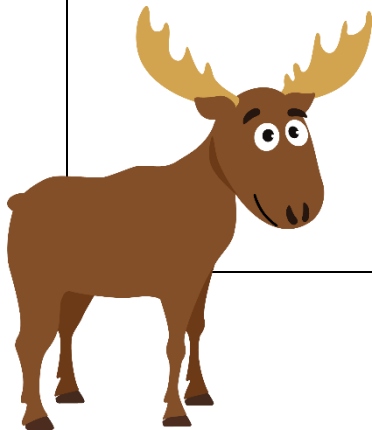




Name _____

Abenaki Stories

Story Name	Nature Lessons	Morality Lessons
Where Gluskabe Camps	What about nature is explained in the story? What does the story say the natural world can teach us?	What does the story teach us about how to behave?





Abenaki Stories

Story Name	Nature Lessons	Morality Lessons
	What about nature is explained in the story? What does the story say the natural world can teach us?	What does the story teach us about how to behave?
Where Gluskabe Camps	It explains that animals are hunted for food. It tells that the woodchuck got her bare belly because she used her own fur to create a magical game bag for Gluskabe.	Only take as much as you really need; future generations need resources, too. Hunting is a skill that must be practiced in order to be mastered. The resources of nature are there for the people if they respect them and use them wisely.



Name _____

How Do Communities Meet Their Needs?

Our community's needs	How our community meets those needs	How the Abenaki met those needs



How Do Communities Meet Their Needs?

Our community's needs	How our community meets those needs	How the Abenaki met those needs
Shelter	Homes, apartment buildings, temporary shelters made of brick, stone, concrete, and wood	Wigwams made of bent saplings and birchbark or hide covers; longhouses made of wood
Food	Large and small farms grow fruits, vegetables, and livestock. People buy that food at grocery stores and cook food at home or go to restaurants	Wild berries and plants, crops like three sisters, hunted mammals, fished for salmon and trout
Clothing	Factories produce cloth made of natural or synthetic fiber and manufacturers turn cloth into finished clothing. People visit stores or shop online for clothes that suit their personality and size	Tanned hides from hunted mammals for breechcloths, leggings, cloaks, and moccasins
Transportation	We use cars, buses, trains, airplanes, vans, and trucks to move people and goods	Moccasins and snowshoes protected feet in winter walking months; birch bark canoes were used for travel on rivers
Education	Children are provided a public education from K to 12; some people go to colleges or universities after that.	Stories taught morality and traditions; different jobs taught different skills to men, women, and children
Communication	Phones, televisions, computers, mail, newspapers, and magazines communicate personal information and news	Spoken language only; oral tradition to preserve information

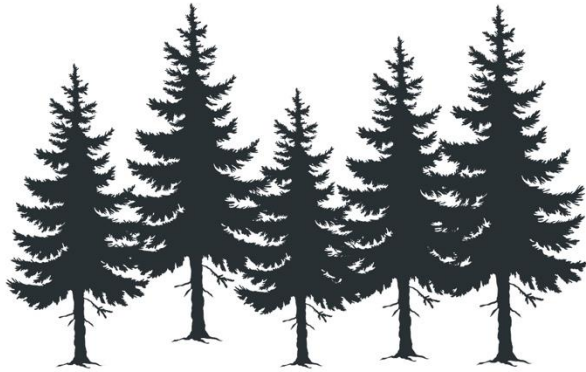


Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

Using the Land Network Game Card (summary)

food	white pine tree	strong plants like basswood, milkweed, and nettles	moccasins	birch bark canoe	medicines
clothing	sugar maple tree	mammals like deer, moose, beaver, and fox	cordage (all sizes of rope)	wigwams and longhouses	stone tools (spear point, adze, gouge, arrowhead)
shelter	birch tree	riverbank clay	leggings, breechcloths, cloaks	mats and baskets	bone tools (scrapers, carvers, needles)
education	wild berries and nuts	soil left after clearing forest	snowshoes	rivers, lakes, and ponds	weirs
transportation	edible plants like ferns and seeds	preserves and nut cakes	dugout canoe	pottery	smoked meat and fish
healthcare	antiseptic plant material like sphagnum moss and balsam fir sap	crops (squash, corn, and beans)	jobs for men, women, and children	stories	birch bark lined storage pits

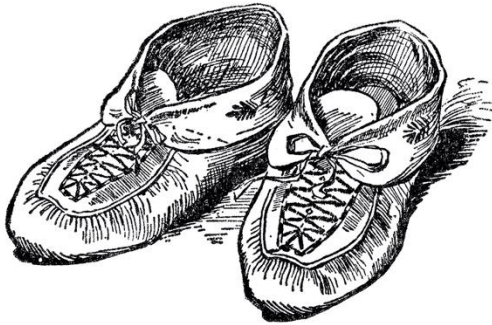
Lesson 2.2: Using the Land



white pine tree



strong plants
like basswood,
milkweed,
and nettles



moccasins



birch bark canoe



Lesson 2.2: Using the Land



medicines



sugar
maple
tree



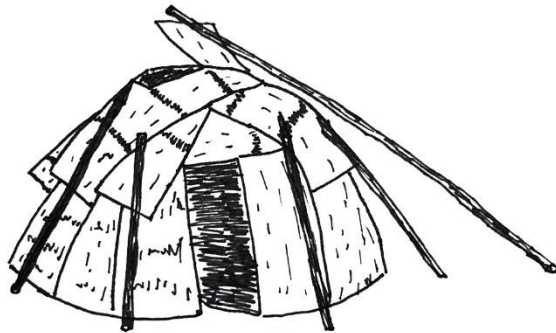
mammals like
deer, moose,
beaver,
and fox



cordage
(all sizes of rope)



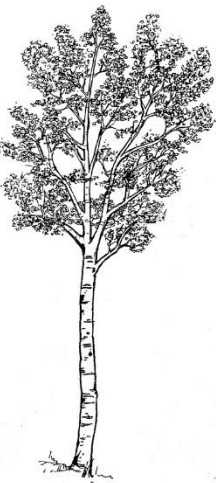
Lesson 2.2: Using the Land



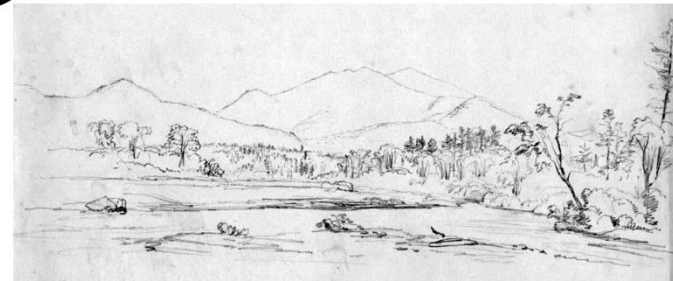
wigwams and longhouses



stone tools
(spear point,
adze, gouge,
arrowhead)



birch
tree



riverbank clay

Lesson 2.2: Using the Land



bone tools
(scrapers, carvers, needles)



leggings,
breechcloths,
cloaks

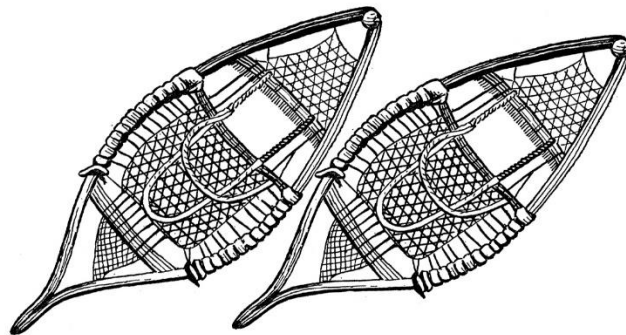
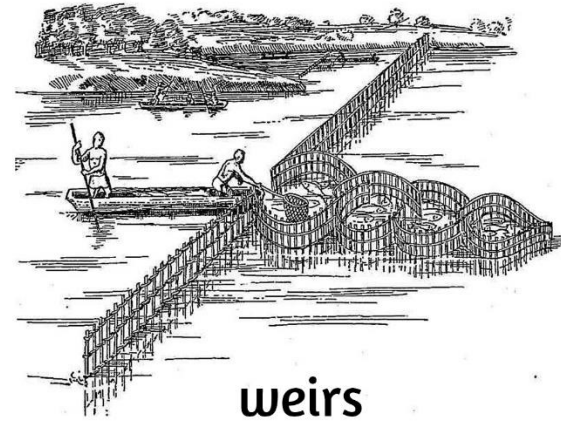


wild berries and nuts

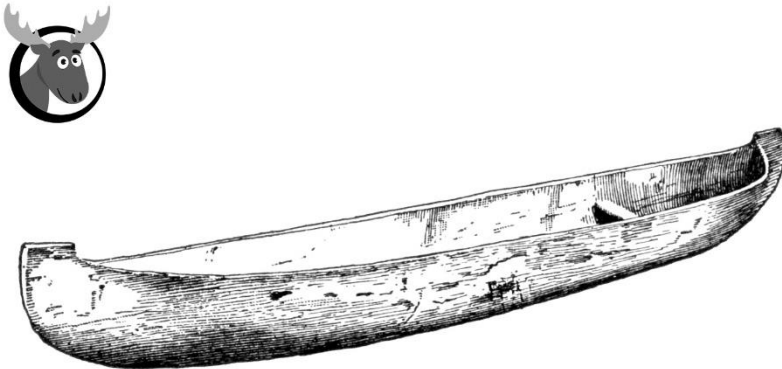


mats and baskets

Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

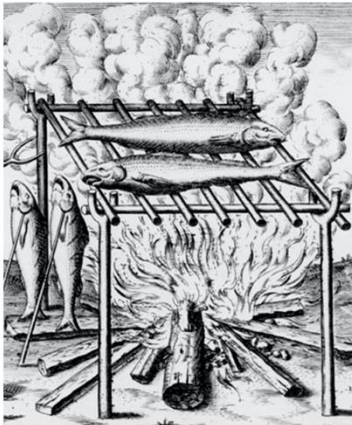


Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

 preserves and nut cakes	 edible plants like ferns and seeds
 dugout canoe	 pottery



Lesson 2.2: Using the Land



smoked
meat
and fish



antiseptic plant
material like
sphagnum moss
and balsam
fir sap

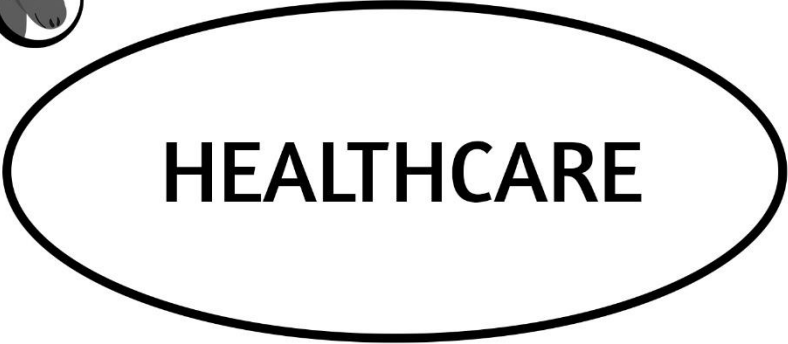
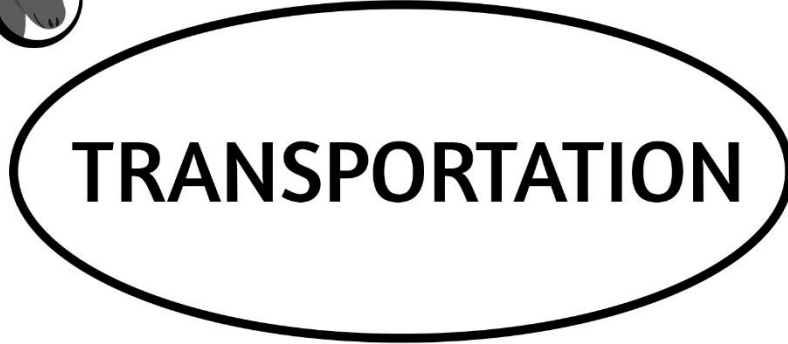


crops
(squash, corn, and beans)



jobs for men,
women, and children

Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

  HEALTHCARE	  TRANSPORTATION
  stories	  birch bark lined storage pits

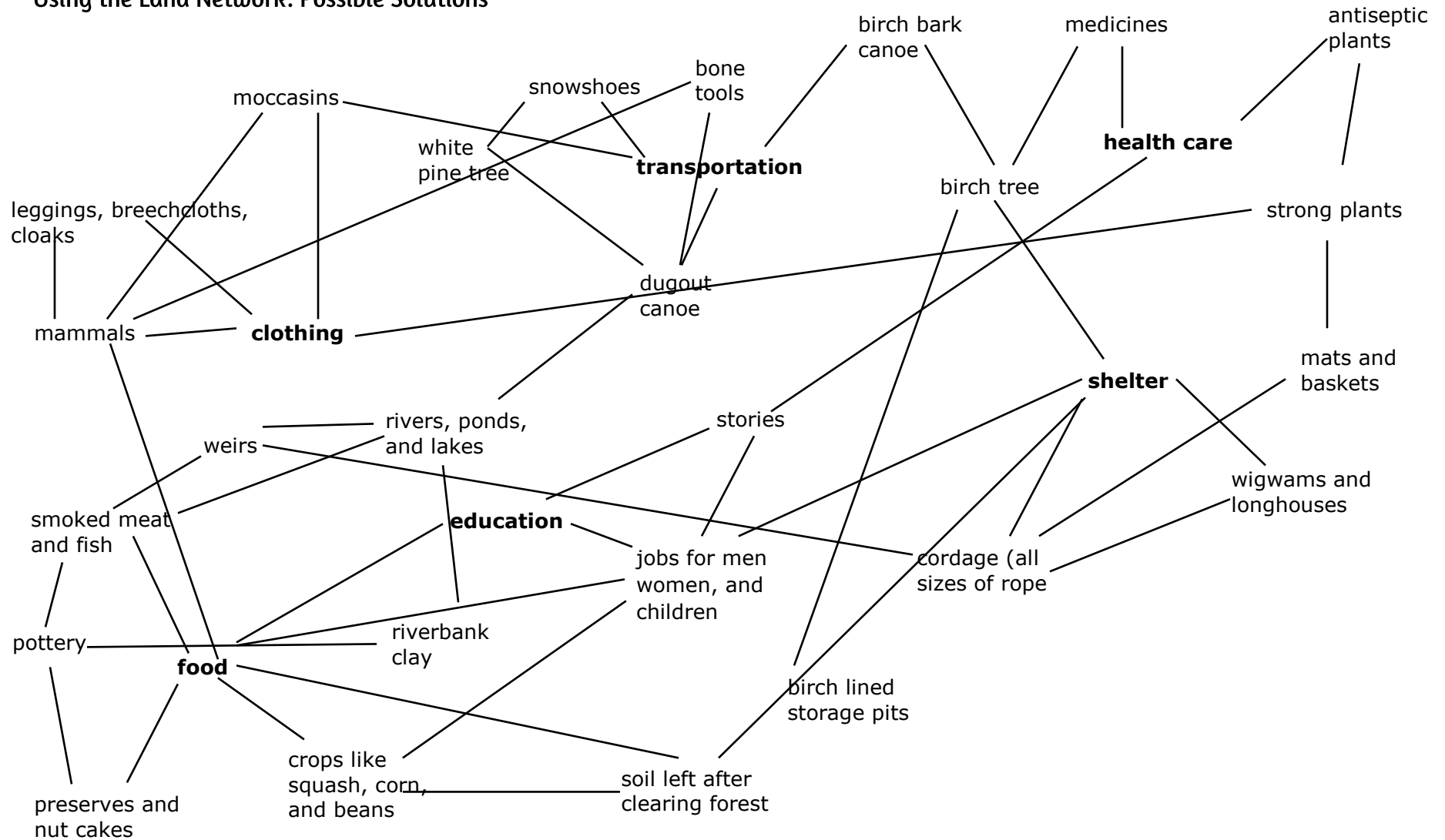
Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

 EDUCATION	 SHELTER
 FOOD	 CLOTHING



Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

Using the Land Network: Possible Solutions

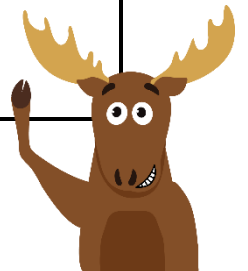




Name _____

Abenaki Needs, Resources, & Solutions

Need	Resources Used	Solution Created





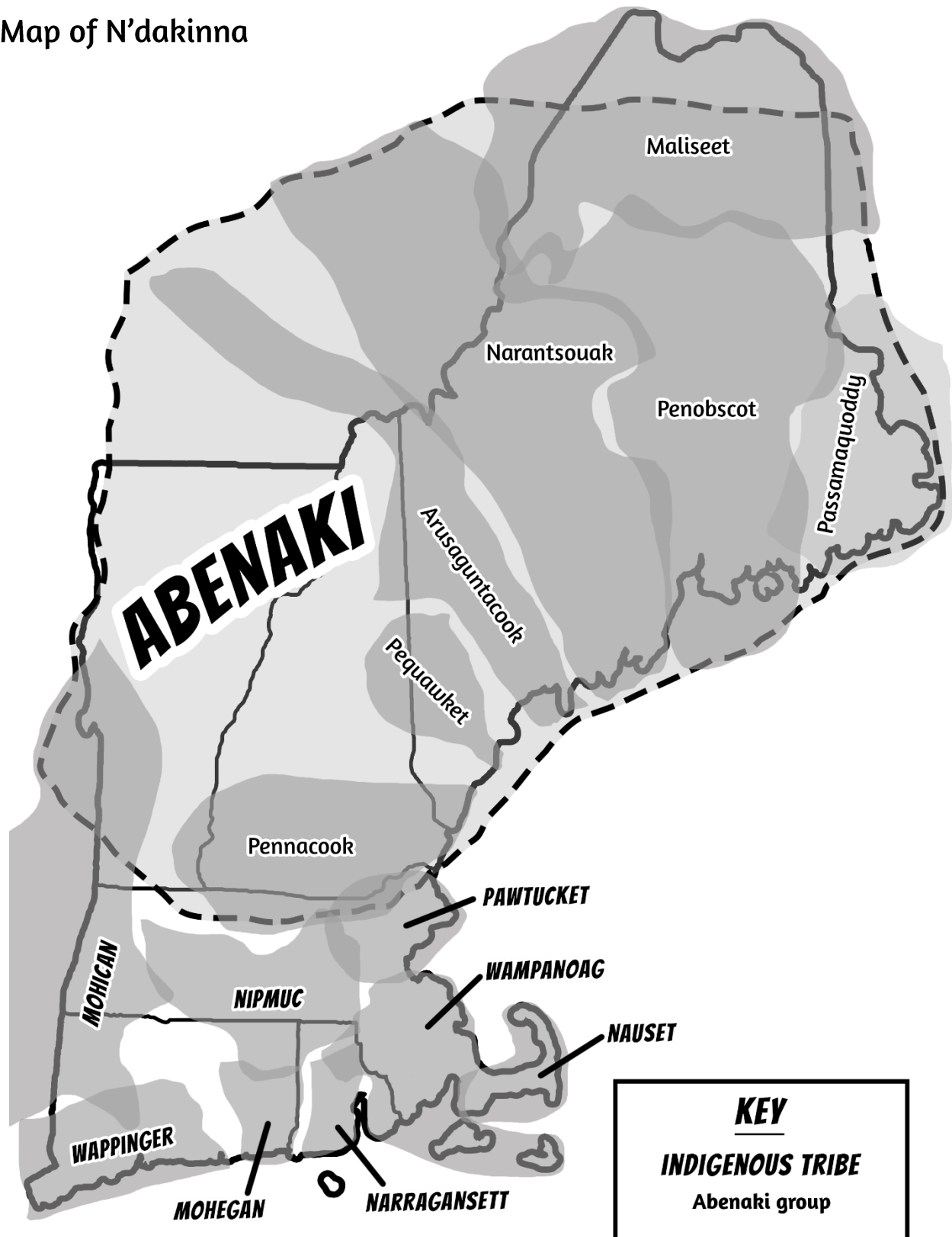
Abenaki Needs, Resources, & Solutions

Need	Resources Used	Solution Created
food	The Abenaki used a wide variety of resources for food including edible plants and wild berries, mammals and birds that were hunted in forests, and fish caught in lakes, ponds, and rivers.	The Abenaki hunted game that could be shared among the whole group. They cooked plants and nuts to make the bases for stews to which they could add meat or fish. They fished using spears and weirs and smoked their fish and stored them in pits for long-term food supply. They also cleared land to grow crops like squash and beans.
shelter	The Abenaki used trees and strong plants to create shelters that varied in size and use throughout the year.	A wigwam was constructed of bent saplings and covered with sheets of birch bark or woven mats. A longhouse was a larger shelter for multiple families and was built of a sturdier wood frame from a tree like a white pine.
education	Abenaki learned their way of life through working together and through stories.	Men, women, and children had different jobs. Men hunted and fished, built shelters and canoes. Women and children gathered wild plants and berries, tended crops, and made clothing. Individuals within a group may have had special roles, like a shaman, who was a healer. During the winter, when there was not as much work to do outside, the Abenaki spent time listening to traditional stories that taught them morality and their history.
clothing	Mammals and strong plants provided the materials for making clothes.	The skins from mammals like deer, bear, and beaver were tanned and used as leggings, cloaks, and moccasins during colder months. Women used bone needles and awls to sew and decorate these clothes. Cordage from strong plants helped construct special clothing items like snowshoes and bags.



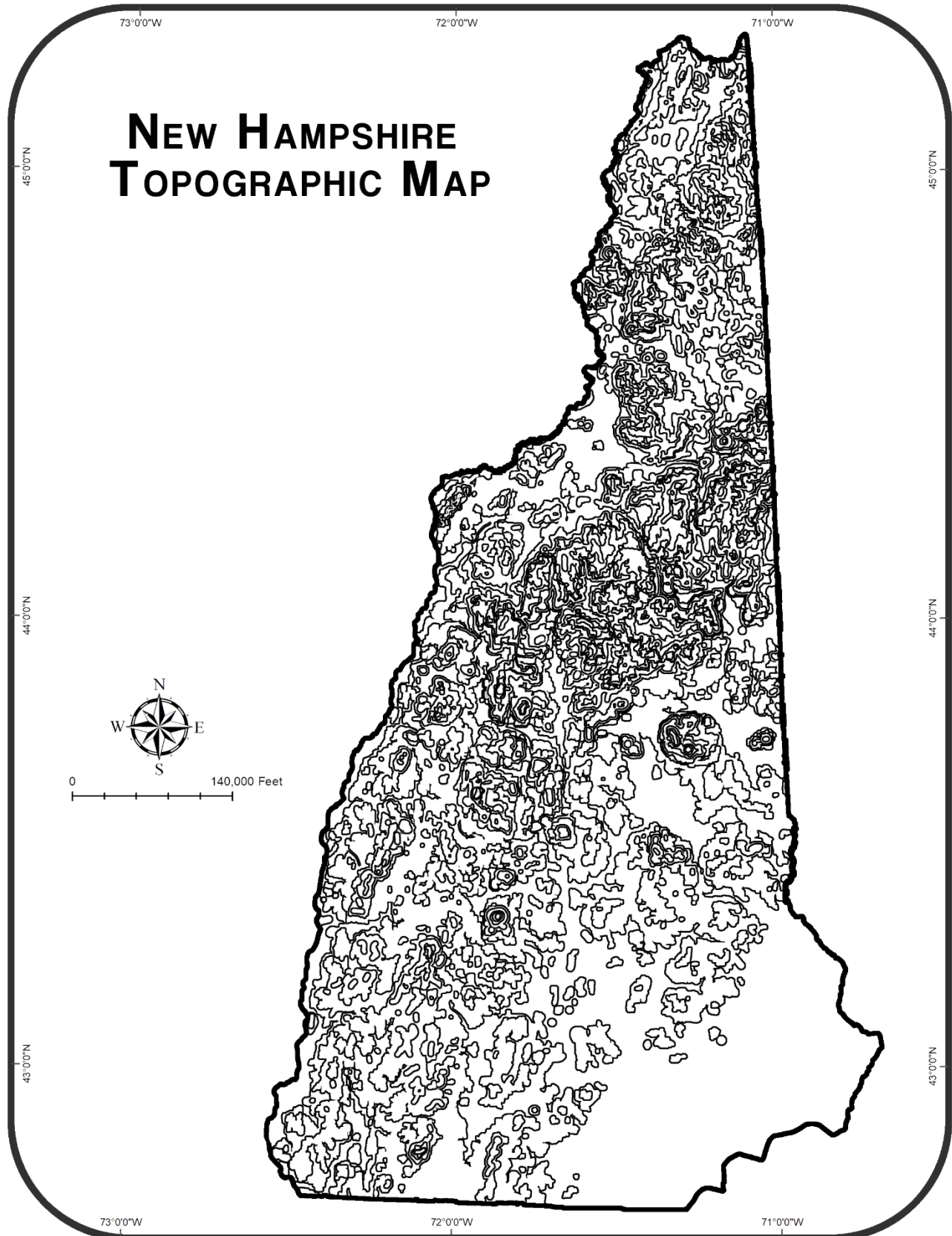
Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

Map of N'dakinna





Lesson 2.2: Using the Land





Lesson 2.2: Using the Land

