

Your topic: Native American Culture.

Your topic's description: The essay has to answer 4 questions which are. Why did the Native Americans leave their original home? How do they represent or use family, religion, education, and economy? The material components they contribute to our society? Assimilation process of how they contribute to the U.S. Society?

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Introduction

The people of Native America are basically the descendants of original American continent inhabitant that cross over into North America through Bering Straits of Alaska from the North eastern Asia (Campbell & Kean, 2013). The crossing period is estimated variously somewhat between ten and twenty six thousand years ago. It is assumed that there was no movement instead an ongoing series of migration from small groups were being transferred for a long time period. Thus, in 1980, Census calculated around 1,418,195 Indian persons inside American population that includes Aleuts and Eskimos, and it is considered that more than half of this number were living in cities from being estimated by the government, reported that almost 861, 000 Native Americans live adjacent or on Indian reservations (Kuiper, 2010). As suggested that the rural reservation rests a vital emphasis for Indian identity.

Discussion

1. Why did the Native Americans leave their original home?

American Indian tribes' removal from lands east of the Mississippi River, which is now the Oklahoma State, is one of the important strategic episodes in entire history of America. Initial agreements signed by Indian tribes representatives and American Agents confirmed integrity and peace of Indian territories, mainly to ensure that the work for profitable fur trade that would be carried out without any interruption and disruption (Trask, 2013). But the fact was that American settlers were in hunger to get over Indian land, and his resulted in serious violent

conflict on various occasions, and subsequent settlements usually compelled tribes to concede large area of United States government.

2. *How do they represent or use family, religion, education, and economy?*

For understanding the organizational and culture structure of the community that specifically characterizes them in contemporary United States, it is important to go through their diversity. At present there are almost 170 America Indian social and political formations mainly explaining themselves as one nation, band, ethnic group and people. Thus, the type of combination of Indian adaptation and autonomy to mainstream American culture which is being negotiated by various groups is demonstrated by eight hundred Mohawks. They lived in North Gowanus Section of Brooklyn, New York in 1970 (Campbell & Kean, 2013).

Thus, the communal and traditional Native American world opinion approach incorporates the separate empire of art, utility and religion, that leads to create a holistic inter relation among activities that has become individualistic ability under Western capitalism.

The point that Native American have gripped to distinctive cultural identity and philosophy regardless of constant attacks made from federal policy which has sought for example to turn the Plains culture itinerant hunters with their prolonged family structure in nuclear family founded small farmers or more currently ideas to incorporate Native American from urbanization (intensely flawed process of Americanization and modernization which has been specifically ineffective in case of Indians with chronic unemployment rate in cities just like alcoholism level) suggesting that this characteristic identify is not a set of colorful indigenous survivals instead it is an organic world view, which is necessary to survive.

3. *The material components they contribute to our society?*

From first North America inhabitants, the Native Americans exposed how to live off the land. Various tribes discovered natural medicines, trained edible plants and rose up animals. The innovations of Native Americans in areas including mathematics and government mainly influenced other cultures in Latin America and Europe (Reyhner & Eder, 2015). Other contribution of Native American includes:

- Edible plants domesticated through Indians are now developed as major clip in people's diet all over the globe. These food including sweet potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, avocados, chili, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, guavas, chocolate, peanuts and other various beans species.
- Native Americans also were the first one to raise guinea pigs, honeybees, llamas and turkeys for food
- The community discovered medicinal quinine use. Moreover, the Canadian Indians distinguished how to avoid scurvy from eating plants that are rich in Vitamin C and they forwarded the information along to Europeans
- No doubt about the fact that contribution from Native American towards modern world of economy is massive. It was also noted that in 1500's, the Indian labor worker were able to produce gold and other various valuable metal that has helped them to being Spanish Empire at the height of power. Also in next century, North American fur also significantly contributed to the wealth of England, Russia, Netherlands and France. Furthermore, for various years, the Latin American nation's agrarian economies are based on Indian labor for plantations.

4. *Assimilation process of how they contribute to the U.S. Society?*

Native Americans cultural assimilation was an effort by United States to convert the culture of Native American into European-American culture during the year 1790–1920. Henry Knox and George Washington were the first who proposed the concept, in American context, Native Americans cultural transformation. Proper policy was formulated by them in order to encourage the ‘civilizing’ method. With rising immigration wave from Europe, there was increasing public support placed for education for motivate a standard established cultural practices and values to be detained in common through majority of the citizens (Gone, 2013). No doubt, education was considered as one of the prime method for minorities in this acculturation process.

Native American policy has drastically changed after the occurrence of Civil war. The reformers felt that the policy forcing Native American into reservation was punitive whereas industrialists, who were worried about their resources and land, observed assimilation, the American Indians cultural absorption into ‘white America’ as solitary long lasting process of ensuring the survival of Native America. Through developing the Native American districts of US government, it was believed by congress to make the policy of assimilation easiest and widely acceptable as a part of American mainstream culture (Campbell & Kean, 2013).

Conclusion

It is a fact that Native American plays an important role and no other community is enriched with such skills and cultural norms as of Native Americans. They have no doubt, a rich history of continuous struggle, triumph and strife. Various aspects of our modern era are actually

an adaptation of Old Indian culture that was practiced by them centuries ago. Several familiar signs that we do not give much importance were mainly originated by Native Americans.

References

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