

Acoma & Navajo have similarities & differences in the way things on earth came to be, and the positions ~~in~~ life they see themselves in life. The uniqueness point of views of these two great cultures are seen in the Origin Myths of Acoma and the Navajo Creation Story.

In comparing Acoma & Navajo in their creation, they both come from underground, but Navajo travel through four worlds to reach the fifth while in Acoma the twin sisters come ~~from~~ up to earth from one level, Shipapo. All in all these both cultures have ways in interpreting why the how events came to be.

For example, in animals, the badger dug a hole in both stories, but in Acoma the badger has a home because it cheated the twins while in Navajo it explains how it has ~~claw~~ feet even with the ~~locusts~~, now it has two ~~feet~~ bc in Navajo it ~~for~~ travelled to world & got

event, ~~the~~ Navajos explain how sexuality is created and why it is. The 1<sup>st</sup> woman & man created sexual organs to establish the bond between men & women to eradicate adultery, adultery & incest. ~~sex~~ In addition, Navajos explain ~~bc~~ why they don't look at corpses bc in creation story 2 men looked at one of the dead twins & in 4 days died or why there were evil monsters on earth to cause trouble is bc the women during separation from men, did unclean acts whichregnated them with ugly, horrendous ~~most~~ infants. These ~~THE EVENTS~~ illustrate the historical experiences of Navajos. (In

looking for ~~way~~ to Acoma world view, the myth tells how white people came bc Nautilku was white and fast than Hauiktu. Also Nautilku had more things

In her basket like tools (axe, metal), subsistence (wheat, corn) writing, horses & sheep that explain how Spanish-Indian acculturation came about. More example, the snake symbolizing how Christian creation story of Adam & Eve somehow got incorporated. This signifies the historical experience the way Aztecs see it.

Furthermore in Acama myth, characteristic of white people are described through Nautiku w/ treating corn carelessly or she was faster to understand implies that white people came through her.

All these examples show that historical experience and the events of these happenings ~~are~~ are important  
- to (the Navajos) & Aztecs.

Now Both of these nations also describe their position in different similar ways. The Aztecs see themselves as bringer of life and greatly emphasizes spiritual world. Iatiku & Nautiku both had baskets w/ different images. They brought these inanimate objects to life through prayers & songs. They are part of nature, restoring and ordering, creating life.

Later Iatiku showed her people how to live abundantly & to pray to deities. Overall spiritual ~~it~~ world plays a tremendous role in raising & bringing up the Aztec Indians

However Navajos, however, ~~see~~ have different views of themselves to the ~~world~~ in the world.

Att

Navajo look at the world ~~in a~~ universal way.  
They believe they are part of nature and the universe as  
a whole that all things human or not are part of this  
creation. ~~Native~~ In Navajo story, the 1<sup>st</sup> man & woman  
also "embellished" the 5<sup>th</sup> world w/ mountains, trees and  
waters. They believe in ~~harmony~~ <sup>equilibrium</sup>, the principle of balance  
that everyone is a family and has a role each plays  
✓ sees themselves in a whole group unlike Pueblo are  
one more individualistic. Also the "universal history" ice age,  
peace play a role. Ex. Animals talk & guard Navajos in  
the creation story like when the owl ~~to~~ advised one of  
the separated men not to advance w/ his act & convince  
1<sup>st</sup> men to reconsider his decision. Later the squirrel  
tried to help the people get out of dangerous water.

All these examples show what the Navajo  
& Atoms see themselves as.

EXCELLENT COVERAGE + DETAILS.

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It is common for Native Americans to have to adapt to the entrance of foreign peoples into their lives - specifically Europeans. European beliefs and practices are not only extremely different from that of Native Americans, but also are extremely intrusive to Native American cultural, religious, and social lifestyles.

For example, it is Native American tradition that women do the farming and men hunt. This tradition dates back to their idea of having "Summer" and "Winter" duties, and is equally important to them as any tradition is in any culture. However, with the arrival of the European, Native American males were demoralized by fathers told their women were performing man's duties and the men should be doing Native American social views changed at this point, because now the duties made sense and were fair, and now the aspect of being "masculine" enough comes into play, and the idea of the man being the "provider" at all.

Refugees, both and partners of Native Americans, were also greatly affected with the influence Franciscan Missionaries.

~~Native~~ Some groups, like the Rethas believe that their origin myths could be true without making everyone else - all. Because some people have different Spanish interpretation of native culture and a different concept of self and its origins. This concept was forced upon all to the missionaries who forced Christianity and all that comes with it upon the Native Americans. It seems also however, that this concept of each individual having their own spirituality first left the Native Americans, or else they didn't have maintained their own culture while still putting up with Christianity.

One example of things the missionaries told them was "erroneous" was their polygamous relationships. The Franciscan missionaries told them that polygamy was a sin and forced them onto one spouse lifestyles. To the men they often forced to marry only one woman at a time. They did this with all the men in the village and their families. It seems as though the Spanish colonists disagreed with changing the

Native Americans are often described  
however as lost from their  
core foundations, especially when  
it comes to their religion. EXAMPLE  
because you can tell someone what  
he believes, but you cannot make him  
believe it. Especially if something is  
set all the way back to their  
creation myths like the stories  
of creation. Even if they stop being  
native it is doubtful they can return  
to the old ways or even remember  
all that is the foundation and belief.

In conclusion, Europeans contact  
changed Native Americans in  
many ways. The Europeans certainly  
succeeded in convincing them of their way  
of life and of native American's beliefs.  
However, their core foundations and  
beliefs that were passed down from the  
Sacred, though somewhat modified may have  
words altered by European influence, but  
cannot have been removed. Their underlying  
principles and beliefs remain,  
the same today. INTERESTING IDEAS

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SPECIFICALLY ~~IN~~ EXAMPLES AS  
EVIDENCE.

both Acamá and Valleyo creation myths employ a type of tunneling. Unlike Judeo-Christian mythology, ~~Father's~~ existence nature is as it should be for it is only through determined tunneling that they are here.

The Acamá begin their myth in ~~in~~ the underground womb-like Sipapu; it is in this "womb" that people develop enough to reach the outside world intact. Outside are several strong forces which fall back on each other ~~to reveal~~ a father God. The Acamá are to use and harmonize these forces to remain in the favor of the father God. Before, ~~and~~ during, ~~the~~ and after the self-exploration process, Acamá rely on symbols, rituals, and renewal to maintain their place in the beautiful world.

Judeo-Christian is quite the opposite in its interpretation of humans' place in nature, an interpretation whose magnitude is not lost on the Acamá. Later versions of the above myth of the Acamá include an account of a progenitor unhappy with creation; of two excavated women, one complains of it being too bright and wants to return to the cave. This is meant to illustrate an ~~an~~ imperialistic European race ~~that is~~ <sup>expressed for expression?</sup> TOO FRESH ~~is~~ <sup>expressed for expression?</sup> ~~that is~~ <sup>expressed for expression?</sup> uneasiness about its place in the world. Not ~~Europeans~~, But Acamá About European intentions.

Navajo creation myths are much the same as those of the Acomas, however, Navajos did adopt some Spanish influences during the 16<sup>th</sup> through 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. If the Acomas end up being too bright, the Spanish too dark, the Navajo are in between. Perhaps due to their nomadic history, Navajo ~~get~~ the impression of a dim sun.

Comparing the creation myths of the Pueblo and the Navajo, we see they are both redolent of a larger category of funneling myths.

RATHER ABSTRACT AND  
GENERAL, SUFFICE TO SAY

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