

Parent Center Indian Bingo | Answer Sheet

1. Contact NAPTAC for the State Offices of Indian Education for each state Department of Education.
2. The Boldt decision of 1974 focused on the fishing rights of tribes in Washington State 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. Contact NAPTAC for the State Offices of Indian Education for each state Department of Education.
5. There are over 564 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. Tribal sovereignty is reflected in the fact that fire crackers, not available elsewhere, can be sold on tribal lands; tobacco is not taxed on tribal lands; casinos can be built and run in states where gaming is not allowed; hunting and fishing rights may be upheld for tribal members; 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. The Centennial Accord of 1989; the Columbia Treaty of 1964 which included both the US and Canada; and many others.
13. Most of the tribes in the western Washington, southern Canada 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 National Indian Education Association (NIEA) is the national organization that advocates for educational interests of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians at the national level. The organization hosts the largest Native gathering annually, focusing on improving education for Natives.

The National Congress of American Indian (NCAI) advocates on behalf of tribes nationally with the US Congress around a whole host of issues, from Indian child welfare, violence against women, juvenile justice, gaming, fishing rights, trust responsibility, economic development, natural resources, educational and human resource development, language and cultural preservation, housing and others.

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. The Meriam Report of 1928 found that the Federal Government policies had dramatically eroded tribal lifestyles, governments, and economic positions. It was instrumental in creating awareness of the state of Indian affairs and led to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.
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. Treaties—treaties are the supreme law of the land, superseding federal, state and local law. Article VI of the US Constitution states: *The constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall e the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.* Although treaties guarantee a nation the right to govern its own affairs and establish its own laws (sovereignty), treaties negotiated with Tribal bands and nations, actually resulted in limiting their sovereignty.
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. The history of American Indians and Alaska Natives is part of the history of every state and needs to be told from a Native perspective.
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. Individual response.
24. Title VI funds the Office of Indian Education Programs within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). 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.

By Robin Butterfield