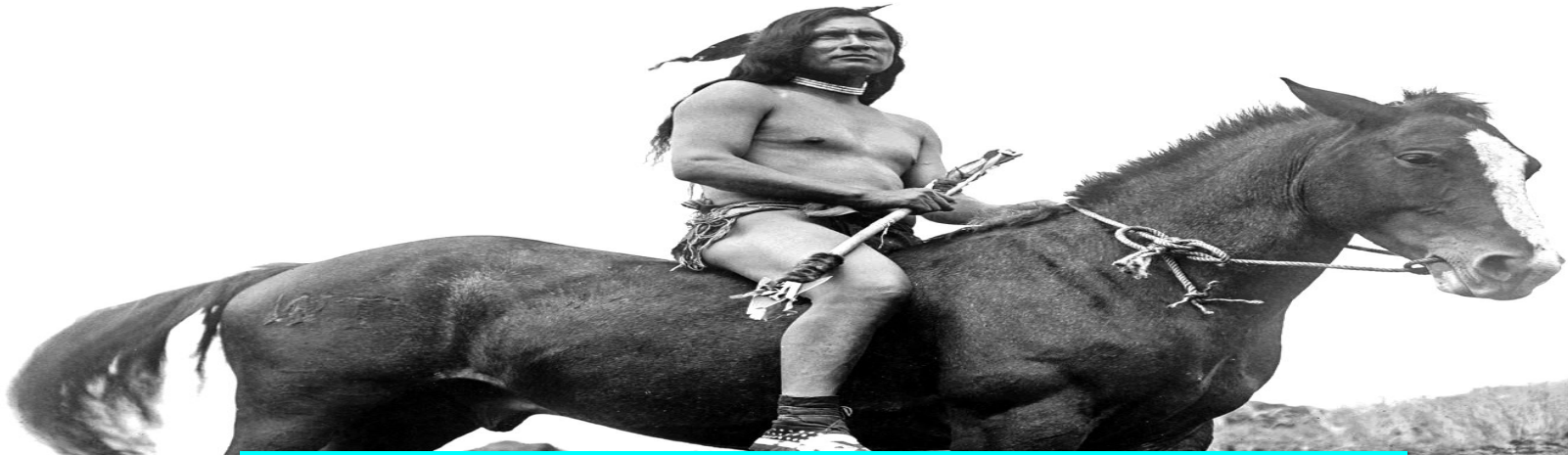
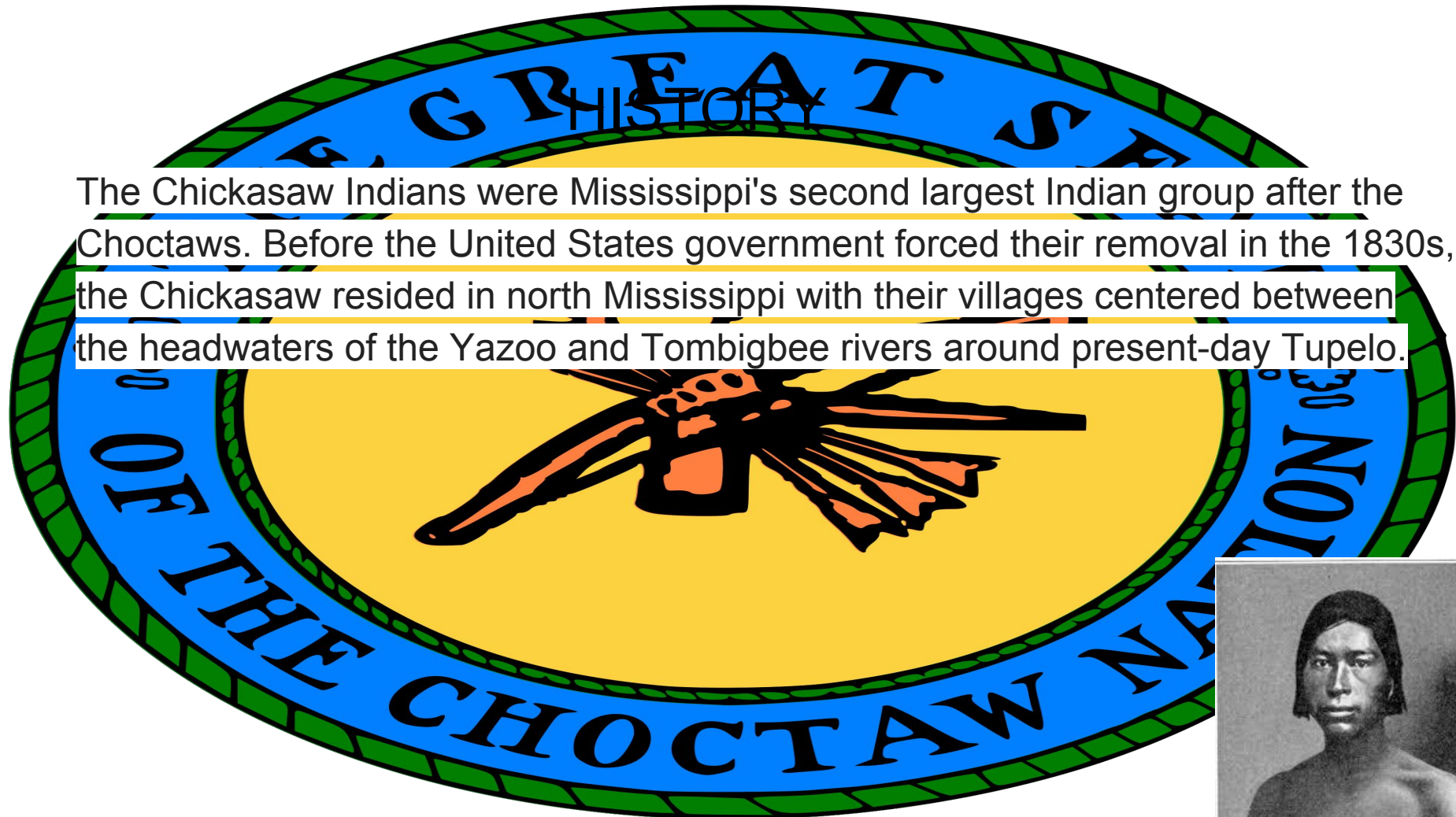


The Life of the Tlingit and Chickasaw Indians



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Amare tate



HISTORY

The Chickasaw Indians were Mississippi's second largest Indian group after the Choctaws. Before the United States government forced their removal in the 1830s, the Chickasaw resided in north Mississippi with their villages centered between the headwaters of the Yazoo and Tombigbee rivers around present-day Tupelo.





Language

Chickasaw are a Western Muskogean language spoken by about 1,000 people mainly in Oklahoma in the USA. The majority of the speakers are over 50 years old: the younger generation are drifting towards English.



Tlingit tribe clothes

Tlingit men usually wore only breech cloths and the women only short skirts made of shredded bark. Further inland, where the weather was colder, women wore long deerskin dresses and men wore Athabaskan-style pants with moccasins attached

A photograph of a turkey standing in a field of green grass and yellow flowers. The turkey has dark, iridescent feathers and a prominent, colorful wattle. The background is a soft-focus field of green and yellow.

What did the Chickasaws eat

Chickasaw women did most of the farming, harvesting crops of corn, beans, squash, and sunflowers. They also gathered wild plants such as nuts, berries, plums, and herbs. Chickasaw men did most of the hunting, shooting deer, wild turkeys, and small game and fishing in the rivers and along the coast.

"Take it quietly UNCLE ABE and I will draw it closer than ever!!"

"A few more stitches ANDY and the good old UNION will be mended!"



Social Classes

Women held Position of power and respect and made the men hunt for food.

THE "RAIL SPLITTER" AT WORK REPAIRING THE UNION.



Religion & Belief

Religion. The Chickasaws do not have a tradition of a time when they were without belief in a supreme being, whom we call Aba' Binni'li' (Sitting or Dwelling Above), also called Inki Abu (Father Above) under Christian influence. There were ancient beliefs in a multitude of celestial powers.

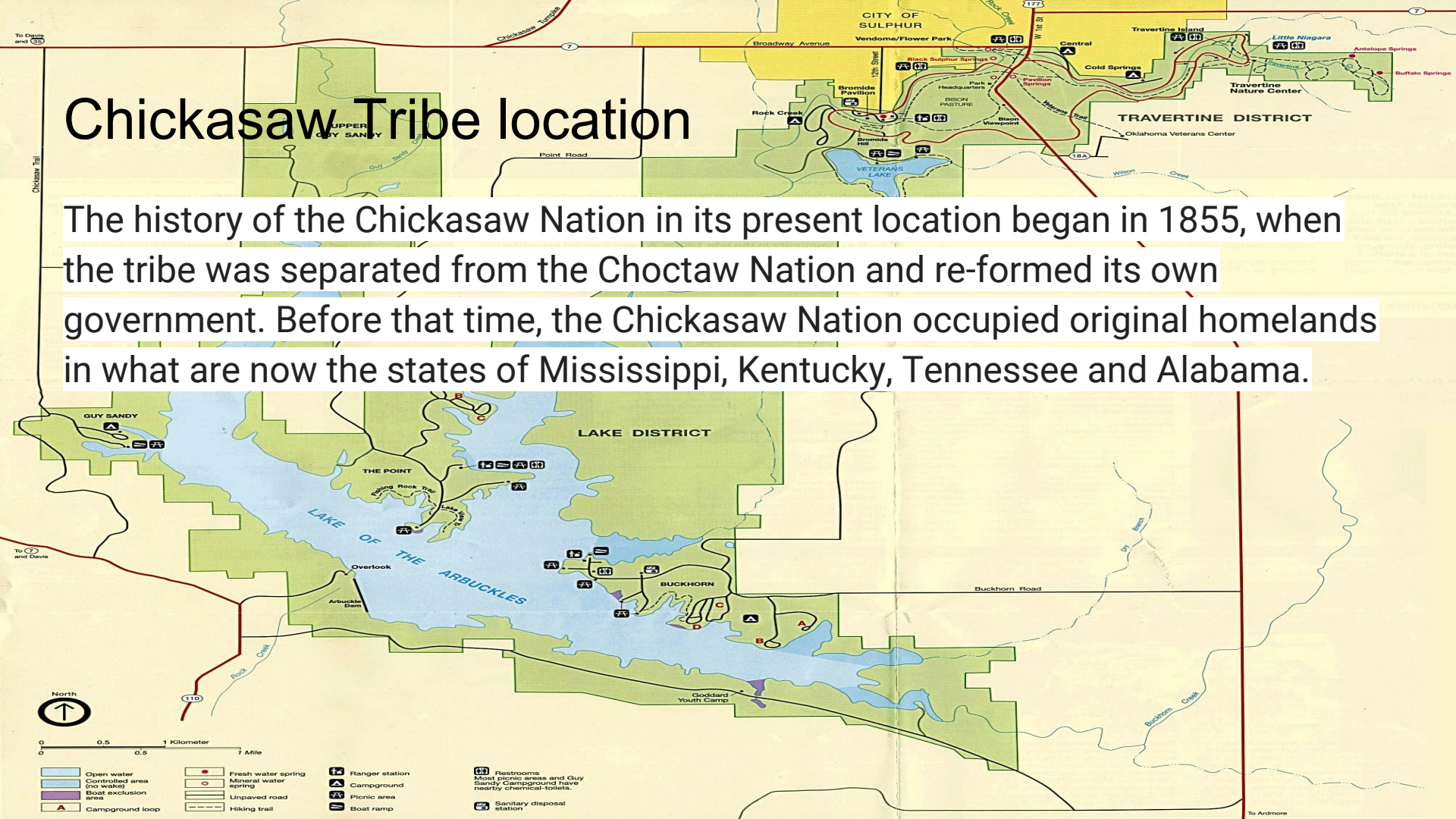


Totem Poles Purposes

The meanings of the designs on totem poles are as varied as the cultures which produce them. Totem poles may recount familiar legends, clan lineages, or notable events.

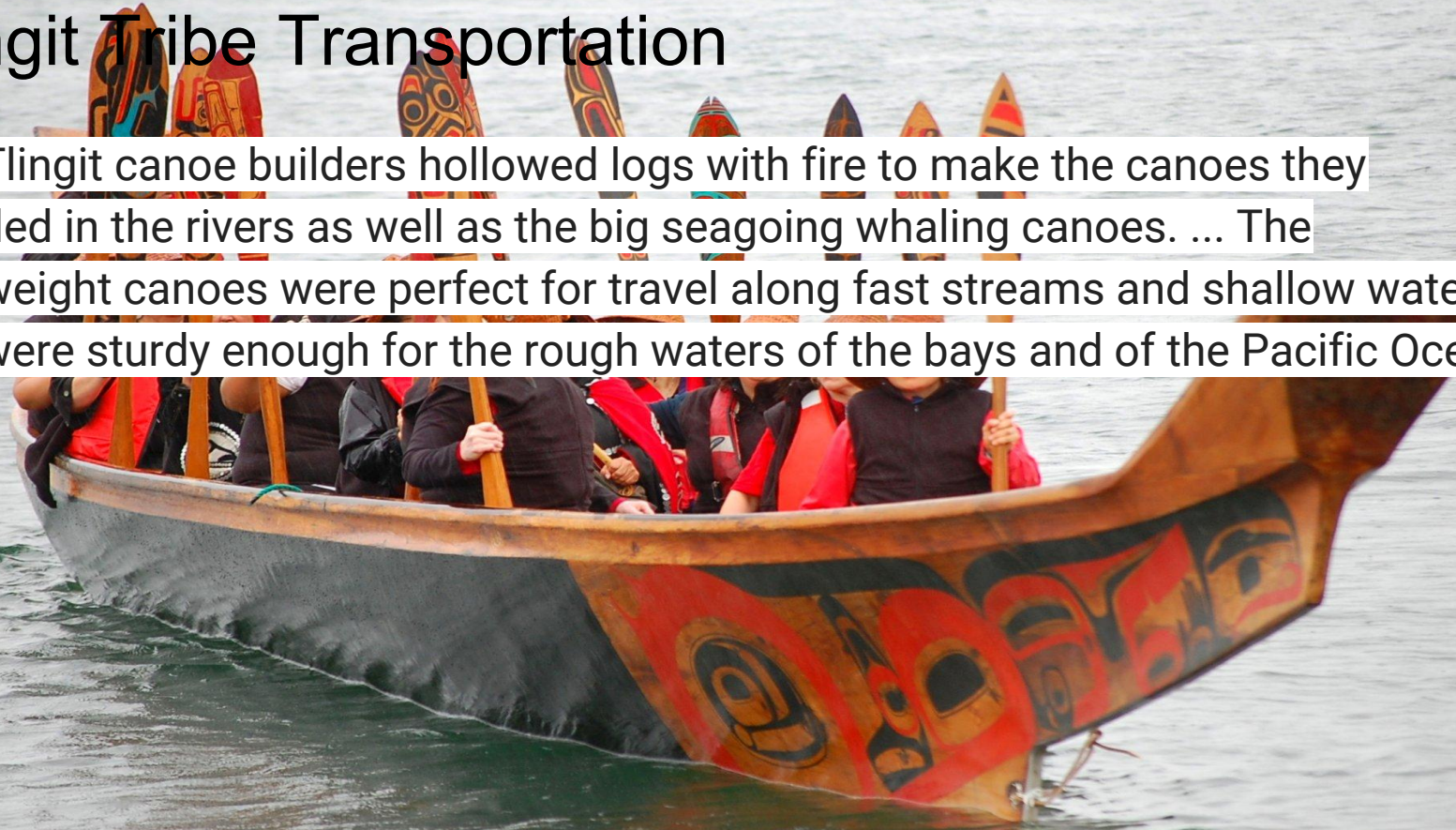
Chickasaw Tribe location

The history of the Chickasaw Nation in its present location began in 1855, when the tribe was separated from the Choctaw Nation and re-formed its own government. Before that time, the Chickasaw Nation occupied original homelands in what are now the states of Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.



Tlingit Tribe Transportation

The Tlingit canoe builders hollowed logs with fire to make the canoes they paddled in the rivers as well as the big seagoing whaling canoes. ... The lightweight canoes were perfect for travel along fast streams and shallow waters, and were sturdy enough for the rough waters of the bays and of the Pacific Ocean.

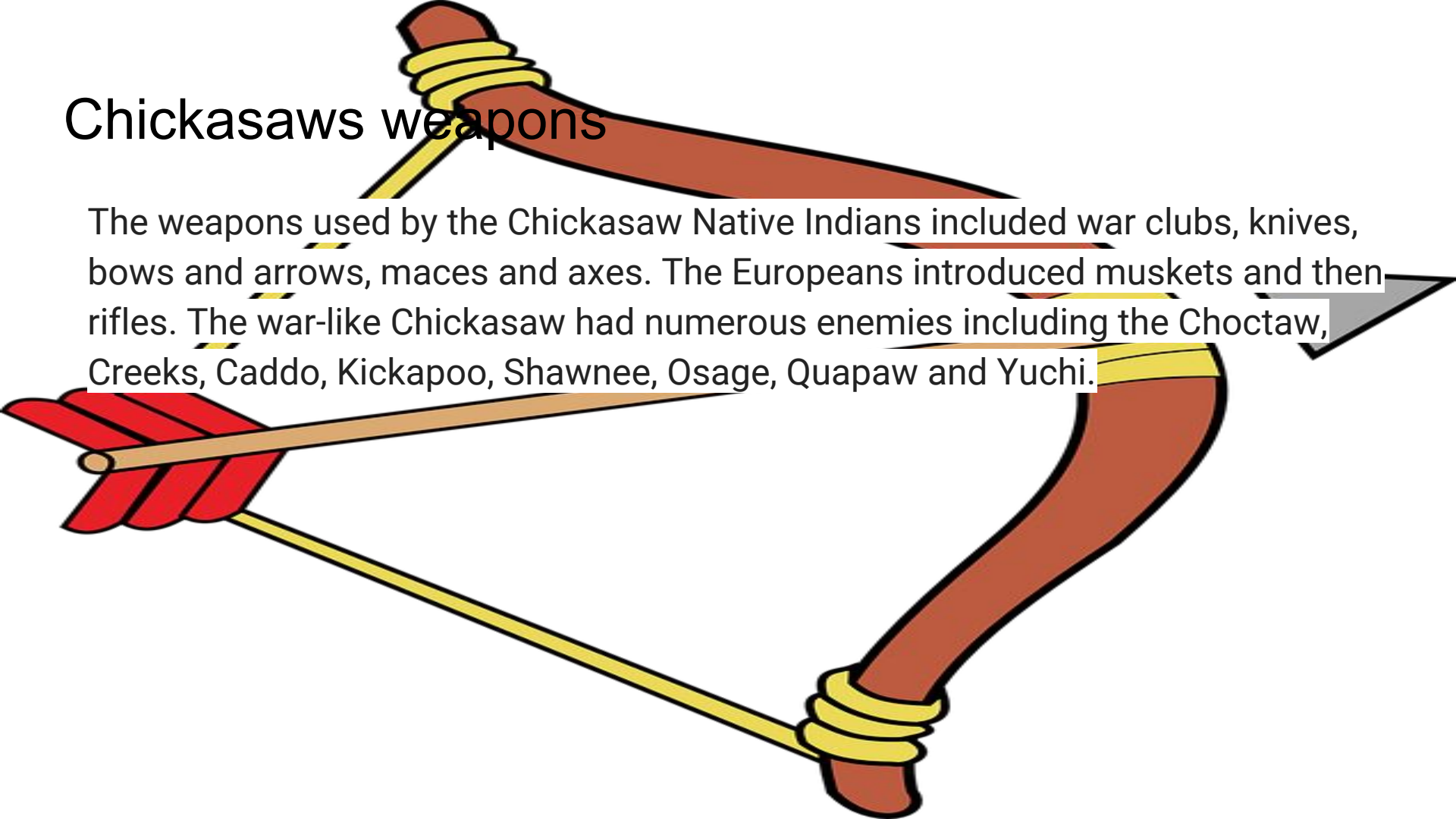


Totem pole purpose

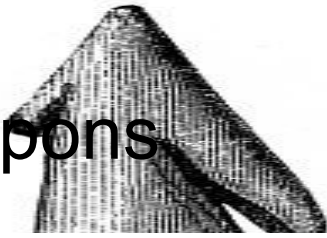
Meaning and Purpose. The meanings of the designs on totem poles are as varied as the cultures which produce them. Totem poles may recount familiar legends, clan lineages, or notable events. Some poles are erected to celebrate cultural beliefs, but others are intended mostly as artistic presentations.

Chickasaws weapons

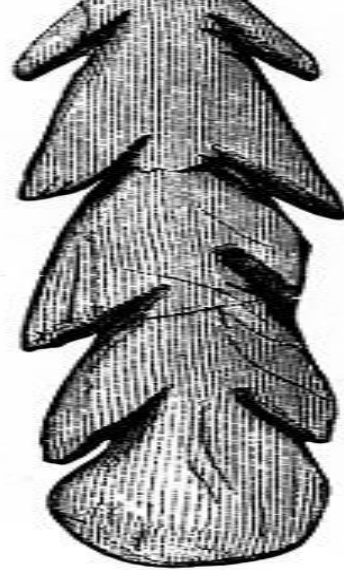
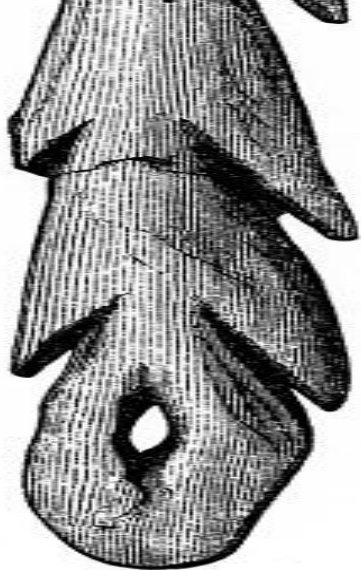
The weapons used by the Chickasaw Native Indians included war clubs, knives, bows and arrows, maces and axes. The Europeans introduced muskets and then rifles. The war-like Chickasaw had numerous enemies including the Choctaw, Creeks, Caddo, Kickapoo, Shawnee, Osage, Quapaw and Yuchi.



Tlingit weapons



Tlingit fishermen used harpoons, bone fishhooks, and wooden fish traps. Hunters used bows and arrows or spears, and trappers used snares and nets. In war, Tlingit men fired their bows or fought with spears and war clubs



The END hope you liked it but amosc
CURRYBOYJACKSON go add me on the SNAP Nba Honcho