

A study about the cherokee architecture essay

[Economics](#), [Trade](#)



For my paper I will be concentrating on the group of Native Americans known as the Cherokee more specifically the Eastern Band and their civilization. I decided on this subject because I am part Cherokee but I had never learned much about my heritage, I discovered a battalion of interesting facts. The earliest recorded subsistence form of the Cherokee was a hunter/forager society but as time passed on fortunes forced them to change their manner of life. The Cherokee originally chiefly hunted White Tail Deer which was an highly moneymaking concern for them when they traded with the white colonists in the country. It led to great alterations in Cherokee society as the trade expanded due to the fact that the work forces were being forced to remain out for longer and longer periods of time to run for the cervid. This combined with the of all time increasing dependence on European goods led to increased tension between the folks and assorted white colonists in the country.

Finally the cervid trade would about drive the species to extinction in the southeasterly part of the United States, although it was still possible to run the cervid the of all time diminishing size of the Cherokee district forced them to change over to a domestication attack with hogs and cows in an attempt to emulate the white colonists. Cherokee made frequent usage of a broad assortment of engineering for war, agriculture and every twenty-four hours life. One of the most widely known engineering used by the Cherokee is the old fashioned bow and arrow.

What most people do not recognize are the techniques used in crafting the bows and arrowheads. In general arrowheads were made from a broad assortment of stuffs nevertheless flint was considered to be the absolute

best for doing quality arrowheads, non merely because it was such a heavy stuff, but it ' s besides far easier to determine than other difficult rocks. A favorite tool of the Cherokee craftsmen to determine the arrowheads was a carven piece of cervid antler. The first measure was typically to interrupt off pieces of the rock stuff being used with a cock rock. Next the pieces of rock were shaped by come offing off little spots from the rock with a chisel and the cervid antler to craft and sharpen the arrowhead.

Another basic arm of the Cherokee was the hatchet. A hatchet was typically formed by happening rocks with the correct border to them and sharpening one side to a really all right border. After that a channel was land into the rock so that a grip could be attached with rawhide. Next we come to one of my favourite arms, the blowpipe. The Cherokee used the blowpipe for many intents from runing little game to full blown warfare, a blowpipe was typically anyplace from three to eight pess long depending on the usage it was intended for. Ammunition for the blowpipe, the darts, was formed from assorted types of difficult wood with the dorsum of the dart being constructed out of thistledown in order to focus on the dart. This was necessary in order to organize a better seal inside the barrel which allowed the darts to be propelled at greater velocities out of the barrel.

If the guns were used in a warfare application so it was highly common for the darts to be toxicant tipped. The toxicant was typically gathered from assorted carnal species and a few workss. Before the coming of the European colonists most nutrient was acquired through hunting and scrounging off of the land every bit good as production of about all day-to-

day goods. The early white Americans nevertheless decided that they wanted to educate the “ barbarians ” and under assorted plans distributed assorted modern engineering and were instructed in their usage. Among other things the folks were supplied with whirling wheels and cotton-seed to let much easier vesture production.

Prior to that point vesture was produced much more easy by manus. Following to assistance in nutrient production to countervail the loss of the cervid, work forces were taught to fence and plough the land, in contrast with traditional division where agriculture was adult female ‘ s labour. This was a unusual displacement for the Cherokee because prior to that any agriculture was done by adult females. In another unusual turn the adult females were instructed in many undertakings typically thought to be male occupations such as blacksmithing and the running of farms or more specifically cotton farms.

That finally led to several rather successful Cherokee cotton plantations being established. Surprisingly the Cherokee had really free attitudes towards matrimony. For a really long clip before the coming of the white colonist and enduring all the manner up until the terminal of the eighteenth century polygamy was a really common pattern among the Cherokee. Besides unlike many of ancient tribal cultures a adult female was free to disassociate her hubby at any clip she so chose. After the reaching of the white colonists exogamy with white people was really common but an highly complicated procedure.

White work forces were allowed to get married a Cherokee adult female through the procedure of appealing to the federal tribunal with direct blessing of the matrimony by 10 of the adult female ' s close relations. After the matrimony the adult male became a member of the folk and was designated as an " intermarried white " . He was considered a Cherokee but he did non keep the same rights as a full-blood Cherokee nevertheless he did still stay a citizen of the United States with all rights and protections that granted him.

On the other manus if a white adult female married a Cherokee adult male, were n't recognized as portion of a kin and were merely non considered Cherokee ; this is nevertheless non the instance today as the ordinances refering tribal registration have been updated and changed for modern times. As with all of other Indian states there were a battalion of kins. The definition of the kins was ne'er genuinely put down and the assorted topics of the kins frequently intermingled. Among the Cherokee civilization if you are of the same kin as person so you are considered to be household, in fact this relationship seems to be every bit binding as a blood relationship. Any Cherokee can easy state you how related he or she is to any assorted member of his or her kin.

Now we come to what I found to be the most absorbing portion of my research on the Cherokee which was their belief system. At first glimpse the beliefs of the Cherokee may look merely but upon closer scrutiny they are rather complex. Unlike many tribes the Cherokee belief system still plays an active portion in the modern civilization of the folk. In Cherokee legends the

bird of Minerva and the puma both hold a really particular topographic point because they are the esteemed 1s in many versions of the Cherokee creative activity myth. The Owl and the Cougar were the lone two who were able to remain awake for the seven darks of Creation while the others fell asleep and because of this they are now nocturnal animate beings.

In the fables the Owl is thought to resemble an old adult male with the manner he walks. He besides resembles a cat with the agreement of the tussock around its cervix which is supposed to honour the puma. In the fables the pumas shrieks are said to mime that of a human adult female.

The puma is celebrated for his wily and unknowable ways. Last I ' d wish to cover what is what one of the most tragic events in Cherokee history and black events in American. It is known as the Trail of Tears and it refers to the forced resettlement that took topographic point between 1836 and 1839 of the Cherokee Nation from their hereditary fatherlands in Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and North Carolina to what is now present twenty-four hours Oklahoma in the Western United States, this forced move straight resulted in the deceases of records indicate near to 4000 Cherokee Indians. In the Cherokee linguistic communication, the event is called *Nu sodiums district attorney ul tsun Lolo* or the topographic point where they cried in English. However, this phrase was non used by Cherokees at the clip, and appears to hold originated with the Choctaw Tribe which was another one of the folks that was being forcibly relocated by the US Government.

In contrast to most of the other Indian folks, the Cherokees in an about wholly unprecedented move resisted remotion by engaging lawyers to stand

for their state in tribunal and present their side of the narrative. They won their instance before the U. S. Supreme Court, but were forced to emigrate anyhow when President Jackson defied the opinion and moved in front with his program anyways.

In drumhead the Cherokee are a state of many concealed aspects with a rich and absorbing heritage. They have been in America since before the first European of all time thought of lands beyond their shores and they will be here throughout the hereafter yet to come.