Food Across Homelands

Compare Native communities at the start of European exploration

5.H.3 "Compare and contrast historic Native American groups of the West, Southwest, Northwest, Arctic and sub-Arctic, Great Plains, and Eastern Woodlands regions at the beginning of European exploration in the late fifteenth and sixteenth..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Circle each region named in the passage. Underline one food source for a group in each region so you can compare how the groups got food.

Many Homelands, Many Ways

1 At the start of European exploration in the late 1400s and 1500s, Native peoples lived in many different homelands. In the West's Great Basin, Shoshone families gathered seeds and hunted rabbits. In the Southwest, Hopi farmers grew corn near their villages despite little rain. On the Northwest Coast, Tlingit communities caught salmon in rivers and built houses from cedar planks. Each group used resources close to home.

2 Farther north, Arctic Inuit communities hunted seals along icy coasts. In the sub-Arctic, many Cree families fished and hunted moose in forests. On the Great Plains, Pawnee communities grew corn in villages and hunted bison on foot. In the Eastern Woodlands, Haudenosaunee families grew corn, beans, and squash and lived in longhouses. These groups did not all eat the same foods or live in the same kinds of homes.

3 A region's weather and land offered opportunities and challenges, but communities made their own choices. People taught children how to gather food, build homes, and care for family. Some groups lived in villages, while others moved at different times of year. Across regions, shared practices did not mean identical lives. To compare groups fairly, notice what each group did and the surroundings in which it lived.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did Shoshone families in the West and Cree families in the sub-Arctic both get food? Name one difference in their food sources.

2. What crop did Hopi people in the Southwest and Haudenosaunee people in the Eastern Woodlands both grow? What other crops does the passage name for one of these groups?

3. How did Tlingit communities on the Northwest Coast and Inuit communities in the Arctic both get food near water? How were their food sources different?

4. How did Pawnee communities on the Great Plains and Shoshone families in the West both get food? Name one way their food sources differed.

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose two groups from different regions that are not paired in the questions. Write four sentences: name each group, its region, and a food source in the first two sentences, then explain one similarity and one difference in how they got food.

ANSWER KEY

Food Across Homelands

GRADE 5 · 5.H.3

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Circle each region named in the passage. Underline one food source for a group in each region so you can compare how the groups got food. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did Shoshone families in the West and Cree families in the sub-Arctic both get food? Name one difference in their food sources.	**Both hunted. Shoshone families hunted rabbits, while many Cree families hunted moose.**
2	What crop did Hopi people in the Southwest and Haudenosaunee people in the Eastern Woodlands both grow? What other crops does the passage name for one of these groups?	**Both grew corn. The Haudenosaunee also grew beans and squash.**
3	How did Tlingit communities on the Northwest Coast and Inuit communities in the Arctic both get food near water? How were their food sources different?	**Both got food from animals near water. Tlingit communities caught salmon in rivers, while Arctic Inuit communities hunted seals along icy coasts.**
4	How did Pawnee communities on the Great Plains and Shoshone families in the West both get food? Name one way their food sources differed.	**Both hunted. Pawnee communities hunted bison and grew corn, while Shoshone families hunted rabbits and gathered seeds.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Tlingit communities on the Northwest Coast caught salmon in rivers. Many Cree families in the sub-Arctic fished and hunted moose. Both groups caught fish. The passage also names moose hunting for the Cree, but names salmon fishing for the Tlingit.

Accept comparisons supported by the passage. Do not treat a food source omitted for one group as proof that the group never used it.