

How did reliance on the Buffalo affect Native American culture?



Hunting the Buffalo	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4.5.
The hunt	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4.5.
Horses and hunting	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4.5.
Women and hunting	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.2.3.4.5.

Hunting the Buffalo	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. They only needed to hunt when they ran out of Buffalo meat2. They tried to find the Buffalo through searching and dances3. They moved the village to find the herd4. The Dog soldiers found a new village site5. The Dog soldiers also conserved the Buffalo herd
The hunt	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Young braves gained respect through hunting2. Until the 16th Century they were hunted on foot. (Speed, skill)3. Horses made it easier, although skilful riding was needed.4. Killing had to be done at close range and was dangerous.5. The danger of the hunt only added to the respect gained.
Horses and hunting	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Horses were first obtained by trade, then some were bred.2. They were highly prized and often highly decorated.3. Indians were prepared to go to war to capture horses.4. Horse ownership made Indians careless about conservation.5. Many Indians gave up cultivation.
Women and hunting	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Prepared fires to celebrate the hunt2. Pegged out Buffalo skins and hung the meat.3. Made the skins into clothing, equipment, tipis etc.4. Decoration of the skins was highly skilled work. Quiller society.5. Produced striking designs and patterned beadwork.

Homes

The *tipi* (also referred to as a lodge or tepee) was the home of each Indian family. It was made from ten to twenty buffalo skins sewn together and supported by a frame of wooden poles arranged in a circle. It was the responsibility of the women. They made it, owned it, put it up and moved it. It could be taken down and packed for transport in ten minutes. This made it an ideal home for people who were frequently on the move.

At the top of the *tipi* there were two 'ears' or flaps that could be moved to direct the wind so that the smoke from the fire inside could escape. In

summer the *tipi* bottom could be rolled up to let air in. In winter it could be banked with earth to keep the *tipi* warm. The *tipi*'s conical shape made it strong enough to resist the strong winds on the Great Plains. Sioux *tipis* were decorated by the men with geometric patterns and scenes recording their bravery in the hunt and in battle.

Inside, a fire would always be burning at the centre to provide heat and for cooking. The floor was covered with furs.

Everybody had their place in the *tipi*. Because the space was small there were strict rules about behaviour. For example, it was rude to pass between another person and the fire.

Poles support the tipi and can be used to make a travois for moving

Scalps hanging as trophies on lodge poles

Ears/flaps

Wooden pegs holding skins together

Paintings

Doorway facing east towards the rising sun

Buffalo skins



SOURCE 1 A modern artist's drawing of a *tipi*

TIPIS

- **T** = Travois (sled)
- **I** = In a circle
- **P** = Portable
- **I** = Intricately patterned
- **S** = Sewn from hides



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Homework:

- Using the final spider-diagram as your plan write an answer to the lesson question. This should include the words:
- Nomad, Bands, Conservation, Hunting, Horses and Women.
- It should be at least 1 long paragraph in length.