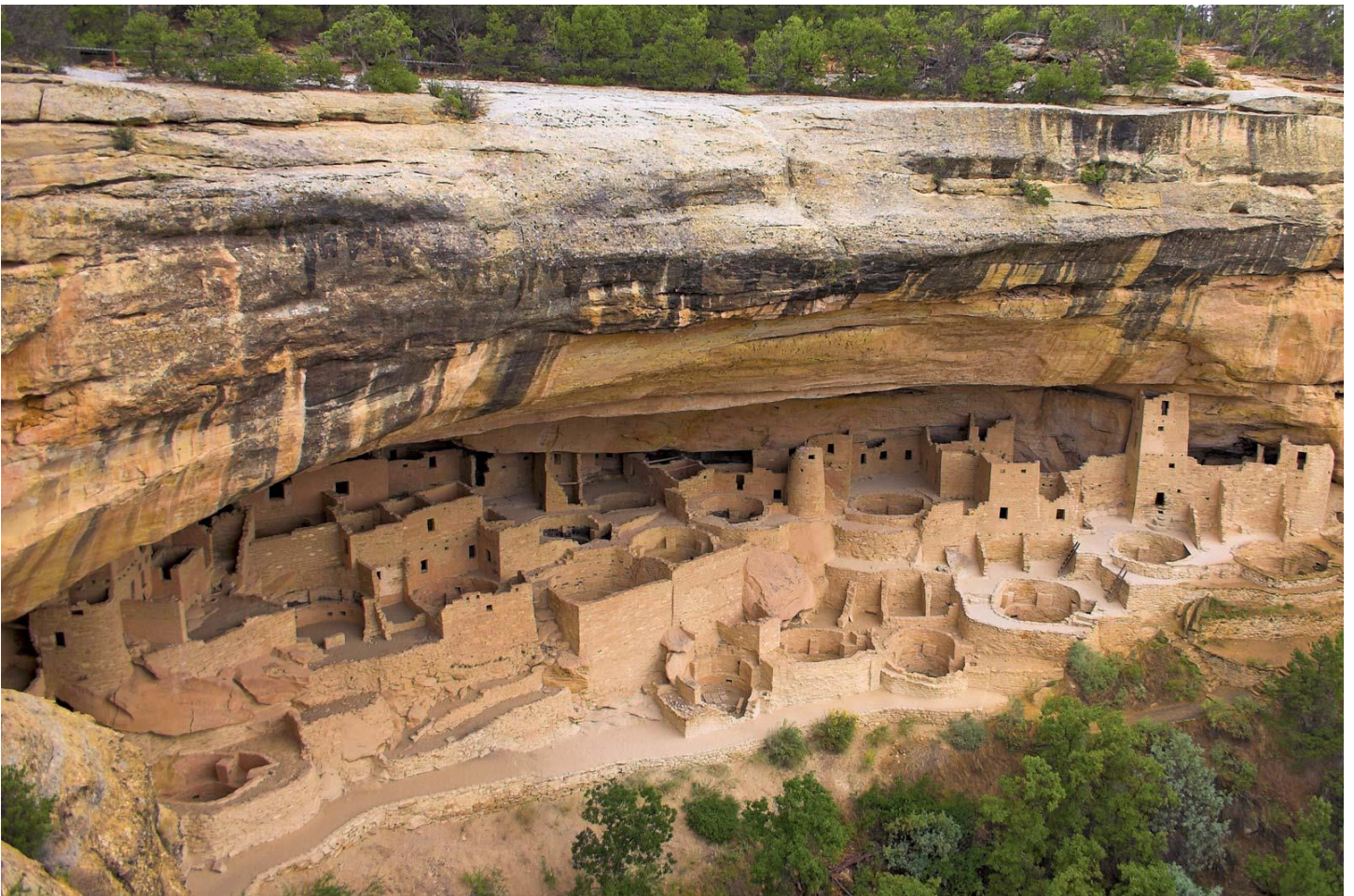


Native American Religions

History | Teachings | Practices

I. **Histories**

- Incredibly Diverse But Shared Individual Histories
 - The Ancestral Puebloans were one of four major prehistoric archaeological traditions recognized in the American Southwest. The others are the Mogollon, Hohokam, and Patayan.



EXAMPLE of Ancient Pueblo Classifications

A STRUCTURE to Understand Time | Settlement | People

- Archaic–Early Basketmaker Era 7000 – 1500 BCE
 - Early Basketmaker II Era 1500 BCE – 50 CE
 - Late Basketmaker II Era 50 – 500
 - Basketmaker III Era 500 – 750
 - Pueblo I Period 750 – 900
 - Pueblo II Period 900 – 1150
 - Pueblo III Period 1150 – 1350
 - Pueblo IV Period 1350 – 1600
 - Pueblo V Period 1600 – present Settlement
-
- After 1472 Shared Histories of Colonial Violence
 - Common challenges in the modern colonial period of territorial, sexual, economic, religious and racial violence.
 - Disrupting all Ways of Life:
 - Economic structure
 - Political Structures
 - Religious | Spiritual Structures
 - Cultural Structures
 - , **Resistance Movements Always Present**

- **Teachings**

- Economic structure
- Political Structures
- Religious | Spiritual Structures
- Cultural Structures

- Religious Structures

- Mythic Narratives Myths contain sacred knowledge about ultimate reality and the nature of the world.
- Myths provide the foundations for the way people should live their lives.
- The Importance of Balance between Humanity and the Natural World
 - Sacred Places and Sacred Spaces
 - Sacred Language and Sacred Time

- **Practices**

- **Maintaining balance, order, and right relationships.**

- **Land Based Teachings**

- Healing | Ceremony
 - Rites of Passage
 - Rites of Renewal
 - Rites of Purification

- Reciprocal relationships between people, land, plants, and other animals.
 - Humans are one part of the general order, not at the top.

