



Native American and Alaska Native Time Travel: A Look through our Native History and the Resiliency of Our People

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Who are we?

AIS Degree



Higher Education

Instructional Designer

Serving Native Students
in Higher Education

Local School Board
Member

UNCP

UNCW



UNCP



Research

AIS Concentration

Curriculum & Instruction

Assistant Professor



Digital Documentaries

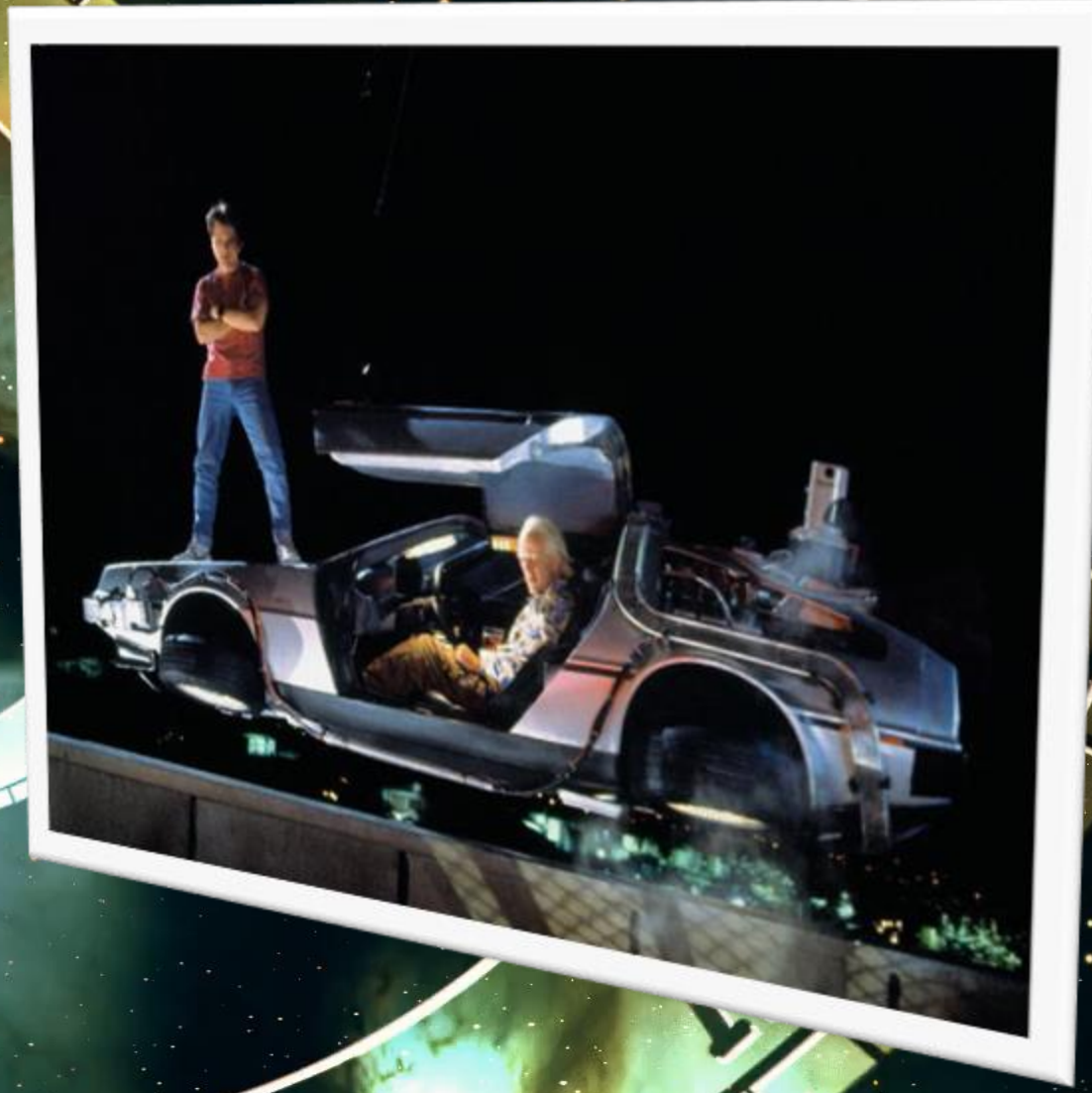




Historical Context

Timeline





How did we get here?



1492: Christopher Columbus lands on a Caribbean Island after three months of traveling. Believing at first that he had reached the East Indies, he describes the natives he meets as “Indians.” On his first day, he orders six natives to be seized as servants.

April 1513: Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de Leon lands on continental North America in Florida and contacts Native Americans.

February 1521: Ponce de Leon departs on another voyage to Florida from San Juan to start a colony. Months after landing, Ponce de Leon is attacked by local Native Americans and fatally wounded.

May 1539: Spanish explorer and conquistador Hernando de Soto lands in Florida to conquer the region. He explores the South under the guidance of Native Americans who had been captured along the way.

Around 1570 & 1600: The Iroquois Confederacy

C. 1595: Pocahontas is born, daughter of Chief Powhatan.

1607: Pocahontas’ brother kidnaps Captain John Smith from the Jamestown colony. Smith later writes that after being threatened by Chief Powhatan, he was saved by Pocahontas. This scenario is debated by historians.

1613: Pocahontas is captured by Captain Samuel Argall in the first Anglo-Powhatan War. While captive, she learns to speak English, converts to Christianity and is given the name “Rebecca.”

1622: The Powhatan Confederacy nearly wipes out Jamestown colony.

1680: A revolt of Pueblo Native Americans in New Mexico threatens Spanish rule over New Mexico.

1754: The French and Indian War begins, pitting the two groups against English settlements in the North.

May 15, 1756: The Seven Years’ War between the British and the French begins, with Native American alliances aiding the French.

May 7, 1763: Ottawa Chief Pontiac leads Native American forces into battle against the British in Detroit. The British retaliate by attacking Pontiac’s warriors in Detroit on July 31, in what is known as the Battle of Bloody Run. Pontiac and company successfully fend them off, but there are several casualties on both sides.







WHATANI IMP.

ATIS REBECCA

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We the People of the
insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence,
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution

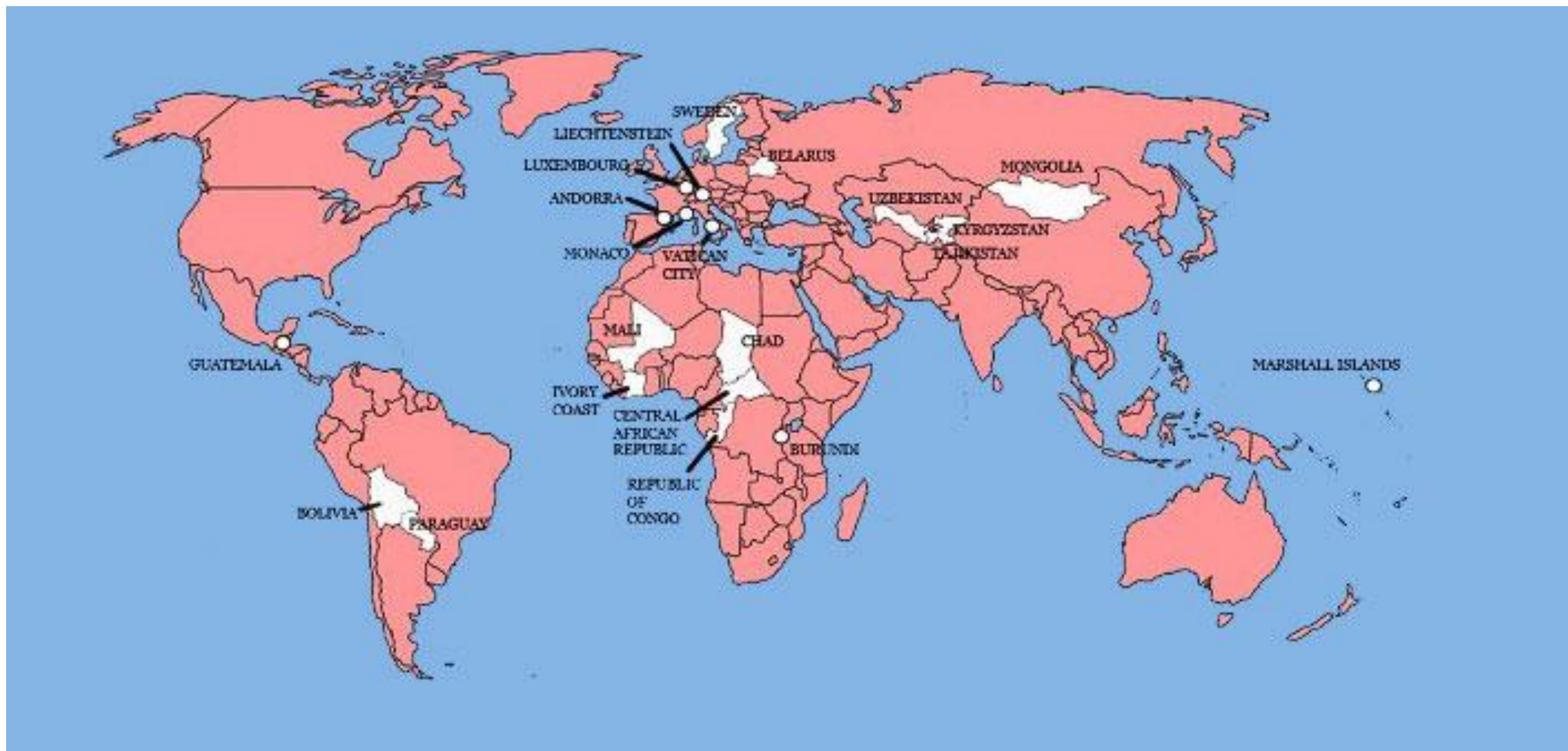
Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

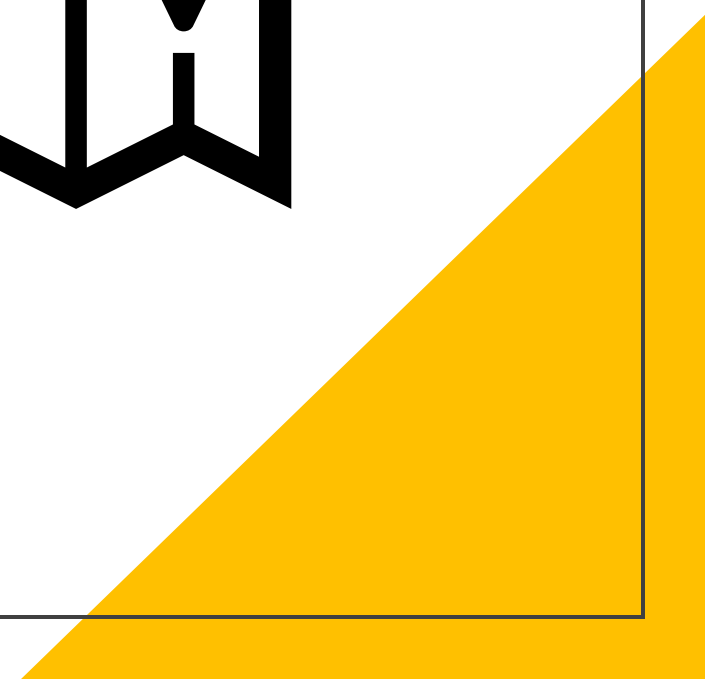
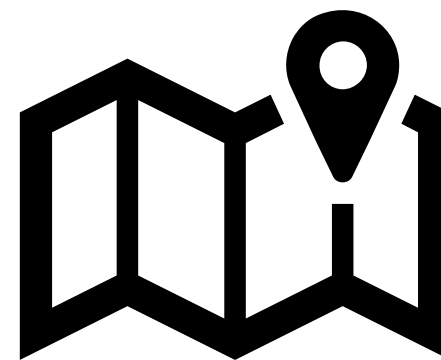
No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct: The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York one, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland one, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.





Explore!



Dictionary

Search for a word



Man·i·fest Des·ti·ny

noun

the 19th-century doctrine or belief that the expansion of the US throughout the American continents was both justified and inevitable.





MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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Copyright, 1876, by Curtis & Mumford Co.

1785: The [Treaty of Hopewell](#) is signed in Georgia, protecting Cherokee Native Americans in the United States and sectioning off their land.

1788/89: [Sacagawea](#) is born.

1791: The Treaty of Holston is signed, in which the Cherokee give up all their land outside of the borders previously established.

August 20, 1794: The [Battle of Timbers](#), the last major battle over Northwest territory between Native Americans and the United States following the [Revolutionary War](#), commences and results in U.S. victory.

Westward Expansion 1801-?

November 2, 1804 - Native American Sacagawea, while 6 months pregnant, meets explorers [Meriwether Lewis and William Clark](#) during their exploration of the territory of the [Louisiana Purchase](#). The explorers realize her value as a translator

April 7, 1805 - Sacagawea, along with her baby and husband Toussaint Charbonneau, join Lewis and Clark on their voyage.

November 1811: U.S. forces attack Native American War Chief [Tecumseh](#) and his younger brother Lalawethika. Their community at the juncture of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers is destroyed.

June 18, 1812: President James Madison signs a [declaration of war](#) against Britain, beginning the war between U.S. forces and the British, French and Native Americans over independence and territory expansion.

March 27, 1814: Andrew Jackson, along with U.S. forces and Native American allies attack Creek Indians who opposed American expansion and encroachment of their territory in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend. The Creeks cede more than [20 million acres of land](#) after their loss.

May 28, 1830: President Andrew Jackson signs the [Indian Removal Act](#), which gives plots of land west of the Mississippi River to Native American tribes in exchange for land that is taken from them.

1836: The last of the Creek Native Americans leave their land for Oklahoma as part of the [Indian removal process](#). Of the 15,000 Creeks who [make the voyage to Oklahoma](#), more than 3,500 don't survive.

1838: With only 2,000 Cherokees having left their land in Georgia to cross the Mississippi River, [President Martin Van Buren](#) enlists General Winfield Scott and 7,000 troops to speed up the process by holding them at gunpoint and marching them 1,200 miles. More than 5,000 Cherokee die as a result of the journey. The series of relocations of Native American tribes and their hardships and deaths during the journey would become known as the [Trail of Tears](#).







TRAIL OF TEARS

The New Echota Treaty of 1835 relinquished Cherokee Indian claims to lands east of the Mississippi River. The majority of the Cherokee people considered the treaty fraudulent and refused to leave their homelands in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee. 7,000 Federal and State troops were ordered into the Cherokee Nation to forcibly evict the Indians. On May 26, 1838, the roundup began. Over 15,000 Cherokees were forced from their homes at gunpoint and imprisoned in stockades until removal to the west could take place. 2,700 left by boat in June 1838, but, due to many deaths and sickness, removal was suspended until cooler weather. Most of the remaining 13,000 Cherokees left by wagon, horseback, or on foot during October and November, 1838, on an 800 mile route through Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. They arrived in what is now eastern Oklahoma during January, February, and March, 1839. Disease, exposure, and starvation may have claimed as many as 4,000 Cherokee lives during the course of capture, imprisonment, and removal. The ordeal has become known as the Trail of Tears.



KANSAS

MISSOURI

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

GEORGIA

Kansas City
Olathe

St. Louis

Louisville

Rolla

Farmington

Springfield

Jackson

Paducah

Hopkinsville

Harrison

Paris

Nashville

Tulsa

Tahlequah

Fayetteville

Murfreesboro

Athens

Batesville

Cleveland
Chattanooga

Fort Smith

Russellville

Marion

Memphis

Chattanooga

Dalton

Little Rock

Decatur

Fort Payne

Rome

Canton

Atlanta

Birmingham

Dallas

Montgomery

1851: Congress passes the Indian Appropriations Act, creating the [Indian reservation system](#). Native Americans aren't allowed to leave their reservations without permission.

October 1860: A group of Apache Native Americans attack and kidnap a white American, resulting in the U.S. military falsely accusing the Native American leader of the Chiricahua Apache tribe, [Cochise](#). Cochise and the Apache increase raids on white Americans for a decade afterwards.

November 29, 1864: 650 Colorado volunteer forces attack Cheyenne and Arapaho encampments along Sand Creek, killing and mutilating more than 150 American Indians during what would become known as the Sandy Creek Massacre.

1873: [Crazy Horse](#) encounters General [George Armstrong Custer](#) for the first time.

1874: Gold discovered in [South Dakota](#)'s Black Hills drives U.S. troops to ignore a treaty and invade the territory.

June 25, 1876: In the [Battle of Little Bighorn](#), also known as "[Custer's Last Stand](#)," Lieutenant Colonel George Custer's troops fight Lakota Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, led by [Crazy Horse](#) and [Sitting Bull](#), along Little Bighorn River. Custer and his troops are defeated and killed, increasing tensions between Native Americans and white Americans.

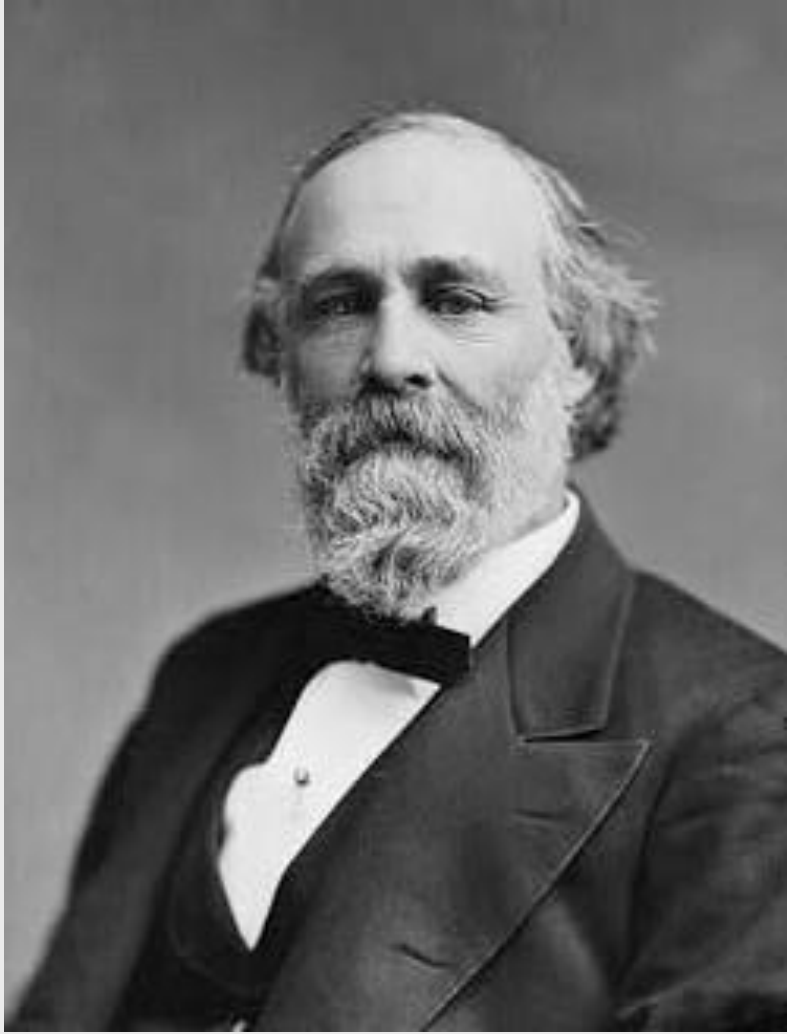
October 6, 1879: The first students attend Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, the country's first off-reservation boarding school. The school, created by Civil War veteran Richard Henry Pratt, is designed to assimilate Native American students.

February 8, 1887: [President Grover Cleveland](#) signs the [Dawes Act](#), giving the president the authority to divide up land allotted to Native Americans in reservations to individuals.

December 15, 1890: [Sitting Bull](#) is killed during a confrontation with Indian police in Grand River, South Dakota.

December 29, 1890: U.S. Armed Forces surround Ghost Dancers led by Chief Big Foot near Wounded Knee Creek in South Dakota, demanding the surrender of their weapons. An estimated 150 Native Americans are killed in the [Wounded Knee Massacre](#), along with 25 men with the U.S. cavalry.

January 29, 1907: Charles Curtis becomes the first Native American U.S. Senator.





June 2, 1924: U.S. Congress passes the [Indian Citizenship Act](#), granting citizenship to all Native Americans born in the territorial limits of the country. Previously, citizenship had been limited, depending on what percentage Native American ancestry a person had, whether they were veterans, or, if they were women, whether they were married to a U.S. citizen.

March 4, 1929: Charles Curtis serves as the first Native American U.S. Vice President under President [Herbert Hoover](#).

April 11, 1968: The Indian Civil Rights Act is signed into law by [President Lyndon B. Johnson](#), granting Native American tribes many of the benefits included in the [Bill of Rights](#).



Voting Rights





Right to Vote



Self-Determination Act of 1975

- Federal Recognition
 - Total Sovereignty
 - Tribes have their own governments





Quick Poll

Who was your favorite educator and Why?

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the
code **33 69 07 7**

[Live Results](#)









Rights

Community buy-in

Initiate conversations

Community-led programs

Teach youth about colonization efforts

Use elders as a resource for member-checking

Open a space defined by the community

Resources and sustainability

Happy Thanksgiving from our little Pilgrims, Indians and Turkeys!
Gobble, Gobble! @CitrusGrovevcs





Quick Poll

What do you think of when you hear someone say
American Indian or Native American?

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the
code **33 69 07 7**

[Live Results](#)



American indian



Sign in



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Advanced

Color



Size



Type



[American Indian at Amazon.co.uk - Shop on the Official Website](#)

www.amazon.co.uk


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Ads



Display a menu

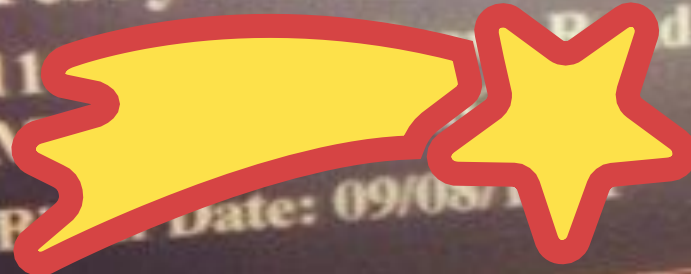

"Real Indian"
Identity



Issue Date: 10/12/2012
Expiration Date: 10/12/2019
Chart Number: 8872-8873

ENROLLMENT NUMBER
125309

Terry Blake Locklear
11
M
P Date: 09/08/1



What factors contribute to a person's identity?

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the
code **26 55 06 1**

[Live Results](#)





phe·no·type

/'fēnə,tīp/

noun BIOLOGY

the set of observable characteristics of an individual resulting from the interaction of its genotype with the environment.



Philosophical Question

Based on what you have heard today – what makes Native people so resilient?

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code **26 55 06 1**

[Live Results](#)





The Six Domains of Resilience







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