



American Indians in North Carolina
Focus I

***Coharie, Eastern Band of the Cherokee, Sappony,
and Waccamaw-Siouan Tribes***

Distance Learning Program Materials



Educator Information

Thanks for watching *American Indians in North Carolina, Focus I!* Everything you need is in this package, except for pencils and the video. The program usually takes 45 minutes to an hour to complete.

Before you begin the video, here's what you need to do:

1. Divide the class into four groups.
2. Print the materials needed.

Materials Needed	Copies Needed
Presentation Sign-Up Sheet	1 for each group- 4 total
Group Quizzes	1 for each group- 4 total
Presentation Materials Focus I	
Group 1 Waccamaw-Siouan Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 2 Cherokee Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 3 Sappony Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo
Group 4 Coharie Materials	Pages A, B, C, D & cultural object photo

3. Ask the members of each group to complete the presentation sign-up sheet. Remember more than one person can share a job.
4. Ready? Start the video, but be prepared to pause it when the Museum Instructor prompts you to do so. **Please do not pass out materials (except for the presentation sign-up sheet) until prompted to do so during the video.**

During the video:

1. Hand out the quiz sheets and Pages A, B, C, and D, along with the cultural object pictures when requested by the Museum Instructor.
2. Monitor group activity and assist students who are having difficulty.
3. Help facilitate discussion on the topics presented in the class. Keep students on topic and help them follow directions.

After the video:

1. We will contact users with an online evaluation form and hope you will complete it!
2. Check the museum website for additional resources relating to American Indians in North Carolina.

Thank you for helping us make this program a meaningful learning experience for your students.

Group Presentation Sign-Up Sheet

Group Number: _____

Please complete before beginning the video.

Dear Educator,
Members of the four groups should complete a copy of this sheet before beginning the video. **Remember, more than one person may share a job.**

The following jobs make up your group presentation. Write the name of the person(s) responsible for each job.

1. Present information on the tribe.
Your job is to read the tribal information to your group and to share information about the tribe with the class.

Name: _____

2. Present the county map.
After your group has located the counties for your tribe, your job is to color in the counties, write the tribe name across the sheet, and present the map during the presentation.

Name: _____

3. Present the cultural object.
Your job is to read the information on the object to your group, share the image or object, and to tell the class about your object.

Name: _____

4. Introduce the video.
Your job is to enthusiastically read the video introduction to the class when your group makes its presentation.

Name: _____

Group Quiz Sheet

Distribute one Quiz Sheet and a pencil to each group when prompted by the instructor during the video.

As a group, come up with your best guesstimates for each question!

1. How many American Indians live in North Carolina today?

2. How many tribes or tribal groups are recognized in North Carolina today?

3. What types of jobs are performed by American Indians in North Carolina?

Group 1/Waccamaw-Siouan
Page A

Waccamaw-Siouan

There are more than 2,000 Waccamaw-Siouan living in our state.

These people were first known as the Waccon Indians and were first mentioned in writings in 1712.

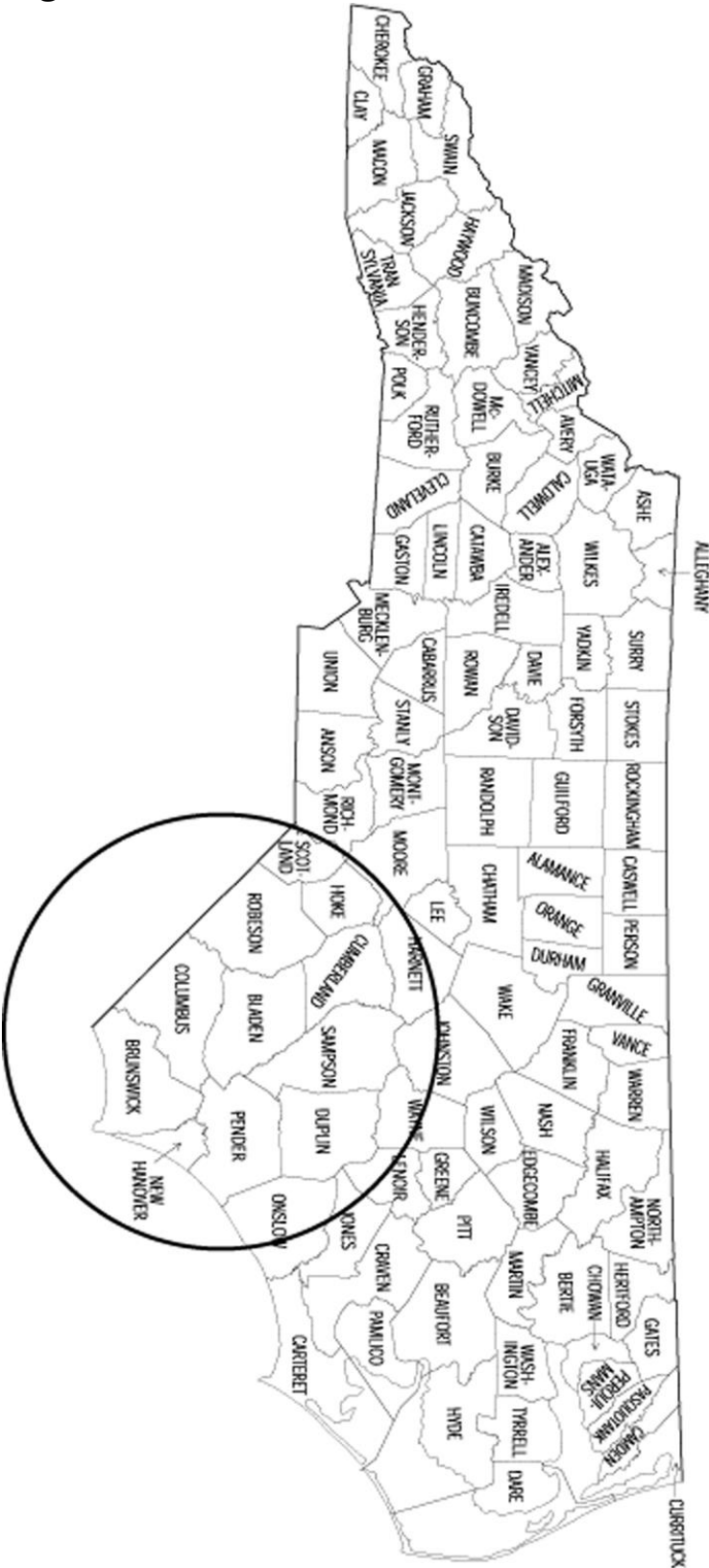
Today, the home of the tribe is on the edge of Green Swamp, seven miles from Lake Waccamaw.

The Waccamaw-Siouan are known as “The People of the Fallen Star.”

This name has to do with the legend of how Lake Waccamaw was created. It is believed a flaming meteor struck the swamp and formed the lake.

Their powwow is held in October on the tribe’s land in Buckhead.

Group 1/Waccamaw-Siouan
Page B



Look at the area circled on the map below. Find the counties for your tribe within the circle. Color in the counties for your tribe. Write the name of your tribe on the top of the county map.

Tribe: Waccamaw-Siouan

Counties: Columbus and Bladen

Group 1/Waccamaw-Siouan
Page C

Sage

Sage is a plant that has always been important to American Indians.

When it is burned, it produces a scented smoke. The smoke is spread by waving a feather or a person's hand through it.

The smoke is waved around a person, an object, or a place as a form of blessing.

This process is called smudging, and it has always been part of American Indian culture.

Waccamaw-Siouan Cultural Object Image



Group 1/Waccamaw-Siouan
Page D

Legends Video

American Indians have many stories and legends. These stories tell the history of tribes and also teach lessons. Many of the characters in the stories are animals.

Today, American Indian storytellers still tell stories that have been around for hundreds of years. By doing this, the stories never die.

This video clip shows some storytellers from different tribes. It tells a legend of Lake Waccamaw.

Let's roll the video!

Eastern Band of the Cherokee

The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians descended from the 1,000 or so Cherokee who hid in the mountains so that they would not be forced to Oklahoma on the “Trail of Tears.”

More than 13,000 Cherokee live in our state.

The Cherokee have their own written language developed by a Cherokee named Sequoyah.

The Cherokee tribe is the only tribe in our state that lives on land held in trust.

The Qualla Boundary reservation contains more than 56,000 acres.

The tribe has its Fall Festival the first full week in October.

Group 2/Eastern Band of the Cherokee
Page C

Pine Needle Basket

This is just one example of the crafts made by American Indians in North Carolina.

It is the beginning of a pine needle basket being made by an artist.

The needles are collected after they have fallen from longleaf pine trees, and then they are washed and left to dry. After drying, they are used to make baskets.

Many American Indian crafts are made from items found in nature.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Cultural Object Photo



Group 2/Eastern Band of the Cherokee
Page D

Crafts Video

Handmade crafts are part of North Carolina's American Indian culture.

These crafts are usually made of natural materials such as wood, stone, and clay.

Members of tribes pass along their knowledge to interested young people.

The craftspeople you will see in the video enjoy sharing information about their skills and the history of the crafts with others.

Let's roll the video!

Sappony

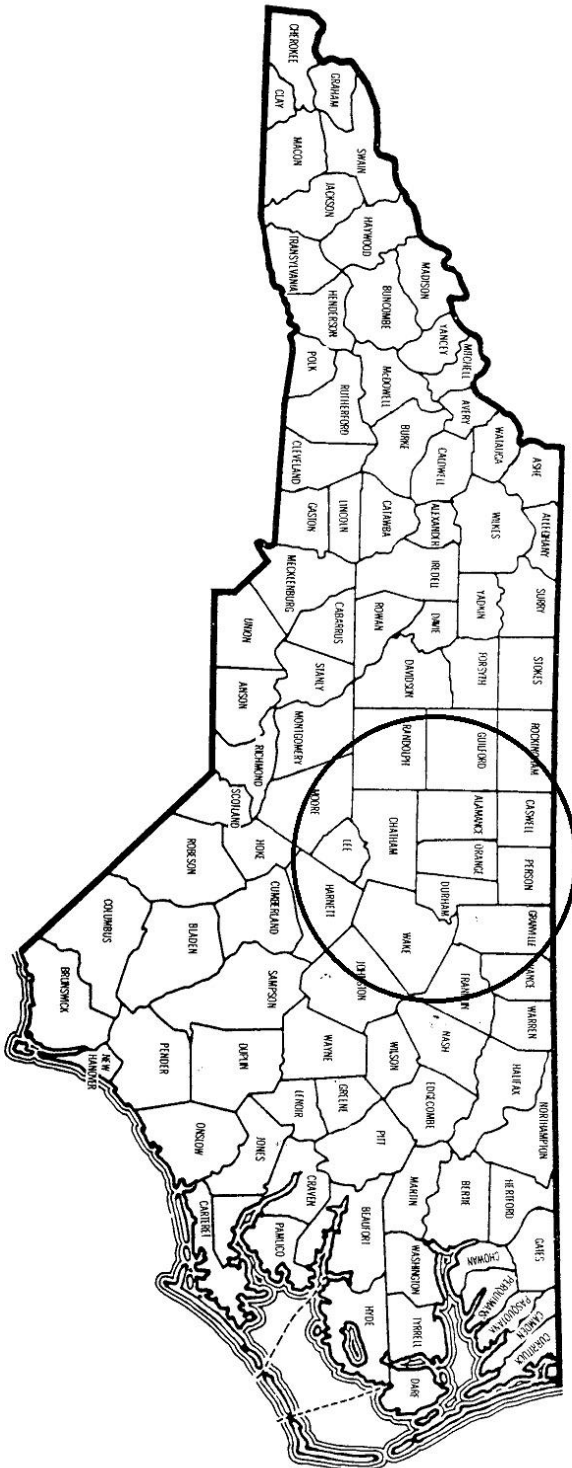
The rolling highlands of the Piedmont has been home to the Sappony for generations. More than 850 Sappony call the area known as High Plains their home today.

In the early 1700s members of the Sappony tribe helped mark the border between North Carolina and Virginia and the tribe is recognized by both states.

The tribe is made up of seven core families, or clans, who work together for the good of all tribal members.

For over 200 years, members of the tribe were tobacco farmers. Today, Sappony work in farming, education, medicine, technology, and finance.

Group 3/Sappony
Page B



Look at the area circled on the map below. Find the counties for your tribe within the circle. Color in the counties for your tribe. Write the name of your tribe on the top of the county map.

Tribe: Sappony

Counties: Person

Group 3/Sappony
Page C

Deer Toe Rattle

This rattle is made from deer toes and rawhide.

It makes an interesting rattling sound.

When a dancer wears this type of rattle around the ankle, the rattle is called a clacker.

It lets you hear the sounds from the dancer's feet.

Deer toe rattles are also used as musical instruments and toys.

Sappony Cultural Object Photo



Group 3/Sappony
Page D

American Indian Schools Video

American Indian children learned many things from their families and members of their tribes.

But there came a time when Indian parents wanted their children to attend school.

This video clip looks at a Lumbee school and also visits a Haliwa-Saponi charter school that teaches children from kindergarten through high school.

Let's roll the video!

**Group 4/Coharie
Page A**

Coharie

The Coharie are descendants of the Neusiok Indian Tribe who lived in the northeastern part of what would become North Carolina.

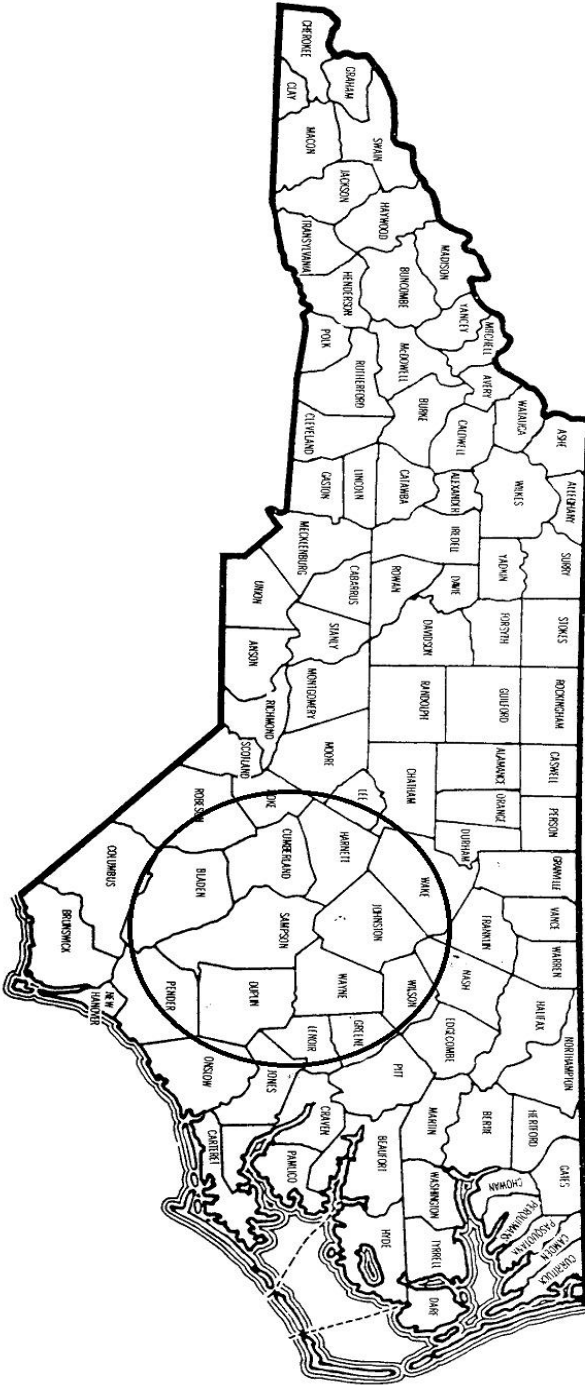
In the 1700s, seeking a safe place to live, they moved to an area along the Coharie River.

Education is important to the Coharie and they started their own schools for tribal children in 1859. By 1943, East Carolina High School was given to them by the state.

Today schools are integrated and the high school building serves as the tribal offices.

More than 2,700 Coharie live in the state today. They celebrate their powwow in August.

Group 4/Coharie
Page B



Look at the area circled on the map below. Find the counties for your tribe within the circle. Color in the counties for your tribe. Write the name of your tribe on the top of the county map.

Tribe: Coharie

Counties: Harnett and Sampson

Group 4/Coharie
Page C

Feather

Feathers are very special to American Indians. This turkey feather could be used on a dancer's outfit, which is called regalia.

The most honored feather is the eagle feather. Eagle feathers were given to warriors for acts of bravery.

Today, feathers are given to honor people. During a powwow, if a feather falls off a dancer's regalia, the powwow stops and there is a ceremony to pick it up.

Coharie Cultural Object Photo



Group 4/Coharie
Page D

Powwow Video

A powwow is a tradition that has been around for about 65 years. It is a weekend event where a tribe's customs are practiced and celebrated.

The powwow is a great time for family and friends to get together. It also allows the tribe to share its culture and customs with all people.

The video clip you are about to see includes different dances performed at the powwows of many tribes.

Let's roll the video!

Museum Contact Information

We hope that you have enjoyed taking part in this distance learning program. We invite your comments and questions. Please take advantage of other distance learning programs offered by the North Carolina Museum of History, including History-in-a-Box kits, videos on demand, educator notebooks, and the Tar Heel Junior Historian Association, as well as professional development opportunities for educators. For more information, visit BeyondTheExhibits.com

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Division of State History Museums • Office of Archives and History
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, www.ncculture.com

