


who are the Native Americans?

Inventions made by Native Americans
in honor of Native American Heritage Month



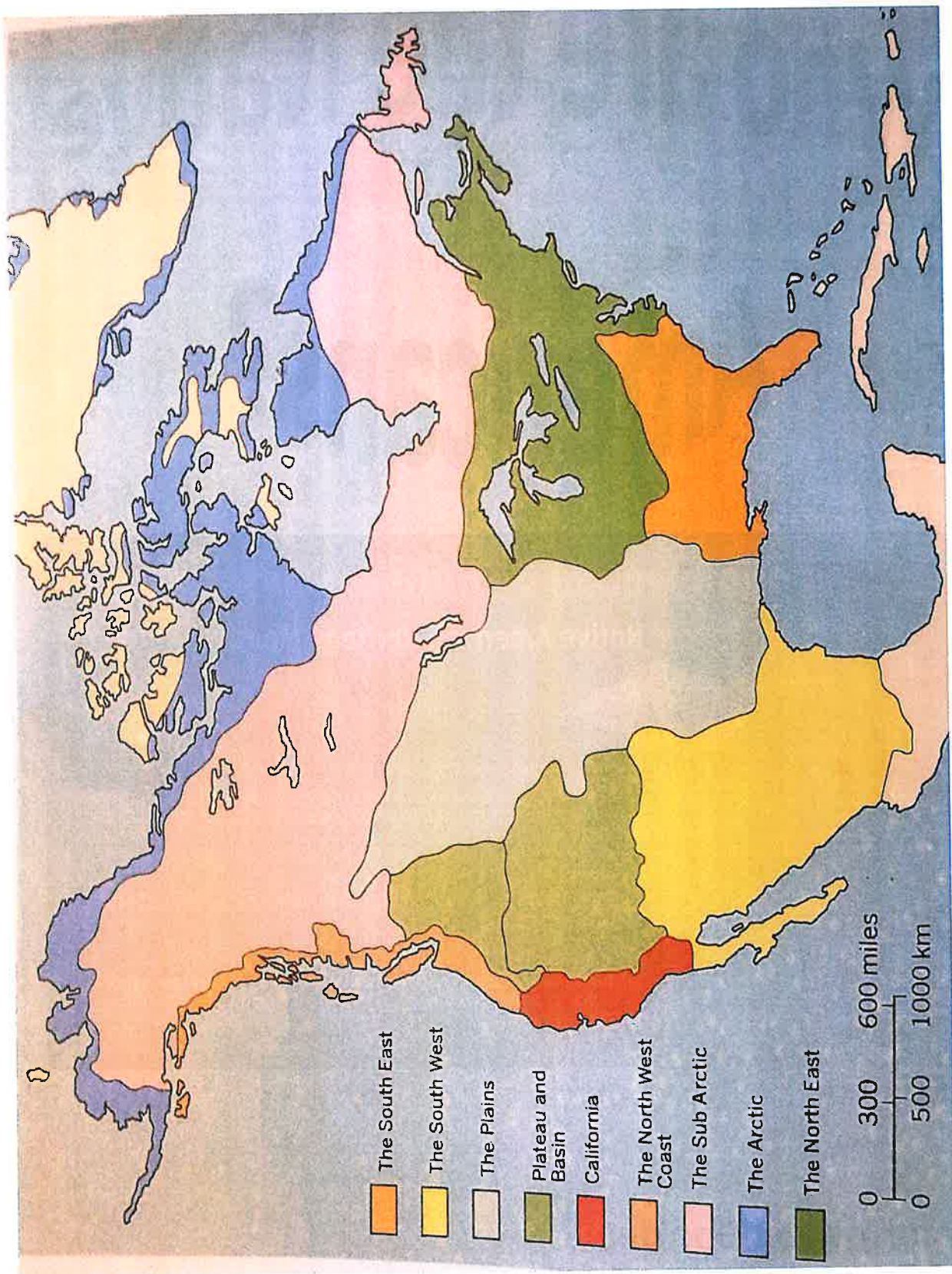
Syringes or Hypodermic Needles
South American Indians used a type of syringe made from sharpened hollow bird bones attached to small bladders to inject medicine and clean ears.

Chewing Gum
The Mesoamerican Indians chewed the milky "chicle," which became today's chewing gum.

Pharmaceuticals
North American Indians have medicinal uses for 2,564 plant species, according to Daniel Moerman, an expert on North American Indian ethnobotany in the U.S.

THE A&T REGISTER Sources: Indian Country Today, Tribune News Service and Playboy

YR7 Information Booklet





Because of the snow
we can't grow any crops
we survive by eating fish
and sea mammals like seals.



The woodland here
are home to large
moose which are a
main source of food.
we supplement our diet
with nuts, fruit and fish.



We hunt the buffalo
across the vast expanse
of the plains; we also
pick wild fruit such as
berries.



The hot climate is
ideal for growing maize
and the flat land is
perfect for the buffalo
that we hunt.



The warm weather
is ideal for the growth
of maize which we farm
and we fish in the fresh rivers.



Acorns grow well here
and are our main source
of food; we also hunt deer
and elk.



The forests are home
to deer and elk which
we hunt, but we also
like to fish in the mountain
rivers.



We live along the
west coast and have
access to the sea;
we fish here for the
majority of our food.



The grasslands are home
to a rich source of berries
which the women collect,
we able to grow corn and
get our meat from the vast
numbers of rabbits that roam
the grasslands.



We hunt caribou in the
open woodland and fish
salmon in the rivers.
The ground is mostly
frozen so we are unable
to grow crops.

THE DIFFERENT TRIBES

NUMBER ONE : NORTH WEST INDIANS (NOOTKA and TLINGIT)

They were skilled fishermen catching salmon, cod and halibut among others in their dug out canoes. They lived in well built cedar wood houses in villages. Clothes were made from tree bark that had been beaten to make it soft and pliable.

NUMBER TWO : WEST (SHOSHONI and PAUITE)

In this dry arid area they were gathered seeds and berries and trapped game on foot. They made fine decorated baskets which they used for gathering acorns and grinding them into flour. They lived in Wickiups which were made of sticks and twigs. Clothes were made of animal skins.

NUMBER THREE : SOUTH WEST (APACHE, PUEBLO and NAVAJO)

They hunted deer and rabbit on foot but also grew vegetables and corn. They wove cotton cloth with wonderful patterns, made pottery, baskets and jewellery. Clothing was usually made from cotton though the men sometimes wore buckskin leggings. They lived in mud walled huts though some lived in homes made of twigs.

NUMBER FOUR : GREAT PLAINS (SIOUX)

They lived dangerous lives hunting buffalo on foot at first then later used horses. They lived in buffalo-skin tipis and made their clothes from this too. For special occasions they wore beautifully decorated clothes, showing how skilled they were at bead work and how they used feathers.

NUMBER FIVE : EASTERN and SOUTHERN WOODLANDS (CHEROKEE)

Some grew crops, fished and hunted in this fertile area. They hunted by foot and used canoes. Their clothes were made out of animal skins. They lived either in lodges with round tops or open sided houses thatched with palm leaves.

NUMBER SIX : MID WEST (MOWHAWKS and SHAWNEE)

They were skilled farmers, grew crops and hunted elk, deer and moose. They wore buckskin clothes and lived in bark covered houses and long-houses. Those who lived close to the river also fished, but mostly moved around on foot.

NUMBER SEVEN : THE NORTH (ESKIMOS)

These were always on the move, following caribou, polar bears, seals and whales, often spearing them from their kayaks. In the short summers they lived in skin tents. During the winter they lived in frozen snow huts and travelled by dog sledge. They wore thick clothes made from the animals they caught and the women wore hooded tunics so they could carry their babies in.



Approximate tribal locations prior to European contact.



TANNED HIDE:

Moccasins, Cradles, Winter Robes, Shirts, Leggings, Belts, Dresses, Pipe Bags, Quivers, Tipi Covers, Gun Covers, Dolls



RAWHIDE: Containers, Shields, Buckets, Moccasin Soles, Belts, Headaddresses, Medicine Bags, Drums, Ropes, Saddles, Stirrups, Knife Cases, Quirts, Armbands, Bullet Pouches



MUSCLES:
Sinew, Meat
for Jerky

TAIL:
Decorations, Fly
Brush, Whips

FAT:
Soap,
Cooking Oil



BONES:

Knives, Arrow-Heads, Shovels, Scrapers, Winter Sleds, Saddle Trees, War Clubs, Game Dice

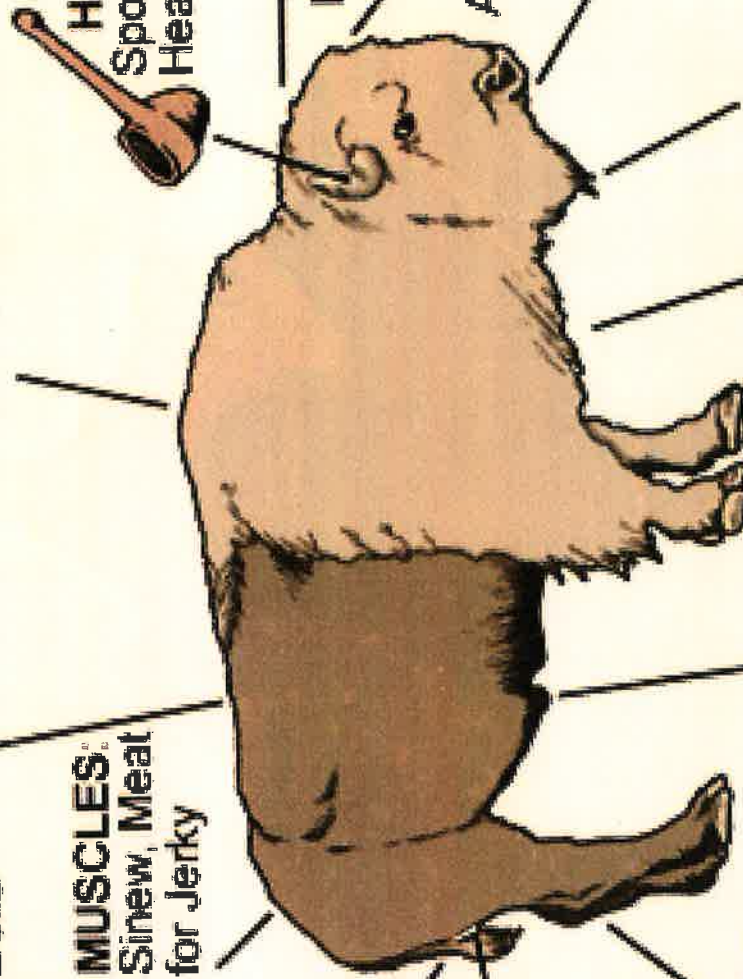


STOMACH:

Buckets, Cups,
Dishes, Cooking Pots

DUNG:

Fuel



HORNS: Cups,
Spoons, Ladles,
Headaddresses

BRAINS:
Hide Preparation

SKULL:
Altar at Religious
Ceremonies

TONGUE:
Best Part of
the Meat

BEARD:
Ornaments for
Weapons

HOOVES:
Glue, Rattles

HAIR:

Headaddresses,
Saddle Pad Filler,
Pillows, Ropes, Halters



A "Walking Department Store"

Pelt

warm winter clothing
floor covering
moccasins
blankets
drums
saddles
bullboats
masks

Chips

fuel
ceremonial smoking
smoke signals

Hide (without hair)

tipi covers
clothing
parfleches
shields
containers
rattles
bedding
mittens
dolls
trade items

Tail

whips
ornaments
fly swatters

Bladder, Stomach

waterproof bag
pouches
cooking vessels
water vessels
buckets

Hoofs, Feet

glue
rattles

Sinew (muscles)

laces
thread
bowstrings
bow backings
bindings

Brains

hide tanning

Teeth

necklaces

Skull

religious
ceremonies

Horns

headdresses
containers
clubs
cups
spoons
ladles
fire carriers
toys

Hair

headdresses
padding
stuffing
ropes
halters
ornaments
paintbrushes
shields
saddles

Bones

arrow shafts
sled runners
knives
shovels
hoes
saddle trees
war clubs
scrapers
awls for sewing
paintbrushes
game counters
tool handles
ceremonial objects

Edible Parts

meat
marrow
tongue
intestines
liver
blood
other innards

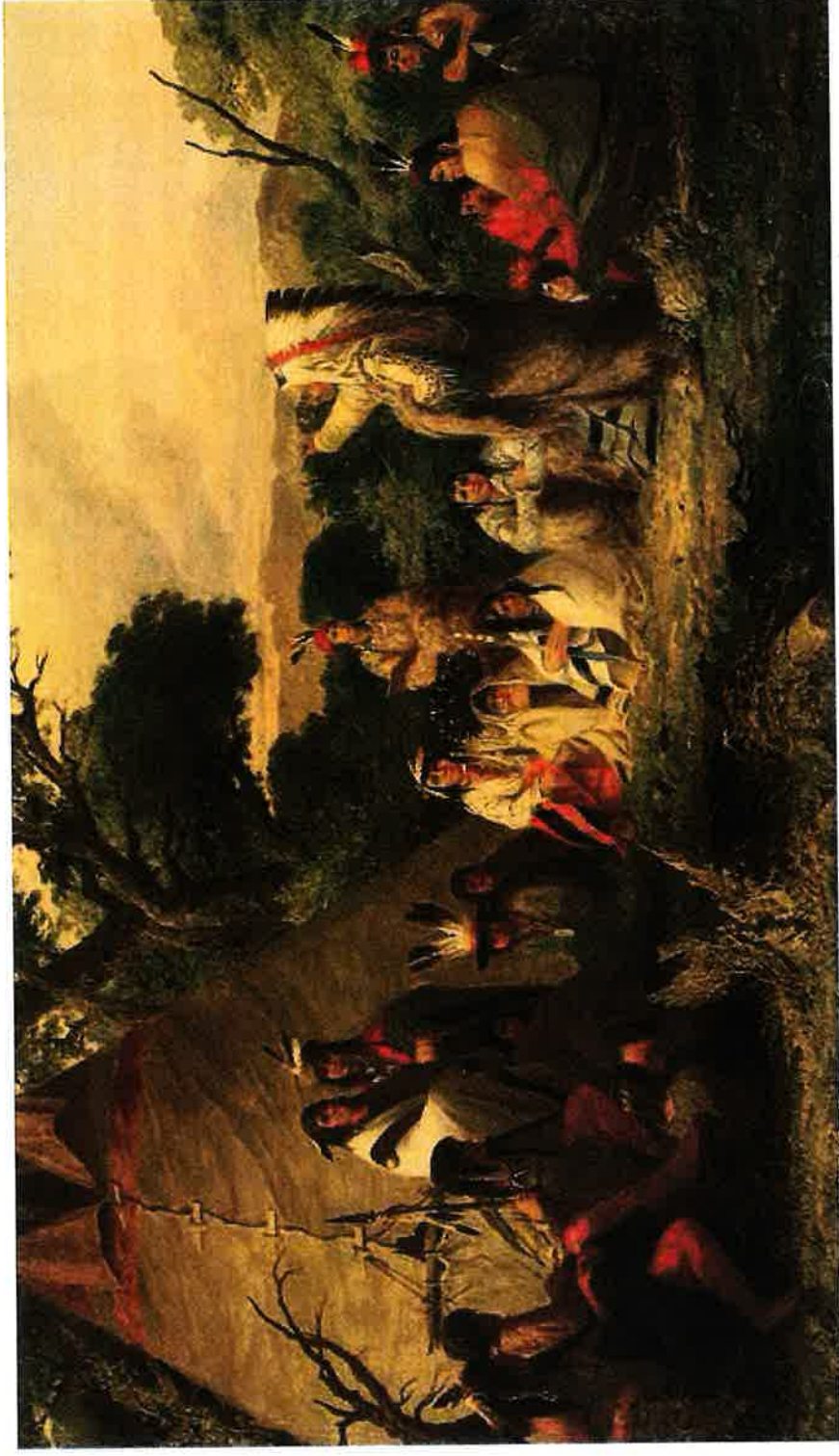
Fat

mixed with
powdered meat to
make pemmican



The Sioux Council

The Sioux Indians did not have written laws. They had a Council instead. The Sioux Indians would select from among the tribe people who were quiet and honest to be councilmen or leaders. These councilmen would sit on the Council and discuss things that were important to the Sioux tribe. This could be anything from murder to war with another tribe. These leaders would often dress in ceremonial clothes when making decisions.



A typical dwelling of Native Americans who lived on the Great Plains. It was usually made by arranging tent poles into a conical frame and spreading buffalo hide, tightly over it. An opening was left at the top for smoke. They were decorated with bright colours. It was designed to be collapsed quickly, it was dragged by a horse when the tribe was on the move, and provided a strong shelter against the weather; it was thus an ideal dwelling for the nomadic Plains area tribes such as the Sioux and the Blackfoot.

The Sioux Nation: marriage

The Sioux Indians usually married between the ages of 12 and 15. Before marriage, the young man and woman were not allowed to be alone together.

The couple would meet outside the tepee of the woman's parents. A blanket would be thrown around them. Here they could talk in private, but still be in public. This was the most privacy they were allowed when getting to know each other!

The Sioux Nation: marriage proposals

- There were a number of different ways that marriage was proposed. The most common of marriage was an arranged marriage.
- According to some sources, the parents of a man would watch the girls carefully to pick one that had desirable qualities and the same social standing as themselves.
- The family of the man would give gifts to the girl's parents. This was known as a bride price - a price the man's family would pay the woman's family in return for the marriage. This would prove the man was a good provider. Her parents would then set a date.

The Sioux Nation: polygamy

Polygamy = having more than one wife at the same time.

A wealthy man might have more than one wife. The number of wives a man

could have was only limited by his ability to support them. If a man was a successful hunter he might bring home a great deal of work. The more able bodies to do the work, the more the family could get done. Having more wives meant that the work could be shared. Many men were killed in war and hunting, so there were more women than men. If a man's brother died, he would be expected to marry the widow to take care of her children. To the Sioux Indians, Polygamy seemed a perfect solution. It meant one wife did not have too much work, and everyone could be properly looked after.

The Sioux Nation: divorce

- The wife was highly honoured because she did all the work except hunting, fishing and fighting. She was well treated. However, if the marriage was not working, divorce was easy for either partner. To be divorced the man would announce publicly that he had "thrown away his woman" - men usually did this by banging a drum. The woman could divorce her husband simply by moving all her belongings back to her parent's tepee.

The Sioux Nation: family life

- No other race of people had a deeper love of family than the Sioux Indians. They were very fond of their children, whom they spoilt, and never punished, except in extreme cases when they would throw a bucket of cold water over them.
- When boys needed discipline they were denied the right to play war games and go hunting. Girls were denied the privileges of playing with their dolls, or helping their mothers.
- The Sioux married young - between 12-15 years old. Sioux women usually gave birth to around 3 or 4 children. The birth took place in the woman's own tepee. The risks of childbirth were high, but the hard working women were fit and coped well. The children were given a name by a respected older woman or man of the tribe.
- The Sioux Indians lived in large family groups that included all generations - young and old. A child would call aunts and uncles 'mother' and 'father' as well as his parents!
- Children did not go to school. They learnt by copying adults. Girls played with deer skin dolls and toy tepees, boys played with miniature bows and arrows. As they got older, they began getting more involved. By the time they were 13 they learnt all that they needed to be an active member of the tribe.

The Sioux Nation: exposure

- The Sioux Indians had to travel to find food. When a person was too old to keep up with the tribe, she or he was left behind to die.
- This custom was known as exposure and was considered perfectly normal by the Sioux Indians.



Recap activity

Why might Europeans have thought the Native Americans of the Sioux tribes were 'savages' based on their customs and family life?

Learning Focus to be met by the end of the lesson

Today I am learning about the religion and beliefs of the Sioux tribes

✓ How will your learning be checked?

- ☐ I will be able to explain the importance of the Great Spirit to the Sioux
- ☐ I will be able to explain the role of the medicine man
- ☐ I will be able to explain the differences in beliefs between the Sioux tribe and the white settlers and begin to explain why this may have caused conflict

Stretch and learning challenge?

Evaluate the importance of women in the Sioux tribes

'Real world' learning link
Cultural differences



Activity

- **Levels 1-5:** Produce a guide to Sioux religion and include the following:

- Who did the Sioux worship?
- What did they believe about birth and death?
- What was Sacred Land?
- How men and women would find their visions
- What ceremonies/dances did the Sioux perform?



- **Levels 6-9:** Produce a guide to Sioux religion and include the following:

- The **importance** of nature and the Great Spirit
- The **significance** of circles to the Great Spirit
- How the belief in Sacred Land **affected the lives** of the Sioux
- **Why** did all Natives want to have visions?
- What was the **significance** of the Sun Dance?

- **Extension activity:** Complete the source questions about the Great Spirit in your book (in information booklet)

The Spirit World

The Sioux believed in Wakan Tanka, Great Spirit. He had created the world and all that lived. All living things had spirits, including animals, plants, fish and plants, as well as human beings.



In the rocks, trees and streams had spirits. These spirits were very important to the Sioux, and they believed that the spirits could influence their lives.

Sacred Land

Native Indians believed that they came from the earth, just like the plants and animals. When they died, they believed they returned to the land. The land could not be owned by one individual, or even one nation.



Black Hills

To the Sioux, the Black Hills were sacred. It was the place where they buried their dead for burial. It was there that their holy men went to seek guidance when the nation had an important decision to make.

Visions

One way to contact the spirits was through visions. Every Indian, male and female, wanted to have a vision. Young boys were expected to go in search of theirs. First, they might use the Sweat Lodge to clean their body. Then they would pray and go without food. Finally, they would receive their vision. This would be interpreted for them by the shaman (medicine man) and their adult name would be given, often based on their vision.

Women could easily make contact with the spirit world, another reason for their importance in Sioux society. They developed this ability when they reached puberty. They received training from a medicine woman on how to control their contacts with the spirit world. Then, just as boys did, they received their adult name.

Circles

The Sioux believed in the circle of nature. They were physically surrounded by the circle of the horizon, the circle of their village, the circle for their councils, the circle of their tipi, the circle of their shield.



They looked up at the circle of the sky, the circle of the sun and the circle of the moon. They lived through the circle of birth, childhood, adulthood, old age, second childhood and death.



Sacred Land

Native Americans thought that:

- Land was put here by the Great Spirit to support mankind.
- Land did not and could not belong to any one person.
- Land belonged to all the creatures.
- Land could not be sold.
- Land should be venerated because the ancestors were buried there.
- Land was beautiful and should be enjoyed by all.
- Land was eternal and imperishable.
- Spirits lived in the earth and it was unwise to anger them.
- The buffalo needed open land to migrate; fences and farms were impossible.

Glossary

Venerated = Respected

Imperishable = Eternal or Undying

Dances and Ceremonies

These were used when the whole tribe needed to contact the spirits. Before hunting, they would dance a Buffalo Dance to get the spirit world to call the buffalo to them. After a victory in war they would dance the Scalp Dance to celebrate, and to thank the spirits for their help.

The most famous ceremony was the Sun Dance. The Sun Dance was used to get help or guidance from the spirit world. Sitting Bull had taken part in a Sun Dance for four days until he had a vision about his great victory of the US army.

Dances and Ceremonies



Sun Dance - featured a structure with a central pole signifying the sun, from which the young men hung themselves by their nipples. This was a sign of bravery by the young man and also a symbol of sacrifice to the Great Spirit to bring harmony between all living



Corby Business Academy

Learning R/L/C

Recap activity:

Who do you think benefitted more from the meeting – Europeans or natives? Explain

Title: Roanoke

Learning Focus to be met by the end of the lesson

☐ Today I am learning about the mystery of Roanoke

- ✓ How will your learning be checked?
- ✓ I will be able to investigate the Roanoke mystery using sources
- ✓ I will be able to develop my own interpretation of this event based on the evidence

Stretch and learning challenge?

I will be able to consider different interpretations of the event

Real World Link: Using sources

Roanoke Mystery

English explorers had been sailing across the Atlantic Ocean since the middle of the 1500s. Sometimes they explored the east coast of North America. Sometimes the English explorers also acted as royal pirates and attacked Spanish treasure ships carrying gold from Middle and South America. Francis Drake was England's most famous explorer. He also stole treasure from the Spanish ships.



An early map of America

Elizabeth I was the queen of England at this time. She is one of the most important characters in this mystery because without her help and influence this story would never have taken place. Elizabeth wanted England to be powerful and rich. Sir Walter Raleigh wanted great things for England but he also wanted them for himself. He wanted to become famous and rich. Raleigh and Elizabeth both wanted a new empire across the ocean for England.

In July 1585, Sir Walter Raleigh sent English colonists to an island off the coast of what is today North Carolina. The Indians called the island Roanoke Island. The English named the colony Virginia. In less than a year, the colony failed. The colonists did not know how to survive. When Sir Francis Drake visited the colony in 1586, he found the colonists starving. He rescued them and took them back to England. Raleigh's first attempt had not worked. The Englishmen did not know how to survive in America.

In 1587, John White led 117 colonists to Roanoke. John White, had an idea to get people to go to Roanoke Island. It was to attract settlers who would bring their families with them and invest in the colony. Each settler would receive 500 acres of land and some view in the government of the colony. John White brought 91 men, 17 women, and 9 children.

In the spring of 1587, they set sail. When they got there they started repairing the old fort and the houses. It was clear that White would have to go back and get more supplies in order for the colony to survive the winter. So several weeks later he went back to England. He got delayed back in England for three years because England was fighting a war with Spain. All of England's sailors and ships were needed to defeat the Spanish Armada. (The Spanish armada was Spain's attempt to invade England. There were 130 ships in the armada).



After three years, John White was able to return to Roanoke Island. When White and his men reached the shore they saw a fire blazing in the woods on the northern end of the island. White got excited because he thought the fire was a signal from the colonists. White and his men searched the island but could not find any of the people or his family, but there were clues. The men found no people but only the letters 'CRO' carved on a tree and on another part of the island they found the word 'Croatoan'

carved on a wooden fence post. These carvings were the only clues they could find. White wanted to look for the lost people because he didn't see any signs of their deaths. He wanted to look for his family but fall was quickly coming. They knew it was the hurricane season and they could see a storm coming. White decided to return to England before the bad weather came. They left without ever finding the lost people.

Roanoke Mystery

Write a report explaining the mystery – what you think may have happened to the settlement.

Level 1-4 You will use some information about Roanoke to suggest a supported reason for the settlement's disappearance.

Level 5-6 You will use a full range of information about Roanoke to suggest more than one well-supported reason for the settlement's disappearance, quoting the information provided to support your theories before reaching a conclusion.

Level 7-9 You will use the whole range of information about Roanoke to suggest several well-supported reasons for the settlement's disappearance, quoting the information provided with regard to their reliability and usefulness to support the theories before reaching a conclusion.

Theory 1: The people of Roanoke simply left the settlement.

This is one of the more probable theories. It is said that they have supposedly left Roanoke island and started settling in the Chesapeake Bay. And that they built rafts or a boat of some sort using materials torn apart from their houses. Close to twenty years had passed before John Smith and his group started the well-known settlement of Jamestown (where the popular story of Pocahontas takes place). This settlement was near the Chesapeake Bay. The evidence in this tale is that the ruler of the natives did indeed admit to killing the colonists. They said that they had been in their land (Chesapeake Bay area) and were then annihilated to prevent more English settlers from stealing their land.

Theory 2: The whole population of Roanoke Island was killed by a disease.

This is an absurd theory. It is true that the English had brought over some diseases. However, note, there were no bodies found and the houses had disappeared.

Theory 3: The village was destroyed by a severe storm such as a hurricane.

Another one of the incredulous theories. A hurricane could have washed away the colonists and destroyed the houses, true. But the huge problem with this theory is the fence was still standing. It is not possible for a storm to do as much damage as clearing away the whole settlement when the fence remained untouched.

Theory 4: The people of Roanoke decided to leave Roanoke Island to live with the Natives.

This theory is definitely probable. Croatoan, which was carved on the post, was the name of an island in the area. It was also the name of the group of the kind natives that inhabited it. It is possible that they colonists decided to live with the natives of Croatoan. Though there has not been a descent amount of evidence to prove this theory, there also has been no evidence against it.

Theory 5: The colonists were killed by the Native Americans

This is the most probable of all five theories. One important fact supports this theory. As one may not know, English men had before tried to start the colony of Roanoke before. It was a group of fifteen men. A little over a year had passed since they first started the colony, before explorers decided to check up on their hopeful progress. What these explorers found was one dead body. It was verified that it was the work of the Natives. From this past event we know that the Natives were capable of such atrocities and also capable of hiding the bodies. What's interesting is that the Natives pulled all of that off in between less than a two year period. While the "lost colony" had been deprived of its leader for a number of three years. The "Indians" had a sufficient amount of time to tear down the buildings too. However there has still not been enough evidence to verify this theory.

Native American Clashes with European Settlers

The first permanent European settlers arrived in North America in the early 1600s. Countries like England and France had seen the massive wealth that Spanish had managed to make from taking over South America, and they hoped to do the same in North America. They established their first permanent settlement in Jamestown, Virginia. The people who settled there were 'sponsored' to do so by companies, who hoped to take advantage of the resources that they might find there. The main purpose of this colony was the hope of finding gold or the possibility (or impossibility) of finding a passage through the Americas to the Indies.

As the population of America grew, so people began to move away from the cities and towns onto the plains.

At first the Indians welcomed the settlers – it was their belief that the land should be shared. However, problems soon began.



Horses were not native to North America, they were brought from Europe by the settlers. By the eighteenth century many Indian nations had horses. This meant that they were able to move onto the Plains and hunt the buffalo that lived there more easily.

Many tribes gave up farming and became solely reliant on the buffalo for all their needs. They followed the buffalo herds as they moved across the Plains.

The Europeans killed buffalo so there was not enough for the Indians, then they began to take over land that had always been used by the Indians. The Europeans also brought disease with them. A simple cold could make and

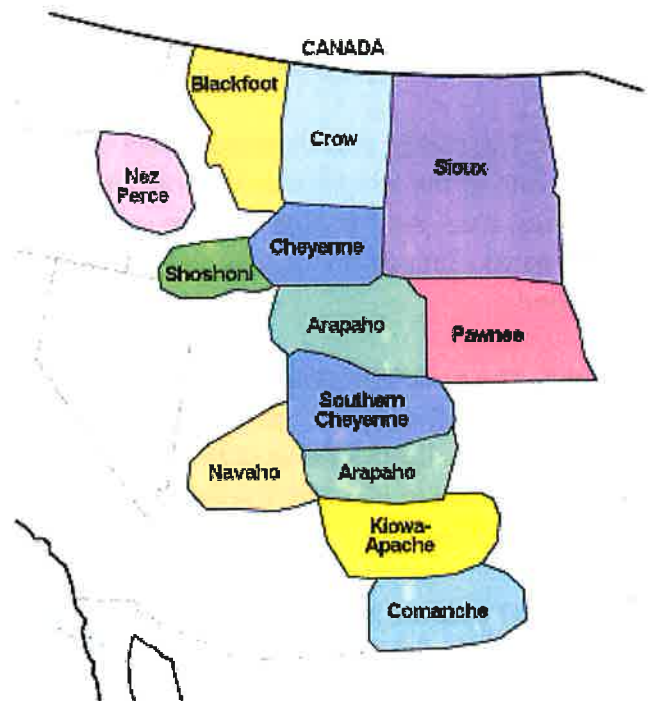
Indian very ill and some even died.

More than thirty different tribes lived on the Plains. Each had their own area of the Plains and although there was sometimes war between the different tribes, in the main they lived peacefully in their own areas. The map right shows the approximate location of the most famous tribes that inhabited the Great Plains.

Settlers, looking for new places to live and gold seekers travelled across the plains in wagons. They tried to force the Indians off the land. The Indians had no choice but to fight back. Missionaries tried to convert the Indians to Christianity, they believed that this was the right thing to do because the Indians were superstitious savages.

The Europeans believed that their way of life was the only true way to live. Indian culture was different and so in the Europeans' eyes was inferior. They thought that because the Indians couldn't build proper houses they were less intelligent. They believed that by teaching the Indians to speak English they were doing the natives a great favour.

The arrival of Europeans also began the decline of the Native Indians. Entire villages were wiped out by diseases such as measles, smallpox, cholera and pneumonia to which the Indians had no immunity. Others, forced to leave their traditional hunting and farming lands found it difficult to re-establish themselves elsewhere and suffered malnutrition and death.



All levels task

In what ways did the lives of Native Americans change after the Europeans arrived?

Try to explain at least two changes and if you can explain how some tribes were affected differently from others as well you could reach gold.