

# Shadow Reading Graphic Organizer

**Focus question:** What were the results of termination?

| Proponents promised results<br>(Before termination)  | Textual evidence   | Tribal experience<br>(After termination)   | Textual evidence  |
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| <p><i>Example: Termination will result in Native Americans being treated with the same rights and equalities as all American citizens.</i></p> | <p><i>Example: "Philosophically speaking, the Indian wardship problem brings up basically the questionable merit of treating the Indian of today as an Indian, rather than as a fellow American citizen."</i></p> <p>Source: Watkins, A. V. (1957). Termination of federal supervision: The removal of restrictions over Indian property and person. <i>The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 311, 47–55. Used with permission. Full article available at: <a href="https://www.jstor.org/stable/1032353">https://www.jstor.org/stable/1032353</a></p> | <p><i>Example: The Siletz people were forced to sell and leave ancestral lands to pay the U.S. government taxes. The people were separated from family, community, and identity.</i></p> | <p><i>Example: "Many lost lands when their trust property became taxable, and others were forced to sell their land to survive. Many more were forced to relocate to find jobs in valley cities. The people became separated, tribalism was gone, and many lost their identity as Indians."</i></p> <p>Source: Robert Rilatos from Hearing on Siletz Restoration Act.</p> |