	Environment	Clothing	Food	Shelter
Students today				
Lakota Sioux				
Wampanoag				
Lenape				



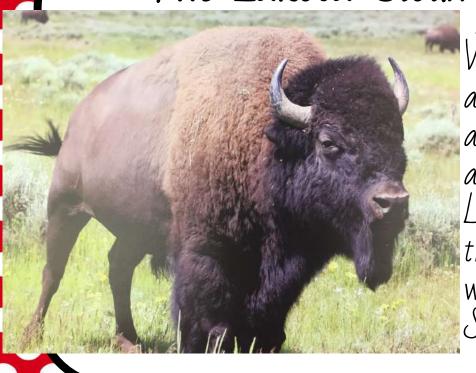
Let's look at the area of the United States known as the Great Plains. A plain is a large area of fairly flat land with lots of grass but few trees.



Many Native American tribes lived in the Great Plains long ago.
One group of tribes
was known as the Sioux.

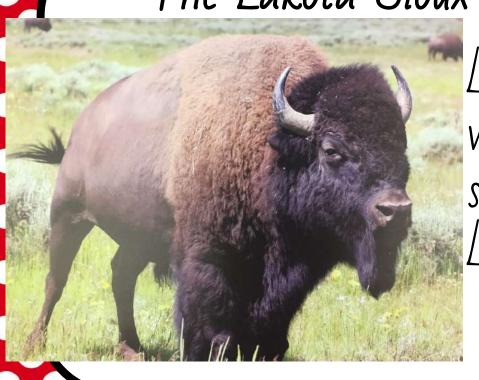


Sioux tribes included the Lakota Sioux, Dakota Sioux, and Standing Rock Sioux, among others. Today's read aloud is about the Lakota Sioux people of the Great Plains.



Who knows the name of the animal in this picture? Buffalo are wild animals, both larger and stronger than most horses.

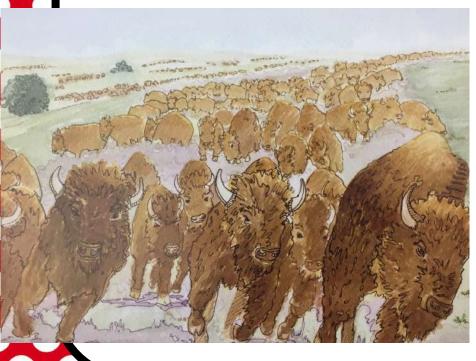
Long ago, many buffalo roamed the Great Plains. The buffalo were important to the Lakota Sioux for many reasons.



Listen to find out why the buffalo were so important to the Lakota Sioux.



It feels like an earthquake! A herd of buffalo thunders by, hooves crashing. The earth trembles. With heads down, horns thrust forward, and eyes glaring, these beasts are frightened and dangerous!



What feels like an earthquake? Why?



Into their midst changes a group of brave Lakota Sioux warriors on horseback. Warriors are people who are good at fighting the enemy and have been in many battles.



Each man has his spear or arrow ready. He will shoot as soon as he gets a bow's length away--almost close enough to reach out and touch the animal!



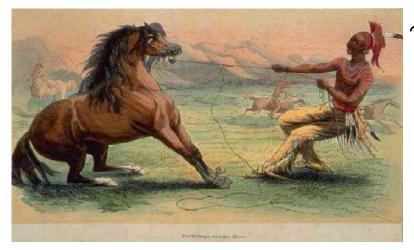
Both of the hunter's hands are busy with his weapons, and he clings to the galloping horse by the strength of his leg and muscles alone. Galloping means that the horse was running very, very fast.



Lakota Sioux hunters shot and killed only as many buffalo as they needed for food, clothing, shelter, and tools. Sharing with others was very important to the Lakota Sioux. The buffalo killed during the hunt were divided among everyone in the tribe, including people too old or too sick to hunt for themselves.



To have a successful buffalo hunt, both men and horses had to be well-trained. It took months of hard work to get a horse ready. The horse needed courage and speed to run through a rushing herd of buffalo, coming face-to-face with a stomping, steambreathing, hairy beast.



Horses were trained to stop immediately at the nudge of a rider's knees.
Not every horse was brave and fast enough to be chosen for the hunt.



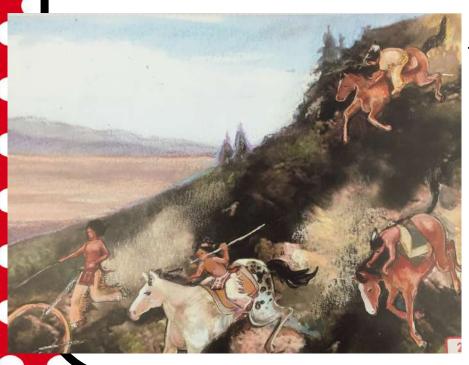
Not every boy was brave and fast enough to be chosen for the hunt, either. Boys began training for buffalo hunts at a young age.



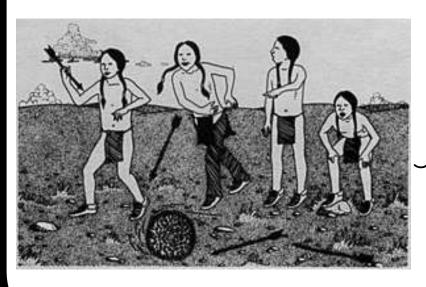
They learned to ride horses well by the time they were five years old. They held riding contests to see who could ride the fastest, jump the highest, and shoot the straightest.



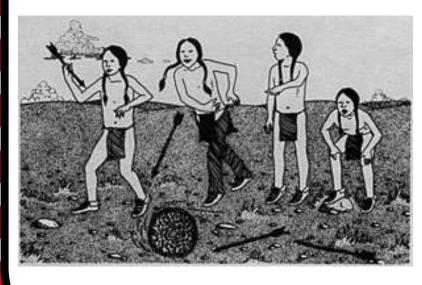
The winners were allowed to ride with the scouts who searched for buffalo herds before the hunt.



Boys needed lots of practice shooting at moving targets. They learned to be quick and agile, or able to move quickly and easily, by playing games with hoops and poles.



Something called rawhide was wrapped around the hoops that the boys used for target practice. Rawhide is the tough, hard leather made from a buffalo's hide, or skin.



Rawhide was used by the Lakota Sioux for many things.



The Lakota Sioux made drums, rattles, buckets, and ropes from rawhide. Boiled rawhide was even used to make a special glue.





The buffalo gave the Lakota Sioux almost everything they needed for life on the Great Plains. Rawhide was pretty tough, but the Lakota Sioux discovered ways to soften hides, turning them into soft leather with many more uses.



From this soft leather, the Lakota Sioux women made moccasins, cradles, winter robes, bedding, shirts and dresses, pouches, and dolls.



The Lakota Sioux often painted beautiful designs or pictures on the buffalo skin they used to make their homes. This illustration shows a tipi on which the Lakota Sioux painted horses and buffalo.



The bones of the buffalo were made into knives, arrowheads, shovels, scrapers, awls (a type of needle), and paint brush handles. The horns were used for cups, spoons, ladles, and toys.



A part of the buffalo's muscle, called sinew, was used as thread for stringing bows and arrows. The hair was used for headdresses, pillows, ropes, and ornaments.



The Lakota Sioux certainly knew how to make or get the things they needed. Think of all those ways they used every part of the buffalo. Nothing was wasted. Even the buffalo meat lasted long after the



The Lakota Sioux often made stew with the fresh meat.
They also dried buffalo meat to eat in the winter months when food was harder to find.



The Lakota Sioux pounded this dry meat and mixed it with buffalo fat to make a tasty snack called pemmican.



For the Lakota Sioux, the buffalo were sacred. When something is sacred, that means it is treated with respect. Often people do special things to honor what they believe to be sacred.



The Lakota Sioux said special prayers to the animals before hunting and killing them. Every year they performed a special ceremony, the Buffalo Dance, at the start of the summer buffalo-hunting season.



The Buffalo Dance ceremony is something the Lakota Sioux still perform today.

Comprehension Questions:

Literal

PLease answer in complete sentences.

How did the Lakota Sioux find food?

Comprehension Questions:

PLease answer in PLETE SENTENCES.

What are some other reasons the buffalo were important to the Lakota Sioux?

Comprehension Questions:

PLease answer in OMPLETE SENTENCES.

Did all members of the tribe hunt the buffalo?

Comprehension Questions:

Inferential

PLease answer in complete sentences.

Describe how boys trained to hunt the buffalo.

Comprehension Questions:

Evaluative

PLease answer in complete sentences.

What was the land like where the Sioux lived? So, what do you think the plains buffalo ate?

Think. Pair. Share.







I'm going to ask you a question. I will give you a minute to think about the question, and then I will ask you to turn to your neighbor and discuss the question. Finally I will call on several of you to share what you discussed with your partner.

Think. Pair. Share.







Do you think the Lakota Sioux could have survived without the buffalo?



Explicit Vocabulary Instruction

In the read aloud you heard, "Boys learned to be quick and agile by playing games with hoops and poles"

Say the word **agile** with me.
Whisper agile to the ceiling.
Whisper agile to your neighbor.
Let's clap it out.

Agile means able to move quickly and lightly without bumping into or knocking over other things.

The **agile** cat leapt across the stream from one rock to another.

Can you think of a time that you were agile or when you did something in an agile way?

Try to use the word agile when you talk about it. I was agile when..."

What's the word we have been talking about?

Let's clap it out.

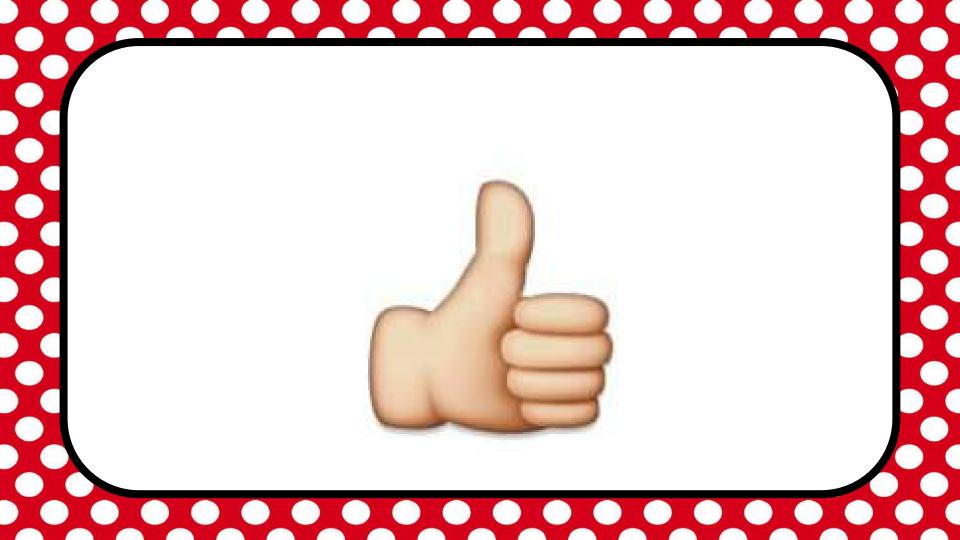
I am going to read some sentences. If what I read is an example of being agile, please put your thumb up. If it is not an agile example, put your thumb



Thumbs Up = Agile Thumbs Down = Not agile



Walking on tiptoes





Thumbs Up = Agile Thumbs Down = Not agile



running into a tree

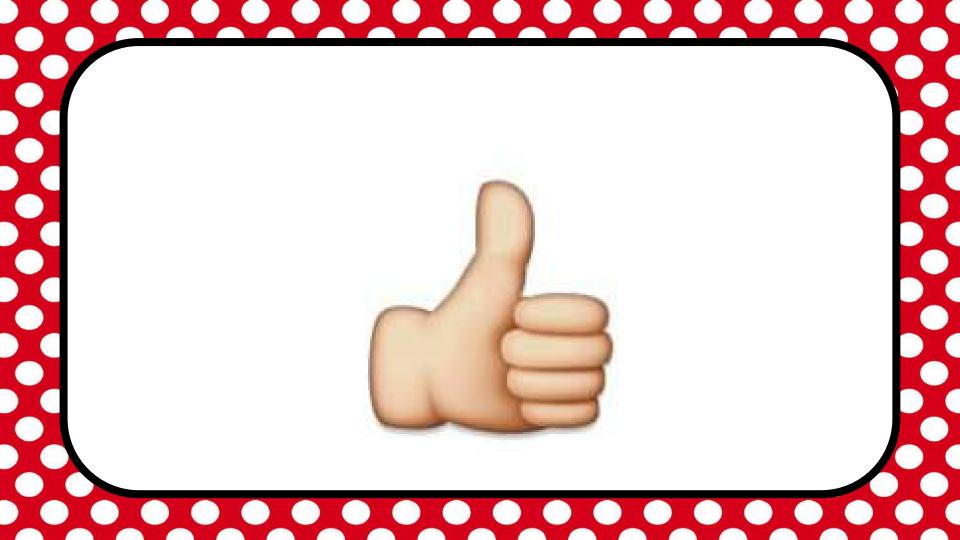




Thumbs Up = Agile Thumbs Down = Not agile



Running quickly and quietly through the woods.

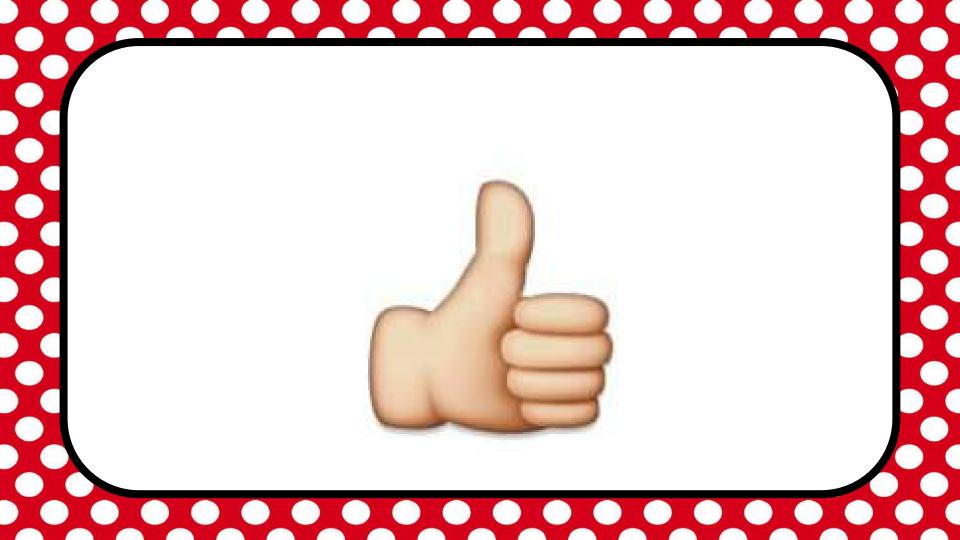




Thumbs Up = Agile Thumbs Down = Not agile



Jumping from one stone to another to cross the stream





Thumbs Up = Agile Thumbs Down = Not agile



tripping over a branch

