



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

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Class Discussion Questions for after watching the *Muse2You!* Yaqui tour video

What is the Yaqui word for “people”? *Yoemem (plural) Yoeme (singular)*

What is the name of the Yaqui traditional homeland? *Hiakim*

Who established the eight missions along the Río Yaqui and when did this happen? *Jesuit Priests from Spain in the 1600s*

Who lives in the Flower World? *Saila Maaso, or Younger Brother Deer, the spirit of the deer*

What were some of the Talking Tree’s prophecies? *It foretold wars, diseases, starvation, new inventions, new religion, and new foods.*

Who walked the Hiakim border and sang songs about its importance to the Yoemem? *Four Yaqui prophets and angels*

List some places the Yaqui were deported to in Mexico and some of the locations the Yaqui escaped to in the United States. *In Mexico: Nyarit, Oaxaca, Chihuahua, and the Yucatan. In Texas: Lubbock and Ft. Davis. In Arizona: Tucson, Yuma, Phoenix, and Nogales. In New Mexico: Zuni Pueblo. In California: Riverside and Los Angeles*

Name the federally recognized Yaqui community in Arizona and the state recognized community in Texas. *Tucson, Arizona: Pascua Yaqui Tribe. Lubbock, Texas: Texas Band of Yaqui Indians*

How and when did the Yaqui defend and restore their rights to their traditional homeland? *From 1821 until 1927, the Yaqui fought against Mexican encroachment on their Hiakim lands. They formed militia to fight against the Mexican Army who was trying to occupy their traditional lands. Many Yaqui were taken as prisoners, forced into hard labor, and deported to other areas of Mexico to work. Some escaped to the U.S. Deportation of the Yaqui ended during the Mexican revolution in 1910. In 1927 the Yaqui fought their last battle with Mexico over Hiakim. In 1939 the Mexican President made peace with the Yaqui by recognizing their claims to Hiakim and gave a third of the land back to the Yaqui.*

List some of the performers at a Hiak Pahko and describe some of the cultural objects they use.

Pascola (pahko'ola): means "old man of the ceremony" they dance during the ceremonies (they are always men)

Moro: manager of the Pascola ceremony

Maso Bwikame: deer singers

Tampeleo: plays the Tambor (drum) and Coosia (flute) at the same time.

Apaleo: plays the harp.

Laveleo: plays the violin.

Hirukiam: rasping sticks, (a percussion instrument), represents the breathing of the deer.

Water drum: half a gourd in a bowl of water, represents the heartbeat of the deer (a percussion instrument).

Tambor: drum made of hide and wood.

Coosia: flute made from river cane.

List some of the activities the women participate in at a Hiak Pahko. *Yaqui women prepare food for everyone, decorate church altars and ramadas, and lead in singing prayers during fiestas and ceremonies.*

According to Felipe Molina, why do the Yoemem sing deer songs and what connections does music and song make? *The deer song is to offer thanks and ask for forgiveness in having to hunt the deer. The music and song bridge the natural world of the Yoemem and the enchanted world of the Surem (Yaqui Ancestors). The music unites people, animals, and even rocks, all the beings of Yaqui life, into one community that extends back to the Surem.*