

HOME: Native People in the Southwest

Information About Your Guided Tour

When there are more than 20 students in a class, we frequently ask that you divide the students into smaller groups. Be sure to discuss group size with the tour coordinator and guide who contacts you before your visit. The museum will provide guides for each group assigned to a guided tour. Each group will experience the same tour, but in a different sequence.

Your guided tour will be in the long-term exhibit featuring the permanent collections of the Heard Museum, *HOME: Native People in the Southwest*. The students will view material from Ancestral Pueblo as well as the prehistoric Hohokam. They will view and discuss contemporary work by the Hopi, Navajo, Apache and O'odham peoples. Items on exhibit include pottery, rugs, jewelry, baskets, *katsina* dolls, clothing and paintings. Tours will see a Hopi *piki* room and Navajo *Hogan*.

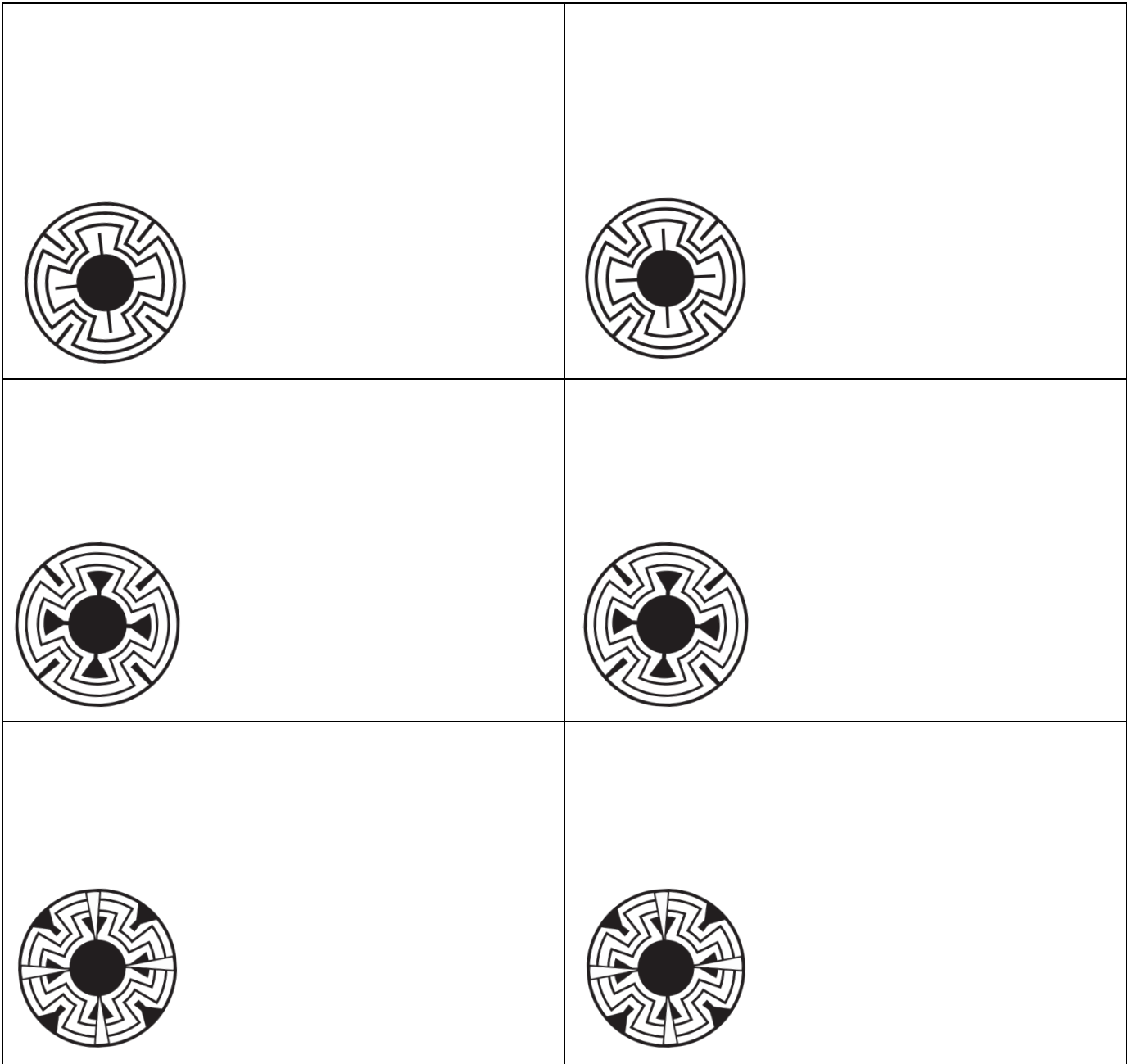
Your tour will be about 45 minutes in length. Please remember that each group of students and adult chaperones must stay with their assigned guide throughout the tour. Students and chaperones that wander from their group interfere with other tours and will not be able to enjoy the tour planned for them. Due to heavy scheduling demands, school groups must exit the museum following their tour. School groups may not visit other galleries after their tour unless additional tour options are purchase such as the self-guided tour option following your guided tour. We encourage students who wish to see more of the museum to return with their families.

Tour Badges

Please make a copy of these badges for each student who is coming to the museum for a tour. Be sure that each person prints his or her name clearly and in large letters so that the guides can refer to each child by name. Our docents prefer to interact with the students in this more personal manner. Your guide or guides will also be wearing a name badge.

The badges show three different basketry designs found in Tohono O’odham baskets. When your class visits the museum they will hear that the black design in the basket is made from a natural material called “devil’s claw” and that its natural color is black, not dyed. Further, since devil’s claw is very strong, black is usually found in the center of the basket where there would be the most wear.

Tohono O’odham basket weavers continue to make baskets such as these. Students will see more new types of baskets, including: miniatures made from horse hair, wire baskets made from bailing wire, and baskets shaped like animals and people.



Fill in the blank

Fill in the blanks in these sentences with the word that fits.

1. _____ is a Spanish word meaning “town.”
2. The Ancestral Pueblo people lived on the Colorado _____.
3. The Hohokam dug miles of _____ to bring water to their villages and their crops.
4. The Ancestral Pueblo people made pottery using the coil and _____ method.
5. The Hohokam made pottery using the _____ and anvil method.
6. The three most important foods of Indian people are _____, beans and squash.
7. Prehistoric people used _____ fibers as a paintbrush.
8. The prehistoric Hohokam lived in the _____ Desert.

Select your answers from the following words

yucca
canals

Sonoran
paddle

Pueblo
corn

Plateau
scrape

Word Search

Try to find the hidden words.

M	X	E	S	Q	B	A	V	T	U	J	E	B	Z	D	M	G
S	T	O	R	Y	T	E	L	L	E	R	W	F	R	F	U	W
G	K	H	G	Q	J	E	W	E	L	R	Y	K	C	N	B	R
A	C	Z	D	U	S	R	J	R	V	I	B	U	Z	H	F	N
Y	Y	O	V	P	X	G	B	L	P	L	O	P	Q	E	S	J
Q	L	K	P	G	S	T	L	A	T	X	L	H	Q	V	I	V
B	E	X	I	I	N	A	T	V	E	T	E	R	A	N	F	E
A	Q	K	K	H	O	R	N	O	A	E	D	K	E	Z	J	A
S	A	U	I	O	Z	O	P	D	C	J	A	H	G	R	U	C
K	W	U	P	T	G	S	Z	Q	P	O	W	T	K	U	T	Z
E	P	A	H	T	C	E	N	F	V	A	E	S	G	Z	N	Y
T	R	P	L	B	Q	R	U	G	T	C	I	J	H	Z	H	C
U	Z	K	E	A	I	G	A	A	H	A	Y	N	C	I	O	H
I	V	K	F	S	X	R	X	M	M	C	N	N	T	N	G	F
O	W	V	D	A	R	D	K	R	A	W	X	X	S	I	A	O
R	Z	B	T	J	X	G	D	U	T	H	C	Z	U	A	N	C
O	G	G	Y	G	N	R	C	U	J	E	T	T	U	G	H	G

Search for the following words

Basket
Piki

Sandpainting
Jewelry

Horno
Veteran

Storyteller
Hogan

Mix and Match

Fill in the blank with the letter next to the word that best completes the sentence.

1. The Ancestral Pueblo made blankets and socks using _____ feathers. a. black
2. Helen Cordero, a potter from Chochiti Pueblo, started making _____ dolls. b. Hohokam
3. The Hopi make _____ bread from blue corn, water and ash. c. beargrass
4. American Indian jewelers use silver, turquoise, _____, coral and black jet. d. storyteller
5. O'odham baskets are woven using _____, yucca and devil's claw. e. violin
6. Hopi katsina dolls are made out of _____ tree roots. f. piki
7. The Apache _____ is made out of the dried stalk of the agave or century plant. g. turkey
8. The prehistoric _____ made clay figurines. h. cottonwood
9. Maria Martinez, a potter from San Ildefonso Pueblo, made _____ pottery. i. shell

Art Activities

Make an Apache Pouch

Traditionally, the Apache people used small pouches for many things including personal grooming items, tinder for starting fires, sinew for repairs, etc. Once glass beads became available, the pouches were decorated. Sometimes a pouch shows different designs on each side. Pouches are made from tanned leather and were hung on the wearer's belt.

To make this pouch, copy the pattern on index weight paper. Color the design and then cut out both parts. Use a hole-punch to punch out the black dots. Use one piece of yarn to stitch the two pieces together. The flap should fold down over the front decorated area. An additional piece of yarn is attached to make a strap for carrying. Short lengths of yarn may be attached to the bottom of the pouch to simulate fringe.

Students will see Apache pouches on the tour of HOME: *Native People in the Southwest*.

Make a Navajo Wrist Guard or *Ketoh*

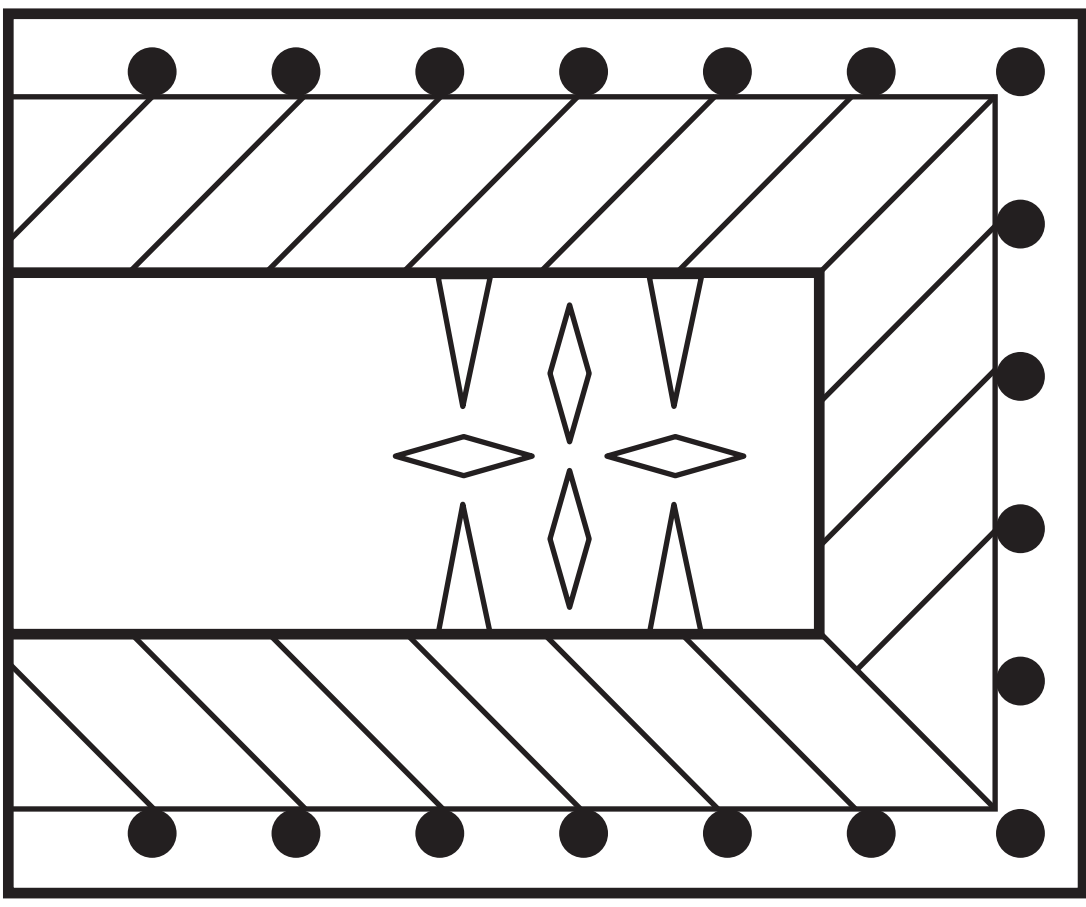
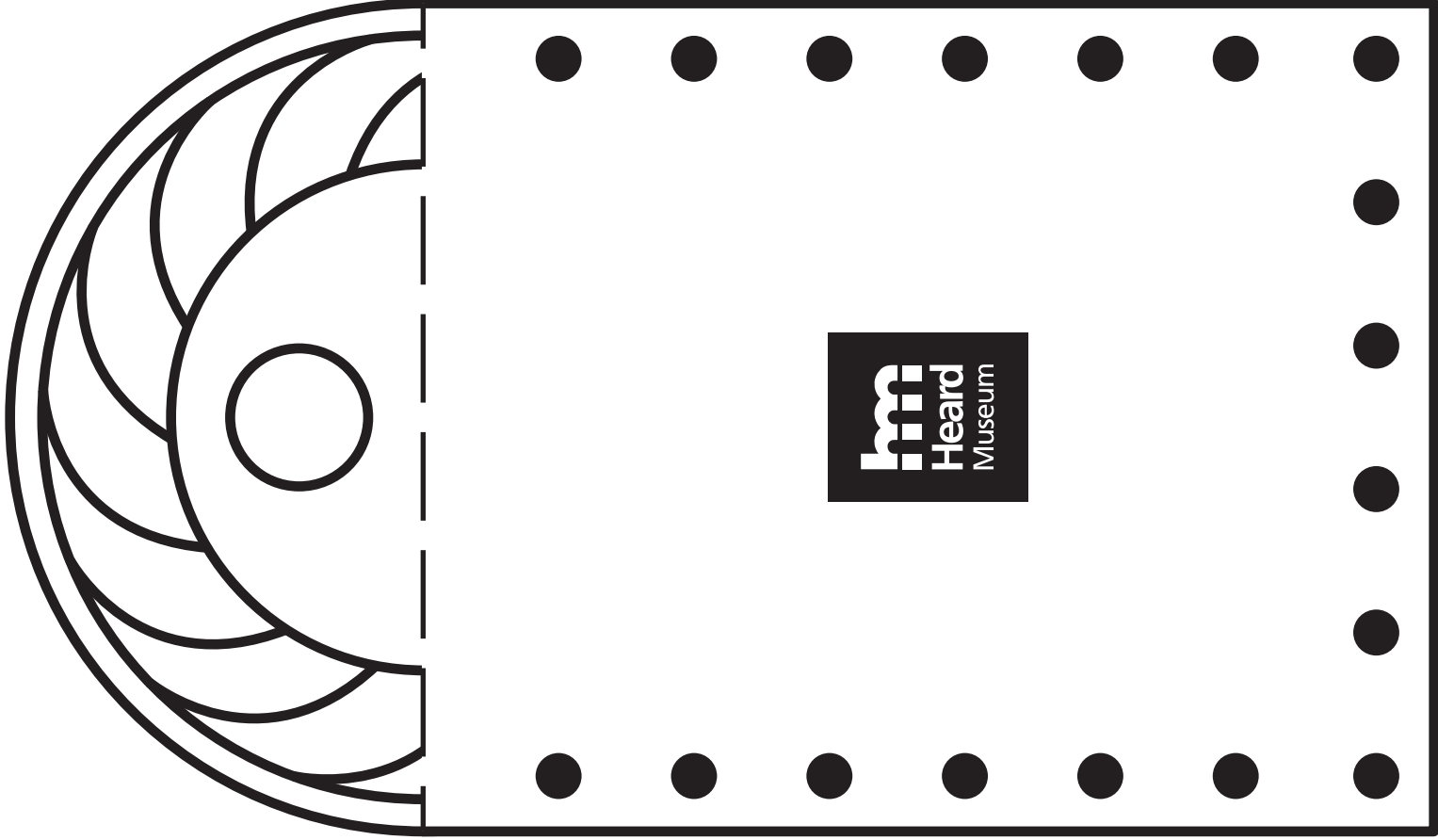
Originally, the Navajo made and used the *ketoh* as a form of protection for the wrist when shooting with a bow and arrow. Today, the *ketoh* is worn as a decorative element like a bracelet.

Copy this pattern on index weight paper. Color the design: on the original, the turquoise stone in the center is surrounded by cast silver. This decorative piece is then attached to a leather band.

A hole-punch and short piece of yarn is needed to complete the project. Detailed instructions are included on the following sheets.

Make an Apache Pouch

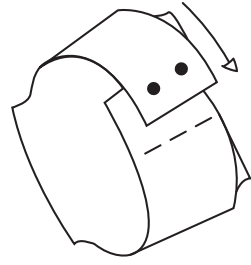
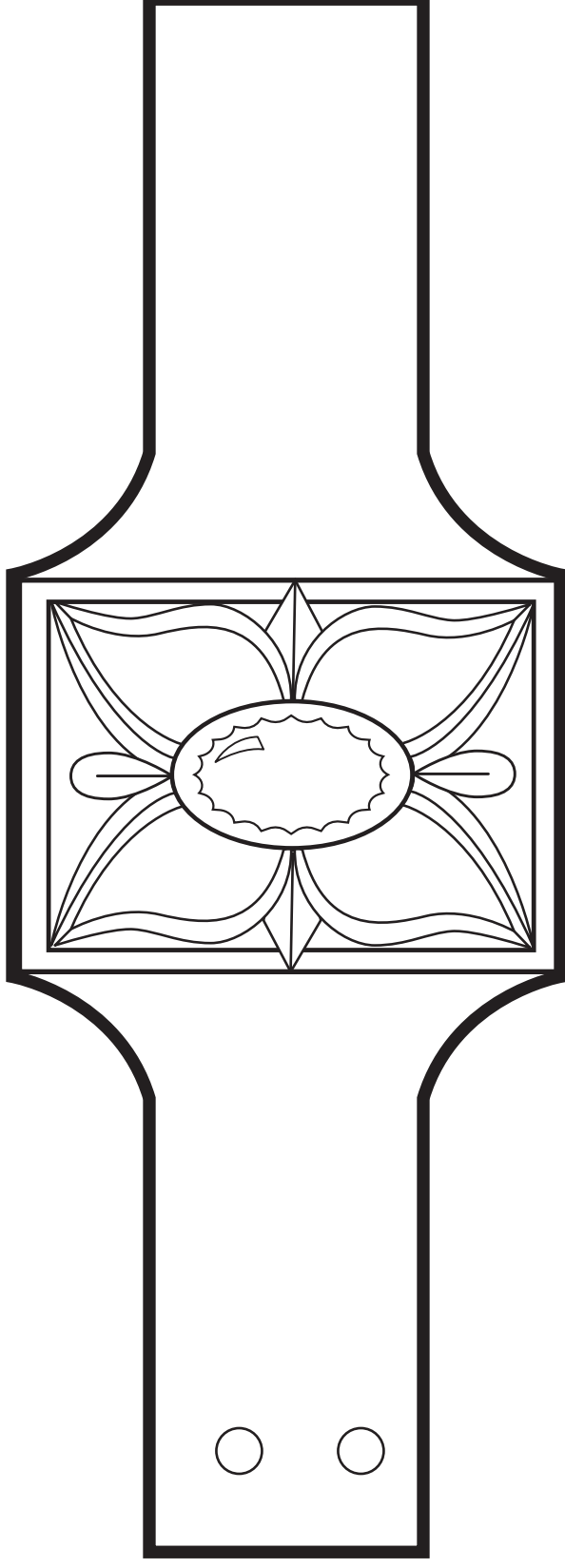
1. Color and then carefully cut out the two pieces along the outside lines.
2. Use a hole punch to punch out all the black dots around the outside edge.
3. Place the pieces back-to-back and use a piece of yarn to "stitch" the pieces together.
4. Fold the half-round section at the dotted line to make the pouch flap.
4. To finish, attach another piece of yarn in the top two holes to act as a strap.



Make a Wrist Guard or Ketoh

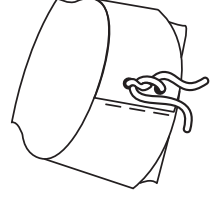
The Navajo (Diné) made and used the *ketoh* as a form of protection for the wrist. It kept a bow string from hitting against the wrist. Today, the *ketoh* is worn as a decorative element like a bracelet.

This *ketoh* was fashioned after one that had been made by a Navajo silversmith sometime before 1930. It was originally made by casting silver and adding leather as a backing or support.



1. Color the curved butterfly-like design and the turquoise stone in the center. Then color the outside band area.
2. Cut the *ketoh* out by following along the bold line.

4. Adjust the band to your wrist size, making sure that it is loose. Then mark the end of the band with a crayon or pencil.
5. Remove the *ketoh* from the wrist and line the edge up to your marked line. Then, punch two holes through both the upper and lower band in one full motion of the paper punch.



3. Place the *ketoh* around the wrist, making sure that the band with black dots overlaps the other band.
6. Place the *ketoh* back around your wrist and tie with a piece of string or yarn.