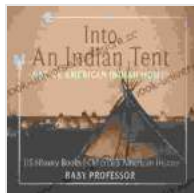


# Native American Indian Homes: A Journey Through American History for Children



## Into An Indian Tent : Native American Indian Homes - US History Books | Children's American History

by Baby Professor

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 3647 KB

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 64 pages



Native Americans have a rich and diverse history that spans thousands of years. Their homes, like their culture, have adapted to their environment and the resources available to them. From the longhouses of the Iroquois to the pueblos of the Southwest, the tepees of the Plains Indians to the wigwams of the Northeast, each type of home reflects the unique culture and traditions of the people who built it.

### Longhouses

Longhouses were large, rectangular buildings that were home to extended families of Iroquois people. They were made of wood and bark and could be up to 100 feet long. Longhouses were divided into several compartments, each of which was home to a different family. The compartments were separated by wooden partitions or curtains. Longhouses also had a central fireplace that was used for cooking and heating.

Longhouses were well-suited to the Iroquois way of life. They were large enough to accommodate extended families, and they were easy to build and repair. Longhouses were also relatively portable, which was important for a people who often moved to follow the game.

## **Pueblos**

Pueblos were multi-story buildings made of adobe bricks. They were home to the Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. Pueblos were often built on mesas or other high ground, which provided protection from enemies. Pueblos were also well-suited to the hot, dry climate of the Southwest.

Pueblos were typically divided into several levels, each of which had a different function. The lower levels were used for storage, while the upper levels were used for living and sleeping. Pueblos also had a central plaza that was used for social and ceremonial gatherings.

## **Tepees**

Tepees were cone-shaped tents made of buffalo hides. They were home to the Plains Indians. Tepees were easy to move, which was important for a people who followed the buffalo herds. Tepees were also well-suited to the cold, windy climate of the Plains.

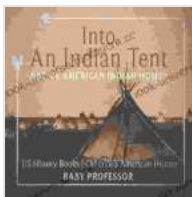
Tepees were typically made of 10 to 12 buffalo hides. The hides were sewn together and then stretched over a frame of poles. Tepees had a hole at the top that allowed smoke from the fire to escape. Tepees also had a flap that could be opened or closed to control the temperature inside.

## **Wigwams**

Wigwams were dome-shaped houses made of saplings and bark. They were home to the Algonquian Indians of the Northeast. Wigwams were well-suited to the cold, snowy climate of the Northeast.

Wigwams were typically made of 10 to 12 saplings. The saplings were bent into a dome shape and then covered with bark. Wigwams had a hole at the top that allowed smoke from the fire to escape. Wigwams also had a flap that could be opened or closed to control the temperature inside.

Native American Indian homes are a reflection of the diverse cultures and traditions of the people who built them. They are a testament to the ingenuity and adaptability of the Native American people.



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