

FIRST PEOPLES TOUR – TEACHER GUIDE



DESCRIPTION

The American West is the ancestral home to many First American nations. The arrival of immigrants introduced new trade items and materials for daily use, however it also brought about the loss of land and lifeways. Explore these defining challenges and the perseverance of Native people and culture.

THEMATIC CONCEPTS

First Peoples used new ideas while preserving their traditional culture.

- Trade and experiences between different peoples changed Native lifeways.
- Many Native American cultures used horses to improve their way of life.
- The environment and natural resources affect the way people live.

OK ACADEMIC STANDARDS [2019]

Social Studies Content Standards

- 3.1.2** Explain that tribal governments in Oklahoma have a right to self-government known as sovereignty.
- 3.2.2** Examine the interaction of the environment and the peoples of Oklahoma. A. Describe how early American Indians used Oklahoma's natural resources, such as bison hunting, fur trading, and farming.
- 3.3.2** Read and interpret primary sources related to key events in Oklahoma's past.
- 3.3.3** Describe American Indian pre-contact cultures that have inhabited what is now Oklahoma.
- 3.3.4** Identify cultural similarities and differences of the existing sovereign tribal nations in Oklahoma, especially those near the local community.
- 3.3.6** Describe the migrations, settlements, relocations and forced removals of American Indians.
- 3.4.1** Compare differences among human, natural, and capital resources used to produce goods and services.
- 4.1.2** Compare powers exercised by the local, state, and national levels of governments, recognizing tribal sovereignty as a tribal nation's inherent right to self-govern.
- 4.2.3** Explain how people create regions using common geographic characteristics.
- A. Identify and describe the major physical, cultural, and economic regions of the United States, comparing one's own region to the other regions.
- B. Explain how and why regions change over time by comparing regions in the past with life in the same regions in the present.
- 4.3.1** Identify and describe early settlement patterns of regions in the United States.
- A. Draw conclusions from maps to show how climate, vegetation, natural resources, and historic events affect the location and growth of settlements.
- B. Identify major American Indian groups and their ways of life in each region, including economic activities, customs, and viewpoints on land usage and ownership.
- C. Summarize the reasons for key expeditions of North America by Spain, France, and England and their impact on the development of each region.
- D. Identify push and pull factors of human migration.
- E. Evaluate the impact of the Columbian Exchange on American Indian groups and European settlers, including agriculture, trade, culture, military alliances, control of territory, and the sudden and significant decline of indigenous peoples.
- 4.3.2** Examine the characteristics of culture, including the distribution and complexity of the regions of the United States.

- A. Identify the characteristics of culture (language, customs, beliefs, food, clothing, shelter) and compare the cultural characteristics of different regions of the United States.
- B. Explain how the characteristics of culture affect the ways in which people live.
- 4.4.1** Analyze how humans adapt to and modify their environments in order to survive and grow.
- A. Explain how humans depend upon the physical environment for food, shelter, and economic activities.
- B. Distinguish between renewable and nonrenewable resources.
- C. Explain how physical environments can provide both opportunities and limitations for human activity.
- 4.4.2** Describe the patterns and networks of economic interdependence among regions of the United States.
- B. Identify the major economic activities of each region of the United States by comparing how people satisfy their basic needs through the production of goods and services.
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KEY WORDS AND TERMS

- Adapt** – A change in behavior so that it is easier to exist in a place or situation.
- Ceremonial**- Relating to or being part of a special, formal, religious or important event.
- Columbian Exchange** – The process by which plants, animals, diseases, people and ideas were traded between Europe, Asia and Africa and the Americas.
- Culture** – The beliefs, values, customs, language, material artifacts and assumptions about life that guide behavior and are shared by a group of people in a place or time.
- Democracy**- A way of governing a country where the people have the power.
- Environment**- Everything around us—both the living things like plants and animals, and the non-living things like the air, water, and land.
- Habitat**- An animal's or plant's natural home.
- Heritage** – A person's identity that includes the qualities, traditions or features of life there that have been passed on from one generation.
- Indian Territory** – A area of land in Oklahoma where several Native American Tribes were forced to move and re-establish their communities.
- Lariat**- A long rope with a loop at one end that cowboys use to catch animals like horses and cattle.
- Natural Resources** – Materials or substances that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain, such as minerals, forests, water and fertile land.
- Relocation** – The action of moving to a new place to live.
- Sovereignty**- The supreme power for a group of people, community or nation to make its own decisions.
- Syllabary**- A symbolic code where each symbol stands for a whole syllable or sound.
- Symbol** – A mark or character that represents something else like an object or a process.
- Trail of Tears** – A name given to the Cherokee's devastating experience suffered during forced removal to Indian Territory; a term commonly used to describe all five Southeastern Nations' relocation required by the 1830 Indian Removal Act.
- Trait** – A special quality that makes someone or something unique.
- Travois** – An A-frame structure used to transport supplies over land.
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Wants and Needs – Wants are desires for goods, services or experiences that are not necessary for survival; needs are essential for a person to live and survive.

MUSEUM GALLERIES

Native American Gallery

Atherton Gallery: People and Lifeways

Liichokoshkomo' (Outdoor Playscape)

Atherton: Conflict and Coalescence (alternate stop during inclement weather)

Tour may be modified to accommodate group size, time constraints, and/or gallery availability.
