

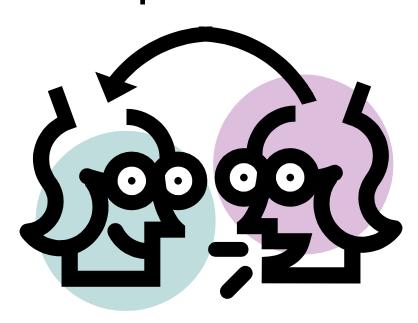
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- N.A.'s have been in America 30 TIMES LONGER than Europeans.
- N. A.'s befriended the first Europeans and instructed them in AGRICULTURE and WOODCRAFT.
- If not for the help of N.A.'s, the Europeans may not have survived the COLD WINTERS.



Recorded in PICTOGRAPHS, or SYMBOLS conveying ideas.

No fixed versions exist because of the ORAL TRADITION. Stories change over time with each speaker.



Language is POETIC and moving.



Interaction with NATURE is portrayed.







Related to TRIBAL KNOWLEDGE, CUSTOMS, and RITUALS.







TRICKSTER STORIES illustrate culturally appropriate BEHAVIOR and explain the ORIGINS of some feature of the natural world.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

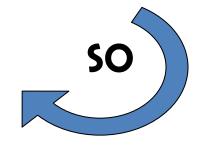
- The arrival of the white settlers resulted in almost the COMPLETE DESTRUCTION of N. A. societies.
- N. A.'s were forced to learn the WHITE MAN'S WAYS of survival.
- N. A.'s were in danger of losing their IDENTITY, LANGUAGE, and TRADITIONS.
- Some N. A.'s and whites are credited for KEEPING THE HERITAGE ALIVE.

Native American Literature: Cultural Diversity

At time of Columbus, 350 distinct languages existed in North America

Thousands of distinct cultural groups existed as well.

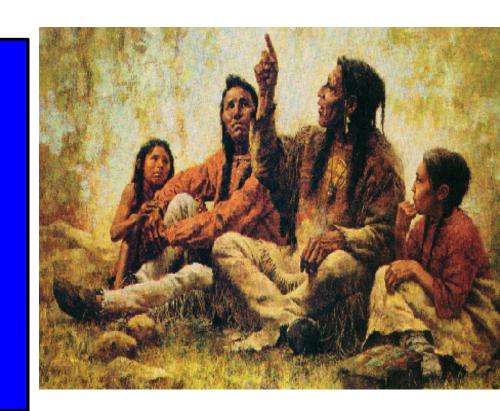
No single Native American culture or literature.



What are the characteristics of Native American Literature?

Oral history:

- ·Good speakers valued in many tribes because of tradition of participatory democracy
- Stories handed down through the oral tradition



Characteristics of Native American Literature

Oral Tradition

Storytelling: primary means of communicating and teaching about the physical world, social order, appropriate behavior, human nature, and the problem of good vs. evil.

Repetition is a common characteristic

Ritual beginnings and endings

Use of archaic language

Terse writing style

Additional Characteristics of Native American Literature

Explains beliefs about the nature of the physical world. Example: how did the world come to be?

Takes place in primal world or pre-civilization.

Beings are animal spirits in more or less human form: monsters, confusions of nature, etc.

Mythic age flows into age of transformation (legends), which flows into historical time (real heroes)

"The Sky Tree"

- Huron piece of literature
- Creation myth
 - The beginning of the earth
 - How people, and land came to be
- The Earth Diviner Myth
 - Common among Native American cultures
 - Earth is covered by water
 - An animal dives down in to the water and brings up soil
 - Many Native Americans call North America Turtle Island
- Symbolism: What does the rooting of the tree represent?



"The Sky Tree"



- Archetype
 - Prefix "arch" = Extreme
 - Carl Jung (one of the founding fathers of psychology)
 - There are certain images which our minds unconsciously create that appear in the dreams of all humans and in the myths of every culture.
- Archetypes are symbols, but symbols are not always archetypes.
 - Symbolism may vary slightly

Archetypes

Examples of Archtypes



In "The Sky Tree"...

Archetype
Tree
Universal religious symbol
Gilgamesh
(Mesopotamian)
Eve (Christian)
Yggdrasil (Norse)

Symbolism?

What does the rooting of the tree symbolize?

"Coyote Finishes His Work"

- Creation myth
 - Explains creation of the Indians
 - Explains the creation of Indian culture
- Messianic (savior) Myth



- Archetypes
- Coyote = archetypal trickster
 - Earth-woman
 - Old Man

"Coyote Finishes His Work"

- The return of Old Man and Coyote
 - Coyote will return first.
 - Earth will require a change.
 - Old Man will bring spirits of the dead with him.
 - There will be no more "other side camp."
 - All people will live together.
 - Earthmother will be restored.