

Vocabulary

Culture: A group of people that have similar (alike) ideas, language and behaviors, actions or traditions

Cultural region: An area that has one culture, which is different from other cultures around them.

Human feature: Changes people have made to the land. Some examples include farming, houses and railroads.

Scarcity: Items that are in short or small supply.

Natural or physical feature: Parts of land that can be found on a map that are part of the earth like mountains, rivers, and oceans.

Region: An area of land that is different from other parts in some way. Different natural or physical features often separate regions.

Community: the people living in a certain place, like a city or village.

Resources:

Long-term: over a long period of time

Short-term: over a short period of time

Source of Income: where your money or wealth come from.

Answer Key

- a) Chicanos
- b) City-dwellers
- c) Homesteaders
- d) Miners
- e) Mountain Ute
- f) Plains Indians

Communities

Name: _____

1. Who lived in your community?
 - a) Chicanos: people whose family came from Mexico but live in the United States. Sometimes they are called Chicano, Hispanic, or Mexican-American.
 - b) City-dwellers: people that lived and worked in or near cities.
 - c) Homesteader: a person who owns land and erects buildings to make it their permanent home.
 - d) Miners: a person who takes minerals out of the earth (men, women, children, Spanish speakers from New Mexico, pioneers and Native Americans)
 - e) Mountain Ute: a Native American tribe, believed to be the first people to ever live in Colorado.
 - f) Plains Indians: a large group that included hundreds of Native American tribes. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes had a presence in Colorado.

2. When did your community come to Colorado?
 - a) The 1840s
 - b) The 1850s
 - c) The 1850s
 - d) The 1850s
 - e) Between 1100 and 1300
 - f) Between 1600 and 1700

3. Why did they come to Colorado?
 - a) For opportunities
 - b) Job opportunities in general stores, banks, hotels etc.
 - c) Cheap land in large amounts
 - d) To strike it rich in the gold rush
 - e) The resources: animals for food, berries, nuts, water and the weather (depending on the season)
 - f) The Plains Indians followed bison herds across the Plains, including Colorado.

4. What kinds of food did your community eat? How did they get their food?
 - a) Chicanos ate what they grew or hunted. They grew beans, squash, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and peas. They fished in local rivers and hunted game like rabbits.
 - b) City-dwellers grew beans, squash, corn, and peas. They also raised chickens to give their family meat, eggs, and feathers. They could also buy food and supplies from general stores.

- c) Homesteaders grew beans, squash, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and peas. They raised chickens (for meat, eggs, and feathers) and cattle. They also fished in nearby rivers or hunted small game like rabbits.
- d) Women in mining communities grew food such as beans, squash, corn and peas. Some families also raised chickens for their meat, eggs, and feathers.
- e) The Utes were hunter-gatherers: they hunted deer, elk, bison and gathered plants such as roots, pine nuts, fruits and seeds)
- f) Early Plains Indians farmed corn, squash, beans and other food. Once they started riding horses, tribes started hunting bison and elf across large geographic areas.

5. What kinds of clothes did your community wear? Where did they get their clothes from?

- a) Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes. Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and cloth hats. Women made the clothes by hand but they also had the option to buy clothes in local, general stores.
- b) Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes. Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and hats. Women made their family's clothes by hand or bought them at general stores.
- c) Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes. Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, aprons, and sometimes bonnets. Women made their family's clothes by hand or bought items at general stores.
- d) Men wore button down shirts, pants, leather boots or shoes. Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and hats or bonnets. Women made their family's clothing or purchased them at local general stores.
- e) Clothing was made from animals that the Ute hunted: elf, buffalo and deer hide. Men wore loincloths, leggings and moccasins. Women wore long dresses and moccasins. Clothing was often decorated with beads, fringe or rows of animal teeth.
- f) Clothing was made from bison hide (a type of leather). Men wore loincloths, leggings and moccasin. Women wore long skirts, dresses and moccasin. Clothing was often decorated with beads, porcupine quills, or rows of animal teeth.

6. What kind of homes did your community live in? What were their homes made from?

- a) In hot and dry climates, Chicanos lived in adobe houses made of dirt, clay, water, and straw. In the mountains, Chicanos made homes out of wood.
- b) People with average or lower incomes lived in small wooden houses. Wealthier families lived in bigger, decorated houses made of wood or brick. These larger houses often had yards.
- c) Homesteaders built permanent, long-lasting homes with strong materials like wood, grass, straw/hay, or mud.
- d) Mining families lived in small, wooden houses in neighborhoods. Men who came to mine without their families camped together in tents.

- e) Early Ute people lived in small round structures called wickiups made out of tree branches. Later Utes lived in tepees made out of bison hides – these were easy to pack up and move.
- f) Early Plains Indians lived in long-lasting homes made of natural resources (dirt, straw, grass). Tribes later lived in tepees made of bison hides that were easy to pack and move.

Maps

1. What area of Colorado did your community live in?
 - a. Southern Colorado around the San Luis Valley, close to present-day Pueblo.
 - b. Centralized location along the Front Range.
 - c. Eastern Colorado on the Plains
 - d. Throughout the Rocky Mountains between Durango and Boulder
 - e. The Rocky Mountains, the Front Range, and the San Luis Valley
 - f. The Great Plains of Eastern Colorado (their territories spread north into Canada and further East into the Midwest)

2. What types of natural or physical features were in the area that your community lived in?
 - a. Open grasslands
 - b. The Rocky Mountains, the Great Plains, rivers.
 - c. Open grasslands near water
 - d. The Rocky Mountains
 - e. The Rocky Mountains, the Front Range (high plains), the San Luis Valley
 - f. Open grasslands

3. What resources can you get from where your community lived?
 - a. Natural resources: animals, plants, water.
 - b. Water, food, goods and services – these could be obtained from nature or from general stores or other industry.
 - c. Open space, fertile soil, water
 - d. Natural resources: minerals (gold, silver), water, trees, and animals
 - e. Water, animals, plants and trees (food, building materials, medicine)
 - f. Natural resources: animals, plants, water. They also traded with other communities at Bent's Fort – weapons, medicine, beads, clothing and jewelry

4. How did your community change the area they lived in? Why did they change it?
 - a. They built homes and farms and physically changed the earth by digging it up to grow crops and by allowing their livestock to graze on the open grasslands.

- b. City-dwellers built neighborhoods, towns and cities.
 - c. Homesteaders built homes and farms, dug up fertile earth to grow crops and plants, dug up the land to make irrigation ditches to move water.
 - d. They dug deep into the earth to search for gold and silver
 - e. The Utes respected nature and the earth, only taking what they needed to survive. They did not change the landscape like other communities in Colorado did.
 - f. The Plains Indians respected nature and the earth, only taking what they needed to survive. They did not change the landscape like other communities in Colorado did
5. What challenges might keep other people from moving to where you lived?
- a. Scarce water supplies and isolation from other communities.
 - b. Cities were expensive places to live and work and they did not always offer equal opportunities for people trying to live there.
 - c. Scarce water sources.
 - d. Mining towns were very remote and isolated and had to deal with extreme weather, especially in the winters.
 - e. There was competition from other communities for the resources these territories provided. This often led to conflicts and communities pushing the Utes out of their lands and further west.
 - f. Water sources were scarce and located far apart across the Plains. Competition over land and resources with settlers and European explorers led to talks and peace treaties but sometimes this led to battles and conflicts.