

EQ #6 -Who were the Kalapuya Native Americans?

Native Americans of the Willamette Valley



COSTUME OF A CALLAPUYA INDIAN.

Who were the Kalapuya? History

The Kalapuya

Were a Native American
people who lived in the
Willamette Valley.

Their region extended from
Forest Grove/McMinnville
area (in the north) to
Yoncalla (south).

Willamette Valley



Kalapuya – Where did they live?



Who were the Kalapuya?

- The Kalapuya lived in 13 bands or subdivisions, NOT as a single tribal group.
- They spoke THREE distinct languages—Northern Kalapuyan(**Tualatin-Yamhill**), Central (**Santiam**) and Southern (**Yoncalla**).
- Each band occupied specific areas throughout the Willamette Valley.

Kalapuya

Pale Yellow color is where each band of the Kalapuya lived.

- Paste in picture and shade region where Kalapuya lived.



Who were the Kalapuya?

- At their peak, the Kalapuya population numbered up to 15,000 people.
- **By late 1800s,** most had died or left the area and were forced to live on the Grand Ronde reservation (in coast range NE of Lincoln City).
- **By 1849,** the population had dropped to about 600.



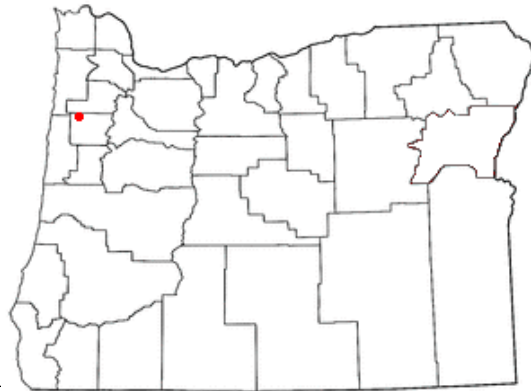
When did they encounter white settlers?

- By mid-1700s, trappers from Europe came to the Willamette Valley
- They were first to interact with the Kalapuya
- Trappers and settlers introduced diseases
- A major smallpox outbreak in 1782-83 killed *many* Kalapuya
- From 1810-20, influenza outbreaks killed many more



What were the effects of the white settlers on the Kalapuya?

- By mid 1800s, 75-80% of Kalapuya had died or fled from the Willamette Valley
- By 1870, most remaining Kalapuya were forced to live on a reservation in Grand Ronde



Kalapuya Today

- Approximately 4000 Kalapuya descendants still live in the area today.
- Many live near Yoncalla, OR
- Median household income today:
Yoncalla: \$26,625
Oregon: \$54,148



Kalapuya- Land Management

- The Kalapuya burned the valley floor seasonally.
- Today, restoration work efforts (cutting trees, weeding, prescribed burning) mimics the effects of large seasonal burns the Kalapuya did.



Why did the Kalapuya Burn?

- **Benefits of Burning-**
 - Discouraged Douglas Fir from taking over and shading out plants
 - Encouraged plants like camas (a lily) to grow
 - Added soil nutrients (Nitrogen)
 - Encouraged Oak trees and Oak Savannah landscape
 - Grasses on valley floor attracted deer and elk for easier hunting

Obsidian Tools & Baskets

- The Kalapuya were known to...
- Use **obsidian** (volcanic rock remains) to fashion sharp **arrowheads** and **spear tips**.
- Weave **baskets** from plant materials to collect **nuts, berries and acorns**



What do you know about the Kalapuya?

- Pair share with your neighbor...
THREE things you remember learning from last class about the Kalapuya?

Activity: Research the Kalapuya

- Work with a partner or alone
- Adopt an aspect of the Kalapuya culture that interests you
- Check with teacher to report your area of interest
- Get a handout describing ONE of the following-
- **Society**
- **Food**
- **Language/art**
- **Clothing/shelter**
- **Spirituality**

Project Timeline- Kalapuya Poster

Thursday-Read and record key info from the handout. Be sure to answer questions thoroughly! Add more info as you learn.

- **Friday**- Prepare a poster with your key information. See examples from past years.

Posters must have-

*Title

*Answers to all key questions w/ supporting details

* 2 or 3 other fun facts you learned

*2-3 pictures / graphics

- **Wednesday**- Posters DUE at class time!
- **Thursday**- Native Plant Walk

Poster Requirements

- **Posters must have-**

- *Title

- *Answers to all key questions w/ supporting details

- * 2 or 3 other fun facts you learned

- *2-3 pictures / graphics

Activity: Gallery Walk

- Get your poster and partner (if applicable); discuss how/what you will present.
- Find ONE other person or team to match up with. Be sure **their poster is on a different topic than yours.**
- Present to each other and record information
- Use timer and switch when directed.
- Presenters must PRESENT the information. Viewers should ASK questions and record information.
Everyone does his/her OWN work!
- Students must get info from POSTERS not someone else's notes!

PROCESS

- **Present your info**
- **Listen to presentation of another group**
- **Record answers** to the Key Questions on your note sheet for EACH subject area so that it is complete

ACTION ITEMS TO DO...

- QUIZ over Kalapuya! OPEN NOTES
- NOTES SHEET/ GRAPHIC ORGANIZER (20 PTS) – Tape or glue into INB LEFT side of EQ #6
- POSTER (30 PTS)- Turn into the basket

Before you leave...

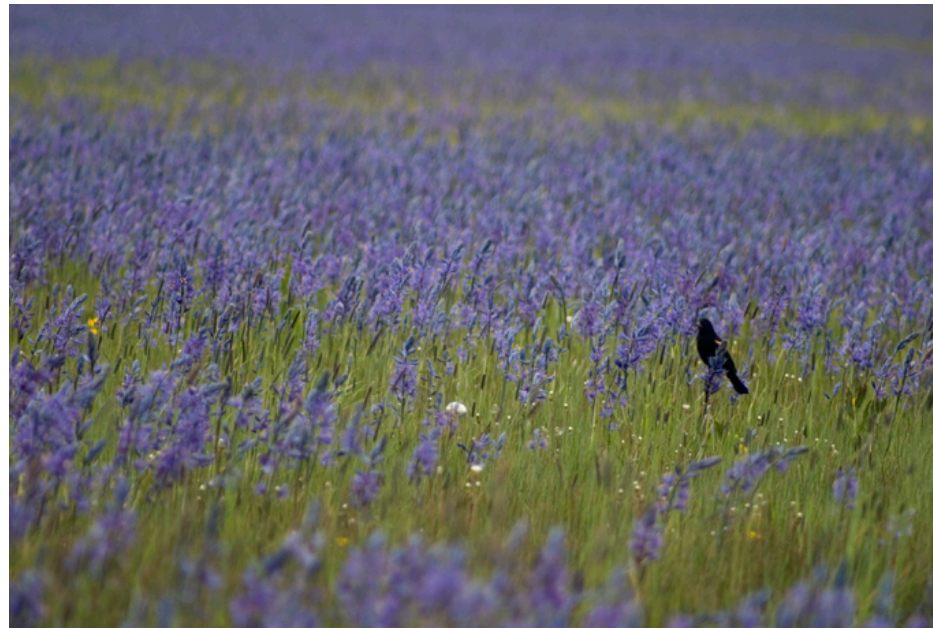
- Turn in poster to the basket
- Get notes graded and glue into INB across from **EQ #6- Who are the Kalapuya People?**
- Write a FIVE sentence summary for EQ #4 that includes notes from today!

How They Lived: Society

- Organized into small bands/groups
- Had THREE distinct class divisions based on wealth and status (slaves and poor, middle class, wealthy)
- The Kalapuya obtained slaves through warfare; they were prisoners from battle
- Upper class and shaman made decisions
- Leaders were mostly men chosen for their talents (hunting and magic/spiritual)
- Shaman (medicine men) had special status

How they lived: Food

- Primary food sources were **PLANTS**: **camas**, wild carrot, cow parsnip, fruit, nuts, more
- **Camas** was especially important food staple; a bulb that was roasted in pit ovens and stored as winter food; often traded for fish with other tribes



How they lived: Food (continued)

- **Secondary foods** were ANIMALS- deer and elk, birds, fish and insects
- **Methods:** trapped fish / game, led animal drives and smoked animals out of their holes with fire
- **Burned the prairie** to see game more easily and to fertilize fields for plants
- Food was easily obtained in summer; much harder in winter
- **February** was known as the starvation month; food was scarce and winter storage was depleted.

How they lived: Shelter

Winter houses

- Made of cedar planks; used grass, wood and sticks for frames and insulation
- Permanent
- Shared by multiple families
- Doors 3 feet tall for protection

Other seasons

- Semi-nomadic in warmer months; in summer, slept on ground and followed food sources

Summer Houses



How they lived: Clothing

- After contact with white settlers, men wore shirts and trousers and women wore skirts/dresses
- Had ceremonial dress before hunts and for other occasions
- Used animal skins and grass for clothing



COSTUME OF A CALLAPUYA INDIAN.

How they lived: Language

- Had no written language; history passed down through oral tradition
- Storytellers followed specific rules so the story would be told correctly when passed down through generations
- Stories/history passed during long winter months when they spent more time indoors
- Many dialects within Kalapuya tribe
- Used **Chinook jargon**, a trade language, to communicate with other tribes/groups

Art

- Not much art but basketry and other utilitarian items, like tools (digging stick for camas), could be ornate and considered art.



How they lived: Religion

- **Spirit Quest:** a rite of passage for youth as they became adults. Outside for several days & nights without direct help, food or water.
- They sought their **spirit guardian/guide** during quest; often was an animal or other element of nature (plant, wind, rock)
- **Burial grounds** were sacred and preserved

How they lived: Religion

- **Shaman** was spiritual leader and medicine man.
- **Sweat lodges** were for ceremonies and to prepare for the hunt through mind and body purification.

