

1 (A) is a large group of people who live in a particular place, speak a common language, and share interests, relationships, basic beliefs, and social identity

1 (B) A society's culture includes all activities and beliefs that people teach one another, including ways of worshipping, of making art, of getting food, and of decorating their houses and clothes

1 (C) Also known as the annual round, this term refers to the pattern of movement from one resource-gathering area to another in a cycle that was followed each year.

1 (D) (a traditional food made of dried meat, fat, and berries), an important food for all Plains Indians.

1 (E) warfare, police societies to enforce tribal rules, young men's and women's societies to provide opportunities to serve the tribe.

1 (F) an attempt to achieve a vision of a future guardian spirit, traditionally undertaken at puberty by boys of the Plains Indian peoples, typically through fasting or self-torture.

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**2(What is the difference between a society and a culture? In what ways do people group themselves together?)**

society is a large group of people who live in a particular place and culture is a shared system of behaviors, attitudes, and understanding. They group each other by coming together and sharing rituals

**3 (Why did some tribes migrate into the Plains area from other regions in North America?)**

They migrated into plains because there was better thing in the plains including animals, plants and house space.

**4 (Describe the shared lifestyle of Indian people after they moved into the western plains.)**

When they moved to the northern plains it was full of work everyday for them.

**5 (What were some of the social, political, and economic structures that existed within the tribes?)**

Some economics was the tribes not always being in battle and working together

**6 (What was the connection that tied different tribes of the Plains together?)**

The trading system

**7 (What were the two changes that occurred in the 1700s that drastically altered the Plains Indians' way of life?)**

Smallpox swept through the Assiniboine tribes in 1780 and again in 1800, killing more than two-thirds of the Assiniboine people.

**8 (What were the two main reasons that horses were more useful than dogs for the Plains Indians?)**

The reason was the horses were easy to hunt on, while the dog could kill for you but it took seventeen dogs to support a family of five.

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**1 (What are the main reasons for dividing the history of the Americas into Pre-contact and Post-contact Periods?)**

The main reason for dividing the history of Americans into pre contact and post contact is because its easier to organize information.

**2 (What do you think was the most important shared cultural identity among Plains Indians? Why?)**

The most important shared cultural identity the trading, so everyone had a vast amount of different things.

**3. (Why was trading such an important part of Plains Indian culture?)**

Trading was a very important part because it taught them how to communicate through 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?)**

The reason why we don't know is because none of us were alive, plus dease is a natural thing and if we didn't get them we would probably not be thriving that well with germs.

**5 (What are some of the pros and cons of the introduction of guns and horses to the Plains?)**

Horses and guns are very valuable and you earn respect from your tribe if you steal the valuables.

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**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?)** The horse and gun radically changed life because a gun is a very powerful

weapon and a horse is very helpful with land, plus it is very valuable. Guns have been a “problem” in the last year and people have wanted to ban them from the people, but guns have been very helpful for the last years.

**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?)**

Nothing similar is going to happen because our health system is to hightech.



**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?)**

The reservation that is closest to us is the crow tribe. They have a different language that almost 4000 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.)**

A geological thing like fort sarpy, fort beton, fort raymond, big horn, and fort union these places are all geographical features.