

Michigan: Chapter 2

Study Guide (pgs.42-65)

Michigan's First People

Test _____

Study all concepts (vocabulary) from your concept notes. There will be vocabulary matching questions on them.

Early Native Americans Use pages 45-47 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

1. At the time of the glaciers, the oceans were not deep so a land bridge formed between the two continents of _____ and _____.
2. Who came across that land bridge AND why? _____

3. The _____ were the ancient people who first lived in Michigan.
4. They lived small groups and hunted _____.
5. The Mound Builders were known as the _____.
6. Why did they build the mounds? _____
 - a. Archeologists have learned a lot by studying the artifacts in the mounds. Some artifacts are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
 - b. They also discovered they were skilled _____ in copper, iron and silver.
 - c. They were part of a _____ between other native tribes from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.
 - d. Did the archeologists learn how the culture disappeared? (yes or no)

The Anishinabeg Use pages 50-54 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

7. When the Anishinabeg migrated to Michigan from the Northeast, they reached _____ in the Upper Peninsula.
8. Then they separated into three groups and called themselves the _____ Confederacy.
9. The Ojibwa settled around Lake _____ and depended on _____ for much of their food.

Name _____

11. The Potawatomi moved into the _____ Peninsula and became excellent _____.
12. The Ottawa were traders along Lake _____.
13. Each of the Three Fires lived in small groups called _____ made up of _____ that were often named after animals like turtle or bear.
14. Most Native Americans today live in the _____ Peninsula.
15. The Three Fires lived in wigwams. Describe them
- Shaped like _____.
 - Made from _____ and _____.
 - _____ family lived in one.



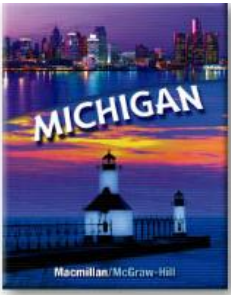
16. How were all the Three Fires alike?
- Their home was called a _____.
 - They hunted _____ and _____ in the forests.
 - They used animal skins to make _____ and _____.
 - They grew _____, _____, and _____. (Name three)
 - They tapped the maple trees in spring for _____.
 - Each band was made up of family _____ who had a totem.

The Huron

Use pages 60-63 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

17. After the Iroquois pushed the Huron out of the Upper Peninsula, the Huron made their home in _____ Michigan, near Lake _____.
18. In the Huron village, the women and children had the responsibility of _____.
19. The Huron lived in longhouses. Describe them
- _____ feet wide and _____ feet long
 - Made of _____
 - _____ families lived in one.
20. The Huron made decisions not by vote but through _____ until almost everyone agreed. (reaching consensus)





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Michigan's First People

Test ___ Answer Key _____

Study all concepts (vocabulary) from your concept notes. There will be vocabulary matching questions on them.

Early Native Americans Use pages 45-47 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

1. At the time of the glaciers, the oceans were not deep so a land bridge formed between the two continents of Asia and North America.
2. Who came across that land bridge AND why? Paleo-Indians looking for caribou (food)
3. The Paleo-Indians were the ancient people who first lived in Michigan.
4. They lived small groups and hunted caribou/small animals.
5. The Mound Builders were known as the Hopewell.
6. Why did they build the mounds? To bury their dead.
- e. Archeologists have learned a lot by studying the artifacts in the mounds. Some artifacts are beads, knives, jewelry, and pottery.
- f. They also discovered they were skilled metal workers in copper, iron and silver.
- g. They were part of a trade network between other native tribes from the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.
- h. Did the archeologists learn how the culture disappeared? (yes or no) NO

The Anishinabeg Use pages 50-54 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

7. When the Anishinabeg migrated to Michigan from the Northeast, they reached Sault Ste. Marie in the Upper Peninsula.
8. Then they separated into three groups and called themselves the Three Fires Confederacy.
9. The Ojibwa settled around Lake Superior and depended on fishing for much of their food.

Name _____

11. The Potawatomi moved into the _____ Lower _____ Peninsula and became excellent _____ farmers _____.

12. The Ottawa were traders along Lake _____ Michigan _____.

13. Each of the Three Fires lived in small groups called _____ bands _____ made up of _____ clans _____ that were often named after animals like turtle or bear.

14. Most Native Americans today live in the _____ Upper _____ Peninsula.

15. The Three Fires lived in wigwams. Describe them

d. Shaped like _____ dome _____.

e. Made from _____ bark _____ and _____ young trees _____.

f. _____ One _____ family lived in one.



16. How were all the Three Fires alike?

a. Their home was called a _____ wigwam _____.

b. They hunted _____ deer _____ and _____ moose _____ in the forests.

c. They used animal skins to make _____ clothing _____ and _____ moccasins _____.

d. They grew _____ corn _____, _____ beans _____, and _____ squash _____. (Name three)

e. They tapped the maple trees in spring for _____ sap _____.

f. Each band was made up of family _____ clan _____ who had a totem.

The Huron

Use pages 60-63 in your book to answer the questions correctly.

17. After the Iroquois pushed the Huron out of the Upper Peninsula, the Huron made their home in _____ Southeastern _____ Michigan, near Lake _____ Erie/Huron _____.

18. In the Huron village, the women and children had the responsibility of _____ planting crops and taking care of them _____.

19. The Huron lived in longhouses. Describe them

d. _____ 25 _____ feet wide and _____ 200 _____ feet long

e. Made of _____ wood _____.

f. _____ Many _____ families lived in one.



20. The Huron made decisions not by vote but through _____ discussion _____ until almost everyone agreed. (reaching consensus)