

NATIVE AMERICANS AND EUROPEANS

South Carolina Social Studies Standard/Indicator : 4.1.CO Compare the interactions among cultural groups as a result of European colonization.

Essential Question: When two groups of people with different backgrounds, cultures, and beliefs came together on one piece of ground, who had ownership of the land?



**SCENE: 1
EARLY TRIBES**
Prior to the arrival of the settlers to America the Native Americans lived on the land. These Native Americans were living with the land and developed their own culture and community rules and values. Who was on the land first?



**SCENE: 2
BOTH WORLDS MEET**
When the explorers arrived, the two groups began to share different parts of their culture. They began to trade materials and learn new ways of life. When the European people claimed the land for their country, did they have the right to claim the land? Did it already belong to a group of people?



**SCENE: 3
SHARING INVENTIONS**
The groups began to use the materials around them to create new items. The items above are artifacts. These horns were used to store gun powder for the settlers. This used the horns of the buffalo that were hunted by the Native Americans. Ideas and materials were easy to share, but what about the land? Could it be shared as easily?



**SCENE: 4
SHARING IDEAS**
The Native Americans and settlers shared many ideas with each other about government. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy helped to shape our current government. As government ideas were shared and respect was formed, were all values and cultural ideas being valued? Is it right to decide what to value and what to not value?



**SCENE: 5
SHARING THE LAND**
The settlers viewed land as something to own. The Native Americans did not understand how you could own land. They viewed the land as something that belonged to everyone. These two viewpoints caused tension. Does one group deserve the land over the other? How can this issue be resolved?



**SCENE: 6
SHARING FOOD**
Native Americans shared their ways of farming and hunting with the settlers. Both groups shared food preparation and storage methods. Both groups used the land for resources. Does one group have more needs than the other?



**SCENE: 7
CONFLICT**
Problems began to appear between the Native Americans and the settlers. One issue was land. The settlers wanted ownership. Another conflict was disease. Settlers brought smallpox to the native people. Who has the rights to the land? How do we decide who is right and who is in the wrong?



**SCENE: 8
WHO OWNS THE LAND**
Treaties were created to stop the fighting. One of the major treaties was the 1768 Six Nations Treaty. Was this the correct answer? How did this make the Europeans feel? How did this make the Native Americans feel?



**SCENE: 9
NATIVE AMERICANS TODAY**
Some Native Americans live on Reservations. Reservations are the land that the United States allowed the native people to keep for tribes to live on. These Reservations were given to the native people to end the conflict. Was this outcome fair to both groups of people? Can the government decide these matters in a way that is fair to all involved? How much of the land is Native American land, and how much belongs to others?