

AP

- Discussion on DBQs.
- Next, take out your homework assignments.
- We will discuss your findings and how the assignment went.

500 years ago, Ponce de Leon landed on Florida shores...

Bell Ringer

- Who are the 2 groups of people depicted in this political cartoon?
- How does this cartoon relate to the discourse today on immigration?





Native American Cultures

1491-1607

OBJECTIVES

1. There were several different Indian populations in the present-day U.S.
2. Each tribal group lived a lifestyle in accordance with its environment.

Old History vs. New History

- Traditional history = White men, fleeing from rigid customs, social hierarchies, and the constrained resources of Europe to a land of opportunity
- New history = Many colonists failed to prosper due to disease, crop problems, predators, and hostile Native Americans; those who did do well did so at the expense of Indians, indentured servants, and slaves

Go West?

- Not all of America was the English going west
- Spanish were heading north from Mexico
- Russians coming east from Siberia
- French coming south through the Great Lakes and down the Mississippi River

Bering Strait land bridge



Spot Map 1.1
The American Promise: A Compact History, Third Edition
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Settlement

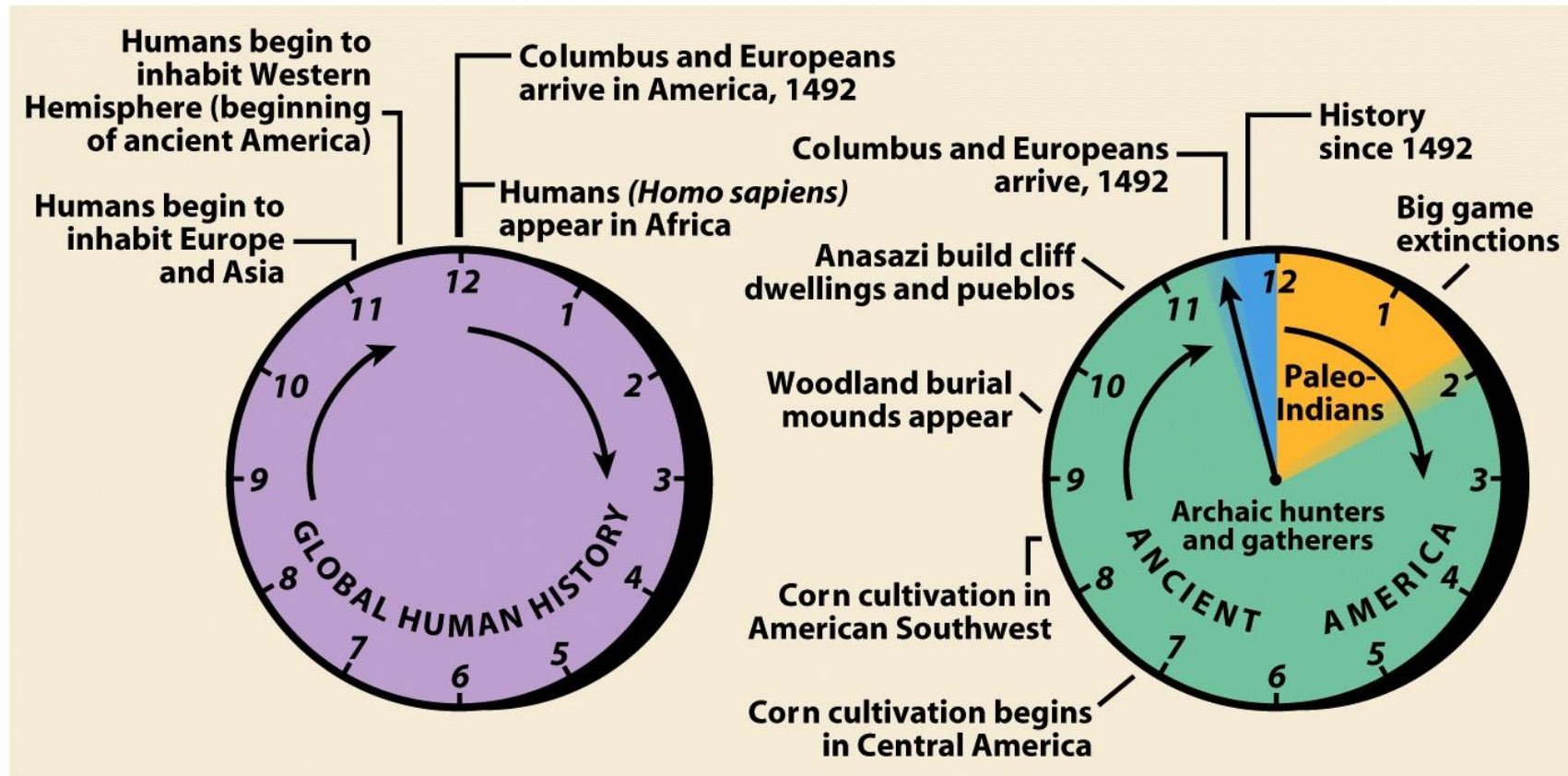
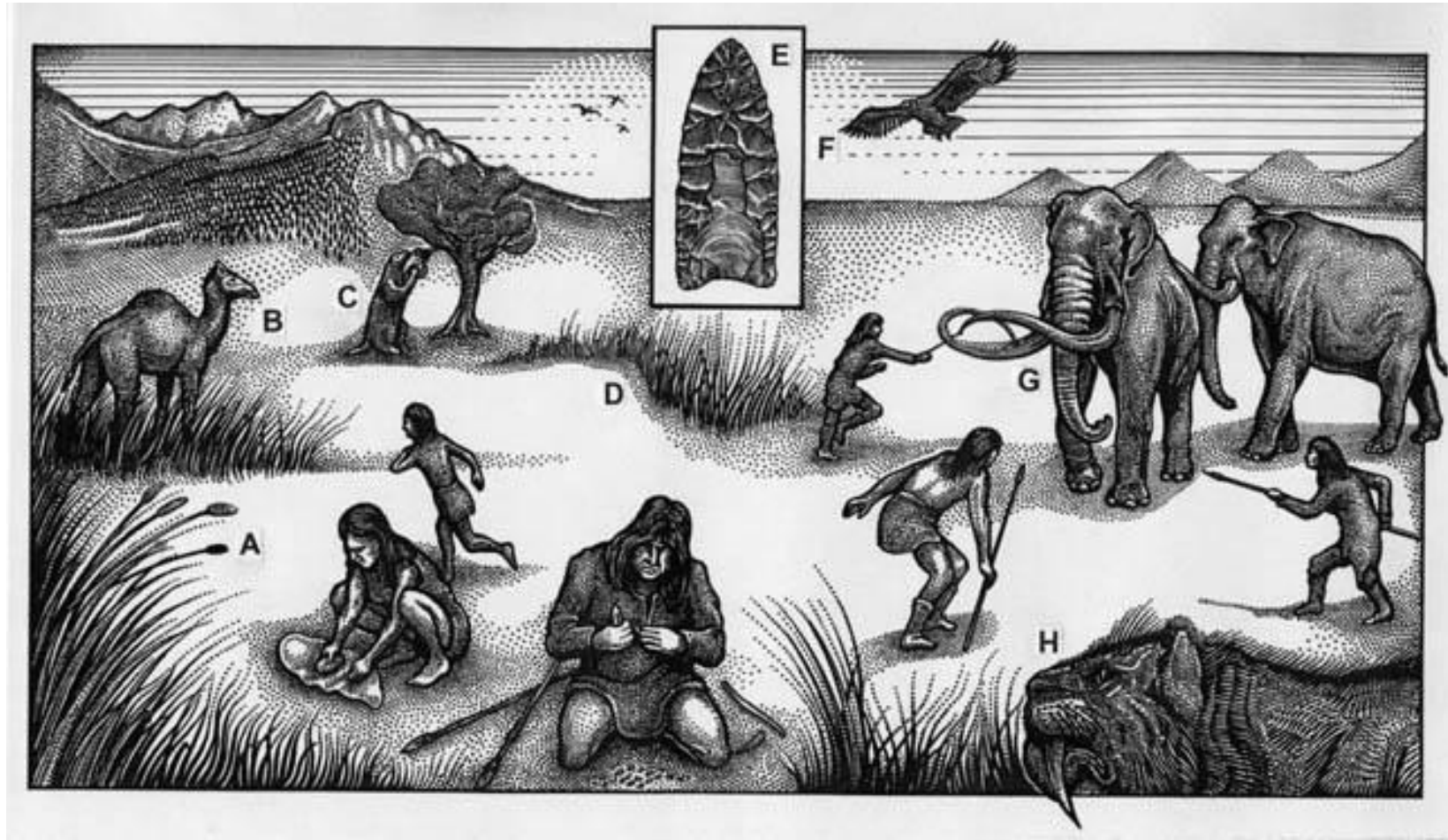


Figure 1.1
The American Promise: A Compact History, Third Edition
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Paleo-Indians



Paleo-Indians



Archaic Indians

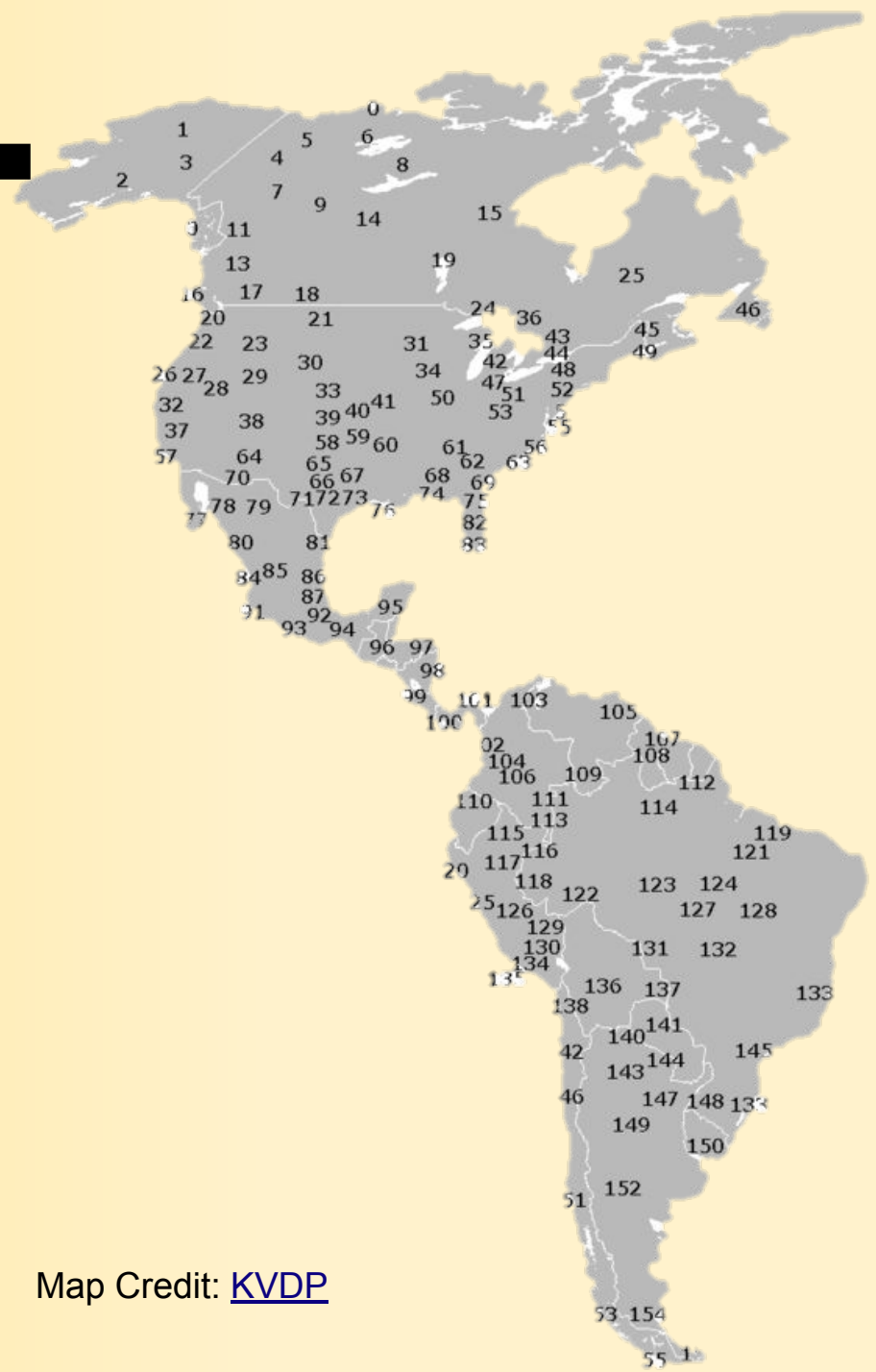


Horticulture

- Horticulture evolved over generations from the practices of gathering wild plants
- Indians developed hybrids of increasing reliability and productivity
- They developed the three great crops of North Americans horticulture (three sisters): maize, squash, and beans
- As plants became more important in their diet, less time was devoted to hunting, gathering, and fishing.

DIVERSITY

156 *Distinct*
Ethnic Groups



Map Credit: [KVDP](#)

Native American Tribal Groups

1600 - 1850

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Note: Each tribal nation is shown in the area of their first encounter with European settlers. Many of these locations were only temporary as a number of these groups tended to range widely.

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THE GROUPS

*Cultural areas of North
America at time of
European contact*





A map of the North Pacific Ocean and surrounding landmasses, including North America, Europe, and Asia. The map is color-coded to show different zones: a light blue area in the north, a green area in the middle, and a yellow area in the south. A dashed line runs diagonally from the northwest coast of North America towards the center. Two text boxes are overlaid on the map: an orange box on the left and a blue box on the right. The word 'Arctic' is written in white text in the center, and 'Subarctic' is written in white text below it. The words 'FISHING' and 'HUNTING' are written in large, bold, black letters inside their respective boxes.

FISHING

HUNTING

Arctic

Subarctic

Northwest
Coast



AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

Groups

Arctic

(Eskimos, Inuits)

Plains Indians

(Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)

Northeast / Great Lakes

(Iroquois, Algonquins)

Southwest

(Hopi, Pueblo)

Southeast

(Cherokee, Creek)

AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

Groups

Arctic (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
Plains Indians (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	
Northeast / Great Lakes (Iroquois, Algonquins)	
Southwest (Hopi, Pueblo)	
Southeast (Cherokee, Creek)	

Eskimo Seal Hunter



Special Collections, Toronto Public Library



Seal Meat

Photo by Thomas Woodtli



AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

Groups

Arctic (Eskimos, Inuits)	Hunting, Gathering, and Fishing
Plains Indians (Sioux, Comanche, Wichita)	Bison Hunters - Migratory (Teepees) Horses (introduced from Europe)
Northeast / Great Lakes (Iroquois, Algonquins)	
Southwest (Hopi, Pueblo)	
Southeast (Cherokee, Creek)	

Plains Indian Bison Hunt



Source: Library and Archives Canada
Artist: George Catlin (d. 1872)

GERONIMO!!!



*Yes, I know Geronimo
wasn't a Plains Indian.*





Nomadic Lifestyle

Witchita Tribe

(Agriculture & Trade)







AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

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Northeast / Great Lakes (Iroquois, Algonquins)	Hunting and Gathering Slash and Burn Agriculture “Three Sisters” (Corn, Squash, Beans) Longhouses (Iroquois)
Southwest (Hopi, Pueblo, Anasazi)	
Southeast (Cherokee, Creek)	

A photograph of a 'Three Sisters' garden, a traditional Native American polyculture system. The garden features tall corn stalks, bushy squash plants with large leaves, and climbing bean plants entwined with the corn. The plants are growing in a raised bed against a brick wall. The text 'Three Sisters' is overlaid in large white font on the left side of the image.

“Three Sisters”

Squash
Corn
Beans

Photo by Abri le Roux



A woman with dark hair and bangs is shown from the chest up, looking down and to the right. She is wearing a purple long-sleeved blouse with a colorful geometric pattern on the shoulders and a beaded necklace. She is holding a bright yellow bow in her hands. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some shelves with objects.

Gender

Roles

*Women generally
shared in labor,
except for hunting.*

Photo by **marksonto**

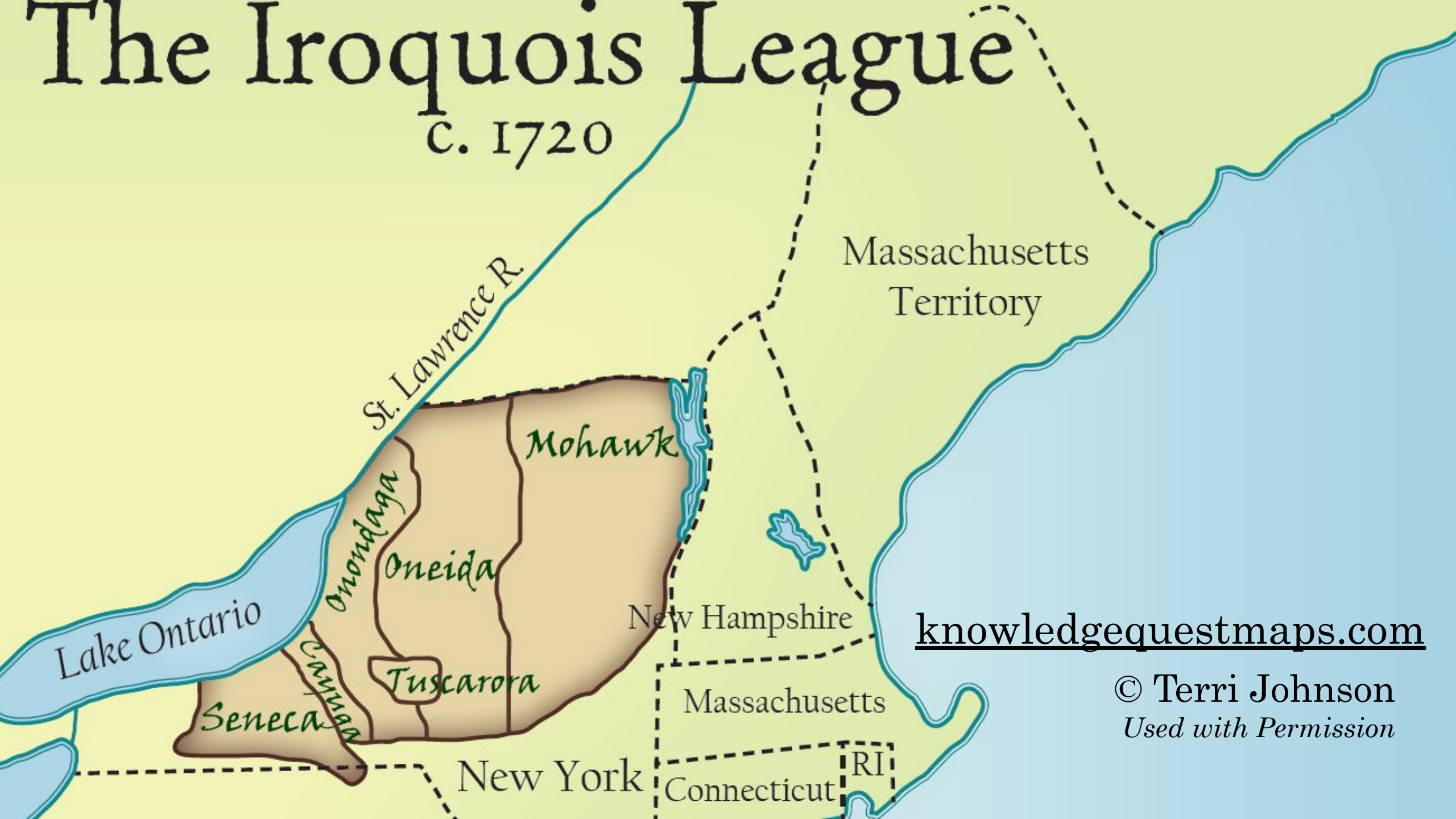
Longhouse



Photo by Perry
Quan

The Iroquois League

c. 1720



Massachusetts
Territory

St. Lawrence R.

Mohawk

Oneida

Onondaga

Tuscarora

Seneca

Cayuga

New Hampshire

Massachusetts

New York

Connecticut

RI

Lake Ontario

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Inter-Tribal Warfare





AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

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Southwest (Hopi, Pueblo)	Clay Houses / Cliff Dwellings Maize (Corn) Agriculture
Southeast (Cherokee, Creek)	

Hopi Apartment Complex



The Hopi are a Matrilineal people meaning ownership of the home belonged to women.

Photo by Grand Canyon
National Park

CLIFF DWELLINGS





Cliff Palace

Mesa Verde National Park

Photo by Ken
Lund



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Southeast (Cherokee, Creek)	Agriculture / Settled Communities Mississippian Culture (Cahokia, Mounds)

Cahokia Mounds

Outside St. Louis



Photo by Michael Dolan



SETTLED communities

Photo by Michael Dolan

AMERICAN INDIAN Culture

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Western Indians

- Most Western native people fished, hunted and gathered in the bountiful land.
- These Western native groups used acorns as a way to create flour
- Types of food gathered varied greatly depending on location and could include: pine nuts, wild plants, buffalo, bison, small mammals, snakes, lizards, and salmon
- Many western fisherman began using canoes and harpoons to aid in hunting
- Many Western Indians lived in compact, easy-to-build, and easy-to-move **wikiups** made of wood, leaves and brush or lived in more permanent and established villages depending upon the availability of resources.
- The more food available locally the more permanent and intricate the housing
- Villages were comprised of thousands of people, organized by a complex social system in which men would hunt and fish and women would harvest and prepare the meat for food and trade with some groups practicing slavery.
- In less densely populated areas people generally identified with family-based bands called **tribelets**



LEARNING. DELIVERED.