Who is an American Indian – Tribal Nation Membership Criteria

Fast Facts

Curriculum Area: Social Studies
Grade Level: Middle School
Suggested Duration: 3 – 4 Class Periods

Stage 1 Desired Results

Established Goals

THE SOCIAL STUDIES CONTENT STANDARDS FOR SIXTH THROUGH EIGHTH GRADE

- (1) The civics and government content standards for sixth through eighth grade are that each student will:
- (a) explain a variety of forms of government from the past or present;
- (e) identify events and leaders that ensure that key United States principles of equality and civil rights are applied to various groups, including American Indians.
- (4) The history content standards for sixth through eighth grade are that each student will:
- (a) explore complex civilizations, and identify elements of change and continuity across historical eras in Montana, the Americas, and world history;
- (c) analyze how, since European contact, historical events and policies have mutually impacted American Indian and European societies

Understandings

- There is no generic American Indian.
- There are many and varied ways to be identified as an American Indian.
- American Indian identity is directly related to federal Indian policy, including the Dawes Act.
- It is up to tribal governments and communities to determine who is a tribal member.

Essential Questions

- Who is an American Indian?
- In general, what are some unique aspects of American Indian identity that differ from non-Indigenous Americans?
- How has the imagery in American film and television negatively influenced how American Indian people should look and act?

Students will be able to...

analyze and discuss tribal membership requirements.



- apply understandings to document various tribal enrollment criteria and processes.
- analyze how false American Indian imagery has influenced how "mainstream" America believes American Indian people should look and behave.

Students will know...

- about tribal membership criteria regarding American Indian enrollment.
- contemporary American Indian identity is a complex issue and that mainstream media has often perpetuated stereotypical imagery.

Stage 2 Assessment Evidence

Performance Tasks

- 1. Students will prepare a brief document describing the entire enrollment process specific to one tribal nation.
- 2. In addition, they will analyze multiple perspectives regarding cultural and philosophical issues on the topic of American Indian identity and tribal membership. Each student will demonstrate required knowledge through research, presentation, and discussion.

Stage 3 Learning Plan

Learning Activities

Day 1

To introduce the lesson, utilize the "Proud to Be" video from National Congress of American Indians and use a 3-2-1 prompt to review the film.

 Write down three things you saw in the video that caught your attention, two questions you have about information presented in the video, and one thing you really enjoyed. Utilize the questions you put forth as way to guide you in your research and writing.

Display Essential Understanding 2. Have students write down four or five words that stick out in their minds and write a short statement about why they chose those words. Then display the key concepts and have students write a brief statement about what this means to them and discuss.

Just as there is great diversity among tribal nations, there is great diversity among individual American Indians as identity is developed, defined, and redefined by entities, organizations, and people. There is no generic American Indian.

KEY CONCEPTS

• There exists no universally accepted rule for establishing an individual's identity as Indian. However, as a general rule, an Indian is a person who has some biological Indian ancestry and is recognized as an Indian by a tribe.

- For millennia, individual tribal groups successfully educated their children using highly effective
 indigenous pedagogies that imbued Indian children with all the knowledge and skills they needed
 to thrive in their world.
- Boarding schools and other federal policies of assimilation brought disruptions to the traditional transference of knowledge in tribal communities and have had wide-ranging and lasting impacts on American Indian individuals and communities.
- Students who maintain a strong sense of pride in their language and culture tend not to experience school failure.
- Ideally, school curricula will offer equal recognition of the contributions students' home cultures bring to the learning situation and will help all students develop the self-esteem and self-confidence that can enhance their learning.

Ask for some initial reactions to the information. If students want to read their responses, that is acceptable; or they can summarize. At the very least, ask a student to paraphrase the key concepts so it is understandable to all. Facilitate a class discussion regarding the Key Concepts for Essential Understanding 2.

Next, print out or display copies of individuals from the OPI IEFA Poster Series and share with the class. Facilitate a class discussion after they review the posters and ask students how individuals in the poster series relate to concepts associated with Essential Understanding 2. Encourage students to do an Internet search about individuals featured in the posters and ask them to share what they have discovered. This could be done via small group. Have students report their findings to close out the class period.

Day 2

As a hook, begin the class period by showing the clip of Crow performance artist <u>Supaman</u>. Ask students to share their reactions to the clip and facilitate a class discussion. Be sure these two concepts are discussed/addressed:

- What things does he reference when talking about his Crow identity?
- His reflections on stereotypes around Rap music and how he overcame them.

Inform students they will be researching tribal enrollment requirements in addition to summarizing the issues associated with the contemporary American Indian identity and tribal membership.

Assign students a tribal nation to research (individually or in small groups). Consider assigning separate groups to research issues associated with identity and representation in media and film.

To get them started, share the resources identified in this lesson for use in conducting their research.

Refer to the essential questions to help guide them with their research.

You may want to offer various types of assessments to gauge understanding of this complex topic; e.g., virtual poster presentation, participation in an on-line discussion forum, multimedia presentation formats such as a video or podcast. This lesson provides one example of a possible assignment.

Allow day three for research and day four for student presentations.

Students will display essays/poster boards/other visual aids and give an oral interpretation of their research.

Materials/Resources Needed

IEFA Poster Series, Office of Public Instruction

Proud to Be video, National Congress of American Indians

Supaman (Crow)

Membership

- ♦ Tribes can determine the qualifications for membership in the tribe. Does the constitution include a section on the qualifications of a tribal member? If so, complete the following questions:
 - What are the qualifications for membership in the tribe?
 - O Who can vote in tribal elections?

To access tribal constitutions, visit Montana Indian Law - Tribal Constitutions

Tribal Government Websites

Blackfeet Nation

Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation

Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes Salish, Kootenai, Pend d'Oreille

Crow Tribe

Fort Belknap Indian Community Assiniboine, Gros Ventre

Fort Peck Tribes Assiniboine, Sioux

Little Shell Tribe

Northern Cheyenne Tribe

On-line Resources for Researching American Indian Identity

Tribal Enrollment Process

Everyday Native

A Guide to Tracing American Indian & Alaska Native Ancestry

Reel Injun: On the Trail of the Hollywood Indian

For information about American Indians check out these frequently asked questions.

American Indians 101 Frequently Asked Questions

FAQ from the Bureau of Indian Affairs