

Native Americans

Standard: D2.His.2.K-2, D2.His.3.K-2, D2.Geo.5.K-2 Native nations of different regions, long ago and today

Read about four Native nations. Then answer the questions.

Nations Long Ago and Today

Native nations have lived across this land for thousands of years. Each nation has its own language, homeland, and ways of life. The Lenape lived near the Delaware River. The Haudenosaunee live in what is now New York. They plant corn, beans, and squash together and call them the Three Sisters. The Cherokee lived in the southern Appalachian Mountains. The Navajo, or Diné, live in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Many nations were forced to leave their homelands. Today all four nations still have their own governments and citizens.

Part A: Nations and homelands

Write where each nation's homeland is. Use the story.

Nation	Homeland
1. Lenape	
2. Haudenosaunee	
3. Cherokee	
4. Navajo (Diné)	

5. True or false: Native nations lived only long ago. Tell how you know.

Part B: The Three Sisters

Draw a line from each plant to its job in the garden.

6. corn	Its big leaves shade the soil and keep weeds away.
7. beans	Its tall stalk holds up another plant.
8. squash	It climbs up the tall stalk and helps feed the soil.

Part C: Write it

9. The _____ people live in _____. Today they

10. Like the Haudenosaunee Thanksgiving Address, I give thanks for

Explorers & Early Settlers

Standard: D2.His.2.K-2, D2.His.14.K-2 Explorers and settlers, and the people who already lived there

Read the story. Then answer the questions.

Who Was Already There?

In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed from Spain. His ships landed on an island in the Caribbean Sea. Columbus thought he had found a new place. But it was not new to the Taino people. They had lived there for a very long time. They fished, farmed, and made canoes. After the ships came, life got very hard for the Taino. Many got sick, and many were treated unfairly. In 1620, English settlers came to the land of the Wampanoag people. The Wampanoag had lived there for thousands of years. Wampanoag people still live there today.

1. Who lived on the island before the ships came?

2. An explorer goes to a place that is new to them. Why was the island not new to the Taino?

Part A: Two points of view

What might each person think the morning the ships came?

3. A sailor on the ship	4. A Taino child on the shore
I think _____	I think _____

Part B: A day in 1627

Fill in the chart. Use the book and what you know. Write a ? if you do not know.

	Wampanoag child	English settler child	Me
5. Food			
6. Work			
7. Play			

8. When the ships came, the Taino people _____. I think _____

Inventions That Changed Our World

Standard: D2.His.1.K-2, D2.His.9.K-2 How inventions solved problems and changed daily life

Part A: Problem and invention

Read each problem. Write the invention that solved it. Use the word bank.

light bulb telephone car computer refrigerator lightning rod

Problem	Invention
1. Rooms were dark at night.	
2. It was hard to talk to someone far away.	
3. Going a long way on foot or by horse was slow.	
4. Food spoiled fast.	
5. Lightning could start a fire on a house.	
6. Finding facts and writing to people took a long time.	

Part B: Before and after

7. Before the _____, people had to _____. Now we can _____

8. William Kamkwamba built a windmill in his village in Malawi. What problem was he trying to solve?

Part C: My invention

Think of a small problem at home. Draw an invention to fix it. Label two parts.



9. My invention is called _____.

10. It works by _____

History Review

Standard: D2.His.1.K-2, D2.His.2.K-2, D2.His.3.K-2, D2.His.9.K-2, D2.His.14.K-2 Past and present, people, nations, and inventions

Part A: Our unit timeline

Number the events from 1 (oldest) to 8 (newest). Use the dates to help.

Order	Event
	Ruby Bridges walks into her new school (1960)
	Columbus's ships reach a Taino island (1492)
	Me, today
	Taino and Wampanoag people live on their lands (thousands of years ago)
	Ben Franklin invents the lightning rod (1752)
	Wampanoag and English children in Plymouth (1627)
	William Kamkwamba builds a windmill (2002)
	George Washington Carver helps farmers (early 1900s)

Part B: Our history museum

Write each exhibit in the right museum room: washboard and washing machine, Ruby Bridges, Three Sisters garden, Columbus's ships, telephone, Cherokee Nation.

Then and Now	People We Remember	First Nations	Explorers and Settlers	Inventions

Part C: Write it

9. The oldest event on our timeline is

10. One thing that changed between long ago and today is

Weeks 21–24: Vocabulary and Big Ideas

Standard: D2.His.2.K-2, D2.His.9.K-2, D2.His.14.K-2, D2.Geo.5.K-2 Words about nations, explorers, settlers, and inventions

Word Bank

nation	homeland	explorer	settler	point of view
invention	inventor	timeline	Three Sisters	gratitude

Fill in the blank

Write a word from the word bank to finish each sentence.

- 1. The Cherokee _____ has its own government today.
- 2. A _____ is the land where a people has lived for a long, long time.
- 3. An _____ travels to a place that is new to them.
- 4. A _____ moves to a new place to live and build a home.
- 5. Corn, beans, and squash planted together are called the _____.
- 6. A _____ is how one person sees and feels about what happened.
- 7. The telephone is an _____ that helps people talk far away.
- 8. Saying thank you for the sun, water, and trees shows _____.

Explain it

- 9. Why is it important to hear about the ships from the Taino people's point of view, not only the sailors'?

Weeks 21–24: My Reflection

Standard: D2.His.2.K-2, D2.His.9.K-2, D2.His.14.K-2, D2.Geo.5.K-2 Think about what I learned

Read each sentence. Put a check in the box if you can do it.

☐

I can name two Native nations and tell where their homelands are.

☐

I can tell what happened when the ships came from the Taino point of view.

☐

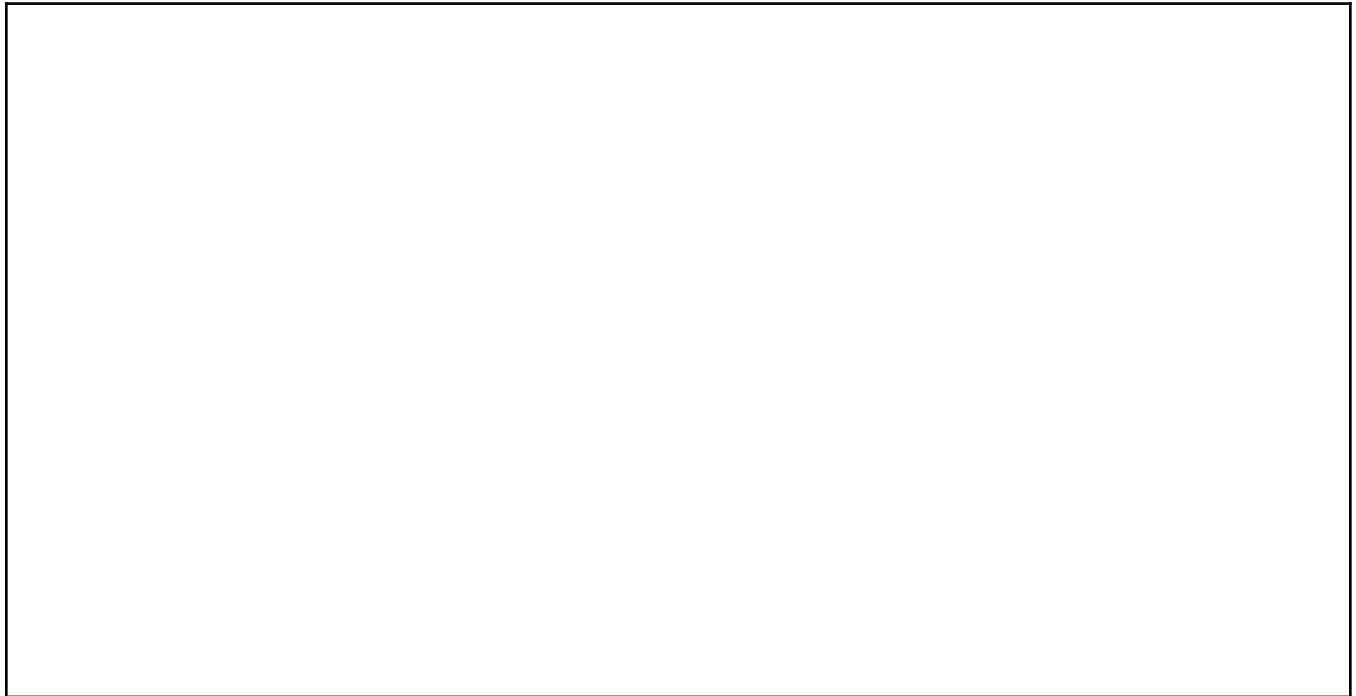
I can explain how an invention solved a problem and changed daily life.

☐

I can put events from long ago to today in order on a timeline.

My favorite thing I learned

Draw the favorite thing you learned in Weeks 21–24.



Write about your drawing.
