



Hunting & Gathering Exercise Key

Self-directed and timed internet informational hunting & gathering exercise that will facilitate cultural competency while taking participants to exciting Native American websites. Remember this exercise is to increase your knowledge of American Indians' cultures, communities, relationship with America, and some of their concerns to build an understanding of the diversity of the indigenous people on Turtle Island. Good luck!

Start the Hunting & Gathering Exercise by first taking the Native IQ Test: Note your score.

<http://www.understandingprejudice.org/nativeiq/>

1. Treaties

Question:

- A. What are treaties and treaty rights? How many treaties were signed into agreement by the Anishinabek (Chippewa/Ojibwe, Ottawa, and Pottawatomi)?
- B. What are some rights retained by the Anishinabe (Ojibwe, Ottawa, and Pottawatomi Tribes) of the Great Lakes Area? What types of conflicts are caused for the Anishinabek People when they exercise their treaty rights?
- C. Are you for or against protecting the treaty rights? Explain your position and give your reasons.

Answer:

- A. Treaties are agreements made between two or more sovereign nations. Under the U.S. Constitution the executive branch negotiates treaties and then they must be approved by 2/3 vote of the Senate. Rights retained by treaties between sovereign nations are treaty rights. There are 44 treaties with Chippewa Governments and the U.S Government, 23 treaties with Ottawa Governments, and 44 with Potawatomi Governments.
- B. Rights: Hunting, fishing, and gathering in tribal cede lands that are off their present day reservation. Land, water, and mineral rights are also examples of treaty rights. Conflicts: Many Anishinabek who exercised their treaty rights were fined, arrested, had their equipment taken, plus they endured racial harassment, threats, and violence.
- C. This is your personal view. No wrong answer.

2. Threats to sovereignty

Question: Define sovereignty. Do the indigenous people of the United States have sovereign rights because of the treaties between their nation and the United States? What or who threatens tribal governments' sovereign rights?

Answer: Sovereignty is an internationally recognized concept. A basic concept of sovereignty is the power of a people to govern their self. American Indian nations are a nation within a nation because of the treaties signed with the U.S Government and Tribal Governments. Only the U.S Federal Government has the power to change our sovereign rights. State, City, or County Governments do not have this right.

Threats: The U.S. Government and States Government plus the court systems chip away at our sovereign rights and negatively impact tribal sovereignty.

3. American Indians and the United States Constitution

Question: Which branch of the U.S. Government has the exclusive right and power to regulate trade and affairs with the American Indian tribes? What was the motive to deal with the tribes as sovereign nations?

Answer: U.S. Congress, they dealt with the tribes as sovereign nations to legitimize the transactions they entered into with said tribes so that other European Nations wouldn't contest purchases of land/ transactions.

4. Manifest Destiny

Question: What does Manifest Destiny mean? What does Manifest Destiny have to do with the expansion of the American borders in the 1800s, Hawaii, Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico, plus the annihilation of American Indians?

Answer: Manifest Destiny was the reason for the expansion of the early American borders. The term Manifest Destiny was made popular by newspaper publisher John O'Sullivan in 1845. It meant that it was Gods' will that Americans expand from sea to sea, and to help expand Christianity. The Anglo-Saxon [Americans] was destined to rule the world because they believed themselves to be superior and carrying out God's will.

Hawaii was made the 50th state of America after it was seized from the Hawaiians. The Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico were under U.S control after the Spanish-American Wars.

Tracing the path of Manifest Destiny across the West highlights mass destruction of tribal organizations, confinement of Indians to reservations, and full blown genocide.

5. Genocide through Americanization

Question: Were American Indians the victims of genocide? Read up on the subject. Take a stand and state two reasons based upon facts that defend your stand.

Answer: No wrong answer. This is to get people researching and to build awareness of our catastrophic history.

6. American Indian Boarding School

Question:

- A. What year did American Indian Boarding Schools begin? Why were they developed? What are some of the complaints by former students of these Indian Boarding Schools?
- B. Tell five facts about the Mt. Pleasant Industrial Indian Boarding School.
- C. What is intergenerational historical trauma? How does intergenerational historical trauma impact Indian Country today? What is the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan doing to help heal their community?

Answer:

- A. 1879, first Indian Boarding School opens in Carlisle, PA. 500 boarding schools were opened. An attempt to eradicate the Indian Problem by removing American Indian Children from their communities to force English, Christianity, and Democratic values upon our children. Their goal was to remove our cultural identity and to teach our children that our traditional ways are wrong & inferior.
- B. Mt. Pleasant Indian Industrial School: 1893-1933
Established by Congress in 1891, June 30th, 1893 is when students first arrived, the school averaged 300 students per year until 1934 (40 years X 300 students= 12,000 students), by 1911 there were eleven buildings, students were made to speak English, they were taught Christianity, they were trained to be a labor force and to conform to rules. Later, Michigan turned the facility into an insane asylum.
- C. Intergenerational historical trauma is the cumulative emotional psychological wounding over the life span and across generations. The transference of the pain, abuse, and wounds suffered by traumatic experiences.

White Bison's Journey for Forgiveness came to Mt. Pleasant, Michigan on June 17, 2009. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan hosted the event to help our people and anyone affected by historical trauma start healing the wounds. Many community members also continued on the Journey for Forgiveness to Washington D.C with White Bison leaders. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan offers its tribal members support for healing and overcoming the affect of historical trauma through many of their governmental departments: Anishnaabeg Child and Family Services, Behavioral Health, Nimkee Clinic, Education Department which offers supportive educational service and language revitalization services, and the Ziibiwing Center and 7th Generation programs assist in the revitalization of our cultural and spiritual knowledge.

7. U. S. Laws

Question: What laws serve to protect American Indian cultures and serves to correct some of the damages from the past? Pick one of these laws and tell me how it helps American Indians.

Answer: American Indian Religious Freedom Act,
Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
1992 Amendments to the National Historic Preservation Act
Native American Language Act
Executive Order #13007 on Native American Sacred Sites
Executive Order #13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Tribal Governments
Indian Child Welfare Act

Pick one and give a summary/overview.

8. Federally Recognized Tribes of Michigan

Question:

- A. How many tribes in Michigan have federal recognition today? Pick one and give five facts about the tribe after visiting the tribe's webpage.
- B. What American Indian Reservations are located in Michigan? How many Michigan tribes do not have federal recognition?
- C. When is Michigan Indian Day? Why is there a Michigan Indian Day?

Answers:

- A. 12 Tribes are federally recognized tribes are in Michigan. The five facts will vary.
- B. Bay Mills Reservation, Grand Traverse Reservation, Hannahville Community, Huron Potawatomi Reservation, Isabella Reservation, Lac Vieux Desert Reservation, L'Anse Reservation, Little River Reservation, Little Traverse Bay Reservation, and the Ontonagon Reservation are all located in Michigan. There are 6 tribes not federally recognized in Michigan.
- C. During the administration of Governor William G. Milliken, the Legislature designated the fourth Friday of September as Michigan Indian Day (Act 30 of 1974, Section 435.161). It is an annual event that honors the contributions made by American Indians.

9. MI Public Act 174 of 1976 then amended Act 505 of 1978

Question:

- A. What is the Michigan Indian Tuition Waiver (MITW) and who administers it?
- B. Who is eligible for the waiver as of this year (2010)?
- C. What changes were made to the MI TW that limits eligibility? Does the Michigan Civil Rights Commission have the right to make these changes?

Answer:

- A. An act to provide free tuition for American Indians while attending MI public colleges, and universities. MI Department of Civil Rights Commission over sees the administration as of this year.
- B. To be considered eligible, Native American applicants must be a Michigan resident and have resided in Michigan for twelve consecutive months at the time of application; must attend a public institution in Michigan; and must be one-quarter (1/4) Native American blood quantum AND an enrolled member of a U.S. federally recognized tribe.
- C. Greater restrictions were put upon the eligibility requirements in 2010. Now only U.S. federally recognized tribes are eligible. This excludes state recognized tribes and our Canadian brothers and sisters.

American Indians are sovereign nations and protected by treaties signed with the U.S. Federal Government. The Federal Government is the branch of government that can regulate and make changes to these agreements, not the state government.

10. Columbus Day

Question: Why do some American Indians and Americans protest the celebration of Columbus Day?

Answer: Take a stand and explain yourself. Columbus brutally murders and enslaved the indigenous people of the Caribbean and Americas. The Tiano population went from an estimated 8 million down to 100,000 under Columbus's control within 8 years. The study of Columbus and the teaching of the myth is really a study of how we think about ourselves as Americans, our country, and other people throughout the world. The Columbus myth fuels racism.

11. Thanksgiving

Question: Does your family celebrate Thanksgiving? Why do some American Indians choose not to celebrate Thanksgiving? Did you learn about the real Thanksgiving in school? What does Thanksgiving mean to you and your family?

Answer: A time for mourning the lost of millions of our people, and the mistreatment of our people. We choose not to partake in the misconception.

12. Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan & The Ziibiwing Center

Question: Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan:

- A. What bands make up the tribe? The tribal government is comprised of how many council members? Who is the current chief?
- B. What services does the Saginaw Chippewa Government provide for its people? What types of businesses do they own? What is their language? What educational services do they offer?
- C. How does the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe support and care for Mid Michigan's residences and programs? Who is the largest employer in Isabella County?

Answer:

- A. The Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River Ojibwe Bands make up the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan. There are 12 Tribal Council Members.
Saginaw Chippewa Government. Dennis V. Kequom is the chief.
- B. The Saginaw Chippewa Tribe offers educational services, public safety services through our police and fire department, judicial services, housing, social services, behavioral health services, cultural services, health services, and economic services. The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe is the largest employer of the Isabella County. Its economic portfolio is comprised of the Soaring Eagle Casino and Resort, Migizi Economic Development Company, Saganing Eagles Landing Casino, the Green Suites, the Eagle Bay Marina, the Eagle Valley Outfitter, and Native Direct Web Store.
Anishinabemowin is spoken by the Saginaw Chippewa People. The Saginaw Chippewa Education Department offers the following educational services: Adult Education Program, the Saginaw Chippewa Academy which is an elementary school, K-12 services that help our students in public, an ALRD language immersion program for pre-school students, and higher education services including the SCIT Tribal College.
- C. The Saginaw Chippewa Government gives 2% Distributions (\$199, 314,874.11 since 1994) of its gaming revenue to local Isabella and Arenac government programs and schools. We also create jobs! The Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe is the largest employer of the Isabella County.

Question: Ziibiwing Center:

- A. What services does the Ziibiwing Center offer? What's the name of our permanent exhibit and its meaning?
- B. What can you find in the Media Room? What is Manoomin and how is it used?
- C. What is NAGPRA? What repatriation efforts is the Ziibiwing Center involved with on behalf of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
- D. How can you support the mission of the Ziibiwing Center?

Answer:

- A. The Ziibiwing Center provides Anishinabe cultural educational programs and events to share our history, language, and living culture with the world. We offer tours of our museum exhibits and changing exhibit. Our Research Center houses numerous historical documents, books, multi-media, and periodicals to help researchers learn about the SCIT. We care for the numerous artifacts and historical documents of the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe. Our gift shops that help support our mission while creating a market for American Indian Artists. We offer meeting room rentals with or without catering, American Indian Song and Dance Presentations, and Speakers on a variety of American Indian Topics. We are our tribe's NAGPRA representatives.
The permanent exhibit is called, "Diba Jimooyung" it means "Telling Our Story".
- B. **The Media Room:** press releases, publications, awards, and articles are located in the media room. Manoomin is our word for wild rice. Wild rice is a sacred food used at our feasts. We were instructed by a prophecy to migrate towards the setting sun to the place where the food grows on the water. This food turned out to be manoomin/wild rice that grows in numerous rivers/lakes in the Great Lakes Area.
- C. **Repatriations:** Flint Stone Street Site, CMU Repatriation, Peabody Museum
The Native American Graves and Repatriation Act is a federal law. It provides the guidelines, and process to help tribal communities reclaim their ancestors' remains and funeral objects housed in museums, or other programs that receive federal funding. The Ziibiwing Center works collaboratively with the Michigan Anishinaabek Cultural Preservation and Repatriation Alliance (MACPRA) to protect and preserve all tribal and cultural resources of the past, present, and future. We are the official Historic Preservation Office for the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe. As appointed by the Tribal Council, the Ziibiwing Center will locate, preserve, protect, and maintain the tribe's historic and cultural resources and handle all Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) related issues including disposition and reburial.

13. Warriors

Question: Who are some of the warriors/advocates of the indigenous people of America? What rights are they fighting to protect? What are some of the American Indian Organizations that battle for justice and protection for American Indians?

Answer: Dennis Bank, Vernon and Clyde Bellecourt, Edward Benton-Benai, Floyd Red Crow Westerman, Robert Cruz, Lenny Foster, Tom Goldtooth, Josephine Mandamin, & Winona LaDuke, etc. Today our advocates help to protect our sovereignty, treaty rights, American Indian Civil Rights, and help dispel stereotypes. They accomplish this through educating the public about these issues and fighting to protect our rights in the court houses of America. They also stand up and teach about environmental issues and the health of Mother Earth.

14. National Congress of American Indians

Question: What services/role does the National Congress of American Indians provide? How many federally recognized tribes are there in America? Is the Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan a member of the National Congress of American Indians organization?

Answer: Since 1944, the National Congress of American Indians has been working to inform the public and Congress on the governmental rights of American Indians and Alaska Natives. 562 federally recognized tribes. In 1994 there were 564 registered tribes. Yes, the Saginaw Chippewa Tribe of Michigan is a member of the National Congress of American Indians.

15. Stereotypes

Question: Does racism affect Native Americans today? What are some stereotypes used to hurt and oppress Native Americans? What was your score on the Native IQ Test? What can you do to stop racism and misconception?

Answer: We are all alcoholics, we are all nature lovers, we don't want to work, we want to live in the past, we're unintelligent, we arrive here via the Siberian Land Bridge, we don't pay taxes, we are objects to be studied therefore you should house our ancestors' remains in boxes on the shelf of many universities and museum, they continue to only use our people as actress and actors in stereotypical roles or American Indian roles only, we all wear silver jewelry, and the list continues!

Learn more about American Indians by listening and interacting with them and their communities, visit pow-wows, visit the websites of the different tribes and read their newspapers, volunteer and get involved, and attend their community events. These actions will arm you with the tool to understand more about our cultures. Treat others with respect. Learn about the Seven Grandfather Teachings and apply them to your life.

Retake the Native IQ Test: Note your score, and compare it to your first score.

<http://www.understandingprejudice.org/nativeiq/>