

California Indians

This packet is for use with the 3rd grade *Wonders* California Content Reader. The page numbers for each question is included for student and teacher use. There is a key at the end of the packet, as well as illustrations of interest not included in the text. I recommend direct instruction and guided practice for the first page to familiarize students with finding answers in the text.

The focus of the assignment is twofold. First, students become familiar with the Native American cultures that existed in California before European settlement. Second, students learn how each culture adapted to the environment they lived in.

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California Indians

Big Questions: How did the land affect the way Native Americans lived?
What was special about each group?

Wonders, page 108

1. Who were the first Californians?

2. What is a culture? _____

page 116

3. Why did California Indians have different ways of life?

4. Name 3 California environments that Native Americans lived in. For each environment, describe what the people ate and how they got food.

a. Where they lived: _____

What they ate and how they got it: _____

b. Where they lived: _____

What they ate and how they got it: _____

c. Where they lived: _____

What they ate and how they got it: _____

Wonders, pages 108-109

Miwok

1. Where did the Miwok (Sierra Miwok) live?

2. What did they eat?

3. What did their most important festival celebrate?

Kawaiisu

4. Where did the Kawaiisu live?

5. What did they eat?

6. What did they make on rocks?

Hupa

7. Where did the Hupa live?

8. What did they eat?

9. What did they build, and why?

Wonders, pages 114-115

Kumeyaay Indians

1. In what part of California did the Kumeyaay live?

2. Describe 2 ways that the Kumeyaay hunted, and what they used to hunt.

a. Large animals: _____

b. Small animals _____

Name 3 ways that the Kumeyaay use the animals they hunted: _____

3. Describe where they Kumeyaay lived in different seasons, and their food and shelter for the season.

a. Summer _____

b. Winter _____

4. What is a shaman? (Wonders, page 121)

5. How did a person become a shaman?

6. What did a shaman do?

Wonders, pages 108-109

Chumash Indians

1. Where did the Chumash live?

2. What did they eat, and how did they get it?

3. Describe the shelter of the Chumash.

4. Describe the clothing of the Chumash.

5. Describe a tomol.

Wonders, pages 122-123

Karuk

1. Where did the Karuk live? What was the land like?

2. How did the Karuk get food?

3. Who was in charge of the tribe, and what important thing did they decide?

4. What is the Karuk's most important festival? What did they do during the festival?

5. How are the Karuk people the same today as they were before Europeans came?

Key

Big Questions

page 108

1. Who were the first Californians? Native Americans
2. What is a culture? A culture is the way of life of a group. Culture includes language, food, arts, and beliefs.

page 116

3. Why did California Indians have different ways of life? They lived in different places and needed different things to survive in their environments.
4. Name 3 California environments that Native Americans lived in. For each environment, describe what the people ate and how they got food.
 - i. Forests near lakes and rivers; hunted and fished.
 - ii. Sea; fished and hunted in the sea.
 - iii. Desert; they hunted and gathered food.

Miwok, page 108

Where did the Miwok (Sierra Miwok) live? Central Valley

What did they eat? acorns

What did their most important festival celebrate? importance of acorns

Kawaiisu, page 109

Where did the Kawaiisu live? Winter-sunny Mojave Desert; Summer-cool Tehachapi Mountains

What did they eat? Girls and women gathered berries, nuts, and acorns. Men and boys hunted deer.

What did they make on rock? petroglyphs, or rock carvings, and rock paintings

Hupa, page 109

Where did the Hupa live? Trinity River

What did they eat? gathered nuts and berries; hunted deer and elk

Kumeyaay Indians

pages 114-115

1. In what part of California did the Kumeyaay live?

Southern CA for thousands of years. Climate ideal, and land provided food, water, shelter, and medicine.

2. Describe 2 ways that the Kumeyaay hunted, and what materials they used.

a. Large animals were hunted with bows and arrows made of willow branches and deer ligaments, stone arrowheads

b. Small animals: snares or traps, wooden arrowheads

The Kumeyaay used animals for food, clothing, blankets, rugs.

3. Describe where they Kumeyaay lived in different seasons, and their food and shelter for the season.

a. Summer: simple shelters, even caves in the mountains; food was gathered--wild plums and other fruit

b. Winter: coast, in huts made of willow branches with the leaves left on them. The doors were covered at night with a blanket or basket to keep out the cold. They fished and gathered clams for food.

4. What is a shaman? (Wonders, page 121) an important religious leader who led ceremonies and was part of the ruling council.

5. How did a person become a shaman? A person was "called to" be a shaman.

6. What did a shaman do? Led ceremonies, which were a big part of the life of the people.

Chumash Indians, pp 108, 116-117

1. Where did the Chumash live? California coast

2. What did they eat, and how did they get it? food from the sea in tomols

3. Describe the shelter of the Chumash.

houses of woven bulrushes and cattails, or made of whale bones

4. Describe the clothing of the Chumash.

warm: little clothing: cool: animal skins

5. Describe a tomol. Wooden canoe up to 30 ft. long and big enough to hold 12 people.

Karuk, pp 108, 122-123

1. Where did the Karuk live? What was the land like? Trinity River valley near Mt. Shasta. The land was mountainous and had plenty of water.

2. How did the Karuk get food? hunting and fishing; traveled in redwood dugout canoes

3. Who was in charge of the tribe, and what important thing did they decide? Tribal elders were in charge, and they decided who could fish and hunt on their land.

4. What is the Karuk's most important festival? What did they do during the festival?

5. How are the Karuk people the same today as they were before Europeans came?



Chumash Canoe, or tomol



Kawaiisu petroglyph