

Chapter 4 Test Notes

1. The Hopi used adobe to build their homes
2. The Tlingit regained control of millions of acres of their lands as a result of the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
3. At a Tlingit potlatch the role of the host is to give gifts to all the guests.
4. When the Native Americans of the Plains stopped living in permanent settlements, their main source of food became the buffalo.
5. The Iroquois lived in longhouses built of poles and bark.
6. The Lakota Sioux used coup sticks to strike their enemies without killing them.
7. The Lakota Sioux's way of life greatly changed when they tamed wild horses.
8. The Hopi used dry farming methods to raise crops in the desert.
9. In the Iroquois culture the land was owned by women.
10. The Tlingit created richly decorated totem poles.
11. The Iroquois grew 15 types of corn.
12. The Iroquois grew 60 types of beans.
13. Name 3 things from the book that the Iroquois obtained from the forest.
14. Name 3 of the 5 peoples that made up the Iroquois Confederacy.

15. The NW Coast is a narrow area of land that extends from Anchorage to San Francisco.
16. The NW Coast has wet climate, mild winters and cool summers.
17. Name 2 animals that lived in the forest hunted by the NW people.
18. The tlingit made large canoes that could hold up to 50 people.
19. Most totem poles were 40 to 60 feet tall, but some were as high as 150 feet.
20. The Spanish called the Hopi apartment-style homes pueblos.
21. The Hopi built dams and irrigation systems to water their crops.
22. The Hopi believed that the Kachinas bring rains to help their crops grow.
23. The Lakota Sioux lived in the Black Hills of South Dakota.
24. If meat was not cut and cured quickly it will spoil.
25. The teepee uses about 10 buffalo skins.