**Lesson #10**

**Guided Reading**

**Native American Art**

**Native Americans-** @ 20 million Native Americans estimated to live in the Americas (North, South and Central America)

* @ 2,000 groups
* Each group developed their own myths, ceremonies, music and visual arts

**The Arctic Region-** @ Northeast Siberia to Eastern Greenland (Think from Alaska to Russia)

* **Inuit-** Think Eskimos
	+ Inuit means “the people” or “the real people”
	+ **Ivory Engravings-** used walrus tusks to carve images such as figures or images of everyday life
	+ **Masks-** often used in religious ceremonies
		- Would wear masks during dances where they would try to connect with the spirit world
	+ **Shaman-** a religious leaded of the tribe
		- Believed to have healing powers (think medicine man)
		- Would wear a mask during ceremonies and act as the medium or messenger between the spirit world and the Inuit people
	+ **Hamasta-** subgroup of the Shaman, meaning these were more powerful Shaman
		- Supposed to demonstrate magical powers
		- **Hamasta Ritual-** Held rituals to initiate new members into the tribe
			* During ceremonies, new members would be filled with spirits and cause them to jump and scream wildly (Think “Exorcist” type behavior)
		- **Potlatch-** an elaborate ceremonial feast that occurred after the Hamasta Ritual (Think of a “potluck” where people bring food in celebration of an event)
	+ **Totem Poles-** tall cedar post that is carved and painted with images of animals and humans
		- Used during potlatch ceremonies by raising them up for everyone to see
		- Originate from the Northwest Coast of North America (Think Washington, Oregon and California)
* **The Southwest Region**- Around the Mexico area
	+ **Pueblo-** means village
	+ **Adobe-** means sun-dried clay
	+ **Adobe Pueblo-** village made out of sun-dried clay
		- Groups of people would live in small villages or organized settlements, much like a community or town
		- **Kiva-** found in the Adobe Pueblos located in the “basement” or underground
			* Circular structure that was used for religious rituals
			* Fire pit in the middle of the room
			* Flat roof with one way entry
			* **Sipapu-** a hole in the floor of the Kiva
				+ This is believed how people first entered the world (Think creation theory, the story or belief where humans came from)
		- 

**Navajo-** Southwestern tribe that was influenced by Spanish and Mexican settlers

* Artwork consisted of weaving cloth
* Weaving works considered one of the best in the world because…
	+ Close, neat and tight weaving
	+ Brilliant and subtle use of colors
	+ Intricate designs
*  

**The Great Plains Region-** Located in the center of the United States (Think in between the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River)

* **Nomads-** lived a nomadic life, meaning they traveled from place to place
	+ The Great Plains Region was not good for farming or gathering food
		- Followed bison and other animals so they could eat/survive
		- Moving from place to place was not practical to create artworks such as pottery or weaving
* **Painted Animal Skins-** Plains tribes were highly skilled at creating decorations out of animal skins
	+ **Skins included…** elk and bison hides
	+ **Used for…**
	+ Clothing
	+ Robes
	+ Shields
	+ Containers
	+ Teepees

**The Woodland Regions-** East of the Mississippi Rive to the East Coast near Atlantic Ocean

* **Mound Builders**- Native American Tribe that built mounds in shapes of animals used for ceremonies and burial rituals
* **The Serpent Mound-** the largest and most famous found mound
	+ Located in Adams County, Ohio
	+ Shape of an uncoiling snake
	+ Quarter (¼) of a mile long
* **Carvings-** found during the excavation, or uncovering, of the mounds.
	+ **Adena Pipe-** found in Southern Ohio @ 1000-300 BCE
		- Made of stone
		- Rigid-looking figure
		- @ 8 inches high