Places and Peoples

Compare ways of life and histories across the world

4.SS.5.4 "Compare the distinct histories, cultures, and ways of life of American Indian tribes in Idaho with those of indigenous peoples around the world."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one detail from Idaho and one from another part of the world that show a similarity. Circle two details, one from each place, that show a difference.

Lives Shaped by Place

1. Along Idaho's rivers, Nimiipuu (Nez Perce) families have long caught salmon and woven baskets. Horses later became important for travel and hunting. Farther south, Shoshone and Bannock families gathered camas roots and hunted bison. Their food sources and journeys were not exactly the same. In the 1800s, U.S. policies took land from both groups and forced many families onto reservations. Both communities keep their cultures alive today.

2. Across the ocean in Aotearoa New Zealand, Māori families have long fished and woven with harakeke, a plant with strong leaves. They traveled in canoes called waka. Like Nimiipuu families, Māori families used nearby waters for food, but waka and horses show different ways of traveling. In the 1800s, Māori lost much land as British settlement grew. Today, many Māori work to keep their language, te reo Māori, strong.

3. In northern Europe, Sámi communities also have ways of life shaped by their lands. Some families herd reindeer, while others fish. Reindeer herding differs from the bison hunting practiced by Shoshone and Bannock families in Idaho. Yet these peoples share a hard part of history: governments restricted their use of land. Sámi people also faced pressure to stop speaking their languages. Today, Sámi people protect their languages and traditions.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How were Nimiipuu and Māori ways of getting food alike? How did their ways of traveling differ?

2. Compare how Shoshone and Bannock families and some Sámi families got food from animals.

3. How were the land histories of Nimiipuu and Māori people alike, and what caused land loss in each place?

4. How were the land challenges faced by Sámi people and Shoshone and Bannock people alike? What additional challenge does the passage name for Sámi people?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a four-sentence museum label about the Nimiipuu, the Shoshone and Bannock, and one Indigenous people outside Idaho. Compare one thing they share and two ways their lives or histories differ.

ANSWER KEY

Places and Peoples

GRADE 4 · 4.SS.5.4

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one detail from Idaho and one from another part of the world that show a similarity. Circle two details, one from each place, that show a difference. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How were Nimiipuu and Māori ways of getting food alike? How did their ways of traveling differ?	**Both got food from nearby waters. Nimiipuu families used horses for travel, while Māori families traveled in waka.**
2	Compare how Shoshone and Bannock families and some Sámi families got food from animals.	**Shoshone and Bannock families hunted bison. Some Sámi families herd reindeer.**
3	How were the land histories of Nimiipuu and Māori people alike, and what caused land loss in each place?	**Both lost land. U.S. policies took Nimiipuu land, while Māori lost land as British settlement grew.**
4	How were the land challenges faced by Sámi people and Shoshone and Bannock people alike? What additional challenge does the passage name for Sámi people?	**Both faced government limits on their use of land. Sámi people also faced pressure to stop speaking their languages.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Nimiipuu families caught salmon, while Shoshone and Bannock families gathered camas roots and hunted bison in Idaho. Sámi families in northern Europe may herd reindeer or fish, so all three peoples use local resources in different ways. The two Idaho groups lost land under U.S. policies, while Sámi people faced limits on land use. These histories share a land challenge, but each people's way of life has its own story.

Accept comparisons supported by the passage, including other accurate pairs of food, travel, or land details. For the museum label, look for all three named peoples, one shared point, and two clear differences.