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|  | Cherokee Indians |
| Region | The Cherokee Indians where located in both states of Alabama and Georgia.  NORTH Georgia |
| Homes | They lived in about 200 fairly large villages. A normal Cherokee village had about 30 - 60 houses and a large meeting building. Cherokee homes were usually wattle and daub. Wattle is twigs, branches, and stalks woven together to make a frame for a building. Daub is a sticky substance like mud or clay.  The Cherokee covered the wattle frame with daub. This created the look of an upside down basket. The Cherokee villages also had fences around  them to prevent enemies from entering. There was a summer village and a winter village.  Summer homes were bigger. They were made in the shape of huge rectangles. Cone shaped roofs were made of bark, covered with long grass.  **Winter Round Homes:** Round homes were made of wood, and covered with mud for additional protection against the cold. Homes had bark roofs. The homes were decorated with colorful rugs, baskets, and wall hangings. Each home had a fire burning in the center. Homes had smoke holes at the top to let out the smoke. |
| Clothing | Clothing varied throughout the year. Lighter clothes were worn during the warm months, while more and heavier clothes were worn during the cold months. Clothing was made of woven cloth or soft deer skin. Women wore dresses. The men wore pants. Everyone wore moccasins. |
| Tools | They used the wood to build canoes, homes, and the pole fences around the villages. They hunted and fished. They made traps, nets, and other tools. Baskets made by women. |
| Making  a Living | Both men and women were treated equal. Men cut down trees to clear land for planting.  The role of Cherokee women in the past was very different than the role of other American women. In the Cherokee Nation, women were warriors. Women ruled the home. Although the men built the homes, the women owned them. Women had power over their families, participated in government, and fought as warriors. |
| Accomp-lishments | Sequoyah created the Cherokee Alphabet (ayllabury) It had 86 letters – one for each sound in the Cherokee language.  Cherokee Phoenix was a newspaper created by the Cherokee which is still printed today. |