Reading #1 Neighbors

Unit 1 Lesson 2

Neighbors and Trade

To the west, the land belonged to the Paiutes, the Shoshones, and other Great Basin peoples. Before they had horses, the Ute people shared many ways of life with their western neighbors. The Navajo and Pueblo peoples lived in the south. Ute people went to their land to trade furs and for blankets and pottery.

When they had horses, many Ute people rode into eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The Plains peoples, their eastern neighbors, lived there. Ute hunters brought some of their neighbors water. Soon Ute people had decorated tipis.* Women learned to do beautiful beadwork. When they had more rawhide,* the people carried their food and tools in hide* bags.

The people's neighbors were not always friendly. Sometimes the hunters met enemy warriors on the plains. Since the Ute people were brave in battle, the enemies feared them. If an enemy followed them to their homes, they went high into the mountains. There in the land that they knew so well, no enemy could defeat* them.

A child had to learn about these things too. To find his way home from strange lands, he had to read the stars. The sky also showed him what time it was and when the seasons would change. He had to remember what the land looked like at night, on a rainy day, or in a snowstorm. He had to judge which neighbors would be his enemies. He had to learn how to

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defend himself if they attacked him. He had to learn which men he could trust and which men would be good leaders.

*tipis: a portable cone shaped tent made from animal hide or cloth
*rawhide: the skin of a cow or buffalo before it has been prepared and made into leather
*hide: the skin of a large animal
*defeat: to fail or lose

Source: *The Northern Ute History Curriculum Project.* Used with permission from the Ute Indian Tribe.

The Elk Skin Tent, 1874.

Source: Photograph from The Library of Congress. http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006676630/

Trader Partner Profiles

Unit 1 Lesson 2

The Ute Indians

The Ute Indians were partially nomadic and traveled to hunt and trade. They had extensive knowledge of the land, hunting grounds, and seasonal weather patterns. Ute men hunted deer and other small mountain animals with a bow and arrow. Ute women would clean the hides of the deer and make clothing and moccasins which were decorated with beads, shells, and animal teeth. The Ute people traded with neighboring tribes such as the Navajo, Comanche, Arapaho, and Pueblo. They traded deerskins, buckskin clothing, as well as food and other items that would help them survive the harsh winters.

The Puebloan Indians

The Puebloan Indians consist of several Native American tribes located in the Southwest United States, primarily in Arizona and New Mexico. The best known of these tribes are the Taos, Hopi, and Zuni. The food that the Pueblo tribes ate included meat obtained by the men who hunted deer, small game and turkeys. As farmers, the Pueblo tribes produced crops of corn, beans, sunflower seeds and squash in terraced fields. Crops and meat were supplemented by nuts, berries and fruit including melons. The Pueblo's economy was traditionally based on trade and agriculture. They often traded with the Navajo and the Ute people.

The Navajo Indians

The Navajos are natives of the Four Corners region of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. They were farmers who settled in villages and raised crops of corn, beans, and squash. Navajo men also hunted deer, antelope, and small game, while women gathered nuts, fruits, and herbs. Navajo hunters used bows and arrows. The Navajos traded regularly with other tribes of the Southwest. Their favorite trading partners were the Pueblo tribes. The Navajos traded for baskets, beaver furs, and deer meat.

Navajo Trade Items List

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ITEMS YOU BROUGHT TO TRADE

Blankets

Corn, beans and squash

Jewelry

Piñon nuts

Pottery

Rugs

ITEMS YOU WANT

Baskets

Beaver furs

Buckskin clothing

Cotton textiles

Deer meat

Elk and deer hides

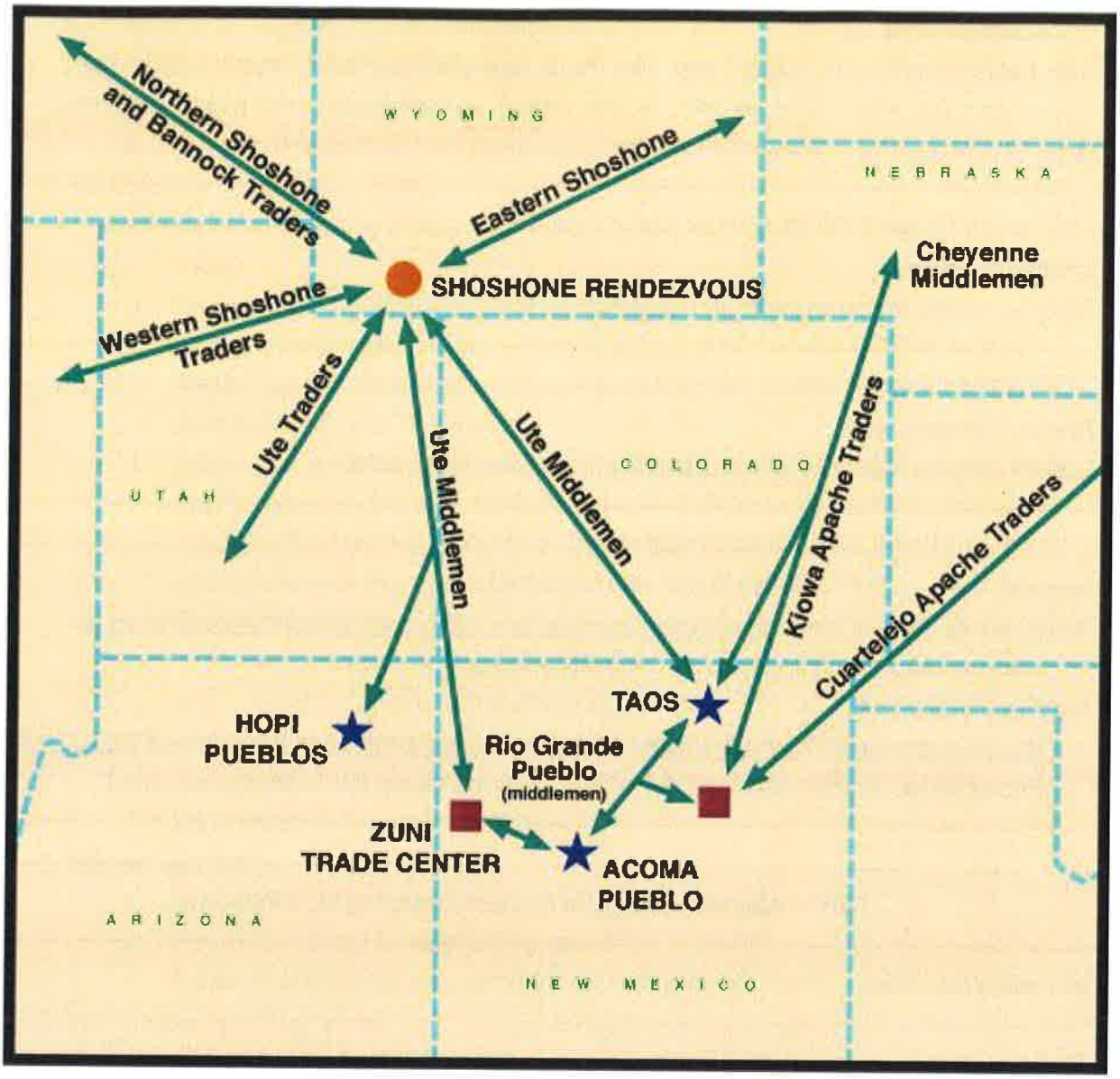
Moccasins

Turquoise

Woven cloth

Primary Trade Centers for the Ute Tribes

Unit 1 Lesson 2



- Significant impermanent secondary centers
- Significant permanent secondary centers
- Primary or major trade center

Map Analysis Sheet

Name: _____

What type of map is it? Check all that apply.

- [ ] Bird's Eye View
- [ ] Hand Drawn Map
- [ ] Political Map
- [ ] Physical Map
- [ ] Topographic Map
- [ ] Weather Map

Other: _____

What place(s) does the map show?

What geographic features does the map show? Circle all that apply.

Mountains

Plains

Oceans

Lakes

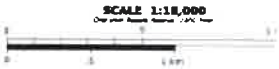
Rivers

Cities/Towns

What geographic tools are on the map? Circle all that apply.

Compass Rose

Map Key



Map Scale

What information does the map provide?

What did you learn from the map?

What questions do you have after looking at the map?

Why was the map created?

Developed by The Colorado Primary Sources for Elementary School Collaborative Project http://www.cde.state.co.us/cosocialstudies/pssets