



Explore the Native American Nations



The Native American
cultivation

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varies tremendously



America
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Inuit



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Kwakiutl
Nez Perce

Click to learn more about them.

Hopi



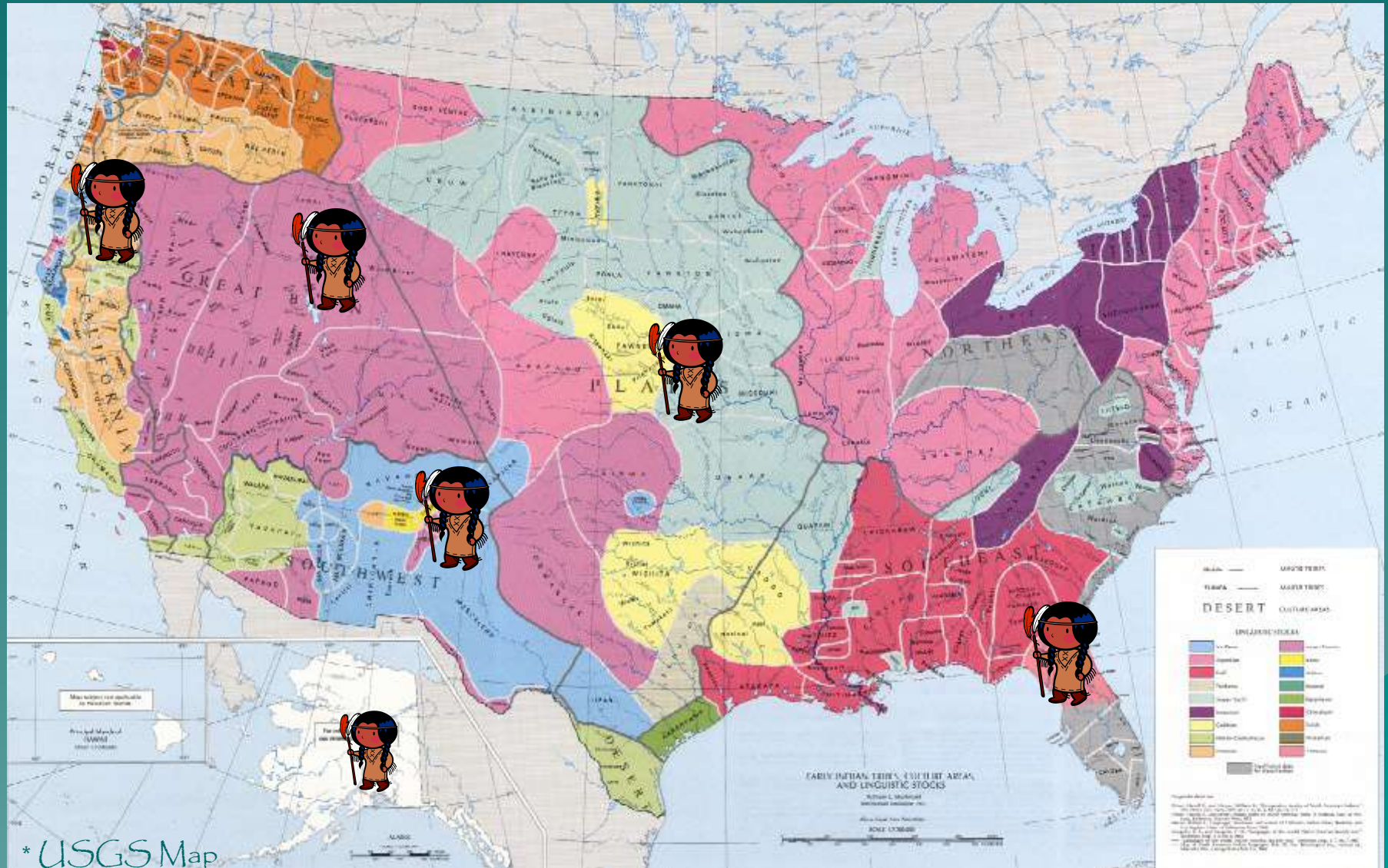


What you need to know:

- ◆ **SS3H1 The student will describe how early Native American cultures developed in North America.**
- ◆ a. Locate where Native Americans settled with emphasis on the Arctic (Inuit), Northwest (Kwakiutl), Plateau (Nez Perce), Southwest (Hopi), Plains (Pawnee), and Southeast (Seminole).
- ◆ b. Describe how Native Americans used their environment to obtain food, clothing, and shelter.

Click on an area of the map to learn about the Native peoples who lived there. Use your field book to record the important details you find.

Click the map icon in the top left corner to return to this page at any time.





Hopi of the Southwest

Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress





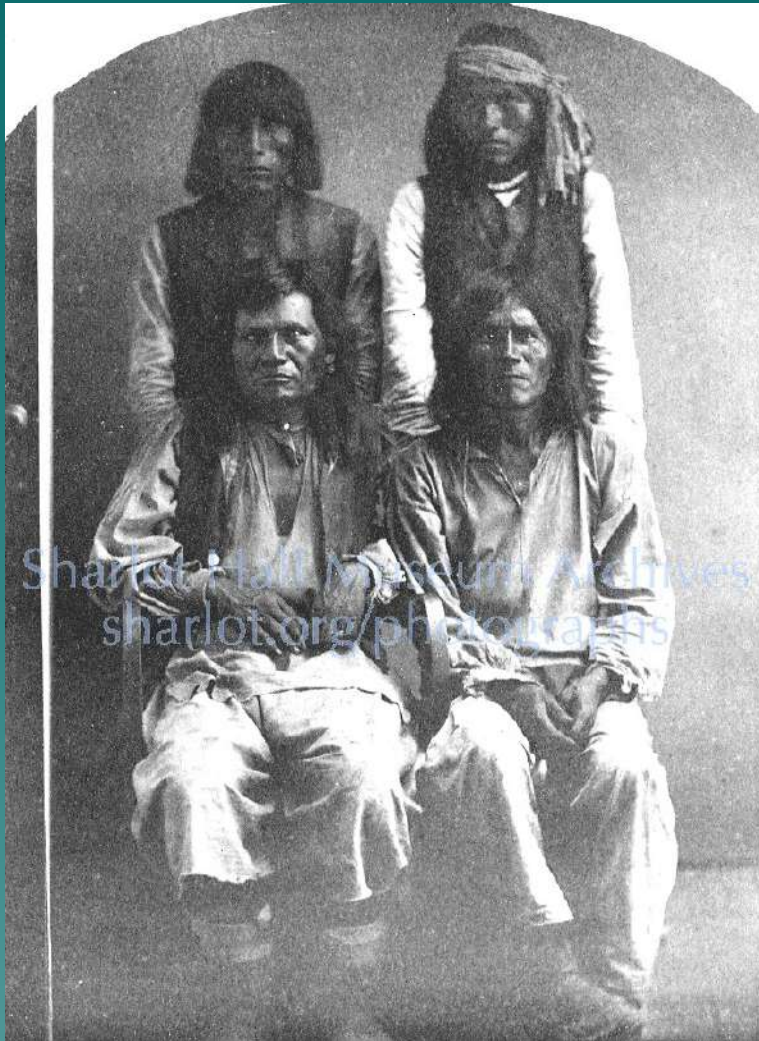
WIKI—Chief of the Snake Society;
Pueblo of Walpi.

HOPÍ MAIDEN.



Hopi Clothing

- ◆ Originally, Hopi men didn't wear much clothing-- only breechcloths or short kilts (men's skirts). Hopi women wore knee-length cotton dresses called *mantas*. A manta fastened at a woman's right shoulder, leaving her left shoulder bare. Missionaries didn't think this dress style was modest enough, so in the 1900's many Hopi women started wearing blouses underneath their mantas. This style is still in use today. Men and women both wore deerskin moccasins on their feet. For dances and special occasions, women painted their moccasins



- ◆ Hopi men usually wore cloth headbands tied around their foreheads. Most men wore their hair gathered into a figure-eight shaped bun called a *hömsoma*, though some Hopi men began cutting their hair to shoulder-length during the early 1900's. Unmarried Hopi women wore their hair in elaborate butterfly whorls, while married women wore theirs in two long pigtails. The Hopis also painted their faces for special occasions. They use  for war parties, and



Hopi Homes



- ◆ Hopi people lived in ***adobe houses*** - Each home has a flat roof and is built next to or on top of its neighbor. They are made of adobe, a mixture of clay and sand that is found in the southwest. Families slept on rugs or animal skins.



Hopi Diet (What did they eat?)

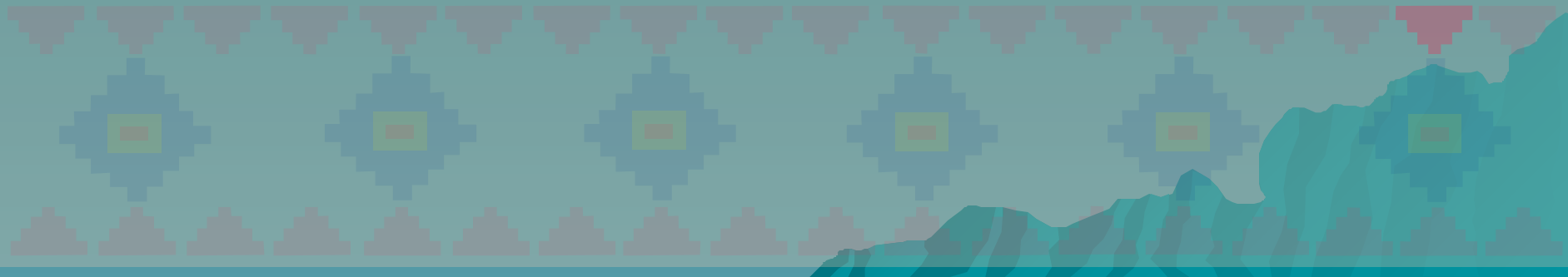
- ◆ The Hopis were expert farming people. They planted crops of corn, beans, and squash, as well as cotton and tobacco, and raised turkeys for their meat. Hopi men also hunted deer, antelope, and small game, while women gathered nuts, fruits, and herbs. Favorite Hopi recipes included hominy, baked beans, soups, and different types of cornbread.



Kwakiutl of the Northwest



Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress





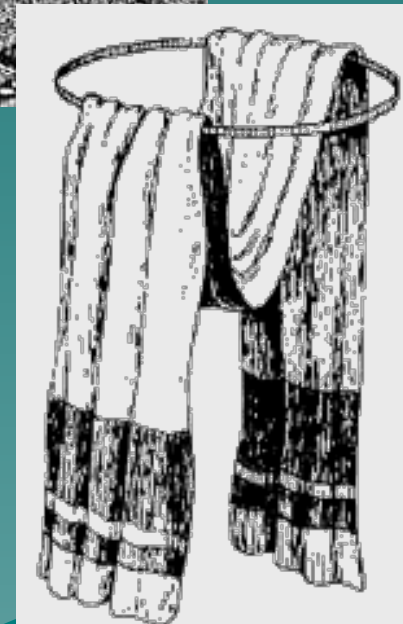
Kwakiutl Clothing



These are tubular northern style leggings, made of caribou hide and painted with geometric patterns.



Breechcloth or breechcloth





Breechclout or Breechcloth

- ◆ The four boys in this picture are all wearing breechcloths. The second boy from the left is also wearing leather leggings. You can see how they attach to his belt at the hip.

A lot of kids get confused by the way Indian loincloths look when they are being worn. They assume that the breechclout is just a rectangle of cloth hanging from the belt, like a washcloth pinned to a clothesline, and that Native Americans like these boys are naked underneath the cloth. That is false. The cloth winds over the belt, under it, and over it again. If one of the boys lifted his flap, you would see the rest of his breechcloth, which looks a little like underwear.



Kwakiutl Clothing



- ◆ The most common type of dress was a garment like a cedar bark cape or cloak, or blanket. The wearer had to wrap this bit of clothing around his or her body. There were many ways of doing this, and they were then tied or pinned shut. Cedar bark was sometimes woven together with the wool of a mountain goat. Also, the tribe raised wooly dogs for the purpose of the thick coats. The clothing was then rubbed in fish oil, to increase water resistance because they lived in a rainy climate.

- ◆ During the summer, the Kwakiutl wore few clothes. Men and boys wore breechcloth or nothing at all. Women wore a short skirt





Kwakiutl Homes



- ◆ People who lived in the Pacific Northwest lived in cedar plank longhouses. Boards were cut from cedar trees to build the large houses. Many families of the same clan lived in each house. There were no windows, one door, and a hole in the roof to let the smoke from fires out. Beautiful clan symbols were sometimes painted on the outside. Huge totem poles telling the story of the clan were placed in front.



- ◆ This is the inside of a plank house. Mats woven from cedar bark were hung to make walls for the bedrooms. The fire for heat, cooking and light were in the middle of the house, and all the families used it. The leaders family had the largest area in the house.



Kwakiutl diet (What did they eat?)

- ◆ There were many forests and lakes near the Kwakiutl so wildlife and food were abundant (all around). They did not farm, but they did hunt caribou, moose, deer, rabbits, and beaver.

The women of the Kwakiutl tribe gathered berries, roots, and nuts. To get salt for their food, the women gathered seaweed.

Fish were abundant especially salmon. Other foods included seal, clams, and sea otter.

Food was always available for these hunters and fishermen. They fished in canoes made of cedar and redwood trees from the dense forests.

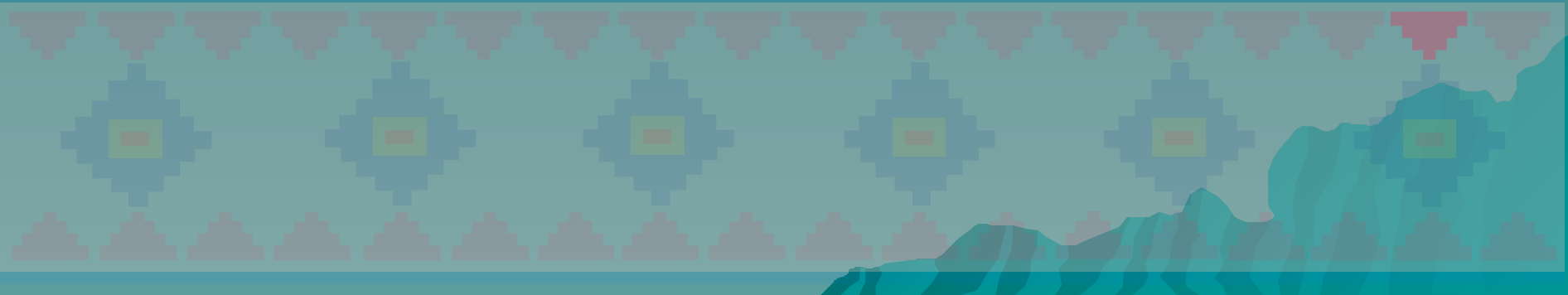
Occasionally they could even catch a whale with wooden harpoons.



Pawnee of the Great Plains



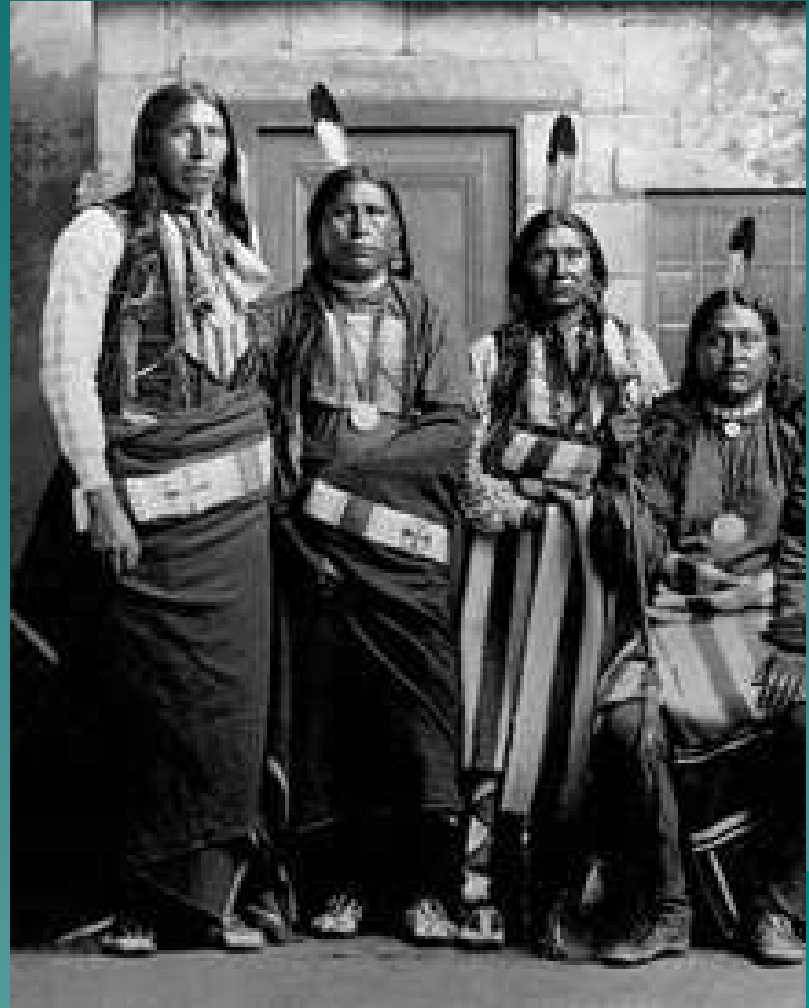
Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress





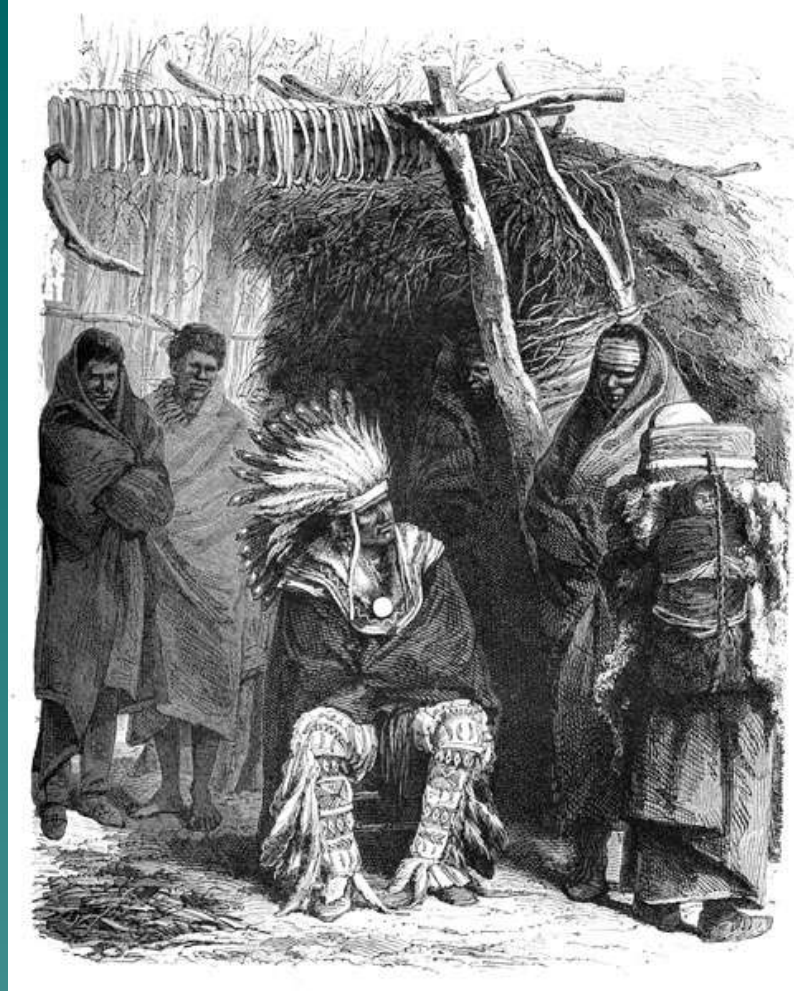
Pawnee Clothing

- ◆ Pawnee women wore deerskin skirts and poncho-like blouses. Pawnee men wore breechcloths and leather leggings. Men did not usually wear shirts, but warriors sometimes wore special buckskin war shirts.





Legging Boots
Some Plains Indian women attached their leggings to their moccasins to form a kind of boot.



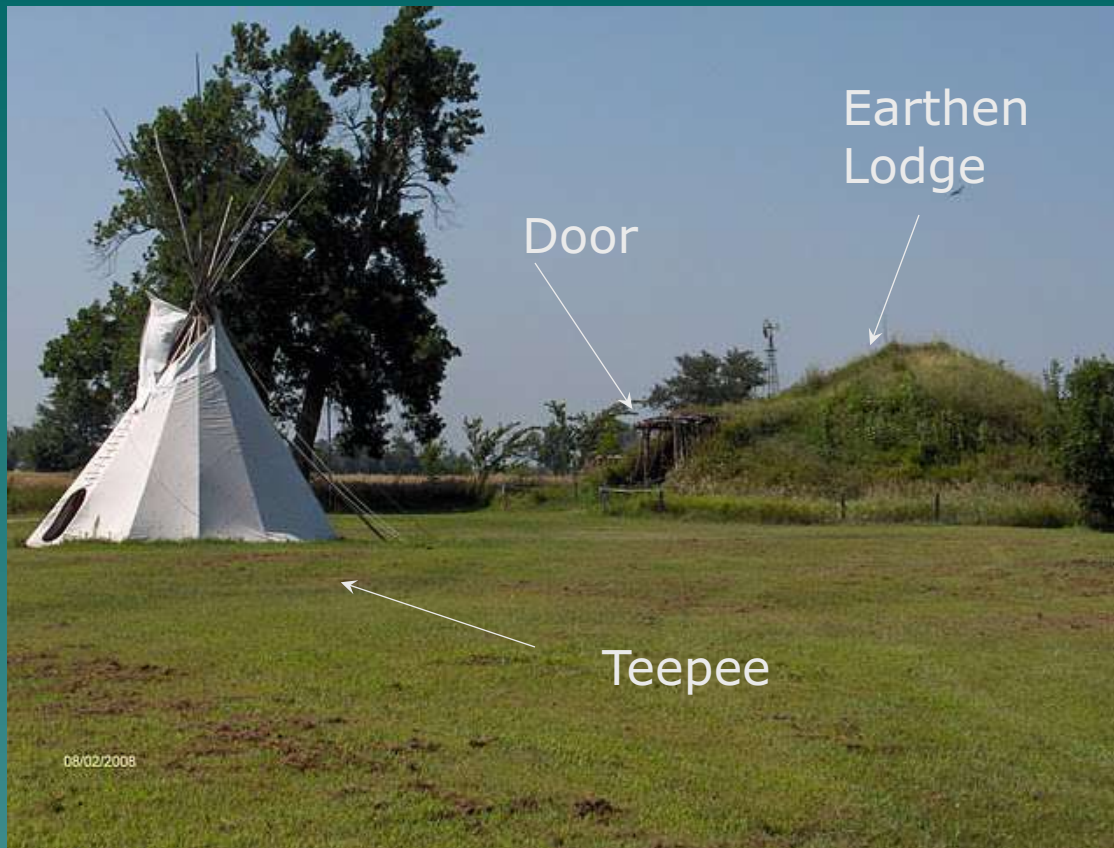
The Pawnees wore moccasins on their feet, and in cold weather, they wore long buffalo-hide robes. A Pawnee lady's dress or warrior's shirt was fringed and often decorated with beadwork and painted designs.



Pawnee Homes



- ◆ Most Pawnee Indians lived in settled villages of round earthen ***lodges***. Pawnee lodges were made from wooden frames covered with packed earth.
- ◆ In the east, there was more rainfall, so the people could stay in one place and grow their food.



- ◆ When the Pawnee tribe went on hunting trips, they used buffalo-hide ***tipis*** (or teepees) as temporary shelter, similar to camping tents.

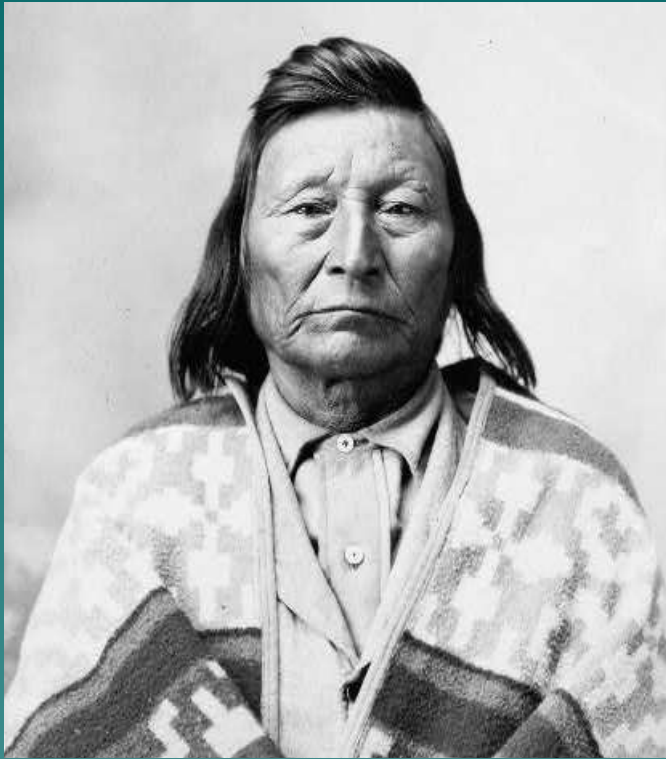


Pawnee Diet

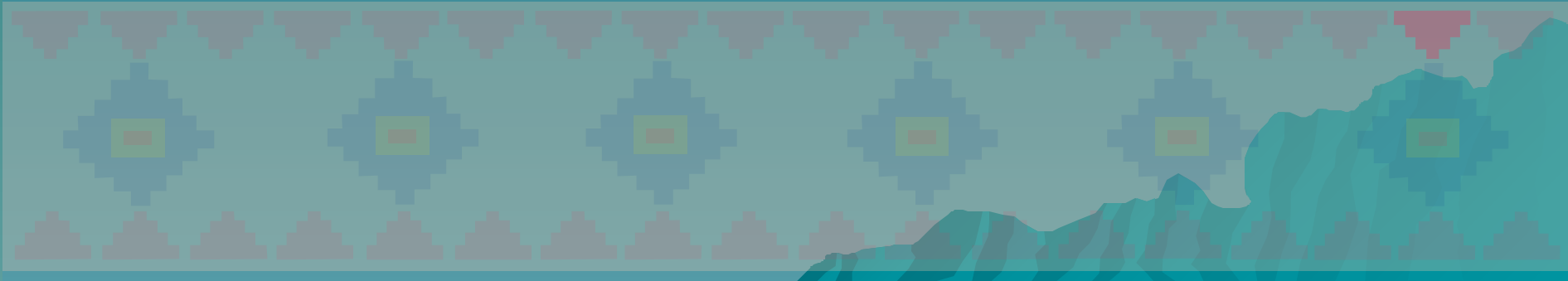
- ◆ The Pawnee grew corn, squash, and beans half of the year and hunted buffalo during the other half of the year.



Nez Perce of the Northwest



Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress





Interesting Facts

- ◆ The land of the Nez Perce covered parts of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. They moved with the seasons from the plains to the mountains and back

The name Nez Perce was given to the people by an interpreter with the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1805. It is French, meaning pierced nose. This is the wrong name for this people. They didn't pierce or wear ornaments in their noses. Those were the Chinook further north. The Nez Perce called themselves the Ni-Mii-Puu [NEE-Mee-Poo], which meant "the people."



Nez Perce Clothing

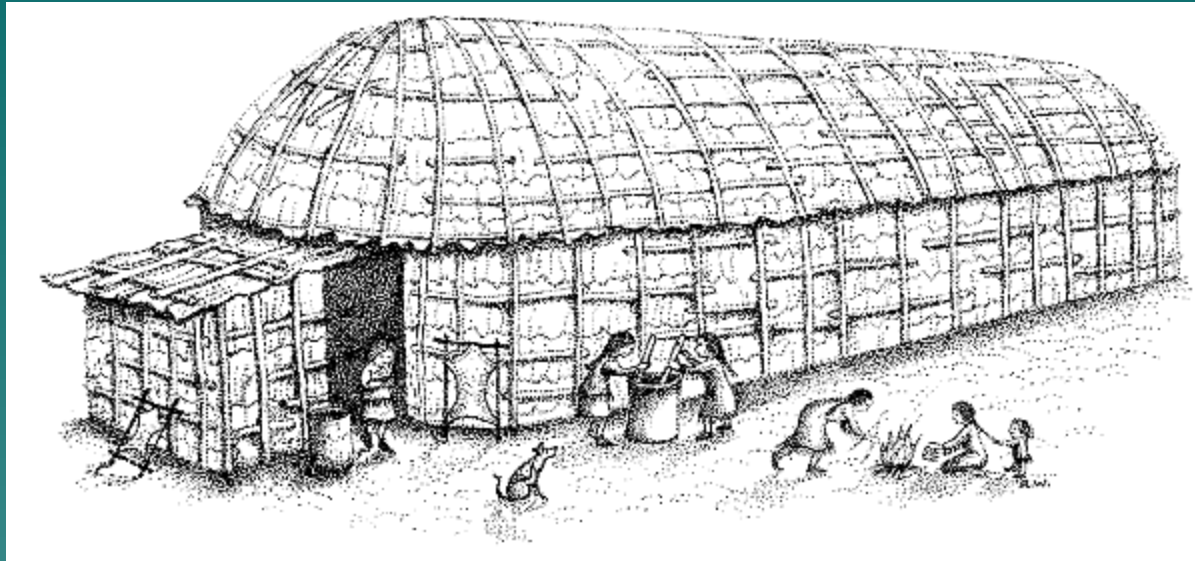
- ◆ The Nez Perce men wore long buckskin shirts with a breech cloth, leggings, and moccasins. They also wore feathered bonnets for special occasions. When it was cold they wrapped themselves in a bison hide.

The women wore doeskin dresses that were dyed or decorated with beads. They also wore moccasins that came up to their knees.





Nez Perce Homes



- ◆ Nez Perce homes were often long houses covered with mats. These were sometimes one hundred feet long. They would house many families. Fire pits or hearths were placed at regular distances down the length of the house.
- ◆ Sometimes the Nez Perce people made house pits for smaller families.



The Long House



- ◆ The frame was built from small trees called saplings and covered with bark. Sometimes they were covered with mats that had been woven from cattails.
Many families lived in a longhouse. The families were part of the same clan. People sat and slept on mats along the edges. Fires to heat the house and to cook were built in the middle of the house. Small holes in the top of the longhouse let the smoke out.



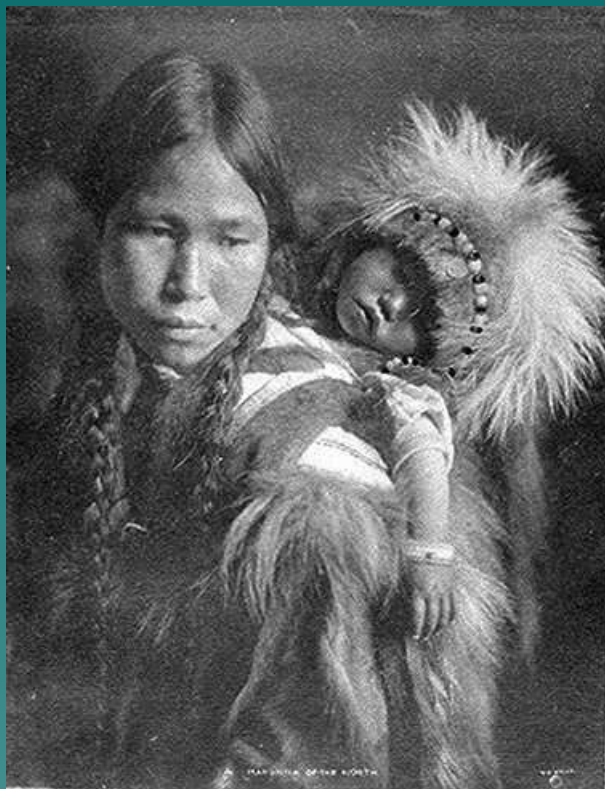
- ◆ Once the Nez Perce began hunting the buffalo, they began to use *tipis* (teepees). Since Nez Perce hunters moved frequently to follow the buffalo, a tipi was carefully designed to set up and break down quickly, like a modern tent.



Nez Perce Diet (What did they eat?)

- ◆ The Nez Perce people moved around their territory with the seasons. The women dug root crops in the **early spring**. The men caught salmon in the rivers. In **the summer**, they moved into mountain meadows. There they also hunted and fished and dug more roots, like the wild carrot and wild potato. Those foods along with dried berries, nuts, and dried meat would feed the people **all winter**. In **late fall** they would return to their winter villages.

The men hunted all the time and would often kill wild sheep, bears, elk, and other deer. They also hunted smaller animals and birds.



Photograph courtesy The National Archives

The Inuit of the Arctic

(Alaska and Northwest Canada)





Inuit Clothing

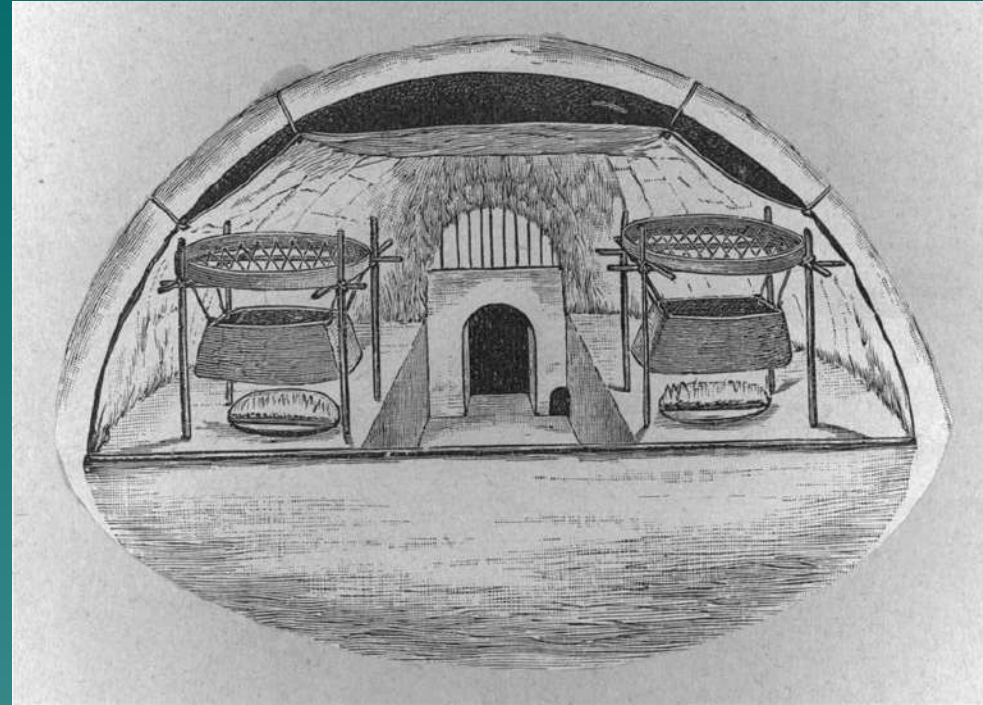


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- ◆ Inuit people wore thick clothing made from caribou (reindeer) and seal hides



Inuit Homes



- ◆ **Igloos** are snow houses used by the Inuit (Eskimos) of northern Canada. Not all Inuit people used igloos -- some built sod houses instead, using whale bones instead of wooden poles for a frame. Like a sod house, the igloo is dome-shaped and slightly excavated, but it is built from the snow, with large blocks of ice set in a spiral pattern and packed with snow to form the dome. **Snow is a good insulator, and dense blocks of ice offer good protection against**

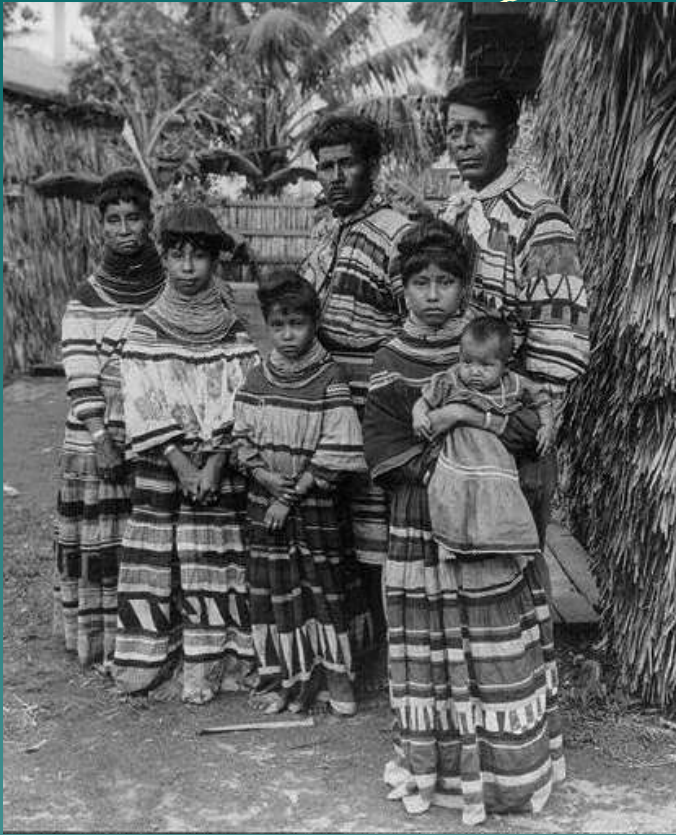


Inuit Diet (What did they eat?)

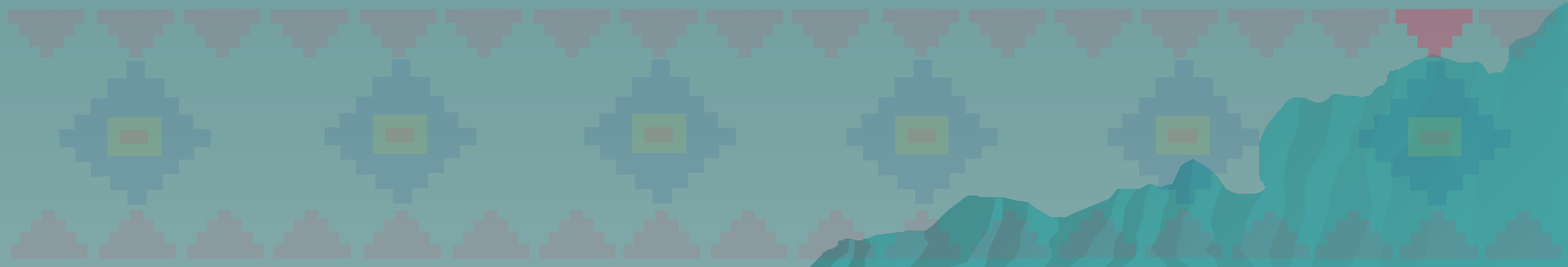
- ◆ Inuit consume a diet of foods that are fished, hunted, and gathered where they live. This may include walrus, Ringed Seal, Bearded Seal, beluga whale, caribou, polar bear, muskoxen, birds (including their eggs) and fish.
- ◆ While it is not possible to farm and grow plants for food, because it is too cold in the Arctic, the Inuit have traditionally gathered foods that naturally grow where they live. They gather and preserve grasses, tubers, roots, stems, berries, fireweed and seaweed.



Seminole of the Southeast



Photograph courtesy The Library of Congress





Seminole Clothing

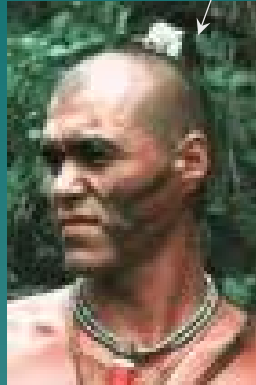


- ◆ Seminole men wore breechcloths. Seminole women wore wraparound skirts, usually woven from palmetto. Shirts were not necessary in Seminole culture, but men and women both wore poncho-style mantles in cool weather. The Seminoles also wore moccasins on their feet.

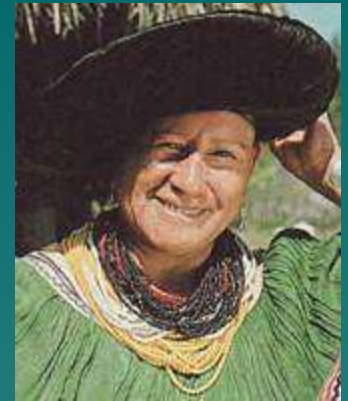


Roach
headdress

scalp lock



**Seminole
woman
with a
topknot**

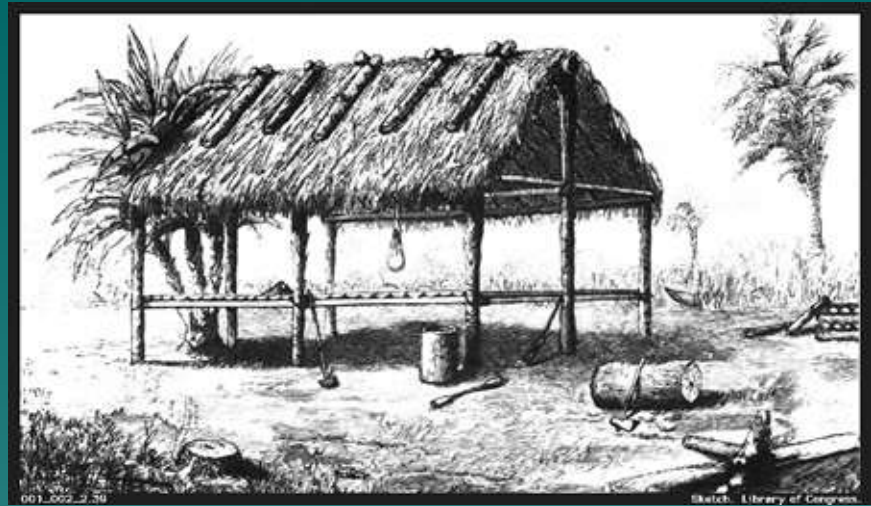


**Seminole lady
with board hair**

- ◆ Seminole men usually shaved their heads except for a single scalp lock, and sometimes they would also wear a porcupine roach. Originally, Seminole women wore their long hair in topknots or buns, but later they developed a distinctive hairstyle in which they fanned their hair out around a cardboard frame. The Seminoles wore elaborate tribal tattoos, but rarely painted their faces.



Seminole Homes



- ◆ Chickee houses consisted of thick posts supporting a thatched roof and a flat wooden platform raised several feet off the ground. They did not have any walls. During rainstorms, Florida Indians would lash tarps made of hide or cloth to the chickee frame to keep themselves dry, but most of the time, the sides of the structure were left open.

Chickees are good homes for people living in a hot, swampy climate. The long posts keep the house from sinking into marshy earth, and raising the floor of the hut off the ground keeps swamp animals like snakes out of the house. Walls or



Seminole Diet (What did they eat?)

- ◆ Seminole are farming people who grew corn, beans, and squash. They hunted deer, rabbit, turtle, alligator, and turkey and they also ate fish. They liked cornbread, soups, and stews.



Resources:

- ◆ http://www.bigorrin.org/hopi_kids.htm
- ◆ www.georgiastandards.org
- ◆ <http://www.legendsofamerica.com>
- ◆ Pictures were obtained from Google images.
- ◆ This is a cut and paste project. Ms. Kent does not claim any of the text or pictures as original.