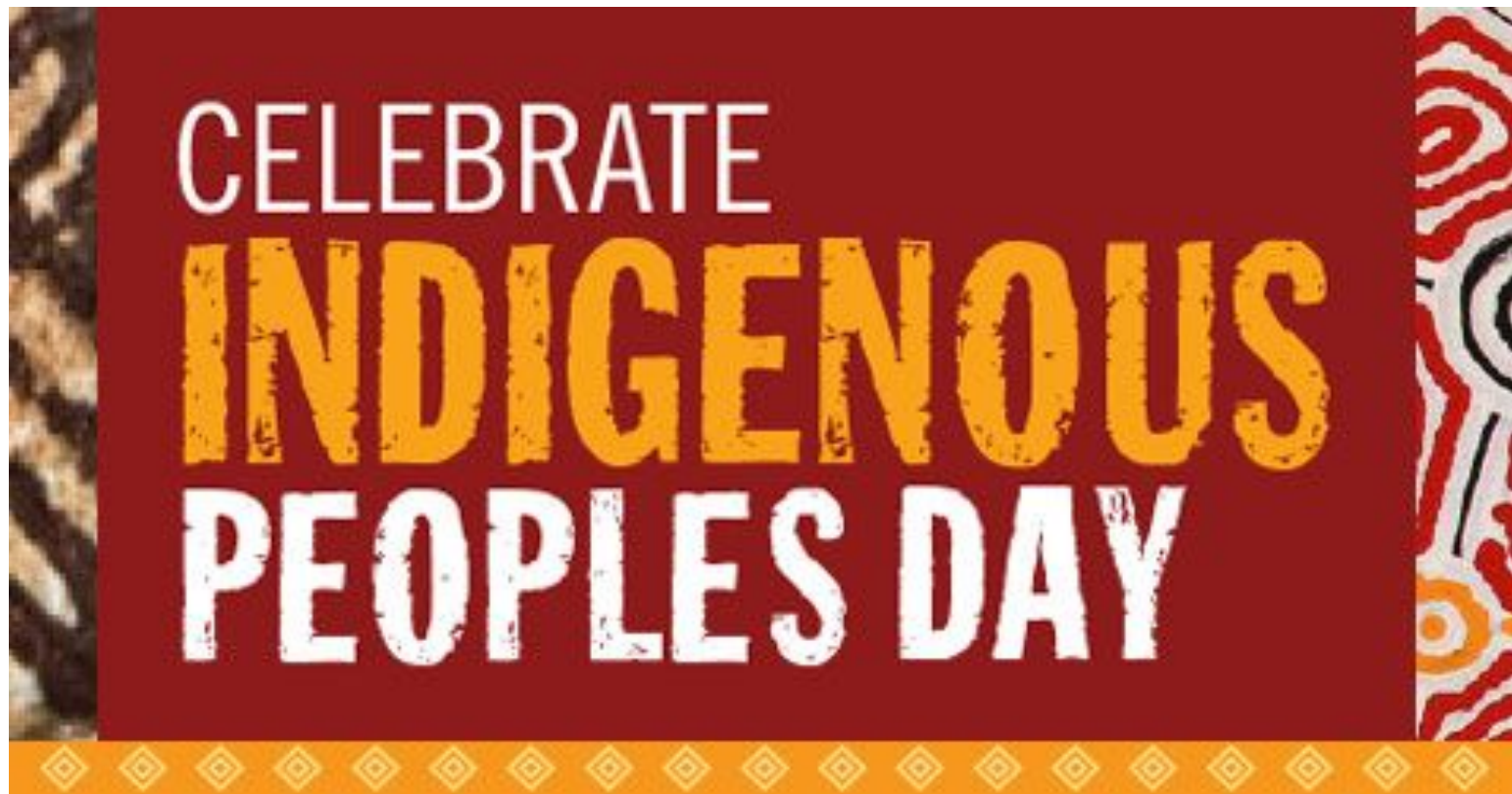


# Bring Indigenous Peoples Day to Our District!



**Presentation by NBMS 8th Grade Students...** Ryan Z, Sammy T, Frederick J, Jose S, Ben C, Caylee P, Abigael H, Grace N, Jaylea D, Ryah H, Milanea M, Amelia L., and Ms. Bowman

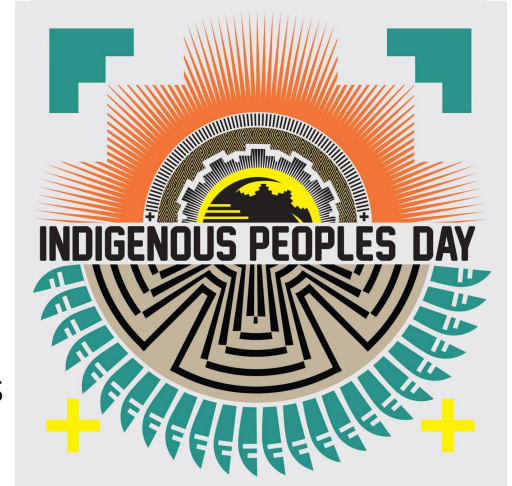


Mino dibikad

Good Evening

# What is Indigenous Peoples Day?

Indigenous Peoples Day is a day to remember and honor. It's a day to respect the lives that were taken, not given for our land. It was not right. It was not respectable on America's part, but we can change it. Indigenous Day is a day to take a moment to remember everything, no matter how much it hurts and acknowledge the things others lost and the things we took. That's what Indigenous Peoples' Day is. Not just a day we slap on the calendar because we feel bad for the Natives. Indigenous Peoples Day is a holiday first celebrated in 1992 in Berkeley, California. It is a holiday that people celebrate to support the people that died when Columbus came to the Caribbean and killed the natives and to make sure their cultures live on. This is not an official holiday for the country but many states and cities across the country are pushing for it to be recognized. People also celebrate this holiday to remember their ancestors and learn about what they did before Columbus and other Europeans came to the Americas. People also have the opportunity with this holiday to express their emotions about what happened in the histories of our people and to heal and move forward.



# Where are Indigenous People celebrated?

Austin, Texas, Bangor, Maine, Brunswick, Maine, Burbank, California, Cornell University, Davenport, Iowa, Durham, New Hampshire, Eau Claire Area School District, Wisconsin, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Iowa City, Iowa, Ithaca, New York, Johnson County, Iowa, Long Beach, California, Los Angeles, California, Los Angeles County, California, Moscow, Idaho, Nashville, Tennessee, Norman, Oklahoma, **Oak Park, Illinois**, Oberlin, Ohio, Orono, Maine, Portland, Maine, Salt Lake City, Utah, San Luis Obispo, California, Stanford, Kentucky, Starks, Maine, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Tahlequah, Oklahoma, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Watsonville, California, Trinidad and Tobago, Denver, Colorado, Madison, Wisconsin, State of Minnesota, State of Vermont, University of Utah, Brown University, Syracuse University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Spokane, Washington, Bainbridge Island, Washington, East Lansing, Michigan, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Phoenix, Arizona, State of Alaska, Ypsilanti, Michigan

, Durango, Colorado, Asheville, North Carolina, Eugene, Oregon, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Boulder, Colorado, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Lawrence, Kansas, Amherst, Massachusetts, Northampton, Massachusetts, Bozeman, Montana, University of Central Oklahoma, St. Paul, Minnesota, Albuquerque, New Mexico, Portland, Oregon, Traverse City, Michigan, Akron/Newstead, New York, Olympia, Washington, Village of Lewiston, New York, Anadarko, Oklahoma, Carrboro, North Carolina, Belfast, Maine, San Fernando, California, Alpena, Michigan, Bexar County, Texas, Fargo, North Dakota, Grand Marais and Cook County, MN, Hillsborough, North Carolina, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Seattle, Washington, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Minnesota State University, Mankato, Berkeley, California, Santa Cruz, California, Lawton, Oklahoma, Mankato, Minnesota, San Francisco, California, West Hartford, Connecticut, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Tompkins County, New York

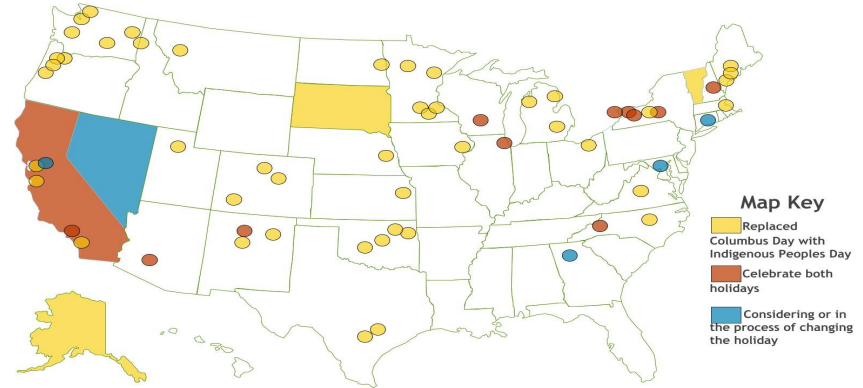
# Who already celebrates Indigenous Peoples Day?

## *There's more...*

Alpena, Michigan, Bexar County, Texas, Fargo, North Dakota, Grand Marais and Cook County, MN, Hillsborough, North Carolina, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Seattle, Washington, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Minnesota State University, Mankato, Berkeley, California, Santa Cruz, California, Lawton, Oklahoma, Mankato, Minnesota, San Francisco, California, West Hartford, Connecticut, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, Tompkins County, New York, South Fulton, Georgia, Somerville, Massachusetts, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, Gouldsboro, Maine, Tacoma, Washington, Cincinnati, Ohio, Boise, Idaho, **North Boone Middle School, University of Illinois**



### Indigenous Peoples Day



Most recent information from Oct 6, 2017



# Which tribes are indigenous to Illinois?

There were many tribes that were indigenous to Illinois. Some of the tribes consisted of the Chippewa, Fox, Ioway, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Piankashaw, Sauk, Shawnee, Wea, and Winnebago- all of which had their own unique and complex set of cultures, beliefs, and traditions.

The Chippewa, in particular, were also known as the Ojibwe Indians. They lived mainly in Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Ontario, and Michigan. All tribes believed many different things. The Chippewa tribe believed the earth was sitting on a big giant sea turtle with elephants standing on the turtle shell holding up the earth.





# What can we learn from their culture?

The Chippewa culture can teach us many things. Some of the things we learned about their culture were their value of self control, bravery, and patience. The Chippewa tribes members were fierce and brave warriors.

They taught their children to...

- Respect their elders
- Never be jealous of what others have
- Respect nature and the environment
- Be considerate of others

Aren't these values that should be celebrated? Values that we could all do a little more to live by?





# What effect has European colonization and Westward Expansion had on indigenous peoples?

European colonization has affected indigenous people in many ways. One way is that a great majority of Indians were stripped of their culture and forced To assimilate into “white” culture against their will. Another way is that they were removed from their native, ancestral lands that their ancestors had lived and thrived on for hundreds and hundreds of years. The expansion of the US westward, only continued the practice of indian removal, almost wiping out all traces of their once proud presence. Indigenous people were painted as primitive savages- but the truth is the exact opposite. Many native tribes could be considered even more civilized than the Europeans and Americans trying to “civilize” them!



1880



**NATIVE AMERICAN  
- LANDS -**

# How can we celebrate at the UE?

The UE can celebrate by doing an art project on a tribe of their choice. A few ideas could be creating model teepees from popsicle sticks, and dream catchers or headdresses from paper plates, string, beads and feathers.

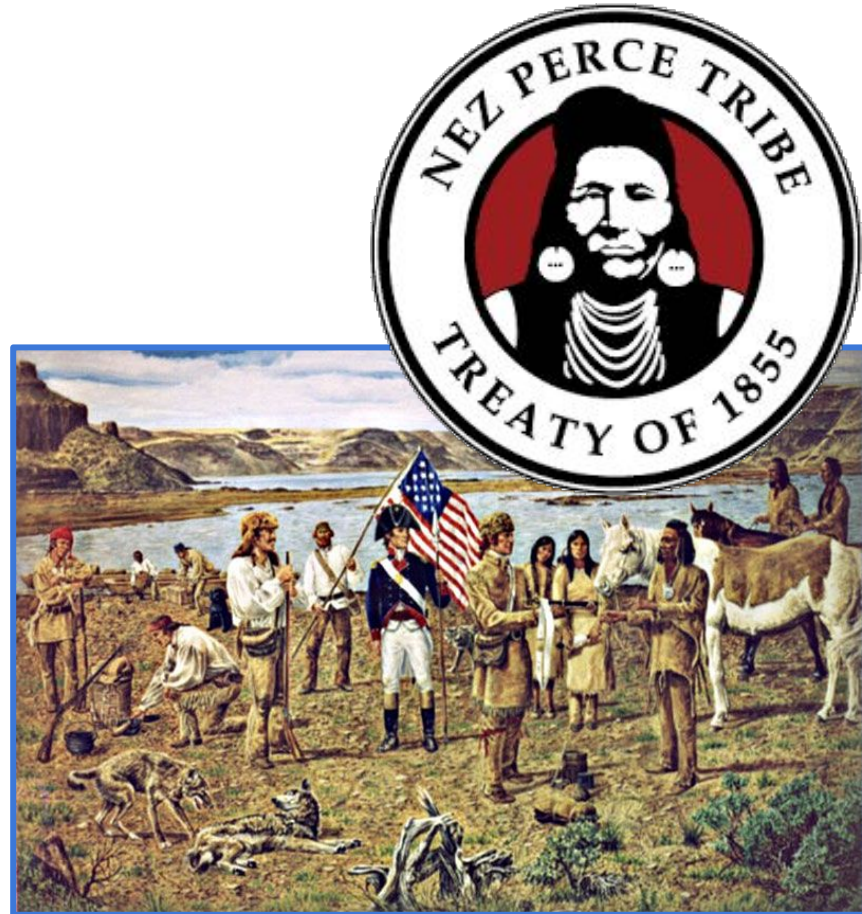
These students can also learn more about what truly happened to the Native Americans, without all the gruesome details. For example, they could learn that our understanding of history can change with new information, and information now leads to the conclusion that Christopher Columbus may not be the hero he is celebrated to be. I think doing art projects and learning a little bit about what truly happened would help them to form their own conclusions and choose if they want to celebrate Indigenous Peoples Day.





# How can we celebrate at the Middle School?

The Middle School can celebrate Indigenous People's Day by choosing a local native tribe that they are interested in and create a slideshow presentation about their culture, history, and the challenges they faced with European exploration and Westward Expansion. For example, if students were to choose the Nez Perce tribe, they could learn that they were the first tribe to officially meet Americans exploring the West on the Lewis and Clark expedition, in 1805.





# How can we celebrate at the HS?

Next year at the high school, we can celebrate Indigenous Peoples Day by participating in a civic action project, to learn more about the issues facing modern native tribes. This project would include research about a specific tribe, their history and challenges they faced with European colonization and American Westward expansion, and the effects that are still seen and felt today.

Students could compile a presentation to share with the class or even create a website or public service announcement to spread awareness to the school, district, and community. Students could go on to hold fundraisers or assemblies to try to help correct some of the issues they learn about in native communities and reservations today.

With such a project, students not only get to understand the connections between events throughout history, they can relate to history on a whole new level as well as make a positive change in our community and out country.

CULTURALLY  
EMPOWERED  
H+H+H+H+H  
CIVICALLY  
ENGAGED



We have a  
responsibility  
to help our  
fellow  
**AMERICANS!**



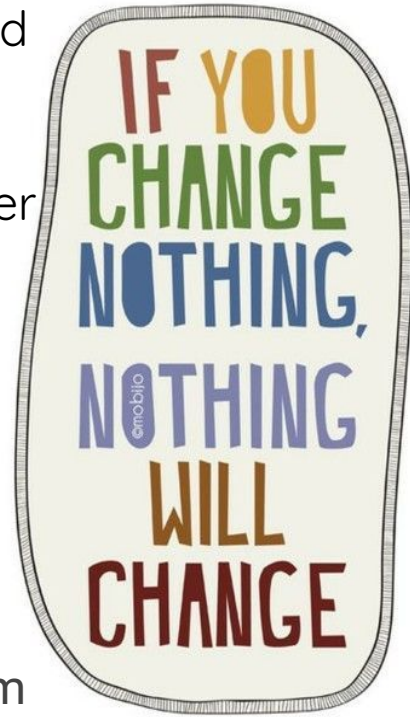
Learn the  
**Past**, Restore  
the Culture,  
Protect the  
**Future!**

# What do we want?

We want to add Indigenous Peoples Day to our district calendar on October 12, because we need to celebrate the natives who filled this continent before we made it our home. We need to restore the respect and dignity that indigenous peoples once had. We should celebrate by taking time out of the second week of October to learn about the cultures and traditions of people indigenous to North America. We should learn more about the natives because their people and cultures were here first-

They are a significant part of the reason we were able to survive the harsh conditions of the “New World” and build our nation.

Bringing Indigenous People’s day to schools around the United States, starting here, with you, will help the future because the students at these schools are the future- we will be able to learn from America’s past mistakes to make a better, brighter future for ALL Americans.





**CHANGE**

**STARTS HERE.**

**CAN WE COUNT YOU IN?**



# INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' DAY CELEBRATION



Miigwech  
Thank you

Wiingezin  
*Goodbye!*