

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



Louisiana: Our History, Our Home

Chapter 5: Louisiana's Native People and Early European Explorers - Section 2: Historic Native American Tribes

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. In North America, the _____ period began when European explorers and settlers encountered and began to make _____ about the native people's life and customs.
2. Of course, the Native Americans had a history of their own, but they had passed down _____ and important information about life through _____ of storytelling.
3. Explorers from _____ and _____ made the first written records about the life and customs of Native Americans.
4. Spanish explorer _____ traveled from Havana, Cuba, and began exploring the southern region of the modern United States in 1539, looking for _____.
5. The Spanish also brought _____ with them to North America. Although this was unintentional, the native people had no _____ (natural resistance) to these European illnesses.
6. Over the next two centuries, diseases like _____ and _____ killed nearly half of the Native American population.
7. Around 1700, when the _____ had begun to explore and settle, they sometimes came upon empty _____. Although they did not understand why, these villages had been _____ when influenza, measles, smallpox, or cholera swept through.
8. Despite the _____ of nearly half the native population, the _____ settlers and explorers identified a number of tribes.
9. A _____ is a group of native people who share a name, common ancestry, _____, and way of living.
10. When the French arrived in what is present-day _____, they encountered _____ major tribal groups.

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11. The _____ lived in the southwest corner of modern Louisiana.
12. The Atakapa suffered greatly from European _____. The small numbers who survived epidemic disease were eventually driven from their tribal homes by French and Spanish _____.
13. The primary village of the _____ people was called Grand Village. It was located on the eastern bluffs above the _____ near present-day Natchez, Mississippi.
14. In 1729, the _____ governor and the commandant of a fort near the Natchez White Apple Village ordered the inhabitants off their _____.
15. The few Natchez who survived into the 1730s could not _____ villages for fear of French _____ (“getting back,” revenge). They became part of other groups like the Creek and Cherokee, and the Natchez tribe came to an _____.
16. The _____, or Kadohadacho, were a specific tribe, but the French applied the name to an entire _____ of tribes, including the Natchitoches and the Ouachita.
17. The Caddo had settled along the _____ and its tributaries by the time Europeans arrived.
18. Because of their location, the Caddo were affected by _____ between the French and Spanish, and, later, between the Spanish and the United States.
19. In 1835, the Caddo made a _____ (a formal agreement between two or more nations) with the United States. The Caddo agreed to sell more than a _____ acres of their land for \$80,000.
20. Today, the Caddo people live together as the _____ on a reservation in Oklahoma.
21. The _____ date their origins to about AD 500, when their ancestors began to settle in _____ along Bayou Teche.

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22. By the time the _____ began to settle Louisiana, the number of Chitimacha had already been greatly reduced by epidemic _____.
23. In the early _____, the _____ had a twelve-year conflict with the French and their Native American allies.
24. In 1762, _____ refugees were resettled near the Chitimacha. Over time, some members of the two groups _____, and _____ became a common language among those families.
25. In 1917, the United States government recognized the _____ as a sovereign Indian nation. They were the first tribe in _____ to achieve this status.
26. When Europeans arrived, the _____ were the second-largest tribe in the southeastern United States. They occupied an area that includes parts of present-day Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and _____.
27. After the French and Indian War ended in 1763, the Choctaw split into two factions, one allied with the _____ and the other with the _____.
28. By the 1830s, the Choctaw had made agreements to _____ (give up) most of their _____ to the United States.
29. Today, most descendants of the Choctaw live on _____ in Oklahoma and Mississippi, but three groups of Choctaw remain in _____.
30. The _____ of Choctaw is recognized as a tribe by the United States.
31. The second Louisiana group is the _____, who live in Rapides Parish.
32. The third group is the _____ tribe. They are also known as the Louisiana Band of Choctaw.
33. René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, the French explorer who claimed _____ for France, encountered the _____ people on his journey down the Mississippi River in 1682.



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34. Because of their _____ near swamps and marshes, they learned to hunt, fish, and trap local animals like the _____.
35. Today, the Houma people live mainly in _____ and _____ Parishes. The Houma are recognized as a tribe by the state of Louisiana.
36. The people known today as the _____ originally lived in Mississippi. They were driven into _____ when the Chickasaw moved into their territory.
37. By the 1780s, both tribes had settled in _____ Parish, near Natchitoches. The _____ gave them a land grant that promised them they could remain where they were and keep their land.
38. The _____ used their skills as traders to gain respect and to try to control their _____ with French and Spanish settlers.
39. In 1986, after fifty years of effort, the Tunica-Biloxi achieved formal _____ from the United States government. They live on a _____ in Avoyelles Parish and govern their own affairs.
40. The _____ people (Koasati in their language) originated in modern-day Tennessee. They moved east in the 1540s in an attempt to avoid further contact with _____ explorers.
41. In the 1880s, the Coushatta _____ land and settled in south-central Louisiana, where they remain today. Their _____ is located north of Elton and east of Kinder in Allen Parish.
42. The Coushatta had a difficult _____ with the United States government in the twentieth century. Despite ongoing disagreements, the tribe persisted and received federal _____ in 1973.
43. In the era of _____ settlement and afterwards, Native Americans continued to exist, but their lives began to be _____ by new people and by forces beyond their control.