

Arizona: Nations and Art

Teacher Survival Guide

This packet has been created to offer some additional resources and support for teachers as they venture through the lessons from Arizona: Nations and Art. These are simply suggestions to offer some more background for the lessons and to help reinforce the culture, environment, and regions of Arizona. Please feel free to adjust any lesson to suit the climate of your classroom you know your kids best.

Unit Introduction

Arizona videos – the following video will help students to envision Arizona’s landscapes and landforms. This will help to foster relationships to various tribes and land resources used by the different tribes. (Art materials, homes, and religious foundations)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ejvF7YC_Piw

Vocabulary Power Point

Attached is a power point that offers pictures to help enhance the student’s understanding of a few given vocabulary terms for the memory game.

Arizona’s Heroes: Code Talkers

Here are a couple of websites that will familiarize the students with the native dialects of the Navajo and Hopi people. These languages are very distinct and difficult to decipher. No wonder the Japanese had a hard time! Just to reflect, these are the same languages that were meant to be dissolved in the boarding schools created by the government. These are the very same languages that the government calls to duty and impacts the war effort tremendously. An example mural has been included as well.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K2aikgtSkX0>

“Hopi Way” dialect

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NeYm_ZxiD7o

Navajo dialect

Petro glyphs and Pictographs- This is a two minute that offers some background on the rock art found in the Verde Valley. This may serve as an introduction to the rock art hunt in the Petroglyph and Pictograph lesson.

http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/places/countries-places/united-states/us_arizonarockart/

Fry Bread History – Extended Lesson

Recipe is on page 47.

When people think about fry bread, usually what comes to mind is honey, powdered sugar and some type of Pow Wow or a fair. Fry bread is definitely in the category of enjoyment food or “traditional” native cuisine. The history of fry bread holds a deeper and cruel beginning than many know. It begins with the Navajo Long Walk; a time when the Navajos were forced off their land by the government. They were not criminals or aggressive people they simply lived on the land that others wanted. The story ends with fry bread being created by Navajo woman who brilliantly learned to work with measly supplies given at Bosque Redondo. They survived by their creativity and determination to survive the hardships at hand. The women learned to make something out of nothing. There are many variations of fry bread recipes and many that are handed down through the generations of native woman.

The dish is quite enjoyable but the truth merits to be told. The following are online resources about the Navajo Long Walk of 1864.

<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/people-places/frybread.html>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uboslkc7oQg>