Homes and Homelands

Compare how three homelands shaped daily life.

4.C.3.1.B "Describe American Indian groups and compare cultural characteristics (e.g., use of natural resources, food, shelter, customs) according to the geographic location of their original homelands (e.g., Eastern Woodlands, Southeast..."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each homeland, circle one food source for each group, and number the three kinds of homes so you can compare how place shaped daily life.

Different Places, Different Resources

1. On the Northwest Coast, Tlingit communities lived near forests, rivers, and the ocean. People caught salmon and gathered shellfish. They used tall cedar trees to build large plank houses and canoes. Families could live in sturdy houses because nearby waters supplied food. At community feasts, hosts shared food and gifts. The wet coast offered different resources from the wide, grassy Great Plains.

2. On the Great Plains, many Lakota families followed bison herds during parts of the year. Bison provided meat for food and hides for clothing and shelter. Families used hides to cover tipis, homes they could take down and carry. Unlike Tlingit plank houses, tipis suited families who moved from place to place. Lakota people also held gatherings to share stories and honor their communities.

3. In the dry Southwest, Hopi communities planted corn, beans, and squash where they could use scarce rainwater carefully. They built homes of stone and adobe, a mixture of earth and water. These homes stood together in villages, unlike the movable tipis of many Lakota families. Like Tlingit communities, Hopi families lived in lasting homes. Hopi ceremonies included prayers for rain and healthy crops.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Northwest Coast and Great Plains provide different materials for Tlingit and Lakota homes?

2. How did Lakota and Hopi families get food in different ways? Use a detail about each homeland.

3. How were Tlingit and Hopi homes alike, and which materials did each group use?

4. How did Tlingit feasts and Hopi ceremonies connect to resources in their homelands?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a Tlingit visitor and a Hopi host planning a shared meal. In four sentences, name a food from each homeland, explain how each place helps people get that food, and describe a meal they could make together.

ANSWER KEY

Homes and Homelands

GRADE 4 · 4.C.3.1.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline each homeland, circle one food source for each group, and number the three kinds of homes so you can compare how place shaped daily life. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Northwest Coast and Great Plains provide different materials for Tlingit and Lakota homes?	**Tlingit people used cedar from coastal forests to build plank houses. Lakota families used bison hides from the Great Plains to cover tipis.**
2	How did Lakota and Hopi families get food in different ways? Use a detail about each homeland.	**On the Great Plains, Lakota families followed bison herds for meat. In the dry Southwest, Hopi communities grew crops while using scarce rainwater carefully.**
3	How were Tlingit and Hopi homes alike, and which materials did each group use?	**Both groups lived in lasting homes. Tlingit people built with cedar planks, while Hopi people built with stone and adobe.**
4	How did Tlingit feasts and Hopi ceremonies connect to resources in their homelands?	**Tlingit hosts shared food and gifts at feasts in a homeland with waters that supplied food. Hopi ceremonies included prayers for the rain needed to grow crops.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Tlingit visitor brings salmon caught in a Northwest Coast river. The Hopi host brings corn grown with carefully used rainwater in the dry Southwest. They cook the salmon and corn for a shared meal. One homeland has rivers with salmon, while the other has land where people can grow crops.

Accept answers that accurately connect each group's food, shelter, or customs to resources in its homeland. For Part 3, look for four sentences that include both foods, their sources, and a shared meal.