Name	Class Date
GUID	ED READING
	oma: Our History Our Home 2: Early Cultures in Our Land
Section 2 Direction	Historic Native American Cultures Use the information from pages 56 - 61 to complete the following.
1.	came to the New World in 1492 and claimed the land for Spain.
2.	In 1540, Antonio de Mendoza, (governor) of Mexico, approved an expedition to find the golden cities rumored to be somewhere to the north.
3.	The following year, Francisco Vasquez set out with 2,100 nobles, soldiers, and servants and 7,000 head of livestock in search of treasure.
4.	Coronado's provided the first recorded contact between the and the
5.	Coronado identified the tribe living along the Canadian River region of Texas and western Oklahoma in (tribal villages) as "a gentle people faithful in their friendships."
6.	In the valley of the near the Wichita Mountains, Coronado found the twin villages of bands (Taovaya, Wichita, and Iscani).
7.	The Wichita people were well-known and
8.	(To means to trade one item for another.)
9.	While Coronado made his way north, and wintered near what is now Fort Smith, Arkansas, near the eastern Oklahoma border.
10.	The Native Americans were different but similar. They belonged to different, but they believed in many and and that affected people on Earth.
11.	was sacred to all the Plains tribes.

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12.	2. They [Native Americans] greeted the day by praying first to the, which had power over all things, and then to, from which all plants and animals receiv	ed'
	breath.	
13.	3. If they had personal (an animal or bird whose spirit guided them), they prayed to them also.	
14.	F. The, or wise medicine man, used herbs and prayer to heal the sick.	he
15.	5 were not more important than animals or plants or Earth.	
16.	S were permitted between related tribes.	
17.	7, having more than one wife, was permitted if the husband could afford the added expense.	
18.	3. The men were	
19.	D. They maintained camp and made sure no one went hungry or cold.	
20.). Positions of importance included the, the, the, a	and
21.	. The women took care of the	
22.	2. Women also kept their families and, and t gathered wild roots, berries, and other food.	he
23.	B were eaten raw, roasted over an open fire, boiled in water, or dried.	
24.	I. The women ground for breads and soups.	
25.	5. When prepared with lye from wood ashes, the corn became, which was made into a soup or a drink.	
26.	5. The Native Americans used many and and for natural healing.	
07	7. About different plants used by the Native Americans have been	