

The Alabama-Coushatta were forced out of Alabama.

The settlers wanted the land the Alabama-Coushatta were living on.

The Alabama-Coushatta were farmers.

The Alabama-Coushatta grew corn, squash, beans, roots and nuts.

The Alabama-Coushatta also hunted.

The Alabama-Coushatta hunted bears and deer with bows and arrows.

The Alabama-Coushatta built huge mounds of dirt.

They placed temples or the houses of priests or chiefs on top of the mounds of dirt.

The Alabama-Coushatta kept fires burning at all times.

The Atakapan lived in the area near what is now Houston.

The Atakapan lived on or near the coast.

The Atakapan were hunters and gatherers.

The Atakapan caught fish, crabs and clams.

The Atakapan hunted bears and deer a little farther inland.

The Atakapan collected plants for food farther inland.

In winter, the Atakapan moved farther inland.

In winter, the Atakapan built more permanent camps.

The land along the coast is not good for growing crops.

Caddo Fact File

The Caddo lived in northeastern Texas.

The Cherokee lived in the Piney Woods.

The Caddo were farmers.

The Caddo made very fine pottery.

The Caddo traded food or pottery for things they needed.

The Caddo were a confederacy.

The Caddo built beehive-shaped houses.

The Caddo made houses with wood frames covered with mats of long, dried grasses.

The name *Texas* comes from a Caddo word meaning “friend.”

Caddo Fact File

The Cherokee lived in east and northeast Texas.

The Cherokee lived and farmed in small clearings in the pine forest.

The Cherokee farmed near sources of fresh water.

The Cherokee built permanent houses made of logs.

The Cherokee did not need to move around looking for food.

The Cherokee had a well-organized government.

The government of the Cherokee had both a white chief and a Native American chief.

The Cherokee developed a written language.

The Coahuiltecan cultures lived in South Texas.

South Texas was once a lush grassland.

The Coahuiltecan people once hunted buffalo, deer, peccary and rabbits.

Coahuiltecan hunters used bows and arrows.

The Coahuiltecan people were nomads.

The Coahuiltecan people built wickiups.

The climate in South Texas became very hot and dry.

The animals left the hot, dry area.

The Coahuiltecan people ate insects and dirt.

Karankawa Fact File

The Karankawa lived along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

The Karankawa were nomads.

The Karankawa lived along the shore in winter.

The Karankawa caught fish and shellfish for food.

The Karankawa traveled in dugout canoes.

The Karankawa moved inland in the summer.

The Karankawa hunted small animals and birds in summer.

The Karankawa gathered wild plants and berries to eat in the summer.

The Karankawa had a chief in each village.

The Tonkawa lived in central Texas.

The Tonkawa were friendly with other Native American groups.

The Tonkawa shared land with Karankawa and Coahuiltecan bands.

The Tonkawa believed they were descended from wolves.

The Tonkawa would not kill a wolf.

The Tonkawa refused to farm.

The Tonkawa hunted deer, buffalo, fish, crawfish, clam and mussels.

The Tonkawa lived in tepees, wickiups or other types of huts.

The Tonkawa were moved to a reservation in the mid-1800s.



Wichita Fact File

The Wichita lived in the northern central parts of Texas.

The Wichita farmed from spring until fall.

The Wichita grew maize, pumpkins, squash, beans and plum trees.

The Wichita did not eat fish.

The Wichita built houses from grass.

The Wichita's house had a small hole in the top to let out smoke.

The Wichita had chiefs and religious leaders.

The Wichita's religious leaders were called Shamans.

The now live on a reservation near Andarko, Oklahoma.