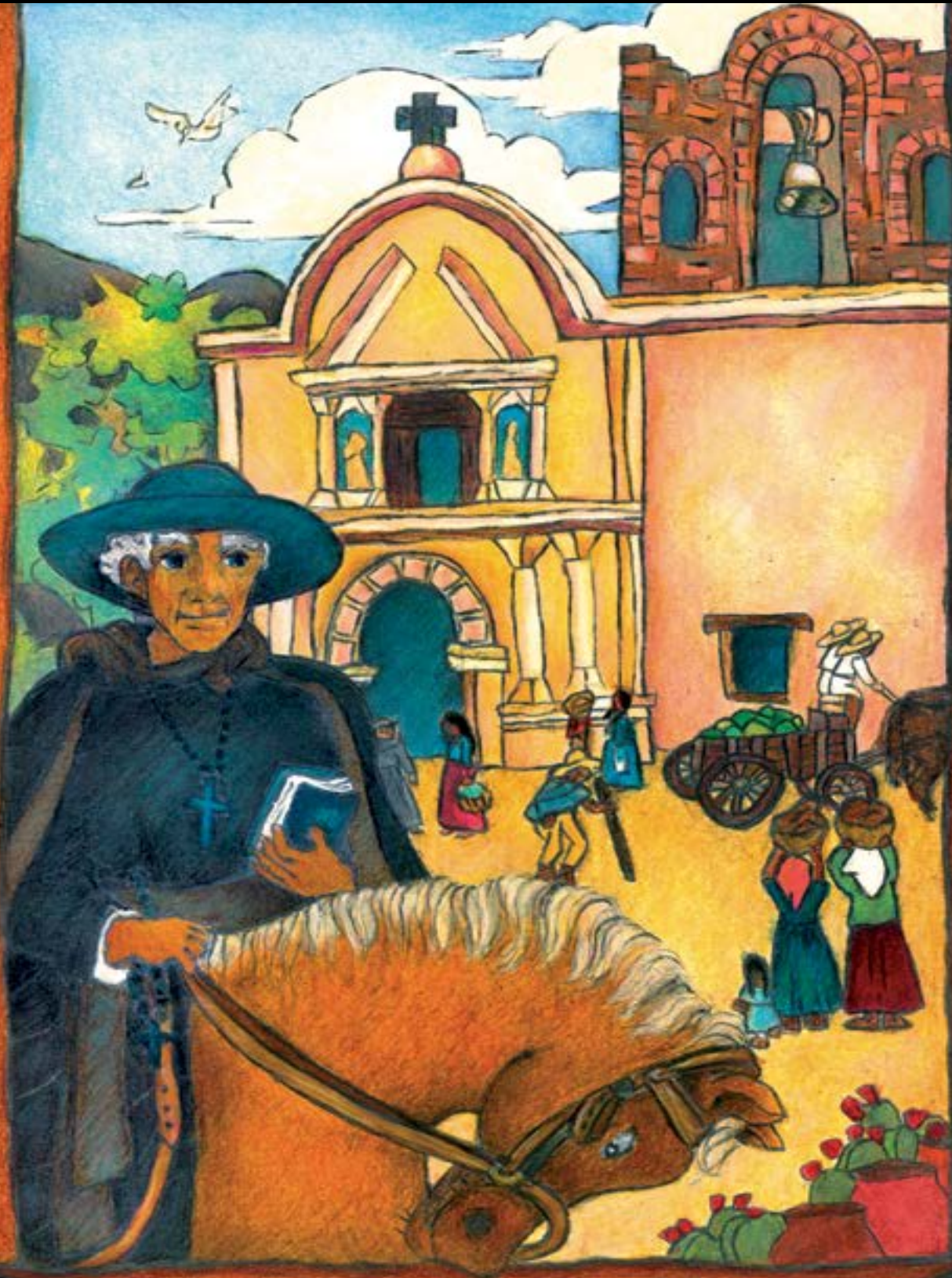


Tumacácori

National Historical Park
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



ACTIVITY
BOOKLET

EXPLORE, LEARN, PROTECT!

Hello! "Explore, Learn, Protect" is the Junior Ranger motto. Here are some ideas on how to follow the motto:

EXPLORE!

Visit other parks and museums across the country and around the world! Head to nearby Tubac Presidio State Historic Park and beautiful Mission San Xavier del Bac, which is as old as Tumacácori and located just south of Tucson. If you travel westward, visit the Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center and Museum, located south of Sells, Arizona, in the O'odham community of Topawa.

LEARN!

Start a journal, sketchbook, or scrapbook for your adventures. Complete Junior Ranger activities at more parks.

PROTECT!

Leave what you find for others to enjoy. Use trash cans and recycle bins. Watch animals, but do not disturb them. Stay on trails; don't take shortcuts.

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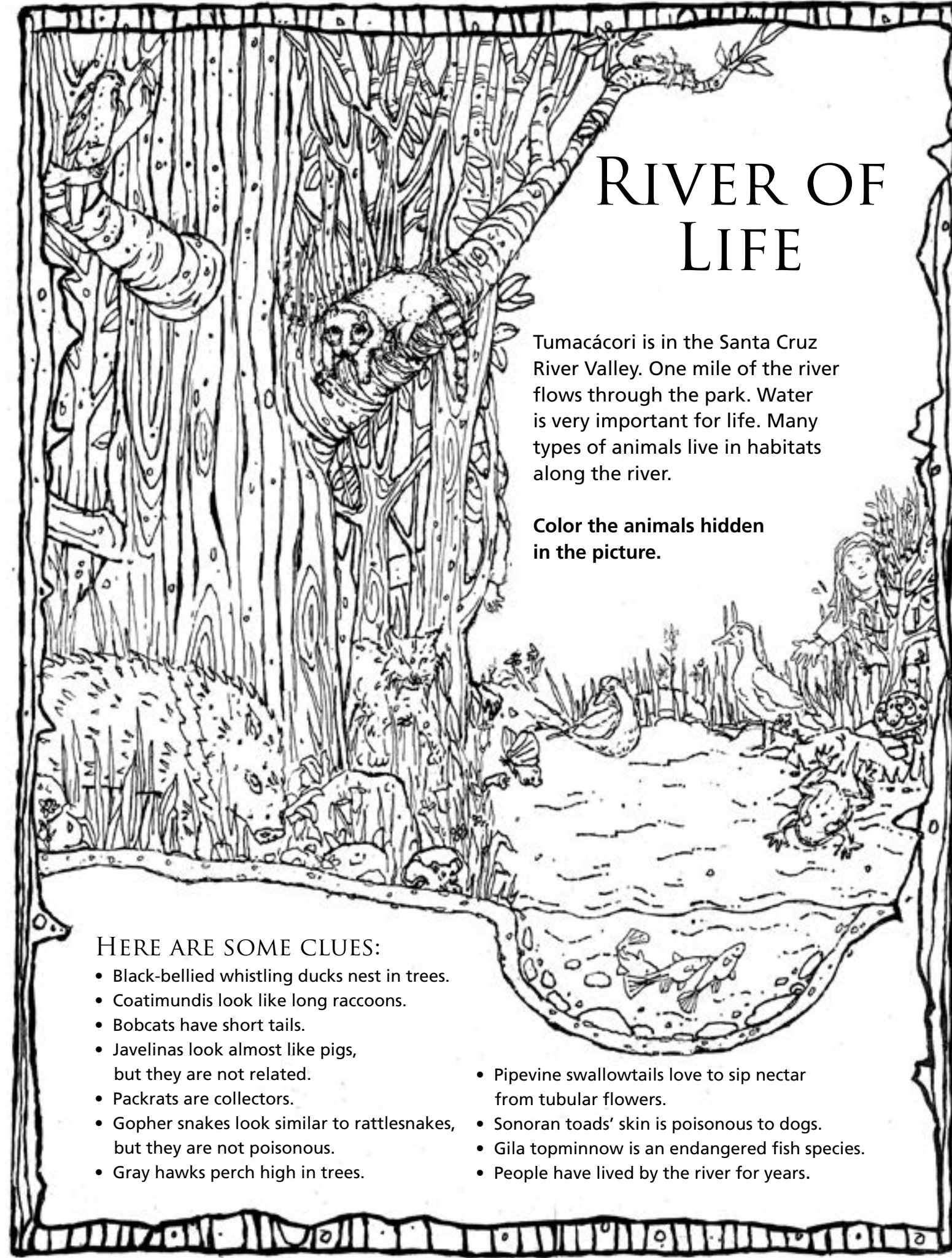
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RIVER OF LIFE

Tumacácori is in the Santa Cruz River Valley. One mile of the river flows through the park. Water is very important for life. Many types of animals live in habitats along the river.

Color the animals hidden in the picture.

HERE ARE SOME CLUES:

- Black-bellied whistling ducks nest in trees.
- Coatimundis look like long raccoons.
- Bobcats have short tails.
- Javelinas look almost like pigs, but they are not related.
- Packrats are collectors.
- Gopher snakes look similar to rattlesnakes, but they are not poisonous.
- Gray hawks perch high in trees.
- Pipevine swallowtails love to sip nectar from tubular flowers.
- Sonoran toads' skin is poisonous to dogs.
- Gila topminnow is an endangered fish species.
- People have lived by the river for years.

A-MAZE-ING BASKETS

For countless generations, baskets have been an important tool for the O'odham (pronounced AW-aw-tum). Baskets have been used to carry water and firewood, prepare food, and store items. Traditional ceremonies, dances, and stories reflect the sacred world and use special baskets. Baskets are more than beautiful, strong, and useful; they are amazing!

Start the maze where basket weavers begin making baskets – in the center.

Draw a design on your basket.



THE SPANISH RUBRIC

Early Catholic priests in northwestern New Spain (today's southern Arizona and northern Mexico) were well educated. Many were teachers, historians, and scientists. Besides starting more than 20 missions, Father Kino went to college for 13 years and was an expert map maker and astronomer.

Mission priests kept journals and wrote letters. Thanks to them, we know about many events, including births, deaths, marriages, epidemics, and conflicts.

When educated Spaniards, such as priests, signed a document, many made a fancy design called a rubric as part of their signature. People who could not read would see the rubric and know who made it.

Juan de San Martín



Juan de San Martín

Joseph Agustín de Campos



Joseph Agustín de Campos

Joseph de Torres Perea



Joseph de Torres Perea

Carlos de Roxas



Carlos de Roxas

Create your signature with a rubric here.



To see more rubrics and actual mission records, visit www.nps.gov/tuma. Click on Mission 2000 and explore the website.



TIME TRAVELER



In January 1691, Father Kino was the leader of the first Europeans to visit the O'odham village where he started Tumacácori Mission. A mission was a community for teaching native people the Spanish way of life. People in the missions learned new ways to farm, a different religion, and to speak Spanish. They started building houses and churches using mud bricks called adobe.

Beginning in 1800, it took Tumacácori's community almost 25 years to build the church that you see today. It will take you much less time to connect the dots!

While you connect the dots, pretend you are in this scene from 200 years ago. Imagine standing in front of the mission's church. Feel the heat from the sun on your back.

Look at all the people around the church. List the different things they are doing.

What animals do you see?

What do you hear and smell? List as many sounds and smells as you can imagine from the scene.

Use your imagination to write a journal entry that tells what happened at the mission 200 years ago. Sign the entry using your signature with a rubric.

Would you rather visit the mission this year or 200 years ago? Why?



HOW QUAILS TRICKED COYOTE

O'odham families have told their children stories since long before stories were written. Stories can be for fun. Stories can teach lessons. Stories can live forever if they are passed on to others. An O'odham elder told us this story so that we can share it with you. **Read it out loud with your family.**

One day the Quails decided to play a trick on Coyote. When they found Coyote, he was sleeping. They quietly snuck up on him. Then they carefully cut some fat from his tail and sewed rocks into his tail where the fat had been. When everything was done, they quietly went away.

When Coyote woke up from his long, deep sleep, he was very, very hungry. With his big, long nose, he could smell something cooking. As he followed the smell with his nose, he kept turning around because he heard something coming up behind him. He would walk a little, then turn around to look, then walk some more. He did not figure out that it was the sound of his rock-filled tail bumping into bushes.

Finally, Coyote found where the smell was coming from. The Quails were cooking fat on a stick over a fire. Coyote was so hungry that he was very, very nice to the Quails. He asked them if he could have some fat. It tasted so good that he ate all of it, then he asked where he could get some more.

The Quails told him that they had traded some baskets for it over beyond the mountain. Coyote started the long walk to get some more fat. When Coyote left, the Quails started talking and laughing about how they tricked Coyote into eating his own fat. They were laughing so hard that their round little bodies were rolling all over the ground. Coyote heard them talking about something with his big ears. He turned around and called out to them to ask what they were saying. They only repeated that he had to go beyond the mountain to get some more fat.

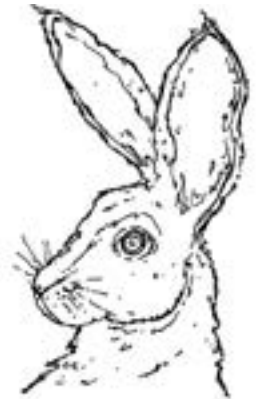
Soon Coyote came upon Rabbit. Rabbit wanted to get in good with Coyote, so Rabbit told Coyote what the Quails were really saying. When Coyote heard that he had eaten his own fat, he turned around and ran toward the Quails.



The Quails saw Coyote coming, stopped laughing, and ran as fast as they could toward a hole in the ground. Before diving into the hole, each one plucked a tail feather and stuck it into the same piece of cholla cactus, and then they took it into the hole with them.

Coyote could smell the Quails with his big, long nose so Coyote knew they were down the hole. Coyote dug so fast for the Quails that the dirt was flying. When Coyote grabbed the first Quail, Coyote asked if that Quail had played the trick. The Quail said no, it was someone else. Coyote dug deeper and grabbed the next Quail. That Quail said it was someone else, too. Finally, after catching and releasing more Quails and digging much deeper, Coyote caught another Quail. When questioned about the trick, the Quail did not say that someone else did it. So, Coyote knew he had caught the trickster and threw the Quail in his mouth to eat it. But that Quail was no Quail at all, it was the piece of cholla covered with feathers!

Draw your favorite scene from the story.



WHAT'S FOR DINNER?

The O'odham have lived in this area since before Europeans came to North America. For centuries, the O'odham have known which wild plants and animals to eat. Water from the Santa Cruz River has been used for their crops. The Spanish and other Europeans brought different foods with them when they arrived.

Put an "X" next to the foods that you have eaten. Then, hunt through the puzzle for the food printed in bold type. Words will be read up, down, forward, backward, and even diagonally.

NATIVE WILD FOODS

Chiles
Rabbit
Acorns
 Deer
Cholla cactus buds
Mesquite beans
Saguaro cactus fruit
 Prickly pear **cactus** pads

O'ODHAM CROPS

Corn
Tepary beans
Squash
Beans

FOODS BROUGHT BY EUROPEANS

Wheat
Chicken
Peaches
 Pork
Olives
Oranges
Figs
 Beef

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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| S | B | S | A | G | U | A | R | O | T | A | E | H | W | W | V |



WHAT DO RANGERS DO?

Rangers do many different types of work. All rangers help take care of parks so that people, now and in the future, can enjoy them.

Read each job description below, then draw a line to connect it with the ranger being described. Draw a star by the job that is most interesting to you.



BIOLOGIST

Make scientific discoveries. Learn about & look at animals and plants. Use microscopes, binoculars, chemistry.

PATROL RANGER

Search for and rescue people, use first aid. Hike, camp, drive 4x4 trucks.

EDUCATION RANGER

Explain park's attractions, tell stories. Design handouts, exhibits, websites.

ARCHEOLOGIST

Use clues to solve mysteries about the past. Discover very old objects (artifacts). Protect artifacts for future study & enjoyment.

MAINTENANCE RANGER

Build things from designs. Repair, paint, use tools.



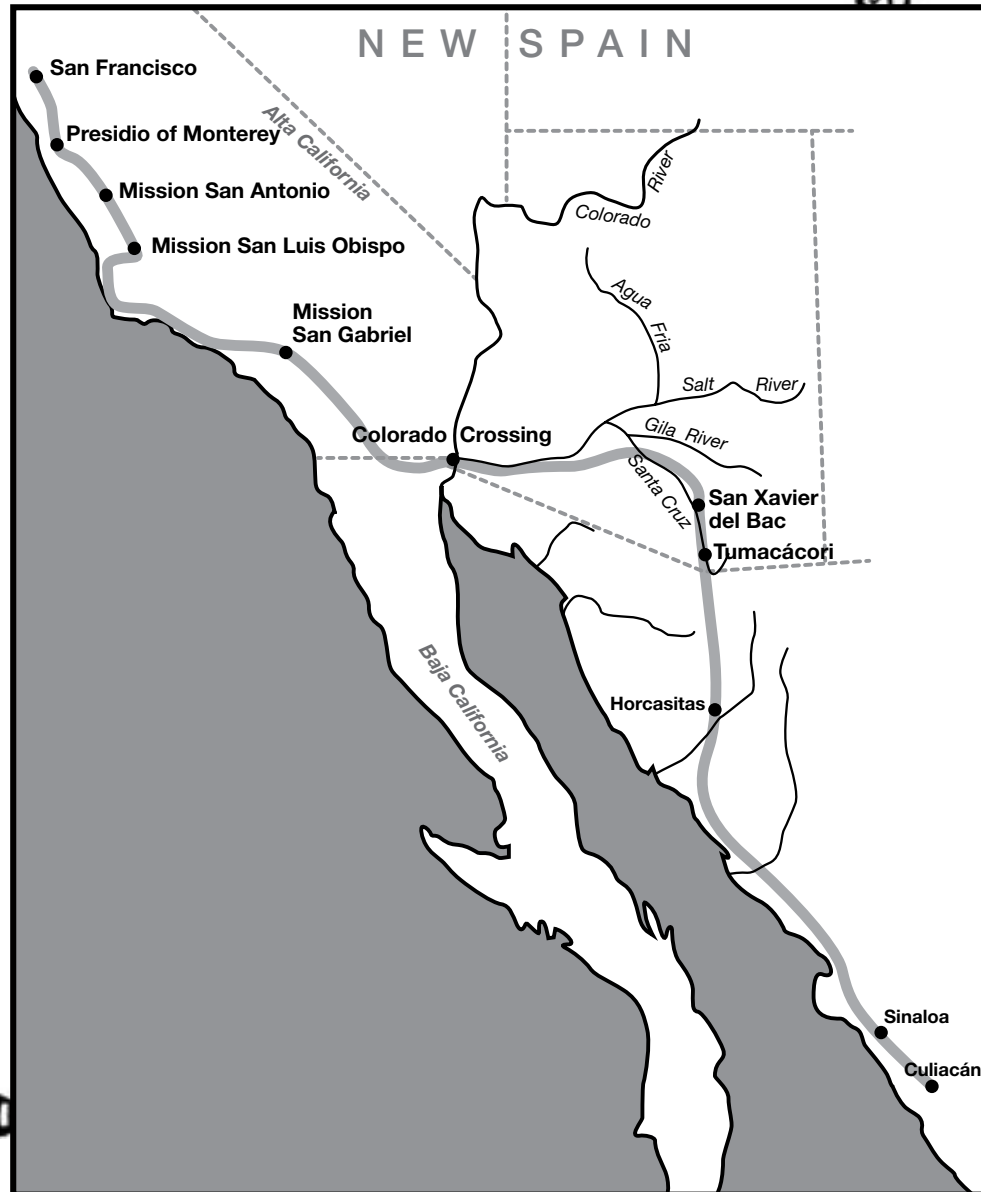
PACK, TREK, BUILD!

In June 1776, a group of over 300 people, 700 horses and mules, and 300 cows arrived in Alta California. It was the first big group from New Spain to settle the area that became San Francisco. Some had started the difficult 1,800-mile trip from Culiacán in the spring of 1775. They had already traveled 600 miles north when they passed through Tumacácori and Tubac in October.

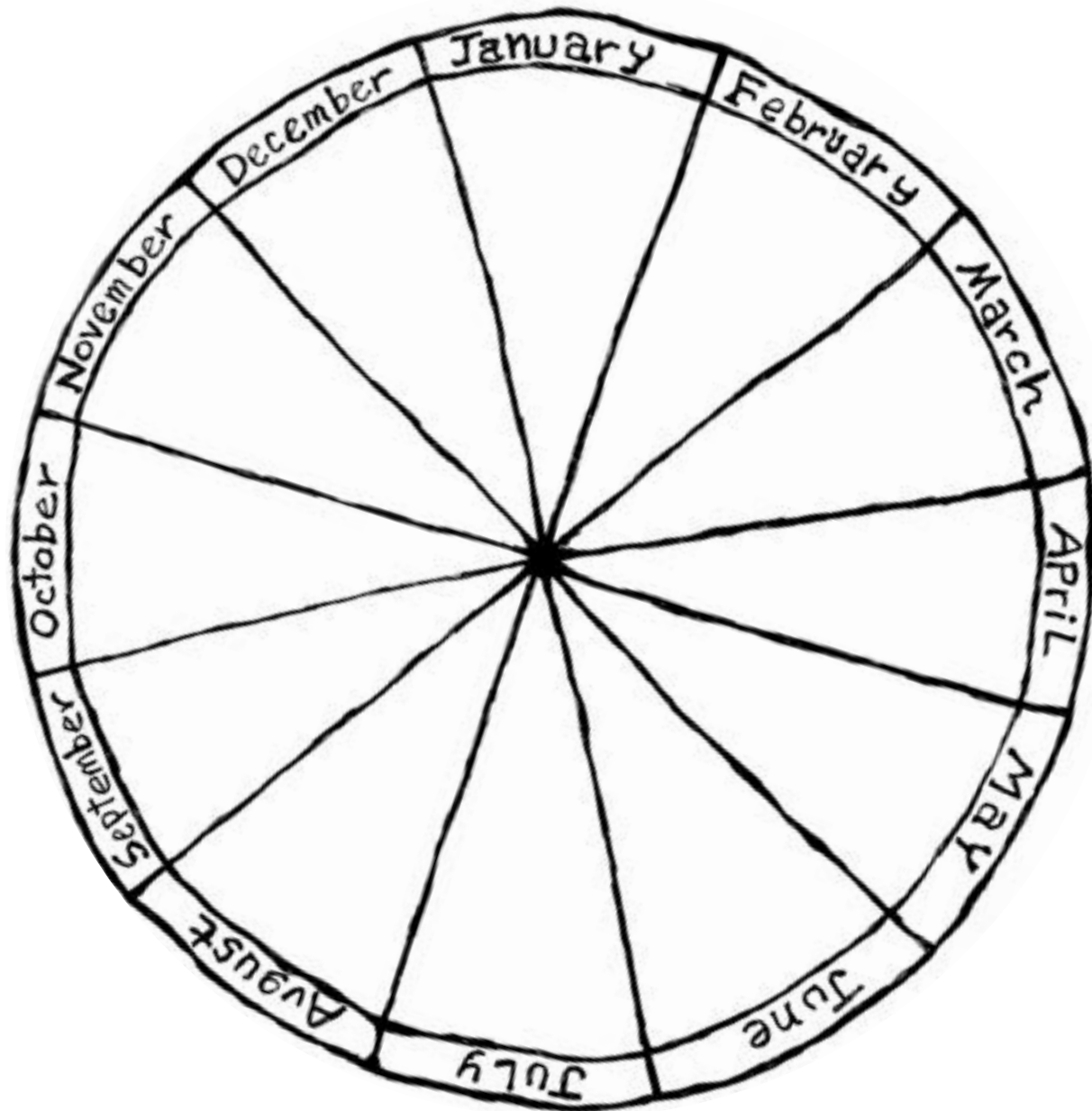
Every morning their leader, Colonel Juan Bautista de Anza, called out in Spanish, ¡Vayan subiendo! (Everyone mount up!) Men, women, children, and soldiers would start walking or start riding mules or horses. They had no wagons, just mules, to carry their loads, so they had to choose supplies carefully. They had to bring everything they needed for the long trip. When they arrived in California they would need tools to build houses.

Pretend that you are one of the settlers. Mark what you and your family should take with you.

You can travel on the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/juba



BACKYARD ANNUAL CYCLE

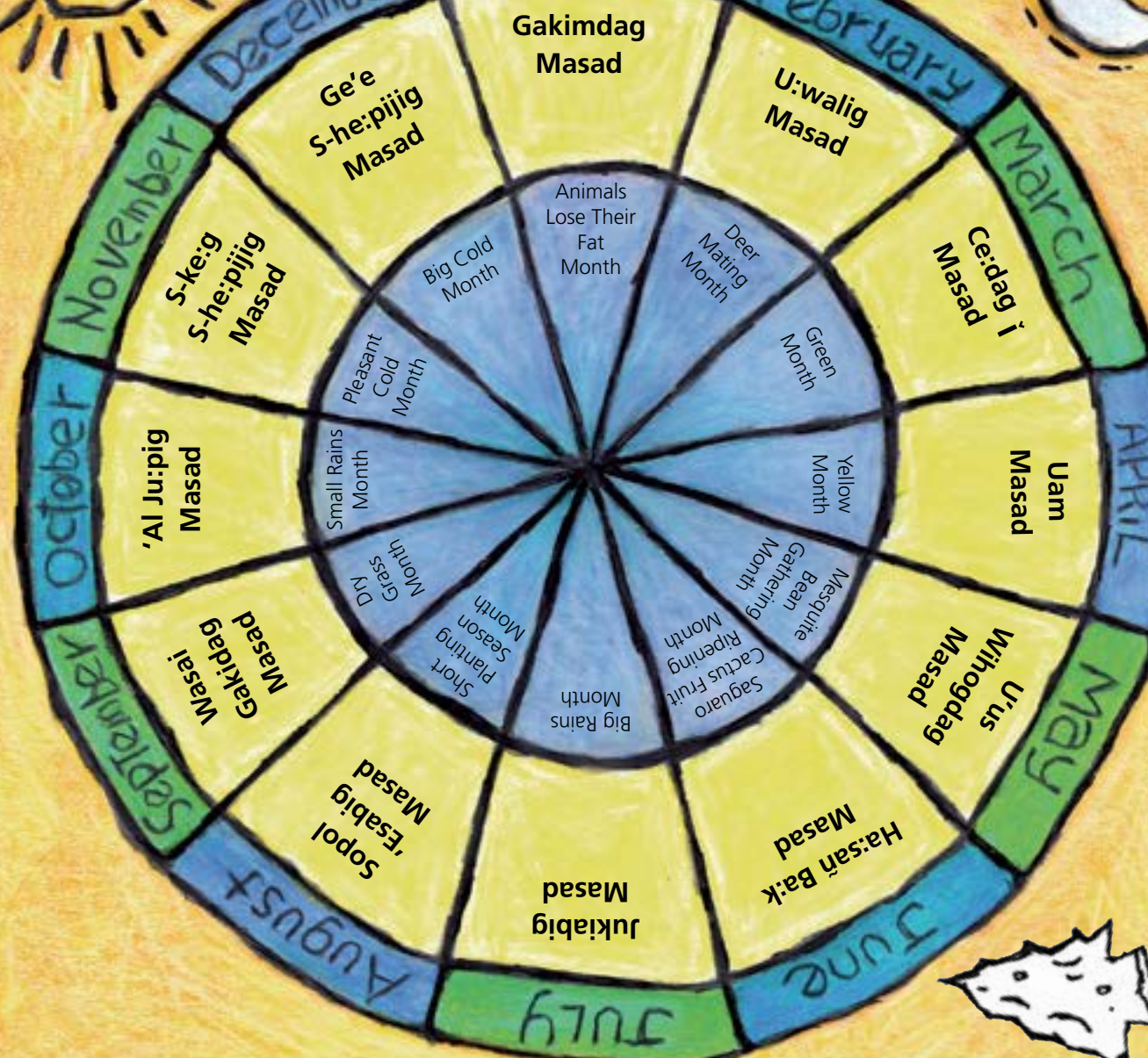


Some people think that no one could survive in the Sonoran Desert, but the O’odham understand this environment. Their way of life is deeply connected to their desert home. Survival depends upon knowing what will happen next in nature’s annual cycle. The O’odham name each moon cycle during the year for a change in nature. They celebrate sacred ceremonies related to these changes with speeches, songs, and dances.

Read the descriptions for the months in the O’odham annual cycle on the next page. Think about the changes during the year in the environment around your home. Write about or draw pictures for each month of your backyard annual cycle in the diagram at the top of this page. Mark when the annual cycle would begin for you.



The O’odham’s annual cycle begins at the end of June when they pick saguaro cactus fruit. Its juice is used in a ceremony to bring monsoon rain. Rain replenishes plants, animals, and people that survived early summer’s scorching heat. More moons follow. The O’odham plant, then harvest, crops. The land becomes dry, then cold. Next, green plants and yellow flowers of spring give way to summer’s heat. Then the cycle begins again.



JUNIOR RANGER AWARD

PRESENTED BY

Tumacácori National Historical Park

FOR COMPLETING THE JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM
AND COMMITMENT TO THE JUNIOR RANGER MOTTO:

“EXPLORE, LEARN, PROTECT”



Junior Ranger

Date



Park Official

Date