

# **Nebo Title VI**

## **Indian Education**

### **American Indian Contributions**



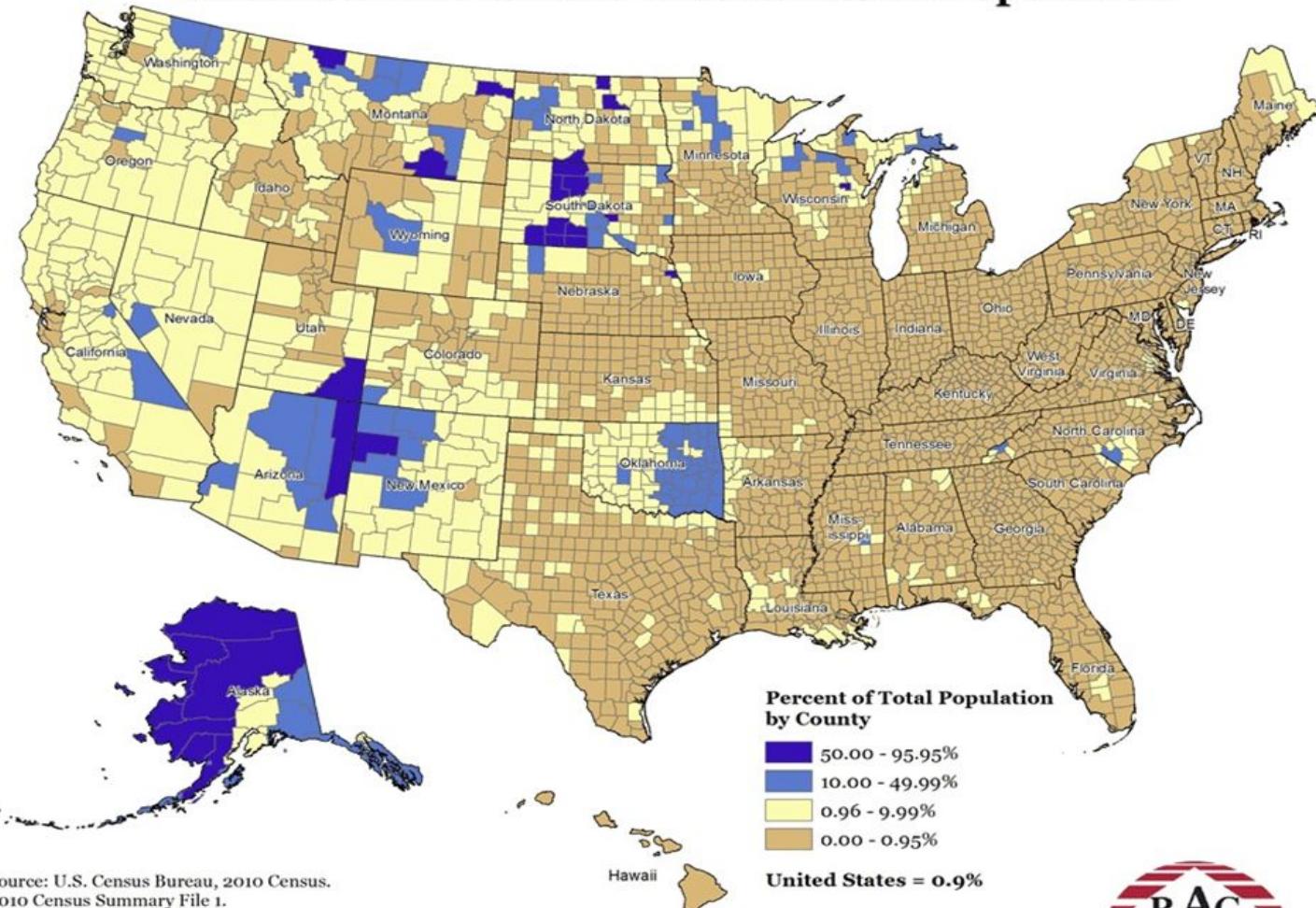
# Timeline

- Events of the West (to 1500)
- 
- 28000 Earliest settlers cross the Bering land bridge into North America.
- 10000 Fluted-stone weapon points found at Clovis, New Mexico, are used to hunt large Ice Age mammals.
- 8000 The Bering land bridge is submerged as ocean levels rise at the end of the Ice Age.
- 4000 As Ice Age mammals become extinct, hunter-gatherer culture develops on the Plains.
- 100 B.C. Farming appears among the Mogollon peoples of the southwest. The availability of this stable food source leads to the development of permanent pit-house settlements.
- 100 A.D. Anasazi culture emerges in the southwest, marked by advanced basket-making, simple farming and construction of above-ground adobe dwellings.
- 500 Obsidian, copper, pearls and other materials found in Ohio Valley Hopewell burial mounds provide evidence of an extensive transcontinental trade network.
- 1000 Hopi and Acoma pueblos - The Hopi and Acoma pueblos are established in the southwest.
- The Anasazi construct cliff-house communities and large apartment-like complexes of up to 1,000 rooms.
- 1300 The Anasazi abandon their great adobe cliff dwellings. Incursions by the newly-arrived Apache and Navajo, coupled with a prolonged drought, are suspected as the cause of their flight.
- 1490 At the close of the prehistoric period, the people of the West form approximately 240 distinct tribal groupings and speak an estimated 300 different languages.
- 1492 Christopher Columbus arrives in the Western hemisphere; centuries of cross-cultural exchange begin.

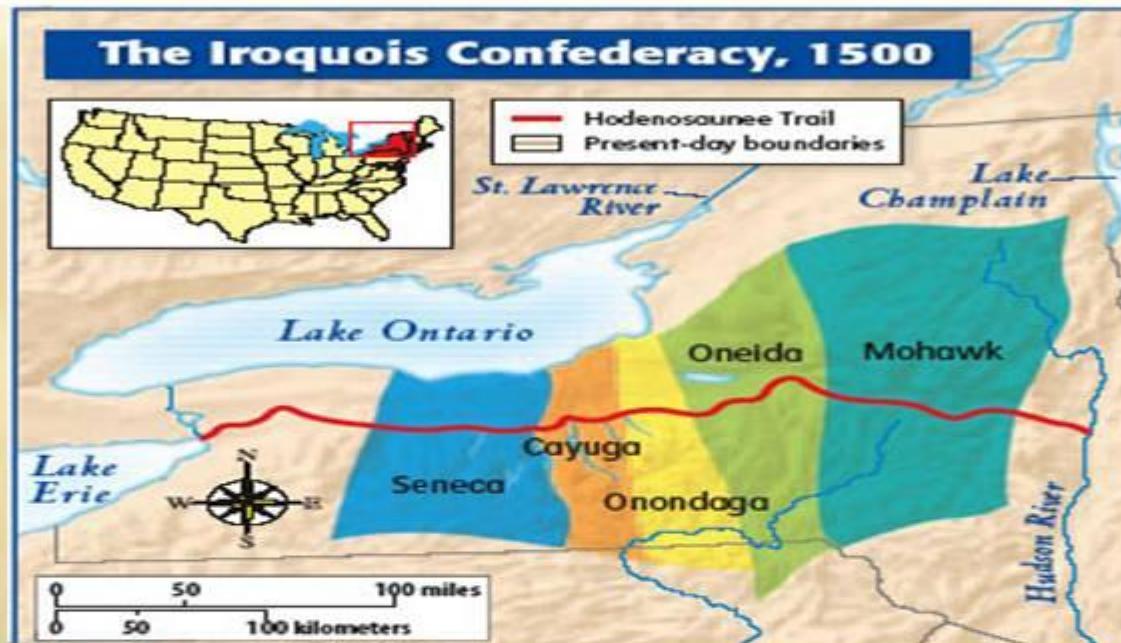


# Population

## American Indian and Alaska Native Population



# Nebo Title VI Indian Education Program



One of the little known secrets of the Founding Fathers is the fact that they discovered a democratic model not in Great Britain, France, Italy nor any of the so-called “cradles of civilization.” Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and others found the oldest participatory democracies among the American Indians.



# INDIAN EDUCATION



Charles Thomson, Secretary to the Continental Congress studied the Delaware so much that they adopted him as a full tribal member, he wrote in detail about Indian political ideas and practices at the request of Thomas Jefferson. Benjamin Franklin's letters often profess admiration that "six Native Tribes formed a union in such a manner as that it has subsisted ages and appears indissoluble". In 1754, Franklin became so convinced of the efficient Native government that he said that "the idea of the federal government, in which certain powers are given to a central government and all other powers are reserved for the states, was borrowed from the Iroquoian League of Nations."



# Women's Rights



SAVAGERY TO "CIVILIZATION"  
"THE INDIAN WOMEN: We whom you pity as savages march on civilization with the goal that you are now reviling."

Figure 4. "From Savagery to Civilization," attributed to Joseph Keppler, Sr., as it appeared in *Puck*. Photograph by courtesy of the Rochester Museum and Science Center, Rochester, NY.

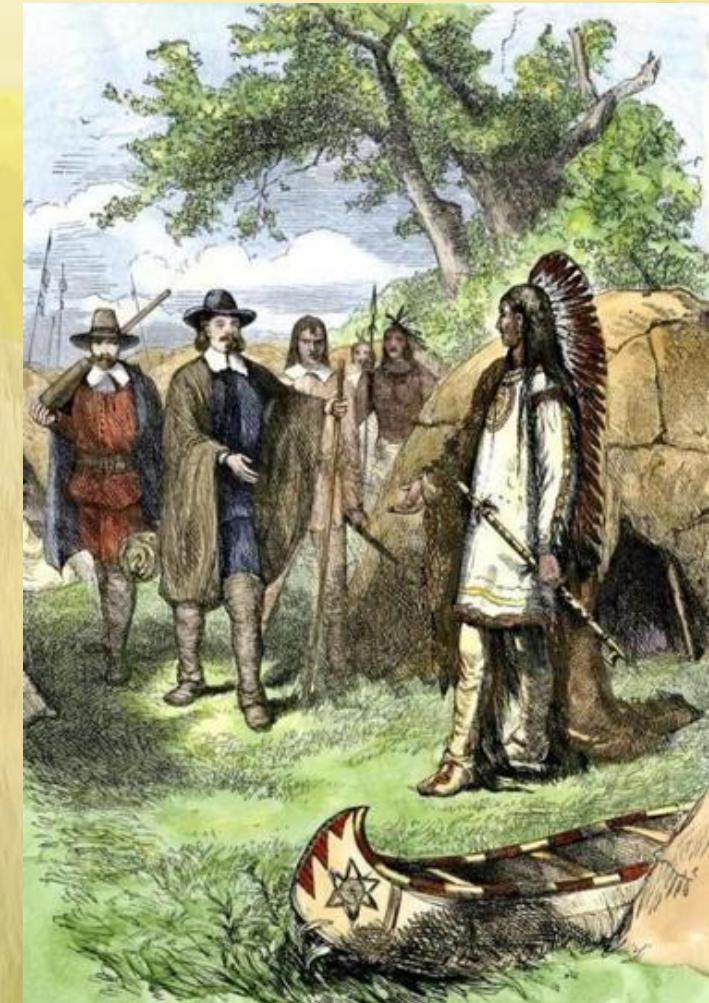
We the woman of the Iroquois, Own the land, the lodge, the children:  
Ours is the right of adoption of life or death:  
Ours the right to raise up chiefs or depose chiefs:  
Ours the right of representation at all counsels:  
Ours the right to make and abrogate treaties;  
Ours the supervision over domestic and foreign policies;  
Ours the trusteeship of the tribal property;  
Our lives are valued as again as high as men



# Did you know the Wampanoag Indians contributed to the First Thanksgiving?



The Wampanoag people have long lived in the area around Cape Cod, in present-day Massachusetts. When the English decided to establish a colony there in the 1600s, the Wampanoag already had a deep understanding of their environment. They maintained a reciprocal relationship with the world around them. As successful hunters, farmers, and fishermen who shared their foods and techniques, they helped the colonists survive in a strange new place.





# First Thanksgiving in Plymouth 1621

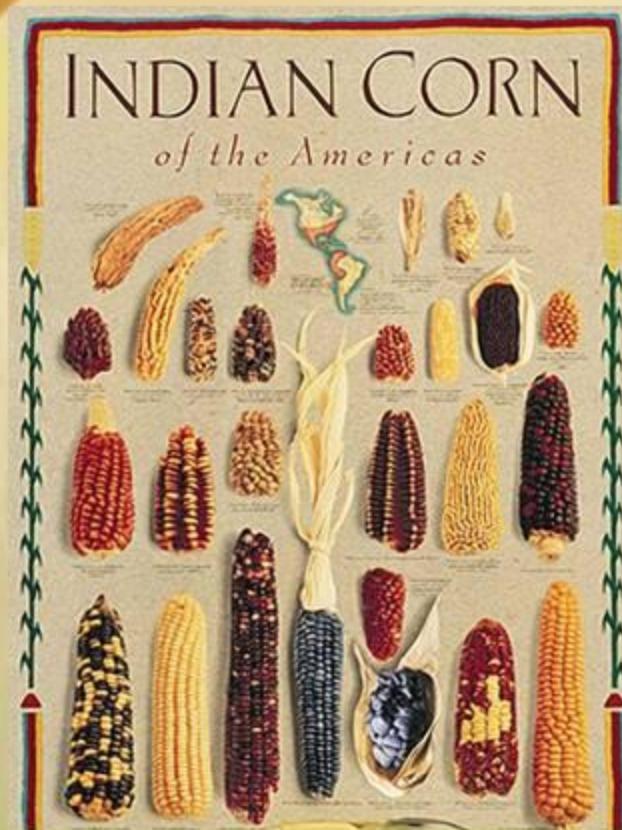


The English colonists could not have imagined how important their first encounter with Native people would be. The Wampanoags—with their intimate understanding of the environment and the high value they placed on social relationships—provided the colonists with the knowledge and skills they needed to survive, enabling them to produce the harvest that they celebrated with that first Thanksgiving feast.

In essence, the Thanksgiving feast of turkey, cranberry sauce, and mashed potatoes would not exist if not for the knowledge and ingenuity of the Native peoples of the Americas.



# DID YOU KNOW THAT MANY OF THE FOODS WE EAT TODAY WERE FIRST GROWN BY NATIVE AMERICANS?

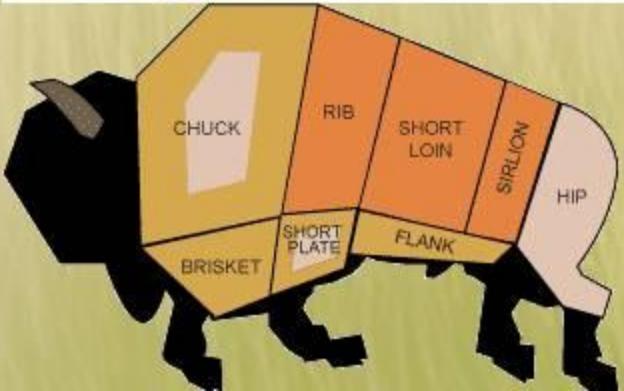


Did you know that over 62% of all the food that the entire world eats today was originally developed by American Indian people?

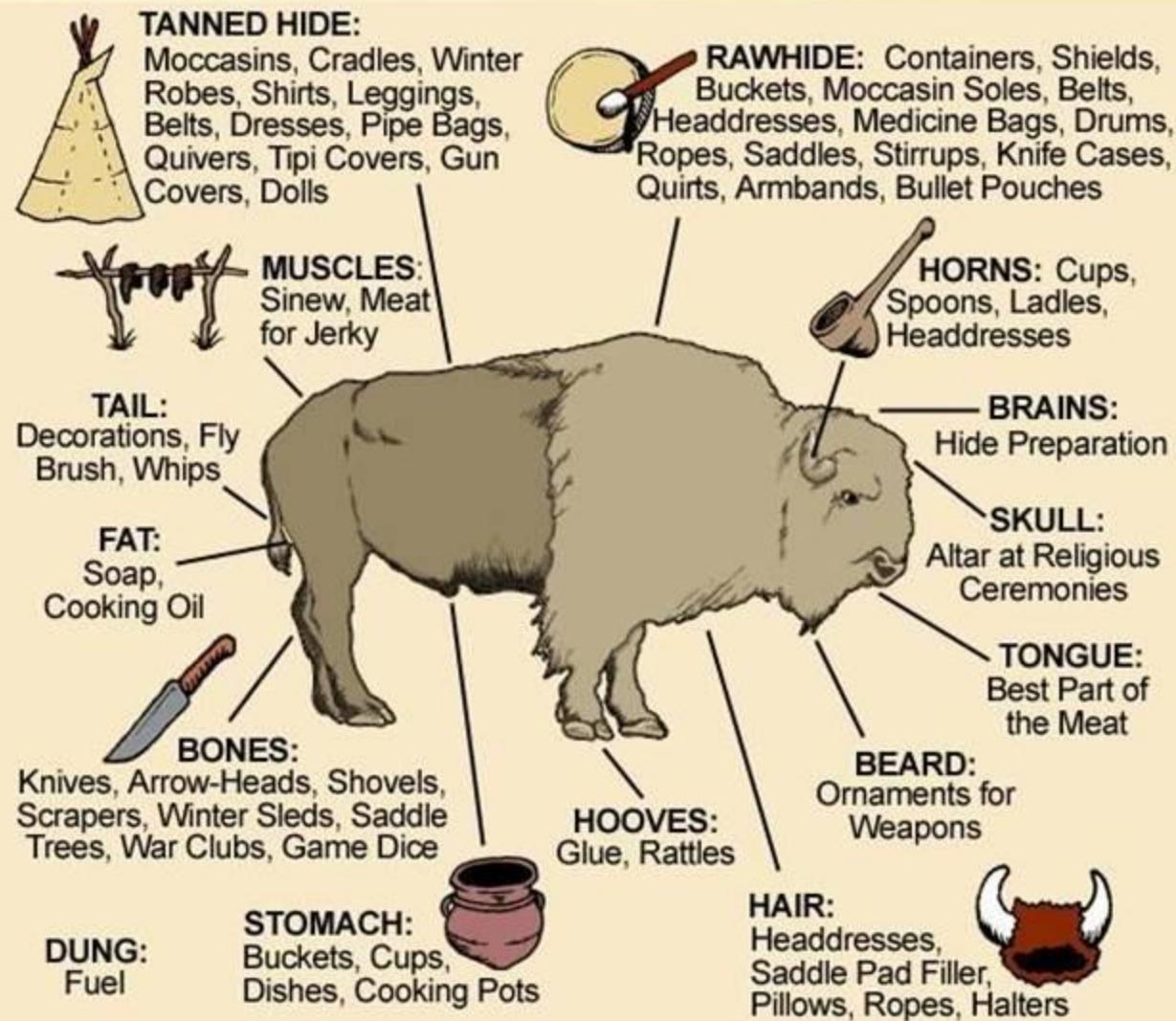
various potatoes, beans-five major species of beans (hundreds of varieties) , corn-six species of maize (150 varieties), hominy, nuts, pumpkins, yams, prickly pear, tomatoes, squash, peppers, chili's, fruits, banana, pineapple, papaya, melons, and sunflower seeds, spices – cayenne, paprika, allspice, wintergreen mint, peppermint, chewing gum, cocoa-Chocolate, vanilla, maple syrup, avocado, cashew, turkey, deer, caribou, bison, fish, clams, jerky, Sassafras - tea, & flavoring of Root Beer, mesquite, beechnut oil, to name a few.



# Foods



# Plains Indian Life, being resourceful!



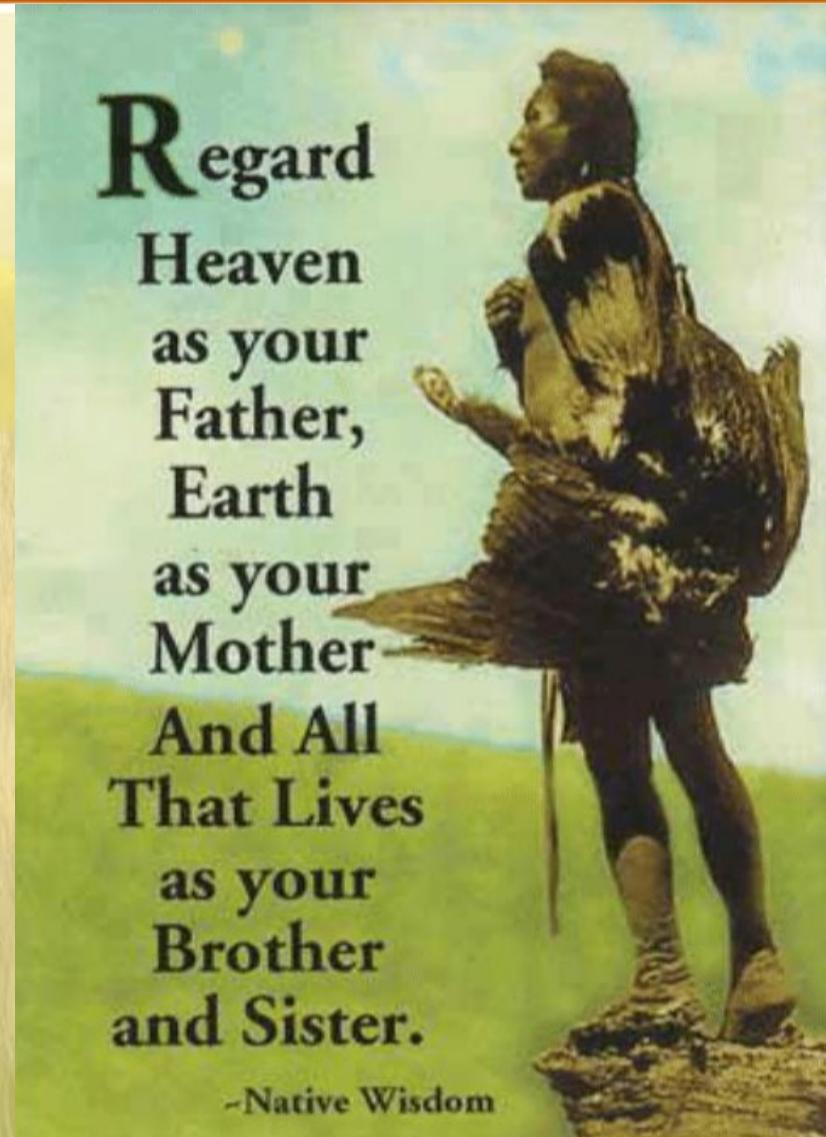


# American Indian Philosophy

According to many Native philosophies, humans were not the only members of the community. The animals and plants were treated not as resources to be exploited, but as family members to be cared for. This relationship to nature is expressed in many of the ceremonies, songs, dances, works of art, and stories that honor and thank game animals, crops, fish, berries, and roots. These cultural practices and celebrations reinforce the distinct identity of the group, which is necessary for the group to thrive.

Regard  
Heaven  
as your  
Father,  
Earth  
as your  
Mother—  
And All  
That Lives  
as your  
Brother  
and Sister.

—Native Wisdom





# Native American Medicine



Native Americans have been using willow tree bark for thousands of years to reduce fever and pain as were the ancient peoples of Assyria, Sumer, Egypt and Greece. When chemists analyzed willows in the last century, they discovered salicylic acid, the basis of the modern drug aspirin.

# American Indian knowledge



Syringes: Some pre-contact North American Indian healers administered medicine beneath the skin with hypodermic syringes that they made from hollow bird bones and small animal bladders. European physicians did not use hypodermic syringes until 1853. Baby bottles were used from the same concept.



## DID YOU KNOW THAT MANY OF THE GAMES YOU PLAY TODAY CAME FROM NATIVE AMERICANS?

Canoeing, snowshoeing, tobogganing, lacrosse, relay races, tug-of-wars, and ball games like Soccer, ice hockey, field hockey (shinny), horse racing, field and track events are just a few of the games early Native Americans played and still enjoy today





# Spirit of the Stick



You could be speaking a tribal language when using these words.

Countless Native American words and inventions have become an everyday part of our language and use. Some of these include: barbecue, caribou, chipmunk, woodchuck, hammock, toboggan, skunk, mahogany, hurricane, and moccasin. Many towns, cities and rivers have names of Native American origin. Just a few of these include: Seattle, Spokane, Yakima, Pocatello, Chinook, Flathead Lake, Milwaukee, Ottawa, Miami, Wichita, and Kalispell.





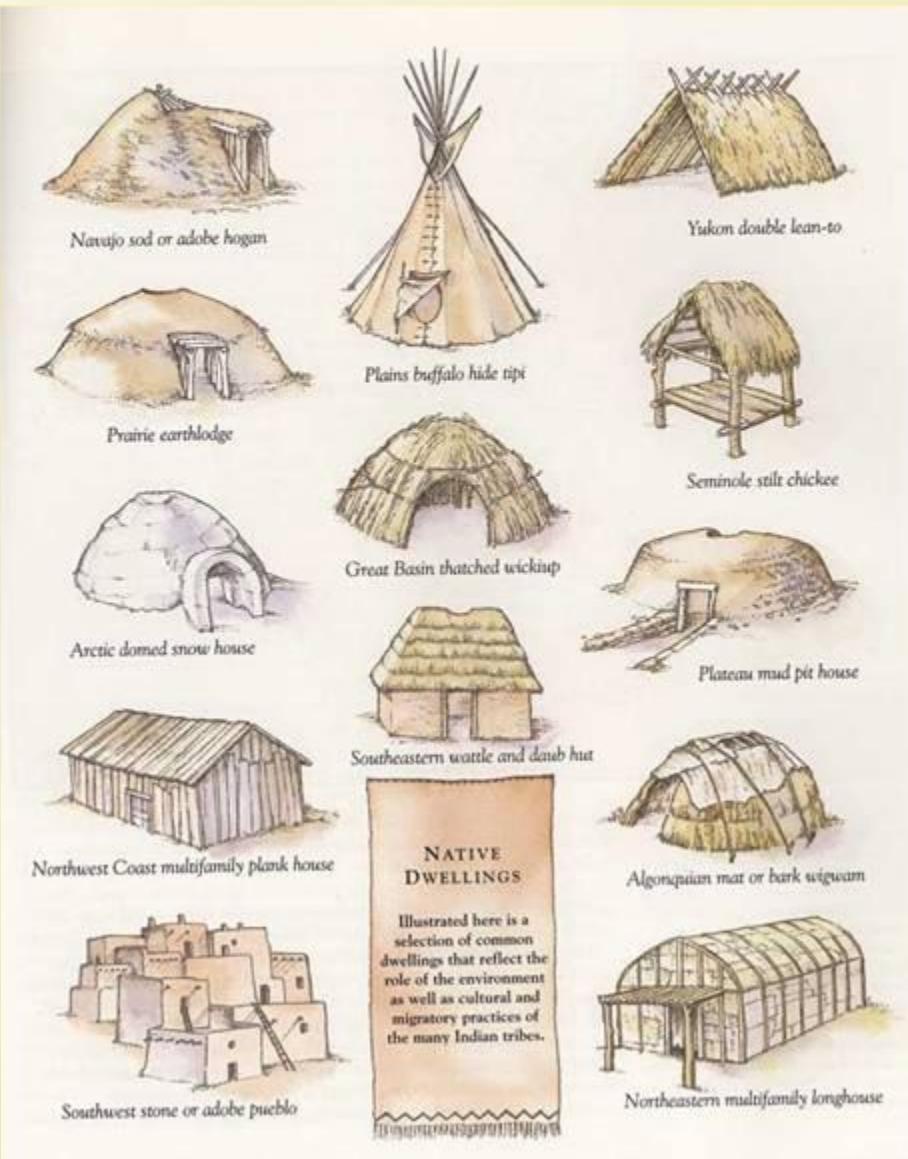
With hundreds of different tribal languages in use, Hand Talk was a universal way of communication.



A system of hand signals was developed to facilitate trade and communicate between different tribal groups and later between Native Americas and trappers and traders. The same idea is used today for communicating with those who are deaf and unable to speak. The signs are different, but the idea is the same.

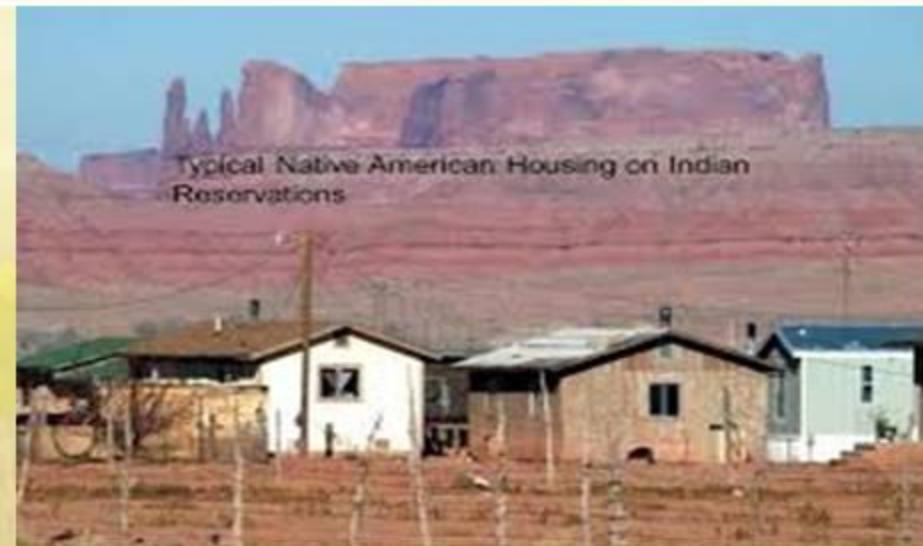


# Native American Homes





# Homes today

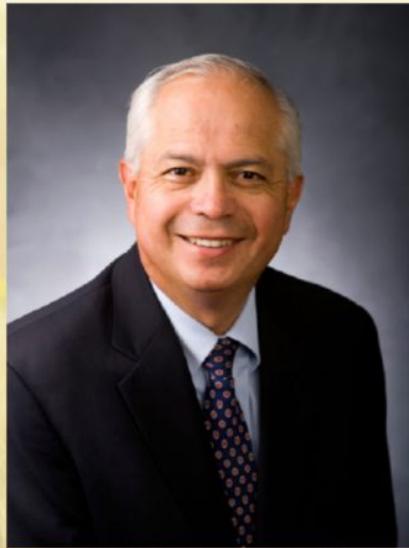




# Political Leaders



**Deb Haaland**  
US Member of  
Congress  
  
Pueblo



**Larry Echohawk**  
Assistant  
Secretary of the  
Interior for Indian  
Affairs.  
(Pawnee)



**Sharice Davids**  
U.S. Representative  
from Kansas.  
(Ho-Chunk)



**Wilma Mankiller**  
American Indian  
Activist  
(Cherokee)

# Authors



Vine Deloria Jr.



Joy Harjo



Louise Erdrich



# Musicians



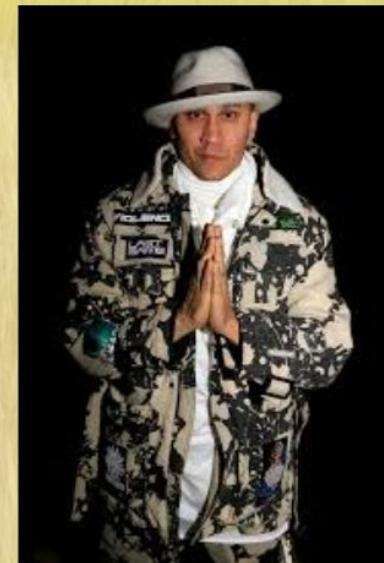
Johnny Cash



Northern Cree



A Tribe Called Red



Taboo  
From Black  
Eyed Peas



# Athletes



Jim Thorpe



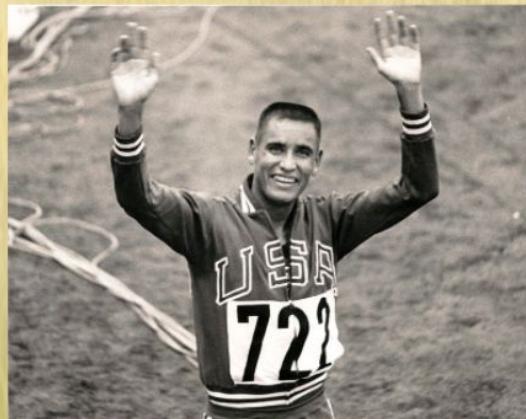
Kyrie Irving



Shoni Schimmel



Rickie Fowler



Billy Mills



Jude Schimmel



# Jim Thorpe

This is Jim Thorpe. Look closely at the photo, you can see that he's wearing different socks and shoes. This wasn't a fashion statement. It was the 1912 Olympics, and Jim, an American Indian from Oklahoma represented the U.S. in track and field. On the morning of his competitions, his shoes were stolen. Luckily, Jim ended up finding two shoes in a garbage can. That's the pair that he's wearing in the photo. But one of the shoes was too big, so he had to wear an extra sock. Wearing these shoes, Jim won two gold medals that day.





# Trailblazers



**Ashley Callingbull**  
Mrs. Universe 2015  
(Enoch Cree Nation)



**John Harrington**  
First American Indian to  
Fly in Space.  
(Chickasaw)

**Bethany Yellowtail**  
Fashion Designer  
(Crow & Northern  
Cheyenne)



**Louie Gouq**  
Indigenous  
Artist &  
Founder of 8th  
Generation  
(Nooksack)



## MANY NATIVE AMERICANS SERVED DURING WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II AND OTHER CAMPAIGNS?

Even though many of them were not even citizens, more than 8,000 Native Americans volunteered and served during World War I. Well over 24,000 served during World War II. One of the most notable contributions during World War II was the service of the Navajo Code Talkers, a special group of volunteers who did top-secret work using a secret code in Navajo that could not be broken.





# Resources

**Website:** <https://indianeducation.nebo.edu/>

**Instagram:** [@nebotitlevi](https://www.instagram.com/@nebotitlevi/)

**Youtube:** [Nebo Title VI Indian Education](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCtPjyfXWzJLcOOGdVQDgCw)

**Facebook:** [Nebo Title VI Indian Education](https://www.facebook.com/NeboTitleVIIndianEducation)

