

PATHS OF LIFE

American Indians of the Southwest

The Apache 6th Grade and Up Discovery Hunt



The Apache call themselves the Indé, meaning People in their language. Look at the map at the start of the Western Apache exhibit. You will discover the homelands of the Western Apache tribe which consists of the White Mountain, San Carlos and Tonto Apache. They are located in central Arizona within the mountainous regions.



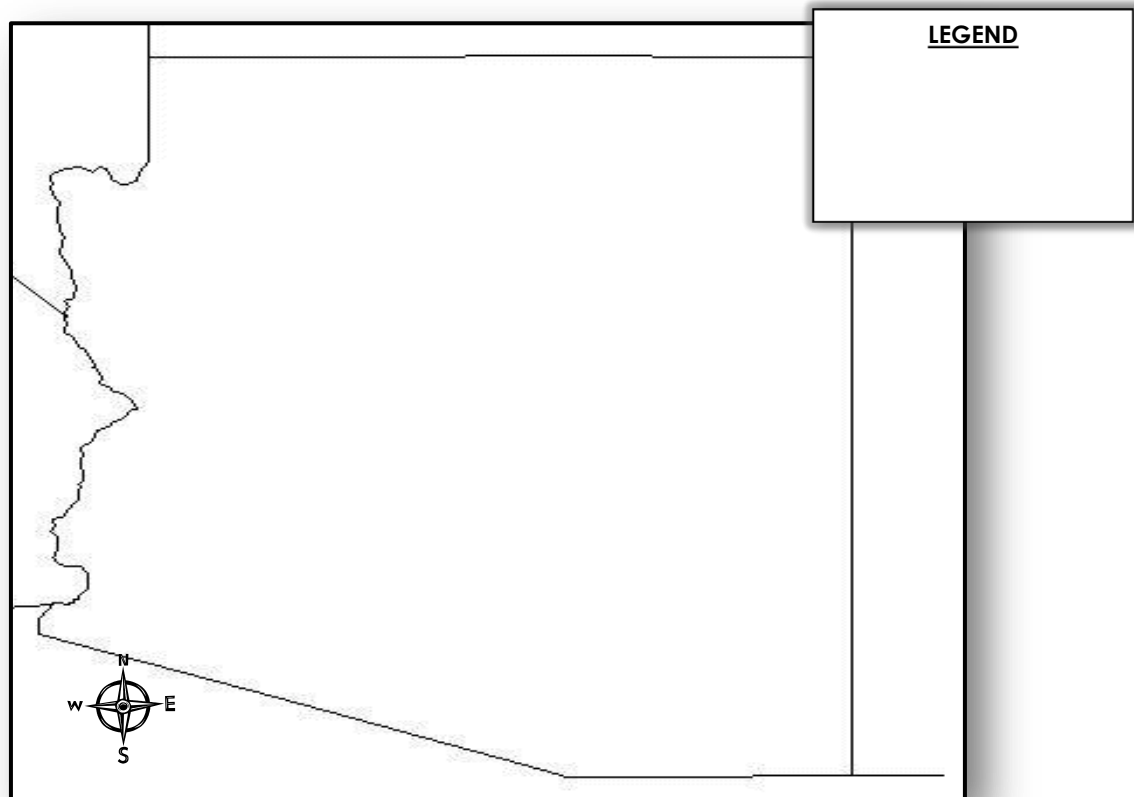
Arizona State Museum
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.

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The Apache Homeland

The central Arizona mountains are important to the Apache because they believe the Gaan, or Mountain Spirits, live there. In the past the Apache protected their homelands by raiding intruding enemies. In the 1800's, American settlers began moving into the territory and did not understand the Apache ways of raiding which caused many conflicts with the U.S. Army. The Apache wars and years of conflict changed the lifestyles of the Apache and their right to use their land. Study the map in the start of the exhibit and complete the map below to discover the reservation land they have today.

1. Label Arizona.
2. Trace the traditional Apache territory with a dotted line.
3. Trace and shade in the modern Apache territory. Label the reservations.
4. Label and place a dot for the following cities: Tucson, Phoenix, Flagstaff, Ft. Apache, Whiteriver, San Carlos, Bulas, and Holbrook
5. Draw and label the following rivers: Salt, Gila River, San Pedro and Little Colorado River.
6. Complete the legend with symbols you used to complete the map.
7. Discover pictures and objects in the exhibit that relate to any of the Apache places on the map. Pick one that interests you the most and describe what you see and the place it's from on the lines below the map.





The Mountain Spirits and their Teachings

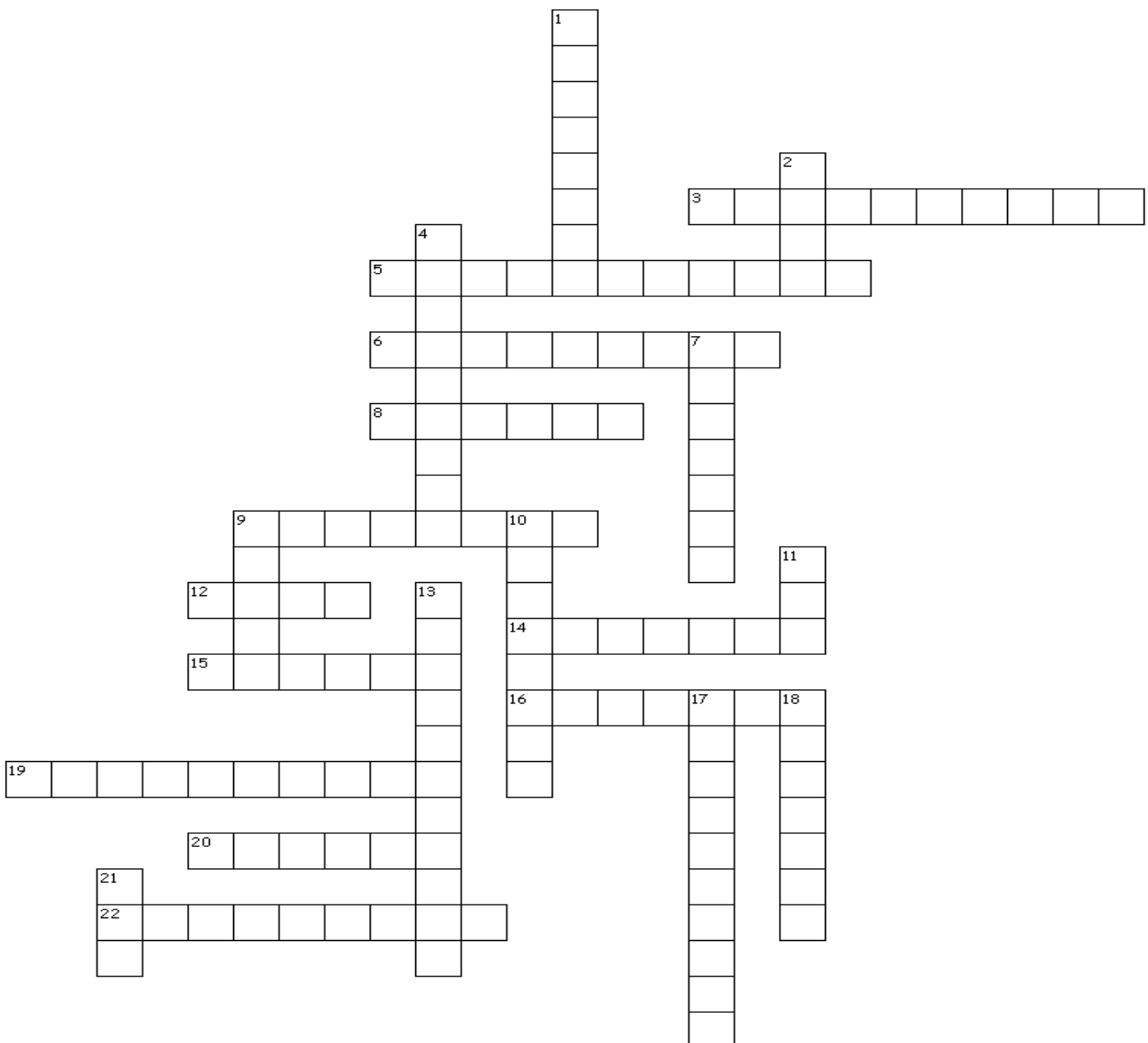
Listen to the story of the Apache boy and his dog by pushing the red button next to the case of the Mountain Spirits. After listening to the story you will discover how the Apache united with the Mountain Spirits to learn the Apache way of life. Each Gaan spirit in the case has its own color of blue, black, white and yellow and they represent the cardinal direction of North, East, South and West. In their hands they hold musical instruments. What are some of the teachings the Mountain Spirits passed down to the Apache? Look at the next 5 cases of objects and pick 10 of them. Discover its name, its function and what resource(s) were used to make that item. Finish the table below. An example has been provided for you.

	<u>TOOL NAME</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>RESOURCE(S) USED</u>
1	WATER BOTTLE	GATHERING WATER	AGAVE STALK
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			



Apache War History to the Present

Raiding was a tradition practiced by the Apache to protect their food resources and homelands. They had conflicts with other enemy tribes, the Spanish and the Mexicans. When the Americans entered their territory, it started the Apache wars. Geronimo, one of the strongest Chiricahua Apache leaders, fought for the Apache, but later surrendered when his people pleaded for peace between them and the U.S. Government. The Apache were sent to forts and concentration camps across the country. Even though their mobile lifestyles had changed, they held onto what is left of their culture and traditions. Look at the panels of the Apache Wars, Reservation Confinement, and "The Land Looks After Us." Also observe the video. Using these resources you will discover the answers to the questions on the next page to complete the crossword puzzle.



Across

3. The Apache own _____ in which many people can enjoy doing activities in the snow.
5. In the 1880's, Geronimo's people were promised they could return to Arizona after being imprisoned in Florida for 2 years, instead General _____ held them prisoners for 28 years in Alabama and Oklahoma.
6. The government tried to turn the Apache into _____ farmers.
8. General George Crook employed Apache _____ to find Geronimo.
9. "You had to hit a man on the head with one of these." A _____ club.
12. "The _____ looks after us."
14. In the video, the boy is learning the rules of _____.
15. Geronimo and his followers fled to _____ but finally surrendered to the U.S. Army in 1886.
16. The Apache tell _____ to give moral values and lessons in life.
19. Another agency that the Apache were held at was _____.
20. The Apache today own a _____ company that distributes lumber and monitors the amount of trees cut down on the reservation to preserve the mountains.
22. All Apaches were forced to move to the _____ Agency in 1875 despite the signing of a peace agreement with the U.S. Government.

Down

1. _____ was the leader of the Chiricahua Apache.
2. Their playing cards were made out of _____.
4. The University of Arizona built a _____ which led to the Apache protests for intruding on sacred grounds.
7. The Apache were given _____ for food at the concentration camp.
9. In the video, the boy in the story turned into a _____ for not listening to the rules.
10. _____ was also a great leader of the Western Apache and served as a scout earning a Congressional Medal of Honor in 1885.
11. The Apache were issued _____ numbers by the government to distribute rations and organize other law enforcement.
13. The Western Apaches fought General _____.
17. The Apaches worked on _____ canals at the San Carlos Reservation.
18. Prior to the 1850's, the Apache commonly raided the _____ and the Mexican settlements.
21. The Apaches used flour to make _____ bread and created a holder for it at the agency.