Virginia Fitzgerald

Ch - Native Americans

Sec – Natives of the Southeast

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| Heading/Questions | Main Ideas and bulleted details | Additions/Corrections |
| Environment and Human-Environment Interaction  What is an interesting example of H.E.I?  What three environmental regions is the South divided into? | * Vegetation –   + Dominated by pines     - Burned regularly to create undergrowth for deer   + Deciduous trees like oak in upland     - often have nuts   + Swamps – cypress * Tidal marshes along coast * Three zones –   + Coastal plains   + Foothills (Piedmont)   + Mountains – the Appalachians | Upland – hilly, mountainous |
| Lifestyle  What is the only lifestyle in the Southeast?  What lifestyle in the Northeast do we then not see in the Southeast?  What three similarities do we see in farming between the Northeast and the Southeast?  What is a hunting technique in the Southeast that we did not see in the Northeast? | * Subsistence farmers -   + Grew corn, beans and squash   + Labor – women   + Men – help clear fields * Gathering –   + Women   + Wild plant foods, honey, materials * Hunting for food and materials   + Men   + Primary game – deer     - Food – meat     - Materials – hooves, hide, bone   + Hunted methods     - alone or in groups     - Sometimes used – fire, dogs   + Other game – bear, opossums, squirrel, rabbit, turkey, waterfowl   + Fishing – crabs, crawfish, shellfish, fish | Everyone farms, no hunting and gathering  Coons (raccoon) |
| Settlements  What is the main difference between settlements in the Southeast and settlements in the Northeast?  Why might we see this difference?  What examples of planning do we see in the settlements of the Southeast?  What aspect of their government system might cause the Natives of the Southeast to need so many defenses?  How are homes in the Southeast grouped? | * **Larger settlements** – larger than Northeast   + Many permanent towns   + Some 100s of acres, 1000s of people * Well planned   + Streets   + Residential and public areas   + Surrounded by protective barrier     - a palisade – stockade fence     - a moat     - an earthen wall * Houses – reed or wood poles, plaster wall, thatch roof * Families grouped together around common mother   + lived in village of wife’s mother | All farm, no hunting and gathering  If settled, larger populations grow leading to larger communities, and larger communities need more organization. |
| Government  In what civilizations studied in 6th and 7th grade did you see military ruler claiming god-like status?  What did this military form of government and formation of alliances cause Natives of the Southeast to design into their plans for their towns? | * Chiefdom   + led by chief and military   + Rulers – considered the elite     - Had god-like status * Order from – religious beliefs and rituals * Towns   + Independent   + Could make alliances to form confederation   + Had council of influential household leaders | Like Ancient Egypt (the pharaoh), Ancient China (Qin)  Causes towns to build palisades, earthenwork walls, and moats for defense |
| Social Organization  Describe how society is organized in the Southeast Native cultures. | * Clans   + Common female ancestor   + Each associated with one type of leader     - Political clans     - Military clans     - Religious clans |  |
| Religion  What is the overall focus of their religion and what symbol do they famously use to represent this focus? | * Overall focus of religion – maintaining harmony   + Eternal fire in temple – symbolize continuity, harmony * Focus of Ceremonies – planting and harvest   + Ex. – Three Day Green Corn ceremony     - Day 1 – men refurbish buildings, women clean town     - Day 2 - Settle issues - disputes, crimes     - Day 3 - Feast and renew sacred fire |  |