1. Anasazi Civilization- existed in the southwest from 100 B.C.-1300 A.D
2. Geography- they lived in the South Western Desert in the four corners area.
3. Climate was dry and hot
4. 12 inches of rain a year
5. Adaptations to environment- used irrigation, built multi-storied adobe pueblos on sides of mesas
6. Religion- system of beliefs
7. Polytheistic-believed in more than one god
8. All gods represented nature- sun god, earth mother, rain god, sun god, etc.
9. Had ceremonies, dances, and rituals that were in Kivas
10. Kivas-a chamber built underground in which all the Anasazi religious rites were held
11. Only men could go into Kivas
12. They believed that good came to those that did good
13. Ceremonies revolved around food and the changing of the seasons
14. Achievements and Art- something that has been done or attained with superior ability
15. Built multi-storied pueblos in the sides of cliffs
16. Apartment style buildings that could house up to 200
17. Had cities-
18. Roads connected cities
19. Roads for trade (went as far as California and Mexico)
20. Used irrigation and dams to water crops
21. Created pottery- for cooking, water, gathering
22. Gifted weavers- baskets, ropes, sandals, etc.
23. Cradleboard- a backpack to carry babies up and down cliffs
24. Petroglyphs and pictographs- a type of writing where pictures represented a word or phrase
25. Astronomy skills- understood solar cycles, solstices, eclipse
26. Politics-the activities of the government or people in charge
27. Loose government structure
28. Organized into clans
29. Each clan had a clan leader
30. The clan leader was called headman
31. Each clan choose who would represent them at tribal meeting or village councils
32. Tribal meetings and village councils made decisions for the whole tribe
33. Headmen were in charge of their clan and making sure they did what they were supposed to do
34. Economics- the way people make a living or work
35. Farmed, gathered, mined and hunted
36. No “real” money
37. They traded with some other tribes to get other things (Hohokam, Mogollon, Aztecs, Mayans)
38. They traded their turquoise, copper, and pottery to get what they needed/wanted
39. They traded for parrots, seashells, cocoa beans, copper bells,
40. Social Structure-the organization or ranking of people in a society
41. The priest were the most important person in their society he created and enforced religious laws
42. Headman were powerful leaders in the tribe
43. But for the most part there were not social classes everyone was pretty much equal within society
44. Women took care of children made pottery, cooked, weaved, gathered, cooked, made jewelry, and cleaned
45. Men hunted, built houses, religious rites, planted fields, built dams, dug irrigation canals, etc.
46. Children helped their parent’s boys with fathers and girls with mothers.