

## Chapter 3 review

→Check for understanding:

1. Define:
  - a. Society: a large group of people who live in a particular place speak a common language, and share interests, relationships, basic beliefs, and social society.
  - b. Culture: a shared system of behaviors, attitudes, and understandings.
  - c. Seasonal round: the pattern of harvesting various foods according to the season.
  - d. Pemmican: a traditional food made of dried meat, fat, and berries.
  - e. Intertribal: between tribes
  - f. Vision quest: times of fasting and praying alone in a special place to gain spiritual understanding.
  
2. What is the difference between a society and a culture? In what ways do people group themselves together?
  - A. A culture is learned behaviors and beliefs and a society is a group of people living together in a more or less ordered community.
3. Why did some tribes migrate into the Plains area from other regions in North America?
  - B. Some tribes migrate to the plains to separate the Arapaho.
  
4. Describe the shared lifestyle of Indian people after they moved into the western plains.
  - C. They had more work when they moved.
5. What were some of the social, political, and economic structures that existed within the tribes?
  - D. Some tribes were not together and they did not battle together.
6. What was the connection that tied different tribes of the Plains together?
  - E. The trading system.
7. What were the two changes that occurred in the 1700s that drastically altered the Plains Indians' way of life?
  - F. Smallpox went around and killed a lot of people.
8. What were the two main reasons that the horses were more useful than dogs for the plains Indians?

G. The horses were way easier to hunt with but it took a lot of dogs to even support one family.

#### Critical Thinking:

1. What are the main reasons for dividing the history of the Americas into Pre-contact and Post-contact Periods?
  - A. The main reason is because its better organization.
2. What do you think was the most important shared cultural identity among Plains Indians? Why?
  - B. The trading so everyone had a different amount of items.
3. Why was trading such an important part of Plains Indian culture?
  - C. Trading taught them to communicate in different ways.
4. Why don't we know the exact number of Indian people who died from European disease? What are the short-term and long-term ramifications of the epidemics?
  - D. Nobody was alive.
5. What are some of the pros and cons of the introduction of guns and horses to the Plains?
  - E. Horses and guns are valuable. You can gain respect if you take valuables.

#### Past to Present:

1. The horse and gun radically changed life for the people of Montana. What changes, if any, have occurred in our society with equal impact? How has our society adapted to these changes?
  - A. Horses and guns are barely used anymore.
2. The smallpox epidemic devastated American Indians after 1492. Could something similar happen today? If there were a widespread epidemic, what effect do you think it would have?
  - B. We get taken care of better than people back then. I don't think that similar things would happen to us.

#### Make It Local:

1. Locate your town on a map and find the nearest reservation headquarters. Research what tribes live there now and whether it is an area in which they formerly thrived before contact. What impact, if any, does the reservation have on the cultural life of your community?
  - A. The Crow tribe is the closest reservation to us. They speak a language that about 4,000 people in Montana speak.

2. Indians occupied your region for a long time, and each tribe had its own names for places important to them. Investigate tribal place names for local rivers, mountains, or other geographic features in your area.

B. Fort Sarpy, Fort Baton, Big Horn, etc. are all geographic features.