



## Natural Texas and It's People TEKS

**7.2 (A) Compare the cultures of American Indian/Native Texans in Texas prior to European colonization such as Gulf, Plains, Puebloan, and Southeastern**

**7.9 (B) Compare places and regions of Texas in terms of physical and human characteristics**



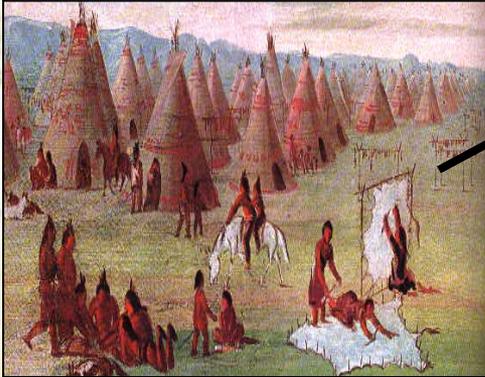
### #NATIP Era Overview:

**The everyday lives of Native Texans living in each of Texas's 4 major regions are about family; faith in their gods, finding food resources, protecting family, war when necessary, and trading goods. The rich land in the Coastal Plains serve the semi-nomadic Karankawa well, as they hunt, fish, use alligator grease to repel deadly mosquitoes. Their taxi-cabs are dugout canoes, used to ride the coastal waters to gather foods & travel. They are tattooed, tall, muscular in appearance. And then there are the Coahuiltecan...**

# Natural Texas & Its People

Texas has 4 major regions separated by Geography:

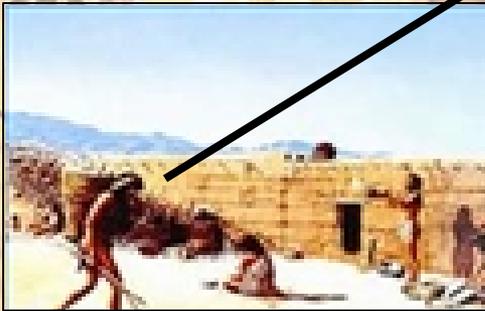
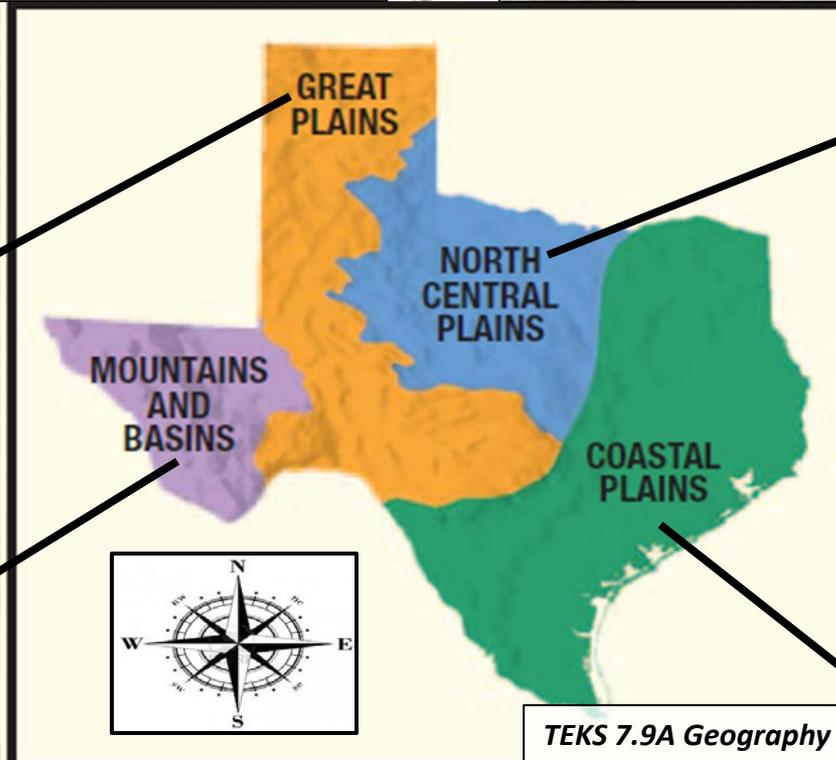
Great Plains have **ROLLING, GRASSY PLAINS WITH HILLS, NOT MANY TREES, shrubs**



Comanche, & Apache

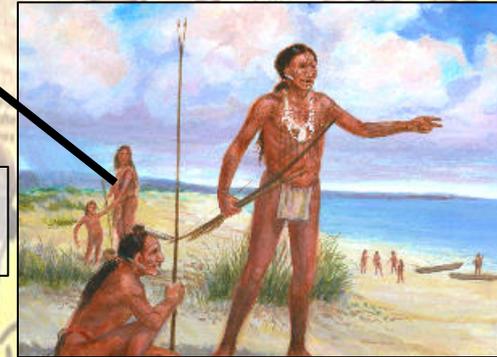
Kiowa, Wichita

North Central Plains have **PRAIRIES, GRASSY PLAINS, ROLLING HILLS!**



Jumano, Concho, Tigua

Karankawa, Tonkawa Atakapan



Mountains & Basins are in West TX where it is **ROCKY** and dry weather

Coastal Plains are on/near the **COAST** by **water!**





# The People of Natural Texas



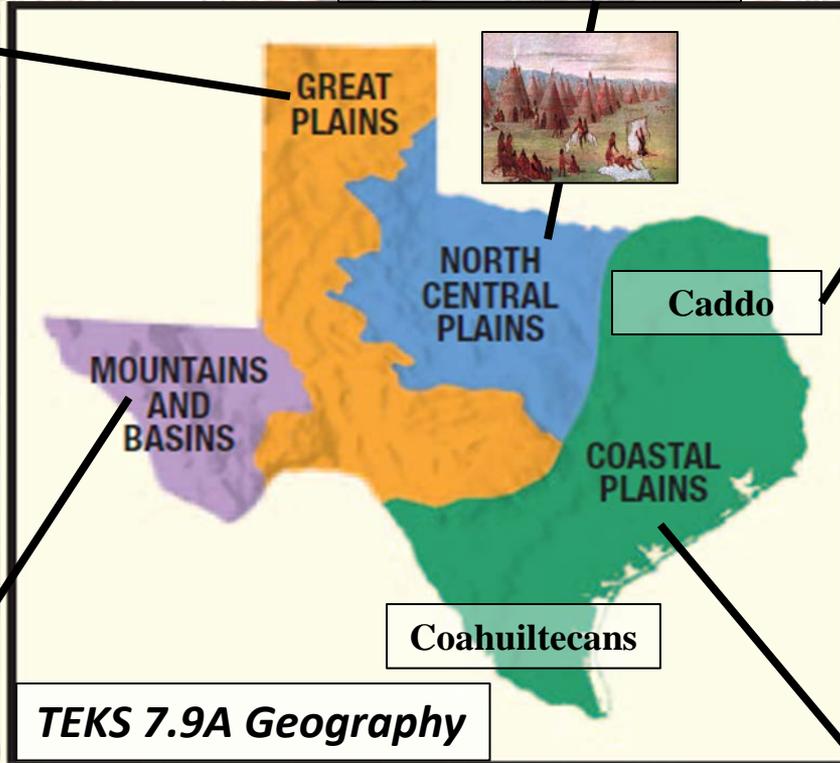
Plains Indians were semi-nomadic & nomadic, following their food source, the buffalo. Moving house: tepee

Comanche, & Apache were fierce warriors and skilled horsemen



Great Plains had Buffalo, the main food/supply of NOMADIC (moved with the buffalo) tribes like the Comanche & Apache

Kiowa, Wichita



Caddo formed large markets for trade, MATERNAL Leadership, houses are DOMED SHAPED GRASS HUTS

Jumano & Tigua & Concho



Mountains & Basin dwellers made homes of adobe mud brick, small farming

Coahuiltecan

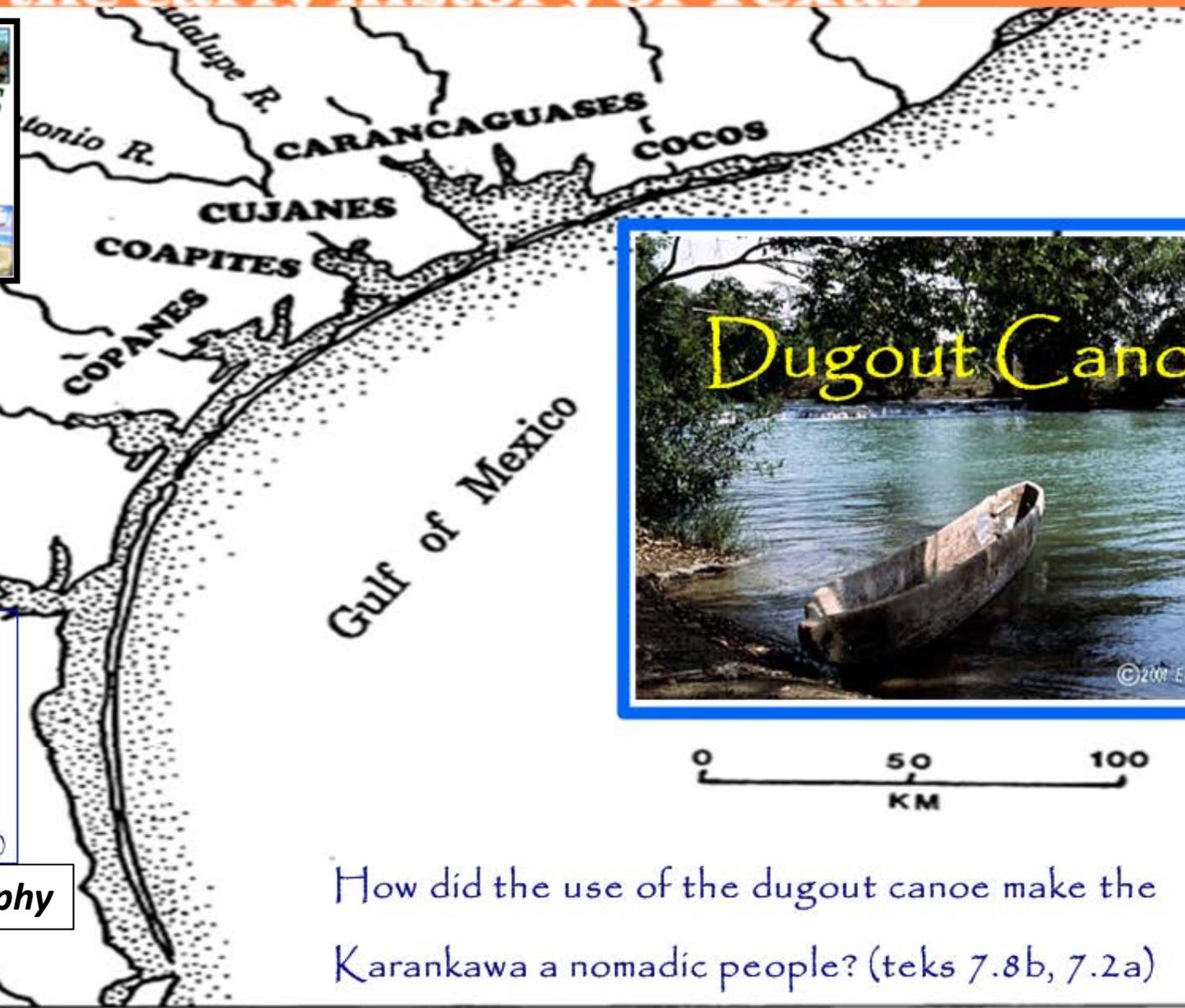
**TEKS 7.9A Geography**

Tonkawa: Lived near Austin, cannibalism  
Atakapan: Made DUGOUT CANOES



Karankawa tribes used Gator grease to coat themselves to protect from mosquitoes,

# Karankawa Indians played an important role in the early history of Texas



★  
What region of Texas are we looking at with this map? (teks 7.8b)

**TEKS 7.9A Geography**

How did the use of the dugout canoe make the Karankawa a nomadic people? (teks 7.8b, 7.2a)

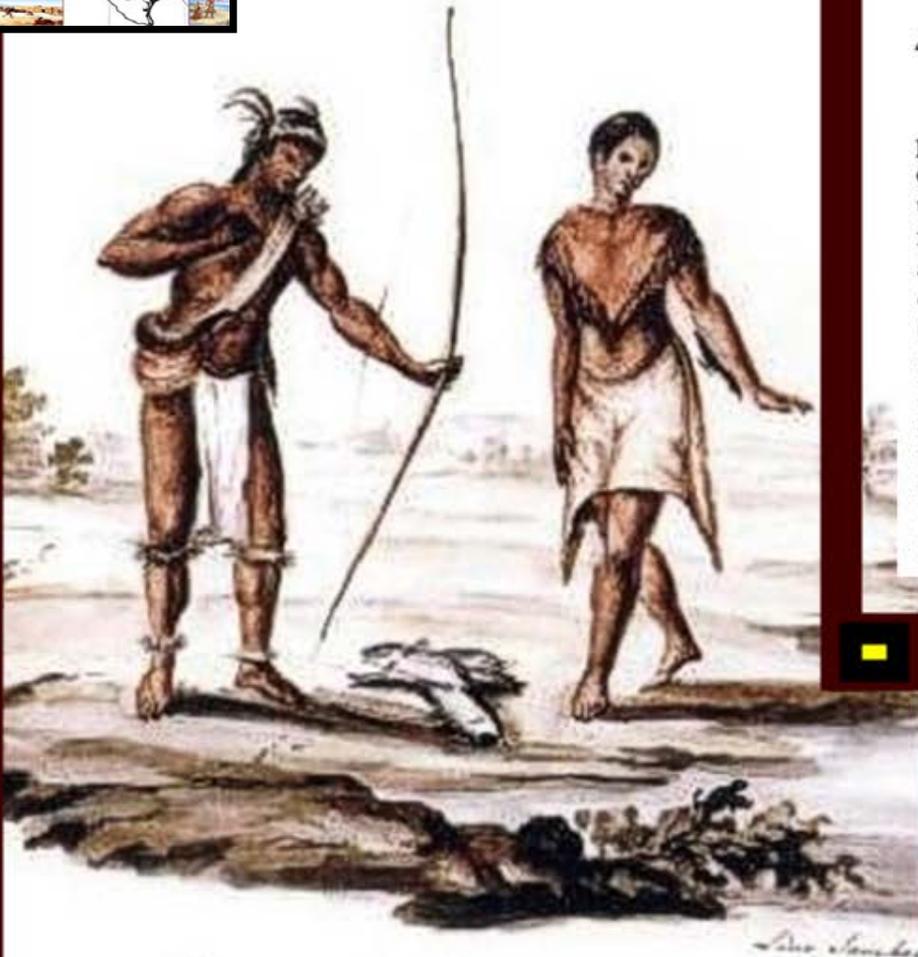
Figure 1. Map of the Texas coast showing approximate locations of the five major Karankawan groups



# Karankawa Peoples of the Texas Gulf Coast

## 4 The Karankawa Indians of Texas

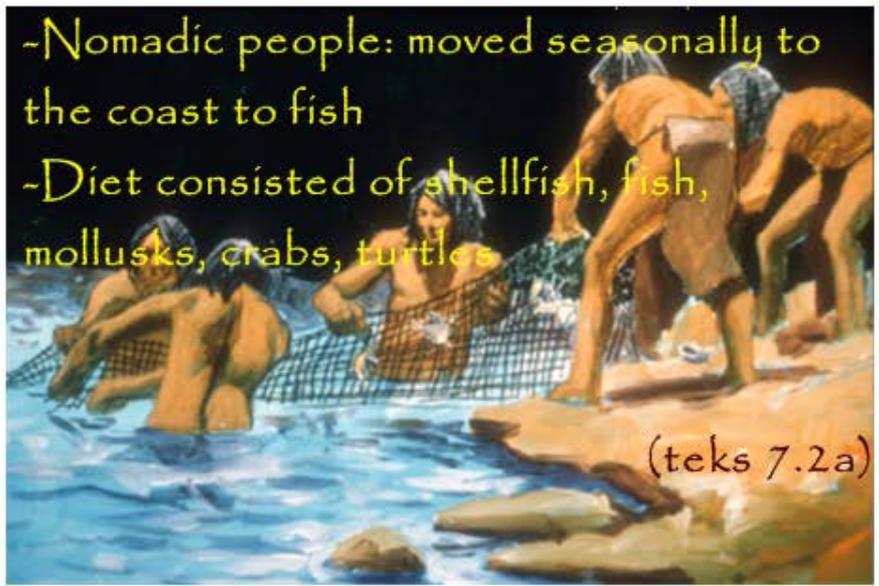
Before beginning our archaeological and historical explorations of patterns of continuity and change in the Karankawan world, some of the generally recognized characteristics of the native people and their culture can be summarized. The Karankawas were a non-agricultural people whose subsistence economy relied heavily on the abundant fish and shellfish resources of the coastal estuaries (Newcomb 1961, 1983; Schaedel 1949; Gatschet 1891). As Newcomb (1983: 362) has pointed out, they were not a maritime people, since their livelihood was based upon resources of the shallow bays and lagoons found behind the protective chain of barrier islands that parallels the mainland shoreline. The Karankawas made and used dugout canoes that were not designed for travel in the open Gulf of Mexico. Fish were often taken with the bow and arrow (Berlandier 1980; Carroll 1983), and nets, weirs, and fish traps were likely used as well. Hunting, a male activity, was of considerable importance.



*Carancabueses*

-Used alligator grease & shark fat to repel mosquitoes (teks 7.2a)

- Nomadic people: moved seasonally to the coast to fish
- Diet consisted of shellfish, fish, mollusks, crabs, turtles



(teks 7.2a)

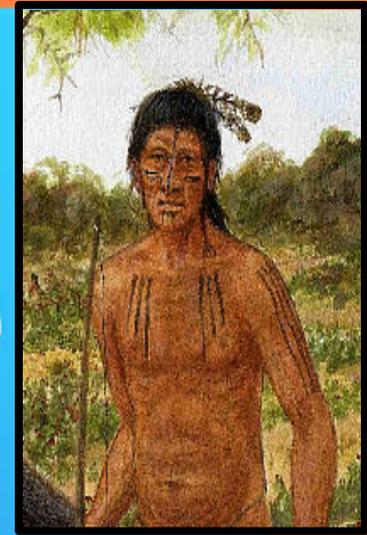
# GULF CULTURE

Karankawa and Coahuiltecans

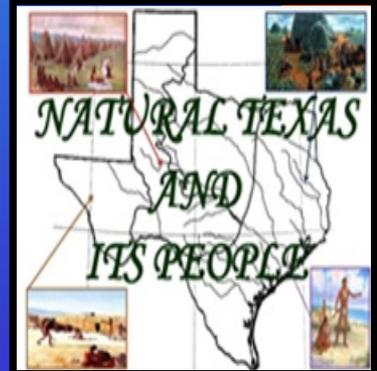
Region: Coastal Plains



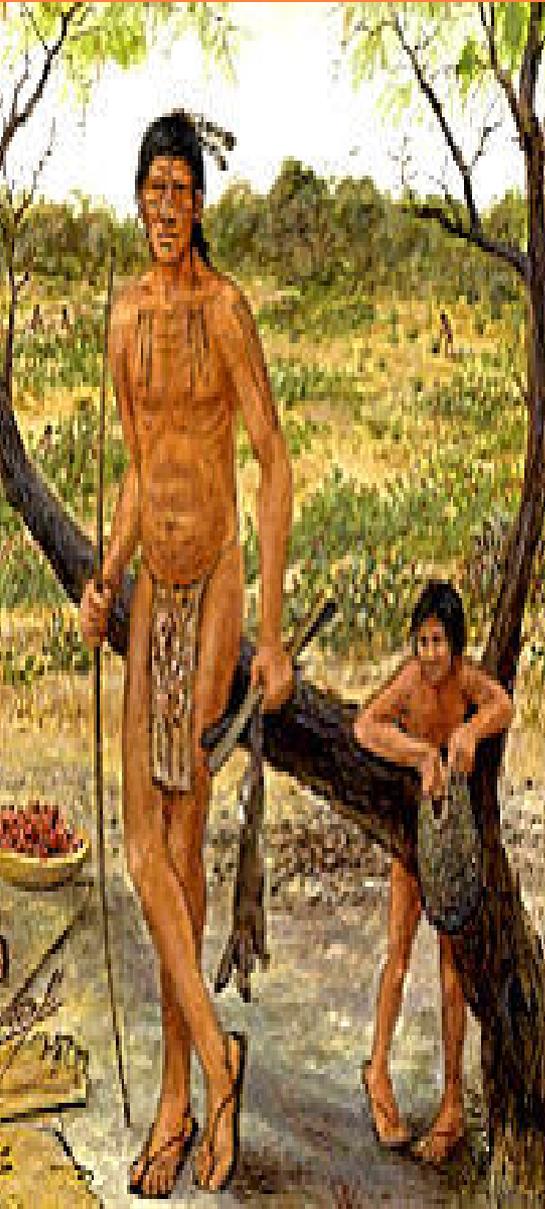
TEKS 7.9A Geography



## Natural Texas & It's People



# Coahuilteicans...



TEKS 7.2A, 7.9A

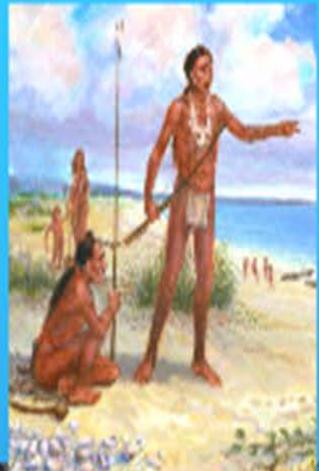
# Coahuilteicans South TX Plains



# GULF CULTURE SURVIVAL- Foragers

- Wild berries, pecans, fruits, roots
- Deer, lizards, javelina, insects, ant eggs
- Deer poo
- Fish (Karankawa)

# Karankawa Gulf Coast Plains

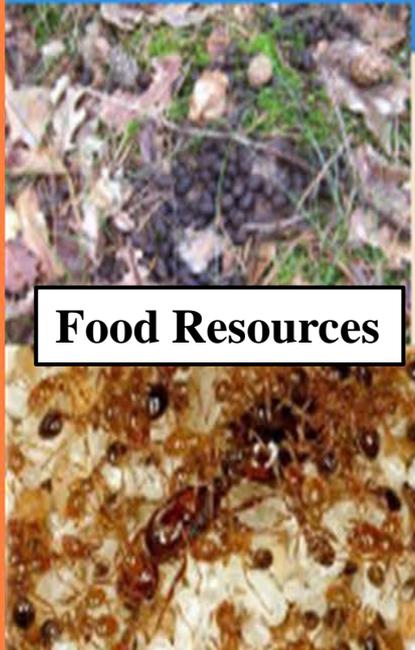


# Nomadic?

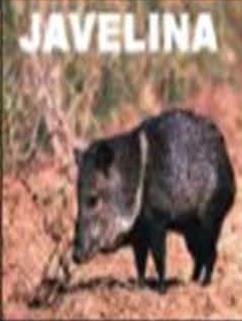
# SHELTER

- Moveable grass huts (wikiaups)

# Food Resources

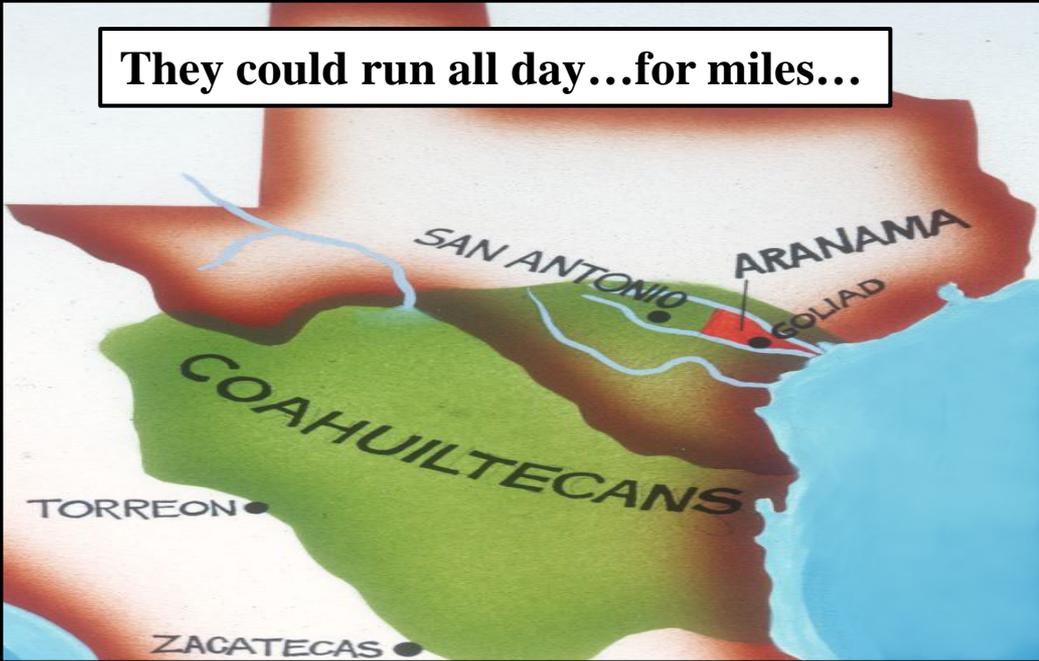


# Housing



# Coahuiltecan

Housing?



They could run all day...for miles...

## Nomadic hunter-gatherers

*We call the many indigenous groups of this region Coahuiltecan to denote the broader geographic range they shared, rather than as an ethnic classification. They spoke many different languages, some of which were totally unrelated.*



**Food Resources: Cactus, Javelina, Prickly Pears**

TEKS 7.2A, 7.9A

# Caddo: Lived in Dome-Shaped Huts

Caddo Warrior



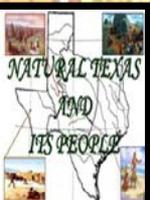
## Coastal Plains Tribe

- East Texas
- Governed with Confederacies
- Southeastern Culture



Caddo formed large markets for trade  
MATERNAL (Female Leadership)

TEKS 7.2A, 7.9A





# Jumano

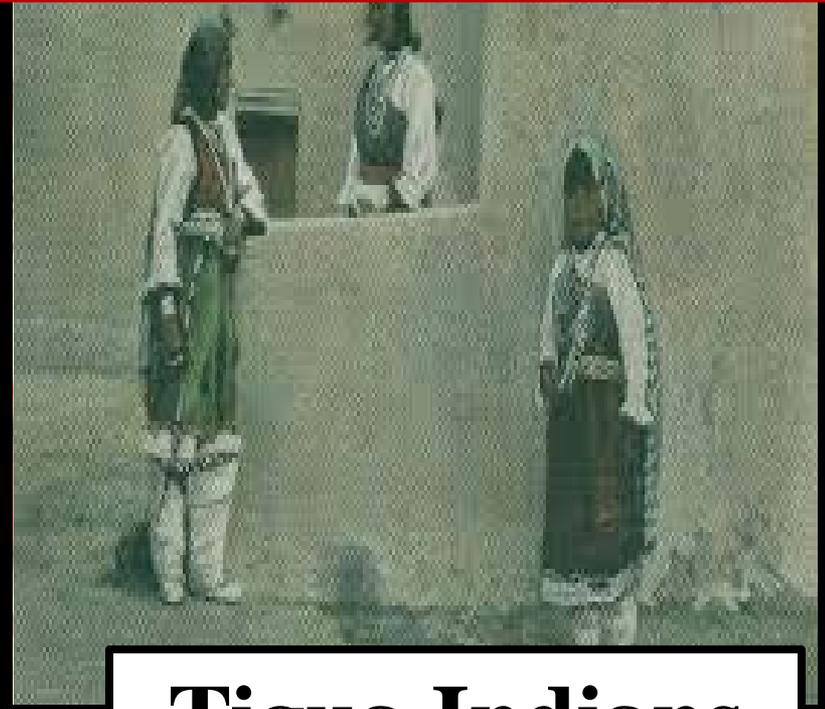
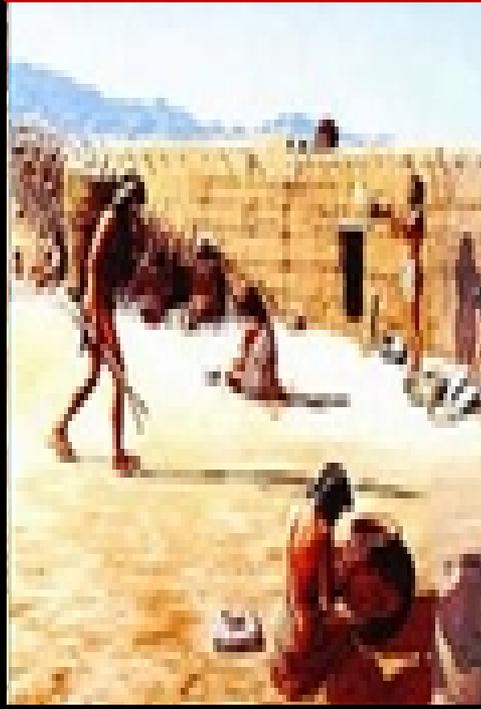
Mountains & Basins are home to several unified tribes located in Western TX. Concho, Jumano, Tigua hunted Small game, berries, corn, few crops sustained these tribes. \*All were non-nomadic farming tribes



# PUEBLOAN



# CULTURE



# Tigua Indians

In the Mountains & Basins homes were made out of adobe bricks, formed from mud. These homes had an early form of air-conditioning, do you know how they did it? They also had irrigation systems





# Concho



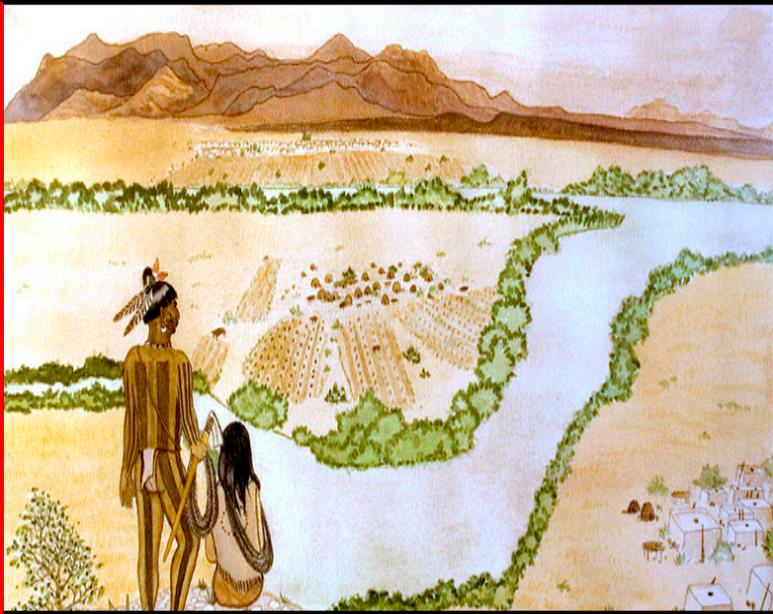
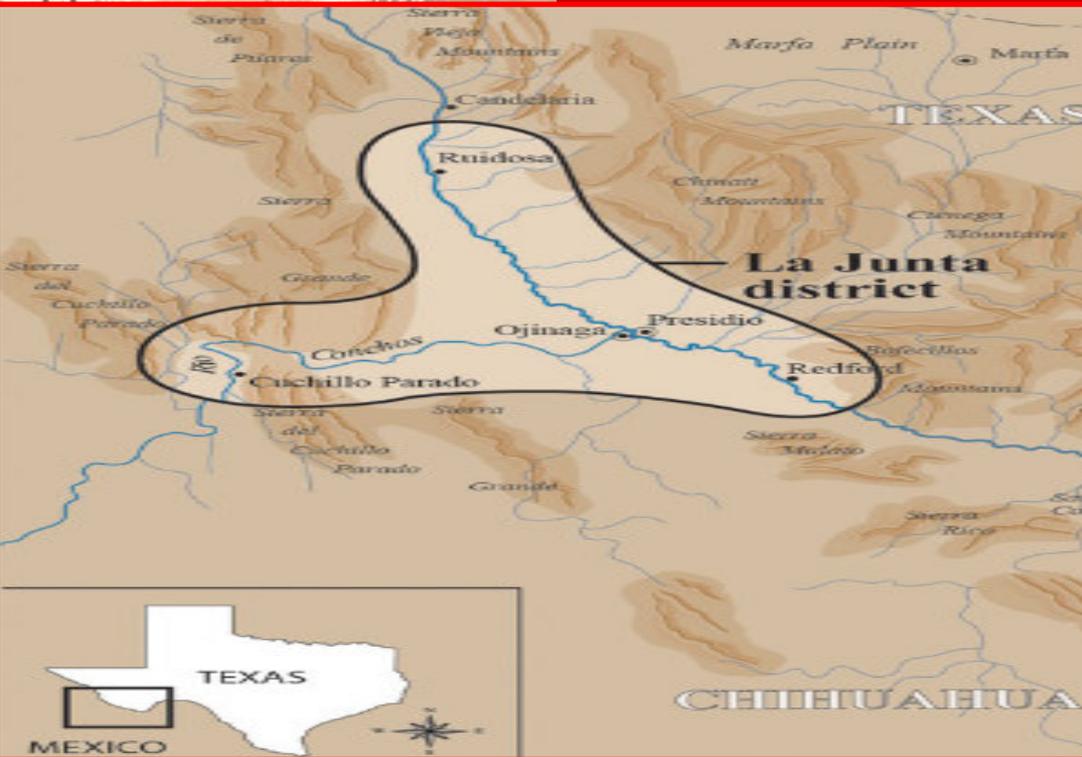
## Mountains & Basins

The Concho Indians lived near the present day city of Presidio, TX and were allies with the Jumano tribe. The true name of this tribe is the Chizas, which lived in Texas and Mexico. They hunted rabbits, birds, other small animals.

# PUEBLOAN



# CULTURE



# Chiza Indians

In the Concho Valley homes were made out of animal skins, grasses and sticks when available.

What is life like in this region of Texas?



# Comancheria

## Geographic

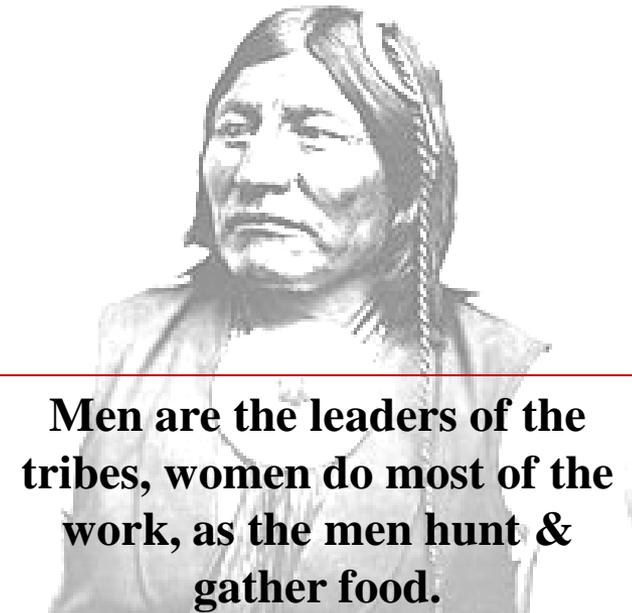
- Great Plains of west Texas
- Called Comancheria only welcomed the Kiowa

## Economic

- Hunted buffalo, elk, and bear and used every part of them to survive
- Collected wild plants to balance their diet but did not farm

## Political

- Lived in bands that were connected through blood relations
- Each band had a chief chosen by members of the band and a war chief chosen by warriors for each campaign



**Men are the leaders of the tribes, women do most of the work, as the men hunt & gather food.**

**In the Great Plains, The Comanche were known as fierce warriors, a nomadic people who followed the Buffalo for their food, clothes & resources including equipment.**



# Apache Nation

## Geographic

- From west of San Antonio to the Pecos and Rio Grande River

## Economic

- Hunters and gatherers of buffalo, deer, antelope, javelina, and wild turkeys
- Small gardens that they used to trade with other groups

## Political

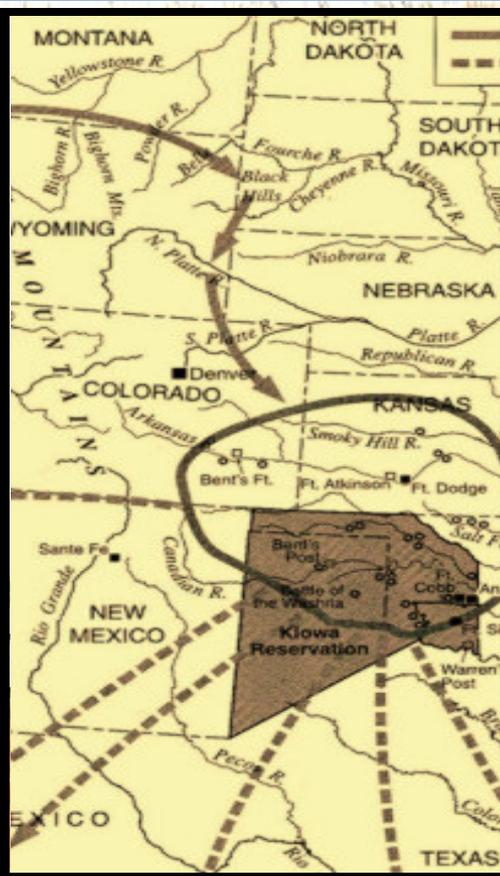
- Family bands that were loosely organized under a chief
- A chief proved himself by age, skill and wisdom
- Made up of Lipan and Mescalero Apache groups



Men are the leaders of the tribes, women do most of the work, as the men hunt & gather food. Apache means literally “enemy” in Pueblo language. The Apache were very superstitious

In the Great Plains, The Apache were known as fierce warriors, a nomadic people who followed the Buffalo for their food, clothes & resources including equipment.

# Kiowa Nation

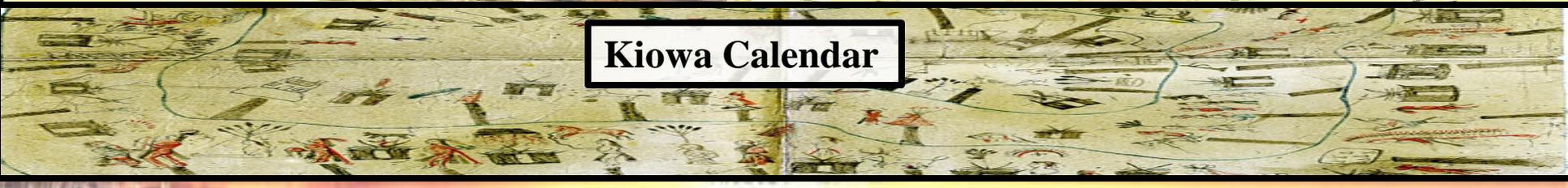


- They were allied with the Wichita Tribes
- They were tall, some 7ft, skilled hunters & warriors

Kiowa Tribe lived on the High Plains sub region of the Great Plains in far NW Texas.

They were nomadic, hunting the buffalo as a food resource by foot in pre-horse times. They had tepees for mobile housing and also developed a calendar for their tribe

Kiowa Calendar





# Wichita Nation



## Geographic

- Eastern edge of the Great Plains near the Caddos

## Economic

- Hunted buffalo as well as farmed fields of corn, beans, and squash.
- Traded bows that they made

## Political

- Chiefs that led tribes and assisted by sub-chiefs.
- Adult men were asked for advice and warriors smoked the peace pipe to show they were serious about reaching a good decision.

- Matrilineal – The Wichita lines descended through their mothers

## Social/Cultural

- Lived in thatched beehive homes much like the Caddos
- Most dressed of all the Natives – Wore clothes made of tanned hides that covered them from their chins to their ankles, and jewelry; Believed in afterlife
- In the Great Plains, Tattooed around their eyes that made them look like they had raccoon eyes. For this reason they were called “Raccoon Eyes.”

**Tonkawa** is from the Waco term tonkaweya, meaning "they all stay together."



# Tonkawa



Each band of Tonkawa elected a chief to lead them under an elected tribal head chief. Clan membership, determined by the mother's clan, was another important aspect of Tonkawa society. Marriage came with little ceremony, but funeral rites were extensive. Mourning lasted three days and was followed by a four day pipe smoking purification

**Cannibalism:** Tonkawa's celebrated victory with a feast of their fallen enemy (fixed as a stew with potatoes and carrots).

**The Tonkawa were a nomadic buffalo hunting people** roaming from somewhere around what is now Hillsboro, Texas to the vicinity of present day San Antonio, Texas.

They lived in scattered villages of **tepees** constructed from buffalo hides or arbors made from brush and grass.

**They ate most kinds of small game, fish and shellfish.** They excepted the coyote and wolf from their diet for religious reasons. **They collected nuts (especially pecans), herbs, acorns and fruits to supplement their meats.**

They even attempted some farming

*Sancakues: peuplade miserable qui vit en Texas.*

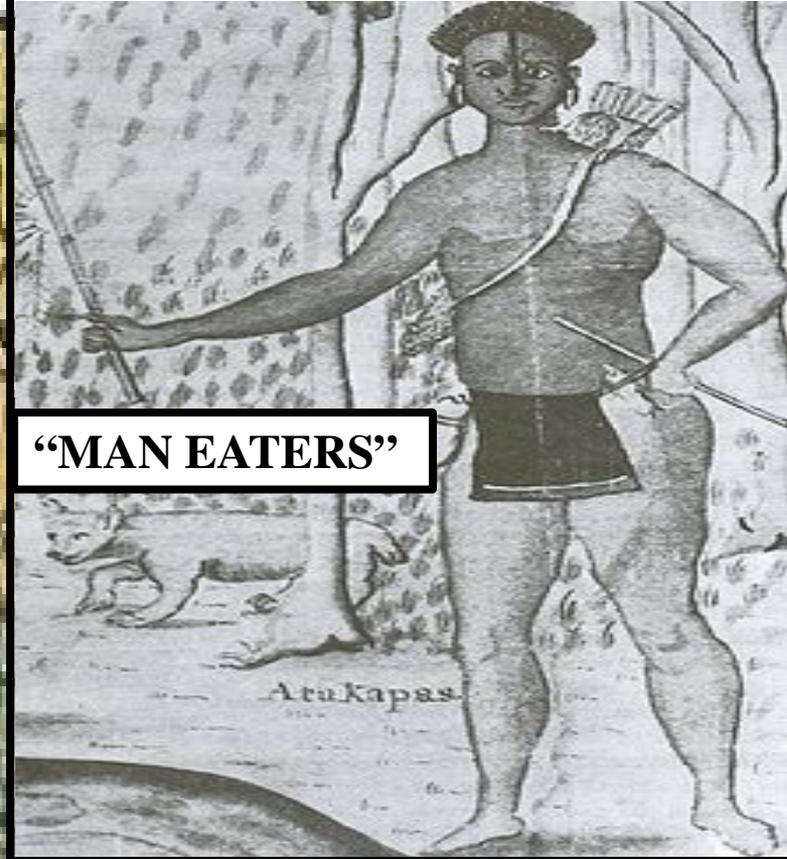
# Atakapan

## Geographic

- Southeast Texas – From Galveston Bay as far north as present day Huntsville

## Economic

- Fished, hunted and gathered food throughout East Texas
- Traded for things they needed and could not hunt or gather for themselves



**“MAN EATERS”**

## Political

- Small bands with no overall chief

## Social/Cultural

- Lived in small lodges that were made of tree branches covered with hides
- Men wore animal hides and women wore skirts of Spanish moss and grasses
- Tattooed and painted their bodies; **THEY ATE THEIR ENEMIES!!!**
- Used alligator oil to repel mosquitoes because of this they smelled



# The People of Natural Texas



Is there a relationship between where the population of Texas is and the regions of Texas?

Comanche, & Apache were fierce warriors and skilled horsemen

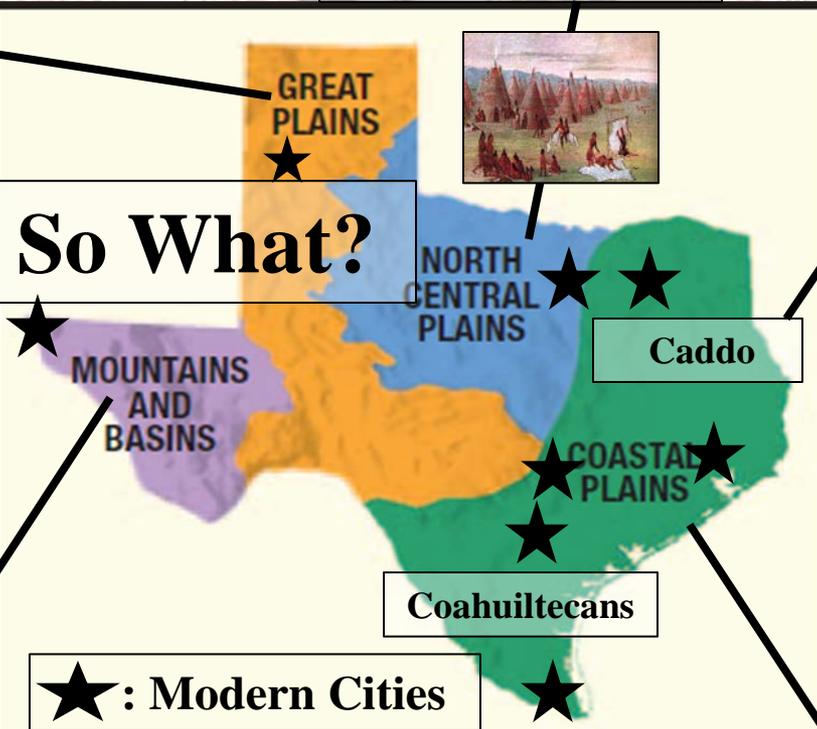


Great Plains had Buffalo, the main food/supply of NOMADIC (moved with the buffalo) tribes like the Comanche & Apache

Kiowa, Wichita



## So What?



Caddo formed large markets for trade, MATERNAL Leadership, houses are DOMED SHAPED GRASS HUTS

Jumano & Tigua & Concho



Mountains & Basin dwellers made homes of adobe mud brick, small farming

Coahuiltecans

★ : Modern Cities

- What is the relationship between where Texas Native Americans lived and where Texans live today?
- Why is the lifestyle of Southeastern Native Americans different than those that live on the Plains?



Karankawa tribes used Gator grease to coat themselves to protect from mosquitoes,



**SPIDEY DIAGRAM**

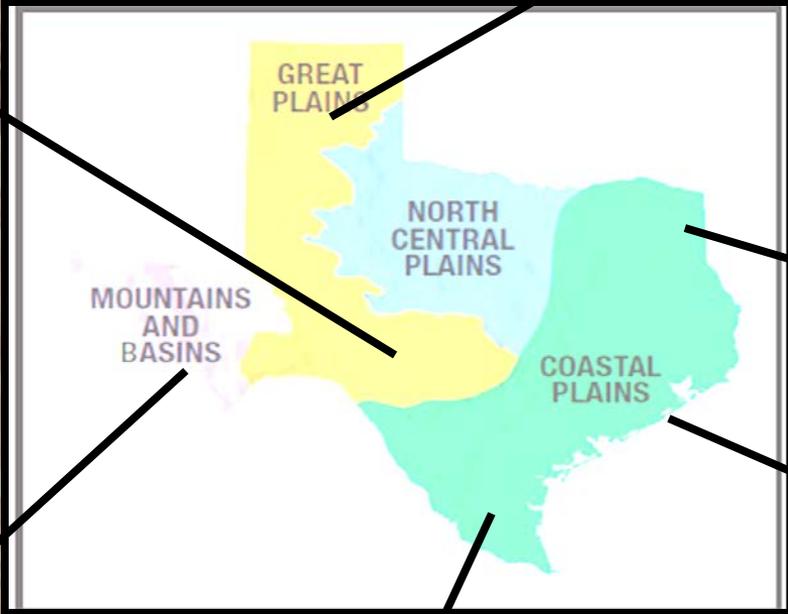


TABLE LAND  
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TYLER  
 POLK  
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**SPIDEY DIAGRAM**

**Place the Native Texans in the boxes according to their region. Give facts about each tribes practices**



HARRY  
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1867  
 MAP OF THE STATE OF TEXAS  
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**KEY WORD/MAIN IDEA**

Robertson ★ Lovejoy ★ Kuharski ★ Texas History Cornell Notes

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Notes, Quotes & Content**

**Summary, Reflection, Analysis**