The Early People of Texas

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • How does geography influence the way people live? • How does technology change the way people live? • What makes a culture unique?

CHAPTER 4

Lesson 1
Ancient People

Lesson 2
Southeastern and Gulf Cultures

Lesson 3
Plains and Puebloan Cultures

The Story Matters...

Women played an important role among the Caddo, one of the Native American groups who lived in what is now Texas. Caddo women, like their mothers and grandmothers before them, planted the seeds of corn in the spring. They tended the plants throughout the growing season, removing weeds that stole nutrients from them. When the corn was ripe, women harvested the ears and turned them into food. Corn was the main crop, and gave life to Caddo society.

The Caddo are just one of the many Native American cultures that thrived in the area of Texas before the arrival of Europeans.

A Caddo woman holds a harvest of corn, a sacred crop to the Caddo.
The first people to live in what is now the state of Texas were various Native American groups. They settled in different regions. The cultures of Native Americans reflected the diversity of Texas's land and climate.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS** Native American groups shown on the map are just some of the numerous Native American groups who lived in the Texas area.

**1 LOCATION** Where did the Caddo live?

**2 MOVEMENT** Which groups of Native Americans would most likely move between what are now Texas and Mexico in search of food?

**3 CRITICAL THINKING** *Making Predictions*
Which groups are in good locations for carrying out trade between groups in what is now eastern Texas and what is now New Mexico? Why do you think so?

Some of the earliest people to live in Texas made their homes in rock shelters. These homes provided shelter from the heat in dry areas of southern Texas. People preferred homes that faced east or south. Openings to the east saved the people from the hot afternoon sun. Openings to the south protected them from cold winter winds that came from the north.

The Caddo made their homes out of grass, also called thatch. The structure of the beehive-shaped houses was created by poles made of wood. Some Caddoan houses were very large. They could be up to 50 feet (15.2 m) tall.

**Step Into the Time**

**TIME LINE** Changes in climate allowed people from Asia to reach the Americas thousands of years ago. During what span of time were Alaska and Russia connected?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXAS</th>
<th>THE AMERICAS</th>
<th>WORLD</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>c. 36,000 B.C. Bering Land Bridge between present-day Alaska and Russia uncovered</td>
<td>c. 13,500-11,200 B.C. First known evidence for ancient people in North America, at Buttermilk Creek in Bell County, Texas</td>
<td>c. 9,700 B.C. Bering Land Bridge between present-day Alaska and Russia closes</td>
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<td>A.D. 100 Anasazi culture begins in the Southwest</td>
<td>36,000 B.C.</td>
<td>A.D. 1</td>
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It Matters Because
The earliest Texans adapted to the environment they found.

The First Americans

GUIDING QUESTION How did the first people reach the Americas?

Before any humans arrived in Texas, they had to come to the Americas. For hundreds of thousands of years, humans lived in Africa, Asia, and Europe. None lived in the Americas, though. What brought them to the Americas? Since these ancient peoples had no writing system and left no records, how do scientists even know how or why they came?

Into the Americas

Thousands of years ago, Earth's climate turned very, very cold. Large amounts of water became ice and formed vast sheets, called glaciers, that covered much of the Northern Hemisphere. With so much water trapped in ice, sea levels fell—perhaps by as much as a few hundred feet. Falling sea levels turned the ocean floor in some areas into dry land. One such area was between Alaska and Asia, where a land bridge formed and connected those two masses of land.

Migrating animals moved across that land bridge in their search for food. Nomads who hunted these animals for food followed them. In this way, the first humans came to the Americas. They eventually spread east across North America and south all the way to South America.
The land bridge opened about 36,000 B.C. Over the years, many humans could have made the journey. After about 20,000 years, however, the climate warmed again. Glaciers melted, and sea levels rose once more. A body of water that is now called the Bering Strait covered the land bridge, and it could no longer be used to cross from Asia to the Americas.

**Studying the Past**

How is this known? Scientists called **archaeologists** study the past. They have methods for learning about early humans who lived in the time before written records. They collect **artifacts**, or objects made or used by humans, such as tools, pottery, bones, and shells.

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**Content Vocabulary**

- **nomad** person who moves from place to place
- **archaeologist** scientist who studies the physical remains of the past
- **artifact** any object made or used by humans such as tools, pottery, bones, and shells

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**GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION**

During the last Ice Age, a land bridge connected Asia to the Americas from 36,000 B.C. to about 9,700 B.C. Humans crossed that land bridge to enter the Americas.

1. **MOVEMENT** In what direction did humans move across the land bridge?

2. **CRITICAL THINKING**
   *Interpreting Images* Why do you think these humans spread south from northern North America?
Archaeologists study these artifacts for clues about how and why people used them. Stones shaped into points were used for hunting. Other carved or flaked stones were used for scraping hides of animals after they were killed to make clothing or other items. Remains of seeds reveal what plant foods people ate. Archaeologists also use artifacts to figure out where people came from and moved to. They have seen similarities between stone tools used in Asia and in the Americas in ancient times. They have also found physical similarities between some Asian peoples and Native Americans. This evidence points to Asia as the original home of the first Americans.

**Finding Evidence** What evidence is used to support the claim that the first people in the Americas came from Asia?

**Living in Texas**

**Guiding Question** How did the earliest Texans live?

It is believed that the first people reached Texas around 11,000 B.C. A recent find at a site called Buttermilk Creek in central Texas near Austin could push that date back another 2,500 years or so. Although the exact date is not certain, archaeologists have learned much about how the earliest Texans lived. The Native Americans who lived in Texas from prehistoric time until the arrival of Europeans in 1528 lived in the historical era called Natural Texas and Its People. They adapted their lives to the native plants and animals found in Texas over these thousands of years.

**Finding Food**

The earliest Texans were *hunter-gatherers* who moved from place to place to hunt and gather food. They hunted large animals, such as mammoth and giant bison. They used a stick called an *atlatl* (AH-Tlah-tuhl) to throw their spears farther and give them more force. After a few thousand years, the mammoth and giant bison died out. Then people hunted the small bison that survived, as well as deer and smaller animals such as rabbits, squirrels, and birds.

These early people lived in small groups and did not stay in one place for long. They often followed herds of large animals as the creatures roamed the land to graze. Because the people were also gatherers, they moved on when plants in an area were used up.
The earliest Texans ate nuts such as walnuts, pecans, and acorns. They ate fruit like prickly pear fruit, persimmons, plums, and grapes when they were in season. In drier regions, early people collected bulbs of some agave plants and cut out the edible center to dry and eat. They also used the leaves of agave plants to make mats, baskets, and sandals.

**Finding Shelter**

The earliest Texans lived in rock shelters, areas naturally cut open in the side of a canyon. This was especially common in what is today southwest Texas. People cooked and worked toward the front open area of the shelter. They placed beds made of plants toward the back. These rock shelters were found along streams or rivers, so the people had fresh water available.

**New Technology**

Around A.D. 600 to 700, Native Americans in Texas began using new kinds of technology. One of these new technologies was the bow and arrow. It let hunters deliver smaller, sharper points with greater force than a hand-thrown spear.

Another new technology was pottery. Pots were created by shaping mud into containers and then heating the containers at very high temperatures. The heating makes the shape keep its form. Pottery vessels could be used to cook or store food.

Around A.D. 1200, the practice of agriculture, or the growing of crops, became well established among the early peoples of Texas. Native Americans here began to produce their own supply of plants for food instead of only gathering what they could find in nature. Agriculture had a huge effect on these peoples' way of life. They could now settle in one place to tend their crops instead of moving around, always in search of food.

**LESSON 1 REVIEW**

**Reviewing Vocabulary**

1. Use the terms archaeologist and artifact in a sentence. 224

**Answering the Guiding Questions**

2. **Explaining** How did climate influence the arrival of the first humans in the Americas? 218

3. **Identifying Cause and Effect** Which new technology—the bow and arrow, pottery, or agriculture—changed settlement patterns for early Texans? Why? 204, 210

4. **EXPOSITORY WRITING** Suppose that you are an archaeologist who finds a rock shelter with sharp points, animal bones, and paintings on the wall of people hunting deer. Write a paragraph describing your conclusions about the people who lived in the shelter. 220
LESSON 2
Southeastern and Gulf Cultures

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS How does geography influence the way people live? What makes a culture unique?

It Matters Because
Native Americans of Texas, such as the Caddo, Karankawa, and the Coahuiltecan, developed unique ways of life adapted to the area where each group lived.

Native American Cultures
GUIDING QUESTION What cultural characteristics did most Native Americans of Texas share?

Native Americans lived in Texas for thousands of years before the arrival of the Europeans in the 1500s. Many of these Native American groups had similarities. Most lived in small units called bands. Normally all band members shared the responsibility for decision making.

The spiritual beliefs of these groups were generally similar, too. Most Native Americans groups believed that spirits caused natural events such as rain, fire, the change of seasons, and the flow of water in streams and rivers. According to Native American beliefs, these spirit beings walked Earth and interacted with human beings. Sometimes they helped people, but they were also known to cause harm.

For instance, Native Americans believed that the actions of spirits caused illness. When people were ill, they needed the help of a shaman, someone who was believed to have the power to summon spirits and heal the sick. More than just healers, shamans...
were also the spiritual leaders of their bands.

These early people also believed that animals, plants, and humans once understood each other’s languages. People were connected with Earth in a special relationship. Each group had a creation story, or an explanation of how the Earth and people were created.

The various Native American groups had differences, too. Peoples such as the Caddo (KAD•oh), Karankawa (kah•RAHNK•ah•wah), and Jumano (hoo•MAH•noh) had their own cultures, or ways of life shared by people with similar beliefs and customs.

Each group spoke its own language. They organized their bands differently, and they interacted with other groups differently. Some were peaceful, but some were warlike. While many lived in permanent communities, others moved frequently from one site to another.

The geography of Texas helped to shape some of these differences. Texas is a large area with varied landforms and climate zones. Each of Texas’s regions has its own plant and animal resources. Native Americans used the plant and animal resources available to them in the region in which they lived. Thus, their ways of life differed.

**READING PROGRESS CHECK**

*Finding the Main Idea* Why did cultures differ from one region of early Texas to another?

**Shamans played several important roles in Native American societies. They could enter dreamlike states in which they were thought to be able to communicate with spirits.**

**CRITICAL THINKING**

*Drawing Inferences* Why might Native Americans have believed the spiritual power of shamans to be important?

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Vocabulary</th>
<th>Academic Vocabulary</th>
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<tr>
<td>shaman</td>
<td>person believed to have the power to summon spirits and heal the sick</td>
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<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>a place or location</td>
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</table>
What a traditional Caddo village might have looked like in about A.D. 1100, painted by George S. Nelson, who specializes in Texas historical art.

**Critical Thinking**

**Drawing Inferences** What do you think the fire was used for?

# Peoples of the Southeastern and Gulf Coast

**Guiding Question** How did Southeastern and Gulf Coast peoples differ?

Several different groups of Native Americans lived in what is now East Texas and along the Gulf of Mexico. Climate and resources varied from the north to the south of the region and from the coast to inland areas.

## The Caddo

The Caddo included more than 20 groups who lived along the Red River and in East Texas. These groups were part of larger associations or unions called **confederacies**. The various Caddo **confederacies** were loosely structured and linked. Each was connected by ties of kinship, or shared ancestry. The Caddo had a **matrilineal** society, with kinship traced through a person's mother.

### Content Vocabulary

- **confederacy**: a union of different groups
- **matrilineal**: referring to a group that traces kinship through the mother's line
The Caddo developed a complex social system that was based on differences in status, or rank. Some individuals were recognized as leaders. Such positions of power were often passed on from one generation to the next in the same family. Caddo confederacies had both political leaders and spiritual leaders. The Caddo also had village elders, who were the leaders of each settlement.

The Caddo were an agricultural society that grew corn as their chief crop. They grew two corn crops each year—an early crop for eating and a later crop that was used to make flour. The Caddo also grew beans, squash, and other foods. They hunted deer, bear, and bison for meat.

The Caddo were part of a very large trade network that stretched from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Rocky Mountains to the Appalachians. Shells, stones, and other trade goods from hundreds of miles away have been found in eastern Texas.

The Caddo were also known for the beauty of their pottery. In 1859 the Caddo were relocated to reservations in present-day Oklahoma, where their descendants live today.

The Karankawa

Karankawa is a name used to refer to a number of different Native American groups who lived along the Gulf Coast and shared a common language. The Karankawa were nomadic people. They lived by hunting, fishing, and gathering, and moved every few weeks after using up the food in an area. They also moved between the barrier islands along the coast and more inland areas as the seasons changed. They often traveled by water in large canoes. Each canoe held all the members of a family and their goods.

A few families traveled together as a small band, which was led by a chief. The Karankawa used smoke signals to send messages to one another over a distance.

In 1528 the Karankawa were perhaps the first Native Americans of Texas to meet Europeans. Some 300 years later, the last of the Karankawa in Texas disappeared from the area.

The Coahuiltecan

The Coahuiltecan (koh•ah•weel•TAY•kahн) lived on the dry South Texas Plains, a land marked by scrub plants and little water. This group used bows and arrows to hunt deer and small animals such as armadillos, rabbits, lizards, and birds. They were able to fish in streams that had water throughout the year.

**Academic Vocabulary**

**status** social rank or position
The Coahuiltecan also gathered plant foods such as fruit from the prickly pear cactus, mesquite beans, nuts, and tubers, which are root vegetables.

Like the Karankawa, the Coahuiltecan rarely spent more than a few weeks at each campsite. Their environment was more harsh than that of the coastal groups, however, and their struggle for food was constant. By the early 1800s, many Coahuiltecan had died from diseases brought by the Europeans. Others had joined other groups or moved to Mexico. Few remained in the area of Texas.

Other Native American Groups

Other groups in the region followed varied lifestyles. The Atakapa, who were hunters and gatherers, lived in the bayous, or swampy regions of southeastern Texas and nearby Louisiana. Alligators lived in the bayous and were an important resource for the Atakapa. They hunted the large reptiles, eating the meat and using the oil from the alligators as an insect repellent.

The Caddo, Karankawa, Coahuiltecan, and Atakapa all lived in Texas for many centuries and were there when Europeans reached the area. Unlike those peoples, the Wichita arrived later, in the 1700s, from what is now Oklahoma. They settled in northern Texas and at first traded with people in Louisiana and with the Comanche to the west. They also farmed and hunted. However, they were not nomads, and lived in villages in houses with grass outer coverings. The Wichita were moved to a reservation in Oklahoma in the late 1800s.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Finding the Main Idea Why did the Karankawa, Coahuiltecan, and Atakapa eat different kinds of food?

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Write a sentence using the word matrilineal relating to the Caddo people of Texas. 22A

Answering the Guiding Questions

2. Finding the Main Idea Why were shamans important to Native Americans of Texas? 21B

3. Making Generalizations Which group of the Southeastern and Gulf Coast cultures had the most complex society? In what way was it complex? 2A, 21B

4. Comparing How were the ways of life of the Karankawa and Coahuiltecan similar? 2A, 21B

5. Making Connections What happened to the Caddo and the Wichita after Europeans arrived? What happened to the Karankawa and Coahuiltecan? 21B

6. PERSUASIVE WRITING Which Native American group do you think had the most difficult way of life? Write a paragraph identifying the group and giving reasons to support your choice. 2A, 22D
It Matters Because

The Native Americans of western Texas included some of the most powerful and influential Native American groups.

The Puebloan Culture Area

GUIDING QUESTION  How did the people of the Puebloan culture change over time?

The areas that are now West Texas and Southwest Texas were home to peoples of the Puebloan culture. The Puebloan culture was marked by settled village life with homes made of adobe, a mix of sun-dried earth and straw. Trees were scarce in the dry southwestern area where these peoples lived, making it difficult to build homes out of wood. However, since there was little rain, the homes lasted many years.

The Puebloan culture in Texas included two main Native American groups. They were the Jornada (hoehr NAH dah) people in ancient times and the Tigua (TEE wah), who arrived in the present-day Texas area in 1680.

The Jornada

The Jornada lived in Southwest Texas in ancient times. Originally they built pit houses that were partly underground and partly above ground. Later, they lived in adobe homes in the Puebloan style. They supported themselves by growing corn, beans, and squash. They lived near Hueco Tanks, a site near El Paso, where hollowed-out granite hills collect and store rainwater. For some unknown reason, the Jornada disappeared about the year 1400. Some historians believe they joined and merged with other Native American groups.
The Tigua

The Tigua lived originally in New Mexico but moved near present-day El Paso at the end of the 1600s. They came along with Spanish colonists who were fleeing the Puebloan Revolt in New Mexico. The Tigua named their new home Ysleta (ih•SLEHT•uh) del Sur, or Ysleta of the South, after their previous home, Isleta. Tigua descendants live in the same area today on a reservation. Ysleta is the oldest continuous settlement in Texas.

As with other Puebloan peoples, originally kinship among the Tigua was matrilineal. Later, the Tigua adopted the European custom of tracing descent through the father, becoming patrilineal. Property is also transferred through the male members of the family today.

All adult males in the tribe voted to choose members of the tribal council. That council in turn chose the group’s two leaders: the cacique, the group’s religious leader, and the governor, the political leader. The cacique held his position until he died. In recent years, some women have been elected to the tribal council. However, not all members of the Tigua agree with this change in practice.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Explaining How did the Jornada and the Tigua change over time?

Content Vocabulary

patrilineal referring to a group that traces kinship through the father’s line
The Plains Culture

GUIDING QUESTION  How were the people of the Plains culture similar and different?

The peoples of the Plains culture lived on the Great Plains, a vast grassland that extends south into Texas. Herds of bison roamed the Plains, and Plains groups relied on those animals as their main source of food. They also used tanned bison hides to make clothing and tepees, their portable homes. Up to 20 tanned hides were fastened around a framework of 20 to 24 poles to make a tepee. The entrance faced east so that the sun could warm the inside in the early morning. Tepees were easy to pack up and move. In times of danger, whole camps could be packed up in as little as 30 minutes.

The Jumano and the Tonkawa

One group of Native Americans was split between the Plains and the Puebloan cultures—the Jumano (hoo•MAH•noh). One subgroup of Jumano was Puebloan. Two other subgroups lived by trading and hunting bison throughout present-day Texas, New Mexico, and northern Mexico. The Jumano acted as middlemen, or go-betweens, for the eastern farming tribes, such as the Caddo and the Puebloan peoples of New Mexico. They traded agricultural products, including corn, squash, and beans, for animal skins and meat. The Jumano were known for the quality of the bows and arrows that they made, and they traded arrows to other groups.

The Jumano had distinct striped markings on their faces that made them easy for other groups to recognize. They probably used these markings to show themselves to be peaceful traders.

In the 1500s and 1600s, the Apache moved south onto the Plains of Texas. The Jumano fought to maintain their territory and their trade relationships, but the Apache prevailed. Long before Texas became part of the United States, the Jumano almost disappeared from the area. Some moved into Mexico, and others joined other Native American bands.

Another Plains group was the Tonkawa (TAHN•kah•wah), who lived in tepee villages throughout the southern Plains. They were nomadic hunters and fought many other groups, including the Apache, Caddo, and Wichita.

Horses were not part of Native American culture until Europeans brought them. Native American groups quickly began using them.

CRITICAL THINKING

Drawing Inferences  How would horses help the Plains people?
They numbered only about 1,500 in A.D. 1691, when they first made contact with Europeans. Their numbers decreased rapidly afterward due to warfare and disease.

The Apache

The Apache speak a language similar to that of Native Americans in northwestern Canada and Alaska. For this reason scientists believe the ancestors of the Apache came from the far north and migrated south along the Rocky Mountains. They settled in the Southwest from present-day Texas to Arizona and south to Mexico. Two groups lived in Texas: the Mescalero in West Texas and the Lipan in Central Texas. The Apache relied mainly on bison and were among the first Native American groups to adopt the use of horses from Europeans.

The arrival of the Lipan Apache caused problems for the Jumano, who lost their hunting grounds and role as traders. Soon after, the Lipan faced similar problems. Comanche moved into Texas from the north and forced the Lipan to leave Central Texas. Eventually they moved to the mountains where the Mescalero lived. Today most Apache live on reservations in New Mexico.

The Comanche

The Comanche (koh•MAN•chee) came to Texas in the early 1700s and lived on the prairies, plateaus, and plains of western Texas until the late 1800s. Their territory, called the Comanchería, was a vast land that stretched from northern Mexico to Kansas and from Texas to New Mexico.

The Comanche originally lived in the Rocky Mountains. When they began to use horses in the 1600s, they moved onto the Plains. Aided by the use of horses, they became superb hunters.

A buffalo hunt was an important event involving most of the group. Working under an elected leader, hunters surrounded a
herd of buffalo and forced it to move in a circle. Then the hunters used bows and arrows or spears to kill the animals as they passed. After a successful hunt, the Comanche ate some of the meat right away, but later dried and saved the rest.

The Comanche were divided into many bands. Each had its own leaders and a council of older men who made the important decisions. Like other Native American peoples, they had a peace chief and a war chief, both of whom were chosen by the members of the band. Leaders of the various bands sometimes met in council and made decisions, but those decisions were not binding. Bands and individual Comanche had great independence.

The Comanche fought other groups fiercely to keep control of the Comancheeria. By the 1870s, though, the destruction of the buffalo herds, the loss of many horses, and the growing numbers of white settlers forced them to move to reservations in present-day Oklahoma.

The Kiowa

The Kiowa (KY•oh•wah), like the Comanche, originally lived in the Rocky Mountains until they learned to ride horses and moved onto the Plains. They quickly adopted the nomadic life of bison hunters. The Kiowa were known for having the largest horse herds on the Plains. They made a peace agreement with the Comanche and often supplied them with horses.

Like their allies the Comanche, the Kiowa way of life was shattered in the 1870s when white Americans killed off thousands and thousands of bison. Denied their chief source of food, the Kiowa had to adapt. About a decade later, they, too, moved to reservations in Oklahoma and began to adopt new ways of making a living, including farming and ranching.

READING PROGRESS CHECK

Contrasting How did the Jumano differ from the other people of the Plains?

LESSON 3 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary
1. Why might peoples living in early East Texas and New Mexico have needed middlemen to conduct trade? 228

Answering the Guiding Questions
2. Contrasting How did the ways of life of the Puebloan culture differ from that of the Plains? 228

3. Drawing Inferences Why might some Tigua have left New Mexico with the Spanish after the Puebloan Revolt? 218

4. Making Connections How was what happened to the Jumano similar to what happened to the Apache? 218

5. Contrasting How did the homes of the Puebloan and Plains peoples differ? 22, 218

6. EXPOSITORY WRITING Summarize the section on the Puebloan or Plains cultures by stating the main idea of the section and providing supporting details. 218, 220
CHAPTER 4  Activities

**Directions:** Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

1. **Use your FOLDABLES to explore the Essential Questions.**
   **EXPOSITORY WRITING** In a short essay, compare and contrast the customs and lifestyles of two Native American cultures that settled in the area that is now Texas to determine what makes each culture unique. How did geography influence their lifestyles? 2A, 22B, 22D

2. **Social Studies Skills**
   **ANALYZING** Think about the hunter-gatherer cultures that settled in the region. Use online and print resources to research more about their methods and how they sustained themselves throughout the year. Work in a small group to discuss why there are very few hunter-gather groups in today’s world. Record your reasons and provide evidence to support your opinions. Present your findings and opinion to the class through an online presentation tool or post them to a classroom blog. 21A, 22B, 22C

3. **Thinking Like a Historian**
   **COMPARING** Create and fill in a table like the one shown here to help you compare the cultures of each Native American group. 2A, 21B, 22B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Southeastern</th>
<th>Gulf</th>
<th>Pueblo</th>
<th>Plains</th>
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4. **VISUAL LITERACY**

**Analyzing Photographs**

Look at the image of the Comanche camp in the 1800s. Describe the dwellings found there. What do they appear to be made of? Do they appear to be permanent homes? What does this tell you about the lifestyle of the Comanche people? 21A, 22B
Directions: Write your answers on a separate piece of paper. Use standard grammar, spelling, sentence structure, and punctuation.

CHECKING FOR UNDERSTANDING
1. Explain how each of the following relates to Native American groups in the chapter. 
   A. nomads
   B. artifacts
   C. technology
   D. cultural regions
   E. adobe
   F. middlemen
   G. Comancheña

REVIEW THE GUIDING QUESTIONS
2. **Making Connections**  How did the formation of the Bering Strait affect migration of people and animals from Asia to the Americas? 
3. **Understanding Supporting Details**  Why were rock shelters important to some Native American groups? Why was it important to have a river or stream near a rock shelter? Include the definition of rock shelter in your response.
4. **Describing**  Describe the Caddo social system.
5. **Specifying**  What resources did the Atakapa rely on from their environment?
6. **Specifying**  Why was the entrance of a tepee set up to face the east? How was the construction of tepees important to the Plains groups in times of danger?
7. **Explaining**  Why do scientists believe that ancestors of the Apache originally came from the far north of what is now Texas?

CRITICAL THINKING
8. **Summarizing**  Summarize how archaeologists study the past. Be sure to provide the information in your own words.
9. **Comparing and Contrasting**  Compare and contrast the hunter-gatherer way of life and agricultural way of life. In your writing, include at least one advantage and one disadvantage of each of these Native American lifestyles.
10. **Making Connections**  For what purpose did the Karankawa use smoke signals? Name at least two items used by people now for the same purpose.
11. **Synthesizing**  Write a short paragraph to describe the scope of the Caddo trade network. In your paragraph, explain why trading was important to the Caddo.
12. **Drawing Conclusions**  Why did the Coahuiltecan rarely spend more than a few weeks at each campsite they established? Explain why the life of the Coahuiltecan was so difficult.
13. **Contrasting**  How did the matrilineal societies and the patrilineal societies differ from one another in Native American groups in Texas? Include an example of one matrilineal group and one patrilineal group in your response.
14. **Making Inferences**  What were the Hueco Tanks? What problem did they help to solve for the Jornada people?
15. **Identifying Cause and Effect**  List three causes that led to the following effect: The Comanche were forced to move to reservations in present-day Oklahoma.
16. **Describing**  List three adjectives to describe the relationship between the Kiowa and the Comanche. Explain why you chose each adjective.
17. **Synthesizing**  What historical era did the first Texans live in? How long did it last, and what were its characteristics?

Need Extra Help?

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CHAPTER 4  Assessment (continued)

DBQ SHORT RESPONSE

"The heartwood has a bright orange color, turning brown upon exposure. It was used to make the finest bows, for both private use and trade. The Hasinai bows were sought throughout the southwest, as far as the Rio Grande valley."

from Hasinai: A Traditional History of the Caddo Confederacy by Vynola Beaver Newkumet and Howard L. Meredith

18 Drawing Conclusions  What is the most likely reason why the Hasinai chose to trade their bows, as well as to use the bows themselves? Do you think this trading weapons put the safety of the Hasinai at risk? If not, why not? If so, then why did the Hasinai take this risk? 21B, 22B

19 Making Inferences  Why does it make sense that the Hasinai bows were sought throughout the Southwest, as far away as the Rio Grande Valley? Why do you think they were not sought beyond the Rio Grande Valley in the Southwest? 21A, 21B, 22B

EXTENDED RESPONSE

20 Expository Writing  Suppose that you are preparing a museum exhibit about the early peoples of Texas. To inform those who will visit the exhibit, you are writing a blog post for the museum's web site. In your blog post, discuss some of the problems early peoples of Texas faced. Point out reasons why some groups survived and others did not. Name at least five specific groups in your blog post. Include statements of fact and supporting details. 2A, 22B, 22D

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

DBQ ANALYZING DOCUMENTS

21 Analyzing Images  Based on this image, what is one craft that the Caddo may have produced? 21A
   A. metal jewelry
   B. decorated pottery
   C. woven wool blankets
   D. wooden totem poles

22 Describing  How would you describe Caddo homes? 21A
   F. large, triangular, and made of animal skins
   G. large, bee-hive shaped, and made of grasses
   H. small, flat, and made of earth
   I. long, rectangular, and made of bricks

Need Extra Help?

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