

Pottery



POTTERY

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Pottery was made from several kinds of clay found at the base of many canyons. Most pots were constructed using the coil method. The coils were smoothed to form a flat surface and people, animals and designs were painted on them. Shards of broken pottery, sand, sandstone or lime, volcanic ash or sea shells were ground to a powder and mixed with the clay to bind and temper it so that it would not break during firing.

Pottery offered as a mortuary gift had a hole in the bottom. This was called "killing" the pot. It was believed this would set the spirit of the pot free so that it could follow the spirit of the deceased who was buried underneath.

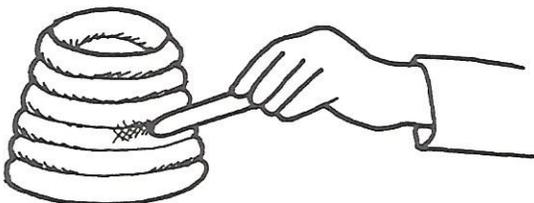


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Self-hardening clay
- Waxed paper

Practice the coil method of making pottery. Each person should start with the same amount of clay. Pull off a small piece of clay and put it in the palm of one hand. Rub the palms of your hands together, back and forth, in opposite directions. The clay should form a coil, like a snake. Set the coil on the waxed paper and make a spiral shape. Continue to roll coils to add to the spiral until you have a circle. Compare the finished size of the circle with those of your partner's. What might cause differences in size? Use the popsicle stick to the smooth the coils.

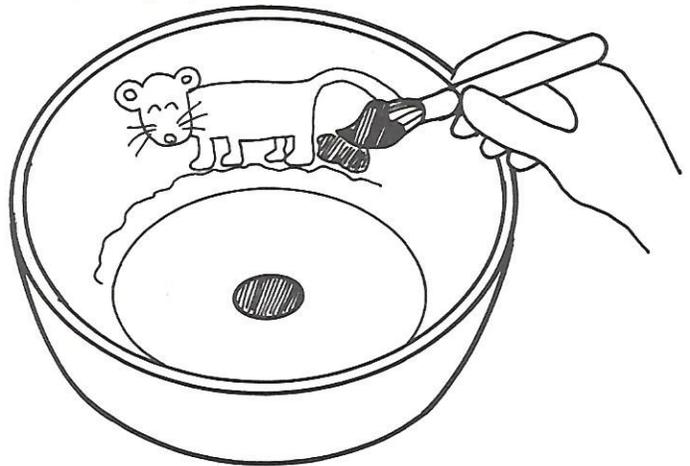


ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Small clay planting pot from the nursery
- Paint & brush
- Clear lacquer spray

Be sure the pot you buy has a drain hole in the bottom. Make a mortuary gift by painting designs or animals in the color of your choice. When the paint is dry, spray the pot with clear lacquer spray.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. What would be set free by "killing" the pot?
2. Where was the "killing" of the pot performed?
3. Which method of construction was used to make most of the pots?
4. Why were crushed fragments often added to the clay before construction?
5. What is the name for the form of pottery used to hold water?
6. Where would the pots be placed to dry before they were ready for firing?

1. Spirit 2. At the gravesite 3. Coil 4. So the pot would not crack during firing 5. Jug 6. In the sun

Drums



DRUMS

ABOUT THE PHOTO

In public ceremonies, drums were used to make highly rhythmic music for tribe members to dance to.

Indians made drums by either soaking a strip of wood in hot water and bending it into a circle or hollowing out a section of a tree trunk. An animal's skin was tightly stretched over both sides of the wood circle and laced with thin rawhide strips. Designs were painted on some drums to enhance tribal dances.

Drums were beaten to follow the rhythm of footsteps during sacred ceremonies such as rain dances or hunting dances. Flutes and fiddles were also used in dances to accompany the beat of drums.

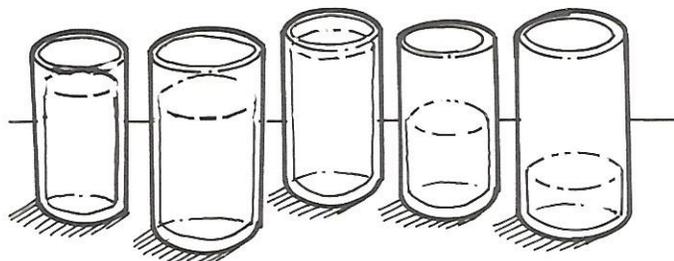


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Various materials

Create a ceremonial song and dance. Use various objects to use as ceremonial instruments for music. Experiment with glass cups, spoons or hollow rubber balls. Use the drum you made on your own. Find some natural objects, such as twigs, to tap together. Combine different sources to make a unique sound.

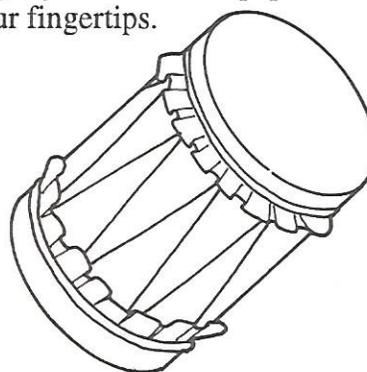


ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Coffee can 1 pound or larger
- Crayons
- Wax paper
- Paper bag
- Can opener
- Rubber bands
- Yarn
- Glue
- Scissors

Ask someone to help you remove both ends of a coffee can to make a drum. Cut a piece of a brown paper bag to fit around the side of the can. Color with designs or zigzag lines of yarn to represent the rawhide strips and glue to the can. Place wax paper over both ends of the can and secure with a rubber band on each end. Pull paper tightly. Trim excess paper. Gently beat with your fingertips.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. What was stretched over a ring of wood to form a drum?
2. Drums were played in tune to what body movement?
3. What was used to secure the animal skins on the wood ring?
4. Name the two wind instruments that were often used with the drum.
5. Who often beat on the drums during a ceremonial dance?
6. In what religious ceremony were drums played in order to ask for rain?

1. Animal skin 2. Footsteps 3. Rawhide laces 4. Whistle and flute 5. Dancers 6. Rain dance

Kachina



KACHINA DOLLS

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Kachina (*kah CHEE nah*) dolls and dancers represent supernatural beings to the Hopi Indians. A masked kachina dancer dresses up and carries kachina dolls that are dressed the same way. Children watching the dance are not supposed to recognize their friends and relatives who are in the dance.

The kachina dancers bear gifts of kachina dolls, sweets, fruits and other food to children much like Santa Claus. The dolls are given to the children so that they will become familiar with the different kinds of kachinas. After the dance, the parents hang the dolls on the wall so that the children will see them frequently, but are never allowed to play with them.



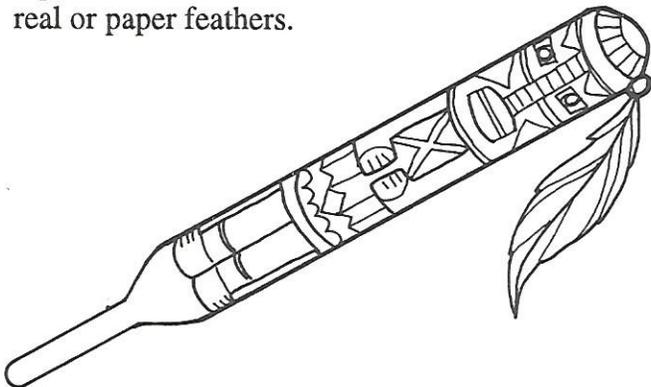
FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Paint stirrer
- Tempera paint

The Hopi Indians also made another kind of kachina doll from a small flat piece of wood for infants. These dolls were simply painted with few decorations.

Paint simple paintings on a paint stirrer to represent an infant's kachina. Add one or two real or paper feathers.



ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Materials of choice

Design a kachina mask. You may choose to make the mask out of a paper bag, clay or papier maché. Paint or draw the kachina face. Add colorful real or paper feathers.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. What is the name for female kachina dolls?
2. Which Indian tribe made kachina dolls?
3. What is the name for the official kachina dancers?
4. Name the runner kachina who runs races with Hopi men.
5. Which kind of kachina added comic relief to serious ceremonies?
6. What material is used to make a kachina doll?

1. Kachin-manas 2. Hopi 3. Mong Kachinas 4. Wawarus
5. Clowns 6. Dried roots of a dead cottonwood tree

Petroglyphs



PETROGLYPHS

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Petroglyphs are paintings or carvings of pictures on large rock surfaces. Images were chipped and pecked out of hard rock with tools such as axes, chisels and hammers. Figures of people, animals and symbols were carved and painted. Indians carved petroglyphs to show important hunting rituals, magical acts or historical events. Petroglyphs may have been carved to gain the help of spiritual powers for some of these rituals.

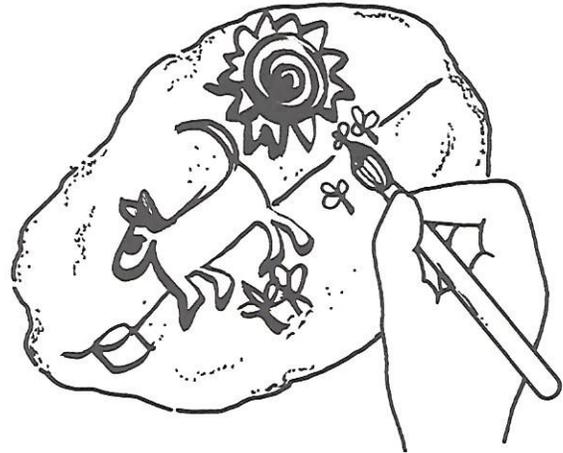
A common symbol used in petroglyph carvings was the hand. To make positive or negative imprints of the hand was considered a magical act. Pictured next to the hand was what the carver was wishing for.

ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Tempera paint
- Paint brush
- Rock

Find a rock on which to paint a petroglyph. Copy a petroglyph from a resource book or create your own scene. You might want to show a picture of something important that happened to you or just show yourself.

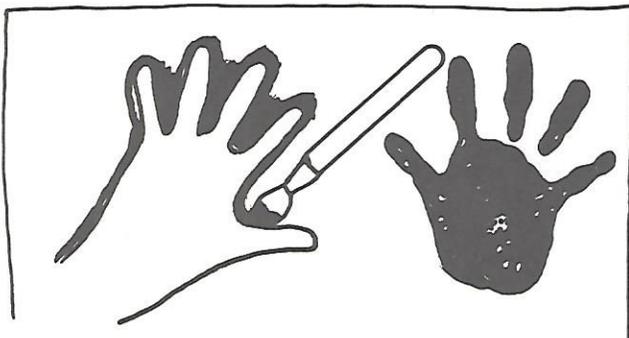


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Paint
- Paint pan
- Large paint brush
- Butcher paper

Make a mural in different colors by placing your hand on the butcher paper. Paint around your fingers on the paper to paint a negative image of your hand. To paint a positive image, put some paint in a pan and place the palm of your hand in it. Print on the butcher paper.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. At what two times of day are petroglyphs most easily seen?
2. Many Indian cultures believed that the soul, after death, was carried away by what animal?
3. What animal was carved as a spiral with a jagged line for a tongue?
4. What does the flute player Kokopelli, found in the Four Corners Area, have on his back?
5. What is the line called that is drawn from an animal's mouth to its organs?
6. What was the most common symbol of southwestern art?

1. Dawn and dusk 2. Bird 3. Snake 4. A hump 5. Heart line 6. Hand

American Buffalo



AMERICAN BUFFALO

ABOUT THE PHOTO

The American buffalo or bison is a large wild oxen that has a large head and neck and humped shoulders. It has coarse dark hair that looks like a beard on the chin and throat.

The buffalo supplied the Plains Indians with everything they needed to survive. There was no part of the animal that went unused. Bones were used for tools, hides for clothing and shelter and hair for ceremonial masks.

Indians charged at large herds on horseback and struck with bows and arrows and large spears. The hunter tried to puncture the buffalo's lung by hitting the spot behind the last rib. Sometimes it would take three arrows.

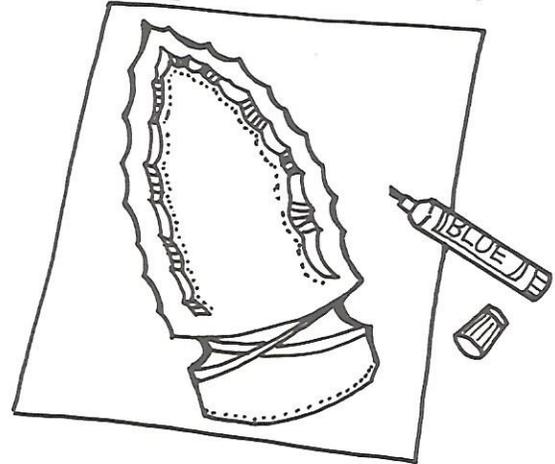
ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- White construction paper
- Markers or crayons

After a buffalo hunt, the women would come to help the hunters. Wives would identify which animal was hers by the markings on the arrows.

Design your own arrowhead on a piece of white construction paper. Outline an arrowhead and create designs with markers or crayons.

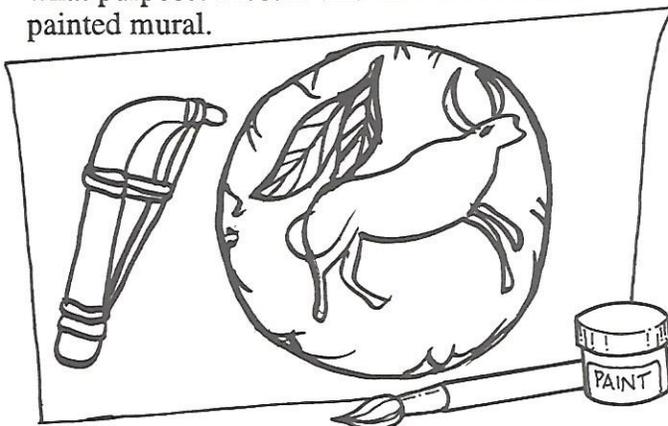


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Large piece of butcher paper
- Research books
- Paint brushes
- Tempera paint

Every part of the American buffalo was used for the Indians' survival. Find out from research books which parts of the animal were used for what purpose. Present this information in a painted mural.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. Which Indian tribe used buffalo hides to make their teepees?
2. What is the name for a full grown male buffalo?
3. How many pairs of ribs do bison have that make it different from the true buffalo?
4. In 1889, how many American buffalo were found left alive in the United States?
5. What American zoologist helped to prevent buffaloes from becoming extinct?
6. What is the name for the attack the Indians performed to kill the buffalo?

1. Sioux 2. Bull 3. Fourteen pairs 4. 551 5. William Temple Hornaday 6. Surround

Totem Pole



TOTEM POLES

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Indian tribes of the Northwest Coast of North America carved totem poles out of wooden tree trunks. The totems showed the titles of the head of the household and were displayed in front of the family's home.

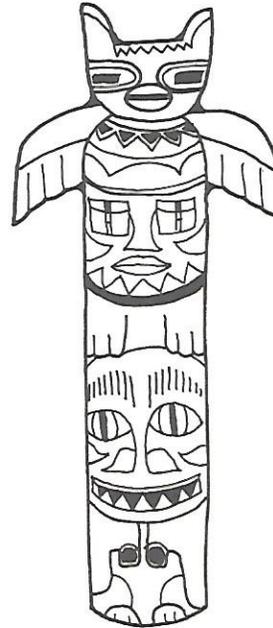
The ancestral descent was traced in a straight line from bottom to top. A supernatural animal such as a raven or eagle was placed on the top. Some tribes attached the totem poles to the fronts of their homes and cut an entry door through them.

Each pole was erected in memory of a departed chief. The pole was put up by the grave of the chief or was actually their grave with the body inside of it.

ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Large sheet of white construction paper or drawing paper
- Crayons or markers



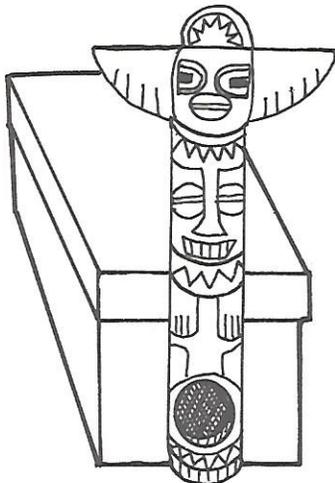
Design a totem pole on construction paper to include your family and pets. Show something that happened to your family that was important. Color your drawing with crayons or markers. How tall do you think your totem pole would have to be based, on your drawing, if you carved it out on a tree log?

FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Paper towel roll
- Shoebox
- Glue
- Tempera paint
- Markers
- Scissors

Take the lid off of a shoebox and create a diorama of the inside of an Indian's house. Paint a paper towel roll to look like a totem pole. Cut a hole in the paper towel roll **and** in the short side of the box. Glue the totem pole to the box with the holes matching. Put the lid on the diorama and view through the doorway.

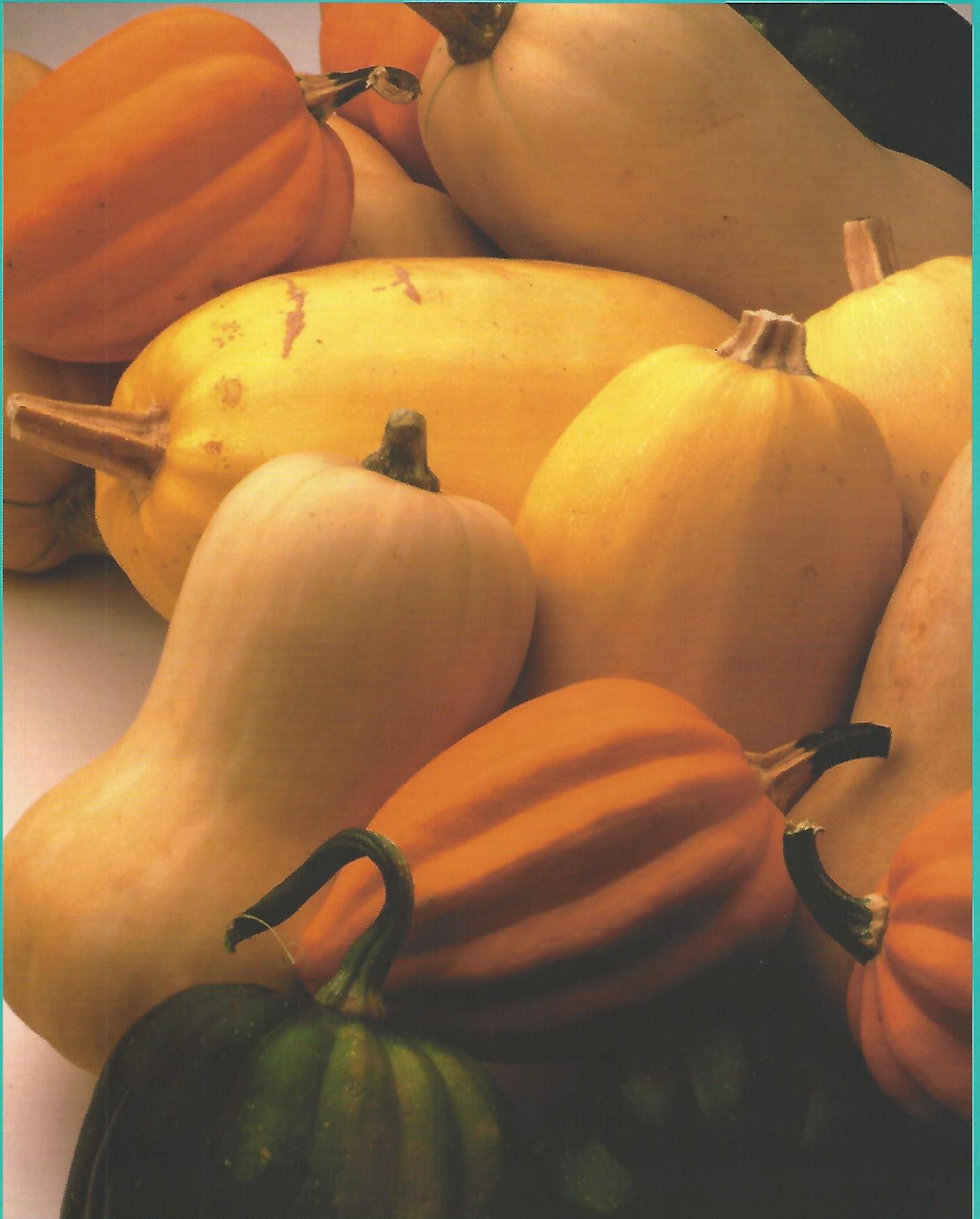


TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. A Kwakiuti tribe's house posts looked like totem poles and were used to hold up what?
2. What did the Europeans trade with the Indians so that they could carve the totem poles?
3. A totem pole with a hole and placed in the woodwork of a house was used as what?
4. In what part of North America were totem poles found?
5. Which tribe member was remembered when erecting a totem pole?
6. What do the carvings on a totem pole represent?

1. Beams 2. Tools 3. Doorway 4. Northwest Coast 5. Chief 6. Animal spirits

Squash Crops



SQUASH

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Squash is a vegetable that grows on bushes with vine-like branches. They grow well in any region that has a warm growing season.

Squash was first introduced to the Europeans by the Indians. The name "squash" comes from the Indian name "askutasquash." Many Indian tribes cultivated over six different varieties of squash. Squash was dried in the sun after the harvest and stored in deep pits in the earth for eating over the winter.

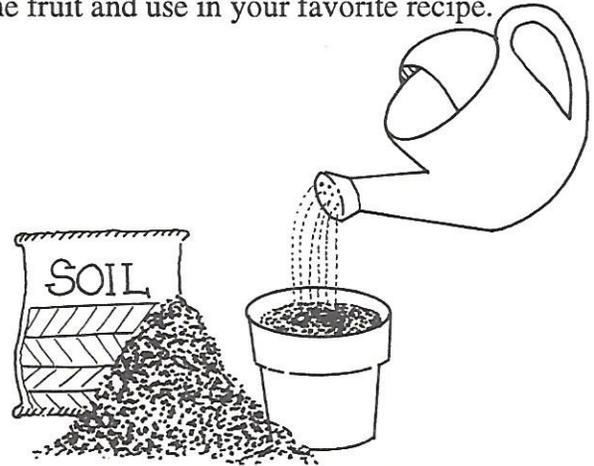
The Indians not only ate squash, but also used the hard outer shell for musical instruments. Squash was hollowed out, dried and filled with pebbles and dried seeds for a rattle that was used in ceremonies and dances.

ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Squash seeds (use a summer or winter variety depending on the time of year)
- Water
- Potting soil
- Planting pot

Fill the pot with potting soil. Dig a little hole in the top and fill it with some seeds. Cover seeds with the soil and water. Place in the sun. Water plant about every two days or whenever the soil looks too dry. After a couple of months harvest the fruit and use in your favorite recipe.

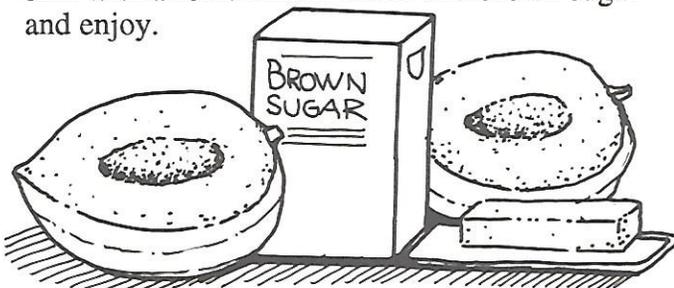


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Acorn squash
- Knife
- Spoon
- Brown sugar
- Butter
- Dish
- Microwave oven
- Fork
- Water

Get help to cut the acorn squash in half. Scoop out the seeds with a spoon. Put the seeds aside to use in another project. Put the halves flesh down in a flat dish with sides. Pour a little water in the dish and place into the microwave. Cook for about ten minutes on high or until the squash is tender. When done, mash flesh of squash inside skin with a fork. Mix in butter and brown sugar and enjoy.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. What does the Indian word "askutasquash" mean in English?
2. What two kinds of vitamins do squash provide?
3. Which variety of squash is commonly used as a baby food?
4. What was the name for the festival that the Indians had for squash?
5. How many points does a squash plant's leaf have?
6. Summer squash should be harvested after how many months?

1. Eaten raw 2. Vitamins A and C 3. Banana squash 4. Squash Festival 5. Five 6. Two

Indian Ruins



CLIFF DWELLINGS

ABOUT THE PHOTO

Indian tribes in the Southwest, built communities using materials such as branches and brush and covered it with adobe. They chose to build their dwellings near cliffs to insure protection from wind and rain and to provide shade. Many stories were built to house as many as 5,000 tribe members.

Pit houses, called *kivas*, were built in separate areas from the homes. Kivas were dug in circular shapes, partially underground and were covered by a roof. People entered the kivas by a ladder that was placed through a hole in the roof. Kivas were a center for religious ceremonies and were also used as a men's club.

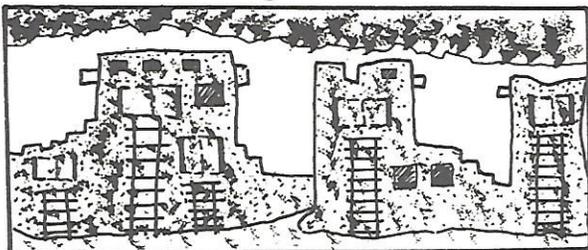


FUN WITH MORE THAN ONE

You will need:

- Two sheets of butcher paper
- Tempera paint • Paint brushes
- Scissors • Glue • Sponge

On one sheet of butcher paper, paint cliff dwellings. Sponge paint the paper to resemble rock. Paint ladders that lead to openings in the homes. Cut windows on the dotted lines as shown below. Fold the windows open on the solid lines. After paint dries, glue sheet to another sheet of butcher paper. Open the windows and paint scenes that are going on inside the cliff dwellings.

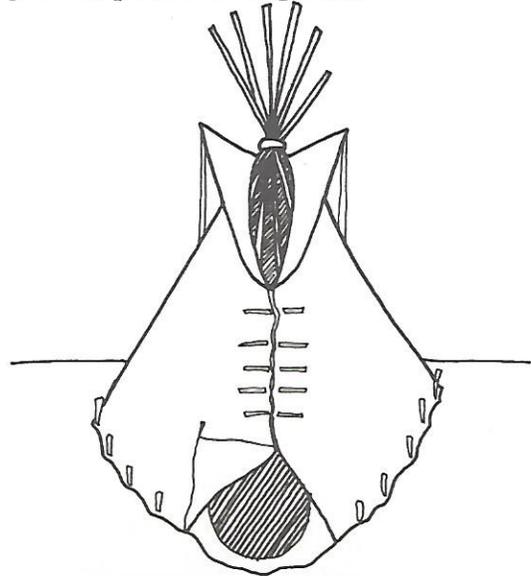


ON YOUR OWN

You will need:

- Materials of choice

Find out about a type of Native American home and build a model of it from any material you choose. Some ideas may be of a tipi, longhouse, pueblo or wigwam.



TRIVIA TRACKDOWN

1. Kiva is a Hopi word meaning what?
2. How many kivas are found at Chaco Canyon, New Mexico?
3. What was carved into the sides of the cliffs and used for climbing?
4. What is the name for the stone slab or low wall between the fire pit and the air shaft in a kiva?
5. How many rooms did Montezuma Castle in Arizona have?
6. What is the name for the kind of dwelling made of poles tied together in an oval and covered with bark and reed mats?

1. Underworld 2. Eight 3. Stairway of foot-sized steps 4. Sipapu
5. Twenty 6. Wigwam