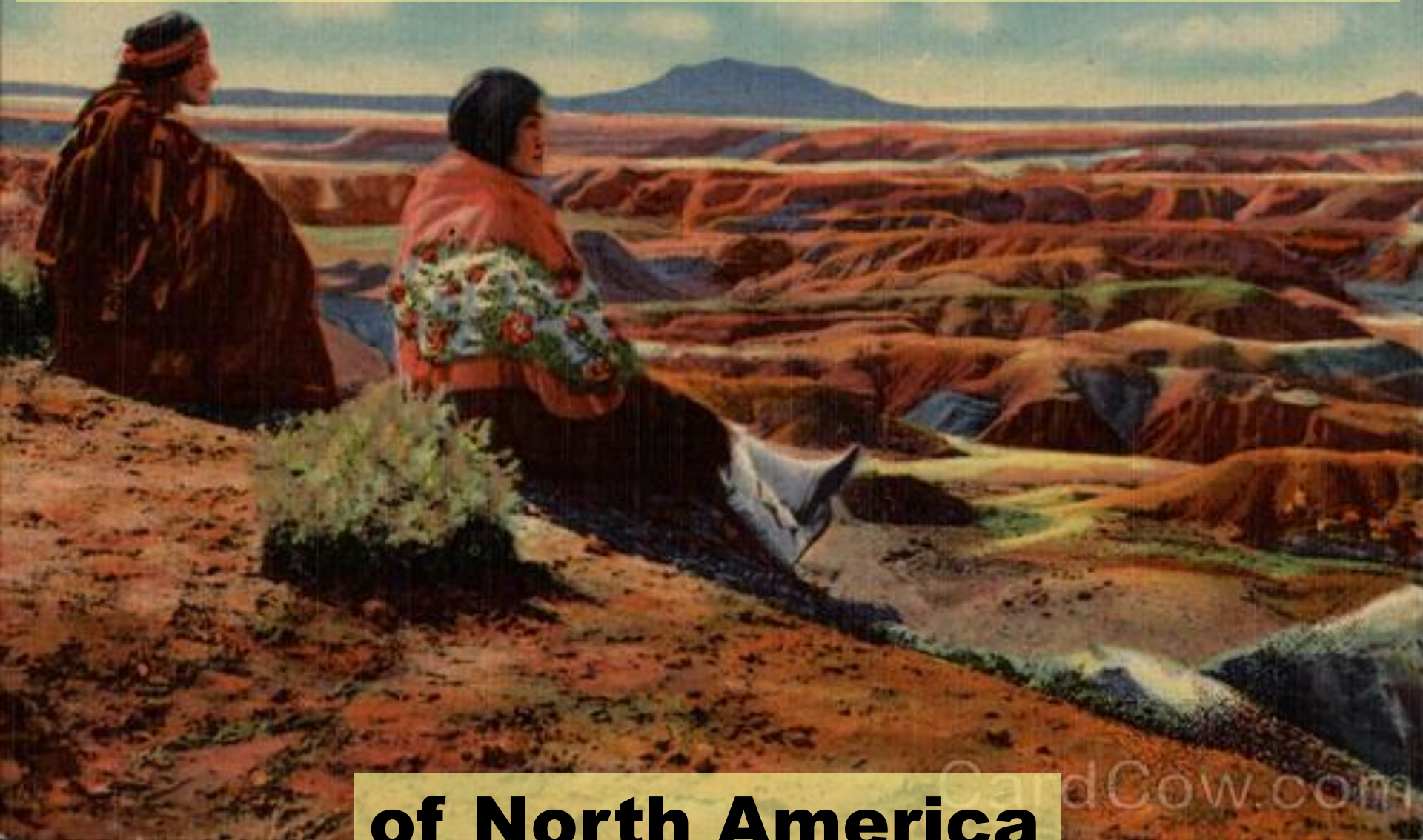


Southwest Desert Indians



of North America

Native Americans: Southwest

The Indian tribes of the Southwest shared many cultural similarities.

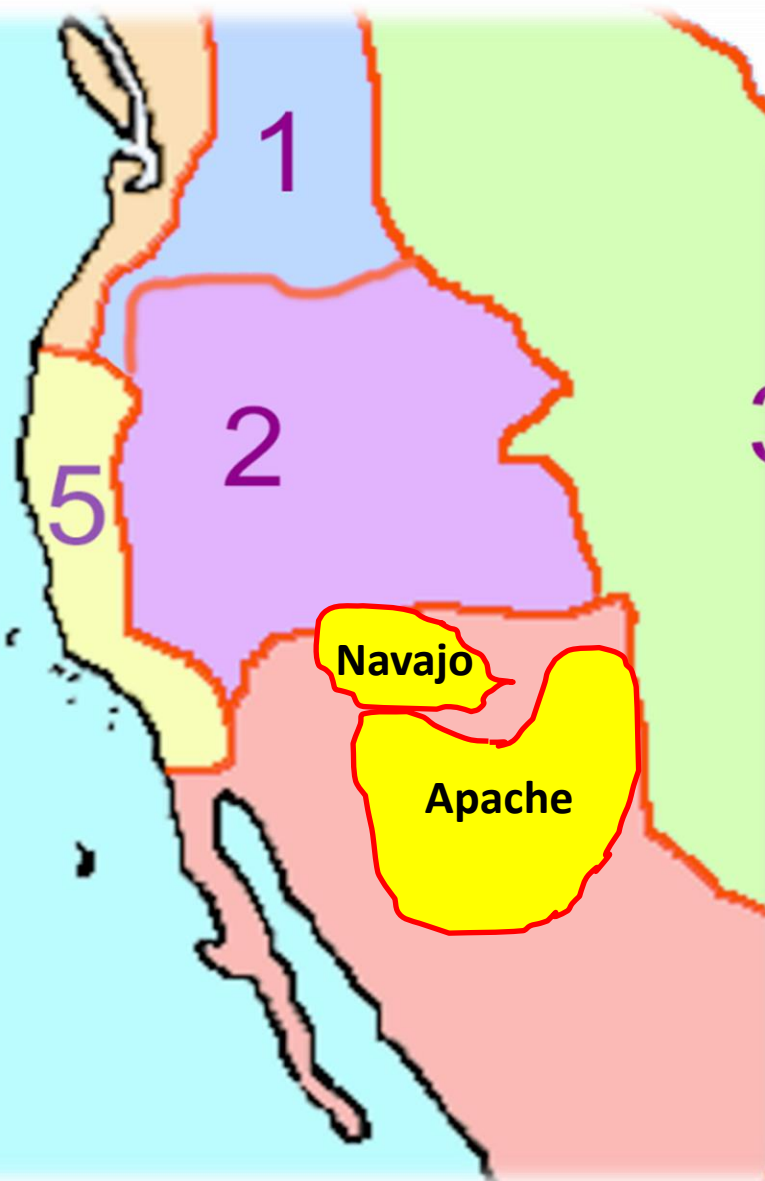
Many of the tribes farmed near rivers of the region.

Like the Great Plains Indians, **horses were introduced to the Southwest tribes by the Spanish.**



Native Americans: Southwest

The Navajo & Apache were dominant cultures of the Southwest region



Other native tribes of the Southwest are:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Akimel O'Idham (Pima) | Navajo |
| Apache | Opata |
| Cocopa | Papago |
| Cora | Pima Bajo |
| Guarijio | Pueblo |
| Havasupai | Quechan |
| Hopi | Seri |
| Hualapai | Tarahumara |
| Huichol | Tepehuan |
| Karankawa | Tubar |
| Maricopa | Yaqui |
| Mayo | Yavapai |
| Mojave | Zuni |

Native Americans: Southwest

The introduction of horses led to some Indian groups to develop an identity around horses:

- the breeding of horses
- the trading of horses
- the stealing of horses

In fact, the Pueblo tribe was successful in stealing thousands of horses from the Spanish.



The Desert Tribes

- **The earliest Southwest tribe were the Anasazi.**
They were the first basket makers and cliff dwellers.
- The Anasazi were peaceful Indians.
- **Other Southwestern tribes included.....**
 - Pueblo
 - Navajo
 - Apache
 - Hopi

Everyday Life – Southwest Desert Indian Men

- Invented ways to irrigate their crops, mostly by digging canals from nearby rivers – **farmers**.
- **Men hunted, but it wasn't important to the Desert Indians**; there weren't any large animals to hunt, only rabbits and prairie dogs.
- **Men also created beautiful belts, pottery, and blankets.**





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UWHbSSy8VSU> (2:30 – end)

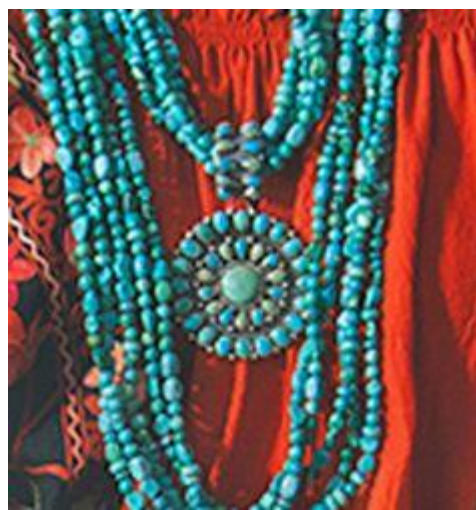
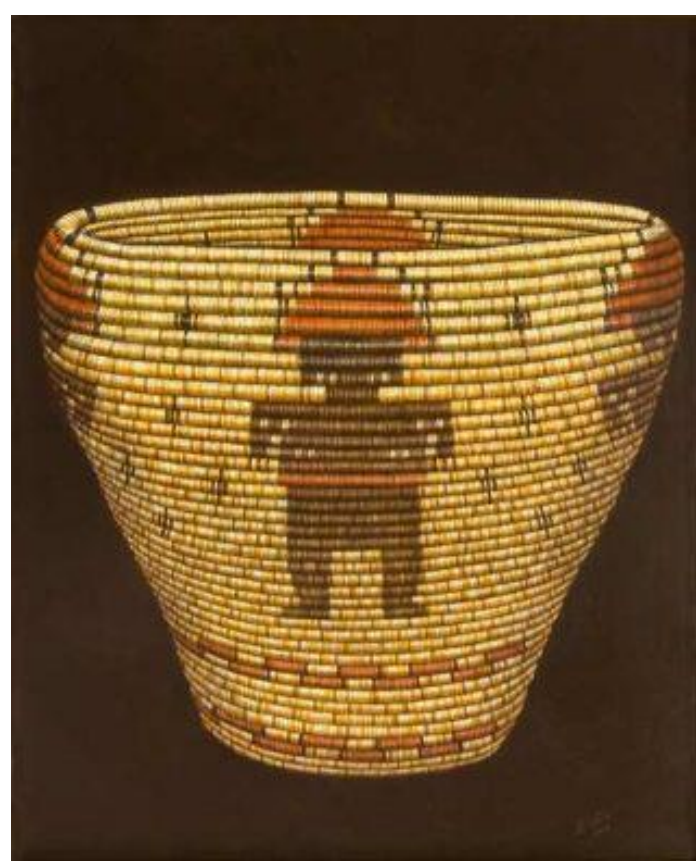


Everyday Life - Southwest Desert Indian Women

- Planted gardens at the bottom of hills to catch the run-off rain.
- Gathered berries, nuts, bulbs and seeds to grind into food.
- Corn was 80% of their diet.
- Women dyed the cotton for clothes, but didn't make them.
- Women also made beautiful baskets, clay bowls, and jewelry.



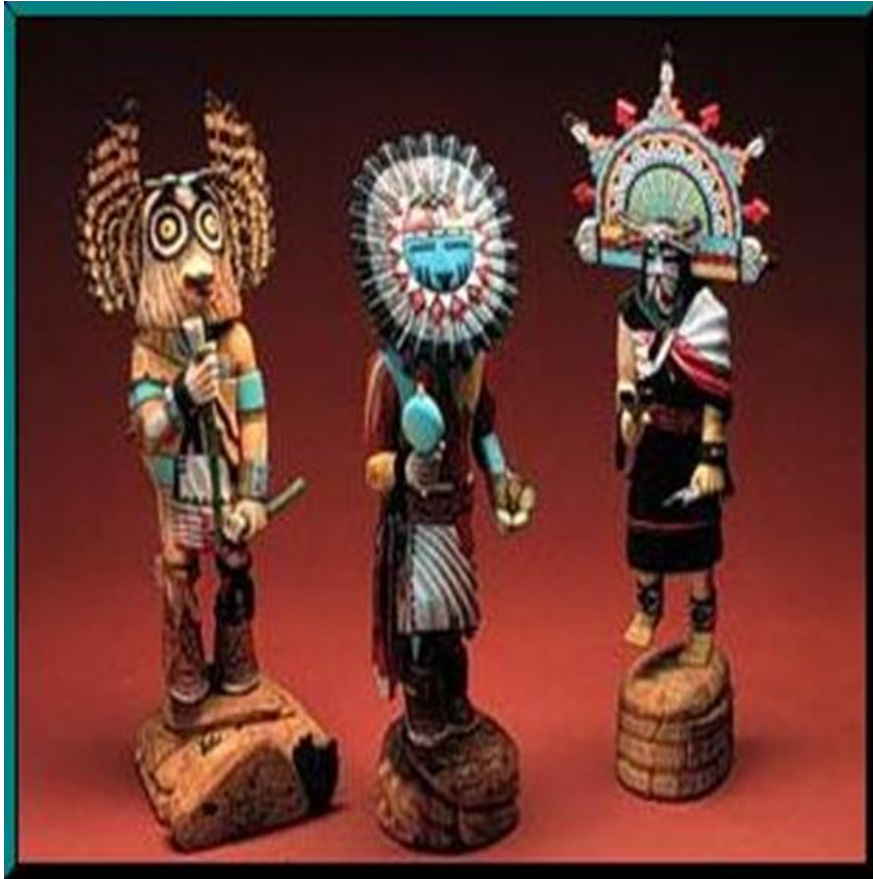




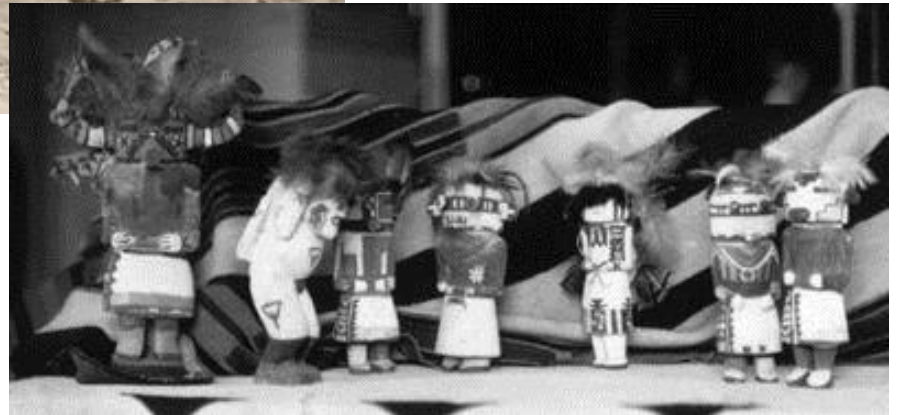
Everyday Life - Southwest Desert Indian Children

- Children only grew to be about 5 feet tall because of their plant-based diet.
- Boys and girls played with Kachina Dolls. These dolls were carved out of roots to look like spirits (*next slide*).
- Boys went on Vision Quests at the age of 13
 - *From your notes, can you remember what other two Native American regions we have learned who also sent their boys on Vision Quests?*

Kachina Doll Spirits



- Kachinas were Hopi spirits or gods which lived within the mountains.
- Hopi dancers would dress like Kachinas to represent, or stand for, the gods.
- Wooden Kachina dolls were made to teach the children about the gods.
- Hopi Kachinas talked to the gods by singing and dancing.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=boVleXn8m8w>

What Did They Live In?

- The Southwest Desert Indians lived in two different kinds of houses – pueblos and hogans.



Pueblo

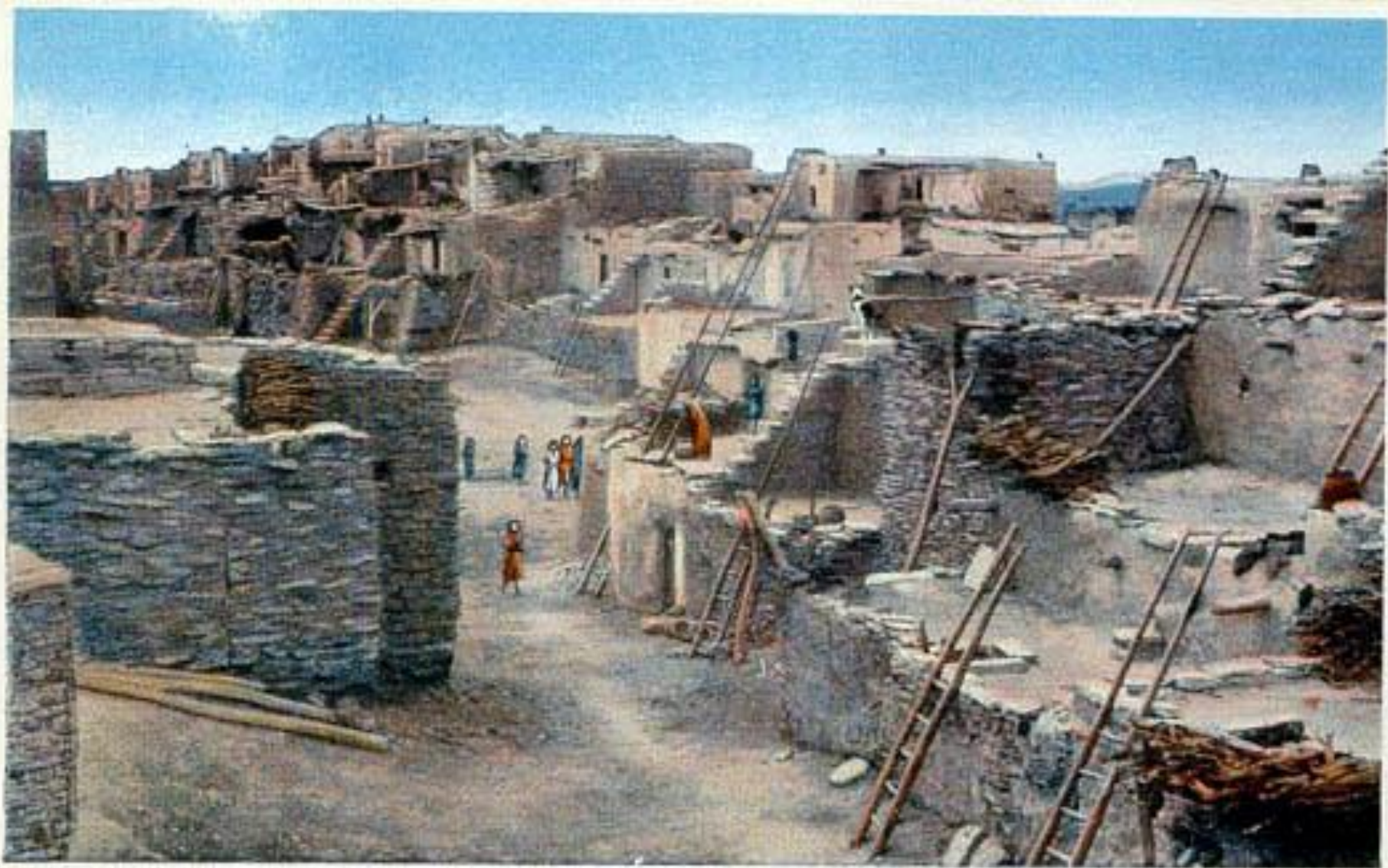


Hogan

Pueblos

- Pueblos are villages made up of sandstone.
- **Pueblos are like apartments, and can have 800 rooms joined together in one building!**
- Pueblos ladders getting from place to place, and they could be pulled inside in case of an attack.





HOPI INDIAN PUEBLO, ORAIBI, ARIZONA.



Hogans

- Some smaller Southwest Desert Indian tribes lived in hogans.
- **Hogans are built at the base of hills, and are made of everything from nature (dirt, animal, wood...)**
- A village would spread out over a large piece of land, but families would cluster together.





For Men Only – The Kiva

- A kiva was a round room built underground at the base of the homes.
- Only men were allowed into the kiva.
- To get in and out, the men had to go by ladder through the roof.
- Religious ceremonies happened here, and laws were made.

