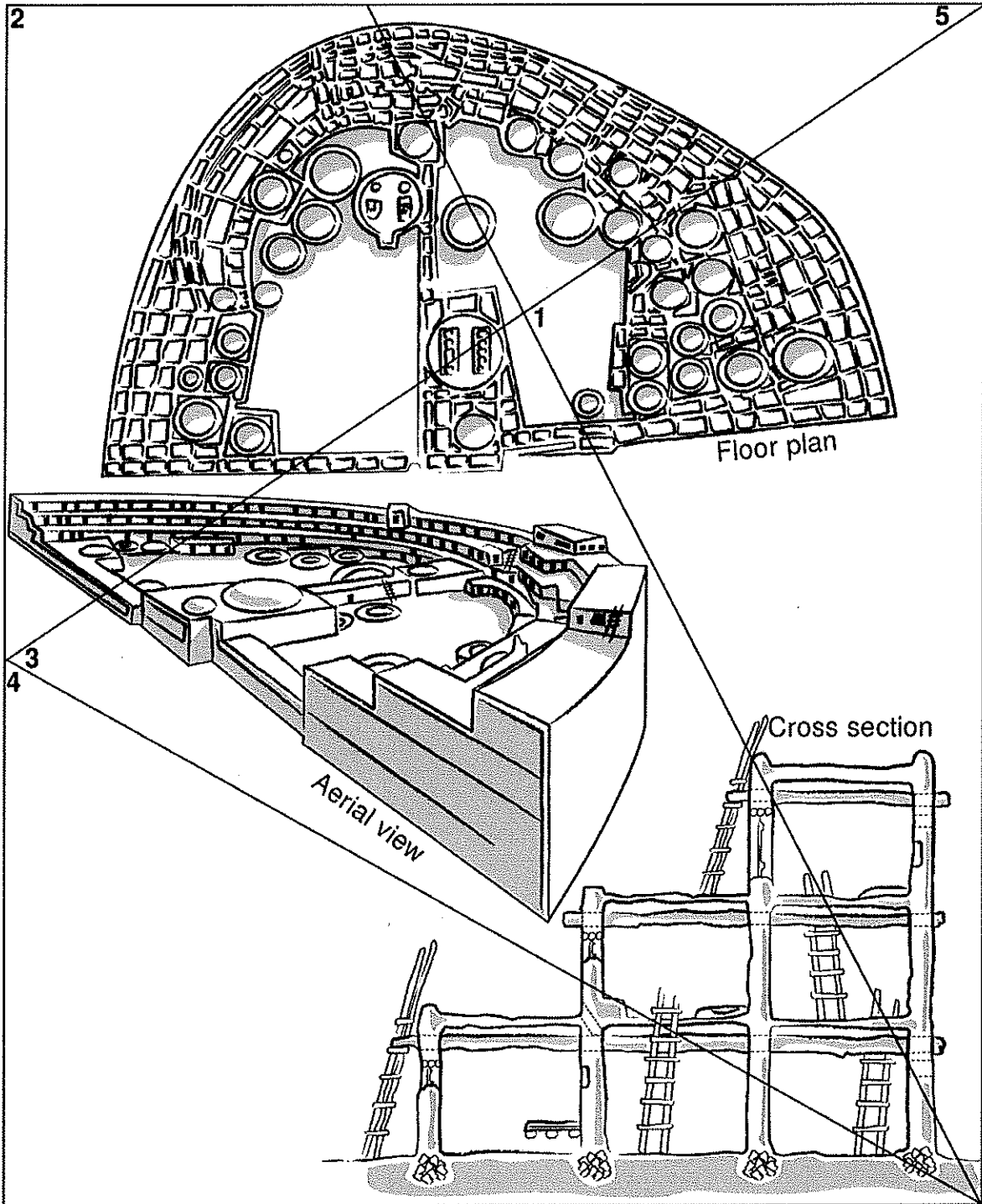


Anasazi Puzzle: Pueblo Bonito



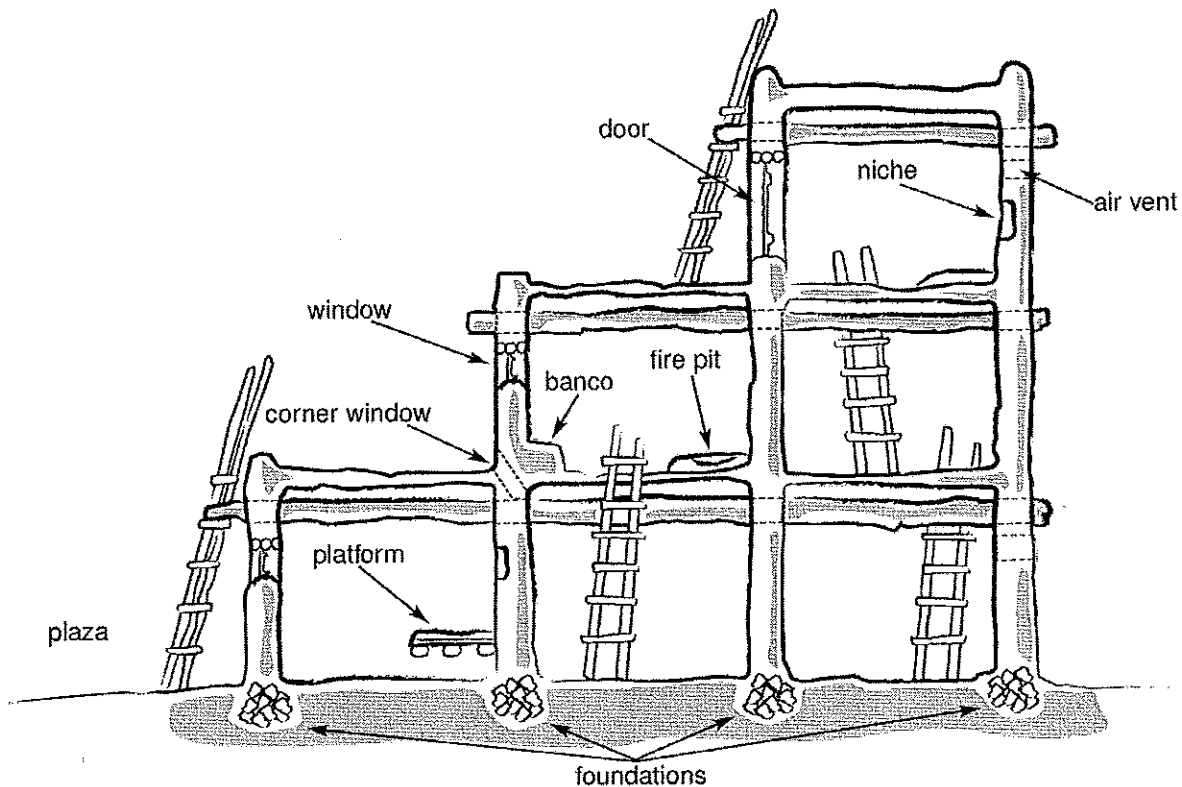
Anasazi: Pueblo

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text below, then follow the directions. When you are finished, show your project to your teacher to earn a puzzle piece.

The year A.D. 750 marks the start of the pueblo period, in which the Anasazi built elaborate communities. Pueblos were like modern apartment buildings, the biggest of which had about 1,800 rooms and housed around 3,000 people. In addition to living spaces, pueblos had a number of underground kivas, where family clans could gather for religious purposes.

Some pueblos were built high on the sides of cliffs, taking advantage of caves in the cliff wall. Sometimes the only way to get to these pueblos was to climb the cliff using small footholds carved into the rock.



Directions: Work with a partner to make a poster showing an Anasazi pueblo. Label each part of your pueblo, and write a description of the history behind the pueblo period.

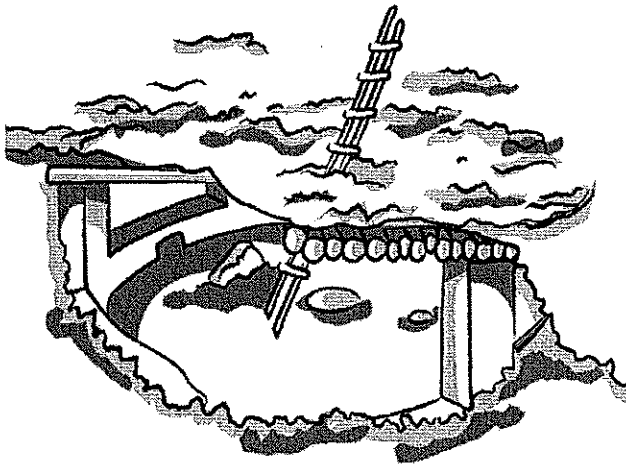
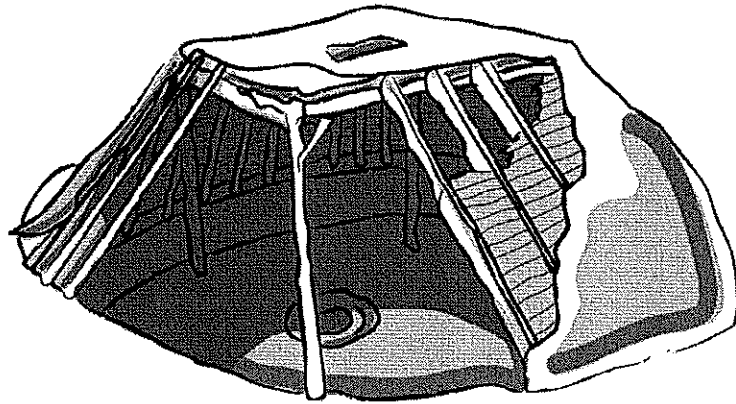
Anasazi: Pithouse and Kiva

Name: _____

Date: _____

Directions: Read the text below, then follow the directions. When you are finished, show your model to your teacher to earn a puzzle piece.

The early Anasazi lived in pithouses. To make a pithouse, the Anasazi first dug a round hole, about four feet (122 cm) deep. Then, they placed four upright poles in the pit—these would be supports for the roof. After leaning posts against these supports, the Anasazi covered the outside with branches, grass, tree bark, and finally with a layer of clay.



Later, the Anasazi moved their living quarters above ground. They sunk their religious structures, called kivas, even deeper into the earth. A kiva was a round chamber built underground that had a hole in the roof that people climbed through using a ladder. In the center of the kiva was a fireplace, and there was also a small hole in the floor, called a sipapu, which showed the people's connection with Mother Earth. Most communities had a kiva where people would go to discuss important matters facing the village.

Directions: Use craft materials and work with a partner to make a model of either a pithouse or a kiva. Take care in your construction—if your teacher can't tell which one you made, you will have to keep working.

Anasazi: History

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text below, then follow the directions. When you are finished, show your answers to your teacher to earn a puzzle piece.

The Anasazi lived in the Southwest desert in an area known today as Four Corners. This is where Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado touch. It was a dry area filled with canyons and mountains. It was hot in the summer and could get very cold in the winter. The Anasazi farmed corn, beans, and squash. They hunted animals including the pronghorn antelope and deer.

The ancestors of the Anasazi were called Basket Makers, after their beautiful baskets woven from plant materials. We would consider the Basket Makers fairly primitive. They lived in caves, wore furs, and hadn't yet discovered the bow and arrow.

The Anasazi developed from the Basket Makers in about A.D. 700. The main developments of the Anasazi were irrigation, terraced farming, pottery, and more permanent architecture. The most lasting achievements of the Anasazi are their cliff dwellings, sometimes built high on canyon walls, and their villages, called *pueblos*.

Directions: Use research materials and the information above to answer the following questions on your own paper.

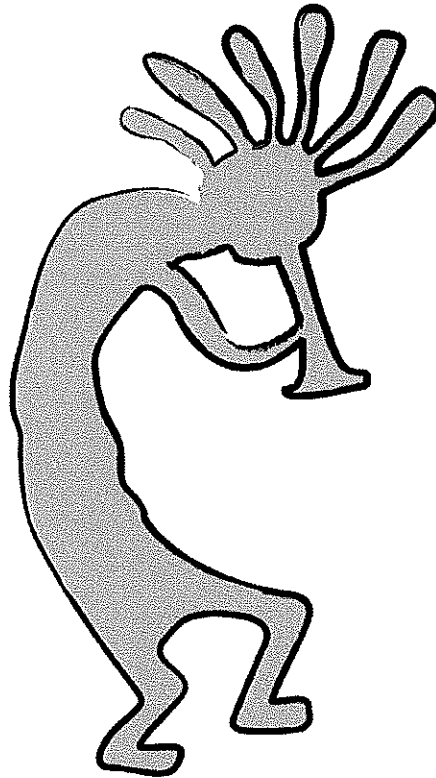
1. Where did the Anasazi live?
2. What were the differences between the Basket Makers and the Anasazi?
3. When did the Anasazi culture develop?
4. What were the most lasting achievements of the Anasazi?
5. Why do you think the Anasazi built their houses facing south (think about the climate)?
6. Research and list at least two places you could see Anasazi architecture today.

Anasazi: Kokopelli

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the text below, then follow the directions. When you are finished, show your myth to your teacher to earn a puzzle piece.

Kokopelli was the Anasazi trickster god. He was like Pan in Greek myths or Anansi the spider or the Jackal in African myths. In addition to being a trickster, the Anasazi believed that Kokopelli was a healer, magician, teacher, trader, god of the harvest, and god of fertility. Look at the picture of Kokopelli below.



Usually Kokopelli is shown with a humpback and a flute. Sometimes he carries a bag of corn on his back. His ceremonial headdress always has an even number of feathers. Kokopelli has been around for more than 2,000 years and is still worshipped by many American Indian groups of the Southwest.

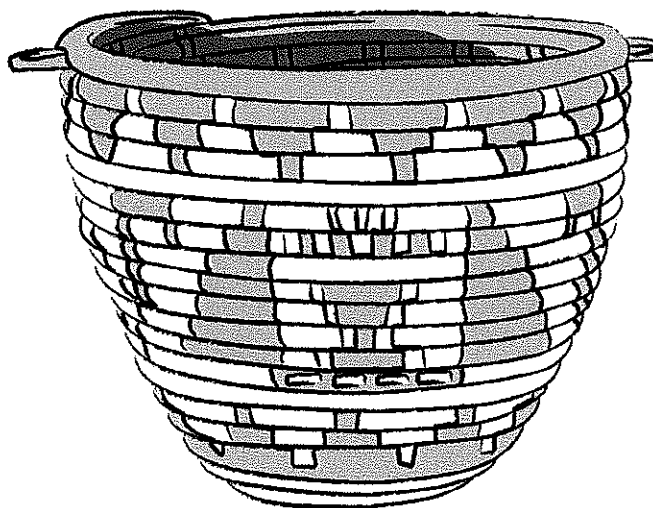
Directions: Write a short Kokopelli myth. First, decide what Kokopelli will be in your story—a trickster, healer, magician, teacher, trader, or god. Next, decide what he will do. Now, write your story and illustrate it using colored pencils or pens.

Anasazi: Basket Makers

Name: _____ Date: _____

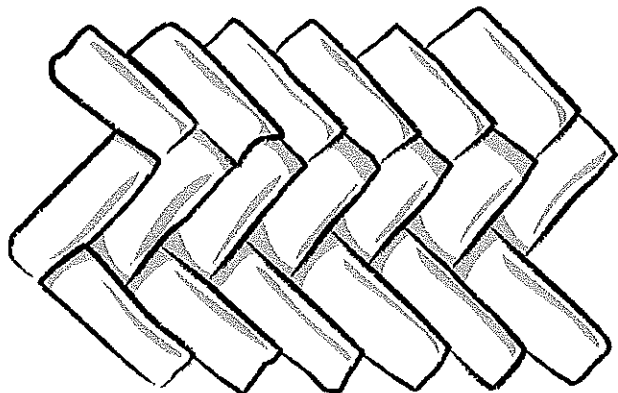
Directions: Read the text below, then follow the directions. When you are finished, show your paper weaving to your teacher to earn a puzzle piece.

The early Anasazi were called Basket Makers. The Basket Makers, whose culture lasted until A.D. 550, wove bags, sandals, and baskets out of willow and yucca fibers. There were two ways to make baskets—the coil and the plait techniques.



Coiled baskets looked like spirals, which started small at the bottom of the pot and coiled around and around until the whole basket was made of one long strand, like the picture to the right.

Plaited baskets were made by weaving in what's called a twill pattern (shown below). The Anasazi used plaited baskets for storage and for sifting flour. They even smeared the baskets with sticky pitch and used them to carry water. The picture below is called an "over-three, under-three" twill because each strip goes over three others and then under three others.



Directions: Cut one-inch (2.5 cm) wide strips of paper and figure out how to weave them as in the drawing to the left to create a section of plaited twill. Tape the edges of your twill so that it doesn't unravel. Once you have successfully completed seven rows of twill (as shown to the left), show the twill to your teacher.