Since Time Immemorial
Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum
Introductory “Ready to Go” Webinar for Librarians

March 18, 2021
All School District Partners
Implementing the Since Time Immemorial Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum Panelists

* Shelly Gordon, Library Media Specialist
  Rockwell Elementary School, LWSD
* Mary Wilber, Osoyoos Indian Band
  Native American Education Coordinator
  Lake Washington, Bellevue, Northshore School Districts
* Dr. Laura Lynn, ONE Program Supervisor
* Joan Banker, ONE Administrative Specialist
Welcome!

Identifying the Tribe(s) closest to your district

Source: https://www.washingtontribes.org
Please use the Q and A to ask questions.

Open the *Since Time Immemorial* curriculum website
Since Time Immemorial

OSPI Office of Native Education collaboration with Washington State Librarians

March 2021 Webinar planning survey Data
Who was the survey’s target audience?

The target audience of this survey was Washington State Librarians (school, public, community and tribal)

What kind of information did we collect?

- Ambassador data such as location/region, current role (s), who they serve, job title (s)
- Content/resource areas of interest for upcoming webinar (what do you need?)
What did we discover?

Respondents Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th># of respondents out of 99</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olympics</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puget Sound</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sound</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Region</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Who do the Ambassadors (respondents) serve?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population served</th>
<th>Total of 99 respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elementary</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle School</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total of 99 respondents served.
What is the primary role of our Ambassadors (respondents)?

![Bar graph showing the primary roles of respondents.]

- **School Librarian**: 99 respondents
- **Tribal Librarian**: 1 respondent
- **Community Librarian**: 1 respondent
- **Other**: 0 respondents

**Total of 99 respondents**
The most critical piece of information that drove our planning of this webinar: What are Librarians' most interested in learning about or need to help implement this curriculum for their audience?

![Areas of interest for content of Webinar](chart.png)
Implementing the Since Time Immortal Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum

Webinar Topics

* Legislative requirements
* Navigating the *Since Time Immortal* curriculum
* Tribal and supplemental books and resources to include in your library
As ambassadors, how familiar are you with the *Since Time Immemorial* curriculum?
...in the spirit of understanding and mutual respect of the 1989 Centennial Accord and the government-to-government relationship established in that Accord, and desiring to strengthen our relationships and our cooperation on issues of mutual concern, commit to the following:

“The parties recognize that implementation of this Accord will require a comprehensive educational effort to promote understanding of the government-to-government relationship within their own governmental organizations and with the public.” (1999 Millennium Agreement)
**Since Time Immemorial**

**Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State Curriculum**

**Why teach about tribal sovereignty in public schools? The answer is twofold:**
- Tribal: Federally recognized tribes signed treaties guaranteeing education. This obligation has not been fulfilled. 90% of Tribal students attend public schools.¹
- Non-tribal: A recent study² on all 50 states found that:
  - 27 states do not teach about Native Americans at all.
  - Of the remaining that do, 87% teach about Native Americans from a pre-1900 context.

**What is Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State?** A curriculum that is:
- Free and web-based [http://www.k12.wa.us/IndianEd/TribalSovereignty/](http://www.k12.wa.us/IndianEd/TribalSovereignty/)
- Tribally vetted
- Aligned with state Social Studies, ELA, ESE and SEL standards
- Uses three pedagogical approaches:
  - Inquiry based: Asks five essential questions to begin understanding tribal perspective.
  - Place based: Centering the perspective and context of tribal ways of knowing.
  - Integrated: Allows flexibility in how teachers integrate lessons into existing curriculum throughout the year.

**Legislative building in Washington State:**
In 2005, HB1495 was passed 'encouraging the teaching of tribal history, culture, and government. In 2015 SSB 5433 modified 'encouraged' with 'required.' In 2018, SB 5028 passed requiring STI be integrated into all teacher preparation programs.

**Relationship building in Washington State:**

**Renewing relations:**
In order for STI to attain success, there must be strong relations between the state, tribes, and school districts that are timely, meaningful, and sustainable.

**Implementing Since Time Immemorial:**
Training for STI has doubled in size and frequency; more dynamic with tribes. Meaningful partnerships forming with Early Learning, K-12, and Higher Ed.

**Dispelling ‘myths’ about the implementation of Since Time Immemorial (STI):**
- True or false: STI is for tribal students only?
  - **False:** STI is required for all students of Washington State.
- True or false: STI should be implemented by Title VI—Indian Education only?
  - **False:** STI implementation is best implemented by all levels of administration, including collaboration with Title VI educators, and by being teacher driven.

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³[http://www.k12.wa.us/IndianEd/TribalSovereignty/](http://www.k12.wa.us/IndianEd/TribalSovereignty/)
In the chat, please post a brief comment about why, as ambassadors, you feel it is important for all students to have opportunity to learn about tribal history, sovereignty, and government.
An inquiry-based approach with five essential questions:

1. How does physical geography affect the distribution, culture, and economic life of local tribes?
2. What is the legal status of tribes who negotiated or who did not negotiate settlement for compensation for the loss of their sovereign homelands?
3. What were the political, economic, and cultural forces consequential to the treaties that led to the movement of tribes from long established homelands to reservations?
4. What are ways in which Tribes respond to the threats and outside pressure to extinguish their cultures and independence?
5. What do local Tribes do to meet the challenges of reservation life; and as sovereign nations, what do local Tribes do to meet the economic and cultural needs of their Tribal communities?
**Elementary Outcomes**

By the time Washington State students leave elementary school, they will:

- Understand that over 500 independent tribal nations exist within the United States today, and that they interact with the United States, as well as each other, on a government-to-government basis;
- Understand tribal sovereignty is "a way that tribes govern themselves in order to keep and support their ways of life";
- Understand that tribal sovereignty predates treaty times;
- Understand how the treaties that tribal nations entered into with the United States government limited their sovereignty;
- Identify the names and locations of tribes in their area.
By the time Washington State students leave middle school, they will:

- that according to the US Constitution, treaties are "the supreme law of the land" consequently treaty rights supersede most state laws;
- that Tribal sovereignty has cultural, political, and economic bases;
- that Tribes are subject to federal law and taxes, as well as some state regulations;
- that Tribal sovereignty is ever-evolving and therefore levels of sovereignty and status vary from Tribe to Tribe; and
- that there were and are frequent and continued threats to Tribal sovereignty that are mostly addressed through the courts.
By the time Washington State students leave high school, they will:

- recognize landmark court decisions and legislation that affected and continue to affect Tribal sovereignty;
- understand that Tribal sovereignty protects Tribes' ways of life and the development of their nations;
- understand that Tribal, state, and federal agencies often work together toward the same goal;
- explain the governmental structure of at least one Tribe in their community; and
- distinguish between federally and non-federally recognized Tribes.
Standards Aligned

* Social Studies
* English Language Arts
* Environmental and Sustainability Education
* Social Emotional Learning
*Pre-school Lessons*

*Grades K-3 Pathways*
  • Lessons integrated by Grade Bands

*Grades 4- 12 Units*
  • Level 1: Approximately 1-2 classes
  • Level 2: Approximately 4-6 classes - Time includes completion of Level 1 lessons
  • Level 3: Approximately 10-15 classes - Completion of OSPI developed Classroom Based Assessment
*Tribally-Specific Resources*

* Tribal Websites
* Tribal Museums/Culture Centers
* Treaty Resources
* Tribal Newsletters
* Tribally-developed Materials
* Title VI Native Education Program Leaders

*Since Time Immemorial Curriculum Team*
* Oyate.org: How to Tell the Difference
* NW Native American Reading Curriculum (click, then scroll to bottom of the page)
* Indian Reading Series
* American Indians in Children’s Literature
* Additional Tribal History Resources

* STI-Connected Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum Resources

* STI Supplemental Booklist

* Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs [GOIA | Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) (wa.gov)]

* Plateau Peoples Web Portal [https://plateauportal.libraries.wsu.edu/]

* Project 562 Changing the Way we See Native America [http://www.project562.com/]

* National Museum of the American Indian [Home Page | National Museum of the American Indian (si.edu)]

* NMAI Native Knowledge 360 [https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/]

* IllumiNatives [https://illuminatives.org/]

* Salmon Defense [https://salmondefense.org/]

* Washington Tribes [https://www.washingtontribes.org/]

* Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission [CRITFC - Putting fish back in the rivers and protecting watersheds]

* Northwest Treaty Tribes [https://nwtreatytribes.org/#:/~:text=Northwest%20Treaty%20Tribes%20is%20a%20service%20of%20Northwest,Western%20Washington%20and%20their%20natural%20resource%20management%20efforts.]

* Confluence Project [https://www.confluenceproject.org/]

* Indian Country Today [Indian Country Today]

* Vision Maker Media [Native American and Alaska Native Media | Vision Maker Media]
Join us and share:

- “Ready to Go” Webinars
- “Teacher to Teacher” Webinars

  Elementary: June 22 (3 pm – 5 pm)
  Middle School: June 23 (3 pm - 5 pm)
  High School: June 24 (3 pm – 5 pm)
Clock hours and presentation materials

As ambassadors, please let us know how you use these resources with your school!
Indian education dates back to a time when all children were identified as gifted and talented. Each child had a skill and ability that would contribute to the health and vitality of the community. Everyone in the community helped to identify and cultivate these skills and abilities. The elders were entrusted to oversee this sacred act of knowledge being shared. That is still our vision for Indian education today.

*From Where the Sun Rises* (2008)
Thank you so much for your creativity and commitment!

Jon.Claymore@k12.wa.us
Laura.Lynn@k12.wa.us
Shandy.Abrahamson@k12.wa.us
Joan.Banker@k12.wa.us
(360) 725-6160