

Native

by Native Native

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Native Americans

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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 their 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).

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, ²northeast, 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.

Part 2

The Native American term argument relates to the argument over acceptable conducts to mention to the native persons of the United States and too broad subgroups thereafter, such as those existing in a certain nation or sharing some cultural qualities. First settlers frequently implemented relationships that some communities used for one another, not understanding these were critical relations used by opponents. When deliberating on wider subdivisions of persons, giving names may be founded on common language, area, or historical affiliation. From Raheja, (2011), Some of these names were grounded on overseas language relations used by former travelers and colonials, whereas others occasioned from the settlers' efforts to interpret the native dialects. Other names ascended during eras of conflict amongst the settlers and native peoples.

Native Americans have existed in North America for over 12,000 years. The continuous existence and rich variety of modern Native communities in the United States disgrace the unescapable legend that there are no extra Native Americans. For Native American persons, these divine roots run deep in the olden times of the continent. However, archeologists' distress over the exact courting of the early settling of North America, and whereas many Native societies uphold that Native societies have always been here, archaeologists reach an agreement that the earliest firmly datable indication of the location of a nomadic site in what is currently known as Colorado is 13,000 years old. The Hopewell and Adena beliefs of the Ohio River Valley, with their embankments and fortifications, indicate cultures that ascended in the first era and constant until maybe 700 CE. The present Native individuals link themselves to a long, rich legacy on this land through rituals achieved and stories narrated, through herbal curing and sacred diets.

According to Calloway, (2010), Native religious customs are on the entire land-based. The religious traditions are focused on in thoughtful ways on the way to living well and creation

of a living in specific settings. To exemplify, deliberate how Native religious symbolism lures on the outlines of the instant usual world and how moral values are resulting from making a deferential, creative, and maintainable livelihood from that scenery. For the Tlingit persons of the Northwest Coast, the salmon facts conspicuously in religious symbolism and delivers one of the main foods of reality. The moral and ceremonial esteem Tlingit individuals give the yearly run of laying salmon in the seaside rivers demonstrates the joining made between living, food, essence, and land. There are numerous other simplifications one could make that may hold factual for mainstream Native persons. Many Native American ethnicities share vigorous attention in dream involvement. They sustain the reality of an essence world in a crowd of habits.

In conclusion, the Native Americans faced so many deaths from diseases that were spread by the foreigners which were later civilized into forming a union with the United States.

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