



1. Petrified Forest Petroglyphs

A few of the petroglyphs depicted here can be seen in Arizona's Petrified Forest and were made by nomadic Paleo-Indians between 1 CE and 650 CE. Petroglyphs often portray socially significant events like birth.



2. Olmec Colossal Head

This colossal head was made by the Olmec people, who lived along the Gulf Coast of Mexico from about 1200 to 400 BCE. The largest colossal head currently discovered is measured at 11 feet tall. The Olmec people were the first major Mesoamerican civilization.



3. Quipu

A quipu is a tool that was used by Andean peoples to record and communicate information. Similar knotted string communication methods have been used all around the world. Experts believe that the color, thickness, and knot type symbolized different meanings.



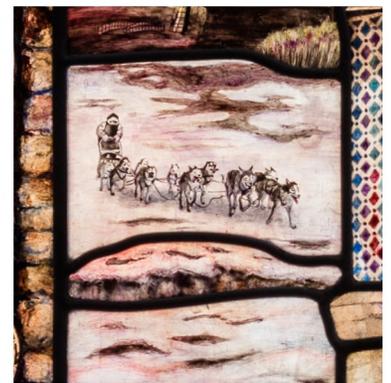
4. Oral History

Oral histories are meaningful traditions in Native cultures across the globe, as they are the primary way in which history, religion, and traditions are passed on from generation to generation.



5. Nazca Lines

The Nazca Lines are geoglyphs that were made by the Nazca, an Andean culture that lived between 400 BCE and 650 CE. The geoglyph pictured in the windows is a spider, though hundreds of others have been identified, such as monkeys, cats, dogs, and lizards.



6. Inuit Dog Sled

The Inuit peoples from Alaska, Greenland, and Northern Canada use dog sleds just like this one to travel in harsh winter conditions. By calling out "marche," a driver- or musher-commands anywhere from two to twelve dogs to pull a sled across the snow in unison.



7. *Wampum Belt*

Wampum belts are traditionally made to mark an agreement between people. The belt depicted here shows the Great Law of Peace, with which five member nations formed the Iroquois Confederacy. This confederacy was one of the inspirations of the United States Constitution.



8. *Enriqueillo*

Enriqueillo (1500 - 1535) was the chief- or cacique- of the Taíno people in what is now modern-day Puerto Rico. In the early days of Spanish colonial oppression, Enriqueillo's successful guerilla resistance is one of the best known conflicts against Spanish control and abuse.



9. *Sacagawea*

Sacagawea (pronounced Sah-ka-ga-vey-ah) of the Lemhi Shoshone tribe is legendary for being a crucial though exploited member of the 1805 Lewis and Clark Expedition. During that time she birthed and raised her infant son.



10. *Horseshoe Canyon Petroglyphs*

These petroglyphs can be found in Utah's Horseshoe Canyon in Canyonlands National Park and are a great reminder of the many Native Peoples that have lived and still live among us today.



11. *Clara Sherman*

Clara Sherman (1914 - 2010) was a Diné (Navajo) artist, who received awards for her beautifully hand-woven rugs. The date seen on her loom (June 2, 1924) marks when all Native Americans were made official U.S. citizens.



12. *IOAT Protester*

Indians of All Tribes (IOAT) was a protest group that advocated for Native American land rights. This group formed in 1969 with the Native Student Takeover and Occupation of Alcatraz Island.