

**Spokane Falls Community College**  
**COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

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<b>Prefix and Course Number:</b>	<b>ANTH&amp; 210</b>
<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>Indians of North America</b>
<b>Version Date:</b>	<b>Winter 2016</b>

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**Course Learning Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Identify and evaluate the different perspectives of events and trends related to pre-historic and contemporary North American cultures.
2. Describe the relationships between indigenous social systems and the ecosystems in which they participate.
3. Explain the social, political, and economic conditions that led to tribes, First Nations, and other forms of social and political organizations in native communities.
4. Apply an anthropological lens to describe the diversity of social, political, economic, and religious systems of pre-historic and contemporary Native American cultures.

**ANTH& 210 COURSE OUTLINE**

I. Introduction to Anthropology

- A. What is Anthropology?
- B. Four-field approach
- C. Understanding and Applying an Anthropological Lens to Research Topics

II. Introduction to Indians of North America

- A. A comparison of early studies and contemporary anthropological research of Indians of North America
- B. Defining a Cultural Area

III. American Indian Diversity from Pre-history to Colonization

- A. Stone tool technologies - Taxonomic Indicator of Paleo-Indian Cultures
- B. Peopling of the Americas
  1. Archaeological evidence
  2. Biological evidence
  3. Linguistic anthropological evidence
- C. Pre-Clovis (Suggested Sites: Meadowcroft, Cactus Hill, Paisley Cave)
  1. Archaeological evidence for environmental adaptations

2. Archaeological evidence for worldview

3. Archaeological evidence for trade

D. Clovis

1. Archaeological evidence for environmental adaptations

2. Archaeological evidence for worldview

3. Archaeological evidence for trade

4. Archaeological evidence for rituals

E. After Clovis

1. The Plains (Site examples include Hell Gap, Head-Smashed-In, and Folsom)

a. Archaeological evidence for hunting for bison hunting

b. Archaeological evidence for social and political organization

c. Archaeological evidence for environmental adaptations

d. Archaeological evidence for worldview and ritualized behavior

2. Eastern Woodlands (Site examples include Dalton, Icehouse Bottom, Windover, and Koster)

a. Archaeological evidence for environmental adaptation

b. Archaeological and bioarchaeological evidence of burials and cemeteries

c. Archaeological evidence for social and political organization

d. Archaeological evidence for toolmaking

3. Mississippian Culture

a. Cahokia

b. Moundville

N. Early Contact

A. Norse Settlement

B. Presence of European Explorers before Colonization

V. Impact of Colonization through an Anthropological Lens

A. Arctic Populations (Suggested Cultural Group: Inuit of Quebec)

1. Linguistic Anthropology: Eskimo-Unangan language family

2. Biological Anthropology: Health and diet

### 3. Cultural Anthropology

- a. Education - compulsory schooling versus Inuit controlled schooling
- b. Fur trade
- c. Wage labor

#### B. Northwest Coast (Suggested Cultural Group: Kwakwaka'waka)

1. Linguistic Anthropology: Wakashan Language family
2. Cultural Anthropology
  - a. Fishing industry
  - b. Art and tourism
  - c. Worldview and ritualized behavior (e.g. Salmon Run Ceremony)

#### C. Northeast (Suggested Cultural Group: Iroquois)

1. Archaeological formation of the League of the Iroquois
2. Cultural Anthropology - Events that shaped the Iroquois today
  - a. Covenant Chain
  - b. American Revolution
  - c. Handsome Lake and the Revitalization Movement

#### D. Plains (Suggested Cultural Group: Cheyenne)

1. Archaeological Evidence of bison hunting
2. Impact of forced migration on culture

#### E. Examples of Cultural Misunderstandings Resulting in Conflict

1. Creek Alabama Uprising
2. Little Big Horn
3. Sand Creek Massacre

## VI Impact of American Government Policies, Treaties, and Land Claims on North American Indian Cultures

### A. Examples of Policies, Treaties, and Land Claims

1. Trail of Tears -- Indian Removal Act and Treaty of New Echota
2. Potlatch Ban (1885-1951) and Canada Constitution Act (1982)

### B. Reservations

## VII. Contemporary Identity of Indians of North America

#### A. Language Revitalization Movements

1. Linguistic anthropology research
2. Examples of language revitalization movements include but are not limited to
  - a. Anishinaabe
  - b. Navajo
  - c. Cherokee
  - d. Salish

#### B. Subsistence Rights

1. Alaska National Interest Lands Conversation Act
2. Big Tree Treaty of 1797
3. Salmon runs

#### C. Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

1. Repatriation of artifacts
2. Repatriation of skeletal remains
3. Case Study: Kennewick Man

### VIII. Applying an Anthropological to Issues Shaping Contemporary Native American Culture

#### A. Cultural Anthropology

1. Casinos
2. Tourism
3. Wage labor
4. Federal Recognition of Rights

#### B. Biological Anthropology

1. Health
2. Natural resources on reservations