Today’s Outline

- Brief Review of the History of Resource Use in Terms of Cultural Changes (3 types)
- Hunter-Gatherer Societies-
  - Ohlone People
  - !Kung San
  - Papua, New Guinea Highlands
  - Gwich’in
CONCEPT MAP SET-UP

CULTURAL CHANGES

- HUNTER-GATHERER SOCIETIES
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES
- INDUSTRIAL/TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETIES

EARTH WISDOM

ENERGY USE

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
CULTURAL CHANGE

- H-G (HUNTER-GATHERERS)
- AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION
- INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

(JOURNAL ENTRY #4 - IN GROUPS, MAKE A CONCEPT MAP USING PAGES 20-21 IN TEXT)
HUNTER-GATHERERS

- EARTH WISDOM
- ENERGY SOURCES FROM SUN, FIRE, MUSCLE POWER
- MORE ADVANCED, GREATER IMPACT BUT EXPLOITED RESOURCES FOR THEIR SURVIVAL
- IMPACT LIMITED, LOCAL
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

- Slash/Burn, Shifting Cultivation, Subsistence
- Metal Plow
- Increased Use, Birth Rate, & Material Goods Increase
- More Destruction of Habitats
INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

- MID ~1700’S; HUGE CHANGE--GREAT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
- EARTH WISDOM LACKING
- INCREASE E CONSUMPTION
- SHIFT FROM RENEWABLE TO NON-RENEWABLE (COAL)
- FACTORIES, MANY RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS
Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- Ohlone People
- !Kung San
- Papua, New Guinea Highlands
- Gwich’in
Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- **Ohlone People** (California)
- Coyote Hills Regional Park: Tuibun
- >2,000 years
- Burned grasslands to stimulate growth of small, seed-bearing plants (to eat) and tender shoots (for deer, elk, antelope)
- Basketry plants, dug bulbs, >200 plant and animal foods
- Explain: sweathouse, pithouse, ramada structure, family house, storage area
- What are shell middens?
- Explain the history from the 1770’s to the 1850’s
- How is this community preserving their culture today?
Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- !Kung San (Africa)
- Kalahari Desert, Botswana
- Foraging in “hostile” environment
- Division of labor: women and children = mongongo nut, >200 plant species grow in area; women = hunt for invertebrates, reptiles, birds, small mammals; men = hunters
- Vegetables = ~ 80% diet
- Egalitarian society
Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- **Papua, New Guinea Highlands** (New Guinea)
- It is thought that people arrived 40K-30K years ago
- Numerous H-G groups, all depended on starch of wild sago palm for main carbohydrate source
- Meat limited or primarily comprised of terrestrial and arboreal game—wild pigs, marsupials, rats, birds, smaller fauna
Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- **Gwich’in** (Alaska)
- Closely tied to nature, especially Porcupine Caribou herd
- One Village in Alaska: Arctic Village
- Economy: Subsistence, hunter-gatherer society 80% diet is caribou
- Believe created from caribou; songs, religion, ceremonies, dances centered around caribou
- How do they feel about drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge?
Further Research

- **All**: Know information about the Ohlone Indians, Tuibun tribe, in Coyote Hills Regional Park (CHRP)

- What is your view on the proposed development bordering CHRP? See website [www.fchf.org](http://www.fchf.org) and the other views too!

- Do further research and write one page in your journal on one of the following: 1) !Kung San 2) Papua, New Guinea Highland People 3) Gwich’in
Batwa Indigenous People

- We met in the south western part of Uganda
- Live also in Rwanda—only 1% now...historically extremely widespread, prior to 10-12K years ago
- Forest Peoples Project in Rwanda
Questions: Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- What did you learn from our discussion of H-G societies?
- Why are we learning about these societies?
- What are some of the commonalities of these societal types?
- What can we learn by learning about H-G societies?