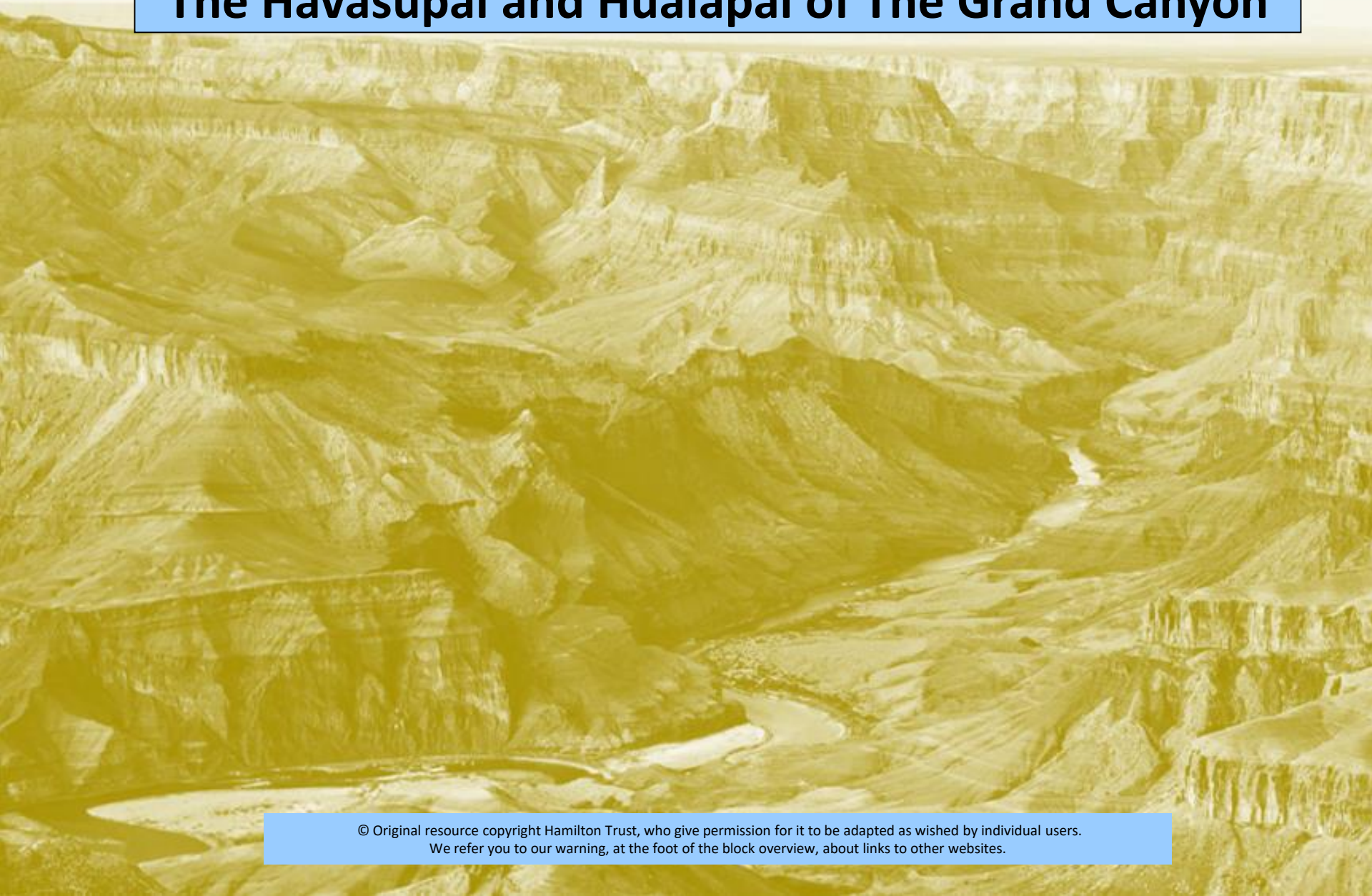


# The Havasupai and Hualapai of The Grand Canyon

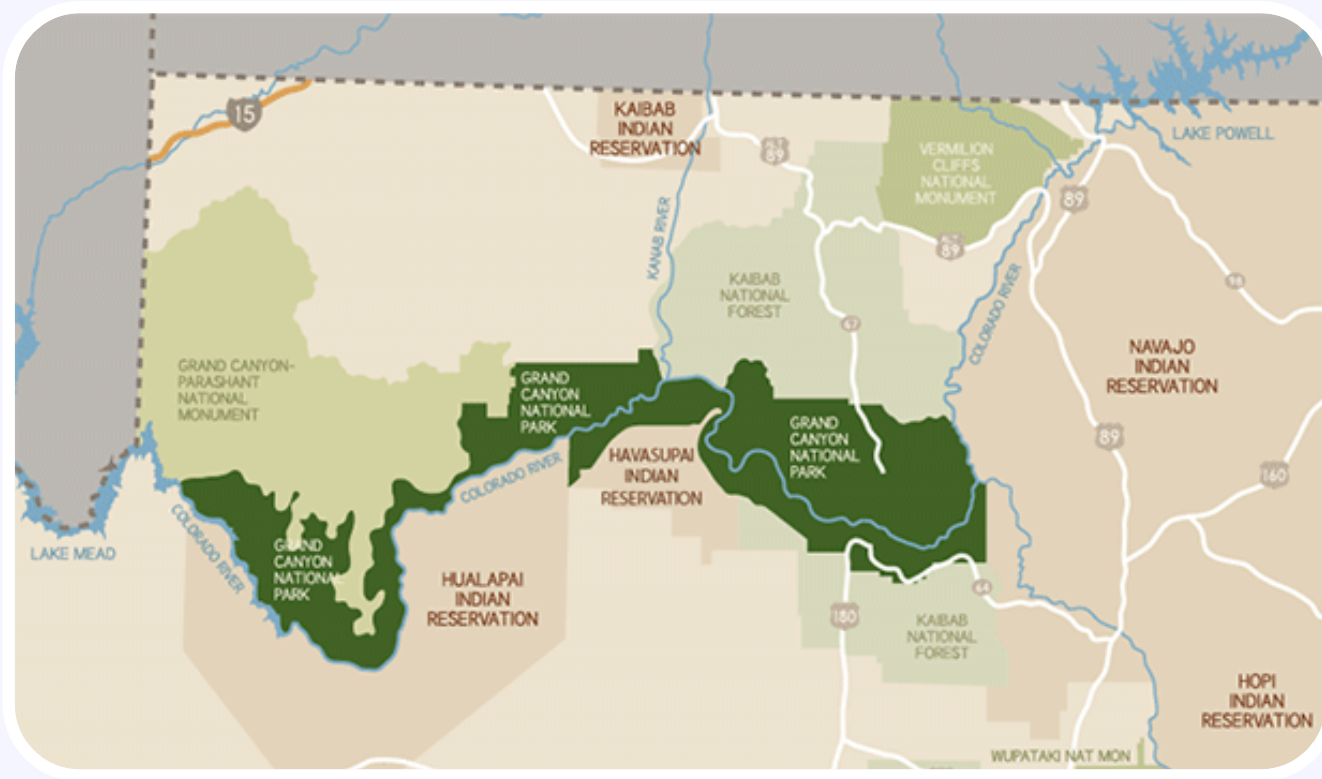


# Living in the Grand Canyon



The Grand Canyon region has been inhabited for thousands of years. Initially it is thought that inhabitants were more nomadic and not permanently settled in the region. However, two tribes – the Havasupai (people of the blue-green waters) and Hualapai (people of the tall pines) have lived permanently in the region for over 800 years. Currently there are about 650 Havasupai and 1,600 Hualapai living in the Grand canyon region. Traditionally both tribes move between the plateaus and canyon sections depending on the season – winter on the plateau and summer in the canyon. The Hopi and Navaho tribes also inhabit parts of the region.

# Havasupai and Hualapai reservations



Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, much of the land owned by the Havasupai and Hualapai was claimed as national land belonging to the state. Two small reservations were initially created which belonged exclusively to these two tribes – these grew dramatically, though not back to the original size, when, in the 1970s, much more of their lands were returned to them. This resulted in the Havasupai reservation being 188,077 acres in size and the Hualapai reservation growing back to a million acres in size. This map shows the location of the reservations within the Grand Canyon National Park.

# Settlements



Within each reservation there are settlements which take the form of small towns or villages. The 650 members of the Havasupai tribe lives in a settlement called Supai in the Havasu Canyon, which consists approximately 136 houses, and other buildings such as a school, chapel, café and shops. The Hualapai capital is called Peach Springs and is where most of these tribespeople reside.

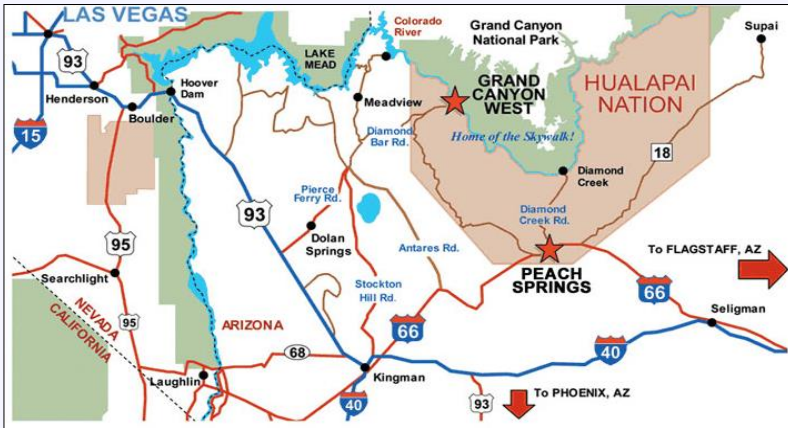


## Traditional land-use

There is a range of physical features to be found in the Grand Canyon, from forests and grasslands to rivers and bare rock. Traditionally the Havasupai people grew crops such as corn, beans and squash, down in the canyon on grassy lands, while the Hualapai *tended to be hunter-gatherers trading hides and meat with the Havasupai for squash, corn and pumpkins.*



# Tourism and economic sustainability



**12,000 tourists visit the Havasupai reservation every year mainly to see the four spectacular waterfalls within their lands: the Navajo Falls, the Havasu Falls, the Mooney Falls and the Beaver Falls. The Hualapai tribe have built a tourist destination known as Grand Canyon West, which has approximately 40,000 visitors a year. It also built the Grand Canyon Skywalk, which is a glass-bottomed walkway sticking out from the edge of the canyon so that visitors can see right down to see the Colorado River. Both tribes charge entrance fees to their lands and attractions and have economies based solely on tourism. The Grand Canyon West tourist destination also provides jobs for many Hualapai people.**

# Natural resources



The Grand Canyon has plenty of edible plants, such as agave and cactus fruits, as well as wild animals such as rabbit and deer. These alongside locally grown crops using carefully developed irrigation systems, provide good sources of food. In more recent times solar panels have been introduced to the region to harness the sun's energy for electricity.

An aerial photograph of a rugged, mountainous landscape. The terrain is characterized by deep, dark valleys and high, rocky ridges. The colors range from dark blues and greys in the shadows to light browns and tans on the sunlit slopes. The overall appearance is that of a high-altitude or semi-arid region with significant geological erosion.

## The future of the region

**As the Grand Canyon continues to increase in popularity as a tourist destination (nearly 5 million visitors a year), consideration needs to be given to local resources, communities, education and preservation to ensure the region and its people continue to thrive.**



## Activity

I would like you to produce a piece of abstract art work representing the Grand Canyon using the symbols on the next page.

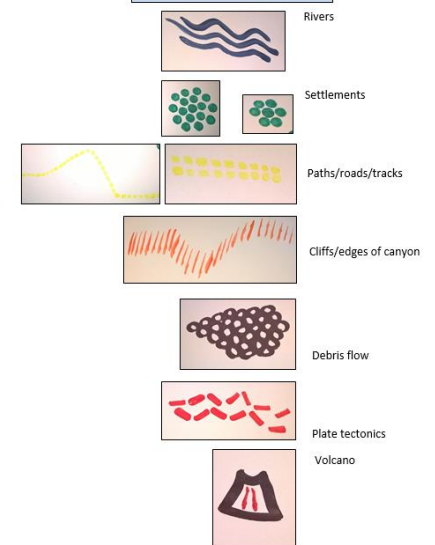
*Think about colour, symbols and key geographical characteristics.*

What do you think the symbols represent? Has this pupil 'told a story' in their art work?











































How do the various parts relate?



### Symbolism within this example



## NATIVE AMERICAN SYMBOLS & DESCRIPTIONS

	<b>HORSE</b> Journey		<b>SNAKE</b> Defiance, Wisdom		<b>TEPEE</b> Temporary Home
	<b>MAN</b> Human Life		<b>THUNDERBIRD TRACK</b> Bright Prospects		<b>SKY BAND</b> Leading to Happiness
	<b>SUN RAY</b> Constancy		<b>DEER TRACK</b> Plenty Game		<b>MEDICINE MAN'S EYE</b> Wise, Watchful
	<b>LASSO</b> Captivity		<b>BEAR TRACK</b> Good Omen		<b>HOGAN</b> Permanent Home
	<b>THUNDERBIRD</b> Sacred Bearer of Happiness Unlimited		<b>RATTLESNAKE JAW</b> Strength		<b>BIG MOUNTAIN</b> Abundance
	<b>CROSSED ARROWS</b> Friendship		<b>HEADRESS</b> Ceremonial Dance		<b>HOUSE OF WATER</b>
	<b>ARROW</b> Protection		<b>BUTTERFLY</b> Everlasting Life		<b>FENCE</b> Guarding Good Luck
	<b>ARROWHEAD</b> Alertness		<b>RAIN CLOUDS</b> Good Prospects		<b>ENCLOSURE FOR CEREMONIAL DANCES</b>
	<b>4 AGES</b> Infancy, Youth, Middle & Old Age		<b>LIGHTNING</b> Swiftness		<b>EAGLE FEATHERS</b> Chief
	<b>CACTUS</b> Sign of the Desert		<b>DAYS &amp; NIGHTS</b> Time		<b>WARDING OFF EVIL SPIRITS</b>
	<b>CACTUS FLOWER</b> Courtship		<b>MORNING STARS</b> Guidance		<b>PATHS CROSSING</b>
	<b>SADDLE BAGS</b> Journey		<b>SUN SYMBOL</b> Happiness		<b>PEACE</b>
	<b>BIRD</b> Carefree - Lighthearted		<b>RUNNING WATER</b> Constant Life		<b>GILA MONSTER</b> Sign of the Desert
	<b>LIGHTNING SNAKE</b>		<b>RAIN</b> Plentiful Crops		<b>COYOTE TRACKS</b>
					<b>MOUNTAIN RANGE</b>

#8160-00

Remember you can share your finished pieces with me when you return to school; or via email; or on our class's Purple Mash Blog.

Be Creative!!!