

Native Americans of

THE SOUTHWEST

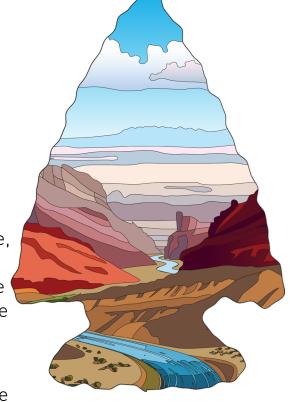
Navajo • Hopi • Apache



NAVAJO

HISTORY

The history of the Navajo people can be traced back to the southwestern part of the United States, mostly in the area we now know as New Mexico. They were a hunting and gathering tribe, and eventually, they made connections with the Pueblo tribe, who passed along their knowledge of farming to them. They also picked up valuable goat and sheep herding skills, thanks to the Spanish people.



Compared to some other tribes, the Navajo tribe existed peacefully with members of different tribes and Spanish people in the region. It was with the increased expansion of American settlers that conflicts began to grow. After the Mexican-American War came to an end, the Navajo people resisted the government's attempts to continue settling the lands further west. During "The Long Walk" in 1864, the United States government forcefully sent 9,000 Navajo tribe members marching from Arizona to New Mexico, where internment awaited them. After this grueling 300-mile trek, the Navajo people were met with the realization that food, supplies, and clothes were not made available to them, as guaranteed.

- Navajo women wove wool rugs and blankets, and men crafted jewelry. Both are still sought-after Navajo art forms today.
- Navajo Code Talkers played an instrumental role in the outcome of World War II. This group of 400 Navajo tribe members worked as radio operators. Our military was able to send coded messages that could not be deciphered by enemy forces, thanks to the Navajo language.



NAVAJO

INTERESTING FACTS & PEOPLE

- Racecar driver Corey Witherill is a member of the Navajo tribe and the very first full-blooded Native American to participate in the Indy 500 race.
- Visitors to the Navajo National Monument can get a glimpse of the sandstone caverns where Navajo and other tribes once made their homes among its alcoves.

LIFESTYLE & CULTURE TODAY

Around 16,000 acres make up the land where more than 250,000 Navajo people reside. The highest population of Navajo people can be found in the Four Corners, the meeting point of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Also referred to as Navajoland, it has an area that is bigger than 10 U.S. states. Window Rock, Arizona, serves as the capital of the Navajo Nation.

You could say that Navajo life these days is a good mix between the past and the present. While certain customs and beliefs of days gone by remain important to the people, they also embrace modern times. For example, some tribe members live in contemporary housing, and some opt for hogans, which are constructed using tree bark, mud, and wooden poles. Doorways of these dwellings always open facing east, which lets both morning sunlight and blessings come in.

HOP

HISTORY

People of the Hopi Tribe, who are believed to be descendants of the Ancestral Pueblo, have made the Four Corners home for over 2,000 years. The area where Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah come together at their respective corners includes their northeastern Arizona reservation that spreads across a little over 1.5 million acres. Hopi legend says that they previously inhabited Central America, South America, and Mexico before moving northward and settling in Arizona.

The Hopi live in a dry landscape with an average rain and snowfall of around 10 inches annually. Because of this, they created the practice of dry farming. Rather than plowing, this method involved the placement of windbreakers that would enable the crops to soak in the moisture they needed. Despite difficulties presented by their environment, the Hopi tribe found success in growing a number of crops, including corn, beans, and squash.

- The Pueblo Revolt of 1680: After the Tewa Indians were successful in getting Spanish missionaries to evacuate Hopi lands, the Tewas joined the Hopi tribe.
- **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo:** This 1848 treaty put the United States in control of lands owned by the Hopi.
- Navajo people: When the reservation lands of the Navajo people
- reached 16 million acres, the land eventually surrounded what is now the Hopi Reservation.



HOP

INTERESTING FACTS & PEOPLE

- Lewis Tewanima, who lived from 1888 until 1969, was a member of the Hopi tribe who competed in the 1912 Summer Olympic Games. He ran and took home a silver medal in the Men's 10,000-meter race.
- The word Hopi translates to "peaceful people."
- In days past, the majority of Hopi men wore a hairstyle known as a hömsoma, which was a bun in the shape of a figure eight. Single women styled their hair in what were known as butterfly whorls, while married Hopi women braided their hair in pigtails.

LIFESTYLE & CULTURE TODAY

Today, the Hopi people live within 12 different villages on mesas, known as the First, Second, and Third Mesas.

Tribe members have handed down the tradition of ceremonial dancing from one century to another, and each of the mesas is known for the types of arts and crafts it produces. The First Mesa is famed for its pottery. The Second is skilled in coiled basketry. And tribe members living in the Third Mesa are recognized for their kachina doll carving, wicker basket making, silversmithing, and more.

Guests are welcome to experience the beauty and culture of Hopi tribal art and to visit when kachina dances are part of ceremonies open to the public.

APACHE

HISTORY

The name Apache is derived from ápachu, a word from the Zuni people that translates to enemy. And, historically, the Apache tribe was known to make plenty of enemies, having tensions with Europeans and other natives. Tribal bands also fought the Mexican, Spanish, and United States governments. The Apache tribe was nomadic but primarily made their homes in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and in the Mexican states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Sonora, and Tamaulipas. Wickiups were among the types of homes they resided in. These huts were constructed out of materials including bear grass, yucca plants, and hides. Apaches were among the first of the Indian tribes that not only rode horses but also did so when hunting buffalo. Men were the hunters of the tribe, while women also harvested and dried agave, which was one of their food sources.

While they were still young children, boys were taught to hunt and girls learned about the importance of plants. The art of weaving baskets was also passed down to the girls.



APACHE

INTERESTING FACTS & PEOPLE

- Born in Oklahoma in 1829, Geronimo was a famed Apache warrior and chief. Ever wonder why people yell his name when jumping from high places? It dates back to 1940, when a group of paratroopers was training at a military base in Georgia. The story goes that the soldiers had seen the western movie titled Geronimo the night before their first jump. Overcoming his nerves over the daring feat, Private Aubrey Eberhardt yelled Geronimo's name as he exited the plane. Other soldiers followed suit, and it became a traditionThe word Hopi translates to "peaceful people."
- The Apache was a matrilocal tribe. Once married, the husband would leave his home to reside with his wife and her family.

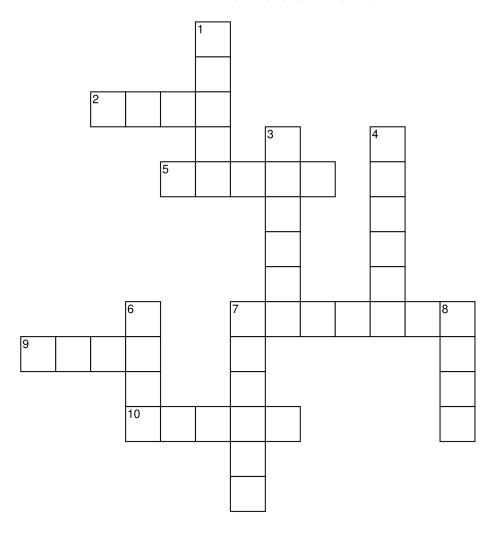
LIFESTYLE & CULTURE TODAY

These days, a number of smaller tribes make up the Apache, and members still hold tight to and celebrate their ancestral traditions. While some tribe members work as farmers or ranchers or seek employment in service or tourism, many make a living through casino jobs.

During the Tumacácori Fiesta, held each year in December, visitors have a chance to see tribal crown dancing, which the tribe uses to celebrate special milestones in life.



Mini Crossword



Across

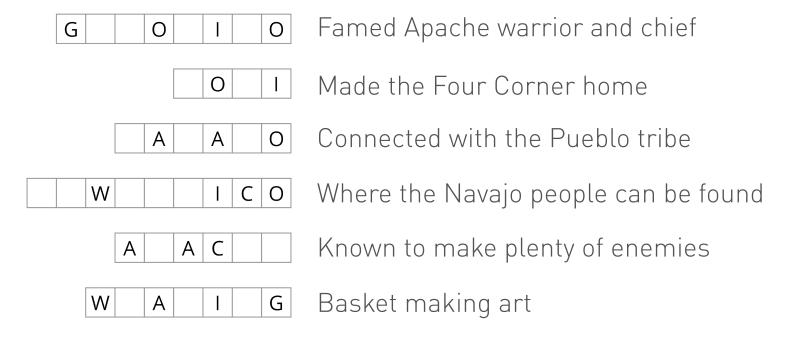
- 2 Known for their mesas and pottery
- 5 Flat-topped hills
- 7 Art form
- 9 Known for their intricate jewlery
- 10 Building material

Down

- 1 Group of natives
- 3 The largest tribe in the US
- 4 Known for their warrior traditions
- 6 Ceremonial chamber
- 7 Several village-dwelling tribes
- 8 Lived along the Colorado River

Missing Letters

Find the missing letters in the following list of words!





Word Search

Ε A N I H A A W H S M A Τ Ρ N N WΕ Ε Χ Ν S W S Ν Ν W M C Τ S W R Ε Α Ν T Α Α R S R S Н ٧ Ε Ε Τ S 0 U Τ Н W S Т Η G Ε Ε Τ Т Ε S Ε Ρ R T G S R S | Ε Τ S Ν G Ε W Ρ Ν U Ν Μ D Ε S Ε R Τ Ε Υ Р R Α R Ε Ν Ε U S R Ν 0 Ε Ε R Ζ Τ S X Α Н Ε S Ρ X S 1 Α S Ε Μ Ν V L M Ν Α R Ε S W Ε Μ 0 Α Τ V L S Ρ S Ε Ε M S Ε W S Α Ρ Υ 0 0 Α W Α Ν Ν Χ C S Ε Ε Τ Ν S D Μ C W U Τ Ν Α 0 S Ε 0 1 Ν 0 C W Α Α Α Α Α Α Ν R C Ν Ε S S Ν Ε Ρ R Α Ε 0 Υ Α 0 L Α Μ S R S W 0 Μ Ε C Ν Ν S Υ 0 Ε Н Р Ρ Н W Ε G 0 Ν Α 0 Α Μ R Ε S Μ Ζ Α V Ν Ε C 0 P C S Ρ Ν Ν R ٧ Ν Α Α Ε Т P Η Α 0 1 D R Α Ρ Τ Ε Η Ε Ε Ρ W Α Υ Α S S Ν Ζ Ε Ε Ν U R Μ Ν Α W Α U W 0 Н O W N Ν Ν S W 0 P Н

Words List

Apache	Норі	New Mexico
Navajo	Southwest	Desert
Mesas	Spanish	Weaving
Arizona	Iewelrv	Native

Solutions

