



The World Games
2022 BIRMINGHAM, USA

FLYING DISC FROM THE UNITED STATES



While we often think of Ancient Greece when we think of flying discs, the flying disc game of today (often called "Frisbee") actually got its start in the United States! The name Frisbee comes from the Frisbee Pie Company which was started in 1871 in Connecticut. The company's pies were purchased in lightweight metal tins and soon nearby college students would repurpose the tins by playing toss with them. By 1956 Frisbee Pies was making over 80,000 pies a day - that's a lot of pie tins!

The formal start to the game of flying disc began with Fred Morrison who began selling his invention, the "Pluto Platter," in California in 1951. Morrison repurposed 10 cent cake pans which he sold on the Los Angeles beach for 25 cents. A few years later the founder of the popular Wham-O toy company noticed Morrison selling his "Pluto Platter" on the beach and the rest is history. By 1957 the "Frisbee" was being sold all over the country with the company introducing rules for the new sport, now known as Flying Disc. Within 20 years over 100 million Frisbees had been sold. The game is now enjoyed by over 7 million people in 70 different countries!

UNITED STATES

POPULATION:
327.2 MILLION

AREA:
3,797,000 SQUARE MILES

CAPITOL:
WASHINGTON, D.C.

GDP:
19.39 TRILLION USD

MEDIAN GROSS HOUSEHOLD INCOME:
\$61,937

TOP EXPORT:
REFINED PETROLEUM

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NATIVE AMERICANS IN NORTH AMERICA

When we think of North America we often think about its most populated country — the United States. However, long before the founding of the U.S., many different nations of people lived in North America. These indigenous populations — who we often refer to as "Native Americans" — were spread throughout the continent from modern-day Mexico well into what is now Canada. In what is now the Southern United States, there were five major tribes who spoke dialects of the Muscogee language. These tribes were the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole. The Creek tribe was the most prominent in Alabama.

These tribes are not just connected by their language, they are connected by their ancestors. The Muscogee speaking tribes descended from the Mississippians, who lived between AD 800 and AD 1600. They are notable for their advanced construction of cities and towns with notable "mound" centers. Many of these mounds still stand today, including at Moundville Archeological site outside of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

While the Muscogee people didn't play flying disc as we know it today, they did play a game with a flying stone known as "Chunkey." This game involved a thick disk-like stone, two sticks, and two players. Players would take turns rolling the disk on the ground, with both players throwing their rod-like stick after them. The winner was the player who got their stick closer to the stone. Muscogee tribes, including the Creek in Alabama, also played afvckety (pronounced ah-futch-kitt-uh) which is similar to modern-day lacrosse.

Unfortunately, as a result of the Indian Removal Act of 1830 many Muscogees were forced off of their land. Over 23,000 Creeks from Alabama emigrated to Oklahoma as a result of the Indian Removal Act. As a result of resettlement and efforts to integrate Native people into U.S. culture many aspects of Muscogee culture, language and history have been lost over generations. Thanks to modern technology and archeology we are beginning to rediscover some of these lost pieces of history!





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GOVERNMENT

The Muscogee are not one tribe but a confederacy, or union, of many different tribes. Tribes each had their own town which, while connected, exercised autonomy in everyday decisions. Each tribal town also had distinct boundaries and the tribe owned the land within those boundaries.

Every tribal town also had its own distinct structure of leadership. The *míko* (chief) was the executive leader of each town. The Miko acted as the figurehead of the town, presiding over events, welcoming visitors, and attending to the concerns of tribe members. The Miko typically served for life, although in his old age he might have an assistant help him with his duties. It was traditional after the Miko's death that his matrilineal next of kin, typically a nephew, would fill his role.

Other important leadership positions in the town included the **míkalgi** (counselors) who formed the town council. The town council provided advice on issues of law, peace, or war. They also approved or denied the selection of the Miko's assistant and appointed a "Great Warrior." The town also had **hini-hálgi** (old men and advisers) who advised on the construction of the town and **isti-tchákalgi** (beloved men) who were notable public servants.

After Indian Removal, however, resettled Muscogee tribes created a formal Constitution. The Constitution, drafted in 1867 created the position of Principal Chief, Second Chief, and a judicial and legislative branch. The legislative branch was bicameral and made up of the House of Kind and the House of Warriors. In 1878 the Muscogee created a center for their government known as the Council House. To this day, the Council House acts as a town center in Okmulgee, Oklahoma. Since the 1980's the Muscogee nation has been formally recognized as a sovereign nation by the U.S. Supreme Court.





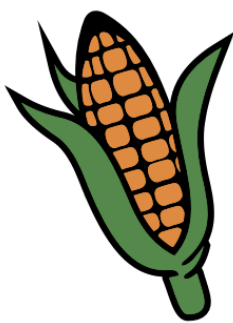
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CIVICS & CITIZENSHIP

Cultural ceremonies were an important part of being a member of the Creek nation. Each town had a center that was either "red" or "white." "Red" centers were used for war ceremonies. "White" centers were used for peace ceremonies. One of the most important festivals was the midsummer "Busk" or Green Corn festival. During this festival, all wrongdoings or crimes (except for murder) that occurred between tribe members were forgiven.

To this day, membership in the Creek Nation is determined by the Dawes Roll. This roll, which was finalized in 1907, listed all of the tribe members of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole tribes. Membership in tribes today depends upon being able to trace one's genealogy, or family members, back to the Dawes Roll.

All Muscogee tribes are matrilineal. That means that your heritage is traced through your mother. Not only were children considered members of their mother's clan, the inheritance of goods, wealth, and land was passed down through generations by women.



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