

SEARCH & FIND

NOVEMBER – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' HISTORY

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1. Pacific Long Houses.

Clue: Many Native American tribes built longhouses to share with their extended families. This image shows longhouses modeled after those made by the Kwakiutl, a tribe from the Pacific Northwest, US and British Columbia, CA.

Image: By George M. Dwayne; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



2. Navajo Code Talkers.

Clue: The Navajo Code Talkers were vital to the American war effort during WWII. More than 400 Native Americans were recruited by the Marine Corps to be part of the secret code-talking organization. The Navajo language was chosen because of the difficulty of the language and its unfamiliarity to the Axis powers.

Image: By Unknown; CIA; Public Domain



3. Sequoyah.

Clue: Sequoyah was a Cherokee polymath who, in 1821, created the Cherokee syllabary that made reading and writing the Cherokee language possible. Thanks to his efforts, the literacy of the Cherokee nation surpassed that of nearby European settlers.



4. Moche Pottery Vessel.

Clue: Made between 100 and 800 CE, this pottery vessel depicts a warrior. It was created by the Moche people, a pre-Columbian, Andean civilization located in modern-day Peru. Moche pottery, made using molds, is so realistic that pieces have been used to teach younger generations about cultural values, folklore, and other topics.



5. Mayan Glyphs.

Clue: Mayan glyphs are one of the few Mesoamerican writing systems that have been deciphered by linguists. Each symbol can represent either a word or just a syllable of a word. These glyphs were found at Temple XVIII, but can now be seen at the Palenque Site Museum in Chiapa, Mexico

Image: By Kwamikagami; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



6. Sun Stone.

Clue: The Sun Stone is a monument created by the Aztec empire in the early 1500s. The monument is a large, circular stone sculpture with religious, cultural, and historical significance. It is the most famous work from the Aztec empire and its complex design and glyphic language show that the Aztecs were a highly sophisticated civilization.

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7. Maya Maize God.

Clue: The Maya maize god, Hun Hunahpu, was hugely important to Mayan culture. According to Popol Vuh, a sacred Maya text, Hun Hunahpu assisted in the creation of human beings from dough made of maize.

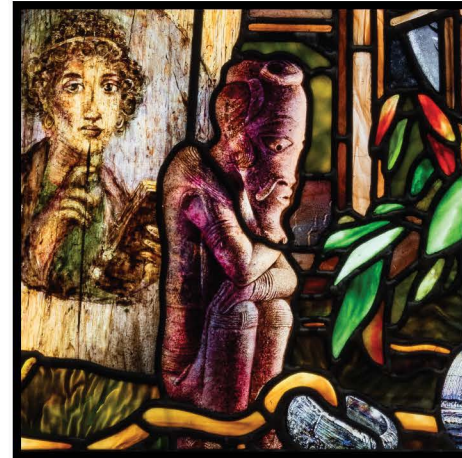
Image: By Unknown; Teachinghistory; Public Domain



8. Mississippian Head Pots.

Clue: Head pots are head-shaped jars from the Mississippian cultural tradition, a group of Native civilizations that flourished in the midwestern, eastern, and southwestern United States from c. 800 to 1600 C.E.

Image: By Herb Rose, Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 3.0



9. Nok Sculpture.

Clue: The 20th-century discovery of terracotta sculptures like this one from modern-day Nigeria provided the first evidence of an ancient culture known as the Nok. This figure is believed to represent a dignitary due to the elaborate detail of the sculpture.



10. Machu Picchu

Clue: Machu Picchu is an Incan citadel located in southern Peru. Construction on the citadel began around 1450, but the site was abandoned only a century later.

Image: By Martin St-Amani; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 3.0



11. Njinga Mbandi.

Clue: Njinga was queen of the Ndongo and Matamba Kingdoms in what later became Angola. Between 1625 and 1657, she led a war against the Portuguese to regain her country's independence.

Image: By Achille Devéria; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



12. Enriqueillo

Clue: After his father was killed by the Spanish, Enriqueillo led a revolution of the Taíno people. His successful rebellion lasted from 1519 to 1533, when the Spanish signed a peace treaty.



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