

SEARCH & FIND

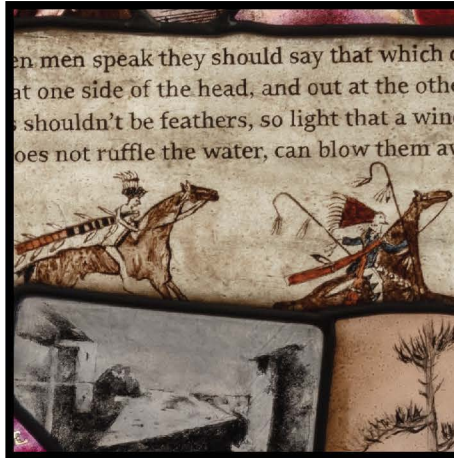
NOVEMBER – INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' HISTORY

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1. Corn.

Clue: Corn, or maize, is a grain first domesticated by the indigenous peoples of Southern Mexico. It was, and is, an important food crop in the Americas and worldwide.



2. 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.



3. 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.

Image: By Edward Samuel Paxson; Wikimedia Commons; Public Domain



4. Olmec Head

Clue: These sculptures can weigh up to 20 tons. They were carved almost 2,000 years ago by the Olmec. The Olmecs were the earliest major settlement in Mesoamerica.

Image: By Unknown; Wikimedia Commons; cc-by-sa 3.0



5. Squanto.

Clue: Also known as Squanto, Tisquantum was a member of the Patuxet tribe. He was a liaison between local tribes and the newly-arrived Pilgrims.



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.

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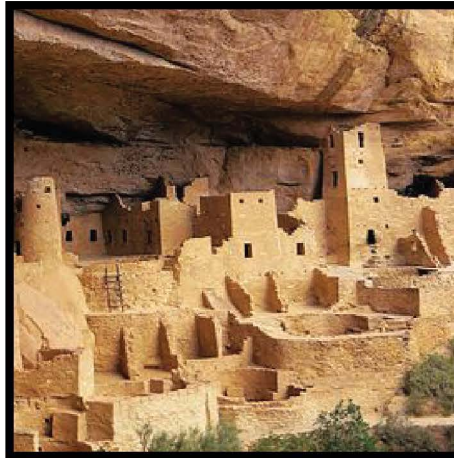
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7. Inuit Dog Sled.

Clue: Used by the Inuit peoples, dog sleds are a fast, reliable means of transportation on snow and ice. Sled dogs are various breeds and are chosen for size, stamina, and strength.

Image: By Drew Avery; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY 2.0



8. Mesa Verde.

Clue: In the late 1190s, Ancestral Puebloans began living within pueblos that they built in overhanging caves. The dwellings ranged in size from one room storage units to villages of more than 150 rooms.

Image: By Rationalobserver; Wikimedia Commons; CC BY-SA 4.0



9. 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.



10. Paracas Textile.

Clue: Found in a necropolis in Peru, these textiles were made by a pre-Incan culture between 2,200 and 2,300 years ago and were found on mummified human remains.



11. Iroquois Wigwams.

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 North-eastern United States.



12. 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.

Image: By Tjepukai; Tour to go; Public Domain



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