



## Native Nations Printable Scavenger Hunt

For use with the interactive map at  
[/american-history/native-americans/native-nations-profiles/interactive-native-nations-map](https://american-history.native-americans/native-nations-profiles/interactive-native-nations-map)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Which tribe developed a written syllabary and published a newspaper called the *Cherokee Phoenix*? What was the purpose of their writing system?
2. Which tribe is known for building plank canoes called *tomols* and living along the southern California coast? What were these canoes used for?
3. Which tribe conducted a remarkable 1,200-mile retreat led by Chief Joseph? What made this retreat significant?
4. What tribe formed a democratic confederacy called the Haudenosaunee, and how did their political ideas influence the U.S. Constitution?
5. Which tribe in Alaska relied on marine hunting and built semi-subterranean sod houses to survive the Arctic climate? Name two animals they hunted.
6. Which tribe's cultural identity includes basket weaving and building homes on stilts in Louisiana bayous? What is their tribe's name?
7. What tribe developed a matrilineal clan system and acted as mediators among tribes in the Delaware Valley?
8. Which tribe practiced both settled agriculture and seasonal buffalo hunting in Nebraska, living in earth lodges? What spiritual ceremony involving celestial events did they once practice?
9. Which group of tribes lived in multi-story adobe dwellings in New Mexico and performed seasonal ceremonies including *kachina* dances?
10. What tribe played a crucial role in early colonial history by helping the Pilgrims and later resisting colonization during King Philip's War?

Answers:

**Cherokee** – They developed the syllabary to promote literacy and preserve their language and culture.

**Chumash** – *Tomols* were used for fishing, trade, and connecting island and mainland villages.

**Nez Perce** – Their retreat under Chief Joseph is remembered for strategic brilliance and resistance to forced removal.

**Iroquois (Haudenosaunee)** – Their confederacy influenced U.S. democratic structures through principles like consensus decision-making.

**Inupiat** – They hunted whales and seals; their houses helped them survive Arctic winters.

**Chitimacha** – Known for double-woven baskets and adapting to wetland life.

**Lenape** – Known as the “grandfathers” of the Algonquian peoples; skilled diplomats and farmers.

**Pawnee** – Practiced the *Morning Star Ceremony*, reflecting spiritual ties to the cosmos.

**Zuni** – A Puebloan people with deep ceremonial traditions and adobe dwellings.

**Wampanoag** – Helped the Pilgrims survive and later resisted colonial encroachment in King Philip’s War.