

The Native Americans Unit

Investigative Question: How did location and physical geography influence the daily life of each American Indian tribe?

I will also be able to:

Differentiate between primary and secondary sources.

Distinguish fact from fiction by comparing documentary sources on historical figures and events with fictionalized characters and events.

The Native Americans Unit

Investigative Question: How did location and physical geography influence the daily life of each American Indian tribe?

**The Ancient
First Peoples
of
North America**

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts: What? How? Why? Who? When? Where?

Ancient Puebloan People, a.k.a. the Basketmakers or the Anasazi

450-750 C.E.

Used to collect fruits, seeds, berries and to hold water.

How? They used pitch to make baskets water tight.



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

They could also roast seeds in the basket by placing fire hot stones in with the seeds and shaking the seeds and stones together.



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

From the yucca plant, fibers can be boiled and processed to make rope, mats and baskets (Yucca roots can make soup and shampoos, and yucca fruit can be eaten raw or cooked.). This is a sandal made by the Anasazi.

National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

**Compare and
contrast with
other cultures
we have
studied...**



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

**Here is a modern-made Navajo cradle board
(Navajo are descendants of the Anasazi.)**



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

The Plains Peoples



Woman carrying baby in her 'amauti'

<http://www.native-languages.org/cradleboard.htm>

http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/fp_groups/fp_inuit5.html

Artifacts:

What? How? Why?

Who? When? Where?

In Mesa Verde, 750-1100 C.E., First Peoples wove these flexible and decorative cradleboards in a manner similar to modern backpacks.



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?
What does it remind you of?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Similar to a mortar and pestle, this is a Mano and Metate, hand and the larger stone base. What's being done? Why?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

The Anasazi ground corn to make breads and soups. Corn was originally cultivated in Meso America and then grown in Mesa Verde starting in the 400's C.E.



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Similar to a mortar and pestle, this is a Mano and Metate, hand and the larger stone base. What's being done? Why?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov))

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

1200 C.E., the Anasazi, molded from clay and sand and then fired. The geometric designs were painted with Beeweed ink and painted on with a paintbrush made from yucca fibers.



Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?
What does it remind you of?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:
Look at the box, spiral shape...



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:
Look at the box, spiral shape...

This may refer to the Sipapu, a place near the Grand Canyon where the pueblo people believe their ancestors “emerged from the earth” (nps.gov).

What can petroglyphs tell us about a culture?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov))

Artifacts:

Made from bricks of sandstone and mortar (clay, ash, and water), these buildings are 800 years old. Why did the Anasazi build in these cliffs? Do you think modern homes could survive 800 years?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov))

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:

The kiva was a place for spiritual ceremonies.
Where do people of other religions celebrate
their spirituality?



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:

The kiva was a place for spiritual ceremonies. Where do people of other religions celebrate their spirituality?

Churches, temples, synagogues, mosques...

Anasazi clans of extended relatives had their own kiva, and they oftentimes slept there., too.



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Artifacts:

The kiva was a place for spiritual ceremonies. Where do people of other religions celebrate their spirituality?

Churches, temples, synagogues, mosques...

Anasazi clans of extended relatives had their own kiva, and they oftentimes slept there., too.



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

The small hole by the fire pit represents the Sipapu, the hole from which Anasazi ancestors came out of the earth...



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. (nps.gov)

Descendants of the Anasazi...

Ancient Puebloan People, a.k.a. the Basketmakers or the Anasazi

The Hopi
The Navajo



National Park Service,
Mesa Verde. ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov))

**The Ancient
First Peoples
of
North America**

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



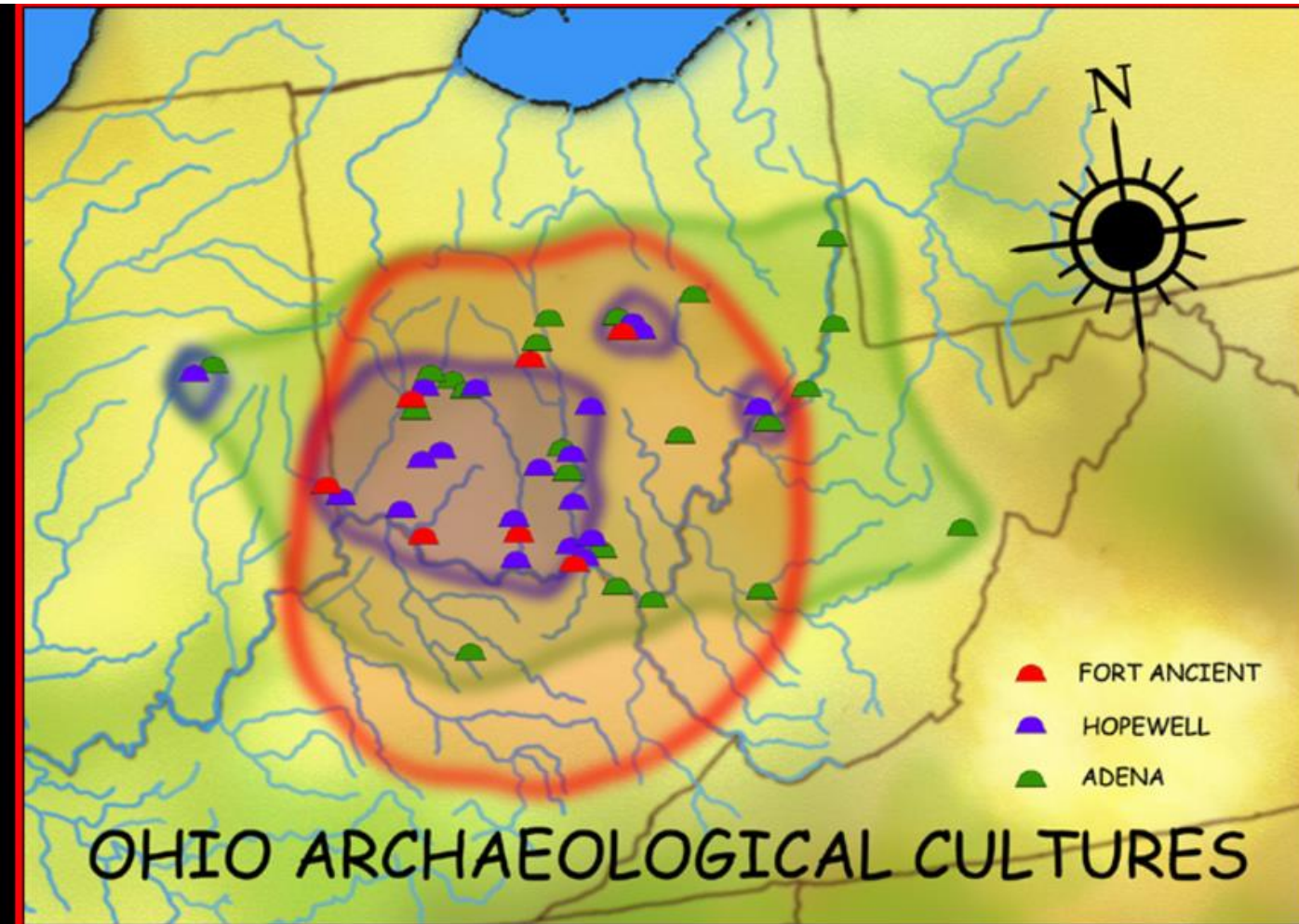
National Park Service,
Hopewell Culture near
Chillicothe, Ohio. ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov))

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

The Adena and Hopewell Cultures are the Mound Builders of the Ohio Valley; they existed from 1000 B.C.E. to 1500 C.E. in the northeastern woodlands.

Location: from Appalachian Mountains to the eastern edge of the prairies and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico....

Who? Adena culture (800 B.C.E. – 100 C.E.),
Hopewell Culture ((200 B.C.E. – 500 C.E.), and
Fort Ancient culture (1000 – 1750 C.E.)



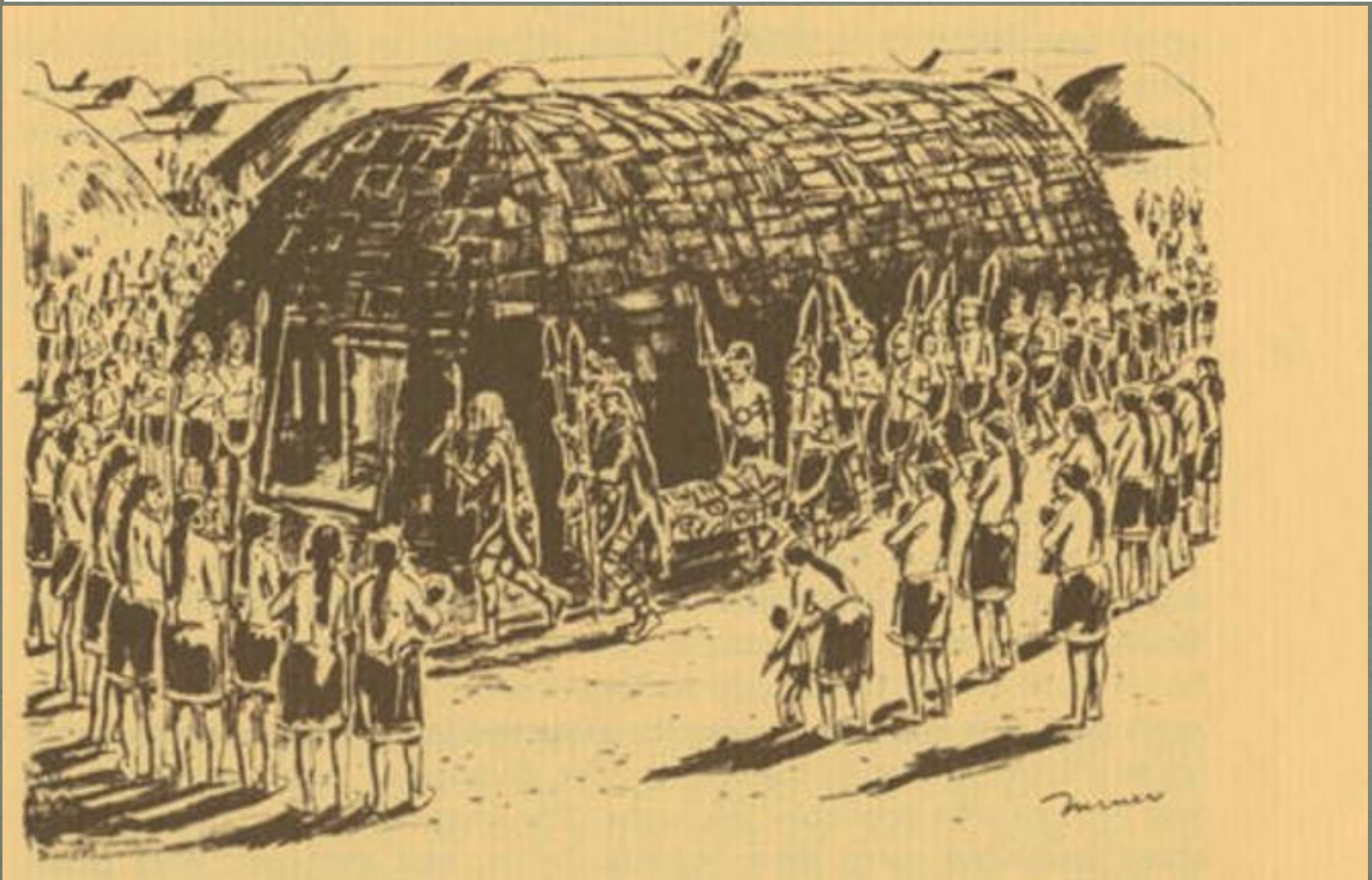
Wikipedia contributors. "Adena culture." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 4 Oct. 2016. Web. 4 Oct. 2016.

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

**Some mounds were built as
burial grounds. Others were
built to be platforms for
buildings.**

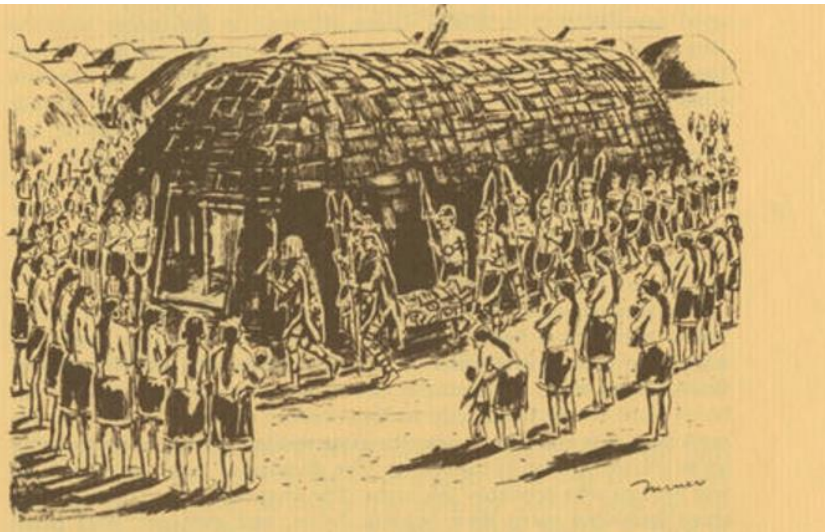


What's going on?



“Virtual First Ohioans.” Ohio History Connection.

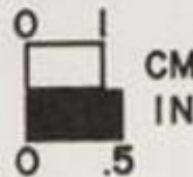
What's going on? People are carrying the body of a deceased person. The shaman is wearing a bear skin showing his connection to the spiritual world. The body will be placed inside this log building along with special objects that indicate her status, and then the building will be covered in more logs and earth.



**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



A 3490/000001



“Virtual First Ohioans.” Ohio History Connection.

Artifacts:

Where? Hopewell Seip Mound

What? Copper ornament

Who? Buried with important people.

How? Copper smiths “pounded the ore into flat plates, heating the metal now and then to keep it from becoming too brittle” (“Virtual First Ohioans”).



“Virtual First Ohioans.” Ohio History Connection.

Artifacts:



“Virtual First Ohioans.” Ohio History Connection.

Artifacts:

Left to right: Knife, pipes, another knife, chlorite ornament, a hand carved of mica, canine teeth from a bear with pearls set in them, and copper ornaments....



Copper bird claw...



“Virtual First Ohioans.” Ohio History Connection.

Otter pipe...



“Adena-Hopewell Artifacts.” Children of the Sun Native Culture.

Artifacts: Rattler Frog Pipe, 1250 C.E.



“Cahokia: America’s Forgotten City” National Geographic

Artifacts give hints to culture...



“Adena-Hopewell Artifacts.” Children of the Sun Native Culture.

Artifacts give hints to culture...



Original Sandstone Adena Plate'

“Adena-Hopewell Artifacts.” Children of the Sun Native Culture.

Artifacts give hints to culture...



Original Sandstone Adena Plate'

“Adena-Hopewell Artifacts.” Children of the Sun Native Culture.

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



National Park Service. "Effigy Mound builders."

**Effigy Mounds were mounds built in the shapes of “birds, bear, deer, bison, lynx, turtle, panther, or water spirit”
(nps.gov)**



Effigy Moundbuilding Ceremony: This image is NOT available for use outside of the National Park Service.

NPS - Illustration

National Park Service. “Effigy Mound builders.”

Serpent Mound



Wikipedia contributors. "Serpent Mound." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 20 Oct. 2016. Web. 20 Oct. 2016.

Serpent Mound



This image was taken in July, 2013, and shows the entirety of The Great Serpent Mound located near Peebles, Ohio, United States. From left, the image shows the serpent's triple-coiled tail, follows its writhing body northw...



More details

Serpent Mound



Indian Country Today Media Network. "History Got it Wrong: Scientists Now Say Serpent Mound as Old as Aristotle: by Geoffrey Sea. 8/17/14.

Another view...



“Adena-Hopewell Artifacts.” Children of the Sun Native Culture.

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



“Monumental American Indian Architecture.” Nile of the New World.
National Park Service.

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



“Cahokia: North American
Mounds.”

<http://www.crystalinks.com/NorthAmericanMounds.html>

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



“Cahokia Mounds.”
[http://scienceviews.com/indian/
cahokia.html](http://scienceviews.com/indian/cahokia.html)

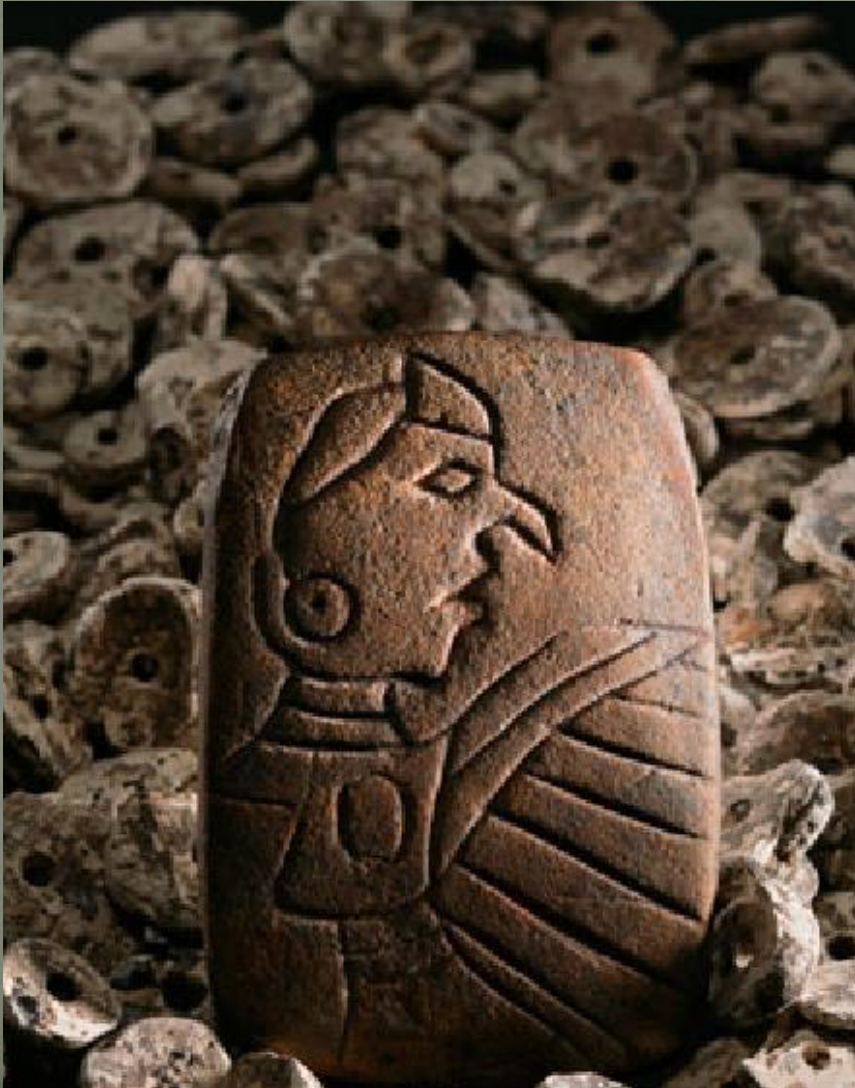
Artifacts:

Birdman Tablet shows a man with the wings of a bird and diagonal lines which may signify a snake. The bird represents heaven, man represents the earthly realm, and the snake represents the underworld, perhaps.



“Cahokia Mounds.”
<http://scienceviews.com/indian/cahokia.html>

Artifacts: Birdman Tablet



“Cahokia: America’s Forgotten City” National Geographic

Artifacts: Cedar Mask for a shaman, 1400 C.E.



“Cahokia: America’s Forgotten City” National Geographic

Artifacts: What? How? Why? Who? When? Where?



“Cahokia Mounds.”
[http://scienceviews.com/indian/
cahokia.html](http://scienceviews.com/indian/cahokia.html)

Artifacts: What? How? Why? Who? When? Where?



“Cahokia: America’s Forgotten City” National Geographic

Game: Two teams. One team would roll stones on ground, and other team would throw spears to predict where the stones would stop.

Artifacts: What? How? Why? Who? When? Where?



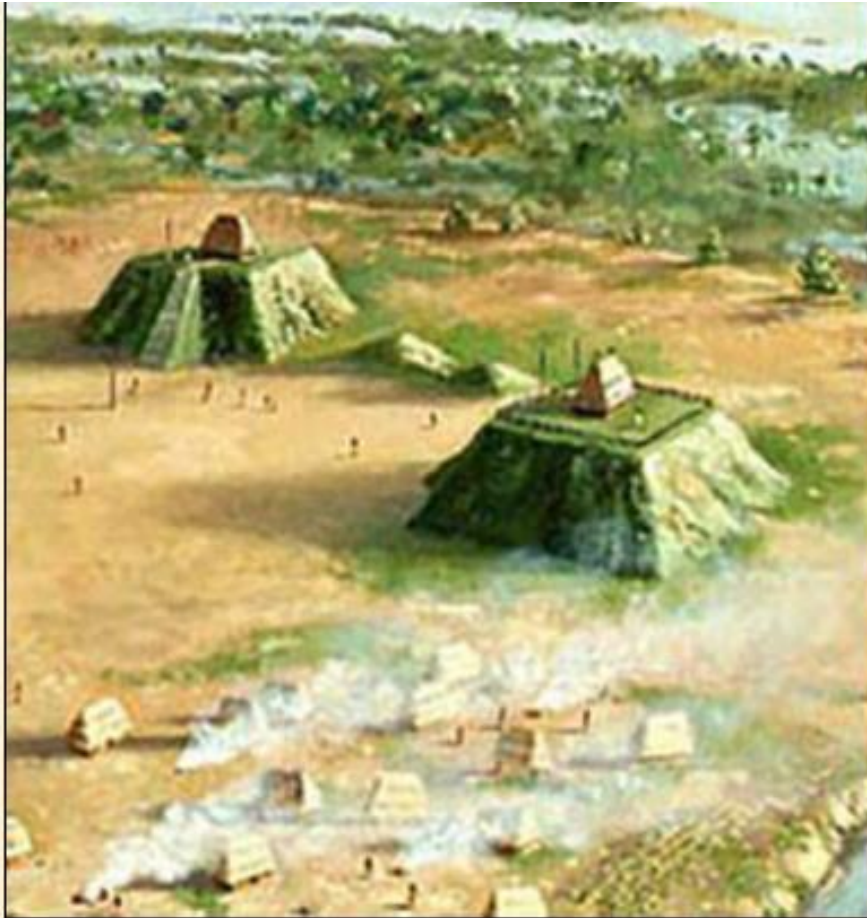
“Antler and Bone Artifacts:
Cahokia Mounds State Historical
Site.”

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



Martin Pate painting of “Ancient Civilizations-Forgotten Cultures.” Website: “Building the Mounds.” Indian Mounds of Mississippi. National Park Service.

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**



“Mound Builders of Mississippi.” Mississippi Legends. .

**Artifacts:
What? How? Why?
Who? When? Where?**

The Mississippian Mound Builders along the Mississippi River also existed from 1000 B.C.E. to 1500 C.E.

Location: from Appalachian Mountains to the eastern edge of the prairies and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico....

Who?



Wikipedia contributors. "Mound Builders." *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia*. Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia, 3 Nov. 2016. Web. 3 Nov. 2016.

Artifacts:

What?

The Mississippian Mound Builders were, in some cases, building platforms or temple mounds, and, in other cases, “rounded domes” (nps.gov) upon which an important person would live.





The Cahokia Mounds near St. Louis, Missouri (600-1400 C.E.). 120 earthen mounds were built in an area of 6 square miles. At its peak, the population was about 40,000 people.

“Cahokia: North American Mounds.”

<http://www.crystalinks.com/NorthAmericanMounds.html>



Monk's Mound in the Cahokia Mounds area.

"Cahokia: North American Mounds."
<http://www.crystalinks.com/NorthAmericanMounds.html>



Monk's Mound in the Cahokia Mounds area.

“Cahokia: North American Mounds.”
<http://www.crystalinks.com/NorthAmericanMounds.html>

Descendants of the Ohio River Valley Mound Builders... So many, here are a few...

The Sioux (Standing Rock, Crow
Creek, and more)

The Omaha Tribe of Nebraska

Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska

Descendants of the Mississippi Valley Mound Builders...

The Natchez...

Decline

Reasons for decline of these cultures vary. It happened after the arrival of the Spanish. The decline could have been due to European diseases, climate change, and the difficulty of healthfully disposing of waste in urban areas.

The Natchez may have been a direct descendent of the Mississippian Mound Builders. The Natchez fought French colonization 1729-1731. The French won and sold many of the Native Americans into slavery in the Caribbean.