

UNIT 1
NATIVE PEOPLES OF
NORTH AMERICAN

LESSON 1

SETTLING THE



WORDS TO KNOW...

- ❖ Archaeologist: people who study bones, tools, and remains of ancient people
- ❖ Glacier: thick sheets of slow moving ice
- ❖ Civilization: populations that shared systems of art, trade, religion, and science
- ❖ Irrigation: to guide water to fields
- ❖ Adobe: bricks made of mud and straw

HOW DID THEY COME?

- ❖ The first native people of North America followed animals that supplied their food, clothing, and shelter.
- ❖ Land Bridge: Many people believe that the first people came by crossing a land bridge created by frozen water which allowed the oceans to decrease, or lower.
- ❖ Time lapse of the Land Bridge

EARLY PEOPLE OF MEXICO

- ❖ Farming in North America began in Mexico
- ❖ Olmec Civilization 1200 B.C.
- ❖ Located in southern Mexico
- ❖ Know for... rubber, tar, salt, fish
- ❖ First to make find cacao (chocolate)
- ❖ Large stone head carvings, and calendar



EARLY PEOPLE OF MEXICO

- ❖ Maya Civilization 2600 BC-settled in southeastern Mexico
- ❖ They became a powerful civilization
- ❖ Created calendars by use of stars
- ❖ Developed writing called hieroglyphs
- ❖ The Mayan built large palaces/pyramids/temples
- ❖ Population outgrew the food sources/populations moved and the power was lost

MAYAN RUINS IN MEXICO



NORTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- ❖ Hohokam Civilization-AD 300
- ❖ Lived in Arizona and used irrigation to grow maize, beans, squash, and cotton
- ❖ Hohokam Civilization made homes out of adobe



NORTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- ❖ Ancestral Pueblo- AD 700
- ❖ Lived in “Apartments” built into the side of the cliffs
- ❖ Grew maize, squash, and beans

ANCESTRAL PUEBLO

“APARTMENTS”



NORTH AMERICAN CIVILIZATIONS

- ❖ Mound Builders-settled in the Midwest
- ❖ Lived in mounds that were used for religious ceremonies, and some even buried their dead in the mounds

MOUND BUILDERS HOMES



ASSIGNMENT

- ❖ Complete a Venn Diagram comparing the Mayan Civilization and Mound Builder Civilization. Find the assignment in Schoology and complete and turn in. Feel free to use your book, or internet.

LESSON 2

NATIVE AMERICANS OF THE WEST



WORDS TO KNOW...



- ❖ totem pole: carved logs that are painted with symbols
- ❖ potlatch: special feasts at which guests, not hosts, receive gifts. The host might give hundreds of gifts that last days.

WESTERN NATIVE AMERICANS

- ❖ Inuit-live in Alaska-Inuit live in the bitter cold-they hunt walrus, seals, fish, and whales-Video of hunting
- ❖ Cahuilla and Paiute-lived in California-food sources were roots and cactus berries-they also grew crops of maize, squash, beans, and melons using irrigation



CELEBRATIONS



- ❖ Pacific Northwest groups used wood totem poles which told important stories of families, such as events.
- ❖ Potlatch Feast- see definition

TLINGIT PEOPLE



- ❖ Tlingit-settled in the Pacific Northwest-They became very wealthy-they were the first native americans to trade using canoes-they traveled up to 400 mile!

LESSON 3

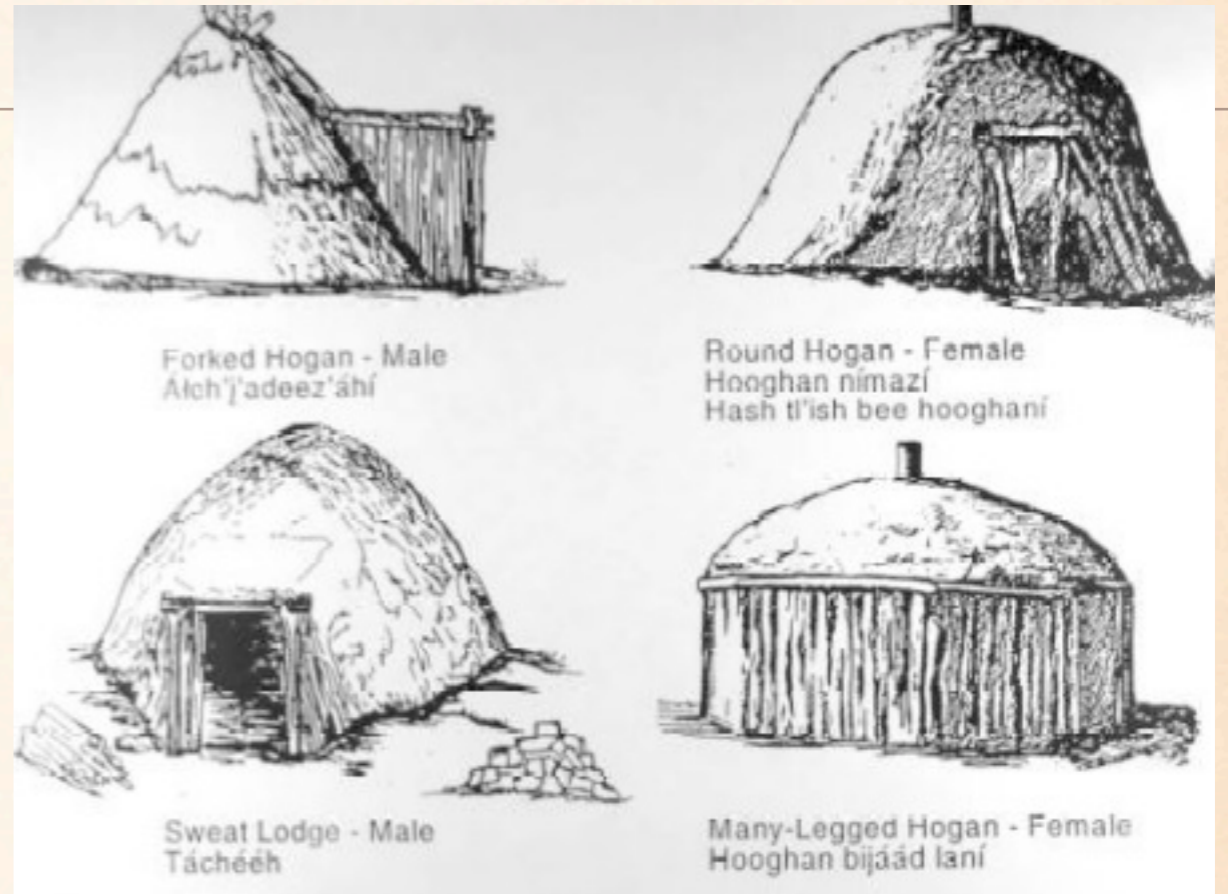
TRIBES OF THE SOUTHWEST



WORDS TO KNOW...

❖ migrate: to move

❖ hogan: dome shaped homes for one family



SOUTHWEST TRIBES

- ❖ Pueblo Native Americans-Hopi and Zuni two of the Pueblo tribes who farmed in dry conditions-Irrigated crops, as well as, found a maize that grew long roots
- ❖ Pueblo Homes-They built homes out of adobe called Pueblos-Homes were built into walls of cliffs with house having no doors or windows. They lived on the second floor.
Why?

SOUTHWEST TRIBES



- ❖ Navajo-they started their civilization in the Alaska and Canada and later migrated to the Southwest-Why?
- ❖ Know for dry land farming, wove cotton, and southwestern style jewelry
- ❖ Navajo lived in Hogans-they had a smoke hole in the roof and all-the main sides faced the east to get first sun.

ASSIGNMENT

- ❖ Spend time searching the internet to learn more about the Navajo and Pueblo tribes. Try to find information that you haven't found yet.

LESSON 4

NATIVE AMERICANS OF THE PLAINS



WORDS TO KNOW...



- ❖ teepee-cone shaped homes made of long poles covered with animal hides
- ❖ lodge-homes made of logs covered with grass, sticks, & soil
- ❖ travois-used to carry meat and skins back to camp
- ❖ coup stick-special pole used to touch an enemy to show courage

PEOPLE OF THE PLAINS

- ❖ Native Americans settled the plains around the year 1300. They hunted using bows and arrows and lived off the land.
- ❖ Horses Arrive-Around 1700 wild horses were tamed to help with hunting and trade which led to prosperity for the Lakota, Crow, Pawnee, and Cheyenne.
- ❖ Bison-40-100 million roamed the plains. They provided food, shelter, clothes and tools for the people of the plains.
- ❖ Fire was used to help hunt bison. Buffalo Jump

PEOPLE OF THE PLAINS

- ❖ Record Keeping-The Lakota spent the cold winter months preparing clothes, weapons, or tools.
- ❖ Lakota made Winter Counts skins to record their important events they needed to remember.
- ❖ [Winter Counts Video](#)

LIFE SKILLS ON THE PLAINS

- ❖ Listening Skills-Parents told the children stories that were passed on for generations. They learned how to track small game, use bow and arrows.
- ❖ Coup Stick-Used to teach and value courage

COUP STICK





LESSON 5

PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN WOODLANDS

WORDS TO KNOW...

- ❖ slash-and-burn-cut or burned down tree to farm
- ❖ longhouse-large housed for several families
- ❖ wampum-fine beadwork
- ❖ Creek Confederacy-a group created to protect themselves from enemies and share traditions
- ❖ Clan-group of families that share the same ancestor
- ❖ Iroquois Confederacy-used to maintain peace among the 5 Iroquois groups, or nations

EASTERN WOODLANDS

- ❖ Iroquois-Include 5 Tribes
- ❖ Cayuga, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca
- ❖ Settled in present day New York where it was woodlands

IROQUOIS FARMING

- ❖ Slash-and-burn-they would cut down the trees, and then burn the undergrowth to make farmland-they invented rotational farming-seed a field one year, but not the next.
- ❖ Harvested maize, squash, and beans
- ❖ They stored and dried it for the winter months

CREEK NATIVE AMERICANS

- ❖ Creek-lived in the southern woodlands-they are thought to be descendants of the mound-building people
- ❖ Creek tribes grew village populations to 400-600 people and then about 1/2 would move.

CREEK

- ❖ The Creek (Muskogee) arranged their towns around a large council house or “Chokofa”. Family homes were wattle-and daub huts, which are made from poles and covered with grass, mud, or thatch.
- ❖ The Creek decorated their pots with wooden stamps. They pressed the carved stamps into pottery while it was still wet.
- ❖ Both the Creek and Iroquois celebrated Corn Festival, honoring the summer’s first maize crop.

IROQUOIS

- ❖ The Iroquois call themselves the Hodenosaunee. In Iroquoian this means “people of the longhouse”. Longhouses were large enough for several families and were made of bent poles covered with sheets of bark. The longest longhouse is thought to have been 334 feet. That’s longer than a football field.
- ❖ The Iroquois made fine beadwork, called wampum.
- ❖ Both the Iroquois and Creek played lacrosse.

GOVERNMENT IN THE WOODLANDS

- ❖ Confederacies-union of people who join together for a common purpose.
- ❖ Creek Confederacy-used to protect them from enemies.
- ❖ Divided villages into Red and White villages. Red Villages were war towns, while White Villages were peace towns. Laws and prisoners were made and kept in White villages.

IROQUOIS SOCIETY

- ❖ Iroquois women were leaders of their society and did most of the farming. Women were head of clans. The head of each clan was called the clan mother. No important decisions could be made without approval from her.
- ❖ Although, leaders of each village were men, it was the clan mother who chose them-and could remove them.

IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY

- ❖ 1500's the Iroquois Nation was large. Disagreements between the tribal members grew causing clans to fight. Two leaders urged the clans to work together for peace.
- ❖ 1570-5 Iroquois groups together to join the Iroquois Confederacy, also know as the Iroquois League.
- ❖ Goal was to maintain peace amongst the tribe.