Native Americans of the Southwest



The Hopi

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



Dry Farming

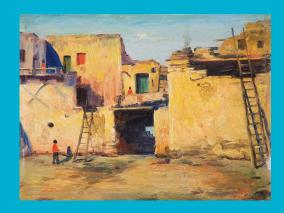
- > Dry Farming
 - o Built dams and irrigation canals
 - Corn with long roots reached the water underground



Daily Life

- > Built homes made of <u>adobe</u>, which is a type of <u>clay.</u>
 - Protected houses from the desert's extreme heat and cold.
 - Built the first floor with no <u>doors</u> or <u>windows</u> to keep out <u>invaders</u>. They used <u>ladders</u> 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 <u>rain</u> and help <u>crops</u> grow.
- > Kachina ceremonies are held during the <u>six</u> months the kachinas are said to dwell in the Hopi villages.
 - <u>Dances</u> are an important part of Kachina ceremonies.



The Navajo

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



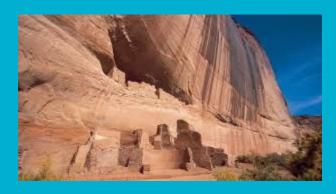
Living Together Peacefully

- > Their <u>raids</u> on other groups' lands created <u>conflicts</u> with their neighbors.
 - However, they lived with the peaceful <u>Hopi</u> people.
 - The Navajo learned <u>farming</u> 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 <u>horse riders</u> and <u>shepherds</u>.
- > The Navajo continued their <u>raids</u>, which <u>angered</u> neighboring tribes.
 - Therefore, they moved to <u>Canyon de Chelly.</u>



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?