Native Americans and British in North America

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1. Native American Communities
2. Hunters and Farmers
3. B. Iroquois: A Case Study : Women
4. Community Structure
5. Work and Division of Labor
6. Political Structure
7. Differences
8. European Impact on Indians
9. Demographic Collapse
10. New Settlement Patters
11. Economic Disruption
12. Historiography
13. Above: Traditional Impress , sparsely populated wilderness not well-developed
14. Jared Diamond, *Guns, Germs, and Steal*
15. Charles Mann, *1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus*
16. Less leukocyte antigens
17. If not for pathogens would have turned out differently
18. Mayas, Incas, Aztecs moving at same rate of civilization as Europe
19. Only sparsely populated because of disease and agroforestry
20. Practiced complex, stable agroforestry rather than slash and burn
21. Corn created hybrediazation. Can’t self-propogate. Closes similar ancestor would be teosinte, a plant with no food value in its wild state)
22. Cultivated wilderness with population as large as Europe
23. Central Mexico most densely populated place on earth with millions of folks. Deduce: Can’t sustain this size population without advanced civilization
24. Very integrated existence of humans and ecosystems
25. On a parallel path to Europeans. Both just developed agriculture in last few thousand years out of 100 000 thousands
26. Because no metal or stone many traces of these civilizations no longer remains. But if look at pottery can see same civilized tendencies as Europeans
27. That hybridized maize existed in all of these areas suggest complexity of each culture as well as intercontinental trade
28. Irrigantion, agricultural terraces

Key Terms

1. Matrilineal
2. Patrilineal
3. Bering Strait
4. Hunter Gatherers
5. Agriculturalists
6. Guns, Germs, & Steel (Jarad Diamond)
7. Weather, Land, Economy, & Culture
8. Disease
9. Native American Communites

* Indians immigrated 10 to 40,000 years ago when Bearin gStraigh was exposed. During last ice age when water level dropped- artifact prove strong evidence and biological similarities between Indians and Asians from that area.
* Some contemporary scholars say perhaps 4 different migrations. 1st which made it to South America. Also speculate from South Asia nautical trip.
* More than 200 different languages, 17 language groups
* Estimated population of Indians somewhere between 2 million, 7 million, and 10 million. (Dobyns and Mann argue 80 to 100 million here, 95% of them who died within 130 years of the arrival of columbus)
* Tribes from 2000 to 20000 in size
* Didn’t necessarily live together in one community.
* Different villages and band throughout tribes territory.
* Not perfext pax/peace between each other before Europeans.
* Wars resulted in death and capture, as well as occasional enslavement, adopted to replace family members. Captives sometime sexecuted
* Highly fluid and evolving culture, not static, changes over time. Boundaries between tribes in flex depending on politics, native, war.

1. Hunter/Gatherers and Farmers/ Agriculturalist.
2. Two types of Indian subsistence. Hunter/gatherers and famers/agriculturalist
3. Not exceptionally clear distinction between the two groups. Some cultivated wild plants and with irrigation, etc. but not agriculture.
4. Hunter/Gatherers and Fears divided around St. Lawrence River, NNH, ME, VT?
5. Why are Hunter Gatherers in the North and Farmers in the South?
6. Big game in the North. Climate in the North doesn’t allow as well for agricultural
7. In South warmer longer growing season
8. Land in south more suitable for agriculture with broad river vallesy.
9. North Rocky and Barren.
10. South towards Chesapeake Bay
11. Farming tribes hunted too of course
12. Different subsistent culture resulted in different kinships systems
13. In the North patralineal, kinship, who related to is traced via your dad, line of descent, men “owned” hunting trapping, land controlled its use
14. In the South it is matrilineal kinship, line of descent via mom-females define who family is via marriage, etc. they controlled farming and precessing foo, the “owned” controlled field and houses, serves as guardians of tradition, men lived with family of wife
15. In south men are important too, hunting, trading, diplomacy, which kept men away from home a long time, especially during growing season, reselting in deivsion of labor.
16. Iroquois: A case Study. Think about it in comparison to the Eruopean cultureal system we discussed
17. Iroquois of larger more powerful agricultuar tribes in North East America
18. Uper St. Lawrence River along Great Lakes upstate New York
19. 5 component tribes of Iroquois, Mohawk, Onondage, Cayuga, Seneca, Onieda, for Irqouiq culture in summer lived in villages which consisted of several longhouses (PHOTO)wood framed work arranged in semi-circle, 50-200 feet long, covered with birch bark
20. Each house accommodate between 8-10 families, no interior walls divided by family cooking fires, women lived with husband and child, sisters, mamas and other relatives.
21. Fields planted around village of long house
22. All land farm considered community oland
23. No 1 owned individual piece, worked particular pieces for a season, usage title, when weant different land, land goes back to community-cowned,
24. Owned private belongings
25. Did food grown go to community or to family.
26. Lived here during 5-6 months of the year and then divide into smaller groups for winter camps and did hunt and fish more like clans, 5-6 famliies, no permanent settlement
27. Europeans had permatent towns and villages and occupied them year round.
28. What kind of work and who did it?
29. What did depended on sex, gendered, society, women tended filed processed food. Men, hunting dipoloymancy, trade, because men gone so much women greatly responsible for dialy running of village, control land and ruled household
30. Without education children preserved traditions of clan, deide who gets what, divide product of crops fish and game bough in by men, women decide how to distribute products.
31. Remember, European society more hierarchical, women eruopean couldn’t own property or take part in decision making,
32. Iroquous women had voice in Iroquious society,
33. Eruopean women who disobeyed could be compelled by force to do so.
34. Political structure of Indians decentralized not Iroquois though
35. Most ribes autonomous villages or band,
36. Iroquois had political hierarch and confederacy of 5 tribes
37. Iroquoius League
38. Benefits: help in time of war as defensive alliances,
39. Cooperation, no dominating group
40. Equality about tribal powers
41. More political power dealing with other tribes kept from waring against each other, even though 5 akutomous , irouqiou couldn’t forces tribes to do something against will
42. Politiall powerful especially in defence of territory against rivals
43. When Eruopeans arrived, the   
    Cofnederacy helped them dealing with the English and the French.
44. Women played a qunique role in Iroquois Politics. Three roles
45. 49 chiefs, when I died women inhis clan nominated by male sucession
46. When tribal decisions made thre were town meetings men and women attended mend did speaking but women did lobbying/caucuses to secure political outcome wanted
47. Regards war diswcussions—women intitled to demand of relative killed by rivals could demand relative be replaced by rival tribe—males obligated to fight and obtain, women could decide to adopt or execute by toruture
48. \*\*\* women had more power in Idnian society
49. Different in several key respects from European culture
50. Indians in north east no permanent setltled community
51. Indiands more decentralized politically than eruopeans. Seldom recognize authority of anyone than own tribal council. No standing armies, poice, or courts
52. More equal gender relations sometimes for idnaisn than eruopeans womens work considered equal or more important because food supply community polical power in iroquioi no sex in hercut inferior or superior/ power shared means more equality
53. Religion—Indian religion polytheistic.
54. Europeans monotheistic, Christian God often accepted Christian God wanted no God before theirs, as one among theirs
55. Many gods, saw spirits in most objects, rituals to placate sipirts upon which Ididnas dipeneded, plants game, wealther,
56. Agricutallural festivals, emphasis plating fertialiety, weather hunting, game, return, skills.
57. Idain more tolerant of of mmmmr religious and traditions
58. Eruopean christianisn intolerant, exclusive, aggressively evangelical.
59. European Impact on Indians
60. Erupeans cuased domgraphic collapse
61. Depopulation, chiefly result from disease
62. Typhus small pox yellow fever, influenza to which Indians had neither exposure nor immunity
63. Resulting in between 50-90% mortality.
64. By 1750 Idnidan population DOWN by 80% due to disease, war, and slavery
65. Why euroepans have so many disease
66. Mostly from domesticated live stock
67. f