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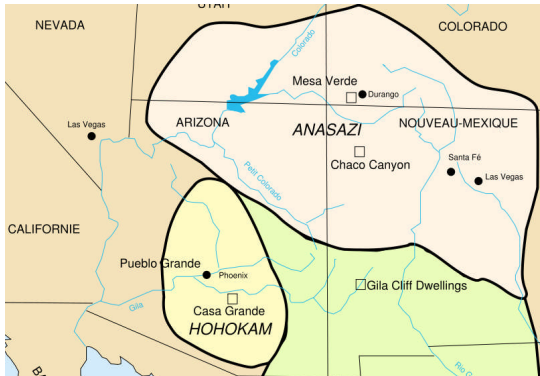
Class _____

Date _____

Teacher _____

THE FIRST AMERICANS (PREHISTORY - 1600) – LESSON 2

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

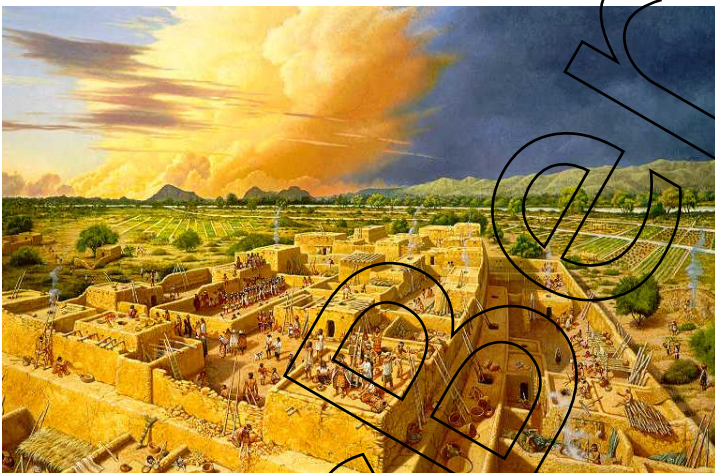
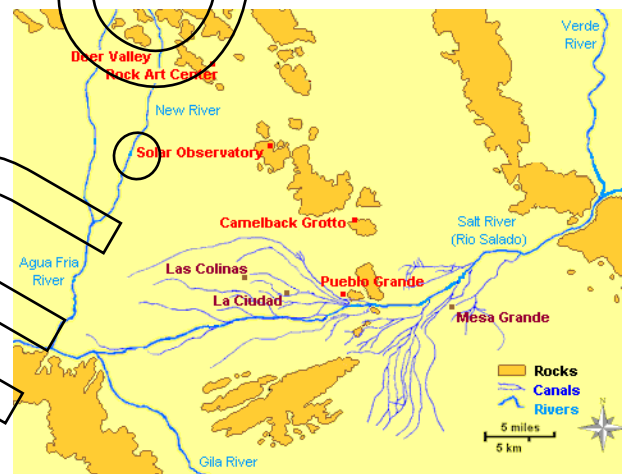


Hohokams: (which, in the Pima Indian language, means "the people who have gone away")

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

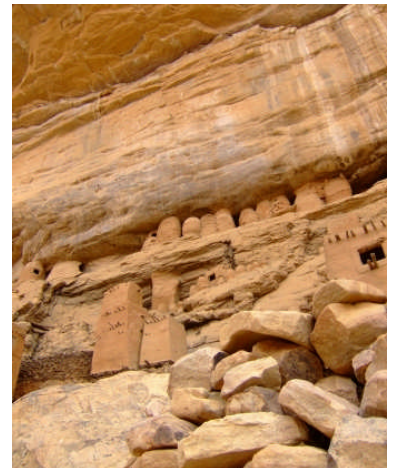
Anasazis – the “ancient ones” in the Navajo language

- 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 dwellers:

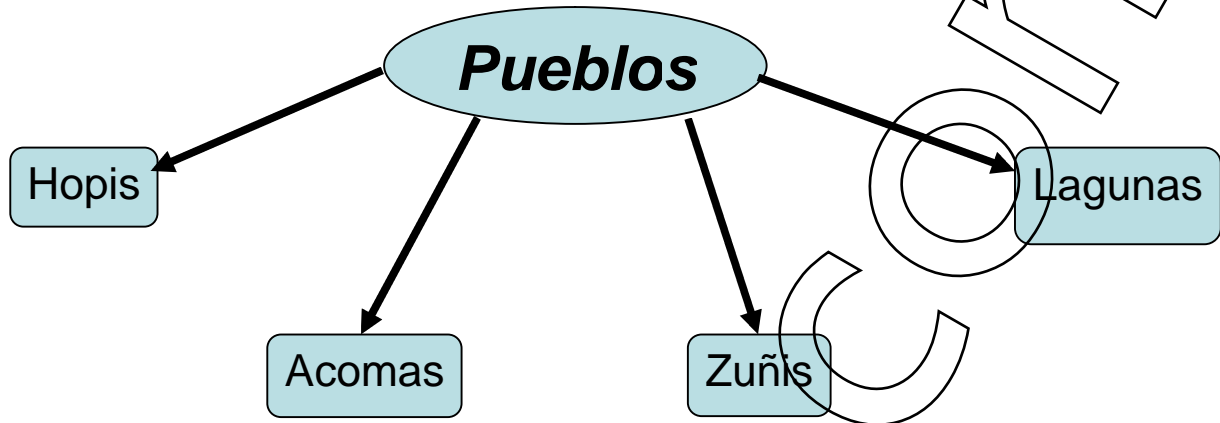
- Some Anasazis built adobe houses along the side of cliffs in order to make them harder to attack.



- 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.



- 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 Kiva at Walpi Pueblo (circa 1899)



- 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.
- The Navajos learned to farm from the Pueblos and made *hogans*, which were houses made of mud plaster over a foundation of wooden poles.
- The Apaches remained hunters and frequently traded buffalo meat and animal skins with the Pueblos for corn and cloth.