

## Since Time Immemorial Bingo - Answer sheet

1. Use the list of tribes or one of the STI maps to help folks identify the correct local tribe(s). There are seven Bureau of Indian Education funded schools in Washington State. They are Chief Leschi Schools, Lummi Tribal Schools, Wa He Lut Indian School, Quileute Tribal School, Pascal Sherman Indian School, Muckleshoot Tribal School, and Yakama Tribal School.
2. The Boldt decision of 1974 focused on the fishing rights of tribes and was the result of the fishing protests on the Puyallup River in the late 1960s. The decision affirmed the rights of tribes to fish and hunt in their usual and accustomed places.
3. Individual response.
4. There are 29 federally recognized tribes in Washington State. See handout.
5. There are 573 tribes in the United States and more seeking federal recognition all the time.
6. There are many movies about American Indians and many include stereotypes. Some notable movies like *Dances with Wolves*, *Pocahontas*, and *Smoke Signals* have generated much conversation about the accurate portrayal of American Indians. The Vision Maker Media (formerly Native American Public Telecommunications (NAPT) produces current, accurate and more contemporary films and documentaries every year and are a good source of information.
7. Individual response.
8. Only the United States Congress can abrogate or nullify a treaty. In Washington State there was a referendum on the ballot inviting citizens in the state to vote on the abrogation of treaties which demonstrated the wide spread ignorance of the general public about the unique status of American Indian tribes.
9. Potlatches are a gift giving ceremony celebrated by tribes along the Northwest Coast, Southeastern Alaska and British Columbia. These were banned around the turn of the century. A person's stature rose, the more that person gave to others. Generosity is a cornerstone of many tribal traditions even today.
10. Bone games are a form of gambling and involve hiding a bone. Teams have a number of opportunities to guess where the bone is hidden. Some tribes call a similar game Moccasin games. At contemporary pow wows in the Northwest, there may be a separate section of the pow wow grounds set aside for the bone games and it can go on all day and night.
11. Examples of Tribal sovereignty include: Tribes determining their own citizens; Tribal land use; tribally issued license plates; gaming; hunting and fishing rights; establishing laws within reservation boundaries; the right to enter into agreements with other governments and tribal nations; the Indian Child Welfare Acts stipulates a unique protocol for adopting Native children; and many other civil and legal differences that happen on tribal lands within states.
12. Several tribes of Washington State entered into treaties with the U.S. government between 1854-1856 including the Treaty of Medicine Creek, 1854; the Treaty of Point Elliot, 1855; the Treaty of Point No Point, 1855; the Treaty of Neah Bay, 1855; the Treaty with the Yakama, 1855, the Quinault Treaty, 1856, and the Treaty with Walla Walla, 1855.
13. Most of the tribes in the western Washington, Alaska, southern Canada, Oregon and northern California participate in and/or host the Canoe Journey each summer. Some include the Suquamish, Muckleshoot, Lummi, Quinault, etc. The Journey involves teams paddling for over two weeks along the Northwest Coast of the US.

14. The Centennial Accord of 1989 is an agreement between the federally recognized Indian tribes of Washington and the State of Washington reaffirming the government-to-government relationship that exists between the parties with the purpose of improving services delivered to Indian and non-Indian people.
- 15 Pow wows are wonderful celebrations of dance and traditions, including historical and contemporary styles of dance. Often there are cash awards for the best dancers in each of the categories (Traditional, Bustle, Fancy Shawl, Grass , Chicken dancers, Jingle dress, etc.). Many of these last all weekend during the summer months.
- 16 RCW 28A.320.170 requires districts to collaborate with the closest tribe(s) to adopt sovereignty curriculum when the district reviews and adopts its social studies curriculum.
- 17 Based upon the findings of the Merriam Report, the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was passed in 1934 and established the beginnings of many of the current structures in tribal governments today. Tribal courts, funds for higher education, tribal council systems and others evolved out of the IRA. It is said to be the most far reaching piece of Indian legislation to impact Native people in contemporary times, and served as the beginnings of Indian self-determination.
- 18 Tribal Sovereignty is written into the US Constitution which indicates that treaties are the “supreme law of the land”. It guarantees a nation the right to govern its own affairs and establish its own laws.
- 19 The Indian Citizenship act passed in 1924 and finally gave American Indian US citizenship and the right to vote.
- 20 Sherman Alexie, Susan Harjo, Vine Deloria, N. Scott Momaday and others are but a few of the most well know Indian authors.
- 21 Celilo Falls, the ancient Indian fishing grounds on the Columbia River was buried under water when The Dalles Dam was built on the Columbia River. Tribes have had to fight to preserve their right to fish on the various rivers throughout the Northwest. Kettle Falls was also lost when the Grand Coulee Dam was built, creating Lake Roosevelt.
- 22 Indian boarding schools had a devastating effect on tribes and families when children were forcibly removed from their historical communities and sent thousands of miles away from their homes. The historical trauma has impacted several generations of native families, and has had far reaching negative impacts on cultures and traditions. It was based on the philosophy of “save the man, kill the Indian.”
- 23 Congress passed “The General Allotment Act” also known as the **Dawes Act** in 1887. Instead of a Tribe owning and operating its reservation, the reserved land was carved up into “allotments” to be individually owned by Tribal members who should learn to farm their own land. These individual Indians became U.S. citizens. The remaining land would be opened to white settlement. This resulted in the loss of millions of acres of Indian land.
- 24 Title VI funds the Office of Indian Education Programs within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). It provides resources and services for American Indian, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiians. Any school district with 10 or more Native students can apply for the funds and begin a program. There are about 64 Title VI programs in Washington State, and often serve as the local resource for information and advocacy for native students and families.  
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