

Bellringer: D11

What interesting facts have you learned from your **Desert Gatherer** research project? Share a few! (We'll present next time...)

Utah Studies

Utah's Native Americans

Main Ideas:

Ute

Goshute

Paiute

Navajo

Shoshone

Horses

Traditions, etc.

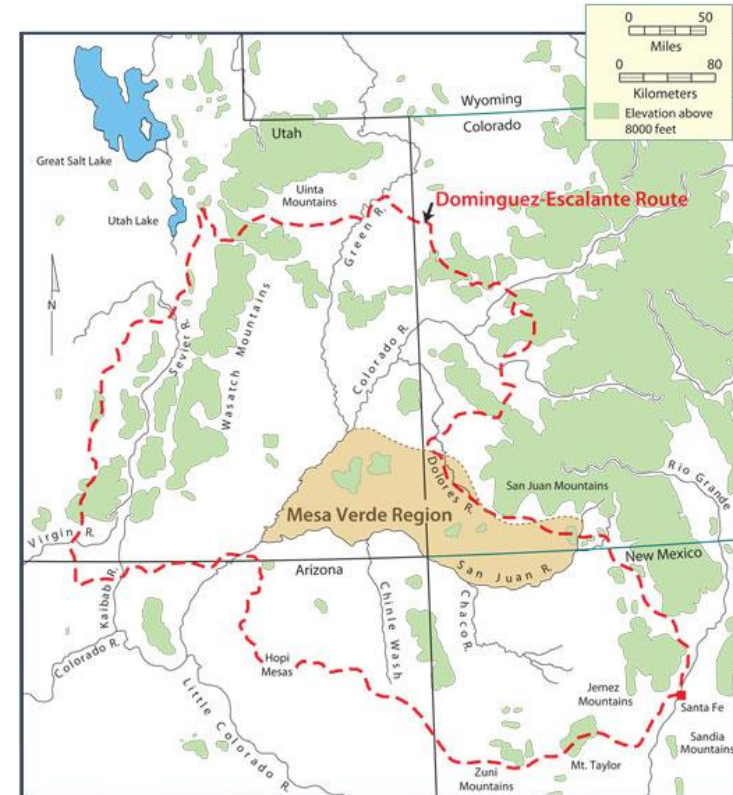
Historic Native Americans



After the disappearance of the Fremont and Anasazi, other groups came and lived in Utah. These are known as the **Historic / Modern Native Americans**, since we *do* in fact have a written history about them.

Roughly 250 years ago, many different European explorers and settlers started coming to Utah. The first was the **Dominguez - Escalante Expedition**, which arrived in Utah in 1776: [VID](#)

As mentioned, they did not stay. It was only decades later that other explorers, and then finally Mormon pioneers, would arrive and stay permanently in this area.



Many Different Peoples

By this time, there were many different bands of people living in Utah. Sometimes they got along, and sometimes they fought with each other. These bands were parts of larger groups, called **tribes**. There were 5 main tribes in Utah when Europeans arrived in the last several hundred years. They were:

Ute

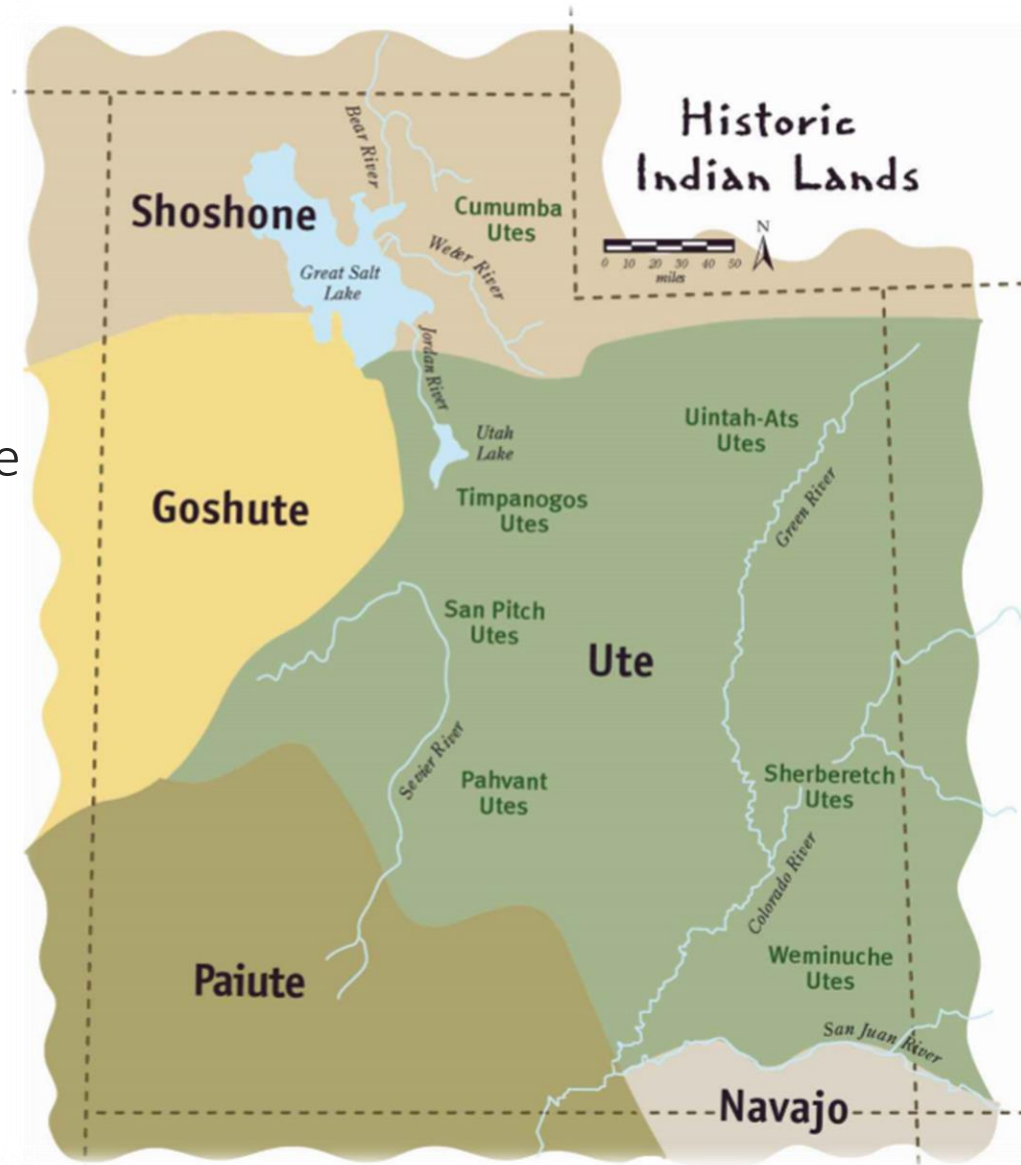
Shoshone

Paiute

Goshute

Navajo / Dine'

Each has a unique culture, language, rituals, etc.



The Native Americans in Utah

When Europeans arrived, the **Utes** were the largest tribe in Utah. They had 7 different bands that lived across Utah, but there were also bands of Utes living in Colorado and New Mexico.

All of the tribes **depended** on the **land** for sustenance. They used their skills and knowledge to survive. Like people before them, they hunted large game, like deer, elk, antelope, buffalo, etc., and fished as well.

The Utes got their horses from Plains Indians, or perhaps the Spaniards. This allowed them (and the Shoshone and Navajo) to travel further than they had before.

The **Utes** and **Shoshone** lived very **similar lifestyles**, using their horses to head to the high mountains in summer, and returning to the warmer valleys in the winter. Like the Plains Indians, they depended on their horses, and still do. [VID](#)



Teepees: Utes and Shoshone

The Utes and Shoshone were like the Plains Indians in many ways. Besides having horses, they mostly built **teepees**, which were tall poles, covered with animal skins, often buffalo (some lived in wicki-ups, though).

These could be easily moved and relocated as necessary. The smoke from their fires would travel out the top, and they often lived in large villages of up to 200 people, nearby streams or lakes for water and resources. [VID](#)



The Navajo: Then & Now:



The **Navajo** lived a more sedentary lifestyle. They built **hogans**, which were like pit houses, but not as deep in the ground. They were a symbol of their connection to **Mother Earth**, which they revered greatly. The door of a Hogan always faces east, to see the rising sun.



Most Navajos lived far apart, not in villages. They raised sheep and goats, and often kept them in corrals. They also irrigated due to the arid climate where they live. Many still carry on many of these old traditions today:

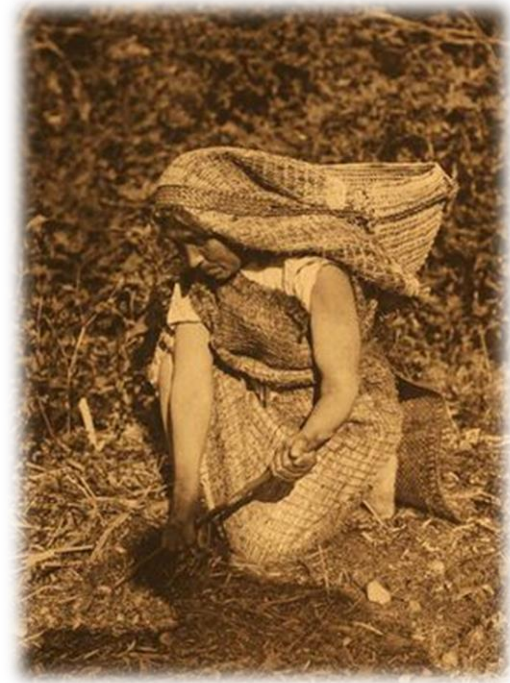
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Goshutes & Paiutes

The **Paiutes** and **Goshutes** lived in dry areas as well. They didn't use horses. The Paiutes irrigated for corn, squash, etc., while the Goshute preferred to gather their food, collecting roots, small animals, etc. That is why they are also called the **Root Diggers**.

Both groups lived in large family groups, as part of a small village. They used **wicki-ups** for protection in the **warmer months**, and in the **winter**, they usually lived in mountain **caves**, which were easier to keep warm with a fire.

Though this lifestyle has changed in many ways today, they still strive to keep their ancient traditions alive: [VID](#)



Review:

Which house would you prefer to live in? Write it on an index card, and explain why.

Finish Utah Tribal Map

Present **Desert Gatherer** Projects