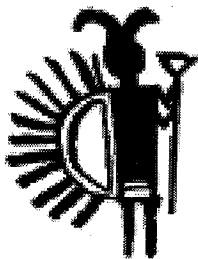

OPENOUT OUTREACH

Presentations



Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's OPENOUT (Old Pueblo Education Neighborhood Out-reach) program offers 45 to 60 minute presentations by a professional archaeologist in a wide variety of multicultural and scientific outreach talks that use slides, models, photographs, replicas, hand-outs, and real artifacts to illustrate the presentations. The hands on materials and diverse lesson plans in our "OPENOUT" programs bring archae-ology and the past alive for both students and adults.

For school groups, these talks can be tailored to fit your classroom curriculum needs. Call Old Pueblo to ask about presentation objectives and how a particular presentation addresses the Arizona Department of Education's Standards in Social Studies and Science.



FEES

For more information about our programs, program fees and schedules call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in Tucson at (520) 798-1201



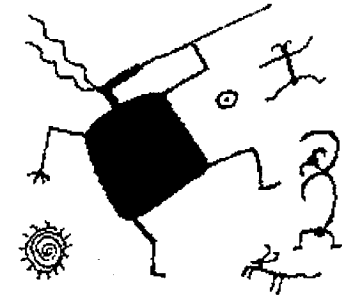
CLASSROOM SCHOLARSHIPS



Old Pueblo Archaeology Center raises funds to help economically disadvantaged schools attend our classroom programs at reduced program rates. The degree of scholarship support is based upon the amount of money that Old Pueblo has available and the percentage of students in the school who qualify for free or reduced meal support as reported by the most current Arizona Department of Education report.



OPENOUT



Outreach talks for schools
and community groups



Old Pueblo Archaeology Center

(520) 798-1201
1000 E. Fort Lowell Road

Mailing Address:
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center
PO Box 40577
Tucson, AZ 85717-0577

Program Listings

TOPIC GROUP 1:

The Hohokam of the Sonoran Desert

- *Arts and Culture of the Hohokam Indians:* from the sixth through fifteenth centuries, the Hohokam culture flourished in the valleys of the Salt, Verde, Gila, and Santa Cruz rivers; southern Arizona's major tributaries of the Colorado river. This program discusses interpretations of Hohokam origins, their relationship to the natural world and contemporary cultures of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico, their time reckoning, religious practices, beliefs, and deities, and reasons for their eventual demise.
- *Ancient Native American Pottery of Southern Arizona:* the ancient Hohokam Indians of this southerly region developed sophisticated crafts arts using stone, seashells, and clay. In this presentation, archaeologist Allen Dart shows slides and a display of ancient pottery to illustrate the Hohokam pottery styles that were in vogue during specific periods of prehistory and the usefulness of pottery for dating archaeological sites and interpreting ancient lifeways.
- *The Hohokam: Ancient Farmers of the Desert:* ancient populations of up to 80,000 farmers once made the Arizona desert bloom. Those farmers were part of the Hohokam tradition, perhaps one of the most complex societies to ever have existed in the ancient southwest. Come learn what archaeologists have to say about the lives, settlements, and public works of the Hohokam.
- *Lifestyle of the Hohokam:* this presentation is designed to give students an idea of how the ancient Hohokam lived and how some aspects of everyday life have changed and others have stayed the same. This outreach presentation includes dioramas of ancient homes, real artifacts, artifact replicas, and slides to help the students experience how prehistoric Native Americans of our area lived and appreciated the arts they created.
- *The Hohokam Villages of the Tucson Basin:* for over 800 years, the Hohokam farmers of the Sonoran desert built towns, villages, and farmsteads in the Tucson Basin. Hear what archaeologists have learned about

the lives of these ancient people by studying their ruins in the Tucson, Green Valley, and Marana area.

- *The Sabino Canyon Ruin:* since 1994, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center of Tucson has engaged in research at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, a Hohokam site occupied between 600 and 1,000 years ago. An important settlement in northeastern Tucson, Come see what archaeologists, teachers, volunteers, and student have learned about this remarkable place.

TOPIC GROUP 2:

Past People of the American Southwest

- *Coming to the New World: Early People in the Americas:* the first pioneering families of Arizona arrived here 13,000 years ago. Come hear about the remarkable lives of these ancient mammoth hunters by handling replicas, viewing images from archaeological sites, and learning the evidence of their amazing story.
- *The Anasazi of Chaco Canyon:* the mysterious ruins of the Anasazi people have captured the imaginations of many. Learn what Southwest archaeologists today know about these ancient people and their remarkable culture by taking a closer look at the creators of the most amazing ruins of all: Chaco Canyon.
- *The Anasazi of Northern Arizona:* for over 2,000 years, farmers of the Anasazi-Pueblo tradition have made northeastern Arizona their home. Learn about their cultural history, see images of their most spectacular ruins, and discuss the historical changes of this ancient southwestern tradition.
- *The Sinagua: Born in the Shadow of the Sunset Crater:* The American Southwest was rocked nearly 1,000 years ago by the volcanic eruptions of Sunset Crater. Shortly after this geological event, the Flagstaff area attracted many people, and a new mixture of several cultural traditions was born that archaeologists call the Sinagua.
- *Paquimé: Ancient Trading Center of Northern Mexico:* in the Chihuahuan desert of northern Mexico between seven and eight centuries ago a large town that archaeologists call Paquimé was built. It was one of the most important trading centers of its day, linking the ancient societies of the Southwest with Central Mexico.

- *Archaeology and the Historical Southwest:* archaeologists and historians have studied the history of the Southwest from the Spanish Conquistadors to the U.S. Apache Wars. Learn how archaeology, history, and oral traditions combine to study the complex cultural map of the Southwest today.

TOPIC GROUP 3:

The Story of Archaeology

- *What is an Archaeologist?* this presentation helps people of all ages understand what archaeologists do, including how they interpret discoveries to learn about the homes of people, their food, clothing, fun, games, and ceremonial life.
 - *Mystery Culture:* this presentation is designed to give students an idea of how archaeologists scientifically develop ideas based on the observation of sites, features, and artifacts. This outreach presentation includes mystery kits with real artifacts, replicas of artifacts, and supplemental pictures and objects to help the students experience how archaeologists interpret the past.
 - *History of World Archaeology:* this talk traces the surprising twists and turns in the history and development of archaeology, from the first European antiquarians to the anthropology and archaeology of modern America.
 - *Archaeology in the World Today:* archaeology is an active business in the world today. This program explains how the science and business of archaeology are integrated, including discussion of the laws concerning the protection of archaeological sites.
 - *What Do We Do with Our Ancestors?* Many archaeologist have held that all materials left behind by ancient peoples, including human remains, are proper subjects for scientific study in the future. However, many people, including many Native Americans, believe human remains and grave objects should not be subjected to any kind of destructive scientific studies if they are studied at all, and that when they are disturbed they should be respectfully reburied. Drawing on his experience as a professional archaeologist, and his years of working closely with Native Americans, Allen Dart uses this presentation to explore some of the reasoning behind these disparate view points on how to treat the remains of our ancestors.
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