

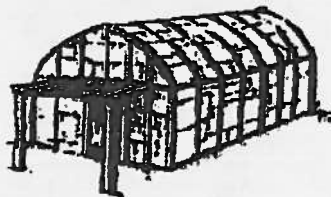
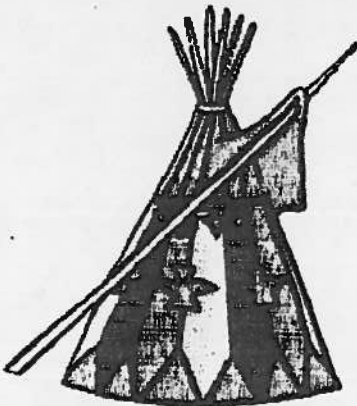
NATIVE AMERICAN HOMES PROJECT

Second grade is learning about the early Native Americans as part of our SOL's (Virginia Standards of Learning). This project is designed to support our unit on Native Americans. Students will make 1 traditional Native American home. Attached is information about the home and suggestions on how to make one.

- Each student will choose one type of home to make.
- Students can be creative – you do not have to make it exactly as the paper says. If you think of other ideas, please use them. Be creative!
- The objective of this project is to have fun making the home, using materials found around the house.
- Each student will give a short oral presentation on which tribe lived in the home, the region that particular tribe lived in and any other information the student can provide to make his/project interesting.

PROJECT IS DUE ON : Monday, December 9th

The project will be graded on effort and promptness (not artistic ability). Please encourage your child to work independently, as much as possible on the construction of the Native American home.



TIPÍ

HISTORICAL AID:

"The "tipi" was a portable home used by nomadic tribes of the Plains such as the Comanche and Sioux. Tipis were cone shaped, built around a structure of poles placed in a tripod fashion then covered with animal skins. Tipis were ordinarily 10' x 12' high and some were painted with symbols depicting great tribal events. The fireplace was in the center with a hole in the top of the tipi for smoke to escape.

MATERIALS:

Large margarine tub lid (6" diameter)
7" x 16" rectangle paper bag or tan butcher paper
Water
Scotch tape
6 popsicle sticks
6" string or thin yarn
Scissors

DIRECTIONS:

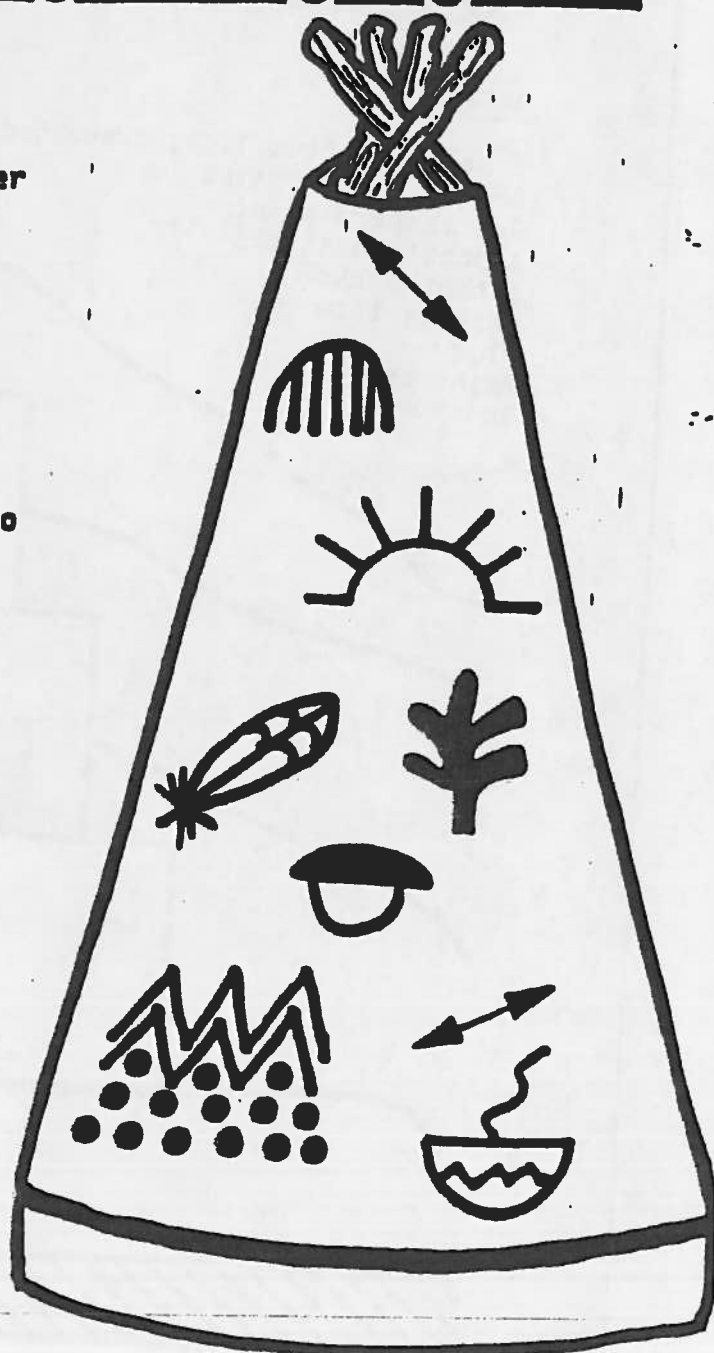
Place lid with lip up. Taping the lid to desk to secure will help with the next step.

Place sticks vertically against lip at 3" intervals. Tape temporarily to hold. Lean sticks to center until they meet. Use string to lash sticks together leaving about 1/2" of stick extending.

Draw crayon designs on bag.

Wet bag completely and crumple. Open.

While bag is still wet, mold around stick "framework", leaving space between 2 of the sticks as a doorway. Wrap paper under the lid.



PUEBLO

HISTORICAL AID:

The Pueblo was an apartment-like dwelling built by the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. It was constructed with adobe bricks. The size and number of stories varied but most Pueblos had at least one "kiva", an underground ceremonial room and meeting place. The pueblos were divided into rooms with the entrance on the rooftop. Originally fires were built in the center of a room with the smoke escaping through the entrance in the roof. Eventually the fireplace was moved to a corner and chimneys were constructed.

MATERIALS:

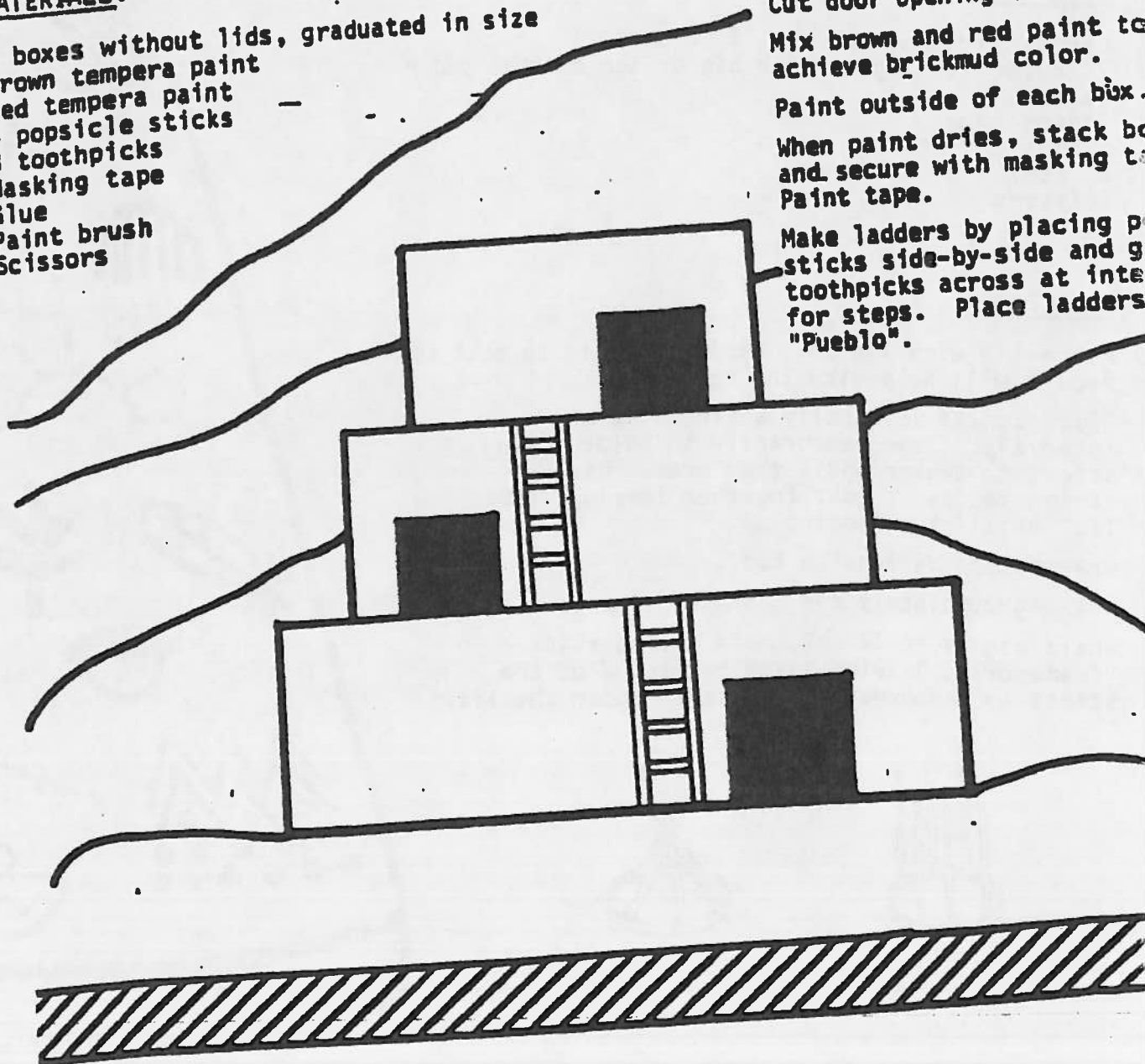
3 boxes without lids, graduated in size
 Brown tempera paint
 Red tempera paint
 4 popsicle sticks
 8 toothpicks
 Masking tape
 Glue
 Paint brush
 Scissors

DIRECTIONS:

Cut door opening in each box.
 Mix brown and red paint to achieve brickmud color.

Paint outside of each box.
 When paint dries, stack boxes and secure with masking tape.
 Paint tape.

Make ladders by placing popsicle sticks side-by-side and glue toothpicks across at intervals for steps. Place ladders "Pueblo".



HOGAN

HISTORICAL AID:

The Navahos dwelt in "hogans", six-sided structures built from horizontally laid logs, sometimes covered with packed earth. There were only two openings, one in the domed roof as a way of letting smoke from the central fireplace to escape, and one as a doorway. Doors always faced east, to the rising sun, according to Navaho myth. In winter, doorways would be covered with blankets to keep out the cold.

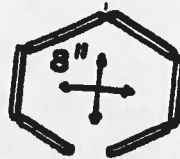
MATERIALS:

9" x 9" brown construction or butcher paper or paper bag
Approximately 60 sticks (popsicle, small twigs)
Glue
Scissors
Dried weeds (optional)

DIRECTIONS:

Break 3 sticks into pieces about 1/2" long.

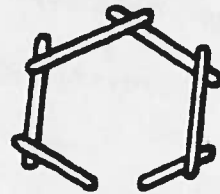
Arrange 6 sticks into hexagonal shape, leaving opening, and diameter of about 8".



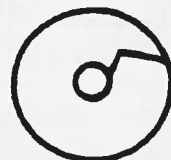
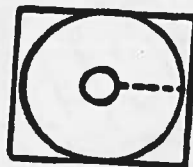
Glue small pieces to bottom edge of one stick nearest opening.



Begin gluing by alternating sticks top and bottom. The stick with the smaller piece attached will be the first top piece, then work in a circular manner. Stick will extend where they join. Continue until sides are 7 sticks high. Small pieces will need to be used only at door openings where there is no other stick to give height.



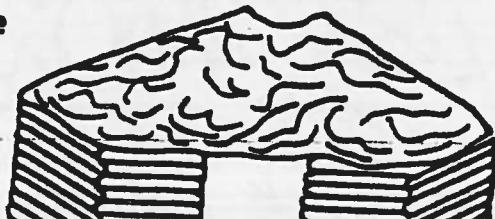
Cut square as shown. Make slit on dotted line making a center circle about 2 1/2" in diameter.



Overlap edges to make round dome leaving circle open in top.

Attach roof to "log" base, by gluing.

Optional: Glue dried weeds to roof to give covered brush effect.



WICKIUP

Hut (Pomo)

HISTORICAL AID:

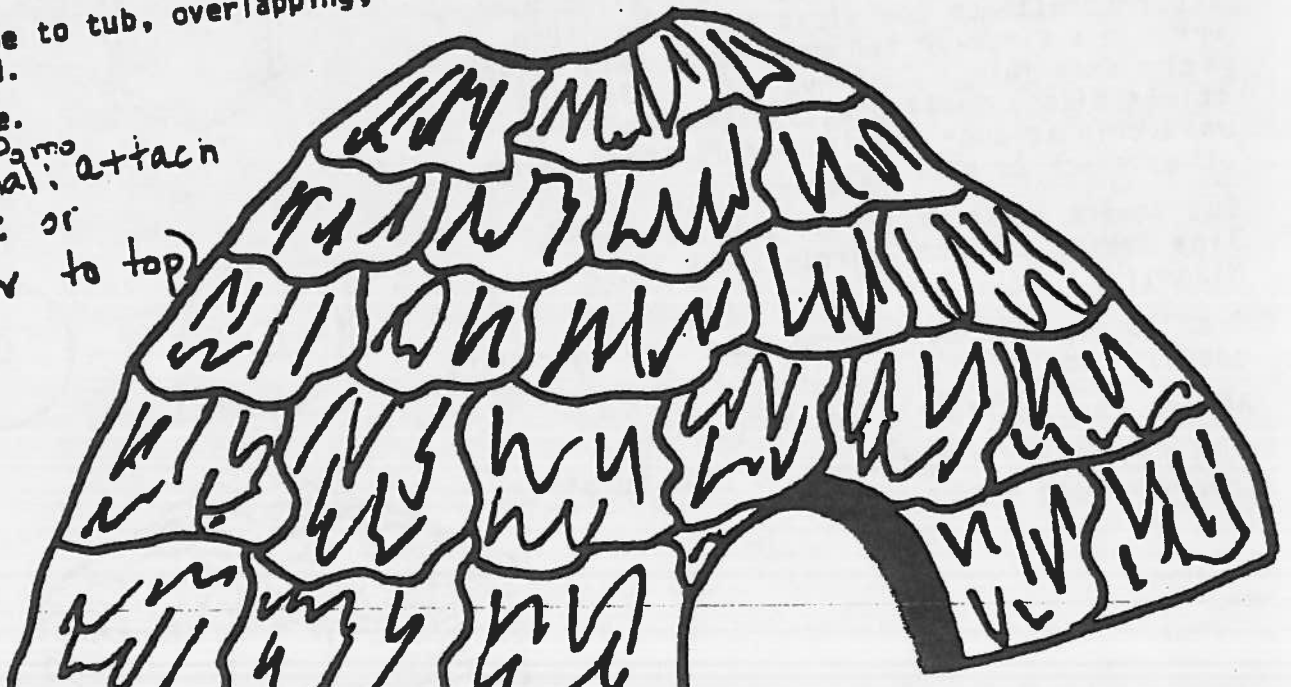
The wickiup of the desert-dwelling Plains Indians was very similar to the wigwam of the Eastern and Great Lakes Indians. They were both cone-shaped or domed structures built on a framework of saplings and covered with brush, bark, dirt, or skins. Size ranged from 8 - 15' in diameter and 7' high at the center. The doorway was not covered and there was a hole in the center of the roof so that smoke from the family fireplace could escape easily.

MATERIALS:

Margarine or Cool Whip tub, preferably large
Brown tempera paint diluted to "wash" consistency
Masking tape, any width
Paint brush

DIRECTIONS:

- Cut door opening in inverted tub.
- Cut circular opening in top of tub.
- Cut masking tape into pieces approximately 1/2" long. Number will depend on size of tub.
- Adhere tape to tub, overlapping, until tub is covered.
- Paint tape.
- (optional) Pomo: attach grass or straw to top



CHICKEE

HISTORICAL AID:

The Chickee was a dwelling built by the Southeastern tribes such as the Seminole of Florida. These Indians depended on river life and thus their homes were often constructed on swampy lands. As a protection against rising rivers, the Chickee was built on poles with the floor platform above ground level. The roof was of palm fronds and the home had no sides. Cooking was done in a separate building hut shared by several families.

MATERIALS:

- 1 - 8" x 12" brown construction paper
- 1 - 6" x 8" brown construction paper or tag
- 48 - 1" x 2" green construction paper
- 8 paper drinking straws large opening
- Glue
- Scotch tape
- Scissors
- Holepunch

DIRECTIONS:

Punch holes in 6" x 8" paper as shown.

Cut 6 straws 5 1/2". Make a mark 1 1/2" from one end.

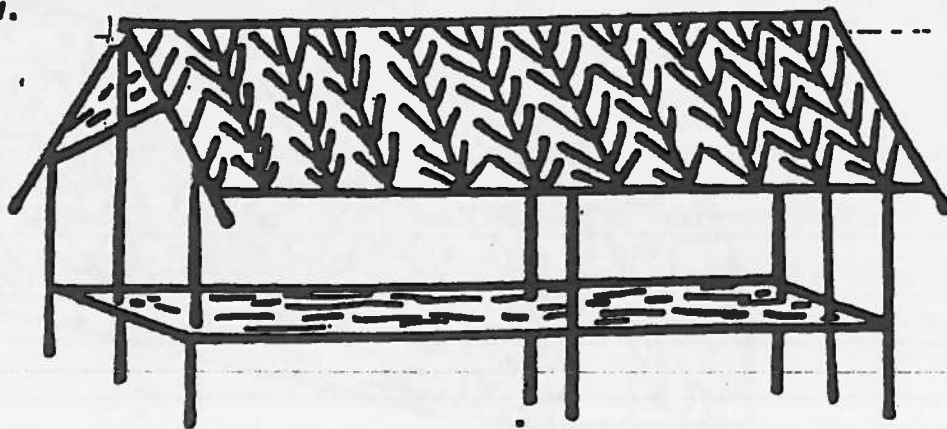
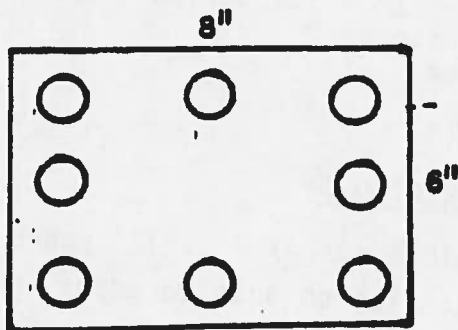
Insert 5 1/2" straws through side holes of tag or paper to 1 1/2" mark. Secure underneath with scotch tape.

Fold remaining rectangle in half.

Pinch straw opening at top.

Glue folded paper to straws, to form roof.

Make slashes in each of the small rectangles to simulate palm fronds. Beginning at lower edge of roof and working to top of roof, paste the rectangles, eight in a row, three rows, overlapping each row.



LONGHOUSE

HISTORICAL AID:

The "longhouse" was the dwelling of the Northeastern Iroquois Indians. It was a rectangular structure built on a pole framework and covered with cedar planking or overlapped bark. The roofs were either domed or peaked. The longhouse was usually around 60' long x 18' high. It had one hallway down its center with rooms off each side where individual families lived. Supplies were kept in storage areas at the ends of the buildings. Families shared fireplaces.

MATERIALS:

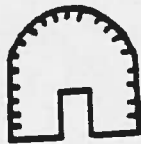
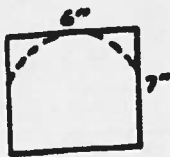
- 1 - 12" x 14" brown construction paper
 - 1 - 7" x 12" brown construction paper
 - 2 - 6" x 7" brown construction paper
 - 8 - 2" x 12" strips brown crepe paper
- Scissors
Glue

DIRECTIONS:

Fold edges of 7" x 12" paper up (about 1/2") to make base.

Put glue on outside edges of upward fold.

Bend 12" x 14" paper and glue to base.



Cut 6" x 7" paper as shown at left by dotted lines.

Cut door openings.

Clip curved edges about 1/2", fold back, and glue to inside of house - clipping more as needed.

Cover curved top with crepe paper overlapping to simulate bark.

