**CHARACTER / HAT SKETCHES**

John Cotton – army helmet

Teft – “Afrika Korps cap he had dug up in Greenwich Village”

Goodenow – Hopi headband he beaded himself

Shecker – golf cap (backwards), “given to his father by Arnold Palmer after a round

at Palm Springs”

Lally Brothers – “expensive, identical ten-gallons, the wide brims of which, broken

By rain and neglect, sagged over their ears”

Directions: Each member at your table will roll the dice. Whichever character the dice lands on when you roll, that is the character you are responsible for drawing.

**Requirements:**

1. Use a plain white piece of computer paper (no notebook paper)
2. Drawings can be black and white or in color but must be neat
3. Top of the page: character’s name
4. Middle of the page: drawing of the character with their hat
5. Bottom of the page: Write a paragraph describing how the character’s hat symbolizes who they are as a person. Use at least one quote in your answer that serves as evidence. Use proper parenthetical citation when quoting.

# Helpful Information:

# (The hats that the characters wear are described in chapter 3 of the novel.)

# COTTON:

Helmets are among the oldest forms of [personal protective equipment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_protective_equipment) and are known to have been worn by the [Akkadians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akkadian_Empire)/[Sumerians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumer) in the 23rd century BC, [Mycenaean Greeks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mycenaean_Greece) since the 17th century BC,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-2) the [Assyrians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Assyrians) around 900 BC, [ancient Greeks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Greeks) and [Romans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome), throughout the [Middle Ages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages), and up to the end of the 17th century by many combatants.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-autogenerated1-3) Their materials and construction became more advanced as weapons became more and more powerful. Initially constructed from [leather](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) and [brass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brass), and then [bronze](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze) and [iron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron) during the [Bronze](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bronze_Age) and [Iron](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iron_Age) Ages, they soon came to be made entirely from forged [steel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steel) in many societies after about 950 AD. At that time, they were purely military equipment, protecting the head from cutting blows with [swords](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sword), flying [arrows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arrow), and low-velocity [musketry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musket).

Military use of helmets declined after 1670, and rifled [firearms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearms) ended their use by foot soldiers after 1700[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-autogenerated1-3) but the Napoleonic era saw ornate cavalry helmets reintroduced for [cuirassiers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuirassier) and [dragoons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dragoon) in some armies which continued to be used by French forces during [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) as late as 1915.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-autogenerated4-4)

[World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) and its increased use of [artillery](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artillery) renewed the need for steel helmets, with the French [Adrian helmet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adrian_helmet) and the British [Brodie helmet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brodie_helmet) being the first modern steel helmets used on the battlefield,[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-6) soon followed by the adoption of similar steel helmets, such as the [Stahlhelm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stahlhelm)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-GH-7)[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-Axis-8)[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-autogenerated5-9) by the other warring nations. Such helmets offered protection for the head from shrapnel and fragments.

Today's militaries often use high quality helmets made of ballistic materials such as [Kevlar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevlar) and [Aramid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aramid), which offer improved protection. Some helmets also have good non-ballistic protective qualities, against threats such as concussive [shock waves](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shock_wave) from [explosions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Explosion).[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_helmet#cite_note-11)

Many of today’s combat helmets have been adapted for modern warfare requirements and upgraded with [STANAG rails](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STANAG_rail) to act as a platform for mounting cameras, video cameras and VAS Shrouds for the mounting of Night Vision Goggles (NVG) and monocular Night Vision Devices (NVD).

Beginning in the early 20th century, combat helmets have often been equipped with [helmet covers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helmet_cover) to offer greater camouflage. There have been two main types of covers, mesh nets were earlier widely used, but most modern combat helmets use camouflage cloth covers instead.

By the late 20th century, starting in the 1970s and 1980s, new materials such as kevlar and aramid began replacing steel as the primary material for combat helmets, in an effort to improve weight, ballistics protection, and protection against head injuries caused by blasts. This practice still continues into the 21st century, with further advancement and refinements in the fibers used, design and shape of the helmet, and increased modularity. Early helmet systems of this new design are the American PASGT, the Spanish MARTE, the Italian SEPT-2 PLUS, and British.

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# TEFT:

# Pith helmet

At the aerodrome in [Amman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amman" \o "Amman), [Emirate of Transjordan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emirate_of_Transjordan), Col. [T. E. Lawrence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Edward_Lawrence" \o "Thomas Edward Lawrence) ("Lawrence of Arabia", left) and [Sir Herbert Samuel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_Samuel,_1st_Viscount_Samuel" \o "Herbert Samuel, 1st Viscount Samuel) (centre) wearing pith helmets, April 1921

The **pith helmet** ([Spanish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_language): *salacot*) also known as the **safari helmet**, **sun helmet**, **topee**, **sola topee** or **topi**[[a]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pith_helmet" \l "cite_note-1) is a lightweight cloth-covered [helmet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helmet" \o "Helmet)made of [pith](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pith" \o "Pith) material. Pith helmets were often worn by European travelers and explorers, in the varying climates found in Africa, [Southeast Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southeast_Asia" \o "Southeast Asia), as well as the [tropics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropics" \o "Tropics), but have also been used in many other contexts. They were routinely issued to European military personnel serving overseas "in hot climates" from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.

The pith helmet became associated strongly with the [British Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire" \o "British Empire). However, the pith helmet was used by all European colonial powers, and for some time even by the United States. It was commonly worn by non-indigenous officers commanding locally recruited troops in the colonial armies of France, Britain, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Imperial Germany and the Netherlands, as well as civilian officials in their territories. As such it became something of a symbol of colonial rule. Helmets of a similar style (but without true pith construction) continued to be used, as late as [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II" \o "World War II), by [European](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe" \o "Europe) and American military personnel.

Such was the popularity of the pith helmet that it became a common civilian [headgear](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Headgear" \o "Headgear) for Westerners in the tropics from the end of the 19th century. The civilian pith helmet was typically less decorative and more practical, not as tall as the military counterpart, and with a wide [brim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brim_(hat)" \o "Brim (hat)) all round. It was worn by men and women, old and young, both in formal and casual occasions, until the [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II" \o "World War II). After the war, the [Viet Minh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viet_Minh" \o "Viet Minh) of [Vietnam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam" \o "Vietnam) copied the pith helmet from the former [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France" \o "France) colonizer, and adopted it as their own. Today it is still widely worn by both civilians and the military in Vietnam; it is similar to the pre-[World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II" \o "World War II) civilian type, but covered in jungle green cloth, sometimes with a metal insignia at the front or back.

In military terms, however, helmets of this type had begun to prove clumsy and conspicuous in the field, and after World War II they ceased to be worn on active service. Outside Vietnam the pith helmet is now worn mainly by certain units of the [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom" \o "United Kingdom), [Tongan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tonga) and [Thai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand" \o "Thailand) military, as well as the [Compagnie des Carabiniers du Prince](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compagnie_des_Carabiniers_du_Prince" \o "Compagnie des Carabiniers du Prince) of [Monaco](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monaco" \o "Monaco), on ceremonial occasions. Similar sun helmets are still worn today by some mail carriers of the [U.S. Postal Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Postal_Service" \o "United States Postal Service)(USPS). The pith helmet has also seen use as a form of identification by [U.S. Marine Corps](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Marine_Corps" \o "U.S. Marine Corps) marksmanship instructors at [Parris Island](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parris_Island" \o "Parris Island), [San Diego](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/San_Diego), and fleet ranges, similar to the [Campaign hat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_hat" \o "Campaign hat) worn by [drill instructors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drill_instructors" \o "Drill instructors). These Marines wear black metal USMC insignia on the front of their pith helmet if they are marksmanship coaches, or gold if they are marksmanship trainers and block NCOs.



**GOODENOW:**

**What clothes did the Hopi men wear?**  
The clothes worn by the men included breechcloths or short kilts which were made from a long rectangular piece of animal skin or cloth which was worn between the legs and tucked over a belt. During the 1800's men started to wear cotton tunics with a leather belt fastened around the waist. The men started to wear cotton shirt and rather short trousers, and a headband. They wore moccasins made of soft leather - a soft, light beige, slip-on shoe, consisting of a sole and sides made of one piece of leather. The traditional headdress worn by the Hopi men were simple cloth or leather headbands.

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**Who were the enemies of the Hopi Tribe?**Although a peace loving nation the Hopi tribe was subjected to frequent raids by the Navajo tribe and occasionally the Apache. The encroachment by the Spanish came in 1540 with the expedition of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. The Native Indians were subdued but they shared in the successful revolt of 1542, but were again defeated in 1586. In 1629 The Spanish began to establish missions at the Hopi pueblos of Awatobi and Oraibi which were later destroyed in the Pueblo revolt of 1680. The [Pueblo Revolt](https://www.warpaths2peacepipes.com/the-indian-wars/pueblo-revolt.htm) (1680-1692) was located in New Mexico and Arizona. This was an initial great victory for the Pueblo alliance that consisted of the Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni tribes but the Spanish re-conquered the lands in 1692.



**SHECKER:**

Arnold Palmer

**Arnold Daniel Palmer** (September 10, 1929 – September 25, 2016) was an American [professional golfer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Professional_golfer) who is generally regarded as one of the greatest and most charismatic players in the sport's history. Dating back to 1955, he won numerous events on both the [PGA Tour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PGA_Tour) and the circuit now known as [PGA Tour Champions](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PGA_Tour_Champions). Nicknamed **The King**, he was one of golf's most popular stars and its most important trailblazer, the first superstar of the sport's [television age](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broadcasting_of_sports_events), which began in the 1950s.

Palmer's social impact on behalf of golf was perhaps unrivaled among fellow professionals; his humble background and plain-spoken popularity helped change the perception of golf from an elite, upper-class pastime ([private clubs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_club)) to a more populist sport accessible to middle and working classes (public courses).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnold_Palmer#cite_note-1) Palmer, [Jack Nicklaus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jack_Nicklaus), and [Gary Player](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gary_Player) were "The Big Three" in golf during the 1960s; they are widely credited with popularizing and commercializing the sport around the world.

In a career that spanned more than six decades, he won 62 PGA Tour titles from 1955 to [1973](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1973_PGA_Tour), placing him at that time behind only [Sam Snead](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam_Snead) and [Ben Hogan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Hogan), and still fifth on the Tour's all-time victory list. He collected seven [major titles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Men%27s_major_golf_championships) in a six-plus-year domination, from the [1958 Masters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1958_Masters_Tournament) to the [1964 Masters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1964_Masters_Tournament). He also won the [PGA Tour Lifetime Achievement Award](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PGA_Tour_Lifetime_Achievement_Award) in 1998, and in 1974 was one of the 13 original inductees into the [World Golf Hall of Fame](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Golf_Hall_of_Fame).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnold_Palmer#cite_note-2)

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**LALLY BROTHERS:**

The **cowboy hat** is a high-crowned, wide-brimmed [hat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hat) best known as the defining piece of attire for the North American [cowboy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy). Influenced by 19th century Mexican culture, today it is worn by many people, and is particularly associated with [ranch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranch) workers in the western and southern [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States), western [Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canada) and northern [Mexico](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), with [country-western singers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_music) and ranchero singers in Mexico, and for participants in the North American [rodeo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodeo) circuit. It is recognized around the world as part of [Old West](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_West) lore. The shape of a cowboy hat's crown and brim are often modified by the wearer for fashion and to protect against weather.

It is an item of apparel that can be worn in any corner of the world, and receive immediate recognition as part of North American cowboy culture.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy_hat#cite_note-Reynolds8-1)

The first western model was the open-crowned "[Boss of the Plains](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boss_of_the_Plains)", and after that came the front-creased Carlsbad, destined to become “the” cowboy style.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy_hat#cite_note-Foster106-2) The high-crowned, wide-brimmed, soft-felt western hats that followed are intimately associated with the cowboy image.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy_hat#cite_note-Snyder5-3)

