

INDIANS

By Terry Tunghuhn

GRADE LEVEL: Elementary

Prepared in partial fulfillment of requirements for
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a project of the Historic Southern Indiana Project
of the University of Southern Indiana
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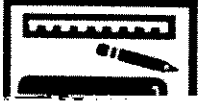
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Common Sense Learner's most comfortable
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EM TRY IT
he question "HOW DOES THIS WORK?"
's Role — Coach/Facilitator
— Facilitation

Code

**On Defined Concepts
(cement and Manipulation)**

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roduce more detailed facts on
names, homes, food, and games.
ine relating Indian ways to
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page 38 of Indians, An Activity
This will review the ways in
Indian boys and girls were
This information will be needed
later activity.

pages 3 and 4 from American Indian

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AMAT Lesson Plan: Short Form

SOCIAL STUDIES:

HOW AN INDIAN WAS NAMED

Indian children, like any other children, were named soon after they were born. Sometimes the tribe's medicine man named them or a relative did. The entire village took part in the celebration of the naming.

The children were named after animals, plants, trees or some natural occurrence that happened sometime during their birth.

A girl kept her name throughout her life but a man might change his through a dream vision he had or by performing a great deed in battle or by fighting an animal like a bear or a wolf. If a man had a birth defect, he might also be named for that particular defect.

The man's name was recorded as a pictograph. Following are some examples:



KIOWA
CRADLE BOARD

CRAZY HORSE



FAST ELK



STANDING BEAR



TIPPI

HISTORICAL AID:

The "tipi" was a portable home used by nomadic tribes of the Plains such as the

Comanche and Sioux. Tipis were cone shaped, built around a structure of poles placed in a tripod fashion then covered with animal skins. Tipis were ordinarily 10' x 12' high and some were painted with symbols depicting great tribal events. The fireplace was in the center with a hole in the top of the tipi for smoke to escape.



MATERIALS

RECIPES

HISTORICAL AID:

Cooking was simple. Roots, berries, and nuts made up a large part of the Indian diet which, of course, depended upon the tribe's region. Fruits, and meat from hunting were often dried for the winter.

HISTORICAL AID:

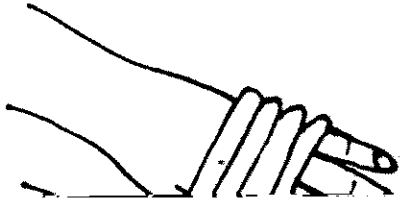
Corn was a main food source in North American Indian cookery. Its uses varied from being eaten straight off the cob to boiling it to make a kind of corn coffee. (A bean mixture made by boiling beans with a lump of fat and adding green corn became a favorite dish of the English settlers.) Corn meal was made by pounding the kernels until they were a fine flour. The meal was made into

POTLATCH

HISTORICAL AID:

A Potlatch was a Northwest Indian celebration held in honor of many things, the
passing of a great chief, the birth of a son, the wedding of a chief's son, the





TOSS UP

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS