

ROZZY READERS

**ANTHROPOLOGIST:
KNIFE RIVER INDIAN VILLAGE**

Section 1: Anthropologist

Anthropologist



A person who learns about how people lived in the past and how they live today.

National Parks



National parks are parks in the United States that have been created by the government. The government created national parks so that it could keep the plants and animals that live in them safe.

Knife River Indian Village



The part of the government that keeps national parks safe.

National Historic Site



An area protected by the United States government because it is important to the history of the United States.

Culture



A person's way of life and how they do things. The food people eat, clothes they wear, and the holidays they celebrate are all a part of their culture!

Nonnative Plants



Plants that do not usually grow in an area. When these plants start growing in an area they are not from, they sometimes hurt other plants that are growing there already.

Imagery



The part of the government that keeps national parks safe.

Five Senses



An area protected by the United States government because it is important to the history of the United States.

Career Highlight: Anthropologist

Anthropologists are scientists who learn about how people lived in the past and how they live today. Some anthropologists study how the human body changes over time or how different languages were created.

Others may study how people lived in the past and what types of buildings they built. They also might study how people cooked food or farmed.

Anthropologists often study different cultures. A person's **culture** is their way of life and how they do things.

The food people eat, clothes they wear, and the holidays they celebrate are all a part of their culture!



Content Check: Anthropologist

Below are five sentences. If the sentence is true, write a "T" on the line next to it. If the sentence is false, which means it is not true, write a "F" on the line next to it.

1. Anthropologists teach people about how plants grow. _____
2. Anthropologists are scientists who learn about how people lived in the past and how they live today. _____
3. National parks have no protection to keep them safe. _____
4. A person's culture is their way of life and how they do things. _____
5. A person's culture can be shown by the clothes they wear, the food they eat, and holidays they celebrate. _____

Section 2:

Knife River Indian Village

Imagine that you just got a job as an anthropologist at Knife River Indian Village National Historic Site to learn about the Native American tribes who lived there in the past. Learn about the Knife River Indian Villages on the next slides.

LOCATION:

Knife River Indian Village is located in Stanton, North Dakota.



Learn:

Knife River Indian Village

Knife River Indian Village became a national historic site in 1974 so that people could explore how the Northern Plains Indians lived.

Visitors learn about the three Northern Plains Indian tribes that lived in this area long ago. They were the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara.



HISTORY

- The Hidatsa tribe lived in earthlodge villages by the Knife and Missouri Rivers for 500 years. Earthlodges are round houses made from grasses, willows, wood, and earth.
- The Mandan and Arikara tribes joined the Hidatsa in settled villages along the Missouri River.
- In 1804, Lewis and Clark reached the area and changed how the Native Americans lived.
- In 1885 the government forced the tribes to reservations and banned important parts of their culture. The tribes today are known as the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation.



"Hidatsa Village on the Knife River" by
George Catlin



"Lewis and Clark at Mandan Village,
1804" by Hugh Charles McBarron II.

WATCH: VIDEO ON EARTHLODGE VIDEO

The Northern Plains Indians lived in this area more than 130 years ago! Read on the next slides about the plants and animals that lived in the area when the Northern Plains Indians lived there and the plants and animals that live there today.

PLANTS:

In The Past:

When the Northern Plains Indians lived in this area it was a grass prairie that could grow over 8 feet high! Trees grew by the Missouri River. Corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers were grown as food.



Today You Might See:

Today, farming has caused the area to look much different.

You will still see native plants like needlegrass, wheatgrass, choke cherry, and buffalo berry shrubs.

But, there are also many nonnative plants in the park that national park workers are trying to remove. Nonnative plants are plants that do not usually grow in an area. Nonnative plants can take over the soil and stop native plants from growing. The Leafy Spurge and Sweet Clover are two nonnative plants that park workers are trying to remove.



Needle Grass



Sweet Clover



Choke Cherry



Leafy Spurge

ANIMALS

In The Past:

The Northern Plains Indians hunted animals for food and used their fur and bones to make important objects.

Porcupine quills were used to decorate clothing and other objects.



Bag decorated with quills and beads.

Bison were used for food, clothes, thread, and Exploit Robes. An Exploit Robe is a robe that has pictures of important moments of a person's life.



The Four Bears Exploit Robe

Wild turkey feathers were used for headdresses.



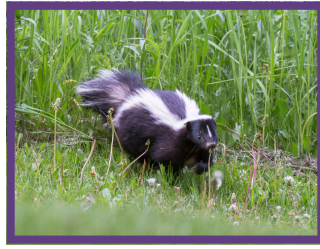
Hidatsa Warrior With Headdress

Photo: Karl Bodmer & Louis René Lucien Rollet

ANIMALS

Today:

If you visit the park today you will see animals such as porcupines, skunks, and beavers.



You will also see different kinds of birds like wild turkey, owls, and bald eagles.



Insects also live in the park. Some of the most common ones are the beetle, flies, and true bugs.



WHEN YOU VISIT TODAY

Today, people visit Knife River Indian Village to learn about how the Northern Plains Indians lived.

Visitors at Knife River Indian Village can explore the Visitor Center, an earthlodge example, and what is left of three village sites.



Earthlodge



Front of the Visitor Center

Content Check: Knife River Indian Village

Use the word box to fill in the blanks for each sentence. You will only use each word once.

Word Bank

prairie

Porcupine quills

earthlodges

North Dakota

1974

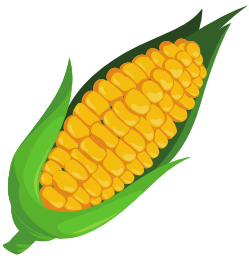
1. Knife River Indian Village is located in _____.
2. Knife River Indian Village became a national historic site in _____.
3. The Hidatsa tribe lived in _____, which are round houses made from grasses, willows, wood, and earth.
4. When the Northern Plains Indians lived in this area it was a grass _____ that could grow over 8 feet high!
5. _____ were used to decorate clothing and other objects.

Section 3: Math Practice

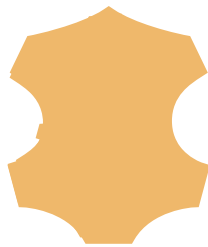
Using Symbols for Greater, Less, or Equal To

Anthropologists often study different cultures. A person's culture is their way of life and how they do things. The food people eat, clothes they wear, and the holidays they celebrate are all a part of their culture! On the next slide you will learn about four different parts of the Northern Plain Indian's culture

Look at the four pictures below of four objects that are a part of the Northern Plains Indian's culture.



Corn was grown to eat.



Bison hides were used for clothing and artwork



Pottery was made as art and for daily life.



The Hidatsa, Mandan, and Arikara wore shoes called moccasins.

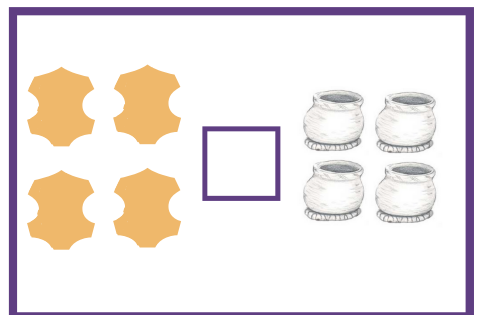
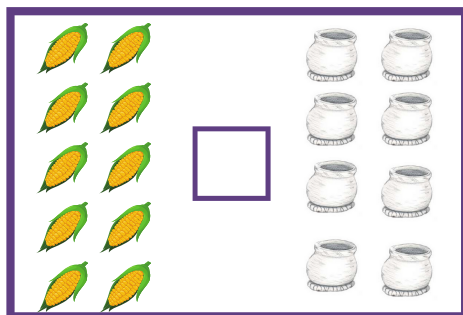
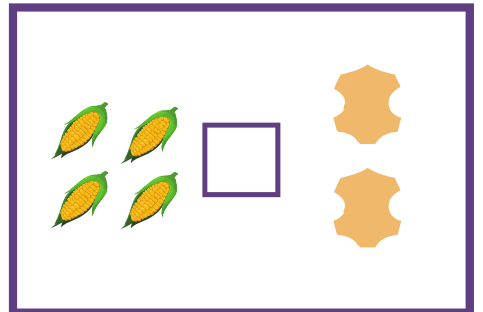
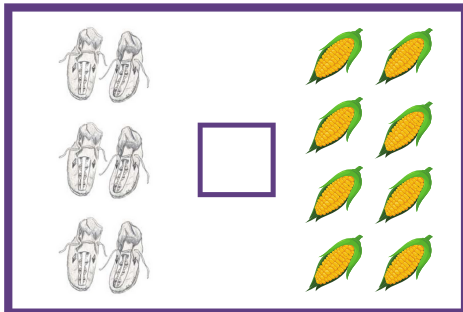
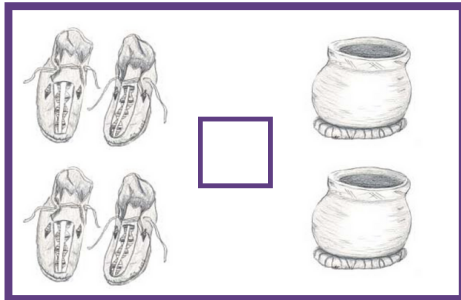
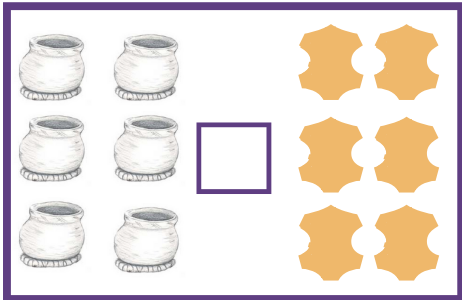
Look at the pictures below. The pictures show different parts of the Northern Plains Indians life and culture. Use symbols to show which items there are more or less of.

Draw the correct symbol from below into the box to show which items have more or less of. .

> less than

< more than

= equal



Section 4: ELA Practice

Using Imagery

Anthropologists often write about their discoveries of the past. They must use imagery in their writing so that the reader can easily imagine what life used to be like. You will learn about imagery and then use imagery when writing about what life was like for the Northern Plains Indians.

Writers use **imagery** when they use their five senses to describe something. Look at the five senses below.

Use your senses to give the reader details on what you are writing about!

Hearing

What do you hear?



Sight

What do you see?



Touch

What do you feel?



Smell

What do you smell?



Taste

What do you taste?



Look below at how you could describe popcorn using your five senses!



Hearing



What do you hear?

Crunching
Popping

Touch



What do you feel?

Bumpy
Soft

Smell



What do you smell?

Buttery

Sight:



What do you see?

Bumpy
Yellow

Taste



What do you taste?

Salty
Buttery
Yummy

Look at the image of the earthlodge. Imagine you are visiting the earthlodge. Use your senses to fill in the graphic organizer and describe the earthlodge. Write at least two answers in each box.

Hearing



What do you
hear?



Touch



What do you
feel?

Sight:



What do you see?

Look at the image of the buffalo. Imagine you are seeing and touching the buffalo in real life. Use your senses to fill in the graphic organizer and describe the buffalo. Write at least two answers in each box.

Hearing



What do you hear?

Touch



What do you feel?



Smell



What do you smell?

Sight:



What do you see?

Imagine you time traveled back to when the Northern Plains Indians lived next to the Missouri River.

You will use what you have learned and a picture to help write about your day with the Northern Plains Indians. You could write about things like the food you ate, the animals you saw, the clothes you wore, or the house you stayed in!

On the next page you will use your five senses to describe what your day was like! For example, when you think about what you might taste, think about the foods that the Northern Plains Indians ate like corn and beans.

Use what you have learned about the Northern Plains Indians and the image below to answer the questions.



Sight:

What do you see?



Touch

What do you feel?



Taste

What do you taste?



Smell

What do you smell?



Hearing

What do you hear?



Write a story about your day with the Northern Plains Indians. Use your answers on the last slide to help you use imagery in your writing.

Your story must:

- Be at least four sentences long
- Describe something you saw and something you heard