to view animals unobserved. I have been witness to many of their courtships and quarrels and have learned many of their secrets in this way... I advise you, never to approach a grizzly’s den from the front, but to steal up behind and throw your blanket or a stone in front of the hole. He does not usually rush for it, but first puts his head out and listens and then comes out very slowly... While he is exposing himself in this fashion, aim at his heart. Always be as cool as the animal himself.” This is how he armed me against the cunning of the savage beasts, by teaching me how to outwit them.

1. What are two things the author was taught by his uncle?

2. According to this passage, what are two traits that Indians must develop to be masters of wood-craft?
TASK:
Using the documents in your packet, your answers to the questions in Part A, and your knowledge of social studies, write a well-developed essay that includes an introduction, supporting paragraphs, and a conclusion in which you thoroughly address the following:

- Describe at least three natural environments that Native Americans adapted to in North America.
- Discuss specific steps Native Americans took to survive in these environments.

NOTE: your essay will be evaluated using the form below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points Value</th>
<th>Points Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effective use of documents—</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uses at least 4 documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy—</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includes correct information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depth and detail—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supports main ideas with facts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge of social studies—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uses information beyond supplied documents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarity/Organization—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clearly expresses and logically develops ideas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language mechanics—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uses proper spelling, grammar, and style</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correct format—</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>includes introduction, supporting paragraphs, and conclusion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments: ____________________________________________________________

Part A Score __________  Part B Score __________  TOTAL SCORE ______