



Native American Cultures

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 3

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. What was one major effect of European arrival on Native Americans?

- A) Native Americans gained more land to farm.
- B) New diseases killed many Native American people.
- C) Europeans taught Native Americans how to hunt.
- D) All tribes became wealthier through trade.

2. What was the main purpose of the Iroquois Confederacy?

- A) To build roads between villages.
- B) To keep peace among the member nations and make decisions together.
- C) To train warriors for battle against Europeans.
- D) To create a single language for all tribes.

3. Why did Pueblo people build their homes on top of each other like apartments?

- A) They wanted to be closer to the clouds.
- B) Building upward saved space and made the village easier to defend.
- C) They did not have enough adobe for separate houses.
- D) Each family needed to live on a different floor.

4. How did the potlatch tradition strengthen Northwest Coast communities?

- A) It was a contest to see who could eat the most food.
- B) Hosts gave away gifts, which built trust and showed generosity.
- C) It was a secret meeting held only by chiefs.
- D) Potlatches were held to punish members who broke rules.

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. European settlers brought _____ that Native Americans had never seen before, like smallpox.
2. The Iroquois Confederacy was also called the League of _____ Nations.
3. A chief or _____ often led important meetings and made decisions for the tribe.
4. Many tribes signed _____ with European governments, but these agreements were often broken.

5. Native Americans taught European settlers to grow crops like corn, beans, and _____.

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. European settlers brought diseases that Native Americans had never seen before, like smallpox.
2. The Iroquois Confederacy was also called the League of Five Nations.
3. A chief or council often led important meetings and made decisions for the tribe.
4. Many tribes signed treaties with European governments, but these agreements were often broken.
5. Native Americans taught European settlers to grow crops like corn, beans, and squash .