Steph underlined a key section in blue. It says "Under Kalapuya stewardship, the Willamette Valley was a carefully managed landscape designed and controlled by fire and harvesting. **Circle the underlined section.**

What do you notice about the pictures? How would you describe them?
KALAPUYAN LIFEWAYS

HARVESTING
Camas has purple flowers and underground bulbs. In spring, Kalapuyans use a kupin stick to dig up enough bulbs to eat, store for winter, and trade with other tribes. Harvesting just enough and leaving plenty in the ground meant that camas would grow back the next year. After it is baked, camas tastes sweet!

FIRE
Every fall, Kalapuyans purposefully set controlled burns. The fire returns the nutrients from the plants back into the soil, so more camas grows each year in the fertile soil. Large trees like oaks withstand the fire while small brush is burned away. This makes travel easier, reduces insects, and helps oak trees grow. The burns created oak savannahs across the Willamette Valley.
WAPATO

Wapato grows in the shallow water of wetlands, where beavers and frogs swim. It has big, arrow-shaped leaves and tubers like small potatoes. People from many Pacific Northwest tribes wade into the water and harvest wapato by dislodging the tubers with their feet. Over a dozen Tualatin Kalapuyan winter villages were located near Wapato Lake in present-day Gaston, Oregon.

CEDAR

Cedar has very straight grains. Kalapuyans peeled off the bark and chipped off strips of wood without cutting down the whole tree. Cedar forests grew tall and old. Kalapuyans twist and weave the bark into sturdy baskets, waterproof clothing, and strong rope. They build canoes, plankhouses and furniture from cedar wood.

What activities do you do in each season? What activities did Kalapuyans do in each season?

How do Kalapuyan lifeways work with the specific land and climate of this region?
DENTALIUM SHELLS

Dentalium shells were currency throughout the Pacific Northwest. Dentalium jewelry shows the high status and wealth of the person wearing it. The hollow shells grow in one place on Vancouver Island in Canada. There, Nuu-chah-nulth peoples harvested the shells and traded them across vast distances between many tribes.

How were tribes across the Pacific Northwest connected to one another?

"CALLAPUYA MAN"

This historic drawing was created by an European explorer in the 1840s. In the drawing, a Kalapuyan man is wearing a hat, an elk hide robe, and European style shoes. He is carrying a long bow and a quiver made of seal skin. This shows that Kalapuyans traded with Europeans and with Chinook tribes along the river.

What might the artist have wanted to communicate to viewers through this drawing? What makes you think that?
Expository Writing

There is a myth that Native peoples did not purposely shape the environment. If you met someone who believed this, how would you use facts about the lifeways of Kalapuyan peoples to show the truth and stop the myth?

List key facts to prepare your writing:

1.
2.
3.

Write an expository paragraph to explain the facts without including your opinion. Be sure to include an introduction sentence and a conclusion.