

Hall of the North American Indian (1st Floor)

This gallery shows many examples of ways in which native peoples have incorporated non-native materials, styles, and techniques into their art and artifacts. **Find one object** that you really like. **What** about this piece is traditional? **What** comes from other influences?

Did you know? Archaeological digs have influenced native pottery. These digs increase tourists' interest in native art, which caused artists to start making pottery that appealed to tourists. Also, they uncovered past styles, patterns, and forms, that native artists began incorporating into their designs. **Find** one example of pottery influenced by the tourist trade in this gallery.

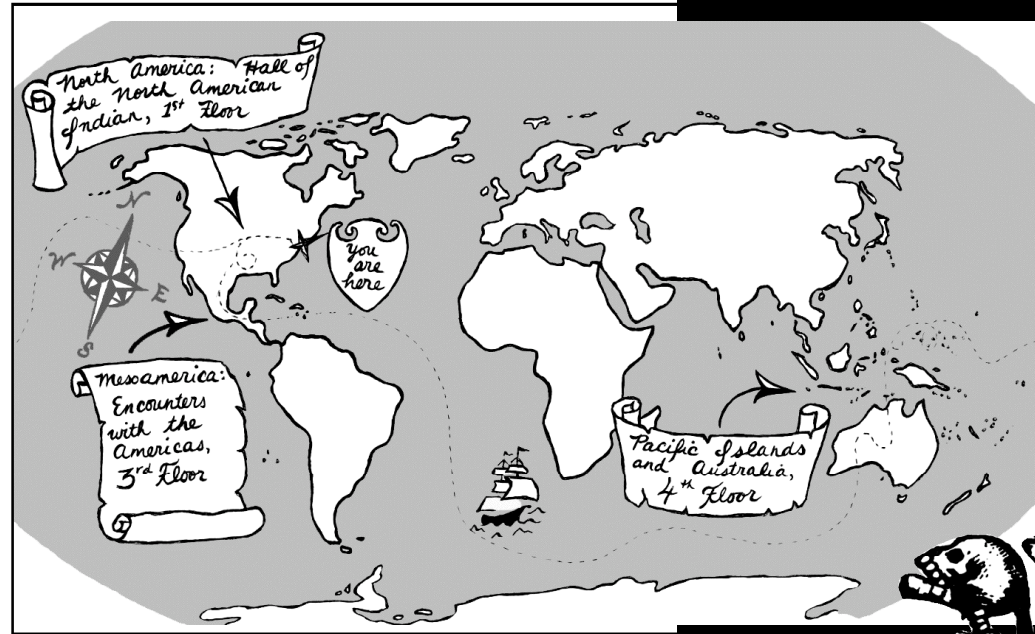
Find the large basket in the Southwest Region. **Why** does it have people on it? **How** does this help us to date it (*hint: read the text*)?

One of the totem poles in the Northwest Region is the work of a modern artist. Can you tell **which one**?

Encounters with the Americas (3rd Floor)



Maya weavers today use many of the same designs they have been weaving for centuries. Look at the clothes of the man and the woman in this gallery. Which clothes changed when the Spanish came to America?



The arrival of Europeans had a devastating impact on the indigenous cultures of the Americas, but many native peoples continue to follow traditions, and even to create new ones. **Read** about the Mola cloths made by the Kuna people of Panama. **List** at least one way these cloths represent a mixing of old and new traditions.

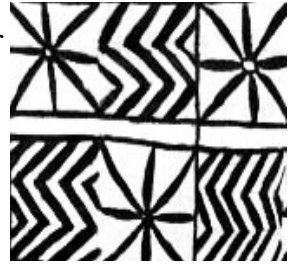
Did you Know? Día de los Muertos or *Day of the Dead* is not a sad or scary holiday. It is an important way to honor and celebrate deceased relatives. Altars like the one in this gallery are set up with colorful decorations, food, and personal items to please the dead when they come back to celebrate with the living. Although it is now tied to the Catholic holiday of All Saints Day, Día de los Muertos has its origins in pre-Columbian festivals. **Try to find** the following items in the altar on display:

skulls, bright colors, marigold flowers, and food offerings.

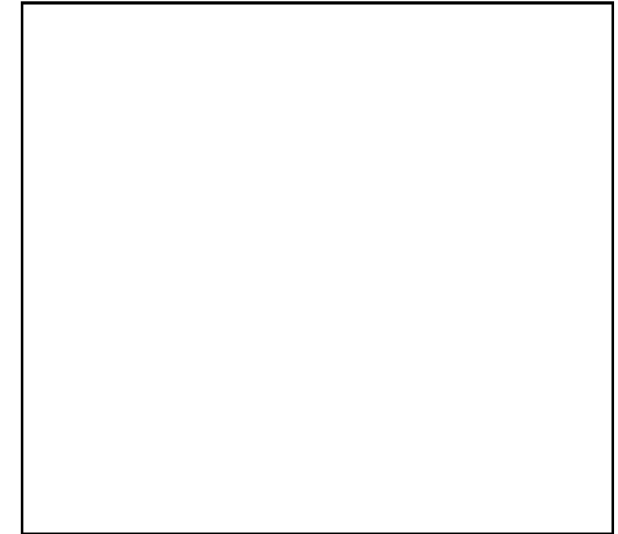


Pacific Islands (4th Floor)

Can you find two maps in this gallery? You might have a difficult time finding the second one! The “stick chart” is a map made of palm branches and shows ocean patterns around the Marshall Islands. These maps are still made, but few people know how to use them. **Why** might this kind of map have been more useful to the Marshallese than the geographical map at the entrance?



Find the Indonesian shadow puppets. These puppets are used in shows that last from 9pm to 6am. The shows were traditionally associated with holidays or special occasions, and continue to be performed today. **Read** about one shadow puppet and **draw** your favorite below.



To get to the Harvard Museum of Natural History, walk through the Storied Walls exhibit on the 3rd floor.

Minerals

Spanish conquests in the New World were fueled by a greed for gold and silver. Find the section of this gallery devoted to the elements (on the wall, to the far right of the “Meteorites” display.) Most of the objects in this case are real. **Which** is not real? **What** happened to the original specimen? **What** does this tell you about the value of this element? _____

Did you know? The Ancient Maya used sulfur to “vulcanize” rubber, which keeps it soft and bouncy. We still use sulfur to vulcanize rubber today! Can you find the large sulfur crystals nearby?

Did you know? The Ancient Maya and Aztecs used cacao as a form of currency—in fact, as recently as the mid-19th century these beans were used as money in some parts of Mesoamerica. Very wealthy people who drank a special cacao drink could literally say they were ‘drinking’ their money!



Animals

Go to the “South American Animals” room and look at the animals that the Ancient Maya, Aztecs, and Inca would have known. **Can you find** and name the animals described below?

The Ancient Maya believed that I was once plain, and that all the other birds donated feathers to make me beautiful. The Aztecs believed that slain warriors were reincarnated as me. My 600 varieties are only found in the Americas, so it was not until they came to the “New World” that the Europeans admired me. But the great demand for my beautiful plumes meant the death of many of my kind. I am a:



I am a symbol of power. According to the Ancient Maya, I protected the royal family and helped communication between the living and the dead. I was feared and admired for my strength and agility. I am even a good swimmer! I am a:

The Inca used me as a pack animal and for wool. They also used me to make leather sandals and rope, and burned my excrement to keep warm! I was domesticated over




5,000 years ago (just after the horse), and was one of only four domesticated animals in the pre-Colombian Americas. I am a:

We hope you have enjoyed your trip through time and around the world, but the journey does not end here!

Today, you explored many cultures from the past. You also learned about people today who continue the traditions of their ancestors. **What** was the most interesting tradition you learned about that combines the past and the present?

What traditions do you have that have been passed down in your family?

Write down a question you have, and find the answer by asking a teacher or parent, or by looking it up in a book or on the web:

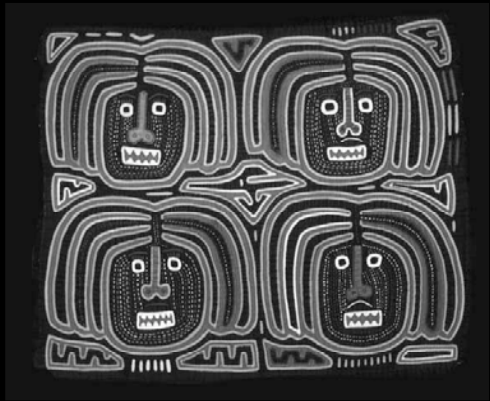


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Magnificent Maya Gallery Hunt

Cultural Survival: Continuing Traditions

Welcome to the Peabody Museum! Today you’ll be an **anthropologist**, which means you’ll be studying people. Because we can’t study the people themselves, we’re going to look at the objects they make or use, which are called **artifacts**. Pay close attention to the ways in which traditions in the past have been carried through to the present.



Mola cloth by the Kuna people of Panama—learn more inside!

Just like the scientists who work behind the closed doors of this museum, you’ll want to write down what you learn. You can explore the museum in any order you want, and you can pick and choose which parts of the hunt you want to do. **Just remember to respect other adventurers: move slowly and quietly in the Museum.**