

LESSON

2

FOCUS QUESTION

How did the Hopi, Navajo, and Apache use their environment?

VOCABULARY

mesa  
kachina  
migrate  
hogan  
wickiup

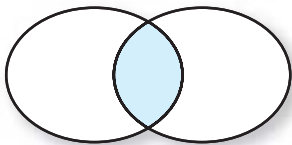
VOCABULARY STRATEGY

**WORD ORIGINS** Many words used in the Southwest, such as **mesa**, come from Spanish. Find the Spanish origins of these words: **plaza**, **canyon**.

READING STRATEGY

**Compare and Contrast**

Use a Venn diagram to compare and contrast some of the ways the Hopi and Navajo use their environments.



# People of the Southwest



**5.1** Students describe the major Pre-Columbian settlements, including the cliff dwellers and pueblo people of the desert Southwest, the American Indians of the Pacific Northwest, the nomadic nations of the Great Plains, and the woodland peoples east of the Mississippi River.

**5.1.1** Describe how geography and climate influenced the way various nations lived and adjusted to the natural environment, including locations of villages, the distinct structures that they built, and how they obtained food, clothing, tools, and utensils.

Read how the Pueblo dug irrigation canals to grow crops and build apartment-style homes, and how the Navajo and Apache were hunters and herders. (Begins on page 85)

**5.1.2** Describe their varied customs and folklore traditions.

Discover how the Hopi believed spirits could bring rain to help crops grow and how the Navajo believed in the balance among all living things. (Begins on page 86)

**5.1.3** Explain their varied economies and systems of government.

Find out about the Apache, who traveled together in family groups. (Begins on page 90)

▼ Taos, New Mexico



1100

1300

1500

1700

1900

1150  
The Hopi build Oraibi

late 1300s  
The Navajo arrive

1895  
Nampeyo makes Hopi pottery

**N**ampeyo was an expert potter. One day, as she wandered among the ruins of an ancient settlement, she found a broken pot, half-hidden in the sand. She dug deeper, and found more. They were lost pieces of her people's history. Nampeyo had never seen such beautiful things.



## The Pueblo 5.1.1

In Chapter 1 you read that the Ancestral Pueblo are believed to be related to the Pueblo peoples of today. The Hopi and Zuni are two groups shown on the map on this page that belong to the Pueblo people. The Hopi pueblo of Old Oraibi is one of the oldest U.S. settlements.

and cotton, and grow corn with long roots to reach the water underground. The Hopi planned ahead for dry seasons by storing dried corn.

**REVIEW** What traditions do you think the Pueblo adopted from the Ancestral Pueblo?  
*Compare and Contrast*

## Hopi Farmers

Farming is sacred to the Hopi. Each plant has to be tended according to ancient religious practices. The Hopi believe that successful farming depends on everyone working together.

Farming presents challenges for the Hopi. The area where they live in northeastern Arizona has tall mountains, deep canyons, and steep **mesas**. A mesa is a mountain or hill with a flat top and steep sides. During some years, the area receives about 20 inches of rain, but it may receive only 4 inches in other years.

To grow their crops, the Hopi practice dry farming. They use dams and irrigation canals to grow beans, squash,

