

Buffalo Is Life 5.1.3

You have read how people of the Great Plains depended on the buffalo. After a buffalo hunt, men, women, and children helped to take the buffalo home. No part of the buffalo was wasted. Buffalo hair was used to make ropes and belts. Horns were shaped into spoons and cups. Bones could be made into flutes or tools.

Some of the buffalo meat was cooked and eaten right away. Other meat was hung out to dry in the sun. This meat, which would last a long time, was called **jerky**. 🌟

Women and girls prepared the buffalo skin. They scraped off the fat. Then they rubbed the skin smooth and washed it. After the skins were prepared, they could be used to make clothing or teepees.

REVIEW Why was the buffalo important to the Plains Native Americans' economy?

Main Idea and Details



▲ When horses came to North America, Plains hunters could travel as fast as the buffalo.

What You Learned

- 5.1.1** A way of life that centered on the buffalo developed on the Great Plains.
- 5.1.2** The horse changed life on the Plains. Children were valued by Plains families.
- 5.1.3** The buffalo was important to the economy of the Plains.

Lesson Review

1. Focus Question How did Native Americans of **5.1.1** the Plains use their resources to survive?

2. Vocabulary Write a description of the life of the **5.1.1** Plains Indians. Use these words.

coup stick **prairie** **travois**
jerky **teepee**

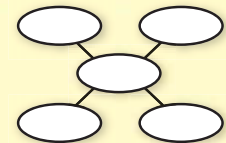
3. Culture What were the main features of life for **5.1.1** the people of the Great Plains? **5.1.2**

4. Critical Thinking Make Decisions Why do you **5.1.2** think Plains people decided to teach their children responsibilities as they played?

5. Reading Strategy

5.1.3 **Identify Main Idea and**
ELA
R2.1 **Details**

Use the chart to record the impact of the horse on the Plains Native American way of life.



6. Write about **THE BIG IDEA** How did the dry, flat **5.1.1** land of the Great Plains affect the lives of Native **ELA** Americans there? **W2.3**

7. Link to Language Arts The Plains people **ELA** valued speaking well. Write a speech telling your **LS2.2** classmates why speaking well is important. Practice your speech until you can give it with expression and feeling.

Rosalie Little Thunder 1932–

Rosalie Little Thunder grew up on land set aside for Native Americans in South Dakota. Her grandparents taught her responsibility and offered advice. From them she learned about responsibilities to the Lakota people. Later, advising others, she said:

“You affect other people and they affect you. Be careful how you carry yourself.”

Little Thunder has worked hard to keep her home healthy. When she learned that a gigantic hog farm was going to be built nearby, she took the company to court to stop its building. The court allowed the hog farm to be built, but Little Thunder did not give up. Because of her hard work, the hog farm closed.

Today Little Thunder works to save the buffalo near Yellowstone Park. Each year buffalo wander outside the park and can be killed. Ranchers worry that some of them carry a disease that is dangerous to cattle. In 1999 Little Thunder and 30 other Native Americans walked 500 miles from Rapid City, South Dakota, to the north entrance of Yellowstone Park to protest the killing of the buffalo.



How does Little Thunder serve as a leader to her community?



For more about Rosalie Little Thunder, visit:

www.macmillanmh.com/ss/ca/bios

The Life of Rosalie Little Thunder

1930

1932

Born in South Dakota

1950

1970

1990

1999

Little Thunder leads Buffalo Walk

2003

Supreme Court supports Lakota closing of hog farm

2010