

The background features a stylized landscape with rolling orange hills and dark blue foliage. The foliage is positioned at the bottom left and bottom right corners. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

Illinois Tribes

Learning about the first Native
People in Illinois

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Websites to help you out (though you may need to find more!)

All tribes

<https://mrnussbaum.com/history/native-americans>

https://www.ducksters.com/history/native_americans.php

Illini

http://www.bigorin.org/illini_kids.htm

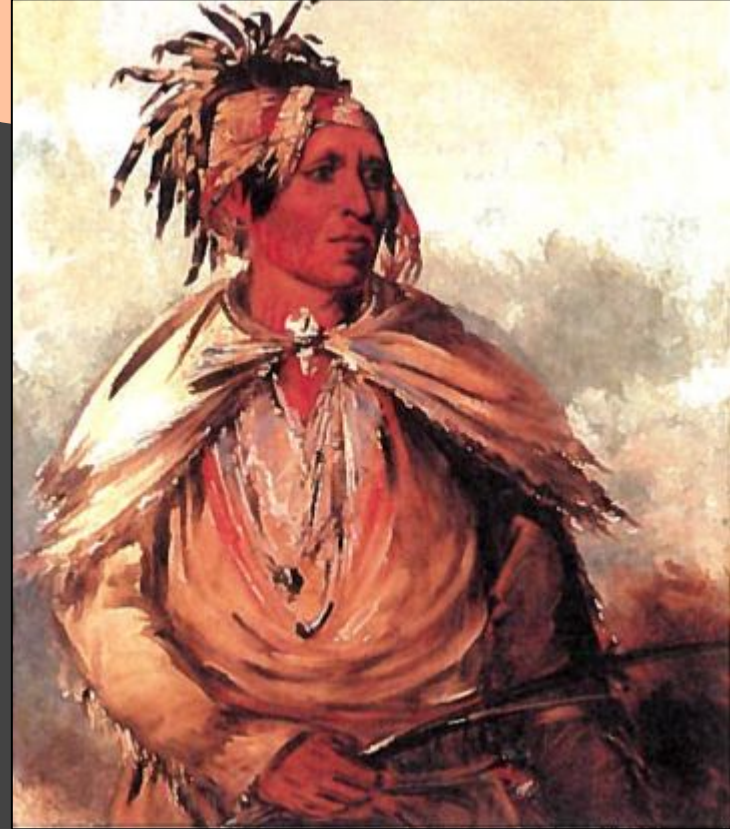
Kickapoo

http://www.bigorin.org/kickapoo_kids.htm

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/Kickapoo/353336>

Your Task...

- After 1600, new groups of Native Americans migrated to and settled into what is now Illinois.
- Your job today is to research these groups of Native Americans and find out how they were alike and different.



The Illini or Illiniwek tribe: One of the largest and most powerful groups of Native Americans in Illinois Country

Which smaller groups of Native Americans made up the Illini tribe? (Hint: there are 12!)

The most prominent Indian tribes in Illinois were the Illinois, Miami, Winnebago, Fox and Sacs (Sauk), Kickapoo, and Potawatomi tribes. The Illinois Indians were composed of five subdivisions including Kaskaskian, Cahokia's, Tamaraos, Peoria's, and Metchigamis.

Describe how the Illini hunted/gathered. Did they move from place to place? Who was in charge of what (male/female roles)?

The Illinois Indians were an alliance of native Indian groups or sub-tribes who shared the same language, customs, culture, and who intermarried.

In June, July, and the winter months, the Illini lived in **wigwams**. Describe what a wigwam is here:

A wigwam, wickiup, wetu, or wiigiwaam in the Ojibwe language, is a semi-permanent domed dwelling formerly used by certain Native American.

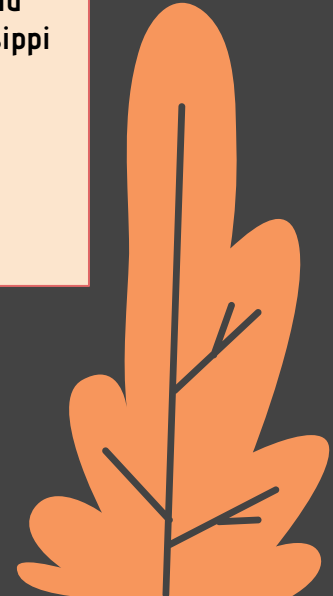
The basic materials used to build a Wigwam were the branches of flexible trees, or saplings.

In the summer, the Illini lived in longhouses. Describe what a longhouse is here:

The Illinois lived in several different kinds of houses, some of which were large enough to provide shelter for as many as ten families. In their summer villages they built long-rectangular structures, called "longhouses," which were semicylindrical in shape.

Describe what daily life was like in an Illini village: (hints: season change, hunting, gathering, harvesting, male/female roles, children):

At the dawn of the historic era, when European explorers first entered the land we now call the State of Illinois, they encountered a people who became known to the world as the Illinois or Illiniwek Indians. The Illinois were a populous and powerful nation that occupied a large section of the Mississippi River valley.



Picture collage! Fill this page with pictures of 5 things you researched on the previous 2 slides about the Illini. Hints: wigwams, their tribe, longhouses, familial roles, etc.



The Kickapoo: the 1700's

Where did the Kickapoo first settle when they moved to Illinois?

Late 1699 Cahokia mission becomes first permanent white settlement in Illinois. 1730s to 1800s Kickapoo move into Illinois area from Wisconsin area. Prairie Band and Vermillion Band formed.

Describe the traditional dress of the Kickapoo. Were their winter clothes different than spring/summer?

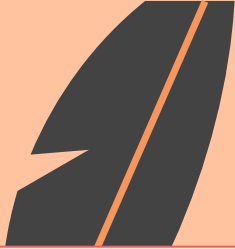
Originally, Kickapoo men wore breechcloth and leggings and Kickapoo women wore wraparound skirts. Shirts were not necessary in the Kickapoo culture, but both men and women did wear deerskin mantles in cool weather.

The Kickapoo were skilled farmers. What did they cultivate and how?

The Kickapoo practiced a pattern of subsistence that combined a preferred hunting and gathering adaptation with less favored horticultural activity.

How did the Kickapoo find food in Illinois?

The Kickapoo tribe's staple food was corn. Kickapoo women raised corn and baked cornbread called pugna. They also planted squash and beans.




The Kickapoos lived in homes called **wickiups**. Describe what a wickiup was and how it was built

The wickiup was a small, round, dome shape structure made using a frame of thin poles that were covered with brush, grass, reeds, mats or any other materials that were available and lashed together with tough yucca fibers.

Describe a day in the life of the Kickapoo tribe. What would the men be doing? Women? Children?

Kickapoo Indian men were hunters and sometimes went to war to protect their families. Kickapoo women were farmers and did most of the child care and cooking.



Your turn

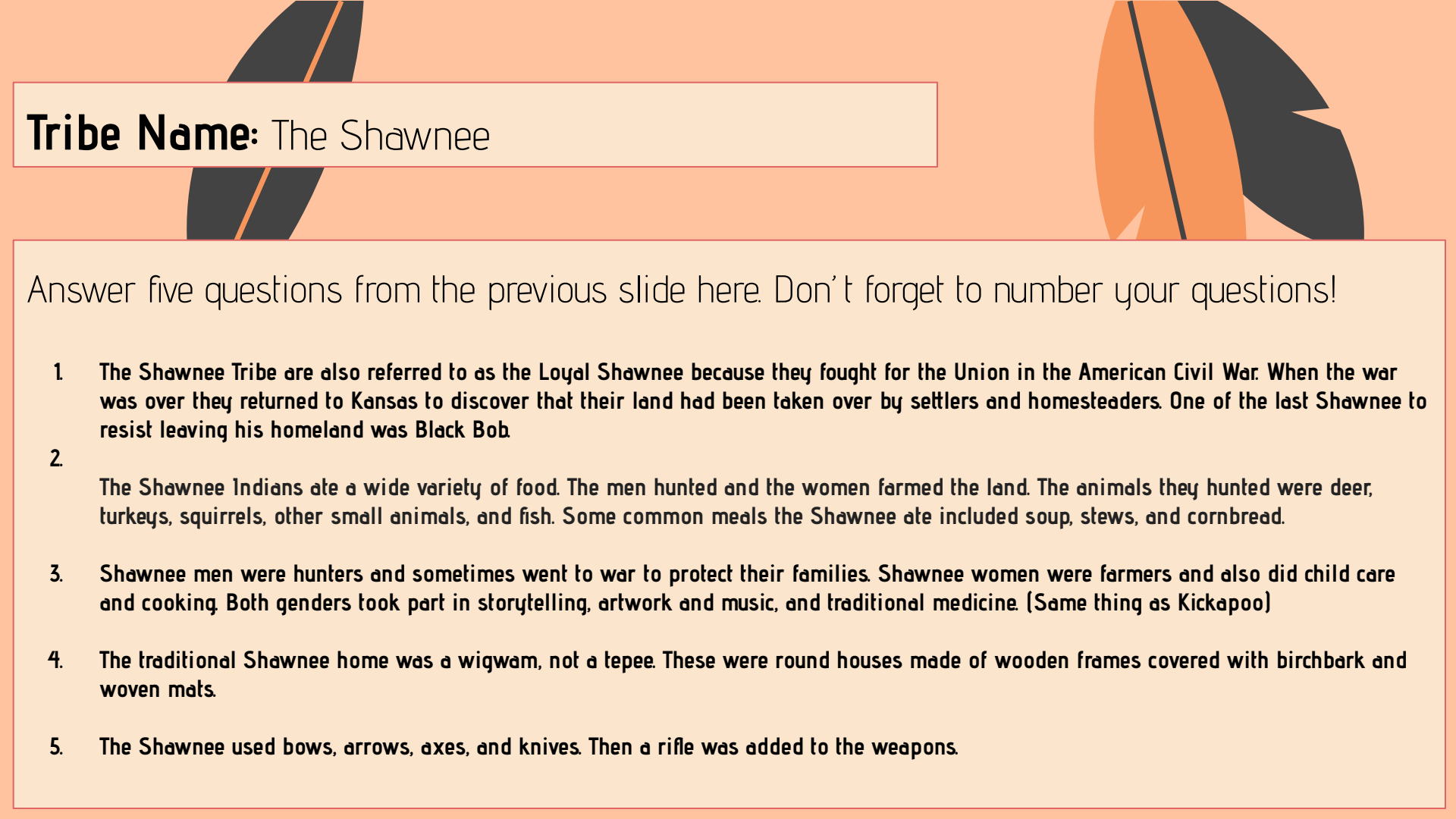
Directions: Select one of the below Native American tribes to research and 5 questions from the question list to answer about that tribe. On the next slide, answer your chosen questions in the boxes and then create a collage on the following page.

Tribes

- The Cherokee
- The Sioux
- The Chinook
- The Inuit
- The Potawatomi
- The Iroquois
- The Shawnee

Questions:

- 1) What is an interesting fact about your selected tribe's **culture**? (think: ceremonies, beliefs, handmade crafts, etc.)
 - 2) What was their **diet** like? (What did they eat)
 - 3) What were the **family roles** like?
 - 4) What was the traditional **dress/clothing** like? (What was it made of)
 - 5) What were their **homes** like?
 - 6) What kinds of **weapons/tools** did they use?
 - 7) What was their **transportation** like? (canoes? horseback? walking?)
 - 8) What other tribes were they **friends** with?
- 



Tribe Name: The Shawnee

Answer five questions from the previous slide here. Don't forget to number your questions!

- 1 The Shawnee Tribe are also referred to as the Loyal Shawnee because they fought for the Union in the American Civil War. When the war was over they returned to Kansas to discover that their land had been taken over by settlers and homesteaders. One of the last Shawnee to resist leaving his homeland was Black Bob**
- 2 The Shawnee Indians ate a wide variety of food. The men hunted and the women farmed the land. The animals they hunted were deer, turkeys, squirrels, other small animals, and fish. Some common meals the Shawnee ate included soup, stews, and cornbread.**
- 3 Shawnee men were hunters and sometimes went to war to protect their families. Shawnee women were farmers and also did child care and cooking. Both genders took part in storytelling, artwork and music, and traditional medicine. (Same thing as Kickapoo)**
- 4 The traditional Shawnee home was a wigwam, not a tepee. These were round houses made of wooden frames covered with birchbark and woven mats.**
- 5 The Shawnee used bows, arrows, axes, and knives. Then a rifle was added to the weapons.**

Picture Collage! Fill this page with 5 things you researched from your selected tribe!

