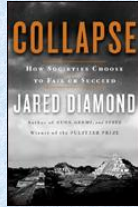


10/6 notes

- Rosemont Outline dues Tues Oct 11

Book O'day



1

Today's Topic: Anasazi

- Transition to Agriculture
- Development of Villages
- Chaco Anasazi
- Mesa Verde Anasazi
- Kayenta Anasazi
- Human-Environment Interaction

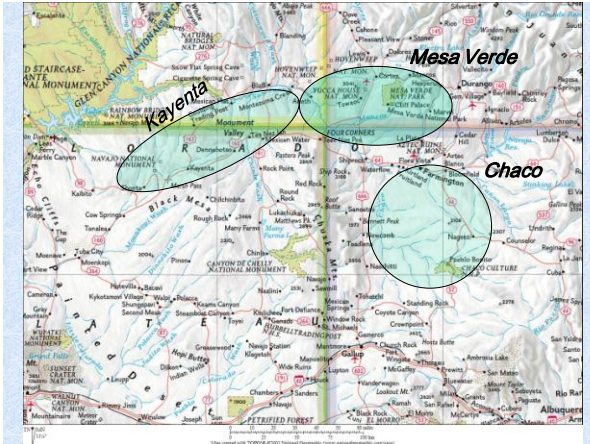
2

Today's Topics II

- Human Chronology in SW (brief)
- Agriculture in SW (Brief)
- Culture and Environment Interactions—
this will be theme of next Seven (7) lectures
- Chaco/Mesa Verde/Kayenta **Anasazi**—
– What were they, how they worked, their impacts on environment, environment impacts on them

<http://www.chaco.com/park/brochure.html>
<http://sipapu.gsu.edu/>

3



Main Points of SW Human-Environment Interaction

- Culture and environment
- Cultural factors as important as natural factors
- affect environment
- Dense affect environment
- activities affect environment



Misconceptions about cultural adaptation

More Main Points

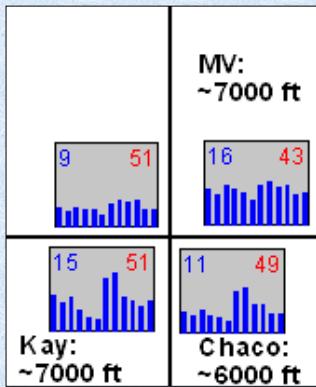
- Stability
- Reactions to
- **False on three counts**
- Environment not
- Human activity environment
- not achieved



Corn

- Arrival of corn: 2000 BC
- Full dependence on corn: 500 BC
- Advantages:
 - Makes an abundance of food
 - Store it (especially when pottery evolved)
 - More kids
- Disadvantages
 - Not very
 - hunting activities
 - Ground with stones – teeth problems.

7



Climate

- Mesa Verde
 - Cool, wet
- Kayenta
 - Warm, wet
-
 - Cool, dry

8



Pretty bleak at Chaco today

9



Chaco Canyon

- Chaco Wash is entrenched
- Mesas above canyon floor

10

Chaco “.....”



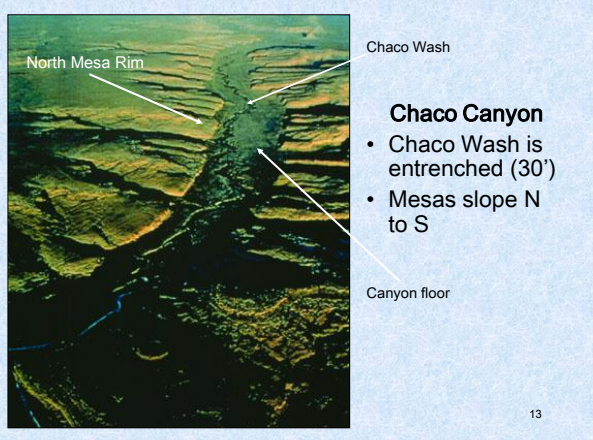
Pueblo Bonito: 600 rooms, 5-6 stories, Great Kivas 11

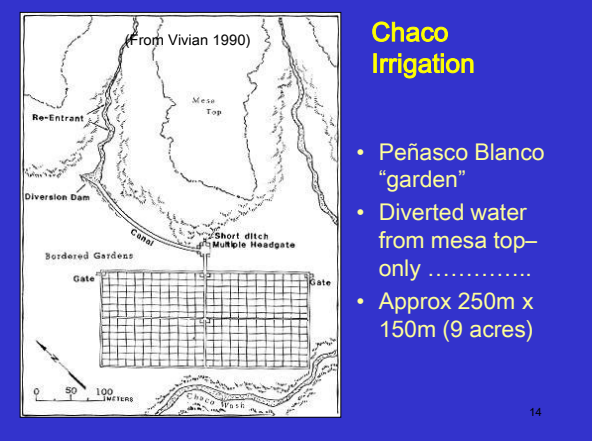


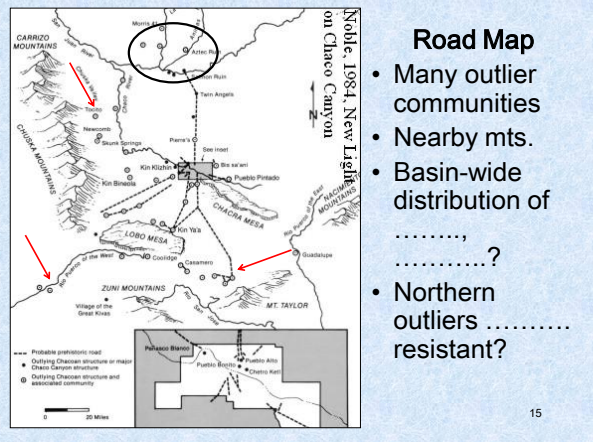
Chetro Ketl

- 4 stories in back
- Large plaza
- Kivas up front
- Completely enclosed
- Trash, few artifacts

12







Chaco Canyon Abandonment



- No major construction after AD 1150
 - No tree-ring dates after 1132
 - Perhaps occupied, but stopped thriving
- Why?
 - change?
 - Arroyo?
 - Resource?
 - Warfare—not particularly evident.

19

Noble, 1984, New Light on Chaco Canyon



Chaco Wash

Before entrenchment:

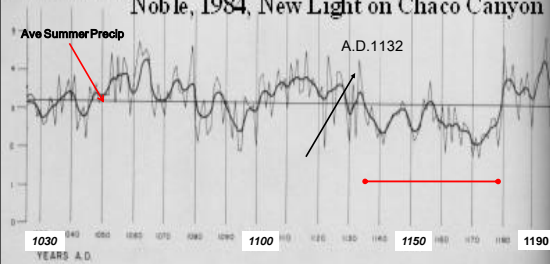
- Intermittent, swampy
- High water table for farming

Entrenchment (.....):

- May haveft
- No longer useful for farming

20

Noble, 1984, New Light on Chaco Canyon



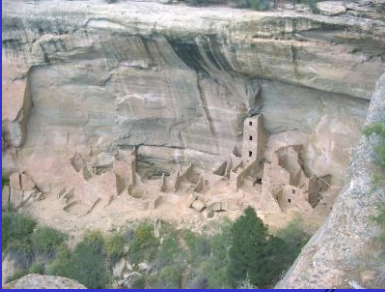
Chaco Precipitation

- Tree-ring based
- Typical of today
- High variability
- Long drought, 1137
- Lasted ~50 years

21

Where Did They Go?

- North to
 - Just entering their strong period
- East to
Basin
 - Long-lasting cultures there
- South to
 - Evidence of cultural mixing.



MV & Kayenta Chronology

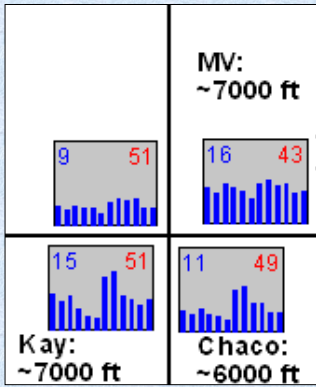
- Reorganization (1150 - 1300)
(Remember: Chaco broke up by 1150)
 - MV: consolidation in Montezuma Valley
 - MV 1200: Cliff dwellings, total population: 30,000 people
 - Kayenta: Drought, consolidation of communities
 - Kayenta 1250: Cliff dwellings
- Aggregation: (1300)
 - **MV and Kayenta abandoned by 1300**
 - Last tree-ring dates: mid 1280s.

23



• Mesa Verde today

24



- Climate**
- Mesa Verde
 - Cool, wet
 - Kayenta
 - Warm, wet
 - Chaco
 - Cool, dry

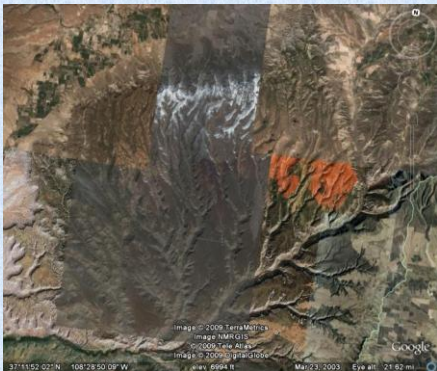
25



*50+ Large cliff dwellings
250+ small sites*

Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellings

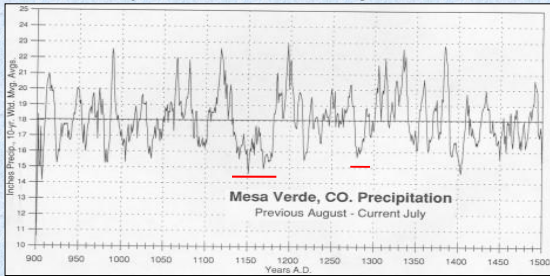
- Well preserved, little excavation needed
 - Perishables: food, clothing
- Number of residents minimal
 - 1/10th of open sites in MV.



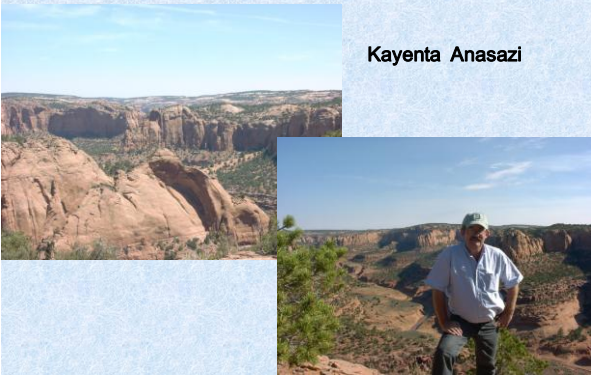
Mesa Verde Agriculture: mesa tops, rainfall; frost?

Why did they leave?

- Drought?
 - A.D. 1276-199 “Great Drought”
 - Many other severe droughts before.



Kayenta Anasazi



Tsegi Canyon (“among the rocks”) 29

<http://www.arizonahandbook.com/keetseel.htm>



Keet Seel

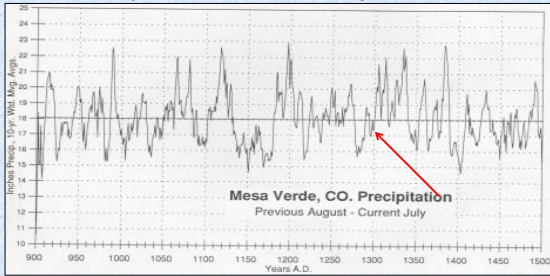
- Largest AZ cliff dwelling (155 rooms)
- Well preserved: “like they left yesterday”³⁰

Kayenta vs. Mesa Verde Farming

- MV farmed
 - Valley bottoms too
 - Reliance on summer rains
 - Vulnerable to
- Kayenta farmed
 - Upland soils
 - Reliance on for irrigation
 - Vulnerable to

Why did they leave?

- Drought, con:
 - Great Drought?
 - Many other severe droughts before.



Arroyo cutting?



Why did they leave?

- , pro:
 - Hostile nomads or other Anasazi
 - Competing for scarce resources
- con:
 - No evidence of
 - They arrived 200 years later
 - No to raid on until European contact
 - Little evidence of

34

Why did they leave?

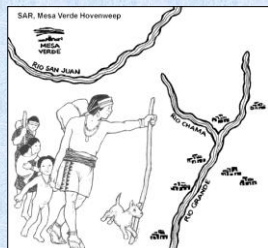
- , pro:
 - Densely populate areas, poor sanitation
 - Skeletons show poor nutrition, osteoporosis
- , con:
 - Little evidence:
 - No large burial areas
 - don't affect bones.

35

Where Did They Go?

Post-1300

- MV re-settlement:
 - Chama River
 - Northern Rio Grande
- Kayenta re-settlement:
 - Hopi Region
- Considered ancestral to modern Puebloans (not to Navajo).



Dozier, Pueblo Indians of N.Am.

The map shows the distribution of Pueblo Indians in Arizona and New Mexico. Key locations include:

- Arizona:** Navajo Ind. Res., Hopi Ind. Res. (Hopi), Navajo Ind. Res., Middle Verde Ind. Res., Ft. Apache.
- New Mexico:** Ute Ind. Res., Southern Ute Ind. Res., Jicarilla Apache Ind. Res., Toos, Picuris, San Juan, Pecosque, Nambe, Yesoque, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Santa Fe, Jemez, Zuni, S. Domingo, Acoma Ind. Res., Laguna, Sentia, Albuquerque, Tularosa, Pueritocito, and Ft. Apache.

Pueblos Today

- Hopi in AZ
- Others in NM

37

Anasazi and Environment Summary

- People affect resources, affected by them
 - Large communities of rock and wood
 - May have used up wood
- Divert, trap, save water
 - Arroyos, climate change
- Grow food
 - Still needed other food
- Finally had to move to new resources
- Applies to modern society.

38

Canyon de Chelly

*English rip-off
of Spanish rip-off
of Navajo name Tseyi*

*Go !!!!
The most beautiful
place in the SW*
