## Five Critical Orientations To Support Indigenous Studies Curriculum

Leilani Sabzalian (leilanis@uoregon.edu) and Alison Schmitke (schmitke@uoregon.edu)

#### PLACE

- You are always on Indigenous lands
- Recognize Indigenous peoples and homelands of the place where you teach
- Include federally recognized tribal nations, unrecognized nations, traditional homelands, and urban Indigenous communities
- Seek out Native place names when possible

## PRESENCE and the PRESENT

- Indigenous people are still here
- Focus on Indigenous presence to challenge the myths and narratives of "progress" which imply Native people have disappeared
- Focus on the diversity of Native America today to disrupt generic 'Indian" stereotypes
- Focus on contemporary issues as a legacy of colonial histories





### PERSPECTIVES

- Indigenous perspectives can challenge Eurocentric curriculum
- Curriculum should always include multiple perspectives including Indigenous perspectives
- Utilize Indigenous perspectives, not just as a source for "Indigenous issues," but as a source for other curricular topics (e.g., Winona LaDuke's perspective on environmental or political issues)



Figure 1: Karenne Wood, poet and citizen of the Tribal Council of the Monacan Indian Nation

#### POLITICS AND NATIONHOOD

- "Indigenous Peoples are nations, not minorities" (Wilkins & Stark, 2010)
- Native people have protected "civil rights," but also *prior* "treaty rights"
- Focus on the *political status and rights of Native nations* and the *political rights of Native citizens* affirmed in the treaties, the US Constitution, Congressional legislation, and Supreme Court decisions

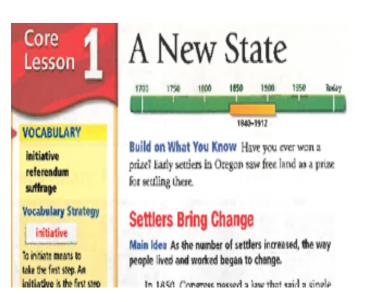
# 

ATY WITH THE POTAWATOMI, 1836 HORSE CREEK T

#### POWER

• Challenge power dynamics within curricula

- Beyond including Native perspectives, challenge colonial words and metaphors in curriculum (i.e., land was "free" or a "prize" to be won or settlers brought "change")
- Focus also on collective Indigenous power and agency (Tuck, 2009; Vizenor, 2008) to recognize Indigenous creativity, agency, and possibilities and avoid framing Native peoples solely as victims of oppression



UNRATIFIED CALIFORNIA TREATY

#### **References:**

Tuck, E. (2009). Suspending damage: A letter to communities. *Harvard Educational Review*, 79(3), 409-428.
Vizenor, G. (Ed.). (2008). *Survivance: Narratives of Native presence*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.
Wilkins, D. E. (1997). *American Indian sovereignty and the U.S. Supreme Court: The masking of justice*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Wood, K. (nd). Homeland. National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers. Retrieved from http://www.nathpo.org/Many\_Nations/mn\_fiction.html

#### **Further readings:**

Chaat-Smith, P. (2009). *Everything You Know about Indians Is Wrong*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press.

- Dunbar-Ortiz, R. (2015). An Indigenous peoples' history of the united states. Boston, MA: Beacon.
- Dunbar-Ortiz, & Gilio-Whitaker, D. (2016). "All the real Indians died off" and 20 other myths about Native Americans.

Mihesuah, D. (1996). American Indians: Stereotypes & realities. Atlanta, GA: Clarity.

National Museum of the American Indian. (2007). *Do all Indians live in tipis: Questions and answers from the National Museum of the American Indian*. New York, NY: Collins, in association with the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution.