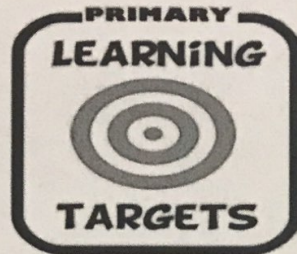


STUDY GUIDE**EARLY DAKOTA & EARLY OJIBWE**

1. I am able to use **TODALS** to organize and understand a map.
2. I know what **human capital** is, and how the Dakota believe in its importance.
3. I know what oral history is and how it is important to both native tribes of Minnesota
4. I am able to **compare** and **contrast** the Dakota (Sioux) with the Ojibwe (Anishinaabe) nations that are native to Minnesota.

DIRECTIONS - KNOW THE FOLLOWING FOR THE ASSESSMENT

CHAPTER 3 - THE DAKOTA (Pages 31 - 49)

- 1) What is "oral history" (page 17) and what are three (3) ways in which it was used to depict Dakota culture in Chapter 3 (Hint: Pages 33, 34, & 38)

oral history: the purposeful retelling of stories about the past events and legends of a group in order to teach about that group's culture

Oral Histories Recorded

Although the Dakota traditionally have used the spoken word to keep their history alive, some have written down their oral traditions. They've done this mainly to teach other people about the Dakota. Their written accounts provide much of the information included in this chapter.

Several of these accounts were written by Ohiyesa (oh-HEE-yah-sah). Born in 1858, he spent his childhood among the Dakota. His mother, who had a Dakota mother and a European American father, died shortly after his birth. When

Ohiyesa was 15, his Dakota father took him to live among European Americans and gave him a new name: Charles Eastman. Ohiyesa went to college and became a respected doctor. He also wrote 10 books about the Dakota, most of which contain oral traditions that had never been written down before. The stories "The Badger and the Bear" and "The Ghost Wife" come from the book *Wigwam Evenings*, which he wrote with his wife, Elaine Goodale Eastman.



A Ohiyesa means "the vector" in Dakota. He was later known as Charles Eastman, and is shown here in 1920.

The Ghost-Wife

There once was a young man who preferred to live away from his people. He spent most of his days among the animals, learning their ways and their language. Most of the people of his village thought he was strange.

One day while he was lying in a meadow, a beautiful young woman appeared before him. He recognized her. She was the daughter of one of his village's most respected elders. The young man had never paid much attention to her. He was always too busy with his animal friends. But now, as she stood before him, he fell in love with her.

The Badger and the Bear

A family of badgers lived in a comfortable little house under a hill. One day, a visitor appeared at the badger family's door. It was a large black bear. He looked very hungry. The badger children were afraid, but the parents were not. They welcomed the stranger inside and invited him to take a seat. The mother cooked a thick slice of deer meat, called venison, and offered it to the guest. The bear devoured the meat. When he was done, he ambled away without a word.

- 2) Another name for Dakota is "SIOUX".
- 3) The name "Minnesota" comes from the Dakota word "Mni Sota Makoce", which means "land where the waters are so clear they reflect the sky."
- 4) What is "ohanwaste"?

generosity: the habit of giving without expecting anything in return.
In Dakota: **ohanwaste**

5) What is "tiospaye"?

extended family: all relatives, including parents, children, grandparents, cousins, aunts, and uncles. Extended family formed the basis for traditional Dakota social structure and brought with it certain expectations for behavior.
In Dakota: **tiošpaye**

6) What did the Dakota live in most of the year?

tipi: a cone-shaped house made by stretching animal skins over a frame of wooden poles

7) The Knowledge and skills that a person possesses that gives them the ability to earn money or help their people is called **HUMAN CAPITAL**.

a. How do the Dakota believe that a person can increase their skills in this area? (Hint: page 37)

- Practicing their skills
- Receiving education and training
- Staying healthy and being productive
- Connecting with people who can help them

8) How many Council Fires make up the nations of the Dakota?

Seven Council Fires of the Dakota

There are seven bands within the Dakota nation, or Oyate. The Dakota called these bands Oçeti Šakowiŋ (oh-CHAY-tee shah-KOH-wee)—the Seven Council Fires. Each council fire was named for the place where its people lived. The bands spoke one of three dialects of the Dakota language—Daḱota, Laḱota, or Naḱota.

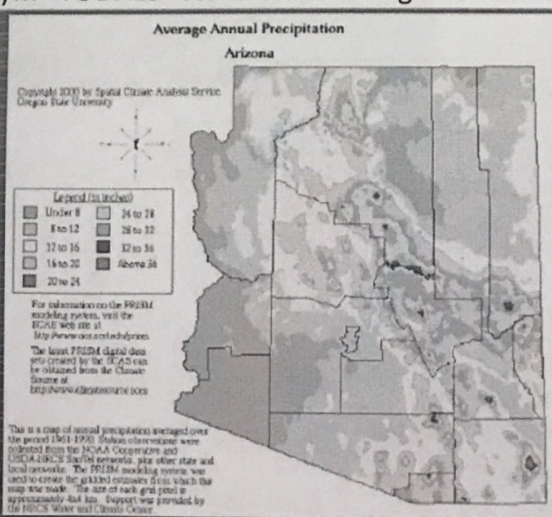
Six of the seven council fires still exist as organized groups. (Only a few Dakota today consider themselves members of the Wahpeḱute Council Fire.) There are four official Dakota communities in Minnesota and reservations in North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and in Canada. They also live in towns

and cities throughout Minnesota and the Upper Midwest. The Dakota have moved, or been forced to move, frequently over the past 200 years. Many have carried the traditions of their people with them wherever they have gone.

Dialect	Council Fire	Common English Spelling	Meaning
Daḱota	Bdewaḱaŋtuŋwaŋ	Mdewakanton	Spiritual people who live by water
	Wahpetuŋwaŋ	Wahpeton	People who live in the forest
	Wahpeḱute	Wahpekute	Warriors who shoot from the leaves
	Sisituŋwaŋ	Sisseton	Medicine people who live by water
Naḱota	Ihaŋḱtuŋwaŋna	Yanktonai	Those scattered at the edge of the forest
	Ihaŋḱtuŋwaŋ	Yankton	People who live at the edge of the great forest
Laḱota	Ṭiŋtuŋwaŋ	Teton	Dwellers of the plains

9) What does the acronym "TODALS" stand for with regards to analyzing a map?

- Title
- Orientation
- Date
- Author
- Legend
- Scale
- (sometimes)




CHAPTER 4 - THE OJIBWE (Pages 51 - 71)

10) In which season did the early Ojibwe harvest wild rice?

Season: Autumn
Place:
Main Village Activities:

- Also known as dagwaagin





- Find a place to live where there are ponds or lakes where wild rice grows
- Wild rice was harvested while in canoes
 - Person in front of canoe would hit the grain heads w/ a stick until grain heads fell into canoe
 - Wild rice was dried and roasted over the fire
 - Men and children would step on the rice lightly to grind off the husks

11) Which season was a time of quiet, when groups separated?

Season: Winter
Place:
Main Village Activities:

-
-

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- Family groups lived in their own clusters of wigwams away from others
 - Food was scarce
- Older Children and Men hunted and trapped smaller animals
 - Best hunters were often away from home for days at a time
 - Moose, deer, elk, etc.
- Women made fishing nets and hunting bags
 - Also made jackets and other clothes
 - Also cooked all the meals

- 12) What is the name of the team sport that was played by many different Indian groups in the summer?

Season: Summer
Place:
Main Village Activities:

Niibin

- Packed possessions in canoes and went to summer village sites
 - Usually near rivers or lakes
- Wigwams (houses)
 - Birchbark covered
- Families gathered for feasts and dances
- Played lacrosse
- Planted and tended crops
 - CORN
 - Pumpkins, squash, potatoes
 - Fruits
- Rarely hunted
- Traded with other nations

- 13) What were Ojibwe canoes made from?



- Made canoes
 - Used birchbark & cedar

- 14) Where did early Ojibwe live in the spring?

Season: Spring
Place:
Main Village Activities:

ZIIGWAN

- Migrated to where the maple trees grew
- Families swapped stories and talked w/ each other
- Repaired existing lodges & made new ones
- Men went out to hunt
- Set up sugar camp
 - made maple sugar from maple syrup in trees
- Made canoes
 - Used birchbark & cedar
- +

15) What is the difference between “Anishinaabe” and “Ojibwe”?

The term “Anishinaabe,” which means “original people” in the Ojibwe language, is also used to refer to this group. In addition, some Ojibwe people use “Anishinaabe” to refer to all American Indians—Ojibwe, Dakota, and so on.

16) True or **False**: The Ojibwe and Dakota always fought.

17) What did the Ojibwe get out of the peace agreement they made with the Dakota?

- a. Money
- b. **Land**
- c. Trading goods
- d. Wild rice

18) According to the oral history, where did the early Ojibwe migrate from?

- a. Africa
- b. America’s west coast
- c. **America’s east coast**
- d. Mexico

19) What did the Dakota get out of the peace agreement they made with the Ojibwe?

- a. Money
- b. Land
- c. **Trading goods**
- d. Wild rice

20) What is the name for an Ojibwe house, which is more rounded and more permanent than the tipis of the Dakota?

own language, customs, and beliefs. Instead of using tipis like the Dakota, they built **wigwams**—more permanent houses with round frames. These frames were covered with woven mats or sheets of **birchbark**, called *wiigwaas* (WE-gwahs) in the Ojibwe language. The

21) Name the season for each activity:

- a. Wild rice harvesting:
 - i. FALL
- b. Making maple sugar:
 - i. SPRING
- c. Separating into small groups:
 - i. WINTER
- d. Playing Lacrosse:
 - i. SUMMER

22) Describe at least three (3) ways in which the Dakota and Ojibwe are ALIKE, and describe at least three (3) ways in which they are DIFFERENT.

ALIKE / SIMILAR (COMPARE)	DIFFERENT (CONTRAST)
1.	1.
2	2
3	3
+	+
+	+

1. List two ways early Dakota and Ojibwe were similar. Then, list two ways they were different.

Similarities between early Dakota and Ojibwe	Differences between early Dakota and Ojibwe
• •	• •

- Lived in villages
- Fished
- Hunted game
- Harvested wild rice
- Believed in generosity, respect, etc.
- Respected elders
- etc

- Different languages
- Different customs
- Different beliefs
- D = Tipis O = Wigwams
- D = Cut out Canoes from logs
- O = Made Canoes from birchbark
- etc

Compare and Contrast

Similarities between early Dakota and Ojibwe

- Lived in villages
- lived near lakes and forests
- Activities were based on location of natural resources
- Every individual contributed to their community
- Oral history
- Sovereign nations

Differences between early Dakota and Ojibwe

- Ojibwe lived in wigwams instead of tipis
- Ojibwe migrated from the East Coast
- Dakota lived in Minnesota region first

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