

Archaeology of Etzanoa

This is a painting of the Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez Coronado and his expedition. Coronado came to North America in 1540. He was searching for the Seven Cities of Cibola. According to Native American stories, these cities were very wealthy. Coronado wanted to find the cities and claim them for Spain.



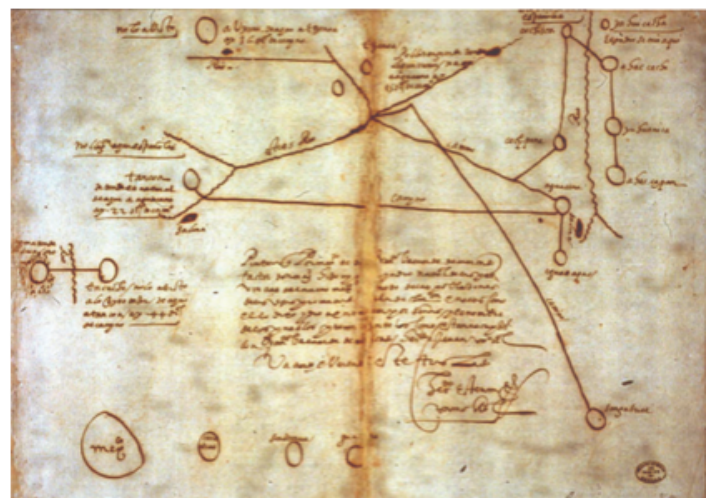
<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Coronado-Expedition-Remington.jpg>

This is a picture of one of the Seven Cities of Cibola. Coronado learned from a Native American slave in New Mexico, that there was a very wealthy province further inland. The name of the city was Quivira. Coronado set off to find the city in 1541. His travels took him to what is now modern-day Kansas. Coronado found no city of gold. Instead he found Indians who hunted and farmed. Disappointed, he left.



<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/CibolaSevenCitiesofGold.jpg>

This map was drawn in 1602 by a Wichita Indian who was captured by Onate and his men. The circular figures represent Native American settlements. At the top center of the map is Etzanoa. It is shown as two circles with a diagonal line between them.



<https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/searching-for-etzanoa/>

Archaeology of Etzanoa

This is a picture of Spanish conquistador Juan de Onate. In 1601, Onate set out to find the lost city of Quivira. Accompanying Onate were a dozen priests, 130 Spanish soldiers and another 130 Native American scouts and servants. Onate was seeking treasure, just like Coronado before him had.



<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4426312/Etzanoa-long-lost-city-believed-Kansas.html>



This is a page from a report written by Juan de Onate to government officials in Spain. In his report, Onate described what he had seen at Etzanoa. For many years, the reports were not studied very closely because there was no evidence of Etzanoa's location. Historians were also not sure how accurate Onate's descriptions were of the village he visited.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-6441979/The-lost-city-America-Scientists-prove-20-000-Native-Americans-lived-place-called-Etzanoa.html>

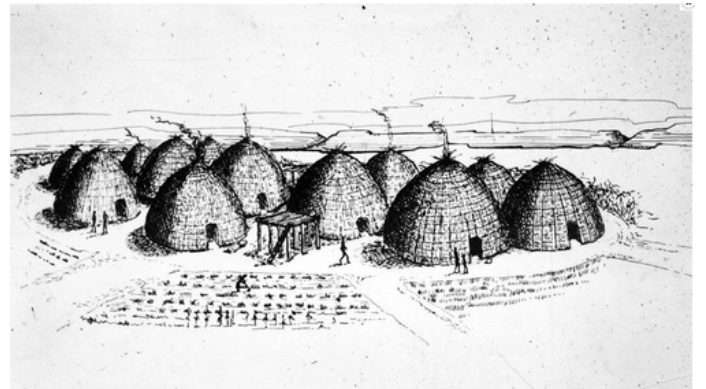
Archaeology of Etzanoa

This is a picture of what the Wichita city of Etzanoa might have looked like. By the fall, Onate and his group reached an area near the Arkansas River along what is now the Kansas-Oklahoma border. Onate and his men found a city with more than a thousand large, beehive shaped buildings like the ones pictures above. The city stretched for miles. There were large fields of corn, squash, and beans. But the town was completely empty. The people had fled. Onate believed that some 20,000 people lived in the settlement. The Spanish called the town Etzanoa.



<https://www.thevintagenews.com/2018/08/29/etzanoa/>

This is another illustration of what a Wichita Indian village like Etzanoa might have looked like. By the 1700 and 1800s, Etzanoa had disappeared. Archaeologists and historians are not sure why, but they have some ideas. They do believe that the Wichita were exposed to European diseases which killed many people. There may have also been conflicts with other Native American groups that would have decreased the town's population. But there are still many questions as to why the entire town disappeared.



<https://www.kshs.org/index.php?url=km/items/view/208422>

This is a map showing where archaeologists believe the city of Etzanoa was located. In 2017, the discovery of certain artifacts have led archaeologists to believe they have found the lost city of Etzanoa. If true, it is a very important archaeological and historical event. Based on research and their findings, Etzanoa was among the biggest Native American settlements in the United States.



<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-6441979/The-lost-city-America-Scientists-prove-20-000-Native-Americans-lived-place-called-Etzanoa.html>

Archaeology of Etzanoa

This is a photograph of a water shrine, one of the archaeological discoveries found at Etzanoa. A shrine is a holy place where special ceremonies might be held. This shrine was carved into a large limestone boulder. The shrine was used to bless water. Water was very important to Native Americans because it symbolized life.



<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/possibly-decimated-conquistadors-400-years-ago-has-lost-city-etzanoa-021342>

This is a photograph of a mobile archaeological laboratory. Inside the truck is a small archaeological lab where archaeologists can study artifacts found at a dig. This mobile laboratory has been doing work at the Etzanoa site. So far, the artifacts that have been collected are mostly tools and some weapons such as knives and arrow points. There have also been a few artifacts that are Spanish. These show that the Spanish were in the area.



<https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/searching-for-etzanoa/>

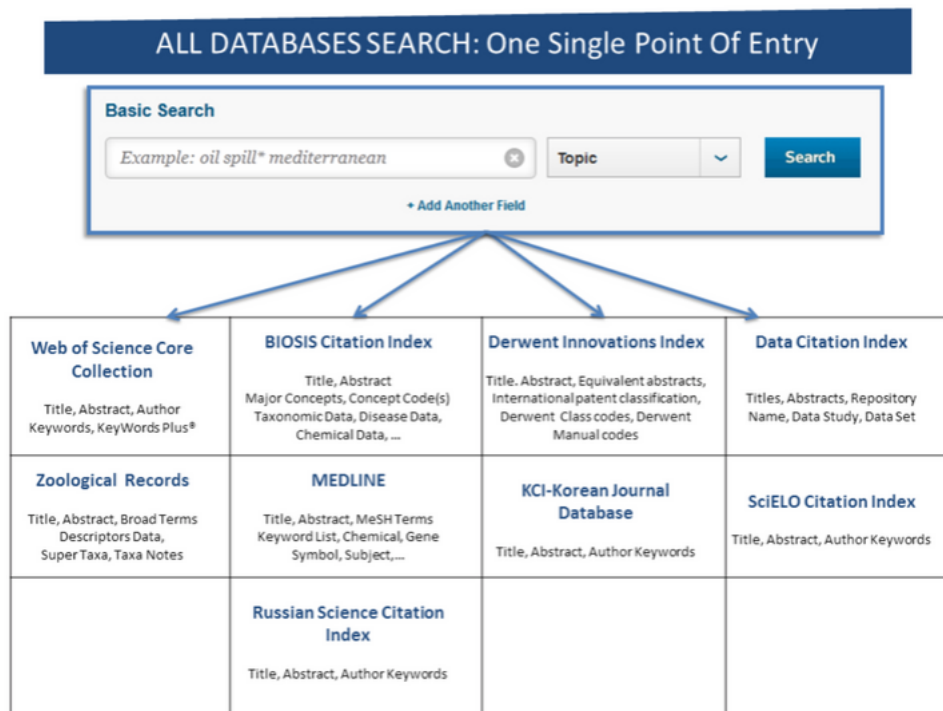
Examples of Databases

Take a look at this database. It is used to look up court cases and current events. It isn't user friendly. There aren't any pictures. There are also complicated words, like "citation" and "dossier." Can you think of other reasons it is not user friendly for kids?

Lexis also offers three custom search widgets, representing the most common search types: news and current events, state and federal cases and court decisions, and company information.

The image shows three search widgets from Lexis. The first, 'Search the News', allows searching U.S. and World News by source type (e.g., Major World Publications) or source title. The second, 'Look up a Legal Case', allows searching by citation (e.g., 347 U.S. 483), parties (e.g., Mapp v. Ohio), or topic (e.g., Equal Opportunity). The third, 'Get Company Info', allows searching over 80 million companies by name (e.g., Microsoft) or ticker (e.g., MSFT). Each widget includes a search input field, a dropdown menu, and a 'Go' button.

Do you think this database is user friendly for kids? Why or why not?



Steps to Create and Analyze Artifacts

Step 1: Create Artifacts and Labels

You will create a replica of an artifact that would represent either the Native Americans or the Spanish explorers. A replica is a copy. The replica looks just like the real artifact. Professionals create replicas because sometimes the real artifacts are too fragile to touch or move. This way, people can still see what the artifact really looked like, without professional worrying about the artifact being damaged or broken.

Read the information on the card that your teacher gives you about the artifacts that you create. You will choose one artifact to make. Use art supplies and other materials to build your artifacts. Make sure that other groups do not see which card you have.

After you build your artifact, fill out the label below. Then, cut out the label and paste it on the back of your artifact. Your label should:

- NOT reveal whether the artifact is Spanish or Native American
- Name the artifact
- List 2-3 sentences about how your artifact was used.



Cut Here

Group # that created the artifact: _____

What the artifact is: _____

Description of how archaeologists believe this item was used:

Steps to Create and Analyze Artifacts

Step 2: Switch Artifacts With Another Group

Your teacher will tell you which group to switch artifacts with. Make sure your label is on the artifact before you switch with another group!

Step 3: Analyze Artifacts From Another Group

You will now figure out what your artifact is and what it might have been used for. Read the label on the back of the artifact. Then, decide whether you think the artifact came from the Spanish Explorers or the Native Americans.

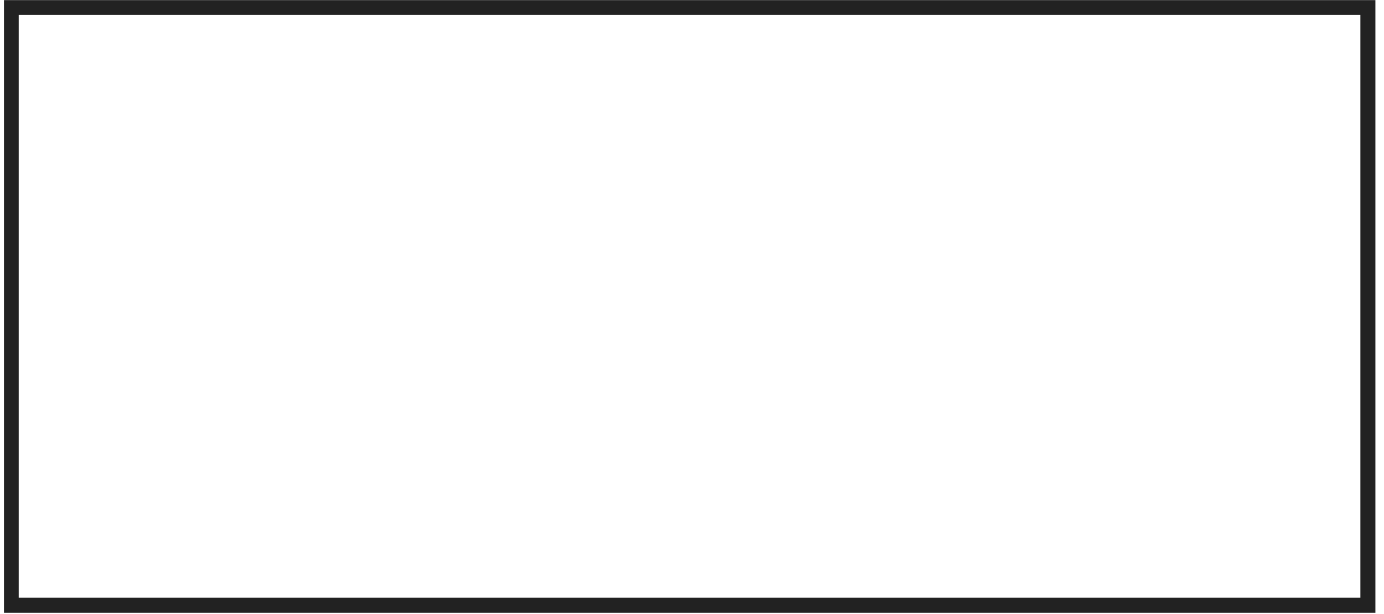
Step 4: Database Entry

You will create a database entry about the artifact you analyzed. Your database entry will include:

- A sketch of what the artifact looks like.
- The group that the artifact is most likely from and what evidence you used to make your decision.
- How confident you are that you know what group the artifact is from.
- Description about what this artifact tells you about life in Etzanao.
- At least 3 key words that people can use to look up your entry when they are using the database.

Database Entry

Picture of Artifact:



What group artifact is most likely from: _____

What evidence did you use to decide what group the artifact is from?

On a scale of 1 - 10, how confident are you that you know where the artifact is from? What other information would you need to feel more confident about your choice?

Write two sentences here about what this artifact tells you about life in Etzanoa.

Keywords:

Cards for Students

You are part of Group # 1

- This is a horseshoe that would have belonged to a conquistador's horse.
- It would have been attached to a horse's hooves by nails.
- During the time when the Spanish discovered Etzanao, Native Americans had never seen horses before.
- Having horses gave the Spanish an advantage over Native Americans.
- Horses allowed them to fight more easily and if needed, to get away more quickly.



<https://www.archaeology.org/issues/224-1607/artifact/4565-artifact-peru-colonial-horseshoe>

You are part of Group #2

- This is a group of stone knives that are at least 2000 years old.
- The knives were made by shaping stones.
- The knives were used by the Wichita Indians at Etzanao.
- These knives were used for many different activities, including cutting meat, digging soil for farming and to cut plants or plant roots.



<https://www.archaeologicalconservancy.org/searching-for-etzanao/>

You are part of Group # 3

- This is a helmet that would have been worn by a Spanish conquistador.
- The helmets, also known as a morion were made of heavy steel.
- The Spanish wore these and metal armor to protect themselves. This was because they did not know what they would find in their explorations.
- Spain was a Catholic country, so the helmets showed religious images.



<https://www.thestoryoftexas.com/upload/images/characters/conquistador/morion.jpg>

You are part of Group #4

- This is a piece of pottery made by the Wichita Indians.
- It was discovered by archaeologists.
- The pot was made of clay and had handles.
- The pot could have been used for many things including food storage or holding water.
- Archaeologists believe the pot is several hundred years old.



<http://www.sumnernews.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Potter-found-on-Etzanoa-dig.jpg>

You are part of Group #5

- This is a photograph of a giant serpent. A serpent is a large snake.
- Serpents are also a part of many Native American myths and folktales.
- This serpent was cut into the ground over 600 years ago.
- The serpent is over 160 feet long. Its jaws are closing around an egg or a ball.
- Archaeologists believe that this space was a sacred space used by ancestors of the Wichita Indians



<https://www.kansas.com/news/state/article3766960.html>

Answer Key

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 1

This is an artifact from the Spanish.



If you analyzed an artifact from Group 2

This is an artifact from the Native Americans.



If you analyzed an artifact from Group 3

This is an artifact from the Spanish.



If you analyzed an artifact from Group 4

This is an artifact from the Native Americans.



Answer Key

If you analyzed an artifact from Group 5

This is an artifact from the Native Americans.

