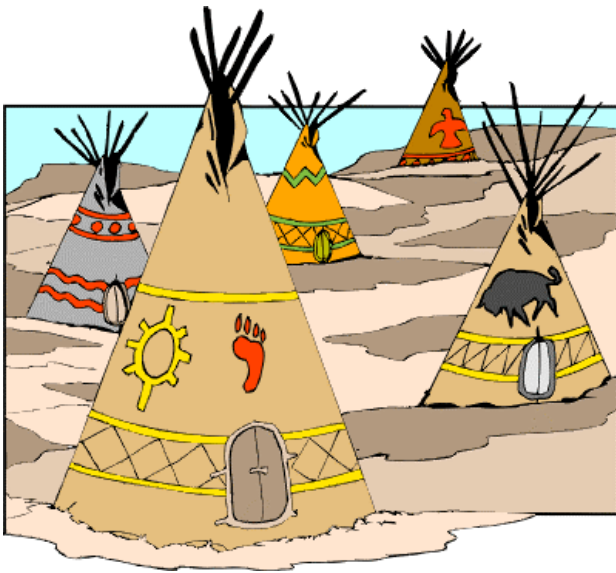


Our Native Peoples



February 2002

The Four Winds Opening Ceremony

Arrangements: Cubmaster and four boys dressed in Indian costumes. Each Cub Scout carries an artificial torch (flashlight with red cellophane to look like fire). In the middle of the area is an artificial campfire (with a red cellophane cover, a light bulb in the center and a cord extending off stage).

Cubmaster: Let the North Wind enter.

Cub #1: The North Wind brings cold, builds endurance.

Cubmaster: Let the South Wind enter.

Cub #1: The South Wind brings the warmth of friendship.

Cubmaster: Let the East Wind enter.

Cub #1: The East Wind brings the light of day.

Cubmaster: Let the West Wind enter.

Cub #1: The West Wind is from the direction where the sun sinks, bringing night and stars.

Cubmaster: The Four Winds will light our council (pack) fire.

(All four boys touch their artificial torches to the fire at the same time. At this moment, the electrical cord is connected, lighting the bulb.)

Bird Closing

Cub 1: From the tops of the mesas, ancient cliff dwellers could see many birds.

Cub 2: Each year these birds returned to the warmer climates during the winter months.

Cub 3: The ancients noticed the birds always flew in a “V” formation.

Cub 4: The flight pattern helped the birds stay aloft.

Cub 5: They could fly twice as far, because the lead bird changed often.

Cub 6: As the birds return this year, let’s watch the “V” formations.

Cub 7: And remember, in our lives, like the birds’ flight, we will have many leaders, such as parents, scout leaders and teachers, helping us make our journey.

Spirit of Akela

Props: Ceremony board or log with three small candles or light sticks, one large candle, tom tom, artificial campfire.

Setting: Tom tom bests. Akela enters and walks behind the fire. Akela gives Cub Scout sign and tom tom beating stops.

Narrator: “Akela was the big chief of the Webelos tribe; tall, stalwart, straight as an arrow, swift as an antelope, brave as a lion—he was fierce to the enemy but kind to a brother. Many trophies hang in his teepee. His father was the son of the great yellow sun in the sky. He was called the “Arrow of Light.” His mother, from whom he learned those wondrous things that mothers know, was called “Kind Eyes.” He began to understand the signs and calls of the Webelos tribe. Then he was taken on little trips into the forest among the great trees and streams. Here, from the wolf, he learned the language of the ground; the tracks and the ways to food.” *(At this point, Akela lights the large candle representing the “Spirit of Akela,” and from that, lights the small Wolf candle.)*

Akela: “With this candle, representing the Spirit of Akela, we light the trail of the Wolf. From the signs along the Wolf trail, I see that the following braves are ready for advancement to the Wolf clan of Akela’s tribe.” *(Akela calls names of boys receiving Wolf badge and arrow points. They come forward and stand before the council fire. Akela presents their awards.)*

Narrator: “Then from the big, kindly bears, he learned the secret names of the trees, the calls of the birds, the language of the air.”

Akela: *(Lighting Bear candle)* “With the Spirit of Akela, we light the Bear trail. From the signs along the Bear trail, I see that the following braves are ready for advancement in the Bear clan of Akela’s tribe.” *(He calls forward the boys who are receiving Bear badges and arrow points.)*

Narrator: “But before he could become a Scouting brave on his own, he had to prove himself by trying out new skills, performing certain tasks and passing tests of accomplishments.”

Akela: *(Lighting Webelos candle)* “With the Spirit of Akela, we light the trail of the Webelos. From the signs along the Webelos trail, I see that the following braves have shown their skill in...” *(He calls the names of boys receiving activity badges, and indicates which badges they earned.)*

Akela: “From the signs further on down the Webelos trail, I see that the following braves have proven themselves worthy to wear the Arrow of Light, the highest award in Akela’s tribe.” *(He calls forward the boys who have earned the*

Arrow of Light award. Upon presenting these awards, the tom tom begins to beat again at a rapid pace, then stops.)

Akela: “From the four winds, Akela hears that your braves are doing well along the trails that will lead you into Boy Scouting. Now, will all Cub Scouts stand and repeat with me the Cub Scout Promise?”

The Indian Hunter

CHIEF	Me hungry	FIRE	Crackle, crackle
BRAVE	Ki-Yi	TOM-TOM	Boom, boom
PONY	Clip clop, clip, clop	NORTH WIND	Whoooo, whooooo
BOW & ARROW	Swiiisssshh	DEER	Skitter, skitter

Many moons ago, in the land of the plains Indians—the tribes of the Pawnee, Arapaho, Cheyenne and Kiowa—there was a village that was in trouble. For many days no rain had fallen, and the crops were drying up. The buffalo and the DEER had gone north to seek better water holes. The Indians very existence depended upon the procuring of fresh meat.

The CHIEF called a conference of all the male members of the village. They all gathered around the FIRE as the TOM-TOM sounded the call. When all were present, the CHIEF looked around the circle. It was complete, and included his own son, a BRAVE of just nineteen harvests. They discussed their problem until the FIRE dwindled to smoky red ashes. Finally, the BRAVE stood up and said that the only way was for a true-blooded member of the tribe to go far off where the DEER were grazing and return with food for the village. He, himself, would go.

Early the next morning, the BRAVE mounted his PONY. As the TOM-TOM sounded, the BRAVE waved to his father, the CHIEF, and rode off on his PONY into the NORTH WIND.

Onward the trail led with the BRAVE and the PONY getting weak. The NORTH WIND howled with glee. Finally, he came upon a small water hole. There, drinking, were two fine DEER. The BRAVE tethered his PONY, aimed his BOW & ARROW, and let fly two direct hits.

The BRAVE started back to the village with the two DEER strapped to the PONY's back. Southward they trod, and the going was slower and slower. Despite his great hunger, the BRAVE ate very sparingly, for he knew his people were depending upon him for food. Finally, he came upon a scout from the village. The Indian sounded his TOM-TOM, signaling the CHIEF and the people that the BRAVE and his PONY had returned.

That night, there was great rejoicing as the tribe gathered around the FIRE, each eating a welcome slice of the DEER. The BRAVE told his story to the CHIEF and his people. The story of his PONY and his BOW & ARROW is relived today in Indian dance legend to the sound of the TOM-TOM.

Squaws Bury Short Cake

Narrator: "Short Cake is a member of the Gitch Chi Goo Me and is the smallest warrior in the tribe. He is always left at home when the men of the tribe go off to hunt or to battle with another tribe. He is told that he must stay back and guard the squaws and papooses. One day, all the warriors leave for a hunt, and Short Cake is told to stay in the village."

Short Cake: "Who wants to guard squaws and kids anyway? Me go with you, Chief."

Chief: "No, Short Cake. No can go."

Narrator: "While they are gone, an unfriendly tribe attacks the Gitch Chi Goo Mes, looting and destroying the village."

Squaws: "Short Cake! Short Cake! Help us!"

Narrator: "A few days later, the warriors of the tribe return to find their village completely destroyed. They are surprised when Short Cake, who usually rushes to greet them, is nowhere to be seen. When they are told of the tragedy, they become enraged that the squaws did not wait for the men to perform the burial."

Chief: "Who buried Short Cake? Who did the ceremony for our little friend?"

Squaws: *(Very serious tone and arms folded in front of chest)* "SQUAWS BURY SHORT CAKE!"

Are Indian Boys Different?

Arrangements: The boys dress in normal attire for this skit, since Indian boys dress like other boys (and have similar interests).

Denner (or Den Chief): Some people think all Indians wear feathers in their hair. Some people think all Indians say "Ugh!" and "How!" and live in tepees, too. What do you think Indian boys are like? Are they different from you and me? Tonight, some Indian friends have come to our pack meeting. They would like to tell us a little about themselves.

Cub #1: I'm a Navajo Indian from New Mexico. My father and uncles are cattle ranchers. I want to be a cowboy when I grow up.

Cub #2: I'm a Cherokee Indian from North Carolina. Baseball is my favorite sport. I play second base. I want to play in the major leagues when I grow up.

Cub #3: I'm an Athapaskan Indian from Alaska. My dad lets me ride on the back of this snowmobile. I play hockey.

Cub #4: I'm a Nootka Indian. I live in the state of Washington. I ride the fastest skateboard in the West.

Cub #5: I'm a Penobscot from Maine. I love to go fishing after school and on weekends. I even go ice fishing in the winter.

Cub #6: I'm a Sioux Indian from South Dakota. I like riding my bike and flying kites and watching TV.

Cub #7: I'm a Menominee from Michigan. I love the wild rice my grandmother cooks and serves in the old way, but I like spaghetti, too.

Cub #8: I'm from the Florida Everglades. I'm a Seminole Indian. My mom says I must be a fish, because I swim so much.

Denner (or Den Chief): We'll let you decide.... Are Indian boys very different from you and me?

APPLAUSEDrum

Beat on your legs and say, "Tat-a-tat-tat" 3 or 4 times, then beat twice on your stomach, saying "Boom-boom."

Bow and Arrow

Make the motion of shooting an arrow and say, "Zing!" Repeat 3 times.

RUN-ONS

Cub #1: Knock, knock.

Cut #2: Who's there?

Cub #1: A Mayan.

Cut #2: A Mayan who?

Cub #1: A Mayan in the way of anything?

Cub #1: What do you call a tired tent?

Cut #2: I don't know.

Cub #1: A sleepy tepee.

What do you call it when a bunch of dogs talk together?

A bow wow pow wow.

WEB SITES

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/wauhtml/aipnhome.html>

Over 2,300 photographs and 7,700 pages of text relating to the American Indians in two cultural areas of the Pacific Northwest. These resources illustrate many aspects of life and work, including housing, clothing, crafts, transportation, education, and employment.

<http://media.maps.com/magellan/Images/CAINDI-W1.gif>

Map of California Tribes

<http://www.pilgrimhall.org/daymourn.htm>

On Thanksgiving Day, many Native Americans and their supporters gather at the top of Coles Hill, overlooking Plymouth Rock, for the "National Day of Mourning."

<http://www.turtletrack.org/>

An Online Newsletter Celebrating Native America

<http://www.kstrom.net/isk/stars/starmenu.html>

Native American Astronomy

The Tomahawk Song*Tune: One Bottle Pop, Two Bottle Pop/The More We Get Together*

One tomahawk, two tomahawk,
Three tomahawk, four tomahawk,
Five tomahawk, six tomahawk,
Seven, seven tomahawk.

Fish and chips and buffalo,
Buffalo, buffalo.
Fish and chips and buffalo,
Pepper, pepper, pepper, pop!

Don't put your muck in my tepee,
My tepee, my tepee.
Don't put your muck in my tepee,
My tepee's full.

Tribe Counting Song*Tune: Ten Little Indians*

One peaceful, two peaceful, three peaceful Navajos,
Four dancing, five dancing, six dancing Seminoles,
Seven wise, eight wise, nine wise Iroquois,
Ten tribal members all!

Mother Earth, Father Sky*Tune: Billy Boy*

Oh, where have you been, Mother Earth, Mother Earth?
Oh, where have you been, Mother Earth?
I've been dancing with the tribes,
They're the joy of my life.
Tribes know how to take care of fields and flowers.

Oh, where have you been, Father Sky, Father Sky?
Oh, where have you been, Father Sky?
I've been flying with the tribes,
They're the joy of my life.
Tribes know how to take care of hawks and eagles.

Indian Stories

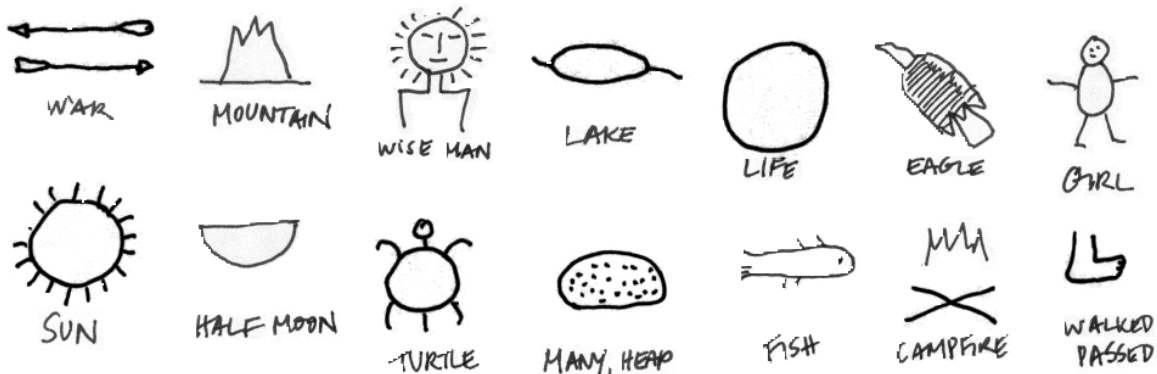
Materials: Brown paper grocery bag, marking pens (assorted colors), yarn, ribbon or string.

Cut bag at seams. Smooth flat. Create an animal skin by tearing edges of bag. Use word pictures to tell a story. When finished, roll up and tie with yarn or string. Indian drawings are in the Wolf book.

To give the paper a different texture, crumple the paper, dip it in water, squeeze, remove the paper from the water, flatten. Repeat twice. Fold paper in half and carefully rip out the animal skin shape. With a mixture of black and brown, paint one side of the skin while the paper is still wet. Smooth and dry flat. When dry, write picture story in a circular pattern on the skin.



Here are some more drawings not found in the Wolf book.



Cave Painting

Materials: Butcher paper, crayons

Buy at least 2 feet of butcher paper per Cub Scout. If you are doing this for a very large group, like a pack meeting, make several caves. Trim the top corners of the paper slightly to make the paper appear to be a cave. Pass out the crayons and let everyone add their own drawing.

Indian Belt

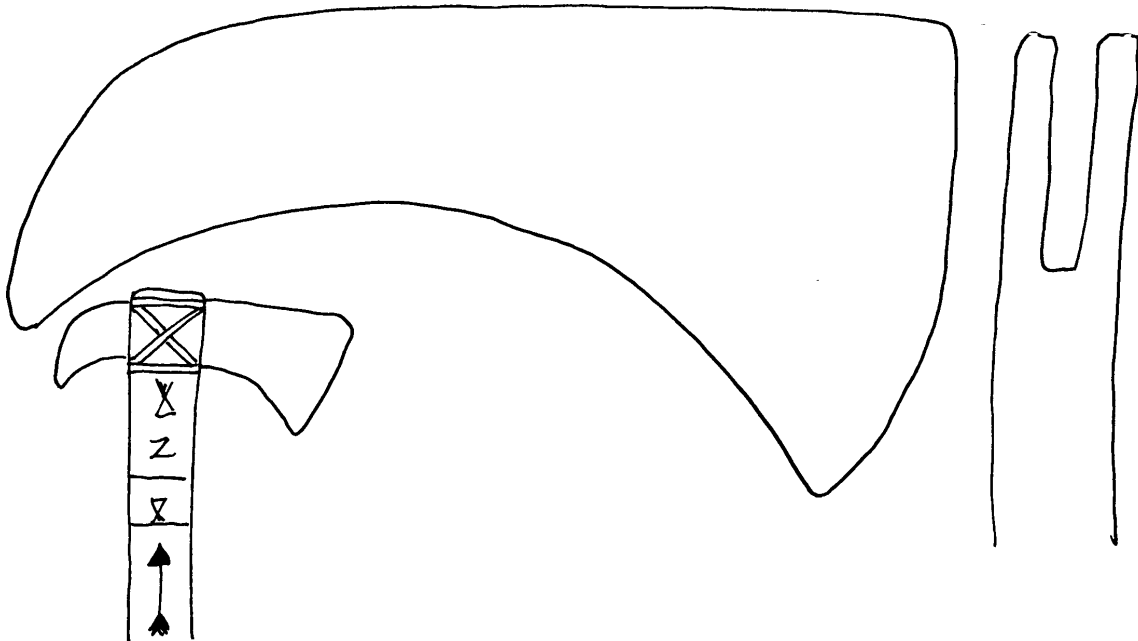
Materials needed: Plastic container, plastic cord, paint or markers, decorating material

Cut circles of desired size from container. Number of circles needed will vary with the size of child's waist. Punch four holes in each circle. Paint or decorate as desired. Thread plastic cord through circular disks. Knot cord at each end to complete belt. Instead of decorating, try using a colored container and plastic cord of contrasting color.

Tomahawk

This tomahawk can be used to play the game "Sleeping Indian."

Materials needed: $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood or heavy cardboard or 6mm thick craft foam, 12" long piece of broomstick or large dowel, plastic or leather lacing, markers or paint.



Transfer blade pattern onto the plywood, cardboard or craft foam. Cut out. Cut a 2" slit out of the top of the broomstick for the blade to fit into. Lash blade to handle with plastic or leather lacing. Decorate with markers and paint.

Rattlesnake Tag

This is played by Plains, Woodland, Northwest Coastal and Southwest tribes. Since rattlesnakes are found throughout the Americas, this game was developed in many forms by numerous tribes.

Arrange Cub Scouts in a circle about 20 feet in diameter. Blindfold two contestants, the snake and the hunter. Give the rattler a tin can containing some pebbles or a maraca, and stand the two players on opposite sides of the circle. At given intervals, about 15 seconds apart, the group hisses; the rattler responds by shaking his rattle at each hiss. The hunter tries to touch the snake; after his happens, select a new rattler and hunter.

IMPORTANT safety precaution. Since the players are both blindfolded, they need to move slowly and carefully, listening to each other. If the chief (you) shouts 'STOP,' all players MUST freeze.

Beat the Rap

Items needed: A leader, a timer, a scorekeeper, a gavel, 12 thumbnail sized rocks

The contestants, one at a time, pick up as many of the dozen rocks that have been placed on the floor as he can in 10 seconds. He may use only one hand, and the rocks must stay in that hand. The timer calls, "Go" to start and "Stop" at the end of 10 seconds. The scorekeeper keeps a record of the rocks picked up and held at the end of that time. The winner is the one who held onto the most rocks.

Turkey Feather Relay

Items needed: A turkey feather for each team (different colors are a good idea)

Divide the group into relay teams. The first player on each team holds a long turkey feather. At the signal, each throws his feather, javelin style, toward the finish line. As soon as it comes to earth, he picks it up and throws it again from that spot. When it finally crosses the finish line, he picks it up, runs back, and hands the feather to the next teammate. The first team to all cross the finish line and return to the starting position flaps their arms and gobbles like triumphant turkeys.

(Note: It's a good idea to try it yourself first, to determine an appropriate distance for the finish line.)

Hand Wrestling

Two players line up facing one another. They brace their right feet together in front of them, and grasp hands firmly. The left foot is placed far behind and planted firmly to provide balance. At a signal, the players try to cause the other player to lose his balance. The player who first makes his opponent touch any part of the body except the feet to the ground is the winner.

One-legged Hand Wrestling

Similar to hand wrestling, with an added difficulty. Players are allowed to stand on only one leg. The opponents face one another. Each bends the left leg behind and grasps it with his left hand. The players link right hands and try to disrupt each other's balance as described above.

Sleeping Indian

A blindfolded "Indian" sits at the end of a playing field. In front of him lies an ax, or some representation of an ax (such as a rolled up newspaper). The players, lined up at the opposite end of the field, try to creep up and steal the ax without being heard. The Indian points to the thieves if he hears them. If a player gets pointed at, he must return to his starting place. The first person to steal the ax is the next Indian.

(Note: instructions for making a safe, simple ax are included in the Crafts pages of this section.)

Sand Diggings

2 graham crackers per Scout
Plastic sandwich bag for each
Chocolate sprinkles (ants)
Raisins (beetles)
Red Hot candies (lady bugs)
Chocolate chips (spiders)
Candy corn (arrowheads)
Broken sugar cones (ancient pottery)
Speckled jelly beans (dinosaur egg fossils)

Place graham crackers in a paper bag and crush with rolling pin. Divide cracker-crumbs "sand" among the baggies, then add a few candies and cone pieces to each. Eat as is, or sprinkle over ice cream.

Indian Fry Bread

4 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon baking powder
1 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup warm water
Oil

Mix dry ingredients together. Stir in warm water. Mix and knead with hands. Pinch off pieces of dough and roll into balls about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter. Roll dough out to about $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick or pat out with hands. Fry in hot oil. Drain on paper towels. Top with powdered sugar, honey or jam as a dessert; with chili or refried beans as a meal.