

American Indian Cultures: Past and Present (Distance Learning)
Description and Resource Materials

Origination:	Ohio Historical Center 614.297.2663 or 800.850.3245
Program:	American Indian Cultures: Past and Present
Availability:	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday September through May
Time Allowance:	45-60 minutes per program
Grades:	3 rd , 4 th , 5 th , and 6 th , adaptable to all grades
Cost:	\$ 50.00 per program (inside of Ohio) \$125.00 per program (outside of Ohio)

Description:

Students will interact with the presenter to learn of the culture and traditions of the American Indians of the past and present. Topics such as food, clothing, housing, use of leisure time, and schooling will be discussed during this broadcast.

Ohio Social Studies Academic Content Standards Addressed:

History Students use materials drawn from the diversity of human experience to analyze and interpret significant events, patterns, and themes in the history of Ohio, the United States, and the world.

Grades 3 – 5

Benchmark A. Construct time lines to demonstrate an understanding of units of time and chronological order.

Chronology

Grade 3

1. Define and measure time by years, decades and centuries.

Grade 4

1. Construct time lines with evenly spaced intervals for decades and centuries to show the order of significant events in Ohio history.

Benchmark B. Describe the cultural patterns that are evident in North America today as a result of exploration, colonization, and conflict.

Settlement

Grade 4.

2. Describe the earliest settlements in Ohio, including those of prehistoric peoples.
3. Explain the causes and effects of the frontier wars of the 1790s, including the Battle of Fallen Timbers, on American Indians in Ohio and the United States.

Grade 5.



2. Explain how American Indians settled the continent and why different nations of Indians interacted with their environment in different ways.

Benchmark C. Explain how new developments led to the growth of the United States.

Growth

Grade 5

6. Explain the impact of settlement, industrialization and transportation on the expansion of the United States.

Grades 6 - 8

Benchmark A. Interpret relationships between events shown on multiple-tier time lines.

Chronology

Grade 6

1. Construct a multiple-tier time line from a list of events and interpret the relationships between the events.
Arrange dates in order on a time line using the conventions of B.C and A.D.

People in Societies. Students use knowledge of perspectives, practices, and products of cultural, ethnic, and social groups to analyze the impact of their commonality and diversity within local, national, regional, and global settings.

Grades 3 – 6

Benchmark A. Compare practices and products of North American cultural groups.

Cultures

Grade 4

1. Describe the cultural practices and products of various groups who have settled in Ohio over time.

Grade 5

1. Compare the cultural practices and products of diverse groups in North America including: Food, Clothing, Shelter.

Benchmark B. Explain the reasons people from various cultural groups came to North America and the consequences of their interactions with each other.

Interaction

Grade 4

2. Describe the impact of the expansion of European settlements of American Indians in Ohio.

Geography. Students use knowledge of geographic locations, patterns, and processes to show the interrelationship between the physical environment and human activity, and to explain the interactions that occur in an increasingly interdependent world.

Grades 3 – 6

Benchmark C. Identify and explain ways people have affected the physical environment of North America and analyze the positive and negative consequences.

Human Environmental Interaction

Grade 4

8. Identify how environmental process and characteristics influence human settlement.



Economics. Students use economic reasoning skills and knowledge of major economic concepts, issues, and systems in order to make informed choices as producers, consumers, savers, investors, workers, and citizens in an interdependent world.

Grades 3 - 6

Benchmark A. Explain the opportunity costs involved in the allocation of scarce productive resources.

Scarcity and Resource Allocations

Grade 4

2. Explain how the availability of productive resources in Ohio promotes specialization in the production of goods and services and leads to trade.

Benchmark C. Explain how competition affects producers and consumers in a market economy and why specialization facilitates trade.

Markets

Grade 4

5. Explain why people in Ohio specialize in what they produce and then trade with others, which then increases the amount of goods and services available.

Social Studies Skills and Methods. Students collect, organize, evaluate, and synthesize information from multiple sources to draw logical conclusions. Students communicate this information using the appropriate social studies terminology in oral, written, or multimedia form and apply why they have learned to societal issues in simulated or real-world settings.

Grades 3 – 6

Benchmark A. Obtain information from a variety of primary and secondary sources using the component parts of the source.

Obtaining Information

Grade 4

3. Use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about Ohio history.

Benchmark D. Use problem-solving skills to make decisions individually and in groups.

Problem Solving

Grade 4

6. Use a problem-solving/decision-making process, which includes identifying a problem, gathering information, and listing and considering options.

American Indian Culture Glossary:

agriculture. The raising of crops. Farming.

American Revolution. 1775 –1783. A war fought between England and the American colonies.

awl. A small hand tool, usually made of bone with a sharpened end. It was used to punch holes in wood, bone, shell, or skins.

axe. A tool that has a metal blade attached to a handle, used for cutting wood.

barter. A form of trade in which goods or services are exchanged instead of money.

beaver. A semi-aquatic mammal whose fur was highly valued.

calumet. Ceremonial smoking pipe used on special occasions.

campaign. A series of military actions carried out to bring about a result.



campfire. An outdoor fire that is used for cooking or warming.

canoe. A light, narrow boat, that is pointed on each end, and moved with a paddle.

cattail. A tall plant that has long furry, brown tips and grows in marshes.

cede. To give up, surrender, hand over.

chief. Highest rank of authority, the most important person.

conjuror. A person who performs tricks.

deity. A god or goddess.

dugout. A canoe or boat that is made by hollowing out a large log.

dwelling. A place where a person lives.

European. A person who is born in Europe.

flint. A fine-grained, very hard rock that breaks with sharp cutting edges and, when struck with steel, produces a spark.

flint-lock. A muzzle-loading black powder gun.

French and Indian War. 1754–1763. A war fought in America fought between France and England.

gorget. A piece of decoration to cover the throat; also used for ornament.

historic. Events that occurred since the advent of writing.

hunter. A person who hunts for food.

impoverished. To be very poor.

Indian Removal Act. 1830. A policy to remove the Indians to a place west of the Mississippi.

Indian, American. A member of one of the tribes of North or South America.

Indian, Historic. Indians who live during the era of written history.

Indian, Prehistoric. Indians who lived prior to the written history era.

log house. A house made of logs.

longhouse. A rectangular bark covered building with a ridgepole supporting the roof where several families would live.

Magical Great Being. A deity.

marsh. Low, wet land.

migrate. To move from one place to another.

missionary. A person who is sent by his religion to teach others.

Moravian. Having to do with a Protestant church founded by John Huss.

muskrat. A small semi-aquatic animal that was hunted for its meat and fur.

papaw. A fruit that grows on a tree.

peace. Freedom from fighting.

pictographic. A picture uses as a sign or a symbol.

prehistoric. Times and events that happened prior to the time when events were written down.

raid. A sudden, surprise attack.

rebellion. An armed fight against some authority.

relinquish. To give up or let go.

reservation. Specific land set aside by the U.S. government for American Indians to reside on.

sacred. To have to do with a religion.

sapling. A young tree.

scrimshaw. To decorate whale, ivory, bone, or shell with intricate carvings.

settler. A person who settles on new land or in a country.

shelter. Something that covers or protects.

sorcerer. A person who practices magic using evil spirits.

speculator. A persons who buys then sells hoping to make a profit.

supernatural. Something beyond the natural world.

surveyor. A person whose work is measuring land.

timeline. Put events in a chronological order.

tomahawk. A small axe that was used as a weapon or a tool.



totem. A pole that is carved into symbols such as animals, plants, or objects.

trade. To give in exchange for something else.

trail. A beaten path, usually in the wilderness.

treaty. A formal agreement to end war and make peace.

Treaty of Greene Ville. 1795 treaty signed between the American Indians and the federal government.

unscrupulous. Not careful about right or wrong, without principles.

uprising. A revolt against an authority.

War of 1812. 1812 – 1814. War between England and the United States.

warrior. A person who is experienced in fighting battles.

wigwam. A hut made of poles covered with bark, cattails, or hides.

This program originates from the Ohio Historical Center which is operated by the Ohio Historical Society, a nonprofit organization that serves as the state's partner in preserving and interpreting Ohio's history, archaeology, and natural history.



OHIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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