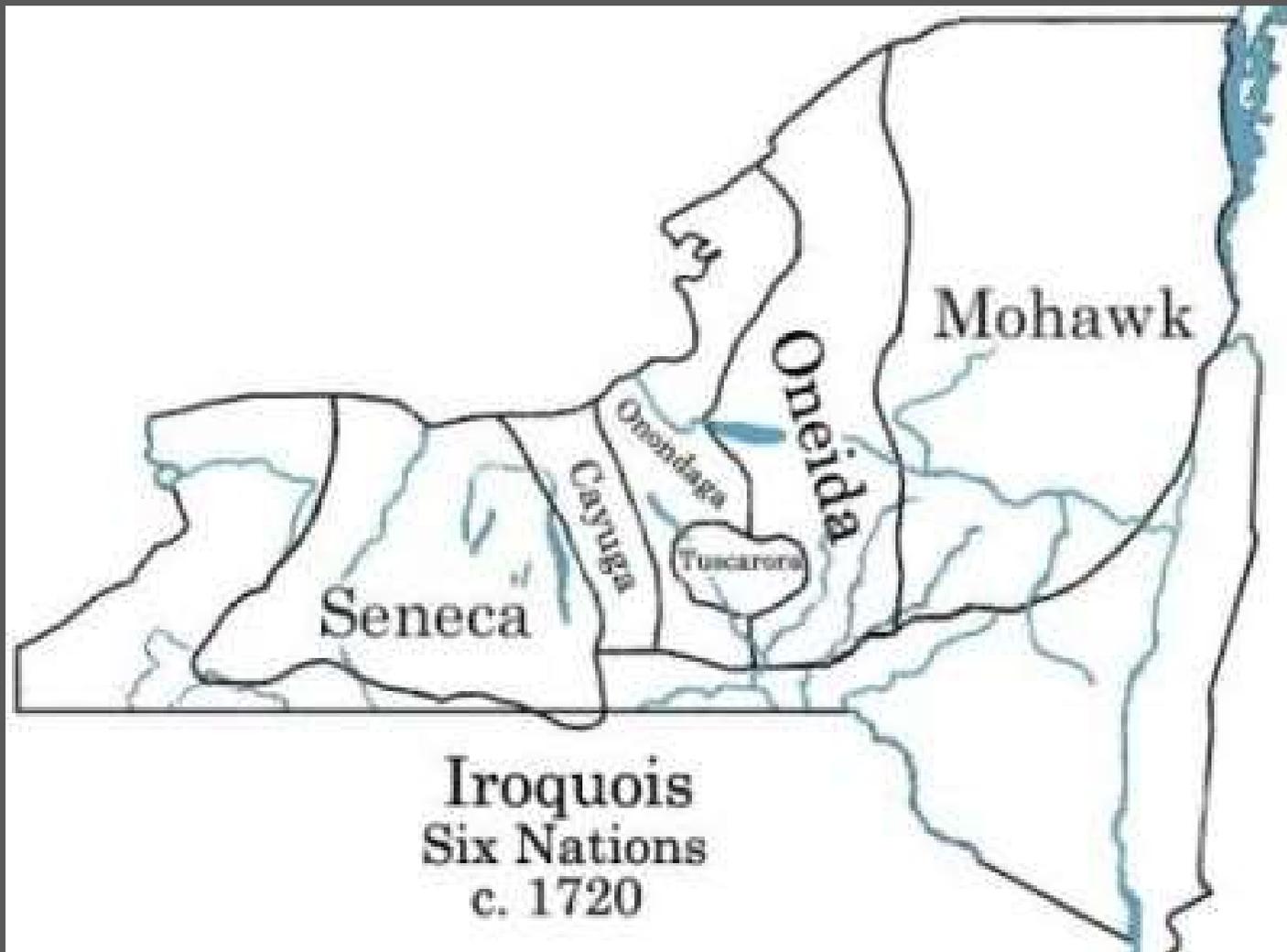


On the water, the Inuit used different kinds of boats for different activities. For hunting they used small single-passenger boats called kayaks. They also built larger, faster boats called umiaqs that were used for transporting people, dogs, and goods.



The Iroquois were a League or Confederacy of tribes in the Northeastern part of America. Originally they were formed by five tribes: the Cayuga, Onondaga, Mohawk, Seneca, and Oneida. Later, in the 1700s, the Tuscarora tribe joined.

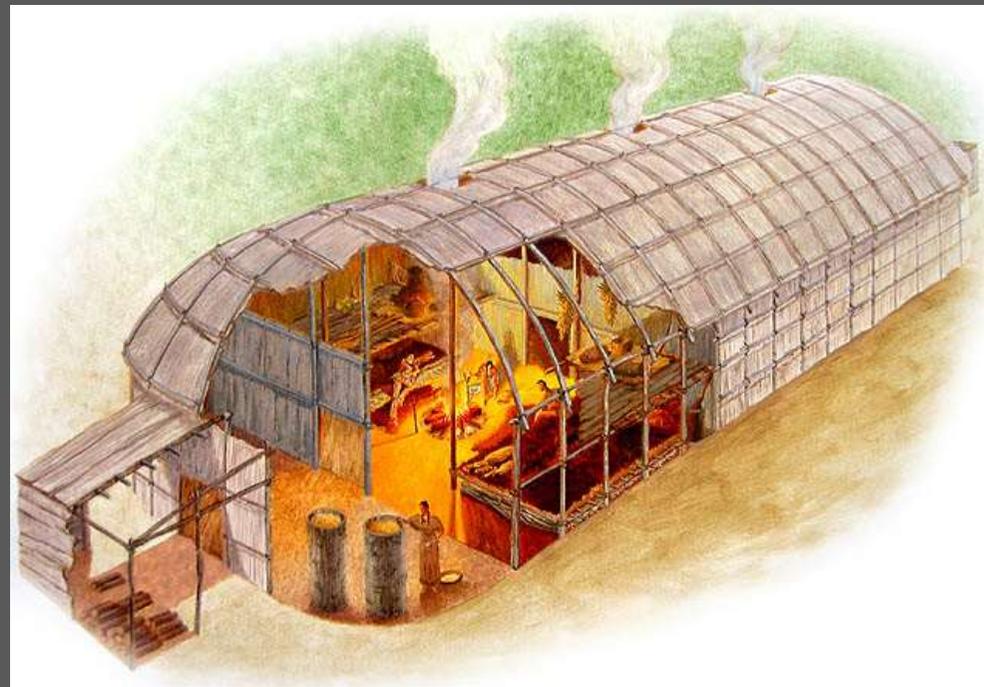
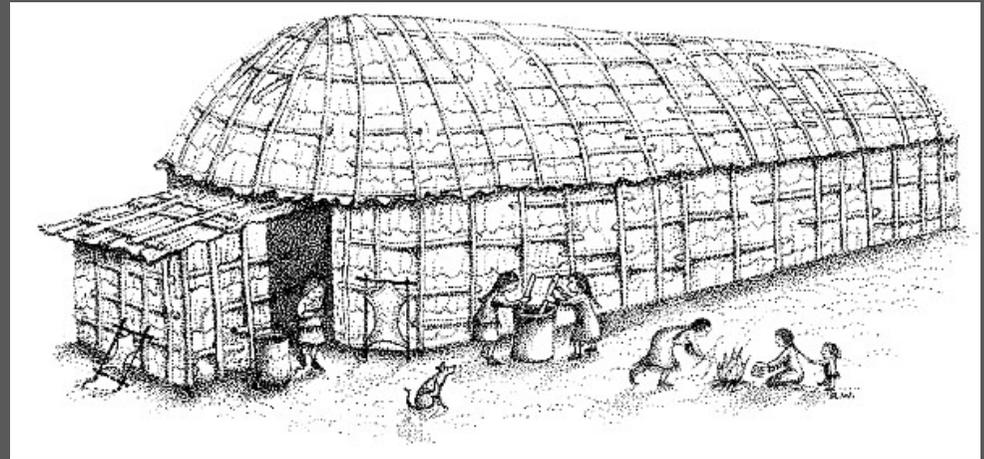


The French named them the Iroquois, but they called themselves the Haudenosaunee which means People of the Longhouse.
The British called them the Five Nations.



The Iroquois had a type of representative government. Each tribe in the Iroquois League had its own elected officials called chiefs. These chiefs would attend the Iroquois council where major decisions were made regarding the Five Nations. Each tribe also had its own leaders to make local decisions.

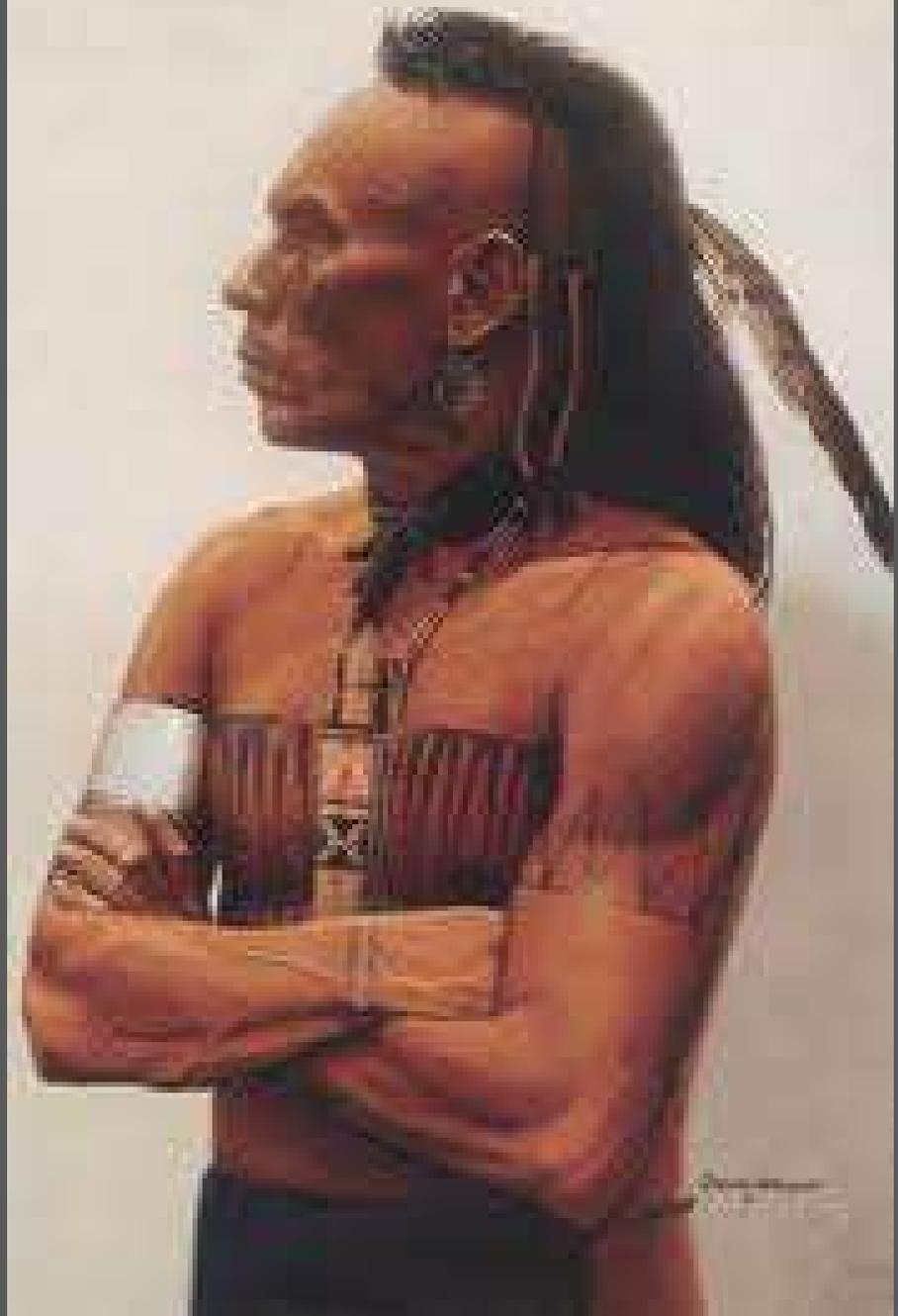
The Iroquois lived in longhouses. These were long rectangular buildings made with wood frames and covered with bark. They were sometimes over 100 feet long. They didn't have any windows, just a door at each end and holes in the roof to let smoke from cooking fires out. Many families would live in a single long house. Each family would have its own compartment that could be separated from the others for privacy using a partition made of bark or animal skin.



Longhouses were part of a larger village. A village would have several longhouses which would often be surrounded by a fence called a palisade. Outside of the palisade would be the fields where the Iroquois would farm crops.



The men of the Iroquois Nation shaved their heads except for a strip down the middle. Even though this is called a Mohawk haircut today, many of the Iroquois tribesmen (not just the Mohawk) cut their hair like this. Girls would wear two braids in their hair until they got married, then they would have a single braid.



The Navajo tribe lived in hogans. A hogan was a domed shaped house with a wood frame and walls made out of clay. The door of the hogan always faced east so they could see the sun rise.



The Navajo are known for their woven rugs and blankets. They first learned to weave cotton from the Pueblo peoples. When they started to raise sheep they switched to wool. These blankets were valuable and only the wealthy leaders could afford them. For this reason they were often called Chief's Blankets. Today, Navajo rugs and blankets are still in demand and can still be quite expensive.



In the olden days of the Navajo, the arts and crafts were divided between men and women. Women wove blankets and made clay pots while the men made jewellery. One form of Navajo jewellery that is still popular today is silver and turquoise.

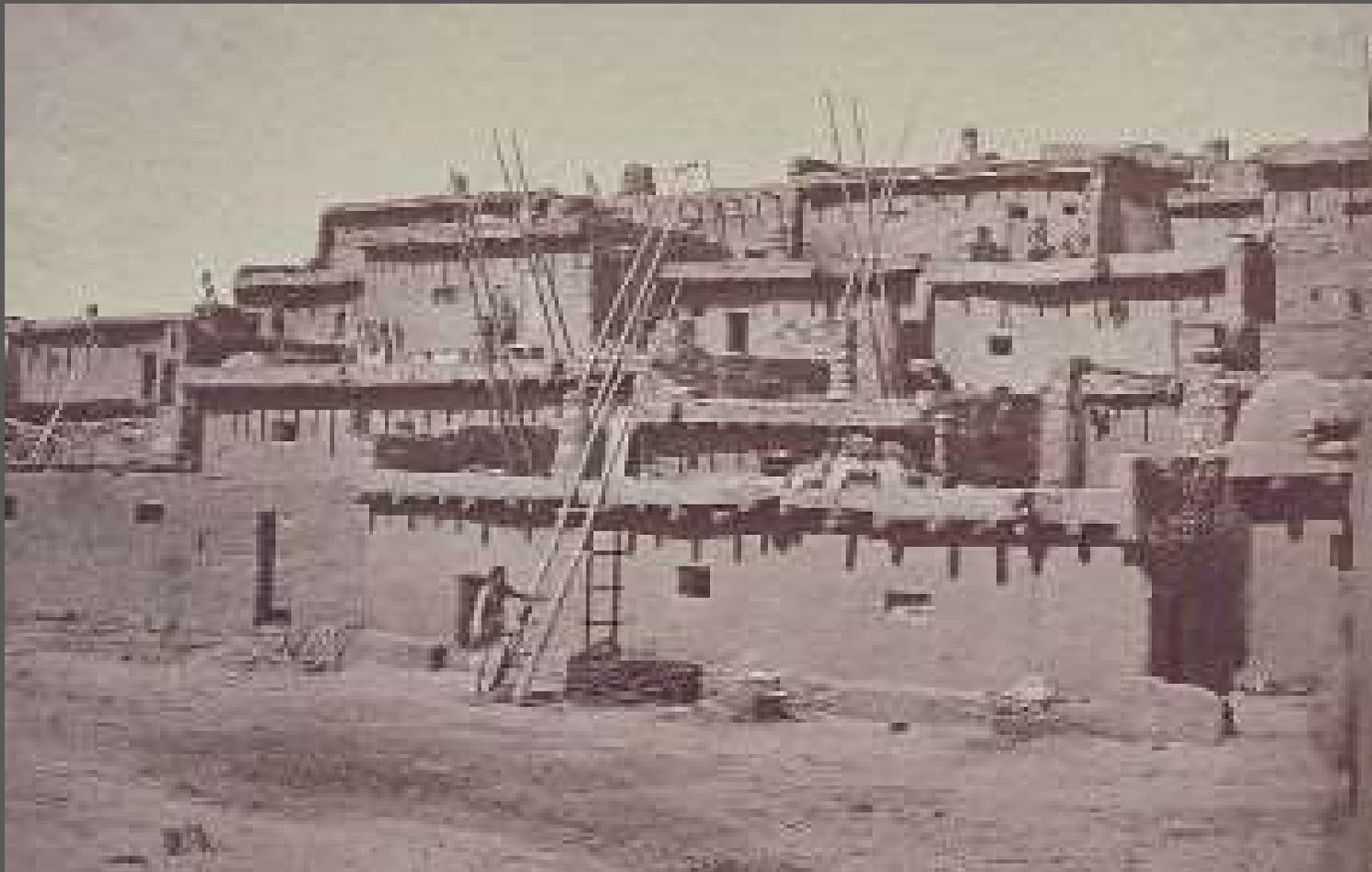




The Long Walk : In 1864, around 9,000 Navajo were forced by soldiers on a march from Arizona to New Mexico. Around 200 people died during the 450 mile trek. The relocation was poorly planned and unsuccessful. Four years later the Navajo were allowed to return to their homeland.



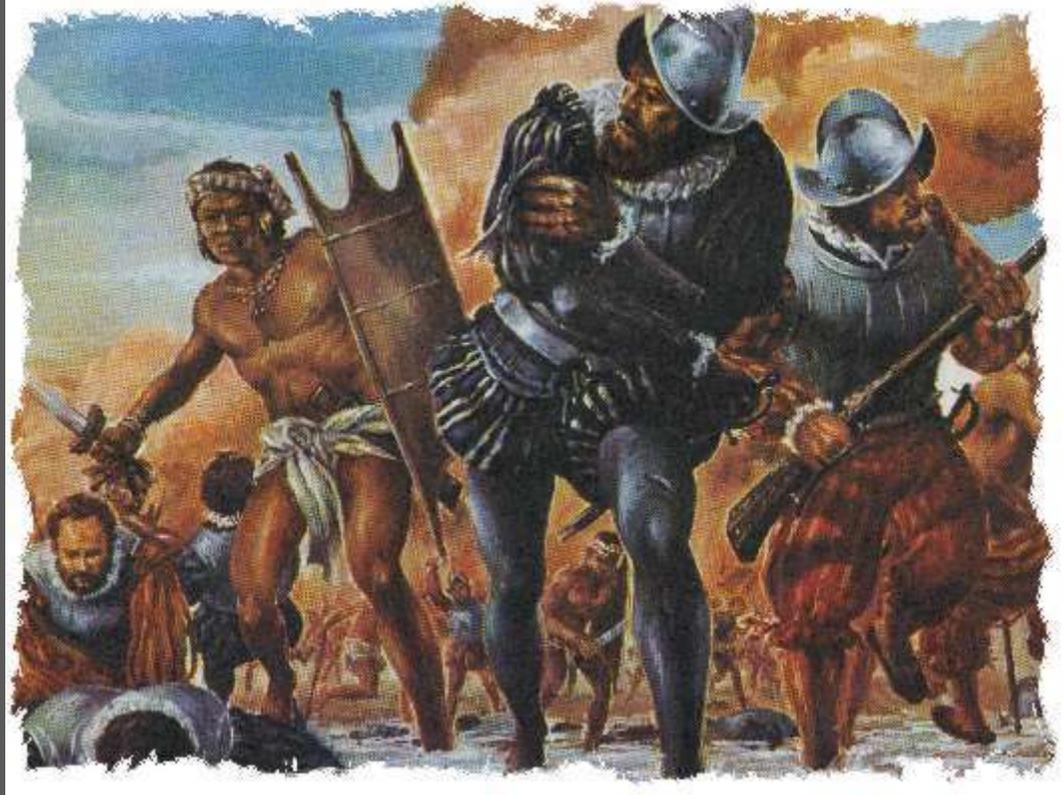
The Pueblo Tribe consists of twenty-one separate Native American groups that lived in the southwestern area of the United States, primarily in Arizona and New Mexico. They get their name from the Spanish who called their towns "pueblos" which means village or little town in Spanish.



The Spanish took over much of the Pueblo lands. They forced the people to become Catholic and to work the fields for them. As time passed, the Pueblo people began to feel like they were being treated little better than slaves. In 1680, under the leadership of a medicine man named Popé, the Pueblo planned their attack.



- They coded their plans in knotted ropes and sent the signal to revolt throughout the many towns. Soon 8,000 Pueblo warriors attacked the Spanish and kicked them out of their land. They kept the Spanish out of the land for twelve years. The Spanish returned and took back control in 1692. However, this time they allowed the Pueblo to practice their traditional religion.

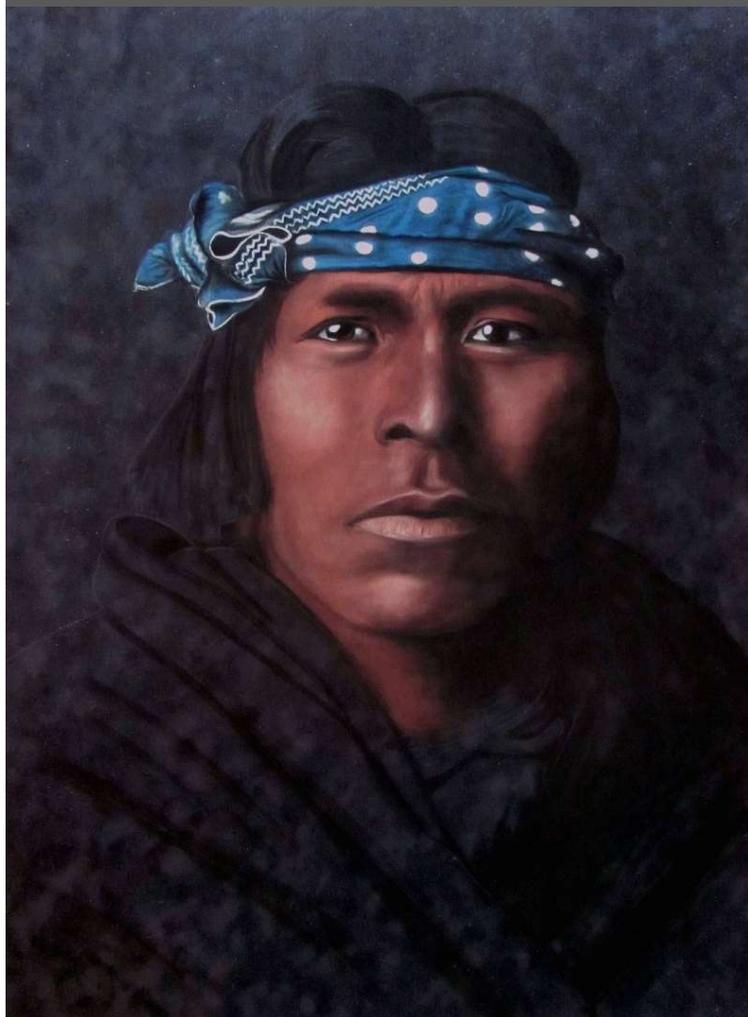


*10 August 1680
The Pueblo Revolt*

The homes of the Pueblo Indians are world famous. They made multistory buildings from stones and adobe clay. Adobe clay was made from water, dirt, and straw. Many of their towns were built right into the sides of cliffs. They used ladders to climb from one level to another.



Pueblo women wore cotton dresses called mantas. A manta was a large square cloth that was fastened around one shoulder and then tied at the waist with a sash. In the hot summer the men wore little clothing, usually just a breechcloth. The men also wore cloth headbands around their heads. In the winter they would wear cloaks to keep them warm.



The kiva was a special religious room for the Pueblo Indians. In the kiva the men of the tribe carried out ceremonies and rituals. The typical kiva was built underground and was entered through a hole in the roof using a ladder. Inside the kiva was a fire pit and a sacred hole in the ground called a sipapu.



The Seminole tribe was formed out of people from several other tribes in the 1700s. The Seminole people fought to keep their land from the United States in a series of wars called the Seminole Wars.



The Seminole people originally lived in log cabins in North Florida, but when they were forced to move to the swampy lands of Southern Florida they lived in homes called chickees. A chickee had a raised floor, a thatched roof supported by wooden posts, and open sides. The raised floor and roof helped to keep the Indians dry, but the open sides helped to keep them cool in the hot weather.



Women wore long skirts and short blouses. They also wore several strings of glass beads. They received their first string of beads as a baby and never took them off. They added more strings of beads as they got older.



Men wore long shirts with a belt and a turban on their heads.



And finally – **the Sioux Nation**. The Sioux lived in the northern Great Plains in lands that are today the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.



One of the most important aspects of the Sioux Indian life was the bison. They used all of the bison, not just its meat for food. They used the skin and fur for blankets and cloths. They tanned the hides to make the coverings for their teepees. Bones were used as tools. The bison hair was used to make ropes and the tendons could be used for sewing thread and bow strings.



- Bison are huge and dangerous animals. The Sioux had to be brave and clever to hunt them. Sometimes a brave would run the bison down with his horse and use a spear or an arrow to take down the bison. This was difficult and dangerous, but could be done with practice and skill. Before they had horses, the Sioux would cause a large herd of bison to stampede toward a cliff.



A "Walking Department Store"

Pelt

warm winter clothing
floor covering
moccasins
blankets
drums
saddles
bullboats
masks

Hide (without hair)

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

Hoofs, Feet

glue
rattles

Sinew (muscles)

laces
thread
bowstrings
bow backings
bindings

Chips

fuel
ceremonial smoking
smoke signals

Tail

whips
ornaments
fly swatters

Bladder, Stomach

waterproof bag
pouches
cooking vessels
water vessels
buckets

Brains

hide tanning

Teeth

necklaces



Skull

religious
ceremonies

Horns

headdresses
containers
clubs
cups
spoons
ladles
fire carriers
toys

Edible Parts

meat
marrow
tongue
intestines
liver
blood
other innards

Fat

mixed with
powdered meat to
make pemmican

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



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, Headdresses, Medicine Bags, Drums, Ropes, Saddles, Stirrups, Knife Cases, Quirts, Armbands, Bullet Pouches



MUSCLES:
Sinew, Meat for Jerky



HORNS: Cups, Spoons, Ladles, Headdresses

TAIL:
Decorations, Fly Brush, Whips

BRAINS:
Hide Preparation

FAT:
Soap, Cooking Oil

SKULL:
Altar at Religious Ceremonies



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

TONGUE:
Best Part of the Meat

HOOVES:
Glue, Rattles

BEARD:
Ornaments for Weapons

DUNG:
Fuel

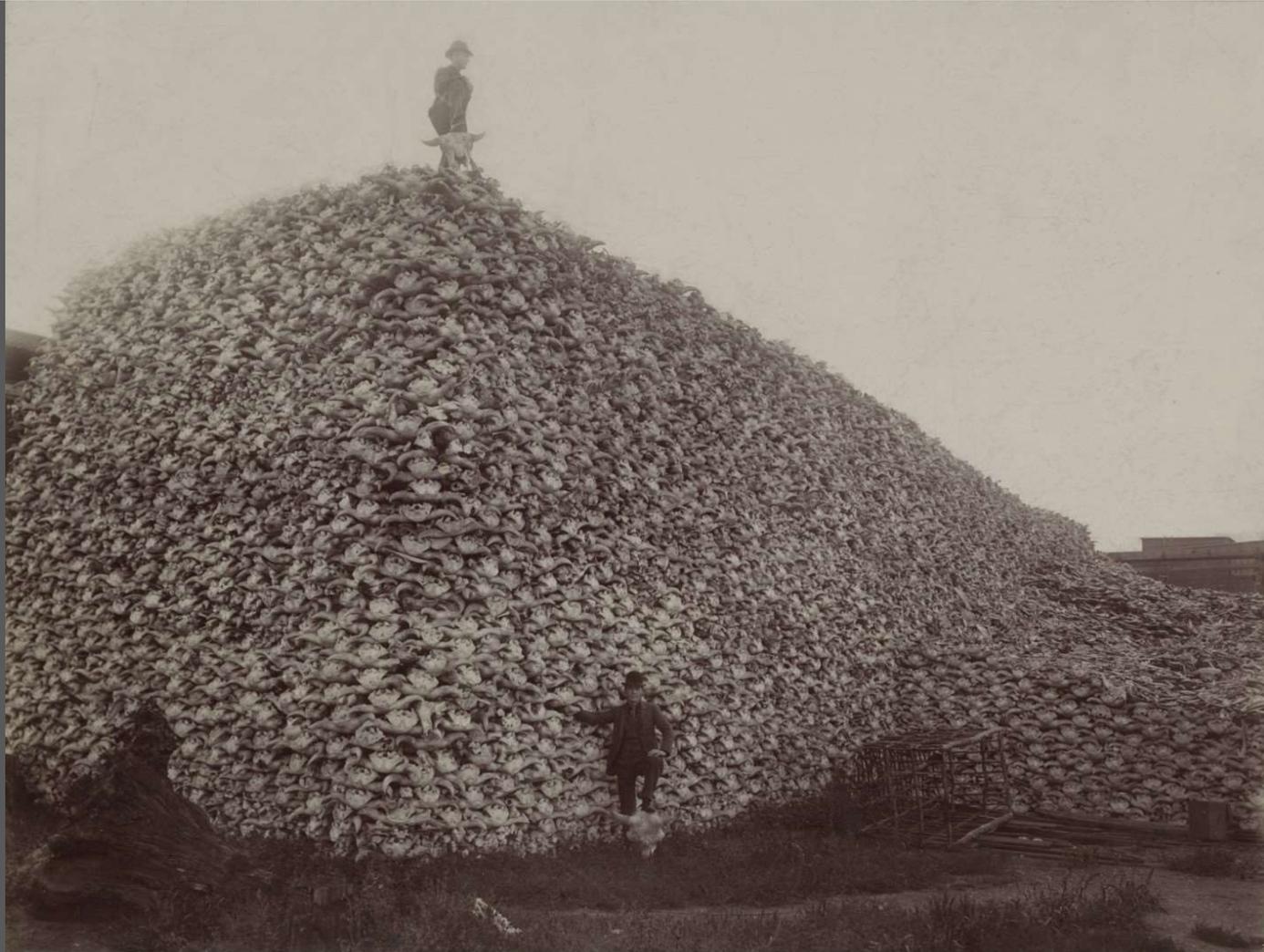
STOMACH:
Buckets, Cups, Dishes, Cooking Pots



HAIR:
Headdresses, Saddle Pad Filler, Pillows, Ropes, Halters



- Whereas Native Americans used every part of the bison, when the white man came he destroyed the bison by the thousands for their hide – and left the bodies to rot on the plains. The wastage was appalling.





So the Native Americans are a varied people – in their habitats, clothing, houses and way of life .

