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Abstract
Nineteenth-century Native Americans from the northeastern United States became locally famous as mariners in the commercial whaling fleet. In the struggle to protect their small land bases and maintain their communities, going to sea became part of household practices for cultural and economic survival. From approximately 1800 through 1880, indigenous whaling families from Long Island used wages from commercial whaling to combat the limitations of land, credit, and capital that they faced on and off reservations. Whaling’s opportunities supported household formation and property accumulation among Shinnecock and Montaukett people for three generations, but whaling’s instability and risk meant that these gains were hard to pass on during and after the industry’s collapse.

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New data from the United Way Alice Project finds that many families are struggling to get by. Some 50.8 million households or 43% of households can’t afford a basic monthly budget for housing, food, transportation, child care, health care and a monthly smartphone bill, according to an analysis of U.S. government data released this month by the United Way Alice Project, a nonprofit based in Cedar Knolls, N.J. that aims to highlight the number of people who live in poverty. The project uses standardized measurements to calculate the “bare bones” household budget in each county in each state. Native Americans, also known as American Indians and Indigenous Americans, are the indigenous peoples of the United States. By the time European adventurers arrived in the 15th century A.D., scholars estimate that more than 50 million Native Americans were already living in the Americas — 10 million in the area that would become the United States. Both groups spoke, and continue to speak, dialects descended from what scholars call the Eskimo-Aleut language family. Because it is such an inhospitable landscape, the Arctic’s population was comparatively small and scattered. Some of its peoples, especially the Inuit in the northern part of the region, were nomads, following seals, polar bears and other game as they migrated across the tundra. Longhouses Native American Homes in Olden Times Native Americans for Kids. Some Indian tribes on both the east and west coast built longhouses out of wood logs instead of using teepees out of fur or other types of Native American homes made of other materials in olden times. Many families lived together in one longhouse. Fireplaces and fire pits ran down the middle of the longhouse for heat and for people to share as a place to cook food. Each family was assigned their own place in the longhouse along a wall, so that one side of their space was the wood of the longhouse. They separated the sid See more ideas about Native american, Native american heritage, Native american indians. Shinnecock Indians - a list of interesting facts, written for both kids and adults, about these Northeast American Indians who live on Eastern Long Island, New York. Native American Tribes African American History Native Americans Indian Boy African Diaspora Photo Series Lessons For Kids Black History The Hamptons.