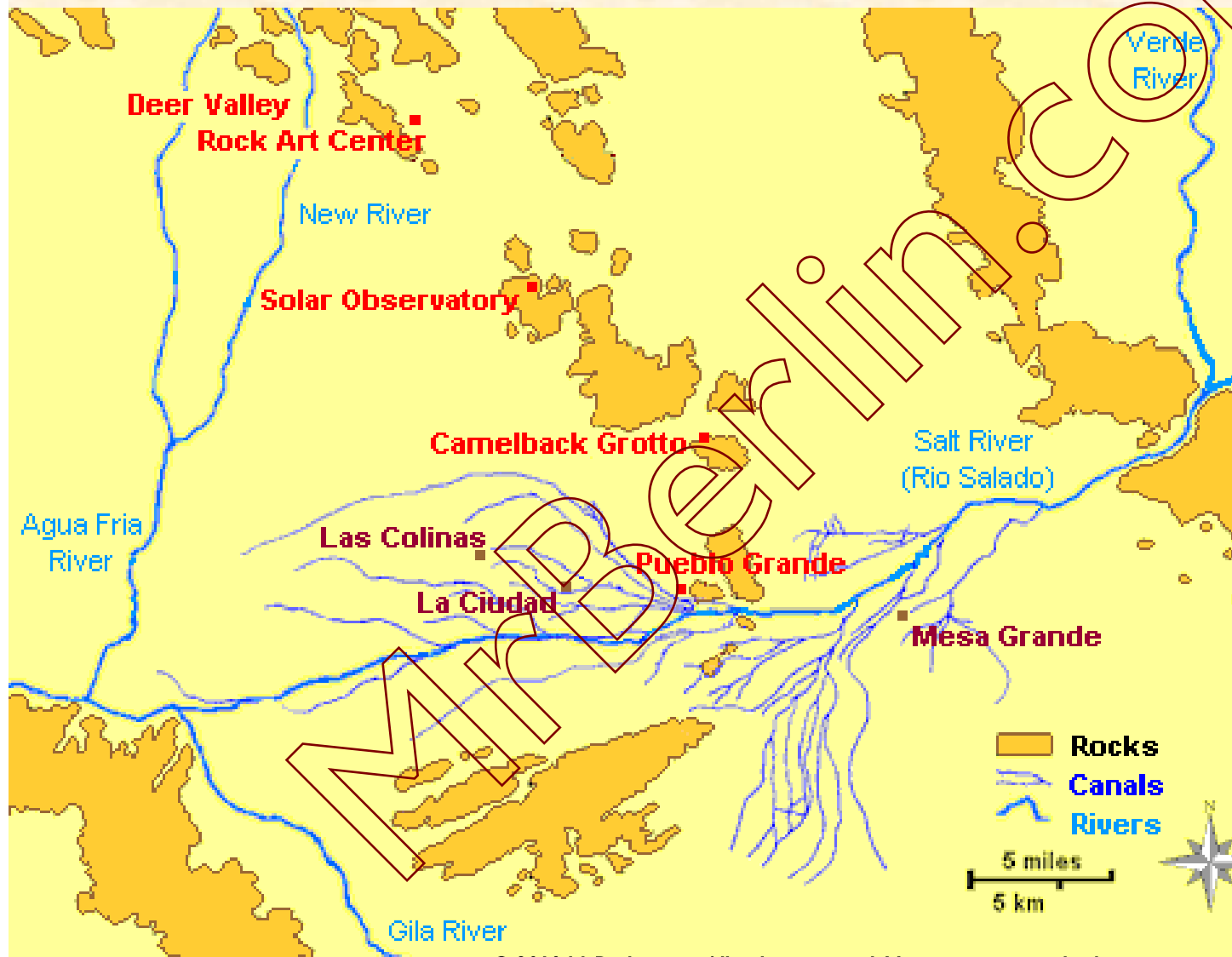


Objective:
To examine
the Native
American
cultures of
the American
Southwest.

Early Cultures of the Southwest

Hohokams: (which, in the Pima Indian language, means "the people who have gone away")



- lived in present day Arizona approximately 3,000 years ago
- learned to farm in the desert by creating an irrigation system from nearby rivers



Artist's rendition of the Pueblo Grande platform mound, by Michael Hampshire.

Anasazis – the “ancient ones” in the Navajo language

- farmed in the desert using irrigation, such as the Hohokams
- built large houses called **pueblos** out of **adobe**, or sun-dried bricks
- pueblos could shelter hundreds of families at a time

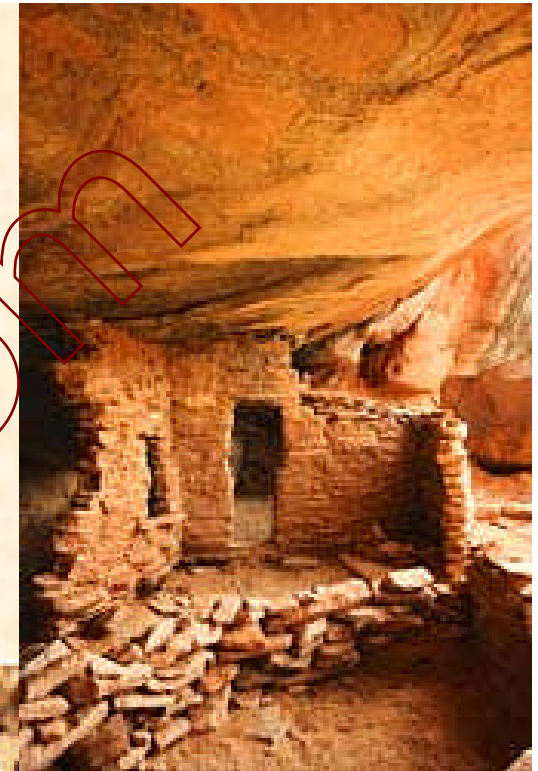


*Cliff Palace,
Mesa Verde
National Park*



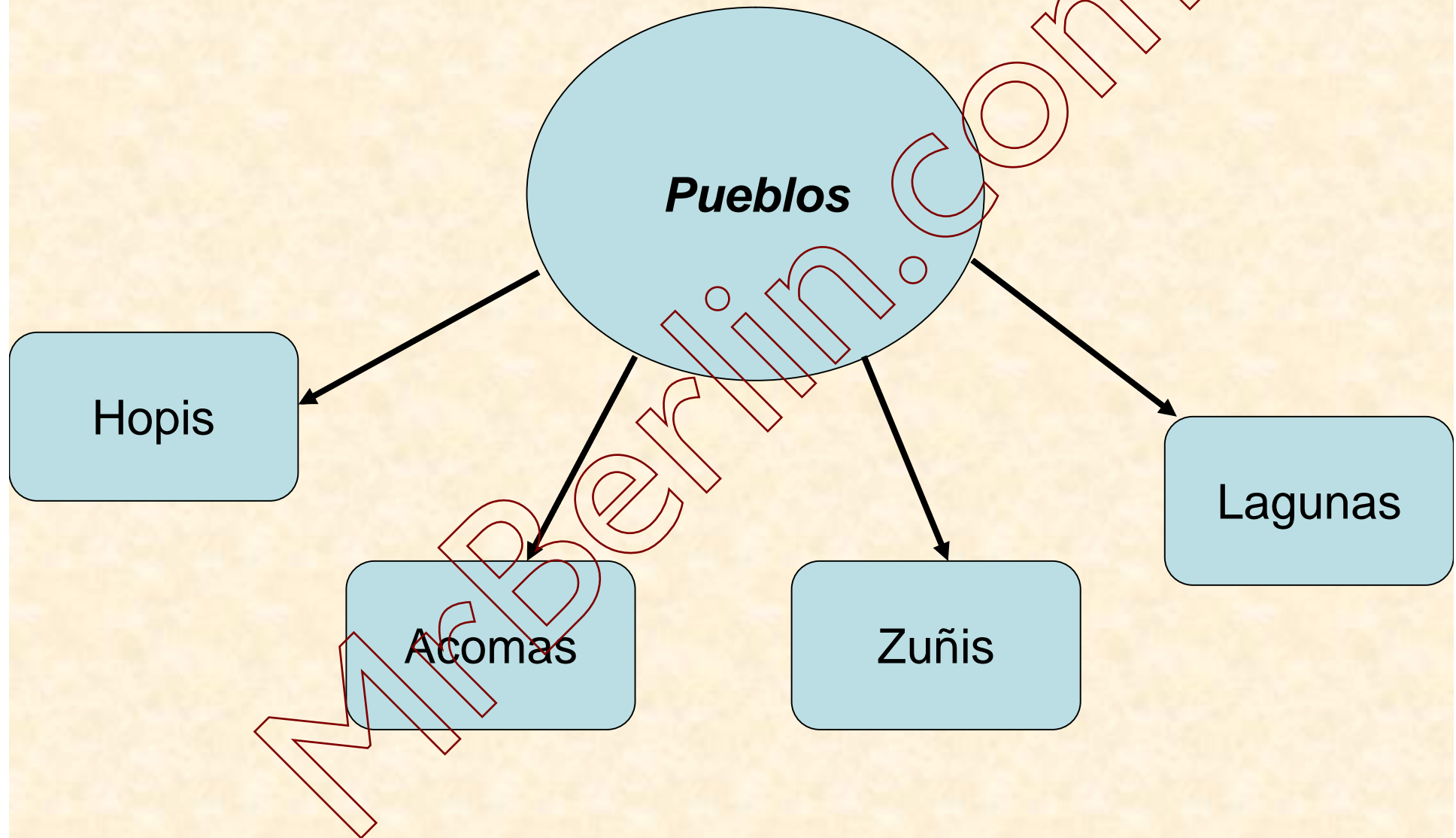
Cliff dwellers:

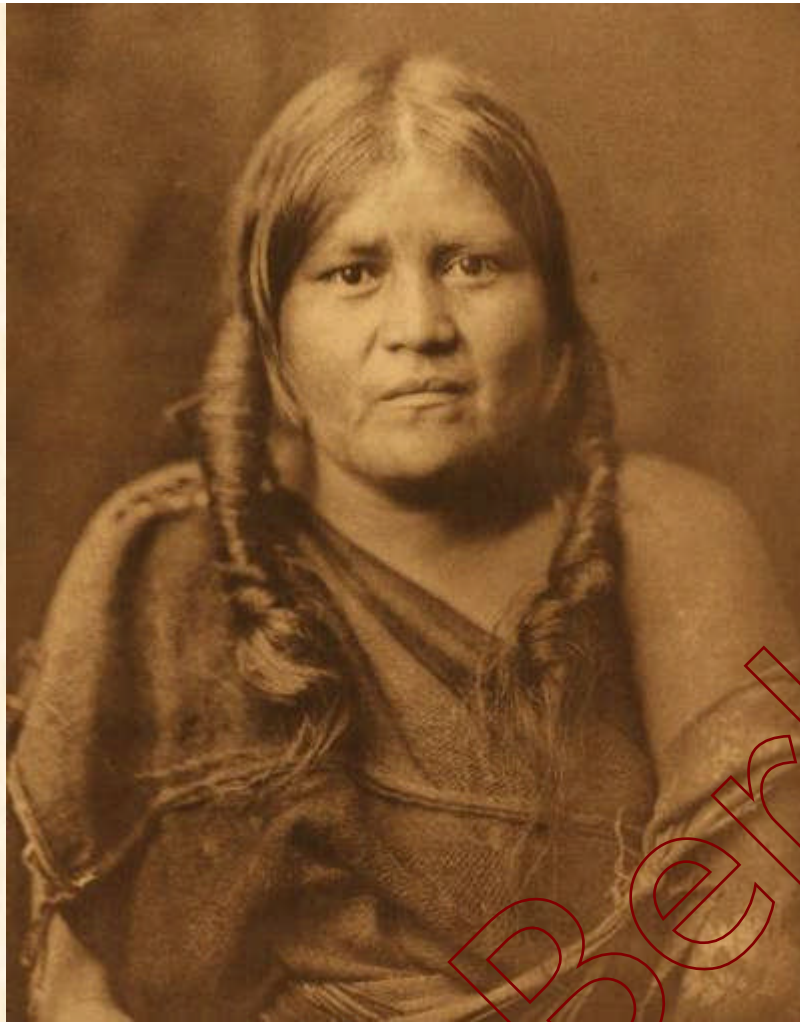
- Some Anasazis built adobe houses along the side of cliffs in order to make them harder to attack.
- Archaeologists believe that the Anasazis left the southwest after a severe **drought**, or long dry spell, approximately 800 years ago.



Peoples of the Southwest

- The *Pueblos* were descendents of the Anasazis.



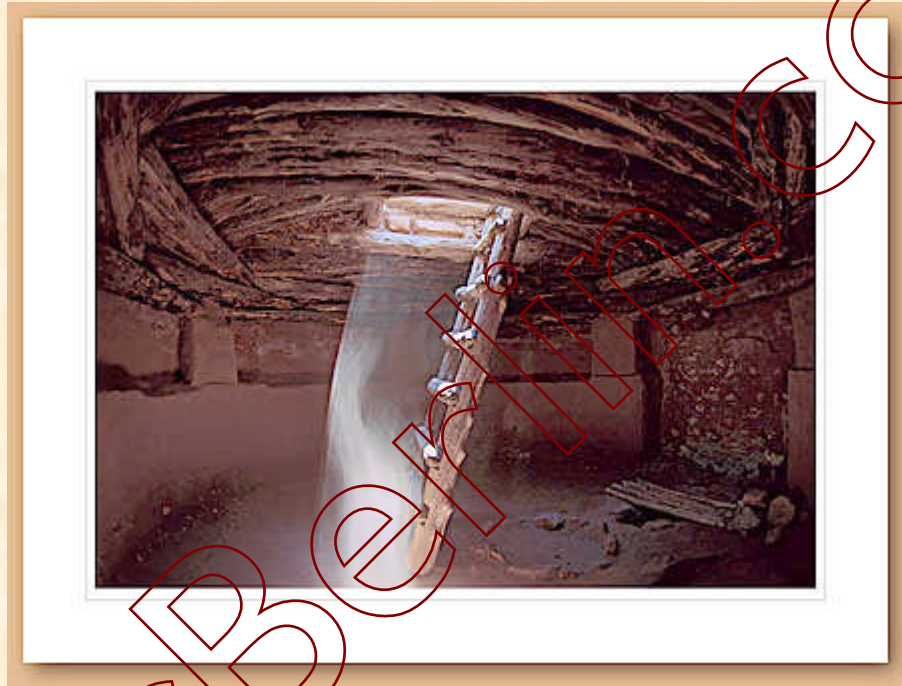


Hopi Woman (circa 1905)



Hopi Girl With Squash Blossom Hair (circa 1905)
(hair style signifies an unmarried woman)

- The Pueblos built adobe houses and farmed the desert through irrigation, as did the Anasazis and Hohokams.
- Each Pueblo village had a *kiva*, which was an underground chamber where men held religious ceremonies.



- The Pueblo people were *matrilineal*, which means that they traced their family lines through their mothers.
 - Married men lived with his wife's family.
 - Pueblo wives owned most of the family property.



Interior of Snake Kiya at Walpi Pueblo (circa 1899)



Snake Priests Entering Kiva (circa 1890-1910)



- About 500 years ago, the Apaches and Navajos appeared in the Southwest.
- The Apaches and Navajos were hunters that frequently raided Pueblo fields for food.

Apache warrior

- The Navajos learned to farm from the Pueblos and made called *hogans*, which were houses made of mud plaster over a foundation of wooden poles.



It was filled with light from an opening at the top of the ceiling, which was about two feet square. The hogan, because of its thick earthen walls, is cool during the heat of the summer and warm during winter.

- The Apaches remained hunters and frequently traded buffalo meat and animal skins with the Pueblos for corn and cloth.



George Catlin. "Buffalo Hunt, Chase." 1844