

N A
by N A N A

Submission date: 18-Apr-2021 05:20AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1562287569

File name: Native_Americans_1.edited.edited.docx (17.38K)

Word count: 1672

Character count: 8468

Native Americans

3
Institutional Affiliation

Professor's Name

Student's Name

Date

NATIVE AMERICANS

Native Americans are a group of people who discovered America using different routes that made their way into America who existed in large numbers. They existed in different groups in which they were divided according to habitat, culture, and existing characteristics. The ancestors of Americans engaged in activities like hunting and gathering which resembled their culture. For their nomad culture, the Americans traveled in small groups and used different routes to access their destiny in America. The cultures of Americans were divided into regions like northern America, Middle America, and South America (Americans, 2011).

North America comes third in the largest continents having in mind that that the North and South American were named after an Italian navigator who was adventuring along the American continent. Ever since North America was separated from a landmass, it became home to many countries including Greenland, Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and other islands countries. The North American Native American was divided into physical features such as the; mountains in the west which brings together the central Americas and Mexico, another physical region is the Canadian, the Caribbean, and the eastern region. The climate in northern Native American enabled people to live as nomads due to a massive population which affected the social life and beliefs of North American culture.

The Americans who stayed in the north had a similar culture with the Asians where their main culture was lighting the fire and kept dogs as their security. The Paleo-Indians Americans used different routes to access Northern America, some used the interior route while others used the coastal route. Those that used the coastal route practiced fishing while the ones that used the interior routes practiced hunting as their cultural activity. The Americans to the north depended on a variety of animals that they kept as food and also used different plants.

The Pre-Columbian Americans used a more advanced technology that included drilling using fire, making stone tools such as the spear and arrows, and also engaged in activities such as pottery, making baskets and nets. According to Lycett, (2014), The Indian Americans domesticated animals like dogs and engaged in farming plants like maize, beans, and potatoes. They also domesticated the tubers and other varieties of plants that could bear seeds to help in continuous farming.

The culture area of native America has been divided in various culture areas such as; Arctic, subarctic, ² northeast, Southeast, Southwest, the plains, California, great basin, plateau, and northwest coast. The Arctic area culture is an area that has an average number of Americans living in this place due to the cold climates and an ugly surrounding that has no plants nor trees. Trees give a beautiful picture of a sudden area but the arctic area lacks beautiful scenery because the land is so plain. The people staying in the arctic area were nomads, this were the Inuit people who would move from one place to another while the Aleut group practiced fishing whereby, they could stay for so long at a sudden area as long as their cultural activity of fishing is going on. The Inuit and Aleut were the only groups staying in the arctic area in which they had a similar lifestyle where they could make their warm clothes using skin. They made their houses using timber and most of the time they sat down to tell stories.

The subarctic area consists of a more praising climate that is very cool and swampy. It is surrounded by various tribes which would form small groups that simplified the unity and organization of their tribes. They engage in fishing as their cultural activity. During their main gatherings in which all the tribes come together, they would also gather the products from their daily activities such as from fishing they would gather fish, and from farming, they would gather

various plants, food, and roots. During cold seasons, they gathered in special tents and covered themselves with fur (Bolea, 2012).

The Southeast culture was a productive land with a moderate climate that motivated the people in this area to engage in farming with was daily economic activity. They grew crops like sunflower, maize, beans, and tobacco. The southeast people were badly affected by diseases and highly displaced from their land when the United Kingdom took over from Britain and their land was taken over by the whites who caused so much distraction to the southeast tribe. The Southeast group lived at the river banks and always gathered in structures they called the hamlet which was used as a social gathering and a marketplace for the entire clan. They built agricultural stores to store the foods harvested on farms.

The Northeast areas consist of mountains and steep lands which have a moderate type of climate and border borders the coast of the region which increases the availability of presence of water in the northeast area. Due to the plentiful availability of water, the people of this area engaged themselves in activities such as farming which was their main cultural activity following the presence of favorable climates for farming. They grew crops like corn, beans which were the basic food, and also grew other different kind of foods such as seed-bearing plants. They feasted on animals such as fish and turkey and build houses using tree frames covered with metal sheets (Raheja, 2011).

The plain is found between the western mountains and the southern edge of the sub-arctic area consisting of warm and cold climates. There is a presence of grass and trees due to the availability of water and good climates in the area which enhanced the cultivation of beans, maize, squash, and sunflowers. The plains had a cultural dance which they highly honored by putting on leather clothes and used instruments such as drums which motivated the dance. The

southwest area was formerly known as a desert but they engaged themselves in farming corn and many others. They had well-built houses where they stayed with their families and their daily routine work was hunting and gathering because they were nomadic. Their land was colonized by the United Kingdom who took the southwestern people as slaves, beat them up, and overworked them until they had no strength to hold their breath.

The cultures in North America were advanced according to natural events such as the eclipse of the moon which would signify the period of carrying out farming and also the seasonal changes such as rain or drought. The southern North Americans mostly practiced farming of beans, maize, and squash which was done in cycles in that they focused on one type of crop for some time, then grow the other type of crop in the next season. They also practiced artwork and political leadership. The plain Indian northern Americans were nomadic who migrated from one place to another. Their main source of food was the bison meat and used the skin to make clothes and their houses. The plain Indians were hunters of bison. Other groups of northern Americans lived a nomadic kind of life in which they migrated following the weather patterns which detected their place of destination.

Colonization in northern America was brought about by the explorers who found the north to be a better place for their stay. The North America Native Americans were colonized by the United State of America who dispersed them into different places in which they were exposed to calamities that cause many deaths. The Canadians colonized the North Americans and despite taking their land, they kept them a place to stay and denied them access to new ideas of technology. North American has endured so much pain due to civil wars that occurred in countries like El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras causing the people of North America to shift to other countries.

Part 2

In this part, we employ the theme of symbolism concerning the young native girl. There is this native girl of North America who was the only daughter of the family who was forced to run away from their country to rescue themselves from diseases and sufferings from the colonizers who invaded their agricultural land. Despite having been born on that particular land and raised there, this girl and his family members have nothing but to secure their lives in a different country in which they endure so many hardships such as being affected by the climate of that particular country and resistance from other people. we see that the girls daily cultural activity is affected because in her native country she was used to doing farm work but while in the new country they run in search of security of their lives, the girl is unable to perform her duties there the same thing happens to her parents which in turn brings a bad outcome to them. While in this new country the girl finally gets married to a foreigner and this act does not please her parents since they believe that their girl was to marry someone from their native land but the decision of their daughter breaks their hearts but later on, they have to accept it (Raheja, 2011).

In conclusion, it is clear that the girls' parents dwell on believes but their daughter decides the other way round and they are forced to accept. Using the girl gives us a clear symbolism about the life of native Americans in their culture.

REFERENCE

- Americans, N. (2011). Native Americans. *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Civil War*, 213.
- Bolea, P. S. (2012). Cross-cultural service learning with Native Americans: Pedagogy for building cultural competence. *Journal of Teaching in Social Work*, 32(3), 284-299.
- Calloway, C. G. (2010). *The Indian History of an American Institution: Native Americans and Dartmouth*. Dartmouth College Press.
- Lycett, S. J. (2014). Dynamics of cultural transmission in Native Americans of the High Great Plains. *PloS one*, 9(11), e112244.
- Raheja, M. H. (2011). *Reservation realism: Refacing, visual sovereignty, and representations of Native Americans in film*. U of Nebraska Press.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

1%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

amerindien.e-monsite.com

Internet Source

1%

2

Ayah Rifai. "Learning through Immersive Study", Music Educators Journal, 2016

Publication

1%

3

www.coursehero.com

Internet Source

1%

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On