

Bexley City Schools

Heritage Month

Resources

National Native American Heritage Month (Elementary)
(November 1 - 30, 2024)



The purpose of this document is to:

- Build cultural competency within the Bexley community
- Provide resources to teachers and administrators to celebrate the histories, culture, and contributions of Native American/Indigenous Peoples around the world
- Support all teachers and administrators with incorporating resources at the classroom and school building-level during Native American/Indigenous Peoples Heritage Month

Curated by the Culture Climate Team

Please note: BCSD board policies must be followed accordingly. Any topic that is likely to arouse both support and opposition is considered controversial. Therefore, careful analysis must be given prior to the use of these resources to determine the appropriateness of the content. All such discussions must be held within an environment that protects open-mindedness and scholarly inquiry. For more information regarding the Bexley School Board Policy INB “Teaching About Controversial Issues” please click [Here](#). The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in any text, website, or media in this document belong solely to the organizations, and do not necessarily reflect the views of BCSD.

Table of Contents

[Table of Contents](#)

[Teaching National Native American Heritage Month \(K-12\)](#)

[Daily Announcements](#)

[Bulletin Boards](#)

[The Arts - Performing](#)

[The Arts - Visual](#)

[Elementary](#)

[Visual Arts Lesson Plan](#)

[ELA](#)

[K-12](#)

[Elementary](#)

[ELA Lesson Plans](#)

[Family Consumer Sciences](#)

[Math](#)

[Elementary](#)

[Math Lesson Plans](#)

[Music](#)

[K-12](#)

[Elementary](#)

[Music Lesson Plans](#)

[NewsELA](#)

[National Geographic](#)

[Science](#)

[Elementary](#)

[K-6](#)

[Social Studies](#)

[K-12](#)

[Elementary](#)

[Social Studies Lesson Plans](#)

[World Language](#)

[Preschool Resources](#)

[Read Alouds](#)

[Elementary Book Read Alouds and Recommendations](#)

[Events/Activities](#)

Teaching National Native American Heritage Month (K-12)

Every year on November 1, Native American Heritage Month is celebrated to honor the remarkable Native Americans who have contributed to improving the character of the nation. This month started off as an effort to get a day of appreciation and acknowledgment for the unique contributions made by the first Americans for the growth and establishment of the United States. The month is also referred to as the American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month.

As early as 1916, when New York became the first state to declare an “American Indian Day,” efforts have been underway to acknowledge the many contributions and achievements of Native peoples. In 1976, as part of the nation’s bicentennial commemoration, [S.J. Res. 209](#) authorized President Gerald Ford to proclaim October 10-16, 1976, as “Native American Awareness Week.” In 1986 Congress passed [S.J. Res. 390](#), requesting that the president designate November 23–30, 1986, as “American Indian Week.” Congress continued this practice in subsequent years, declaring one week during the autumn months as “Native American Indian Heritage Week.”

In 1990 Congress passed and President George H. W. Bush signed into law a [joint resolution](#) designating the month of November as the first National American Indian Heritage Month (also known as Native American Indian Month). “American Indians were the original inhabitants of the lands that now constitute the United States of America,” noted H.J. Res. 577. “Native American Indians have made an essential and unique contribution to our Nation” and “to the world.” Introduced by Hawaii senator [Daniel Inouye](#) and congressional delegate [Eni Faleomavaega](#) of American Samoa, the joint resolution stated that “the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon Federal, State, and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.” In 2008 the commemorative language was amended to also include the contributions of Alaskan Natives. Every year, by statute and/or presidential proclamation, the month of November is recognized as National Native American Heritage Month.

[Additional Resources for increasing awareness of the observance of National Native American Heritage Month.](#)

- [Indigenous Land Acknowledgement](#)
- [The Impact of Words and Tips for Using Appropriate Terminology: Am I Using the Right Word?](#)
- [Native Land Identification Tool](#)
**Note: This mapping tool is crowdsourced and should be used in conjunction with additional tools to ensure accuracy.*
- [Maps of US Indians by State](#) / [Native American Tribes of Ohio](#)
- [Tribal Leaders Directory](#)

- [Native American and Alaska Native Heritage Month](#)
- [National Indian Education Association: Share My Lesson](#)
- [Native American Heritage Month Activities, Lesson Plans, and Printables](#)
- [30 Stories for 30 Days of Native American and Alaska Native Heritage Month](#)

Daily Announcements

Nov 1 - On Dec. 14, 1915, Red Fox James, a Blackfoot Indian, presented at the White House endorsements from 24 state governments for a day to honor Indians. 68 years later, President Ronald Reagan proclaimed May 13 as American Indian Day. In 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed a joint congressional resolution designating November as National American Indian Heritage Month. It is now called National Native American and Alaska Native Heritage Month.

Nov 2 - There are 574 federally recognized Indian Nations (variously called tribes, nations, bands, pueblos, communities and native villages) in the United States. Approximately 229 of these ethnically, culturally and linguistically diverse nations are located in Alaska; the other federally recognized tribes are located in 35 other states.

Nov 3 - According to the 2020 U.S. Census Bureau, there are 3, 727, 135 Native Americans and Alaska Natives in the United States today. That’s about 2.9 percent of the population. 9.2 million people identified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native in combination with other races.

Nov 4 - Did you know that the land on which the Ohio State University currently sits is the ancestral and contemporary territory of Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Wyandotte, Peoria, Seneca, Ojibwe, Delaware, and Cherokee peoples. The name “Ohio” is a word derived from the Iroquois nation. It came from the Seneca name for the Ohio river, “ohiyo” which means “it is beautiful”.

Nov 5 - John Harrington, a member of Chickasaw Nation, was the first Native American to go to and walk in space and was part of the 16th shuttle mission to the International Space Station in 2002. To commemorate his heritage, he carried six eagle feathers, a braid of sweet grass, two arrowheads, and the Chickasaw Nation’s flag.

Nov 6 - Bertha Parker, a member of Seneca Nation, is considered one of the first female Native American archaeologists. Parker developed a passion for archaeology when, as a child, she joined her archaeologist father at various dig sites. She discovered a number of archaeological sites, including the Scorpion Hill Pueblo Site and the Corn Creek Campsite.

She's best known for discovering the skull of a ground sloth next to a man-made artifact in the famed Gypsum Cave, proving they existed at the same time.

Nov 7 - The Circle is a Sacred Symbol for indigenous peoples and is found everywhere – the medicine wheel, meetings and gatherings are held in circles, dances go in circles, drums are round, as are sweat lodges and tipis. The circle is the symbol of the cycle of all forms of life.

Nov 8 - Maria Tallchief, a member of the Osage Nation, was the first Native American woman to break into ballet. In 1947, she became the first prima ballerina of the New York City Ballet—a title that she would hold for the next 13 years. That same year, Tallchief became the first American to dance with the Paris Opera Ballet. In 1996, Tallchief became one of only five artists to receive the Kennedy Center Honors for their artistic contributions in the United States. That same year, she was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame. In 1999, Tallchief was awarded the National Medal of Arts, the highest award given to artists and arts patrons by the U.S. government, which honors individuals who "are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to the excellence, growth, support and availability of the arts in the United States."

Nov 9 - Susan La Flesche Picotte, member of the Omaha Nation, is widely acknowledged as the first Native American to earn a medical degree. She studied at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, and graduated first in her class in 1889. She soon returned to the Omaha Reservation, where she went on to treat thousands of people. She's credited with building the first private hospital on an American Indian reservation.

Nov 10 - To American Indians, the Eagle feather is one of the most respected symbols. Because the eagle flies so high, it has a special connection with the heavens, and receiving a feather is a reward sent directly from above. To receive an eagle feather, one must commit an extremely brave act, something equivalent to fighting a bear, or winning against an enemy unarmed. Only chiefs and warriors can attain this high honor. Though chiefs and warriors can both earn eagle feathers, tribal headdresses are reserved for the most powerful and influential among the tribe. After taking years to earn, headdresses also take years to make. Each color symbolizes a trait of that chief. It is always handmade by the chief's closest friends and most trusted warriors. But to attain a headdress, one brave act is not sufficient. The chief must fast for several days while meditating to demonstrate their dedication.

Nov 11 - Native Americans have served in the U.S. military in every major conflict for more than 200 years. From the battlefields of the Revolutionary War, to the [beaches of Normandy on D-Day](#) to the front lines of today, American Indians and Alaska Native people have defended this country for centuries. Native Americans were even instrumental in the unification of the United States – [General Ely S. Parker](#), a member of the Seneca Nation,

served as General Ulysses S. Grant's military secretary during the Civil War, and Parker would eventually write the final draft of the Confederate terms of surrender.

Nov 12 - Mary Golda Ross, a member of Cherokee Nation, was born in 1908. She was a NASA mathematician and engineer who played a pivotal role in sending Apollo astronauts into space. Ross also helped write NASA's Planetary Flight Handbook, the agency's guide to space travel.

Nov 13 - Native American women were successful battle warriors. Many warrior Native American women fought alongside men in battle. The most famous of these was probably Buffalo Calf Road Woman, a member of the Northern Cheyenne tribe who fought in the Battle of the Rosebud and the Battle of Little Bighorn. In fact, according to the elders of the Northern Cheyenne tribe, it was she who dealt Custer his final deadly blow. Buffalo Calf Road Woman is just one of many incredible Native American women warriors.

Nov 14 - Indigenous communities lead on protecting the environment. Indigenous peoples are inheritors and practitioners of unique cultures and ways of living. Nearly 70 million indigenous women and men depend on forests for their livelihoods, and many more are farmers, hunter gatherers or pastoralists. These communities thrive by living in harmony with their surroundings. Research shows that where indigenous groups have control of the land, forests and biodiversity flourishes.

Nov 15 - Native Americans encompass many tribes who speak different languages and have different cultures and ways of life, including diversity in housing. Many of the Plains Indians tribes lived in teepees, but the nations of the Iroquois nation lived in longhouses, while the tribes of the Mesa Verde region dwelled in cliffs, while the tribes in Taos lived in pueblos, a site which makes the area one of the top 16 American cities for history buffs.

Nov 16 - There are approximately 644,000 American Indian and Alaska Native students in the US K-12 system, representing 1.2 percent of public school students nationally. Ninety percent of Native students attend public schools, while eight percent attend schools administered by the Bureau of Indian Education. States where Native students comprise the largest proportions of the total student populations include Alaska (27 percent); Oklahoma (19 percent); Montana (11 percent); New Mexico (11 percent); and South Dakota (11 percent).

Nov 17 - In 1985, Wilma Mankiller became the first female principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. She sought to improve the nation's health care, education system and government. She decided not to seek re-election in 1995 due to ill health. After leaving office, Wilma remained an activist for Native American and women's rights until her death, on April 6, 2010, in Adair County, Oklahoma.

Nov 18 - Native American clothing is very symbolic. The material their clothing is made of and the patterns on it is extremely significant. Beads are made of wood, bone, shell, or glass. The beads used to make a garment signifies the power and tribe of the wearer. The patterns are hand-stitched, and can represent a spiritual motif, a treaty, or an oral tradition. Each bead is carefully selected for every individual. Only the most respected women in the tribe have colorful glass beads, earned through years of service.

Nov 19 - Johnpaul Jones, of Choctaw and Cherokee heritage, is a famous architect best known for creating immersive habitat designs at zoos. He is the only architect to have received the National Humanities Medal. Since the 1980s, Jones has also been involved in increasing diversity in the architectural and design professions.

Nov 20 - The World Indigenous Games bring together athletes to celebrate indigenous traditions. Athletes from 566 indigenous communities all over the world took part in the first World Games of Indigenous Peoples, held in 2015 in Brazil. The aim of the games is not just to compete, but also to share knowledge and cultures. The 2023 North American Indigenous Games took place from July 15 to 23 in Kijipuktuk (Halifax) and Millbrook First Nation, Nova Scotia. The NAIG occurs every four years. The North American Indigenous Games (NAIG) 2027 host society has selected Lova Beebe as the CEO of the 2027 Games, which will take place in Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Nov 21 - Hockey's roots have been debated by hockey historians for years. While the evolution of hockey into the game as we know it today probably has a variety of influences, many tribes throughout North America played a version of field hockey which involved some type of "puck" or ball along with curved, wooden sticks. Ice hockey was first observed by Europeans being played by Micmac Indians in Nova Scotia in the late 1600's. It was called "ricket" by those Natives. The puck used was a frozen road apple. Eventually, pucks were carved from cherrywood, which was the puck of preference until late in the century when rubber imported by Euro-Americans replaced the wood. The first Native in the NHL was Fred Sasakamoose, who played for the Chicago Blackhawks.

Nov 22 - The Department of the Interior estimates that undeveloped reserves of coal, natural gas, and oil on tribal lands could generate nearly \$1 trillion in revenues for tribes and surrounding communities. The Department of Energy estimates that wind power from tribal lands could satisfy 32 percent of total US electricity demand, and tribal solar resources could generate twice the total amount of energy needed to power the country.

Nov 23 - The Ghost Dance was a late addition to Native American belief systems, appearing around 1890. It was believed that the ritual dance would help restore the old way of life before the arrival of the Europeans. The dance promised the return of the buffalo and communication with the spirits of the dead. Although the Ghost Dance was peaceful, army authorities outlawed its performance.

Nov 24 - A cradleboard (also known as baby board, baby carrier and more inaccurately, papoose) is a traditional kind of Native American baby carrier. Cradleboards are best known to non-Native children from countless depictions of the Shoshone/Hidatsa explorer Sacagawea, who famously carried her newborn son on her back as part of the Lewis and Clark expedition. In a cradleboard, the baby is swaddled and strapped to a specially designed flat board, usually made of a wood plank (although some tribes wove them from basket fibers). The cradleboard can then be carried in the mother's arms, worn on her back like a backpack for travel, propped up on the ground like a baby chair, or secured to a sled or travois for longer journeys. After horses were introduced to the Americas, cradleboards in some tribes began to be designed to hang off the side of a horse as well.

Nov 25 - Today, the traditional U.S. Thanksgiving dinner includes any number of dishes: turkey, stuffing, mashed potatoes, candied yams, cranberry sauce and pumpkin pie. But if we are to create a historically accurate feast consisting of only those foods that historians are certain were served at the so-called “first Thanksgiving,” or harvest celebration, shared by the Pilgrims and Wampanoag at Plymouth Colony in 1621, the meal would look very different. There would be wildfowl; corn, in grain form for bread or for porridge; and venison.

Nov 26 - Deb Haaland is a 35th generation New Mexican who is an enrolled member of the Pueblo of Laguna, and also has Jemez Pueblo heritage. After running for New Mexico Lieutenant Governor in 2014, Haaland became the first Native American woman to be elected to lead a State Party. She used her experience reaching out to communities who are often forgotten during the electoral process of two presidential campaigns. After a lifetime of organizing communities to stand up for New Mexico families, Congresswoman Deb Haaland was elected as one of the first Native American women to serve in Congress.

Nov 27 - Thousands of Native Americans served in the US Military. Even though they were not citizens, over 8,000 Native Americans served during WWI. Over 24,000 Native Americans served during WWII. One of the most notable groups was the Navajo Code Talkers, who were a special group of American Indians who used their native language to send secret communications on the battlefield. The irony of being asked to use their Native languages to fight on behalf of America was not lost on code talkers, many of whom had been forced to attend government or religious-run boarding schools that tried to assimilate Native peoples and would punish students for speaking in their traditional language.

Nov 28 - The National Native American Veterans Memorial opened on November 11, 2020, on the grounds of the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, DC. This tribute to Native heroes recognizes for the first time on a national scale the enduring and distinguished service of Native Americans in every branch of the US military.

Nov 29 - Many Native American words have entered the English language, such as chia, chili, chocolate, coyote, guacamole, mesquite, shack, tamale, tomato, abalone, bayou, cannibal, Chinook, manatee, poncho, and potato. Additionally, half of the names of U.S. states are derived from Amerindian words, such as Arizona, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri and Oklahoma. Ohio is from the Iroquois word meaning, “beautiful.”

Nov 30 - Native Americans of the Northwest like the Haida built totem poles as tall as 40 feet outside their homes to advertise their families’ status. The pole would usually depict animals or birds that were special to the family. Totem poles were also built as a memorial to a family’s ancestors or to tell stories. They displayed their rights to certain territories, songs, dances and other aspects of their culture. Christians mistakenly thought that totem poles were statues of the gods.

Bulletin Boards

Tip: Click on each picture to access printable materials to make bulletin boards for your school or classrooms that are inspired by the ones below.



Note: When creating bulletin boards be conscious of what you *create or make* in the background. The use of teepees, totem poles, or traditional dress should be represented in primary documents.

When using the following resources, it is a teacher's responsibility to ensure direct connections to the learning standards as well as the quality of the lessons. These resources should be used as a starting point and teachers should use their professional expertise to create high quality learning experiences. When discussing any new or sensitive topic, there is the potential for some students to react with stereotypes or in disrespectful ways. It is therefore critical that educators carefully review the lesson/activity and assess students' maturity and readiness to engage prior to exploring the topic and to establish clear parameters with students that will ensure safe and constructive dialogue.

The Arts - Performing

- [Cultural Video Series: Indigenous - How to MétisJig](#)
- [Grades K-3: In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms](#)
- [Teenager wows Sir Paul by singing Beatles tune in her native language](#)
- [Celebrating Native American Filmmakers and Storytellers](#)

Artist Spotlight

Karin and Kathy Kettler Buffy Sainte-Marie Irene Bedard
Throat Singers Singer-Songwriter Actor
(Canada) Cree First Nation (Canada) Inupiat Peoples & Cree Tribe (Canada)



Joanne Shenandoah Chris Eyre Lauren Good Day
Singer-Songwriter-Composer Film Director & Producer Artist, Fashion Designer
Oneida Nation Cheyenne Tribe and Arapaho Tribe Arikara, Hidatsa, Blackfeet, Cree



The Arts - Visual

Elementary

- Video: [Native American Drumming \(Oldest Native American Drumming Ever\)](#)
- [Native American Relationships to Animals: Not Your "Spirit Animal"](#)
- [National Gallery of Art](#)
- [German museum returns looted art to indigenous Alaskans](#)
- [Cave Art: Discovering Prehistoric Humans through Pictures](#)

Visual Arts Lesson Plan

K-2	How Does Navajo Art Blend Culture and Tradition <small>(collab opp with music and classroom teacher)</small>	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</p> <p>Students will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make text-to-self connections. • Analyze patterns in Navajo loom weaving. • Choreograph dances through the abstraction of ideas and sources. • Relate the pattern in the weaving to movement. • Ask and answer questions about the history of weaving by Navajo Peoples. • Identify patterns and color arrangements in various weavings.
Ohio Learning Standards		
<p>K.1CR Explore movement with basic elements of dance.</p> <p>1.3CR Explore and combine rhythmic play during movement studies.</p> <p>2.2CR Create and perform a memorized movement phrase with a clear beginning, middle and end</p> <p>KRL.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text.</p>		

ELA

K-12

- [Oceti Sakowin Literature for Younger Audiences](#)
- [100 Native American Children's Books \(K-8\)](#)

Elementary

1. [Read Alouds](#)
2. [We can do better: Rethinking Native stories in classrooms \(NCTE\)](#)
3. Watch: Molly of Denali
 - Episode: ["Grandpa's Drum"](#)
 - Supplementary Resources: [Alaska Native Values](#); [Background on Molly of Denali](#)
4. Newsela: [Alaska Native girl leads animated kids TV show in U.S. first](#)

5. Anti-Defamation League (ADL) Book of the Month: [Fry Bread](#); [Shin-chi's Canoe](#); [When We Were Alone](#)

Writer Spotlight

Wallace Hampton Tucker Joy Harjo Tommy Orange

Playwright and Scientist US Poet Laureate Novelist; Pulitzer Prize Finalist

Choctaw Nation Muscogee Creek Nation Cheyenne Tribe & Arapaho Tribe



ELA Lesson Plans

K-3	In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms	<p>Classroom Units:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit 1: All About Me ● Unit 2: Gifts from the Earth ● Unit 3: Stories of the Seasons ● Unit 4: Our Animal Neighbors ● Unit 5: The Spirit of Celebration ● Unit 6: The Power of Stories ● Unit 7: Making Our Ancestors Proud ● Unit 8: Stories from the Sky 	<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Peoples students will see themselves, their families, their cultures, and their experiences represented as being valued and respected. ● Non First Peoples students will gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the significance of First Peoples within the historical and contemporary fabric of this province.
Ohio Learning Standards			
<p>RL.K.1 With prompting and support, ask and answer questions about key details in a text. RL.1.1 Ask and answer questions about key details in a text. RL.2.1 Ask and answer such questions as who, what, where, when, why, and how to demonstrate understanding of key details in a text. RL.3.1 Ask and answer questions to demonstrate understanding of a text, referring explicitly to the text as the basis for the answers. SL.K.1 Participate in collaborative conversations about kindergarten topics and texts with diverse partners in small and larger groups. SL.1.1 Participate in collaborative conversations about grade 1 topics and texts with diverse partners in small and larger groups. SL.2.1 Participate in collaborative conversations about grade 2 topics and texts with diverse partners in small and larger groups.</p>			

SL.3.1 Engage effectively in a range of collaborative discussions (one-on-one, in groups, and teacherled) with diverse partners on grade 3 topics and texts, building on others' ideas and expressing their own clearly.

K-6

- [Honoring Tribal Legacies in Telling the Lewis & Clark Story by Ella Ingelbret](#)

Family Consumer Sciences

- Article: [Native American cuisine is on the rise--but please don't call it a trend](#)
- Article: [Sean Sherman on decolonizing the American diet](#)
- Article: [Brit Reed is leading a new generation of indigenous chefs](#)
- Video: [The People's Farm](#)
- Recipes: [First Nations Recipe List](#)

I-Collective: Indigenous food sovereignty Tashia Hart (PBS)



Newsela Article

The history of cornmeal in American kitchens "Sioux Chef" serves up indigenous foods



Posu bowl on the menu Native Americans rediscover ancestral foods



Math

Elementary

- [Native American Mathematics: History and Mathematicians](#)
- Grades 4 through 8: [Living Maya Time](#)

Mathematician & Engineer Spotlight

Robert Megginson

Mary Golda Ross Sandra Begay

*Statistics and Functional Analysis First Native American Female Engineer Civil & Structural Engineer
Lakota Tribe Cherokee Nation Navajo Nation*



Andrea Delgado-Olsen

Gary Burnette

*Chair of Native American Women in Computing Vice President at IBM
Ione Band of Miwok Indians Cheroenhaka (Nottoway) Indian Tribe*



Math Lesson Plans

K-3	In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms	Classroom Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit 1: All About Me ● Unit 2: Gifts from the Earth ● Unit 6: The Power of Stories 	LEARNING OBJECTIVES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Peoples students will see themselves, their families, their cultures, and their experiences represented as being valued and respected. ● Non First Peoples students will gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the significance of First Peoples within the historical and contemporary fabric of this province.
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Ohio Learning Standards

K.MD.1 Identify and describe measurable attributes (length, weight, and height) of a single object using vocabulary terms such as long/short, heavy/light, or tall/short.

1.MD.1 Order three objects by length; compare the lengths of two objects indirectly by using a third object.

1.MD.2 Express the length of an object as a whole number of length units by laying multiple copies of a shorter object (the length unit) end to end; understand that the length measurement of an object is the number of same-size length units that span it with no gaps or overlaps.

2.MD.3 Estimate lengths using units of inches, feet, centimeters, and meters.

3.MD.8 Solve real -world and mathematical problems involving perimeters of polygons, including finding the perimeter given the side lengths, finding an unknown side length, and exhibiting rectangles with the same perimeter and different areas or with the same area and different perimeters.

3-8	Mayan Math	LEARNING OBJECTIVES Students will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● study the Mayan counting system. ● apply an understanding of base 10 place value to make sense of the Mayan number system (base 5 within base 20). ● recognize and use mathematical connections to extend and generalize patterns in a positional number system. ● use a variety of representations as they explore base 20 and communicate their thinking. ● justify their findings and present their results to the class with precise mathematical language.
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Ohio Learning Standards

3.NBT.1 Use place value understanding to round whole numbers to the nearest 10 or 100.

4.NBT.1 Recognize that in a multi-digit whole number, a digit in one place represents ten times what it

represents in the place to its right by applying concepts of place value, multiplication, or division.

5.NBT.3 Read, write, and compare decimals to thousandths

6.EE.1 Write and evaluate numerical expressions involving whole number exponents.

7.EE.3 Solve multi-step real-life and mathematical problems posed with positive and negative rational numbers in any form (whole numbers, fractions, and decimals), using tools strategically. Apply properties of operations to calculate with numbers in any form; convert between forms as appropriate; and assess the reasonableness of answers using mental computation and estimation strategies

8.EE.1 Understand, explain, and apply the properties of integer exponents to generate equivalent numerical expressions. For example, $3^2 \times 3^{-5} = 3^{-3} = 1/3^3 = 1/27$.

Music

K-12

- [Native American Audio Project](#) (Library of Congress)
- [Audio: Songscapes of Native America](#)
- [American Indian Music](#) (Smithsonian - music and sound-related objects)
- [Video: Comanche Riding Song - American Indian Flute Music](#)

Elementary

- [First Voices](#) (songs in First Nation languages)
 - Select the language you want to explore
 - Select “learn our language”
 - Select “songs”

Musician Spotlight

Tanya Tagaq Joanne Shenandoah Tito La Rosa
Throat Singer Singer-Songwriter Ancestral Music Performer
Inuk People (Canada) Oneida Nation, Iroquois Quechua Peoples (Peruvian Andes)



Music Lesson Plans

K-3	In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms	Classroom Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit 3: Stories of the Seasons Unit 5: The Spirit of Celebration 	LEARNING OBJECTIVES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First Peoples students will see themselves, their families, their cultures, and their experiences represented as being valued and respected. Non First Peoples students will gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the significance of First Peoples within the historical and contemporary fabric of this province.
Ohio Learning Standards			
<p>2PR - Demonstrate a steady beat and maintain it while performing.</p> <p>3PR - Sing (using head voice and appropriate posture) and move to music of various and contrasting styles, composers and cultures.</p> <p>1CE - Identify patterns of same and different phrases in simple poems and songs</p> <p>3CE - Listen to and identify the music of different composers of world cultures.</p> <p>4CE - Identify elements of music using developmentally appropriate vocabulary (e.g., rhythm, syllables and solfege).</p> <p>1RE - Recognize how music is used for a variety of occasions.</p>			

P.E.

NewsELA

- [Fighting heart disease with hula \(ES\)](#)
- [First Indigenous racer blazes trail at Tour de France \(MS\)](#)
- [Non-profit encourages young Native Americans to embrace running \(MS\)](#)
- [For Montana hoops star, college ball is a distant goal \(MS/HS\)](#)
- [Lacrosse, invented by Native Americans, improves community's health \(MS/HS\)](#)

National Geographic

- [Go inside the close-knit world of Native American Rodeo](#)

Athlete Spotlight

Rod Curl

Ike Kahdot Zach Whitecloud

*PGA Tour Golfer Cleveland Indians 3rd Baseman NHL Hockey Defenseman
Wintu Tribe Citizen Potawatomi Nation Sioux Valley Dakota Nation*

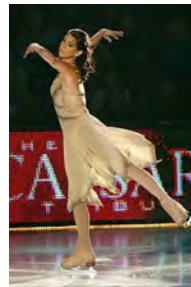


Angel Goodrich

Jim Thorpe

Naomi Lang

*WNBA Guard First Native American Olympic Gold Medalist Olympic Ice Dancer
Cherokee Nation Sac & Fox Nation Karuk Tribe*



Chris Wondolowski

Dawn Kelly Allen

Emmit Peters

*Major League Soccer Player Tennis Player
Kiowa Tribe Quapaw Tribe, Cherokee Nation & Euchee Tribe Alaskan Athabaskan*



Science

Elementary

- Grades 3 and 4: [Petroglyphs \(Geology\)](#)
- Newsela:
 - [How the Lakota tribe understands the stars in the sky](#)
 - [Native American seeds being reunited with their tribes](#)

Science Spotlight

Tip: Click on each picture below to introduce your students to scientists, researchers, and professors.

Lori Arviso Alvord

Gregory Cajete

Lydia Jennings

Surgeon and Author Bridges Native and Western Science Geology, Engineering, Environmental Navajo Nation Tewa Indian Tribe Huichol (Mexico) & Pascua Yaqui Tribe



Marcos A. Moreno

Jerry Elliot Donna Nelson

Health Advocate and Researcher Physicist and Aerospace Engineer Organic Chemist



Pascua Yaqui Tribe Osage Nation & Cherokee Nation Muscogee Creek Nation



Xiye Bastida

Robbie Hood Aaron Yazzie

*Youth Climate Activist NASA Atmospheric Scientist Mechanical Engineer - NASA
Otomí People (Mexico) Cherokee Nation Diné (Navajo) Nation*



Science Lesson Plan

K-3	In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms	Classroom Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unit 1: All About Me ● Unit 2: Gifts from the Earth ● Unit 3: Stories of the Seasons ● Unit 6: The Power of Stories ● Unit 8: Stories from the Sky 	LEARNING OBJECTIVES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First Peoples students will see themselves, their families, their cultures, and their experiences represented as being valued and respected. ● Non First Peoples students will gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the significance of First Peoples within the historical and contemporary fabric of this province.
Ohio Learning Standards			
<p>K.LS.1: Living things have specific characteristics and traits.</p> <p>K.ESS.2: The moon, sun and stars can be observed at different times of the day or night.</p> <p>1.LS.1 Living things have basic needs, which are met by obtaining materials from the physical environment.</p> <p>3.LS.3: Plants and animals have life cycles that are part of their adaptations for survival in their natural environments.</p>			

K-6

- [Discovering Our Relationship with Water by Rose Henry](#)
- [Good Fire by Joseph Scott and Crystal Boulton-Scott](#)
- [Tribal First Foods by Joseph Scott and Crystal Boulton-Scott](#)
- [Book List](#): Some of the books in this list are focused on tribal peoples who live/lived along the Lewis & Clark Trail. The books all have a focus on water somewhere within the pages. They are paired with the learning episodes that are relevant to the stories, but all of the books can be interesting and educational for children at any time during the course of teaching The Discovering Our Relationship With Water curriculum.

Social Studies

K-12

- [Harvest Ceremony, Beyond the Thanksgiving Myth - A Study Guide](#)
- [How Do American Indians Celebrate Mothers Day](#)

- [Smithsonian In Your Classroom - Native American Dolls](#)
- [Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices](#)
- [Smithsonian In Your Classroom - Native American Dolls](#)

Elementary

- [Grade 3: Project Based Learning Unit on Native Americans](#)
- [Grades 4 & 5: Taíno: Native Heritage and Identity in the Caribbean Gallery Guide](#)
- [Grades 4 & 5: Early Encounters in Native New York: Did Native People Really Sell Manhattan?](#)
- [Hopi Traditional Dance and Song](#)
- [Anishinabe/Ojibwe/Chippewa: Culture of an Indian Nation](#)

Social Studies Lesson Plans

K-3	In Our Own Words: Bringing Authentic First Peoples Content to K-3 Classrooms	Classroom Units: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit 1: All About Me • Unit 3: Stories of the Seasons • Unit 4: Our Animal Neighbours • Unit 5: The Spirit of Celebration 	LEARNING OBJECTIVES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Peoples students will see themselves, their families, their cultures, and their experiences represented as being valued and respected. • Non First Peoples students will gain a better understanding of and appreciation for the significance of First Peoples within the historical and contemporary fabric of this province.
Ohio Learning Standards			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time can be shown graphically on calendars and timelines. 2. Personal history can be shared through stories and pictures. 3. Heritage is reflected through diverse cultures and is shown through the arts, customs, traditions, family celebrations and language. 6. Families interact with the physical environment differently in different times and places. 			

World Language

- [NewsELA Articles](#)
 - [Tip: NewsELA articles can be read in English or Spanish](#)
 - [Bi-national radio show preserves indigenous Mexican culture](#)
 - [French relationships with Native Americans](#)
 - [German museum returns looted art to indigenous Alaskans](#)

- Article: [Mexico's Indigenous Population](#)

Google Earth Yalitza Aparicio Martínez
Celebrating Indigenous Languages

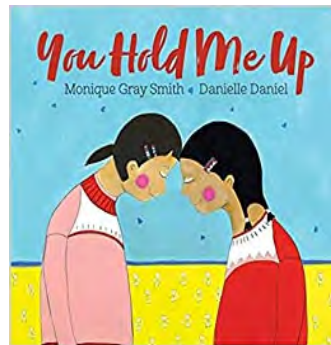
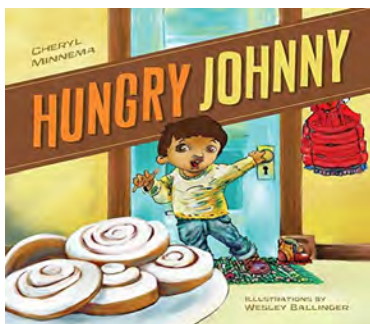
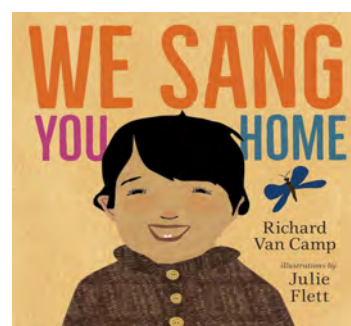
Actor
Mixtec & Trique Peoples (Mexico)



Tip: Create virtual field trips and support research projects using [Google Earth](#).

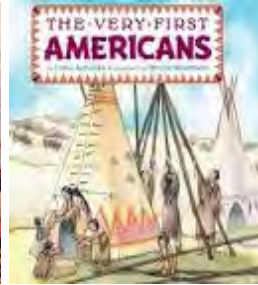
Preschool Resources

Read Alouds



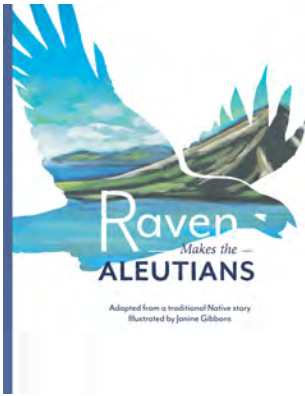
Elementary Book Read Alouds and Recommendations





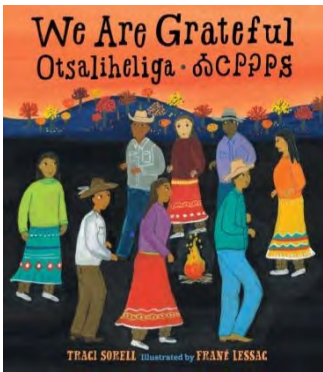
Additional Elementary Titles:

	<p>The First Nations oral traditions of telling stories and singing lullabies to our babies and children have been passed on from generation to generation. <i>I am Dreaming of Animals of the Native Northwest</i> by Melaney Gleeson-Lyall shares rich, cultural art pictures and the poetic cadence will bring a calmness to every child's heart. It has rhyming text that introduces animals found in the Pacific Northwest.</p>
	<p>Black Bear Red Fox by Julie Flett</p> <p>A book demonstrating colors in English as well as in Cree, along with the pronunciation.</p>
	<p>Windy Girl is blessed with a vivid imagination. From Uncle she gathers stories of long-ago traditions, about dances and sharing and gratitude. Windy can tell such stories herself—about her dog, Itchy Boy, and the way he dances to request a treat and how he wriggles with joy in response to, well, just about everything.</p> <p>When Uncle and Windy Girl and Itchy Boy attend a powwow, Windy watches the dancers in their jingle dresses and listens to the singers. She eats tasty food and joins family and friends around the campfire. Later, Windy falls asleep under the stars. Now Uncle's stories inspire other visions in her head: a bowwow powwow, where all the dancers are dogs. In these magical scenes, Windy sees veterans in a Grand Entry, and a visiting drum group, and traditional dancers, grass dancers, and jingle-dress dancers—all with telltale ears and paws and tails. All celebrating in song and dance. All attesting to the wonder of the powwow.</p> <p>This playful story by Brenda Child is accompanied by a companion retelling in Ojibwe by Gordon Jourdain and brought to life by Jonathan Thunder's vibrant dreamscapes. The result is a powwow tale for the ages.</p> <p>2020 AILA Picture Book Winner</p>



In *Raven Makes the Aleutians*, an exhausted Raven, flying over endless water after the flood, falls from the sky and lands on a small bed of kelp. He asks an otter to bring him gravel from the ocean floor, and tosses this out to create a chain of islands in a story set against arresting, expansive paintings.

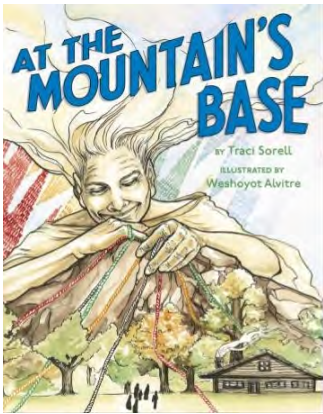
2020 AILA Picture Book Honor Books



The Cherokee community is grateful for blessings and challenges that each season brings. This is modern Native American life as told by an enrolled citizen of the Cherokee Nation.

The word *Otsaliheliga* (oh-jah-LEE-hay-lee-gah) is used by members of the Cherokee Nation to express gratitude. Beginning in the fall with the new year and ending in summer, follow a full Cherokee year of celebrations and experiences. Written by a citizen of the Cherokee Nation, this look at one group of Native Americans is appended with a glossary and the complete Cherokee syllabary, originally created by Sequoyah.

2020 AILA Picture Book Honor Books

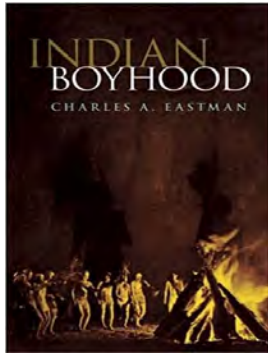


A family, separated by duty and distance, waits for a loved one to return home in this lyrical picture book celebrating the bonds of a Cherokee family and the bravery of history-making women pilots.

At the mountain's base sits a cabin under an old hickory tree. And in that cabin lives a family — loving, weaving, cooking, and singing. The strength in their song sustains them through trials on the ground and in the sky, as they wait for their loved one, a pilot, to return from war.

With an author's note that pays homage to the true history of Native American U.S. service members like WWII pilot Ola Mildred "Millie" Rexroat, this is a story that reveals the roots that ground us, the dreams that help us soar, and the people and traditions that hold us up.

2020 AILA Picture Book Honor Books



Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman (1858-1939) was born Hakadah and later named Ohiye S was a physician educated at Boston University, writer, national lecturer, and reformer. In the early 20th century, he was a prolific author and speaker on Sioux history and American Indian events. Eastman was of Santee Dakota, English and French ancestry. *Indian Boyhood* recalls Eastman's earliest childhood memories. He was born in a buffalo hide tipi in western Minnesota, and raised in the traditional Dakota Sioux manner until he was fifteen years old. He was then transplanted into the "white man's" world. Educated at Dartmouth College, he went on to become a medical doctor, renowned author, field secretary for the YMCA, and a spokesman for American Indians. Eastman was at Pine Ridge during the "Ghost Dance" rebellion of 1890-91, and he cared for the wounded Indians after the massacre at Wounded Knee. In 1910 he began his long association with the Boy Scouts of America, helping Ernest Thompson Seton establish the organization. A 2007 HBO film, entitled *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, features American Indian actor Adam Beach as Eastman.

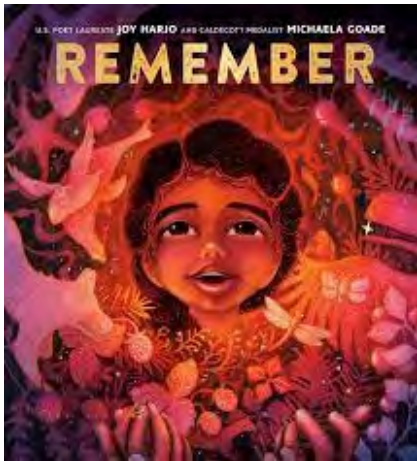


In Goade's (Caldecott Medalist for *We Are Water Protectors*, rev. 7/20) latest picture book, set "on an island at the edge of a wide, wild, sea," a Tlingit grandmother teaches her granddaughter "how to live on the land." First, they gather what they need from the water. Then they enter the forest to pick berries; the berries' names serve as an evolving refrain, and the land is also frequently and reverently referenced. As they pick, they sing to the flora, the fauna, and the ancestors: "We take care of the land...As the land takes care of us." Once they have collected what they need, they head home. After their subsequent feast, they say "Gunalchéesh," giving thanks for the food. The story ends with the girl passing on the song and her grandmother's knowledge to her younger sister. Goade's lush, brightly colored art vividly portrays the landscape. In many of the images, the child and her grandmother are shown intertwined with the forest, with which they are deeply connected. In one scene, the grandmother and granddaughter are the same green as the forest, and their hair and faces are covered by leaves. In another image, we see a totem pole faintly outlined within a tree. An author's note tells more about Goade's childhood; her life in Sheet'ká, or Sitka, Alaska; and the song in the book.



Astronaut John Herrington shares his passion for space travel and his Chickasaw heritage as he gives children a glimpse into his astronaut training at NASA and his mission to the International Space Station. Learn what it takes to train for space flight, see the tasks he completed in space, and join him on his spacewalk 220 miles above the earth. This unique children's book is illustrated with photos from Herrington's training and space travel and includes an English-to-Chickasaw vocabulary list with space-related terms.

2018 AILA Picture Book Honor Books



THE NATIONAL BESTSELLER • US Poet Laureate Joy Harjo’s iconic poem “Remember,” illustrated by Caldecott Medalist Michaela Goade, invites young readers to pause and reflect on the wonder of the world around them, and to remember the importance of their place in it.

*Remember the sky you were born under,
 Know each of the star’s stories.
 Remember the moon, know who she is.
 Remember the sun’s birth at dawn,
 That is the strongest point of time.*

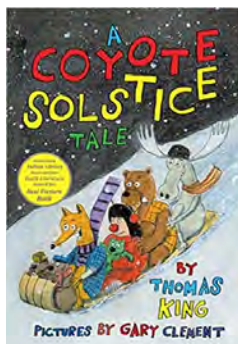
So begins the picture book adaptation of the renowned poem that encourages young readers to reflect on family, nature, and their heritage. In simple and direct language, Harjo, a member of the Mvskoke Nation, urges readers to pay close attention to who they are, the world they were born into, and how all inhabitants on earth are connected. Michaela Goade, drawing from her Tlingit culture, has created vivid illustrations that make the words come alive in an engaging and accessible way. This timeless poem paired with magnificent paintings makes for a picture book that is a true celebration of life and our human role within it.



Fall in Line, Holden! follows Holden, a young Navajo boy, through his day at boarding school. Although Holden is required to conform to a rigid schedule and strict standards of behavior, his internal life is led with imagination and wonder. Whether he is in art class, the computer lab, or walking the hall to lunch, Holden’s vivid imagination transforms his commonplace surroundings into a world of discovery and delight.

Explore the world through Holden’s eyes. Join him for the day, and celebrate the strong spirit of a boy who rises above the rules surrounding him.

2018 AILA Picture Book Honor Books



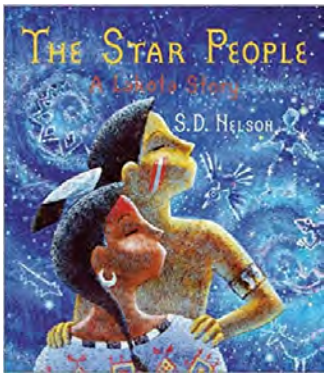
Wily trickster Coyote is having his friends over for a little solstice get-together in the woods when a little girl comes by unexpectedly. She leads the friends through the snowy woods to the mall — a place they had never seen before. The trickster goes crazy with glee as he shops with abandon, only to discover that filling a shopping cart with goodies is not quite the same thing as actually paying for them. The trickster is tricked and goes back to his cabin in the woods — somewhat subdued — though nothing can keep Coyote down for long. Thomas King is known for his fiction featuring Canada’s Native people, while Gary Clement’s artwork has appeared in several popular children’s books. *A Coyote Solstice Tale* blends King’s brilliant deadpan humor and Clement’s evocative watercolors in this witty critique of consumerism and consumption aimed at all ages.



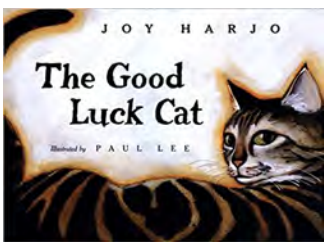
Dragonfly Kites is a brilliant evocation of the very essence of childhood as Thomson Highway weaves a deceptively simple story about the power of the imagination. Joe and Cody, two young Cree brothers, along with their parents and their little dog Ootsie, are spending the summer by one of the hundreds of lakes in northern Manitoba. Summer means a chance to explore the world and make friends with an array of creatures.

But what Joe and Cody like doing best of all is flying dragonfly kites. They catch dragonflies and gently tie a length of thread around the middle of each dragonfly before letting it go. Off soar the dragonflies into the summer sky and off race the brothers and Ootsie too, chasing after their dragonfly kites through trees and meadows and down to the beach before watching them disappear into the night sky.

But in their dreams, Joe and Cody soar through the skies with their kites until it's time to wake up.



When Young Wolf and his older sister wander from their village and face the danger of a prairie fire, Elk Tooth Woman, their deceased grandmother who is now one of the Star People, appears to guide them.



Some cats are good luck. You pet them and good things happen. Woogie is one of those cats. But as Woogie gets into one mishap after another, everyone starts to worry. Can a good luck cat's good luck run out?

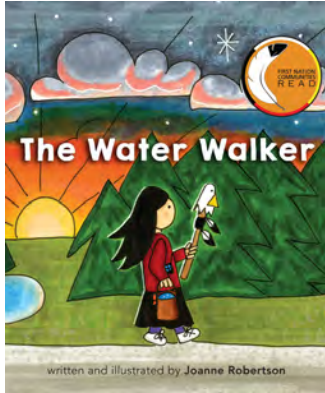
The first children's book from an acclaimed poet whose honors include the American Book Award and the William Carlos Williams Award

Celebrates the special relationship between a young girl and her cat

A modern Native American story from a member of the Muskogee-Creek tribe.



Celebrating the stories of Indigenous people throughout time, Wab Kinew has created a powerful rap song, the lyrics of which are the basis for the text in this beautiful picture book, illustrated by the acclaimed Joe Morse. Including figures such as Crazy Horse, Net-no-kwa, former NASA astronaut John Herrington and Canadian NHL goalie Carey Price, *Go Show the World* showcases a diverse group of Indigenous people in the US and Canada, both the more well known and the not-so-widely recognized. Individually, their stories, though briefly touched on, are inspiring; collectively, they empower the reader with this message: "We are people who matter, yes, it's true; now let's show the world what people who matter can do."



The determined story of an Ojibwe grandmother (*Nokomis*), Josephine Mandamin, and her great love for *Nibi* (water). Nokomis walks to raise awareness of our need to protect *Nibi* for future generations and for all life on the planet. She, along with other women, men and youth, has walked around all the Great Lakes from the four salt waters, or oceans, to Lake Superior. The walks are full of challenges, and by her example she challenges us all to take up our responsibility to protect our water, the giver of life, and to protect our planet for all generations.



Jake can't wait for his uncle to meet Kamik, and to see what an obedient puppy he is becoming. Jake's uncle is a great musher, who has won many dog sledding races, and if Kamik is good enough, Jake hopes today might be the day that Kamik finally gets to run with a dog team!

Following *Kamik: An Inuit Puppy Story* and *Kamik's First Sled*, *Kamik Joins the Pack* continues the story of Jake and his puppy Kamik as they learn from their elders everything they need to know to someday be part of a winning sled dog team.

Events/Activities

- **Junior Historians at the Museum** - A program at the Ohio History Center on Saturday, November 20, 2024, from 1–2 PM. This program is for elementary school students and includes a live reading of *A Bird's Eye View of the Hopewell* by Charlotte Stiverson.
- **Pocahontas: Beyond the Myth** - A show at the Ohio History Center on Fridays, November 5, 12, 19, and 26, 2024, at 11 AM and 1 PM. This show explores the life of Pocahontas, an American Indian woman whose relationship with John Smith has been portrayed as a romance.