| Upper E | <u>lementary</u> | / (4 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> | <b>Grades</b> ) |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Hunting | & Gather         | ing Exe                             | rcise           |

| Name:  |   |  |
|--------|---|--|
| Score: | 1 |  |

- 1. What form of writing did the Anishinabek use? <u>The Anishinabek wrote their stories in the forms of pictographs and petroglyphs.</u>
- 2. What did they write on? <u>The Anishinabek wrote on birch bark scrolls and rocks.</u>
- 3. What type of materials can be used to...

Cover lodges?

- a. Birch bark
- **b**. Cattail reed

Make canoes?

- a. Birch bark
- **b.** Cedar wood (the ribs)
- **4.** What do the four colors represent in the Anishinabe culture?

**Yellow:** Yellow represents the Asian Races. It represents the time of birth/ babies. It is the color that sits in the eastern direction.

**Red:** Red represents the aboriginal race of people, including the Anishinabek. It also represents youth. Red sits in the southern direction.

White: White represents the white race of people. It represents the elder time of life. White sits in the northern direction.

**Black:** Black represents the black race of people. It represents adulthood. Black sets in the western direction.

- 5. What were some of the roles of women in Anishinabe culture?
  - a. Made clothes for families.

**b.** Cooked for families

**c.** <u>Processed the food (ex: rice, corn, maple syrup)</u> **d.** <u>Took care of kids</u>

Extras: Carried the water for ceremonies (Copper Bowls).

**6.** What were some of the roles of men in Anishinabe culture?

a. Hunters

**b.** Fishermen

**c.** Traded for goods

**d.** Taught the boys to hunt and fish

Extras: : Made weapons, snow shoes, traps

- 7. Where did the basic necessities of life come from before European contact? The seven needs of man were provided by nature. Food and clothing came from the animals. Birch bark and saplings provided shelter. Fire and furs provided warmth.
- 8. What did Europeans introduce to American Indians that made their lives easier? Europeans introduced fabric, metal cooking pots, and guns. These items allowed the Anishnabek to not have to work quite so hard to provide for their families. Leather was replaced by fabric for clothing, metal cooking pots meant that women could cook over the fire more easily, and guns provided a stronger means of hunting. Europeans also introduced metal needles, fish hooks, scissors, and knives which led to easier lifestyles as well.
- **9.** What were some positive effects for American Indian people attending "Indian Boarding/Governmental/Residential" schools? The Anishinabek received the European style of education, learned trade (job) skills, and had warm place to stay and food to eat.
- **10**. What where some negative effects for American Indian people attending "Indian Boarding/Governmental/Residential" schools? The Anishinabek lost much of their culture, their language and their lifestyle, and families were broken up. Children grew into adults who didn't fit into American society and couldn't remember how to exist in the traditional ways. Many of these boarding school graduates could no longer speak with their families. Many boarding school survivors and their families still suffer the effects of emotional trauma.

- 11. Share something you learned about the Anishinabe language. Why is the language important? What are the Anishinabe people doing to revive their language? Answers will vary for first question. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian tribe is pushing to regain its language. They have recorded elders who were fluent, and implemented a school program teaching the children how to speak the language as well. They offer classes at the tribal college in Anishinabemowen to help the adults learn to speak the language.
- **11.** Compare a tradition your family practices to one of the Anishinabe traditions. (Example: Holidays, ceremonies, recipes, etc...) *Answers will vary.*