

Chickee

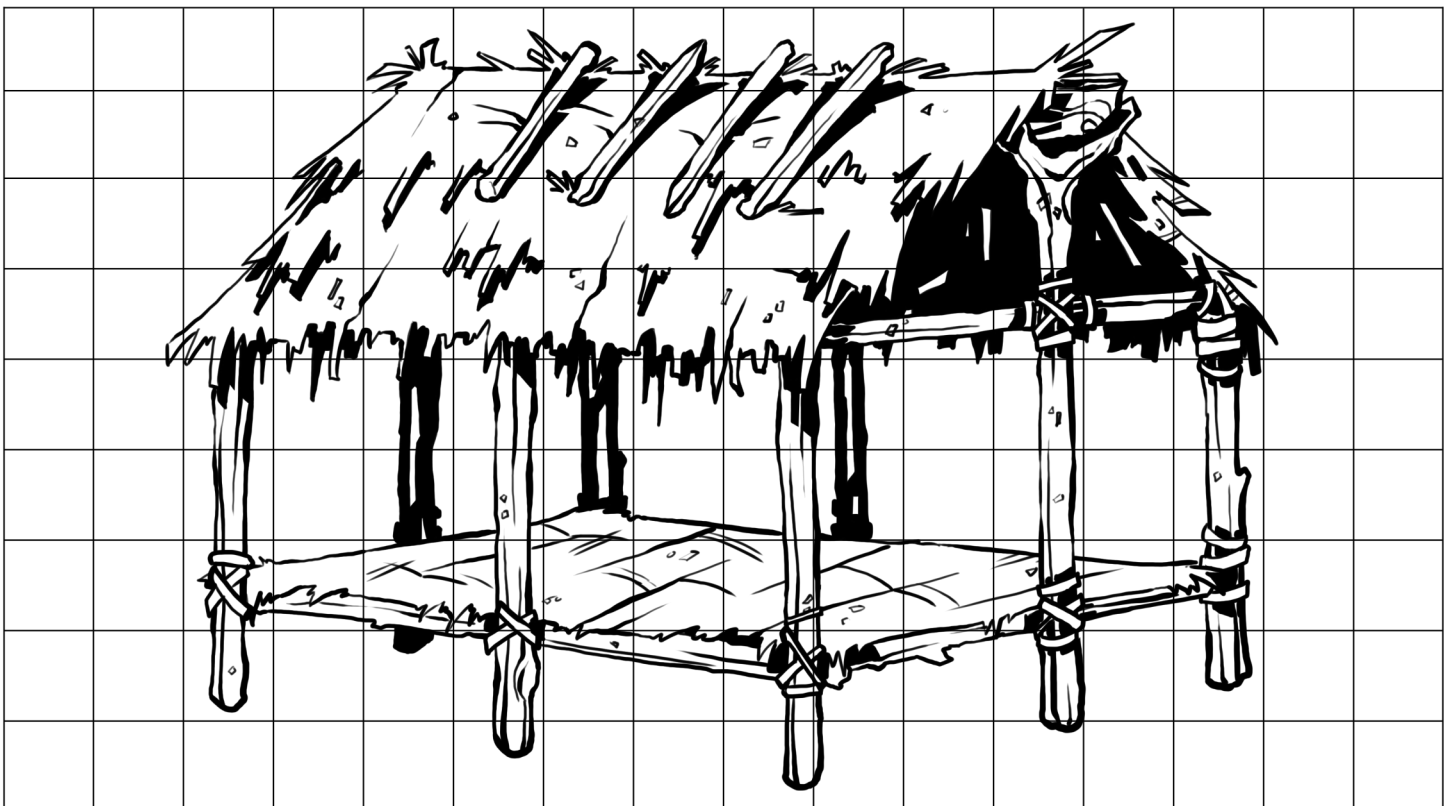
The Seminole people have lived in Florida for more than 300 years. Their ancestors, many of whom were part of the Creek people of Alabama and Georgia, moved to Florida during the 1700s and early 1800s.

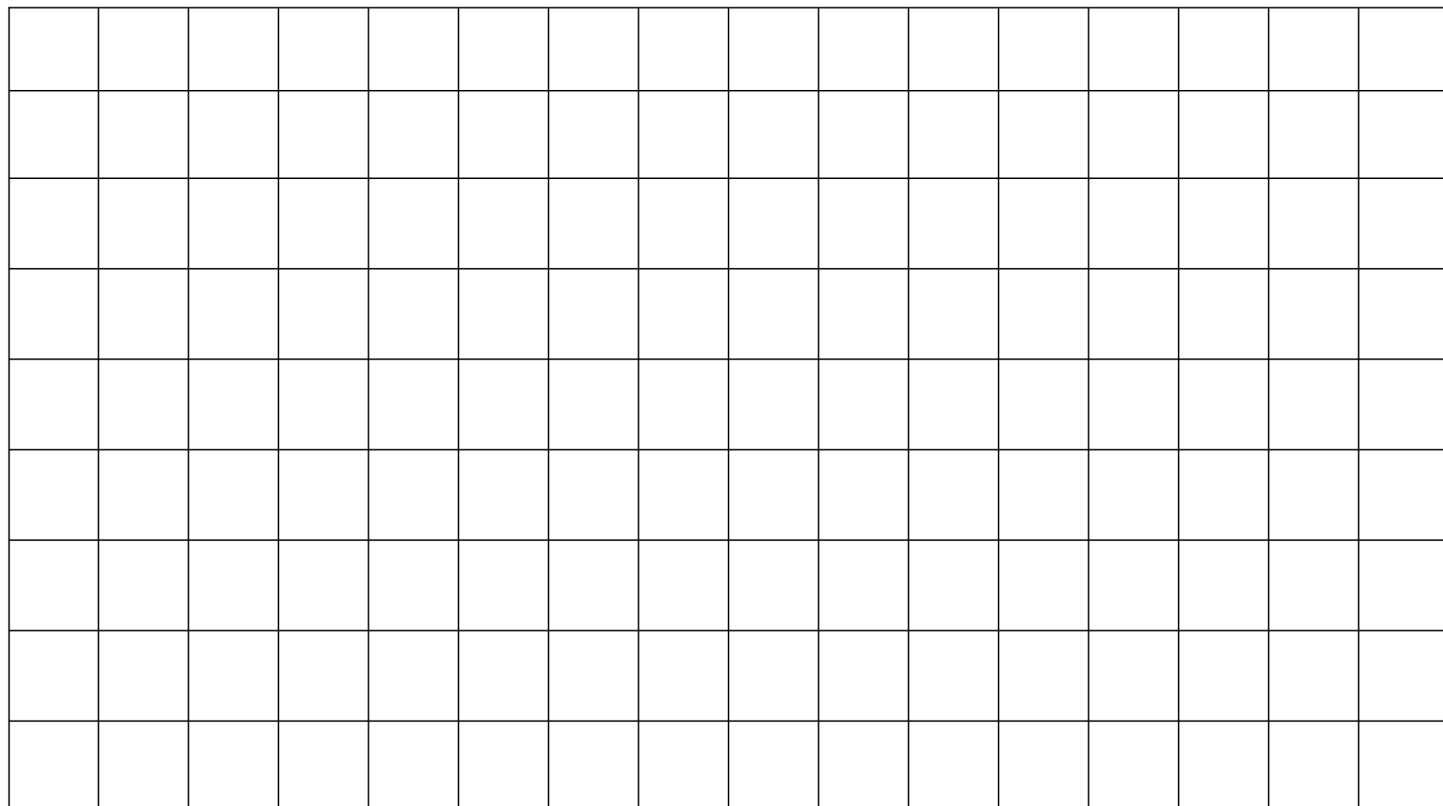
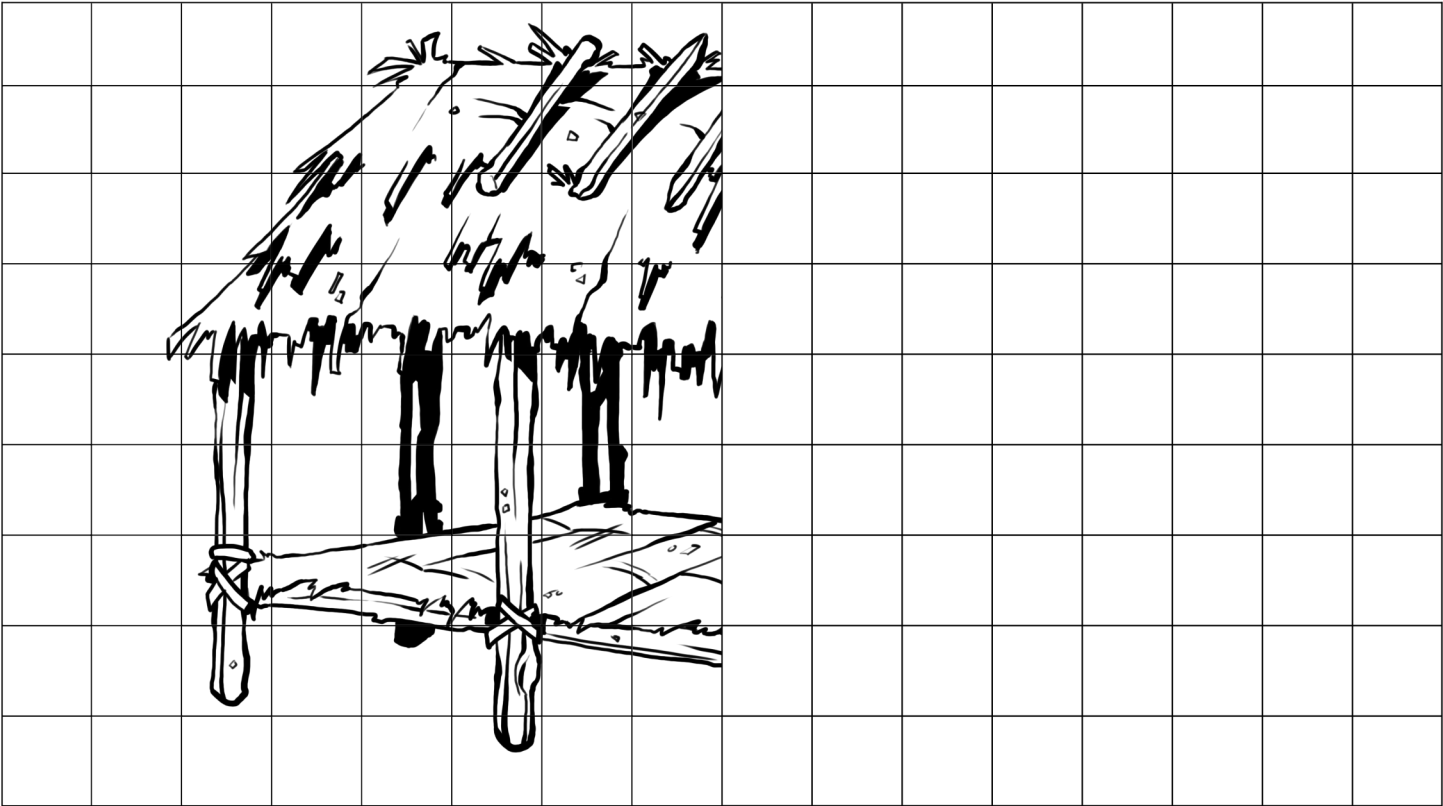
They lived in the Everglades, and at times, they lived in a type of log cabin. But at other times, they lived in open-sided homes called chickees that helped them stay cool. The walls were made of bald cypress logs, and the roof was made from palmetto thatch. The palmetto is a type of palm tree. Since much of the ground in the Everglades is water or swamp, these platform dwellings with their floors raised up off the ground were a necessity. The raised floor was also helpful during floods. The open walls provided an easy way to keep the air flowing through the home. This part of Florida can be very hot and humid, so the Seminole needed as much fresh air as possible.

The chickees were used for cooking, sleeping, and eating, and could be arranged in groups. They also had reed mats they could roll down and make into temporary walls if the nights got too cool or there was a storm.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a chickee on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Dutch Floating Home

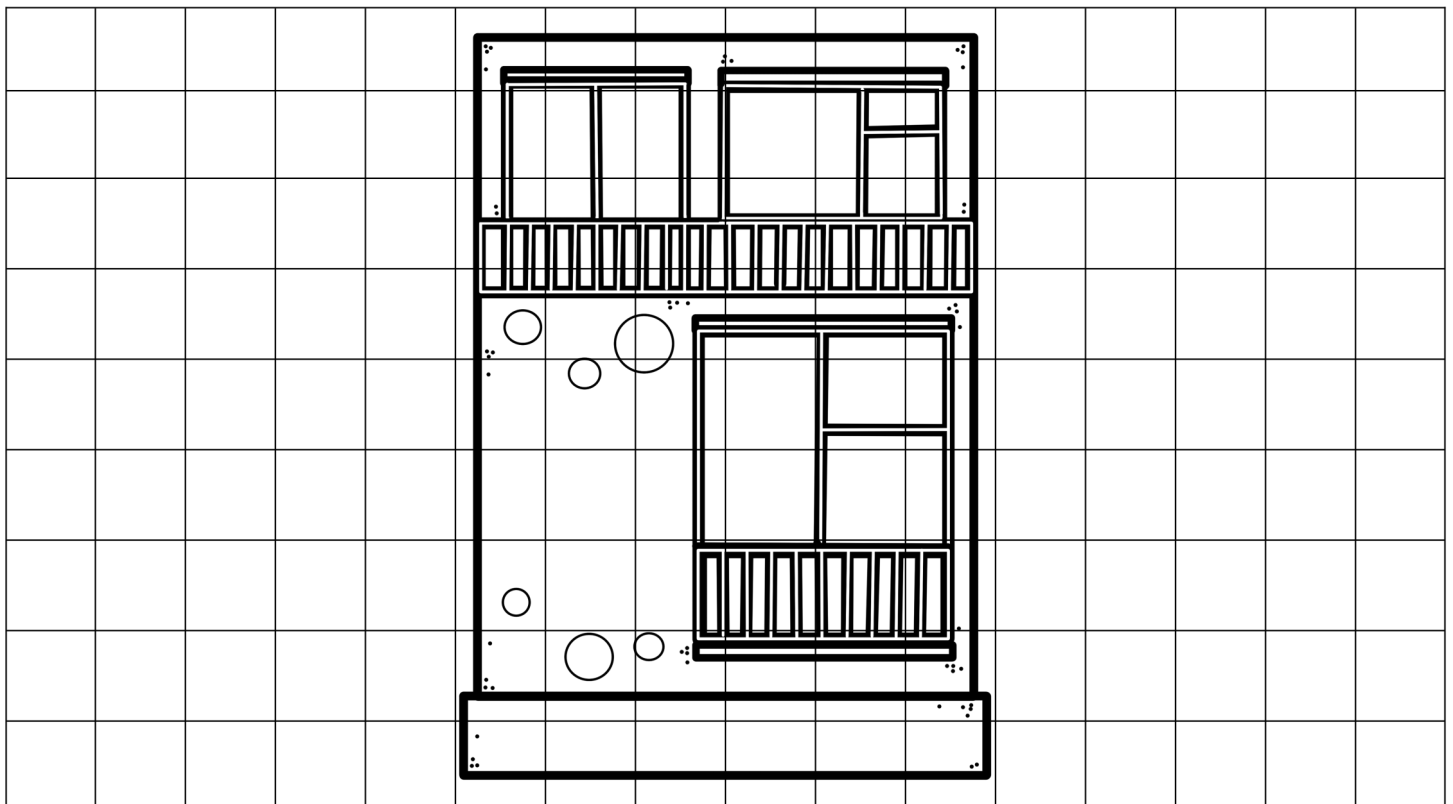
The Netherlands sits on the North Sea in northwestern Europe. For a small country whose total border is about 934 miles (1,504 km), nearly one-third of that, or 280 miles (451 km), borders the water. In addition, two-fifths of the country has been built on land reclaimed from the sea, lakes, or swamps. Flooding has always been a major concern for the people of the nation. Because of this, they've created some homes with ingenious designs. One kind is the Dutch floating home.

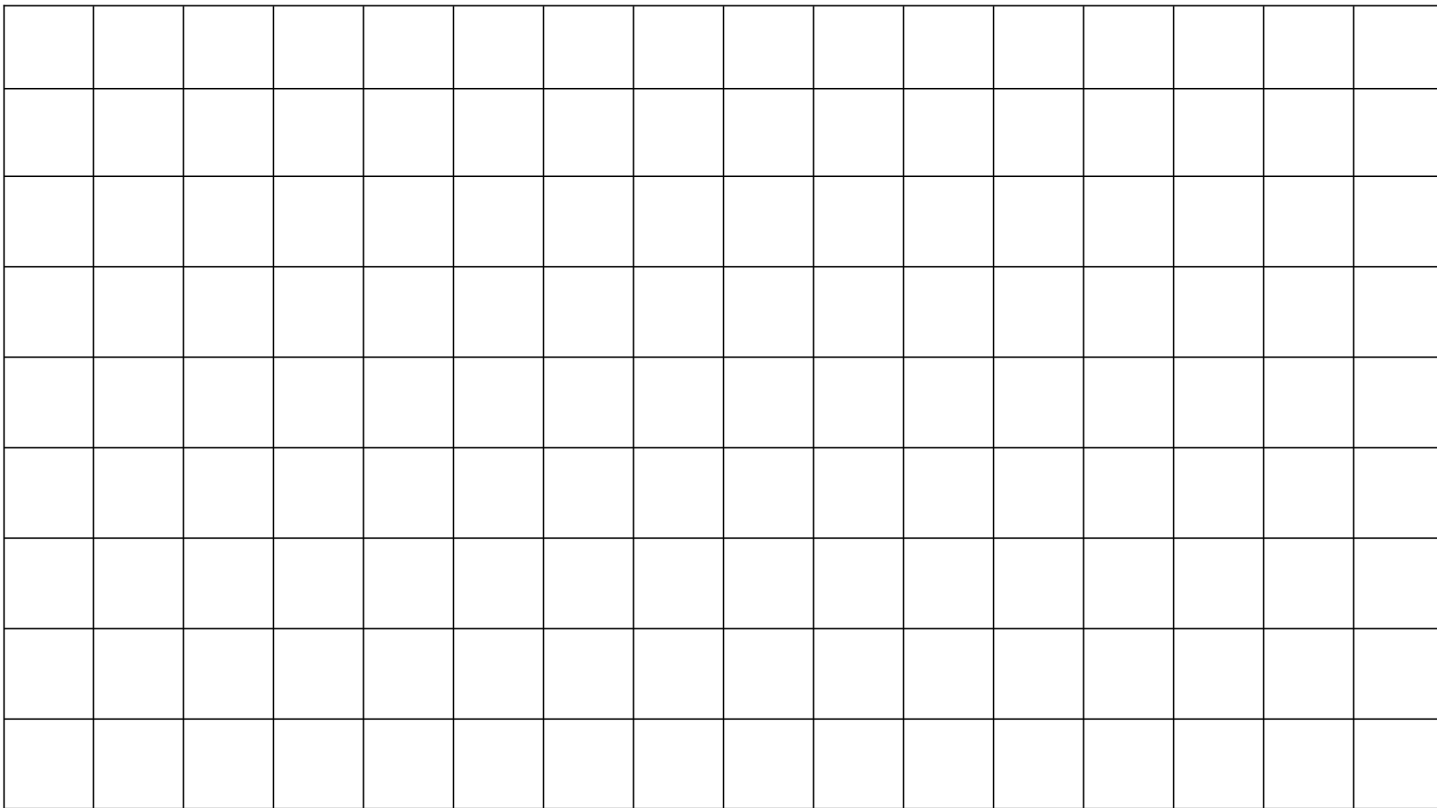
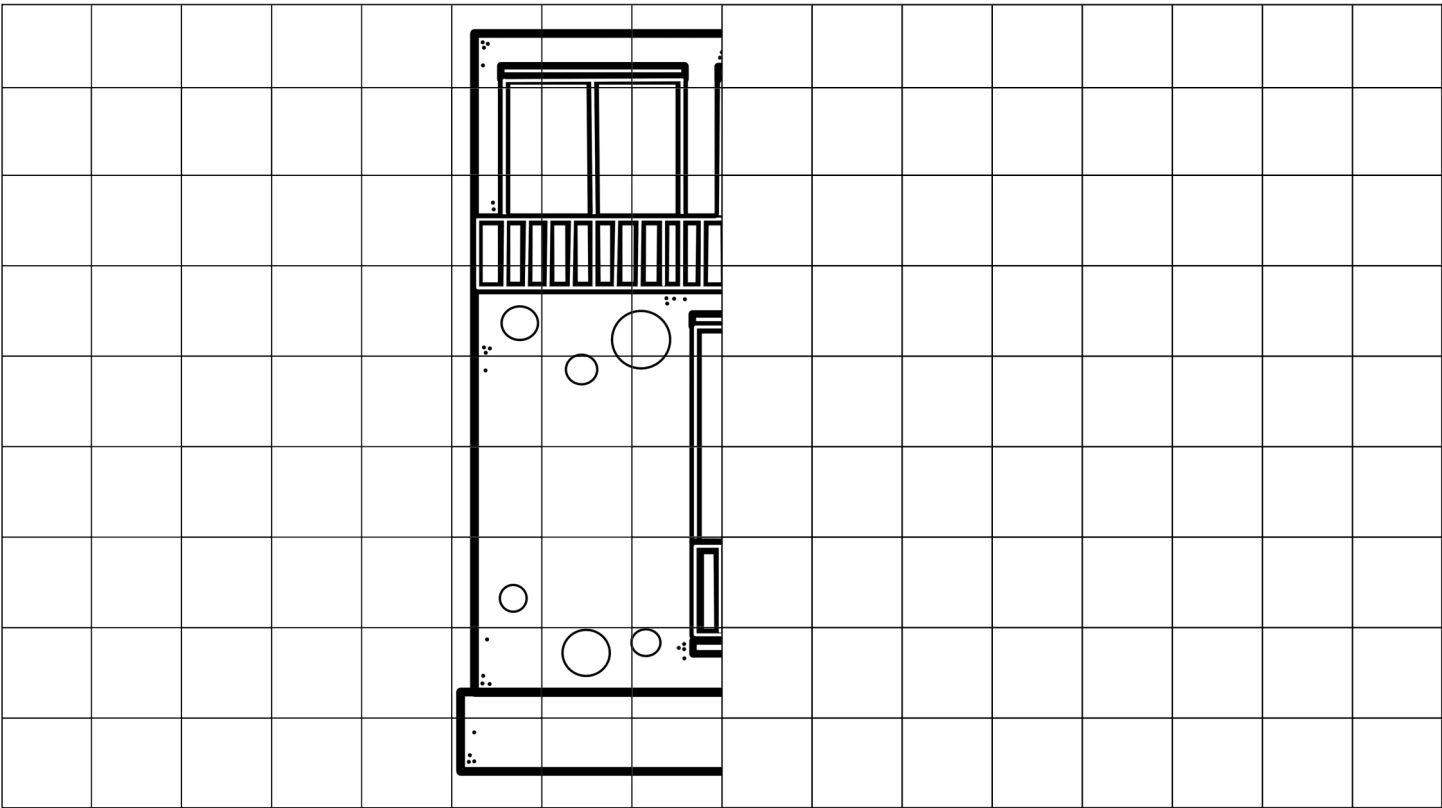
These homes can handle the water rising by 13 feet (almost 4 meters) by rising with it. Each house is built on a concrete tub that is submerged deep in the water. Flexible pipes carry water, electricity, and all other utilities to the home.

Living on the water isn't a new idea. Houseboats and other types of boats have long been lived in, including in the Netherlands. But what makes these homes so unique is that they aren't boats used as houses. They are actual, fully functioning homes that just happen to be floating on the water. Some people even hope to build cities where you could move from one place to another in the city with your house or even float to another city.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a Dutch floating home on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Ethiopian Tukul

Ethiopia is the tenth-largest country in size in Africa. It sits in the northeastern part of the continent and is completely landlocked. It's also a very old nation, known to ancient peoples including the Greeks. At times, it was called Abyssinia.

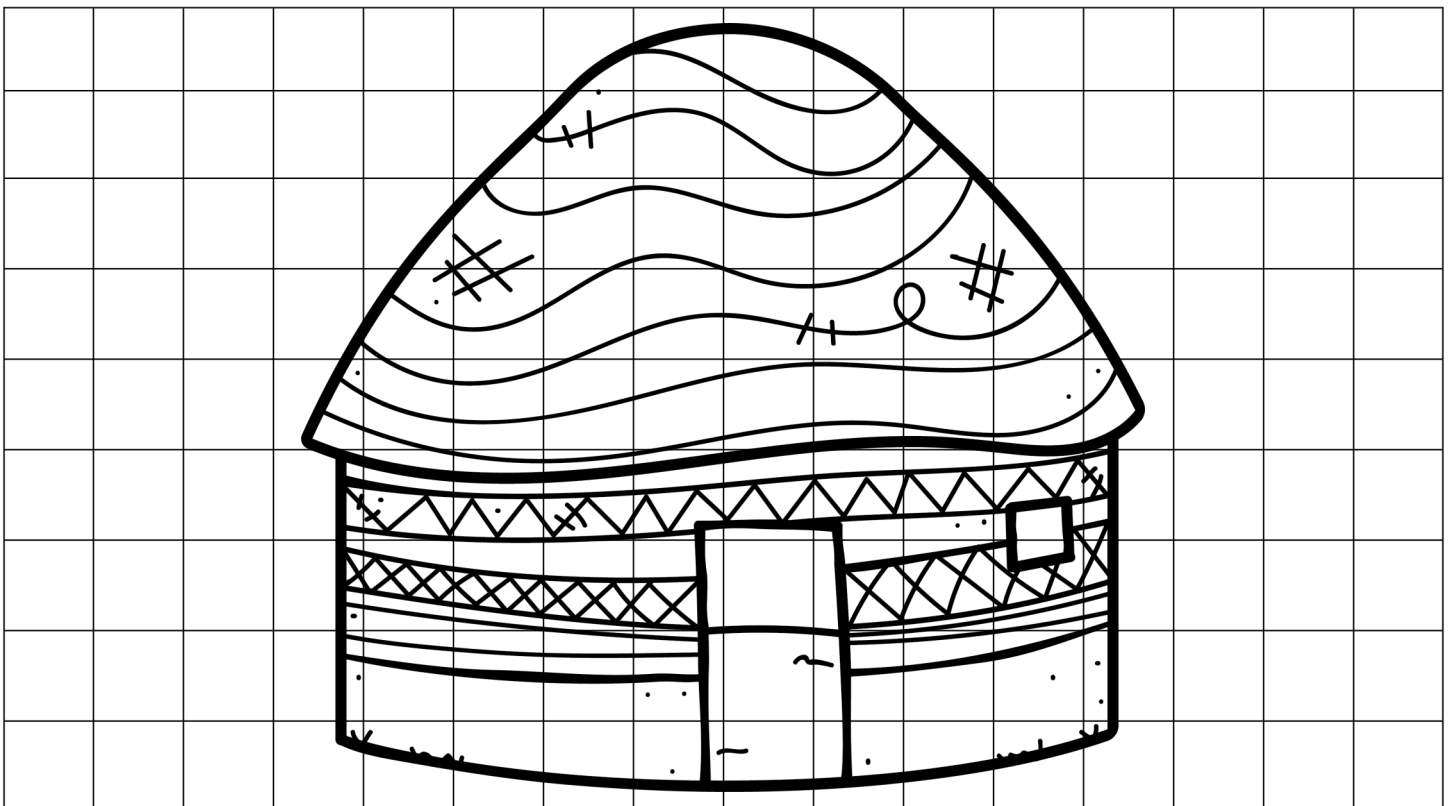
Types of homes in Ethiopia vary a great deal. Cities, like the capital Addis Ababa, are made of skyscrapers, office buildings, and other types of buildings common in cities. Much of Ethiopia is rural. Some places have houses made of stone. Others have tukuls.

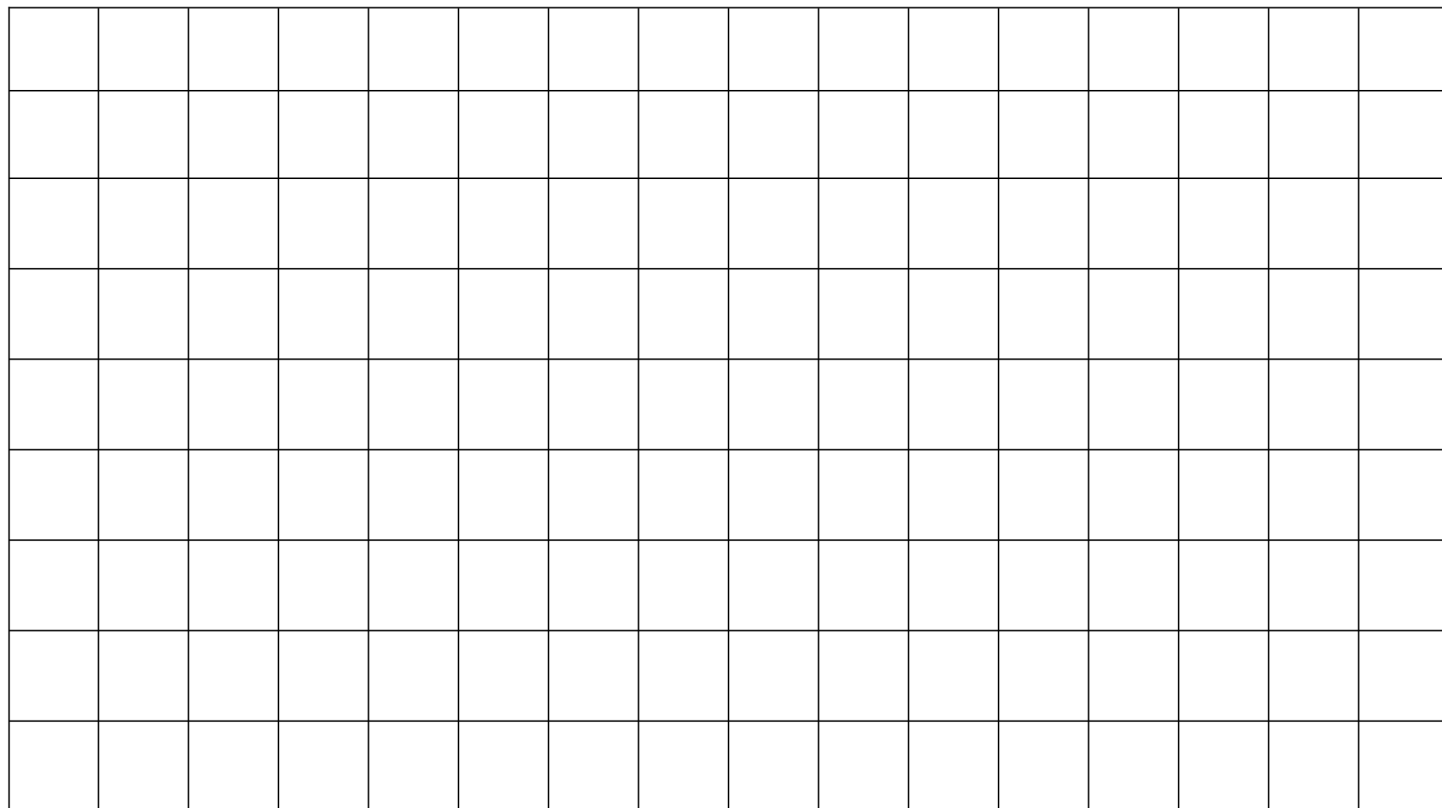
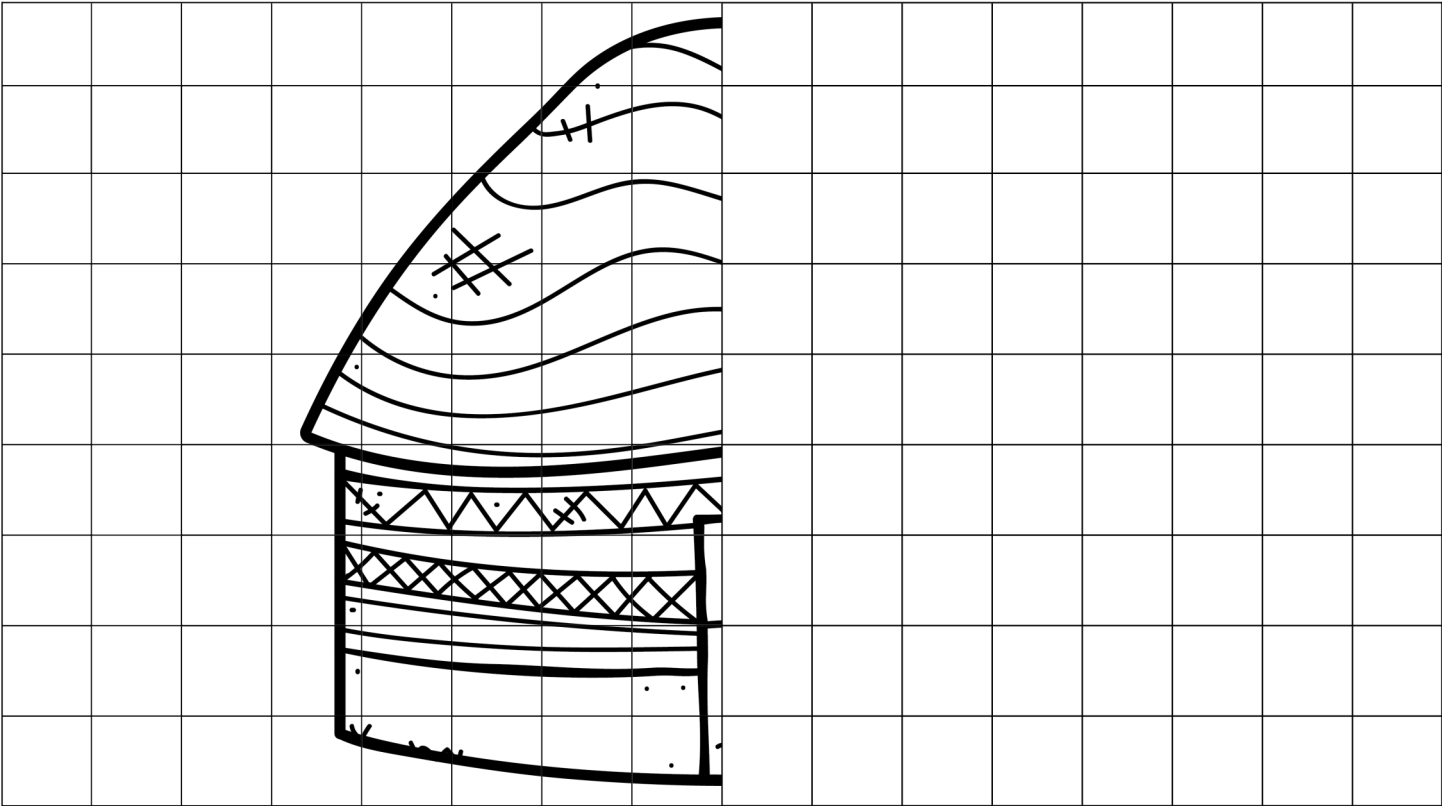
Tukuls are round homes that are made of mud and different grasses, including millet. They have frames made of wooden poles and cone-shaped roofs covered with thatch. Inside the tukul, there is a living area, a cooking area, and a storage area. The cooking area is the perfect place to make the traditional injera, which is a type of tangy flatbread made from a type of grass that is native to the Horn of Africa.

People in other countries build tukuls, too, but the tukul is such a part of life in Ethiopia that one part of Ethiopia even has a tukul on its regional flag.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of an Ethiopian tukul on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Goahti

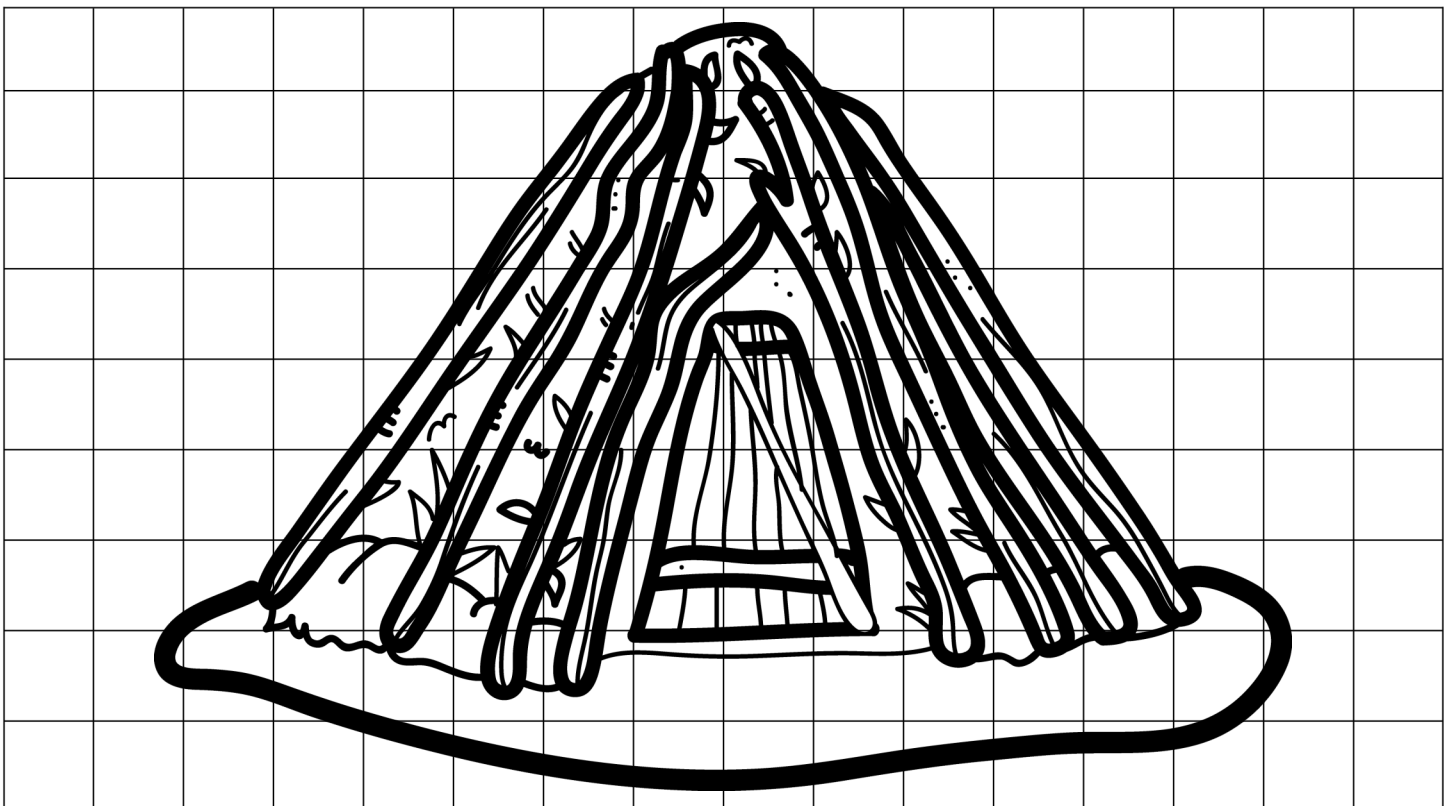
The Sami people are a historic group of people who live in the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, as well as the Kola Peninsula in Russia. Today, most live in towns and cities with modern conveniences, but in the past, they were a nomadic people. They moved from place to place, herding reindeer and hunting, fishing, and trapping.

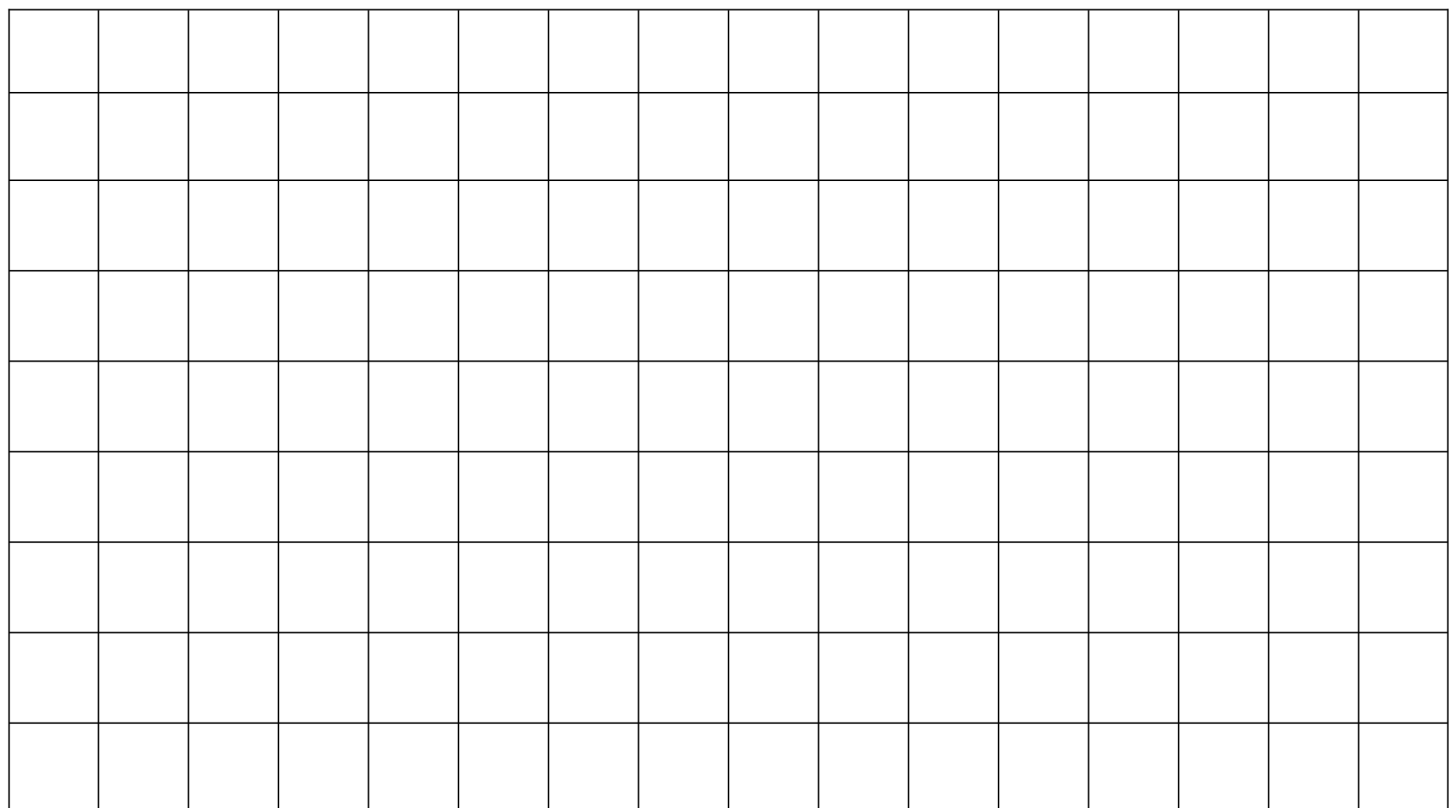
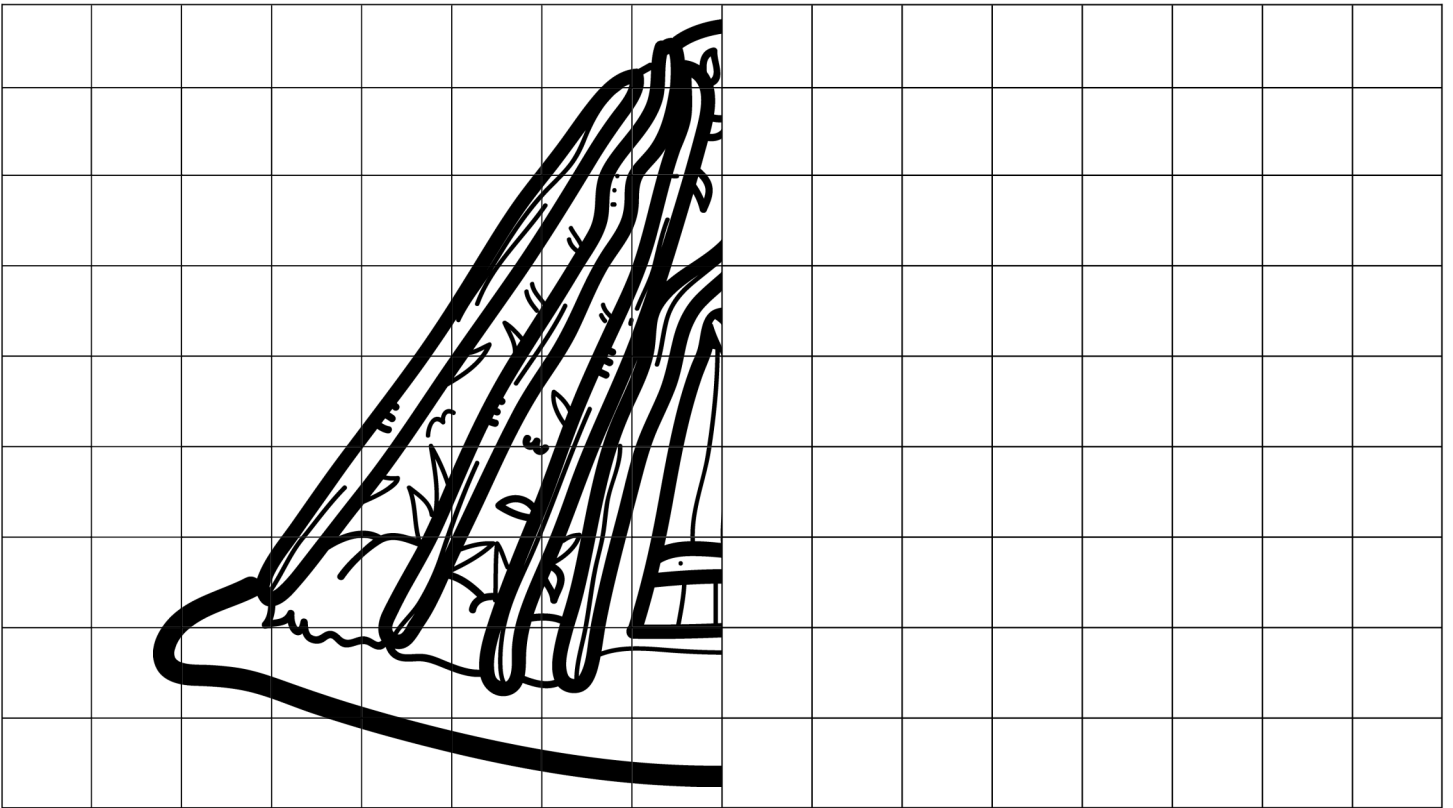
Their land today is almost entirely above the Arctic Circle, so it is obviously very cold most of the year. Winter is about eight months long, from October to May, and in December, there is hardly any daylight.

The goahti was a type of Sami home. To build one, they harvested birch trees and made a curved frame on top of a circle of stones. Then they stacked poles against the frame to make the walls and held them in place with wooden pegs instead of nails. They covered the walls with birch bark and then turf. Turf is the upper layer of the ground that is matted together with grass, soil, and roots. They used stones and logs to divide the inside of the goahti into several different areas for things such as cooking, eating, sleeping, and other activities.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a goahti on the next page like the one shown below:

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Izba

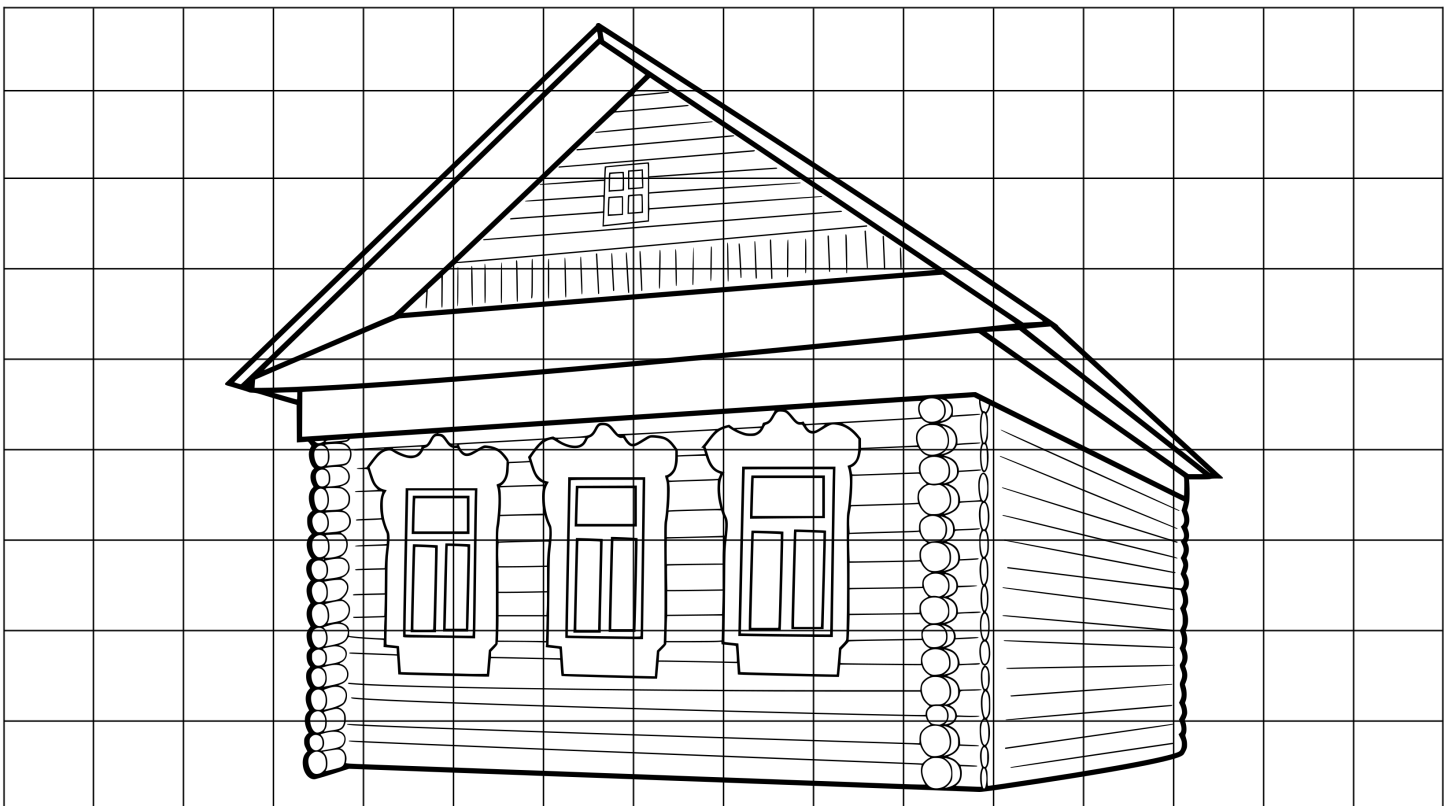
For hundreds of years, Russian farmers built izbas. They were wooden homes, usually built of logs, that were made using hand tools such as axes and knives. Nails, metal, and glass were too expensive for most average people living in the country, so they split tree trunks and built their home. They carved the wood to fit together and filled in anywhere it didn't with clay from a nearby river. The wood on the outside of the house could be decorated with fancy carving.

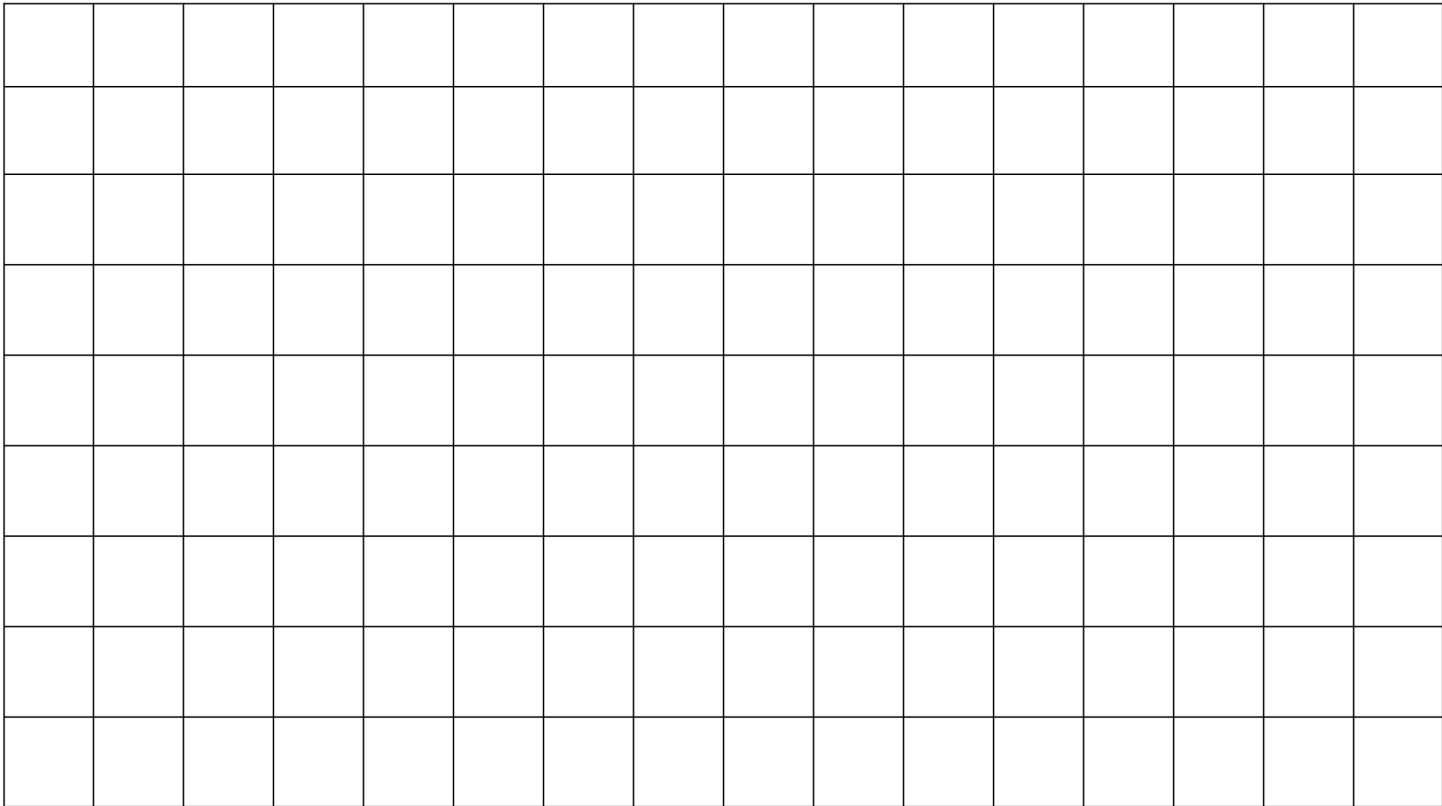
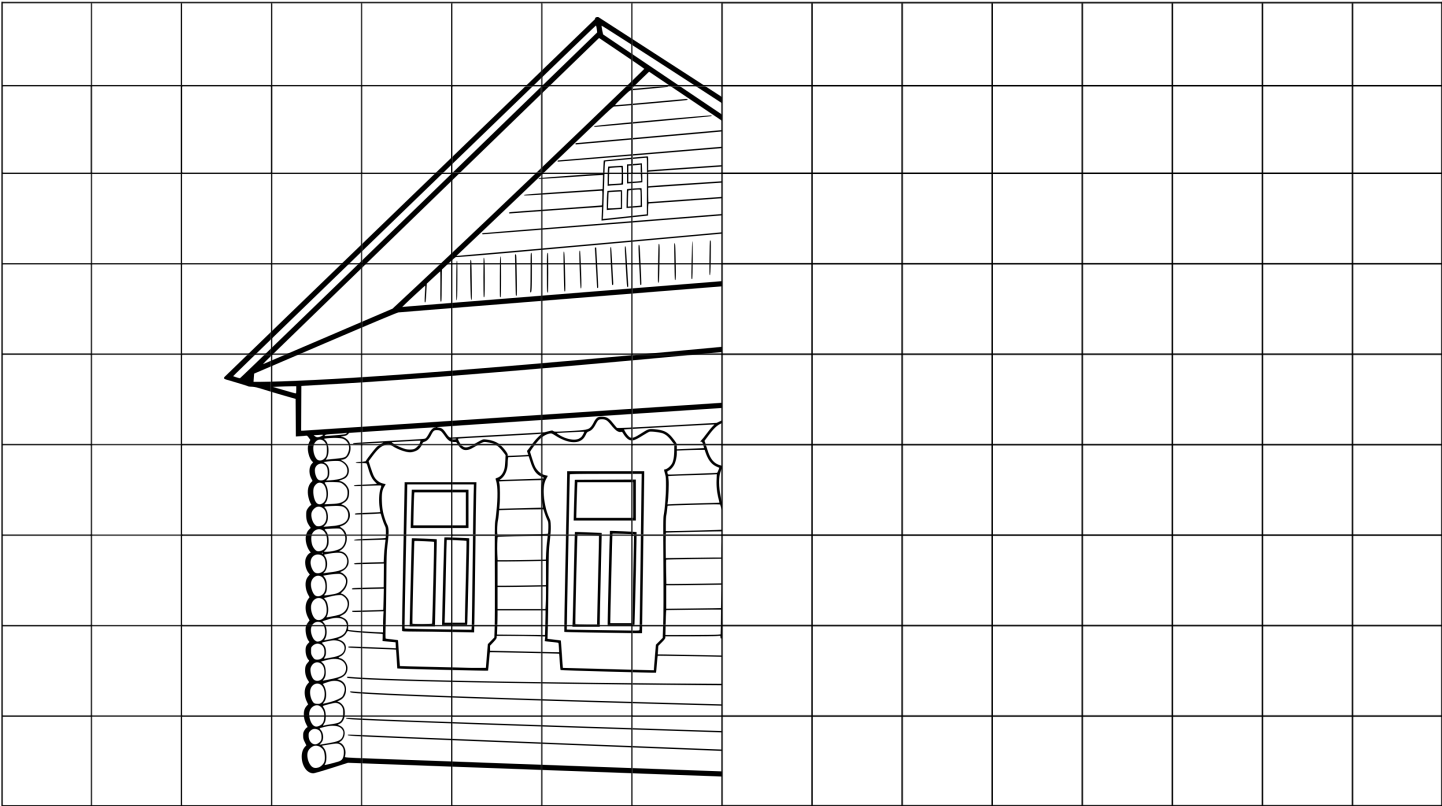
Life in the izba, especially in the winter, often centered around the oven. People would sleep as close to it as they could for heat. Their beds were often just shelves instead of what we think of as a comfortable bed. For farmers who had homesteads, they might also have a kitchen garden, hay shed, and barn along with the izba. It was common to build the izba close to the road.

In places where trees were not common, homes were built that only used logs for the frame. The rest was filled in with wattle and daub (wooden strips and sticky materials such as soil, clay, and straw). Then it was covered with plaster and whitewash. This type of home was called a khata. Today, Russians living in the country sometimes still build izba-styled homes using all the common modern elements, but only the older homes are called izbas.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of an izba on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Lake Titicaca Reed House

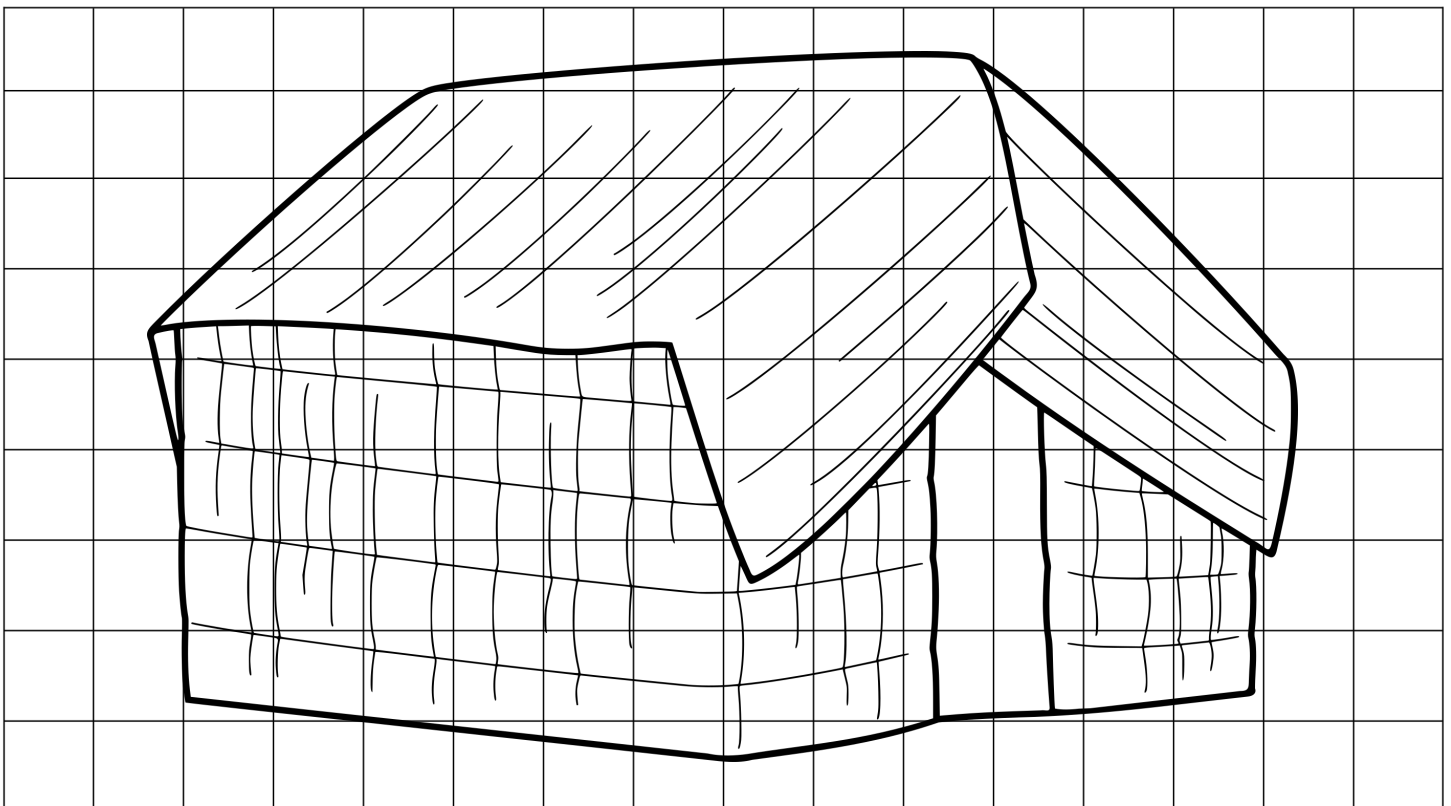
People have used reeds to make things for thousands of years, but can you imagine using them to build an island and your house? That's what the Uru people of Peru do. Lake Titicaca is the highest lake in the world that can be navigated by large boats. It is in the Andes Mountains on the border of Peru and Bolivia. The Uru were an ancient people whose descendants still live on the lake. They use a reedlike papyrus called totora to make many important things.

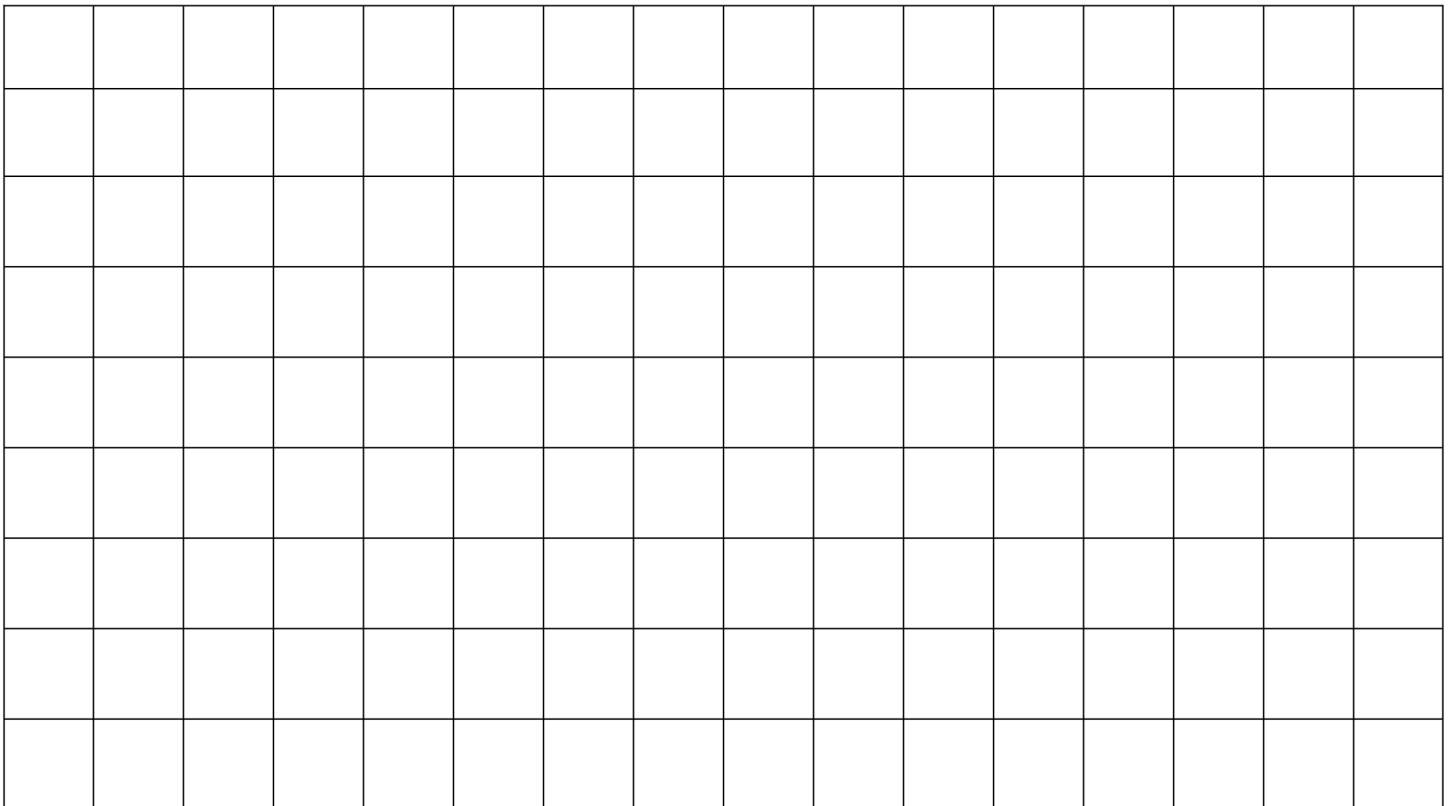
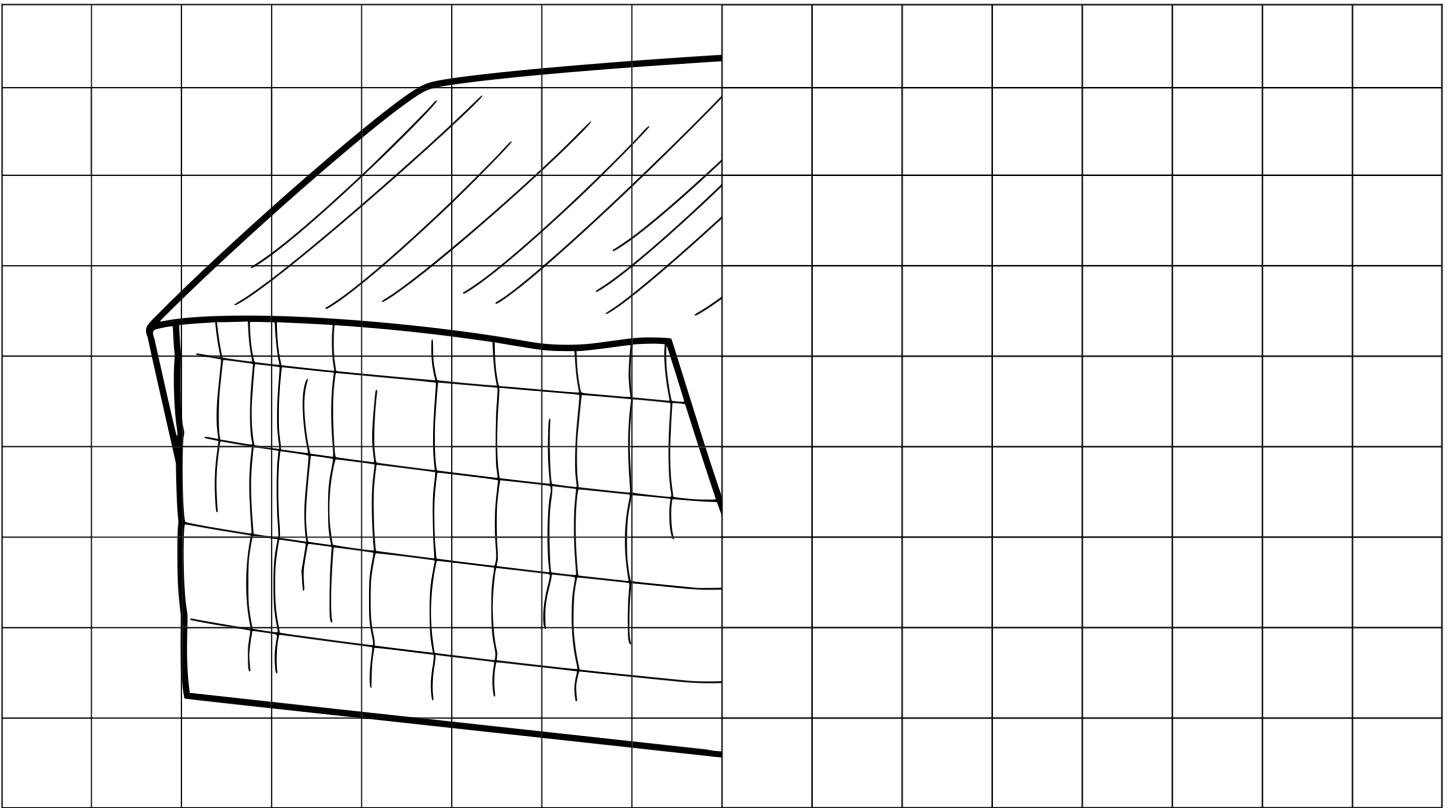
They start making an island by taking large cubes of clay and earth and binding them together. Then they take bushels of totora, weave them together, and layer them on top of the clay and earth. They make dozens of islands like this. They are called the Uros floating islands.

They use totora to build boats called balsas that look a little like ancient crescent-shaped Egyptian ships. They also use the reeds to build homes. However, reeds don't last forever and eventually break down, so they have to rebuild their homes often. Today, tourists can even rent the huts for a stay while they vacation in Peru so they can taste a little bit of old-fashioned life, though it's not all old-fashioned. While much is still done in the old way, there are also solar panels for lights and electronics, and there are even special toilets in the huts that don't need regular plumbing.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a Lake Titicaca reed house on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Pueblo

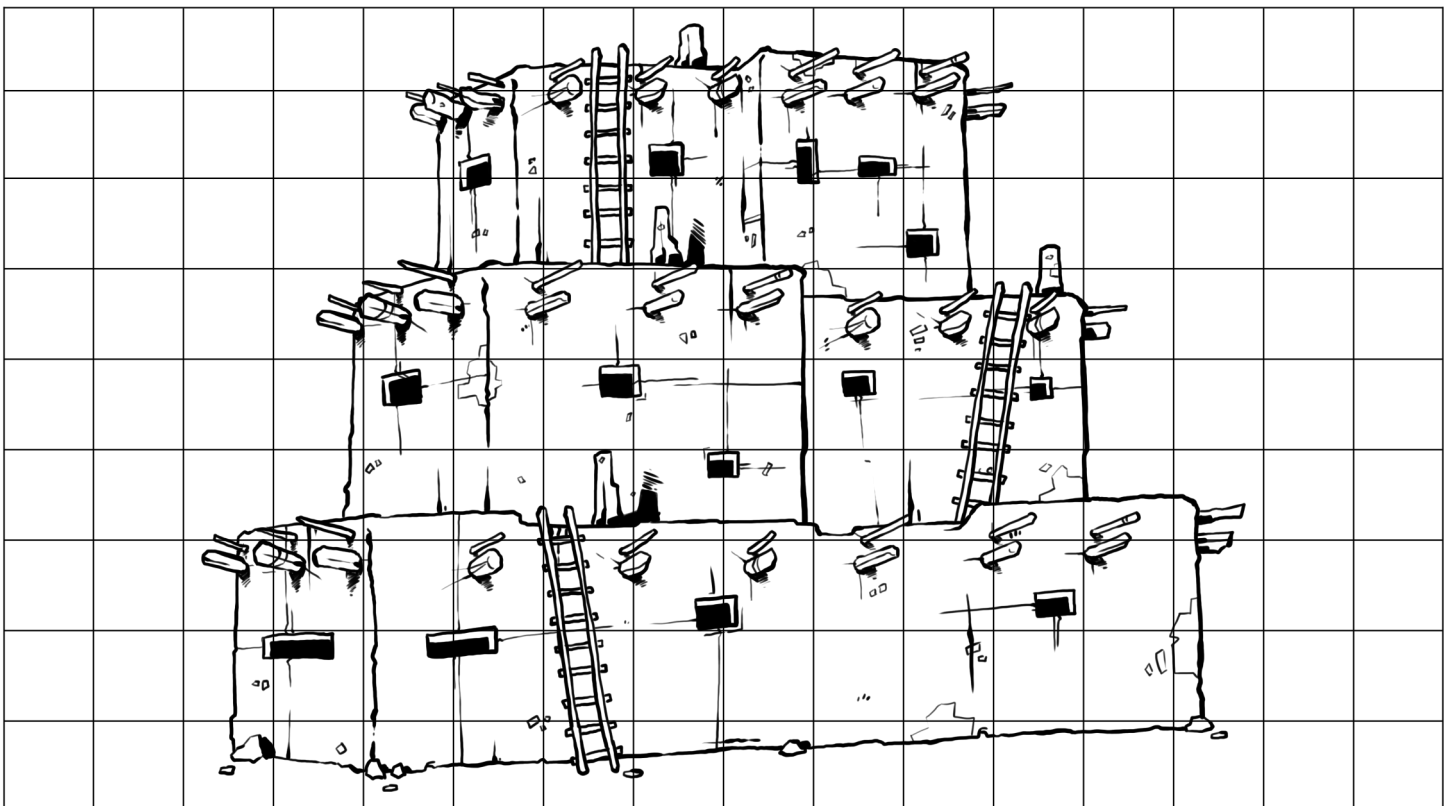
The word pueblo is Spanish for "town." When the Spanish met the Pueblo people of the American Southwest in the 1500s, they used the word to refer to both the people and their towns. The Pueblo had a rather ingenious way of designing homes. They built large homes out of adobe (sun-dried brick) and rocks. The homes surrounded a plaza or courtyard and could hold many families. Two or more pueblos could be connected for extended families to live in, and sometimes an entire village lived in one. The community's farmlands surrounded the village.

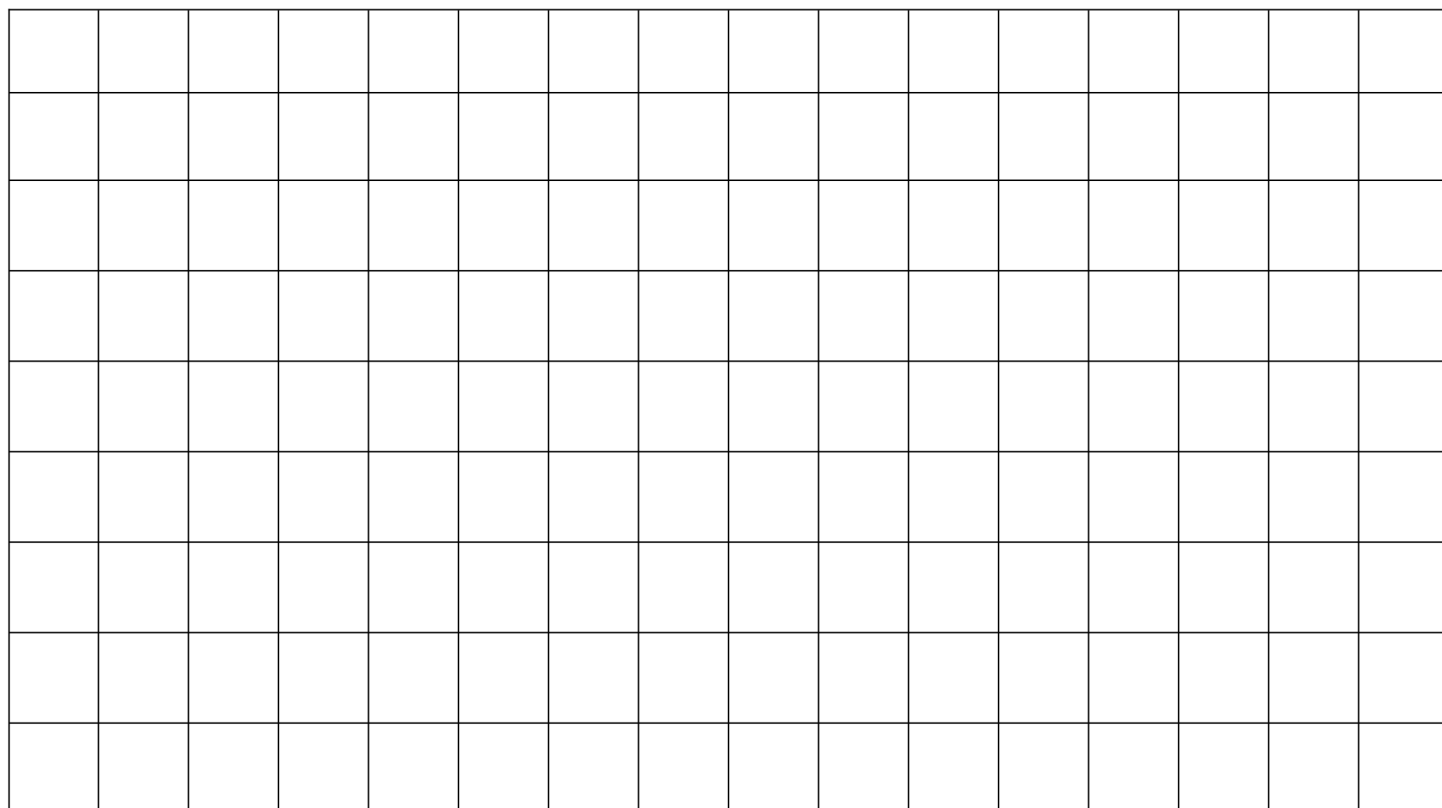
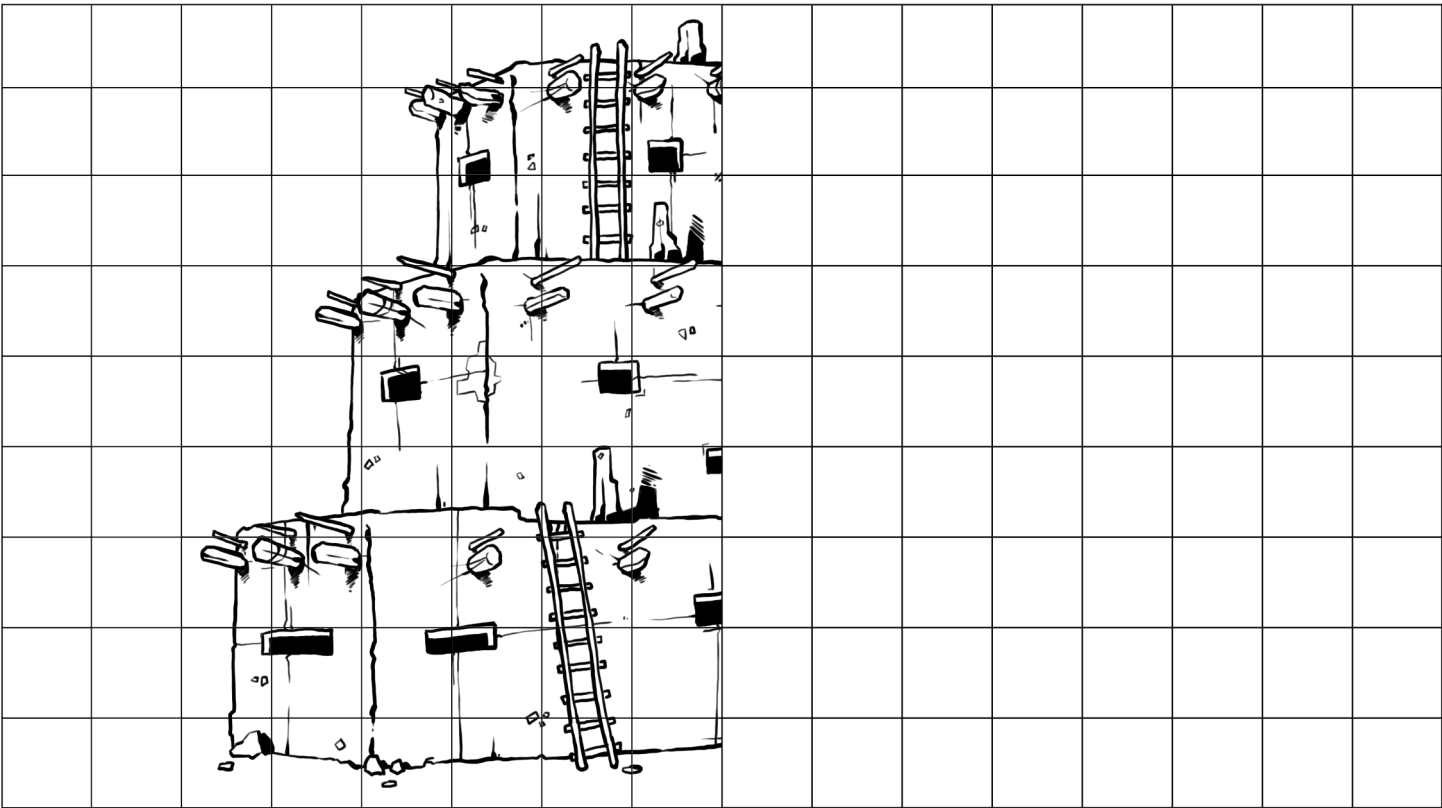
The ingenious part of the pueblo's construction was its security. Instead of regular doors, most homes were entered by climbing a ladder and coming in through the roof. The brilliant part of this design was that when the Apache, Navajo, or other tribes raided, they could pull the ladders up so no one could get in the houses!

The Pueblo were known for their fine pottery and beautiful clothing made from wool or cotton they spun into yarn and wove into cloth. The Pueblo included the Hopi, Keresan, North Tiwa, South Tiwa, Tano, Tewa, Towa, and Zuni.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a pueblo on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Tudor Home

The Tudor period in English history lasted from 1485 to 1603 when the family of Tudor ruled. Five men and women from this house ruled during the period. The first was Henry VII, and the final ruler was Elizabeth I. Elizabeth's reign from 1558-1603 is also called the Elizabethan Era. The height of the English Renaissance was during this time, and the Tudor style of architecture combined elements of Renaissance and Perpendicular Gothic style. This phase of Gothic architecture included a lot of fancy decorations and vertical lines.

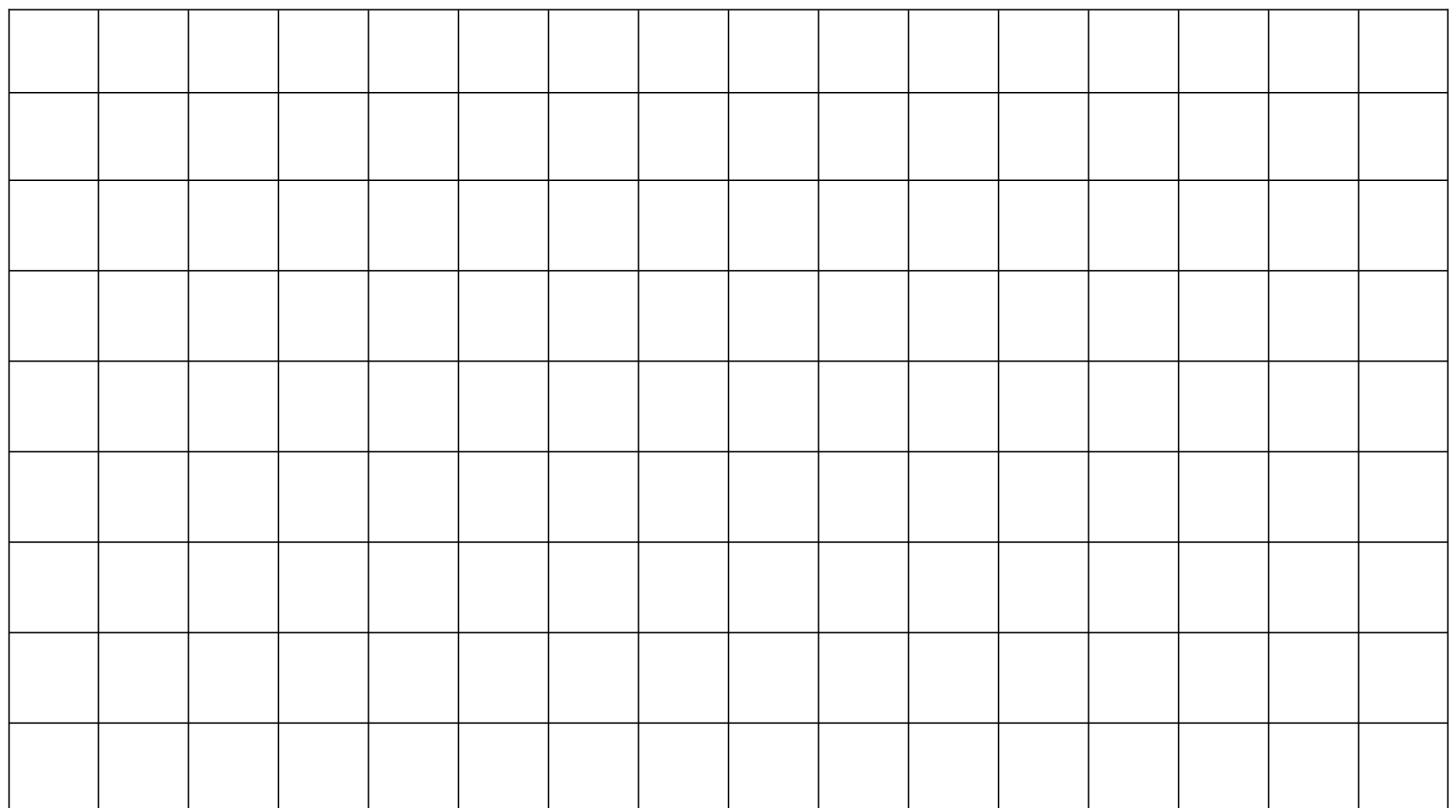
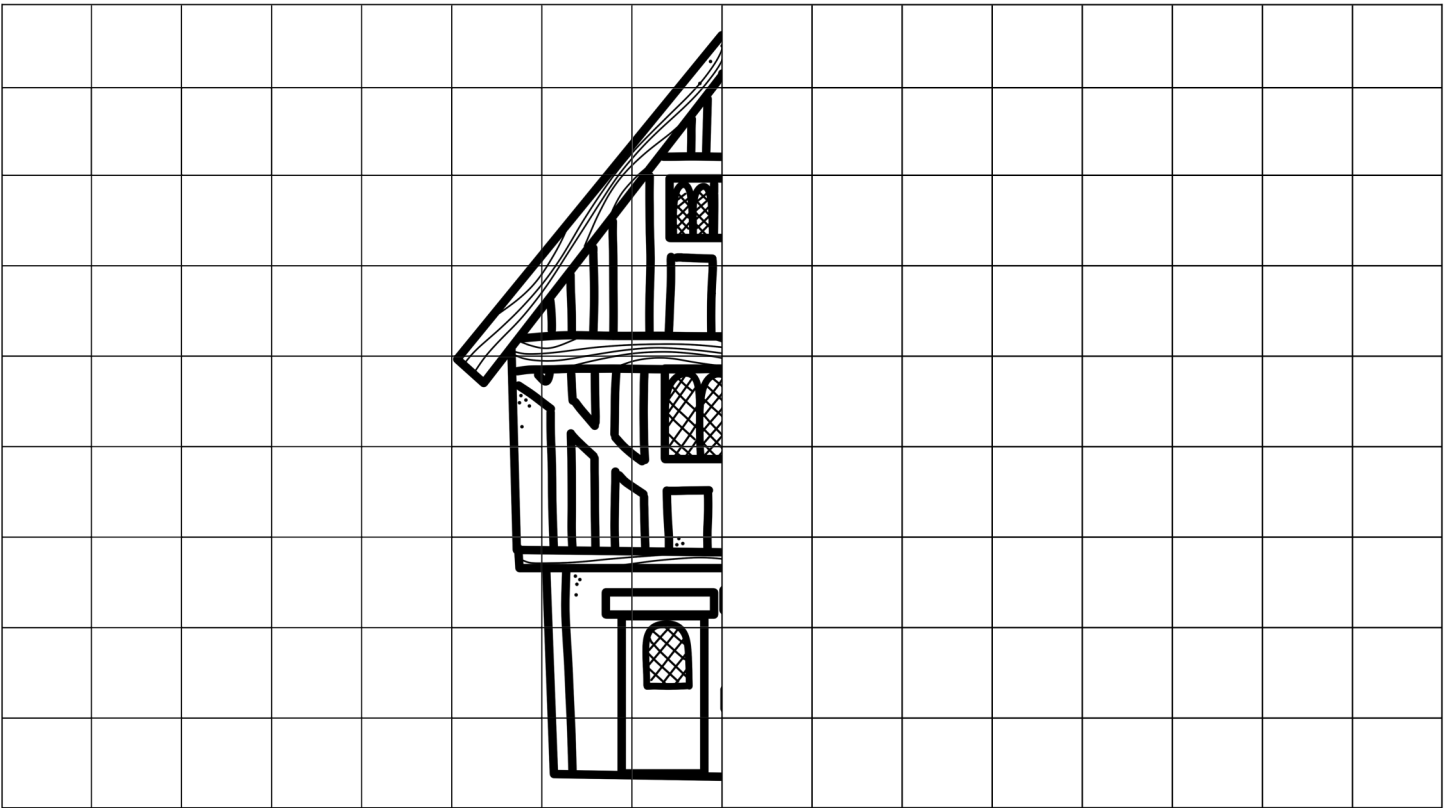
The Tudor style of architecture is known for its half-timber work. Half-timber means that the whole frame of the building isn't covered over. Instead, the wall is made of something such as brick, plaster, or wattle and daub in the spaces between the frame. This way, you can see the design of the building from the outside.

Tudor homes also often had quite a few windows and an upper floor sticking out over top of a lower floor. Sometimes the roofs had multiple gables, and at times, fancy brick patterns also decorated the house. Inside, the house was also heavily decorated with wood paneling and fancy molded plaster.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a Tudor home on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





Viking House

We often think of Vikings as fighters and raiders, but they were also explorers and farmers. Leif Eriksson explored parts of North America. Farmers grew oats, barley, and rye as well as vegetables such as cabbage, onions, and carrots. They raised sheep, cattle, goats, and pigs. They wove fabric by hand and made drinking utensils from animal horns, and they flavored their foods with honey, mint, and thyme. They even made combs out of reindeer horns.

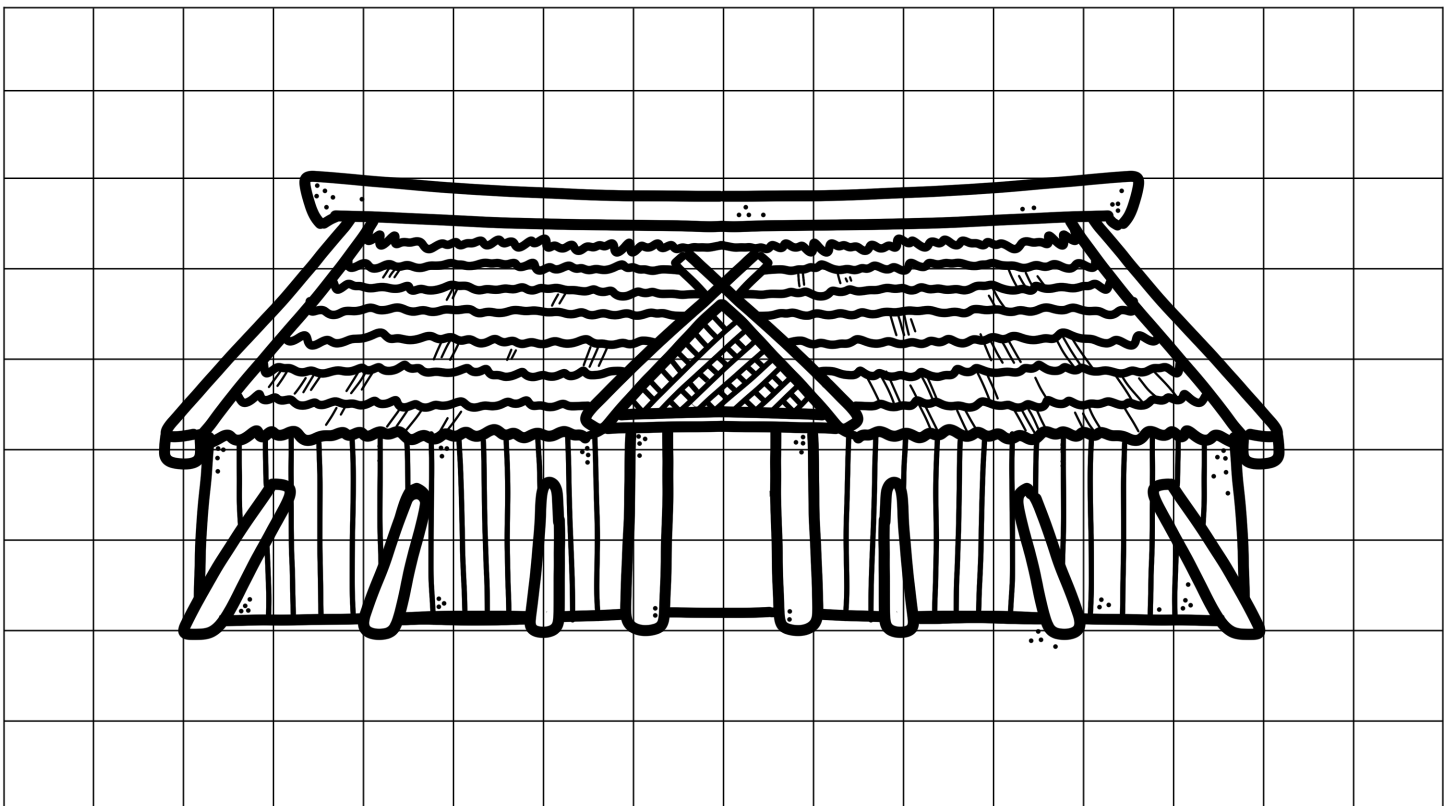
They also traded for some of what they needed. They had longships for war and boats called knorrs for trading ships.

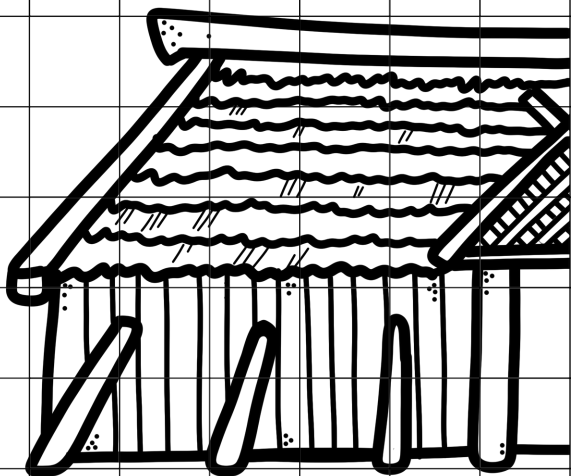
Some Viking homes just housed one family, but others, like the longhouses, could hold multiple families. Three or more generations could live together. The longhouses were made of wood and were shaped a little like a ship. The outside wall was often supported by posts that sloped in toward the house, and the roofs were slanted and made of thatch or wood.

In order to stay warm, they slept on raised platforms near the cooking fire. Vikings didn't use chimneys, so they had a hole in the roof where the smoke from the fire could escape, though the insides of their homes were often still rather smoky.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a Viking house on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





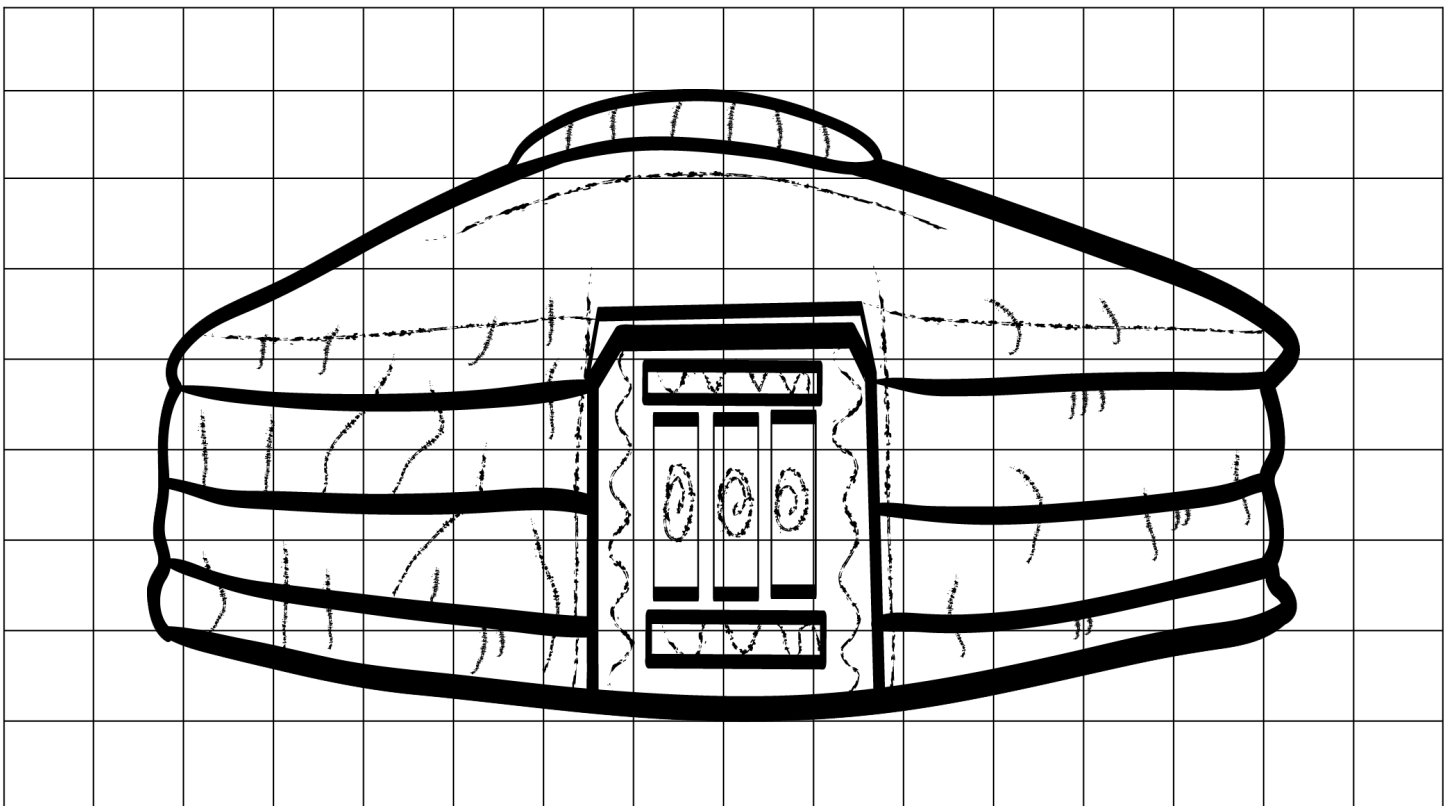
Yurt

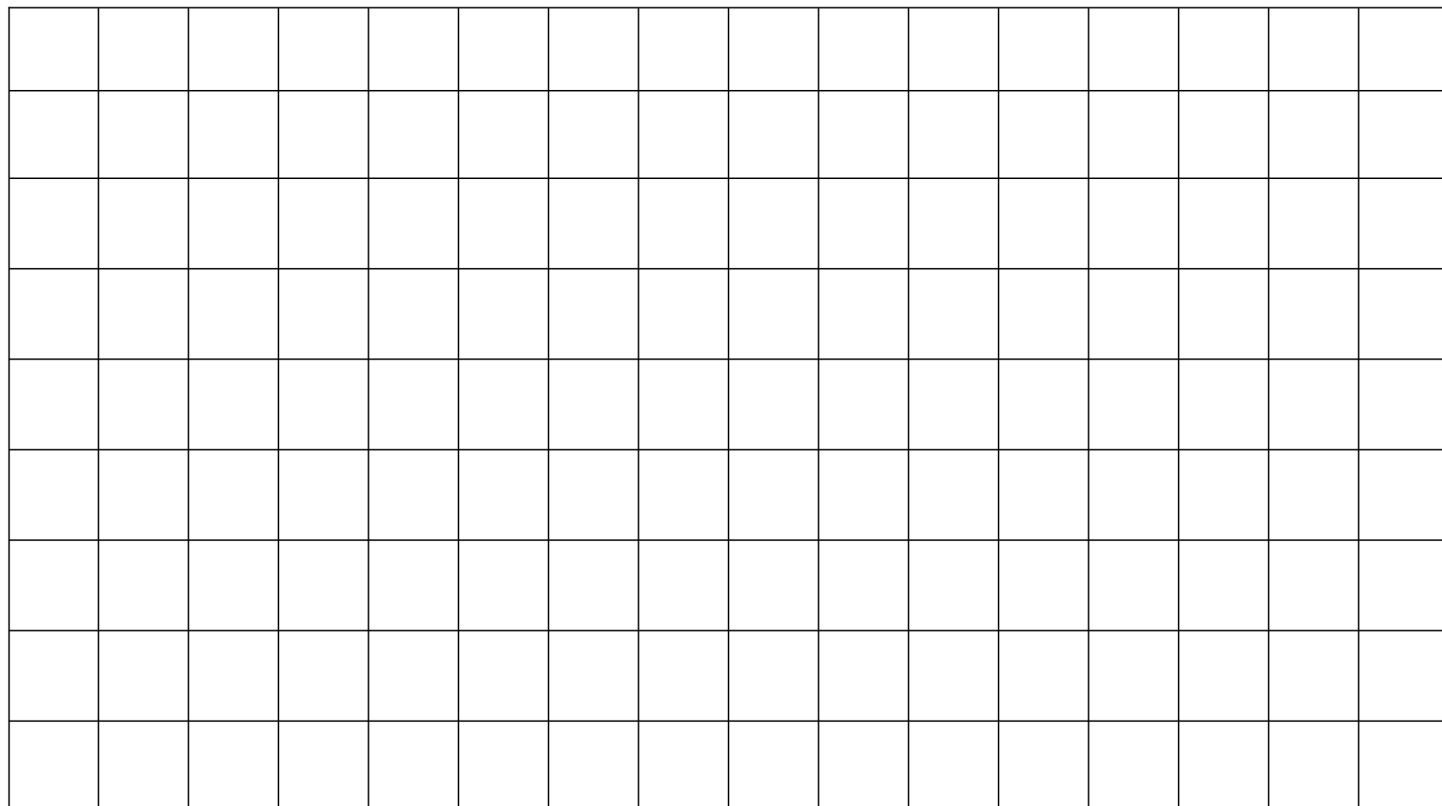
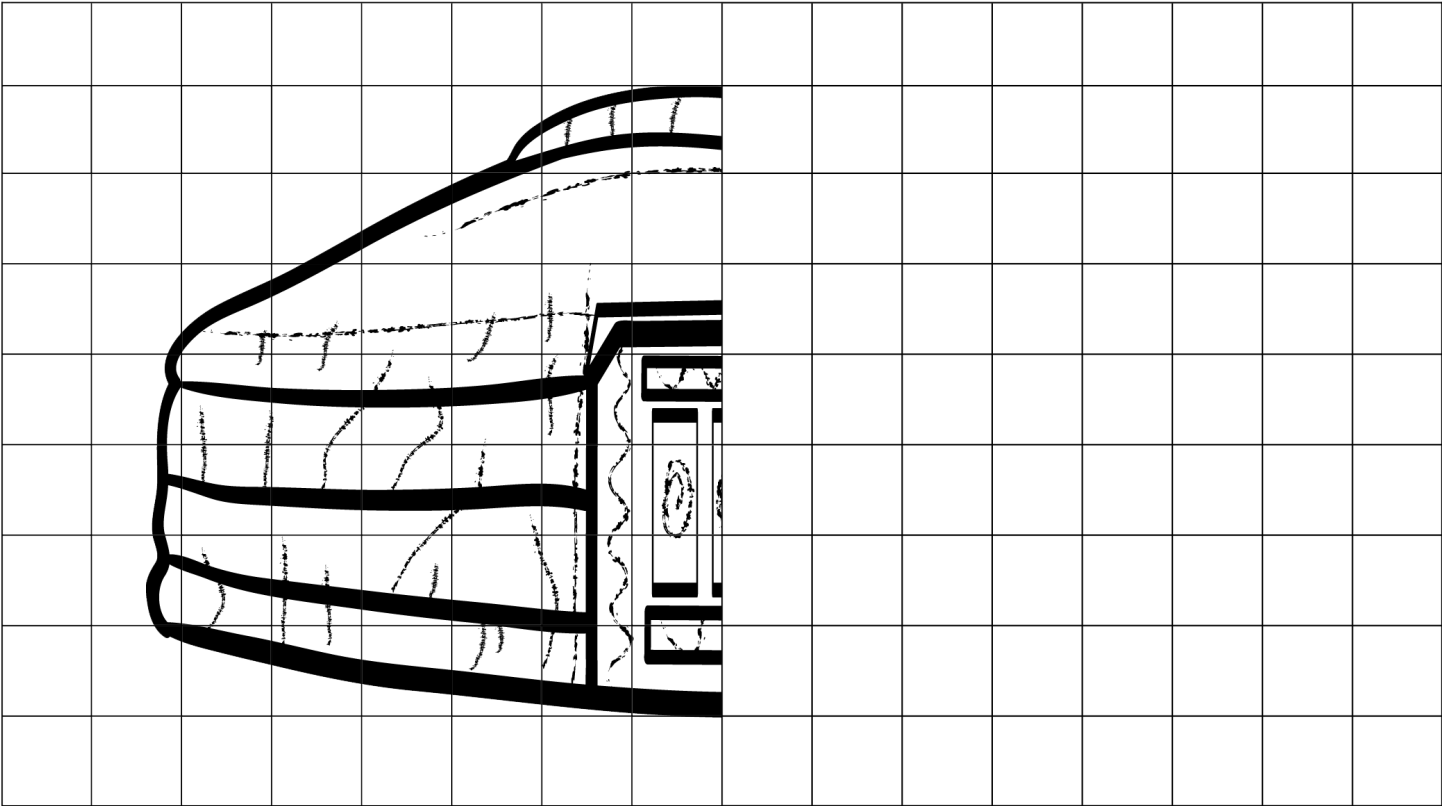
A yurt is the traditional home of many Mongol peoples of Central Asia. The Mongols have lived in this area for hundreds of years. In the 1200s, the Mongol Empire ruled by Genghis Khan stretched from eastern China to European Russia. Historically, the Mongols were exceptional horsemen, with nearly unmatched skill in fighting from horseback. They also raised livestock such as sheep, goats, cattle, and horses, traveling with the flocks and herds all over the grasslands.

Because of this nomadic lifestyle, they needed a portable type of home. They also needed one that could keep them warm. Temperatures can easily fall below 0°, and the winds across the open areas can be fierce. A yurt, or ger in Mongolian, is something like a large, circular tent. Wooden poles make the frame, and they are covered with animal skins, felts, or woven material. Inside, there are many rugs and blankets for keeping warm. Sometimes, materials or tapestries are hung on the walls, too. Though they look fairly plain on the outside, they are often very fancy or brightly colored on the inside. A fire can be built in the center, and a hole in the ceiling allows the smoke to escape.

Follow these instructions to draw a picture of a yurt on the next page like the one shown below:

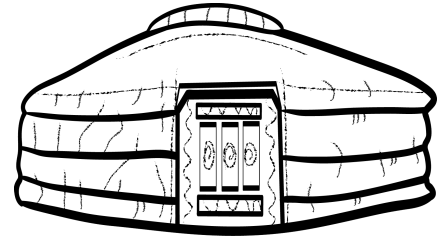
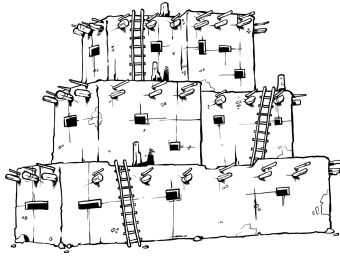
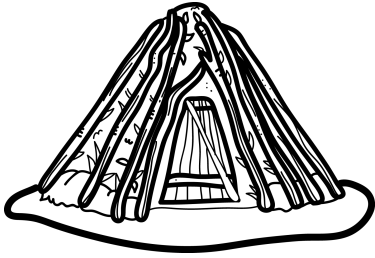
- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
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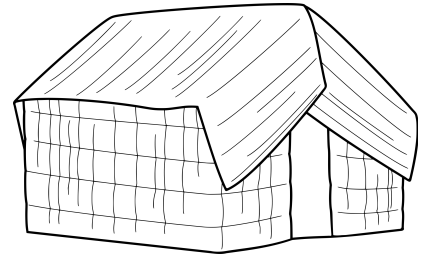
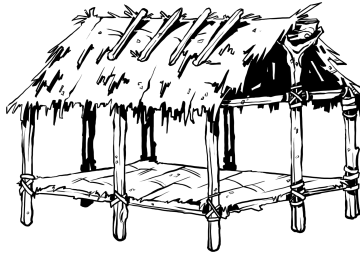
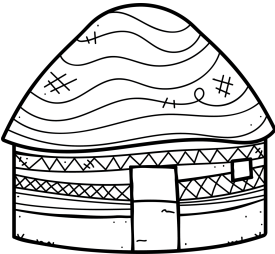


Identify the Home

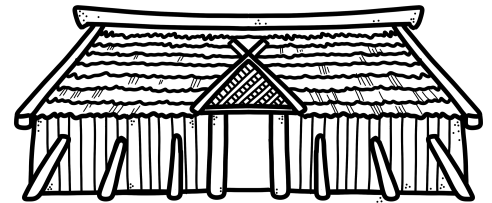
1. Which picture shows a pueblo? Circle it.



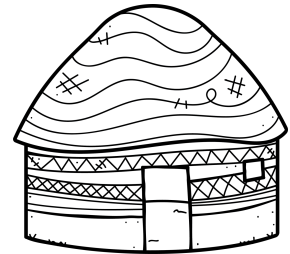
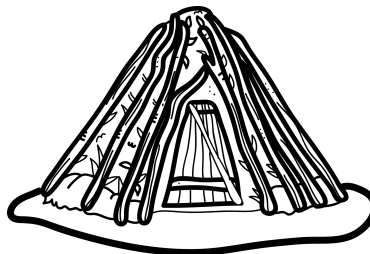
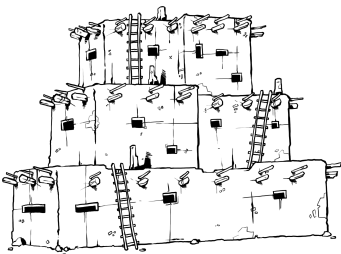
2. Which picture shows an Ethiopian tukul? Circle it.



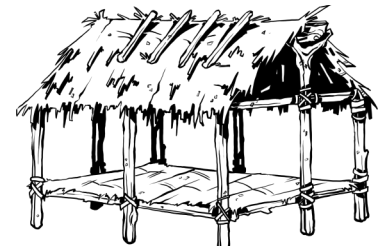
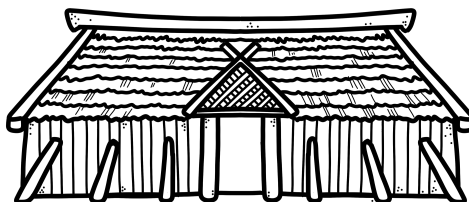
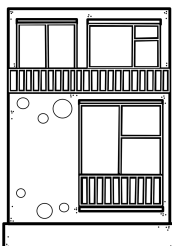
3. Which picture shows a Viking house? Circle it.



4. Which picture shows a goahti? Circle it.

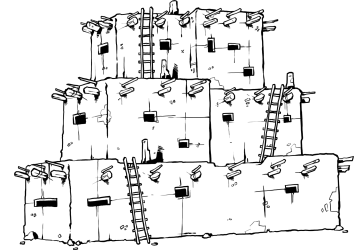
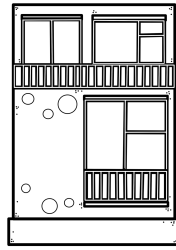
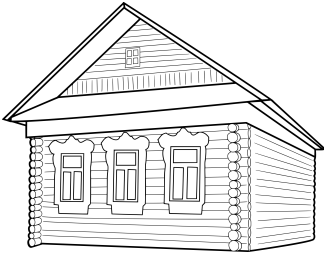


5. Which picture shows a chickee? Circle it.

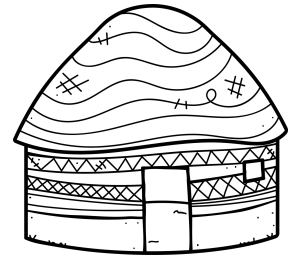
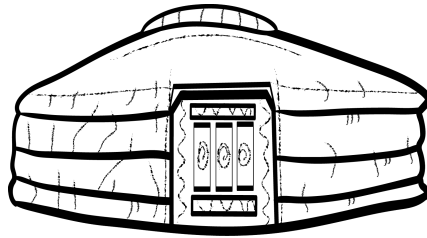
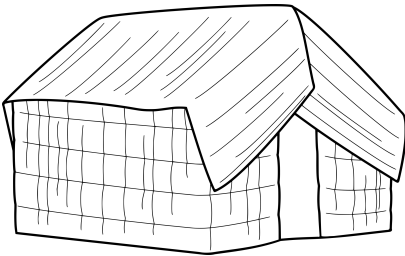


Identify the Home (continued)

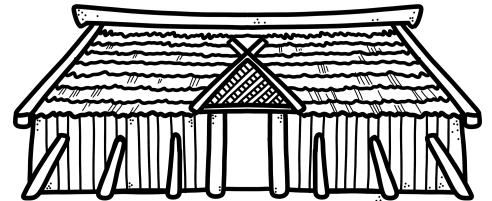
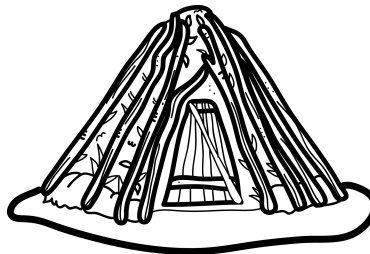
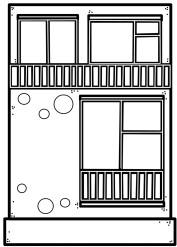
6. Which picture shows an izba? Circle it.



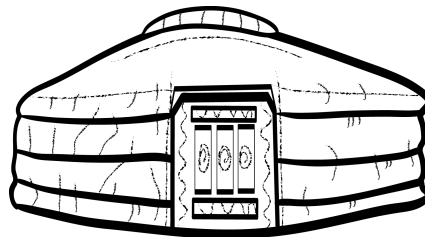
7. Which picture shows a yurt? Circle it.



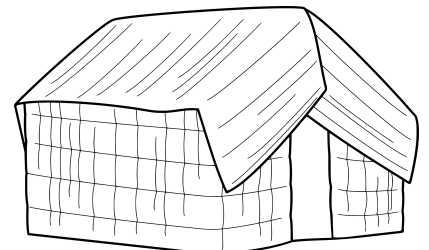
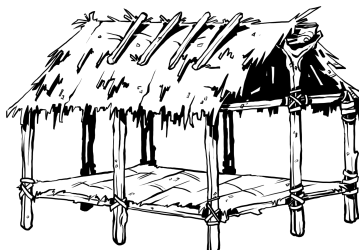
8. Which picture shows a Dutch floating home? Circle it.



9. Which picture shows a Tudor home? Circle it.

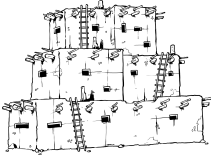


10. Which picture shows a Lake Titicaca reed house? Circle it.

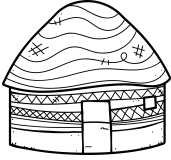


Answer Key

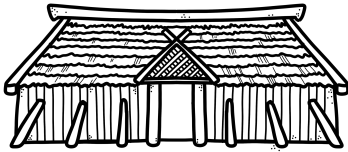
1.



2.



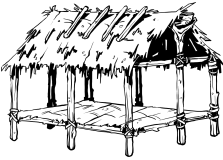
3.



4.



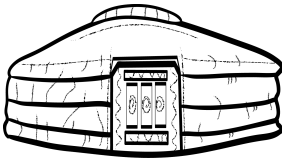
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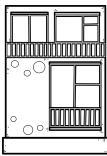
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7.



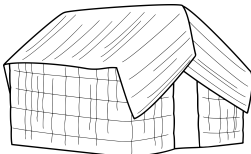
8.



9.



10.



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