

The Sioux Indians

This independent learning project is about groups of Native American tribes and first nations people of North America. It looks at their lifestyle in terms of religion and rituals, economic activities and how they socialise their children.



Students are to conduct research on the Sioux Indians via the internet and to complete a number of tasks which will help broaden their knowledge and understanding of the Sioux Indians.

Completed ILP to be handed in on the 28th of November 2016.

Religion and Rituals

Main Task:

You are to complete the task below based on religion and rituals for the Sioux Tribe. To do this you will need to use the internet to research the questions in order to find the answers.

1. Who did the Sioux Indian people worship?
 - A. The Sioux Indians worshipped the 'Great Spirit.'

Points to Include

- i. What did the Sioux Indians call the Great Spirit?
- ii. What was the Great Spirit's relationship with nature? (You need to give some examples)
- iii. You need to comment on the effect of good and bad spirits on tribes.

2. What was the role of the Medicine Man in a Sioux Tribe?
 - A. The Sioux and other Indians believed that some people in the tribe were especially good at dealing with the spirits.

Points to Include

- i. What was the Medicine Man expected to do for his tribe?
- ii. How did Medicine Men explain thunderstorms?
- iii. How did Medicine Men fall into a trance to speak to the spirits?

3. What was the purpose of ceremonies such as the Sun Dance and the Bull Dance?
 - A. The Sioux performed many dances and rituals for the spirits.

Points to Include

- i. Describe the Sun Dance?
- ii. Explain why the Sioux Indians did the Sun Dance?
- iii. Why did the Plains Indians do the Bull Dance? (You need to expand this answer and include information on why the buffalo was so important to the Plains Indians)

Customs and Culture of The Sioux Tribe



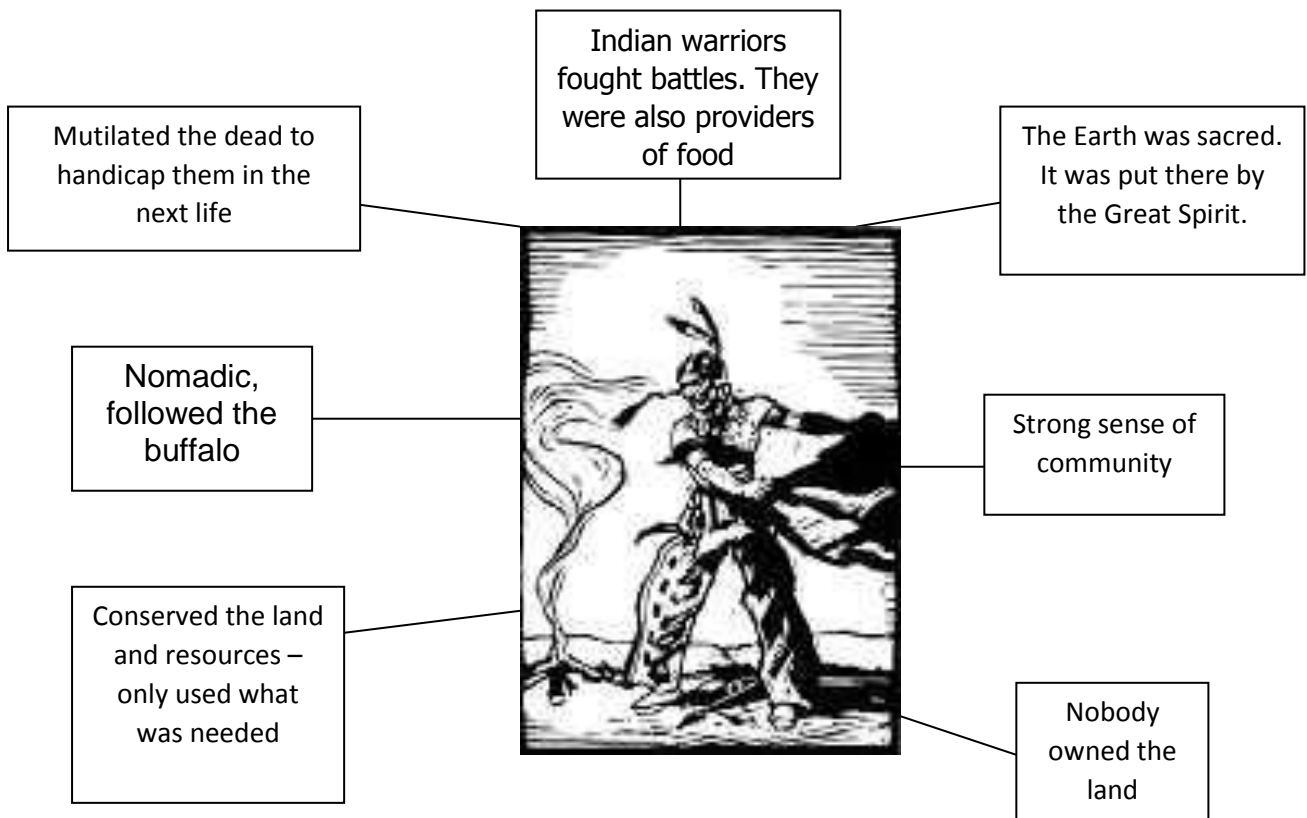
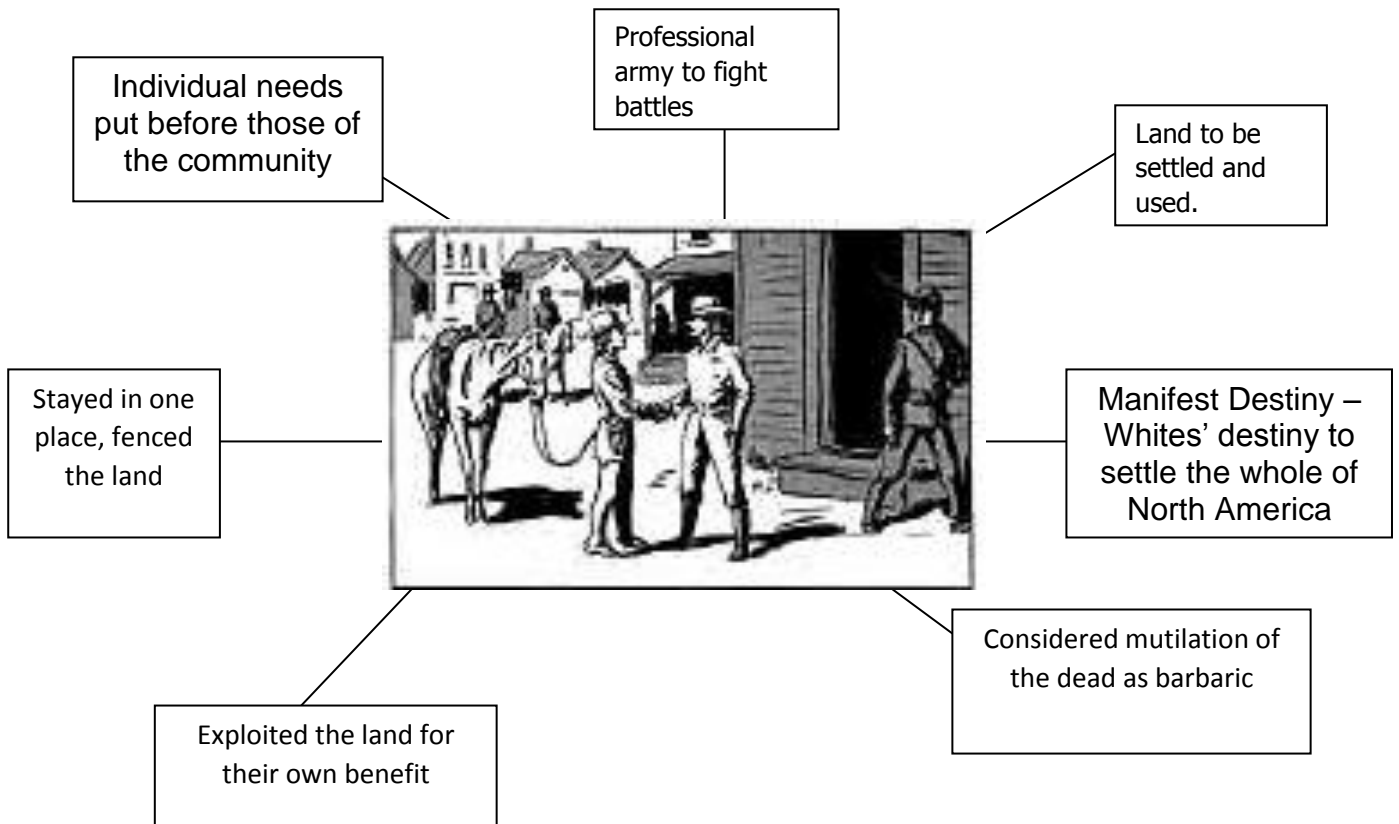
The Native American tribes had many different designs for face painting. Every tribe had its own particular design, but each person would also paint their face reflecting a personal message or a design having personal spiritual significance. Colours normally used in painting their faces were red, black, green, white and yellow. Each of these colours had a certain meaning, red was the colour of war, black the colour of the living, green was meant to increase the wearer's night vision, white meant peace - i.e. flying a white flag, and yellow signified death or an encounter with death. A few tribes would associate different meanings to each colour, but most of them had the same meaning for each colour.

Men would often paint lines on their cheeks, foreheads, and chin. And the women used mainly dots on their faces. Often the males would separate theirs into two parts and paint each section differently. Most of their paintings were not very elaborate, and because the colours had signified a happening or feeling they used the colour to illustrate meanings.

TASK

- a) Find two images of Native American face painting. Paste (or draw) each image into the space provided. Decide which occasion you think the face painting was created for.

Why did the different lifestyles of the Indians and white Americans lead to conflict?



Why did the different lifestyles of the Indians and white American lead to conflict on the Plains? Complete the table below.

	Indians	Whites
Warfare		
Land Ownership		
Conservation		
Animals		
Bravery		
Religion		

2. Write a paragraph to explain why the Indian and White lifestyles were always leading to conflict.

THE PLAINS INDIANS CHILDREN

Growing up in an Indian village was very different from the lives we know. The table below tells you what it was like to be a child in the **Sioux** tribe. How is your childhood **different**? How is your childhood the **same**? Complete the table by answering the questions.

THE SIOUX	MY CHILDHOOD
The Sioux Indians lived in large family groups. Young and old lived together in tepees in the village.	Who do you live with and where?
A child would call their aunts and uncles 'mother' and 'father'	What do you call your family members?
The Sioux married young -between 12 and 15 years old.	At what age would you be allowed to get married?
Sioux women usually gave birth to around 3 or 4 children.	How many children do women tend to have these days?
Childbirth took place in the woman's own tepee.	Where do most births take place?
A respected older woman or man of the tribe gave the children a name.	Who decides on what name you are given?

<p>Children did not go to school. They learnt by copying adults.</p>	<p>Write about your education compared to a Sioux child.</p>
<p>Girls played with deer skin dolls and toy tepees. Boys played with small bows and arrows.</p>	<p>What toys do you remember playing with as a child?</p>

Steps Assessment

Step 1> I can identify an example of a cause and/or consequence without reason or justification.

Step 2>I can identify examples of causes and/or consequences of an event with a simple description.

Step 3> I can describe examples of causes and/or consequences.

Step 4> I can describe examples of causes and/or consequences and identify the links between them.

Step 5> I can describe examples of causes and /or consequences and describe the impact/links between them. I can sort my ideas into order of importance/long term/short term.

Step 6> I can explain the key causes and/or consequences of events. I can explain the impact of the causes/consequences in the short OR long term/ significance or importance.

Step 7> I can explain and analyse examples of causes and/or consequences by sorting them into: importance, long/short term, significance.

Step 8> I can analyse and evaluate cause and/or consequence by considering/exploring their historical context.

Step 9> I can evaluate cause and/or consequence by exploring in detail their wider historical context.

