

Exam 4- Nache

Nache (Nahy)	The name of their main village (Natchez is derived from Nache)
Lower Mississippi River valley	That is where Nache is located (SW Mississippi)
Plaquemine	A Mississippian culture establish in the region by AD 1200 (Major Maize farmers, chiefdoms, platform mounds)
Province of Quigualtam	A powerful chiefdom mentioned by de Soto in 1542(De Soto intimidated by chief) (Capital located today at Emerald Mound Site)
Emerald Mound Site	where the main chief lived (The capital of Quigualtam)
Hernando de Soto	He wrote things that people interpret today
Robert Cavalier de La Salle	As he came southward from Canada, he mentioned a brief stay at Nache
Antoine Crozat	A rich business man who gave money to LA so it could stay a colony
Fort Rosalie	Established along the Mississippi River in 1716 (Seemed to stabilize the relationships)
Western Company of John Law	Trade, Colonize
English traders	They moved into AL and Miss to compete with French
Antoine Le Page du Pratz	Dutch (Birth, but arrived with French to own plantation, He Provided a vivid account of Natchez
Natchez Rebellion	(Fort commander claims White Apple Village lands so Natchez rise up against French) Massacre greater than 200 French near Fort Rosalie
White Apple chief - Bearded Chief	The White Apple Chief that lead Natchez Rebellion

Sicily Island	When the Natchez fled after rebellion, they built a fort on this island
Pro French villages	Grand Village, Flour, Tioux
Pro English villages	Hickory, Grigra, White Apple
Thécoel	people of Thé
Great Sun	Chief and high priest. He had Servants and retainers (Hereditary ruler Thé) (According to French, there were certain protocols when dealing with Great Sun)
Great War Chief (Tattooed Serpent)	Great Sun's younger brother (Oversaw military activity, his name was tattooed serpent in early 1700s) (3rd highest ranked sun)
Warfare	Raiding, goals to kill enemy men or take captive for torture (Capture women and children, successful warriors given names and tattoos)
White Woman (Tattooed Arm)	(2nd highest ranked sun) Eldest and highest ranking female Sun, Great sun's mother (Early 1700s, her name was tattooed arm)
Nobles and Commoners	The two major social groupings
Nobles	Included in the royal family (suns)
marriage patterns	Unique marriage system
Funeral procession of Tattooed Serpent (Great War Chief)	Ritual and preparation went on for 4 days, concluding with "March of the bodies" (Grand Master led elaborate procession and human sacrifices atop the mound)
Subsistence	Corn, beans, Squash
Great Temple, sacred fire	Placed atop the 2nd highest mound (Wood and thatch) Held sacred items, relic, and bones of former Great Suns (Sacred fire in middle represents flame of the Sun, access was restricted to Suns)

Month of the Deer	Year began in March with 1 moon dedicated to Deer
Month of Corn	The 7th moon, Corn Harvest
Appearance	As infants, foreheads were wrapped in cradle board (Flattening of the forehead) Women blackened teeth with tobacco and ash (They had tattoos as well)
Edisto-Natchez-Kusso	Claim that some Natchez lived with Cherokee and given land near Charleston, SC (Composite group heritage ~800 members, didn't received State recognition until 2010)
Honored People	Conveyed to sons of Nobles (not daughters, some women acquire the status in life)
Commoners	Known as Stinkards