The Haida tribe

By: Mia Mackwood

The Pacific Northwest

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The Haida Indians have existed for over 17,000 years. They have constructed many villages and live in harmony with the land and ocean.
The Haida tribe live in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. The main territory is Northern British Columbia and Southeast Alaska. Their heartland is the many islands known as Haida Gwaii. The land features in the region are mountains and forests. The important waterways include the Pacific Ocean. There are plenty of small, sandy, and rocky beaches.
Climate

It rains year round, but not as much in the summer months. The temperature averages 32 degrees in the winter and 68 degrees in the summer. The climate of my region is best described as wet and cool.

You would also need this!!! (Buffalo coat)
Food

The Haida hunted Deer, Bear, and Mountain Goats on land, but in the water they hunted Seals, sea lions, and Whales. They would have to make bows and arrows to catch food from a distance. The Haida were also very good fishermen. They caught all kinds of fish such as Pacific Smelt, Halibut, Eulachon, shellfish, and Pacific Salmon from the ocean. Common fishing tools were Nets, spears, fish lines, and a Halibut hook. When they were done fishing for the day the Haida would start a fire and pierce a stick through the fish and cook it over the fire. They also did one more thing to get food they gathered from the land. They gathered Roots, fruit, lettuce, and berries. They would have to bring big baskets to collect a lot of fruit and berries from the trees and bushes. When they were done gathering they would have to wash and dry the fruit for cooking.
Here are the land animals they hunted. Black tailed deer, Mountain goats, and bear.
Clothing

The Haida tribe had some interesting clothing. The men would wear what was called breech clouts and long cloaks. Breech clouts were a long circular piece of tanned deerskin or other animal skin. It was worn between the legs and tucked over a belt so that the flaps would fall in front and in back. Women wore knee length skirts and poncho like-capes. Haida clothing was woven out of fiber made from cedar bark, but some garments were made out of deer and otter fur.
The Haida tribe members were talented craftsmen and were the ones who invented the totem pole. The totem poles were carved as a symbol of a family or clan from Mature Cedar trees. The carvings on the poles tell a story and are a symbol of pride and tradition.
the Haida also had 2 types of shelters they lived in. One of them was the common one, the Plank houses. The plank houses were a wooden plank house. It was large and could hold up to 10 families and it was made of flat cedar wood. The plank houses looked similar to the old European houses. The other type of house was the Haida houses. The house was 20 to 30 ft and it was occupied by 30 to 40 family members or a larger house of 50 to 60 ft long with twice as many relatives. The house was made out of red cedar with a frame of stout corner posts. The Haida house had a large pit in the center of the house under a smoke hole. The town chief had the largest and deepest fire pit in his home.
The Haida Tribe were talented artists and craftsman. Their art is beautiful and has survived for a long time. Their way of life influenced the way we live today.
Hope you enjoyed my slide!
http://www.native-languages.org/kids.htm


http://www.historymuseum.ca/cmc/exhibitions/aborig/haida/havho01e.shtml

http://members.home.nl/t.overberg1/Totem_Pole.htm


http://access.sd25.org/curriculum/nativeamericans/nwclothing.html