

1: The New World : who were the first visitors?

<p>The First Settlers c40 000 BC: The first humans settled in North America. They formed many different groups or tribes.</p>	<p>Columbus 'discovers' America, 1492 : the Italian explorer claims to be the first man to discover America. Find an image of Columbus' landing in America.</p>	<p>Did Columbus really discover America? Modern historians are now beginning to question the idea that Columbus was the first to find America.</p>	<p>The Roanoke Colony disappears c1587. Almost 100 years after Columbus landed in America the first attempts to settle / live there began,</p>
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<p>The Colonists Starved To Death.</p>	<p>The Colonists Left The Island of Roanoke.</p>
<p>The Leader John White Had To Return To England For Food.</p>	<p>The Colonists Lived With Native Tribes In</p>

<p>Why were the tribes of North America were so diverse?</p>	<p>What was the name of Columbus' ship?</p>	<p>Did Columbus really discover North America? (Explain)</p>	<p>Which statement is the odd one out? (Explain why)</p>
<p>The reason why the tribes of North America were so diverse / different because.....</p>	<p>The name...</p>	<p>http://discovery.yukozimo.com/who-discovered-america-before-columbus/</p>	

<p>New World Dreams: Even though the Roanoke colony failed, many Europeans still dreamed of making a life in the New World. www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFkyAD9gS6g</p>	<p>Religious Problems In Europe: the 16th century was a time of much religious conflict in Europe. Sort the information about 3 groups into columns below.</p>	<p>Puritan Persecution: the Puritans were the smallest of the 3 religious groups and were persecuted / attacked for how they chose to live.</p>	<p>The Diary of William Bradford: the text below is taken from the diary of 'Pilgrim Father' William Bradford.</p>
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<p>List 5 problems faced by a person wanting to settle in America.</p>
<p>1:</p>
<p>2:</p>
<p>3:</p>
<p>4:</p>
<p>5:</p>
<p>List 5 reasons why a person may want to settle in America.</p>
<p>1:</p>
<p>2:</p>
<p>3:</p>
<p>4:</p>
<p>5:</p>

Catholic	Protestant	Puritan
<p>God speaks through the Pope + Priests.</p>	<p>Believe Jesus is the son of God</p>	<p>Big fancy churches and cathedrals.</p>
<p>Believe Jesus is the son of God.</p>	<p>VERY simple churches.</p>	<p>Christian group started c33AD.</p>
<p>A group that broke from Protestants.</p>	<p>Angry at Catholic Church corruption.</p>	<p>Christian group started c 1517 .</p>
<p>Believe Jesus is the son of God.</p>	<p>Protestants too similar to Catholics</p>	<p>Ok for people to sin (do bad things).</p>
<p>People should live without ANY sin.</p>	<p>People not expected to sin.</p>	<p>Simple churches.</p>
<p>www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance_reformation.php www.slideshare.net/Pearly_SAU/2-11-religions</p>		

The Puritans saw little chance of England becoming a country in which they wished to live. They thought England was un-Godly.

The Pilgrim Fathers believed that a new start in the New World was their best chance to make a new life and be able to follow God in the way they thought best.'

www.historylearning site.co.uk

Why did the Puritans want to leave England?

"The place they thought of was one of those vast and unpeopled countries of America, which are fruitful and fit for living. There are only savages and brutish men, just like wild beasts.

This idea led to many and different opinions. But, after many things were said, it was agreed"

Who are the 'savages' that William Bradford writes about?

Why did he think life in the New World would be easy?

2: The New World : the first colony, the Pilgrim Fathers.

<p>The Journey Begins 1620 : about 102 Puritans set sail aboard the Mayflower to begin their life in the New World.</p>	<p>Match the words with definitions below:</p>	<p>The Diary of William Bradford: the text below is taken from the diary of 'Pilgrim Father' William Bradford.</p>	<p>The Diary of William Bradford: On November 9th, 1620, the 'Mayflower' sighted what is now Cape Cod. The crew searched for another month to find somewhere to land.</p>
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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Pilgrim</td> <td>A person who makes a religious journey.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Persecute</td> <td>To separate from or be alone.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colonist</td> <td>To bully, attack or be mean to.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sin</td> <td>To act in a bad way or against God's rules.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independence</td> <td>Something that is difficult or hard.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Harsh</td> <td>A person who moves to live in a new place.</td> </tr> </table>	Pilgrim	A person who makes a religious journey.	Persecute	To separate from or be alone.	Colonist	To bully, attack or be mean to.	Sin	To act in a bad way or against God's rules.	Independence	Something that is difficult or hard.	Harsh	A person who moves to live in a new place.	<p>After fair winds and weather for a time, they met cross winds and many fierce storms. With these the ship was greatly shaken, and her upper decks made very leaky. A lusty young man called John Howland, coming for some occasion upon deck, was with a heel of the ship thrown into the sea. But, it pleased God that he caught hold of the topsail ropes, which hung overboard and ran out at length.</p>	
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<p>From which English port did the Mayflower set sail?</p>	<p>Why were they called Pilgrim Fathers and not Pilgrim Mothers?</p>	<p>What happened to Pilgrim John Howland?</p>	<p>Why were they unable to land for a month?</p>
<p>The port...</p>			

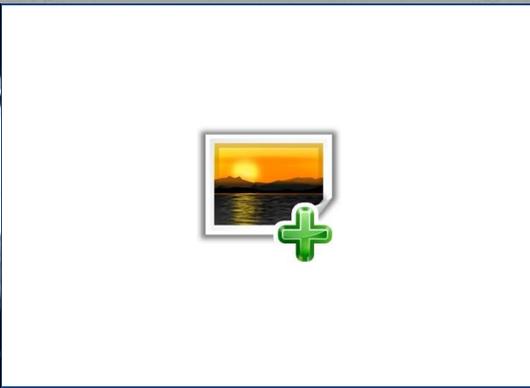
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<p>The Pilgrim Fathers began to build the first house for common use. Bradford described in his diary how the "foulness" of winter affected all and that many became sick. By February 1621, Bradford claimed that 50% of the Pilgrim Fathers had died as a result of the cold weather and the inadequate housing that they had built for themselves.</p> <p>www.historylearningsite.co.uk</p>	<p>A Native American called Squanto helped those Pilgrim Fathers who survived the harsh winter. He showed them how to sow maize and how to cultivate the crop. Bradford claimed that seeds brought from England were of little use in their new environment. By the summer of 1621, the Pilgrim Fathers had built houses for themselves and had gathered up a small harvest</p>	<p>'They were well recovered in health and strength, and had all things in good plenty. Some were working in the fields, others took part in fishing. There was of no want. And then began to arrive flocks of duck and geese.'</p> <p>"Our harvest being gotten we rejoiced. And for three days we entertained and feasted with many of the Indians amongst us, with their greatest King Massasoit. This is our first Thanksgiving feast in New England and we hope it will be repeated regularly for generations from now!!!</p>	<p>'It is April 5 now, 1621. The Mayflower tacks out of the harbor, breaking the Pilgrim's last tie with the Old World. He leaves us alone in the wilderness with no hope of escape. We gather at the beach to wave a last sad farewell and wonder uneasily whether we will have the strength to carry on by ourselves'.</p>
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<p>Approximately how many pilgrims died in the first year?</p>	<p>Why were the remaining colonists able to survive?</p>	<p>What is Thanksgiving and what does it represent?</p>	<p>Why did the Mayflower leave The Pilgrim Fathers?</p>
<p>Why did so many Pilgrim Fathers die in the first year?</p>			<p>How did the Pilgrims feel as they watched the ship sail away?</p>

3: The New World : the colonisation of America.

<p>Horrible History Begins 1620 : watch + listen to the video linked and answer the questions below www.youtube.com/watch?v=FJoE-ZwdoLU</p>	<p>A short documentary : watch the short film titled 'The Pilgrims'. www.youtube.com/watch?v=VN3-oOeOliQ</p>	<p>c1700, 13 British Colonies Set Up: almost eighty years after the arrival of the first Pilgrims, Britain had set up 13 colonies in the east. Add 13 colony map below.</p>	<p>The Colonial Wars 1756-1773: France also had colonies in the New World and fighting broke out. Both sides made alliances with native tribes</p>
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<p>Ask for teacher / parental permission before watching.</p>
<p>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zlv86RpLSVQ</p>
<p>Why did native tribes fight with / for Britain or France?</p>
<p>Are these attacking natives fighting for Britain or France?</p>
<p>What skills would the native have that European would not?</p>
<p>What stereotypes (of natives) are shown in the clip?</p>
<p>Which side won the colonial wars, Britain or France?</p>
<p>In which modern country did France keep colonial land?</p>

<p>Where did the Puritans try to settle BEFORE the USA?</p>
<p>What useless items did one of the Pilgrim Fathers bring?</p>

<p>List 3 new things you learned from this short film.</p>
<p>1:</p>
<p>2:</p>
<p>3:</p>

<p>Why did Britain want to have colonies if the New World?</p>
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The War of Independence 1775-1783: the following links will show you why and how the 13 colonies broke from Britain became the United States of America.

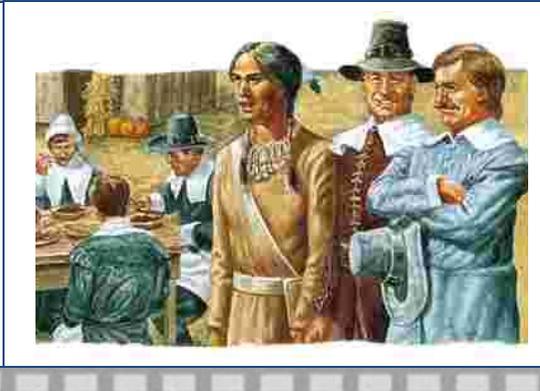
A timeline: organise the dates and events below into chronological order.

Turning Points In History : The Actions Of Squanto
 He was the Native American who helped the Pilgrim Fathers survive their first winter.

Turning Points In History : Think! How may history have been changed if Squanto and other natives had NOT helped the Pilgrim Fathers survive their first year?

<p>Ask for teacher / parental permission before watching.</p>
<p>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UQQ9ySdQ5Qs</p>
<p>Which two sides are fighting in this scene?</p>
<p>http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O_Tx8HnX1V4</p>
<p>Give 2 causes of the Wars of Independence.</p>
<p>1:</p>
<p>2:</p>
<p>Which British King lost control of the American colonies?</p>
<p>What is the Declaration Of Independence and when was it?</p>

<p>A Timeline of North American History : 40,000BC - 1783.</p>		
<p>The Pilgrim Fathers Set Up A Colony.</p>	<p>1620</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The Vikings Visit The New World.</p>	<p>c 1005</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The Declaration of Independence</p>	<p>1492</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The Roanoke Colony Disappears.</p>	<p>c 1587</p>	<p>BCE</p>
<p>Columbus 'discovers' The New World.</p>	<p>1775-83</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The Colonial Wars : Britain V France</p>	<p>1756-63</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The First / Native People Settle.</p>	<p>1776</p>	<p>CE</p>
<p>The Wars Of Independence</p>	<p>40 000</p>	<p>CE</p>



<p>How may a Pilgrim Father have described Squanto's action?</p>
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<p>How may a Native America have described Squanto's action?</p>
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Musical Interlude : Horrible History Pilgrim Rap.

 **Mission:** enjoy a musical break, listen to the song completing the missing lyrics from the rap below.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YIHytKZkh3E>

We're the pilgrim fathers
You may have heard rather
A lot 'bout our notions
Crossing the _____
On the good ship Mayflower
But it's true our journey
Turned into quite a commotion.

People report that we sported these hats
But that's not true, I mean, would you?
Anyway the main thing to say
We began the _____
With our little band of religion fans
From the East Midlands.

We all believed slowly
That England was becoming less _____
So set off for Holland
'Cos there we had friends
But in the end seemed the _____
Would never be the land, we planned.

Couldn't stand to remain on that terrain
So again we rearranged
To start a new nation with our congregation
A new and calmer life took a _____ and a builder and his wife
And a cleric, to find America.

Oh it's a _____
It wasn't new to the natives
Still we thought we'd claim it
Yeah, it's the new world.

I still remember 9th of November
The year _____ and we saw plenty of land
We thanked God when we found ground
I kept calm but it didn't go as planned.

Couldn't land on the _____
A month later though, we made it
New Plymouth man, we claimed it
The natives said not
But ran when we _____

Moved there it proved yeah
That life would be though
'Cos we didn't have enough
Of the right stuff.
Did you know had no seeds we could _____
Though William Mullins had stacked
126 pairs of shoes in his pack
Now that's whack.

A fishing rod, a _____,
A pig, or a cow
Would have been a much better idea
But now there's no _____ for us to eat
Does this mean that with de feet!

No fun in the New World
I'm glad we've arrived here
But will we survive here
Yeah, in the New World.

People were _____
Our numbers halving
And when the winter winds blew
Even fewer live through
It wasn't pretty in our new city
But the _____ took pity even though
They didn't have to.

Man called _____
Taught us how to grow maize
Catch eel for a meal
Chopped up in the baze
They gave us a _____
Our starvation ceased
In 1621 what they had done
Turned us back from the _____
To the living and to this day
That's why we have _____

In Massachusetts built a colony it's true
They say modern America was _____ by our
crew
It's a New World
But we can't call it England
Let's call it _____ England
Yeah, in the world.

My home was in Plymouth
Lets call it New Plymouth
I got an idea lets call this New Hampshire
Wait I'm from Newcastle
Can we call it _____ Newcastle?
Nah!
It's a New World.

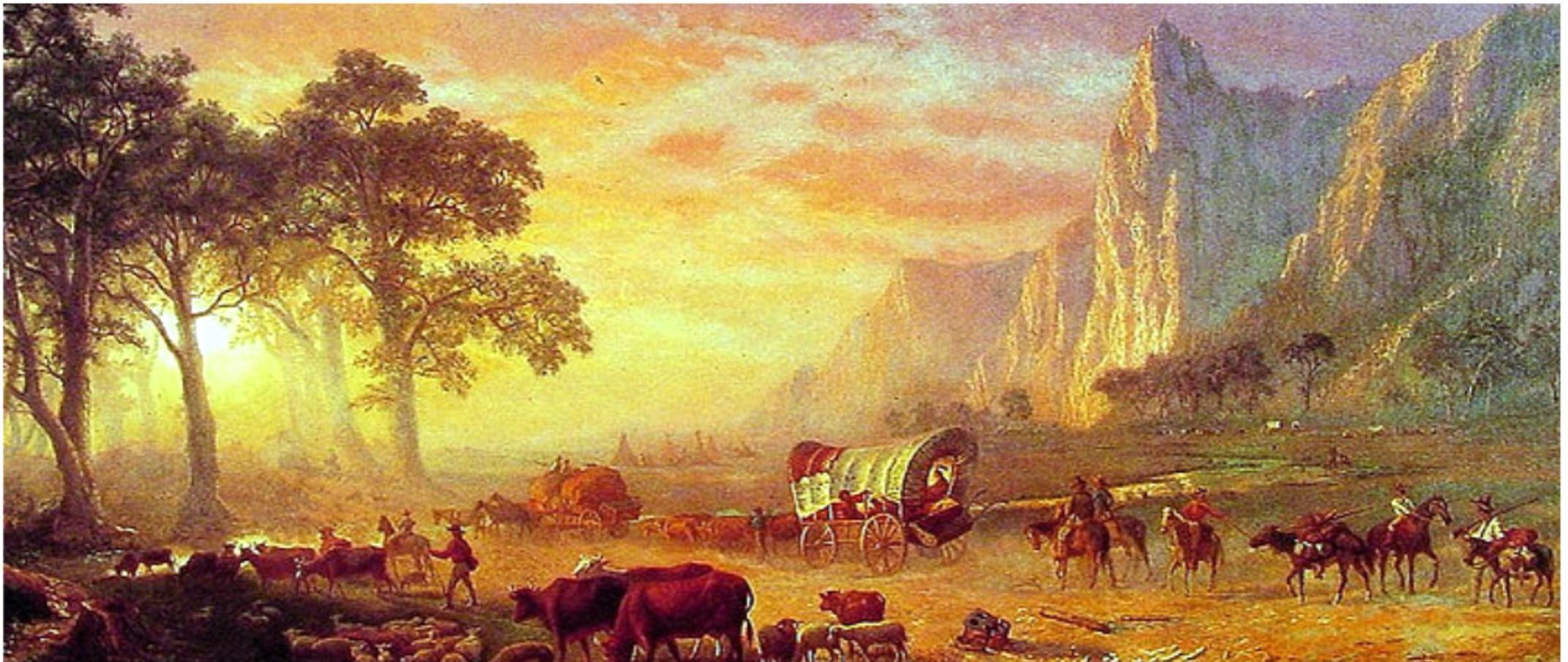


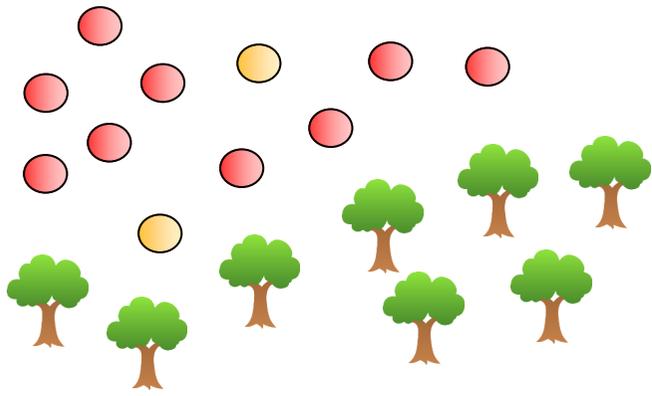
Going West : protecting the wagon train.

Mission : you must prepare a **defence** of your wagon train against a flanking attack from Native Americans

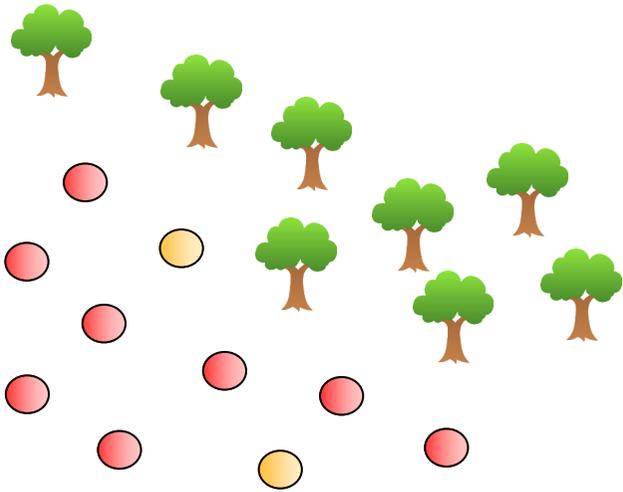
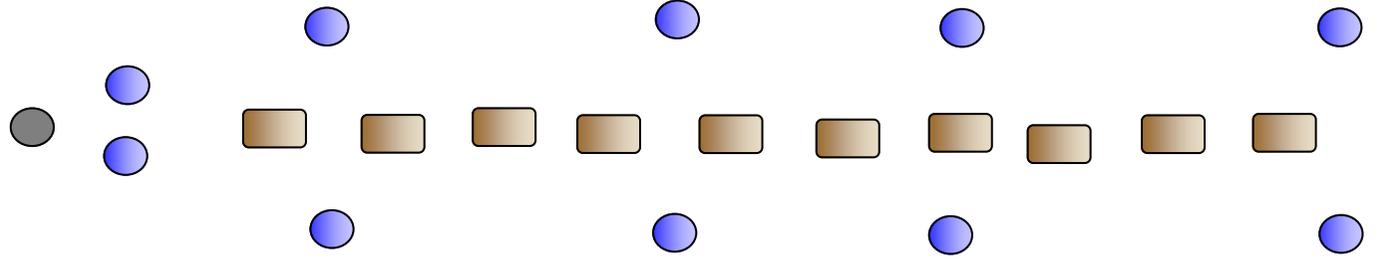
Scenario : you are heading west as the leader of a group of forty settlers . You are several weeks into your journey and have entered the Great Plains and the traditional grounds of the Pawnee tribe. They are angry at the increasing numbers of white people passing through their hunting grounds and killing the bison. The Pawnee have set up an ambush containing 20 Braves eager for attack. Think about how the Pawnee will carry out their attack and then prepare a suitable defence against them.

Map Key	
●	YOU : riding a horse and carrying a pistol.
■	Horses and wagon : women and children.
●	White settler : horse and gun.
●	Pawnee Plains Indian : with bow + arrow.
●	Pawnee Plains Indian : with rifle.

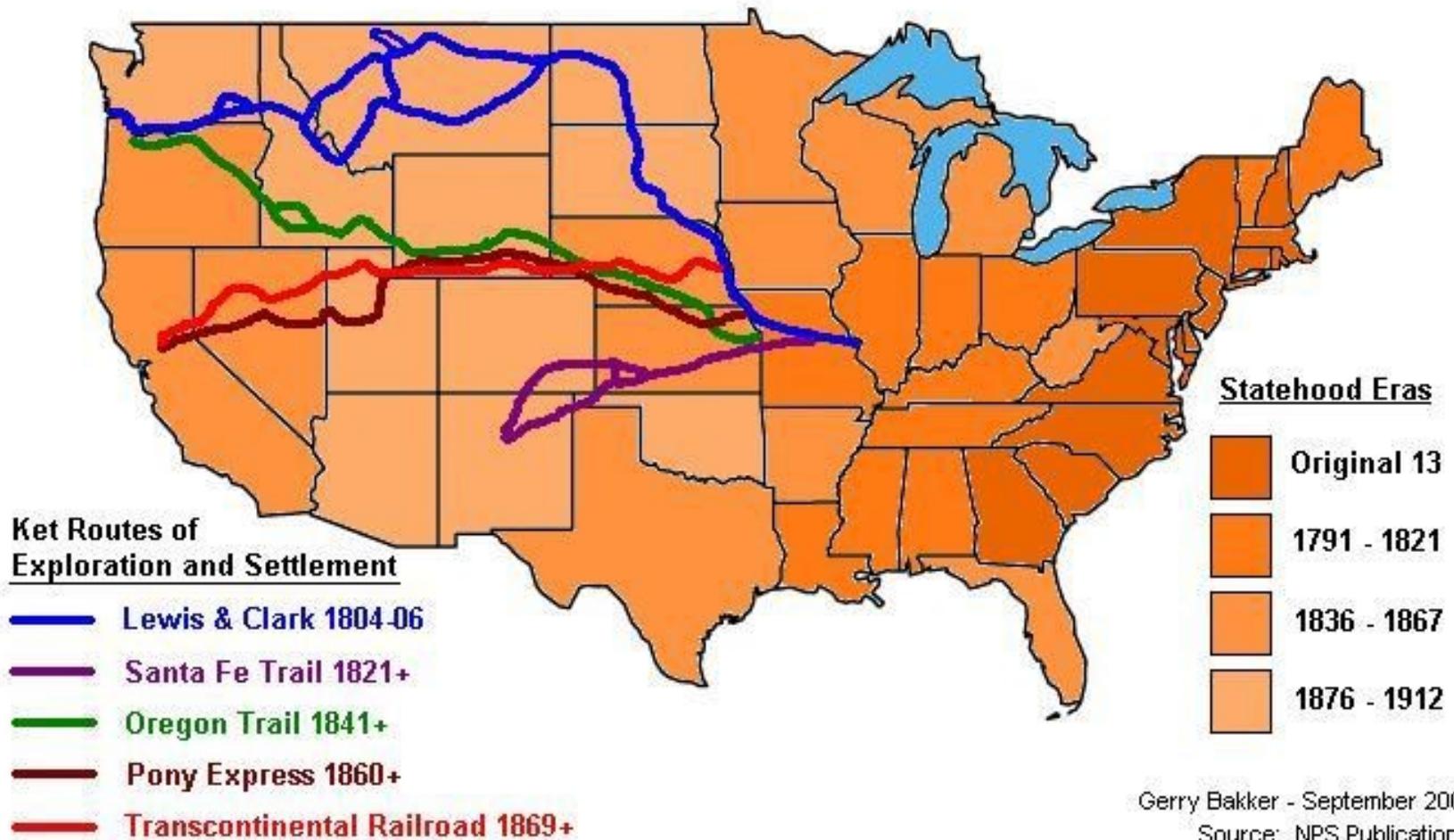




Go West.



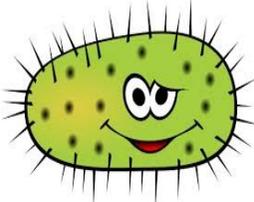
Westward Expansion of the United States



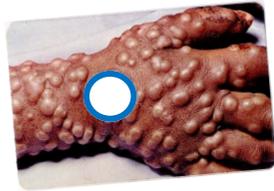
Westward Expansion : how the whites changed the Plains.

Discover: how the 'white man' changed the Plains. **Explore:** the positive and negative impact. **Skill:** identifying evidence and evaluation.

By the mid 19th century the eastern coast of North America had been c_____. However, the US Government wanted to s_____ as much of the continent as it possible. The land that had not yet been settled lay in the central / western part of the continent. It was called the 'frontier' or 'l_____ c_____ ' and was inhabited by large tribes of natives such as the Sioux and Cheyenne. Would the arrival of the white man be a 'blessing or a curse' for the people who had lived on the land for _____ of years?

Positives for Natives.	+	-	Negatives for Natives.	Settlers	
Positives for Natives.	+	-	Negatives for Natives.	Disease	
Positives for Natives.	+	-	Negatives for Natives.	Horses	
Positives for Natives.	+	-	Negatives for Natives.	Bison	
Positives for Natives.	+	-	Negatives for Natives.	New Ways	

The Plains Indians were wandering people scratching a living, half at farming half at running after the buffalo. The arrival of the horse meant power and freedom. Instead of being foot people living on the edges of the plains, they quickly became the finest riders in the world.....farming was forgotten. On horseback they could carry their belonging easily, and kill more buffalo than they had ever dreamed possible. **Kenneth Ulyatt, The Time Of The Indian, 1975.**

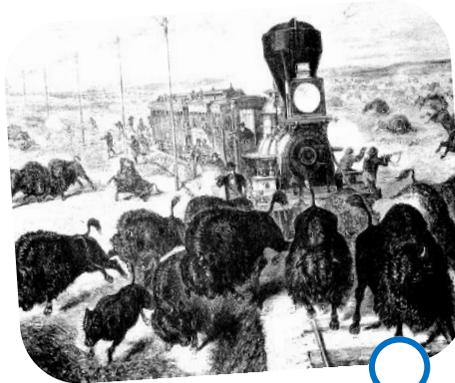


'The Indians may have put up with the passing wagons and steam trains if they had not been damaging their supply of buffalo. The trains not only frightened the animals away but they also brought new hunters to the Plains whose powerful weapons quickly destroyed the herds. The US government saw that without the buffalo the Indians could not survive. They therefore encouraged white hunters to kill the herds so that the Indians would become weak and would have to surrender their rights to the lands. **School textbook 1993.**



Apart from guns and horses the white man also brought a very different gift... the white man's diseases. The Indians were not immune to diseases such as smallpox. If it didn't kill a person smallpox left the victim disfigured. The Mandarin Indians were scared that if they were left disfigured they would not be taken to the 'Happy Hunting Grounds' once they dies. Many killed themselves rather than catch the disease or others ran away weakening families and their tribes.

They understand how to shoot with a gun and ride a horse. Many of them enjoy European alcohol. They kill each other easily with guns. We have missionaries spreading the word of God. What more can we do to make these savages human?'



"The buffalo supplies the Indians with the necessities of life; with homes, food, clothing, beds and fuel, When the buffalo are extinct, the Indians too must die away.
Francis Parkman, 1849.

Between 1840 and 1880 the bison were almost completely destroyed. Numbers fell from around 5 million to only 200 animals.



French Writer; Jacques Rochefort :
This was a land of savages until we arrived. We are transforming it. It has not been easy. We have given the savages knowledge..



The Gold Rush.
On a cold morning in 1848, James Wilson Marshall from the east found a few nuggets of gold in a Californian river. Just a few months later, the hills above the river were covered with wood huts and tents as the first of 4,000 gold miners arrived. Thousands flocked across the plains hoping to get rich. Trading towns were set up along the way. The tribes who lived nearby were forced off their land.

'Go West Young Man'
Books were printed during the 1850's. The writers spoke of the excitement and adventure of the 'Wild West'. John Soule's famous quote **'Go west young man and grow up with the country'** encouraged thousands of young men to head into the West.

The growing white population of the United States needed more land. By 1880 thousands of families had moved onto the frontier and into 'Indian Country' The White settlers felt that the Indians were wasting the land by not farming it, and because they were not using it all the time they had no right to it. The US Government wanted to settle the West and offered people free land if they promised to farm it for 5 years.



In 1833, there were 2000 Mandan Indians. By 1880 there were only 137, most killed by the white man's diseases.



It was **RIGHT** to settle the West.



Debate

You are going to prepare for a debate about the role of animals in World War 1. You should conduct some research and be ready to contribute during each round of the debate.

Top Tips!

Listen and allow others to speak.

Keep to the question focus for each round.

Come prepared, bring evidence (eg images) and present facts.

Encourage quieter members to contribute.

Listen, think of good come backs to points what you hear.

Don't talk over other people or try to shout others down.

Be dramatic. use body + expressions to make your point clearer.

1 Who owns the land?

2 Making the most out of the land.

3 New skills and technology..

4 New ideas.

5 Any other business?
(Think of something unexpected for this final round)

It was **Wrong** to settle the West.



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Judge

You are going judge for the debate about the rights and wrongs of using animals in warfare. You must judge **objectively**. Take the following into account for each round.

Evidence of research.

What is said during each round.

How things are said: clearly, respectfully, too aggressively?

The number of debaters for the entire debate.

Respectful behaviour towards the other team.

Other guidelines, ideas or rules?

Tick : 2 bonus points for each member that contributes.

Right					Wrong				
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									

1	Right — 10	Who owns the land?	Wrong — 10
2	Right — 10	Making the most out of the land.	Wrong — 10
3	Right — 10	New skills and technology..	Wrong — 10
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		TOTAL	

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		TOTAL	

What Was Counting Coup?



Odd things happened in conjunction with the practice of counting coup. The case of Yellow Shirt is a good example:

In the great battle that took place on Wolf Creek in 1838, between the allied Kiowa, Comanches, and Apaches, on the one hand, and the Cheyennes and Arapaho on the other, coup was counted on Yellow Shirt, a Kiowa, nine times. When the charge was made on the Kiowa camp, Yellow shirt was fighting on foot and was touched three times, but not seriously injured.

Later, he reached his village, mounted a horse, came out to fight, and was touched three times on horseback. Almost immediately afterward his horse was killed and his leg broken, and he sat on the ground still fighting by shooting arrows, and was again touched three times and killed.

Natives American V US Army Comparison.

Discover: how the Native and US combat forces compared. Explore: the strengths and weaknesses of both Skill: categorisation and evaluation.

N
A
T
I
V
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S



U
S
A
R
M
Y



Score each piece of information out of 10.

Rounds Won

--	--

Total Score.

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	Natives			US Army			
Weapons 	The bow and arrow was their main weapon. Accurate even over longer distance and quicker to reload than rifles.	Secondary weapons included knives, spears, tomahawks, and coup sticks.	Most tribes had some pistols or rifles but they lacked the skills to repair them or make new bullets.	Weapons 	Every US soldier was armed with a rifle a pistol and most had a curved sword.	A new weapon used by some army units was gattling gun. It could fire hundreds of rounds a minute.	The US army also had cannons. This was an effective weapon against a slow moving enemy.
Warriors 	Their warriors were called 'Braves'. A young Plains male could become a Brave aged 13 years old.	There were many, many tribes on the Plains, but often tribes did not ally or fight together against the whites.	Old men, old women and females would fight to defend the tribe if attacked.	Soldiers 	Most soldiers were men and aged mainly between 18 and 45 years old.	Many of leaders had experience fighting in the American Civil War...some were arrogant and over confident.	They had a clear structure EG: General Colonel Captain Sargent.
Skills 	Excellent horse riders. Warriors could travel light and fast but whole tribes could not move as quickly.	The land was their friend. They used it for food, water, shelter to hide and ambush.	Boys would learn to use bows and arrows and ride horses at a very young age.	Skills 	Soldiers were trained in shooting with pistol and rifles.	Soldiers were trained in hand to hand fighting using swords and knives.	They were taught basic wilderness and survival skills.
Tactics 	Counting Coup. Touching an enemy in battle with a Coup Stick. This was seen as braver than killing an enemy.	The Plain tribes often used guerrilla warfare. Quick, surprise attacks followed by a hasty retreat.	They also tried to destroy the enemy supplies by sabotaging railway lines and attacking wagon supply trains.	Tactics 	The US government encouraged the killing of the Bison. A sure way to weaken the plains tribes.	They would lay siege to Native tribes that hid in the mountains or other areas difficult to attack.	The army hunted for hostile tribes and looked fight them in open battle or even better, their unprotected camps.
Resources 	The bison provided much of what the Plains tribes needed to survive, but by 1860 their numbers were dropping.	The warriors were supported and supplied by their tribes. But, they also had to keep the tribe hidden and safe.	It was difficult for them to repair their weapons and / or make bullets for them.	Resources 	The US Government wanted to 'win the west' and gave the army food , supplies, equipment and weapons.	Food and weapons kept in a series of forts. These needed constant resupplying 100's or 1000's of miles away.	They paid friendly Native tribes to help them scout, track and look out for ambushes .

Round 1 Total

Round 2 Total

Round 3 Total

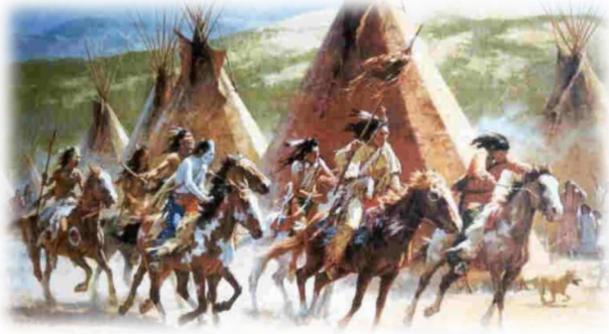
Round 4 Total

Round 5 Total

Natives American V US Army Comparison.

Discover: how the Native and US combat forces compared. Explore: the strengths and weaknesses of both Skill: categorisation and evaluation.

N
A
T
I
V
E
S



U
S
A
R
M
Y



Score each piece of information out of 10.

Rounds Won

--	--

Total Score.

--	--

Weapons				Weapons			
Warriors				Soldiers			
Skills				Skills			
Tactics				Tactics			
Resources				Resources			

Round 1 Total

Round 2 Total

Round 3 Total

Round 4 Total

Round 5 Total

The **bow and arrow** was their main weapon. Accurate even over longer distance and quicker to reload than rifles.



Excellent horse riders. Warriors could travel light and fast but whole tribes could not move as quickly.

Counting Coup. Touching an enemy in battle with a Coup Stick. This was seen as braver than killing an enemy.



The bison provided much of what the Plains tribes needed to survive, but by 1860 their numbers were dropping.

The warriors were supported and supplied by their tribes. But, they also had to keep the tribe hidden and safe.



They were taught basic wilderness and survival skills.



Most tribes had some pistols or **rifles** but they lacked the skills to repair them or make new bullets.

The land was their friend. They used it for food, water, shelter to hide and ambush.

Their warriors were called 'Braves'. A young Plains male could become a Brave aged 13 years old.

Food and weapons kept in a **series of forts**. These needed constant resupplying 100's or 1000's of miles away.

They paid friendly native tribes to help them scout, track and look out for ambushes.

They also tried to **destroy the enemy supplies** by sabotaging railway lines and attacking wagon supply trains.



Old men, old women and females would fight to defend the tribe if attacked.



Boys would learn to use bows and arrows and ride horses at a very young age.

It was difficult for them to repair their weapons and / or make bullets for them.

Soldiers were trained in shooting with pistol and rifles.

The US government encouraged the **killing of the Bison** was a sure way to weaken the plains tribes.

They would lay siege to Native tribes that hid in the mountains or other areas difficult to attack.

The US Government wanted to 'win the West' and gave the army food, supplies, equipment and weapons.



Secondary weapons included knives, spears, tomahawks, and coup sticks.

Every US soldier was armed with a rifle a pistol and most had a curved sword.

Most soldiers were men and aged mainly between 18 and 45 years old.

Many of leaders had experience fighting in the American Civil War...some were arrogant and over confident.

The US army also had cannon. This was an effective weapon against a slow moving enemy.

They had a clear structure EG: **General Colonel Captain Sargent.**

The Plain tribes often used **guerrilla warfare**. Quick, surprise attacks followed by a hasty retreat.

The army hunted for hostile tribes and looked fight them in **open battle** or even better, their unprotected camps.

Soldiers were trained in hand to hand fighting using swords and knives.

A new weapon used by some army units was gattling gun. It could fire hundreds of rounds a minute.



The Battle of Little Bighorn : Custer's Last Stand.

🕒 **Discover** : what happened at the Battle of Little Bighorn. **Explore**: the reasons for Custer's defeat. **Skill**: ordering text + empathy.



In late 1875, enraged Sioux and Cheyenne Indians left their reservations to protect their sacred lands in the **Black Hills**.

They gathered in Montana with the great warrior **Sitting Bull** to get ready to fight for their lands.

The US Army sent **Lt. Colonel George Custer** and the 7th Cavalry to force the Natives back onto their reservations.

Custer spotted the Native village near to the Little Bighorn River on June 25, 1876.

Ignoring orders to wait for more men, and not understanding the size of the Indian army Custer decided to attack.

Dividing his forces in three, Custer sent troops under **Captain Frederick Benteen** away, up river, to block any escape.

Major Marcus Reno was to be told to chase a small group of warriors and then cross the river, and charge the Indian village.

Reno's squadron of 175 soldiers attacked the southern end of the village but found themselves heavily outnumbered.

Reno stopped his charging men before they got trapped, they fought for ten minutes then withdrew into the trees.

Having chased off Reno's men, the Indians saw 210 of Custer's men coming towards the other end of the village.

Cheyenne and Hunkpapa Sioux together crossed the river and attacked Custer's advancing soldiers.

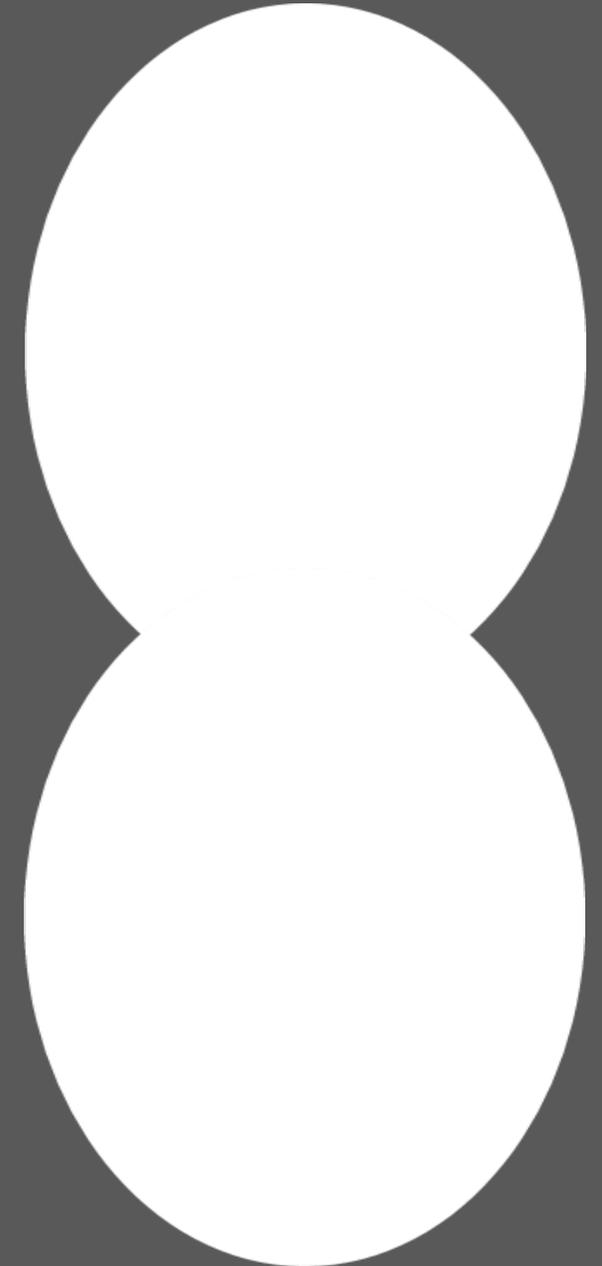
A group of Oglala Sioux led by **Crazy Horse's** command joined the battle surrounding Custer and his men in a pincer move.

As the Indians closed in, Custer ordered his men to shoot their horses and stack their bodies to form a wall,

The dead horses gave little protection against bullets. In less than an hour, Custer and his men were killed.

The Indians then mutilated all the uniformed soldiers, they stripped Custer's body but did not scalp or mutilate it.

Draw the last thing you imagine Lt Colonel Custer ever saw.



The Battle of Little Bighorn : Custer's Last Stand.

Discover : what happened at the Battle of Little Bighorn. **Explore**: the reasons for Custer's defeat. **Skill**: ordering text + empathy.



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Draw the last thing you imagine Lt Colonel Custer ever saw.

Extended Task.

As a class you are going to create a wall display showing what happened at the Battle of Little Bighorn.

Each person should draw a full colour picture from ONE of the fifteen story parts provided.

Once finished, the best examples will be displayed in a timeline of the battle.

Can you think of a good way to decide who draws which image?

Description :

Artist :

The Indian Wars : winning the West.

Discover : what happened during the 'Indian Wars' **Explore** : the actions of white and Native Americans **Skill**: Organisation of text.

START: The 'Indian Wars' were a number of battles fought between white and Natives Americans in the 1800's or the __th century. Trouble began on the Plains in **1830** when US President Andrew Jackson passed '*The Indian Removal Act*'. This Act forced all....

...Native people living east of the Mississippi River into the West. As they made the journey thousands of Natives died in what became known as the '*Trail of Tears*'. This is shown in the image to the right. Thirty two years after the Indian Removal Act, in **1862, the US...**



...**government passed The Homestead Act**. This offered free land to whites settlers who agreed to farm the land. Many whites moved from the blue areas in the East to areas shown in black on the following map..,



It was not just the offer of free land that had encouraged people West. In 1848, James Marshall started the **Gold Rush** when he found gold in California. People rushed West hoping to strike it rich. By 1949, 90,000 "Forty Niners" had moved across the

Plains. The growing numbers of settlers disturbed the Bison and killed huge numbers of the animals with powerful weapons as shown in this image...

(BBC Images.)



This killing of their main resource, the Bison, and the growing numbers of whites on their land angered the Natives. In 1866, the Lakota Sioux Chief, **Red Cloud**, began a war against the US army that was building a fort on Lakota land. Red Cloud is shown next.



Red Cloud's warriors attacked the forts and killed Lieutenant William Fetterman's eighty men. (**The Fetterman Massacre**). Red Cloud's War was successful and in 1968 the US government signed the **Fort Laramie Treaty**. It was agreed the soldiers would...

... Leave / abandon the forts also that whites would stay out of the lands of the sacred **Black Hills**. This was an important area for many of the tribes. It was said to be the source of the Bison and Mother of Creation. The Black Hills are shown right....



After Red Cloud's victory and six years of relative peace on the Plains, in 1874, gold was found in the Black Hills. Whites broke the promise made in the Treaty of Laramie and wars on the Plains started again. The most famous battle was called 'The Battle of ...

Little Bighorn'. A large Native force made up of Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes, led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse killed US hero General George Custer and 278 of his 7th Cavalrymen. **Custer's Last Stand** is shown in the following image....



Defeat at Bighorn shocked the US government and more resources were put into the war. Larger, meaner US armies were sent West. In 1890, the US attacked and killed over 140 Native men, women and children in their camp. Right: Chief Big Foot, dead.



The US attack was called the '**Battle of Wounded Knee**'. This was the last battle in the 'Indian Wars'. The US government said that the Western lands had been explored and conquered. All Natives were forced to move onto US controlled reservations. This is shown in the image (BBC Education) to the right...



The Indian Wars : winning the West.

 **Discover** : what happened during the 'Indian Wars' **Explore** : the actions of white and Native Americans **Skill**: Organisation of text.



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What Happened At Wounded Knee Creek ?

Discover: the causes of this conflict **Explore:** the concept of massacre V battle **Skill:** source investigation and evaluation



On December 29, 1890, the U.S. 7th Cavalry surrounded a band of Ghost Dancers led by Big Foot, a Lakota Sioux chief, near Wounded Knee Creek and told them to give up their weapons. As that was happening, a fight broke out between an Indian and a U.S. soldier. A shot was fired, although it's unclear from which side. A brutal massacre followed, in which it's estimated 150 Indians were killed nearly half of them women and children. The US 7th cavalry lost 25 men. **Internet Article.**

In the aftermath of the battle, veterans of each side accused the other of firing the first shots. Some white soldiers claimed that an Indian medicine man gave a suspicious signal, at which the Indians drew hidden firearms (guns) and bows and arrows from the wagons their women were riding in. Indian survivors, however, maintained that it was an unprovoked assault, a deliberate massacre in which the Indians only fired on their attackers in self-defense.

B

www.historum.com

Colonel Forsyth and I went to the circle of warriors where he told me to tell the medicine man to sit down and keep quiet, but he paid no attention to my order. 'Whitside then said to me, 'Tell the Indians it is necessary that they be searched one at a time.' The young warriors paid no attention to what I told them. I heard someone on my left exclaim, 'Look out! Look out!' I saw five or six young warriors cast off their blankets and pull guns out from under them. One of the warriors shot into the soldiers, who were ordered to fire into the Indians. I looked in the direction of the medicine man. He or some other medicine man approached to within three or four feet of me with a long cheese knife, ground to a sharp point and raised to stab me. He stabbed me and nearly cut off my nose. I held him off until I could swing my rifle to hit him, which I did. I shot and killed him in self-defense. Some of our troops were set up between the tents of the women. The Indians began firing into them so they exposed their women and children to their own fire. Captain Wallace was killed at this time, a bullet, striking him in the forehead, took away the top of his head. I started to pull off my nose, which was hung by the skin, but Lieutenant Guy Preston shouted, 'My God Man! Don't do that! That can be saved.' He then led me away from the scene of the trouble."

Philip Wells was a mixed blood Sioux who worked as an interpreter for the US Army. He gave his account in 1891"

C

When the firing began, the people who were standing immediately around the young man who fired the first shot were killed right together, and then they turned their guns, upon the women. As soon as they were fired upon they fled, the men fleeing in one direction and the women running in two different directions. Right near the flag of truce a mother was shot down with her infant; the child not knowing that its mother was dead was still nursing, and that especially was a very sad sight. Women who were very heavy with child were also killed. Little boys who were not wounded came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them there. Of course we all feel very sad about this affair. I stood very loyal to the (US) government believing in it so much. My disappointment was very strong, and I have come to Washington with a very great blame on my heart. It would have been all right if only the men were killed; but the fact of the killing of the young boys and girls who are to go to make up the future strength of the Indian people, is the saddest part of the whole affair and we feel it very sorely.

American Horse, 1891.

G



The Medicine Man.



They were met by the soldiers and surrounded and finally taken to the Wounded Knee creek, and there at a given time their guns were demanded. When they had delivered them up, the men were separated from their families and from the tipis. When the guns were thus taken and the men separated, there was a crazy man, a young man of very bad influence and in fact a nobody, among that bunch of Indians fired his gun, and of course the firing of a gun must have been the breaking of a military rule of some sort, because immediately the soldiers returned fire and indiscriminate killing followed.

Turning Hawk. 1891.

E

This Indian shot killed a US officer in the army. I was a voluntary scout for the Americans at that encounter and I saw exactly what was done, and that was what I noticed; that the first shot killed an officer. As soon as this shot was fired the Indians immediately began drawing their knives, and they were exhorted from all sides to stop, but this was not obeyed. Consequently the firing began immediately on the part of the US soldiers. **Spotted Horse, 1891.**

F

Chief Spotted Elk, lies dead.



Quick Questions

In what year did the incident take place?

How many 'Indians' were killed ?

How many US soldiers were killed?

What was the name of the Lakota Sioux Chief?

What is the main thing people disagree about?

How far does source C support G ?

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports *Does not support*

Evaluations of Wounded Knee.

Do you believe a Native or US soldier fired 1st?

Which sources support that this was a battle ?

Which sources support that this was a massacre?

Which source is the most reliable?

Wounded Knee was a massacre battle

How reliable is source C ?

Reasons source B may be reliable

P1:

P2:

Reasons source B may not be reliable

P1:

P2:

Mostly reliable *Mostly unreliable*

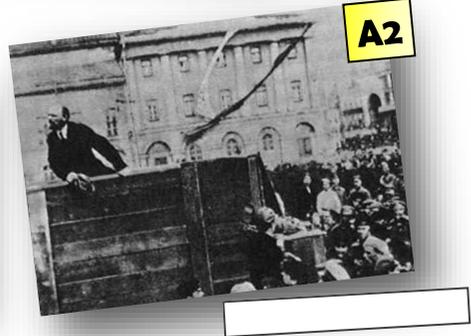
The Camera Never Lies ?

Mission: to question the statement that 'the camera never lies'.

- Photographs can be used to influence just as much as written information. Here's how:
- 1: **Staged:** the people or objects in the photo are placed in an unusual way or unnatural pose or position.
 - 2: **Selected :** the photograph has been chosen as it captures the subject in a positive / negative way
 - 3: **Doctored:** the photo has been changed / edited in some way after the image was taken.
 - 4: **Omitted:** the photographer leaves out something very important.
 - 5: **A Moment :** a single photo only shows a spilt second in time, not what came before or after.
 - 6: **Trick :** the photo is taken in a way that tries to trick the viewer, such as an optical illusion.
- (As always, consider **provenance** when available and look out for forms of **propaganda**.)
- Task: for the photo or pairs shown below label what they are guilty of using 1-5 above.



The Medicine Man.



Reasons the photo may be unreliable:

Reason the photo may be reliable:

Not reliable 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Very Reliable

The Painting About What Happened in 1890.

Discover : how to identify the main features of a cartoon / image. **Discover**: how to interpret these features. **Skill** : analysis + evaluation.



'The Reason for the Indian Outbreak'.
Painted in 1890.

Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

Life On The Reservations.

Discover : what life was like on a reservation. **Explore** : the Dawes Act of 1887. **Skill** : Q and A.



After beating the natives and ‘winning the west’ by 1890, the US government forced all Native Americans into special areas of land called **reservations**. The government employed white ‘Agents’ whose job it was to help the natives adjust to their new lives but this was not easy. Once nomadic tribes lost their way of life and means to survive. Tribes that were enemies were forced to live together. Most American Indians found life on the reservations to be most difficult and the Government had to subsidise their existence by giving them food rations to help them survive. (consider the irony when you compare how the first Americans had needed help from the natives when they first arrived).

“I have heard that you intend to move us onto the reservations near the mountains. I don't want to settle. I love to roam the prairies. There I feel free and happy, but when we settle down we grow pale and die.”

A Native Chief.

To prevent further rebellions and as a way of helping the Natives make a life for themselves, the US Government came up with the **DAWES ACT of 1887**. This gave each Native family 160 acres of land. The land could not be sold for 25 years, the Natives had to farm it just like white farmers.

The Dawes Act not popular. Tribal leaders talked of a further loss of communal land. Those who did try to farm, were often unsuccessful as they did not have the knowledge, or skills to grow crops and tend to animals. Native American children were forced to go to a reservation school. English, not tribal languages were taught and schools often forced the pupils to dress like white Americans. Tribal dances and face paints were banned.

When the Dawes Act was repealed in 1934, alcoholism, poverty, illiteracy, and suicide rates were higher for Native Americans than any other ethnic group in the United States. As America grew to the status of a world power, the first Americans were reduced to hopelessness.

Article.

Quick questions.

What is a reservation?

What is happening in the image above?

What was the role of an Agent?

5 problems on the reservations.

1:

2:

3:

4:

5:

The Dawes Act, 1887.

Why the offer of free land was unpopular?

1:

2:

Why were face painting and dances banned?

What Problems Exist Today?

Discover : the types of social and economic issues faced by Native Americans today.

Activity : students form pairs or groups. Give each group snippet of information from below. Each pair group should 'mime' their information to the class.



Roughly 50 % of Native Americans living on reservations are unemployed .

On average Native Americans live 5 years less than white Americans.

Young Alaskan Native women in Alaska are 19 times more likely to kill themselves.

40 % of American Indians are obese (fat).

25 % of Native Americans live in poverty.

72% of Native Americans speak only English at home.

Natives are 66% more likely to be alcoholics compared to other Americans.

1/3 of Natives live on reservations. The rest live in cities or towns.

Up to 30% of Native youths have tried the drug meth amphetamines.

Native Americans are the poorest of ALL racial groups in the USA.

What is the most shocking piece of information?

What is the main cause of these issues?

How would you begin solving these problems?

What Problems Exist Today?

Discover : the types of social and economic issues faced by Native Americans today.



What problems can you identify from this image?

1

2

3

4

5

6

Blank writing area consisting of ten horizontal bars.

What is the most shocking piece of information?

What is the main cause of these issues?

How would you begin solving these problems?

Native Americans Timeline up to 1890.

1620 1890 50 000 1492 1921 1776 1830 1861 1866 1874 1876 c1773

Review: key dates and events relating to Native American history. **Skills :** timelines and chronology.



A	First Settlers Arrive
B	Columbus Arrives
C	The Roanoke Mystery
D	Pilgrim Fathers Arrive
E	War Independence starts
F	USA Created
G	Indian Removal Act
H	Red Cloud's War Starts
I	American Civil War Starts
J	Gold Found in Black Hills
K	Battle Little Bighorn
L	Wounded Knee Massacre

50 000 [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []

BCE [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []



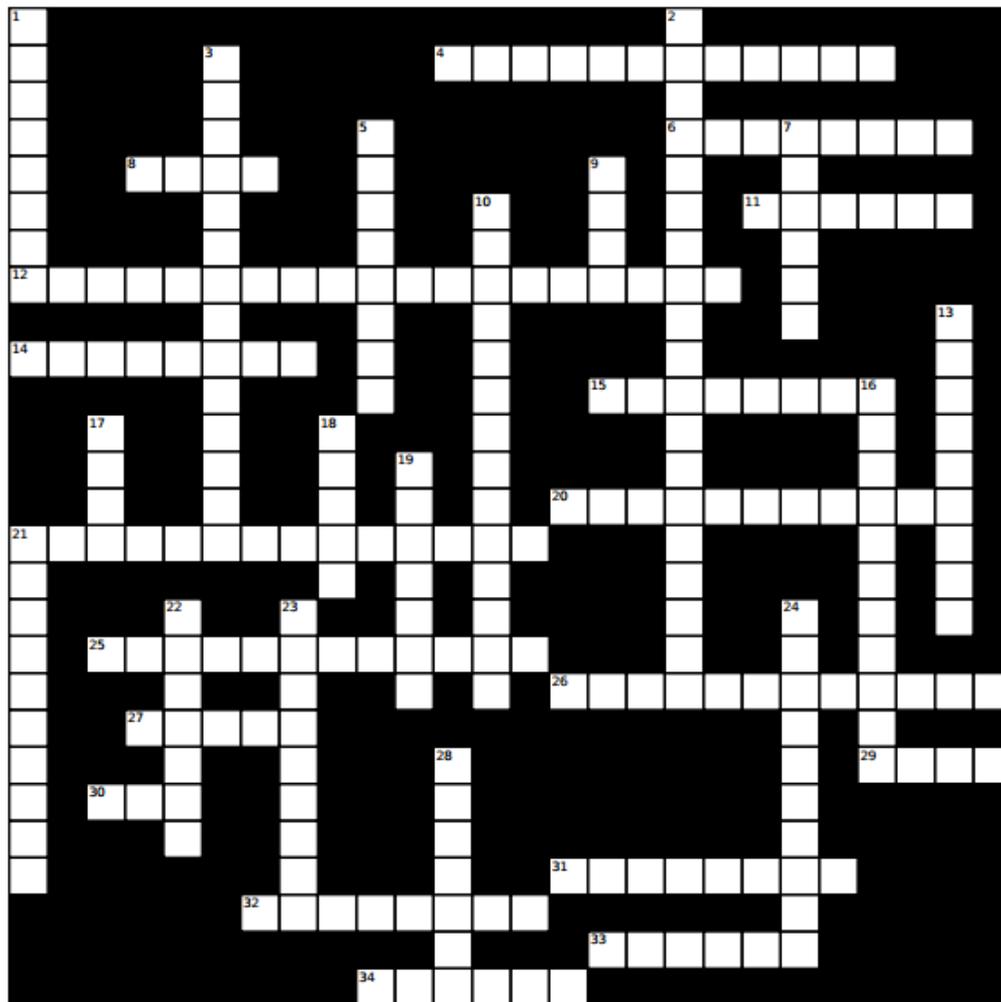
Puzzled About The Native Americans?

Mission : Complete the word search in the fastest time possible.

Across



- 4 Land given to the Natives Americans to live on.
- 6 A throwing Native American weapon.
- 8 A use of bison poo.
- 11 Racist whites may have called the Natives this.
- 12 Signed after Red Cloud's war.
- 14 Helped re-start the 'Indian Wars'.
- 15 He probably DIDN'T discover America.
- 20 Spiritual journey for a young Native American.
- 21 A drinks protest that triggered a war.
- 25 A result of the Indian Removal Act in 1830.
- 26 Massacre or battle?
- 27 Buffalo .
- 29 This house was very easy to move. (A)
- 30 Created in 1776.
- 31 Whites brought this to the New World . (B)
- 32 Who is this ? (C)
- 33 This type or land. (D)
- 34 The Natives called him 'Yellow Hair'. (E)



Down



- 1 People who want to settle in a new place.
- 2 Custer's Last Stand.
- 3 A saying to encourage expansion.
- 5 North America was once called this.
- 7 This tribe lived near to the Grand Canyon.
- 9 This tribe lived near the Pacific Ocean.
- 10 Religious travellers... included mums too!
- 13 A NOT very dangerous weapon.
- 16 The bison acted like a kind of ?
- 17 Men were allowed more than one wife.
- 18 People who move from place to place.
- 19 What has happened to him ? (F)
- 21 This sacred place. (G)
- 22 Experienced cold winters and hot summers.
- 23 Leader of the Roanoke Colony.
- 24 Another word for first settlers.
- 28 Pulled by dogs then later horses. (H)



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

Unit Assessment : The Native Americans.

Student name : _____ Class / Group : _____

Part A: True or False : Decide if the following statements are true or false by circling below. / 5

The Hupa tribe worshiped volcanoes and birds.

True False

The Apache lived in houses called Hogans.

True False

The Sioux tribe lived in hot deserts.

True False

There are no Native Americans alive today.

True False

The oldest woman was very important in the Mahican tribe.

True False

Part B: Skill: Chronology : Read the instructions on the timeline below. (+2 chronology bonus) / 12

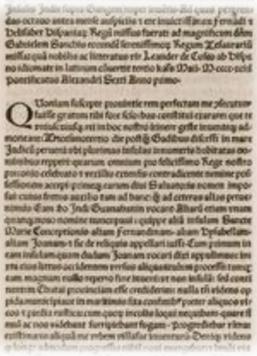
1830	1776	1861	1876	1866	1620	c50 000	1492	1890	1587																																								
																																																	
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Complete the timeline by putting the dates and events into the correct order. Put the date into a century OR circle BC or AD. (+2 Bonus)

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Part C: Skill: Vocabulary. Insert the word that fits the definition. (+2 spelling bonus) / 12

1	The first people to settle / live in a place or country.	
2	A type of house or tent made from the skins of animals.	
3	A horrible, mean and bloodthirsty person.	
4	To do with people and how they choose to live .	
5	The movement of people or animals from on place to another.	
6	A protected area of land kept especially for Native Americans.	
7	The cutting off the top of a human head.	
8	A type of weapon, similar to an axe.	
9	Our relatives who have long since died.	
10	A person who moves from place to place.	



"They are most ingenious men, and navigate these seas in a wonderful way....they have no iron, nor steel, nor weapons, nor are they fit for them, because they appear extraordinarily timid (afraid). The only arms they have are sticks of cane...with a sharpened stick at the end, and they are afraid to use these... I gave them many beautiful and pleasing things, which I had brought with me, for no return whatever and that they might become Christians and inclined to love our King and Queen and Princes and all the people of Spain and help to get for us things they have which are necessary to us... I took by force some of the natives, that we might gain some information of what there was in these parts. Your Highnesses will see that I can give them...as many slaves as they choose to send for, all are heathens (not Christians)."

Christopher Columbus sent a letter to King Ferdinand And Queen Isabella after he returned to Cadiz, Spain in 1493.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created: Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from? _____

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : _____

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The **MAIN** point of the source is: _____

Furthermore it reveals: _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Why was the source created. Is there a special reason or motive ? _____

Use the bias indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or not. Think about 1:**Provenance**, the origins or where the source came from .
2:**Content**, what the source says 3: **Corroboration**, is the content supported by other sources or your own knowledge?

C O N T E N T	What		P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	Why
	Unreliable	Reliable					
Uses opinions	Uses facts	Could the person know things others do not?	Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details.	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person and a Jewish person may feel angry towards Germans even today.	Does the person have a motive or a reason to lie?		
One sided	Balanced	Do they have an important job?	Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using information that was not available at the time..		Does the person have a reason to tell the truth?		
Strong Language	Softer Language	Is the person trustworthy?			Could it be propaganda?		
Emotional	Calm	Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?					
Confused	Clear						
Boastful	Modest						
Exaggerates	Understates						
Subjective	Objective						
Not Corroborated	Corroborated						

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

1: Source provenance may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

2: The source content may may not make the source reliable because: _____

Example from the source : " _____ "

3: Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

Part E: Skill: sentence construction / knowledge. Answer the following using a full sentence.

/ 6

1: Why did the various Native tribes live in such different ways? (2)

2: Why was the tipi so useful for the nomadic Plains tribes? (2)

3: Why did the US Government encourage the killing of the bison? (2)

Part F: Skill: Describing an event. Describe Red Cloud's War 1866-68.

/ 4

Intro : _____

Why it happened : _____

What happened : _____

Consequence : _____

Part G: Skill: Knowledge. Give the uses for the following parts of the bison.

/ 6

Tanned Hide: _____

Stomach : _____

Dung : _____

Bones : _____

Brain : _____

Tongue : _____

Part H: Skill: Causation: Circle if the following are causes or effects of the Wounded Knee Massacre.

/ 5

The end of the Indian Wars.

The Natives forced onto reservations.

Hundreds of Natives killed including women and children,

A scuffle and shots fired, probably by Natives.

Chief Spotted Elk shot and killed.

Cause : Effect

Part I Skill: essay. **What Happened To The Roanoke Colony?** Answer on lined paper or template

/ 20

Part J: Project piece. Mark to be added from your Vision Quest piece.

/ 10

Assessment Score: A B C D E F G H I J ___ / 100

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and resources remain for your
personal / school teaching use only.**

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