

SEARCH & FIND

NOVEMBER – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' HISTORY

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1. Pocahontas.

Clue: Pocahontas was a member of the Tsenacommacah, a confederation of tribes in what later became Virginia. She served as a liaison between her tribes and the newly arrived founders of Jamestown.

2. Quipu.

Clue: A Quipu is a unique system for recording information (usually numbers) with knots in thin rope. It was used primarily by the Inca, though Hawaiian and Chinese peoples are known to have used similar systems

3. Akin Drum.

Clue: This drum was found in the colony of Virginia and is possibly the oldest surviving African American object to exist anywhere today. It serves as a reminder of the estimated 12 million slaves transported across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas.

4. Sacagawea.

Clue: Sacagawea was a Lemhi Shoshone woman who played a valuable role in Lewis and Clark's expedition of the Western United States. She served as their guide, interpreter, and cultural contact on the journey all while caring for her infant son.

5. Ledger Art.

Clue: These pictures are examples of Ledger Art, a narrative drawing or painting created by Plains, Plateau, and Great Basin First Nations tribes in the mid-late 1800s. This Ledger Art is from the Sioux nation. The Sioux nation was a Plains First Nation group made up of three distinct tribes: the Lakota, the Dakota, and the Nakota.

6. Plains Woman.

Clue: Great Plains First Nations tribes used a mixture of agriculture and hunting and gathering in their lifestyle. When horses became common in the New World in the 1600s, many Plains tribes focused more on hunting buffalo and became more nomadic. They often hunted in the summer and winter, planted in the spring, and harvested in the fall.

7. 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.

8. 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

9. 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.



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10. Didgeridoo.

Clue: Didgeridoos are wind instruments long used in the ceremonial practices of the Yolngu people of northern Australia, who refer to them as yidakis. They take the form of long, simple tubes, traditionally made from the slim trunks of eucalyptus trees that have been naturally hollowed out by termites.

11. Oral History.

Clue: An oral history is a historical narrative passed down generations through the spoken word and elaborate storytelling. This image is of indigenous Australians performing an oral history. Their stories are over 10,000 years old and are considered to be the oldest true stories in the world.

12. 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

13. 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.

14. IOAT Protester.

Clue: Protesters belonging to Indians of All Tribes (IOAT) occupied Alcatraz Island between 1969 and 1971 to draw attention to the movement for civil rights for Native Americans.

15. Iroquois Wigwam.

Clue: A wigwam, also called a wikiup or wetu, is a semi-permanent dwelling used by indigenous tribes in North America. They are still used today in ceremonial events. The pictured wigwams are modeled after those made by the Iroquois Tribe from the Northeastern United States.

16. The Festival of the Sun.

Clue: The Festival of the Sun is a religious ceremony in the Incan religion. It honors the god of the sun Inti, the most revered deity in the religion. The event takes place during the winter solstice on June 24 in the southern hemisphere.

17. 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.

18. Izapa Stele 5.

Clue: This stone carving, which depicts a Mesoamerican Tree of Life, was created between 300 and 100 BCE. "World trees" are a common motif in pre-Columbian Mesoamerican cosmologies and iconography.

