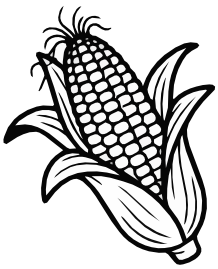
Name _____ Date _____



Native Nations

Read about this month. Then answer the questions.

A Month to Learn and Celebrate



November is **Native American Heritage Month**. It is a time to learn about the first peoples of this land, their history, and their lives today.

The United States first set aside November for this month in 1990. Today the United States recognizes more than 570 Native nations, or **tribes**. Some states recognize more. Each nation has its own history, leaders, and laws. Many have their own **languages**, too.

Native people live in cities and towns, and many live on their nations' own lands. They are teachers, doctors, artists, astronauts, and much more.

---

1. The first Native American Heritage Month was in ____ **2020** **1776** **1990**

2. All Native nations speak the same language. **true** **false**

3. Native people today are teachers, doctors and artists. **true** **false**

4. Name two things each Native nation has of its own.

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Name _____ Date _____

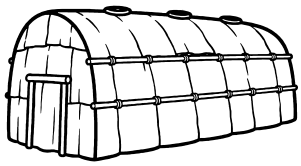


Native Nations

Read about the Haudenosaunee. Then answer the questions.

The Haudenosaunee

The **Haudenosaunee** (ho-dee-no-SHOW-nee) are six nations joined together. They are the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora. Their name means "People of the Longhouse." Long ago, related families lived together in long homes made of wood and bark. Longhouses are still used today for ceremonies and meetings.



Hundreds of years ago, the first five nations were often at war. Then they made peace. They joined together under the **Great Law of Peace**. They tell how the nations buried their weapons under a tall white pine, the Tree of Peace. The Tuscarora joined in the 1700s.

In each nation, clan mothers choose the chiefs. Today, Haudenosaunee people live in New York, in Canada, and in other places.

---

1. How many nations are in the Haudenosaunee today? **six** **five** **ten**

2. Haudenosaunee means "People of the Longhouse." **true** **false**

3. Under the Tree of Peace, the nations buried their ___ **food** **boats** **weapons**

4. Why do you think the nations chose to make peace?

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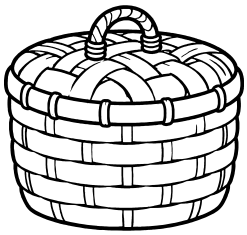
Name _____ Date _____



Native Nations

Read about Sequoyah. Then answer the questions.

Sequoyah's Writing



Sequoyah was a Cherokee man who could not read or write. He saw that people who could write could send messages far away and keep their words for years. He wanted the Cherokee language to be written too.

Sequoyah worked for about 12 years. In 1821, he finished a **syllabary**, a set of 86 symbols. Each symbol stands for a syllable, a beat in a word. The syllabary was easy to learn. Within a few years, thousands of Cherokee people could read and write.

In 1828, the Cherokee Nation began a newspaper, the Cherokee Phoenix. It was printed in English and in Cherokee. Cherokee children still learn the syllabary today.

---

1. A syllabary is a set of symbols for ____ **colors** **syllables** **numbers**

2. Sequoyah finished his syllabary in ____ **1621** **1921** **1821**

3. Sequoyah could already read English when he started. **true** **false**

4. Why did Sequoyah want the Cherokee language to be written?

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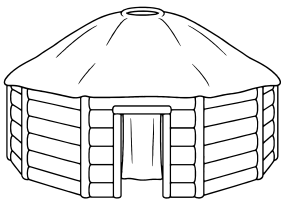
Name _____ Date _____

Native Nations

Read about the Code Talkers. Then answer the questions.

The Navajo Code Talkers

During World War II, the United States needed a secret code that the enemy could not break. In 1942, 29 **Navajo** men joined the Marines. They made a code from their own language. The Navajo call themselves the **Diné**.



In time, about 400 Navajo Code Talkers served. They sent messages by radio, fast and safely. The enemy never broke the code. Code Talkers from more than 30 other nations served in the two world wars. Among them were the Choctaw and the Comanche.

For many years their work was kept secret. In 2001, the first Navajo Code Talkers were given the Congressional Gold Medal. It is one of the country's highest honors.

---

1. The Code Talkers made a code from ____

the Navajo language numbers only pictures

2. The enemy broke the Navajo code. **true** **false**

3. The Navajo call themselves the ____ **Oneida** **Cherokee** **Diné**

4. Why was the Navajo language a good choice for a code?

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Name _____ Date _____



Native Nations

Draw a line from each word to what it means.

heritage	●	● a group of nations joined together
nation	●	● the history and ways passed down to us
confederacy	●	● a people with its own leaders and laws
syllabary	●	● a secret way to write a message
code	●	● a long building of wood and bark for families and ceremonies
longhouse	●	● a set of symbols, each for a syllable

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Name _____ Date _____



Native Nations

Choose a Native nation. Learn about it, then write.

Use the books and websites your teacher gives you. Look for what the nation says about itself.

The nation its name for itself

Where its people live then and today

A tradition then and now

Something I learned

My sources books and websites

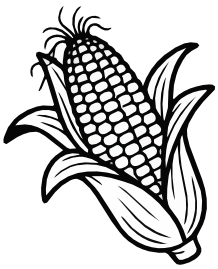
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1. The first Native American Heritage Month was in ____ **2020** **1776** **(1990)**

2. All Native nations speak the same language. **true** **(false)**

3. Native people today are teachers, doctors and artists. **(true)** **false**

4. Name two things each Native nation has of its own.

Its own history and its own leaders.

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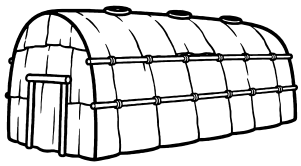


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4. Why do you think the nations chose to make peace?

So they could stop fighting and live safely together.

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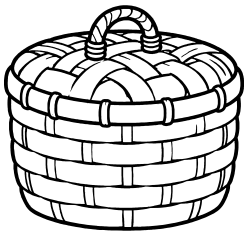


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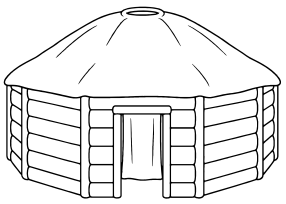
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4. Why was the Navajo language a good choice for a code?

Very few people outside the Navajo Nation could speak it.

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Native Nations

Draw a line from each word to what it means.

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nation

confederacy

a group of nations joined together

the history and ways passed down to us

a people with its own leaders and laws

syllabary

code

longhouse

a secret way to write a message

a long building of wood and bark for families and ceremonies

a set of symbols, each for a syllable

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