

Native Americans of — the Southwest



The Hopi

-
- Where: Northeastern Arizona
 - Lived in apartment style homes, called pueblos.
 - Mesas- mountain or hill with a flat top and steep sides.



Dry Farming

➤ Dry Farming

- Built dams and irrigation canals
- Corn with long roots reached the water underground



Daily Life

- Built homes made of adobe, which is a type of clay.
 - Protected houses from the desert's extreme heat and cold.
 - Built the first floor with no doors or windows to keep out invaders. They used ladders to get into their pueblos.

- Art is an important part of daily life.



Kachina Ceremonies

- Kachinas- spirits who visit Hopi villages for half of every year.
 - They are believed to bring rain and help crops grow.
- Kachina ceremonies are held during the six months the kachinas are said to dwell in the Hopi villages.
 - Dances are an important part of Kachina ceremonies.



The Navajo

- Where: Northern New Mexico
- When: Late 1300s



Living Together Peacefully

- Their raids on other groups' lands created conflicts with their neighbors.
 - However, they lived with the peaceful Hopi people.
 - The Navajo learned farming methods from the Hopi.

- Hogans- dome shaped dwellings made with log or stick frames that are covered with mud or sod.



A New Home

- The Spanish introduced sheep, goats, cattle and horses.
 - The Navajo adapted and became expert horse riders and shepherds.
- The Navajo continued their raids, which angered neighboring tribes.
 - Therefore, they moved to Canyon de Chelly.



Comprehension Questions

1. What farming method did the Hopi use?
2. What did the Navajo learn from the Hopi?
3. Why did the Navajo leave northern New Mexico?
4. How did the Hopi and Navajo use their environment to enrich their lives?

