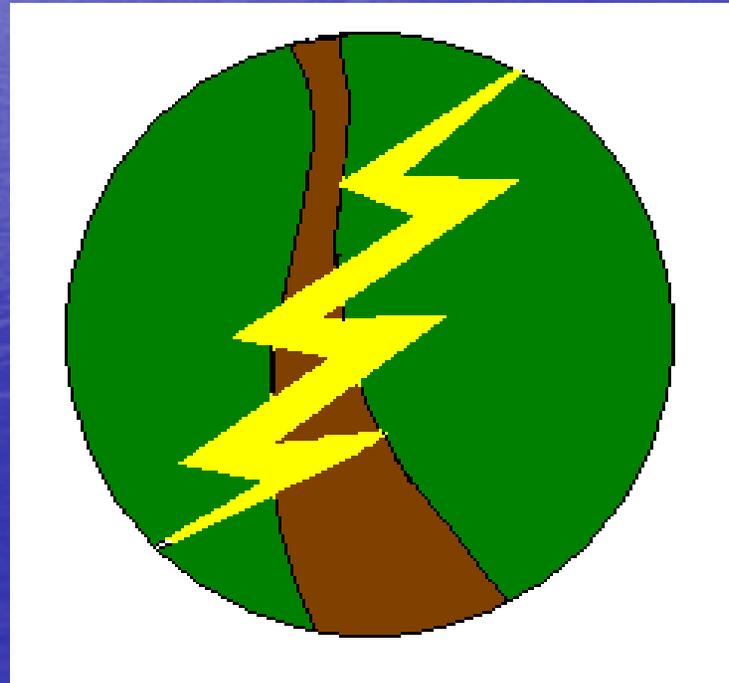


The Trail Blazers

Villani



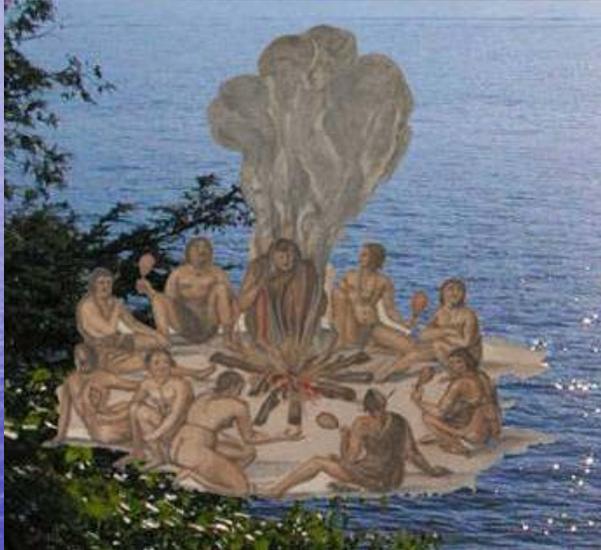
Mertens

Semder

Interligi

HOMEPAGE LOGO

“Changing Lifestyles for Centuries to Come”



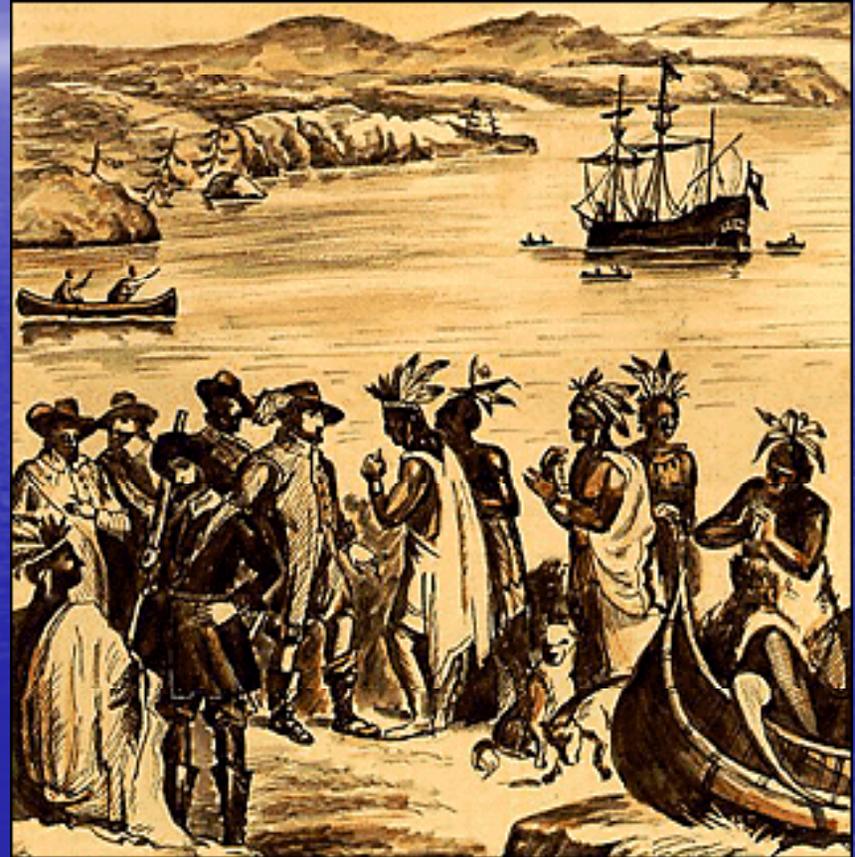
Native Americans in the Hudson River Valley

Agenda

- **Motto/Logo** (Villani/Semder)
- **Thesis** (Group)
- **Historical Background** (Villani)
- **Place** (Semder)
- **Lesson Plan** (Semder)
- **Mock Web Site** (Villani)
- **Web Page for Guidebook** (Mertens)
- **Itinerary** (Interligi)
- **Conclusion** (Group)
- **Annotated Bibliography** (Group)

Thesis

- The entrance of Henry Hudson into the Hudson River Valley in 1609 forever changed the way of life of the Native Americans in the region by not only helping them develop economically and technologically, but by spurring the downfall of their culture, which had flourished in the region since 1000 A.D.



<http://www.oceansatlas.com/unatlas/about/research/background/i042-4.gif>

Historical Background



<http://www.hudsonrivervalley.net/nativeAmericanLesson/nativeAmericanLesson.php>



<http://www.brookdale.cc.nj.us/staff/sandyhook/taxonomy/shells/wampum.jpg>

- Groups:
 - Munsee (southern)
 - Mahican (northern)
- Wampum as currency
 - Fur
 - Food
 - Supplies
- Primitive clothing
- Medicine: Kitzinacka
- Beliefs: Menutto
- Housing

Hudson's Arrival

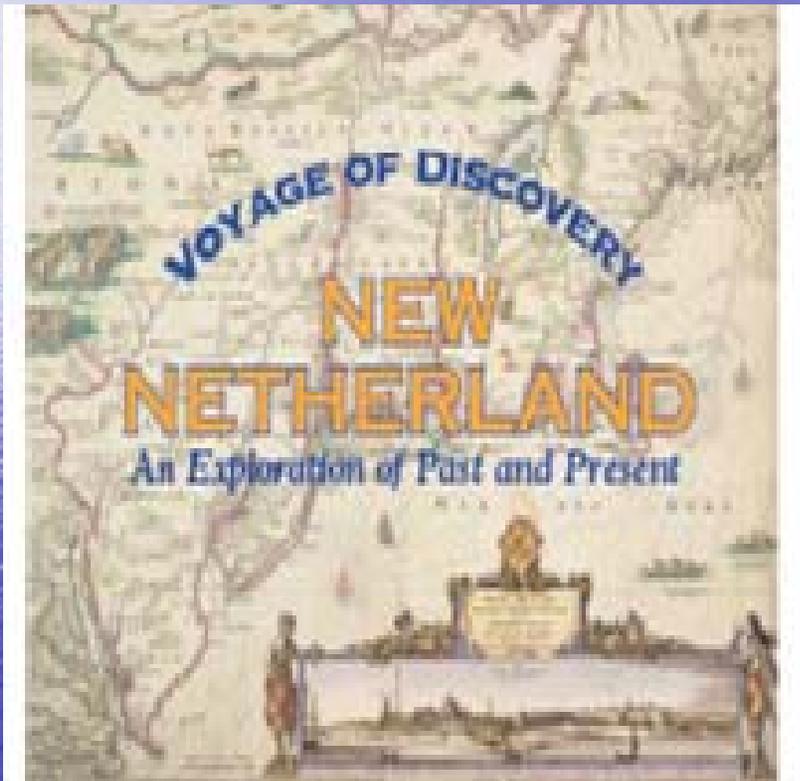
- Advantages
 - European Goods
 - Farming
 - Hunting
 - Advanced Dietary Habits
- Disadvantages
 - Forced Off Land
 - Disease
 - Trade Conflict
 - Lost Culture



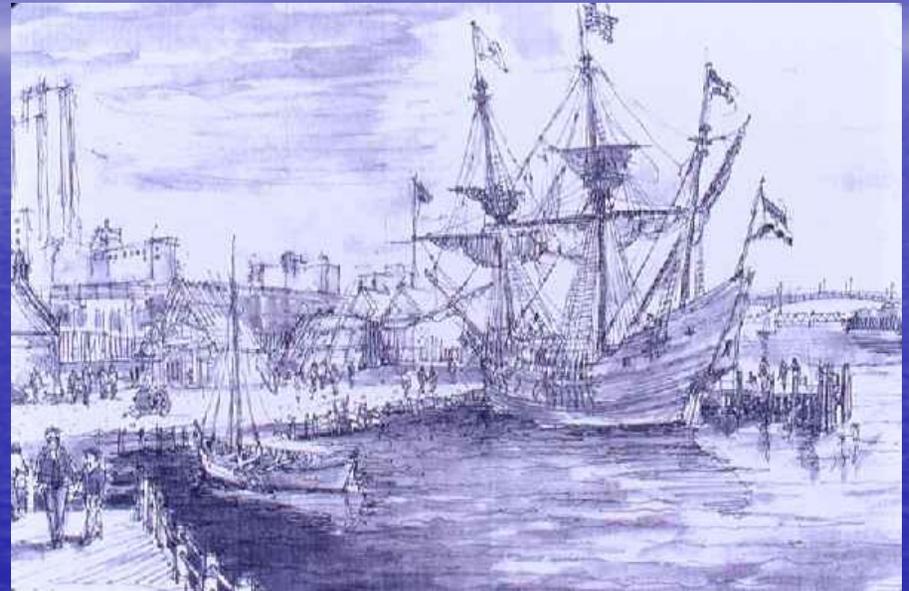
http://www.publiclands.org/museum/images_museum/0060-indians-colonists.jpg

Place

The New Netherland
Museum:



<http://www.halfmoon.mus.ny.us/index.html>

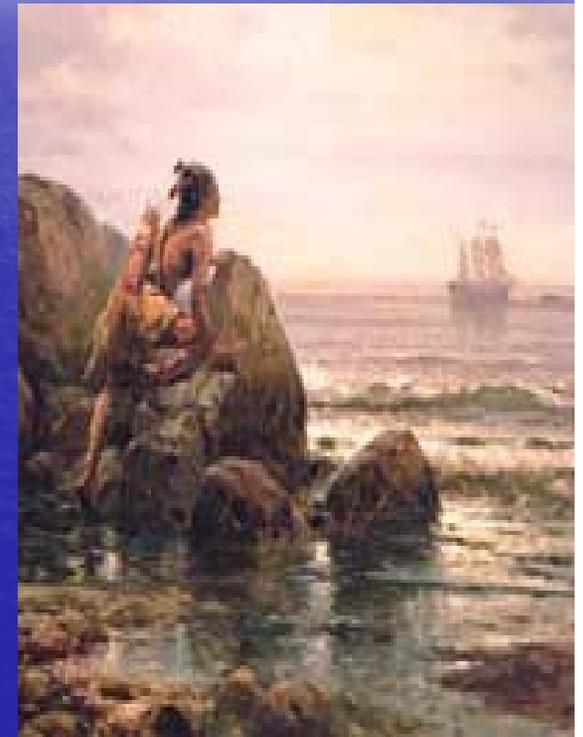


<http://www.halfmoon.mus.ny.us/livinghistory.htm>

The Fort Orange Living
History Site

Objectives for Middle School Lesson Plan

- Students will assess the significance of the first encounter between Henry Hudson and Native Americans in the Hudson River Valley to develop understanding of the meeting from the perspective of both parties.
- Students will evaluate the importance of the difference between European and Native American culture in 1609 and examine the way in which the two cultures perceived one another's ways of life upon meeting.
- Students will assess the conflict that existed between Native Americans and Dutch settlers in the Hudson River Valley over the factors of trade, land, and economics.



http://www.berkshitemuseum.org/images/pics/g_art_henry.jpg

Procedure for Lesson Plan

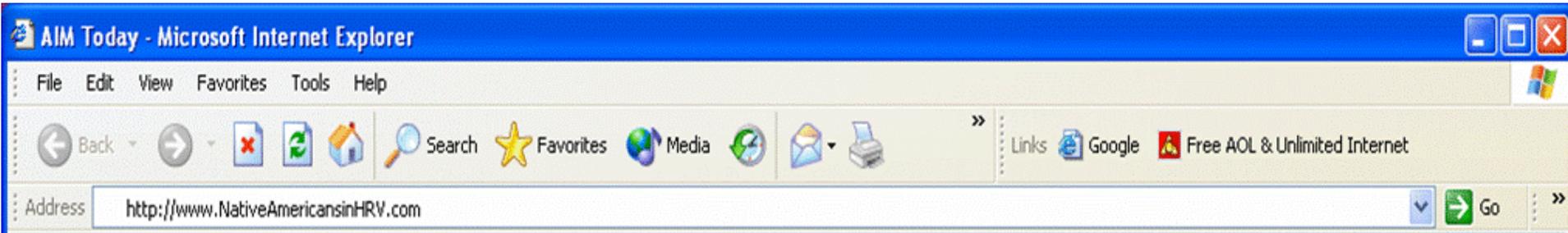
- Students will be divided into two even groups by drawing cards. One group will represent the Hudson's crewmen on the Half Moon and the other will represent Native Americans.
- Once divided each group will be given a short explanation of the cultural and societal differences between Dutch explorers and Native Americans in the Hudson River Valley.
- Students will then be given props to act out their interpretation of an early meeting of Dutch settlers and Native Americans. Focus will be given to the difference between cultures, and to the thoughts and emotions of both groups.



Negotiate?
Fight?

Procedure for Lesson Plan and Assessment

- Following the activity on an early meeting, the two groups will switch roles so that those representing Native Americans will represent crewmen and vice versa.
- With their knowledge of both cultures, the two groups will engage in discussion over the issues of competing for trading posts, the desire of the Dutch to acquire land and the Native American want for more in return for land and services. Students will also defend the rights of the group that they are representing.
- Students will express the feelings they encountered representing both the Native Americans and the Dutch. The conflicts that arose throughout the role playing will be evaluated. This assessment can be done in written form with students completing a written response on their personal feelings and the issues faced by both parties in the early 17th century.



"Changing Lifestyles for Centuries to Come"

Links

[Historical Background](#)

[Place](#)

[Lesson Plan](#)

[Guidebook](#)

[Itinerary](#)

[Other Links](#)



Native Americans in the Hudson River Valley



Dutch and Native American Integration

- *New Netherland Museum*

- *Fort Orange Living History Site*

<http://www.halfmoon.mus.ny.us/livinghistory.htm>

P.O. Box 10609 Albany, NY 12201

Phone number: (518) 443-1609 (Main Office)

(914) 413-9924 (Ship Cell Phone)

call for times and scheduling



Historical Description: Fort Orange was the fur trading post built in 1624 by the Dutch West India Company. There were employees to maintain trading business, some soldiers to protect the fort, and farmers to provide food, living either within the fort or outside the fort. The fort traded for beaver skins, as well as others, with the Native Americans in the area. In 1639, the Dutch West India Company began taxing all the furs exported from the fort, and in 1652 the community of Beverwyck was founded. The fur trade continued to deteriorate until 1664, when New Netherland was taken by the British and Fort Orange fell.

The Site: Visitors to the New Netherland Museum will be able to view the replica of the Half Moon and take a week-long trip down the Hudson River in the Half Moon, following the exact path that Henry Hudson himself traveled in 1609 and see where he interacted with the Native Americans along the river. The site also includes a re-creation of Fort Orange complete with a shipyard, typical structures of the fort, Native American dwellings, croplands with livestock, and related museums.

Directions: Located near the Port of Albany, near the present day Broadway in Albany.

Research Patron: John Wysmuller, Janine Oosterloo

The Half Moon and Fort Orange



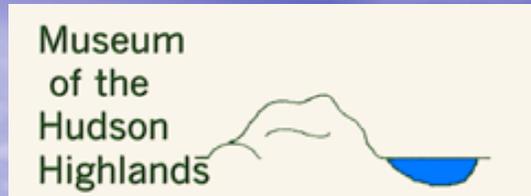
The crew and cast recreating a diplomatic scene



Children learning how to operate the Half Moon and preparing for their trip down the Hudson



Fire the falconets! "Conquest of America" takes viewers throughout the *Half Moon's* 1609 voyage of discovery



Itinerary



<http://www.museumhudsonhighlands.org/>

Hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 12 noon-5 p.m. Admission is \$2

Location: Kenridge Farm, Route 9W South, Cornwall, N.Y. (845) 534-7781

Website: <http://www.hudsonriver.com/museums.htm#highlands>

- A little further north of West Point sits the Museum of the Hudson Highlands.
- The museum contains Indian artifacts and geological specimens indigenous to the Hudson Valley and an ichthyology collection from Hudson River tributaries.
- Hiking trails, interpretive and live animal exhibits, a Tall Grass Prairie and a regional artists' gallery are also found at this varied and interesting museum.
- Educational programs for kids: Exploring the way the Lenape used items from nature as tools and toys, as well as playing games that Native American children played and understanding the lessons they teach. Another program involves understanding the way the Native Americans used plants and rocks for clothing, food, and shelter, through seeing and touching.
- An evening film/lecture series, community special events and a summer environmental workshop for children are some of its other features.
- Helps children to better understand the lives of the Hudson River Valley Native Americans and the habitat in which they lived.

Itinerary

Historical Society of the Tarrytowns



<http://www.hudsonvalleyruins.org/ya/sinsac/OneGroveSt2.jpg>



<http://www.councilofagencies.org/>

Hours: Tuesdays and Thursdays-Saturdays 2-4 p.m. admission free

Location: 1 Grove St., Tarrytown, N.Y. (914) 631-8374.

Website: <http://www.hudsonriver.com/museums.htm#highlands>

- History museum that features Native American artifacts, items from the area's early Dutch settlers.
- Allows a comparison of artifacts of the two groups and offers a glimpse at the effect the Dutch settlers had on the Native Americans of the area concerning their culture and way of life.
- Also includes photographs, manuscripts, and papers concerning the history of Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown, and different wars such as the American Revolution, World War I, and World War II.

Links to Other Sites

- [The New Netherland Institute at the New York State Museum](#)
- [The Annals of New Netherland, a republication project of the New Netherland Institute](#)
- [and The New Netherland Museum and their replica ship "The Half Moon"](#)
- [Henry Hudson, Half Moon, and the Exploration of the Hudson River- Hudson River Maritime Museum](#)
- [Half Moon Press article on Henry Hudson](#)
- [Hudson River Maritime Museum page on Henry Hudson](#)
- [Collections of Canada's webpage for students](#)
- [Henry Hudson- Wikipedia](#)
- [Ian Chadwick's Biography of Henry Hudson](#)

Conclusion

The Dutch settlers, led by Henry Hudson in 1609, gave the Native Americans of the Hudson River Valley advanced technology that made their lives easier. However, the price they paid in return was the loss of their culture, land, and loved ones to both illness and warfare.



Annotated Bibliography

"Proposed Fort Orange Living History Site." November, 2005.

<<http://www.halfmoon.mus.ny.us/livinghistory.htm>.>

This site describes the historical Half Moon replica and the different programs available for children involving week-long trips down the Hudson River, following the exact path that Henry Hudson himself traveled in 1609. The proposed Fort Orange living history site will include a re-creation of Fort Orange complete with a shipyard, typical structures of the fort, Native American dwellings, croplands with livestock, and museums.

"Hudson Valley Museums and Historic Sites." hudsonriver.com; The Informational

Resource for New York's Hudson Valley, 2004. <<http://www.hudsonriver.com/museums.htm#highlands>.>

This site describes a variety of museums and historic sites in the Hudson River Valley that people can visit to learn more about the area. It includes brief descriptions of each museum or site and an address and a phone number.

Bielinski, Stefan. "Fort Orange." *The People of Colonial Albany*, 2003.

<<http://www.nysm.nysed.gov/albany/loc/fortorange.html#loc>.>

This site describes a brief history of Fort Orange, starting with its construction in 1624, use as a fur trading post, and its fall in 1664 when New Netherland fell to the British.

"School Programs 2005-2006." Museum of the Hudson Highlands, 2002.

<<http://www.museumhudsonhighlands.org/education.ivnu#nativeamer>.>

This site describes the different educational programs available for children at the Museum of the Hudson Highlands to help them better understand the way of life of the Native Americans in the Hudson River Valley.

Pritchard, Evan T. (2002). "We Belong to the Earth." *Native New Yorker, A legacy of the Algonquin People of New York*. San Francisco: Council Oak Books, 133-153.

Explains and enumerates the lies and deceits of the first Dutch settlers when encountering Native Americans of the Hudson River Valley. Goes on to explain the culture of these tribes and describes how trust turned to murder

Annotated Bibliography

Campisi, J. *The Hudson Valley Indians Through Dutch Eyes*. Retrieved December 7, 2005, from State University College, New Paltz, New York website: [http:// www.ulster.net/~hrmm/halfmoon/campisi.htm](http://www.ulster.net/~hrmm/halfmoon/campisi.htm)

This website was very helpful in writing up the lesson plan part of your presentation because it gave an in-depth view of the Dutch exploration of the area with Hudson in 1609 through the settling of the area. It has excerpts from primary source documents from Emanuel Van Meteren whose position as Dutch consul in London, John DeLaet a director of the Dutch West India Company who had access to all official reports and papers, and Robert Juet who accompanied Hudson on the journey. Although Hudson spoke and wrote of the Natives Americans he met as friendly and amiable, Juet saw them as threatening and was xenophobic. This account spoke of a few minor conflicts between the Native and the crew, but nothing as major as the wars to follow.

"Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial." December, 2005.
<<http://www.hudsonrivervalley.net/themes/HenryHudson.php>>

This site was used to give us ideas of places to send out heritage tour where they would learn about the Native Americans of the Hudson River Valley and their interactions with Henry Hudson.