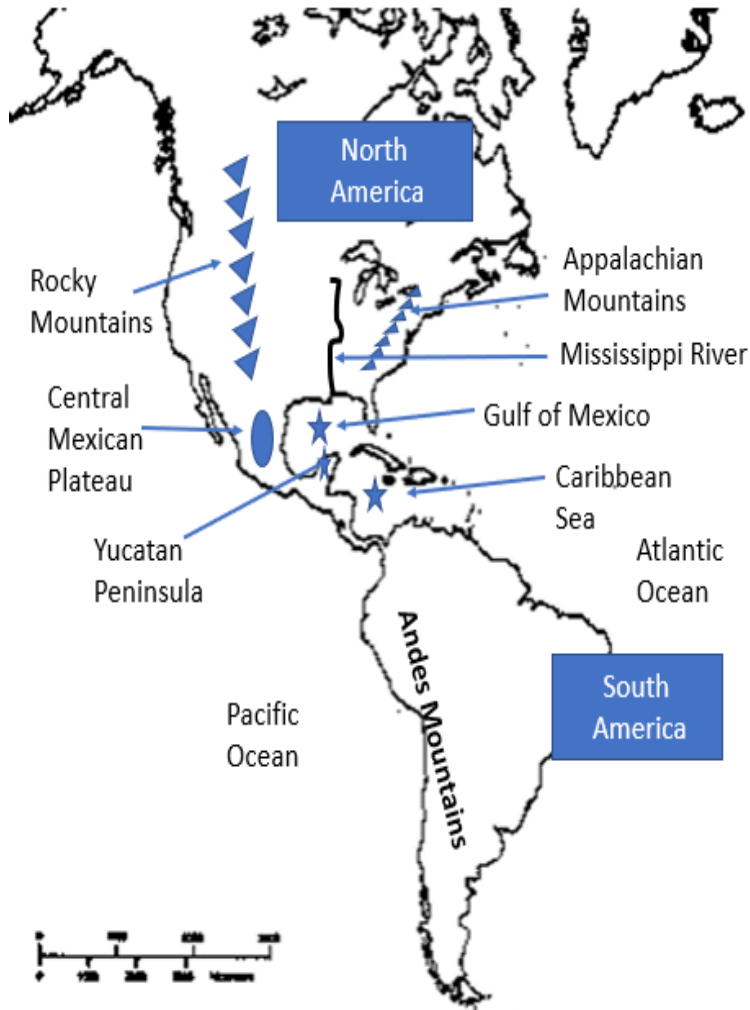

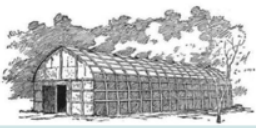



Study Guide for the Native American Cultures

7.53 Identify and locate the geographical features of the Americas, including: • Andes Mountains • Appalachian • Great Plains • Pacific Ocean Mountains • Gulf of Mexico • Rocky Mountains • Atlantic Ocean • Mississippi River • South America • Caribbean Sea • North America • Yucatan Peninsula • Central Mexican Plateau



7.54 Explain the impact of geographic features on North American Indian cultures (i.e., Northeast, Southeast, and Plains), including: clothing, housing, and agriculture.

Teepee	Longhouse	Wattle and Daub
		
Home of nomadic tribes of the Great Plains.	Built by the American Indians in the Northeast.	Built by the American Indians in the Southeast.
Built using a number of long poles as the frame. Poles tied together at top and spread out at the bottom to make an upside down cone shape. Covering made from buffalo hide.	Permanent homes build from wood and bark. Long rectangle shape. 80 feet long and 18 feet wide. Holes in roof allowed smoke from fires to escape and had a door at each end.	Built by weaving river cane and wood into a frame. Roof made of grass and bark.

Clothing, housing, and agriculture were dependent of the geographic features, therefore changing the North American Indian cultures depending on location of the tribe.

People in the Great Plains wore bison hide clothing as they traveled much of the US and Canada as nomads. People in the Southeast wore lighter clothing due to the temperatures and the climate.

Farming	Hunting/Fishing, Gathering
<p>Many American Indian tribes grew crops for food, but the experts in farming tended to come from the southern states like the Southeast and the Southwest. Tribes like the Navajo and the Cherokee grew large crops and employed advanced farming procedures such as irrigation to bring water to dry areas and crop rotation to keep the ground fertile over many years. They would grow enough extra food so they could store it and survive the winter. The Northeast also had rich soil for farming but many different weather patterns - very cold winters.</p>	<p>Buffalo or Bison: Native Americans in the Great Plains area of the country relied heavily on the buffalo, also called the bison. Not only did they eat the buffalo as food, but they also used much of the buffalo for other areas of their lives. They used the bones for tools. They used the hide for blankets, clothes, and to make the covers of their teepees. They even made rope from bison hair and used the tendons as thread when sewing. Almost every part of the buffalo was used. American Indians had to be clever and work together in order to hunt these animals. Other animals hunted: deer, ducks, rabbits, and more.</p>
<p>The main crop that the Native Americans grew was corn, which they called maize. Maize was eaten by many of the American Indian tribes because it could be stored for the winter and ground into flour. Maize was eaten nearly daily by many tribes and was a major part of much of American Indian culture. All of the maize plant was used including the husks for crafts and the cob for fuel in fires. Although maize was the primary crop, many other crops were cultivated by the tribes including squash, beans, pumpkins, cotton, and potatoes.</p>	<p>Fishing: In the coastal areas or near large lakes, like the Northeast area, tribes would specialize in fishing. They often used spears or nets to catch fish. Fish could be smoked or dried to be stored for the winter. In the north, some Native Americans would ice fish. This is where they would cut a hole in the ice and fish using spears.</p> <p>Gathering: Gathering is when people get their food from the environment around them. Native Americans would gather food such as berries, nuts, or other fruit from naturally growing trees and berry bushes. Most Native Americans used gathering to get some portion of their food.</p>

7.55 Describe the existence of diverse networks of North American Indian cultures (within present-day United States) including: varied languages, customs, and economic and political structures.

Political structure –

All tribes were grouped together based on usually based the areas or region that they lived and on their culture such as their religion, customs, and language

Southeastern Native Americas, known as the Five Civilized Tribes, created chiefdoms and later, alliances with the colonists. This earned them the “civilized” title, yet in practice, many of the tribes became socially and economically stratified.

Native Americans did not put a lot of value into material items. There was little in the way of possessions and ownership. People didn't own land or collect money in the bank. They **valued intangible things** like respect, honor, and status.

Economically they were self-sufficient and would trade for other goods.

The Cherokee - Before the Europeans arrived, the Cherokee people lived in an area of the Southeastern United States which is today the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and **Tennessee**. They lived in wattle and daub homes.

The North American Indian **languages** are both numerous and diverse. At the time of first European contact, there were more than 300. The North American Indian languages are so diverse that there is no feature or complex of features shared by all.

Social Structure

- Highest level- tribes or nations
- in each tribe are smaller groups called clans
- Clans divided further into villages and families



	NATIVE AMERICANS			
	NORTHEAST WOODLANDS	SOUTHEAST WOODLANDS	PLAINS	SOUTHWEST
LOCATION				
HABITAT				
RESOURCES				
HOMES				
FOOD				

