

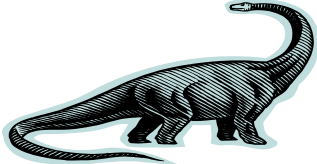









Chapter 4 Native Texas

Prehistoric	Culture	Extension	Civilization
<p>Before written history.</p> 	<p>The pattern of knowledge, beliefs, behaviors, and traits that characterize a group of people.</p> 	<p>The state or condition of no longer existing.</p> 	<p>A culture with a complex social structure and developments such as cities, trade, government, art, and science.</p> 
Mesoamerica	Social Structure	Nomad	Adobe
<p>An area of ancient civilization in central America.</p> 	<p>The way a society is organized.</p> 	<p>One who moves from place to place with no permanent home.</p> 	<p>A building material made of sun-dyed earth and straws.</p> 

Treaty	Descendant	Karankawa	Tigua
<p>A contract or agreement between nations or people.</p> 	<p>A person borne of a certain family or group.</p> 	<p>Karankawa is a name for several Native American groups who lived along the Gulf Coast and spoke the same language. The Karankawa were nomads. They were hunter-gatherers, and they moved every few weeks when the food ran out in an area.</p>	<p>The Tigua lived first in New Mexico but moved near present-day El Paso in the late 1600s. They came with Spanish colonists who fled the Puebloan Revolt in New Mexico. The Tigua named their new home Ysleta (ihs • LEHT • uh) del Sur, or Ysleta of the South.</p>
Caddo	Jornada	Coahuiltecan	Jumano
<p>The Caddo lived along the Red River and in East Texas. They included more than 20 separate groups.</p>	<p>The Jornada lived in Southwest Texas. First they built pit houses that were partly underground. Later, they lived in Puebloan-style adobe homes. They grew corn, beans, and squash. They lived near Hueco Tanks, a site near El Paso.</p>	<p>The Coahuiltecan (koh • ah • weel • TAY • kahn) lived on the dry South Texas Plains, a land that is covered by scrub plants and has little water. The Coahuiltecan used bows and arrows to hunt deer, armadillos, rabbits, lizards, and birds. They were able to fish in streams when waters were high enough. The Coahuiltecan also gathered plant foods such as prickly pear cactus, mesquite beans, nuts, and root vegetables.</p>	<p>The Jumano had distinct markings on their faces. The markings may have shown that they were peaceful traders. Long before Texas became part of the United States, the Jumano lost their land and trading partnerships to the Apache when the Apache moved into Texas.</p>