

Chapter 1 Before the Europeans

The Great Lakes and Their States

1. Circle the word or phrase in **bold** that correctly completes each sentence. (pgs. 1-2)

- a. The Great Lakes are a group of five [**salt/ fresh**] water lakes located in North America.
- b. The Great Lakes were formed by [**glaciers/ earthquakes**] thousands of years ago.
- c. The Great Lakes are the largest [**salt/ fresh**] water lakes on earth.
- d. The Great Lakes have [**five/twenty**] percent of all the [**salt/fresh**] water on the entire planet.
- e. The Great Lakes are in the area of the United States called the upper [**Peninsula/ Midwest**].

2. In your book you read about a way to remember the names of the Great Lakes. Fill in the names of the lakes here: (pg. 2)

H _____
O _____
M _____
E _____
S _____

The word *HOMES* helps you remember the names of the Great Lakes, but does not tell which lake is which. Some people make up a sentence to help them remember the order of the Lakes, such as: **S**uper **M**ustang **H**orses **E**at **O**ats or **S**even **M**agnificent **H**ippos **E**njoyed **O**nions. Can you think of your own sentence? Or rhyme?

3. Now that you've written the names of the Great Lakes, label the map below.



4. On the map, do you notice the faint line running down the middle of some of the Great Lakes? That is the border between Canada and the United States. Label Canada and the U.S. Circle the Great Lake that is entirely in the U.S. and not shared with Canada.

5. In each box below are descriptions of one of the Great Lakes states. Decide which state the clues describe and write the state's name in the oval. (pgs. 3 – 8)

- It is named after the great river on its southern border.
- On its northern border is Lake Erie.
- Indians have lived here the longest of any other Great Lakes states.
- Its first inhabitants were the Adena people.

a.

- Its name comes from an Indian word meaning "the stream of red stone."
- It is split down the middle by a river.
- It touches Lake Superior on the north and Lake Michigan on the east.
- It has dense pine forests.

c.

b.

- It gets its name from a group of Indian tribes called "Illini."
- It is a great plain, rich and fertile.
- It was the home of the Mississippi Culture, a people who were great builders and artists.
- It has the largest Indian structure north of Mexico.

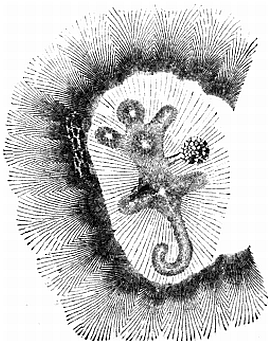
- Its name comes from the Indian word *mishigamaa*, which means "large lake."
- It is made up of an upper peninsula and a lower peninsula.
- Most of it is shaped like a mitten.
- Its first inhabitants were the Hopewell people.

d.

e.

- So many Indian tribes lived here that it became known as "Land of the Indians."
- It is crossed by over sixty major rivers, making canoe travel easy.
- Its earliest inhabitants were nomads.

6. There were many Indian tribes that lived in the Great Lakes region. Cross out any word in the box that is not the name of a Great Lakes native people. Then circle the names of the three oldest Indian cultures in the Great Lakes region. (pgs. 3 – 8)



- | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|
| Adena | Hopewell | Ottawa |
| Apache | Huron | Porcupine |
| Appalachia | Illini | Potawatami |
| Cahokia | Keweenaw | Pueblo |
| Cherokee | Mishi Peshu | Sioux |
| Erie | Mississippi | Winnebago |
| Gitchigami | Ojibwe | Wyandot |

7. Write the name of one of the three ancient cultures of the Great Lakes region on each line. Then write what has been discovered about their culture in the box. (pgs. 3 – 8)

a. _____



b. _____



c. _____

8. What have we discovered about the Indian mounds found in the Great Lakes region? Check the statements that are true. (pgs. 3, 5, 7, 8)

- a. Indians made the mounds by heaping dirt, ash, shells, rocks, and other materials.
- b. The mounds were not man-made, but natural hills named by the Indians.
- c. The mounds were built as forts to protect the Indians from their enemies.
- d. Sometimes Indians buried their dead in the mounds.
- e. Sometimes the mounds were used as places of worship.
- f. Sometimes the Indians lived underground in the mounds.
- g. All mounds are shaped like simple round hills.
- h. The largest mound in the U.S. is Serpent Mound in Ohio.
- i. Indian artifacts found in the mounds help us discover more about Indian culture.
- j. There are still many unanswered questions about the mounds.



9. Match the columns. (pgs. 1 – 7)

- A. glacier [] city built by the people of the Mississippi Culture
- B. Midwest [] corn, beans, and squash grown by the farming tribes of the Great Lakes
- C. Mishi Peshu [] person who moves from place to place and never settles for long in one place
- D. peninsula [] large sheet of ice that moves slowly over land
- E. nomad [] mound in Ohio, built by the people of the Adena Culture
- F. Three Sisters [] first people who lived in Michigan before other Native tribes
- G. Great Serpent Mound [] monster the Indians said lived under Lake Michigan that made the lake unpredictable
- H. Cahokia [] land nearly surrounded by water and connected to a larger body of land
- I. Hopewell [] the part of the U.S. that lies west of Pennsylvania, north of the Ohio River, east of the Great Plains, and borders Canada

10. Answer the following questions with drawings. (pg. 8)

- a. What was common about most of the Great Lakes land?
- b. What did most of the tribes of the Great Lakes do to survive?
- c. What kind of shelter did the tribes of the Great Lakes live in?
- d. What did the Great Lakes tribes use for travel?

a.	b.
c.	d.