

Overview

"Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State" Online Curriculum (<http://www.k12.wa.us/IndianEd/TribalSovereignty/default.aspx>)

Teaching about Tribal sovereignty has been challenging until now.

OSPI's new web-based Washington State Tribal Sovereignty Curriculum is:

- Locally-based so you can connect student learning to the Tribes in your area
- Accurate and reliable so you can feel confident about what you are teaching
- Endorsed by OSPI and Washington's federally recognized Tribes
- Easy to access so you don't have to wait for materials—they are just a click away
- Easy to integrate within your existing units so you don't have to feel like you have to throw out your own lessons to "make room" for these materials

Effective July 24, 2015, districts are required to incorporate lessons about the history, culture and government of the nearest federally recognized Indian tribe or tribes when the district reviews or adopts its social studies curriculum (RCW 28A.320.170). The use of the free "Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State: curriculum will satisfy this requirement. This is an on-line curriculum developed through the OSPI Office of Native Education and Title I Office. This curriculum, pilot tested for the past five years in up to 14 schools throughout our state, has a menu of Tribal sovereignty information, short lessons, and even entire units for every U.S. History, Washington State History, and Contemporary World Problems unit that OSPI recommends. During the summer of 2011, this curriculum was also aligned with the Common Core State Standards. Within each unit, teachers choose from three levels of instruction based on curricular needs and time constraints. So YOU get to choose how much you wish to include in your units.

Essential Questions and Grade Level Goals:

Essential Questions:

1. How does the physical geography affect Northwest Tribes' culture, economy, and where they choose to settle and trade?
2. What is the legal status of the Tribes who negotiated or who did not enter into United States treaties?
3. What were the political, economic, and cultural forces that led to the treaties?
4. What are the 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, do to meet the economic and cultural needs of their Tribal communities?



The Big Five

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; and
- * identify the names and locations of Tribes in their area.

The Big Five

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

- * 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.

The Big Five

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.

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