

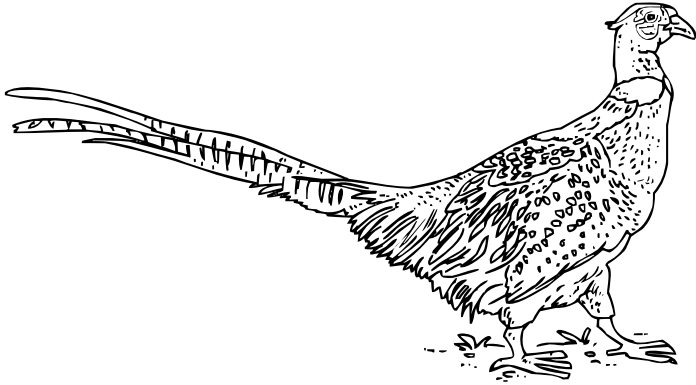
SOUTH DAKOTA ACTIVITY PACKET



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Ring-necked Pheasant



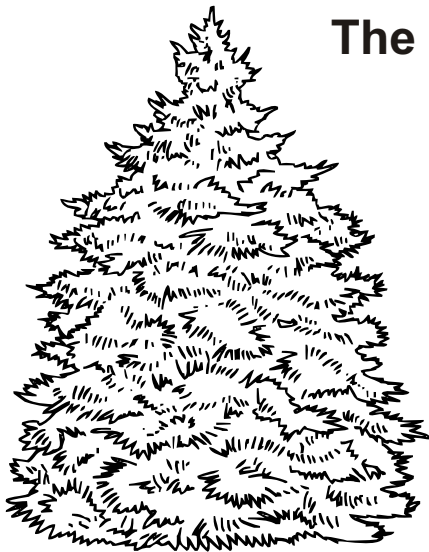
American Pasque Flower

South Dakota



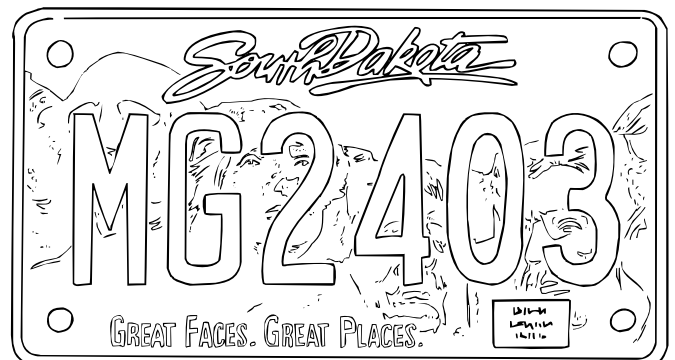
Pierre

The Mount Rushmore State



Black Spruce Tree

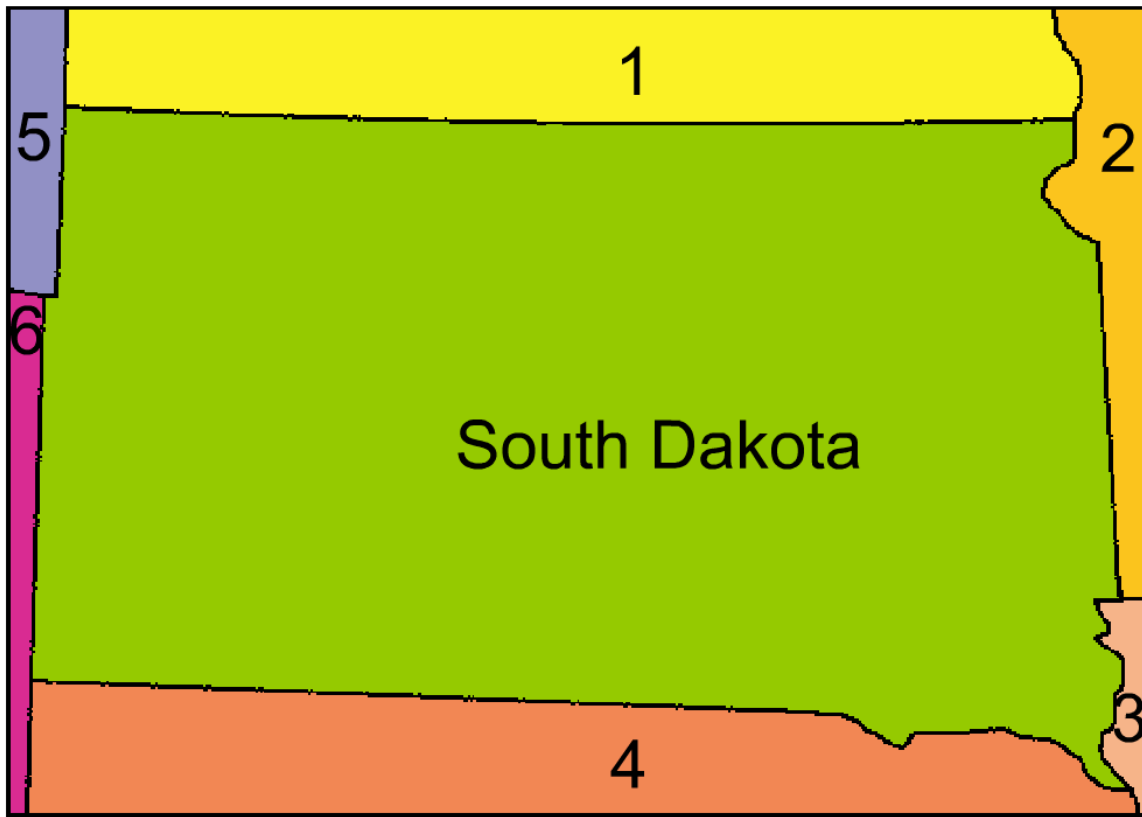
State license plate



South Dakota Quarter



South Dakota Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

Nebraska

Minnesota

Montana

Wyoming

Iowa

North Dakota

1.

2.

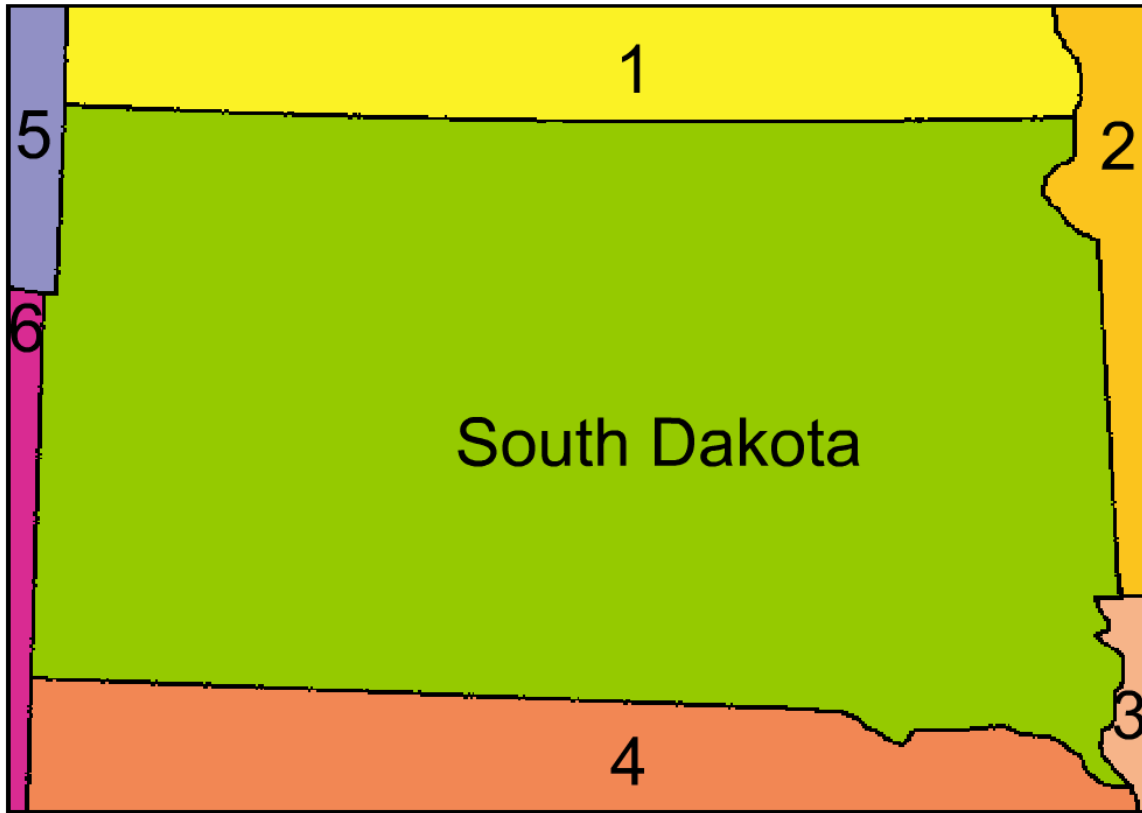
3.

4.

5.

6.

South Dakota Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

Nebraska

Minnesota

Montana

Wyoming

Iowa

North Dakota

1. North Dakota

2. Minnesota

3. Iowa

4. Nebraska

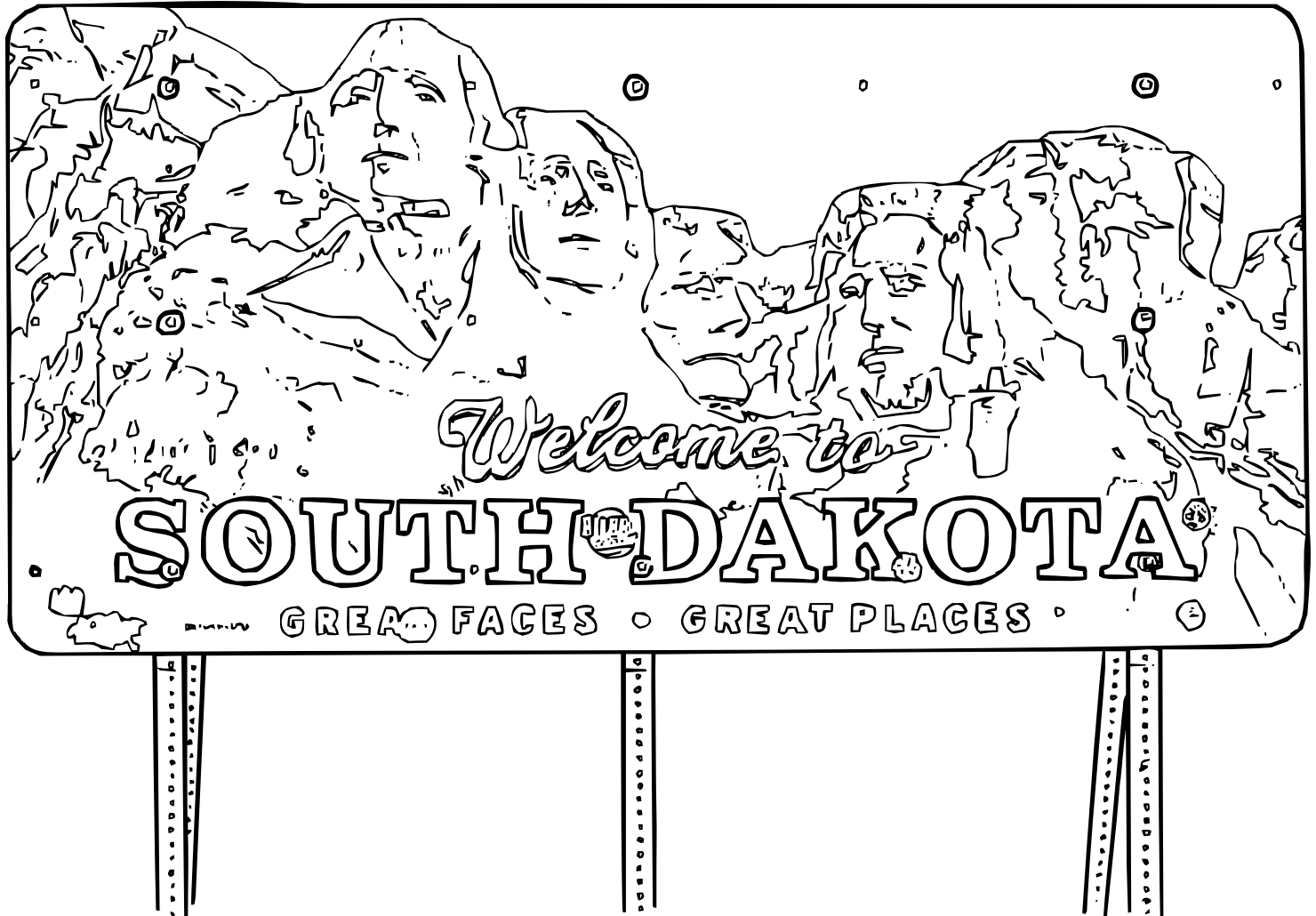
5. Montana

6. Wyoming

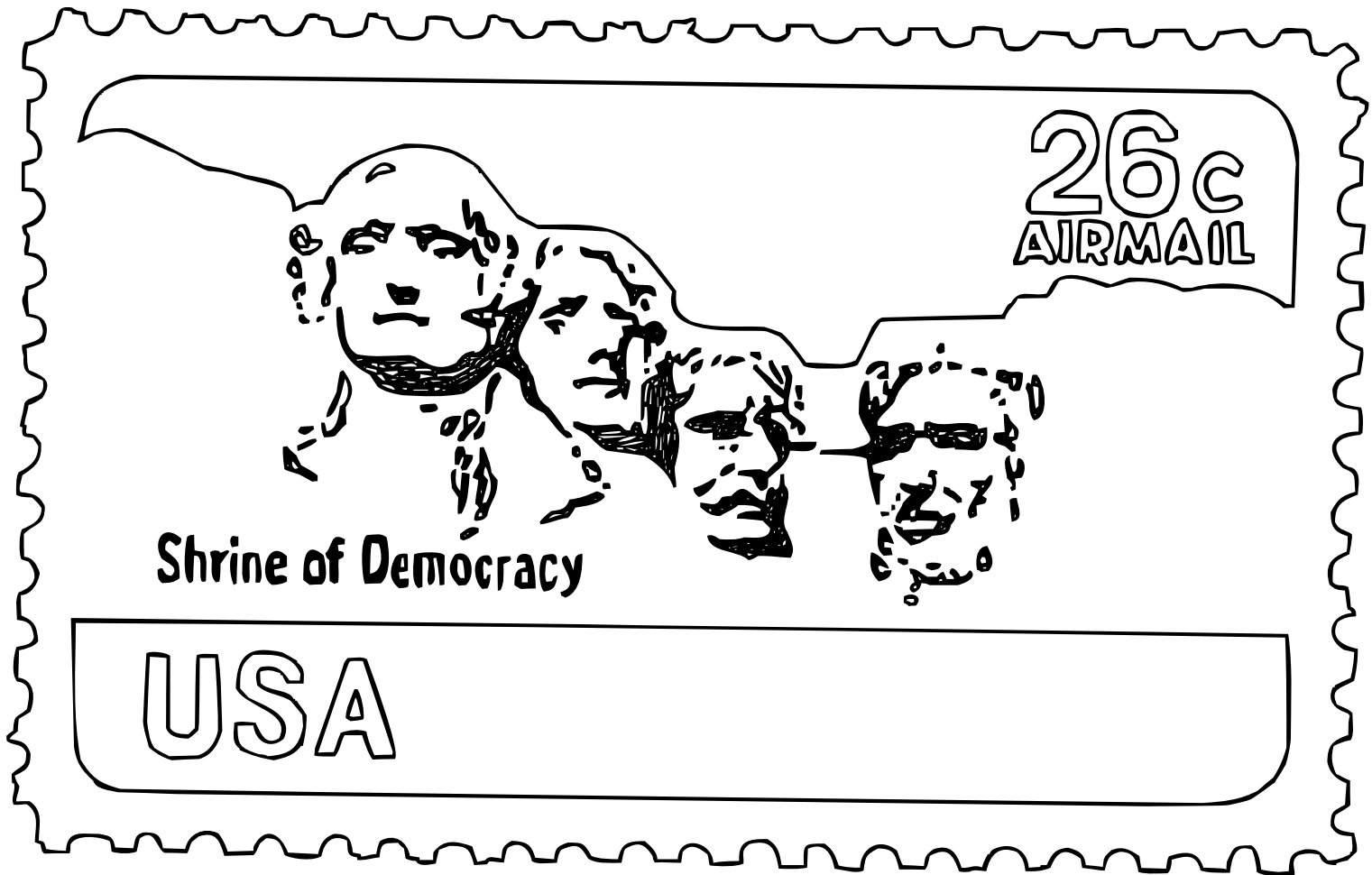
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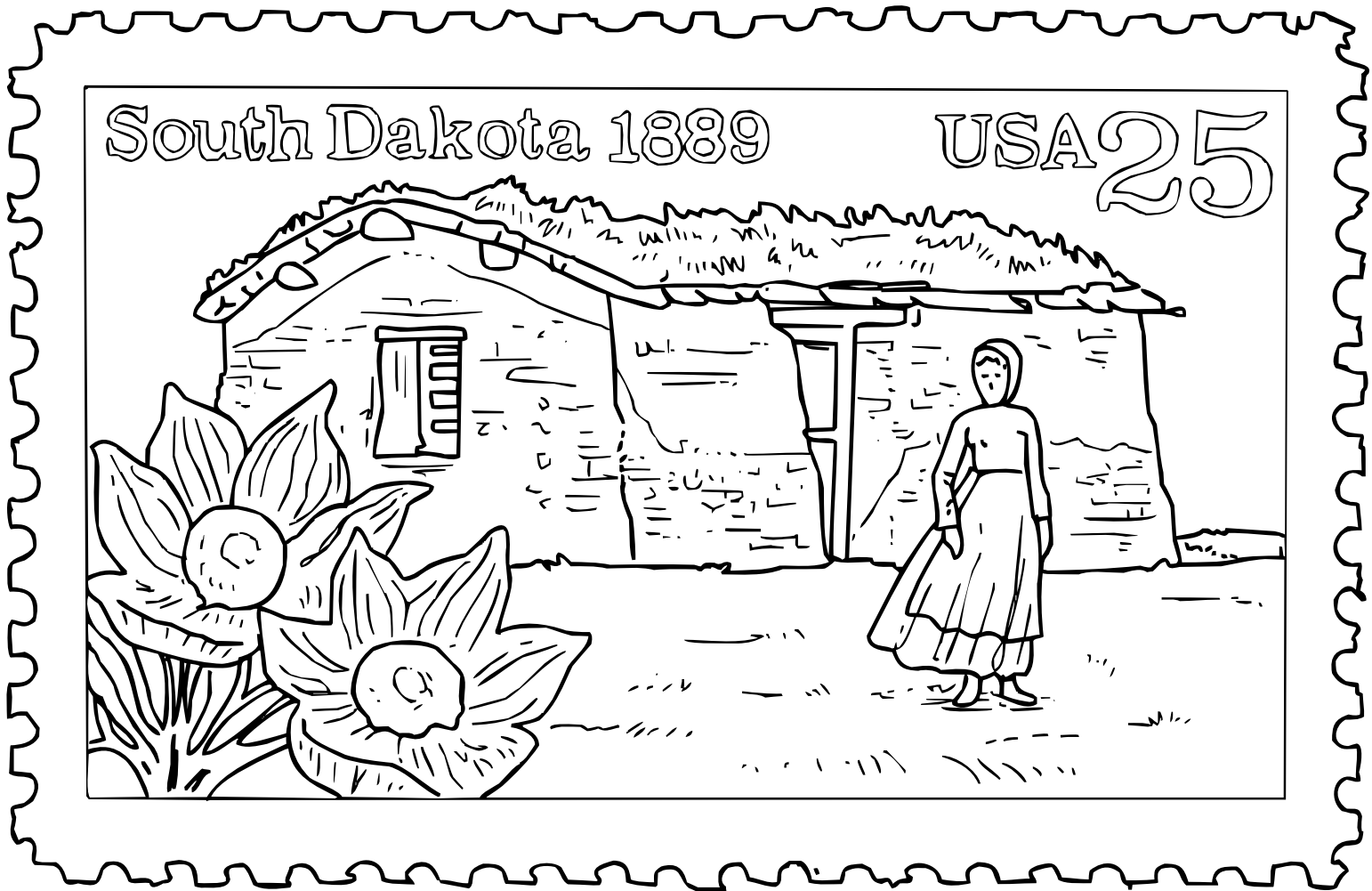
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SOUTH DAKOTA



Shrine of Democracy stamp
26 cents



South Dakota stamp

25 cents

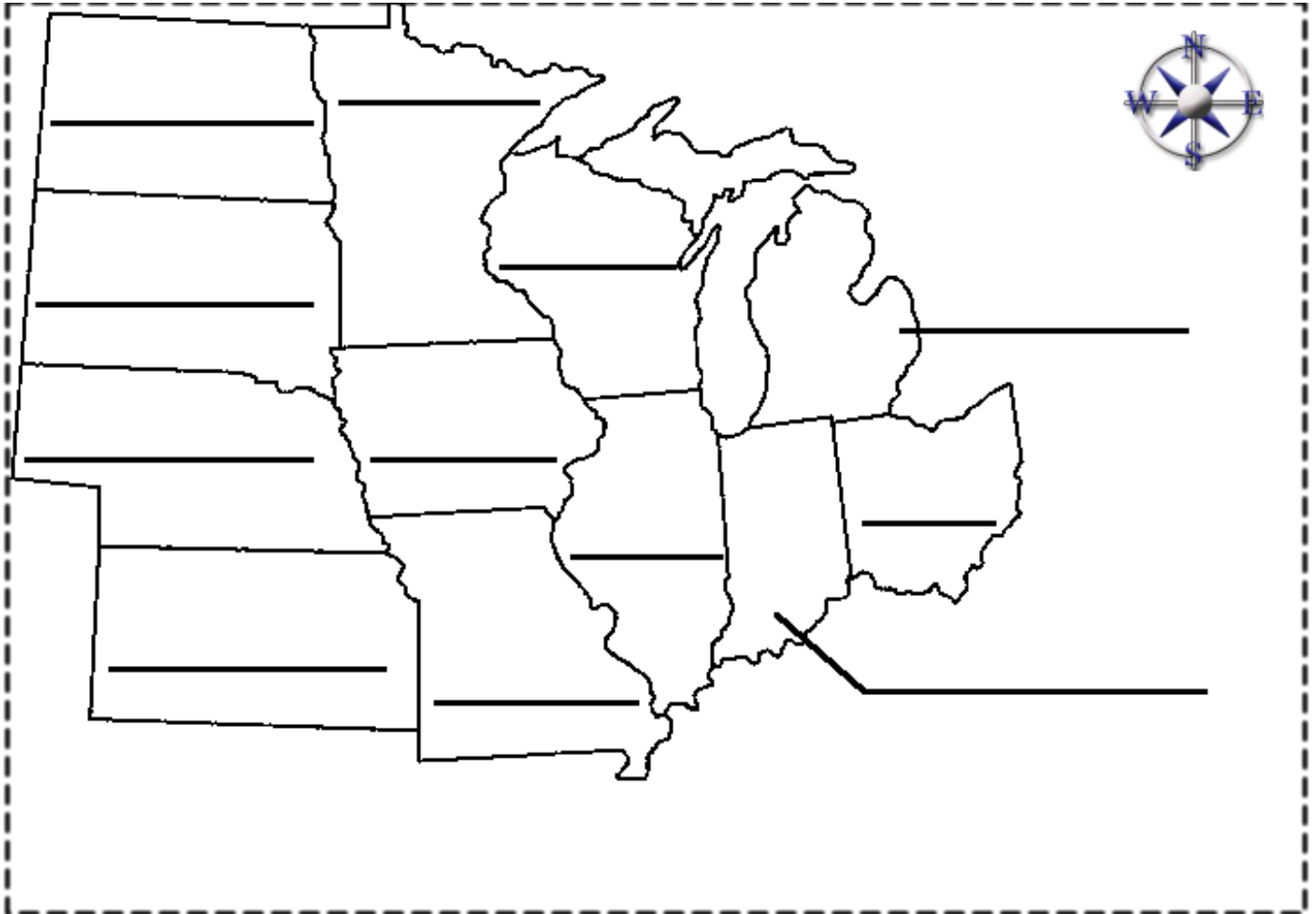


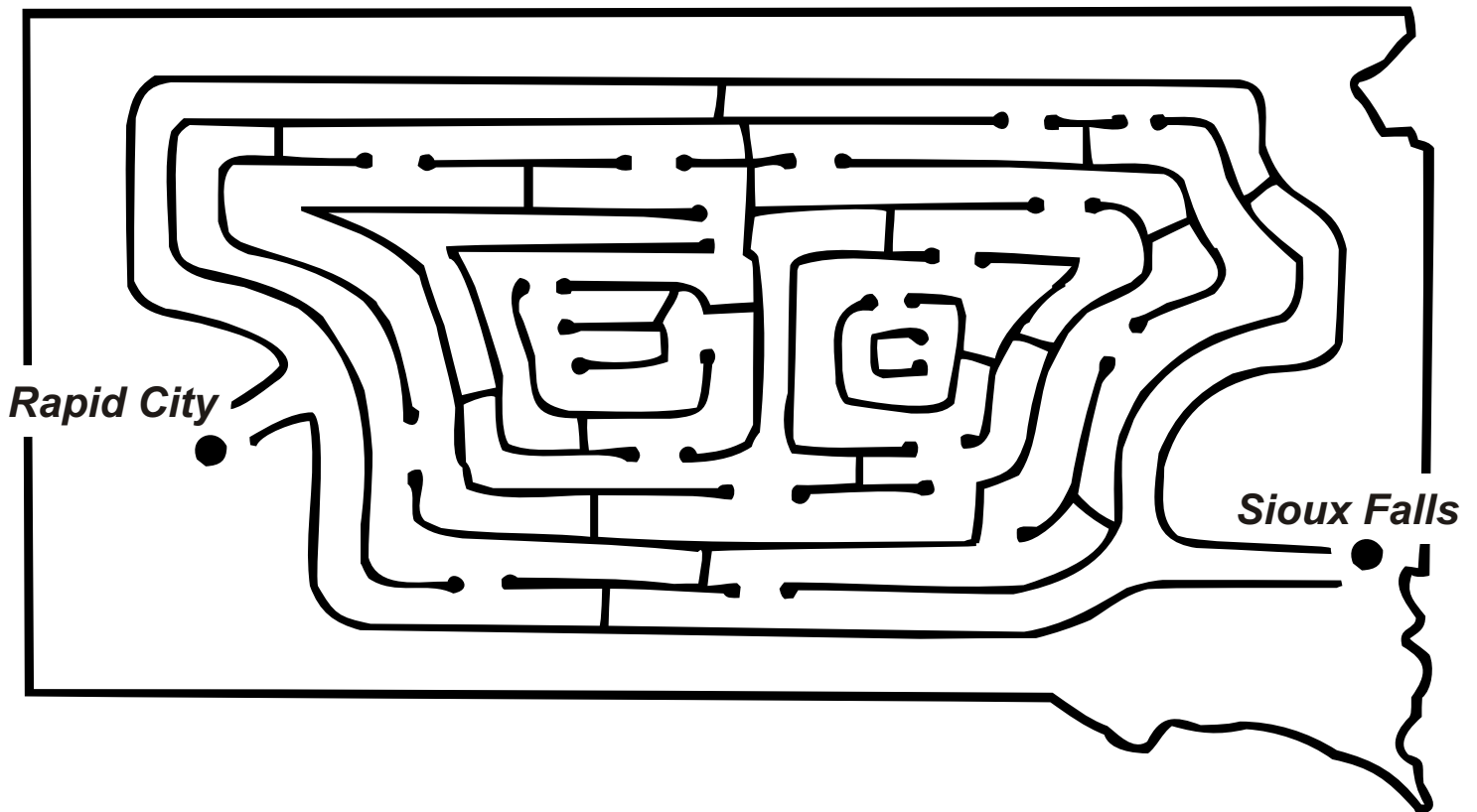
A Dynamic Duo

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark personified teamwork through the duration of their legendary expedition. Both men had qualities that complemented one another. For example, Lewis was an excellent and fair leader, a prolific writer, and a skilled outdoorsman. Clark excelled at making maps and finding his way through difficult or unfamiliar terrain. Together, their actions and decisions had much to do with the expedition only losing one person in the entire voyage (and Charles Floyd died of a burst appendix). Can you think of other dynamic duos in literature, television, the movies, or sports? Draw them below and describe why they work well together.

Name of the Duo	Why do they Work Well together?

Midwestern States Label Map





South Dakota - The Mount Rushmore State

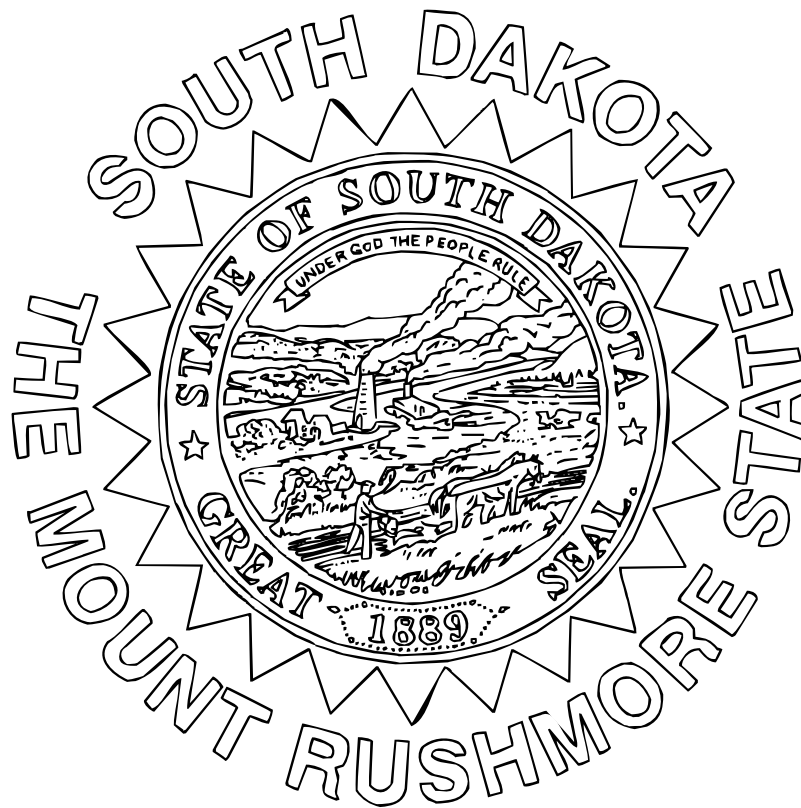
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Mount Rushmore



SOUTH DAKOTA

SIOUX (LAKOTA) NATION Reading Comprehension

In the Sioux culture, men were the providers and women tended to the home and cooked. In fact, in Sioux culture, the home belonged to the woman, and she was in charge of every aspect involved in caring for and maintaining the home. Since there were often more women in a village than men, many Sioux men had several families and killed enough buffalo to feed them all.

Only men could become "chiefs" in Sioux society. Unlike in some Native American tribes, however, the title of "chief" was earned rather than inherited. Sioux warriors used bows and arrows, clubs, and spears when hunting or defending the tribe. "Fighting" between Indians was often nonviolent and usually involved stealing horses or proving bravery. Prior to the arrival of the Europeans, the travois was used to transport the tepees and family belongings. A travois was a V-shaped formation of tree trunks dragged by a team of dogs. After the Europeans arrived, the Sioux became dependent on horses and were known as accomplished riders.

Children were thought of as sacred in Sioux culture. Children were rarely punished. When they were punished, the adult usually confiscated an item that was loved. Adults often hung dream catchers above the cradles of their children to "catch" bad dreams in the web.

Like most tribes, the Sioux were very spiritual. They believed in Wakan Tanka (The Great Mystery of The Thunderbird), a god who created all living things. Wakan Tanka lived in a grand tepee in the Black Hills of South Dakota, one of the most sacred areas in Sioux culture. The Sioux also believed in the spirit of the White Buffalo Calf Maiden. This spirit first appeared to the Sioux in human form but was actually a white buffalo calf. She taught the Sioux lessons to avoid ignorance, evil, and self-destruction. She also introduced the sacred pipe, which was the center of seven secret ceremonies performed during times of religious persecution. Among these ceremonies was the Sweat Lodge Ceremony in which Sioux villagers purged themselves of guilt, burden, and evil by smoking the pipe in a "sweat lodge" (a dome-shaped tent made of willow branches, furs, and hides with a fire pit in the center) before an important event. The ceremony was also thought to bring its participants closer to Wakan Tanka. Another ceremony was known as the Vision Quest. In a vision quest, an individual would purify himself in the sweat lodge before isolating himself on a mountaintop, forest, or desert without food. The object of the vision quest is to help the participant seek oneness with all living things and to learn about his future in the form of a vision. The participant would then communicate his vision to the village shaman (medicine man) who would interpret it. Based on the interpretation, a medicine bundle (a bag of tokens and items that had special meanings to the owner) would be prepared with various items to represent the guiding spirit. This is just a small sampling of Sioux spiritual beliefs. It is important to note that there were many more spiritual ceremonies that may be interpreted in a variety of ways.

1.) In Sioux culture, only men could...

- a.) own property.
- b.) prepare the buffalo.
- c.) become chief.
- d.) tend to the house.

2.) A _____ was a V-shaped formation of tree trunks that was used to transport possessions.

3.) Which of the following is NOT true?

- a.) Children were very important in Sioux culture.
- b.) Sioux men sometimes had more than one family.
- c.) The Sioux would eventually become dependent on the horse.
- d.) Fighting between the Sioux and other Indian tribes was usually violent and caused much death and destruction.

4.) According to Sioux culture, _____ created all living things.

5.) After the arrival of the White settlers, the Sioux became dependent on horses.

Which of the following is an example of another dependent relationship?

- a.) cub -> lioness
- b.) bottle -> water
- c.) spider -> fly
- d.) math -> calculator

6.) Analogy

shield: knight :: _____

- a.) buffalo: Sioux hunter
- b.) bravery: warrior
- c.) travois: dog
- d.) dream catcher: Sioux baby

7.) Which of the following WAS NOT true about a vision quest?

- a.) Vision quests sometimes occurred in the forest or on top of a mountain.
- b.) The participant was prohibited from telling anyone about the details of his vision during the vision quest.
- c.) Those experiencing a vision quest hoped to learn about their future.
- d.) The vision quest was experienced alone.

8.) What would probably NOT be found in a medicine bundle?

- a.) A bottle of water
- b.) A token representing a guiding spirit
- c.) An eagle feather representing bravery
- d.) A special rock handed down from father to son.

9.) Which of the following were lessons taught by the White Buffalo Maiden Calf?

- a.) Those to avoid war with neighboring tribes
- b.) Those to avoid charging buffalo stampedes
- c.) Those to avoid conflicts with White settlers
- d.) Those to avoid destroying themselves

10.) Which of the following WAS NOT true of the sweat lodge?

- a.) It was made of willow branches.
- b.) Most vision quests occurred in the sweat lodge.
- c.) It had a fire pit in the center.
- d.) It was dome-shaped.

The Great Plains

The Great Plains is a huge, mostly treeless area of prairie and grasslands in the middle of the United States. It includes parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Texas, Oklahoma, and all of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. Its industries include farming, ranching and manufacturing. Huge rivers such as the Missouri, Arkansas, and Platte, flow through the heart of the Great Plains. These rivers and their wetlands are important habitats for many kinds of migrating birds such as ducks, geese, cranes, and gulls.

The Great Plains area is the native home of the American bison. Millions once roamed the plains before they were settled in the 1800s. The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left. Prairie dogs, badgers, coyotes, and burrowing owls are among the wildlife that live in the Great Plains. The area is sometimes called "Tornado Alley" because most of the nation's tornadoes occur here.

1. What would I NOT expect to see much of in the Great Plains?

- A. Grasslands
- B. Forests
- C. Farms
- D. Wildlife

2. What is NOT true about the American bison?

- A. They roamed Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas before the Great Plains were settled
- B. There were more bison before settlement of the Great Plains than in 1900
- C. Prairie dogs and coyotes could be found in the same places as bison
- D. By 1900, the number of bison went up

3. What does “drastically” mean as used below?

The number of bison, however, fell drastically by 1900 until there were only a few hundred left.

- A. The number of bison fell a lot
- B. The number of bison fell a little bit
- C. The number of bison stayed about the same
- D. The number of bison fell to none

4. The Great Plains...

- A. has small rivers.
- B. includes parts of Kansas and Nebraska.
- C. includes all of Wyoming and Colorado.
- D. often gets tornadoes.



BUFFALO HUNTERS Reading Comprehension

The great herds of buffalo that roamed the plains were essential for all parts of Sioux life and society. For most Sioux villages, "home" was wherever the herds of buffalo roamed.

Before the introduction of the horse, Sioux warriors would hunt the buffalo by dressing up as wolves and tricking them into running off of cliffs and ledges. They would also dress up in buffalo skins and make crying sounds like a baby buffalo. When an adult buffalo went to investigate, the warriors would kill it with spears and arrows.

The Sioux Indians used the entire buffalo following a kill. The buffalo hide was used for making tepees, clothes, moccasins, and robes. The hair was used to make rope, and the horns were used as cups and dishes. Children fashioned sleds out of buffalo ribs, and buffalo fat was used as glue. Most importantly, buffalo meat provided food for the entire village. Much of the buffalo meat that was collected was cooked, dried, and pounded into pemmican (sort of like modern-day beef jerky).

1.) Buffalo hair was used to make _____.

2.) Buffalo ribs were used to make _____.

3.) Buffalo meat was not...

- a.) fried.
- b.) dried.
- c.) pounded.
- d.) cooked.

4.) Which of the following statements is true?

- a.) The Sioux Indians were somewhat dependent on the buffalo.
- b.) The Sioux Indians were not dependent on the buffalo.
- c.) The Sioux Indians were fairly dependent on the buffalo.
- d.) The Sioux Indians were totally dependent on the buffalo.

5.) What likely changed after the Sioux became familiar with the horse?

- a.) Buffalo as the main source of food for the Sioux
- b.) The way in which the buffalo was used for clothing
- c.) How buffalo meat was cooked and prepared
- d.) Hunting techniques

6.) Buffalo hides were not used for...

- a.) tepees
- b.) robes
- c.) moccasins
- d.) cups

7.) A Sioux hunter dressing up as a wolf in an attempt to scare a buffalo is an example of...

- a.) selfishness
- b.) imitation

- c.) worship
- d.) selflessness

8.) The introduction of the horse probably made the Sioux more _____.

- a.) mobile
- b.) efficient at hunting
- c.) effective in battle
- d.) all of the above

9.) Which of the following best describes the hunting techniques of the Sioux before the introduction of the horse?

- a.) resourceful
- b.) selfish
- c.) strange
- d.) ravenous

10.) In which of the following places would you be likely to find a buffalo herd?

- a.) open field
- b.) swamp
- c.) forest
- d.) beach

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

Below is a passage on William Clark. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Early Life

William Clark was born on August 1, 1770, on his family's Virginia plantation. At age 14, Clark moved from Virginia to Louisville, Kentucky. Five years later, in 1789, Clark joined the militia to help fight the Native Americans in the Ohio Valley. After becoming an officer in the US Army, Clark retired from service and went back to Virginia to manage his family's estate.

Exploring the West with Meriwether Lewis

In 1803, Clark's life would change. After Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase, in which America acquired thousands of miles of land west of the Mississippi River, Meriwether Lewis, one of Clark's army comrades, invited him to collaborate on an expedition across the new land. Their mission was not only to explore the new land, establish friendly relations with Indians, and to discover new animals and plants, but to find the elusive Northwest Passage. Clark agreed and was made responsible for the expedition's records and mapmaking.

Roles Following the Adventure

Along with Meriwether Lewis, William Clark spent over two years exploring the new frontier. After successfully establishing Fort Clatsop, Oregon, and after discovering over 300 new species of animals and plants, the pair returned. Clark was appointed principal Indian agent and brigadier general of the Louisiana Militia by Thomas Jefferson. After the deaths of Meriwether Lewis and Sacagawea, Clark adopted her children and became governor of the Missouri Territory in 1813. After an unsuccessful bid for governor of Missouri, Clark was made superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1822. He held that position until his death on September 1, 1838.

	FACT	FICTION
As a child and young man, William Clark lived in both Virginia and Kentucky.		
William Clark was never actually an officer in the United States military.		
Clark joined Meriwether Lewis on an expedition to the lands east of the Mississippi River acquired in the Louisiana Territory.		
William Clark was in charge of making maps and keeping records in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
One of the main goals of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to find the Northwest Passage.		
William Clark died before Meriwether Lewis.		
Clark would eventually become the Governor of the Missouri Territory.		
Clark would become Governor of Missouri when it became a state.		
William Clark adopted Sacagawea's children after she died.		
Lewis and Clark discovered over 300 new species of plants and animals.		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
As a child and young man, William Clark lived in both Virginia and Kentucky.	X	
William Clark was never actually an officer in the United States military.		X
Clark joined Meriwether Lewis on an expedition to the lands east of the Mississippi River acquired in the Louisiana Territory.		X
William Clark was in charge of making maps and keeping records in the Lewis and Clark expedition.	X	
One of the main goals of the Lewis and Clark expedition was to find the Northwest Passage.	X	
William Clark died before Meriwether Lewis.		X
Clark would eventually become the Governor of the Missouri Territory.	X	
Clark would become Governor of Missouri when it became a state.		X
William Clark adopted Sacagawea's children after she died.	X	
Lewis and Clark discovered over 300 new species of plants and animals.	X	

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

Below is a passage on Meriwether Lewis. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Frontier Man

Meriwether Lewis was born on August 18, 1774, near Charlottesville, Virginia. Lewis grew up among the forests and wilderness of the Shenandoah Valley and developed a love of hunting and exploring. Lewis became a soldier at an early age and fought in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794. He soon became an officer in the Army and battled the Native Americans in the Northwest Territory of the new nation. Lewis became very educated about the Native Americans and even learned some of their languages.

Jefferson's Personal Secretary

As a neighbor and friend of the Lewis family, Thomas Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis as his personal secretary. He prepared Lewis for two years to explore the lands acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis studied plants, animals, and navigation at the University of Pennsylvania in preparation. Lewis invited William Clark to co-lead the expedition. Although Congress authorized Lewis as the captain of the expedition, he insisted that he and Clark be considered co-captains during the journey.

The Expedition

Lewis and Clark spent over two years exploring the new frontier, mapping the terrain, and learning about and trading with various Indian tribes. Lewis was considered an outstanding leader and was highly respected by the members of the Corps of Discovery. His journal, which recorded many (not all) of the events of the expedition, is one of the most important documents in American history. As Lewis and Clark made their way west, they were the first to confirm that there was no direct water passage across the continent (Northwest Passage).

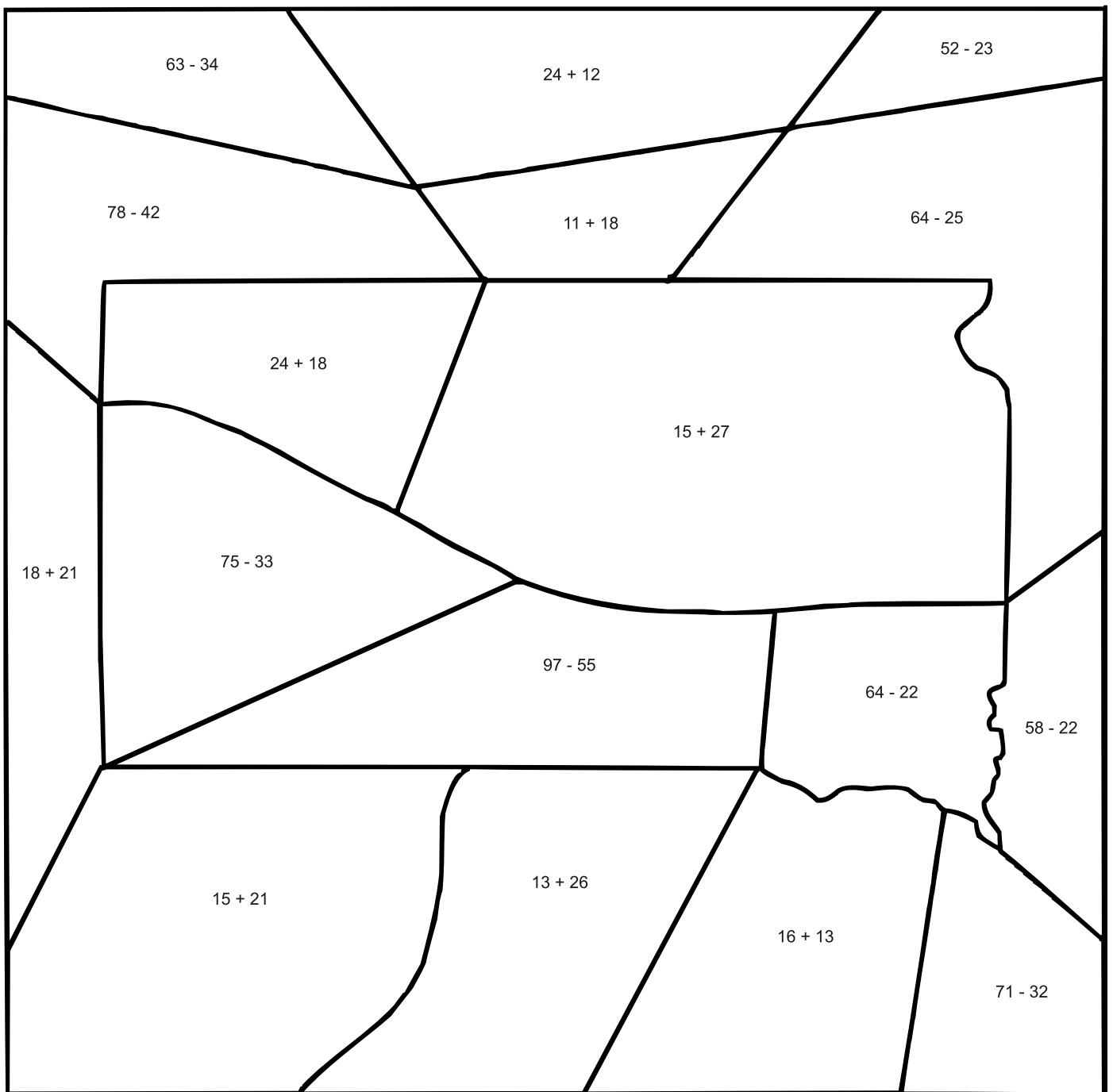
Mysterious Death

After successfully establishing Fort Clatsop, Oregon, and after discovering over 300 new species of animals and plants throughout the Great Plains and western mountains, the pair returned as heroes. Meriwether Lewis was named the new governor of the Louisiana Territory. On October 11, 1809, Lewis was on his way to Washington D.C., on the famed Natchez Trace when he mysteriously died at a hotel.

	FACT	FICTION
Meriwether Lewis was actually a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson.		
Meriwether Lewis was never actually a military officer.		
Lewis insisted as serving as the sole Captain of the expedition.		
Thomas Jefferson invited William Clark to serve on the expedition.		
William Clark kept an important journal that documented the many discoveries during the expedition.		
Meriwether Lewis was considered an excellent leader.		
One of the discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition was that a Northwest Passage did not really exist.		
Lewis and Clark were able to document 300 new species of plants and animals.		
Following the expedition, Lewis was named President of the Louisiana Territory.		
Lewis and Clark were considered national heroes after returning from their adventure.		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Meriwether Lewis was actually a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson.	X	
Meriwether Lewis was never actually a military officer.		X
Lewis insisted as serving as the sole Captain of the expedition.		X
Thomas Jefferson invited William Clark to serve on the expedition.		X
William Clark kept an important journal that documented the many discoveries during the expedition.		X
Meriwether Lewis was considered an excellent leader.	X	
One of the discoveries of the Lewis and Clark expedition was that a Northwest Passage did not really exist.	X	
Lewis and Clark were able to document 300 new species of plants and animals.	X	
Following the expedition, Lewis was named President of the Louisiana Territory.		X
Lewis and Clark were considered national heroes after returning from their adventure.	X	



Do you know what state is pictured?

29 = White
 36 = Blue
 39 = Red
 42 = Yellow

Sitting Bull

Sitting Bull was a Lakota medicine man and war chief. He was born sometime around 1831 near Grand River, South Dakota. He was given the name Tatanka-lyotanka, which is translated to a bull sitting on its haunches. From an early age, Sitting Bull was a fearsome warrior. According to legend, he participated in his first battle at the age of 14, when he joined a party that raided a Crow village. In 1864, Sitting Bull participated in the Battle of Killdeer Mountain, a battle which crushed much of the Lakota resistance to U.S. military forces in the upper Great Plains. Despite the setback, Sitting Bull refused to surrender and live on a reservation and led a successful attack against the newly built Fort Rice in North Dakota in 1865. Sitting Bull's bravery and refusal to surrender to the Government earned him the title of head chief of the Lakota Nation in 1868.

In the 1870's, Sitting Bull began an effort to unite the various nations of the Great Plains against the rising tide of White settlement in the region. Sitting Bull first tried a peaceful approach to dealing with the White settlers, but the settlers increasingly tricked the Lakota people into making bad land and food deals. After gold was discovered in the Black Hills, a Lakota holy place, Sitting Bull refused to move to reservations designated by the U.S. Government. Instead, he led a group of warriors to take up arms against the settlers and miners.

In June of 1876, 3,000 Indian warriors under the command of Sitting Bull repelled an attack by the 7th Cavalry under the command of George Custer at Little Big Horn River, Montana. Sitting Bull's warriors then launched a brutal counterattack on the cavalry that resulted in the deaths of virtually every American soldier in the cavalry. The event came to be known as Custer's Last Stand and is probably the most famous battle that took place between the U.S. Government and Native Americans. After the battle, U.S. forces accumulated in the region and forced many in the Lakota tribe to relocate to reservations. Sitting Bull, however, refused and led a group of Lakota Indians into Saskatchewan, Canada. He refused to return to the United States, even though he was issued a pardon. He was eventually forced to surrender, however, in 1881 because of cold and hunger. He was imprisoned for a short time before being sent to a reservation to live.

In 1885, Sitting Bull was permitted to leave the reservation to join a traveling show called "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show." The show would tour the country and Sitting Bull would ride around the arena shouting curse words at the audience in his native language. Sitting Bull left the show after a couple of months and began earning an income from selling his autographed picture. By 1890, Sitting Bull returned to his Indian roots and joined the "Ghost Dancers," a large Indian movement involving a "Ghost Dance," which the participants believed would make them impervious to bullets. The movement quickly gained strength and the U.S. Government began to fear a large rebellion. In an attempt to stop the dancing, the Government tried to arrest Sitting Bull, who they thought was encouraging the practice. When his Sioux brethren tried to interfere in the arrest, gunshots were fired, one of which killed Sitting Bull and another one hit his son, Crow Foot.

Today, Sitting Bull is remembered as one of the greatest figures in Lakota history. He is supposedly buried at Fort Yates, North Dakota, but some in the Lakota tribe claim his remains have been transported to a holy site in South Dakota.

1. What happened at the Battle of Killdeer Mountain?

- A. The Lakota people crushed resistance from American military forces
- B. American military forces crushed the Lakota resistance
- C. Sitting Bull led the Lakota people to victory
- D. Sitting Bull was forced to surrender because his people were starving

2. How did Sitting Bull become head chief of the Lakota nation?

- A. Sitting Bull led peaceful negotiations with the United States Government
- B. Sitting Bull refused to surrender to the United States Government
- C. Sitting Bull won many battles against the American military
- D. Sitting Bull defeated General Custer

3. Why did Sitting Bull make the decision to take up arms against the White settlers and miners?

- A. Gold was discovered in Lakota lands
- B. The United States government tried to force the Lakota people to move to reservations
- C. The settlers had tricked the Lakota into making bad deals
- D. All of the above

4. Custer's Last Stand...

- A. was a brutal victory for the United States military.
- B. occurred in 1881.
- C. occurred in Saskatchewan, Canada.
- D. was a famous victory for the Lakota.

5. What happened after Sitting Bull was forced to surrender?

- A. He led his people to Saskatchewan, Canada
- B. The Lakota people defeated the American military at Little Big Horn Creek
- C. Sitting Bull made money from selling autographed pictures
- D. Gold was found on Lakota land

6. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. The Black Hills was a sacred Lakota place
- B. After Sitting Bull surrendered, he was imprisoned
- C. Sitting Bull tried to discourage the Ghost Dancers
- D. Some Lakota claim that Sitting Bull is buried in South Dakota

7. What question is NOT answered in the passage?

- A. Did Crow Foot die when he was hit by a bullet?
- B. What did Sitting Bull do in "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show?"
- C. When did Sitting Bull first participate in battle?
- D. What did Sitting Bull's real name mean?

Crazy Horse

Crazy Horse was born somewhere near present-day Rapid City, South Dakota, in 1840. Because his mother died when he was young, Crazy Horse was raised by his father and his mother's sister. From an early age, he showed signs of greatness and bravery. He was said to have conducted a horse-stealing raid on Crow lands before the age of 13 and led his first war party before turning 20. In the 1860s, Crazy Horse participated in Red Cloud's War and helped to destroy a US military brigade at Fort Kearney in 1867.

Crazy Horse is probably best known for his determination in preserving the Lakota (Sioux) way of life. In 1876, after the tribes of the northern plains were ordered to reservations by the US government, the Lakota, Cheyenne, and other tribes resisted. After repelling a surprise attack under General George Crook at Rosebud Creek, Crazy Horse and his Lakota warriors converged upon the 7th Cavalry under General George Custer at Little Big Horn Creek, Montana. Here, he joined forces with Sitting Bull and Chief Gall. Together, the Indian forces massacred Custer and his men in what came to be known as "Custer's Last Stand." All 253 American soldiers died in the battle. The battle is probably the most famous battle in American history between Native Americans and the US military. Following Little Big Horn, Crazy Horse and his warriors battled the US Military in the Battle of Slim Buttes and the Battle of Wolf Mountain. Both battles resulted in significant casualties for the Lakota people. After the Battle of Wolf Mountain, Crazy Horse surrendered on May 5, 1877. He was subsequently detained at Camp Robinson in Nebraska. Although details of his experience at Camp Robinson are not well-known, Crazy Horse was apparently killed after attempting to escape his captors on September 5, 1877.

Crazy Horse remains one of the most important and mysterious figures in American history. There are no confirmed photographs of Crazy Horse in existence, though there are several photos that may or may not be of the legendary Lakota chief. Today, the Crazy Horse Memorial is under construction in the Black Hills of South Dakota. When completed, it will feature a sculpture of Crazy Horse that measures 641 feet wide and 563 feet high.

1. Before the age of 13...

- A. Crazy Horse was forced to surrender to the United States military.
- B. defeated American military forces at the Battle of Little Bighorn.
- C. participated in Red Cloud's War.
- D. Crazy Horse conducted a horse-stealing raid.

2. When did Crazy Horse join forces with Sitting Bull?

- A. Red Cloud's War
- B. Battle of Little Big Horn Creek
- C. Battle of Slim Buttes
- D. At Fort Kearney

3. What does "converged" mean as used in the following sentence?

After repelling a surprise attack under General George Crook at Rosebud Creek, Crazy Horse and his Lakota warriors converged upon the 7th Cavalry under General George Custer at Little Big Horn Creek, Montana.

- A. united
- B. battled
- C. surprised
- D. traveled

4. What is implied in the following sentences?

Following Little Big Horn, Crazy Horse and his warriors battled the US Military in the Battle of Slim Buttes and the Battle of Wolf Mountain. Both battles resulted in significant casualties for the Lakota people.

- A. Crazy Horse and the Lakota won both battles
- B. The United States military likely surrendered to Crazy Horse and the Lakota
- C. The battles had no real effect on Crazy Horse and the Lakota
- D. The battles were unsuccessful for Crazy Horse and the Lakota

5. What happened first?

- A. The Battle of Wolf Mountain
- B. Crazy Horse surrendered
- C. September 5, 1877
- D. Custer's Last Stand

6. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. There are no confirmed photographs of Crazy Horse
- B. The Crazy Horse Memorial is currently under construction in South Dakota
- C. Crazy Horse was killed in the same year he was forced to surrender
- D. Crazy Horse's experiences in Camp Robinson are detailed and well-documented

7. What is Crazy Horse probably best known for?

- A. Trying to escape from Camp Robinson
- B. Leading a raid before the age of 13
- C. Trying to preserve the Lakota way of life
- D. His participation at the Battle of Wolf Mountain

Comparing and Contrasting Minnesota and South Dakota

Name: _____

Minnesota

Minnesota, nicknamed the Land of 10,000 Lakes, is located at the junction of three land regions: The Interior Lowlands, the Canadian Shield, and the Great Plains. It gets its nickname because it is full of freshwater lakes left behind by retreating glaciers. Not surprisingly, its state bird is the freshwater-dwelling Common Loon. The loon's haunting cries late at night typify the state's northern woods. Located in the Midwestern United States, Minnesota borders North and South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. It also borders Canada to the north. Northeastern Minnesota borders Lake Superior, making Minnesota a Great Lakes state as well. Minnesota's capital is St. Paul. St. Paul is situated on the west side of the Mississippi River, directly across the river from Minnesota's largest city, Minneapolis. Together, the two cities are referred to as "the twin cities." Minnesota became America's 32nd state on May 11, 1858.

South Dakota

South Dakota, known as the Mount Rushmore State, for its most famous man-made landmark, is located in the northern Great Plains section of the Midwestern United States. It borders Minnesota, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Montana, and Wyoming. The famous American explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled the Missouri River through what is now South Dakota in their famous adventure to the Pacific Ocean. South Dakota became America's 40th state on November 2, 1889, just minutes after North Dakota became the nation's 39th state. South Dakota's capital is Pierre (pronounced "Peer") and its largest city is Sioux Falls. Besides Mt. Rushmore, people come to South Dakota to see its incredible badlands. Badlands are dry areas of colorful cliffs and rock formations.

Which facts belong in each category?

Borders Lake Michigan
Largest city is Sioux Falls
Became a state first
Part of the Midwestern United States
Borders Iowa
State bird is the common loon
Borders more states
Home to the Twin Cities
Largest city is Madison
Mount Rushmore is located here

Minnesota
Both
South Dakota
Neither

Answers:

Minnesota

**State bird is the common loon
Became a state first
Home to the Twin Cities**

Both

**Borders Iowa
Part of the Midwestern United States**

South Dakota

**Largest city is Sioux Falls
Mount Rushmore is located here
Borders more states**

Neither

**Borders Lake Michigan
Largest city is Madison**



South Dakota Map Outline

