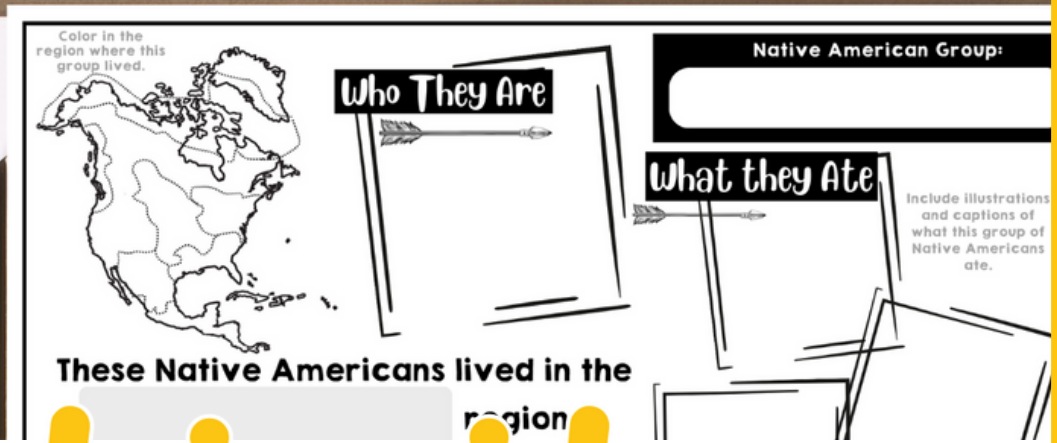


THE ALGONQUIANS



LNK  **tivity**
Interactive Learning Guides

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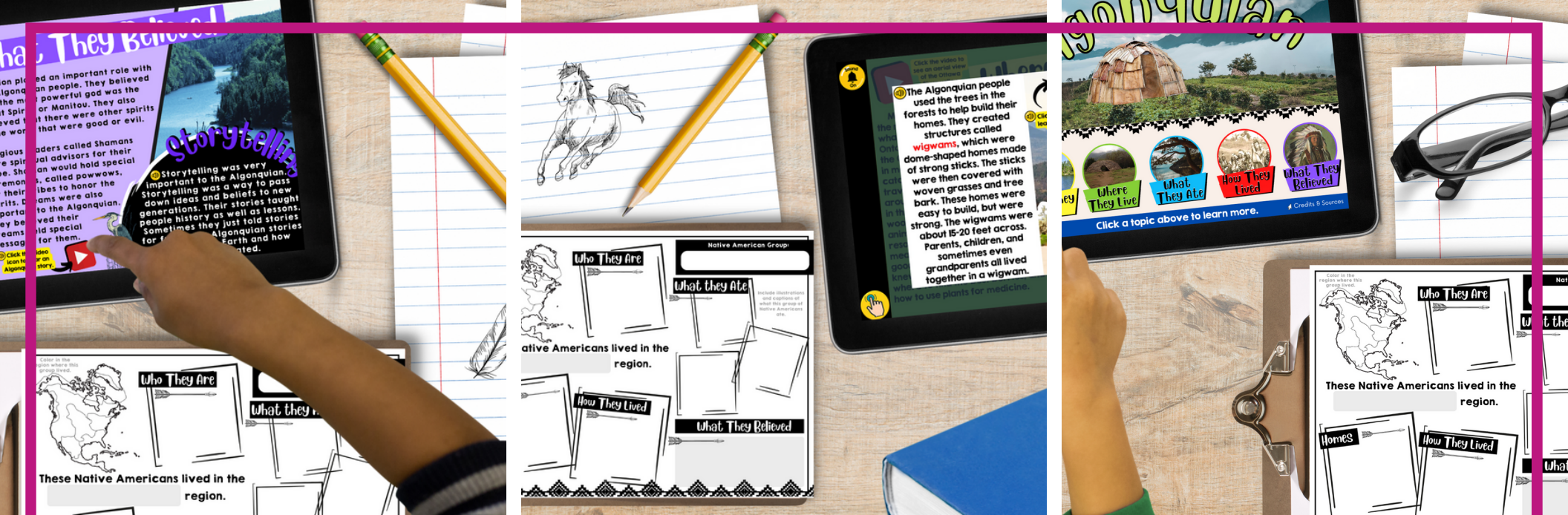
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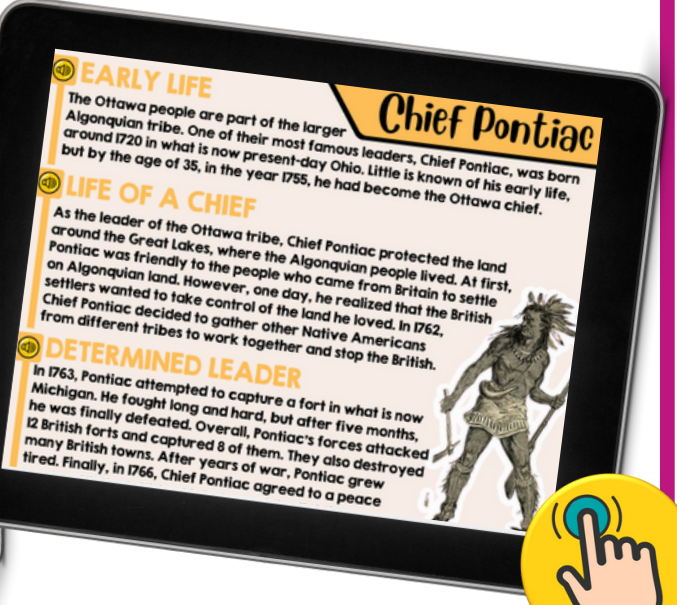


JOIN NOW





In The Algonquian LINKtivity, students will dive into the rich culture of these Native Americans. With videos, graphics, audio, and more, they'll uncover the essence of the Algonquian people - their North American habitats, unique homes, foods they ate, daily routines, beliefs, and the vital role of storytelling in shaping their worldview.



More Sample Slides

EARLY LIFE


The Ottawa people are part of the larger Algonquian tribe. One of their most famous leaders, Chief Pontiac, was born around 1720 in what is now present-day Ohio. Little is known of his early life, but by the age of 35, in the year 1755, he had become the Ottawa chief.

LIFE OF A CHIEF

As the leader of the Ottawa tribe, Chief Pontiac protected the land around the Great Lakes, where the Algonquian people lived. At first, Pontiac was friendly to the people who came from Britain to settle on Algonquian land. However, one day, he realized that the British settlers wanted to take control of the land he loved. In 1762, Chief Pontiac decided to gather other Native Americans from different tribes to work together and stop the British.

DETERMINED LEADER

In 1763, Pontiac attempted to capture a fort in what is now Michigan. He fought long and hard, but after five months, he was finally defeated. Overall, Pontiac's forces attacked 12 British forts and captured 8 of them. They also destroyed many British towns. After years of war, Pontiac grew tired. Finally, in 1766, Chief Pontiac agreed to a peace treaty with the British which stopped the fighting.



Chief Pontiac


What They Believed

Religion played an important role with the Algonquian people. They believed that the most powerful god was the Great Spirit, or Manitou. They also believed that there were other spirits in the world that were good or evil.

Religious leaders called Shamans were spiritual advisors for their tribe. Shaman would hold special ceremonies, called powwows, for their tribes to honor the spirits. Dreams were also important to the Algonquian. They believed their dreams held special messages for them.

Storytelling was very important to the Algonquian. Storytelling was a way to pass down ideas and beliefs to new generations. Their stories taught people history as well as lessons. Sometimes they just told stories for fun. Many Algonquian stories are about the Earth and how it was created.

Click the video icon to hear an Algonquian story.



storytelling



Bark

Tree

Credit: The Ancient Library

Click the video to see an aerial view of the Ottawa River valley.

The Algonquian people used the trees in the forests to help build their homes. They created structures called wigwams, which were dome-shaped homes made of strong sticks. The sticks were then covered with woven grasses and tree bark. These homes were easy to build, but were strong. The wigwams were about 15-20 feet across. Parents, children, and sometimes even grandparents all lived together in a wigwam.

Click the video to learn more about a wigwam.



Algonquian nation


Click the video to see an aerial view of the Ottawa River valley.

Where They Lived

Much of the Algonquian nation lived in the northeastern woodlands region in what is now present-day Quebec and Ontario, Canada. The group lived near the Ottawa River. This river helped them in many ways. They could drink its water, catch fish to eat, and use the water to travel in their canoes. Plus, the land around the Ottawa River was covered in thick forests. The trees provided wood for their homes and tools, and the animals and plants gave them food and resources. Living in these forests also meant the Algonquian people had to be good at understanding nature. They knew which animals were safe to eat, where to find the best berries, and how to use plants for medicine.

Click HERE to see pictures of the land the Algonquian nation called home.

Click HERE to learn about their homes.



Algonquian nation

What They Ate

The location where the Algonquian lived offered a variety of animals and plants for them to eat. They would gather wild plants like berries, nuts, and roots to eat. They also planted corn and squash and sometimes traded with other tribes.

In the spring, the Algonquian would tap, or cut holes in maple trees, to collect sap. The sap could be made into syrup. In addition to gathering and farming food, the Algonquian would use bows and arrows to hunt moose and deer. They would also use canoes to fish in the lakes and rivers.



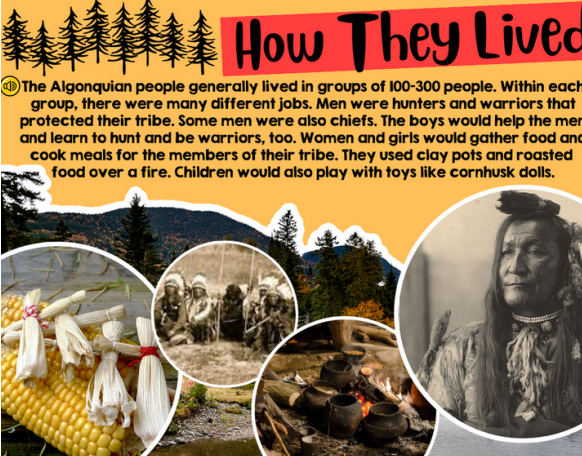
Snapshots



Use the button on the camera to scroll through the photos.

How They Lived

The Algonquian people generally lived in groups of 100-300 people. Within each group, there were many different jobs. Men were hunters and warriors that protected their tribe. Some men were also chiefs. The boys would help the men and learn to hunt and be warriors, too. Women and girls would gather food and cook meals for the members of their tribe. They used clay pots and roasted food over a fire. Children would also play with toys like cornhusk dolls.



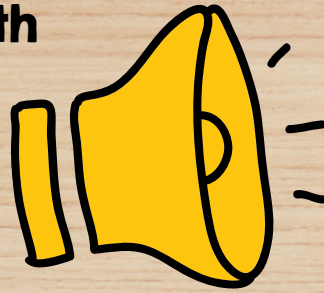
The Algonquian are a group of Native American who They Are

Thousands of people of Algonquian heritage still live in the United States and Canada. These communities are dispersed throughout various regions, each with its own unique cultural adaptations to the modern world. Algonquian individuals and families have worked hard to pass down their cultural heritage, ensuring that their languages, stories, and customs remain important for generations to come.




This LINKtivity is provided with

AUDIO SUPPORT



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How They Live

Sound On

Hand icon

**Perfect for English
language learners or
students who could use
a little extra support!**



Printable & Digital Student Recording Sheet

Printable Recording Sheet for LINKtivity

Color in the region where this group lived.

Who They Are

Native American Group:

What they Ate

Include illustrations and captions of what this group of Native Americans ate.

These Native Americans lived in the _____ region.

Homes

How They Lived

What They Believed

The printable recording sheet features a map of North America with a color key. It includes several sections for student input: 'Who They Are', 'Native American Group', 'What they Ate' (with a note to include illustrations and captions), 'These Native Americans lived in the _____ region.', 'Homes', 'How They Lived', and 'What They Believed'. The sheet is decorated with a patterned border at the bottom.



Digital Recording Sheet for ANY Native American Tribe LINKtivity® in Google Slides

