STRATEGY REVIEW

An answer sheet can be found on page 285. You may find it useful to make copies and use it for the Strategy Reviews. Alternatively, you can write your answers directly on the book pages. (Answers are on page 230.)

Passage 1

Questions **1–13** are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

The Tipi: Shelter of the Great Plains

Prior to the arrival of masses of European settlers in the latter half of the nineteenth century, bison roamed the Great Plains of North America. It is estimated that at one time their numbers reached sixty million or more. Several of the native tribes living in that part of the world depended on these animals for their living. Most importantly, the bison were a major source of food, but they had other uses beyond that. Their hides provided material for shelter, clothing, and storage containers, while their bones and horns were fashioned into cups, cooking utensils, and many other useful items.

Since bison roamed the plains, the people who depended on them had to roam, too. Some lived a mostly nomadic life, following the movement of the bison herds for much of the year. Others were semi-nomadic, living mainly in villages where they raised crops, and following the bison only at certain times.

Mobility is a primary concern for nomadic peoples. The tribes of the Great Plains needed a type of shelter that could be easily packed up and moved from place to place. This was the tipi, a large conical tent made of hides stretched over long wooden poles. The word *tipi* comes to us from the language of the Lakota people, one of the groups that inhabited the Great Plains. It means "they dwell."

Erecting a tipi and taking it down again when the group moved on was generally the responsibility of women. It took two women working together about one hour to put a tipi up. The first step was to erect three or four sturdy poles to form the basis of the framework on which the tipi hides would be stretched. These were lashed together at the top, then a number of other poles were leaned against them and also tied together at the top. A rope hung down from the top of the poles. This could be pegged to the ground inside the tipi to prevent the wind from carrying the structure away.

Next, a long pole was used to lift the cover into position. The cover was made of bison hides sewn together with sinew. The edges of the cover were pinned together along a seam, and the bottom was pegged to the ground. A door flap was pinned over the entrance, and an opening was left at the top to serve as a smoke hole. The tipi was now ready for the family plus all their belongings—including bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and weapons—to move in.

A typical tipi was about fifteen feet in diameter. It provided protection from the elements and was warm in the winter and cool in the summer. On particularly hot days, the sides could be rolled up a few feet to allow for ventilation. In cold or rainy weather, a lining could be added for extra protection.

Sometimes the outside of a tipi was decorated, and the different tribes had different traditions regarding this. In general, a tipi was viewed as a sacred place and the decorations reflected this. According to belief, the images came to the artists in dreams, a gift from the spirit world. Designs and symbols represented human experiences, usually war and hunting events, as well as things from the natural world such as animals and celestial bodies, and the ancestors and spirits of the spirit world. Bison horns, hair, and tails; horse hair; and bear claws were some of the items incorporated into tipi decorations.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Before the arrival of the horse, the tribes of the Great Plains used dogs to help carry their belongings from place to place. These always included tipi poles, which were not easily replaceable on the treeless plains. The dogs pulled their loads on a type of sled called a travois. This consisted of two poles with a net or basket tied between them to hold the load. The size of the load that could be dragged by a dog was limited by the animal's relatively small size, so tipi poles were much shorter than they came to be later after the advent of the horse.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, horses were already spreading throughout the Great Plains, and well before the end of the century they had become the common form of transportation there. This had many repercussions on the lives of the peoples of the Great Plains. One of these was that tipis grew in size. A dog could drag poles not more than six feet long, but a horse could carry longer poles and larger tipi covers. Tipis were now as much as fifteen feet tall.

In addition to larger tipis, horses made it possible for people to carry around more possessions in general. Together with guns, horses also made it easier to follow herds and kill more bison. This was just the beginning of many changes that were to come. Now, the nomadic way of life that had the tipi at its center is a thing of the past.

Questions 1–4

*Choose **FOUR** letters, using the list of words, **A–H**, below.*

Write the correct letters in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.

Which **FOUR** of the following facts about Native Americans of the Great Plains are mentioned in the text?

A	They hunted with bows and arrows.
B	They were sometimes farmers.
C	They traveled around following animal herds.
D	They decorated their clothing with beads.
E	They relied on bison as their primary food.
F	They gathered wild greens and berries.
G	They located their villages next to rivers.
H	They stored items in containers made of bison skins.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

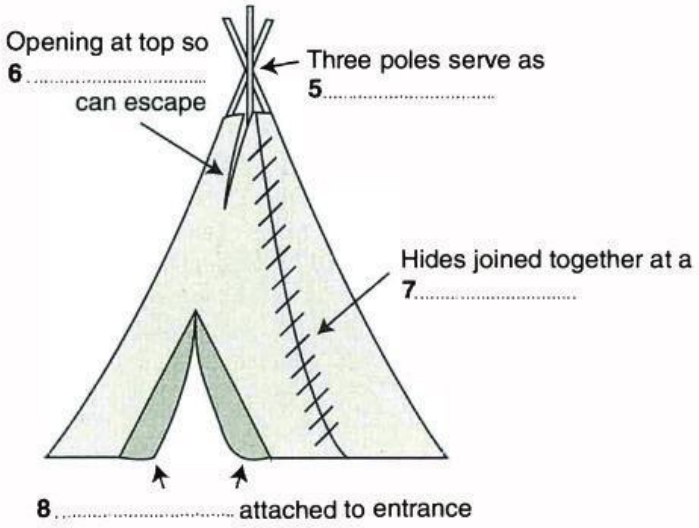
4 .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Questions 5–8

Label the diagram below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*



Questions 9–13

Complete the table below.

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

Cause	**Effect**
There were no trees on the plains.	Tipi poles were not **9** .....
Dogs are small animals and can pull small loads.	Tipi poles were only **10** .....
Horses are large animals and can carry large loads.	Tipi poles became **11**..... People could travel with more **12** .....
Horses can travel far.	People could **13** ..... more bison.

LIVEWORKSHEETS