

Name: Answer Key

Period: _____

Klamath Tribes Boarding School Lesson

Warm Up:

Set all of your things on your desk and look at them: this includes your backpack and its contents, phone, jacket, any other things such as a watch or jewelry on your person, excluding your clothes.

List your belonging on the desk: All personal belongings, including jewelry, watch, maybe shoes if they have personal value, a jacket, a phone, and all that entails contact to friends and family, music, pictures, videos, passwords.

1. Out of the list of things you had on your person, what would you be the saddest to lose? Why?

varies

2. What is the history of your name, and what meaning does it have for you? _____

varies

- How will you feel to be called by a new name in a new language? _____

varies

3. What thing will you miss most from home? Why? _____

varies

4. What person will you miss most from home? Why? _____

varies

5. What person is the least likely to be there when you come back? _____

varies

6. In this hypothetical, what is the greatest thing you have lost or will lose? _____
varies

How do we know the difference between helping those who are unlike us and pushing our assumptions (what we think is best) onto others? *Again this answer varies with perspective. Maybe it is in seeing how the other person feels, maybe it is how we define help or what is right or wrong, or best, all of these things are subjective and open to interpretation. Not everyone defines happiness the same way.*

Vocabulary:

Assimilation

Explanation	Example
<p><i>The process of becoming similar to something.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Some students have to wear uniforms to school.</i> • <i>When friends in a group act the same to fit in with each other.</i> • <i>Needing to speak English well to be seen as educated or smart.</i>
Picture	Non-Example
<p><i>Varies</i></p>	<p><i>Varies</i></p>

Use the word empathy in a sentence (demonstrating you understand the definition).

Varies

Power Point Review Part I:

What was the purpose of the Dawes Act of 1887? *Assimilate Native people into white society by making them individual landowners/farmers, educating, and religion.*

Why did no one stop the government from taking the Indian children away from their families?

The Indians had no power to stop the government. The local Indian Agents would withhold food rations and benefits that the family depended on for survival if the children were not turned over. Many of the people thought maybe schooling was the best way to advance their children and were being told by authority figures it was for the best. Many students did not tell their parents how bad it was because they knew their parents had no ability to help them.

If you were a parent and didn't want your child taken far away to a school, what would you have done? *Varies*

By 1926, the Indian Office estimated that nearly 83 % of Indian school-age children were attending boarding schools.

PowerPoint Review Part II:

Why was it important for children of tribal leaders to be in the federally run boarding schools?

They used the children of tribal leaders as leverage to make sure there were no issues within the tribes, such as going off the reservation or attacking settlers who were encroaching on their lands. The kids were held to assist in ending the last Indian Wars in the Pacific Northwest, such as with the Nez Perse & Modoc (these two examples are not covered specifically in this lesson).

When you look at the "before" picture of the Spokane Indians students, what do you see?_

Varies could include: Sad, old fashion, savage, dirty,

Just by looking at the picture, what assumptions do you make? *That they are poor, unhealthy, uneducated, lacking, maybe not loved.*

When you look at the "after" picture of the Spokane Indians students, what do you see? _____
Uniforms, serious, sad, baby doll, children of different ages, posed.

Just by looking at the picture, what assumptions do you make? _____

They go to school, are educated, cared for, better than before (if this comes up, ask why?)

Where the children helped or were other people's values placed on them, do you think they liked being changed and going to boarding school?

What were the impacts of illness and death of Native children at the boarding schools? *It did not look good for the schools looked like a lack of care or overworking students. It also impacted tribes when sick children were returned home and infected their families and tribes.*

How did the boarding school experience change over time? *They opened more religious schools and day schools on reservations. Many students were bilingual or spoke only English by the 1940s when they were still attending the schools. Many of the harsher schools were being shut down due to deaths and abuse, so the focus was turned to more local (instate schools). Many parents could now read and write English so they could keep in contact with the schools and their children.*

Why were some children sent to schools so far away? *To make it more difficult for them to run away and return home, to weaken them by taking away what was familiar, to immerse them in white society far from the culture and lifeways they were familiar with.*

How long did the boarding schools in operation? *100 years 1879-1980*

If you have not learned about Native American boarding schools before, why do you think that is?

varies

Could include: sad, hard to access document because National Archives and churches have them, Indians didn't talk about what happened, the government didn't want people to know what had happened in the schools, not very many Indians left to tell the history or learn it (Natives are less than 2 % of the US population today), history of people of color in the US has not historically been recognized or taught

Final Assessment/Reflection

After learning more about the Indian boarding schools, what do you think some of the long-term impacts of the schools were on Native tribes and communities?

- Loss of culture
- Loss of life a lot of students died, lost time and connection to their families, lost their language, lost the ability to do things their parents had done and would have taught them, such as hunting and gathering.
- Students had a skill, could get a job, make money, speak English, met people from other tribes, had friends and maybe connections for a job after school, could read and write.

Our individual identity is made up of several different aspects of our experiences. Some aspects of our identity can be gender, race, religion, culture, language, family, and where we are from. All aspects are important, and no single one can fully tell the story of who we are. What are some of the aspects that make up who you are? varies

If you could only list the most important aspect of what makes you- you. What would it be and why? varies

How would you feel to have this aspect as well as others forcefully taken from you? varies

That is what happened to Native American children for over 100 years.