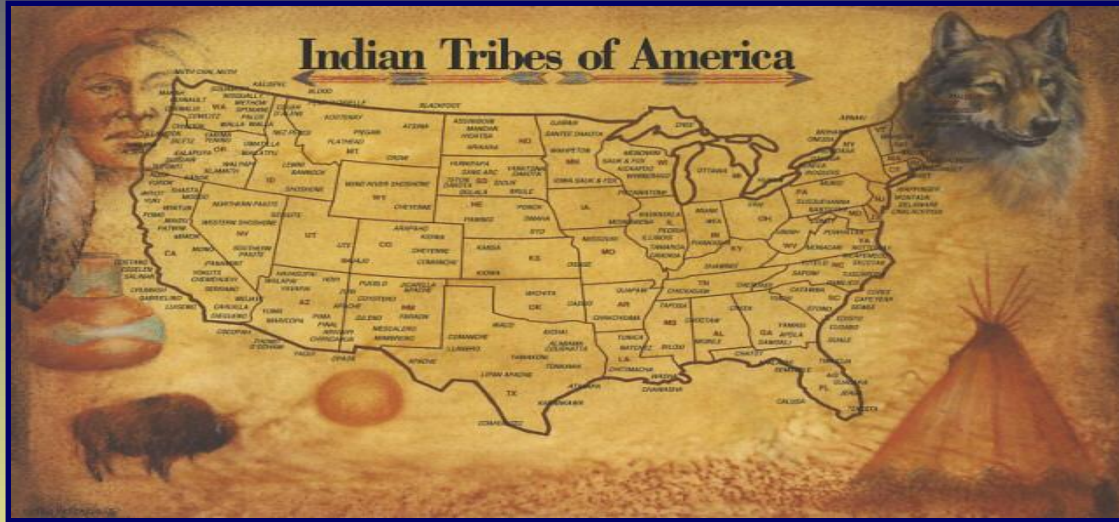


Native America

A world away from Western Civilization

Native Americans populated North & South America



Culture greatly reflected nature



Civilizations lived for centuries before exploration



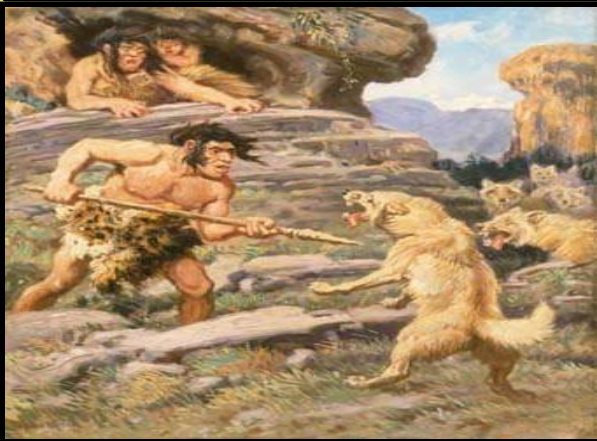
Historical Perspective

QA: Explain historical perspective Native Americans may have on exploration & American history.

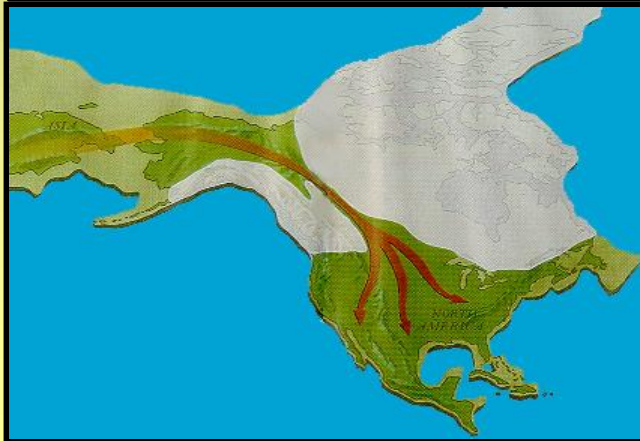
EARLY HUMANS OUR OLDEST ANCESTORS

Early humans lived all over the world. Groups migrated across the Beringia Plain / Land Bridge & developed over thousands of years. Great civilizations similar to empires of Rome, Egypt & Mesopotamia existed for centuries prior to the European Age of Exploration.

Early humans hunted & gathered food



Humans migrated from Asia to North & South America



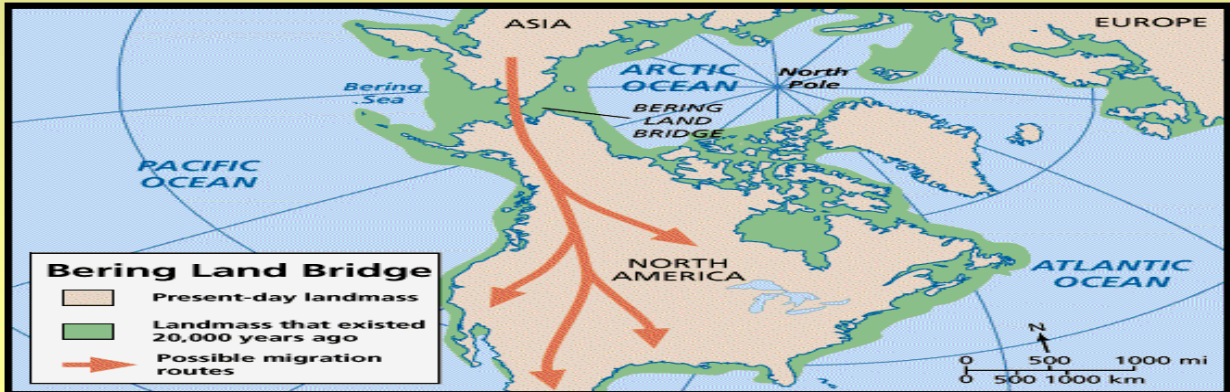
Q/A: Explain how farming & permanent settlements helped humans develop civilizations.

EARLY MIGRATION

- Early humans gradually crossed from Asia to North America across the Beringia Plain/Land Bridge about 30,000 years ago. Nomadic hunters & gatherers followed animal migrations & available vegetation.
- The last Ice Age lowered sea levels & connected modern day Alaska & Russia. Sea levels rose & two worlds separated & coexisted until Age of Exploration.

Nomads migrated to North & South America while hunting animals.

Q/A: Explain how geography allowed migration to North America. Describe how geography divided “The New World” from Africa & Eurasia for centuries.



AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION

- Agricultural Revolution, learning to farm & herd animals, separates Neolithic & Paleolithic Era.
- Farming & herding animals changed the future human beings. People specialized & differentiated.
- Permanent settlements allowed specialization, people filled different roles in society. Humans used brain for more than migration with animal herds.
- Different roles lead to a class system in society, economic system with trade & barter, need for government, technology advancements & art.

Neolithic humans learned to farm & herd animals & formed permanent settlements

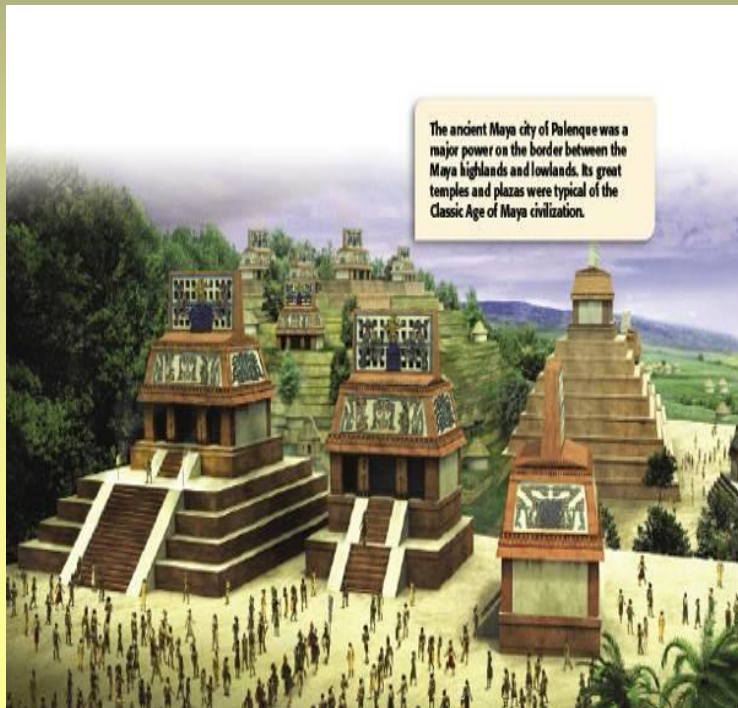


Q/A: Explain how the Agricultural Revolution lead to culture, government, specialization, & advanced civilizations.



Great American Civilizations

- Great civilizations emerged in Central & South America. The Olmecs thrived for nearly 800 years.
- The Mayan empire lasted from 250 A.D. to 900 A.D.
- The Aztec Empire thrived in what is modern day Mexico & Incan Empire near modern day Peru until European explorers conquered the great civilizations.

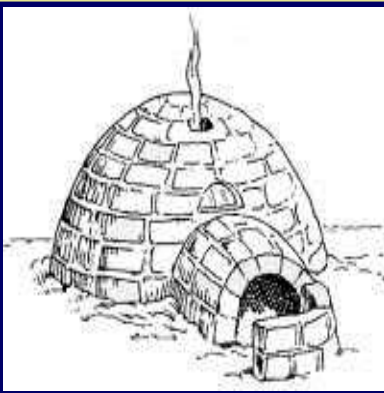


Native American Regions

- Native American tribes are classified & lifestyles vary based on geographical regions.
- Native American culture & societies, like most civilizations, was greatly affected by geography.



Culture & homes reflected geography



Geography, Culture, & Society

QA: Explain how geography can impact culture & societies.

Southeast Region

- Southeast tribes excelled in the *plentiful* region.
- Summer & winter homes reflected *adaptation* to differences in seasons & *complexity* of civilization.
- The *Cherokee*, the dominant tribe, interacted, feuded, & united to form the *Cherokee Confederation*.

Cherokee summer *chickee* hut,
open & elevated for weather



Waterways used for food,
travel, & transportation



*Government, Culture,
& Society*

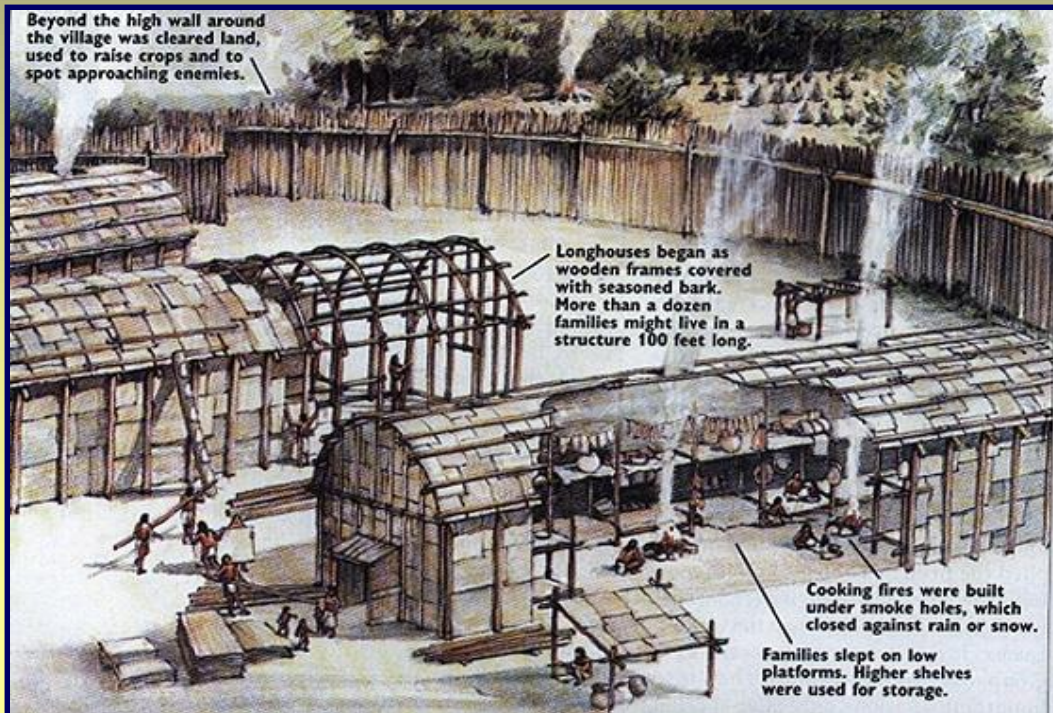


QA: Explain how Cherokee shelters & government displayed a complex culture & society.

Eastern Woodland Region

- Eastern Woodland tribes flourished in the region's abundant resources. Tribes varied in North & South, but united to form Iroquois Confederacy.
- Wild game, rivers, streams, ocean, & heavy forests allowed tribes to live successfully for centuries.

Tribes lived in longhouses with up to 200 people



Tribes used resources to succeed



Geography, Culture, & Society

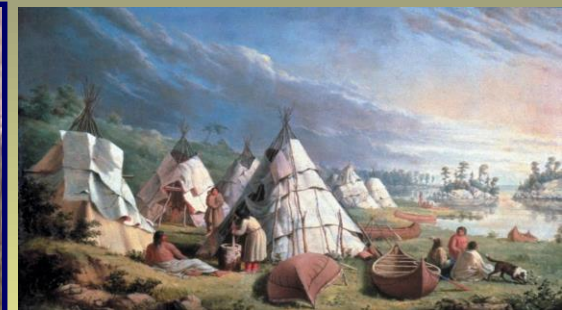
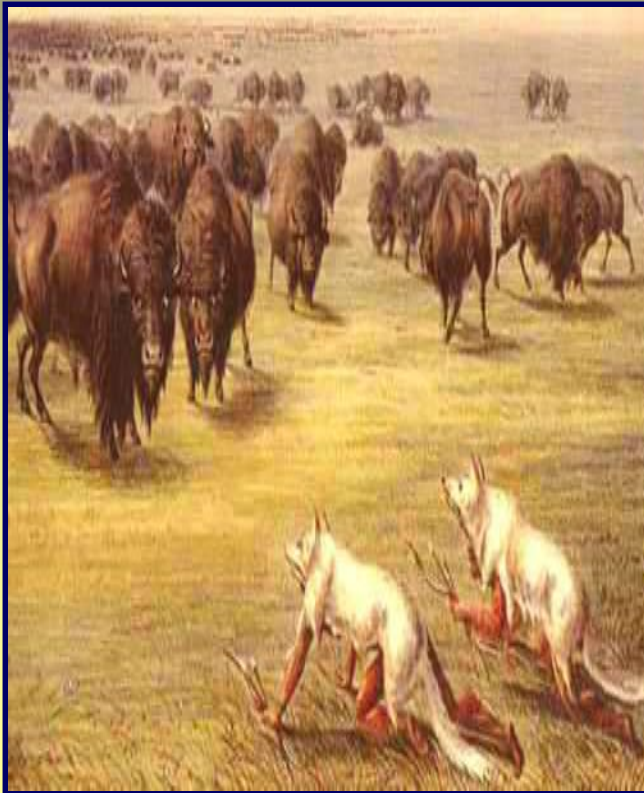


QA: Explain how abundant resources led to success & conflict in the region.

Great Plains Region

- Great Plains tribes depended heavily on buffalo.
- Most were nomads that used teepees as mobile homes while following herds of buffalo. They used buffalo for food, clothing, tools, & shelter.

Great Plains tribes revolved around buffalo. Farming was difficult & buffalo abundant



Culture & Societies

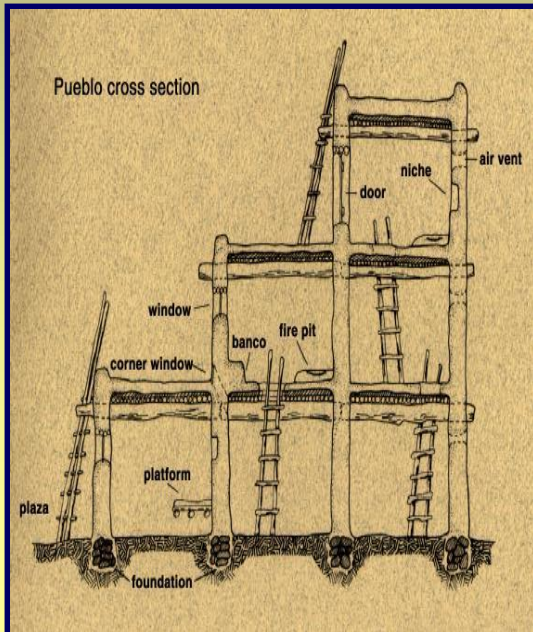


**QA: Predict
consequences on
Great Plains tribes if
the supply of buffalo
becomes scarce..**

Southwest Region

- Southwest tribes adapted to the dry desert & mountains of the region. Pueblo & Navajo tribes populated the region.
- Adobe homes were made from dried mud bricks. Cliff dwellings provided security from invading tribes.
- Desert conditions forced tribes to adapt agriculture.

Southwest Pueblo



Southwest Adobe Dwellings



Geography, Culture, & Society



QA: Explain
geographical
advantages &
disadvantages of
the Southwest
region.









Northwest Coast & Plateau Region

- Northwest Coast tribes flourished along the North Pacific Coast. Whales & fish played a major role in beach communities. Consistent rain forced homes, clothing, & other technology to be rain resistant.
- Plateau tribes used rivers & streams to catch salmon. Homes were partially underground for insulation.

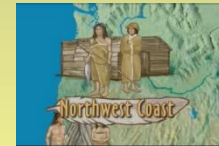
Northwest totem pole



Water used for travel & food



Geography, Culture, & Society



QA: Explain how geography shaped culture & society of the Northwest Coast Region.

California Intermountain & Great Basin Region

- California Intermountain tribes populated the middle west coast region of North America. Technology varied based on geography.
- Homes varied from permanent & made from sod, to mobile teepees constructed from cedar.
- Canoes, tools, & other cultural aspects also varied.



Homes of sod & cedar



Mountains provided
unique lifestyle



*Geography &
Technology*

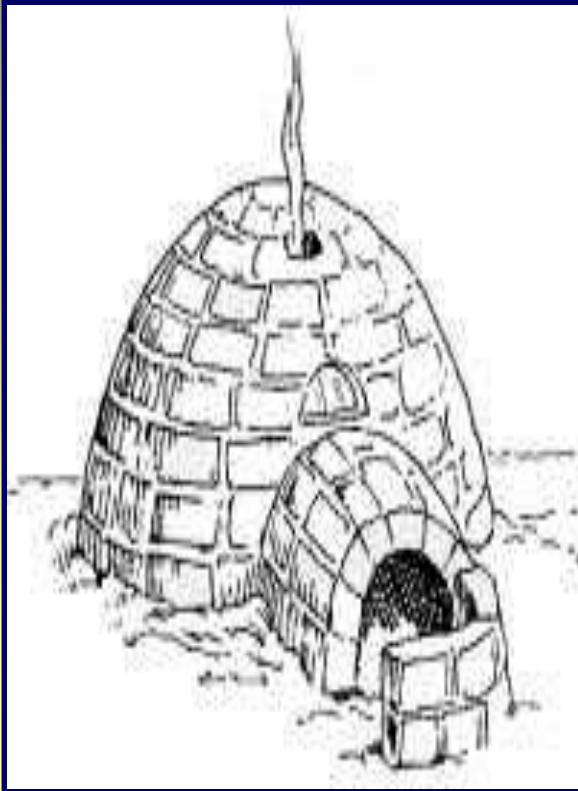


QA: Explain how
technology allowed
Native Americans to
adapt lifestyle to
environment.

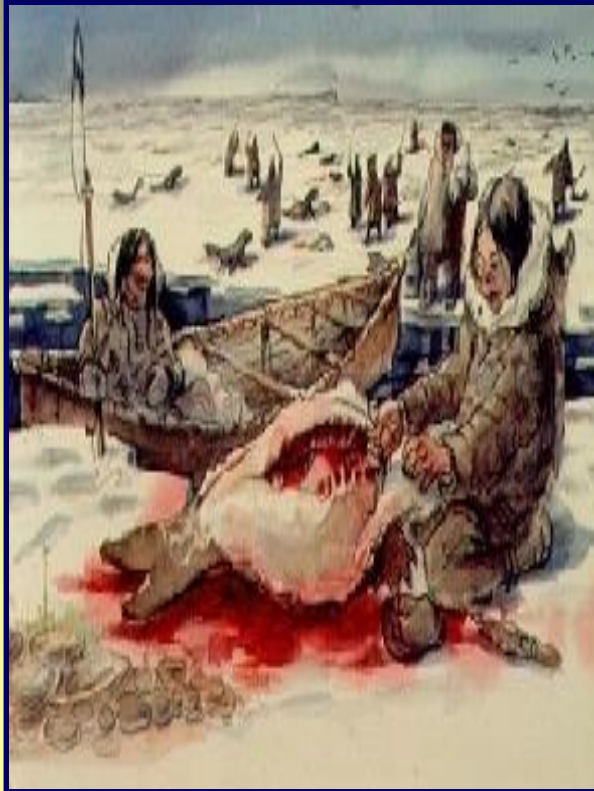
Far North Region

- Far North tribes populated areas of Canada & Alaska.
- Inuit people adapted to frigid conditions & with igloos.
- Seals, whales, & bears provided food & clothing. Dogs pulled sleds for travel & transportation of goods.

Igloo shelters made of ice



Seal & whale hunts



Geography, Culture, & Societies

QA: Explain how Far North Inuits adapted to geography.

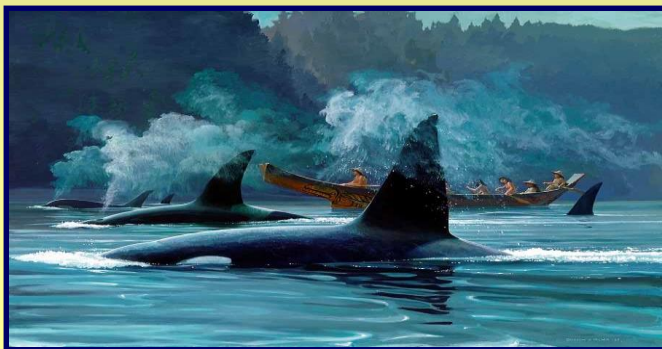
Native American Culture

- Native American culture reflected geography.
- Culture revolved around nature. Native Americans saw themselves as a part of nature. Clothing, homes, religion, music, & other customs greatly differed based on geographic region.



Geography, Culture & Societies

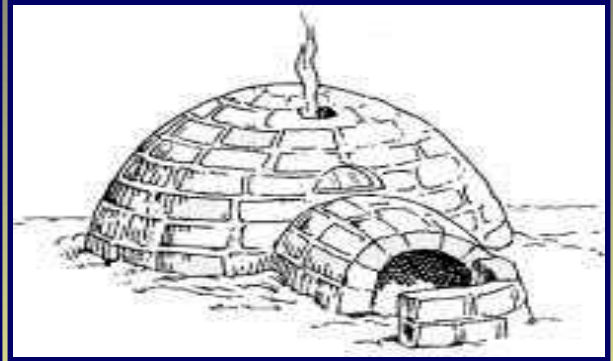
All groups hunted. Animals & tactics differed greatly



QA: Predict consequences Native American tribes will face if they are relocated from native geographic regions.

Native American Homes

- Native homes varied & directly reflected geographical natural resources of the region.
- Structures protected residents from weather
- Most homes were permanent, but some were mobile.



Homes varied from permanent to mobile. Structures reflected resources & weather.



Geography & Technology

QA: Identify 2 Native American Regions & explain how their homes reflected geography.

Native American Religion

- Native Americans were polytheistic... believed in many gods. Religion revolved around natural events... sun god, rain god, wind god, etc.
- Like other religions, most tribes believed in a single creator...often referred to as the “Great Spirit.”



Geography, Culture, &
Societies

Religion revolved around nature & The Great Spirit

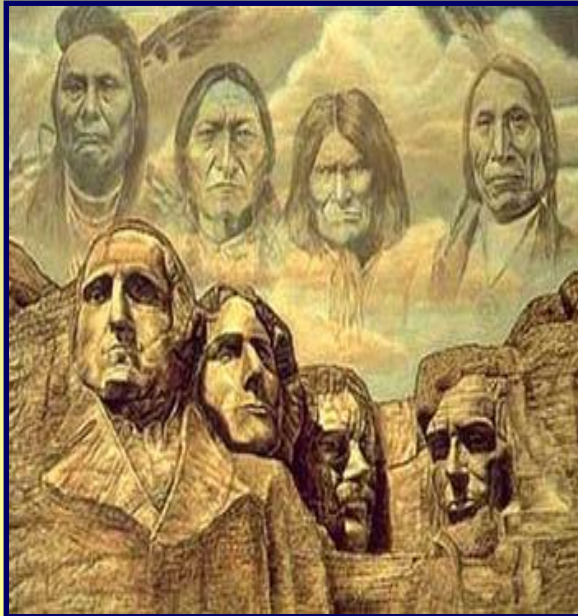
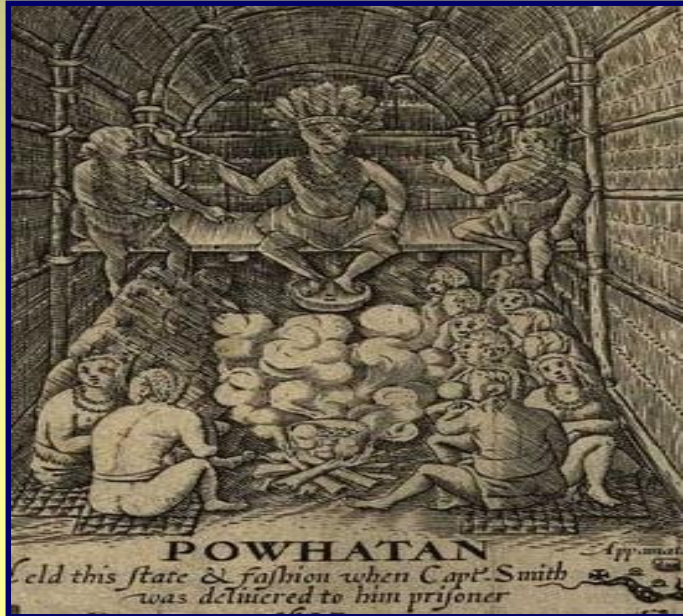


QA: Compare Native American religion with European Christian religion.
Explain why explorers felt Native religion was “savage-like.”

Native American Government

- Native American governments consisted of a chief &/or a tribal representative councils.
- Women participated in Native American government. Some served peace-time chiefs.
- Unified governments like the Iroquois Confederacy inspired the United States Representative Democracy.

Native American governments had chiefs & tribal councils



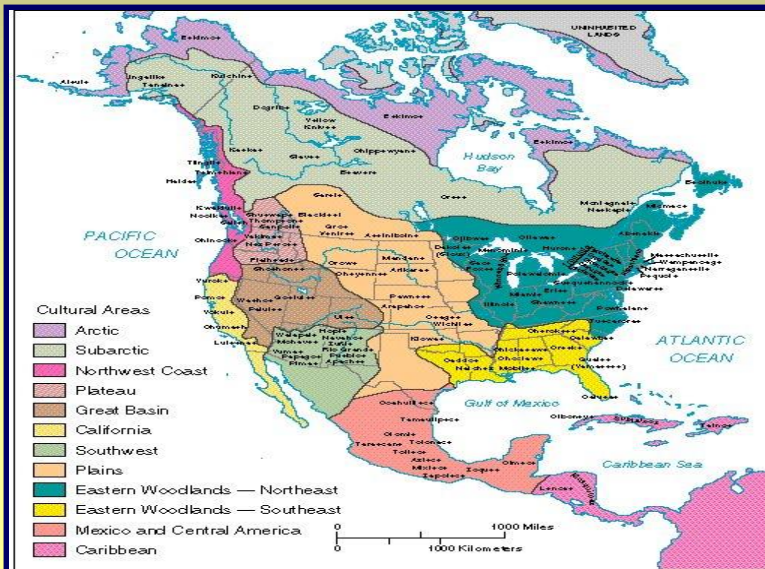
Government,
Culture, & Societies

QA: Compare Native American government with European Monarchy & American Representative Democracy.

Native America

- Like Europeans, Native Americans interacted with neighboring tribes & regions.
- Groups formed alliances & governments which traded, united, feuded, & fought.
- Native American people thrived for centuries before they faced an enemy that not only threatened their territory, but their entire existence.

Pre-Columbian America



Columbus's 1st voyage



Essential Question

**QA: Predict
consequences
Explorers
will have on
Native
Americans.**

Lesson Review

1. Identify 3 Native American housing structures.
Describe how each represented regional geography.
2. Europeans felt Native Americans were “SAVAGES.”
Analyze characteristics that lead Europeans to think
Natives were savage, & explain evidence that proved
Native Americans were well organized civilizations.

Raise Your Depth of Knowledge

Find a partner & conduct an interview. Include questions of geography, government, economy, culture, & societies.

Native American #1: I live in the _____ region. This area is my home. Where do you come from?

Native American #2: I am traveling from the _____ region.
What is that piece of clothing you are wearing, and why do you wear it?

Native American #1: