

3

History-Social
Science Standard
3.2.2.

Supports
ELA Standard:
Writing 3.2.2.



California Indian People: Exploring Tribal Regions

California Education and the Environment Initiative

Approved by the California State Board of Education, 2010

The Education and the Environment Initiative Curriculum is a cooperative endeavor of the following entities:

California Environmental Protection Agency
California Natural Resources Agency
California State Board of Education
California Department of Education
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

Key Partners:

Special thanks to **Heal the Bay**, sponsor of the EEI law, for their partnership and participation in reviewing portions of the EEI curriculum.

Valuable assistance with maps, photos, videos and design was provided by the **National Geographic Society** under a contract with the State of California.

Office of Education and the Environment

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Lesson 1 Introducing the Local Tribal Region

None required for this lesson.

Lesson 2 The Local Landscape Long Ago

- 1 California Indian Houses 3

Lesson 3 Making Use of the Local Region's Resources

- 2 Plains Miwok Houses 4
- 3 Making a Tule Boat 5
- 4 Cattails and Tule Reeds 6
- 5 Gathering Resources 7
- 6 Transporting Resources 8
- 7 Making Rope From Reeds 9
- 8 Bundling the Reeds 10
- 9 Bundling the Bundles 11
- 10 The Finished Boat 12
- 11 Ready to Use 13
- 12 Other California Indian Tools 14
- 13 How Did You Do? 15

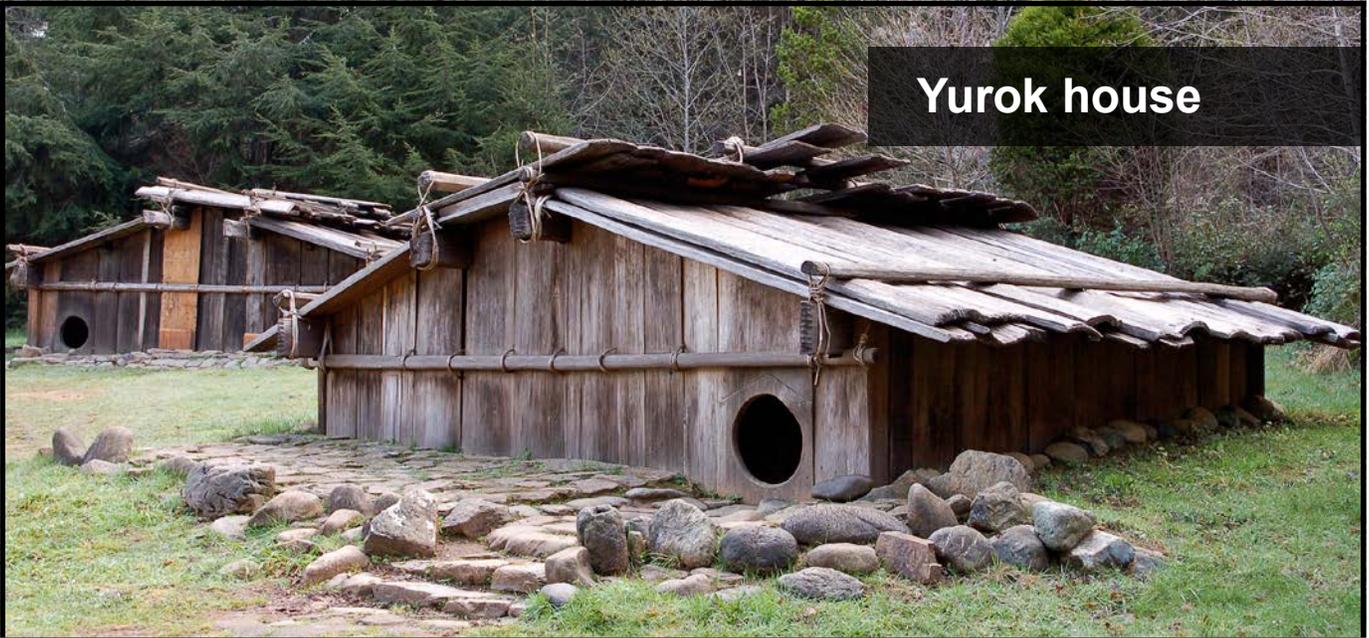
Lesson 4 Living in the Local Region Long Ago

None required for this lesson.

LESSON 5 Changing the California Landscape

14	More or Fewer	16
15	People and Resources	17
16	Salmon as a Resource	18
17	Catching Salmon	19
18	More or Fewer?	20
19	Fewer Salmon	21
20	Hyacinth as a Resource	22
21	Harvesting Hyacinth	23
22	More or Fewer?	24
23	More Hyacinth	25
24	Chaparral as a Resource	26
25	Burning the Chaparral	27
26	More or Less?	28
27	Less Chaparral	29
28	Grasslands as a Resource	30
29	Managing the Grasslands	31
30	More or Less?	32
31	More Grassland	33
32	Coast Redwood as a Resource	34
33	Using Coast Redwoods	35
34	More or Fewer?	36
35	Fewer Coast Redwoods	37
36	Mesquite as a Resource	38
37	Growing Mesquite	39
38	More or Fewer?	40
39	More Mesquite	41
40	Before and After	42

VA #1 California Indian Houses



VA #2 Plains Miwok Houses



VA #3 Making a Tule Boat



This presentation shows examples of ecosystem goods and ecosystem services that were used by specific California Indian tribes.

VA #4 Cattails and Tule Reeds

How do cattails and tule reeds become a boat?



VA #5 Gathering Resources



Cattails and tule reeds are gathered from a slow-moving river or lake.

VA #6 Transporting Resources



They are carried to a dry place.

VA #7 Making Rope From Reeds



Cattail leaves are twisted together to make a strong rope.

VA #8 Bundling the Reeds



This rope is used to make bundles of tule reeds.

VA #9 Bundling the Bundles



Bundles of tule reeds are attached to each other with more rope.

VA #10 The Finished Boat



This tule boat is finished.

VA #11 Ready to Use



Now it is ready to use on a river or lake!

VA #12 Other California Indian Tools

Look at these California Indian objects.

Can you match each object with the resources used to make it?

Objects:



Resources:



VA #13 How Did You Do?

Objects: *Feather headdress*



Willow basket



Rabbit-skin blanket



Resources: *Rabbit*



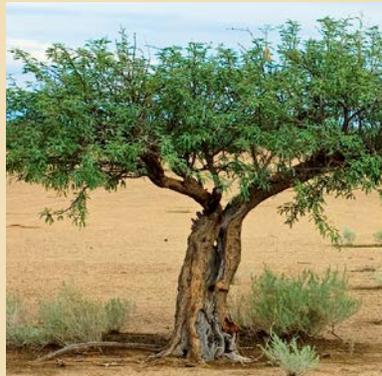
Flicker



Willow



VA #14 More or Fewer



People have always used **resources** from the land and water around them to live. Sometimes they use up the resources; sometimes there are more resources for people to use. This presentation shows how California Indians affected the natural regions where they lived.

VA #15 People and Resources



Think about California before there were any people here. After the first people came and settled here, were there **more or fewer** of the following resources?

VA #16 Salmon as a Resource



Salmon is a large fish. It lives in the ocean for much of its life but swims up the rivers from the ocean to lay its eggs in fresh water.

VA #17 Catching Salmon



California Indians would catch salmon in nets, with spears, or by building weirs (dams) across rivers at certain times of the year.

VA #18 More or Fewer?



Were there more or fewer salmon in California's rivers after California Indians settled here?

VA #19 Fewer Salmon

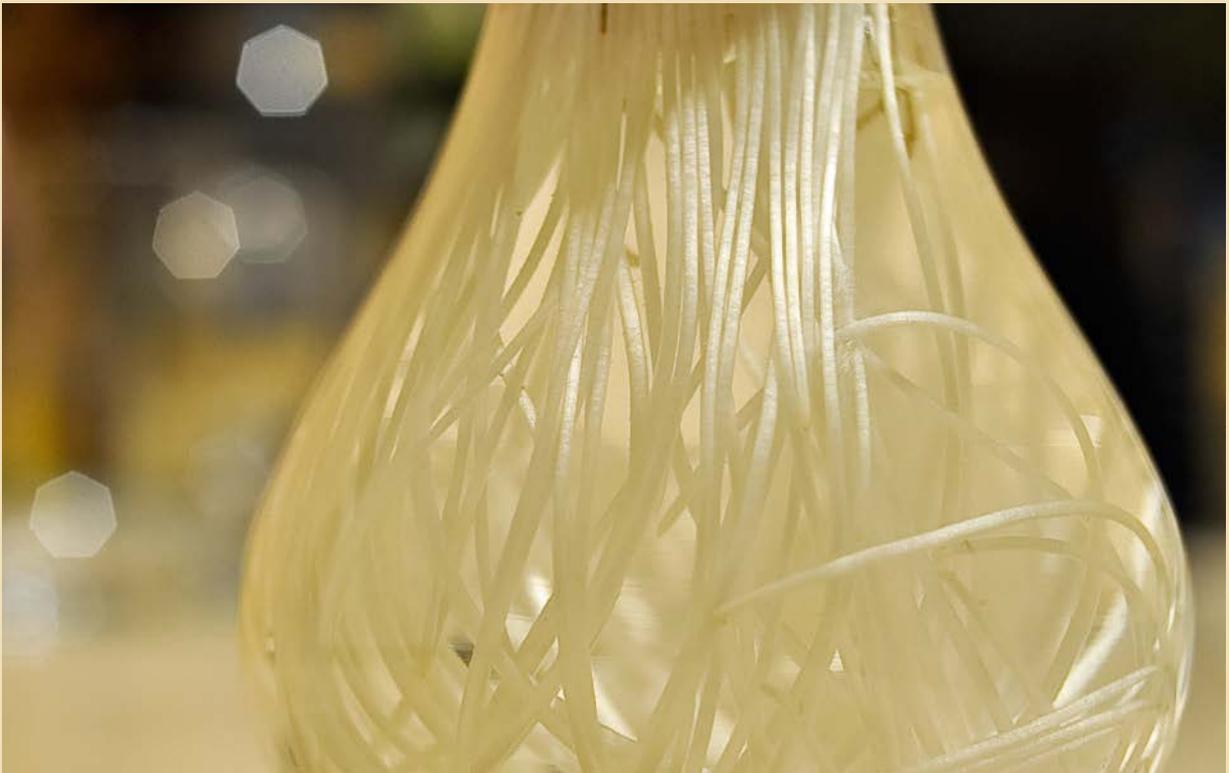


VA #20 Hyacinth as a Resource



Wild hyacinth sprout in the spring from underground bulbs. This plant grows best in bright, sunny grasslands.

VA #21 Harvesting Hyacinth



California Indians liked to eat the crunchy roots of wild hyacinth. They dug up these plants but they only took the ones with biggest roots to eat. The smaller ones they planted back in the ground for the next year.

VA #22 More or Fewer?



Were there more or fewer hyacinth in California's grasslands after California Indians settled here?

VA #23 More Hyacinth



VA #24 Chaparral as a Resource



In the chaparral of California, bushes grow low and close together. Small animals like ground squirrels, rabbits, and quail make homes in this habitat.

VA #25 Burning the Chaparral



The tangled bushes made it difficult for people to hunt or travel from place to place in the chaparral. California Indians often burned the bushes on the mountains. Where chaparral was burned grass would grow there instead.

VA #26 More or Less?



Was there more or less chaparral in California after the Indians settled here?

VA #27 Less Chaparral



VA #28 Grasslands as a Resource



The middle of California is where grasslands naturally grow. Over time, trees can begin to grow there and will eventually cover the land with forests.

VA #29 Managing the Grasslands

Grass seeds were one of the main foods eaten by California Indians. Grasses are also eaten by many animals that people liked to eat, including elk, deer, pronghorn, rabbits, and antelope. People would burn grassy areas often, so trees would not start growing there.



VA #30 More or Less?



Was there more or less grassland in California after the Indians settled here?

VA #31 More Grassland



VA #32 Coast Redwood as a Resource



Coast redwood trees grow in large groves near the cool northern coast. Few plants can grow in the dark shade underneath them, so there is not much food for animals.

VA #33 Using Coast Redwoods



California Indians used redwood trees for many things. Redwood was used to make boats and houses. Where redwood trees were cut down, grassy meadows grew and attracted animals that people liked to eat. The Indians burned these areas to keep new redwood trees from growing in them.

VA #34 More or Fewer?

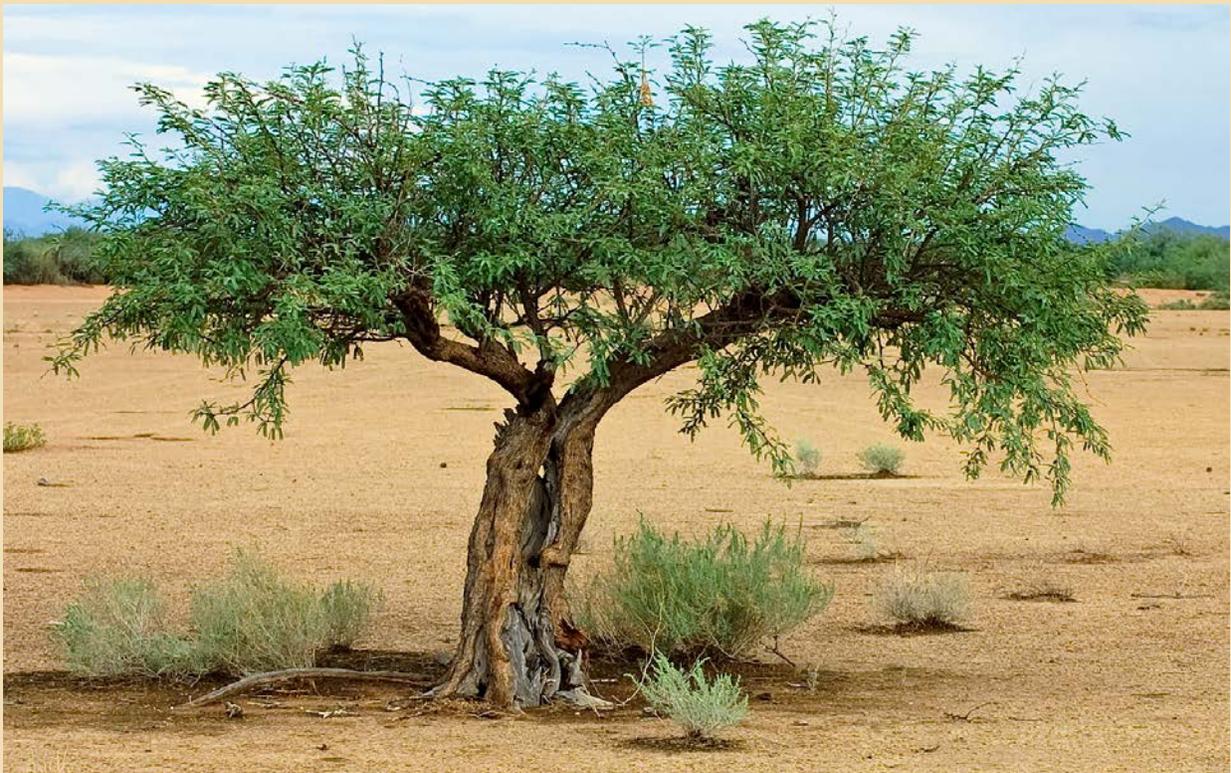


Were there more or fewer coast redwoods in California after Indians settled here?

VA #35 Fewer Coast Redwoods



VA #36 Mesquite as a Resource



Mesquite trees grow in parts of the desert where there is water flowing underground.

VA #37 Growing Mesquite

California Indians used the mesquite tree for many things. Its hard wood could be made into clubs to hunt animals or used as firewood. The fruits of this tree were an important food. People would plant mesquite trees near water sources in the desert.



VA #38 More or Fewer?



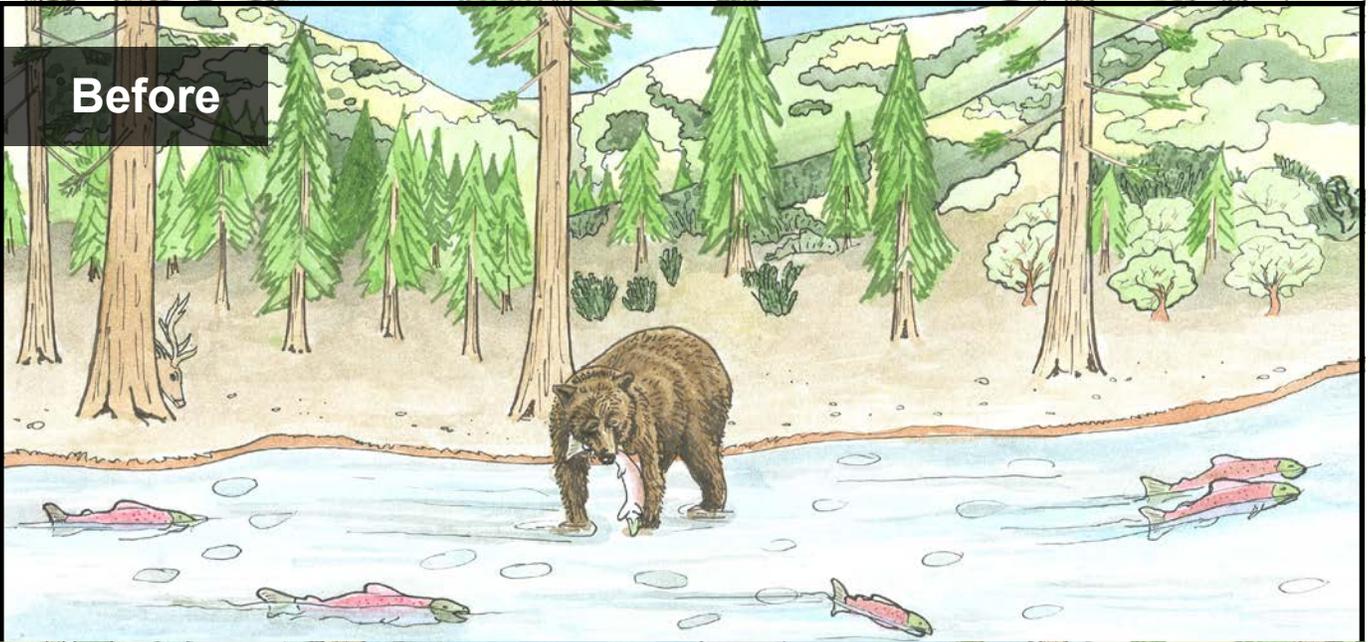
Were there more or fewer mesquite trees in California's deserts after the Indians settled here?

VA #39 More Mesquite



VA # 40 Before and After

Before



After





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