

Native American (Culture and History)



Presented by -The Native American Indian Center
February 2, 2021
For Edison High School ELA Students



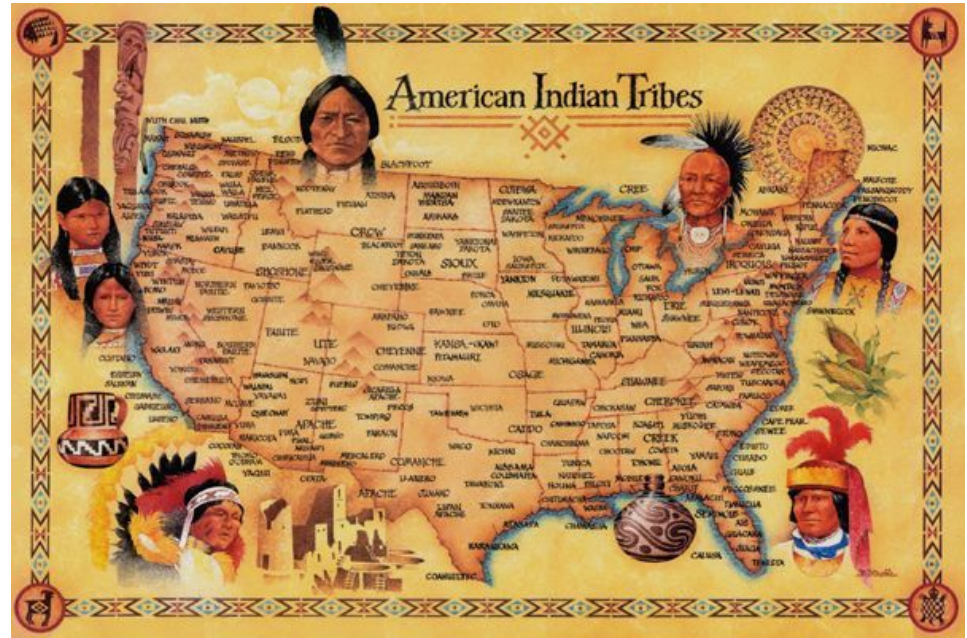
Agenda

1. Who Are We? The Indigenous people of this land. 5 min
2. Local History : 15 min
 - a. Miwok and Yokut - culture and customs
 - b. California History - Spanish Missions
3. Declaration of Independence - 1776 - 10 min
 - a. Native American Perspective
 - b. What's happening to Native Americans today?
4. [Map of Regions](#)

We are The Indiginous People of this land.

Cultural/Spiritual - Many Native Americans believe that as long as humans are respectful caretakers of the natural world, it will provide for us. We honor Mother Earth, the Great Spirit our Creator, through prayer, song, dance, and ceremonies. We honor our ancestors that came before us. We have great respect for our Elders. Some Native Americans are Christian, Catholic, and other religions.

Political/Social - We advocate for our Constitutional, Tribal, and Treaty Rights. We are in constant battle to preserve what is constitutionally ours - family documents, artifacts, language , and customs. An American Indian has many rights under the US Constitution. Some of us are signed with tribes and some are not.



U.S. Population - 566 plus Tribes - Federally recognized 2,000 plus languages

- We are very diverse: We speak different languages, practice different customs, faith, ceremonies, and creation stories. Similarities - We all have respect for Mother Earth , land, water, air, and fire. We use nature's remedies for healing.

SUSD Population - 1,400 k-12 Native Students (Synergy Data) [SUSD Tribes](#)

- 300 students registered with 506 Grant Enrollment Form-
- Low graduation rate, high dropout rate, low achieving in k12 Math/ ELA



Native Center Goals: Located : Edison High Campus 40 plus Years 54 Schools

- Increase Cultural Identity
- College and Career
- **WHY? To help our students grow in their Native Culture, to build self confidence , and to educate the community about the Indigenous people of America.**

Local History Miwok and Yokut

What WAS HAPPENING HERE WHEN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND BEFORE THE Gold Rush WAS TAKING PLACE? 1776

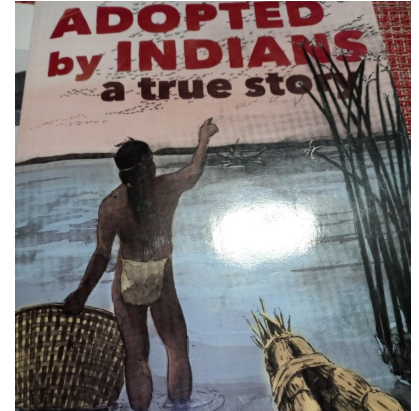
- **Great Central Valley**-Stockton, CA a waterfowl Paradise with full of wild birds and beaver.
- **Yokut Camp Sites** were found on Weber Street and Union Street in central Stockton.
- **A Yokut Village** called Pasasimas was located on a mound between Edison and Harrison Street.
- **Miwok and Yokut** built homes(Tule Lodges) on mounds because of flooding from the Delta Rivers waterways and man made channels.
- **French Camp California**- The first non-Native American Community. Occupied French trappers from Canada.
- **Chief Estanislao** (Stanislaus) a Yokut Freedom fighter. After a battle near Ripon. Chief Stanislaus went to visit his brother in the San Jose mission where he later was baptised and asked for forgiveness.



Local History Miwok and Yokut

- **Culture** - ceremonies- The Bear Dance was one of the most important ceremonies.
- **Clothing** - Men wore buckskin loin cloths; Women wore skirts made of tule.'
- **Social Structure** - Each nation had a chief or captain. The chief was the advisor.
- **Music** - Flutes, split stick, the cocoon rattle.
- **Natural resources**- Traded obsidian, tule, acorns, salt , rabbit skin marine shells for money.
- **Food** - Hunter gatherers they caught fish, wild plants, acorns, roots, berries, deer, rabbits.
- **Fishing** - Harvested the fish with spears and nets.
- **Transportation**- flat rafts canoes made out of reed tule.
- Reference books - **The San Joaquin Historian**
- **The Native People Of San Joaquin County** by David R.Stuart
- **Adopted by indian** - by Thomas Jefferson Mayfield

A True Story of traditional California Indian life and early California told by Thomas Jefferson Mayfield. The secret of his childhood among Indian's of California's San Joaquin Valley. For twelve he played and slept alongside Native, he hunted and fished with them, ate their food and wore their clothes



Missions 1769- CALIFORNIA INDIANS

What was happening here when the Declaration of Independence was taking place?

Founded by the Roman Catholic Church led by Father Junipero Serra

Why were the Missions Built?

- To create a civilization from wilderness.
- Indoctrination to Christianity/ Catholicism
- Indians religions, cultural values, economies, and governing structures needed to be civilized.
- Control the natural resources and human capital to secure the Spanish empire in America.
- To use the Indians as laborers to build a new society.



Missions 1769- CALIFORNIA INDIANS

Did the American Indians want to live in the missions?

- They were already inhabiting California, living in villages, and utilizing natural resources, had an abundance.
- According to church law, indians were not forced, but persuaded to join the Mission. Missions were founded in Indian towns with the approval of the chieftain leader.
- Some Indians were Mayors-supervisors to oversee the day to day operation, Priests, Soldiers, and Judges
Some lived in nearby villages, presidios, and ranchos.



What hardships did the California Natives encounter?

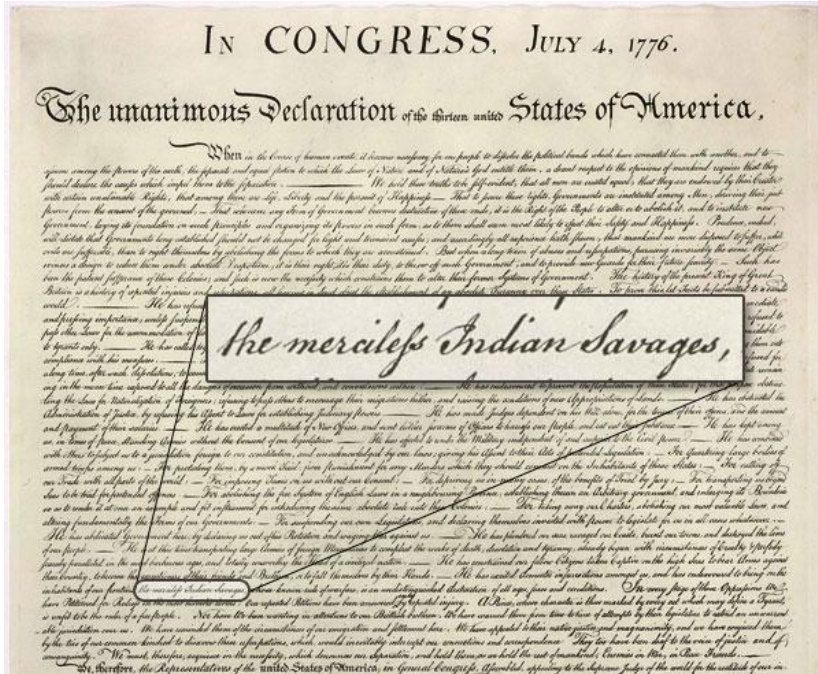
65 years Natives experiences were horrible - murder, kidnapping, separation of families, uprisings, revolts, attacks, mortality rate was high-disease, fugitives. They had to learn new language, new customs, give up their way of life.

Did all Native Americans desire to be converted to Christianity?

- There were some Indians that converted and others did not. It was the new way of life, Indians would still attend the church and practice the faith.
- The churches kept baptism records, death, birth, status, and place of residence.

[California Native Video](#)

Declaration of Independence - An American Indian Perspective 1776-



We are all too familiar with the statement from the Declaration which states “We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal”—yet, lines below refers to Native Americans, who we all know are the first inhabitants and stewards of this land, as “merciless Indian Savages”. It is clear, that “all men are created equal” does not include the Native Americans who are clearly perceived as subhuman to the United States of America’s founding fathers. The roots of injustice in the United States of America is written for the entire world to read: **Merciless. Indian. Savages.**

Declaration of Independence - An American Indian Perspective 1776

What do “Merciless Indian Savages” Deserve?

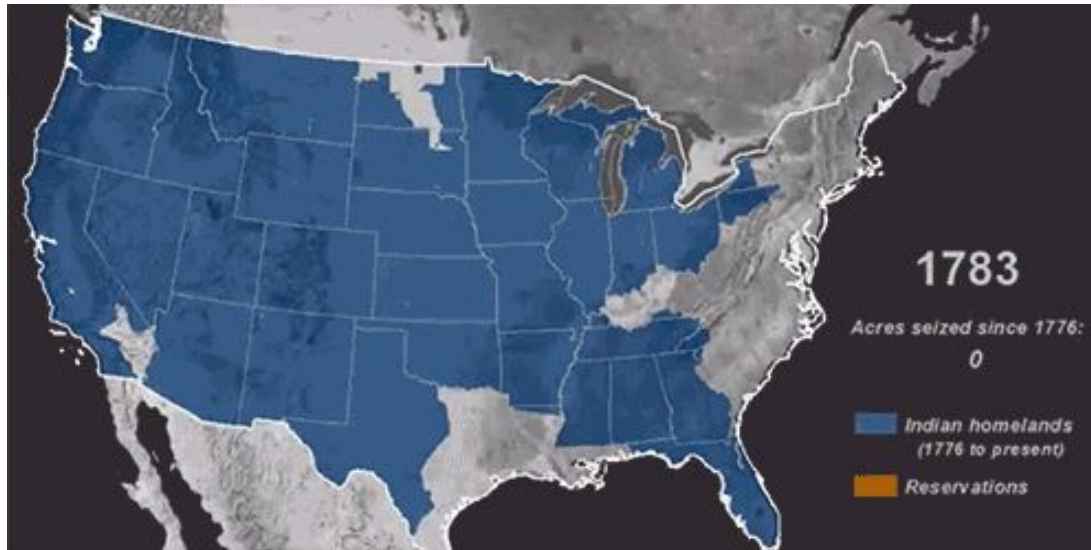
- **Scalping** -Pennsylvania Lieutenant Governor Robert Morris declared war upon the Delaware tribe, offering, “for the scalp of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight.”
- **Genocide**- Gnadehutzen Massacre of 1782 killed 96 Christianized men woman and children, The Creek War slaughtered 186 Creeks Davey Crockett said “We shot them like Dogs” Sand Creek Massacre 400, Wiyot Massacre 200 W,C&E, Camp Grant Massacre 150 W&C, Bridge Gulch Massacre 2 Survivors. Bear River Massacre only Colonel Patrick Edward Connor told Chief Sagwitch “it is not my intent to deprive my men of indian killing”
- **Slaughter** disguised as Battle- Battle of Wounded Knee domestic massacre of several hundred Lakota Indians, mostly women and children, by soldiers of the United States Army , Battle of Steptoe they were losing so they slaughtered 800 Native Horses ;
- **Mass Execution** - President Abraham Lincoln executed 38 Native Americans in the Largest Mass Execution in the US.
- **Religion Outlawed**- Before 1978 and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act It was illegal for Native Americans to Practice their Religion except ironically during the 4th of July so the “Savages” could learn about Patriotism and to Celebrate the United States.



Land

Why was this done ? What is the Main objective?

The term Merciless Indian Savages made it acceptable for the government to take over Native American lands by any means possible. Battles, Genocide, Slaughter, Cession of land, Illegal to exist Kill the Indian Save the Man Policy, Boarding Schools, Removal Acts, Relocations. Trail of Tears



Native American Relocation Act changed Stockton- Per The Indian Relocation Act of 1956, **San Francisco**, **Oakland**, and **San Jose** were among the first cities identified as relocation centers. Because of this, the Bay Area became home to one of the largest intertribal American Indian urban populations in the United States. When housing price started to soar many Native Americans from over 500 different tribal backgrounds moved to Stockton, CA

Native American Resilience



Natives React #29

"SOMETHING ELSE" NATIVES



UNITED STATES PRESIDENT

RACE	PERCENTAGE
WHITE	65%
LATINO	13%
BLACK	12%
SOMETHING ELSE	6%
ASIAN	3%

BREAKING NEWS
CNN EXIT POLL

SOMETHING ELSE X

A man in a dark jacket and cap is walking at night, carrying a red bag. The scene is illuminated by streetlights.