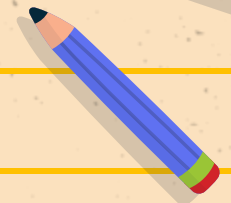
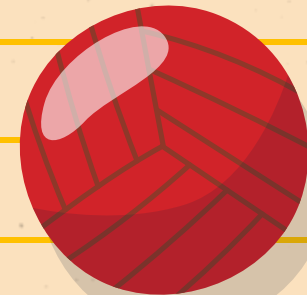
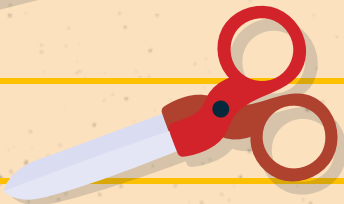
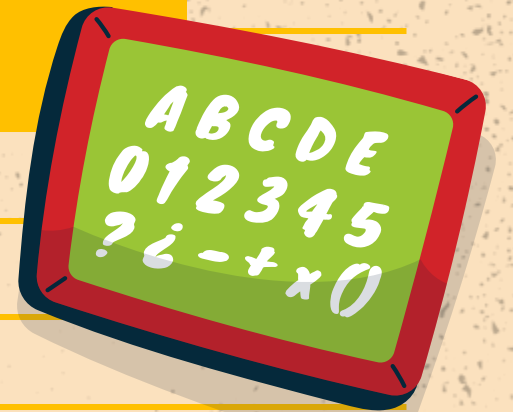


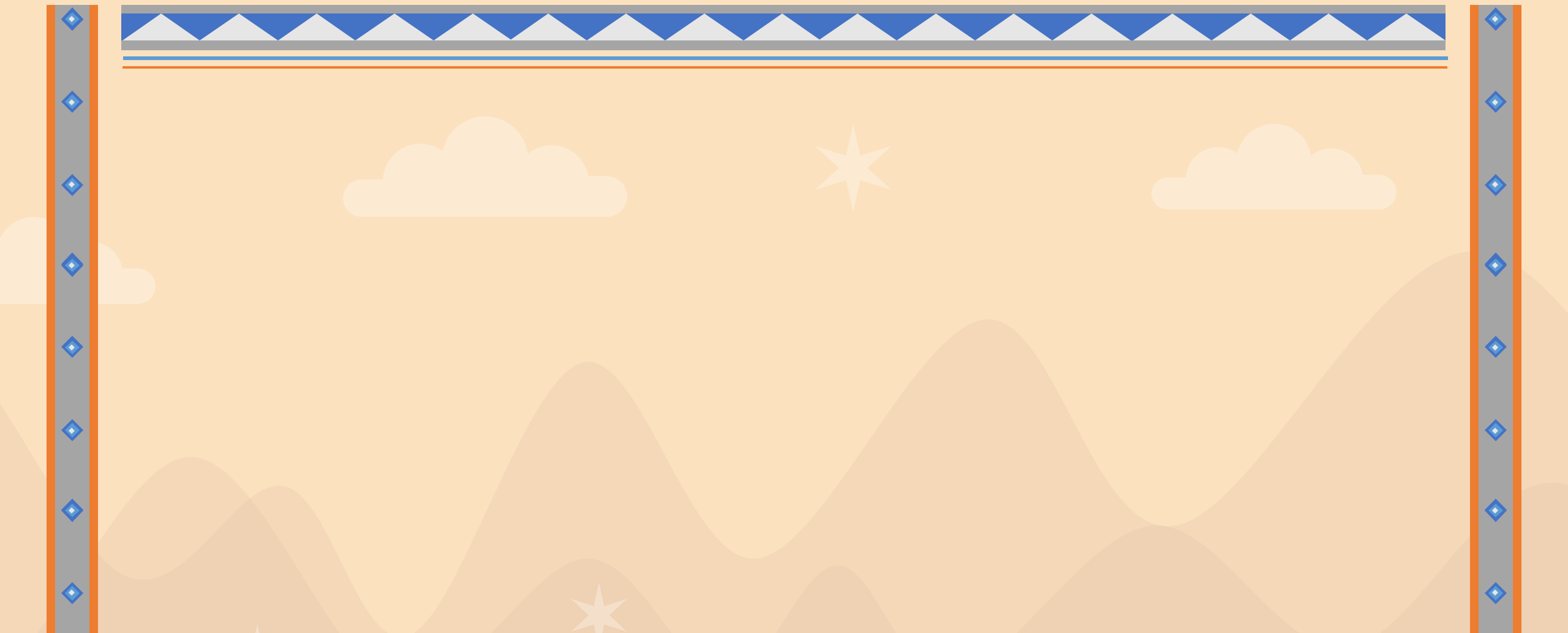
How were tribes different on the East Coast?

INVESTIGATE



1.4

The Eastern Woodlands



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- **Analyze the tribes of the east coast**
- **Compare the success of Cahokia with the tribes of the west**
- **Discuss the religious activities of the eastern tribes**

Early Eastern Woodland Traditions

People of the Eastern Woodlands occupied lands from Mississippi to Canada

Trade from the area included seashells, jasper, & copper. Soon goods would be used to denote rank & status

Shells made their way across the United States, including the Indian Knoll in Kentucky

Special burials showed people buried in fetal positions & adorned with shell ornaments

Cultural Traditions

The **Poverty Point culture** arrived between 2200 BCE & 700 BCE in the lower Mississippi Valley

Poverty Point ranged over 490 acres with six large semicircular mounds

Archeologists know little, but speculate that chiefs & spiritual leaders oversaw the mounds as centers of trade

They believe that it served as a trade nexus with wealth that allowed new government structures

Adena & Hopewell Cultures

From 1000 BCE to 100 BCE, The **Adena** complex in the Ohio River Valley was crucial for social & cultural change

The society began building large burial mounds & painted bodies in red & yellow ocher

Alongside the mounds included circular enclosed areas where the ancestors were worshipped

Graves included effigies & pipe stems in the form of humans & animals

Mound Building

The **Hopewell tradition** built out of the Adena complex from around 200 BCE to 500 CE

Hopewell mounds were built to resemble large circles, octagons, & squares

Bigmen- Elites who gained power & authority from spiritual & mythological knowledge to control trade & the building of mounds


The people would use masks & effigies of animals & mythical spirits in performance rituals



Connections

Roads began to connect villages to the mounds & villages began to build their own mounds

The Hopewell culture went into rapid decline around 400 CE due to the introduction of maize



Mississippian Chiefdoms

Between 800 CE & 1200 CE The Mississippi tradition grew due to rapidly spreading agriculture

The most organized chiefdoms were **Cahokia** in St. Louis, & **Moundville** in Northwest Alabama

Both civilizations organized around **cults**, systems of religious devotion directed towards particular figures or objects

War cults honored men who proved themselves in battle and fertility cults honored the harvests

Cahokia

Cahokia supported a large population across many villages, almost like a city-state

The center of Cahokia was the *Monk's Mound* where chiefs used the location to rule over the population

Laborers would continue to build mounds around the site. Cahokia rivaled the large stone structures of the South American tribes

Chiefdoms

Chiefdoms were the dominant leadership of the region, similar to feudalism of Europe

Chiefs would order sub chiefs to bring loyalties & manage day-to-day operations

Many of the people here worshiped the sun & games would bring people together, such as *Chunkey*.

Fertility cults believed in the potency of women & believed that women helped control agriculture

Sacred Power

Chiefs would affirm their power through cravings on vessels & pendants, controlling these goods to give wealth

Geometric shapes linked chiefs to the sun or powerful animals

Chiefs oversaw life in villages & by controlling production, believed they had power over the human realm

The Iroquois

The **Iroquoian** people lived in the Eastern Woolds of New York & Southeast Canada

The people lived in rectangular **longhouses** made of bark & wood, holding numerous families

The Iroquoian people have some of the first evidence of “**three-sisters**” **agriculture** of growing corns, beans, & squash

The Iroquois were **matrilineal**, tracing descent through the lines of mothers, rather than fathers