

For Tour Leader reference: Names of tribes throughout SW

Tribe	Name	Other Names/roots	Sources
<b>Navajo</b>	Dine (DiNAY) - People of the Earth		<a href="http://articles.latimes.com/1993-12-16/news/mn-2405_1_navajo-nation">http://articles.latimes.com/1993-12-16/news/mn-2405_1_navajo-nation</a>
<b>Cheyenne</b>	Tsitsistas - "the people," "those who are like this" (sit-sist-ahs)		<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheyenne">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheyenne</a>
<b>Kiowa</b>	Kauigu - "the principal people" (kah-wee-goo)		<a href="http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Kiowa">http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Kiowa</a>
<b>Arapahoe</b>	Hinono-eino or Inuna-ina, which means "our people,"		
<b>Pueblo Indians</b>	Anasazi – a veiled insult meaning "enemy ancestors;" should not be used	Ancestral Puebloans can be used, but those who are Pueblo Indians are connected to places and spaces that extend beyond the borders of where the ancestral Puebloans originally lived - see northern NM (does each Pueblo tribe see themselves as different from other Pueblo tribes?)	<a href="https://www.hcn.org/issues/307/15815">https://www.hcn.org/issues/307/15815</a>
<b>Yuma</b>	Quechan (kayChan)- "people of the Earth"		<a href="https://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/indian-tribes/yuma-tribe.htm">https://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/indian-tribes/yuma-tribe.htm</a>
<b>Pima</b>	Akimel O'odahm, or "River People" (Akeymel ohWahDem)	"Pima" believed to come from phrase meaning "I don't know," which was used in conversation often with Spanish colonists, who gave the name	<a href="https://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/indian-tribes/pima-tribe.htm">https://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/indian-tribes/pima-tribe.htm</a> ; <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pima_people">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pima_people</a>
<b>Zuni</b>	Ashiwi - "The flesh people" (AshiWe)	Zuni is a Spanish word, meaning unknown	<a href="http://www.bigorrin.org/zuni_kids.htm">http://www.bigorrin.org/zuni_kids.htm</a>

<b>Hopi</b>	Short for Hopituh Shi-nu-mu, or "The Peaceful People" (Hope-y)	Were also referred to as Pueblo people because of where they lived	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hopi">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hopi</a>
<b>Apache</b>	Also go by Inde, or "people" (In-dee)	Spanish roots; name comes from a Zuni word meaning "enemy"	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache</a>
<b>Ute</b>	Call themselves Nuciu, "the people" (New-see-you)	Coming from a Spanish word, meaning unknown	<a href="http://www.bigorin.org/ute_kids.htm">http://www.bigorin.org/ute_kids.htm</a> ; <a href="https://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/american_indians/uteindians.html">https://historytogo.utah.gov/utah_chapters/american_indians/uteindians.html</a>

### KEY CONCEPTS TO KEEP IN MIND (from NMAI)

- There is no single American Indian culture or language.
- American Indians are both individuals and members of a tribal group.
- For millennia, American Indians have shaped and been shaped by their culture and environment. Elders in each generation teach the next generation their values, traditions, and beliefs through their own tribal languages, social practices, arts, music, ceremonies, and customs.
- Kinship and extended family relationships have always been and continue to be essential in the shaping of American Indian cultures.
- American Indian cultures have always been dynamic and changing.
- Interactions with Europeans and Americans brought accelerated and often devastating changes to American Indian cultures.
- Native people continue to fight to maintain the integrity and viability of indigenous societies. American Indian history is one of cultural persistence, creative adaptation, renewal, and resilience.