Traditional Games Model Lesson Plan

Hoop and Arrow Games (Salish, Pend d’Oreille) – Grade Eight

Stage 1 Desired Results

Established Goals

The health education content standards for sixth through eighth grade are that each student will:
3. analyze behaviors that promote health enhancing strategies for issues such as substance abuse prevention, nutrition, sexual activity, exercise, injury and disease prevention, and stress management, including traditional and contemporary strategies from American Indian cultures.
5. identify characteristics of physical, mental, emotional, family, and social health, including traditional and contemporary strategies from American Indian cultures.

The physical education content standards for sixth through eighth grade are that each student will:
3. research the history and origin of various games, sports, and dance, including those of traditional and contemporary American Indian cultures.
18. cooperate with classmates on problem-solving initiatives during adventure activities, large group initiatives, and game play.

Essential Understanding 1: There is great diversity among the twelve sovereign tribes of Montana in their languages, cultures, histories, and governments. Each tribe has a distinct and unique cultural heritage that contributes to modern Montana.

Essential Understanding 3: The ideologies of Native traditional beliefs and spirituality persist into modern day life as tribal cultures, traditions, and languages are still practiced by many American Indian people and are incorporated into how tribes govern and manage their affairs.

Understandings

• The earth begins to awaken in March.
• Winter supplies of food were low at this time of the year and the men had to leave camp to find large game.
• The youth were taught the hoop and arrow games to become skillful at bringing down small game for the village while the men were gone.
• The hoop and arrow games taught truth in scoring and means of survival for camps.

Essential Questions

• Why were the skills of hoop and arrow, as played by youth, important to the Salish and Pend d’Oreille?
Students will be able to...

- move through two stations of hoop and arrow games learning the Salish and Pend d’Oreille rules.

Students will know...

- How to play the Salish and Pend d’Oreille hoop and arrow games.
- The differences in the Salish from the Pend d’Oreille games of hoop and arrow.

Stage 2 Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks

1. Playing games with honesty, safety, and enjoyment.
2. Practicing the timing of hitting a rolling hoop.
3. Understanding the differences in Salish vs. Pend d’Oreille games.

Stage 3 Learning Plan

Teaching Area

(indoors or outdoors) 100’ x 50’ for 26 students in two teams, half on one throwing area and half on the other.

Equipment Needed

Station 1: Pend d’Oreille equipment is a ring, wound with buckskin, 2 ½” diameter, the interior set with colored beads; and two arrows 23 ½” in length, with points, the shaft of the arrow being wound with bucksln at the ends and the middle. At least two playing stations should be set up for this game, six players per station.

![Diagram of hoop and arrow game equipment]

Fig. 640. Beaded game ring and arrows; diameter of ring, 2½ inches; length of arrows, 23½ inches; Pend d’Oreille Indians, Montana; cat. no. 51788, Field Columbian Museum.
Hoop and Arrow Games – Grade 8


Station 2: Salish Hoop and Dart Game equipment consists of a netted hoop, about 12” to 18” in diameter, and laced in a “dream catcher” pattern but reinforced by three knots at each juncture. A reinforced hole remains in the middle. The darts are 18” to 24” slender, peeled, straight willow sticks, with four sticks for each player that are decorated all the same on the end of the darts with white on end for team one and green on end for team two. Each team member has a special symbol on each dart that is different from other set of darts. Enough darts are needed for two teams of six players each (24 + 24 darts or 6 sets of four darts each).

![Photo courtesy of DeeAnna Brady-Leader](image)

Game Rules

Station 1: Pend d’Oreille Hoop and Arrow game. A long pole is laid on the ground about 15’ from the players. The ring is rolled by a non-player toward the pole so it will hit the pole and fall down. The two players throw their arrows toward the place where they think the ring, after it hits the pole, will fall on an arrow, thereby awarding them the number of points as assigned to the color of the beads touching the arrow. The six beads are different colors and represent different points as agreed upon by the players before starting the game. Players seek the highest number of points per round for a win. Points may be added together for a team vs. team game.
Station 2: Salish Hoop and Dart game. Six players from each team line the opposite sides of a 30’ long x 10’ wide alleyway and attempt to throw their dart through a netted hoop that is thrown to roll down the alleyway. Players toss their darts at the rolling hoop in an attempt to slow it and make it fall on their own dart. The dart must be in the netting in order to score points. Points are awarded by 1 for anywhere in the netting and by 3 for the center hole in the netting. Points are gained by the team by adding individual scores together. The team with the most points by the end of the playing time will win. (Game presented to ITGS summer camp, 2000 by Kathy Felsman and Arleen Adams.)

When we judge others, it is from our own cultural context.  
“There is no right or wrong way to play hoop and arrow games, just different ways.”  
*International Traditional Games Society*

Vocabulary

*Truthfulness* - The honest presenting of facts.

*Trust* - The receiving of or giving of confidence in words or deeds.
Survival - To remain alive after or during a threatening event.

Resources

Books


DVD

Eagle Watch and International Traditional Games Society “Recovery of American Indian Games.”

Websites

International Traditional Games Society

Montana Office of Public Instruction, Indian Education for All Unit