

**How are Indigenous People
viewed?**

Current Practice

**Indigenous People are
People of the Past**

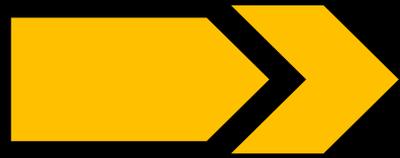




The Problem



**We're still
here!!!!**



Potential Solution

Section 2

Indigenous People: Then and Now

Meet Two Anishinabek Michiganders

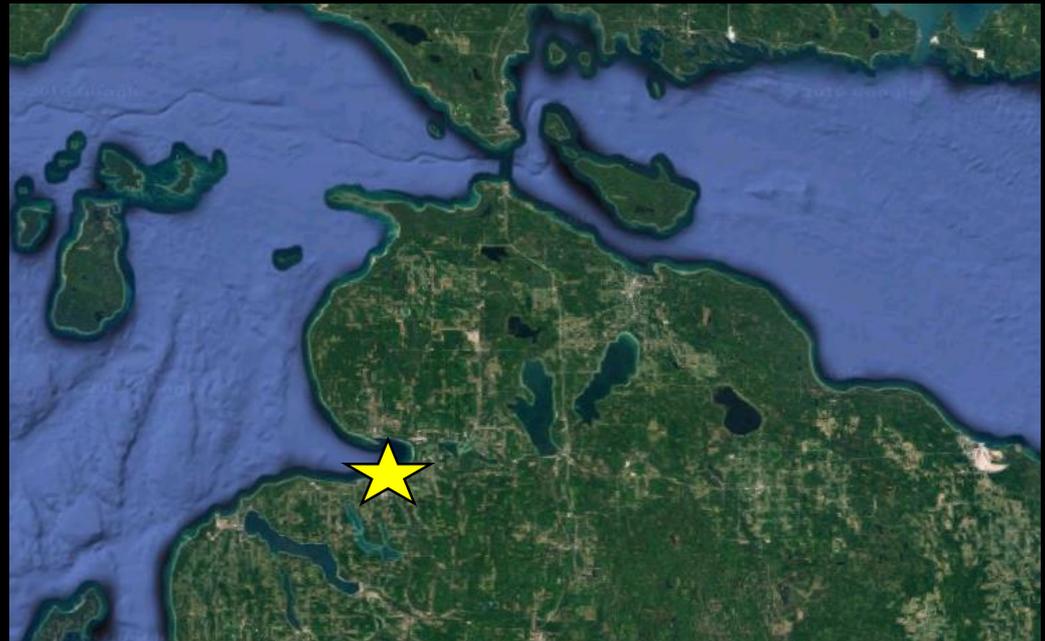
Aanii (hello).

My name is Nizu Yellowbank. The name Nizu means rain in Ho-Chunk language. I have a twin brother named Haga, which means third son.



Next

My brother and I are Ho-Chunk Nation but also Cheyenne, Arapaho, Choctaw, Odawa and Ojibway. We are Eagle Clan and live in Petoskey with our family.



Next

Haga and I like to play lacrosse and baseball. We also like to dance in Powwows. I am Grass Dancer, but Nizu is a Traditional Dancer. You can see us here in our regalia! This is what we wear for a Powwow.

Haga



Nizu

Next

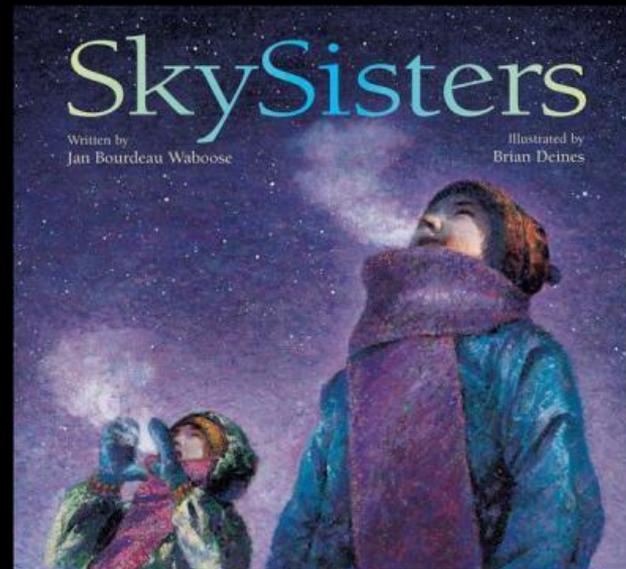
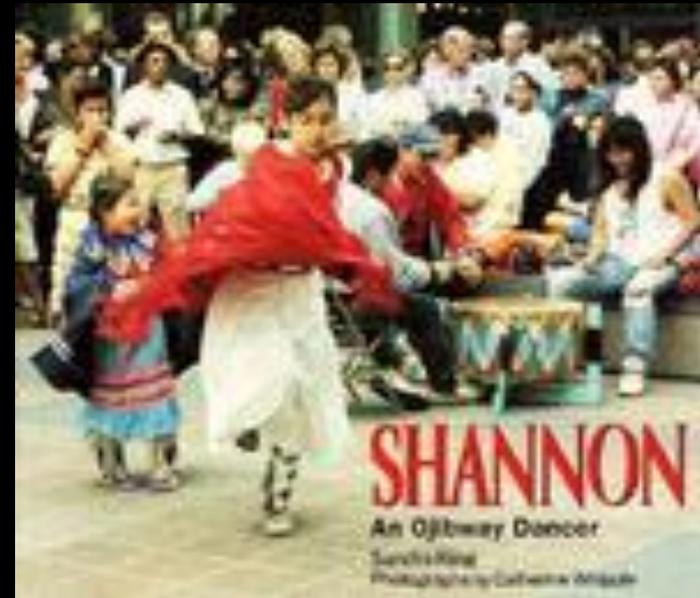
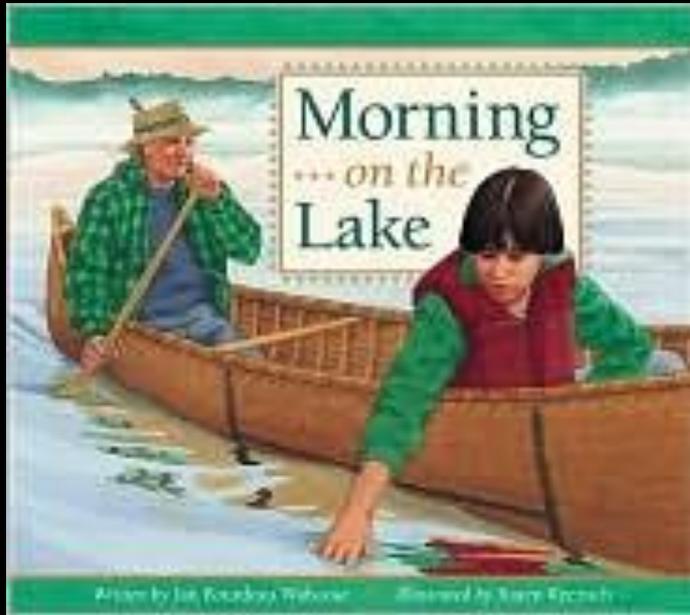
Here we are in our baseball uniforms!



Haga Yellowbank



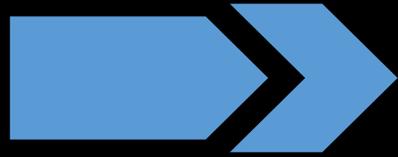
Nizu Yellowbank



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Use data and current information about the Anishinaabeg and other Indigenous Peoples living in Michigan today to describe the cultural aspects of modern Indigenous Peoples life.

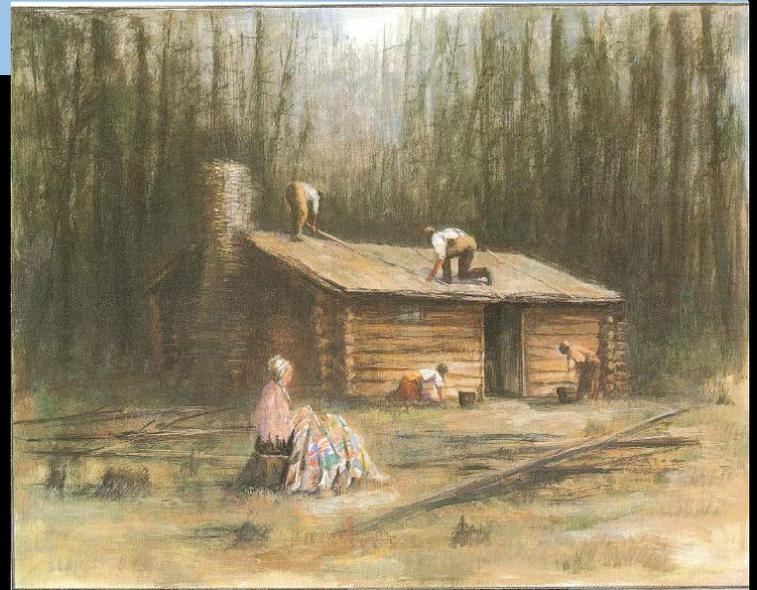
**How are topics like land loss
and treaties handled?**

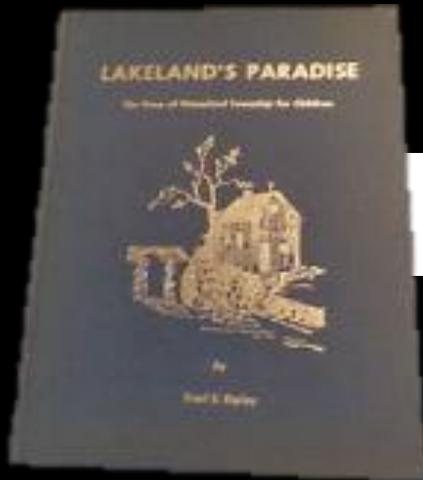


Current Practice

Topics like land loss and treaties are avoided or over-simplified.

Community histories usually begin with white people building log cabins.





Lakeland's paradise: The story of Waterford Township for children

EARLY PIONEERS

The first people to buy land here were called pioneers. A pioneer is one who settles

where others have never lived.

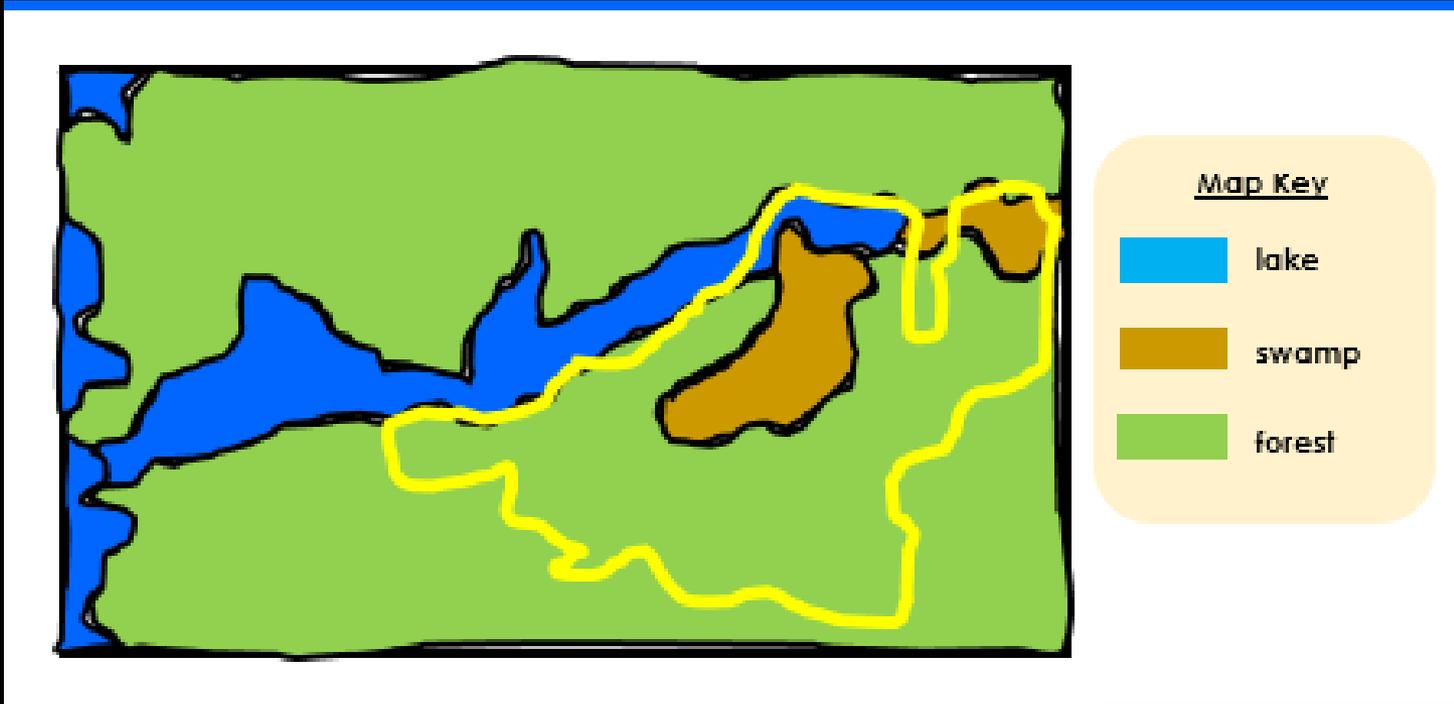


The Problem

You don't need to talk about pushing people off land if you pretend they were never there!

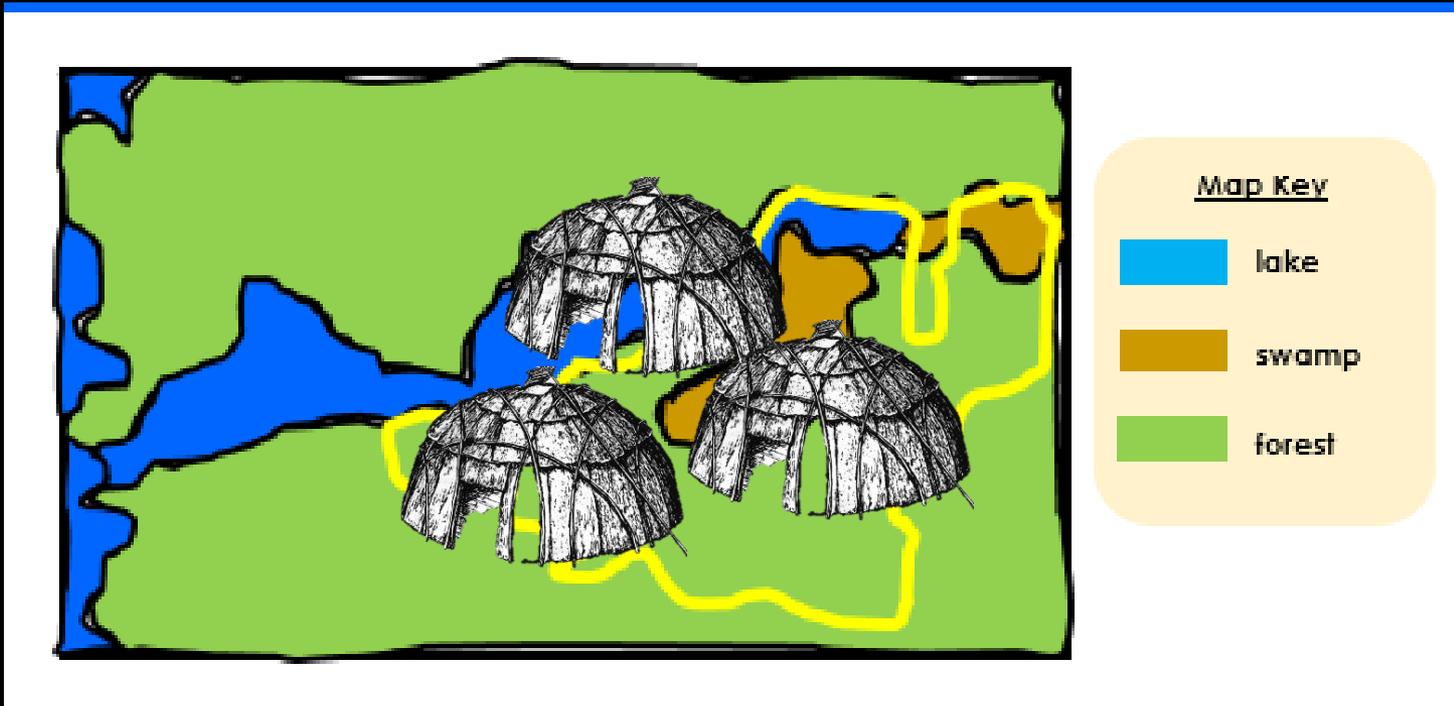


Potential Solution

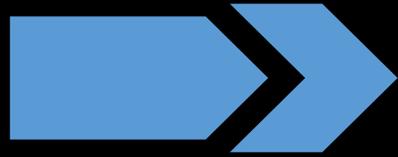


The area that became the city of Holland, Michigan.





Chief Joseph Waukazoo 's Black Lake Community.



Current Practice

The presence of Indigenous People is acknowledged but not what happened to them.

Help from the Native Americans

The settlers found that life was different from what they were used to. They had to build their own homes, grow their own food, and make their own furniture and clothing. Not everyone knew how to do this.

The Pilgrims and the Wampanoag had a feast together that has become known as Thanksgiving.



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The settlers learned from the Native Americans where to hunt, fish, and gather food. They also learned how to grow new kinds of crops and build shelters. Native Americans helped the settlers survive in this new place.

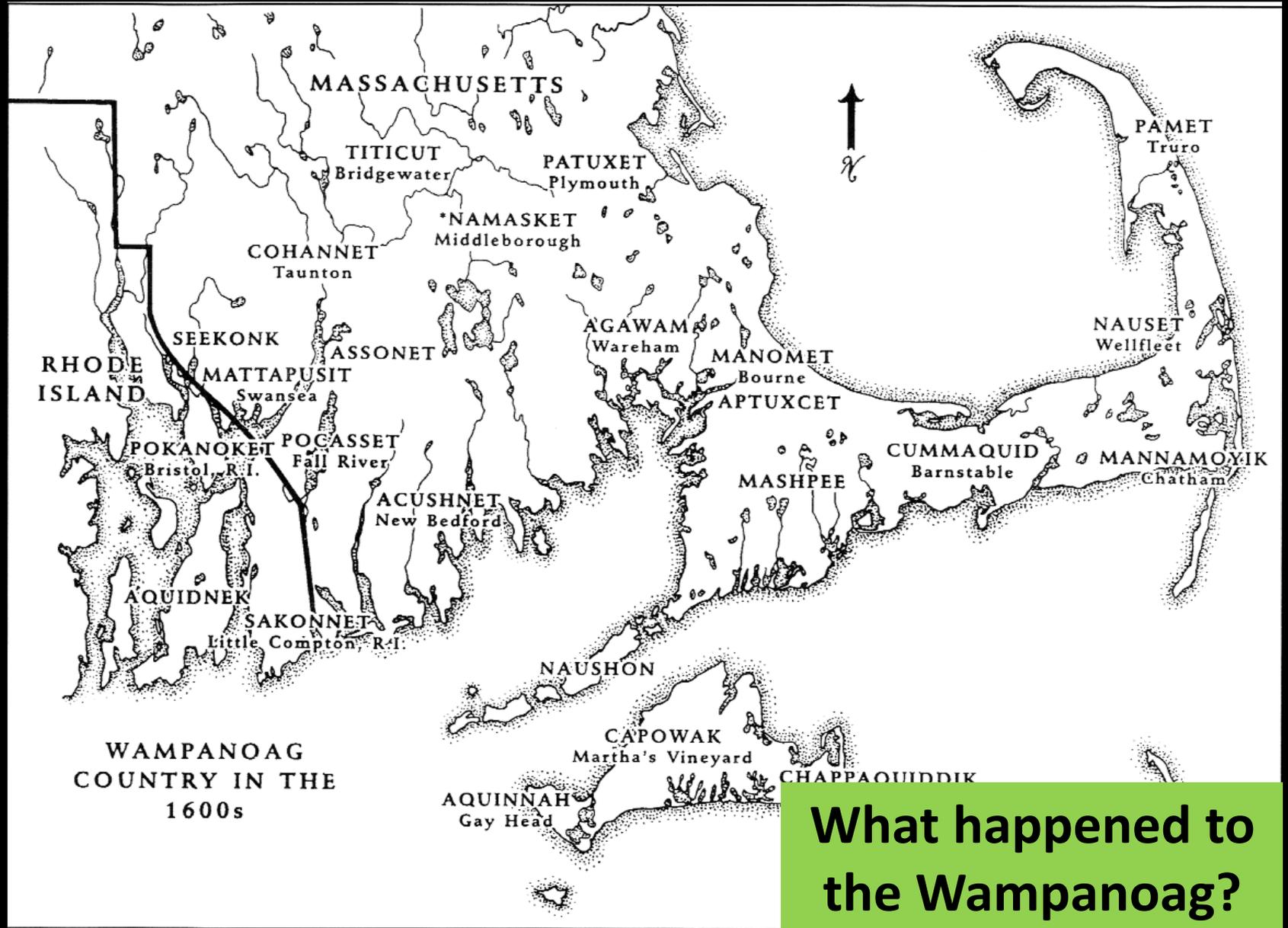
Reading Check How did Native Americans help the settlers?

Summary Native Americans were the first people to live in North America. Settlers from other countries later started colonies here.

Review

- 1 What to Know** What do we know about the people who lived in North America long ago?
- 2 Vocabulary** How are Native Americans a part of America's **history**?
- 3 Activity** Draw a picture that shows one way Native Americans helped the early North American settlers.
- 4 Sequence** What happened after settlers arrived in North America?

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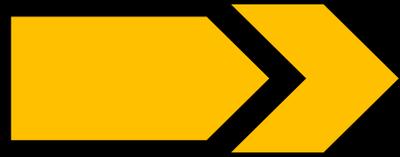


What happened to the Wampanoag?



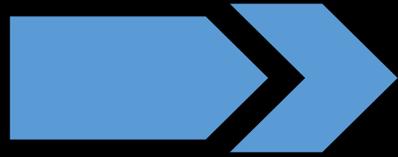
The Problem

You don't need to talk about pushing people off land if the people seem to just disappear.



Potential Solution

**Teach accurately about
disease, King Philip's War and
present day issues.**

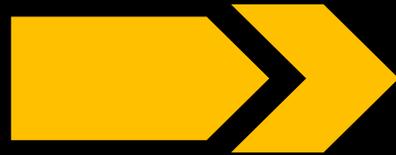


Current Practice

Issues relating to treaties are often over-simplified.

“Native Americans signed treaties, agreements, with the U.S. government. They agreed to give up their land.”





Potential Solution

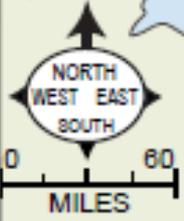
Deal honestly with treaties.



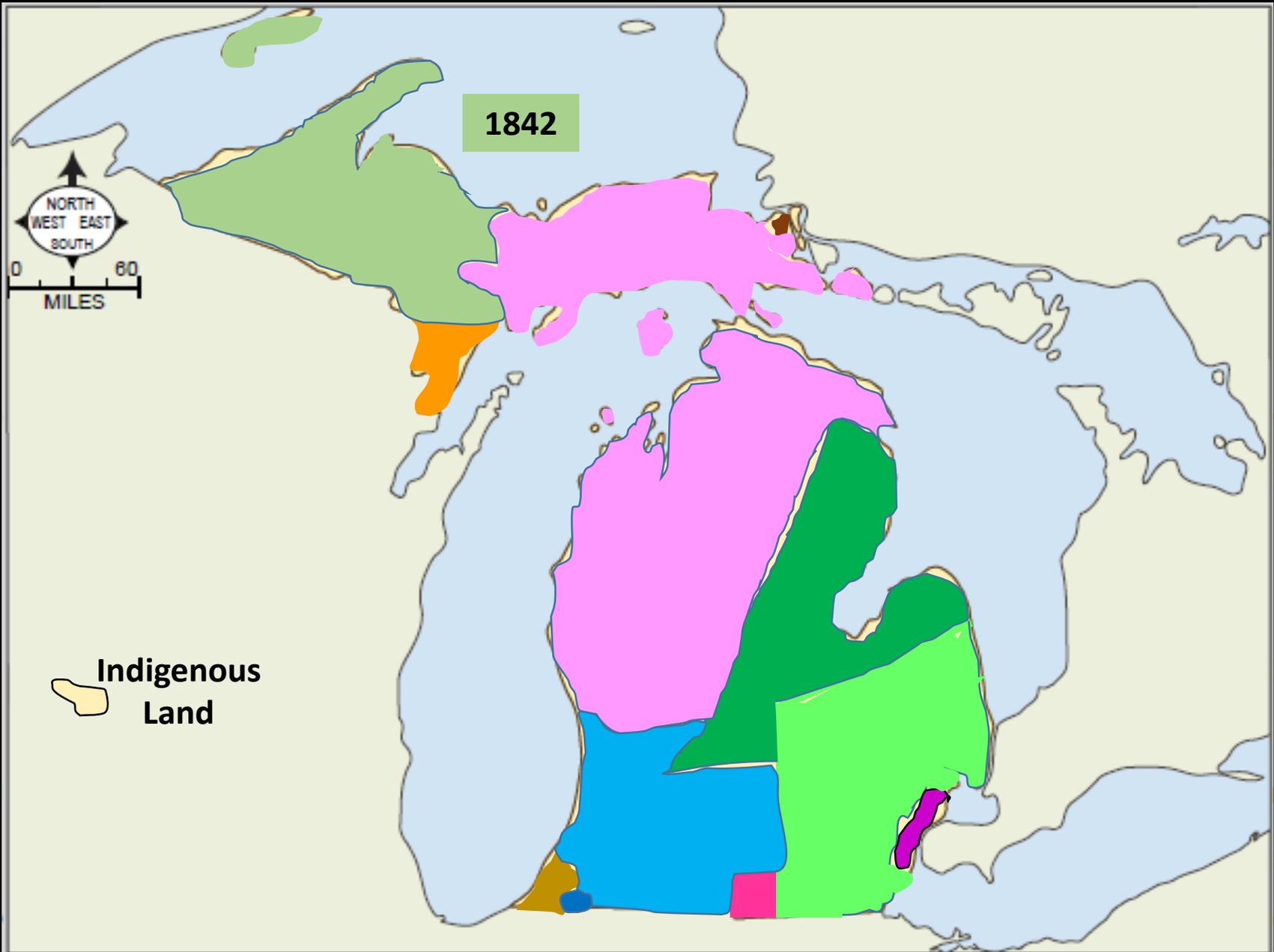
Treaties

- **The U.S. signed over 500 treaties with tribes; not one was honored.**
- **Tribes ceded over 1.5 trillion acres of land to retain rights, natural resources and reservations.**
- **Treaties impact the United States to this day.**

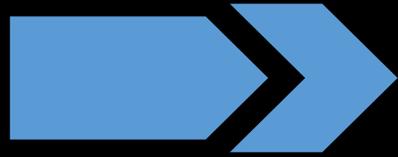
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Indigenous
Land



**How are 'difficult' topics
like boarding schools
handled?**



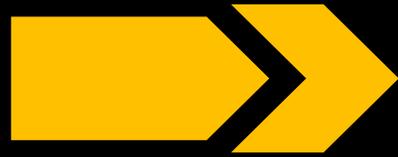
Current Practice

Difficult topics like boarding schools are usually avoided.



The Problem

**We are skipping topics that can
touch students' hearts...
not just their minds.**

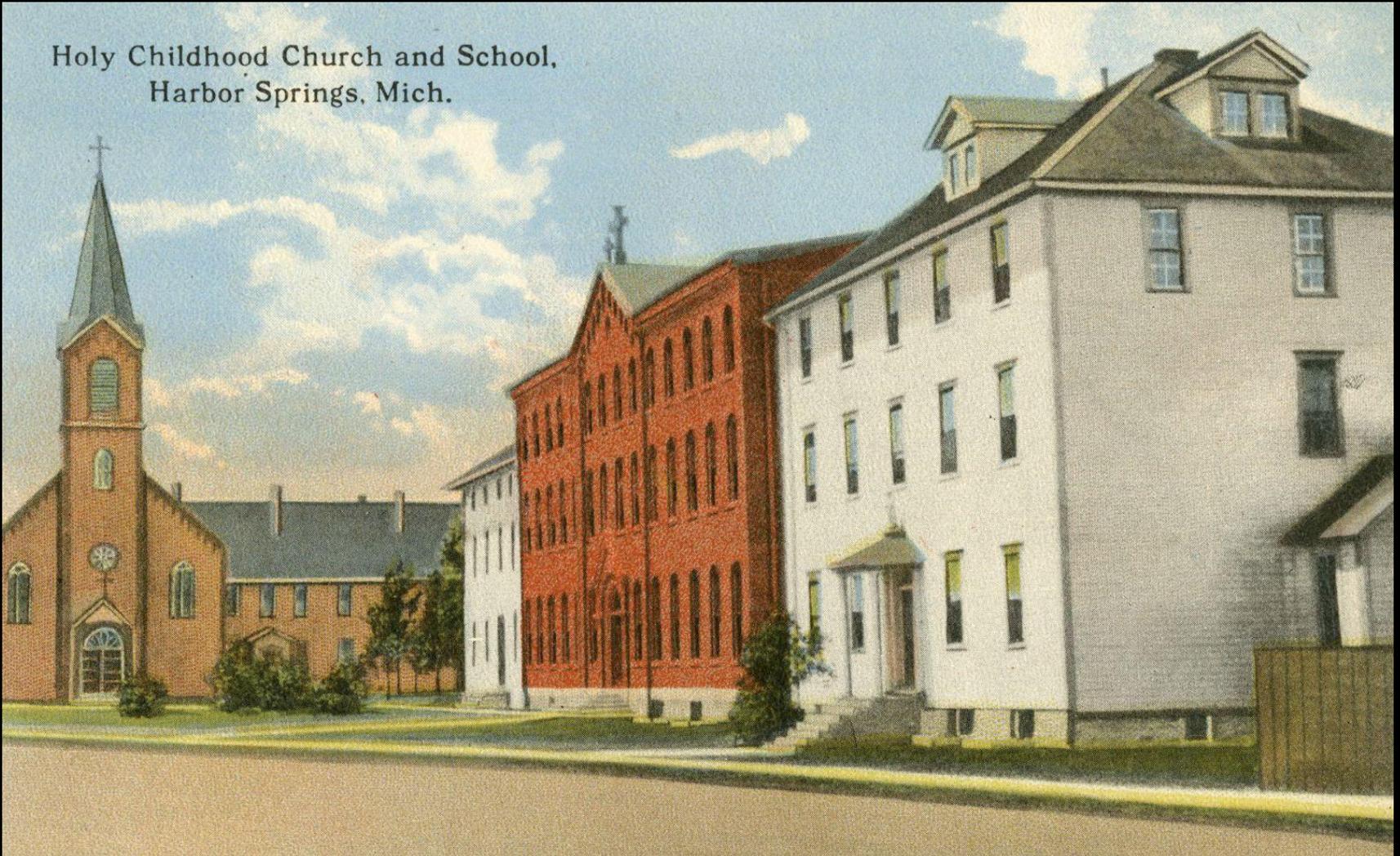


Potential Solution

Deal honestly and thoughtfully with difficult topics such as boarding schools.

Boarding Schools

Holy Childhood Church and School,
Harbor Springs, Mich.



Boarding Schools



The Boarding Schools

Boarding schools were created under the civilization policies to eradicate native religion, language, dress, traditions, etc.



“ Transfer the savage-born infant to the surroundings of civilization, and he will grow to possess a civilized language and habit.

COL. RICHARD H. PRATT, FOUNDER, CARLISLE SCHOOL

- **Native children were often taken from their families as early as 5 years**
- **Schools were located across the country.**
- **Many children suffered physical, emotional and mental abuse.**
- **Lasting effects on tribal communities today**

Forced to Fit In *Indian Boarding Schools*

What was an Indian boarding school?

Indian **boarding schools** were schools that only native children attended. These schools were in the United States and Canada. In Canada, they were called residential (rehz-ih-dehn-shul) schools. Many boarding schools were run by churches, but they all had to follow the government's (gov-ern-ments) laws. Michigan had three of these boarding schools. They were located in Baraga, Harbor Springs, and Mount Pleasant. Harbor Springs was the last to close in 1983.

What is the longest time you have spent away from your family? How old were you? How did it make you feel?



Why did native kids have to go to boarding schools?

In the 1800s, the United States wanted to change the lives of native people to be more like white Americans. Laws were made to force this change. It became illegal for natives to practice their own religion. Native people were moved onto small areas of land called reservations (rehz-er-vay-shuns).

In the 1880s, native children were forced to go to boarding schools by the U.S. government. Many people in the United States in the 1800s thought natives were "uncivilized" (un-cih-vih-lized), or wild, and needed to change. Boarding schools were created to start those changes.

The boys in this picture and the girls on the next page went to the Holy Childhood Boarding School in Harbor Springs, which was the longest-running boarding school in the country, closing its doors in 1983.



**Time to confront the
Mascot Issue!**

Current Practice

Powell Valley School



Indians

Feathers
and
Paint



INDIANS



FEAR THE TRIBE

AMESBURY HIGH SCHOOL





PAW PAW REDSKINS



PROUD



Lamar, Colorado Homecoming





NORTHVIEW ELEMENTARY



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SYNDICATE

The BIG Picture:

**Why is this work so
important?**

“The more we know about the people we live with, the better we will get along!”



Miigwetch...
Thank you.

Carol Bacak-Egbo -- bacakegb@oakland.edu

Eric Hemenway -- ehemenway@lbbodawa-nsn.gov