

WYOMING ACTIVITY PACKET



Exclusively for members of MrNussbaum.com

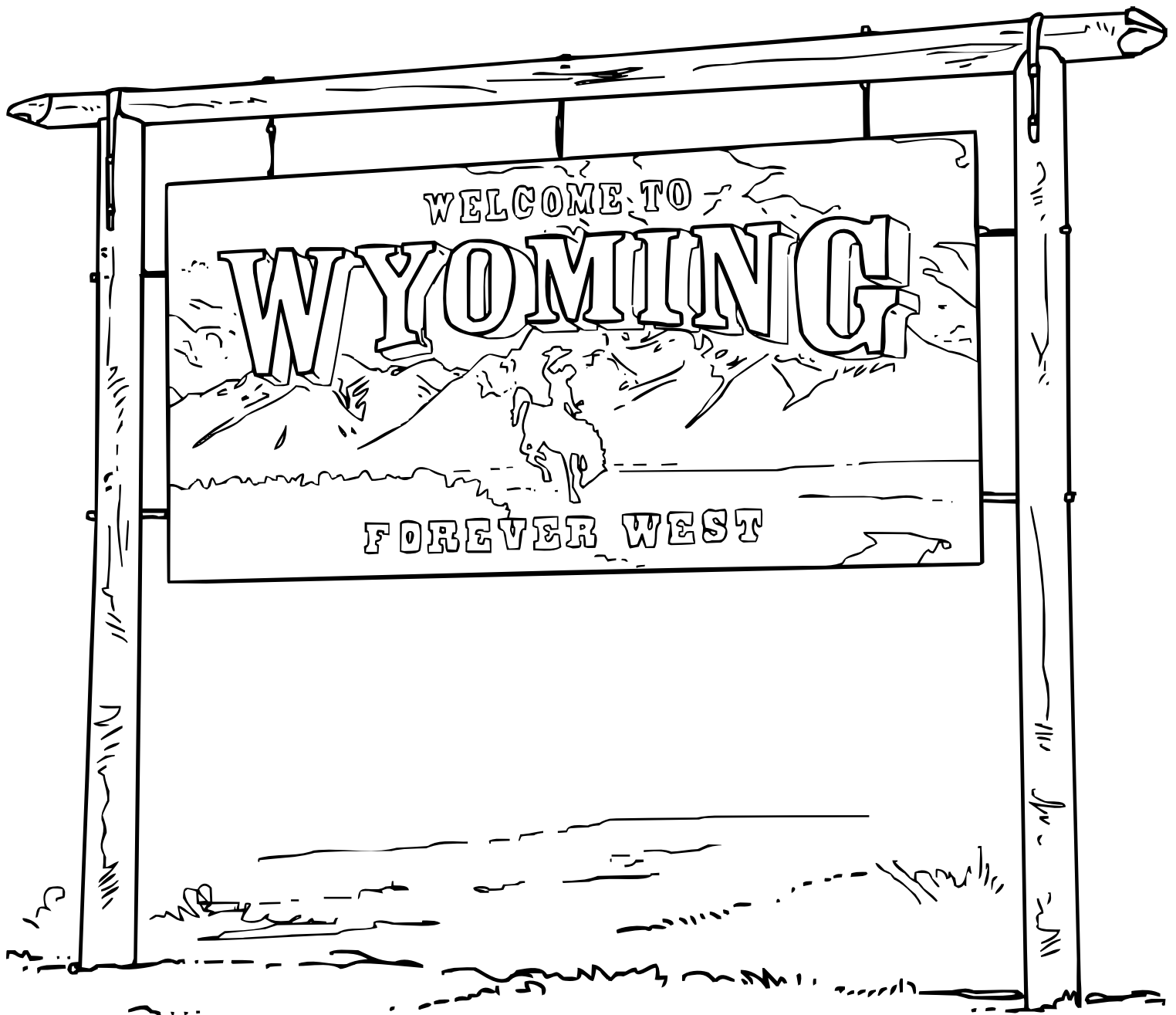
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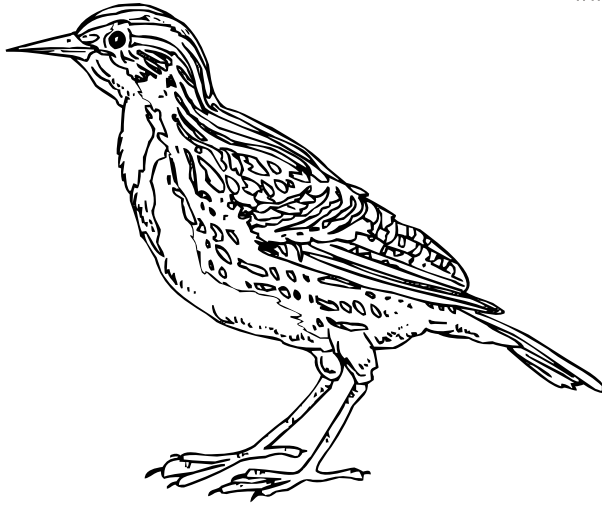
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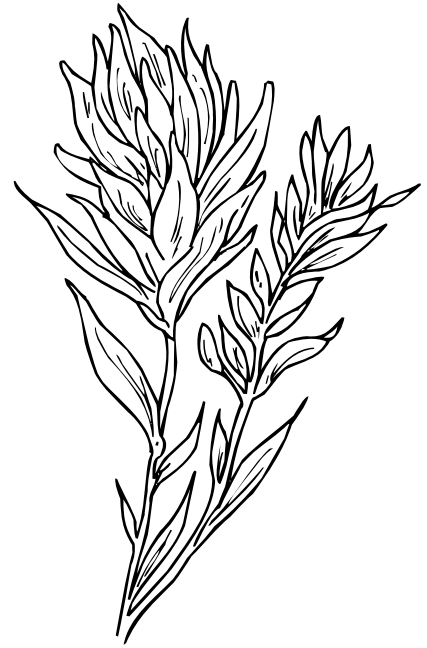
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WYOMING



Western Meadowlark



Indian Paintbrush

Wyoming

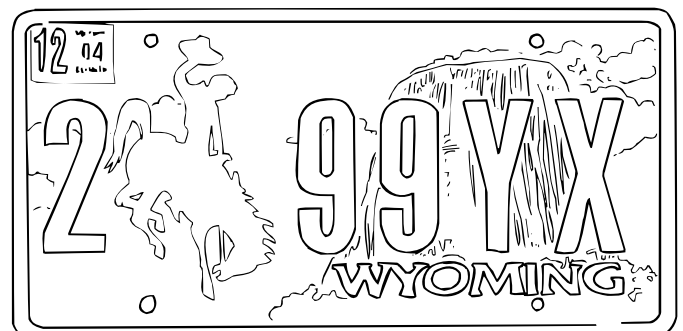
Cheyenne ★

The Equality State



Plains Cottonwood

State license plate



What did she look like?

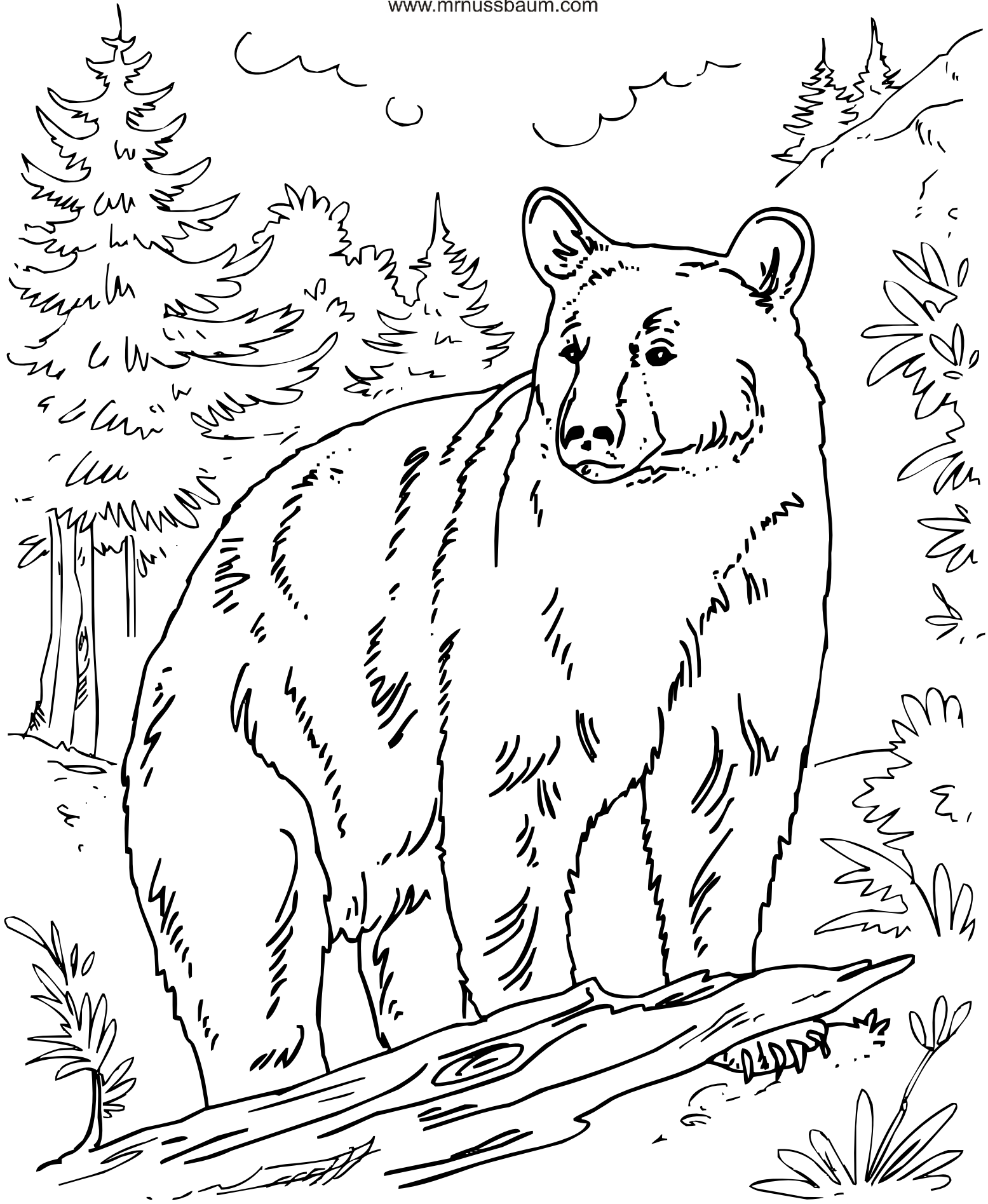
Did you know there are no known pictures of Sacagawea? The images that you may have seen of her, on the United States \$1 coin, or, 29 cent postage stamp, are simply educated guesses of what she looked like. Look at the commemorative images of her below and craft your own picture of her.

	
<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Dollar Coin</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. Postage Stamp</p>
	
<p style="text-align: center;">Sacagawea Statue</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Your Picture</p>

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Black Bear

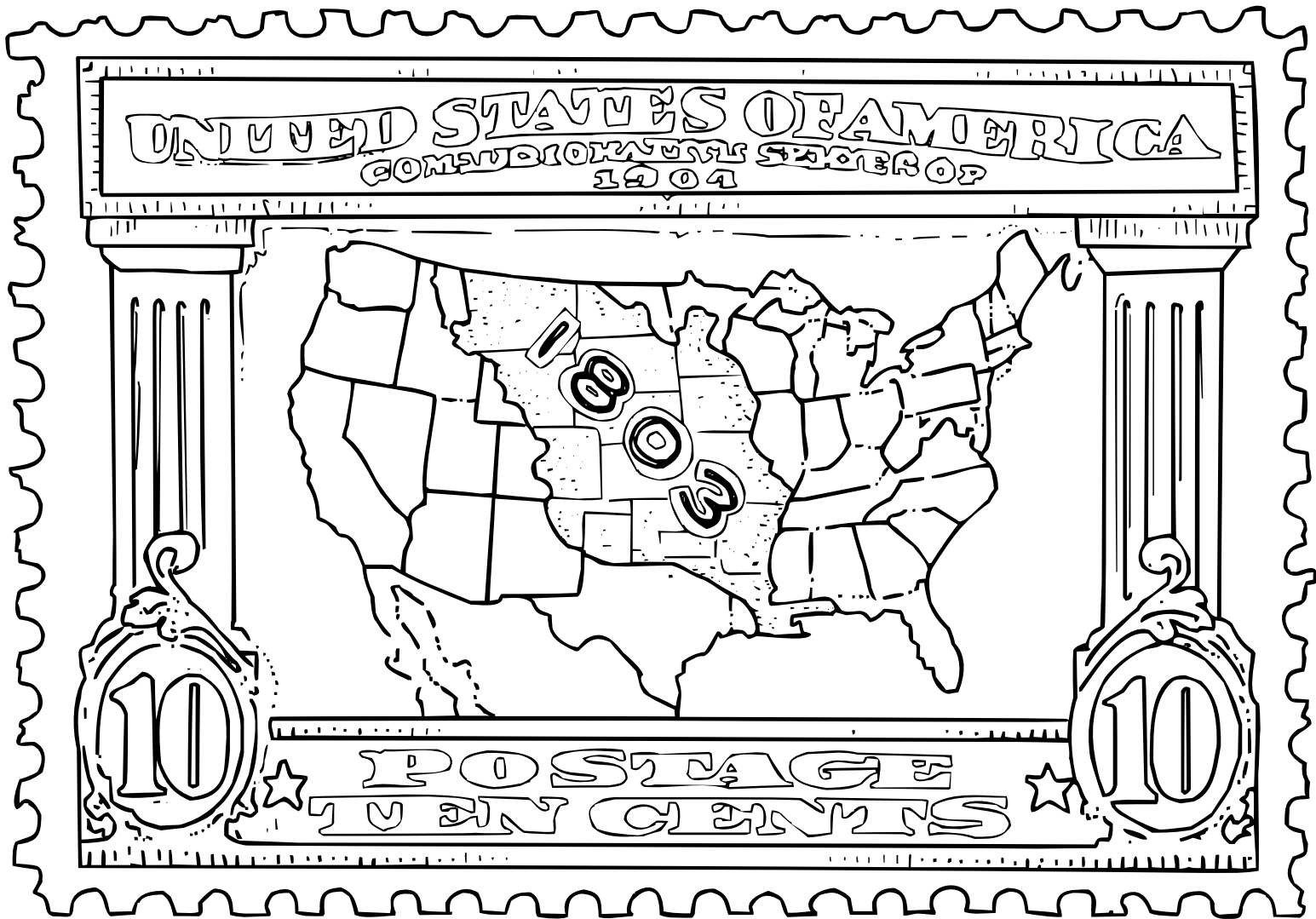
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Grizzly Bear

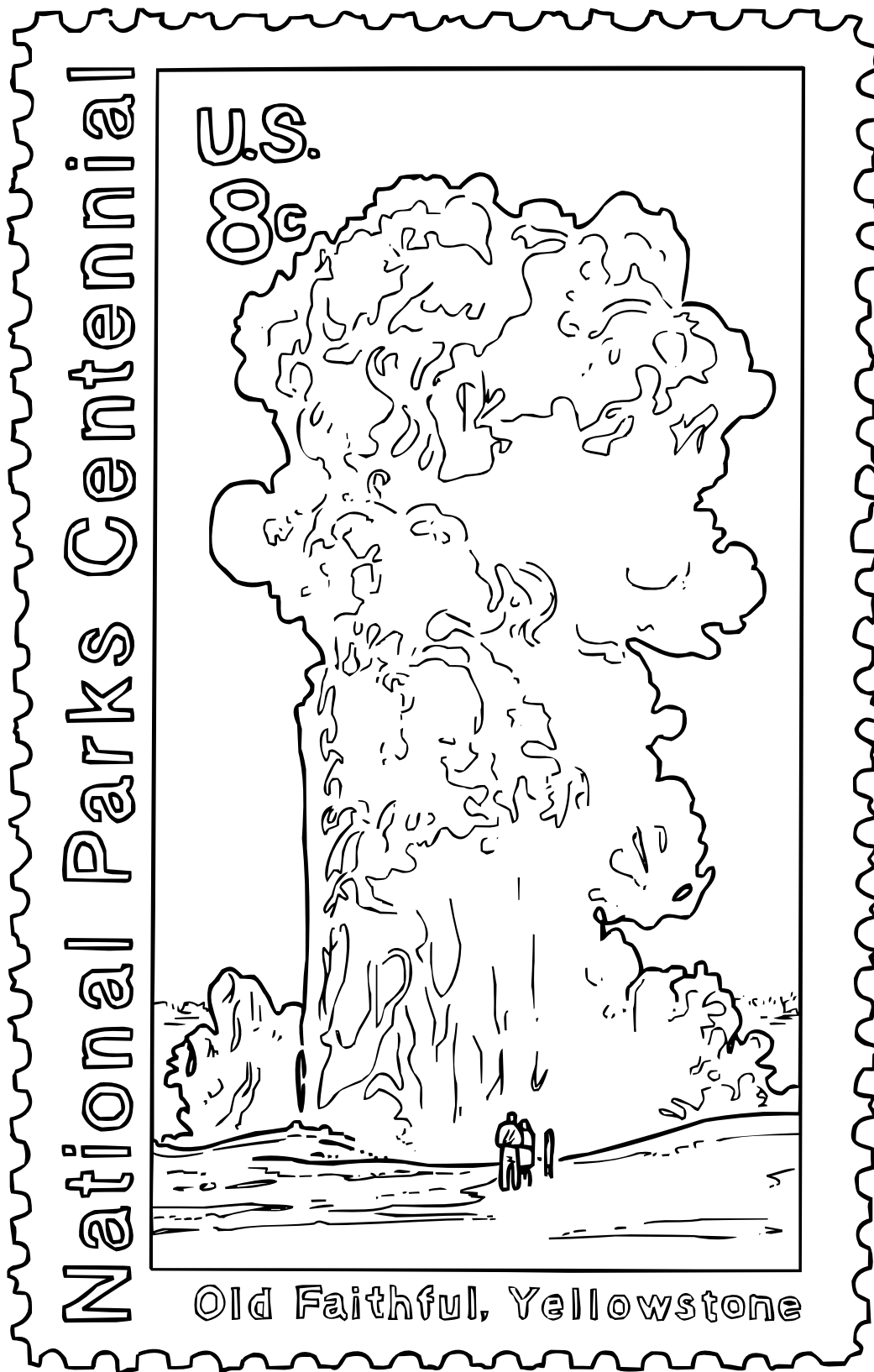


USA stamp

10 cents

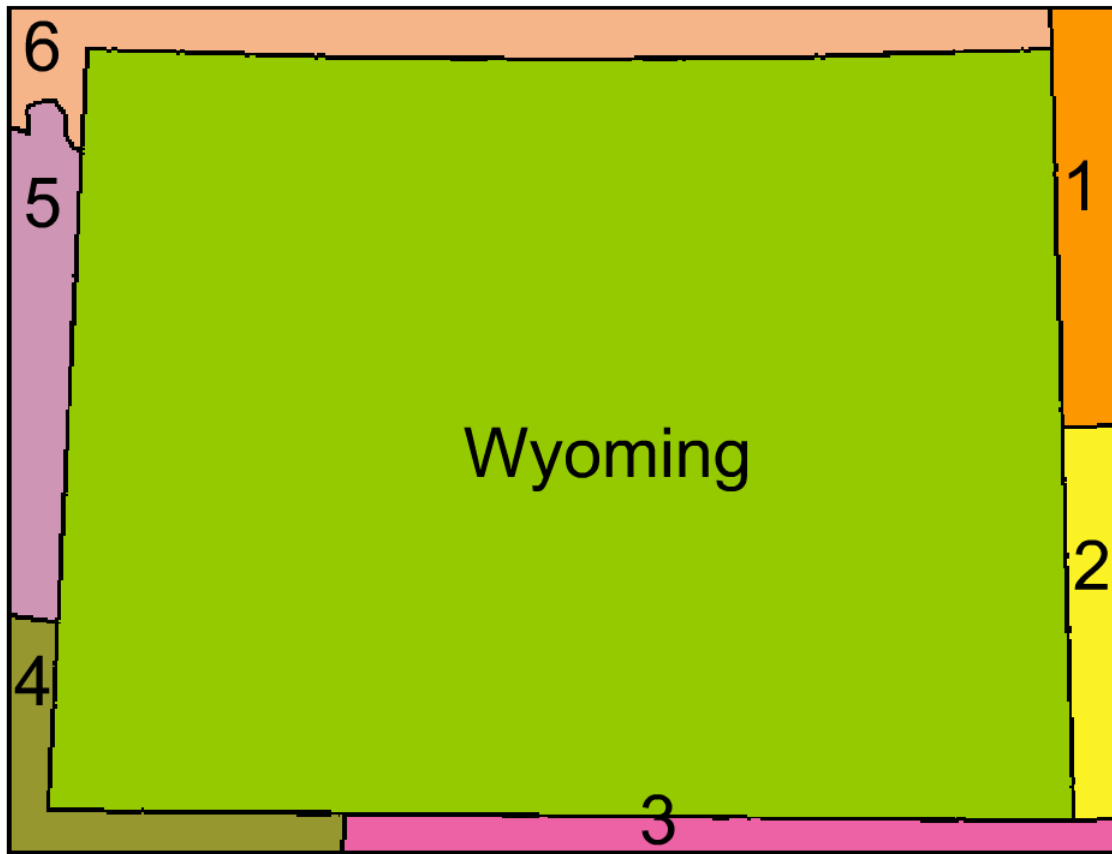


Wyoming - **25** cents



Old Faithful, Yellowstone - 8 cents

Wyoming Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

Idaho

Utah

North Dakota

Montana

Colorado

South Dakota

1.

2.

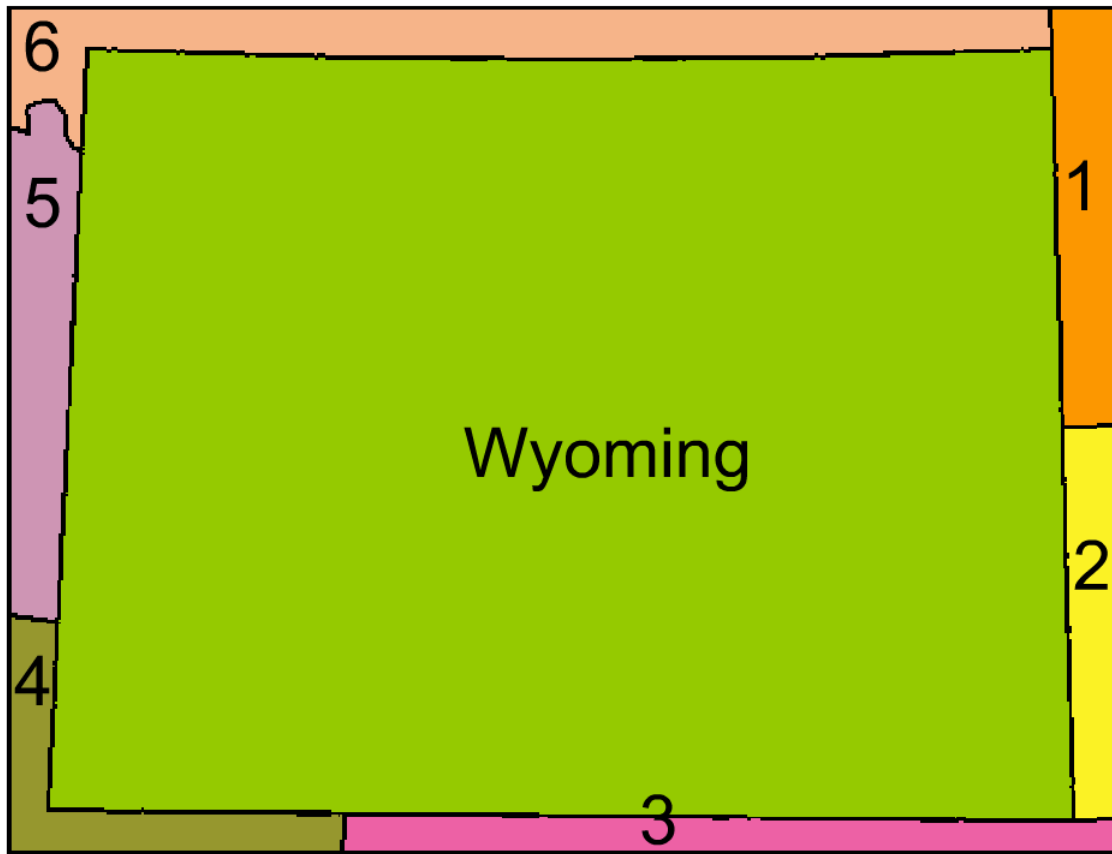
3.

4.

5.

6.

Wyoming Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Labels

Idaho

Utah

North Dakota

Montana

Colorado

South Dakota

1. North Dakota

2. South Dakota

3. Colorado

4. Utah

5. Idaho

6. Montana

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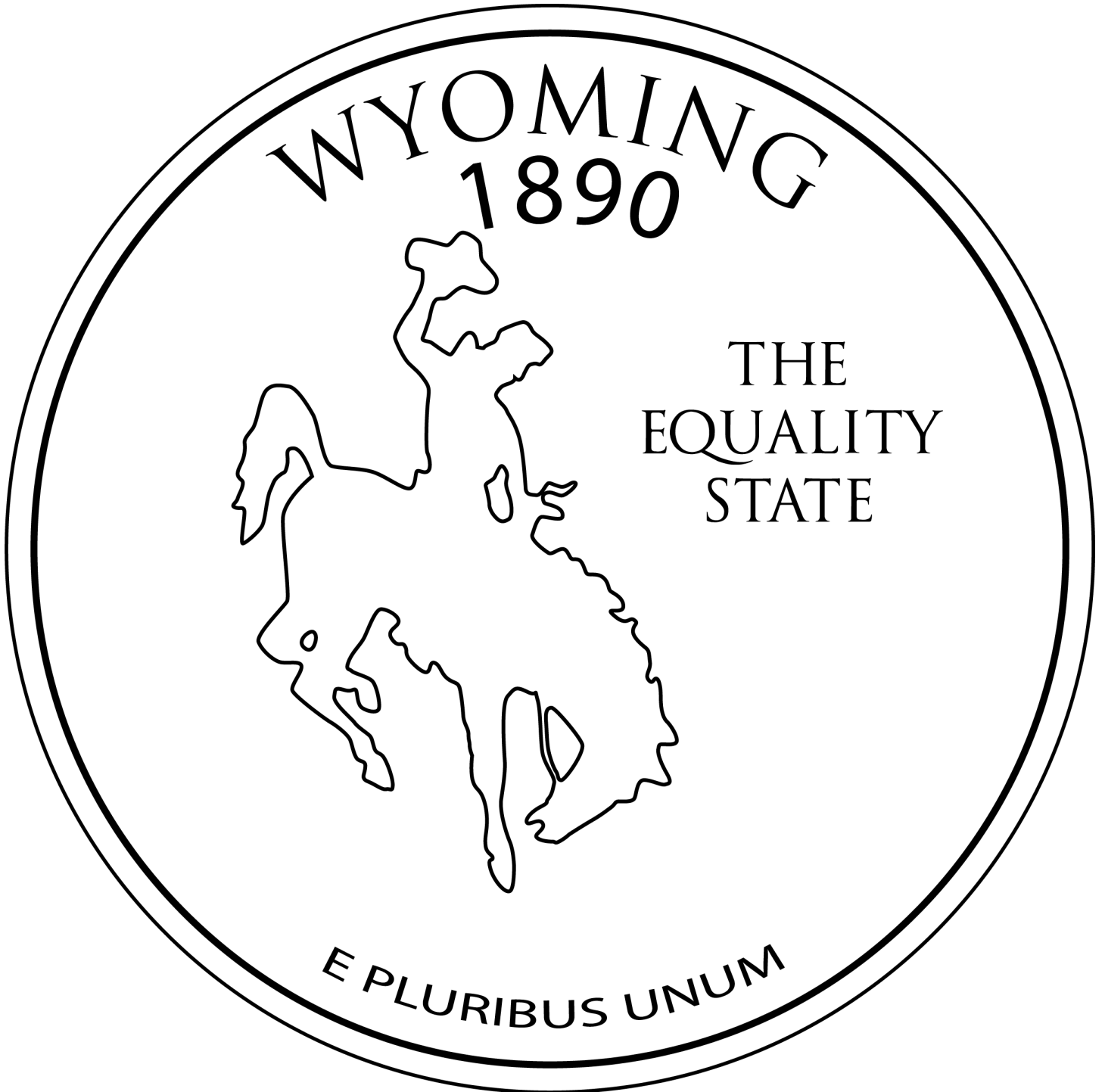
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Sacagawea - **29** cents

Wyoming State Quarter





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

Yellowstone Caldera Reading Comprehension

Name _____

A caldera is formed during an explosive volcanic eruption. During an explosive volcanic eruption, the magma within the magma chamber is violently ejected, leaving an empty space in the Earth's crust where it used to be. The empty space can no longer support the surrounding structure, which causes the volcano to collapse in on itself. What remains is a circular depression in the ground. This process is how the Yellowstone Caldera was formed which is approximately 34 miles by 45 miles in size.

The Yellowstone Caldera in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming is the result of three supervolcanic eruptions 640,000 years ago, 1.3 million years ago, and 2.1 million years ago. Supervolcanoes are volcanoes that have erupted more than 240 cubic miles of material at some point in their lives. The largest eruption at Yellowstone emitted 588 cubic miles of material when it erupted 2.1 million years ago. When Yellowstone erupts again it could emit enough material to cover half of the United States if not more. Fortunately this is not expected to happen any time soon if at all.

Supervolcanoes can change the earth's climate and environment, and are extremely catastrophic events. They are so catastrophic in fact that they can put the earth into a "nuclear winter" and drop global temperatures. The supervolcanoes at Yellowstone are currently forming on top of a hotspot. A hotspot is a location in the earth's crust where magma is rising up through the crust and coming out at the earth's surface. A hotspot will remain in place while the crust moves on top of it.

1. In the formation of a caldera, why does the volcano collapse in on itself?

- a. Because of the extremely hot temperatures
- b. Because of the power of the eruption
- c. Because of the empty space left by the magma
- d. Because of the hotspot under the surface

2. Which of the following IS NOT explained?

- a. What is a supervolcano?
- b. What is a nuclear winter?
- c. How many eruptions formed the Yellowstone Caldera?
- d. What are effects of supervolcanoes?

3. Supervolcanoes are determined by...

- a. age.
- b. the frequency of eruption.
- c. the amount of material in the eruption.
- d. the amount of magma ejected.

4. When was the largest eruption at Yellowstone?

- a. 2.1 million years ago
- b. 1.3 million years ago
- c. 640,000 years ago
- d. The passage doesn't say

5. Which is NOT true about hotspots?

- a. Supervolcanoes can grow over hotspots
- b. If the crust moves over a hotspot it will disintegrate
- c. A hotspot is located in the Earth's crust
- d. Magma rises up through a hotspot

6. What does "emit" mean in the following sentence?

When Yellowstone erupts again it could emit enough material to cover half of the United States if not more.

- a. occur
- b. release
- c. prevent
- d. cause

7. What does the author seem relieved about?

- a. That a modern-day supervolcanic eruption will not likely result in a nuclear winter
- b. That the last supervolcanic eruption at Yellowstone occurred 640,000 years ago
- c. That the supervolcanoes of Yellowstone are still forming
- d. That a supervolcanic eruption is unlikely to occur anytime soon

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.



Sacagawea

Sacagawea was born sometime around 1790. She is best known for her role in assisting the Lewis and Clark expedition. She, along with her husband, were guides from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back.

Sacagawea was kidnapped from her Shoshone village by Hidatsa Indians when she was twelve years old. She was promptly sold into slavery. She was then sold to a French fur trapper by the name of Toussaint Charbonneau. The pair became married and had a son named Jean-Baptiste.

Although there are conflicting opinions concerning how important Sacagawea was to the Lewis and Clark expedition, she did serve as the interpreter and negotiator to the Shoshone tribe - that was led by her brother Cameahwait. She helped them obtain essential supplies and horses while she carried her infant son on her back. Furthermore, Sacagawea helped identify edible plants and herbs and prevented hostile relations with other tribes simply by being with the expedition. She was even more important on the return trip because she was familiar with the areas in which they were traveling and was able to guide the expedition back safely. Lewis and Clark received credit for discovering hundreds of animals and plants that Sacagawea had probably seen for years. Although she received no payment for her help, her husband was rewarded with cash and land.

Six years after the journey, Sacagawea died after giving birth to her daughter Lisette. William Clark adopted both of her children, but there are no records of Lisette. To this day, there are no reliable pictures or drawings of Sacagawea. Recently, the United States government engraved her image on the new one dollar coin. Sacagawea is buried in Lander, Wyoming.

1.) Sacagawea originally came from the _____ tribe.

- A. Shoshone
- B. Hidatsa
- C. Sioux
- D. Wyoming

2.) Sacagawea was a _____.

- A. warrior
- B. princess
- C. slave
- D. spy

3.) Who was Jean-Baptiste?

- A. Sacagawea's brother
- B. Sacagawea's husband
- C. An Indian chief
- D. Sacagawea's son

4.) What does the word 'promptly' mean in the following sentence:

She was **promptly** sold into slavery.

- A. never
- B. quickly
- C. finally
- D. controversially

5.) Historians are _____ concerning how important Sacagawea was in the Lewis and Clark expedition.

- A. in agreement
- B. not in agreement
- C. sure
- D. intolerant

6.) Sacagawea DID NOT:

- A. Help translate for Lewis and Clark
- B. Help negotiate for Lewis and Clark
- C. Help Lewis and Clark find food
- D. Help Lewis and Clark plan to ambush Indians

7.) Sacagawea was given _____ for help on the Lewis and Clark expedition.

- A. cash
- B. awards
- C. land
- D. nothing

8.) Lewis and Clark saw animals that

- A. No one had ever seen before
- B. Had long since been forgotten
- C. Were likely known by Sacagawea and Native Americans.
- D. Were thought to be extinct

9.) There is no record of....

- A. Sacagawea's daughter
- B. Sacagawea's son
- C. Sacagawea
- D. All of the above

10.) Which of the following IS NOT known about Sacagawea?

- A. What tribe she was from
- B. The names of her children
- C. The approximate year of her birth
- D. What she looked like

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

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

Sacagawea was born sometime around 1790. She is best known for her role in assisting the Lewis and Clark expedition. She and her husband were guides from the Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back.

Kidnapped and Sold into Marriage

Sacagawea was kidnapped from her Shoshone village by Hidatsa Indians when she was twelve years old. She was promptly sold into slavery. She was then sold to a French fur trapper by the name of Toussaint Charbonneau. The pair became married and had a son named Jean-Baptiste.

On the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Although there are conflicting opinions concerning how important Sacagawea was to the Lewis and Clark expedition, she did serve as the interpreter and negotiator to the Shoshone tribe - that was led by her brother Cameahwait. She helped them obtain essential supplies and horses while she carried her infant son on her back. Furthermore, Sacagawea helped identify edible plants and herbs and prevented hostile relations with other tribes simply by being with the expedition. She was even more important on the return trip because she was familiar with the areas in which the expedition was traveling. Lewis and Clark received credit for discovering hundreds of animals and plants that Sacagawea had probably seen for years. Although she received no payment for her help, her husband was rewarded with cash and land.

Death and Adoption of her Children

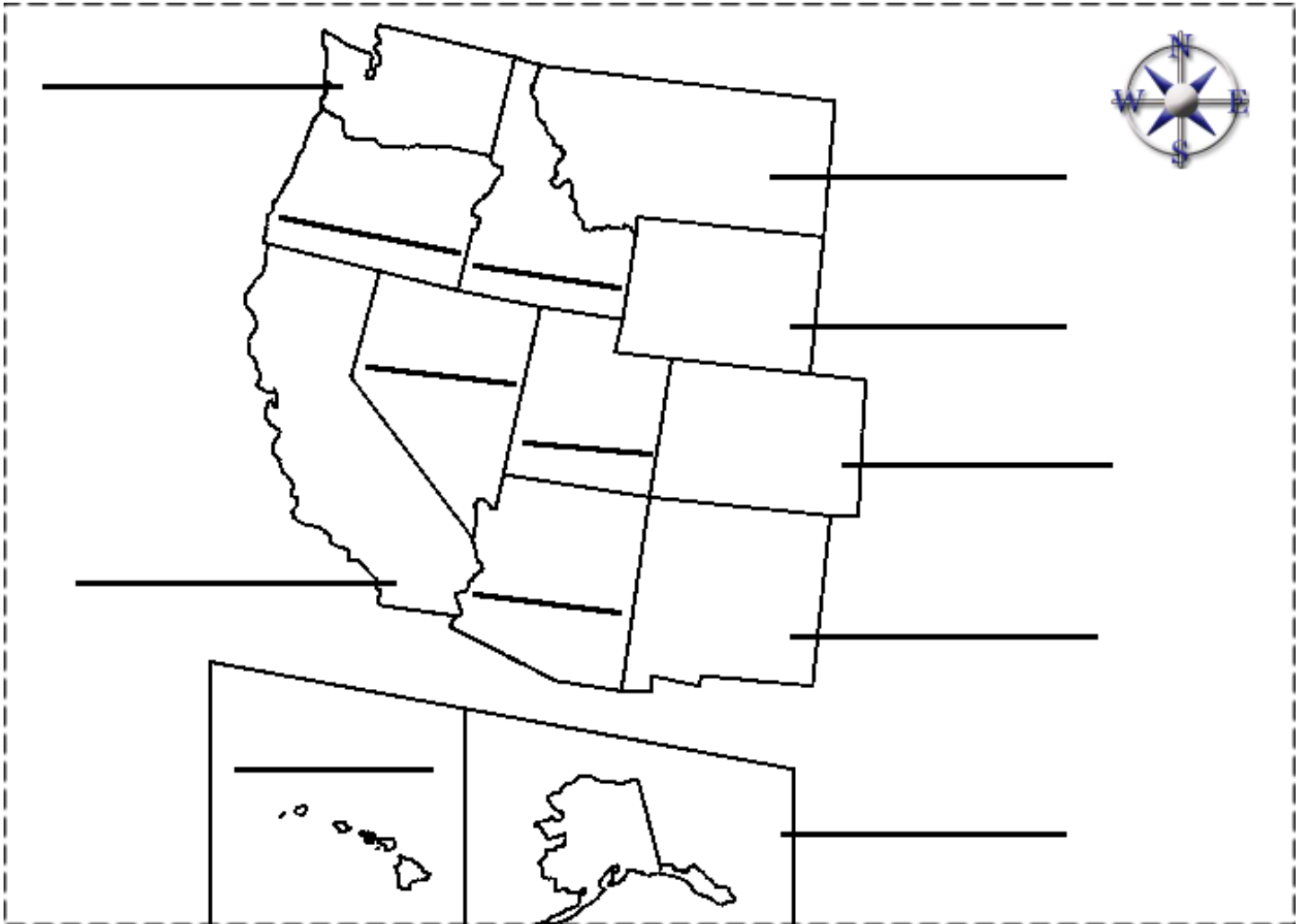
Six years after the journey, Sacagawea died after giving birth to her daughter Lisette. William Clark adopted both of her children, but there are no records of Lisette. To this day, there are no reliable pictures or drawings of Sacagawea. Recently, the United States government engraved her image on the new one-dollar coin. Sacagawea is buried in Lander, Wyoming.

	FACT	FICTION
Sacagawea's exact birthdate is unknown.		
Sacagawea was a member of the Hidatsa tribe, and was kidnapped as a child by members of the Shoshone tribe.		
Sacagawea was a slave for part of her life.		
Sacagawea was sold to an English fur trapper. They had a son named Jean-Baptiste.		
There is disagreement concerning Sacagawea's actual role in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
Sacagawea's presence within the Lewis and Clark expedition likely prevented hostile encounters with Native American groups.		
Animals and plants that Lewis and Clark were credited with "discovering" were likely known by Sacagawea and other Native Americans for a long time.		
Historians believe Sacagawea was more important in the Lewis and Clark expedition on the way to the Pacific Ocean, rather than on the return trip.		
Sacagawea and her husband received payment for their parts in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		
There are no photographs or reliable portraits of Sacagawea in existence.		

Answers:

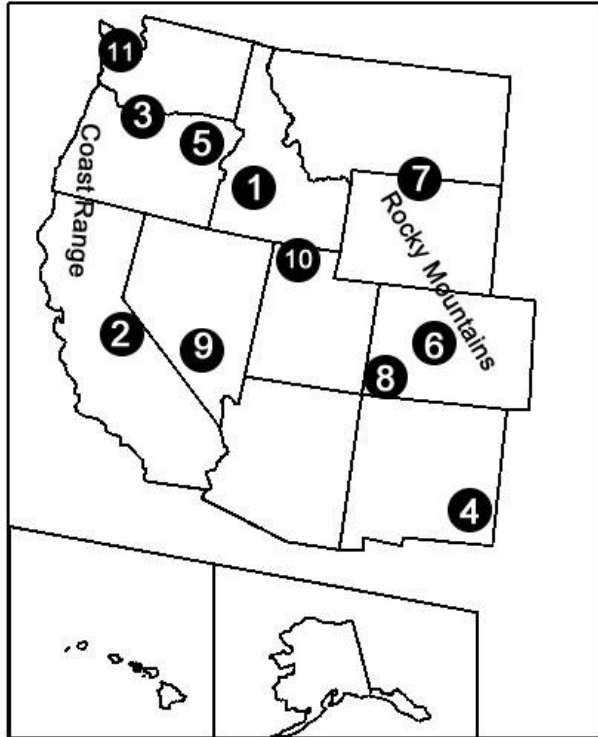
	FACT	FICTION
Sacagawea's exact birthdate is unknown.	X	
Sacagawea was a member of the Hidatsa tribe, and was kidnapped as a child by members of the Shoshone tribe.		X
Sacagawea was a slave for part of her life.	X	
Sacagawea was sold to an English fur trapper. They had a son named Jean-Baptiste.		X
There is disagreement concerning Sacagawea's actual role in the Lewis and Clark expedition.	X	
Sacagawea's presence within the Lewis and Clark expedition likely prevented hostile encounters with Native American groups.	X	
Animals and plants that Lewis and Clark were credited with "discovering" were likely known by Sacagawea and other Native Americans for a long time.	X	
Historians believe Sacagawea was more important in the Lewis and Clark expedition on the way to the Pacific Ocean, rather than on the return trip.		X
Sacagawea and her husband received payment for their parts in the Lewis and Clark expedition.		X
There are no photographs or reliable portraits of Sacagawea in existence.	X	

Western States Label Map



Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers that correspond to the various ranges.

Western Ranges



- 1.) The Cascades Range is located in Washington state and Oregon. It is represented by number _____.
- 2.) The Monitor Range is entirely within in the state of Nevada. It is represented by number _____.
- 3.) The Sacramento Range is located in eastern New Mexico. It is represented by number _____.
- 4.) The Bitterroot Range is located in southern Idaho. It is represented by number _____.
- 5.) The Wasatch Range is located in northern Utah. It is represented by number _____.
- 6.) The Blue Mountains are located in northeastern Oregon. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 7.) The Olympic Range is located in western Washington. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 8.) The Bighorn Range is located on the Montana/Wyoming border. It is represented by number _____.
- 9.) The Sierra Nevada Range is located in eastern California. It is represented by number _____.
- 10.) The San Juan Mountains are located in southwestern Colorado. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 11.) The Sangre de Cristo Range is located in central Colorado. It is represented by number _____.

Answers:

1.) 3

2.) 9

3.) 4

4.) 1

5.) 10

6.) 5

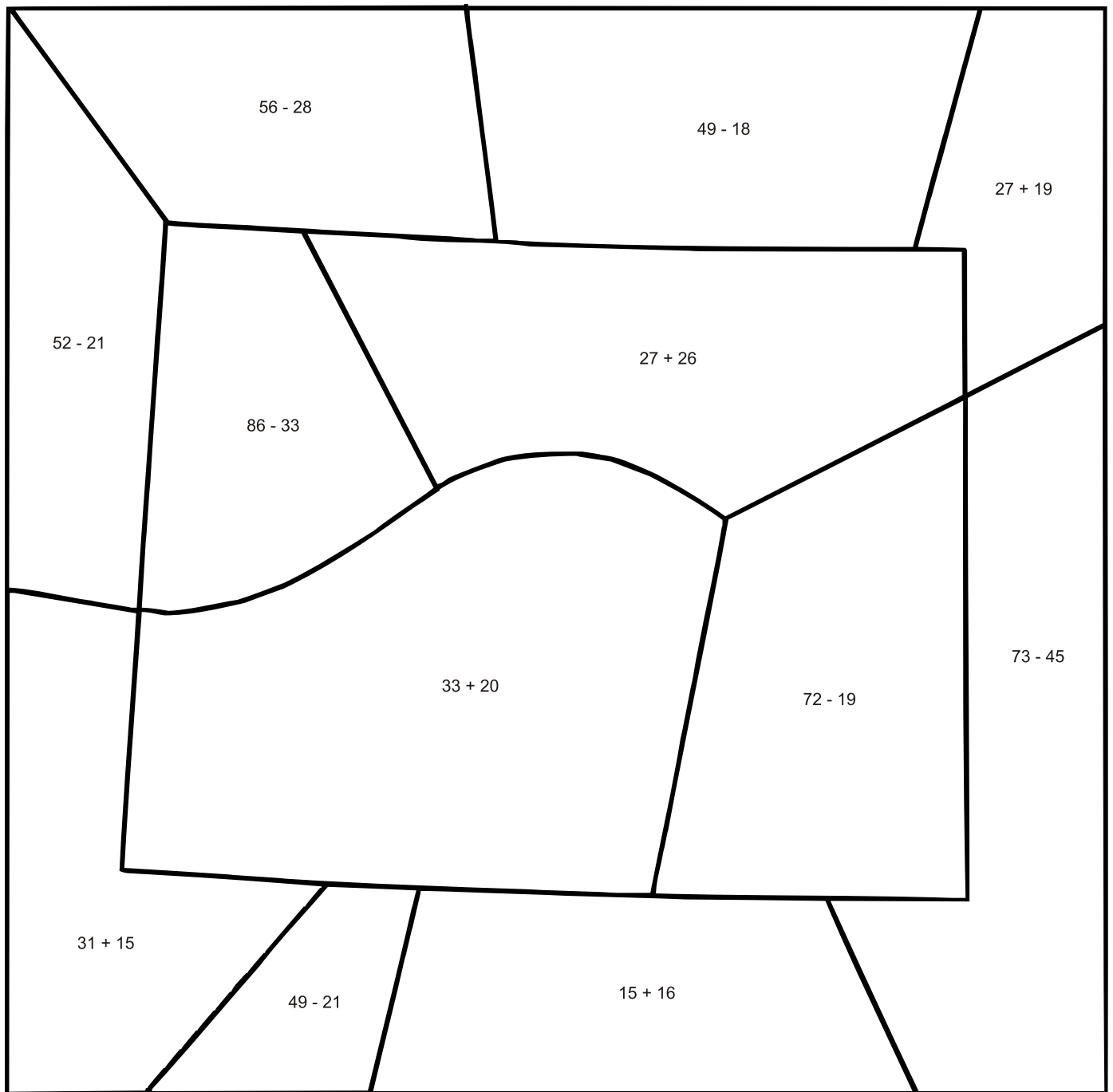
7.) 11

8.) 7

9.) 2

10.) 6

11.) 8

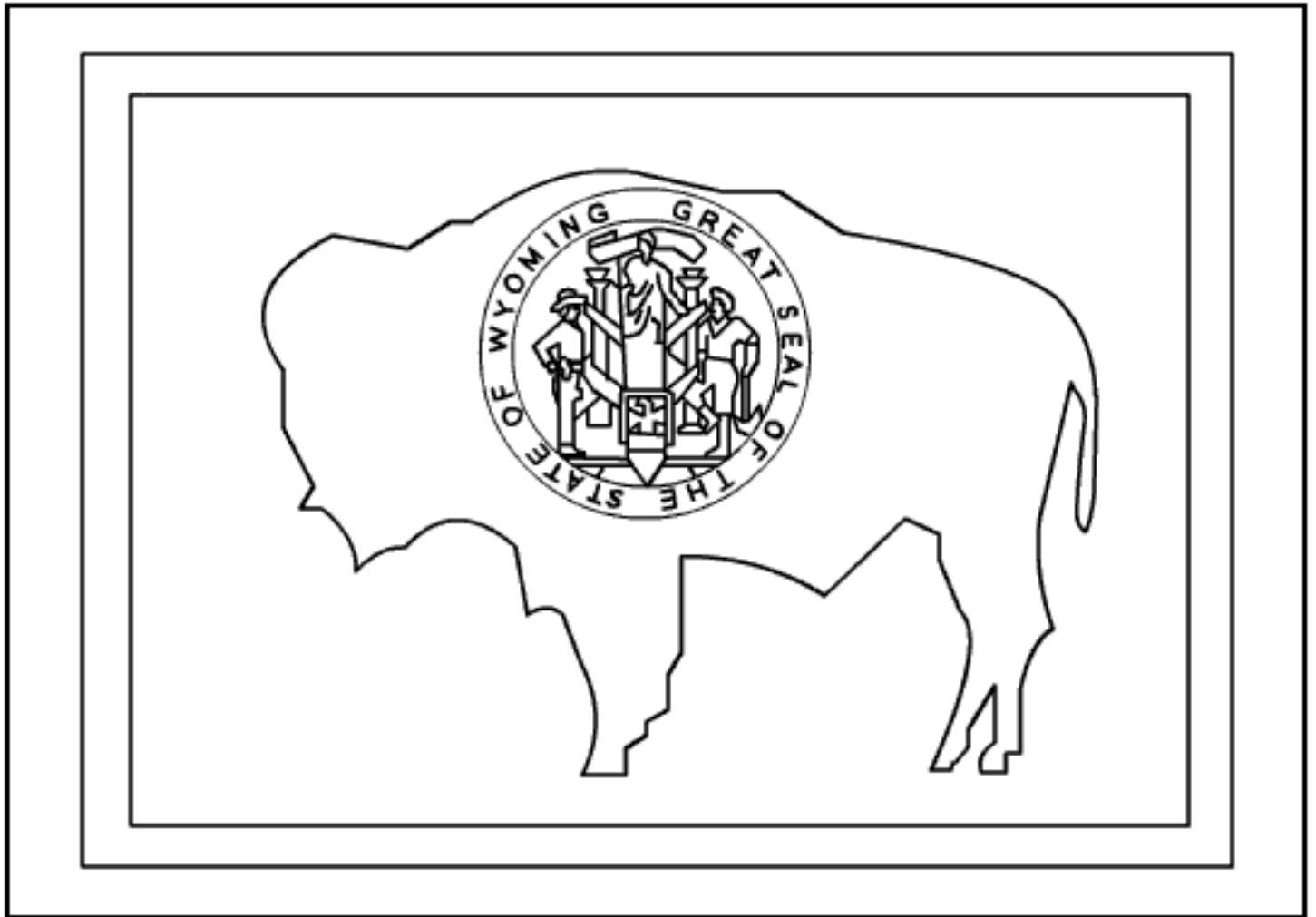


Do you know what state is pictured?

28 = Red
31 = Blue
46 = White
53 = Purple



Wyoming Flag Outline





Wyoming Printable Outline Map

