

Native American Cultures



Essential Learning



- How did the environment affect the lifestyle and economic specialization of the Native Americans who lived there?
- Why did some tribes develop permanent villages, while others roamed several areas?
- How did important physical features of the United States affect the lives of Native Americans?



Before “America”

- North America was inhabited by the Native Americans.
- Groups of Native Americans banded and lived together as tribes.
- They had names, identities, and a culture
 - Each differed based upon where they lived and how they lived

EARLY, EARLY...



- Several ideas and theories on how/where people in North America (Native Americans) got here...
 - They have been there since the beginning of time
 - Boats brought them from another part of the world
 - Land-Bridge Theory - Originated from Asia across the Bering strait into today's Alaska
 - [Read Unit 1, Chapter 2, Lesson 1:](#)



Migration



Beginning of American History

- Native Americans
 - Many tribes – we will focus only on a few in 4th Grade
- **THINK ABOUT**
 - How did these people live?
 - What influenced how they lived?
 - What kind of economics did they practice?
 - Where did they live?
 - Permanent vs. Temporary homes?

Why do we call them Native Americans instead of Indians?



- Native American and American Natives are synonyms.
- We use the term Native Americans instead of Indians.
- When explorers from Europe came to North America for the first time, they thought they were in India, so they called the people there Indians.
- Because they were in fact in the U.S., and not in India we do not use the term Indians.

Early in History

A historical scene featuring a large, stylized animal head sculpture, possibly a mammoth or bison, in the background. In the foreground, a person wearing a traditional, feathered headdress and a patterned garment is visible, looking towards the right. The scene is set outdoors with a cloudy sky.

- No Stores
 - Environment / Location had to provide the people with everything needed
- Food
 - What did I eat? Was it available all the time? How did I get it?
- Clothing:
 - Where did I get fabric?
 - Was it hot or cold? How did I protect my body from the weather? Bugs? Animals?

Early in History



- Homes:
 - Wood? Was it available
 - Grass huts / Caves / Ice Houses, Rock Houses?
 - Was a permanent home? Or temporary?
 - Why do I care about this?

Location

- Location was everything to the Native Americans
 - It determined how they lived, what they wore, and where
- Why?
 - Location influences the weather – was it hot or cold
 - This determined how I would dress
 - Climate determines the type of food I can get
 - Ocean? Farms? Buffalo?



Natural Resources

- Natural Resources is what we call the things available in your environment to use:
 - For food, clothing and housing
- What kind of Natural Resources would they have?
 - North East Coast?
 - Middle of America?
 - Alaska?
 - Texas?
 - Georgia?



Better, Faster, & More

- **Division of Labor**

- There was too much work for one person. Each person had to help to ensure the entire tribe survived
- Hunting parties hunted together and shared
 - Strategy for larger animals - buffalo, whale
- Farms were large group farms – not individual
- Food Gathering – safer in numbers
- Building – some tribes build larger huts and lived together as one giant family



Better, Faster, & More

- **Voluntary Exchange**

- Within a tribe, all individuals worked together to make sure everyone would survive
 - They exchanged work for work
- Some tribes would meet and exchange good and foods
 - *Exchange of fish for meat (buffalo, deer, etc.)*
 - *Exchange of corn, berries for leather and furs*
 - *Exchange grass woven baskets for food*



North America

NATIVE AMERICANS

Inuit Tribe



Location

- The Inuit Tribe lived in the Arctic, what is now Alaska and the northernmost Canada.
- What color represents the region in which the Intuits lived?



Homes - Winter

- In the winter, Inuits lived in igloos (igluviaks), or homes made of ice. (Buurrrr!)



Homes - Summer

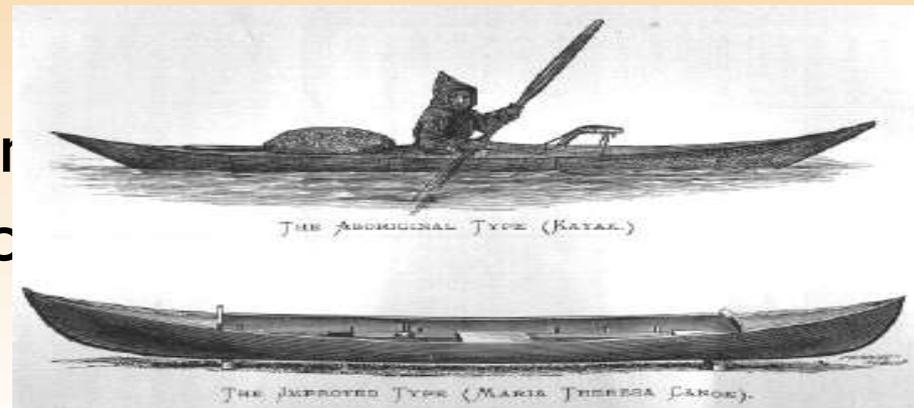
- In the warmer months, the Inuits lived in tents made from animal skin.
- Very few trees or plants for wood



Way of Life

“Foxes, caribou, and polar bears. Oh my!”

- Because it was extremely cold in the Arctic, few plants could grow in this region.
- The Inuit hunted foxes, caribou, moose, and polar bears year round
- Small plants, berries, and roots could be found during the summer.
- Harpoons and kayaks were used to hunt seals, walruses, and whales.
- A kayak is a one person car stretched over wood or bc



Way of Life

- Resources were limited. They couldn't go to Target or Wal-Mart for things!
- Seals were caught for their skins, to make clothes and tents.
- Oil was used for light and heat
- Bones were used to make tools



Family

- Life was extremely difficult in the Arctic due to the climate. Resources were limited, therefore, they had to work together and share what they had in effort to survive.
- Family was an important part of Inuit society.
- They lived in groups of 60 to 300 people, made up of several families.
- The families made decisions, hunted, and traveled together.



Kwakiuti

Kwakiutl Tribe



Location

- The Kwakiutl lived in the Northwest region.



Shelter

- The Kwakiutl lived in coastal villages of rectangular cedar-plank houses with bark roofs. Usually these houses were large (up to 100 feet long) and each one housed several families from the same clan (as many as 50 people.)
- These homes were sturdy and very permanent
- The photo shows the frame of a Kwakiutl home.



Resources

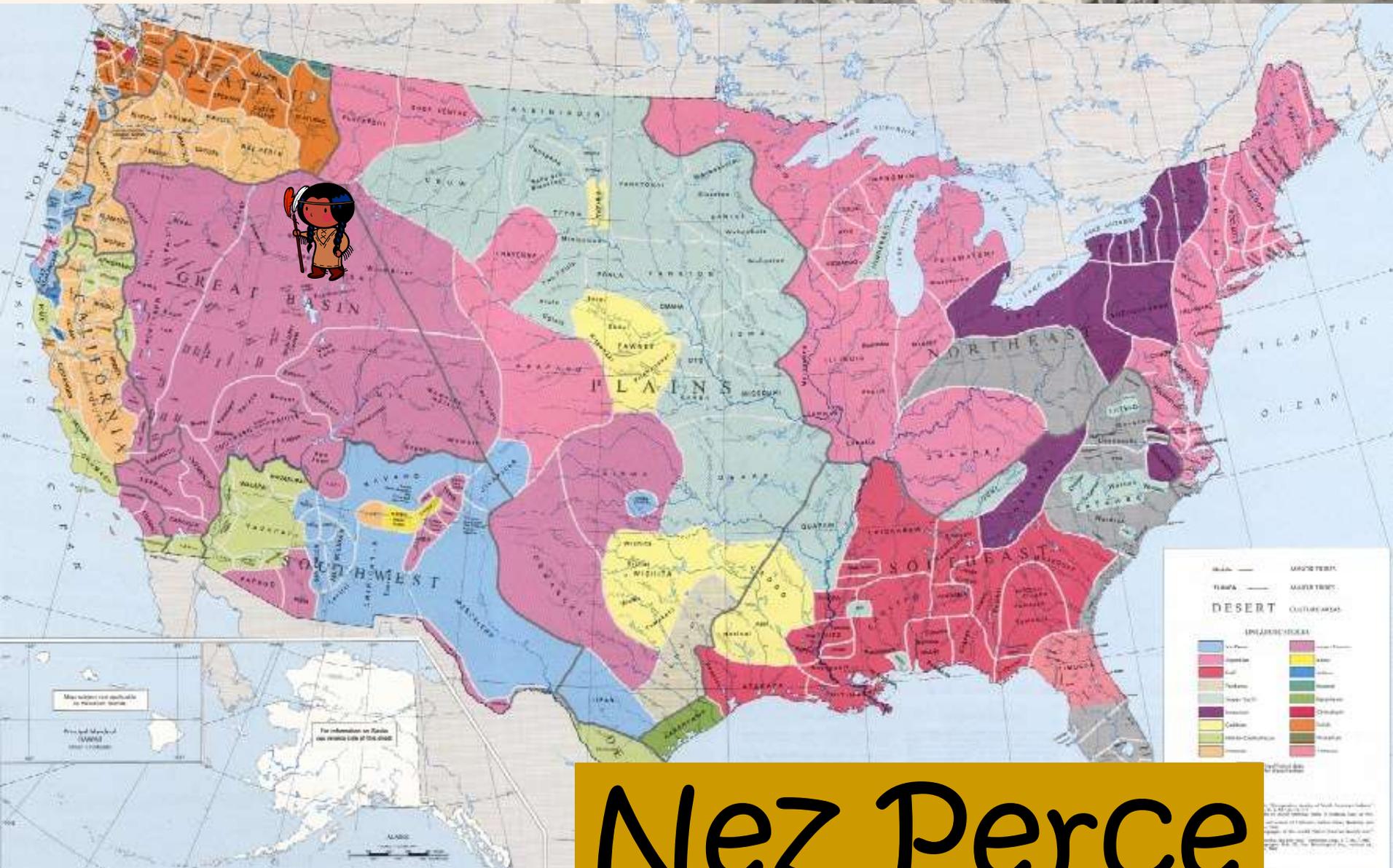


- The tribe lived very close to the ocean.
- Cool winds brought heavy rains, so the forests grew thick and tall.
 - Forest provided a lot of wood for homes and warm fires.
 - The plants provided fibers & roots that could be mixed with animal fur and weaved into clothing.
- The region was full of forests and rivers, which had plenty of fish and other animals, deer, bears, birds, and rabbits to hunt for food.
- The cooler temperature of the region produced a very short growing season

Way of Life

- Instead of farming, the Kwakiutl, met their needs by fishing, hunting, and gathering plants and nuts.
- Salmon, a type of fish, was a popular food eaten.
- Whales provided food and fat. The fat was melted into oil to burn in lamps.
- Unlike neighboring tribes, the Kwakiutl did not hunt whales, they only captured the whales that were beached, or stranded on shore.
- Because of the number of sources of plentiful food, this tribe also flourished with the arts and other cultural activities --- totem poles, and masks





Nez Perce

Nez Perce



Location

- The Nez Perce lived to the northwest on the Columbian Plateau. This included parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, also known as Oregon Country.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH

COLONIAL PERIOD: 1775

- Original Thirteen Colonies
- Other British territories

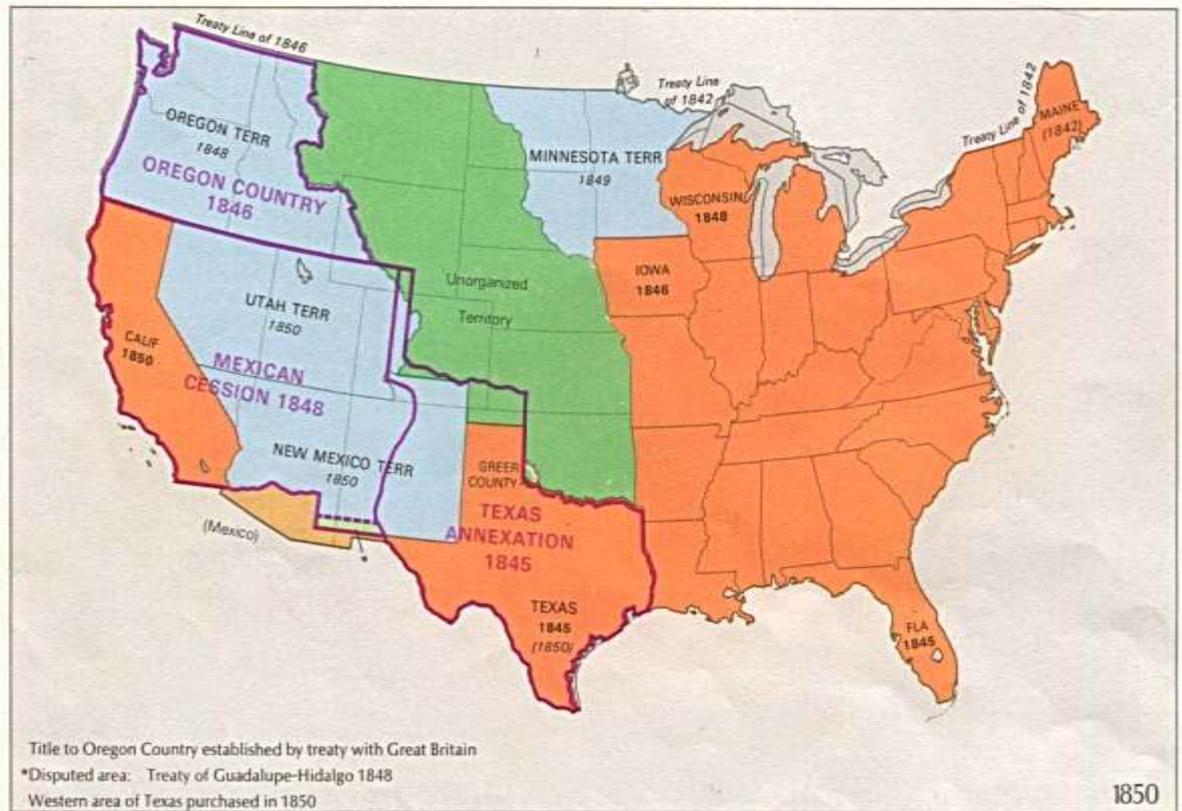
UNITED STATES: 1790–1920

- States
- State claims
- Special status areas
- Territories
- Unorganized territories
- Claimed areas
- Foreign areas

1803 Dates of territorial acquisitions
 1805 Dates of initial territorial organization
 (1809) Dates of latest change within given time period
 1812 Dates of admission to the Union

Map scale 1:34,000,000

Compiled by H. George Stoll, Hammond Incorporated, 1967;
 rev. by U.S. Geological Survey, 1970





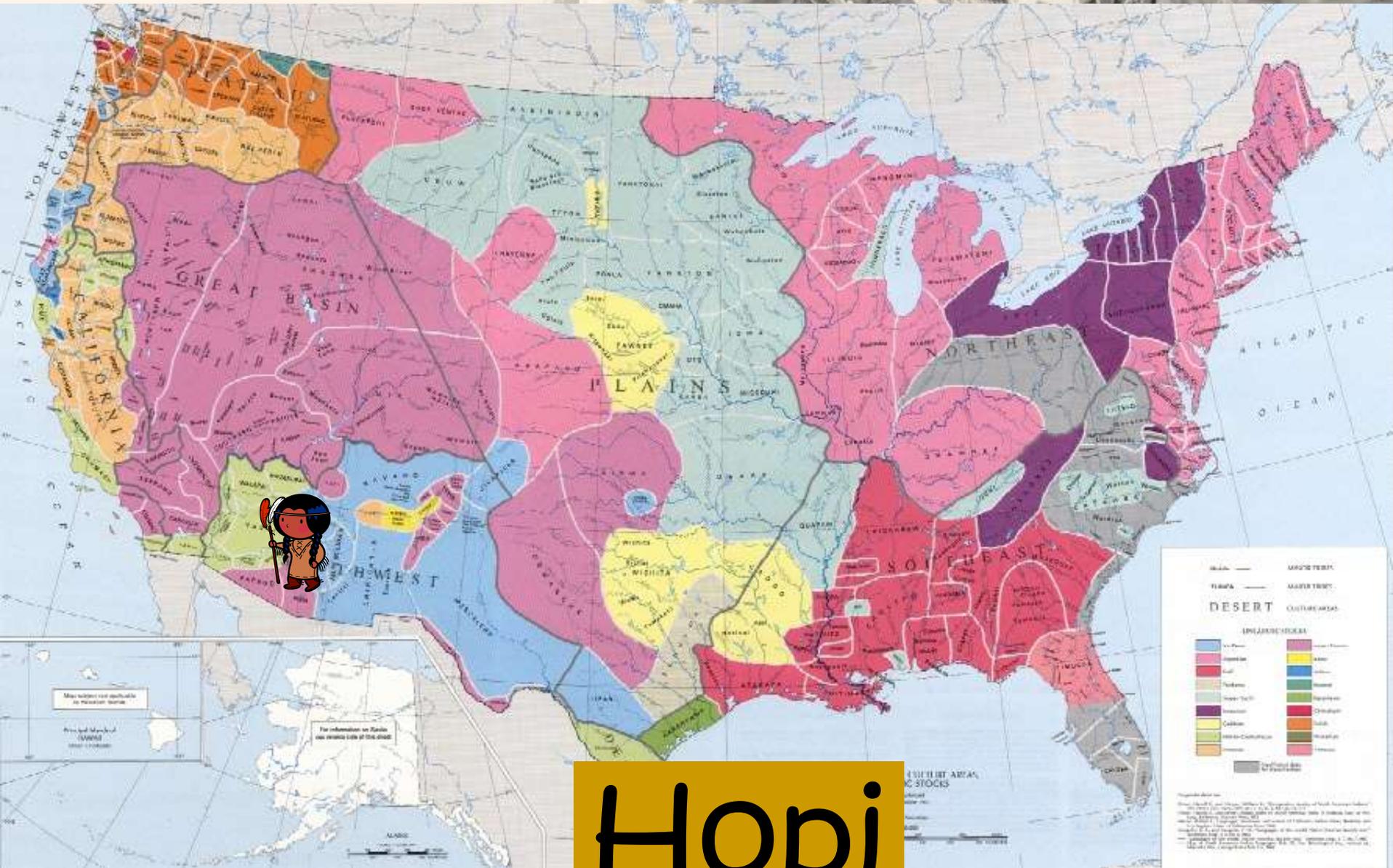
Climate and Resources

- The Nez Perce lived in an area with dry hills and flatlands --- plateaus.
 - The valleys were warm year round with January being coldest month with below 32 degrees
 - The higher elevations were cooler with snow
- Like the Kwakiutl, they caught a lot of salmon from the rivers and streams that drained the high plateau.
- Long spears and nets were used to catch the fish.
- In the flat lands (eastern side) men could hunt large game, such as the buffalo, and bison.
- This tribe was influenced by both the Kwakiutls and Pawnees.

Clothing and Homes

- The Nez Perce used mostly animal (deer) skin to make clothing.
- They had two types of homes – temporary for hunting season and permanent.
 - Tule Mat House / Long House- oval in shape, frames made from wood and trees, outside covered with woven fibers
 - Round houses - dug into the earth and then framed over the earth with wood
 - Temporary houses for hunting parties = Teepees





Hopi

Hopi



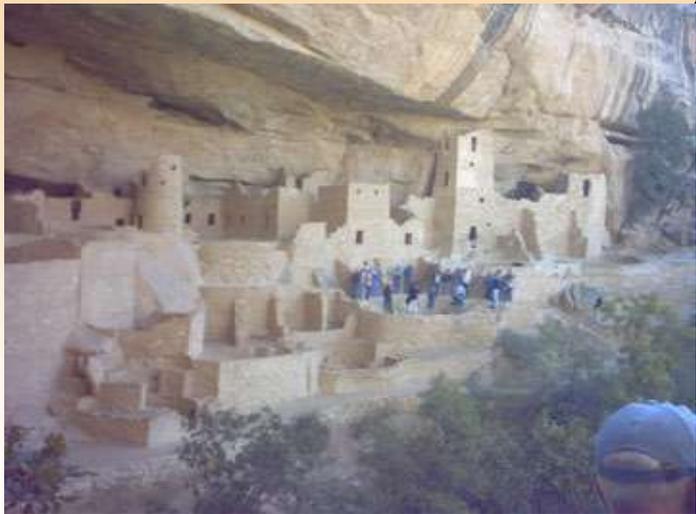
Location

- The Hopi lived in the Southwest in what today is Arizona. What do you think the climate is like?



Shelter

- The Hopi were also known as Pueblo people because their permanent homes were called Pueblos and sometimes Adobe.
 - Complex permanent houses made out of clay bricks called adobe
- Pueblos were made from dirt, rocks, and straw. Some had as many as five levels.



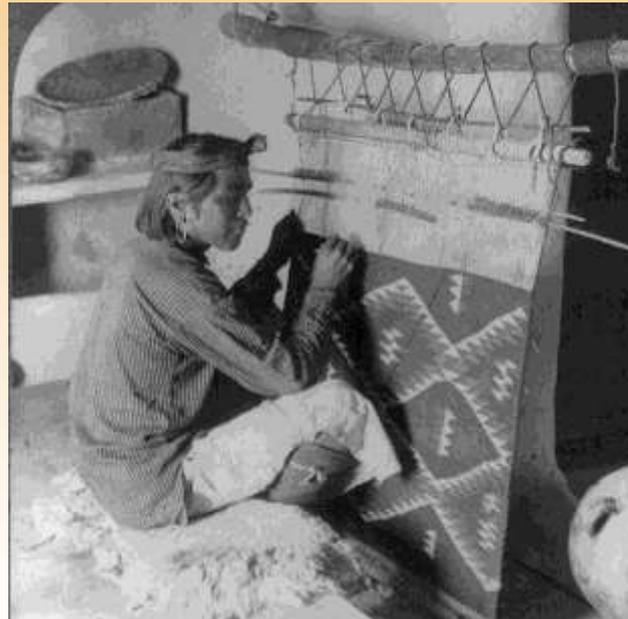
Climate

- The desert Southwest, with its mesas, canyons, cliffs and mountains, was a hard place to live.
- The summer were extremely hot and the winters were very cold.
- Weeks can go by without a drop of rain or snow.



Way of Life

- The Hopi had to **adapt**, or adjust to the land and climate in order to survive.
- They were farmers and grew crops such as corn, beans, and squash.
- They also grew cotton to make clothes or weave blankets.



Hopi



- Food
 - Known for their farming
 - Men and women - planted crops of corn, beans, and squash, cotton and tobacco
 - Baked beans, corn bread
 - raised turkeys for their meat, men hunted small game and deer
- Clothing
 - Made out of cloth; because of the heat the men and women did not wear much until the colonist came
 - Blouses under the mantas (dresses looped over the right shoulder)
 - Elaborate hairstyles for the women, cotton headbands for the men
 - Deer skin Moccasins





Pawnees

Pawnee



Location



- The Pawnee Indians are original people of Nebraska and Kansas.
- They are the Native American of the Great Plains.
- The Pawnee tribe was forced to move to a reservation in Oklahoma during the 1800's, and most Pawnee people are still living in Oklahoma today.

Pawnee Children

- Many Pawnee children like to go hunting and fishing with their fathers.
- In the past, Pawnee kids had more chores and less time to play in their daily lives.
- They did have dolls, toys, and games to play.
- A Pawnee mother traditionally carried a young child in a cradleboard on her back



Way of Life

- Pawnee men were hunters and sometimes went to war to protect their families.
- Pawnee women were farmers and also did most of the child care and cooking. Women farmed corn, pumpkin, beans, squash, and cooked the buffalo
- The Pawnees built their villages near rivers so they could get water and wood for fire.
- Hunting buffalo and bison played a critical part in their lives. They used all parts of the animals for food and clothing



Way of Life- shelter

- Most Pawnee Indians lived in settled villages of round earthen **lodges**.
- Pawnee lodges were made from wooden frames covered with packed soil.
- When the Pawnee tribe went on hunting trips, they used buffalo-hide **tipis** (or teepees) as temporary shelter.



Way of Life- clothing

- Pawnee women wore deerskin skirts and poncho-like blouses.
- Pawnee men wore breechcloths and leather leggings. Men did not usually wear shirts, but warriors sometimes wore special buckskin war shirts.
- The Pawnees wore moccasins on their feet, and in cold weather, they wore long buffalo-hide robes.



Seminole



Where they live



- The Seminoles lived in Florida.
- They started out in northern Florida, but when the Americans attacked them, the Seminole tribe retreated further south, into the Everglades.
- Some Seminole people were forced to move to Oklahoma in the 1800's.
- Other Seminole people still live in southern Florida today.

Way of Life



- Seminole men were hunters and sometimes went to war to protect their families.
- Seminole women were farmers and also did most of the child care and cooking.
- Both genders took part in storytelling, artwork and music, and traditional medicine.
- In the past, the chief was always a man, but today a Seminole woman can participate in government too.

Shelter

- The Seminole people lived in houses called *chickees*.
- Seminole chickees were made of wood and plaster, and the roofs were thatched with palmetto fiber.
- They also began building their houses on wooden stilts that raised the floor two or three feet off the ground. This protected their homes from flooding and swamp animals.



Clothing

- Seminole men wore breechcloths. Seminole women wore wraparound skirts, usually woven from palmetto. Shirts were not necessary in Seminole culture.
- The Seminoles also wore moccasins on their feet
- Seminole men usually shaved their heads except for a single strip of hair- this became known as the mohawk
- The Seminoles wore elaborate tribal tattoos, but rarely painted their faces



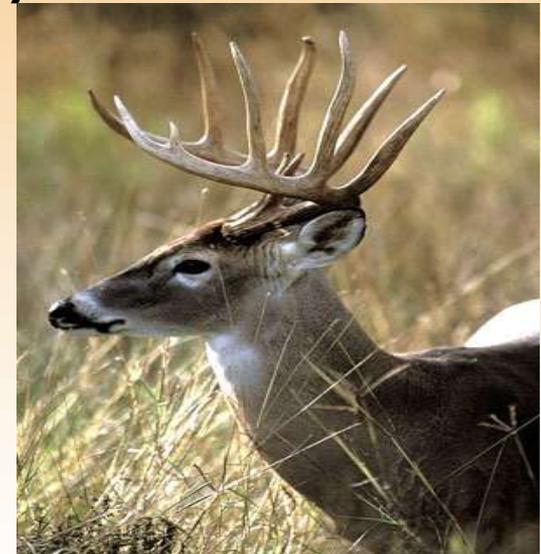
Transportation

- the Seminole Indians made flat *dugout canoes* from hollowed-out cypress logs.
- They steered these boats with poles rather than paddles, and sometimes used sails made from palmetto fiber.
- Over land, the Seminoles used dogs as pack animals.



Food

- The Seminoles were farming people. The warm temperatures made for a long growing season.
- Seminole women harvested crops of corn, beans, and squash.
- Seminole men did most of the hunting and fishing, catching game such as deer, wild turkeys, rabbits,



Weapons

- Seminole hunters used bows and arrows.
- Fishermen usually used fishing spears.
- Seminole warriors fired their bows or fought with tomahawks.



Do You Know?

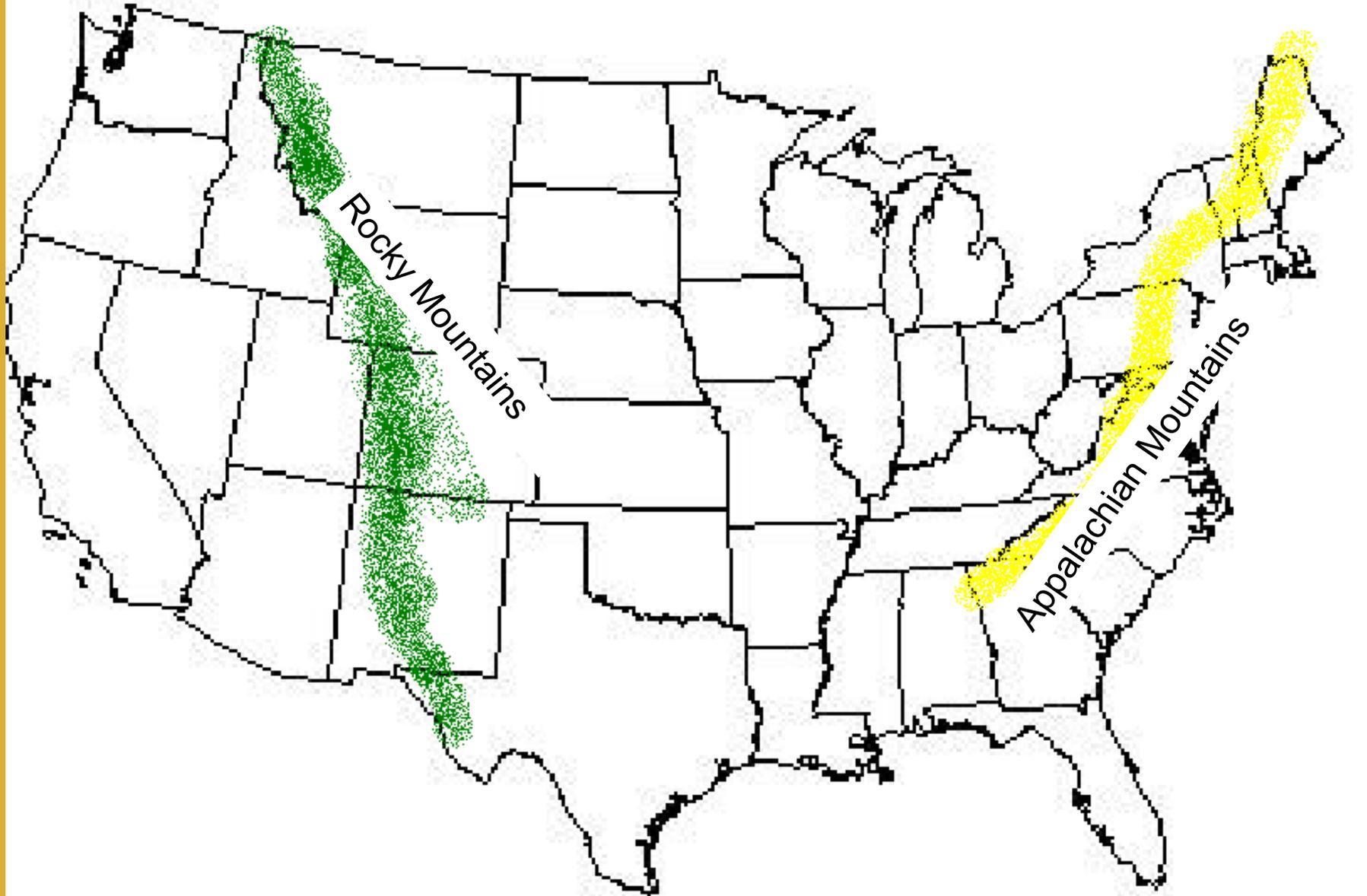


- Why did some Native American nations create permanent villages, while others remained nomads?
- How does the environment affect the lifestyle and economic specialization of the Native Americans
- How would you describe the environment (land, climate, resources, and culture) of the different Native Americans nations?
- How did Native Americans use their environment to survive?
- How did important physical features of the United States affect the lives of Native Americans?

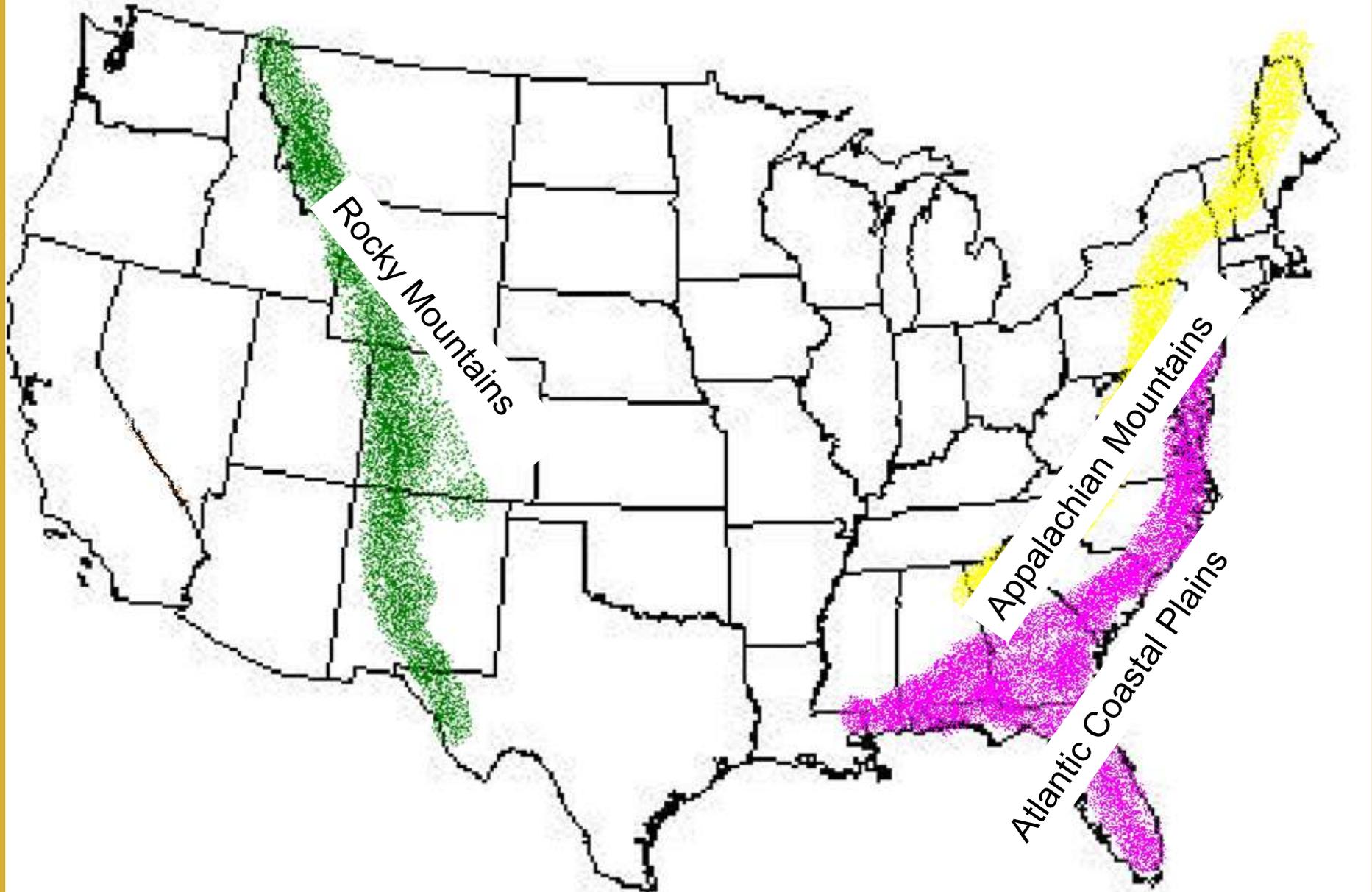
Landforms and Geography



Atlantic Coastal Plains?



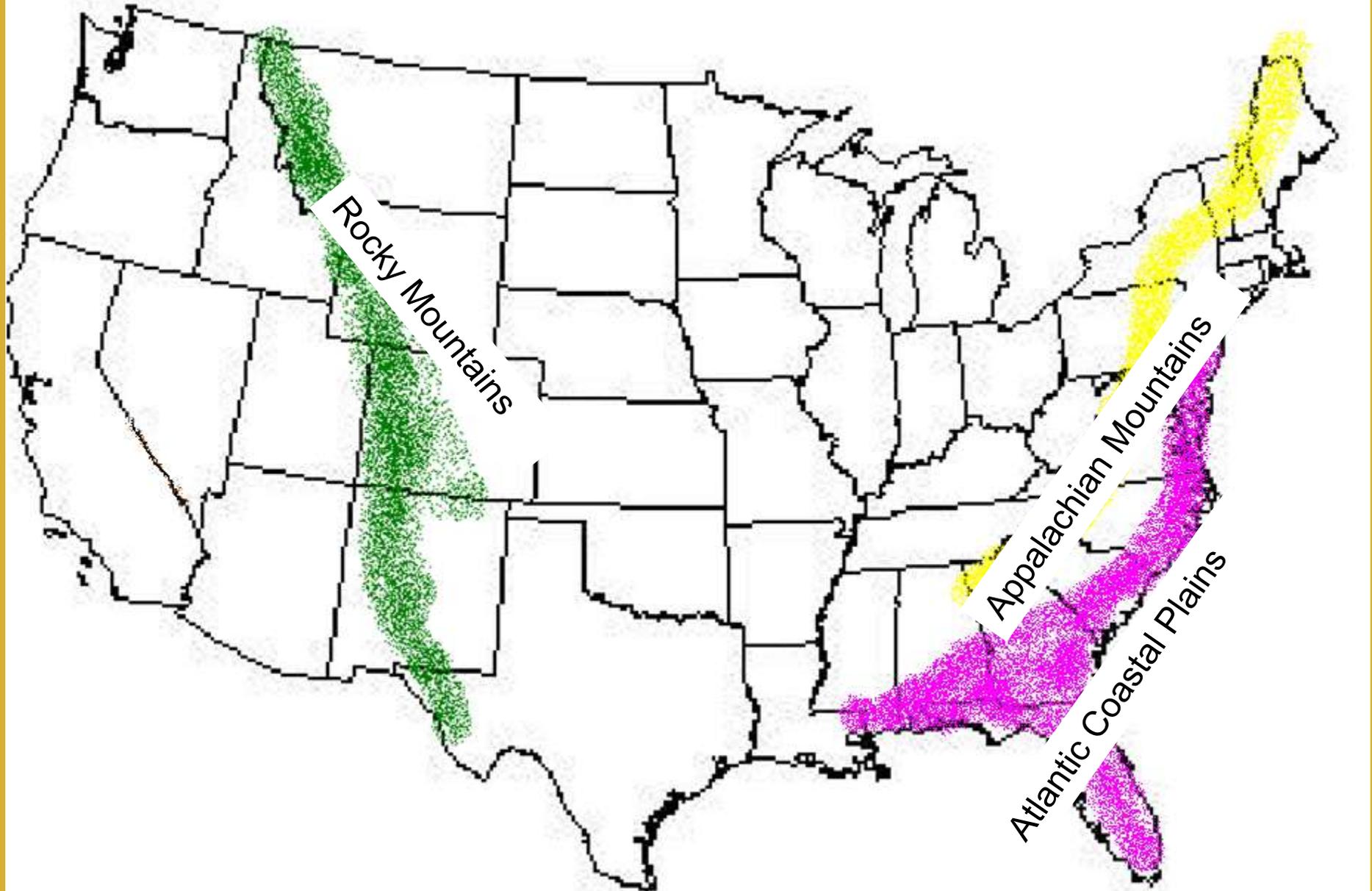
Atlantic Coastal Plains



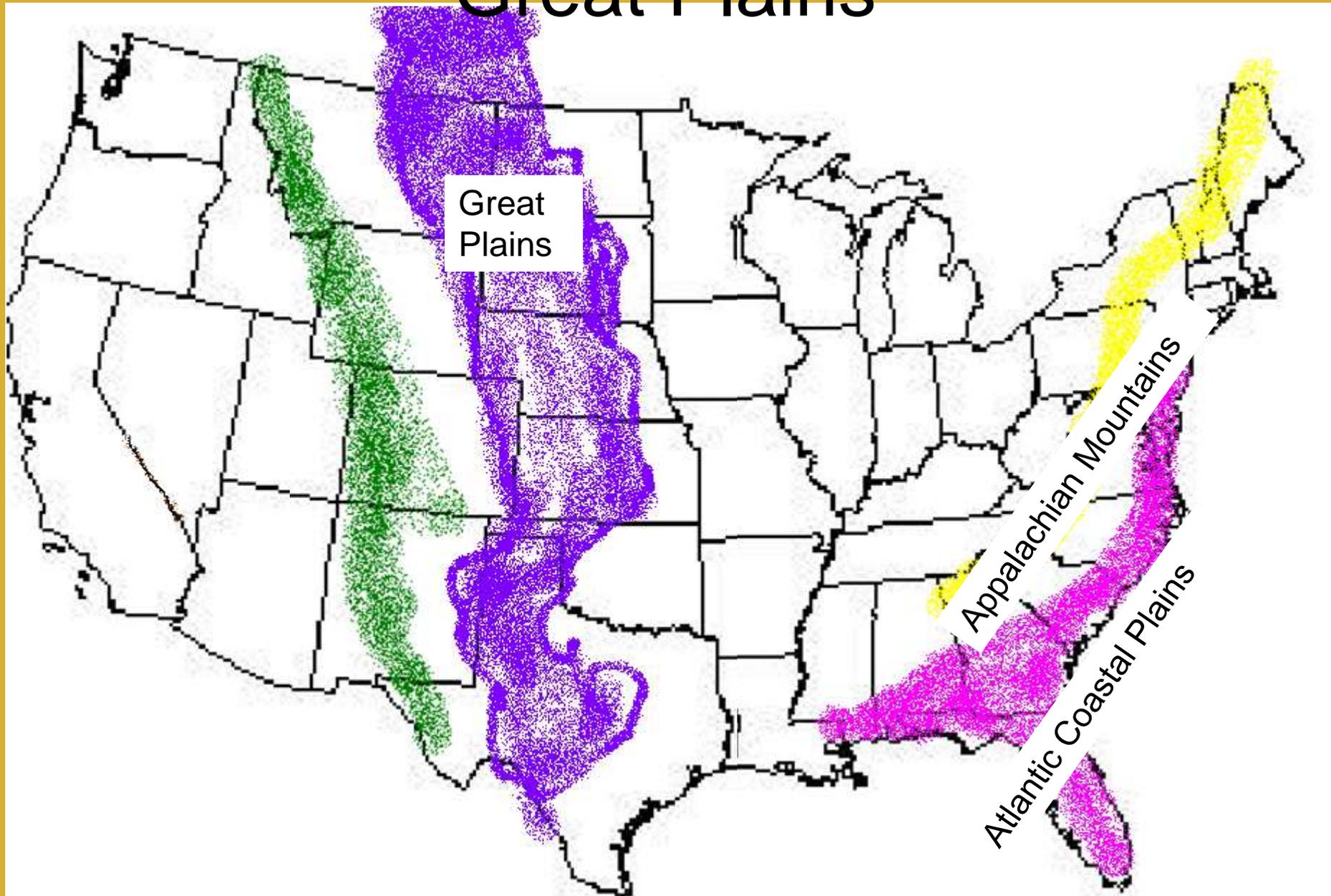
Atlantic Coastal Plains



Great Plains ?



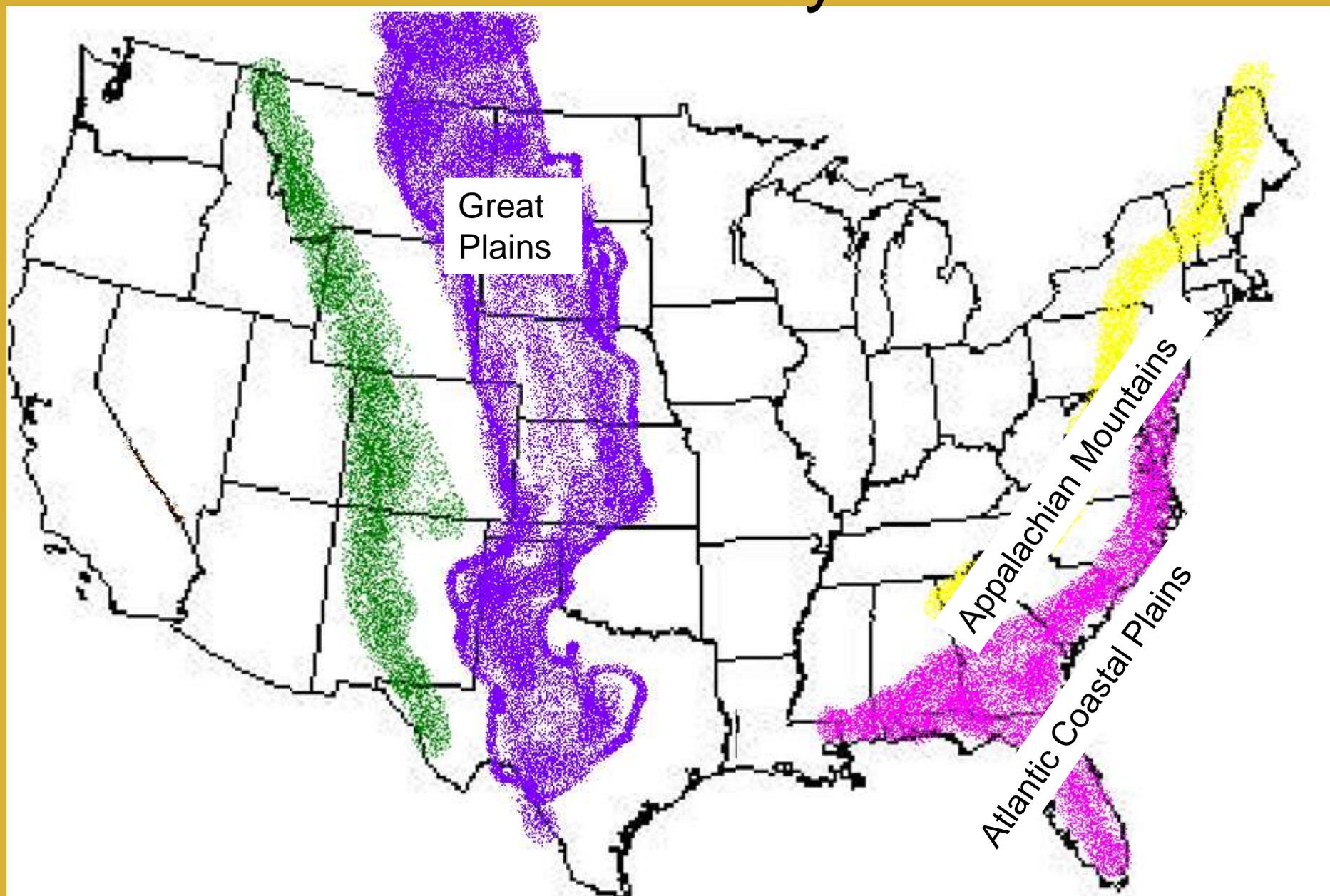
Great Plains



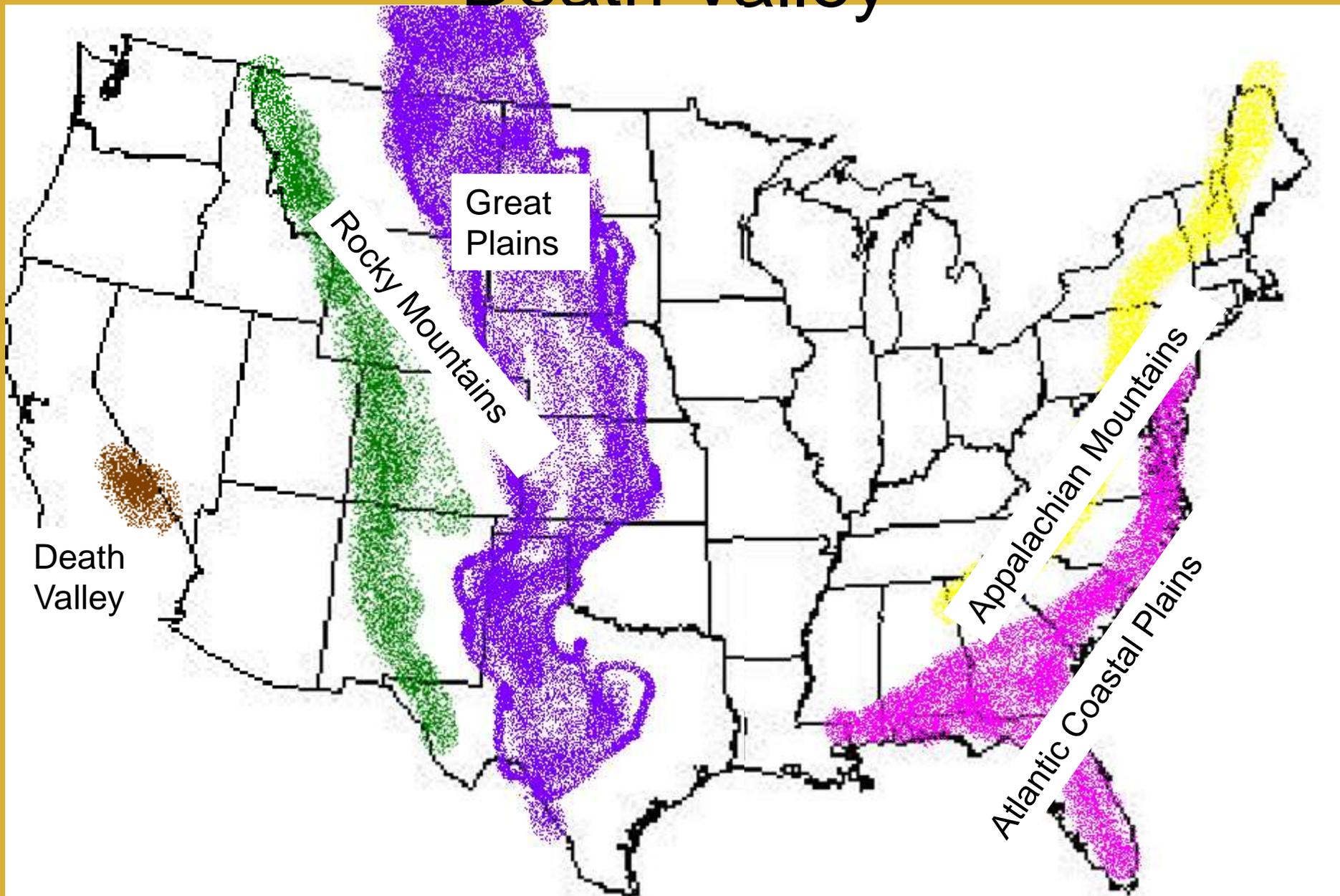
Great Plains



Death Valley ?



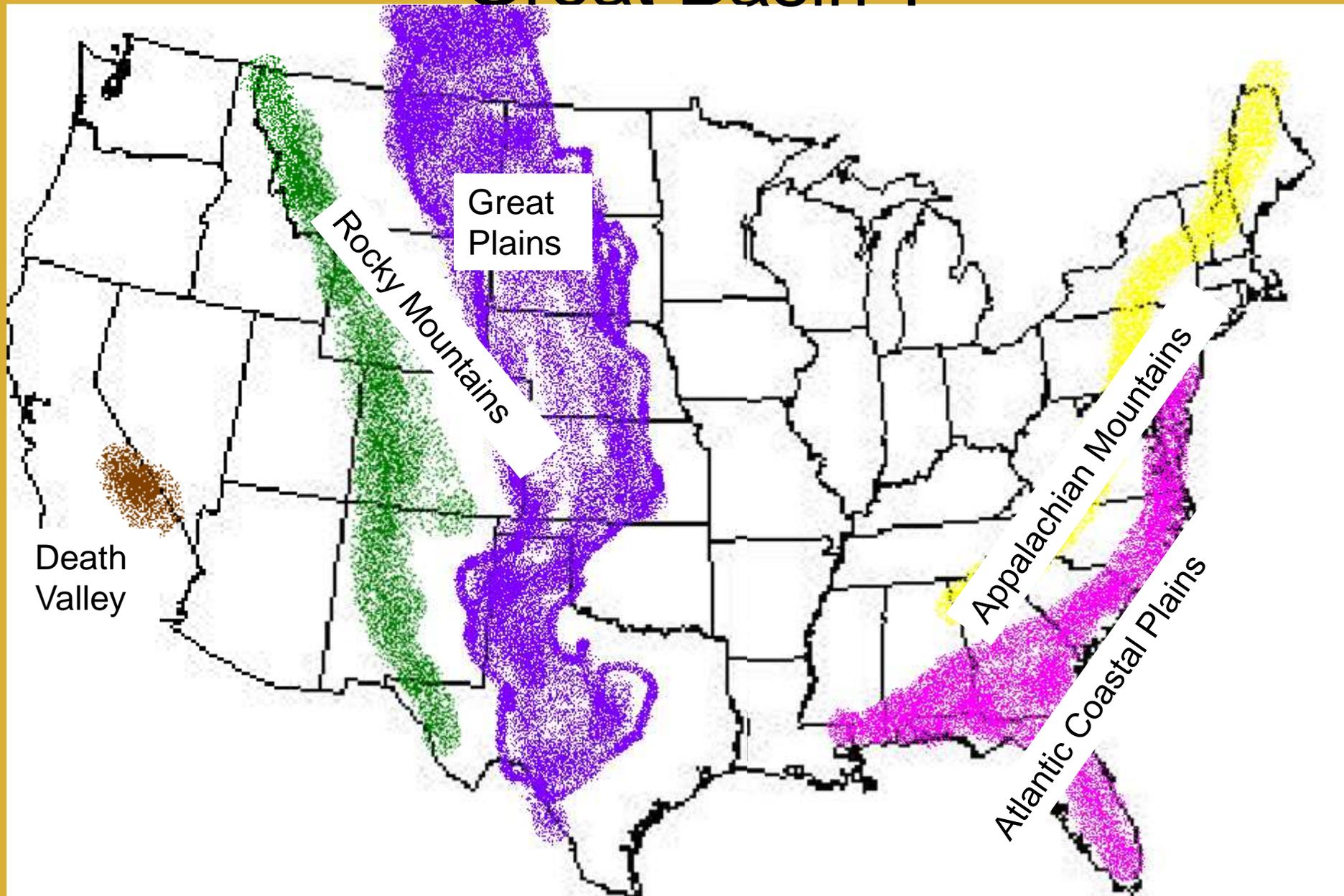
Death Valley



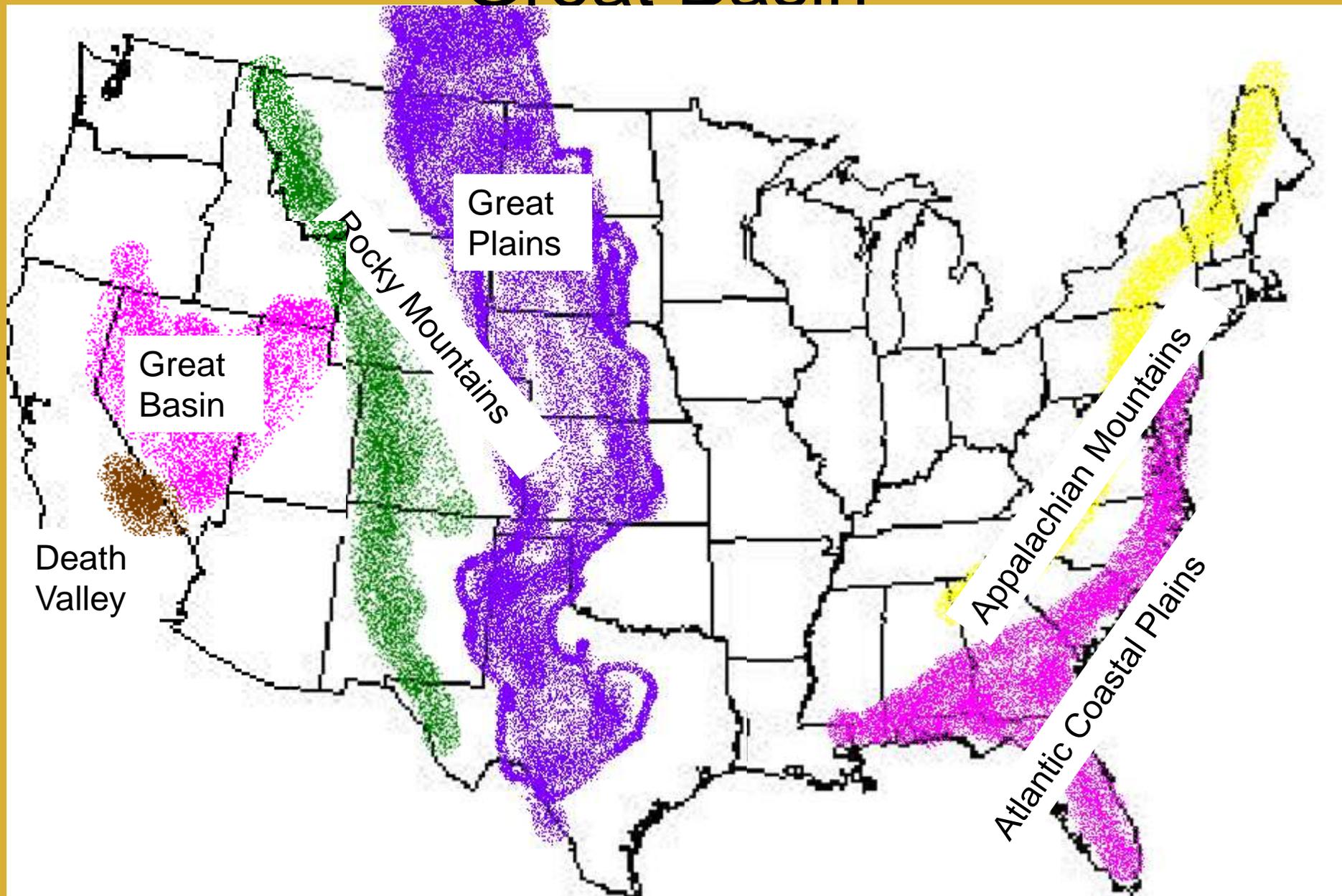
Death Valley



Great Basin ?



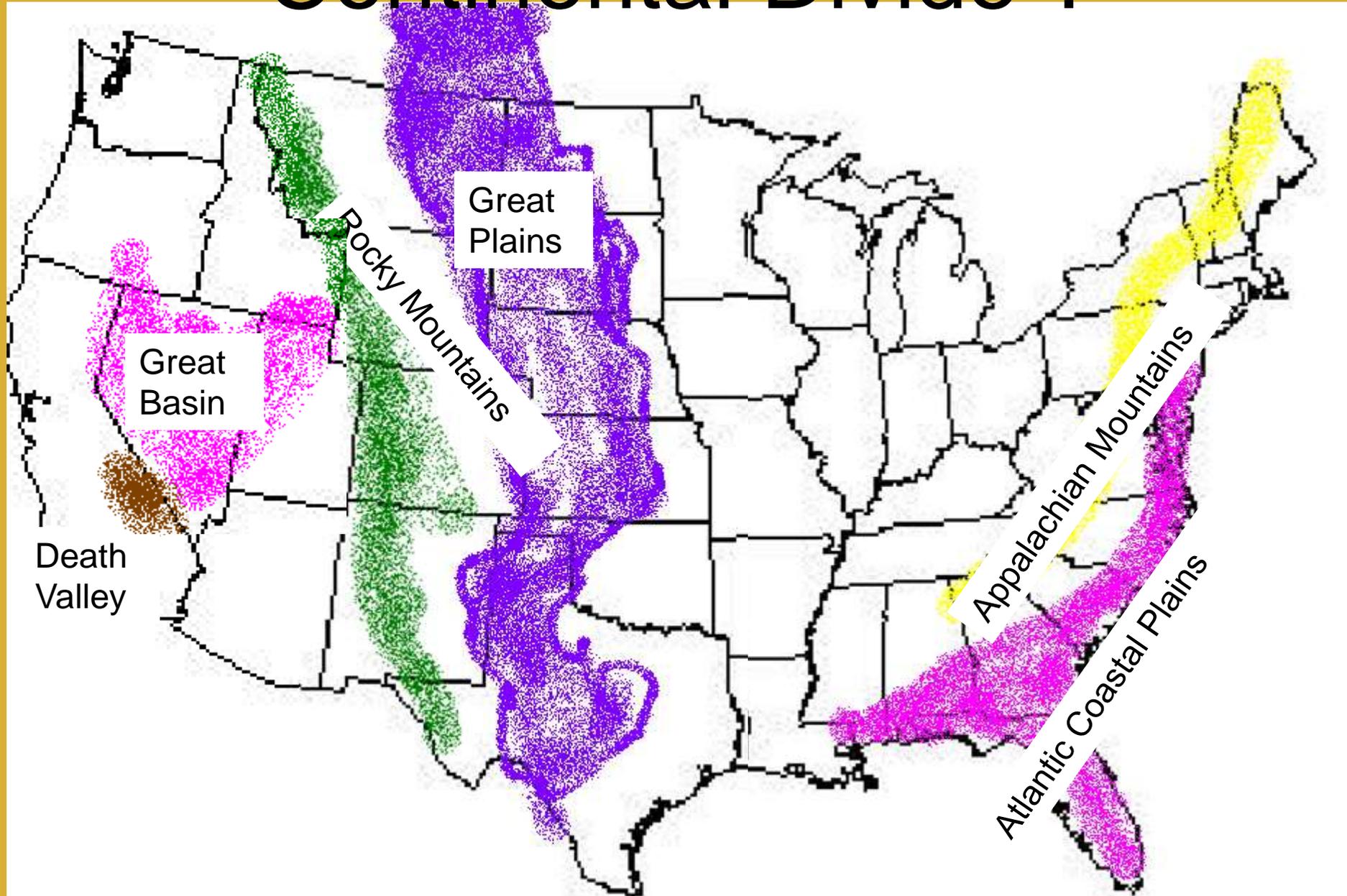
Great Basin



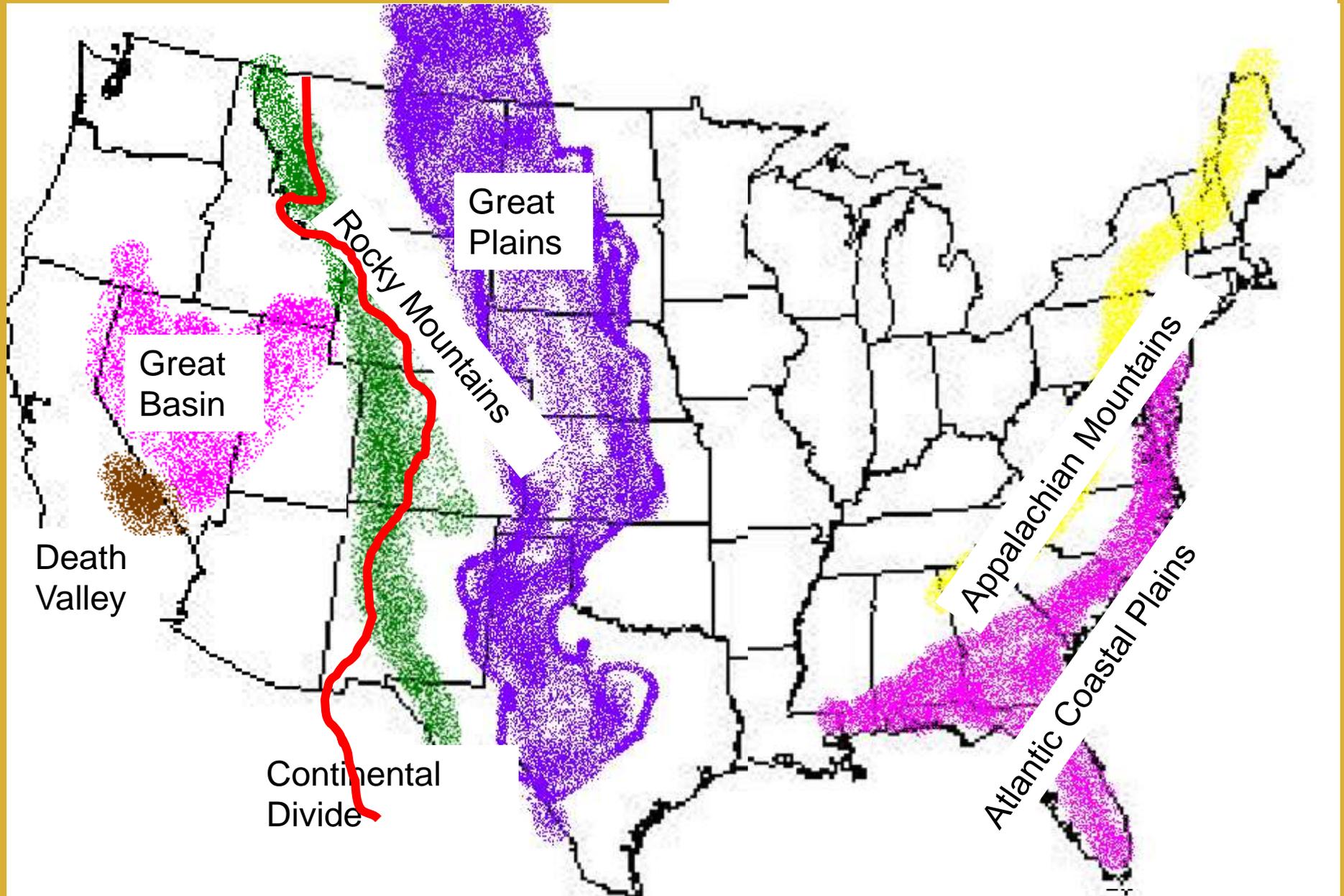
Great Basin



Continental Divide ?



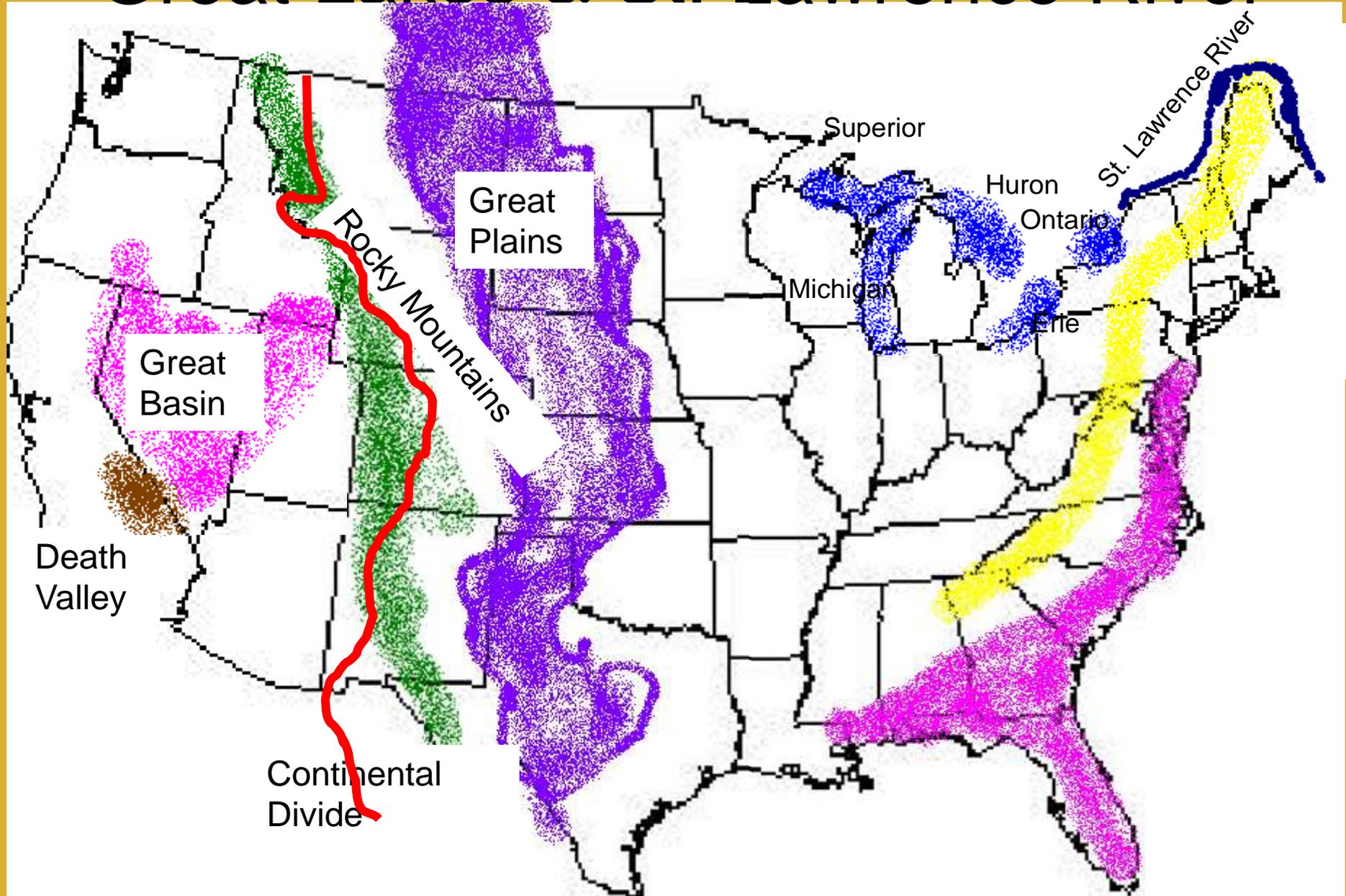
Continental Divide



Continental Divide



Great Lakes & St. Lawrence River



Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River

