A Place Called Mississippi
Chapter 2: Native Mississippian

Section 1: A Pristine Wilderness

Directions: Use the information from pages 44 - 49 to complete the following.

1. The southern environment (area now known as Mississippi) provided a ___________
of _____________, and the southeastern __________________ developed an extensive _____________________.

2. They grew several varieties of beans and squash, and the ____________________________ was maize, or corn.

3. Maize could be stored in ____________________ (storehouses for grain) for long periods of time.

4. Storage granaries were ____________________ sites in Indian villages and were ____________________at all costs against the European intruders.

5. Native agriculture was supplemented by ____________________ and ____________________, and native Mississippian developed many ingenious ____________________ and fishing techniques, some of which are still used today.

6. Because __________________ are not native to the United States, Indians had never ____________________ before the expedition of Hernando ______________, which began in 1539.

7. To feed his Spanish soldiers, who were called ____________________ (the Spanish word for conquerors), de Soto brought a large herd of ____________________ (domestic hogs) on his expedition through the southeastern United States.
8. The dominant ______________________ of the Indian nations in the Southeast was Muskhogean.

9. The southeastern Indian nations did not have a ______________________ language, although they did develop a form of written communication called ______________________.

10. This system used ______________________ and ______________________ and was an effective method of communication.

11. Mississippi tribes were ______________________, which means that they traced the line of descent through the ______________________ rather than the father.

12. They [Indians] based their social organization on the ______________________ system.

13. A clan was a group that included several families with a ______________________ ancestry.

14. They worshipped many ______________________, some of whom they believed to be kind and friendly, and others they believed to be ______________________, jealous, and unfriendly. Their ______________________ beliefs were closely tied to their ______________________ ______________________.

15. The most important ______________________ among the southeastern Indians was the ___________ ___________ Ceremony (a ritual held in late August in anticipation of a bountiful harvest).

16. ______________________ traditions among the different Indian nations varied widely.

17. Only the Natchez practiced human ______________________ upon the death of a tribal chief.
18. The Chickasaw usually _______________ their dead with their favorite
__________________________ below the deceased's cabin floor.

19. The Choctaw first laid their dead on a raised _______________ to allow the body to
_________________________. Specially trained people, called "bone pickers," then
removed the _______________ from the skeleton before it was buried.

20. Among Mississippi Indians, _______________ ________________ and
other sporting events were popular and highly developed.

21. The most popular sport among Mississippi Indians was ________________.

22. Most Mississippi _______________ were ________________ by towns and
______________, or ________________

23. Both the Choctaw and Chickasaw developed a tribal _______________
composed of _______________ called mingos, or _______________.

24. These mingos _______________ the nation with the advice of _______________
______________.

25. The rule of _______________ among Mississippi nations followed _______________
and ________________.

26. Important council meetings were usually opened by _______________ the calumet,
or _______________ _______________.

A Place Called Mississippi  Chapter 2 - 1  Page 3 of 3
GUIDED READING
A Place Called Mississippi
Chapter 2: Native Mississippian

Section 2 Major Tribes: Natchez, Choctaw, Chickasaw

Directions: Use the information from pages 50-56 to complete the following.

1. The three largest and most prominent __________________ [in Mississippi] were the
   __________________, the __________________, and the __________________.

2. Other small tribes __________________ from place to place and often allied
   themselves with larger Indian nations for ________________.

3. These migrations (moving from one area or country to another) were sometimes
   _______________ by ______________ on the smaller tribes by European
   __________________ ________________ , or by larger tribes that were
   ______________ with the slave traders.

4. The first reference to a tribe called the ________________ was made in 1682 by La
   Salle [a French explorer] during his voyage from the French colonies in Canada down
   the ____________________ ________________.

5. On that historic voyage, La Salle __________________ all the land drained by the
   Mississippi River for ________________ and named it Louisiana in honor of Louis
   XIV, King of France.

6. At the top of the Natchez social structure was the ________________ ______________,
   hereditary ______________ of all of the Natchez.

7. The Great Sun was the ____________________ chief but had not binding authority
   over the five villages, or settlement districts.

8. The villages were _________________ by their own chiefs.
9. The Natchez had established villages along the ________________ ________________ on the eastern bank of the river [Mississippi].

10. The Natchez also built several ________________ ________________, where their religious ceremonies were held.

11. The most important of those mounds was a large structure, called ________________ Mound.

12. ________________ colonials who settled among the Natchez observed the ________________ of human sacrifice [when the Great Sun died] and attempted to persuade the Natchez to ________________ that ________________.

13. From the beginning of French exploration of the lower Mississippi valley, the ________________ and the ________________ were ________________ toward each other.

14. As the French population ________________ and encroachment on ________________ farmland and hunting grounds expanded, several tribal chiefs joined with the Natchez in an attempt to ________________ the French ________________ the lower Mississippi valley.

15. In 1729, the Natchez ________________ the French at Fort Rosalie and killed about two hundred Frenchmen, and took many prisoners.

16. The next year, the ________________ and their ________________ allies recaptured Fort Rosalie and ________________ and ________________ most of the ________________.

17. The ________________ were the second largest and most ________________ nation among the southeastern ________________.
18. Although few of the Choctaw were allies of the ________________, especially the group led by Chief Red Shoe, they usually allied with the ________________.

19. Hernando _____ _____________ was probably the first ________________ to encounter the Choctaw.

20. Gradually the Choctaw ________________ or ________________ their ________________ to the white man — first the French, then the Spanish, then the English, and finally the Americans.

21. During the colonial period, the ________________ were clustered in several villages called Long Town in ________________ Mississippi and numbered about 4,500.

22. Although their [Chickasaw] ________________ and ________________ structure was similar to the Choctaw, there were significant ________________ between the two nations.

23. The ________________ were more ________________ and ________________ (working as farmers) than the Chickasaw, who were ________________ and proud ________________.

24. The Chickasaw were ________________ allies; they were actively involved with the English in the Indian ________________ ________________.

25. After the ________________ attacked Fort Rosalie in 1729, the Chickasaw ________________ members of the Natchez Nation who ________________ the French counterattack to ________________ among them.
26. For the next several years, ________________ officials at New Orleans and Mobile ________________ launching an ________________ against the Chickasaw for giving ________________ to the Natchez.

27. They also wanted to ________________ the ________________ from interfering with French ________________ on the Mississippi River.

28. In 1736, the ________________ mounted a major ________________ against the Chickasaw.

29. ________________ traders living among the Chickasaw ________________ them how to ________________ their villages and helped them ________________ for the approaching ________________.

30. Even as ________________ of the British, the Chickasaw could not hold back the western ________________ of English ________________ from the Atlantic coast.

31. Eventually, the Chickasaw were ________________ to ________________ their ancestral lands in Mississippi and move to ________________.
GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi
Chapter 2: Native Mississippians

Section 3  Small Tribes
Directions: Use the information from pages 57 - 61 to complete the following.

1. In addition to the three major tribes, there were several ______________
   ________________ or ________________ (small groups of Indians) that were
   located in the territory that is now ________________________.

2. In 1699, while searching for the mouth of the Mississippi River along the Gulf Coast, a
   small party of French ________________ ________________ the
   ________________ Indians.

3. The ________________ ________________, which spoke a dialect of the
   Siouan language apparently ________________ to the ________________
   ________________ from the Ohio Valley shortly before the French landed at Ship
   Island in 1699.

4. The ________________ were known as the "__________
   ________________ people."

5. The ________________ , who probably spoke a Tunican language, numbered about
   two hundred and were ________________ ________________ the
   ________________ at the beginning of the European period.

6. In the Muskogean language, the word ________________ means "people at
   the source of a stream."
7. This is the name given to a small ______________ of about fifty people who were closely related in language and culture to the Chickasaw.

8. A small group of ______________ also ______________ with the __________________.

9. Known as "____________ people" among their neighboring tribes, the ______________ were living in the upper Mississippi valley during the early French period.

10. Known among the French as the "____________ people" because of a special kind of ______________ they ________________, the ______________ were closely associated with their Biloxi neighbors.

11. When the European explorers first mentioned the ______________ Nation in the 1680s, it was located on the lower Yazoo River near the Tunica and Yazoo and was identified as a small band that spoke the ______________ language.

12. Numbering about 1,500 in 1698, the ______________ were the closest and most consistent ______________ ______________ among the Mississippi Indians.

13. The ______________ ______________ was located on the south bank of a small river that flowed into the Mississippi River.

14. The Yazoo were closely associated with the Koroa and were ______________ - ______________.
GUIDED READING

A Place Called Mississippi
Chapter 2: Native Mississippians

Section 4 Indian Removal and the Trail of Tears
Directions: Use the information from pages 62 - 64 to complete the following.

1. Most of the people who _________________ to Mississippi came to ____________ and grow __________________.

2. When the farmers arrived in Mississippi, they found that the Choctaw and Chickasaw _________________ much of the ________________ soil they had come to ____________.

3. Many ________________ farmers and ________________ claimed that the ________________ did not use the bountiful land as the Creator had intended.

4. This ________________ was the basis for both the state and federal policy known as ____________________________.

5. That official policy authorized the ________________ ________________ of thousands of Indians to Indian Territory in what is now eastern Oklahoma.

6. The forced removal of ________________ from the southeastern United States began with the ________________ and eventually included the Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Seminole, from their ________________ lands.

7. During the long and ________________ trek to the Indian Territory in ________________, many Indians ________________ along the way.

8. That ________________ is known as the ________________ of ________________.
9. Through several _______________ __________________________ (the yielding of land to another party, in this case the U.S. government), the Choctaw Indians ceded or _______________ their ancestral lands to the United States.

10. In 1830, they _______________ their remaining land in Mississippi for land in Indian Territory.

11. Heads of Choctaw families who wanted to remain in Mississippi were _______________ 640 acres of _______________, plus additional acres for each child.

12. Few Choctaw _______________ received that land.

13. The _______________ ceded their land in north Mississippi under the Treaty of Pontotoc in 1832.

14. Chickasaw families were _______________ _______________ an opportunity to _______________ in Mississippi, although they were promised _______________ the _______________ from the _______________ of their land.

15. Like the Choctaw, who received little or none of the land promised them, the Chickasaw tribe received _______ _________________ from the sale of their land.

16. The Choctaw and Chickasaw believed the American _________________ had tricked them and _______________ them out of their land.

17. A small band of _______________ Choctaw _______________ to leave Mississippi and endured many _________________ to retain their tribal identity.

18. In 1918, their _______________ was brought to the attention of the federal government. The Bureau of Indian Affairs _______________ land for a _______________ on which the Choctaw could _______________ peacefully and preserve their ________________, language, and cultural _______________.