



Council Patch Program

Native American Indian Heritage Patch

Purpose: Girl Scouts of all cultures will develop an understanding and appreciation of the culture of Native American Indian Heritage.

November is Native American Indian Heritage Month. Throughout the month, we celebrate Native Americans' diverse cultures and traditions and highlight the many contributions they've made throughout history—and at Girl Scouts, we of course especially focus on the Native American heroines. All month long, join Girl Scouts as we honor the amazing G.I.R.L. (Go-getter, Innovator, Risk-taker, Leader)TM spirit of Native American culture.



Go-Getter:

Maria Tallchief

Long considered one of the most talented ballerinas of all time, Maria Tallchief was the first American to achieve the honor of becoming a prima ballerina. Her legendary artistic style and dedication to perfection continue to inspire dancers worldwide to this day.

Born in Fairfax, Oklahoma, on the Osage Nation Reservation, Maria started ballet and piano lessons at three years old. Her family then headed west to California, where the young Maria devoted even more time to studying dance. After she graduated from high school, she was accomplished enough to join the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

During the next five years, Maria attracted much attention with her memorable performances, particularly those choreographed by George Balanchine. After marrying George in 1946, the couple left Ballet Russe and moved to Paris, where Maria became the first American ballerina to debut at the Paris Opera. Soon after, Maria and George formed the Balanchine Ballet Society, now the world-renowned New York City Ballet. In 1996, Maria was inducted into the National Women's Hall of Fame.





Native American Indian Heritage Patch



Council Patch Program



Innovator:

Louise Erdrich

Born in 1954 in Little Falls, Minnesota, Louise Erdrich was the first of seven children. Her mother was a Chippewa Indian (half Ojibwe and half French), and her grandfather served as tribal chairman for the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. Louise’s love of writing started young when her father paid her a nickel for every creative story she wrote.

In 1972, Louise was part of the first class of women admitted to Dartmouth College, where she earned a degree in English. There she met Michael Dorris, an anthropologist, writer, and director of the college’s Native American Studies program. Through this program, Louise deepened her interest in her own culture and began writing innovative literary work that featured Native American characters and settings.

Years later, Louise and Michael began to collaborate on short stories, many of which received national accolades.

Louise became one of the most influential writers of the second wave of the Native American Renaissance. Her novel *The Plague of Doves* was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 2009, and in 2012 she was honored with the Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction. Today this innovator is still writing and has opened her own independent bookstore in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which focuses on Native American literature and the community.



Risk-Taker:

Eliza Burton “Lyda” Conley

Lyda Conley, a multiracial member of the Wyandot Nation, was born in 1869. Her family strongly encouraged her and her sisters to pursue an education, so in 1902, she graduated from Kansas City School of Law, becoming the first woman admitted to the Kansas Bar.

Lyda’s most famous case came soon after, when Huron Cemetery, a tribal burial ground in Kansas, was threatened to be sold for development. In protest, Lyda filed a petition in the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas to stop the sale. She lost, but that didn’t stop her—she bravely appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, becoming the first female Native American lawyer to be admitted before the court. Unfortunately, she lost again.

Unwavering in her pursuit of justice, when she returned to Kansas, Lyda and her sisters rallied their community to help protect the land, gaining attention from Senator Charles Curtis, who also had Native American ancestry. He introduced a bill to Congress to make the land a national park, and the law was passed in 1916, preventing future development of the cemetery. In 2016, the cemetery was named a National Historic Landmark.



Native American Indian Heritage Patch



Council Patch Program



Risk-Taker:

Dr. Kathy Hopinkah Hannan

We're proud to call Dr. Kathy Hopinkah Hannan, the national president and chair of the Girl Scouts of the USA Board of Directors, one of our own. She also serves on the Advisory Board for the Women Corporate Directors Foundation, which promotes and strengthens women in the boardroom. A member of the Ho-Chunk Nation tribe, Kathy served under George W. Bush's

administration on the National Advisory Council on Indian Education. She also served as a commissioner on the Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Employment Rights Office Commission, where she was responsible for guiding the tribe's economic investments, approving development contracts, and reviewing educational programs.

Kathy's tenure in the accounting profession led her to a series of leadership roles within KPMG, including managing partner of tax, vice chairman of human resources, chief diversity officer, and chief corporate responsibility officer. She currently works with the KPMG Board Leadership Center to broaden governance discussions regarding business and society and is the national leader for Total Impact Strategy.

Activities Girls can do to earn the patch:

- Girl Scout Brownies:** Complete three activities.
- Girl Scout Juniors:** Complete five activities.

- History of the Native American video: [youtube.com/watch?v=uxNDKlh-Vjo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxNDKlh-Vjo)
- How to Fancy shawl dance and how to spin videos: (Choose one)
 - [youtube.com/watch?v=2_ZJghlBSkQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2_ZJghlBSkQ)
 - [youtube.com/watch?v=MONgmqIpaW8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MONgmqIpaW8)
- How to make beaded necklaces for kids videos: (Choose one)
 - [youtube.com/watch?v=6qy0h0yYBxs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qy0h0yYBxs)
 - [youtube.com/watch?v=oQz-p2yzs74](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oQz-p2yzs74)
- Create an Ice Cream Cone Teepee
- Complete two worksheets from the following pages or download other printable worksheets:
 - [thoughtco.com/native-americans-of-north-america-printables-1832430](https://www.thoughtco.com/native-americans-of-north-america-printables-1832430)





Ice Cream Cone Teepees

Ingredients:

- Sugar Cones
- Leaf Sprinkles
- Pretzel Sticks
- Chocolate Chips
- Parchment Paper

Instructions:

- Line your working surface with a piece of parchment paper.
- In a small microwave safe dish, heat your chocolate chips on 50 percent power for 2-3 minutes, stirring every 30 seconds until melted.
- Carefully break the tips off of your sugar cones, just big enough so that you can fit one or two pretzels inside.
- Now hold the tip of your cone and dip the bottom into your melted chocolate, just enough that it will cover the edges.
- Then set on your parchment paper and sprinkle your leaf sprinkles onto the melted chocolate.
- Carefully hold the center of your cone and dip the opposite side into the chocolate.
- Break three pretzel sticks into three different sizes, dip the ends into your chocolate, and stick them onto the top of your cone teepee
- Sprinkle a few more leaves onto the top.
- Carefully transfer to the freezer for about 15 minutes to harden to chocolate

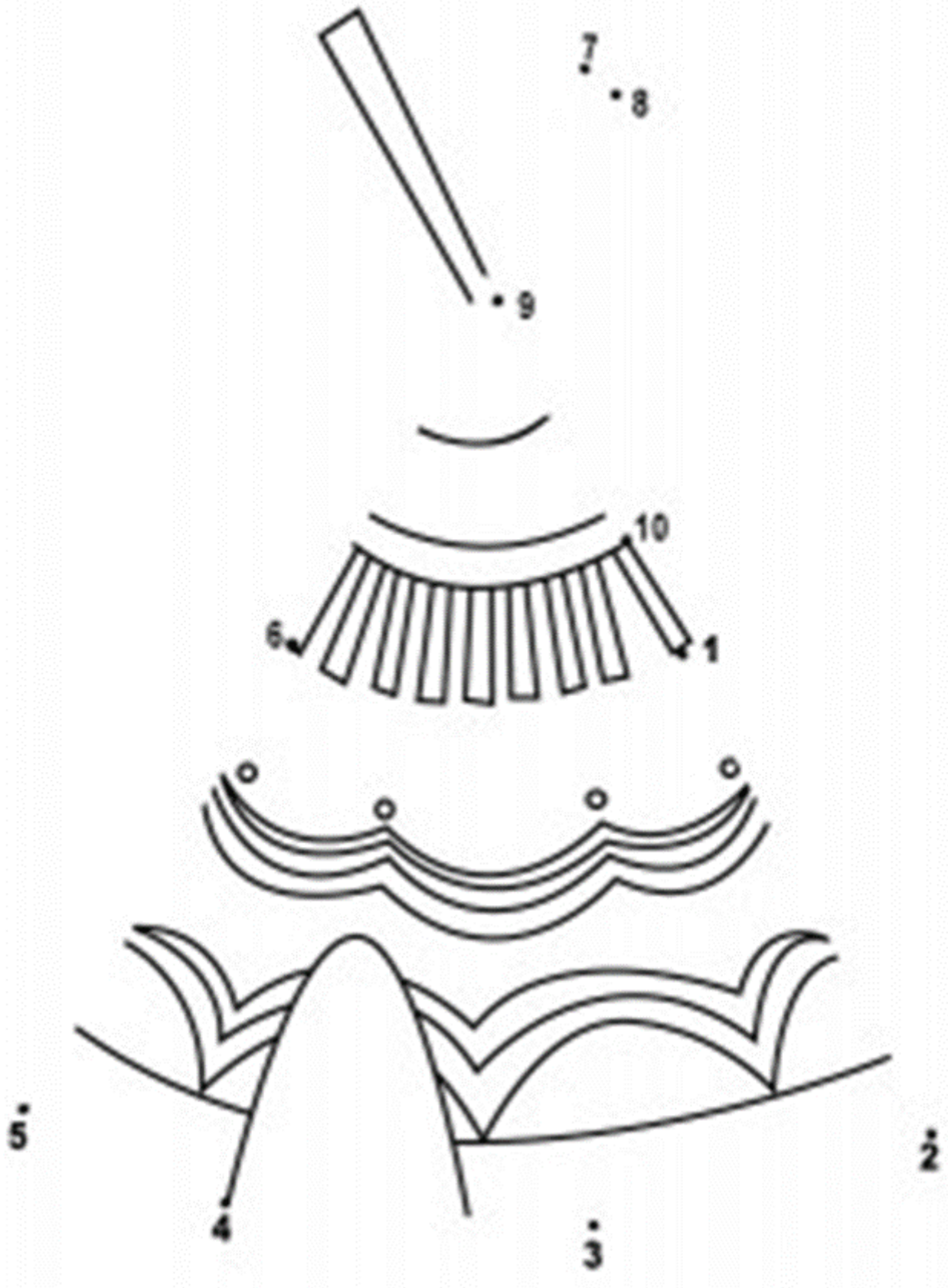
Native American Vocabulary

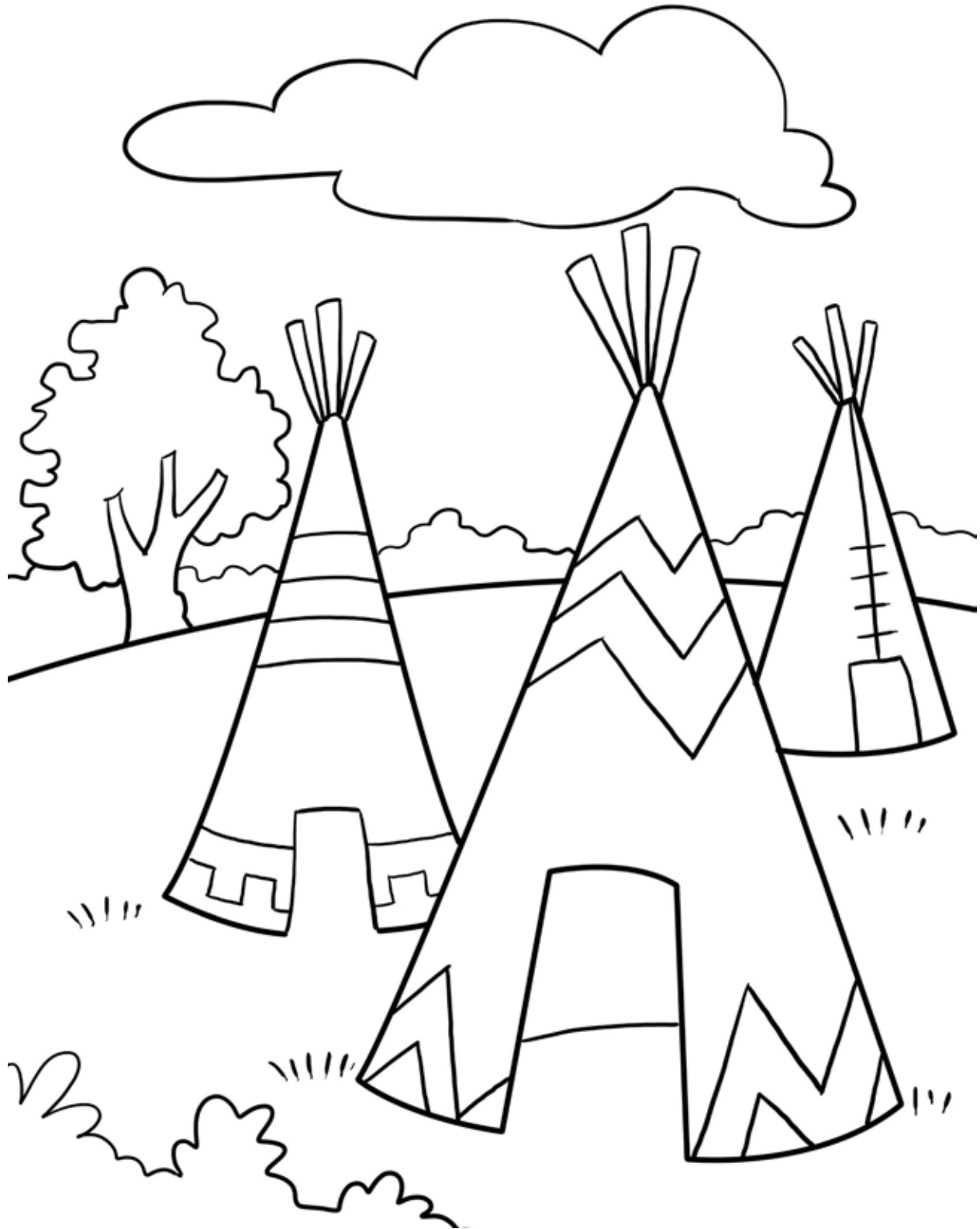
1. _____ Small and light boat; pointed at both ends
2. _____ People who grew their own food
3. _____ A village built of adobe and rock
4. _____ A small wooden board made to carry a baby
5. _____ Many people lived inside this large wooden building
6. _____ People who pick and find their food
7. _____ Many families lived inside this large house made with poles covered with tree bark
8. _____ A Native American house made with bent poles and covered with bark or hides
9. _____ A graphic character used in picture writing
10. _____ A long narrow sled
11. _____ A Native American tent; usually cone shaped made of tall poles covered with bark or animal skins

pictograph	canoe	toboggan	gatherers
cradle board	long house	wigwam	tepee
farmers	lodge	pueblo	

Native American Challenge

- ___ 1. A Native American tent; usually cone shaped made of tall poles covered with bark or animal skins
A. cradle board B. pueblo C. tepee D. long house
- ___ 2. People who grew their own food
A. gatherers B. cradle board C. farmers D. long house
- ___ 3. A small wooden board made to carry a baby
A. farmers B. tepee C. cradle board D. gatherers
- ___ 4. People who pick and find their food
A. gatherers B. canoe C. pictograph D. farmers
- ___ 5. A Native American house made with bent poles and covered with bark or hides
A. pictograph B. farmers C. gatherers D. wigwam
- ___ 6. A long narrow sled
A. toboggan B. lodge C. farmers D. tepee
- ___ 7. Many people lived inside this large wooden building
A. lodge B. cradle board C. farmers D. canoe
- ___ 8. A graphic character used in picture writing
A. tepee B. pictograph C. gatherers D. toboggan
- ___ 9. A village built of adobe and rock
A. long house B. pueblo C. canoe D. cradle board
- ___ 10. Small and light boat; pointed at both ends
A. wigwam B. gatherers C. canoe D. farmers
- ___ 11. Many families lived inside this large house made with poles covered with tree bark
A. tepee B. canoe C. gatherers D. long house





American Indians

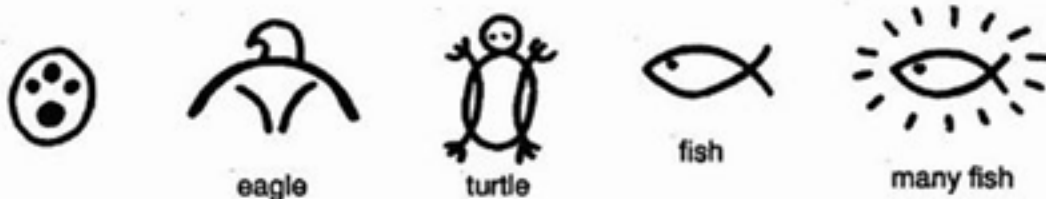
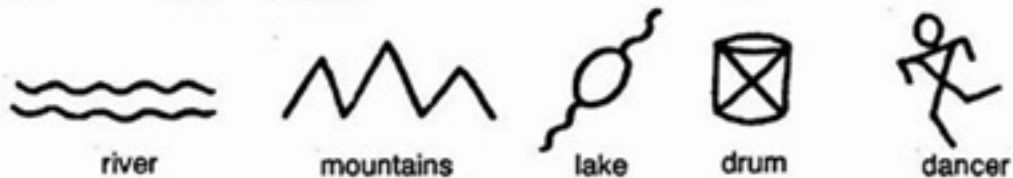
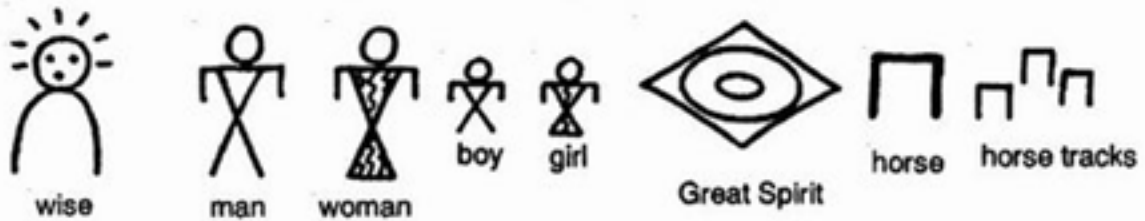
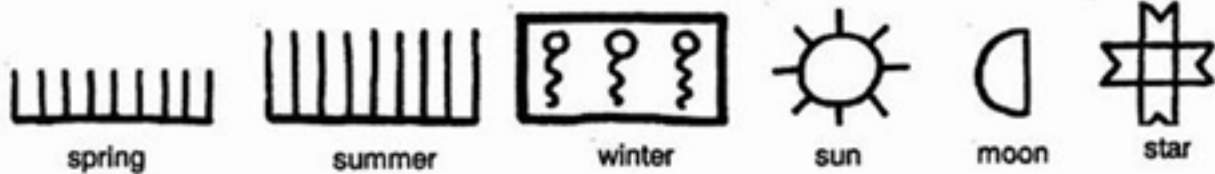
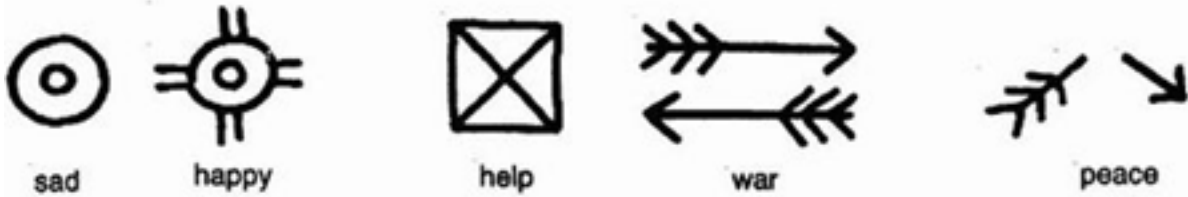
Z R I V O O E I G N F E R K M K F
 A U M X U J X C P Q E S B M I X N
 A C G S B L A C K F O O T M I M Q
 W P G I G B F V B C S H A W N E E
 E C Z O M A A X A B T U E I R W F
 P H H U Y N L V O N Q N T V Y I O
 P E G Q E O K W J P O K K N E N D
 I Y V O U K B R D H A F O N E N I
 H E F R O T S B S W H W O F K E M
 C N A I U Q N O G L A E N P O B P
 V N I X P E H H H Z Y C I E R A C
 F E P W G S L K I K A R H R E G P
 S Q O O L B E U P C P E C U H O C
 I B H R I B G V A W A P U Y C R O
 O V J C G U J F V M C Z D K E R O
 U W I I C O M A N C H E T E Z U Z
 X W A T C O H C D T E N K S T U A

ALGONQUIAN
 APACHE
 BLACKFOOT
 CHEROKEE
 CHEYENNE
 CHINOOK
 CHIPPEWA

CHOCTAW
 COMANCHE
 CREEK
 CROW
 HOPI
 IROQUOIS
 NAVAJO

NEZ PERCE
 PAWNEE
 PUEBLO
 SHAWNEE
 SHOSHONE
 SIOUX
 WINNEBAGO

Picture Dictionary



Make a Totem Pole



Cut out the totem pole and
paste it on cardboard.
Color the totems.

Paste them on the pole
where you think they
should go.

