



# 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. BE PREPARED TO DO A SEE – THINK – WONDER ON THE HURON INDIANS.**

### **Early Native Americans Use pages 45-47**

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- 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**

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



15. 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

16. After the Iroquois pushed the Huron out of the Upper Peninsula, the Huron made their home in \_\_\_\_\_ Michigan, near Lake \_\_\_\_\_.

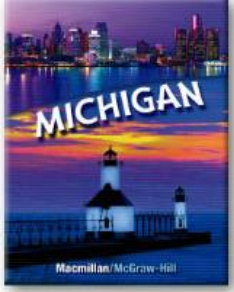
17. In the Huron village, the women and children had the responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.



18. The Huron lived in longhouses. Describe them

- \_\_\_\_\_ feet wide and \_\_\_\_\_ feet long
- Made of \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ families lived in one.

19. The Huron made decisions not by vote but through \_\_\_\_\_ until almost everyone agreed. (reaching consensus)



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Test \_\_\_\_\_ **Answer Key** \_\_\_\_\_

**STUDY ALL CONCEPTS (VOCABULARY) FROM YOUR CONCEPT NOTES. THERE WILL BE VOCABULARY MATCHING QUESTIONS ON THEM. BE PREPARED TO DO A SEE – THINK – WONDER ON THE HURON INDIANS.**

**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
- a. Archeologists have learned a lot by studying the artifacts in the mounds. Some artifacts are  
beads, knives, jewelry, and pottery.

- b. They also discovered they were skilled metal workers in copper, iron and silver.
- c. They were part of a trade network 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**

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.
10. The Potawatomi moved into the Lower Peninsula and became excellent farmers.
11. The Ottawa were **traders** along Lake Michigan.
12. 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.
13. Most Native Americans today live in the Upper Peninsula.
14. The Three Fires lived in wigwams. Describe them

- a. Shaped like dome.
- b. Made from bark and young trees
- c. One family lived in one.



15. How were all the Three Fires alike?
- Their home was called a wigwam.
  - They hunted deer and moose in the forests.
  - They used animal skins to make clothing and moccasins.
  - They grew corn, beans, and squash. (Name three)
  - They tapped the maple trees in spring for sap.
  - 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.

16. After the Iroquois pushed the Huron out of the Upper Peninsula, the Huron made their home in Southeastern Michigan, near Lake Erie/Huron.
17. In the Huron village, the women and children had the responsibility of planting crops and taking care of them
18. The Huron lived in longhouses. Describe them
- 25 feet wide and 200 feet long
  - Made of wood.
  - Many families lived in one.
19. The Huron made decisions not by vote but through discussion until almost everyone agreed. (reaching consensus)

