

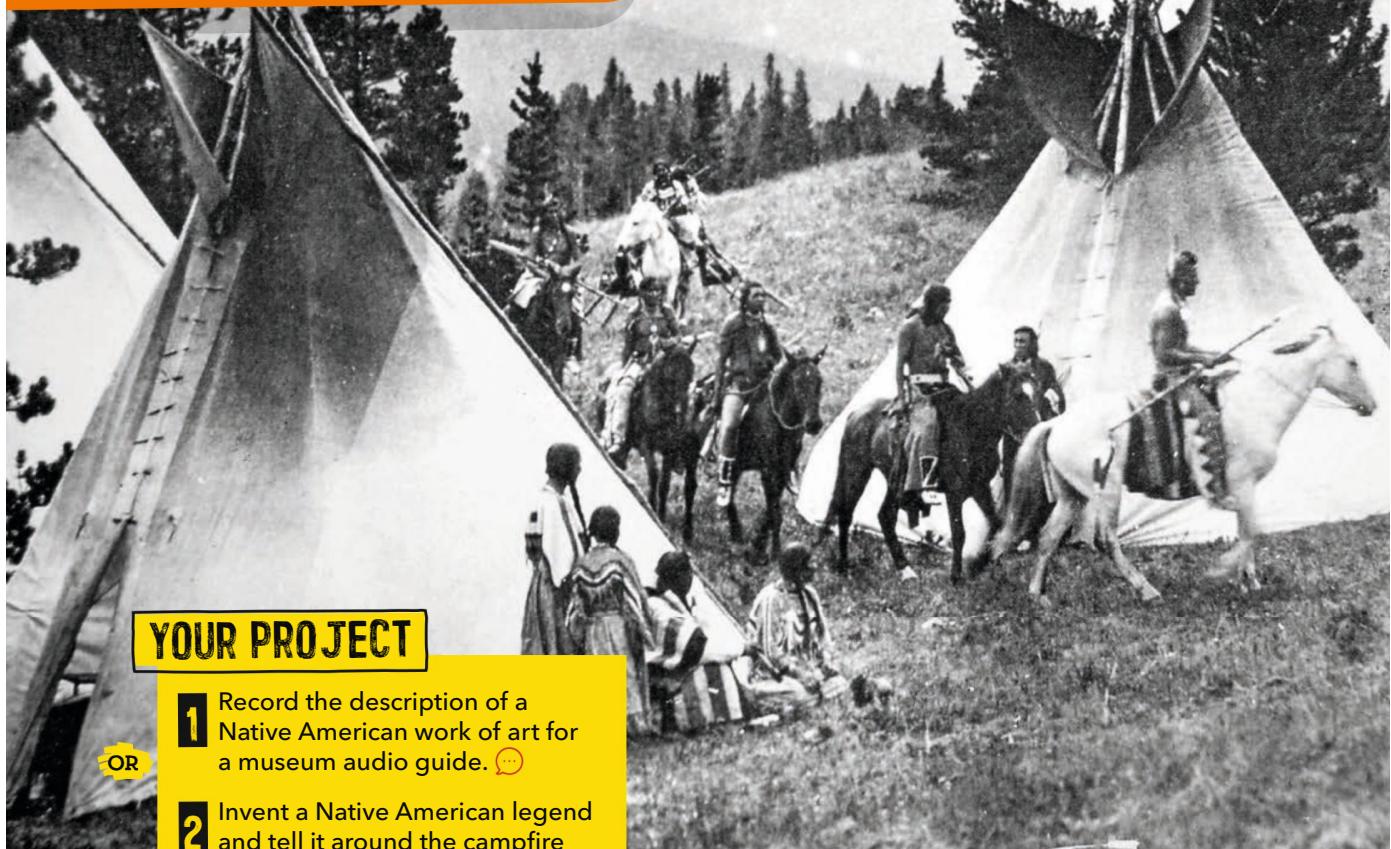
AXE 8

UNIT 24

NATIVE AMERICAN WORLDS



What is left of Native Americans' traditions today?



YOUR PROJECT

- 1 Record the description of a Native American work of art for a museum audio guide.
- OR
- 2 Invent a Native American legend and tell it around the campfire for a storytelling evening.

Au menu de cette unité :

DÉCOUVERTES CULTURELLES

- La rencontre des Européens et des Amérindiens (territoires occupés, *Trail of Tears, Indian Wars, réserves*)
- Quelques Premières Nations (Sioux, Cherokee...)
- Le récit d'un Amérindien sur ses traditions ancestrales (John Lame Deer)
- L'attachement à la nature dans la culture amérindienne
- L'art du *storytelling*
- Les histoires derrière les noms (Red Cloud, Black Elk, Sitting Bull, Pretty Nose...)
- Le passage à l'âge adulte (*Vision Quest*)
- Les arts d'inspiration amérindienne

OUTILS LINGUISTIQUES

- Le présent simple
- Le passé simple avec *used to* et *ago*
- Le passé en *be + -ing*

● First Peoples Then and Now (1)

What has changed in the Native American way of life?

1 “Of the soil”

- A. Describe and compare the two pictures.
- B. Give each one a title. Justify.
- C. Read the quotes. According to Luther Standing Bear and Plenty Coups, what are the main characteristics of American Indians?

HELP

Nouns & adjectives

- camp /kæmp/
- pipeline /'paɪplæɪn/ = long underground tube to transport water or oil
- Sioux /su:/
- soil /sɔɪl/ = ground /graʊnd/
- teepee /'ti:pɪ:/
- traditional / mօdern clothes /kləʊðz/

Verbs & expressions

- fashion = make sth by hands
- look ahead
- make a horse rear /rɪə/
- stand out against = protest

“

The American Indian is of the soil, [...]. He fits into the landscape, for the hand that fashioned the continent also fashioned the man for his surroundings.



Luther Standing Bear (Oglala Sioux Chief)
1868-1939

“

The ground on which we stand is sacred ground. It is the dust and blood of our ancestors.



Plenty Coups (Crow Chief) 1848-1939



Resistance camp against the North Dakota Access oil pipeline, 26 August 2016

● First Peoples Then and Now (2)

How did the arrival of Europeans change the way First Peoples lived?

1 Different times, different lands

A. Look at Map 1 and try to memorise as many regions and tribes as you can.

B. What regions and tribes do you remember?

Place them on the blank map

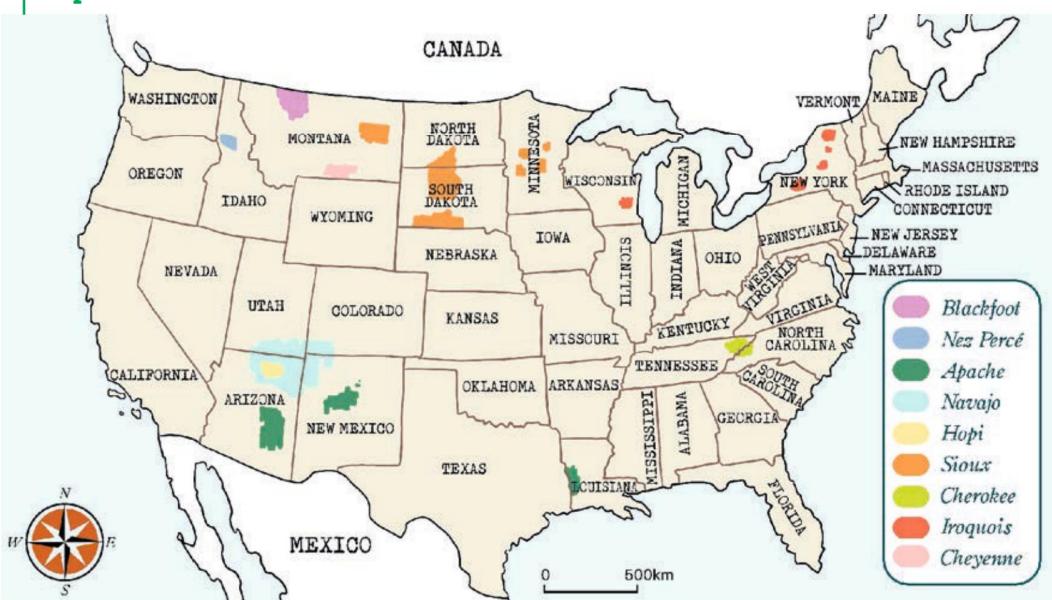
in [Worksheet n°59](#).

C. Compare Maps 1 and 2. What strikes you?

Map 1 Approximate Native American cultural areas before European contact (17th century)



Map 2 Current Native American reservations



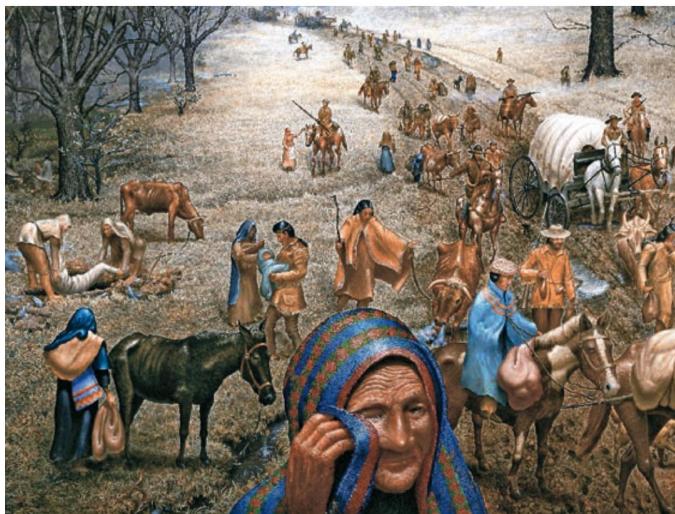
2 Who were the First Peoples?

- A. Watch the video. Focus on history and people.
B. Sum up the video.



3 How First Peoples lost their lands

- A. Look at the paintings and read the captions.
Describe the paintings (actions, feelings...).



The Trail of Tears, Max D. Standley

In the 1830s, a difficult and deadly journey during which Cherokees were forced off their ancestral lands and walked thousands of miles to reservations.

- B. Visit the following website to find more details about these events:



Indian Wars (19th century): Attack at Dawn, Charles Schreyvogel

Many Native Americans resisted the imposition of the reservation system (forced displacement into new and closed territories managed by the American government).

4 Life on the Wind River Reservation

- A. Groupwork. Watch the video. Focus on one category:
- Group A focuses on the past (dates / places / people)
- Group B focuses on the present (culture / people / expectations)
- B. Report your findings back to the class.

HELP

Words

- settler = person who arrives from another country to live in another land
- timber /timbə/ = piece of wood
- thriving /θraɪvɪŋ/ = growing healthy

