

CODE TALKERS INFORMATIONAL HANDOUT

Many Native American soldiers acted as code talkers in the first and second World War. The United States needed to send secret messages. The Native American soldiers who were able to speak English and their native languages were able to communicate quickly without the enemies breaking the code.

The Navajo language was one of the native languages used to communicate over radio and telephone. There is no Navajo alphabet, which means there wasn't any written communication that the enemy could use to try to crack "the code." The enemy could not understand the messages of where the Army was going or what it was planning to do. This saved many soldiers' lives.

Assiniboin, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Choctaw, Comanche, Cree, Crow, Fox, Hopi, Kiowa, Menominee, Navajo, Ojibwa, Oneida, Osage, Pawnee, Sauk, Seminole, and Sioux soldiers helped the United States win World War II. Men who participated as "code talkers" received the Congressional Gold Medals for their service to their country. This is the highest award that Congress can give.

Britannica, T. E. (2018, August 30). Code talker. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/code-talker>