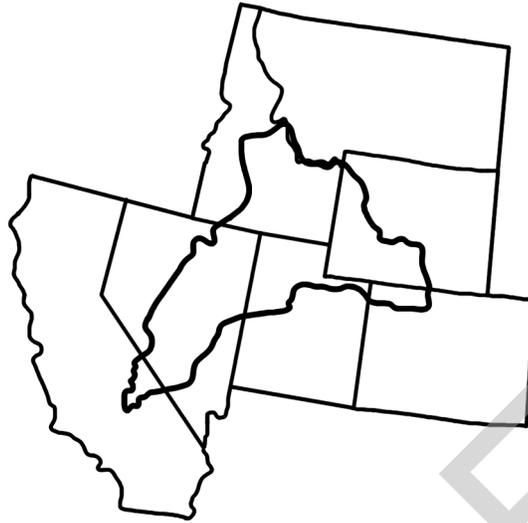
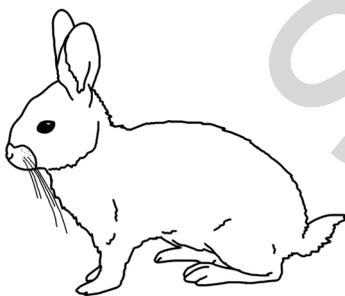
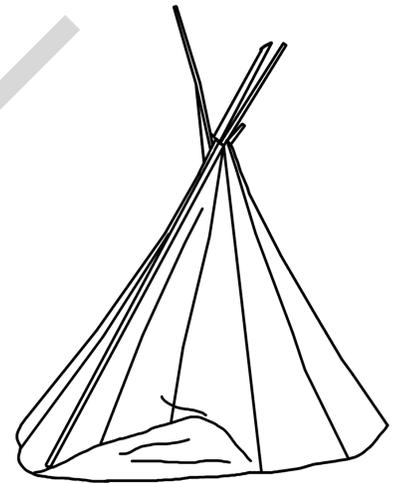


The Shoshone lived in areas of Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, California, Arizona, and Montana.

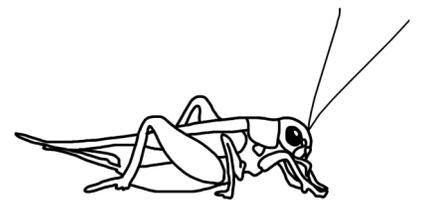


They lived in small extended-family groups. They were nomadic, moving from place to place and living in teepees, caves, and wickiups. They joined together for dancing or hunting rabbits or antelope.

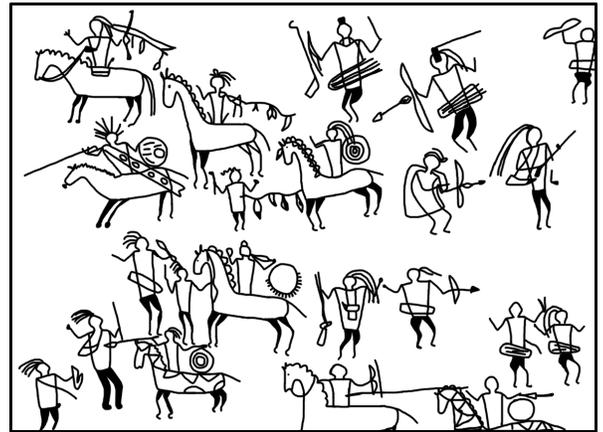


Shoshone men were responsible for all the decisions related to warfare, government, and how things were done in the tribe. They were also responsible for hunting animals such as buffalo, pronghorn antelope, marmot, beaver, deer, elk, jackrabbit, mountain sheep, and fox. They also hunted small animals like squirrels and birds like ducks, doves, and grouse.

In addition to these foods, they also ate grasshoppers, crickets, insect larvae, and bee eggs. Shoshone in the Idaho region caught salmon and dried them to use in the winter.



They used many weapons when hunting or fighting including lances, spears, hatchets and axes. They preserved the meat from the animals they killed by drying it in the sun. Some Shoshone painted beautiful works of art on animal hides.



The women were in charge of gathering plants including chokecherries and gooseberries. They gathered seeds and ground them into meal to use in mush or bread. Pine nuts were also an important part of their diet.

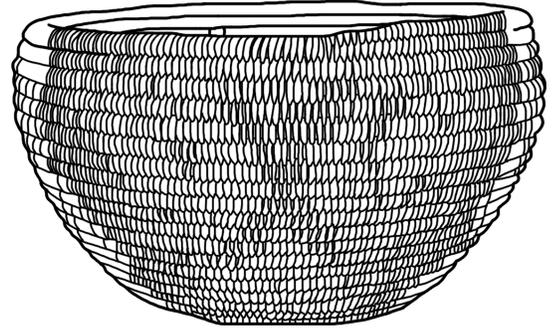
They butchered the buffalo and other animals brought back by the men and used the hides to make many things.

They took care of the household chores, including making the teepee coverings and clothing. They made moccasins from animal hides and insulated them with bark to keep them warm in the winter.



They decorated dresses and other clothes with beads, shells, animal bones and teeth, and quills.

They were skilled weavers and wove beautiful baskets from willow, creating various patterns and designs.



The children were cherished and treated as responsible members of the family. Boys learned to track and hunt. Girls learned to do the household chores. When chores were done, they were allowed to play.

As they got older, they helped with their younger brothers and sisters, collected food and firewood, took care of animals, and ran errands. They learned to honor and respect their parents and grandparents. They also learned the stories and customs of their people. When they were old enough, they took on adult responsibilities with the tribe.



Probably the most famous Shoshone in history was Sacagawea. She traveled across a large part of the country with the Lewis and Clark expedition, acting as an interpreter. She had been kidnapped by an Hidatsa raiding party when she was a child and taken to one of their villages. She was later bought by a French fur trader and made his wife. Lewis and Clark hired the fur trader as an interpreter, but he didn't speak the language of the Shoshone. So Sacagawea went with the party to interpret and help them get the things they needed for their journey, such as horses. On the journey, she was reunited with a long-lost relative who was now chief of a band of Shoshone.

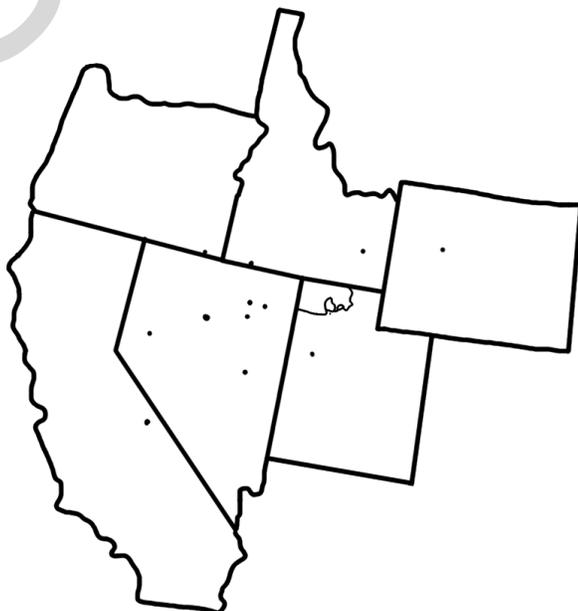
Another Shoshone whose story we know is Washakie. He is remembered for being a great friend and a powerful enemy. It depended on who you were how you saw him. He was a good friend of white settlers as they moved through his territory. His people helped settlers safely cross dangerous rivers and even helped them find animals that strayed. Once, when the settlers' livestock destroyed some of his people's ground, he insisted that no violence come as a result.



In 1862, many of Washakie's men decided to take action against the settlers and joined with the Bannocks in attacking them. When the Bannocks were defeated, he allowed the Shoshone men who survived to rejoin his tribe.

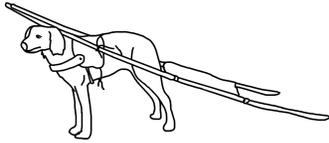
He was, however, a ruthless fighter against enemies of his tribe, such as the Sioux. During the Sioux War of 1876, his warriors fought with the United States troops. He often helped the army fight against the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Ute, and other tribes.

Today, most Shoshone live in Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah.

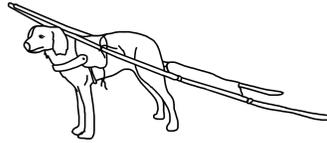


Review

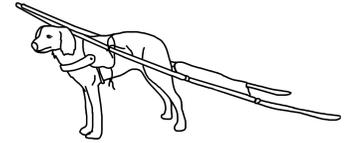
Which tribe did we read about that we said used a travois?



Arapaho



Crow

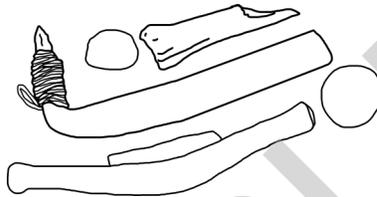


Shoshone

What tool was used to grind turnips into powder?



War club



Beamer



Mortar and pestle

Which Sioux leader opposed construction of the Bozeman Trail?



Gall

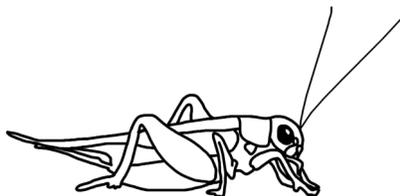


Red Cloud

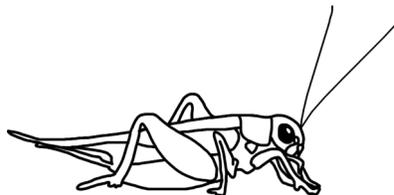


Rain-in-the-Face

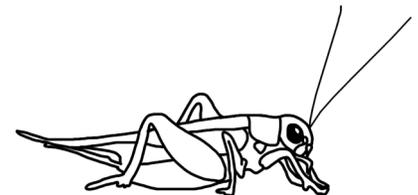
Which tribe did we read about that we said ate crickets as part of their diet?



Shoshone



Comanche



Paiute

What kinds of toys did we read about the children playing with?

What four things did a Crow have to do to become chief?

What tribes moved into Crow territory, encouraging them to side with the U.S. military?

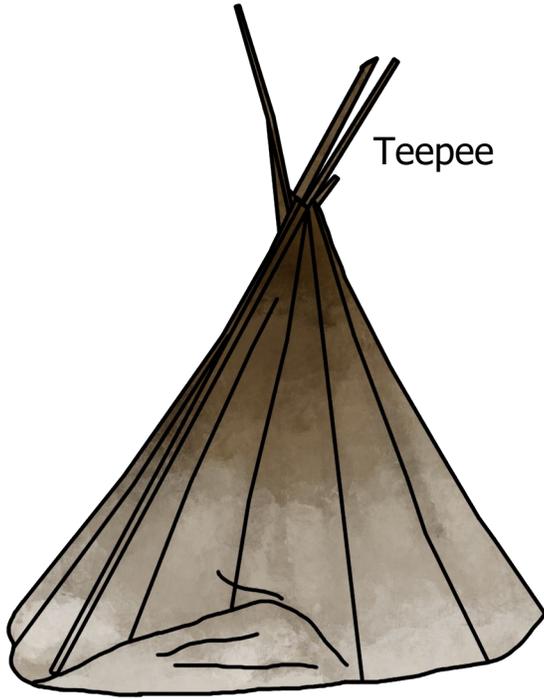
What were the three main divisions of Sioux?

What ingredients were mentioned that you would need in order to make wasna?

Which of the Native American leaders you read about in this book made the best decisions? Why do you feel that way?

Shoshone

Here are color versions of select images from the unit so that you can see the artistry and beauty of the Shoshone work.



Teepee



Hide art

Clothes





Moccasins and basket

Plants and animals of the region:
Left to right: Cricket, pine nuts, and rabbit

