**South Carolina: Our History, Our Home Activity Sheets Answers**

Chapter 3

Vocabulary: Fill in the Blank

1. Exploit
2. Autonomy
3. Daub
4. Technology
5. Artifacts
6. Maize
7. Midden
8. Anthropologist
9. Matrilineal
10. Nomadic
11. Mythology
12. Palisade

The First People of South Carolina

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Paleo Indians | Archaic Indians | Woodland Indians | Mississippian Indians |
| Housing | Caves | Semi-permanent camps | Permanent villages | Lasting development; palisades to fortify village |
| Hunters or Farmers | Nomadic hunters | Hunters and gatherers | Early farming | Highly developed farming |
| Food | Mammoth; mastodon | Small game; fish; fruit; berries; nuts; roots | Deer, elk, bear |  |
| Weapons | Spear, ax, scraper | Knives | Bow and arrow |  |
| New Items Introduced  | Improve spear points | Wedges; chisels; hammer; anvil; drill/ mortar and pestle; cooking pots; storage container; basket weaving; clay pottery | Decorative pottery | Mounds; temples |

The Paleolithic Diet

 Check food pyramids.

 Menus will vary but should include lean meat (mastodon, mammoth), fruits and vegetables, berries,

 fish, nuts, sunflower seeds, corn, and grains.

Surfing the Internet: In Search of the Cherokee

1. Sequoyah; 1821
2. Homes: Walls built by weaving saplings between large posts and covering them with mud; Roofs made of woven saplings covered with bark shingles
3. Primarily deity was Yow ah (Ye ho waah)
4. Men: Loin cloth made of deerskin n summer; leggings, shirts, and robes added in winter; adorned bodies and faces with paint

Women: dresses made of deerskin; long fringed petticoats underneath; women rubbed hair with bear grease and decorated it with red or yellow dust

1. White Chief led in times of peace; Red Chief led in times of war
2. Backaches: amica; gentian, horsemint
3. Burns: yellow-spined thistle
4. Colds: boneset
5. Coughs: aspen, wild cherry; white pine; sarsaparilla
6. Fevers: dogwood; willow; feverwort
7. Headaches: pennyroyal

Native American Beliefs

1. These beliefs are basically the same:

* Treat the Earth and all that dwell thereon with respect./ The Earth is our mother, care for her.
* Remain close to the Great Spirit. / Open your heart and soul to the Great Spirit.
* Show great respect for your fellow beings. / Honor all your relations. / All life is sacred; treat all things with respect.
* Work together for the benefit of all mankind. /Do what needs to be done for the good of all.

Give assistance and kindness wherever needed.

 Do what you know to be right.

 Dedicate a share of your efforts to the greater good.

2. These beliefs are unique to one set of rules:

* Look after the well-being of mind and body.
* Take from the Earth what is needed and nothing more.
* Speak the truth but only of the good in others.
* Follow the rhythm of nature; rise and retire with the sun.
* Enjoy the journey, but leave no tracks.

3. Answers will vary.

4. Check students’ lists of rules.

5. Check students’ rankings.

Native American Myths

 1. Oral history is passed down from one generation to the next through stories and myths that are told, not written down.

 2. They thought the earth was a great island floating in a sea, suspended at four cardinal points by a cord hanging from the solid rock sky vault. When the earth grows old and worn out, people will die and the cords will break and let the earth sink into the ocean and all will be water again.

 3. The nocturnal animals were the owl and the panther (and some others). They had stayed awake for seven nights and earned the right to be nocturnal. They could see to go about in the dark and prey on birds and animals that slept at night. They were given special powers because they had been obedient and stayed awake when they were told to.

 4. The cedar, pine, spruce, holly, and laurel stayed awake to the end. They were given the gift to always be green and to be the greatest for medicine. This explains why we have evergreen trees and other trees that lose their leaves in winter.

5. Answers will vary but should include the idea that myth tries to explain the unexplainable

Legends of the Cherokee

 Answers will vary.

Discovering a New Land

1. It was easier to convert the natives to Christianity by love than by force.
2. red caps, glass beads, small bells; parrots, skeins of cotton thread, darts
3. poor, naked, young, strong bodies, hair long in front; painted bodies, intelligent
4. They had only darts, sometimes with a fish’s tooth at the end.
5. People from adjacent islands came to seize them to take them prisoner or make them servants (slaves).
6. Columbus planned to take six natives back to the king and queen of Spain.