

# UNIT 4

## Native Americans

# Lesson 4-1

## Native Americans of the West

### **How did the Tlingit use their environment?**

- I can analyze the effects of the Northwest environment on the Tlingit culture.
- I can evaluate the technology, art, and social ceremonies of the Tlingit

# 4-1 Notes

- A surplus of food meant there was more time to spend improving tools by using technology & honing skills of their art.
- Salmon provided a regular healthy source of food, and they knew when and where to catch them, smoking them to eat for the rest of the year.
- Farming wasn't something many tribes did, instead they were hunters, fishermen, & gatherers.
- Salmon return each year to lay or fertilize eggs at the spot where they were "born."
- Sitka is homeland to the Tlingit people, found on a chain of Islands in present day Alaska.

- Examples of technology are beaver & fish traps, 50 person "dug out" canoes, hand tools, and complicated fishing hooks.
- Some Tlingit became wealthy by spending their time trading goods, because they didn't need to worry about the "Big 3 Basic Needs for Survival."
- Potlatches sometimes lasted for days with singing, dancing, and lot of food & drink to enjoy.
- The host of a Potlatch earned the respect of the community because of the giving of gifts showed their generosity.

- The importance of a potlatch was a way to share resources & possessions while also helping determine social status (popularity).
- When Alaska was bought from Russia in 1867 Americans used the many resources of their land, but displaced many native tribes and attempted to "re-educate" children.
- In 1971 The Alaska Claims Settlement Act gave 44 million acres of land back to the Native Americans

# Lesson 4-2

## Native Americans of the Southwest

### **What traditions have helped shape Hopi life?**

- I can identify the major Native American groups living in the Southwest.
- I can compare the cultures of the major Southwestern Native American groups.
- I can evaluate the importance of art and tradition in the Hopi life.

# 4-2 Notes

- Pueblo are descendants of the Anasazi.
- Hopi means "gentle people."
- Hopi, Zuni, and Pueblo are mainly farmers, while Apache & Navaho are mainly hunters.
- They were very successful farmers due to "dry farming", which used irrigation methods, dams, canals, and a special type of corn that grows with long roots
- Farming was treated like a religion, with everyone doing a specific job (planting, weeding, watering, keeping pests away, and harvesting)

- Kachinas are both religious ceremonies and spirits that (can help or hurt people) are everywhere.
- Kachina dancers practice long & hard to perfect their duties. Ceremonies last 6 months, and dancers celebrate being a specific Kachina dancer. It takes years to learn. It is a great honor to be a Kachina dancer.
- There are hundreds of Kachinas (spirits).
- If the Kachina (spirits) are pleased they will send rains.
- Wooden dolls are made to represent & teach children about the Kachinas & the Hopi culture.



- Nampeyo was a Hopi artist, who's husband worked with an archaeologist at an Anasazi dig site.
- She was famous for her "remixes" of ancient Anasazi pottery patterns.
- Pottery and art became popular again due to the discovery, and the "retro" styles sold very well to make \$.
- Hopi ceremonies are part government & social tools to organize and keep members of the tribe active participants in their culture and keeping traditions alive.

# Lesson 4-3

## Native Americans of the Plains

### **How did the Lakota adapt the horse to their culture?**

- I can analyze the changes that horses brought Plains people.
- I can describe men's and women's roles in the Lakota community.
- I can explain the function of the Lakota winter count.

# 4-3 Notes

- The Spanish conquistadors first brought horses to the "New World" in the 1500's, but some escaped.
- Horses helped change the culture of the Lakota Sioux by developing travel, aiding in getting extra food and clothing / shelter materials from the buffalo.
- Originally the Sioux lived in lodges near rivers and were farmers and ranchers. Men left to hunt buffalo.
- Winters are extremely cold and summers are very hot on the plains.
- Prairies covered much of the Middle West with grasses and flowers. They were flat rolling hills.

- Before horses, dogs or people would pull a travois (sled) containing a family's possessions.
- Teepees are made of buffalo hides stiched together. They can be adapted to be cool in the summer and warm in the winter by venting and containing a fire.
- Teepees were the original mobile home!
- In the 1600's -1700's the Lakota Sioux caught and tamed the wild horses. Because of the horse, they STOPPED living in one place and became hunters and gatherers!
- They moved constantly to follow the buffalo herds (for food, clothing, and shelter).

- Lakota boys joined the hunters to ride into a buffalo herd to create confusion. Then they'd target a single buffalo to kill.
- A coup stick was a tool to play "war" while not actually hurting an enemy. This was vital as tribes could NOT afford to lose warriors / hunters. Playing "war" led to no deaths in conflict between tribes.
- Lakota girls would work beside their mothers. They would slice, cut, and cure buffalo meat to make into jerky. Adding fat, nuts, berries to jerky made pemmican.
- Teepees are made from about 10-15 buffalo hides. Gathering herbs for medicine & cooking is also a chore.
- The Winter Count is a pictorial method for keeping track of a major event from the year. It's painted on a buffalo hide (calendar).
- The Buffalo was even more important to the Lakota Sioux than the Salmon was to the Tlingit!

# Lesson 4-4

## Native Americans of the Eastern Woodlands

### **How did the Iroquois bring peace among their people?**

- I can describe the most prevalent way of life among the Eastern Woodland people.
- I can analyze the political role of Iroquois women.
- I can evaluate the role of the Iroquois Confederacy in keeping peace.

# 4-4 Notes

- They lived in humid America, so there was plenty of fresh water to have. They lived in forests.
- The Eastern forests had two major groups, the Algonkian and the Iroquois.
- Cherokee, Natchez & Creek (South), Penobscot & Lenni Lenape (Northeast), Potawatomi & Winnebago (Great Lakes)
- Eastern Woodlands stretch from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. There are FOUR distinct seasons! There were plenty of natural resources (fish, forests, wild rice, rich soil for farming).

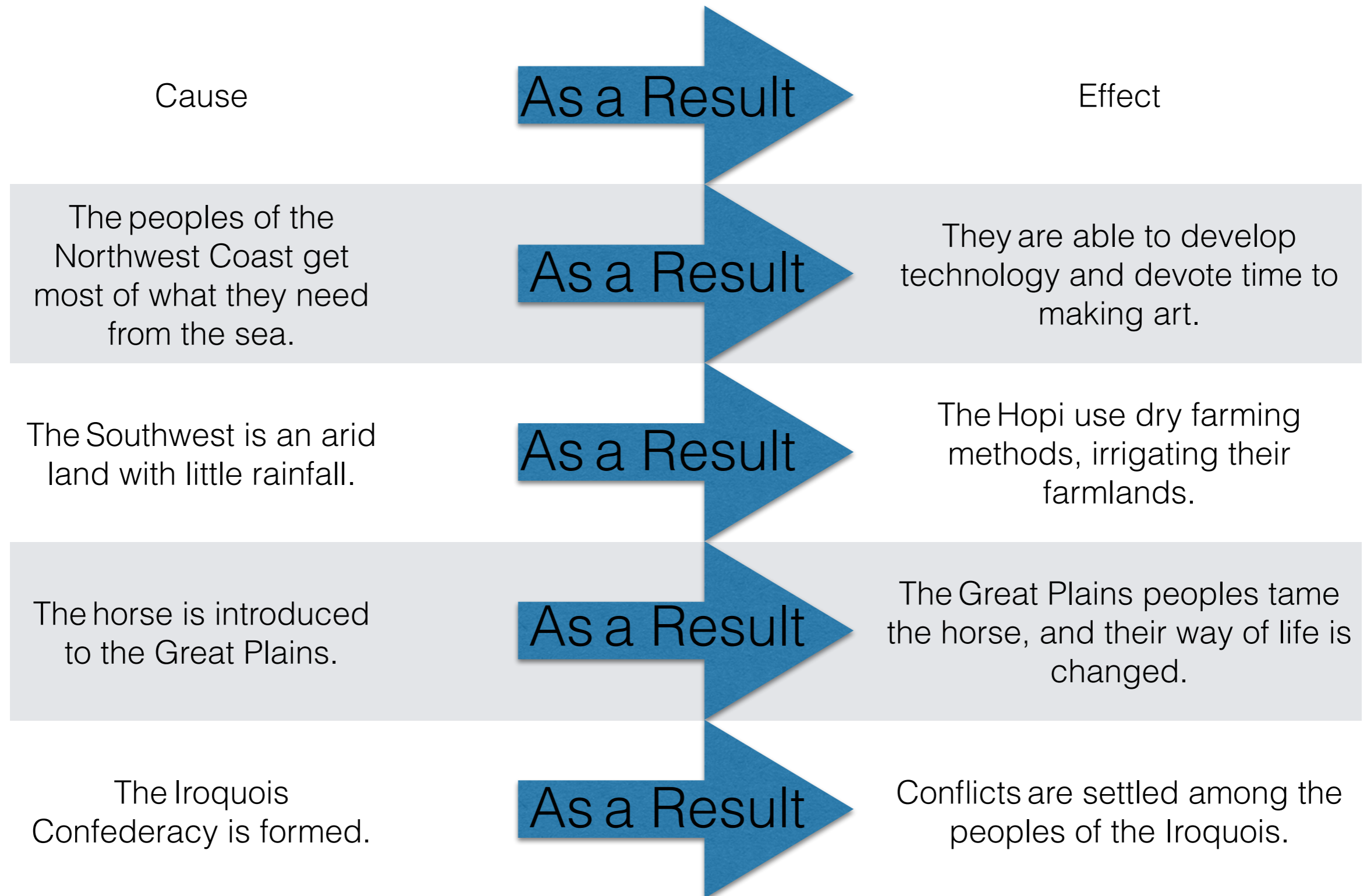
- Clothing was often made from animal hides or plant fibers woven together.
- Tribes mostly farmed squash, corn, beans, and rice. They hunted deer and small game, as well as fished for food.
- Canoes were the most common method of travel besides walking.
- The Iroquois were named for their common language.
- They lived in longhouses, often calling themselves the "Hedosaunee." These were made of wood plants, long poles, and sheets of bark, and could be up to 200 ft. long!
- These longhouses often had more than 1 family, a common space, and storage areas.



- Wampum was made from shells and small polished beads strung or woven together and made by hand. (valuable)
- Wampum was usually given as a gift, and told stories or marked special events. The value was in the craftsmanship and that the shells were scarce!
- Clan mothers (and women in general) had a great deal of power (Matriarch). They owned all land and possessions.
- A population increase in the 1300's led to crowding and conflict over resources. The book of grudges ruled!
- Deganawida (Peacemaker) & Hiawatha were great leaders who brought together the FIVE tribes peacefully in 1570. They made rules for everyone to follow and live in peace were called the "Great Laws." Peace needed compromises!

# Lesson 4 -Thinking Skills

- I can analyze cause and effect relationships



- Cause is something that happens (an event) and that makes something else happen (billards break)
- Key words for CAUSES are **because, caused by, and since**
- Effect is something that happens as a result of a cause (ricochet)
- Key words for EFFECTS are as a **result, therefore, and so**

# Ch 4 Timeline - Major Events