Chapter 2 Section 2

NC Textbook

Native American Life at the Time of European Contact

1. Algonquin Tribes

* Algonquin language was shared by villages and tribes all along the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from what is today Maine down to North Carolina.

1. Tuscarora

* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was dominated in the 1500s by one tribe, the Tuscarora.
* This group had about 15 large villages, each with about 300 – 500 people, concentrated near the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rivers.
* The name Tuscarora means “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

1. Catawba

* The largest group in the Piedmont came to be called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ --a name given them by Juan Pardo—because he heard them say something that sounded like *ka pa tu*, meaning that they lived “where the river divides.”
* This was a reference to a group of towns where the southern and northern forks of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came together, south of today’s Charlotte.
* Some of the Catawba actually called themselves “*is wa,”* “the people who lived on the river.” They were distinguished by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pottery they made out of the various clays found in the area.
* The Catawba, in fact, were distantly kin to the more famous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes of the Great Plains.

1. Cherokee

* The Cherokee have been the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indian group in North Carolina history, both for their size and their location.
* Originally, the ancestors of the Cherokee lived in the upper stretches of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Like the Tuscarora, they were kin to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Cherokee first settled in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the height of the Woodland Period.
* Like the Catawba, the Cherokee called themselves another name –*yun wi ya,* “the people” or “the principal people.”
* The word *Cherokee* may be a variation of the Mississippian word for “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” a reference to their mountain homes.
* When whites first arrived, the Cherokee controlled a mountain region of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ square miles, including parts of western \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, eastern Tennessee, northern Alabama and Georgia, and western Virginia.
* The Cherokee were one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tribes in what became the United States. They have numbered more than 30,000 during the late Woodland period.

1. Native American Habits and Beliefs

* The Woodland culture had become so common by the 1500s that the tribes shared many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* For example, all tribes hunted, with deer being the most valuable prey, both for its meat and its skin.
* All depended upon the same products from the forest, including \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in season and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like chestnuts, black walnuts, and hickories.
* All tribes planted the “three sisters”-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-- all of which were dried and preserved.

1. Village Life

* Woodland Indians established their kinship ties through the women of the tribe. All children belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (an extended family of people with a common ancestor of their mothers. (Today we call this a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ society, where the “line is traced through the “matri,” or mother.)
* Most tribes governed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning they discussed their problems until almost everyone agreed to the same action.

1. Belief Systems

* All Native Americans respected nature as much as they did their elders.
* In significant ways, their religion was about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, what white people would later often call a medicine man, might ask the wind to spread the heat of a sick person’s fever into the nearby woods, given the patient relief.
* Participants in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wore fearsome masks made from a variety of natural materials. The whole design used the spirit of each ingredient like a compound to ward off any evil that had come into the village.
* All Native Americans also told \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over and over again to gain an understand of how nature worked.

1. The Columbian Exchange

* Over millions of years, different forms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life had developed in different places around the world. Food stuffs were also exchanged.
* Europeans also brought something that was far deadlier to the Indians-- \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Native Americans had never been exposed to these diseases and so had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or resistance.
* The most deadly diseases were smallpox, measles, chicken pox, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Soon, disease and warfare with the white intruders decreased the Native American population.
* A century later, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as many Indians inhabited North Carolina.