American Indian Heritage Month Toolkit

2026



NORTH CAROLINA AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

A DIVISION OF DNCR

North Carolina Department of Natural & Cultural Resources

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What is American Indian Heritage Month?

At the start of the 1900s, people began working to set aside a special day to recognize the important contributions of the first Americans to the growth of the United States. Over time, that effort expanded, and today an entire month is dedicated to honoring those contributions.

In 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed a resolution that officially made November “National American Indian Heritage Month.” Since 1994, U.S. presidents have continued to issue similar proclamations each year, sometimes using different names such as “Native American Heritage Month” or “National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month.”





What is the purpose of American Indian Heritage Month?

American Indian Heritage Month is celebrated each year to honor the rich cultures, traditions, and accomplishments of American Indian people. Throughout November, many events take place across the country, including powwows, cultural exhibitions, storytelling, art displays, drum circles, and community gatherings.

Schools, universities, and museums also hold programs to help people learn more about American Indian history and culture. The month encourages both Native and non-Native people to better understand, appreciate, and respect the traditions of America's first peoples.

In North Carolina, the Governor's Office issues an annual proclamation, and the North Carolina Museum of History in Raleigh hosts the American Indian Heritage Celebration to recognize and honor the state's American Indian communities.

Our Department

NC DEPARTMENT OF
NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources manages more than 100 sites across the state. These include 27 historic sites, seven history museums, two art museums, five science museums, four aquariums, 35 state parks, and four recreation areas. The department also oversees many state trails and natural areas, the North Carolina Zoo, the State Library, the State Archives, the N.C. Arts Council, the African American Heritage Commission, the American Indian Heritage Commission, the State Historic Preservation Office, the Office of State Archaeology, the Highway Historical Marker Program, the N.C. Land and Water Fund, and the Natural Heritage Program.



DNCR Secretary

Pamela Brewington Cashwell was nominated by Governor Josh Stein and sworn in as Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources in January 2025. As Secretary, she leads nearly 2,400 employees and oversees more than 100 sites across the state.

Before joining DNCR, Cashwell served as Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Administration from 2021 to 2024. She has also worked as Senior Policy Advisor and Chief Deputy Secretary for Professional Standards, Policy, and Planning at the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, as Assistant Director at the State Ethics Commission, and as a trial attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of Virginia. She brings a wealth of experience in managing state agencies to her role.

Cashwell earned both her undergraduate and law degrees from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She lives in Wake County with her husband, David, and their two sons, Samuel and Benjamin.



A member of the Coharie and Lumbee tribes of North Carolina, Cashwell is the first American Indian woman to lead a cabinet-level department in the state's history.



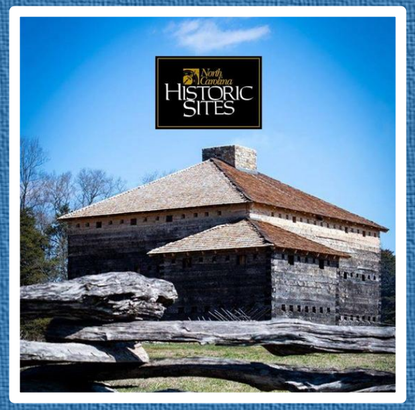
Land Acknowledgement

The state of North Carolina is situated on the ancestral homelands of many American Indian tribes who have lived in this place, cared for these lands, and traveled throughout the region for thousands of years. Tribes spoke different variants of Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Siouan languages. We honor them as the first stewards of this place and acknowledge, with sorrow and remorse, the violent history of their dispossession and forced removal.

We respectfully acknowledge the **Catawba, Coharie**, **Eastern Band of Cherokee**, **Haliwa-Saponi**, **Lumbee**, **Meherrin**, **Occaneechi Band of the Saponi**, **Sappony**, and **Waccamaw Siouan** and honor the enduring presence, vibrance, and diversity of contemporary Indigenous communities.

State Historic Sites

The Division of State Historic Sites within the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources preserves and shares places that tell the stories of our state's past. From archaeological landmarks to colonial settlements, these sites help visitors explore North Carolina's diverse history, including stories of the state's American Indian communities.



Fort Dobbs (Statesville, NC)
Fort Dobbs offers a glimpse into the French and Indian War (1754–1763), a global conflict also known as the Seven Years' War. It is the only state historic site in North Carolina linked to this period and shows how events here connected to a worldwide struggle that shaped the colonies and helped set the stage for American independence.



Historic Bath (Bath, NC)
Founded in 1705, Bath was North Carolina's first town. Early settlers arrived in the 1690s near the Pamlico River, and by 1708 the town had about 50 residents and a dozen houses. Bath's early years were marked by political rivalries, conflicts with nearby tribes, and piracy along the coast. In 1746, Bath was even considered as a possible capital for the colony.



Roanoke Island Festival Park (Manteo, NC)
Roanoke Island Festival Park celebrates the story of the first English settlement in America. Visitors can board a full-size replica ship, the *Elizabeth II*, and visit American Indian Town, an exhibit that shares the daily life and culture of the Indigenous people who lived on Roanoke Island when English explorers arrived.



Town Creek Indian Mound (Mount Gilead, NC)
Located along the Little River, a branch of the Great Pee Dee River, Town Creek Indian Mound is one of the most studied archaeological sites in North Carolina. Excavations have continued for more than 50 years, helping researchers and visitors learn about the Pee Dee culture that lived and built ceremonial spaces here hundreds of years ago.

Pre-Contact Timeline

Early Migration (40,000–15,000 BC)
People first migrated to North America from Asia across the Bering Land Bridge sometime between 40,000 and 15,000 BC.

Paleo-Indian Period (10,000–8,000 BC)
Nomadic hunters traveled across the land following large game animals such as mammoths and bison.

Archaic Period (8,000–1,000 BC)
People adapted to a changing climate by hunting smaller animals, fishing, and gathering wild plants for food.

Woodland Period (1,000 BC–1,550 AD)
Communities began building permanent settlements near rivers and streams. They farmed, made pottery, and developed trade networks.

Mississippian Period (700–1,550 AD)
Large towns and chiefdoms formed, marked by strong leadership, organized agriculture, and mound-building for ceremonial and political purposes.

(Source: NCPedia – "American Indians Before Europeans")

What is the AIHC?



Created in 2021 by the State Budget Act, the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission (AIHC) works within the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources to preserve, interpret, and promote American Indian history, arts, customs, and culture across the state.

The Commission works with North Carolina's nine state-recognized tribes and four Urban Indian Organizations to share authentic stories and strengthen cultural understanding statewide.

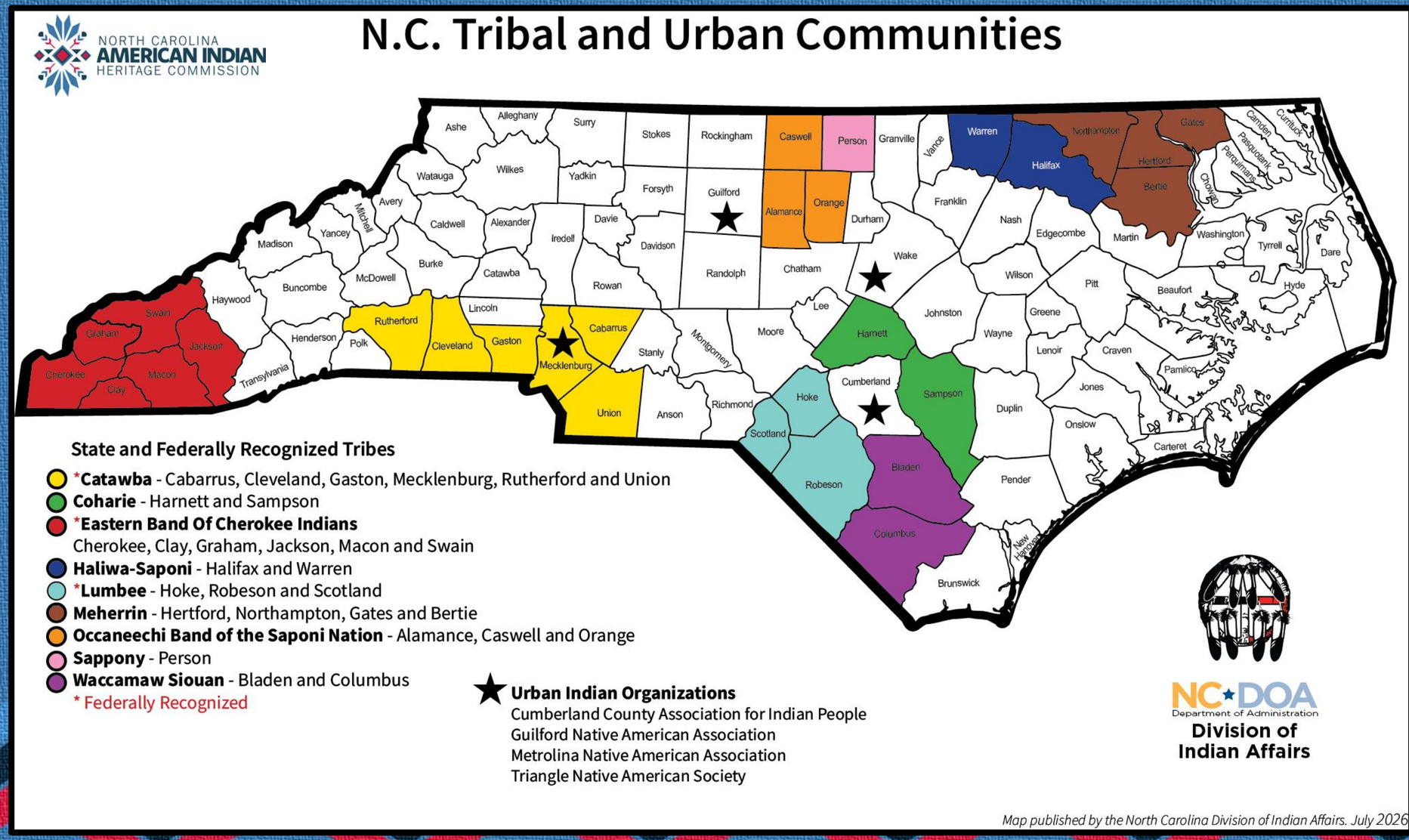
Learn more at **AIHC.nc.gov**

Contemporary Tribal Territories

9 Tribes

&

4 Urban Indian Organizations



NC Tribal Communities



Website

Catawba Nation

The Catawba Indians have lived on their ancestral lands along the banks of the Catawba River dating back at least 6000 years. Before contact with the Europeans it is believed that the Nation inhabited most of the Piedmont area of South Carolina, North Carolina and parts of Virginia. Early colonial estimates of the Catawba population when settlers arrived are between 15,000-25,000.

Of the federally recognized tribes in the United States, the Catawba Indian Nation is the only one located in the state of South Carolina. The modern-day tribal lands are located in York County, South Carolina. There are currently over 3300 enrolled members of the Nation. The Nation has a long history and a rich culture that lives on today.

NC Tribal Communities (cont.)

Website

Website

Coharie Indian Tribe

Headquartered in Clinton, the Coharie Indian Tribe traces its ancestry to the Neusiok people who once lived along the Coharie River in Harnett and Sampson counties. The community includes four main settlements: Holly Grove, New Bethel, Shiloh, and Antioch. Today, the tribe has about 2,700 members, with roughly one-fifth living outside these communities. Early records show that the Coharie moved to this area between 1729 and 1746, seeking safety from conflicts involving both English colonists and other Native groups.

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians

The Cherokee people believe the Creator placed them in their homeland in the mountains of western North Carolina. Their earliest known village site is Kituwah Mound in Swain County, often called the “Mother Town” of the Cherokee. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians formed a government there to resist the forced removal of the Cherokee Nation during the event known as the Trail of Tears. Some Cherokee families remained in North Carolina after most of their relatives were sent west to Oklahoma. Today, the Eastern Band is the only federally recognized tribe in North Carolina and lives on the 56,000-acre Qualla Boundary, next to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The tribe has more than 16,000 enrolled members, with over half living on the Boundary, which includes the town of Cherokee and surrounding communities. Cherokee is also home to Harrah’s Cherokee Casino Resort, one of the area’s largest employers.

NC Tribal Communities

Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe

The Haliwa-Saponi people descend from the Saponi, Tuscarora, Tutelo, and Nansemond tribes. With about 3,800 members, the Haliwa-Saponi Indian Tribe is the third-largest tribe in North Carolina. The community is centered in an area known by elders as “The Meadows,” which covers parts of southwestern Halifax County and southeastern Warren County. Many tribal members also live in nearby Nash and Franklin counties. The tribe hosts the annual Haliwa-Saponi Powwow each April, the oldest powwow in North Carolina, celebrating their culture, music, and traditions.

Website

Lumbee Tribe of North Carolina

The Lumbee Tribe is the largest tribe in North Carolina, the largest east of the Mississippi River, and the ninth largest in the United States. The tribe takes its name from the Lumber River, once called the Lumbee River, which runs through Robeson County. More than 35,000 Lumbee tribal members live mainly in Robeson, Hoke, Cumberland, and Scotland counties, with Pembroke serving as the tribe’s cultural, economic, and political center. The Lumbee trace their ancestry to the Cheraw and other Siouan-speaking peoples who lived along Drowning Creek (now the Lumbee River) in the early 1700s. In 1887, the state established the Croatan Normal Indian School, known today as the University of North Carolina at Pembroke. The tribe’s economy includes farming, small businesses, an industrial park, and the University, which remains an important community partner.

Website

NC Tribal Communities

Website

Meherrin Indian Nation

The Meherrin People, also known as *Kauwets'a·ka* (People of the Water), are an Iroquoian-speaking nation closely related to the Tuscarora, or *Skarù·rę?* (Hemp Splitters). The two nations share language, culture, and history, descending from a larger group that migrated east long ago and settled in what is now North Carolina. In 1680, Meherrin Chiefs Ununtequero and Horehannah signed an addendum to the 1677 Treaty of Middle Plantation, which established two reservations for the Meherrin: Kauwitzihocken (Cowinchawkon) and Menderink. Over time, the Meherrin moved to the towns of Unote and Tawarra and later settled in what became known as Meherrin Neck in present-day Maneys Neck. In 1726, the North Carolina General Assembly assigned a reservation to the Meherrin, expanding it three years later to include land where the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers meet. Today, Meherrin tribal members primarily live in Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, and Gates counties in northeastern North Carolina.



Website

Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation

The Occaneechi Band of the Saponi Nation is based in Alamance, Caswell, and Orange counties, with tribal grounds in the Little Texas community. With just over 1,100 members, the Occaneechi are the smallest of North Carolina's state-recognized tribes, yet they remain highly active in their community and in statewide American Indian events. The Occaneechi trace their ancestry to several small Siouan-speaking tribes who lived in the Piedmont region of North Carolina and Virginia when the first European explorers arrived in the 1600s.

NC Tribal Communities

Sappony

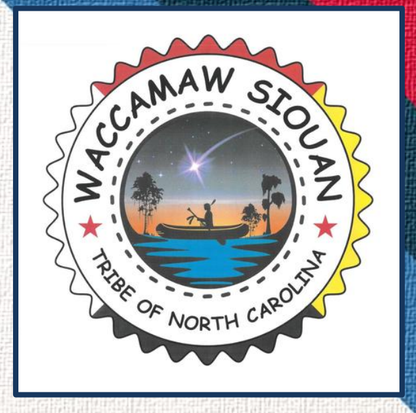
The Sappony have lived in the Piedmont Highlands for many generations. Today, the tribe's 850 members represent seven core families, or clans, who live along the North Carolina–Virginia border in an area known as High Plains. In the early 1700s, Sappony children attended school at Fort Christanna while tribal members helped protect the frontier for the colonies and assisted in marking the boundary between North Carolina and Virginia. Because of this history, the High Plains community lies partly in Person County, North Carolina, and partly in Halifax County, Virginia. The Sappony continue to focus on economic development, education, and cultural preservation for future generations.



Website

Waccamaw Siouan Tribe

The Waccamaw, historically known as the Waccamassus, originally lived about 100 miles northeast of Charleston, South Carolina. After the Waccamaw and South Carolina War of 1749, the Waccamaw people sought refuge in the swamplands of southeastern North Carolina. Today, the Waccamaw Siouan Tribe has more than 2,000 citizens and is headquartered in Columbus and Bladen counties. The tribal community is located near the Green Swamp, about 37 miles west of Wilmington, seven miles east of Lake Waccamaw, and four miles north of Bolton.



Website

NC Urban Indian Communities

Cumberland County Association for Indian People (CCAIP)

The Cumberland County Association for Indian People supports self-determination and self-sufficiency for Native Americans in Cumberland County. The organization focuses on social, economic, legal, and political well-being while promoting healthier choices and improving the quality of life for its members and community. Founded in 1968, CCAIP was one of the first urban Indian centers established in North Carolina and continues to serve as a resource for cultural preservation, advocacy, and community programs.

Guilford Native American Association (GNAA)

The Guilford Native American Association is a Native American community organization based in Guilford County. It is a North Carolina state-recognized American Indian Organization and a United Way referral agency. Incorporated in September 1975 by local parents as a nonprofit education advocacy group, GNAA has grown to include childcare, employment, and age-based community programs. It is the oldest American Indian urban association in North Carolina and one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the United States. GNAA remains active in Guilford County, providing cultural events and educational programs that strengthen Native identity and community ties.

Website

NC Urban Indian Communities

Metrolina Native American Association (MNAA)
The Metrolina Native American Association promotes cultural awareness, economic development, and the overall well-being of American Indian people in the greater Charlotte area. The organization offers cultural enrichment classes, job training, work experience opportunities, and economic development assistance to support self-sufficiency and self-determination. MNAA coordinates its programs with other Native organizations and statewide partners to strengthen cultural connections and serve the growing urban Indian population in the region.

Website

Triangle Native American Society (TNAS)
The Triangle Native American Society was incorporated in 1984 to promote and protect the identity of Native Americans living in Wake County and surrounding areas. The organization provides educational, social, and cultural programs that support the Native community in the Triangle region. TNAS received official state recognition in 2000 from the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs and serves as the governing body for Native Americans in the area. It continues to foster a strong local Native community while honoring the diverse cultural and traditional practices members bring from their home tribal communities.



Website

AIHC Commissioners



Greg Jacobs
Coharie

VACANT
Eastern Band



Dr. Marvin Richardson
Haliwa-Saponi



Nancy Strickland Chavis
Lumbee



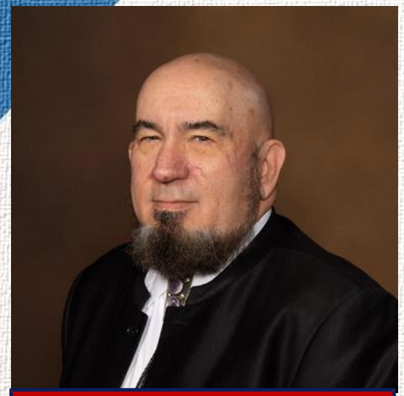
Jennifer R. Baxter
Guilford Native



Sandon Jacobs
Triangle Native



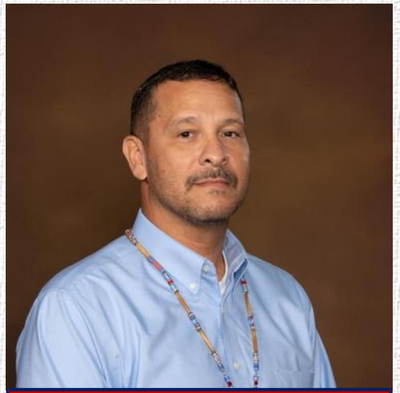
Jonathan Caudill
Meherrin



Forest Hazel
Occaneechi



Kara Stewart
Sappony



JD Moore
Waccamaw-Siouan



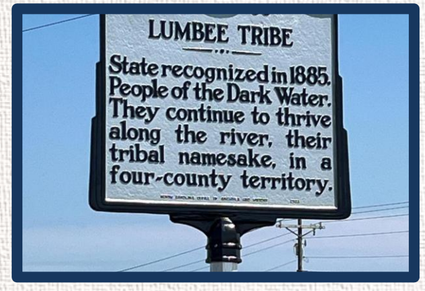
Rebecca Locklear
Cumberland County



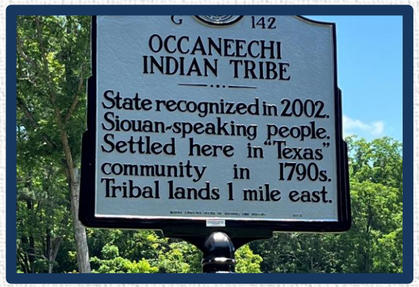
Brittany Hunt
Metrolina

Historic Marker Program

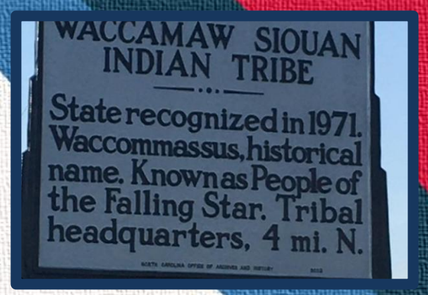
North Carolina's American Indian heritage continues to be recognized through a growing series of state historical markers. Developed in partnership with the N.C. Highway Historical Marker Program within the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, this initiative highlights the culture and history of North Carolina's tribes and communities. Markers now honor the Coharie, Haliwa-Saponi, Lumbee, Meherrin, Occaneechi Band of the Saponi, Sappony, and Waccamaw Siouan tribes, as well as the East Carolina Indian School, the Buie Mound site, and the Dunn Sit-Ins, which received its marker in June 2025. The N.C. American Indian Heritage Commission continues to collaborate closely with tribal partners and community members to bring these stories to life, ensuring each marker reflects the unique and lasting contributions of North Carolina's American Indian people.





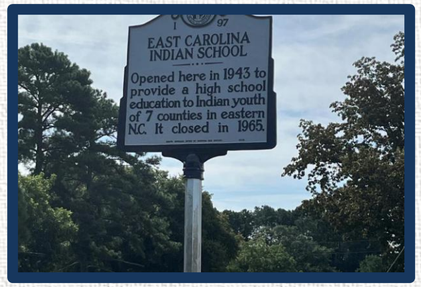
















Oral History Program



In partnership with the Oral History Unit in the N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources' Division of State Archives, the N.C. American Indian Heritage Commission is collecting and preserving oral histories from tribal community members across North Carolina. These interviews capture personal stories about education in former American Indian schools, military service, economic development, cultural traditions, and much more.

This work is supported by a major grant from the **National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)**, with additional funding from the **Catawba Foundation**. Together, these grants help the Commission document, preserve, and share the lived experiences of North Carolina's American Indian people for future generations.

Visit the Archives Catalogue: STATE ARCHIVES of NORTH CAROLINA

Watch on YouTube:

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CATAWBA NATION FOUNDATION

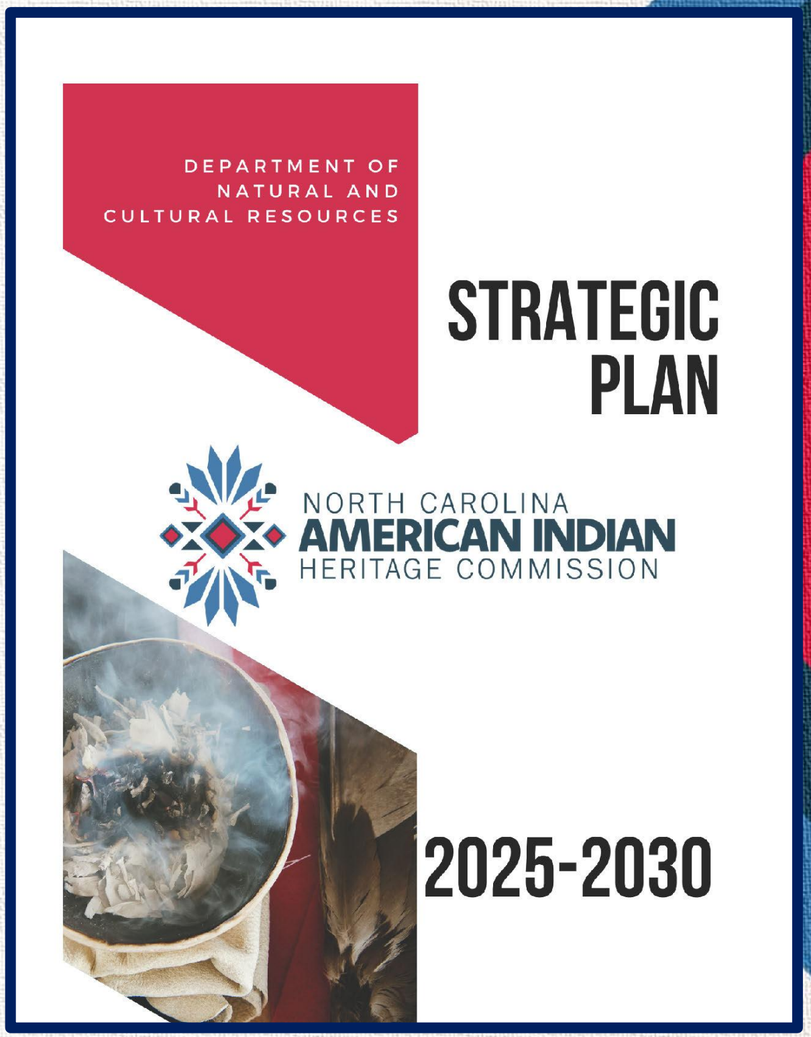
2025-2030 Strategic Plan

The **North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission (AIHC) Strategic Plan 2025–2030** outlines a vision for preserving, promoting, and celebrating the state's American Indian history, arts, and culture over the next five years. Developed with input from tribal communities, partners, and stakeholders, the plan focuses on four key priorities: promoting North Carolina history through an American Indian lens, increasing cultural visibility, enhancing preservation and revitalization, and fostering forward-focused narratives of Native life today.

The plan serves as a roadmap for the Commission's ongoing work to ensure that American Indian voices, stories, and contributions remain visible and valued across the state.

Click here to read the full text:

AIHC Strategic Plan



Heritage Month Resources

The North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission believes that celebrating and sharing American Indian heritage extends far beyond the month of November. This November, and every month, we continue our work to preserve, protect, and promote North Carolina's American Indian history, arts, and culture for all people.

The following pages include resources to help you celebrate American Indian Heritage Month. We invite you to explore and interact with the toolkit by clicking on links to materials designed to inspire learning, creativity, and community. This **2026 American Indian Heritage Month Toolkit** is a reflection of North Carolina's vibrant culture and bright future.

General Guidelines

1. **TERMINOLOGY**: Do I say Native? American Indian? Indigenous? It's usually best to use the specific tribe, but each person is going to have their own preference. Just ask if you're not sure.

2. **DIVERSITY IN NATIVE HISTORY**: There is strong diversity in American Indian cultures/history. Not all tribes lived in teepees. Not all tribes wore headdresses. While there are similarities, no two tribes are the same. Discuss units based on region.

3. **NATIVE "LOOK":** Remember American Indian people don't all look the same. The stereotypical image of American Indians is also conforming and incorrect. This applies to skin tone, hair textures/color, cheek bones, etc.

4. **WE ARE STILL HERE:** North Carolina is home to the largest number of Native people east of the Mississippi River. Challenge students to learn about the tribes of North Carolina to help them connect to their local context.

General Guidelines (cont.)

5. TEACH GOOD AND BAD: There is a tendency to only discuss the bad things that happened to American Indian people. Teaching about the triumphs and traumas allows for a stronger, realistic image of American Indian people and communities.

6. NATIVE "MYTHOLOGY": American Indian oral history isn't just "legends" or "folklore". Words have power, so consider the words you use.

7. AMERICAN INDIAN NATIONS: American Indian Nations are older than US customs and governments. They have been and still are operating with their own laws and values.

8. CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: Highlighting contemporary Native history/culture/people is often overlooked. Focusing on contemporary topics can assist in seeing Native history and culture to be alive.

Annual Heritage Celebration



For 30+ years, this event has been the highlight of American Indian Heritage Month in North Carolina. Presented by the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission with support from the N.C. Commission of Indian Affairs and the N.C. Museum of History, it honors the traditional and contemporary contributions of Native communities.

The 31st annual celebration features a **virtual Cultural Education Day on November 20, 2026**, and an **in-person festival on November 21, 2026**, at the **North Carolina Museum of Art.** Together, we share one message: **Indigenous people are still here.**

Festival Website

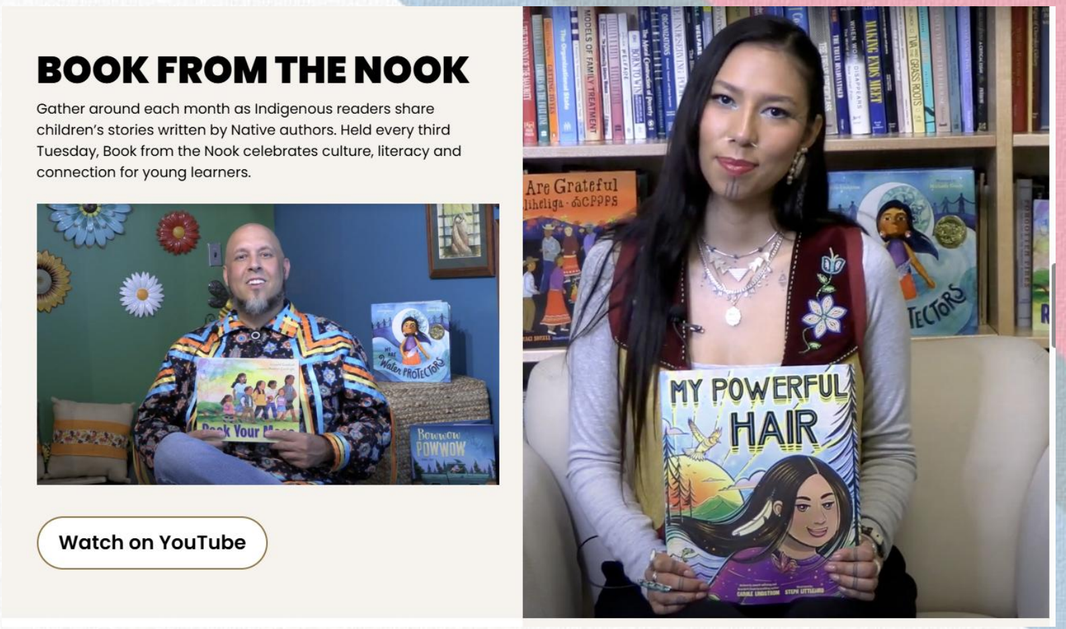
K-12 Learning Resources

Title	Resource Type	Content
NC DPI Culturally Responsive Resources	Database, Lesson plans	All
Native Knowledge 360°	Interactive lessons, primary sources, teacher background essays, maps, image collections	Social Studies , Science , ELA
Indigenous Land Map	Interactive maps of Indigenous territories, attribution info	Social Studies
American Indians in Children's Literature (AICL)	Book reviews, critiques, bibliographies, essays	ELA, Social Studies
Montana Indian Ed for All	Lesson plans, research	Social Studies, Math, ELA, STEM , Science
Ancient North Carolinians	Lesson Plans, artifacts, videos, FAQs	Social Studies, Arts, Science
Osiyo Voices of Cherokee People	Videos, documentaries	Social Studies, Science , ELA
First Encounter	Lesson Plans	Social Studies
Lessons of Our Land	Multi-disciplinary lesson modules, handouts, maps, interactive elements	ELA, Science , Social Studies
TeachersFirst – Native Americans Resources	Resource links, lesson ideas, web tools, printable materials	Social Studies
Indian Pueblo Education – Indigenous Wisdom Curriculum	Curriculum modules, teacher guides, student activities, assessments	ELA, Math, Science
NIEA Database	Database, lesson plans	Social Studies , ELA
Exploring Indigenous Cultures: Ancient North Carolinians (UNC)	Lesson plans, maps, activity guides, site info	Social Studies
NC Project Archaeology — NC Lesson Plans	Archaeology lessons, handouts, images, guided exercises	Social Studies
Native American Language Resource Collection (U.S. ED)	Language program toolkits, curriculum guides, handouts, web links	Indigenous Studies

Elementary Learning

Title	Resource Type	Content	Grade Level
Museum of the SE American Indian: Book from the Nook	Recorded Children's books readings by Native leaders	Indigenous Studies , ELA	Elementary
Native American History Curriculum (KidsKonnect)	Timeline resources, worksheets, reading passages, maps	Social Studies	Elementary
Amerind Museum for Educators	Lesson plans, student work sheets, cultural content	ELA, STEM , Social Studies	Elementary
GCS American Indian Education	Interactive media.	Social Studies , Indigenous Studies	Elementary, Middle
Chickasaw Kids	Games, Activities,	Social Studies	K - 3





Secondary Learning

Title	Resource Type	Content	Grade Level
GCS American Indian Education	Interactive media.	Social Studies , Indigenous Studies	K-8
Bdote Memory Map--Dakota Peoples Curriculum	Oral histories, archival images, maps, storytelling	Social Studies	Middle
Mapping NC American Indian Schools	maps, oral histories	Social Studies	Middle
American Indian History Timeline	Timeline, policies	Social Studies, Law	High
National Indian Boarding School Digital Archive	Testimonies, archival documents, maps, audio/video	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center	Photographs, student files, documents, articles	Social Studies , Indigenous Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
Legacies of Service: Celebrating Native Americans (LOC VHP)	Oral histories, documents, videos, interpretive essays	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
Native Ed Project	Curricular modules, videos, readings, project ideas	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
Indigenous Governance Database (IGD)	Tribal codes, governance documents, case studies	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
Billy Mills--Native American Hall of Fame	Lesson Plan	Social Studies, ELA	Secondary/ 6-12
Indigenous North Carolinians Interactive Resources (UNC WorldView)	Interactive media, lesson plans, activity handouts	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12
DigitalNC – Primary Source Set: Native Americans in NC	Digitized photos, documents, teaching suggestions	Social Studies	Secondary/ 6-12

American Indian Arts & Crafts

Museum of the Southeast American Indian
Located on the campus of UNC Pembroke, this museum offers an in-depth look at the culture, history, and contemporary life of Southeastern American Indian communities through immersive exhibits and educational programs.

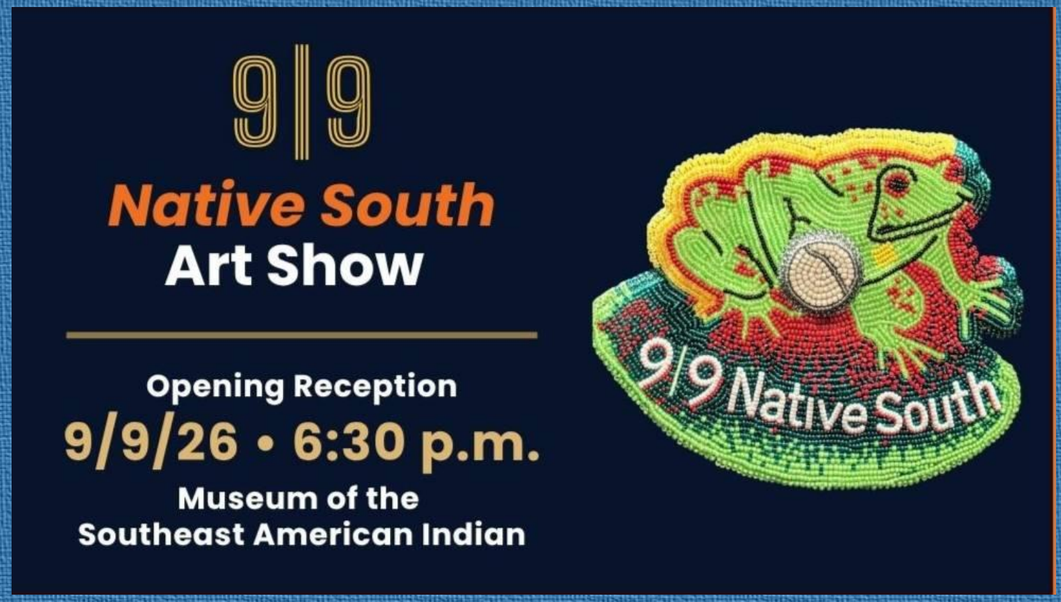
Museum of the Cherokee People
Established in 1948, the Museum of the Cherokee People is one of the longest-operating tribal museums in the United States. Situated in Cherokee, North Carolina, on the Qualla Boundary—the sovereign land of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the ancestral homeland of all Cherokee people—the museum shares their history, culture, and stories through exhibitions and programs. It received the Association of Tribal Archives, Libraries, and Museums' 2022 Guardians of Culture and Lifeways International Award and was named a Top Ten Best Native American Experience by *USA TODAY.*

Guilford Native American Art Gallery
Opened in 1990, the Guilford Native American Art Gallery was the first Native American fine art gallery of its kind in North Carolina and the southeastern United States. Owned and managed by American Indians, the gallery promotes and sells traditional and contemporary Native art through annual exhibitions, community arts programs, and educational outreach.

Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc.
Founded in 1946 by Cherokee artists and leaders, Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual is the nation's oldest Native American cooperative. Established to preserve and promote Cherokee craftsmanship, the cooperative provides livelihoods for local artisans and offers visitors authentic, handmade treasures that reflect traditions passed down through generations.

Current Art Exhibits & Events



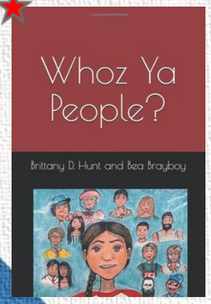


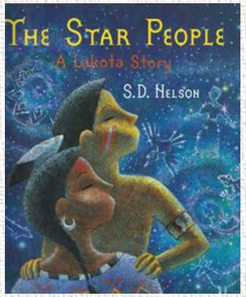
Unrelenting: Cherokee People and the American Revolution
The American Revolution marked a change for Cherokee government, land base, community, and family structure. Featuring historic objects in conversation with works by contemporary Cherokee artists, Unrelenting delves into 250 years of Aniyvwiya innovation, adaptability, and resistance, centering Native voices, perspectives, and creativity in response to the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States. The exhibit is open through **Dec 30, 2026**.

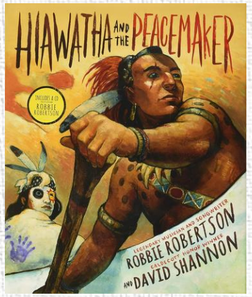
9|9 (nine-nine) Native South Art Show
Celebrate the creativity and innovation of Native artists from across the South. The *9|9 Native South Art Show* features tribal nations from the southeastern United States. Through Native art, visitors can explore themes of culture, identity, and heritage. The exhibit runs from September 9, 2026 through January 30, 2027.

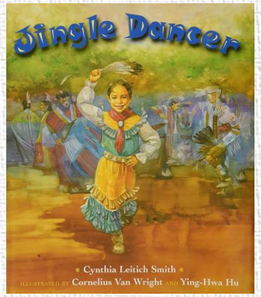
American Indian Books - Children

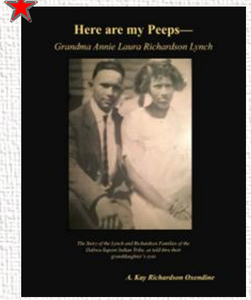


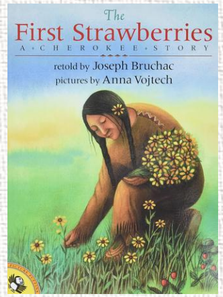


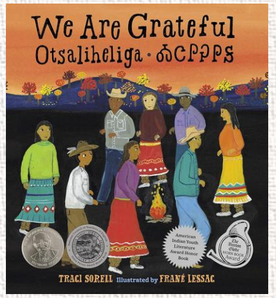


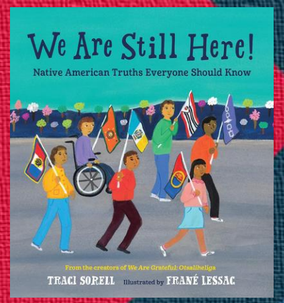




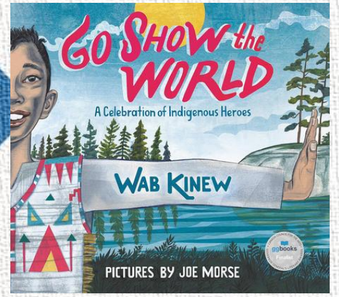


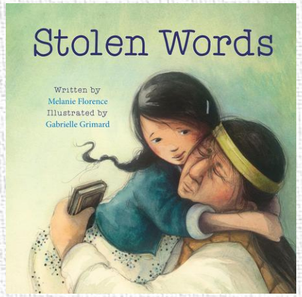


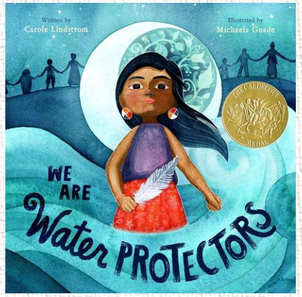


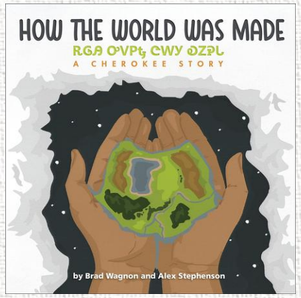


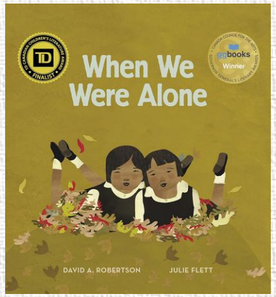


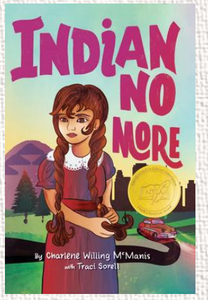


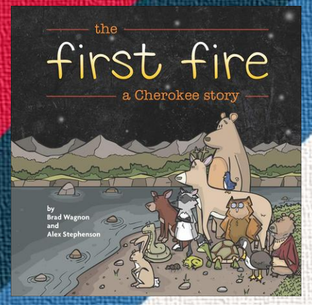


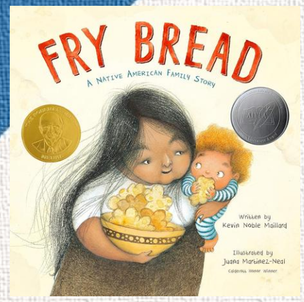


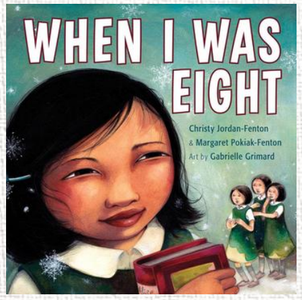


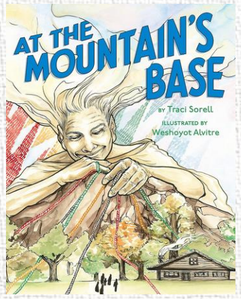




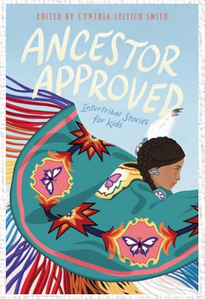






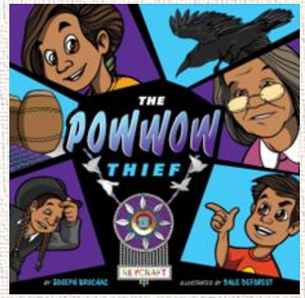






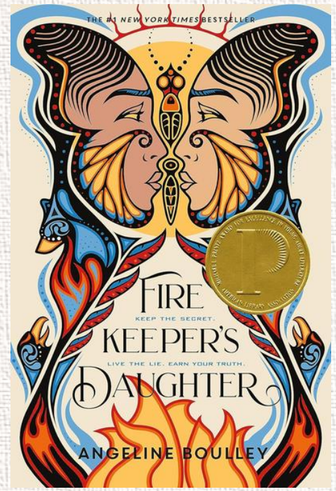


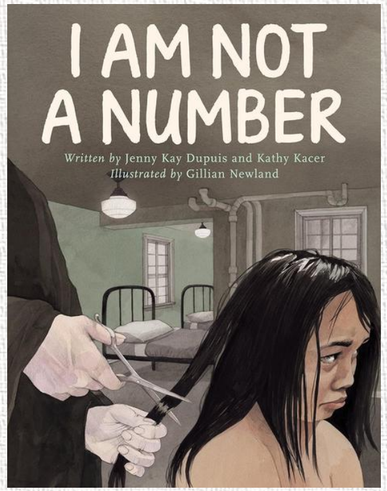


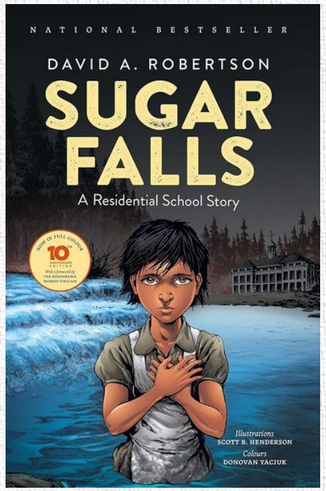


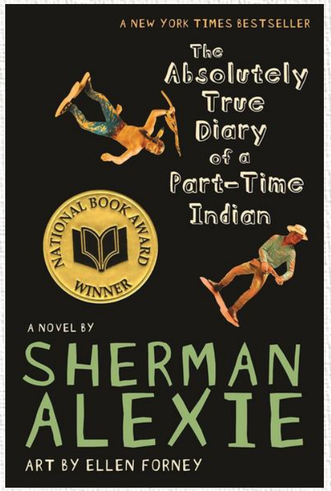
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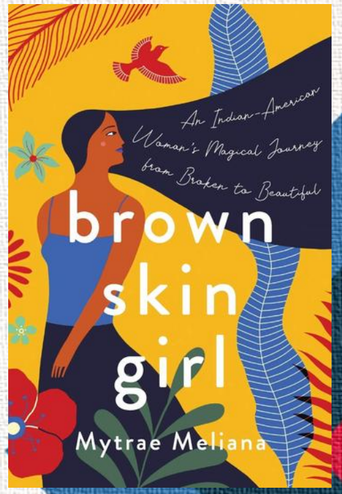
American Indian Books - Teens

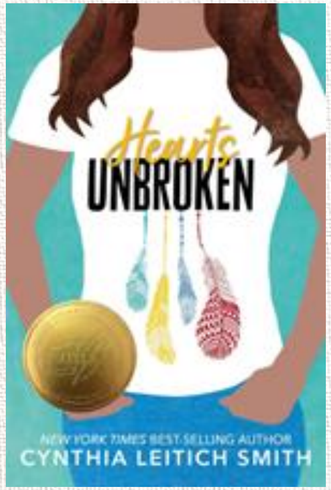


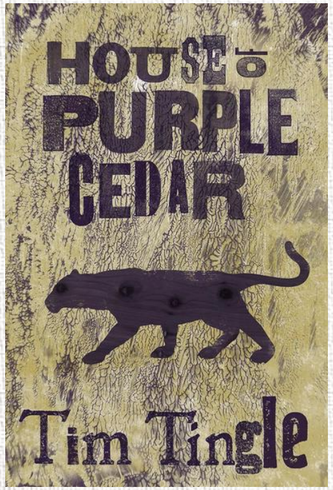


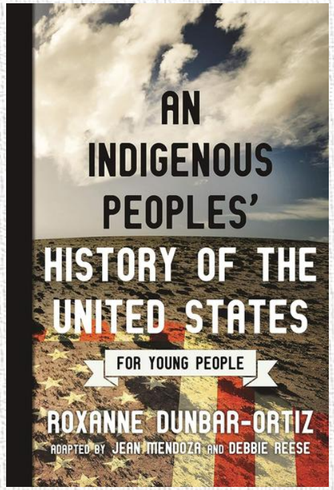


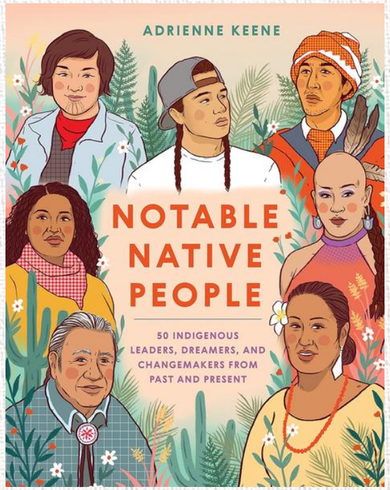


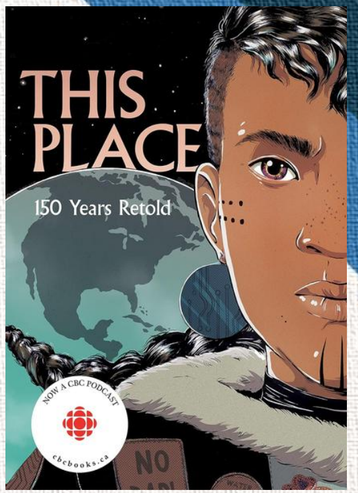






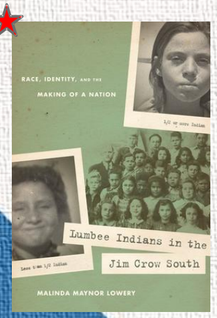


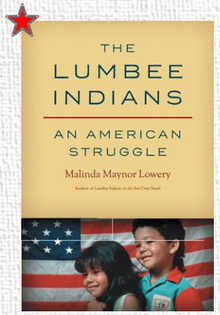


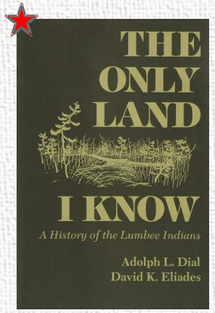


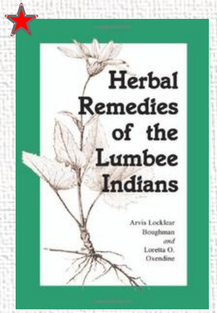
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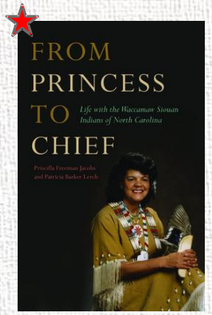
American Indian Books - Adults

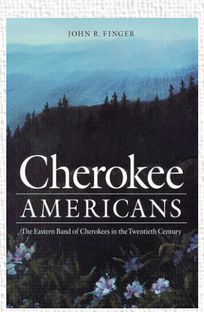


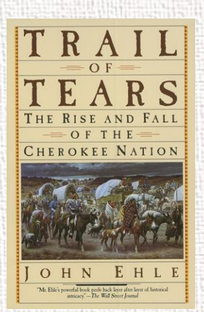


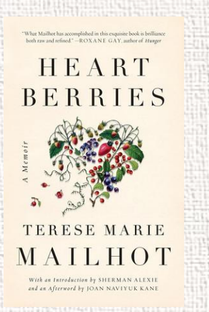


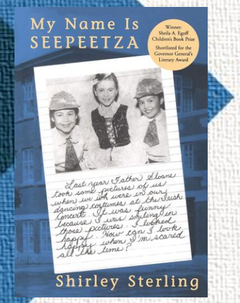


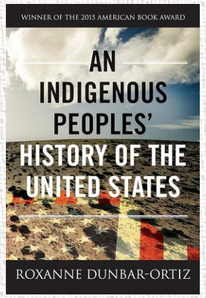


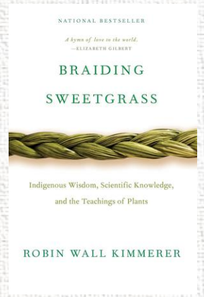


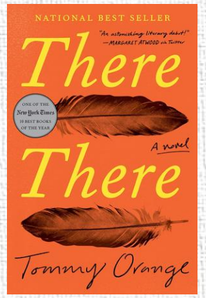


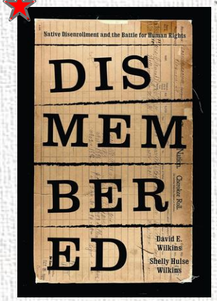


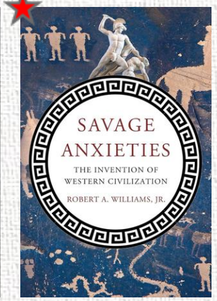




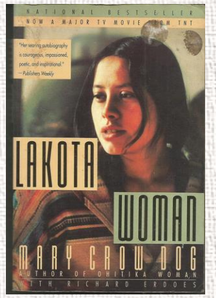


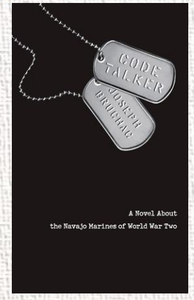






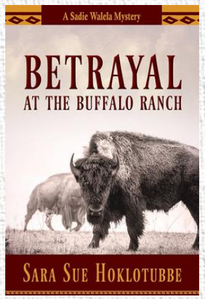


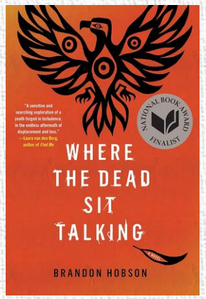




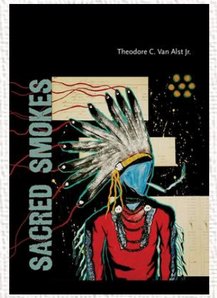


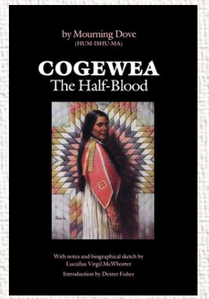






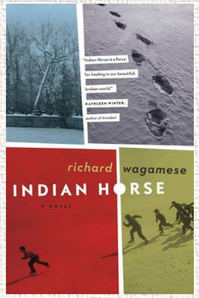


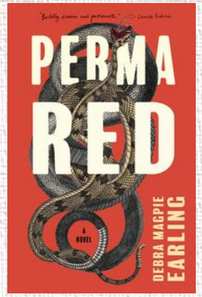


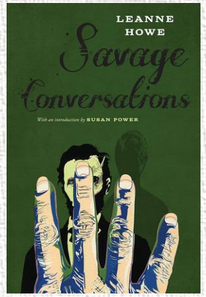


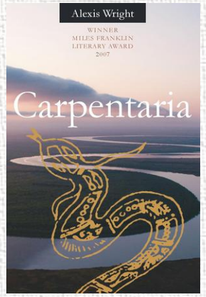
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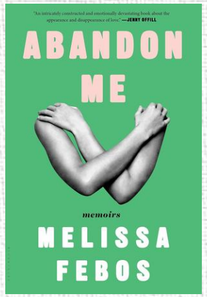
American Indian Books – Adults

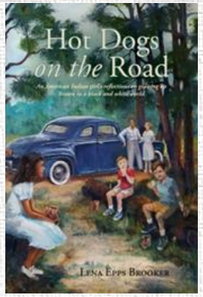


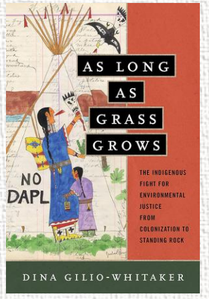


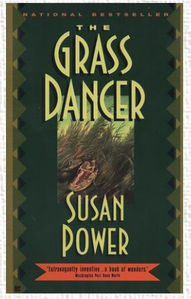


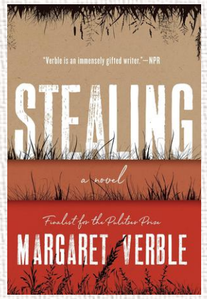


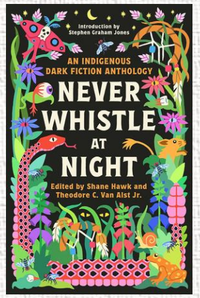


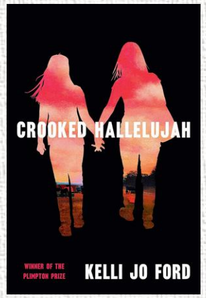




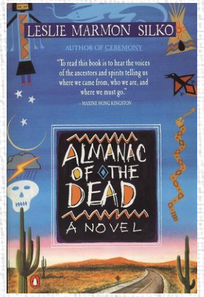


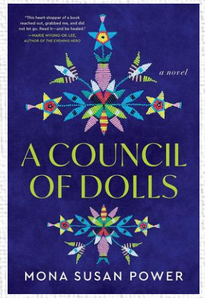


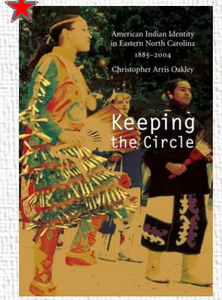


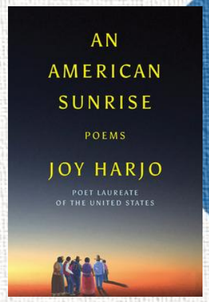






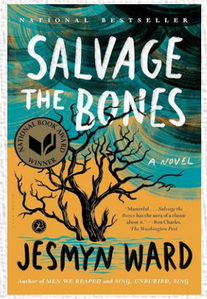


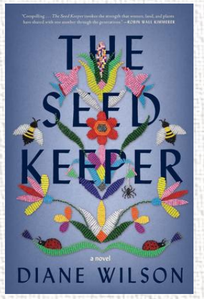


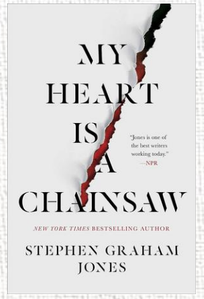


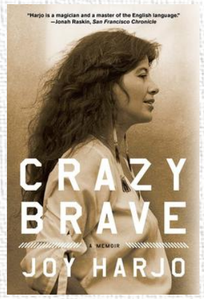


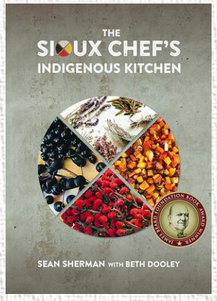


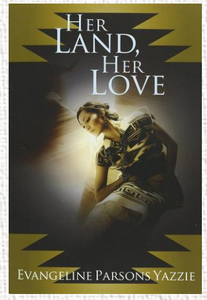






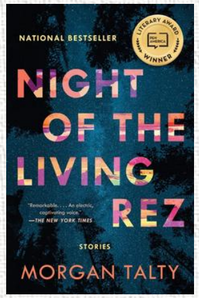


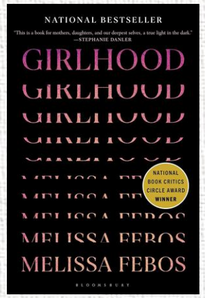


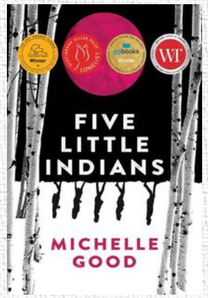


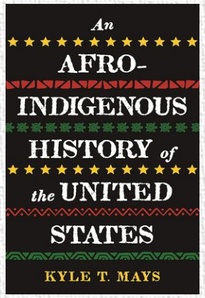
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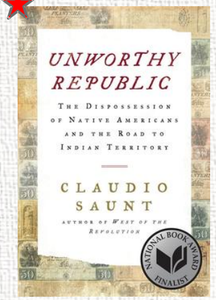
American Indian Books – Adults

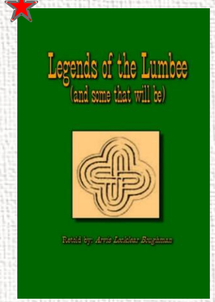


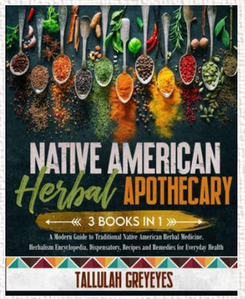


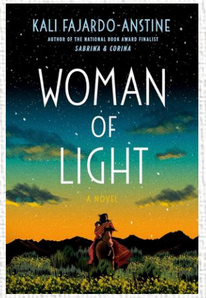


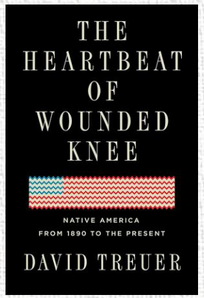


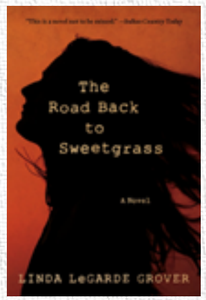




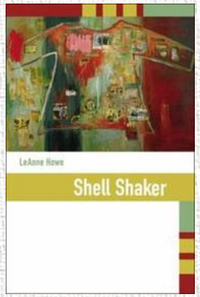


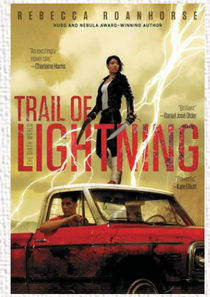


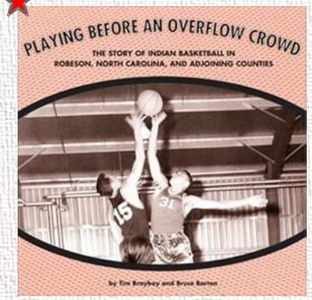


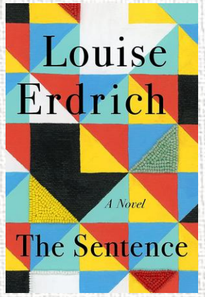


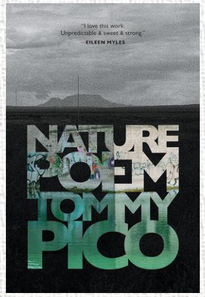


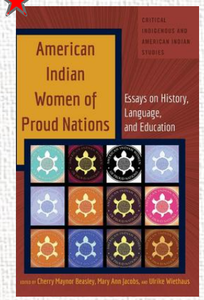


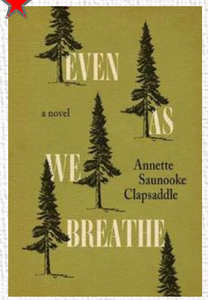


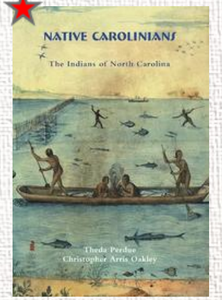


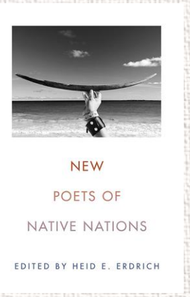












NC Connection

Heritage Month Music Playlist

Click the button below to listen to the **2025 American Indian Heritage Month Playlist**, featuring American Indian artists from right here in North Carolina and beyond. Curated by the North Carolina American Indian Heritage Commission, this collection highlights traditional songs, contemporary music, and powerful storytelling that reflect the diversity and creativity of Native musicians.

Enjoy and share this playlist as a way to celebrate American Indian heritage through sound—past, present, and future.



American Indian Podcasts















American Indian Organizations

DNCR

- NC Highway Historical Marker Program
- NC Office of State Archaeology
- NC Museum of History
- NC State Archives
- State Library of North Carolina
- NC Historic Sites

Government/Organizational

- NC Commission of Indian Affairs
- United Tribes of North Carolina
- American Indian Women of Proud Nations
- State Advisory Council on Indian Education (SACIE)

Educational

- NC American Indian Fund Scholarship
- NC Native American Youth Organization
- UNCP American Indian Heritage Center
- UNC American Indian Center
- WCU Cherokee Center
- Tutelo-Saponi Monocan Living Dictionary
- Frisco Native American Museum & Natural History Center
- Rankin Museum of American Heritage

NORTH CAROLINA
AMERICAN INDIAN
HERITAGE COMMISSION

NC DEPARTMENT
OF NATURAL AND
CULTURAL RESOURCES

A DIVISION OF THE NC DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES