

SOCIAL STUDIES

Sovereignty



Sentence Stems

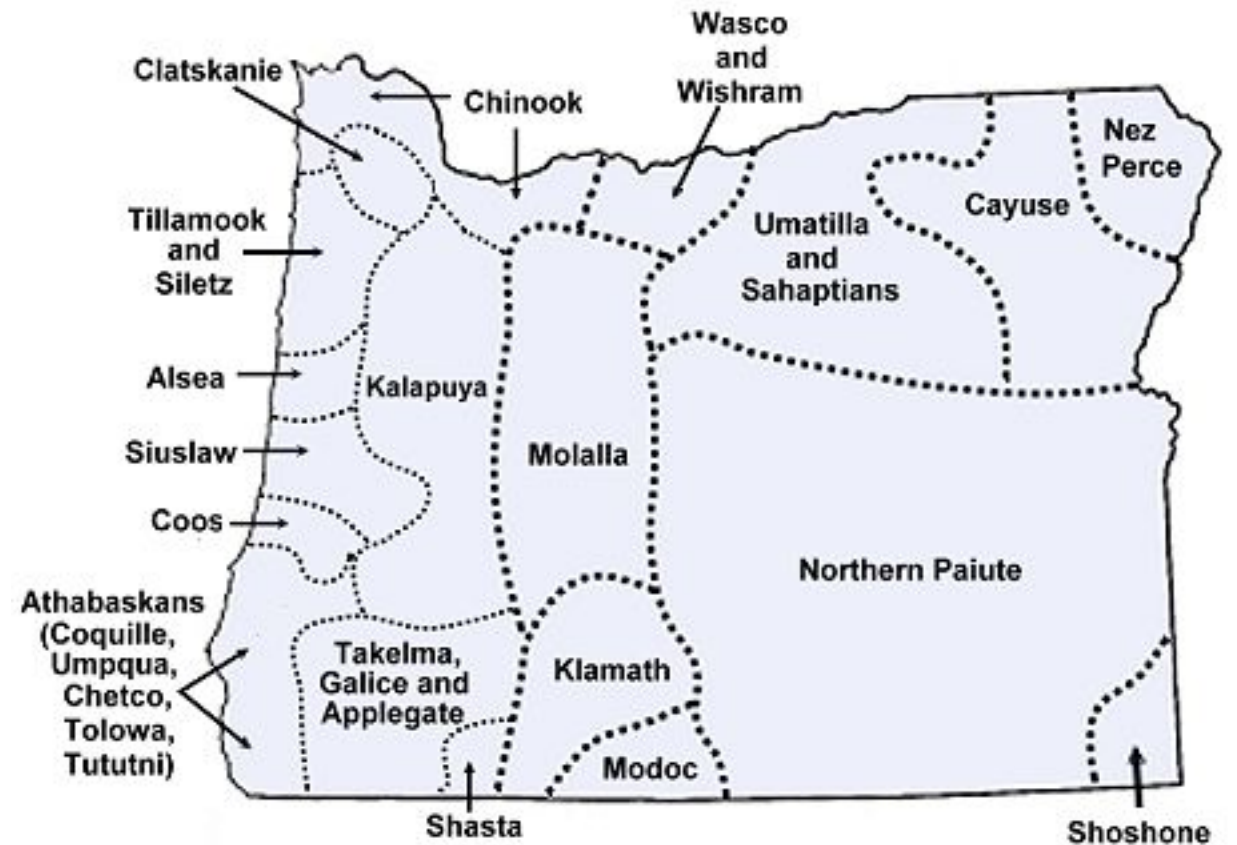
After you put your puzzles together use these stems to talk about the pictures.

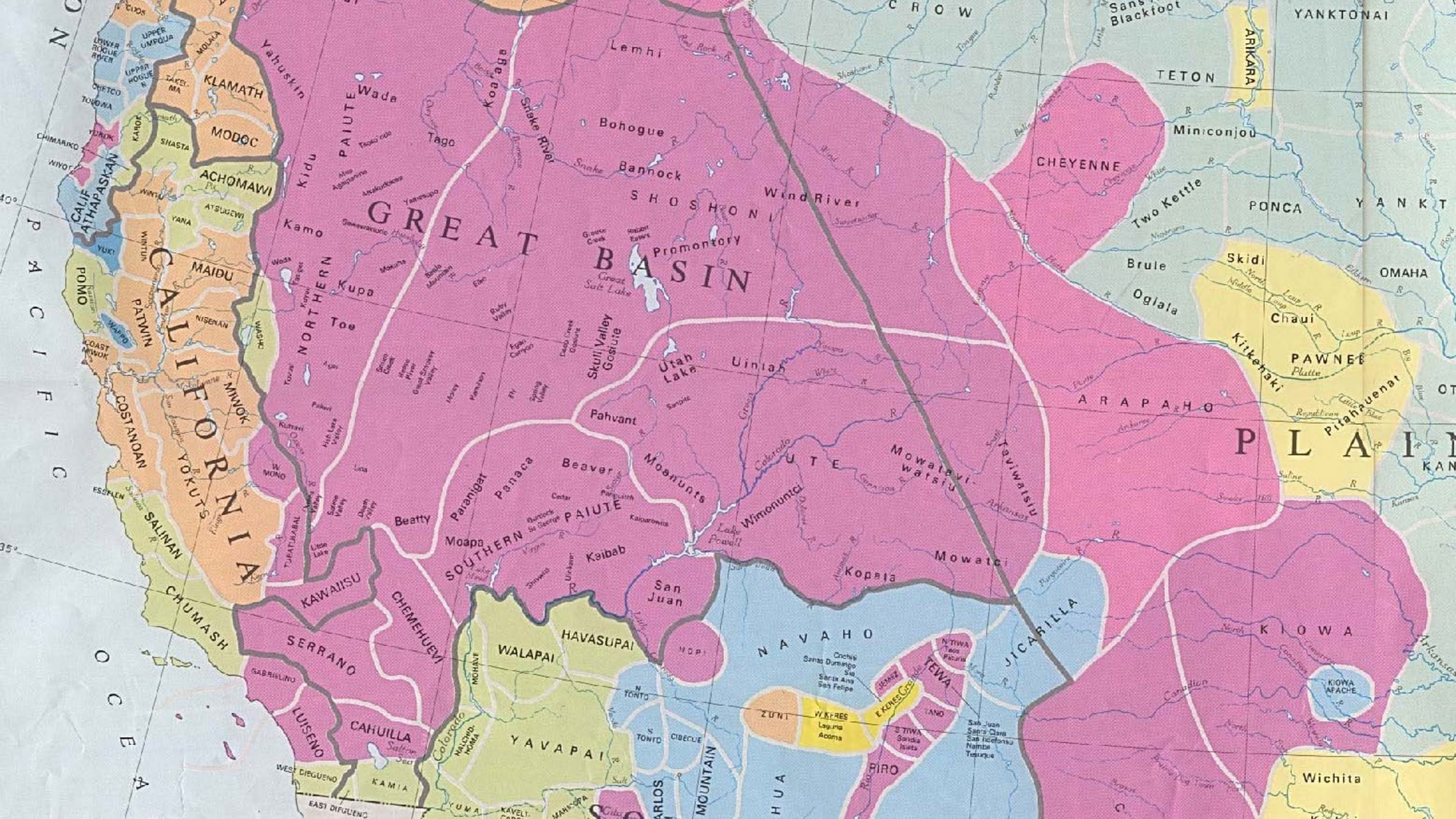
- I see ...
- I notice ...
- I think this is ...
- This reminds me of ...
- The date of this is ...
- I think this relates to the history and geography of Oregon because ...
- A question I have about this picture is ...
- I think this is a primary source because ...
- I think this is a secondary source because ...
- I think this picture is from ...
- Information that would help us to identify this document is ...

Maps

The next two maps show the many tribal nations (or Indigenous language groups) that existed in Oregon and across the American West prior to the U.S. government's westward expansion.

Both maps are incomplete. There were many more individual tribal nations and bands than are shown.





GREAT BASIN

PLATEAU

PACIFIC OCEAN

CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN PAIUTE

SOUTHERN PAIUTE

SHOSHONI

UTE

CHEYENNE

ARAPAHO

NAVAHO

KIOWA

Yahuskin

ACHOMAWI

MAIDU

YOKUTS

CHUMASH

SERRANO

LUISEÑO

Klamath

MODOC

ATSEGWI

W. MONO

KAWAIISU

CHEMEHUEVI

CAHUILLA

Wade

Bohogue

Bannock

Utah Lake

Beaver

HAVASUPAI

WALAPAI

Lemhi

Wind River

Skull Valley

Pahvant

San Juan

HOPÍ

YAVAPAI

Snake River

Shoshone

Uiniah

Mosunuts

Wimontonci

NAVAHO

ZUNI

CROW

Cheyenne

Mowatavi-watsiu

Mowatci

Kopata

TEWA

PIRO

TETON

Two Kettle

Oglala

ARAPAHO

JICARILLA

NAVAHO

HUA

YANKTONAI

Miniconjou

PONCA

OMAHA

PAWNEE

KIOWA

Wichita

YANKTONAI

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1846 Map

In the early 1800s the United States and Great Britain struggled for control of the Pacific Northwest, which was then known as the Oregon territory.

The Oregon Treaty of 1846 established the boundary between the United States and what is now Canada.

Neither Great Britain nor the United States acknowledged the sovereignty and land rights of the Native American who already lived in these areas.

The state of Oregon, which is outlined in black, gained its statehood in 1859.

Notice how different the shapes of the U.S. territories were in 1846 compared to today.



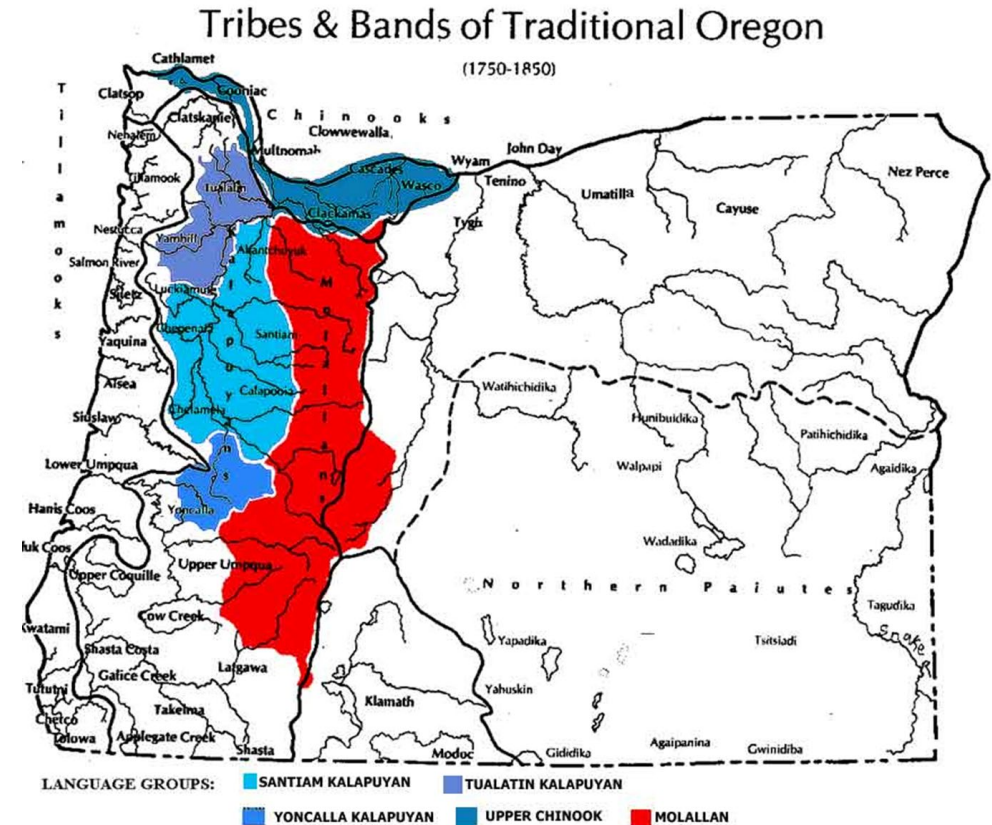
Map

Thousands of people lived in the area we now call Oregon. They had lived here since time immemorial, meaning for longer than we have written record.

Indigenous people were part of large tribal nations and of smaller bands within those nations. These bands were similar to extended families.

Each band had its own rules for how to live, work, and take care of each other.

This map shows the tribal nations and bands that populated Oregon just prior to the Donation Land Act of 1850.



Map of Tribal Lands

There are currently nine federally recognized tribes in Oregon.

Burns Paiute Tribe

Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs

Coquille Indian Tribe

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians

Klamath Tribes



▼ Federally Recognized Tribe in Oregon ● Indigenous Community (Nez Perce, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Yakama have a long history of interaction) ■ Federally Recognized Tribe in Nevada but crosses Oregon border

Created in collaboration with Shoreline Consulting and Oregon Department of Education

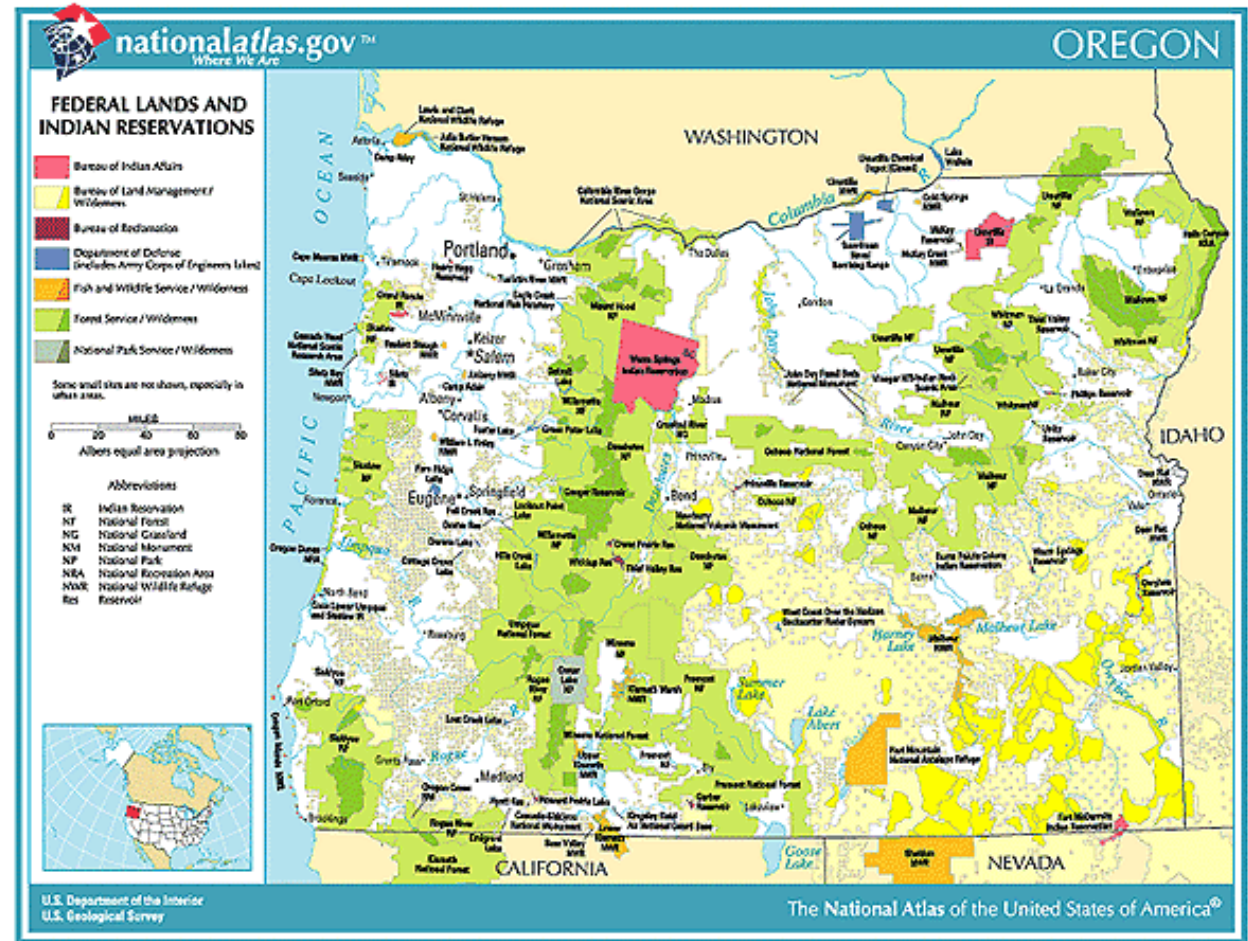
These arrows only represent the Tribal Headquarters location and not all of the tribes' aboriginal/ceded lands.

Map of Federal and Tribal Lands

This map shows the lands that are owned by the U.S. government and those owned by tribal nations.

Much of the land is administered by the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management

What else do you notice?



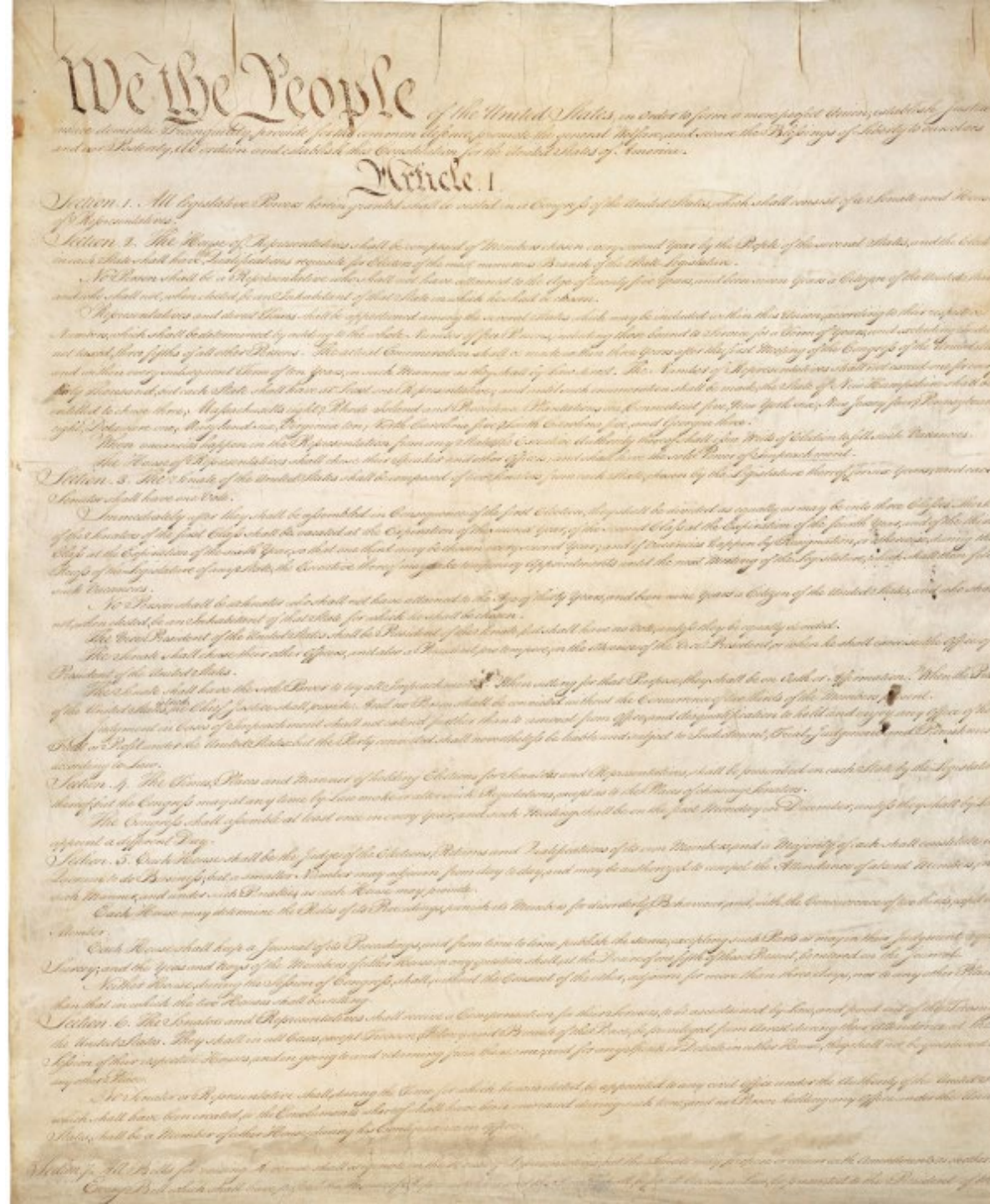
The United States Constitution

Article I; Section 8 says: "Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

Tribal nations are recognized as having their own government. The tribes have a government-to-government relationship with the United States, not states, counties or cities.

Tribal governments are unique within all the types of government in the United States.

Tribal governments maintain the power to determine their own structure, pass laws and enforce laws through their own police departments and court systems.



Tribal Sovereignty

How long have tribal nations had sovereignty?

What does sovereignty mean?

Why is sovereignty important?



While You Watch

What are the types of government?

Why is the 1823 federal court case Johnson v. McIntosh important?

What are the three big ideas to come out of Worcester v. Georgia?



Before Watching

What is the name of the tribe that helped keep the pilgrims from starving—the inspiration for the Thanksgiving Day tradition?

Do you think that tribe is still here today?

How does the U.S. government support the tribe that helped those first immigrants?



