

Happy Tuesday 😊

- Today we will finish the video and begin our Native Cultures of the PNW Station assignment
- Quiz on Wed:
 - “First Peoples: Americas” video

Native Coastal Cultures Stations

- At each station there will be information regarding a piece of Native PNW culture
- Read, then answer the questions
- Your neighbors are there to help synthesize and help understand NOT to copy off of
- **Do not copy your peer's work** – this is called plagiarism & you will receive a zero on the assignment.

Native Coastal Cultures Stations

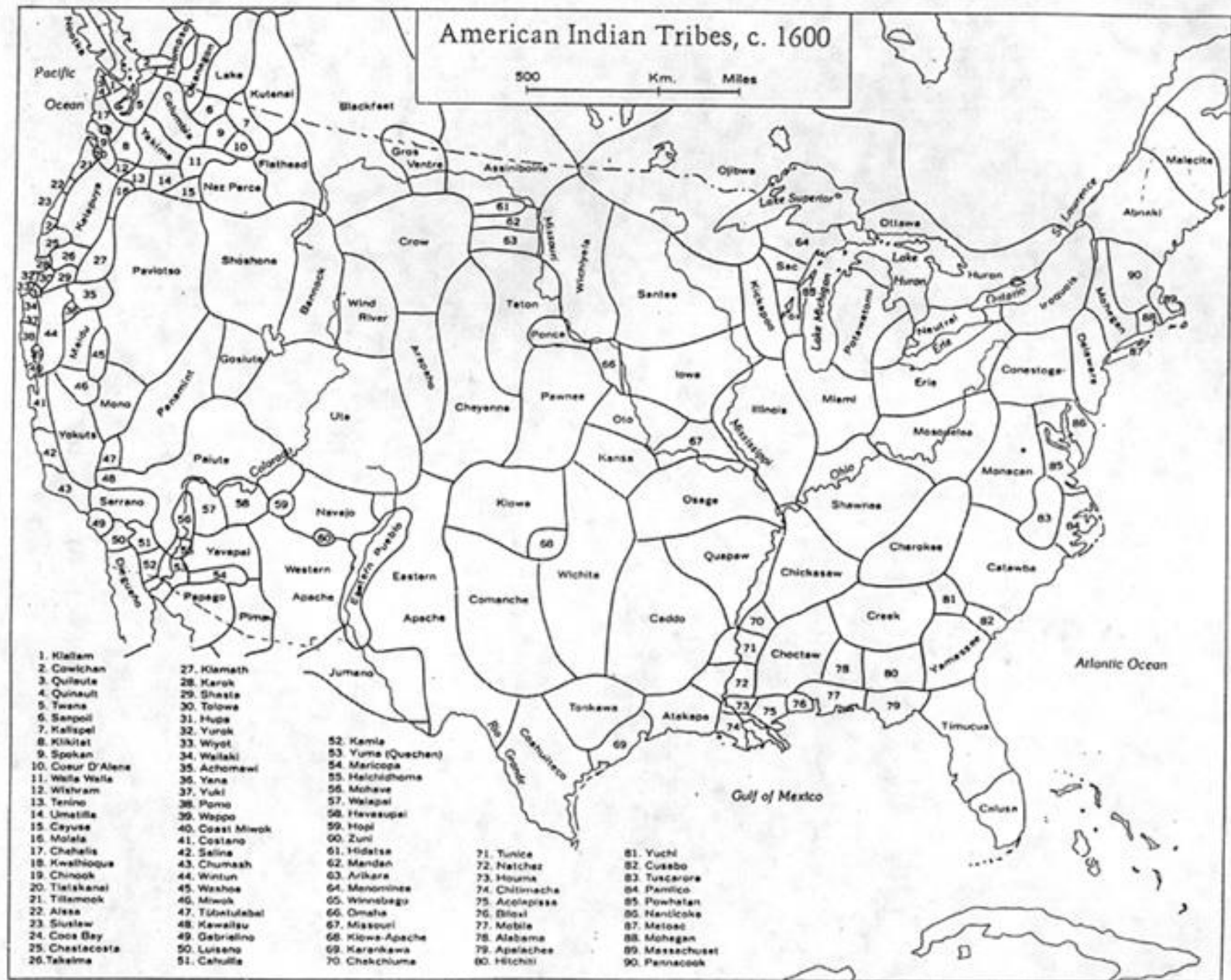
- Finish final station
- Exchange for a reading you did not get to finish

- If you did not finish any of the readings you can find them on my website.
- **Do not copy your peer's work** – this is called plagiarism & you will receive a zero on the assignment.

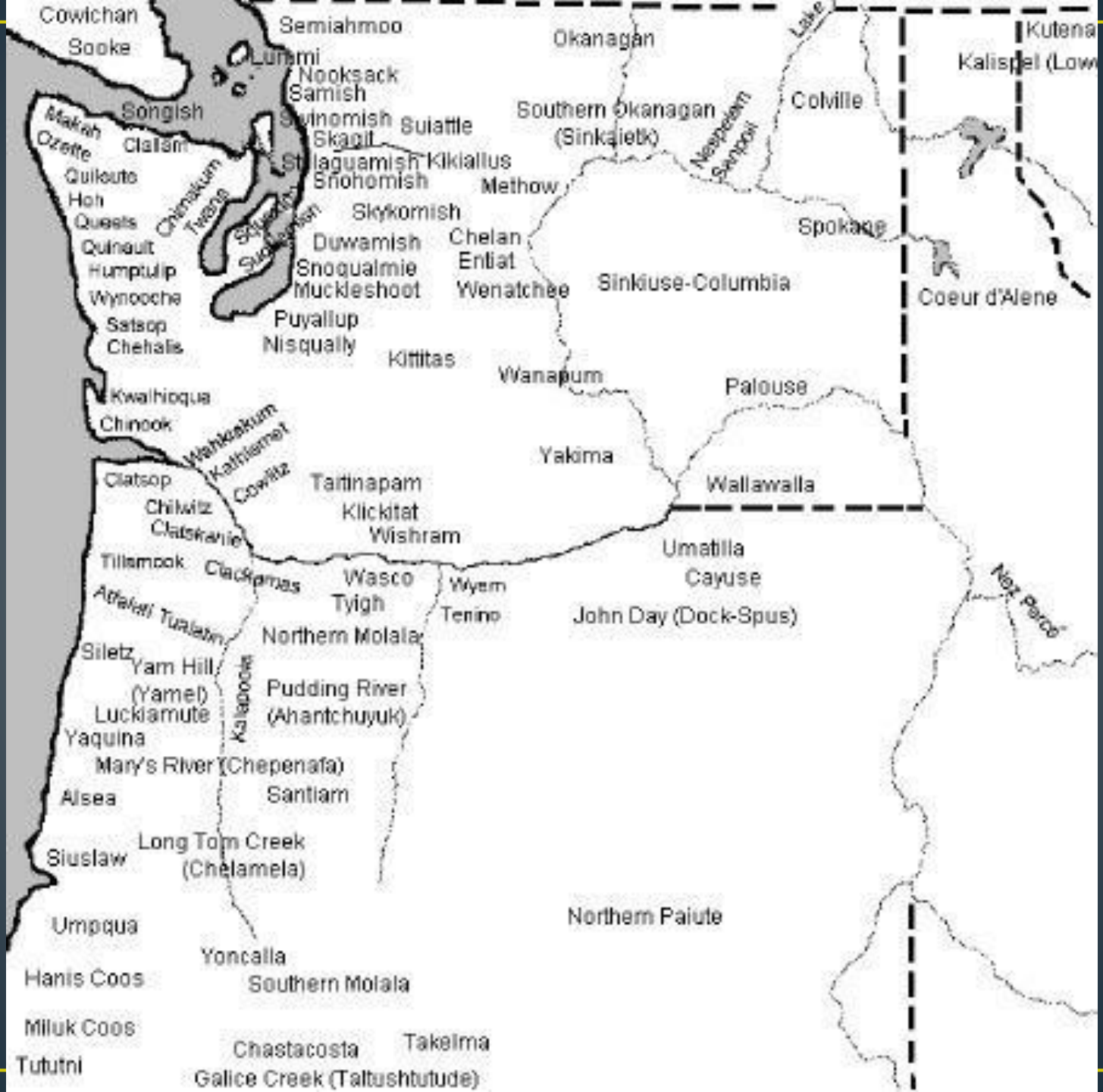
Pacific Northwest Native American Cultures

- Pre-European Contact
- Take notes in your comp books!





Source: Adapted from George Peter Murdock, *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*, 3d ed. (New Haven, 1960).



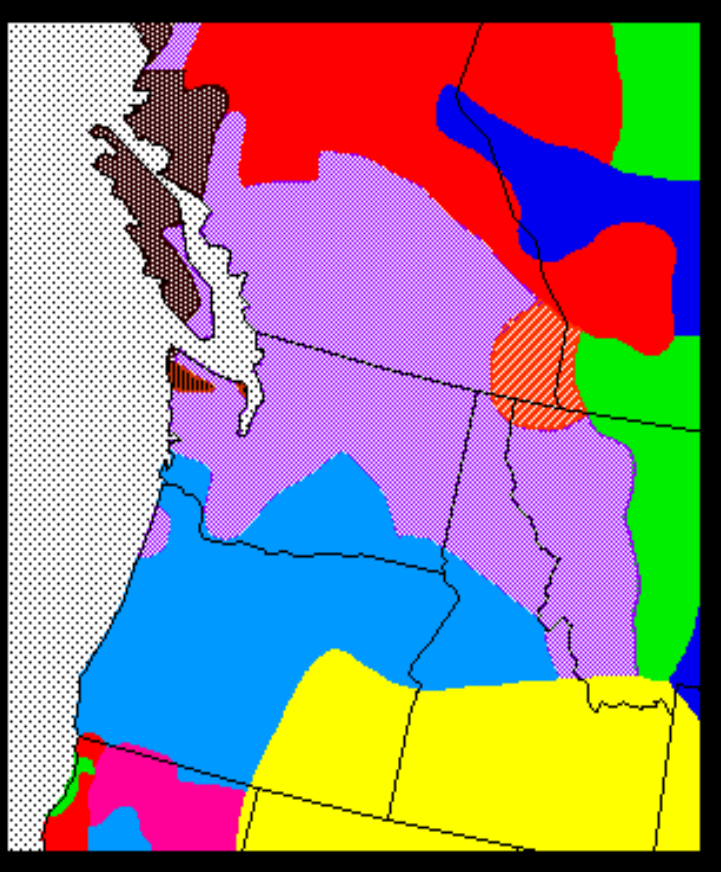
Outline

- Communication
- Structure of Society
- Religion/Ceremonies/Traditions

Communication

- No PNW tribes had a written language until Europeans arrived & began recording in writing (mid-19th century)
- History and legends were told by oral tradition, songs, chants, dances, heraldic poles, drawing pictures, and sign language
- Overall there were over 160 different languages spoken by PNW Natives
- Eventually “Chinook Jargon” would be spoken by tribes who got involved in the fur trade
 - This is a mixture of French, English, and Chinook

Language Families of the Pacific Northwest



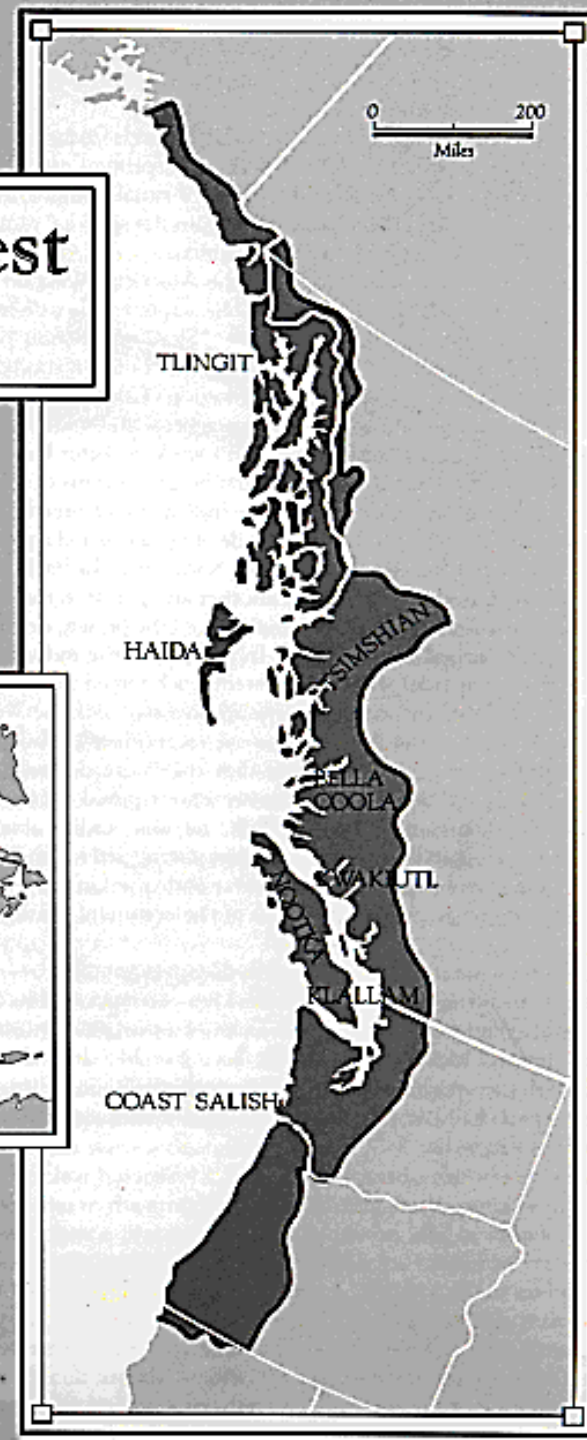
- Na-Dene
- Algonquian
- Penutian
- Hokaan
- Uto-Aztecan
- Siouan
- Salishan
- Wakashan
- Chimakuan
- Kutenai



Coastal Cultures

- West of Cascades along the coast, Puget Sound, San Juan Islands, and Strait of Juan De Fuca
- Lived in small isolated villages & generally rarely left except for trade or war

Northwest Coast



Plateau Cultures

- East of Cascades and west of Rockies
 - Nomadic tribes moving from place to place for fresh water, food, and shelter



Coastal Society Structure

- Well structured class system that depended on birth or wealth
 - Wealthiest clan had the most power
 - Highly structured class system: nobles, commoners, and slaves (acquired through war or purchase)



Tsimshian high class individuals

Coastal Society Structure

- Organized into family units
- Extended families with a common ancestor
 - Oldest and highest ranking individual (closest link to the common ancestor) named chief of family
 - Within each family, person's rank was determined by their relationship chief



Northwest Coast Chief

Coastal Society Structure

- Groups of families lived together, forming larger villages
 - Within each village families were also ranked.
 - Chief of the most powerful family also became the village chief.



Massett, Haida village

Happy Friday! 😊

- Please retrieve from your materials:
 - Comp books
 - Notes from yesterday

Coastal Society Structure

- Societies divided into two or more family 'clans'
 - The Tlingit and Haida: the Raven and the Eagle clans
- Clan membership always inherited through the mother's side of the family
- A person always married outside of their own clan
- Membership was proclaimed through: crests, totem poles, canoes, cedar boxes, masks



Crest of Haida Raven clan

Private Ownership

- Coastal groups **recognized ownership of land and property**
- Families claimed sites for fishing and **gathering**, and owned land
- Amount of property that a family owned further contributed to their **amassed wealth**

Plateau Society Structure

- Courage, valor, and bravery was respected more than material wealth
 - Those who were brave, smart, and made good decisions were chosen as leaders
 - Chiefs were expected to settle quarrels, secure food, provide security, act as military and spiritual leaders
 - Large tribes like the Nez Perce had multiple chiefs that shared responsibility

Walk and Talk

From what we have learned so far, what assumptions can be made about religious beliefs of Natives in the Northwest?

Happy Monday!!

- Comp books out!
- Finishing some notes on Coastal Native groups 😊



Religion

Most tribes practiced **Animism**

- Focuses on the relationship between the **person and his / her spirit**
- The world is full of **good and evil spirits who possessed worldly objects** like rocks, rivers, mountains, the sun and moon

Europeans brought Christianity
with a mixed welcome...



[Haida](#)
[Gwaii](#)
[Creation](#)
[Story – The](#)
[Raven](#)

[https://you](https://youtu.be/kJ1khngghVM)
[tu.be/kJ1k](https://youtu.be/kJ1khngghVM)
[hngghVM](https://youtu.be/kJ1khngghVM)



Masks - Coastal Groups

- Objects of **spiritual significance** - represent animals & creatures of **four dimensions: Sky, Mortal, Undersea, & Spirit Worlds**
- Used in ceremonies - **take on life & spirit** of spirits they represent
- Traditionally guarded & hidden until ceremony

Transformation Mask, Kwakiutl population, British Columbia, Canada,
"This transformation mask opens into two sections. Closed, it represents a crow or an eagle; when spread out, a human face appears. It was associated with initiation rites that took place during the winter. During these ceremonies, both religious and theatrical, the spirit of the ancestors was supposed to enter into men."



Initiation

- At the age of puberty, boys went on a month long fast and would travel out into the wilderness
 - They would meet with the spirits to determine their role in life
 - The individual would be given rituals, dances, & songs that could be used to summon it in times of need
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f8WREmWxggU&feature=youtu.be>

The Potlatch

Only practiced by the Coastal

- In Chinook Jargon it means “to give”
- The purpose: Shower the tribes who attended with gifts and show off the wealth of the host
 - Hosts tried to one-up each others giving
 - Occasionally personal property was destroyed just to impress the crowd
- Often the Potlatch was thrown because of another event (marriage, funeral, birth)
- http://youtu.be/N_gYjQw9Bf4



The Pow-Wow



- Original meaning: a meeting of tribal chiefs and elders which would sometimes involve singing, dancing, and special ceremony
- Today the term refers to tribes meeting to celebrate with dance and song
- Traditional and sometimes Christian spiritual blessings are offered for the year

**Tuesday 10/23
is upon us!!**

- Please take out a quarter sheet of paper for a short quiz.

After Quiz, we will
begin new notes.
YAY!!!



Take a break, Tuesday ;-)

Answer the question
in complete sentences.

- Are hot dogs sandwiches?

Morning Quiz!!!

- List 5 of the essential characteristics of coastal societies (think – lecture & stations)
- Explain the significance of ceremonial masks.

Coastal - Heraldic Columns

- Commonly known as “totem poles”
- Answer guiding questions in your notes:
 1. What does Gyaa’aang mean?
 2. What do the figures carved on these poles generally represent & why are they created?
 3. Why did the number & size of the heraldic columns eventually **decrease** by the end of the 19th century?
 4. When & why did totem poles become a powerful symbol of the NW to outsiders?



Whaling



- The Makah was the most reliant on the whale hunt
- Exciting but dangerous task often resulting in premature deaths of young men
- Almost every portion of the whale was used for something
 - Bone – tools, weapons
 - Blubber – [eaten](#) or used for oils
 - Muscle – cut, stored, and eaten throughout the year

Economic Activities

- Roles of men: hunter, fisher, warrior
- Roles of women: raised children, gathered nuts-berries-roots, prepared meals, made clothing
- Coastal Native groups: carpentry
- Plateau Native groups: breeding animals, horsemanship, making leather goods, and beadwork



HW worktime

- “Indians and Europeans on the Northwest Coast”-label
- Work on reading & questions – due tomorrow!

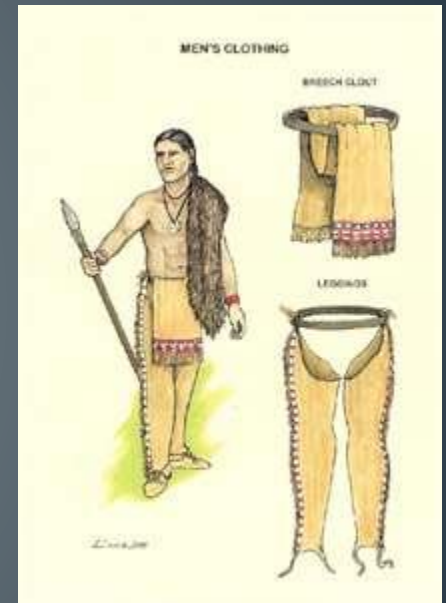
Coastal Clothing

- Summer months: men wore breech cloths and women wore light and loose skirts and dresses
- Winter months: capes, ponchos, robes and blankets out of grasses, cedar bark, & dog hair



Plateau Clothing

- Summer months: men wore breach cloths moccasins and leather leggings while women wore decorative dresses from animal skins, woven grass, or dog hair
- Winter months: wore heavy skins, furs, moccasins, leggings and wrapped heavy blankets around themselves



Coastal Diet

http://firstpeoplesofcanada.com/groups/fp_nwc3.html

- Fishing, hunting, and gathering
 - Never a need to develop agriculture
 - Whale, salmon, shellfish, halibut, and cod
 - Deer, elk, bear, mountain goats
 - Berries, roots, and nuts
- Access to traditional fishing grounds = major contemporary Native rights issue

Plateau Diet

- Deer, antelope, bear, elk, buffalo, birds, rabbits
 - Also ate dog, horse, snakes, insects
- Berries, nuts, camas roots
- Salmon was abundant during spawning season

■ Celilo Falls

Coastal Shelter

- Permanent structures – cedar log long houses
 - Ranged from 40 to 100 ft. in length
 - Usually had no windows and only a few doors
 - Narrow opening in the top to ventilate smoke



Plateau Shelter

- Easy to move structures – tepees
 - During the winter months they constructed pit houses
 - 30 ft. deep hole covered with animal skins, hides, dirt and grass – placed on leeward side of hills away from the wind



Coastal Transportation

- Dugout canoe

Plateau Transportation

- Travois pulled by horses or dogs
- *** The Nez Perce loved horses and even created their own breed – The Appaloosa





Exit Ticket

- Differences/similarities: coastal natives and plateau natives
- No HW! We'll start webquest tomorrow (will be due Thurs)

Add to your Do Now

- Add to your compare/contrast from earlier today. What more info do you have about the coast vs. plateau native people that help us understand their societies pre-European contact?
 - think - ceremonies, religion, economic activities, etc.

Do Now, 2/24

- Take out your lecture notes from yesterday & the reading/questions from before break. Add to the bottom of your lecture notes info about the NW Passage. What was it? Why was it significant?
- **Objective:** I can explain why Europeans came to the PNW & the significance of their explorations

Good Afternoon!

- On your half sheet of paper WITHOUT your notes, answer the following questions:
 - 1) What was the NW Passage? Why did Europeans want to find it?
 - 2) Why were coastal natives interested in trading w/ Europeans? How were their economies similar?
 - 3) What is something you found interesting/something new you learned from the reading?

Debriefing HW

- When did documented contact begin?
- What were the six European countries visiting the NW coast?
- What was the NW Passage & why was it so key?
- What is the “right of first discovery”?

10/23 Notes 😊

- New Blank page
- Title notes: **Europeans in the PNW**
- Don't forget the date

WHAT is Imperialism?

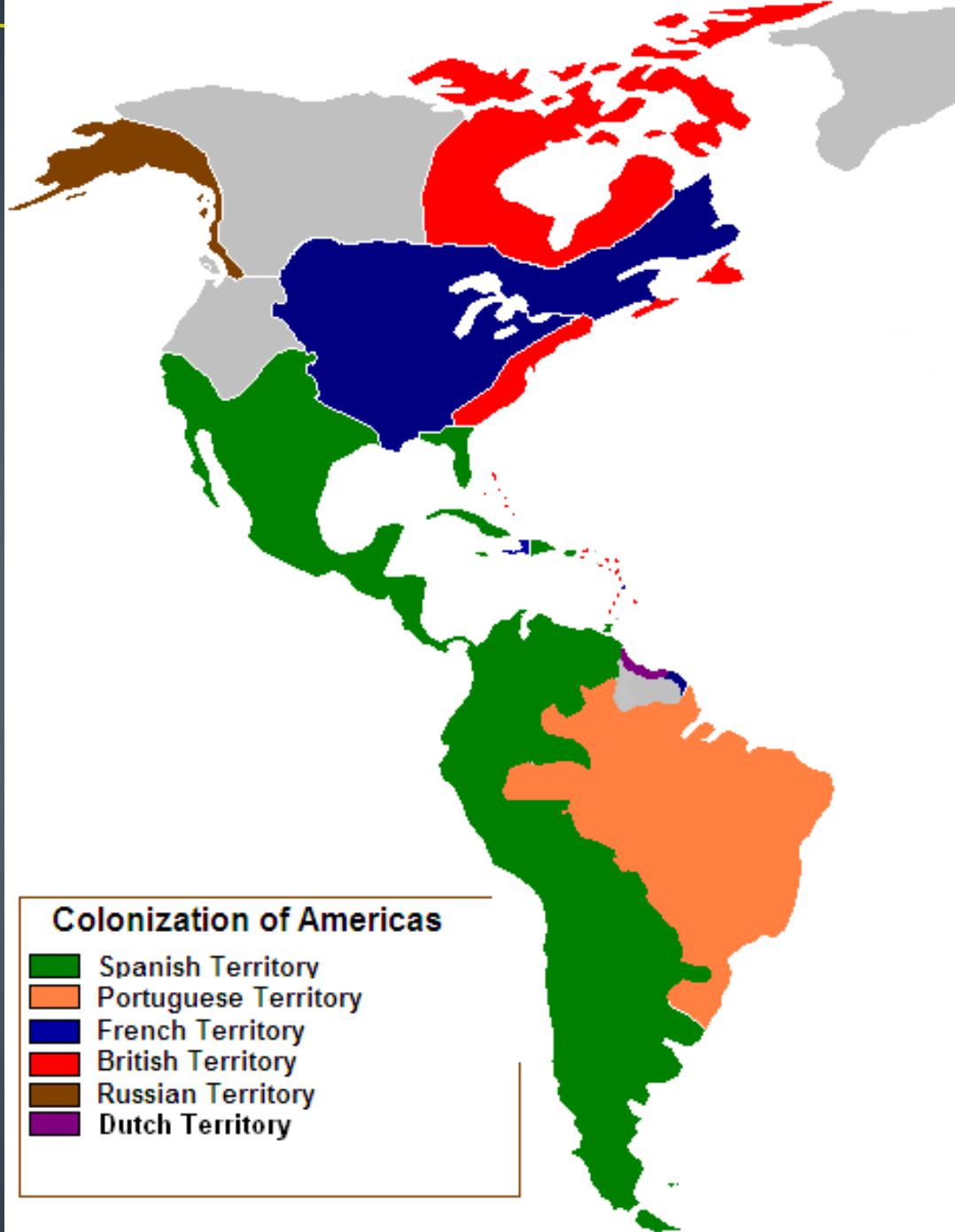
- The social, political, or economic domination of one country over another.



Building E.M.P.I.R.E.

- Motives for European imperialism...
- Economic
- Militaristic
- Political
- Ideological
- Religious
- Exploratory

1750



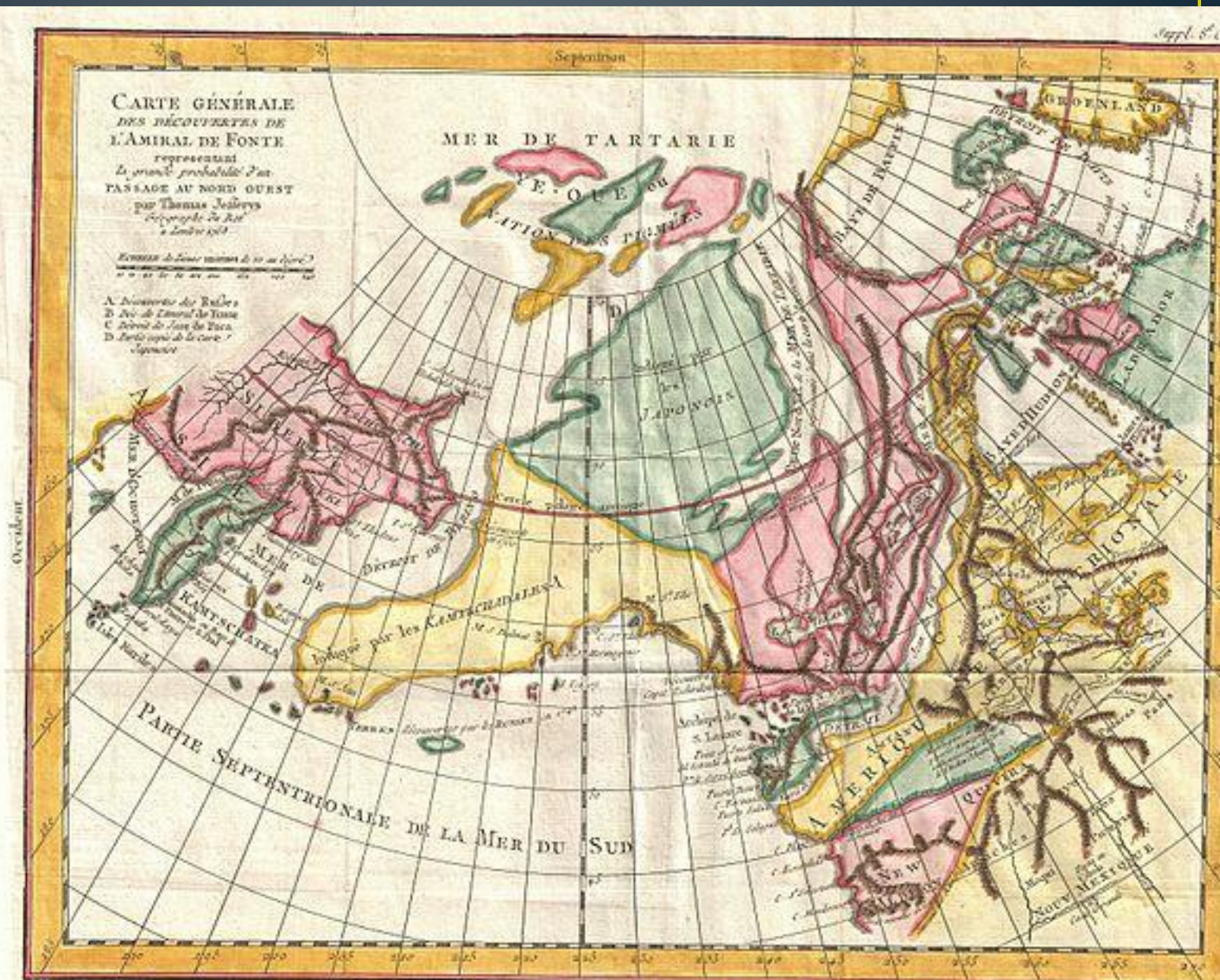
NW Passage

- Fabled passage from the Pacific to Atlantic ocean
- Spurred exploration of the Pacific starting in the 1500s

Today!



1772



Cette carte a été traitée par M. de Vaugondy et gravée à Paris en 1772.

Midi

European Explorer Web Quest

- You have the remainder of the period today to get started
- You're welcome to listen to music while you work
- Completed Web Quest due on Friday.

Debriefing HW

Underneath your notes, answer the following questions:

1) What is one thing you learned from the reading?

2) Was there anything that surprised you? Why/why not?

Discuss w/ your neighbor

Debriefing HW

- When did documented contact begin?
- What were the six European countries visiting the NW coast?
- What was the NW Passage & why was it so key?
- What is the “right of first discovery”?
- How did the Spanish claim territory?
- Why were coastal natives interested in trading w/ Europeans? How were their economies similar?
- What was the impact of Cook’s visit to the PNW in 1778?
- What was the Nootka controversy?