

Name _____

Date _____

The Navajo

Read each question and circle the correct answer.

1. How did the Navajo find food before learning to farm?

- A. They hunted and gathered.
- B. They traded with the Spanish.
- C. They bought food in stores.
- D. They took food from other tribes.

2. After the Spanish introduced sheep, the Navajo began to

- A. build hogans.
- B. hunt more animals.
- C. herd.
- D. paint.

3. What were Navajo hogans made of?

- A. wool
- B. clay
- C. bark, sticks and mud
- D. plastic, glass and stones

4. Where in the present-day US is the original Navajo homeland?

- A. the Southeast
- B. the Southwest
- C. the Northeast
- D. the Northwest

5. What happens to Navajo sand paintings after ceremonies end?

- A. They are swept away.
- B. They are kept forever.
- C. They are used by many more people.
- D. They are made into rugs.

6. What happened on the Long Walk in 1863?

- A. The Pueblo taught the Navajo how to farm.
- B. The Navajo built many hogans with doorways facing east.
- C. The Navajo helped the Pueblo defeat the Spanish, but the Spanish returned and enslaved many people.
- D. The Navajo were forced to march 300 miles from their home to a reservation in New Mexico, and many died.

7. Which of the following best describes how land is passed down in Navajo culture?

- A. from fathers to sons
- B. from mothers to daughters
- C. from husbands to wives
- D. from children to their cousins

8. How many ceremonies do the Navajo have?

- A. one
- B. more than 50
- C. less than 10
- D. 25

9. Which group of Europeans came to conquer the Southwest and clashed with the Pueblo and Navajo?

- A. the French
- B. the Greek
- C. the Spanish
- D. the Italians

10. The Navajo had to move from their home to a reservation because

- A. the US government wanted their land.
- B. there were no sheep left in the Southwest.
- C. the Pueblo people took over their land.
- D. the desert climate became too dry.