

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

The American Indians of Texas

Topic 1 Lesson 3

Indigenous Peoples of Texas:

- _____: people who survive by searching for wild plants and animals to eat. Also known as a _____.
- By about A.D. 900, American Indians in Texas began to evolve into _____ and _____.

Southeastern Peoples:

- _____ Peoples: By about 1200, the Caddoes began to depend more upon farming. By _____ there may have been as many as _____ Caddoes divided into 20 or so clusters of villages.
- _____ Peoples. Often traded with the Caddoes. They lived in five bands or small tribes spread across the _____ from Louisiana to Galveston Bay.
- _____ Peoples. Were shorter and darker than most other Texas Indians. Wichita men had _____ around their eyes. Women tattooed their faces and bodies with zigzag lines, circles, and triangles. Were originally _____.

Discussion:

Which groups made up the Southeastern Peoples of Texas?

Puebloan Peoples:

- _____ People: The _____ had villages between the Pecos River and the Rio Grande. Lived in _____. Because of their location, farming was _____ and they had to gather wild plants. They were great _____.
- _____ Peoples: Lived near present-day _____. Grew corn, beans, squash. Women did the _____ and men _____. Disappeared in the late 1600s.

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- The _____: Still living in Texas today. Similar way of life to the Jumanos and Conchos. Tiguas adopted _____ ways, including the _____ religion.

Discussion: Explain the difficulties the Jumanos faced and why.

Western Gulf Peoples:

- The _____: had hundreds of independent bands. Were _____, ate snakes, lizards, armadillos, worms, snails, spiders, and insects.
- The _____: Lived along the _____, survived by _____ and by hunting and gathering wild plants. Used canoes to fish. _____ was a way of life. Might have eaten the flesh of their enemies as a way to get revenge or a magical means of capturing the enemies courage or strength.

Discussion

Why do you think warfare was such a big part of the way of life for the Karankawas?

Plains Peoples

- The _____: would often raid other Native Peoples camps. Wherever they went, they posed a threat to the people who already lived on the land. Six tribes related by a _____.
- The _____: Emerged as the most _____ hunters, traders, warriors, and diplomats in Texas. Entire way of life depended on the _____. The animals provided clothing, shelter, and most of their food.
- The _____: They were _____ and buffalo hunters who rode horses, lived in tipis, and traveled in bands. Celebration of the _____. Important religious ceremony, lasted three or four days and some men would dance the entire time without _____.

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Discussion

Based on what you have learned about the American Indians of Texas, which group is the most interesting to you and why? Be specific in your answers.

Pandemics

Remember Swine Flu, Ebola, and Bird Flu? All of these illnesses were known as pandemics or epidemics. When the Spanish came over to the Americas they brought many diseases with them that essentially wiped out Native American tribes.. In this video we are going to learn how a pandemic spreads.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UG8YbNbdaco>