

How a Wickiup Was Made



Step 1 The Apache made poles from green and flexible tree branches.



Step 2 Holes were dug in a circle for the poles.



Step 3 The poles were bent and tied with strips of animal skin to create a dome.



Step 4 Smaller willow poles were tied around the sides and top.



Step 5 Animal skins or reed mats were used to cover the dome.



Step 6 They finished the wickiup with a fire pit and smoke hole for a chimney.

Diagram Skill

What materials did the Apache use to build wickiups? [5.1.1](#)

The Apache [5.1.1](#) [5.1.3](#)

Like the Navajo, the Apache migrated to the Four Corners from the northwest. The Apache also lived in small bands, or groups. Each group made its own decisions. One historian wrote that the Apache:

“... moved freely, wintering... south, ranging the buffalo plains in the summer, always following the sun and the food supply.”

Apache Life

The most common Apache home was the **wickiup**. Wickiups were dome-shaped,

had a pole frame, and were covered with skins, reed mats, and other materials. Each wickiup contained a fire pit and a smoke hole for a chimney. See how the Apache made wickiups in the diagram on this page.

Family was very important to the Apache. The mother was the head of each family. When a man married, he went to live with his wife's family. Family gatherings that included grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins were held several times a year. However, such large family groups did not always act together even when threatened by an enemy.

The parents and children of each Apache family worked together. Most gathered plants and hunted wild game to meet their needs. Some family groups farmed. They lived in several different kinds of homes, including wickiups.

Striking Fear

The way in which the Apache fought wars was famous. The word “Apache” comes from a Zuni word meaning “enemy.” Striking fear in most of their neighbors, the Apache sometimes raided villages. One historian wrote:

“They owned nothing and everything . . . They were mighty warriors who depended on success in raiding for wealth and honor. To their families they were kind and gentle, but they could be . . . cruel to their enemies . . .”

REVIEW How did Apache families work together? *Summarize*

A wickiup ►



What You Learned

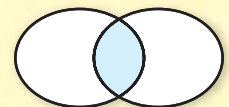
- 5.1.1** Like the Ancestral Pueblo, the Hopi dug irrigation canals to grow corn, beans, squash, and cotton.
- 5.1.1** The Hopi believe kachinas are spirits that bring rain to help grow crops and show people how to behave.
- 5.1.2**
- 5.1.1** Originally hunters and herders, the Navajo learned how to grow crops and make fine cloth, rugs, sandals, jewelry, and pottery.
- 5.1.2**
- 5.1.1** The Apache were organized in bands that moved freely. They were mighty warriors who depended on success in raiding for wealth and security.
- 5.1.3**

Lesson Review

- 1. Focus Question** How did the Hopi, Navajo, and Apache use their environment?
5.1.1
- 2. Vocabulary** Suppose you are traveling through the Southwest. You stop by several Native American villages in the area. Write a letter about what you see. Use these words in your letter.
5.1.1
hogan mesa wickiup
- 3. Culture** How were the settlements of the Hopi and the Navajo different?
5.1.1
- 4. Critical Thinking Problem Solving** How did the Hopi solve the problem of farming the dry land?
5.1.1

5. Reading Strategy Compare

5.1 and **Contrast** Use the **ELA** **R2.4** Venn diagram to record the similarities and differences between the Navajo and Apache.



6. Write about THE BIG IDEA

5.1.1 How did the Navajo learn to live in the Southwest environment?

ELA **W2.3**

7. Link to Art Use the descriptions you wrote for question 2 and the lesson text to draw a picture of a Native American village in the Southwest. Label the objects in your drawing.
5.1.2