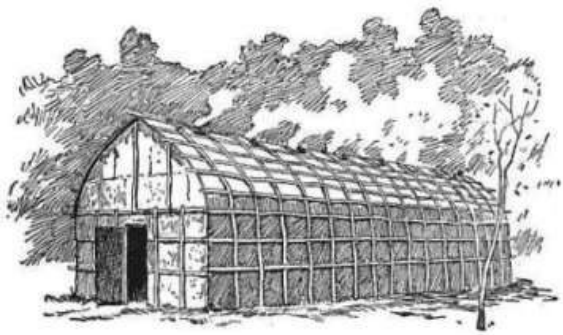


THE OSAGE PEOPLE—THEN

History of the Osage

The Osage people lived on the Great Plains across Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Kansas. In the 1800s, the Osage people and other Native tribes were forcibly moved into Indian Territory, in present-day Oklahoma.



https://www.ducksters.com/history/native_american_teepee_longhouse_pueblo.php



<https://www.osagenation-nsn.gov/>

Osage Culture

Historically, the Osage people hunted bison, deer, bear, and beaver. They lived in longhouses as well as teepees during the hunting season. The Osage practiced religious ceremonies that focused on the earth and sky.

Osage Dress

Men and women in the historic Osage Nation wore clothes made from buckskin, or treated deer hide. Buffalo robes and cloaks were worn in the winter to keep warm. Some Osage people wore necklaces made of “hair pipe” beads for decoration. Later, the Osage incorporated more colorful fabrics into their wardrobes.



<http://ushistoryimages.com/osage.shtm>

THE OSAGE PEOPLE—NOW

The Modern Osage Nation

There are more than 10,000 members in the modern Osage Nation. Most of these members still live in Oklahoma.

The Osage Nation tribal government is located in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, which is also the home of the Osage Nation Museum—the oldest tribally owned museum in the United States.



<http://www.osagenews.org>

Osage Culture

The members of the Osage celebrate their culture and history by holding pow-wows. Pow-wows are large celebrations where Native people practice historic dances and rituals.



<https://www.crazycrow.com/site/event/osage-river-pow-wow/>

Vowels						
Λ	λ	α	∩	○	U	Λ^
a	ə	e	i	o	u	ɑ
[ɑ~ə]	[ə]	[e]	[i]	[o]	[u~y]	[ā]
∩^	○^	Δ	α	○	Λ	
ɪ	ɔ	aɪ	eɪ	oɪ	ai	
[ɪ]	[ɔ]	[aɪ]	[eɪ]	[oɪ]	[ai]	
Consonants						
ᐅ	ᐃ	ᐅ	ᐅ	ᐅ	ᐅ	ᐅ
p/hp/p'	t/ht	c/hc/c'	č/hč	k/hk/k'	s	š
[pʰp~p:p']	[tʰt~t:t]	[ts/ts']	[tʃ]	[kʰk~k:]	[s]	[ʃ]
7	z	x/y	h	br	st	sk
[z]	[ʒ]	[x~y]	[h]	[bɪ]	[st]	[sk]
ky	hy	m	n	w	ō	l
		[m]	[n]	[w]	[ō]	[l]

Osage Language

In the past, many Native people were forced to speak English instead of their native language. Because of this, very few people in the modern Osage Nation can speak Osage.

To save the Osage language, the tribe created the “Osage Language Program” in 2003. This program helped create a written *orthography*, or a system of writing Osage, and a Osage language database.

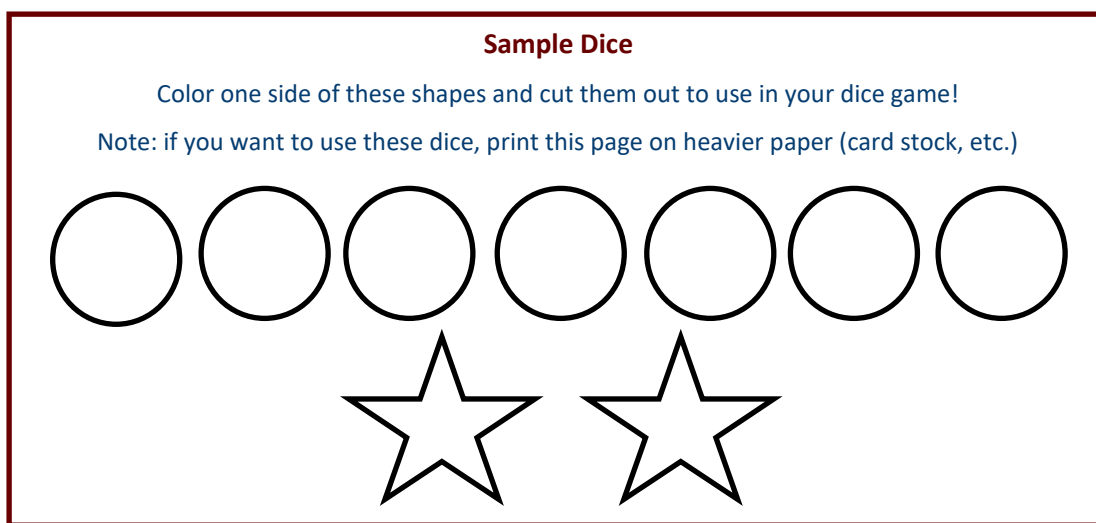
<https://www.omniglot.com/writing/osage.php>

DICE GAME

This game has been played by the Osage for thousands of years. There are many versions of the game, but most modern Osage play the version explained here.

Materials: Blanket/Pillow, 9 dice*, paper/pencil to keep score, and a plastic or wooden bowl

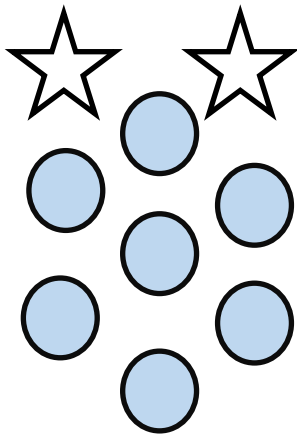
*The dice in this game are not traditional dice, but rather flat shapes. **Use 7 dice of one shape and 2 of another.** If you want, color the shapes provided on this sheet, cut them out, and use them as your dice. If you'd rather, you can also make your own "dice" or use craft materials.



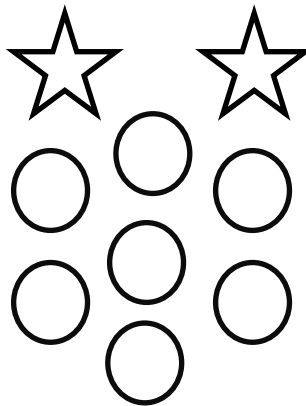
Steps:

- Place the wooden bowl containing dice on the blanket. Players sit around the bowl (at least 2 players).
- The first player picks up the bowl containing the dice and bounces it down on the blanket/pillow, jumbling the dice.
- If the dice fall out of the bowl or do not change positions, the player's turn is over and they earn no points.
- Players earn points if they get one of the dice patterns shown on the next page. No other patterns earn points.
- If the player earns points, they take another turn. If they don't earn points, the next player takes a turn.
- The winner is the first player to either: earn at least 11 points or get a pattern with the 2 main symbols colored side down and other dice colored side up (see next page).

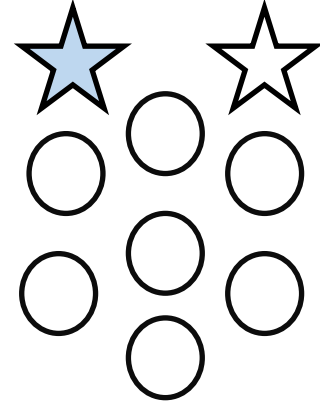
DICE GAME—Winning Patterns



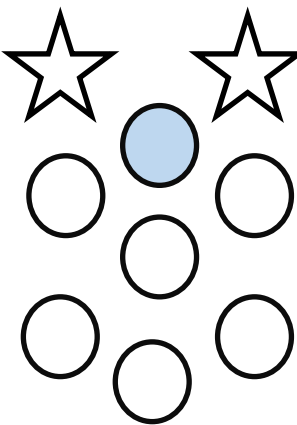
WINNER



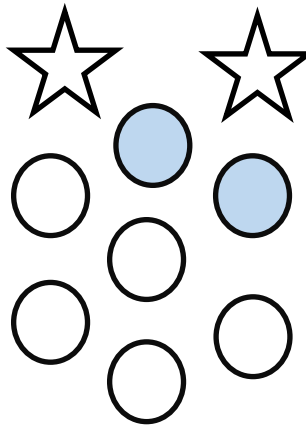
8 Points



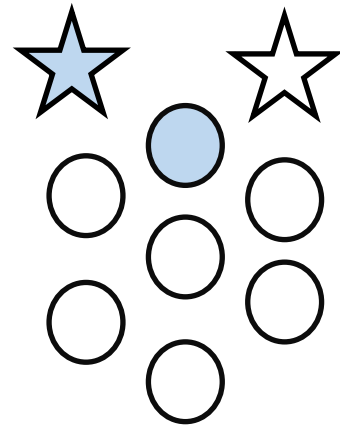
10 Points



5 Points



2 Points



2 Points

*Dice do not have to lay in these patterns to win points. Rather, the number of upright colored/uncolored faces of the dice much match the six patterns shown here.