

Indian 101 Bingo

Answers (9/16)

1. Knows the population of Native Americans in the U.S.:
About 4.5 million, according to the last census, roughly 1.5% of the US population. Pre-contact population is estimated to have been at least 65 million in all of the Americas.

2. Knows what Cahokia is:
Pronounced /kə-hoʊ-ki.ə/, the site of an ancient Indigenous city (ca 600–1400 CE) near Collinsville, Illinois. In the American Bottom floodplain, it is across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, Missouri. The 2,200-acre site included 120 man-made earthen mounds over an area of six square miles, although only 80 survive. Cahokia Mounds is the largest archaeological site related to the Mississippian culture, which developed advanced societies in eastern North America centuries before the arrival of Europeans. It is a designated site for state protection and a National Historic Landmark. It is the largest prehistoric earthen construction in the Americas north of Mexico. During Cahokia's classic period, the population density was greater per square mile than modern-day St. Louis. The Mound-Builder culture encompassed practically the entire Southeast and parts of the Midwest and Northeast. <http://cahokiamounds.org/>

3. Knows the origin of the word "caucus":
The Iroquois language, meaning to assemble in order to make a decision.

4. Can name at least 3 foods 1st domesticated in the Americas:
Foods developed by Native Americans now help feed EVERY corner of the world, most noteworthy are the potato and corn. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_food_origins

Ancient American Crops	
Cereals	Maize (corn), maygrass, wild rice and little barley
Pseudocereals	Amaranth, quinoa, erect knotweed, sumpweed, and sunflowers
Pulses	Common beans, tepary beans, scarlet runner beans, lima beans, and peanuts
Fiber	Cotton, yucca, and agave
Roots and Tubers	Jicama, manioc (cassava), potatoes, sweet potatoes, sunchokes, oca, mashua, ulloco, arrowroot, yacon, leren, and groundnuts
Fruits	Tomatoes, chili peppers, avocados, cranberries, blueberries, huckleberries, cherimoyas, papayas, pawpaws, passionfruit, pineapples, soursops and strawberries
Melons	Squashes, like pumpkin, butternut, acorn, zucchini and yellow
Meat and poultry	turkey, llama, alpaca, bison, muscovy ducks, and guinea pigs
Nuts	Peanut, black walnuts, shagbark hickory, pecans and hickory nuts
Other	Chocolate, Canna, tobacco, Chicle, rubber, maple syrup, birch syrup and vanilla

5. Knows what Terra Preta is:
Literally, Terra Preta translates as "black earth" or "black land" in Portuguese. Terra Preta is a human-made "supersoil," a type of very dark, fertile anthropogenic soil found in the Amazon Basin that remains fertile for hundreds of years. In fact, local modern Indigenous peoples continue to "mine" the soil from ancient sites. For centuries, European explorers told of lost cities in the Amazon which were dismissed by scholars for a longtime, in part because the region seems too infertile to feed a sprawling civilization. While the "recipe" is lost, key ingredients include dirt, charcoal, pottery, human excrement and other waste. Experts have suggested that if recreated, the engineered soil could help feed the world's hungry and may even help fight global warming.
http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2008/11/081119-lost-cities-amazon_2.html
6. Knows what a stomp dance is:
Social dance of Southeastern tribes, most of which were forcibly relocated to Oklahoma from Southeastern United States; for example, Muscogee, Seminoles and Chickasaws
7. Knows the Lakota word for Buffalo (or American Bison):
Tatanka (bull bison)
8. Has been to a Potlach:
A celebratory feast of the northwestern tribes.
9. Knows where in the US Constitution Indian tribes are mentioned:
Article 1, Section 8 – "Congress has the power to..... regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes..."
10. Knows who Popé and Tecumseh were:
Popé was an Ohkay Owingeh (formerly known as San Juan Pueblo) man who planned and led the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, successfully keeping the Spanish Army and European settlers out of New Mexico for 12 years.
Tecumseh, a Shawnee man, led a confederation of Southeastern tribes in revolt against the U.S. Tecumseh organized the Ohio Valley Confederacy in 1810, uniting Indians from the Shawnee, Potawatomi, Kickapoo, Winnebago, Menominee, Ottawa, and Wyandot nations. For several years, Tecumseh's Indian Confederacy temporarily halted further European settlement in the region. Most of his federation was defeated in 1811 but when the War of 1812 began the following year, Tecumseh immediately marshaled what remained of his army to aid the British.
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/chief-tecumseh-urges-indians-to-unite-against-whites>
11. Knows why Andrew Jackson is not Native American's favorite President:
Andrew Jackson ordered the removal of all Indians from the Southern and Eastern states to "Indian Territory" in what is now Oklahoma, defying a Supreme Court Decision that found the Removal Act unconstitutional. This forced removal became known as the "Trail of Tears."

12. Knows what tribe participated in the "Long Walk:"
Navajos were forced to Ft. Sumner; The Long Walks started in January 1864 when about 8-9000 Navajo were forcibly relocated by the US Army led by Kit Carson from their traditional lands in eastern Arizona and western New Mexico to Fort Sumner, NM (in an area called the Bosque Redondo or Hwééldi by the Navajo) in the Pecos River valley. Bosque Redondo means "round grove of trees" in Spanish. At least 200 died along the 300-mile trek that took over 18 days to travel by foot.
14. Knows how many reservations are in Oklahoma:
Because of the Dawes (or Allotment) Act, there is only one reservation in Oklahoma, the Osage Nation. Currently, 37 federally recognized tribal governments are headquartered in Oklahoma, most of which were forcibly relocated to OK from the Southeastern part of the US - Absentee Shawnee, Alabama-Quassarte of Creeks, Apache, Ft. Sill Apache, Caddo, Cherokee, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee, Cheyenne Arapaho, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Comanche, Delaware, Eastern Shawnee, Iowa, Kaw, Kialegee Creek, Kickapoo, Kiowa, Loyal Shawnee, Miami, Modoc, Muscogee Creek, Osage, Otoe-Missouri, Ottawa, Pawnee, Peoria, Ponca, Citizen Band of Potawatomi, Quapaw, Sac and Fox, Seminole, Seneca-Cayuga, Thlopthlocco Creek, Tonkawa, Wichita, and Wyandotte.
15. Knows what a Cacique is:
The religious leader of an Indian Pueblo, the same word is used by Indians of the Caribbean
16. Knows how many federally recognized tribes are in the U.S.:
Current count 566 (as of Jan. 2015).
17. Knows the name of at least one tribe in Virginia:
There are eight (8) state-recognized (not federally recognized) tribes in Virginia - Chickahominy, Pamunkey, Nansemond, Monacan, Easter Chickahominy, Mattaponi and Rappahannock.
18. Knows the percentage (%) of Indian population in Urban areas:
65% of Native Americans nation-wide live in urban/suburban areas – outside or away from their "traditional" land base. http://nuifc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/NUIFC_Report2.pdf
19. Has read a book by Vine Deloria:
Deloria published more than 20 books. Custer Died for Your Sins, God is Red, Behind the Trail of Broken Treaties, Red Earth/White Lies, the Indian Affair, & Nations Within – just to name a few.
20. Knows what tribe had the first tribal college:
Navajo -- Dine College (1968) and then, Rosebud Sioux (Sicangu Oyate Lakota) -- Sinte Gleska University (1970). There are currently 37 tribal colleges and Universities that offer degree programs in the United States. <http://www.aihec.org/who-we-serve/TCUmap.cfm>

21. Knows what tribe had the first gaming enterprise:
Seminole of Florida in 1979 who now owns all the Hard Rock Cafes (except the one in Las Vegas, NV) which includes the largest collection of Rock and Roll memorabilia in the world.
<http://www.indiangaming.org/>
22. Knows the name of the 2nd largest employer in the state of Mississippi:
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
23. Knows which is the largest Indian tribe in the United States:
The Navajo Nation is the largest Indian tribe in the U.S. with a population of 308,013 and a land mass of 17 million acres. The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma comes in a close 2nd in population with 285,476 enrolled citizens. <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0767349.html>
24. Knows how many states have Native American language names:
At least half of the States – Alabama (Choctaw), Alaska (Aleut), Arkansas (Kaw), Connecticut (Eastern Algonquian/Mohegan), Hawaii (Hawaiian), Idaho (Apache?), Illinois (Algonquian), Iowa (Dakota), Kansas (Kaw), Kentucky (Iroquoian), Massachusetts (Algonquian), Michigan (Ottawa), Minnesota (Dakota), Mississippi (Illinois), Missouri (Missouri), Nebraska (Chiwere), (New) Mexico (Nahuatl), (North) and (South) Dakota (Dakota), Ohio (Seneca), Oklahoma (Choctaw/Cherokee), Oregon (Chinook), Tennessee (Cherokee), Texas (Caddo), Utah (Apache/Ute), Wisconsin (Ojibwa), Wyoming (Lenape).
25. Knows which countries did not sign the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP):
Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Since then, all 4 countries have moved to endorse the Declaration. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its 61st session at UN Headquarters in New York City on 13 September 2007.
- While as a General Assembly Declaration it is not a legally binding instrument under international law, according to a UN press release, it does "represent the dynamic development of international legal norms and it reflects the commitment of the UN's member states to move in certain directions"; the UN describes it as setting "an important standard for the treatment of indigenous peoples that will undoubtedly be a significant tool towards eliminating human rights violations against the planet's 370 million indigenous people and assisting them in combating discrimination and marginalization." 144 countries voted in favor of UNDRIP, 4 voted against and 11 abstained, 34 were absent.*