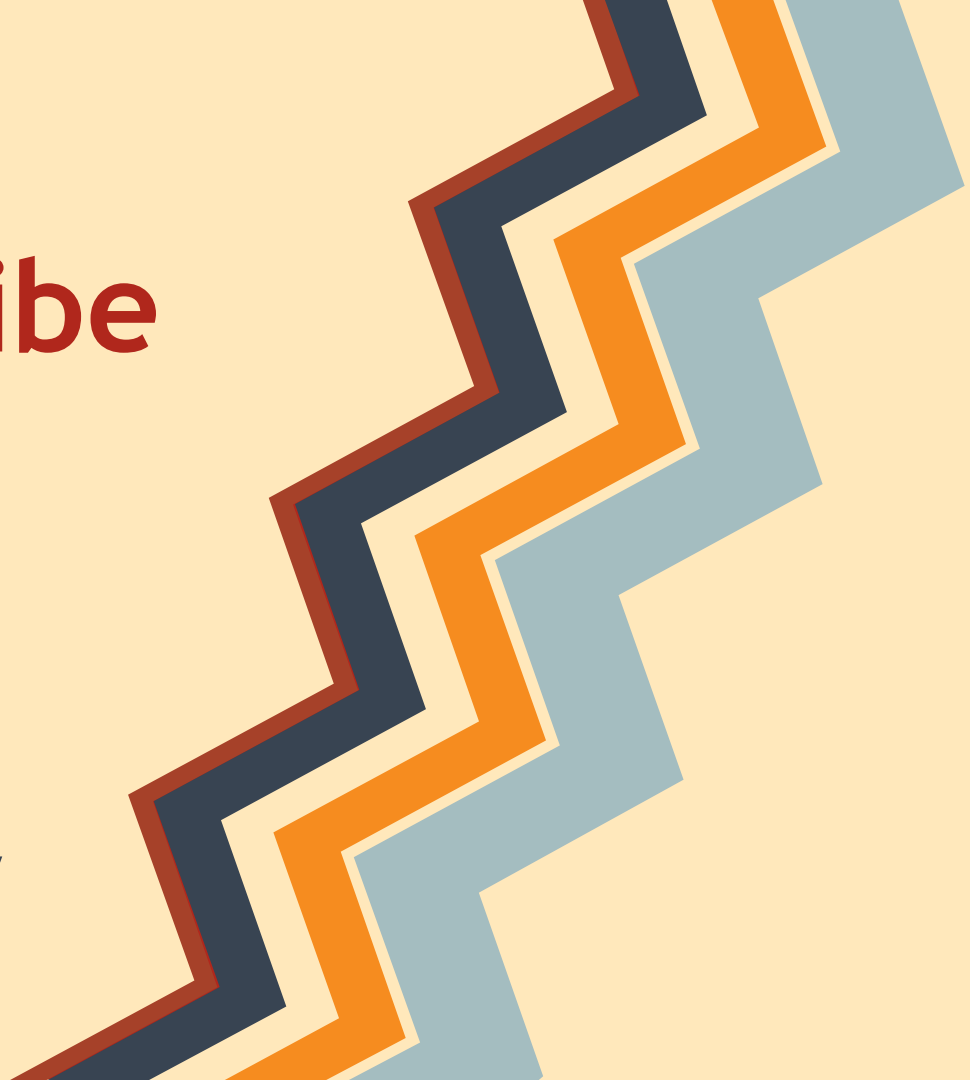


# The Sioux Tribe

Scarlet  
Ryder B.  
Kamyla  
Saleem  
Lynnwood Elementary

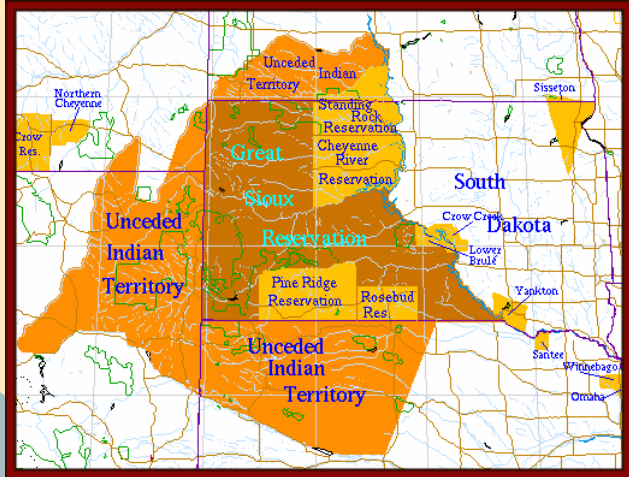
Rm 9



# Location

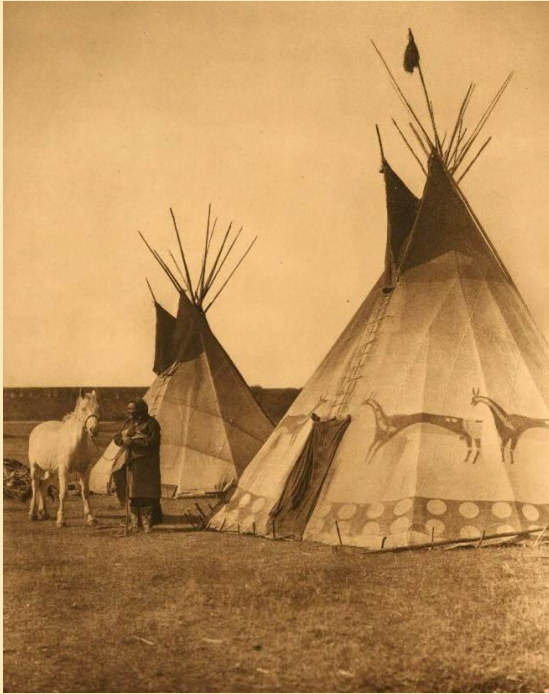


# United Sioux Tribes



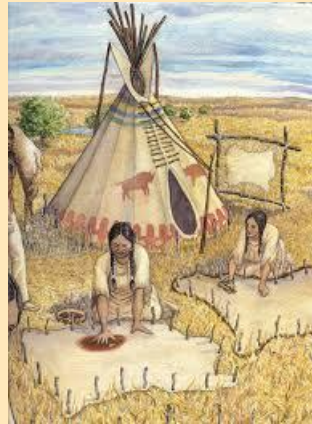
- The Sioux nation consists of three divisions: Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota. Lakota refer to themselves as "**Ikche-Wichasha**" - meaning the **Real Natural Humans**.
- The term "Sioux" isn't really a **tribe name**. This false identification of the Lakota came in error when 18th century French fur traders asked the Ojibwe's what kind of people lived to the west. They said "sioux" which in Ojibwe language means "enemy" - not a tribal name. The word "Lakota" actually means ally.

# Early Shelter/Housing by Scarlet

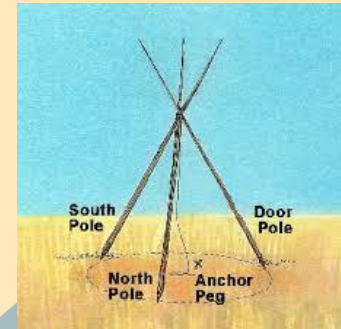


- The Sioux lived in the Great Plains.
- They lived in tipis made of buffalo hides and wooden poles.
- Each family had their own tipi. People always kept a spot in their tipi for someone traveling by.
- The Great Plains had many buffalo, so the tipis were made from buffalo skin.

# Early Shelter/Housing by Scarlet



- The tipis were decorated with symbols of their tribes.
- They drew the pictures on buffalo hides.
- The tipi was constructed around long poles.



# Clothing by Scarlet



Dolls with Sioux clothing

- They made their clothes from softened skin of elk, deer, or antelope. Tall feather headdresses were worn only at special times.
- For everyday women wore long dresses and leggings, Sioux men wore deerskin shirts and leggings.
- They used elk teeth, bear claws, feathers and fur to decorate their clothing because of the animals that were in their environment.



# Food by Ryder B.



- They ate buffalo, boiled buffalo, broiled, dried buffalo and sometimes raw buffalo.
- Sometimes they would eat wild fruit and vegetables that grew in their area.
- The women prepared the food, and it was shared with everyone. No one ever went hungry.
- The animals, vegetables, and fruit that were wild in the Great Plains determined what they ate.

# Art by Kamyla



- The women and men decorated tipis, shields, and cases.
- Women painted designs and decorated clothing with porcupine quills, but only the men painted pictures of people or animals.



# Art by Kamyla



- They used the bones of animals as painting sticks.
- The art represented their way of life.

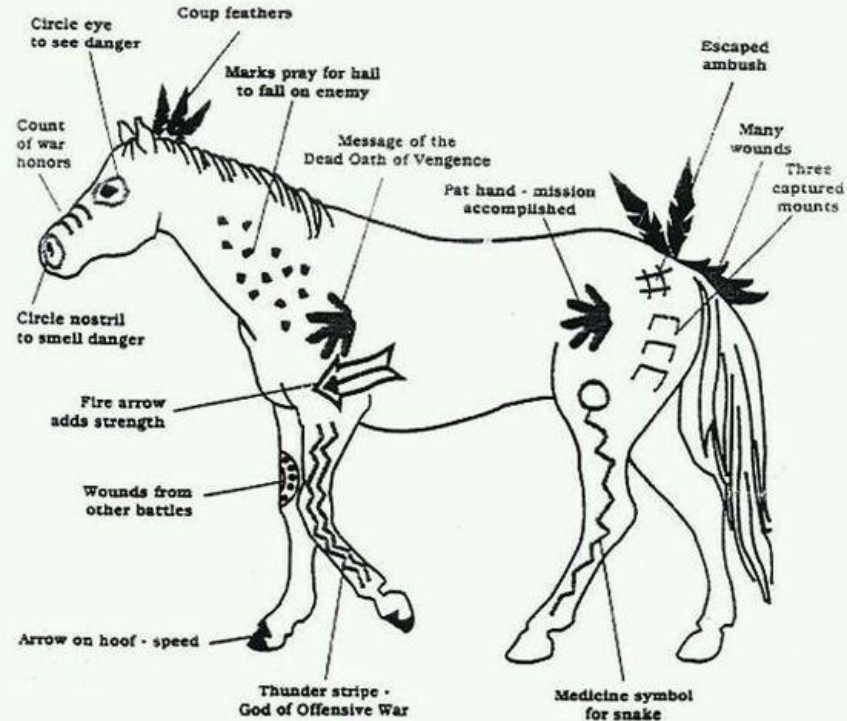
# Jobs by Ryder B.



Painting by Harvie Brown

- The men made bows and arrows and hunted because there was an abundance of buffalo in the Great Plains.
- The women did all of the cooking, set up the teepees and made all of the clothing.
- Before the age of five both boys and girls learned to hunt small animals. As they got older boys were taught the men's jobs and girls were taught the women's jobs.

## DID YOU KNOW INDIANS PAINTED THEIR HORSES TO RECORD THEIR BRAVERY IN BATTLE?



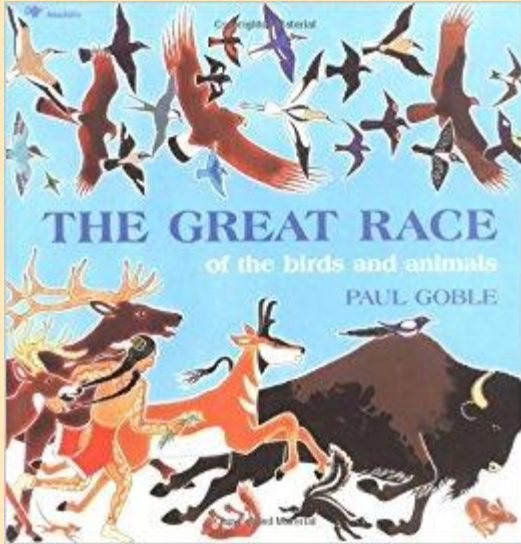
# Horse symbols

- The men painted their war ponies
- The marking were used to recognize the accomplishment of the warriors.
- The markings were also used on horses that were used for buffalo hunting.

MARKINGS USED ON PRIZED WAR HORSES AND BUFFALO HORSES

Source: AMERICAN INDIAN HORSE REGISTRY, INC. Rt. 3 Box 64 Lockhart, Texas 78644

# Legends by Kamyla



- The Sioux were warriors, so many of their stories were about battles.
- Some of the legends were used to teach important lessons.
- They taught children and adults to work hard and stay safe.

# Traditions and Beliefs by Saleem



- They sang and prayed to the spirits.
- When a Sioux boy was 12, he would see a spirit in a dream. He would go to the woods for 4 days without eating or drinking. After 4 days he would be thirsty, hungry, and too weak to stand up. Some men for the tribe will find him and bring him to a medicine man.
- They had a medicine man. The tribe will go to him when sick. He was carrying a medicine bundle and would tell spirits to help you get better.



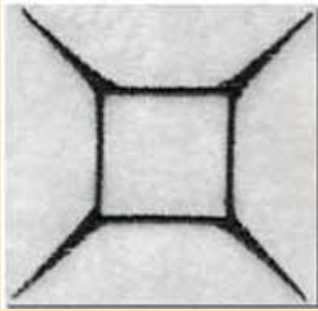
# Celebrations by Saleem



- The tribe would celebrate when something is important. The sun dance is one.
- They would share and have fun. They would dance and have music and play drums.
- The environment affects celebrations by giving the tribe their color and tools for the celebrations.



# Other symbols



This is the Sioux holy symbol of the earth and the four winds that blow (radiating out from each corner).

The **Number 4** is a sacred symbol in Sioux Culture

**4 Elements:** Water, Earth, Fire, Air

**4 Seasons:** Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall

**4 Directions:** North, South, East, West

**Flora:** Four parts to vegetation – roots, stem, leaves, fruit (or flower)

# Thunderbird



Sioux Thunderbird,  
guardian of Truth

- In the granite summit of Harney Peak, the highest of the Black Hills in South Dakota, the legendary Thunderbird is said to nest. It is both feared and honored by the Lakota the Thunderbird (or Wakinyan) who is the guardian of truth.

It is said that the Wakinyan kills liars with lightening bolts that strike from its beak and eyes.

# Life for the People of the Tribe today

## Kamyla



- They still ride horses, paint, work hard, and eat buffalo meat.
- Today they have brick houses, use computer, phones, and cars. They get bottled water from the store.
- Many still live in the Great Plains of South Dakota.

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