

## **Educational Needs of Students**

### **Anishinaabeg History & Governance Timeline & Resources**

Students need to understand why an event occurred, what impact it had on the Anishinaabeg during that time, and how it affects tribal governance/ operations today. Critical thinking and a mind for the past to deal with the future... We are still here...

- Pre-Contact History - Pre-Canadian/US Existence/border
- Life and Governance on Turtle Island
- Inter-Ojibwe Band Governance
- Inter-Tribal Agreements
- Fur Trade and Contact
- Treaty Era
  - Effect of border creation on Ojibwe Tribes
- Boarding Schools- History and Policy Changes
- Federal Policy Era
  - Allotment
  - Termination
- Self-Determination Era
- Indian Reorganization Act Governments
- Research Personal Genealogy
- Tribal Rights & Sovereignty in the Supreme Court and other courts
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Canada Truth & Reconciliation Commission
- WINHEC- World Indigenous Higher Education Consortium
- Many more topics could be included

## **Partners in Education**

### ***Where to send the Education Letter***

- Minnesota Chippewa Tribe Constitution Reform Delegation ✓
- Tribal Nation Education Committee (TNEC) ✓
- Minnesota Chippewa Tribe - Education Committee ✓
- Reservation Business Committees - Reservation School Boards ✓
- Local and state school boards ✓
- Local Indian Education Departments and Parent Committees ✓
- Tribal Colleges
- FDLTCC - Elementary Education Dept. - Ask for an updated curriculum from Tara Graves? Where to find MDE standard alignment program?
- Parents and students
- Minnesota Indian Education Association (MIEA)
- GLIFWC
- Minnesota Historical Society

- Red Lake Tribe and other Tribal History Centers and Museums...

Tribal Nations Education Committee(TNEC)- Tribal appointed delegates from each Minnesota Tribe are working together to help meet the curriculum needs of Minnesota schools with the current changes in curriculum. <https://www.tnecmn.com/>

We should work with them in any way that we can to help inform and support initiatives locally. It takes local input, at critical times, to make sure the Indian voice is on the record and reflected in future school initiatives. Certain times to be aware of in your school's calendar- Impact Aid input hearing, Title VII, and JOM input hearings and elections and regular meetings. Call your schools, ask when these are scheduled, if they have not been scheduled, ask when they generally do happen and to be put on a list to be made aware when these meetings are scheduled. Community members- even if you do not have students enrolled in the district- have just as much say in these hearings as others do. If they don't hear what you want, they write down and plan what they want. Simple as that, voices are needed, locally and as consistently as possible.

Minnesota Indian Education Association (MIEA) & National Indian Education Association are also great partners in anything the Constitutional Delegation may want to inform the youth about or have changed in our youths' education. They are hubs for American Indian Education Programs State and Nation wide.

## **Collaborative Anishinaabeg History Timeline w/ Resources**

Feel Free to add dates, descriptions and resources where you feel appropriate. If not sure, ask or add it to the end or make a comment and we will find a good place for it. If you see needed corrections, please let us know about those too!  
Miigwech for your help on this much needed resource!

*Timeline style to help with curriculum creation, programming and further research.*

- Past Curriculum Creations - List here
  - Ojibwe Curriculum Committee 1973 ????
  - [Current Indian Education Standards for MN](#)
  
- History Topic
  - Resources
  - Timeline
  
- **Tribal History**
  
- Resources:
  - *Waasaa Innabiidaa We Look in All Directions* Book by Thomas Peacock & Marlene Wisuri
  - Facts for Kids: Ojibwe Facts for Kids: Chippewa Indians (Ojibwe, Ojibway, Ojibwa).)
  - MN Historical Society - <https://www.mnhs.org/fortsnelling/learn/native-americans/ojibwe-people>
  - Historical and Contemporary Realities: Movement Towards Reconciliation by Susan Manitowabi
    - <https://ecampusontario.pressbooks.pub/movementtowardsreconciliation/chapter/ojibwe-culture-and-history/>
  - Ojibwe History by Lee Sultzman
    - <http://www.tolatsga.org/ojib.html>
  
- Pre Contact
  - “Tribal Existence on Turtle Island for over 50,000 years”- Eddie Benton Benai
  - Pre 1300s Lived In “Newfoundland”
  - Ojibwe Move to Where the Rice Grows on the Water

- Three Fires Confederacy
  - Ojibwe, Ottawa/ Odawa, Potawatomi
- “Algonquin” language Family
- Madeline Island
- 
- Clan System
- 
- Rights of Nature
- 
- Traditional Educational Process
  - Oral Tradition
  - Indian tribes had their own education systems already in place prior to the landing of Columbus in 1492. Indian education consisted of specific roles played by each member of the tribe that centered on survival as a group of people. The transfer of knowledge from elders to the young, from men to boys, from women to girls, encompassing the history, culture and religion of each tribe, created an education curriculum that was passed on through oral tradition and practical, hands-on training.
- Ojibwe Language-Algonquin Language Family
- Cradleboard to Woman or Manhood - Rights of Nature Everyday
- Experiential Learning
- Storytelling
- Star Knowledge
- **Tribal Structure of Anishinaabeg**
  - Tribes divided into bands for sustainable living.
  - **Bands of Anishinaabeg (United States side)**
    - Please note that many Anishinaabeg bands also are geographically located on the Canadian side of the border and have severed our tribe in half. The implications of the border have had lasting effects on our people as well as many stories of resilience.
  - **Minnesota Bands**
    - MN Northern Bands
      - Red Cedar (Cass) Lake Band of Chippewa Indians (Gaa-miskwaawaakokaag - "where there are many red cedar")
        - There also was a similarly named, but different, Red Cedar Lake Band of Lake Superior Chippewa who was amalgamated with the Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians.
      - Turtle Portage Band of Chippewa Indians, located about Turtle River and Turtle Lake, between Leech Lake and Red Lake.
        - There also was a similarly named, but different, Turtle Portage Band of Lake Superior Chippewa who was

amalgamated with the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

- Lake Winnibigoshish Band of Chippewa Indians (Wiinibiigoonzhishiwininiwag)
- MN Eastern Bands
  - Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (Gaa-zagaskwaajimekaag Ojibweg)
  - Bear Island (on Leech Lake)
  - Boy Lake
  - Pine Point (on Leech Lake)
  - Pillager (Makandwewiniwag) -Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians (or simply the Pillagers; Makandwhich literally means "Pillaging Men" for their military activities as the advance guard of the Ojibwe in the invasion of the Dakota country.
  - Upper Crow Wing River (Gaagaagiwigwani-ziiwininiwag, literally "Raven's Wing River Men")
  - Wing River
- MN Western Bands
  - Otter Tail Lake Band of Chippewa Indians
  - Otter Tail River
- **Wisconsin Bands**
  - Bad River,
  - Lac Courte Oreilles,
  - Lac Du Flambeau,
  - St. Croix,
  - Sokaogan (Mole Lake)
  - Red Cliff
- **Michigan Bands**
  - Indigenous Resources
    - University of Michigan Highlights resources pertaining to Indigenous Peoples. Some international content is included in this guide however; the focus is on communities Indigenous to Turtle Island (North America)  
<https://guides.lib.umich.edu/c.php?g=283427&p=8234907>
  - Bay Mills Indian Community
  - Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians
  - Hannahville Indian Community
  - Keweenaw Bay Indian Community
  - Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
  - Little River Band of Ottawa Indians
  - Little Traverse Bay Band of Ottawa Indians
  - Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians
  - Nottawaseppi Huron Band of the Potawatomi
  - Pokagon Band of Potawatomi

- Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
- Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
  
- Inter-tribal Agreements & Trade
  - Three Fires Confederacy
  - Rules of Trade - Appreciation of Value
  - Inter-tribal Relations with Dakota
    - 1679 the Ojibwe and the Dakota formed an alliance through peaceful diplomacy at Fond du Lac in present-day Minnesota. The Ojibwe agreed to provide the Dakota with fur trade goods, and in return the Dakota permitted the Ojibwe to move west toward the Mississippi River. During this period of peace that lasted for 57 years
    - 1736–1760, intense territorial conflict between the Ojibwe and Dakota brought them into deadly conflict.
    - 1800s, intertribal conflict was abandoned as both tribes were overwhelmed by challenges posed by the surge of European American settler-colonists.
  - Northwestern Confederacy
    - 1740s - 1790 abt
    - Cherokee
    - Iroquois
    - Lenape (Delaware)
    - Miami
    - Odawa
    - Ojibwa
    - Potawatomi
    - Shawnee
    - Wabash Confederacy
    - Wyandot
  
- **Post-Contact abt 1600s-**
  - **Fur Trade Era 1600-1800**
    - Sovereign Trade-Trade with Ojibwe and other tribes was so critical to the French and British that many European Americans working in the fur trade adopted Native protocols.
    - Sovereign- Nation to Nation Negotiations
    - Commerce Acts and Non-Intercourse Acts end business as usual with Fur Trade
    - 1807 abt - Pembina Band removed from Sandy lake, Minn., to Pembina region Anibiminasibiwininiwak. (Pembina (cranberry) river men, from nibimina high-bush cranberry, sibiw 'river', ininiwak 'men'). A Chippewa

band living on Pembina r. in extreme N. Minnesota and the adjacent part of Manitoba.

- 1823, the American Fur Company controlled the fur trade across much of present-day Minnesota.

## ● Treaty Era-

### ○ Resources:

- Why Treaties Matter-
  - <https://treatiesmatter.org/treaties/>
- The Indigenous Digital Archive-
  - <https://omeka.dlcs-ida.org/s/ida/page/home>
- The Indigenous Digital Archive- Treaties Explorer
  - <https://digitreaties.org/treaties/historictribe/Chippewa/>

### ○ **Treaties that made America - their impact and outcomes:**

- 1783 Treaty of Paris
- 1785 Treaty of Fort McIntosh
- 1789 Treaty of Fort Harmar
- 1795 Treaty of Greenville, formally titled Treaty with the Wyandots- Ojibwe also were signatories
  - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/299800>
  - <https://www.firstpeople.us/FP-Html-Treaties/TreatyWithTheWyandotetc1795.html>
- 1804 Treaty of Vincennes - language family tribes signatory
- 1805 Treaty of Grouseland - language family signatory
- 1805 Treaty of Fort Industry - Ojibwe and others signatory
- 1809 Treaty Of Fort Wayne - Tecumseh questioned the legality of the treaty stating that these Native leaders did not have the right to sign the treaty, and rightfully sell land that is held in common with other Native peoples
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- 1817 Treaty of Fort Meigs
- 1818 Treaty between Britain and United States- creating the international border - cutting Ojibwe and other Tribes off from each other and complicating relations between all.
- 1819 Onís-Adams Treaty between US & Spain creates a southern international border.
- 1825 Multinational Treaties at Prairie Du Chien
  - Dakota and Ojibwe leaders from what is now Minnesota joined members of nearly a dozen other nations for a peace treaty in Prairie du Chien, WI

- 1826 Treaty with Chippewa
  - Both 1825 & 1826 Treaties were for the most part done to establish boundaries of Tribes so the US knew which Tribe to negotiate with for different resources and areas.
- 1831 Trust Doctrine- Cherokee Nation v. Georgia  
<https://commons.lib.niu.edu/bitstream/handle/10843/21890/18-1-115-Aitken-pdfA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- 1834 1st Indian Trade and Intercourse Act- Cannot take land without Treaty
  - <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-115hrpt703/pdf/CRPT-115hrpt703.pdf>
- 1837 “White Pine Treaty” -The first major land cessions by Dakota and Ojibwe people in what is now Minnesota. Ojibwe negotiators made it clear, however, that they were retaining rights to deciduous trees in the region (among other rights)
- U.S. Reports: Chippewa Indians v. U.S., 307 U.S. 1 (1939)
  - <https://www.loc.gov/item/usrep307001/>
- 1842 Treaty of LaPointe
  - <https://glifwc.org/TreatyRights/TreatyChippewa10041842Web.pdf>
- 1846 Treaty Between the United States and the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi Indians
  - <https://digitreaties.org/treaties/treaty/175516211/>
  - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/175516211>
- 1847 Treaty of Fond du Lac - notable feature of the first of these two treaties was an article stipulating that “the half or mixed bloods of the Chippewas residing with them shall be considered Chippewa Indians, and shall, as such, be allowed to participate in all annuities.”
  - <https://digitreaties.org/treaties/treaty/175673734/>
  - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/175673734>
- 1849 Indian Affairs brought under Interior Department instead of War Department
- 1854 Treaty of LaPoint- Each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time of the mixed bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form. ...the Indians shall not be required to remove from the homes hereby set apart for them. And such of them as reside in the territory hereby ceded, shall have the right to hunt and fish therein, until otherwise ordered by the President.
- 1855 Treaty of Washington -
  - <https://www.mnopedia.org/event/treaty-washington-1855>
  - <https://www.mnhs.org/millelacs/learn/treaties>



- 1863 - Treaty with the Chippewa of the Mississippi, Mille Lacs and the Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands, Change in government structure encouraged and carried out by Treaty Commissioners. The treaty also defined for the time in U.S. terms what an Ojibwe “chief” would be: a leader of a band of at least 50 people, who would encourage “the pursuits of civilized life,” A “board of visitors” representing Christian religious denominations would report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the “qualifications and deportment of all persons residing upon the reservation.” The board of visitors was given the authority to name the date and manner of annuity payments, and to withhold payments from any “person of full or mixed blood, educated or partially educated, whose fitness, morally or otherwise, is not conducive to the welfare of said Indians.”
  - [df](#)
    - Mille Lacs Reservation Case Law Review via Treaties- Indian Affairs <https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/m-37032.pdf>
    - 1863 Treaty <https://millelacesequalrightsfoundation.org/downloads/treaties/1863-Treaty-with-Chippewa.pdf>
- 1864- Treaty with the Chippewa, Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnibigoshish Bands- more exertion of assimilation and power in this treaty- division and expelling Indians that do not comply.
  - <https://millelacesequalrightsfoundation.org/downloads/treaties/1864-Treaty-with-Chippewa.pdf>
  - <https://thorpe.law.ou.edu/cohen/3cohen62.pdf>
- 1866/67- TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA, BOIS FORT BAND - Lake Vermillion Gold Rush
  - [http://resources.utulsa.edu/law/classes/rice/Treaties/14\\_Stat\\_0765\\_Chippewa.htm](http://resources.utulsa.edu/law/classes/rice/Treaties/14_Stat_0765_Chippewa.htm)
  - <https://www.llojibwe.org/legal/mctGovStuBook/MCT%20Government%20Student%20Handbook%20-%20Chapter%202.pdf>

## ● Indian Policies Era - See also Boarding School Era (Below)

- 1831 Trust Doctrine-
- 1871 Congress passed law that stopped additional treaties
- 1885 Major Crimes Act
- 1887 General Allotment Act (Dawes Act)
- 1921 Snyder Act - 25 U.S.C. 13 Regular Spending for Tribal Needs
- 1924 Indian Citizen Act- Making all Indians of the U.S., citizens of the U.S.A.
- 1928 Merriam Report published
- 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA)

- 1946 Congressional Committees on Indian Affairs eliminated moved to Committees on Public lands
- 1946 Indian Claims Commission Act
- 1948 effects of IRA discussed on Federal level
- 1948 Interior Department begins analysis on discontinuation of federal obligations
- 1948 "Indian Country" legally defined
- 1949 Hoover Commission Report- calling for termination and the "complete integration" of Indians into the larger society.
- 1952 McCarran Amendment- which waived the sovereign immunity of the United States for state-court general adjudications of all water rights.

## ● Termination Era Begins

- 1952 House of Representatives signals termination policy- "designed to promote the earliest practicable termination of all federal supervision and control over Indians."
- 1953 Public Law 280- Congress enacted a statute that delegates to five states criminal and civil jurisdiction over Indian lands within their boundaries
- 1953 - More Termination legislation - "the policy of Congress, as rapidly as possible, to make the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States subject to the same laws and entitled to the same privileges and responsibilities as are applicable to other citizens of the United States, to end their status as wards of the United States, and to grant them all of the rights and prerogatives pertaining to American citizenship."
- 1954 Congress terminates a group of tribes
- 1955
- Indian Long-Term Leasing Act- extended the maximum terms of mineral and grazing leases approved by the Secretary of the Interior.
- 1958 Congressman secures Interior Department moratorium on Indian land sales - report shows Termination Era policies to be disastrous
- 1959 End of Termination Era- Eisenhower's Interior Secretary Fred Seaton signaled the end of the termination era when he stated that it is "absolutely unthinkable. . . that consideration would be given to forcing upon an Indian tribe a so-called termination plan which did not have the understanding and acceptance of a clear majority of the members of the affected tribe."

## ● Self-Determination Era

- 1961 Task Force on Indian Affairs Created and expansion on BIA services.
- 1961 Tribal representatives endorse self-determination- Representatives of numerous tribes issued a "Declaration of Indian Purpose" which stated that Indians "want to contribute to their own personal tribal improvements and want to

- cooperate with their Government on how best to solve the many problems in a businesslike, efficient, and economical manner as rapidly as possible."
- 1968 Indian Civil Rights Act enacted- Congress enacted the Indian Civil Rights Act to ensure that the provisions akin to those in the Bill of Rights applied to tribal governments.
  - 1970 Indian Trust Counsel Authority proposed - President Nixon proposes the creation of an Indian Trust Counsel Authority (ITCA) to provide independent legal representation for Indian interests.
  - 1972 Indian Education Act - increased funding
  - 1975 Indian Resources Section established - U.S. Attorney Manual : <https://www.justice.gov/jm/jm-5-14000-indian-resources-section>
  - 1975 American Indian Policy Review Commission (AIPRC) established- AIPRC is commissioned to do a thorough overview of the United States' Indian policy and suggest improvements.
  - 1975- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act enacted- Congress enacted the ISDEA to permit tribes to contract with the federal government to provide certain federal services and programs to tribal members. This is where Title VII and other funding comes from.
  - 1977 AIPRC issues its reports calling for an end to all policies of assimilation. Proposal was not adopted.
  - 1977 Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs re-established- The Committee was made permanent in 1984, reflecting the growing prominence of Indian affairs on the national stage.
  - 1978
  - American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) - Congress enacted the AIRFA providing that "it shall be the policy of the United States to protect and preserve for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the Indians." 42 U.S.C. section 1996.
  - 1978 Indian Claims Commission wraps up its work- Congress had extended the lifespan of the Commission five times, but the last extension ended in 1978
  - 1978 Indian Law Resource Center founded [www.Indianlaw.org](http://www.Indianlaw.org)
  - 1980 Interior Department issues first tribal acknowledgment regulations- As an outgrowth of the 1977 AIPRC report, the Interior Department promulgates regulations providing an administrative process through which Indian groups may seek federal acknowledgment.
  - 1985 12th Annual Report of the National Advisory Council on Indian Education
  - 1990 Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act enacted - The legislation addressed protection of Native American gravesites and the repatriation of remains on federal and tribal lands and culturally significant objects from museums receiving federal aid. A number of states have enacted similar statutes.
  - 1993 Interior Secretary Babbitt requires consultation with tribal governments- In a Secretarial Order, Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt required all bureaus and

offices within the Interior Department to consult with tribal governments with regard to proposals that affect the tribe's trust property.

- 1994 Listening Conference held - the Justice and Interior Departments sponsored the National American Indian Listening Conference, to which all federally recognized tribes were invited.
- 1995 tribal leaders formed the National Unity Task Force
- 1998 President Clinton issued Executive Order in consultation with tribal governments- Executive Order 13084 required "meaningful" consultation in the areas of unfunded mandates, waiver procedures, and negotiated rulemaking. The Order was replaced in 2000 with Order 13175, which required agencies to implement an "accountable practice" whereby tribal input is received in the development of regulatory policies. This Order remains in place.
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- **History of Education Of Indian Children**

- **Boarding School Era**

**\*\*\*\*\*Please note:** Information about boarding schools is still being gathered. A formal report of all Boarding School legislation, carryout, and outcomes has never been compiled. We have but bits and pieces that the U.S. Government discussed throughout time and that various religious organizations kept records of. A more full report will be expected by the Department of Interior April 2022. The report should give us more facts and data. National Archive digitization requests of boarding school materials are accepted and recommended. The more that people ask for a document to be digitized- the more it gets bumped up on the list to get done. Dates may or may not be accurate and are awaiting verification.

- Resources
  - MNopedia - Boarding School History
    - <https://www.mnopedia.org/native-american-boarding-schools>
  - National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition
    - <https://boardingschoolhealing.org/education/us-indian-boarding-school-history/>
    - <https://boardingschoolhealing.org/list/>
  - Smithsonian Institution
    - <https://collections.si.edu/search/gallery.htm?og=native-americans&p=native-american-boarding-and-day-schools>
  - National Archives

- <https://www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/bia-guide/schools>
  - Wikipedia
    - [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_Indian\\_boarding\\_schools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Indian_boarding_schools)
  - TimeToast - Native american Boarding Schools Timeline
    - <https://www.timetoast.com/timelines/native-american-boarding-school-policies>
- Timeline
  - **Education as a means to better Communicate/ Negotiate**
  - 1634 First Mission School on Record- Southern Maryland- Run by The Society of Jesus - "to extend civilization and instruction to his ignorant race, and show them the way to heaven."
  - mid-1600s, Harvard College had an "Indian College" on its campus, Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, supported by the Anglican Society for Propagation of the Gospel. Its few Indian students came from New England.
  - 1769 Dartmouth College retained some programs for Native Americans
  - **Education for Assimilation**
  - 1776 Continental Congress authorized the Indian commissioners to hire ministers as teachers to work with Indians.
  - 1819 Civilization Fund Act - Congress appropriated \$10,000 to hire teachers and maintain mission schools
  - 1830s Treaties made with Chippewa provide for education on reservations- Missionary schools soon started popping up.
  - 1857 General Civilization Act- all Indian males over the age of 21 who could speak, read, and write English or French to renounce their Indian status. This directly relates to the Native American boarding schools and how English/Assimilation was the main goal.
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  - 1869-1870 Assimilation Policy of Ulysses S Grant
  - 1871 Appropriations Act for Indian Education passed- requiring the establishment of day schools on reservations- end of Treaties onto Assimilation Era
  - 1871 First Minnesota Indian Boarding School opens in White Earth
  - 1873 Board of Indian Commissions argued in a Report to Congress that Day Schools were ineffective at eradicating the Indian language- since they were home speaking the language more than they were at school.
  - 1879 Carlisle Indian Boarding School Opens in Pennsylvania
  - 1882 Indian Appropriation Act is passed- allocations for Indian Schools
  - 1887 Compulsory Indian Education Act, Dawes Act- On-reservation schools were either taken over by Anglo leadership or destroyed. More push for assimilation.

- 1891 U.S. Congress passes the Indian Appropriation Act & compulsory attendance law- Requires Native parents to send their children to boarding schools or suffer withheld rations, clothes, and other annuities.
- 1892 Pratt gives “Kill the Indian, Save the Man” speech
- 1892 Pipestone Boarding School first opens, stays open until 1953
- 1900 Ojibwe people showed hostility to boarding school construction happening on their land by expressing armed resistance.
- 1918 Carlisle boarding school was closed because Pratt's method of assimilating American Indian students through off-reservation boarding schools was perceived as outdated
- 1918 Appropriations Act Act generally forbade expenditures for separate education of children less than 1/4 Indian whose parents are citizens of the United States when they live in an area where free public schools are provided.
- 1926 the Department of the Interior commissioned the Brookings Institution to conduct a survey of the overall conditions of American Indians and to assess federal programs and policies including boarding schools.
- 1928 Congress releases the Meriam Report, an evaluation of Native American reservations and boarding schools that criticizes their poor conditions
  
- **Education becomes about Integration**
- 1934 Indian Reorganization Act - changed Indian Education- more emphasis on reservation day schools and public school attendance.
- 1934, the Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake Pillagers, together with the White Oak Point Reservation of the Mississippi Chippewa and the Removable Lake Superior Chippewa Bands of the Chippewa Reservation, agreed to a merger and re-organization. Together, these central Minnesota peoples formed today's Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, consolidated chiefly on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.
- 1934 Johnson- O'Malley Act (JOM) was passed to reimburse public schools for Indian Students attending and to assist in reducing the enrollment of Indian boarding schools, placing them in public schools instead
- 1953 Congress passed House Concurrent Resolution 108- relocation of Indians off-reservation, Indian students going to city schools for the first time. Efforts to terminate tribes and integrate Indians into society.
- 1954 Bureau of Indian Affairs ordered the Vermilion school closed in line with the policy of desegregation of Indian pupils.
  
- **Education for Self-Determination begins**
- 1968 The Forgotten American- President Lyndon B. Johnson allocated funds for Indians to help themselves- build roads and schools and

directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish Indian School boards for federal Indian schools to be composed of members of the communities.

- 1969 the BIA operated 226 schools in 17 states, including on reservations and in remote geographical areas. Some 77 were boarding schools.
- 1969 Kennedy Report - Senate Report 91-501 - Special Subcommittee on Indian Education
- 1970 National Study of American Indian Education
  - <https://conservancy.umn.edu/bitstream/handle/11299/205570/M7006.pdf?sequence=1>
- 1972 Congress passed the Indian Education Act, empowered parents; funds student programs. The Indian Education Act establishes the Office of Indian Education and the National Advisory Council on Indian Education, and provides federal funds for American Indian and Alaska Native education at all grade levels.
- 1973- 60,000 American Indian children are estimated to have been enrolled in an Indian boarding school.
- 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act- which guaranteed tribes the opportunity to determine their own futures and the education of their children through funds allocated to and administered by individual tribes.
- 1978 Indian Law Resource Center founded
- 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act passed, largely due to Indian Boarding School stories. Giving Native American parents, for the first time, the legal right to refuse their child's placement in a school.
  
- 1990 Native American Languages Act- The act declared that Native Americans were entitled to use their own languages
- 1992 updated the Native American Languages Act - to add grant funding for Native Languages
- 1995 1995, the Office of Indian Education was almost voted out of existence, with a budget of \$1. Tribal leaders and pan-Indian organization leaders traveled to Washington, lobbied Congress, held prayer vigils in DC, and called press conferences to ensure continued funding. In September 1995, President Clinton rescued the BIA and OIE funding when he vetoed the budget.
- 2001 No Child Left Behind Act- claims to respect the right of Native communities to incorporate their own language and culture, while many of its mandates actually contradict those laid out in the Native American Languages Act. In addition to restrictive teacher qualifications, NCLB requires assessment testing to be entirely in English
- 2006 Esther Martinez Native American Languages Preservation Act is passed- additional funding for Native languages in the schools
- 2014- Native Language Immersion Student Achievement Act -This act authorizes the Secretary of Education to award grants to schools and

tribal nonprofit organizations to maintain and improve programs that speak any Native American language as their primary language of instruction

- 2020 Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policy Act
  - <https://blog.harvardlawreview.org/recent-legislation-truth-and-healing-commission-on-indian-boarding-school-policy-act/>
- List of MN Indian Boarding Schools and year opened
  - 1871 White Earth Indian School
    - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10482775>
    - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5725764>
    -
  - 1893 Pipestone
    - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10529847>
    - <https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/pipestone/sup.htm>
  - 1902 St. Mary's Mission - Red Lake
    - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/5725764>
  - Red Lake School
    -
  - Cross Lake
  - Morris
  - Cass/Leech Lake
  - St. Benedict's
    - <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2021/10/26/a-reckoning-monastic-order-apologizes-for-native-boarding-school>
  - - <http://collections.mnhs.org/MNHistoryMagazine/articles/49/v49i03p082-098.p>
  - Vermillion Lake School
    - <http://collections.mnhs.org/MNHistoryMagazine/articles/58/v58i04p224-240.pdf>
    - <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/10530020>
    -
  - Clontarf
    - <https://www.wctrib.com/news/7120506-14-Indigenous-students-who-attended-industrial-school-in-late-1800s-are-buried-in-a-Clontarf-Minn.-cemetery-there-may-be-more1>
  - Fandreau, South Dakota- Many Ojibwe attended-  
<https://www.sdpb.org/blogs/images-of-the-past/a-history-of-the-flandreau-indian-school/>
- **Implications of Boarding School/ Indian Education History on aspects of Indian Living**



- Resistance against Boarding Schools and Responses
- Centuries of Abuse - Mission and Boarding Schools
- On Tribal Governance- before, during, and after
- Family Dynamics- before, during, and after
- Mental Health/ Addictions - Societal Expectations vs Indigenous Reality
- Future Education of Indian Students
- Languages & Ceremonies
- Health & Welfare - Seasonal Rounds - Ability to Provide for self and families

## ● **Tribal Rights & Sovereignty**

### ○ **Resources:**

- [SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.docx](#)
- [Plenary Powers.docx](#)
- [DIMINISHED TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY.docx](#)
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- 1943 Tribal leaders create the National Congress of American Indians
- 1944 Attacks on IRA increase- 1943 Senate report (Survey of the Conditions Among the Indians of the United States)
- 1952 Arizona v. California litigation begins - water rights case won by tribes
- 1963 First Supreme Court ruling in Arizona v. California- The Court held that the United States had reserved water rights for five Indian reservations in accordance with the Court's earlier Winters v. United States decision.
- 1966 Indian appointed as Interior Commissioner of Indian Affairs- President Johnson appointed Robert Bennett as Commissioner. He was the first Indian to hold the position in the modern era.
- 1970 United States files suit on treaty right to fish - United States v. Washington remains an active case today.
- 1972 "Split" Justice Department/Interior Department briefs begin - Department of Justice, representing the federal interest, and those of the Department of the Interior, representing the Indian interest.
- 1973 United States files treaty fishing rights case in Michigan- The United States filed a lawsuit on behalf of the Bay Mills Indian Community to obtain a clear determination of the Community's right to fish in areas of Lakes Michigan, Huron, and Superior ceded under an 1836 treaty. Several other tribes intervened, and the treaty right was initially confirmed by a 1979 decision
- 1974 The Supreme Court rules that federal relationships with tribes are political, not racial, in nature In Morton v. Mancari
- 1976 "Split" briefs end- The Justice Department filed split briefs in six cases; in all of them, the pro-Indian position eventually prevailed. DOJ requested that the agreement be allowed to lapse.
- 1976 McCarran Amendment application to Indian reserved water rights

- 1976 Supreme Court limits reach of Public Law 280- In *Bryan v. Itasca County*, the Supreme Court ruled that Public Law 280, which was enacted in 1953, does not provide for state regulatory power over Indian lands.
- 1977 *United States v. Antelope*, the Supreme Court held that "federal regulation of Indian tribes, therefore, is governance of once-sovereign political communities; it is not to be viewed as legislation of a 'racial' group consisting of 'Indians.'"
- 1981 Supreme Court addresses tribal civil authority over non-Indians- In *Montana v. United States*, the Supreme Court issued the first of several decisions clarifying the scope of tribal civil authority over non-Indians. The Court has since made clear that the inherent sovereign powers of an Indian tribe generally do not extend to the activities of non-Indians on fee lands except in certain circumstances.
- 1983 President Reagan in a January 1983 statement on federal Indian policy, stated his support for self-determination and specifically noted the existence of a government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes.
- 1983 *Nevada v. United States* decided by Supreme Court- The Supreme Court held that the federal government does not breach its fiduciary duty to Indian tribes by simultaneously representing competing interests, when Congress has obliged it to represent both.
- 1984 Environmental Protection Agency issues Tribal policy- The agency stated that "in keeping with the federal trust responsibility, [EPA] will assure that Tribal concerns and interests are considered whenever EPA's actions and/or decisions may affect reservation environments."
- 1985 Consent Decree - Great Lakes fishery was allocated among the parties by lake, zones, species, and catch limits. After that decree expired in 2000, it was replaced by a new agreement.
- 1987 Clean Water Act amended to include a provision treating tribes as akin to states. In the mid-1980s, Congress began to amend federal pollution control statutes to treat tribes like states. In 1986, Congress amended the Clean Water Act to include such a provision. In 1990, Congress included such a provision in the Clean Air Act.
- 1988 Indian Gaming Regulatory Act enacted - Shortly after the Supreme Court's 1987 ruling in *California v. Cabazon Band of Mission Indians*, which held that California lacked authority to impose its regulatory gaming requirements on a tribal bingo operation, Congress enacted comprehensive legislation to address Indian gaming. Among other things, the statute created the National Indian Gaming Commission (NIGC)
- 1990 Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act enacted- The legislation addressed protection of Native American grave sites and the repatriation of remains on federal and tribal lands and culturally significant objects from museums receiving federal aid. A number of states have enacted similar statutes.

- 1998 Supreme Court affirms tribal sovereign immunity- In *Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma v. Manufacturing Technologies*, the Court affirmed that federally recognized tribes "enjoy immunity from suits on contracts, whether those contracts involve governmental or commercial activities and whether they were made on or off a reservation."
- 1999 Supreme Court issues major off-reservation tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering rights decision- The Indian Resources Section is frequently involved in litigation protecting tribal off-reservation treaty rights to hunt, fish, and gather ("usufructuary rights"). The Supreme Court's ruling in *Minnesota v. Mille Lacs Band of Chippewa Indians*, holding that the Chippewa retained rights on lands ceded to the United States in 1837, was a significant victory and a clear statement of tribal rights.
  - <https://www.justice.gov/enrd/minnesota-v-mille-lacs-band#:~:text=Mille%20Lacs%20Band%20of%20Chippewa,the%20United%20States%20in%201837.&text=In%20a%205%2D4%20decision,Tribe%20and%20the%20Un ited%20States.>
- 2004 United States files claim for Michigan tribes' right to hunt, fish, and gather on lands ceded under treaty- In 1979, the five treaty tribes in the *United States v. Michigan* litigation that commenced in 1973 amended their complaint to assert tribal hunting, fishing, and gathering rights on lands ceded to the United States under an 1836 treaty. In 2004, the Indian Resources Section filed a supplemental complaint alleging that the tribal right reserved under a provision of the treaty continued to exist on lands and waters within the ceded area that were not required for settlement within the meaning of the treaty. This phase of the litigation was resolved by a settlement agreement entered into in 2007.
- 2004 Supreme Court affirms scope of Congress's authority over Indian affairs (Tribal Courts) In *United States v. Lara*, the Court considered whether Congress' expansion of tribal authority over members of other tribes altered the inherent authority of tribes or whether Congress was limited to delegating federal authority to tribes. This issue arose in the context of a tribal prosecution and a subsequent federal prosecution of the same person for the same criminal act. Prosecutions by separate sovereigns normally do not constitute a violation of the Double Jeopardy Clause of the Fifth Amendment.
- 2007 Off-reservation tribal hunting, fishing, gathering rights settlement reached in Michigan- The United States filed a lawsuit in 1973 in order to honor and enforce commitments the federal government made to the Ottawa and Chippewa Indian Nations in the 1836 Treaty of Washington. In that treaty, the Ottawas and Chippewas ceded lands and waters that encompass much of Michigan and the Great Lakes but, in return, retained hunting and fishing rights within the ceded territory.
- 2009 Supreme Court interprets IRA - The Supreme Court, however, held that the word "Indian," which is defined in the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act to include "all persons of Indian descent who are members of any recognized tribe now

under Federal jurisdiction," limits the Interior Secretary's trust acquisition authority to tribes that were "under federal jurisdiction" in 1934.

- 2022 Mille Lacs v. ??? 1855 Treaty case- boundaries of reservation reaffirmed.

- **Proprietary Interest of Indians in their homelands**

- **Resources/ Information that needs to be filtered into the timeline:**

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- 1.
- Through the treaty process with the United States, the Pillager Band were settled on reservations in north-central Minnesota. A majority were placed on the following three reservations, established under the 1855 Treaty of Washington 10 Stat. 1165:
  - • Cass Lake Reservation
  - • Lake Winnibigoshish Reservation
  - • Leech Lake Reservation
- Through additional treaties with the United States, the Leech Lake and Lake Winnibigoshish reservations were nearly doubled in size in the late nineteenth century.
- When the White Earth Reservation was created in 1867, the western Pillagers living about Otter Tail Lake agreed to relocate to that reservation so they would no longer be landless.
- In 1934, the Cass Lake, Lake Winnibigoshish and Leech Lake Pillagers, together with the White Oak Point Reservation of the Mississippi Chippewa and the Removable Lake Superior Chippewa Bands of the Chippewa Reservation, agreed to a merger and re-organization. Together, these central Minnesota peoples formed today's Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, consolidated chiefly on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation.
- The successors apparent of the Pillagers are:
  - • Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe
  - • White Earth Band of Chippewa
- In turn, that year the Leech Lake and White Earth bands participated in writing a constitution for a new tribal government. They were two of six bands that formed the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe for their overall government and services within the area of the state.
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