Name: 

Date: 

Subsistence Pattern: sources and methods a society uses to obtain its food and other necessities
There are 4 basic types of subsistence patterns:
1. Foraging – hunting and gathering
2. Pastoralism – herding domesticated animals
3. Horticulture – small, low-intensity farming
4. Intensive agriculture – large scale, intensive farming

How do you think the American Indians of southern Texas lived before Spanish colonialism?

American Indians of pre-Spanish colonial southern Texas lived nomadic lives as hunter-gatherers, following the migration of animals and fruiting seasons of wild plants. The Coahuiltecans did not build permanent structures. Some bands traded with one another.

What do you think the advantages of foraging on horseback (equestrian) compared to foraging on foot (pedestrian)?

Equestrian foraging allowed for quicker travel, less physical exhaustion from walking/carrying, allowed those with horses to follow herds of bison easily.

Which approach of foraging (equestrian or pedestrian) would have the advantage if there were to be a drastic change in the weather or water supply and why? Which approach is at a disadvantage due to amount of time required to secure resources and why?

Equestrian foraging had the advantage with drastic changes because they could relocate quickly. Pedestrian foraging is at a disadvantage due to the amount of time it takes to collect resources because they can’t travel as quickly or carry as much.

Over 200 bands of American Indians in southern Texas collectively known as Coahuiltecans struggled to survive in the early 1700s due to an extensive period of drought. Why did some Coahuiltecans join the missions and others did not?

Some Coahuiltecans chose to join the missions because they were seeking protection from the Lipan Apache and Comanche, and a consistent supply of food. Others chose not to join missions because they were not willing to give up their culture, religion/spiritual beliefs, language, and way of life.