The Hopi have a saying, *Hopivotskwani*, which means the Hopi Path of Life. Each day, the Hopi strive to become truly Hopi through hard work and gaining knowledge to share with other Hopis at the Three Mesas. The Three Mesas are located in northern Arizona. Look at the map in the start of the Hopi exhibit and locate the villages that are in the Three Mesas.
The Three Hopi Mesas

For centuries, the Hopi have lived on the sparse high plateau of northeastern Arizona. Their stone pueblos, built high atop three mesas, are the oldest continuously occupied communities in the United States. The well-being of the community depends on each working together for the communal good. Throughout the Hopi exhibit, you will find Hopi pottery, katsinas, and many other materials that were created from one of the three mesas.

First, Second, or Third???

Using the map in the start of the Hopi exhibit, label the following villages on the map above: 1) Dacobi 2) Hotevilla 3) Kyakotsmovi 4) Oraibi 5) Polacca 6) Tewa Village 7) Sichomovi 8) Shongopavi 9) Shipaulovi and 10) Walpi

Next, look at the list of objects and people below. Find them in any of the display cases or panels and write down the mesa they came from. You will have to read their labels to find out!

__________ Clark Tenakhongva (wood carver)  
__________ Piiki  
__________ Woven Dance Sash  
__________ Crow Mother Katsina Doll  
__________ Cooking Stone  
__________ Coiled Plaque w/Crow Mother  
__________ Wedding Vase  
__________ Aaya, Gourd Rattle  

__________ Polychrome Jar  
__________ Plainware Canteen  
__________ Woven Plaid Blanket  
__________ Wicker Plaque w/Crow Mother  
__________ Planting Stick  
__________ Redware Piiki Mixing Bowl  
__________ Nampeyo (potter)
The Fourth World

Find the painting of “The Fourth World” by Gerald Tawaventiwa. The story of Hopivōtskwani, or the Hopi Path of Life, begins with the emergence of the people into the Fourth World. The people asked for permission to live in this world from the guardian, Maasau. He told them they had to choose how they would live by selecting ears of corn from his pile. All walks of life chose the best corn in turn. As a polite, humble people, the Hopi waited until last and selected a short, blue ear of corn. Maasau told the Hopi they will live a humble and hard-working life. They were to discover the world and return to the mesas to share the Hopi way of life with each other. Today, the Hopi still live on the three mesas that their ancestors, the Hisatsinom, have lived on for generations, remembering the words of Maasau. Read the label to the painting of “The Fourth World” to discover how the people first arrived into the Fourth World and use the information to help you with the activity below.

In Gerald Tawaventiwa’s painting, he uses traditional Hopi symbols to tell the story of the Hopi emergence. Choose four of any of these Hopi symbols found in the painting. Draw the symbols in the boxes below, name the symbol on the first line and then describe what the symbols mean according to the emergence story. How many times do you see these symbols throughout the Hopi exhibit?
Hisatsinom Footprints

Find the display case that shows an old pueblo ruin in the background and read the labels of the pottery pieces on display to discover their age. The Hisatsinom, the Hopi ancestors, left behind these objects long ago and they are called “footprints.” On the right hand side of the case find a map of Arizona with symbols of people on it. These are some of the places that the Hisatsinom have left “footprints” when discovering the world before returning to the Three Mesas. Take a look at the panel next to the case to discover more “footprints” archaeologists have found in their excavations.

Imagine you are an archaeologist working for the Hopi and you finished an excavation near a large ancient pueblo. You have found and studied many Hisatsinom “footprints,” and have decided with the Hopi tribe to put them on display at the Arizona State Museum.

Sketch some of these “footprints” in the boxes below and then describe what they are, their age, their function, the resources used to make them and why you chose these items to be on display.

You can use any of the objects that you see in the Hopi exhibit or think of some objects that aren’t on display (i.e. tools, food, etc.). Use the back of this paper if you need more room! Be creative!