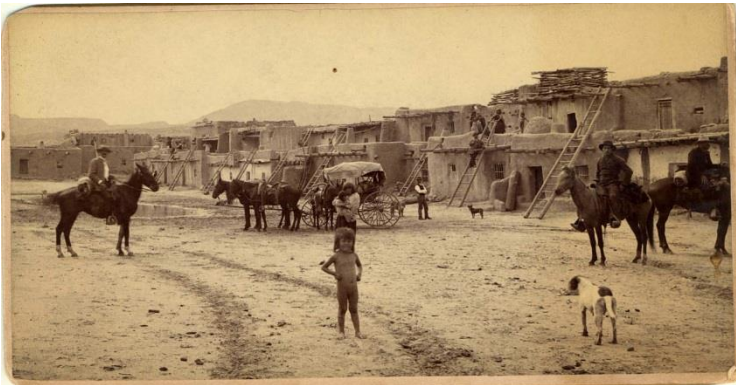


Chicanos

Who were they and why were they here?

- Chicanos: people whose family came from Mexico but live in the United States.
- They are sometimes called Chicano, Hispanic, or Mexican-American.
- Like other settlers, Chicanos moved to Colorado for opportunities.
- They have lived in Colorado since the 1840s and were one of the first communities to live and trade with Native American tribes in Colorado.



How did they live?

- Chicanos ate what they grew or hunted. They grew beans, squash, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and peas on their farms, fished in local rivers or hunted small game like rabbits.
- Women made clothes by hand even though they had the option to buy clothes in local general stores.
 - Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes.
 - Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and sometimes cloth hats called bonnets.
- Chicanos built their houses with the natural resources that were around them.
 - In hot and dry climates, Chicanos lived in adobe houses. They used dirt, clay, water, and straw to build these.
 - In the mountains, Chicanos built houses out of wood.



Where did they live?

- Chicanos settled in Southern Colorado around the San Luis Valley and close to present-day Pueblo.
- Southern Colorado used to be a part of Mexico. However, the United States took control of that land after the Mexican-American War. Many Mexican families stayed and built cities like Pueblo.
- Chicanos found many natural resources where they lived including animals, plants, and water. Many of them used large areas of open grassland for their farm livestock (animals).
- What they could not get naturally, they traded for with other communities. Chicanos travelled to trade at Bent's Fort where multiple communities would go to trade goods and services. This includes food and important supplies such as weapons and medicine and items like beads, clothing, material, and blankets.
- Chicanos changed the landscape by building homes and farms, by digging up the earth to grow crops, and using the grasslands for their livestock to graze.
- Challenges included scarce water supplies and isolation from other communities.



The Four Corners



Rocky Mountains

The Front Range

• Boulder

• Golden

• Denver

• Colorado Springs

• Pueblo

• Durango

• Bent's Fort

The Great Plains

San Luis Valley

City-Dwellers

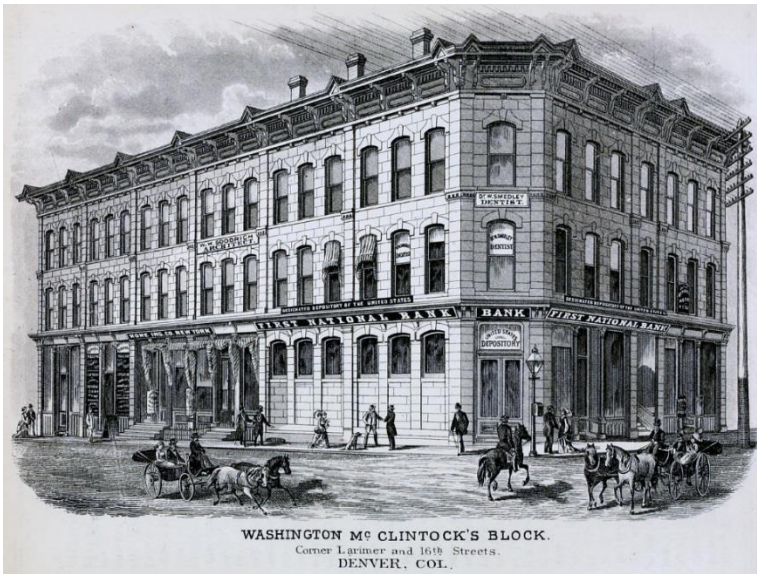


Who were they and why were they here?

- City-dwellers: people that lived and worked in or near cities.
- They began to arrive in Colorado in the 1850s.
- They moved to cities for job opportunities in places that became trading centers for items or money – general stores, banks, hotels, and more.

How did they live?

- Some city-dwellers grew beans, squash, corn, and peas. They also raised chickens to give their family meat, eggs, and feathers.
- Local farmers provided other food for cities that city-dwellers could buy at general stores.
- Women made their family's clothes or they purchased them at general stores.
 - Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes.
 - Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and sometimes hats.
- City-dwellers lived in houses that reflected their incomes (amount of money they made).
 - Those who earned an average wage or less, lived in small wooden houses with neighbors close by.
 - Wealthier families lived in bigger, more decorated houses made of wood or brick with yards.



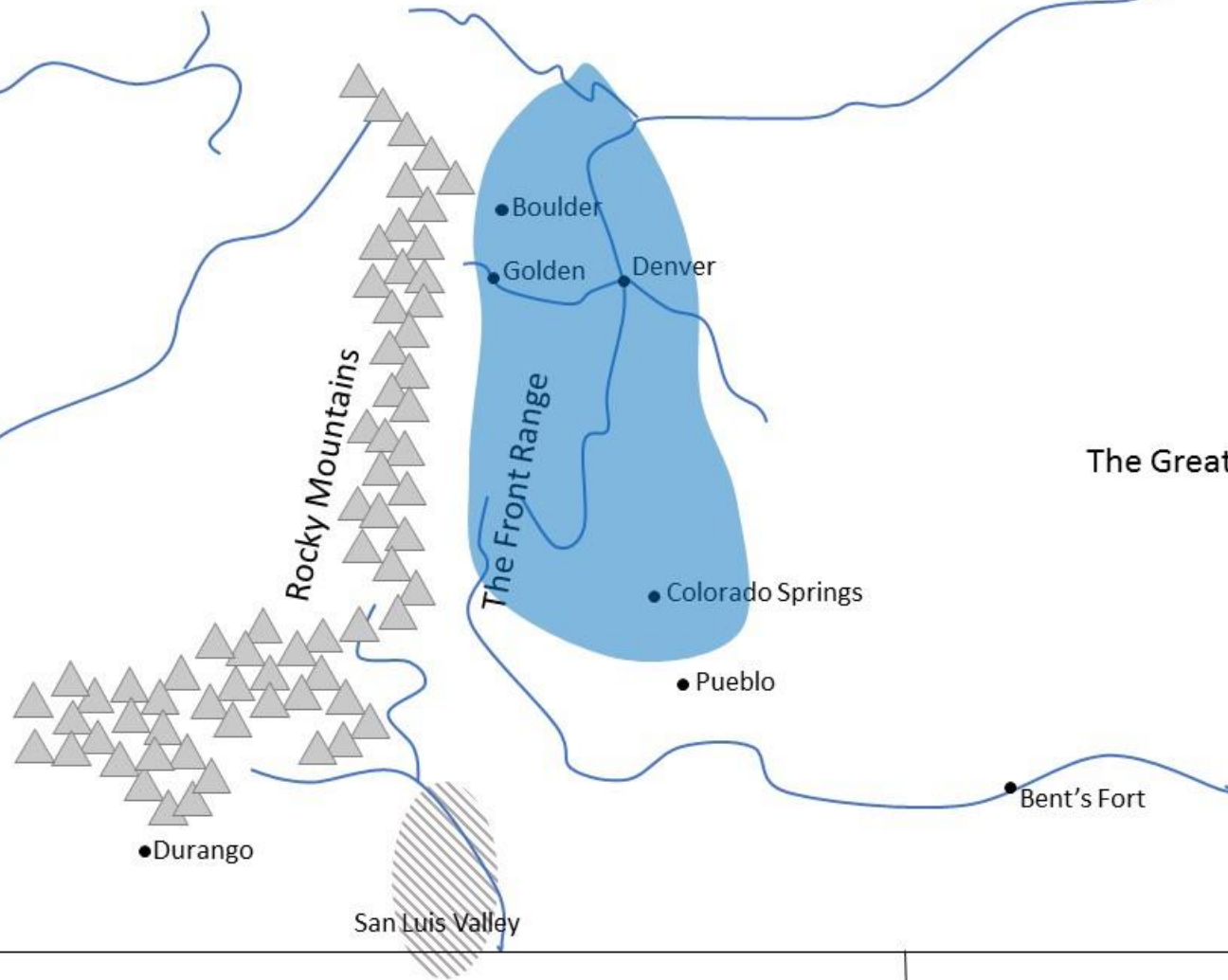
Where did they live?

- Cities were often established (founded or started) near water or in central locations in the Front Range that made them easy for many people to get to. Think of Denver, Golden, and Boulder.
- Most of these cities could see natural features like the Rocky Mountains to the West and the Great Plains to the East. They also had rivers running through them.
- Cities had access to various resources: water, food, goods and services that they could buy from stores.
- City dwellers changed the areas that they lived in by building neighborhoods and cities.
- Cities were expensive places to live and work. Cities did not always offer equal opportunities for people that moved there looking for jobs or places to live.





City Dwellers



The Great Plains

•Durango

San Luis Valley

The Four Corners

Bent's Fort

•Colorado Springs

•Pueblo

•Boulder

•Golden

•Denver

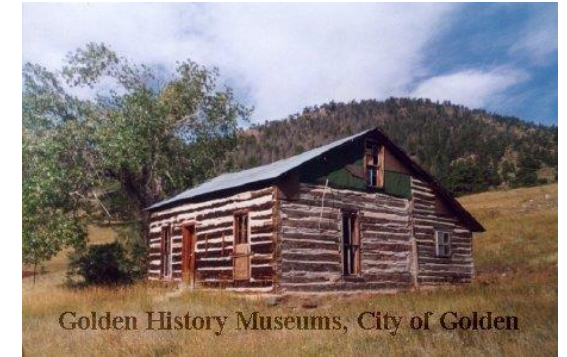
Rocky Mountains

The Front Range

Homesteaders

Who were they and why were they here?

- Homesteader: a person who owns land and erects buildings to make it their permanent home.
- A homestead was a farm or ranch that created a source of income for homesteaders.
- Homesteaders began to arrive in Colorado during the 1850s.
- The US government wanted people to move west and settle land for farming. The government made a deal with people who relocated to places like Colorado – if they moved west and farmed the land, they could keep the land for free!



How did they live?

- They grew beans, squash, corn, potatoes, pumpkins, and peas. They raised chickens (for meat, eggs, and feathers) and cattle. They also fished in nearby rivers or hunted small game like rabbits.
- Women made their family's clothing or bought items in general stores.
 - Men wore button down shirts, suit jackets, pants, felt hats, and leather shoes.
 - Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, aprons, and sometimes bonnets (cloth hat).
- Homesteaders built permanent (long-lasting) homes with strong materials like wood, grass, straw/hay, and mud.





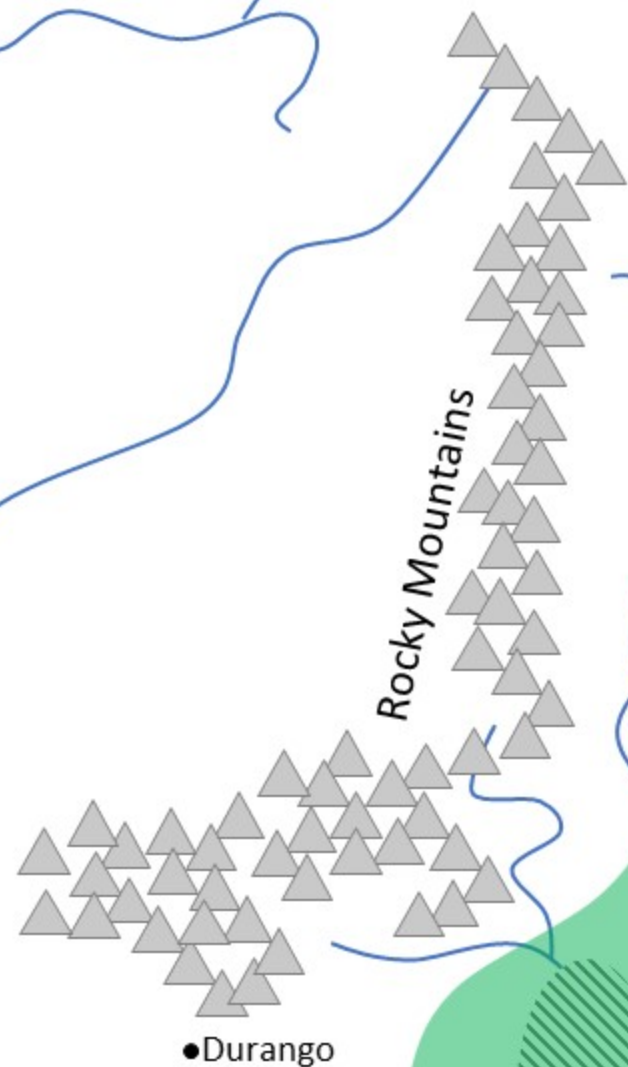
Where did they live?

- Homesteaders arrived from the East Coast using wagons and later, the railroad.
- They settled in Eastern Colorado on the Plains, where there was plenty of open space.
- Homesteaders often lived in open grasslands near water.
- Homesteaders changed the landscape by building homes and farms, digging up the fertile soil to grow plants and crops, and digging irrigation ditches for water.
- Eastern Colorado was very dry and water was sometimes hard to find. Homesteaders had to find ways of getting water out of the ground and to their farms. Many had water pumps, wells, and irrigation ditches to move the water around their land.





Homesteaders



Rocky Mountains

The Front Range

• Boulder

• Golden

• Denver

• Colorado Springs

• Pueblo

The Great Plains

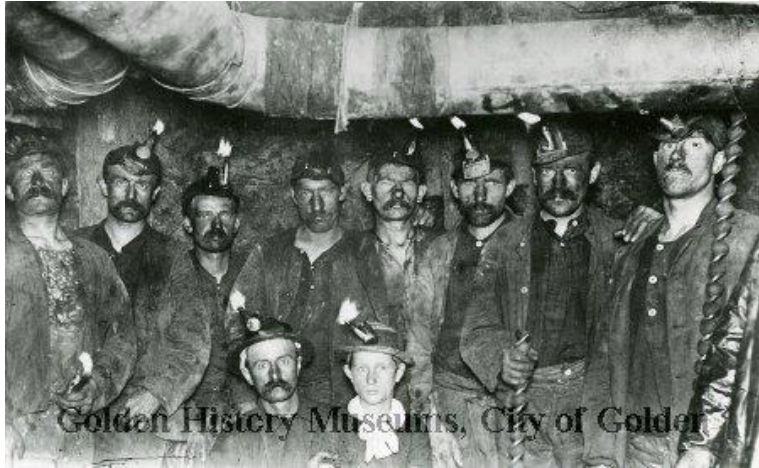
• Bent's Fort

San Luis Valley

The Four Corners



Miners

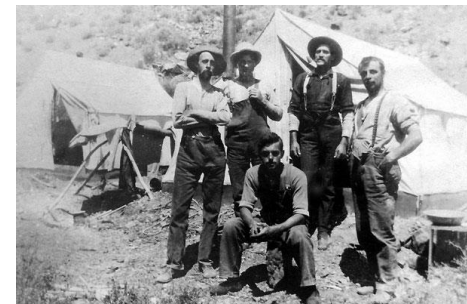


Who were they and why were they here?

- Miner: a person who takes minerals out of the earth, such as gold, silver, or coal.
- Men, women, children, Spanish speakers from New Mexico, pioneers, and Native Americans all lived in mining communities.
- Miners came from all over the world. They moved to Colorado in the 1850s to strike it rich in the gold rush.

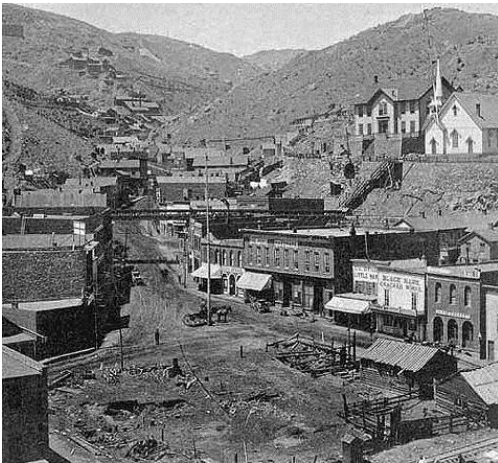
How did they live?

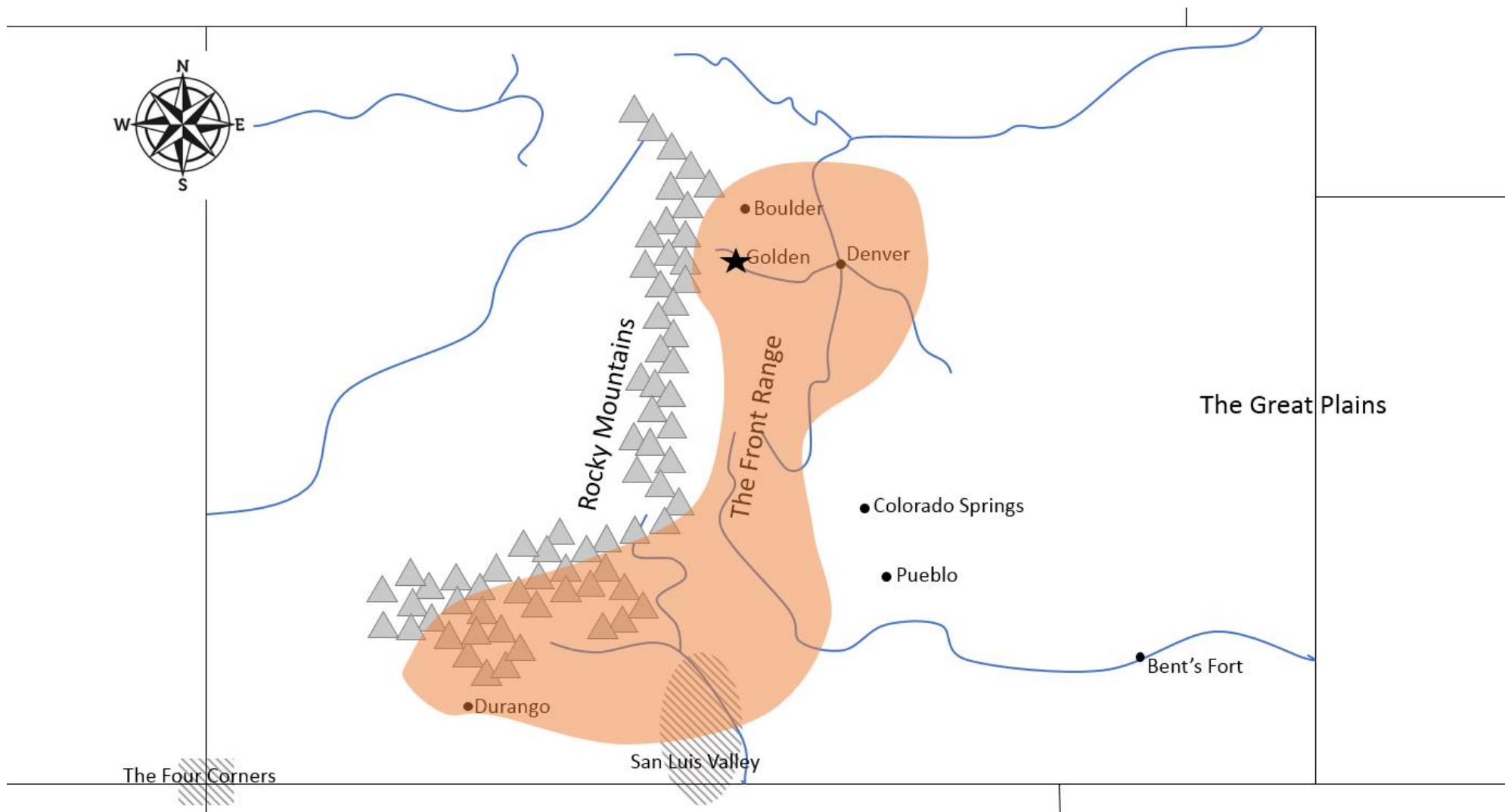
- Women ran the home and grew food, such as beans, squash, corn, and peas. Some families raised chickens for their meat, eggs, and feathers.
- Women made their family's clothing or they purchased them at general stores.
 - Men wore button down shirts, pants, and leather boots or shoes. Their clothes would get very dirty in the mines.
 - Women wore long dresses or skirts, long sleeved tops, and sometimes hats or bonnets.
- Miners and their families bought everything they needed like mining tools, clothing, and food at general stores.
- Mining families lived in small, wooden houses in neighborhoods.
- Men who came to mine without their families camped together in tents.



Where did they live?

- Mines grew throughout the Rocky Mountains between Durango and Boulder.
- Miners had access to many natural resources because they lived in the mountains: minerals, like gold or silver, water, trees, and animals.
- Miners changed the areas of the Rocky Mountains where they lived in by digging into the earth for gold and silver.
- Mining towns were very remote and isolated. This made them very difficult to get to, especially in winter. Miners used wagons and mules to travel along narrow and dangerous mountain roads.
- Their wooden houses provided them with shelter but weather in the mountains can be extreme – snow would come through the windows and keyholes.





Mountain Ute Indians

Who were they and why were they here?

- Native American tribes were the first people to live in North America.
- The Ute Indian tribe are believed to be the first people to live in Colorado. They moved here between 1100 and 1300. They still live here and continue to practice their cultural traditions.
- The Utes came to Colorado for the resources it offered: animals for food, berries, nuts, water, and depending on the season, good weather.



How did they live?

- The Utes were hunter-gatherers, meaning they hunted for food (deer, elk, and bison) and gathered plants to eat (roots, pine nuts, fruits, and seeds).
- Ute men and women wore clothing made out of buffalo, elk, or deer hide.
 - Men wore loincloths, leggings, and moccasins.
 - Women wore long dresses and moccasins.
 - Clothing was decorated with beads, fringe or rows of animal teeth.
- The early Ute People lived in small round structures called wickiups made out of tree branches.
- The Utes lived in tepees after they started riding horses. Tepees were made out of bison hides and were easy to pack up and move.





Where did they live?

- As hunters, the Utes followed animal herds and moved their community over large geographic areas. The herds roamed over vast distances to find new food sources like open grasslands. As gatherers, the Utes also tried to find areas that grew plenty of plants with fruit and seeds. These areas were located near or in mountain ranges.
- In Colorado, they lived and hunted throughout the Rocky Mountains, the Front Range, and the San Luis Valley.
- The Utes often lived near or in the mountains, close to water and other resources. Many of these were natural resources including animals, water, and trees and plants which they used for food, building materials, and medicine.
- Miners and European settlers arrived in the Ute territories when gold was found, another natural resource the mountains offered.
- The Utes respected nature and the earth, only taking what they needed to survive. They did not change the landscape of their territories like other communities in Colorado did.
- There was competition from other communities for the resources these territories offered. This led to conflicts and settlers pushing the Utes out of their lands and further West.



Mountain Ute

Rocky Mountains

The Front Range

The Great Plains

• Boulder

• Golden

• Denver

• Colorado Springs

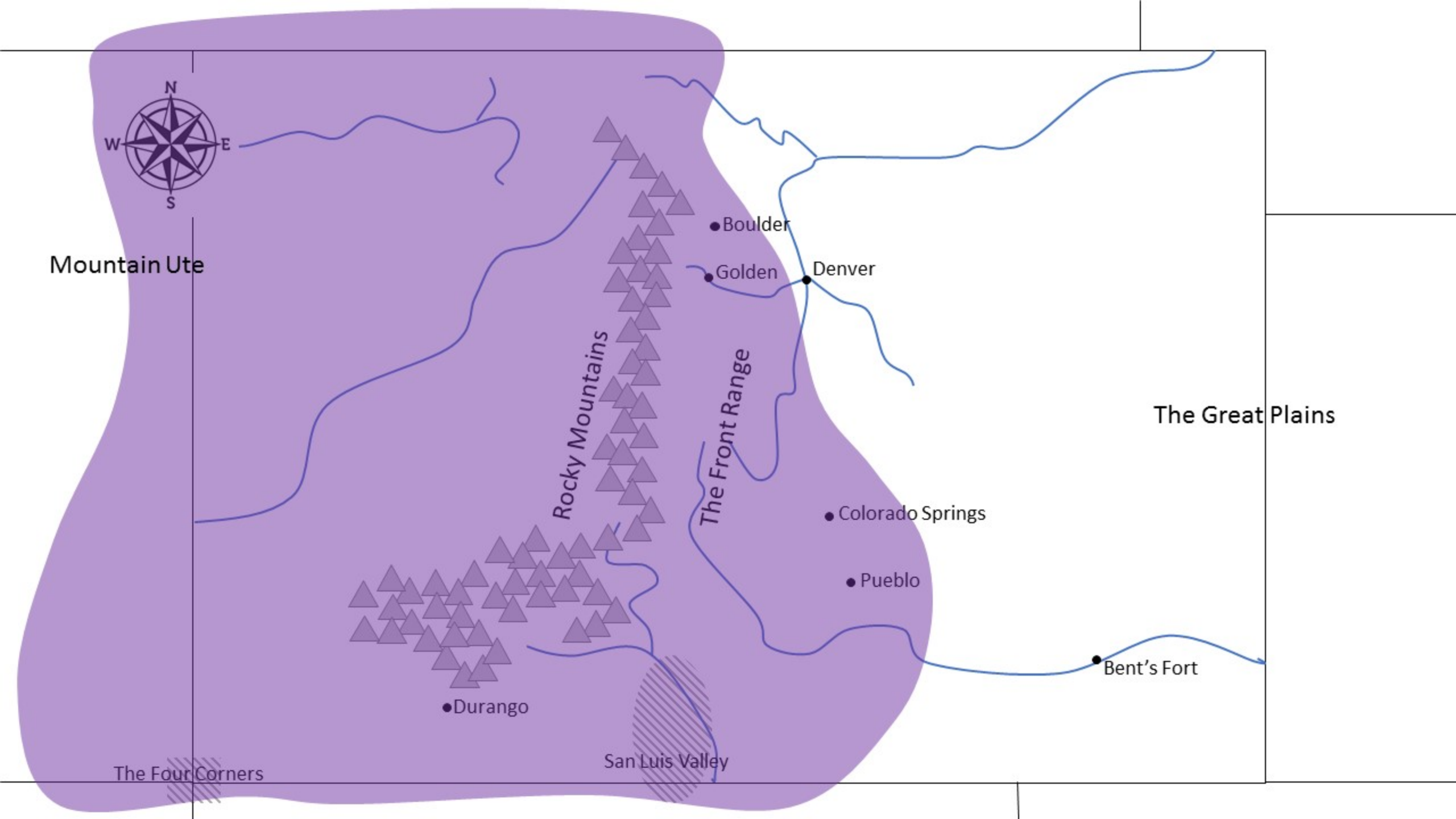
• Pueblo

• Bent's Fort

• Durango

San Luis Valley

The Four Corners



Plains Indians

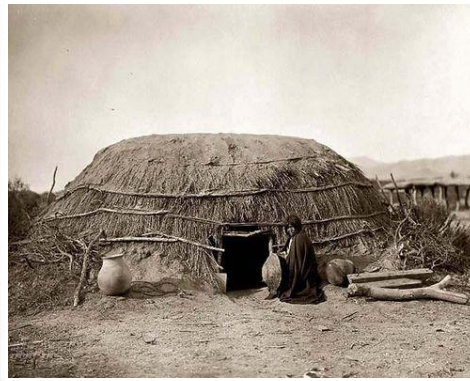
Who were they and why were they here?

- Native American tribes were the first people to live in North America.
- The Plains Indians include many different Native American tribes.
 - Two Plains tribes travelled through Colorado: the Cheyenne and the Arapahoe. They arrived here between 1600 and 1700.
- The Plains Indians followed the bison herds to Colorado. Bison were important resources for the tribes and the Plains Indians hunted them across large distances.



How did they live?

- Arapaho and Cheyenne men and women wore clothing made out of bison hide. Animal skin is a type of leather.
 - Men wore loincloths, leggings, and moccasins.
 - Women wore long skirts, dresses, and moccasins.
 - Clothing was often decorated with beads, porcupine quills, or rows of animal teeth.
- The early Plains Indians farmed corn, squash, beans, and other food.
- After horses arrived, tribes started hunting buffalo and elk, following the herds of animals over large geographic areas.
- The Plains Indians once lived in long-lasting homes made of natural resources (dirt, straw, and grass).
- When the tribes started following herds and moving regularly, they started living in tipis, which were easy to set up and take down. These were made out of bison hides.



Where did they live?

- The Great Plains spread across a huge portion of America and parts of Canada. The Cheyenne and the Arapahoe were in Eastern Colorado.
- The Plains Indians took many natural resources from the areas they loved in: animals, plants, water. What they could not get naturally, they traded with other communities at places like Bent's Fort. They traded for food, important supplies, weapons and medicine, beads, clothing, and jewelry.
- The Plains Indians respected nature and the earth, only taking what they needed to survive. They did not change the landscape of their territories like other communities in Colorado did.
- The Great Plains were very dry: water was often scarce or very far from each other across huge distances.
- Another challenge for these tribes was conflict with other tribes and European explorers over land in the Great Plains. Sometimes this was done through talks and peace treaties. Other times, land was fought for in battles and wars.



The Four Corners



•Durango

Rocky Mountains



The Front Range

•Boulder

•Golden

•Denver

•Colorado Springs

•Pueblo

•Bent's Fort

The Great Plains

San Luis Valley

