

# Introduction to California Native Homeland

Melissa Moreno, Ph.D.

Ethnic Studies Faculty &  
Davis Community Member



*Dedicate this presentation to all our  
relations & educators before us...*

*Gratitude to...*

*I am a visitor...*

# Grateful to live on Wintun Homeland



Tussa (Cucusii)  
Xerech  
Numeiu  
Eium  
Chugui  
Quela  
Gu  
Mon-u  
Uyumay  
Olli  
Quiloc  
Uium





# Contents

- CA Native Studies Background
- Ecological Experiences
- Historical Experiences
- Contemporary Experiences
- Conclusion & Resources



**How many California Indian  
territories can you name?**

# California Indian Pre-contact Tribal Territories



# Where are we?

## California Indian Country

- 109 sovereign nations within California (of total 567 recognized nationwide)
- As of 2013, 81 tribes petitioned for federal recognition
- Highest Native population (723,225) of all US states (5.2 million)
- 14% of the total Native population in the US lives in CA
- Relatively small amount of Indian land



# Small Amount of Indian Land







**What background information is useful to understand California Native American experiences?**

# Different terms used...



# Indigenous

- Having a pre-colonial or historical continuity distinct from others in society to the land where you are living

## What is indigenous

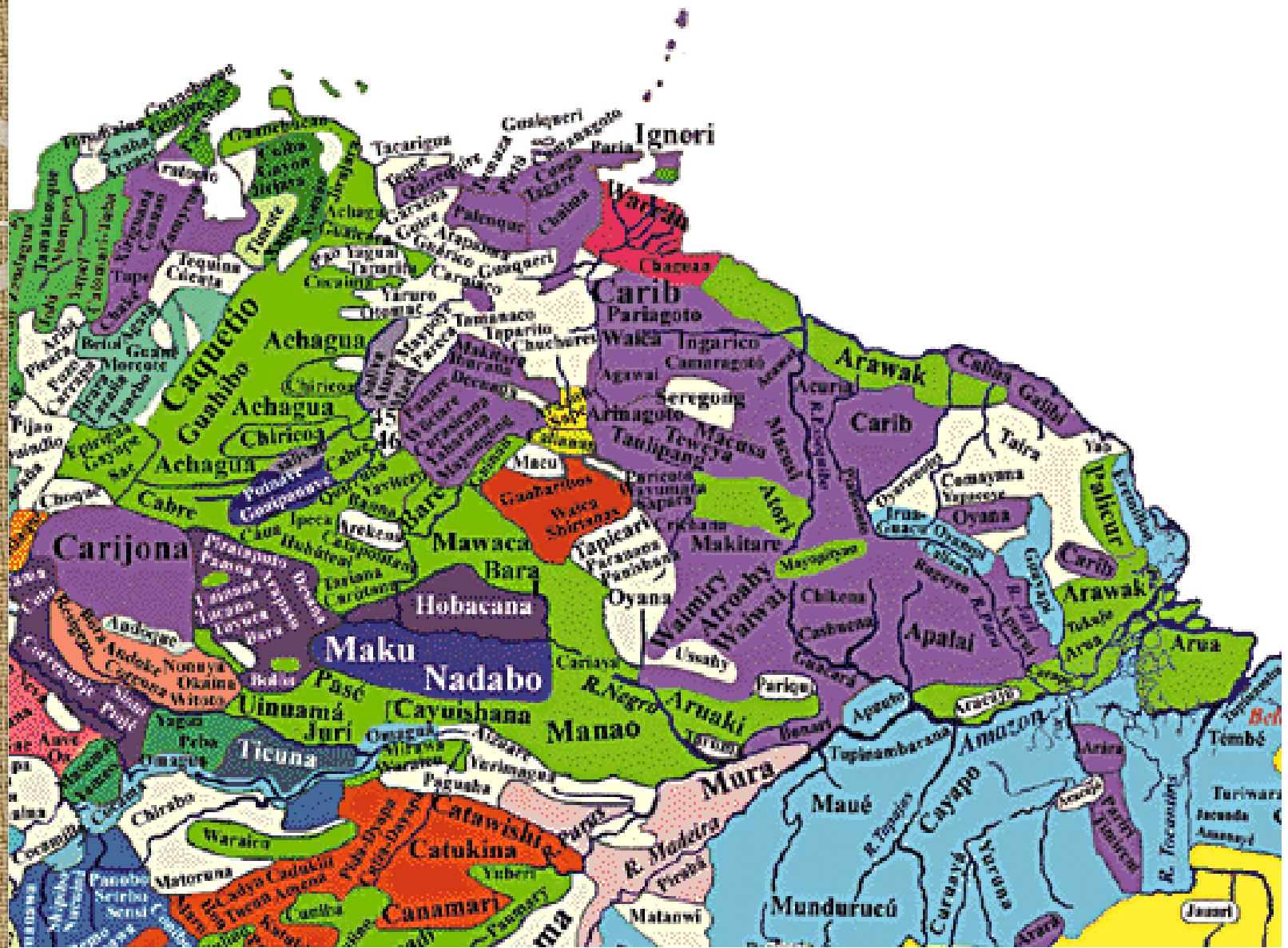
- "Indigenous communities, peoples and nations are those which, having a historical continuity with pre-invasion and pre-colonial societies that developed on their territories, consider themselves distinct from other sectors of the societies now prevailing on those territories, or parts of them. They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal system" (United Nations, 2004).

- Ancient Andean Civilizations
- Inca Empire, 15th century
- Indian Cultures and Principal Tribes, c. 1500
- Colonial Latin America, 1790
- Latin American Independence, 1810–38

Latin American Indian Cultures and Principal Tribes

- Tropical forest
- Central and Southern Andes
- Chilean Archipelago
- Circumcaribbean and Northern Andes
- Marginal forest areas
- Patagonia/pampas
- Tropical aquatic
- Het** Principal tribe





# Indigenous Nations of México

## Our Own Names & Locations

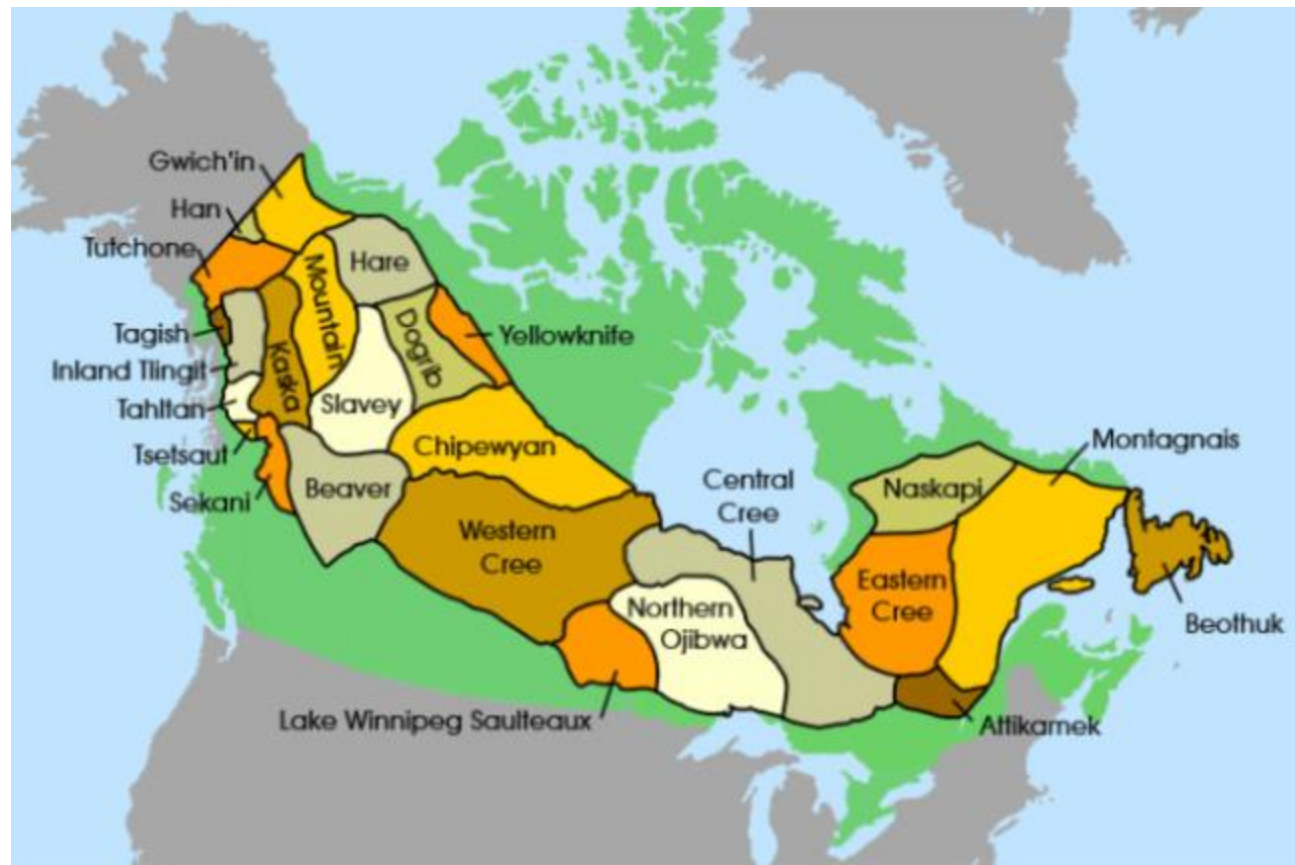


This map is intended to be a guide to the indigenous nations of México. It is not a complete list of all the indigenous nations of México. The names of the nations are given in their own languages and are not necessarily the same as the names used in Spanish. The names of the nations are given in their own languages and are not necessarily the same as the names used in Spanish. The names of the nations are given in their own languages and are not necessarily the same as the names used in Spanish.

Map of Mexico showing the locations of various indigenous nations. The map is intended to be a guide to the indigenous nations of México. It is not a complete list of all the indigenous nations of México. The names of the nations are given in their own languages and are not necessarily the same as the names used in Spanish. The names of the nations are given in their own languages and are not necessarily the same as the names used in Spanish.

# First Nations

- “First Nations” refers to Native peoples of Canada



# Alaska Native

- Alaska Native” refers to Native peoples of Alaska



courtesy of [alaskapublic.org](http://alaskapublic.org)



# Native American, Native

- Native Americans are people Native to the Americas, but the term is often used to refer to peoples native to the United States of America



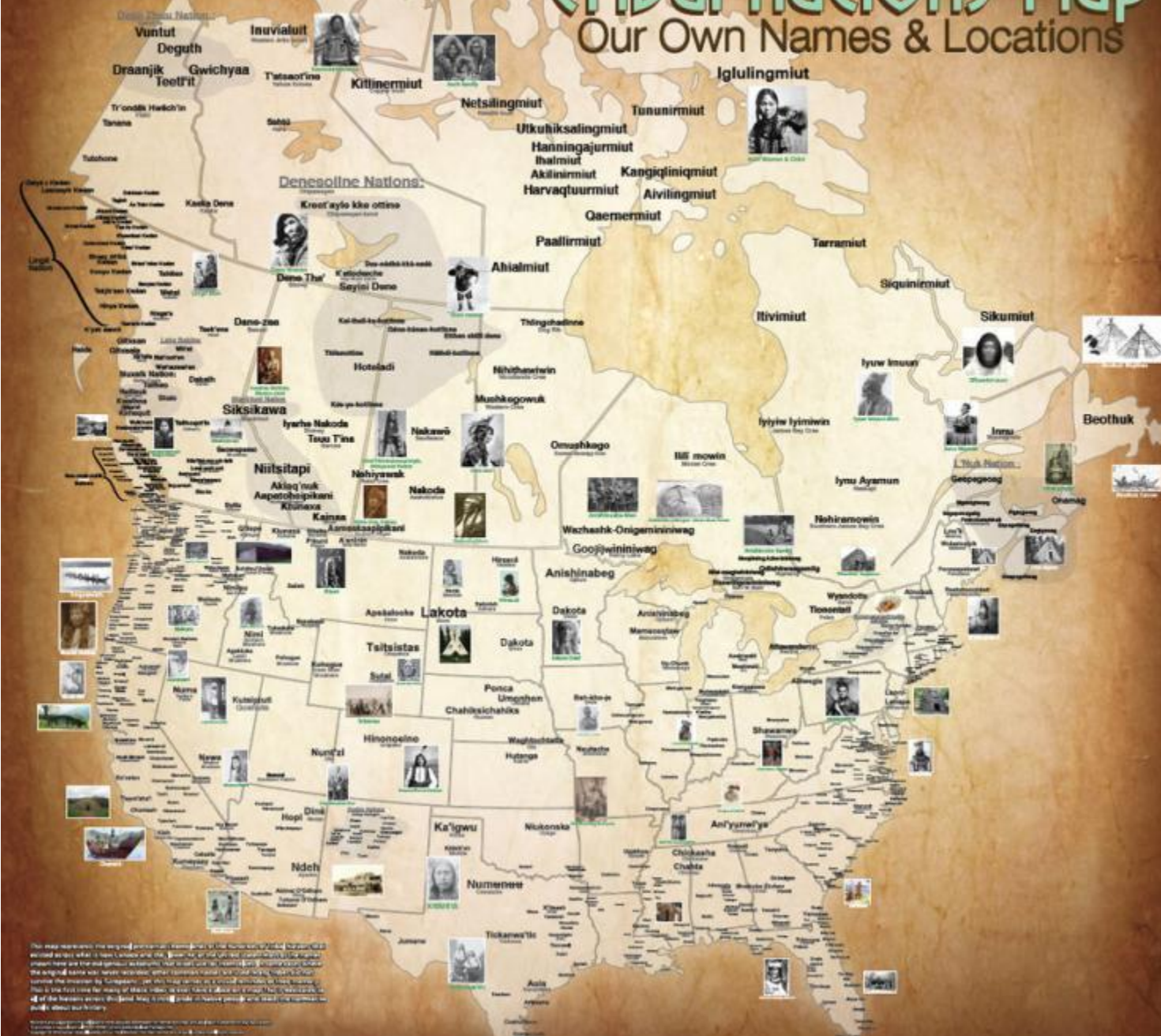
# Indian

- “Indian” was a term Columbus applied to Native Americans when he arrived in the Caribbean and thought he was in India
  - This term has been re-claimed (i.e., “American Indian Movement”)
  - *En-dios* = with god



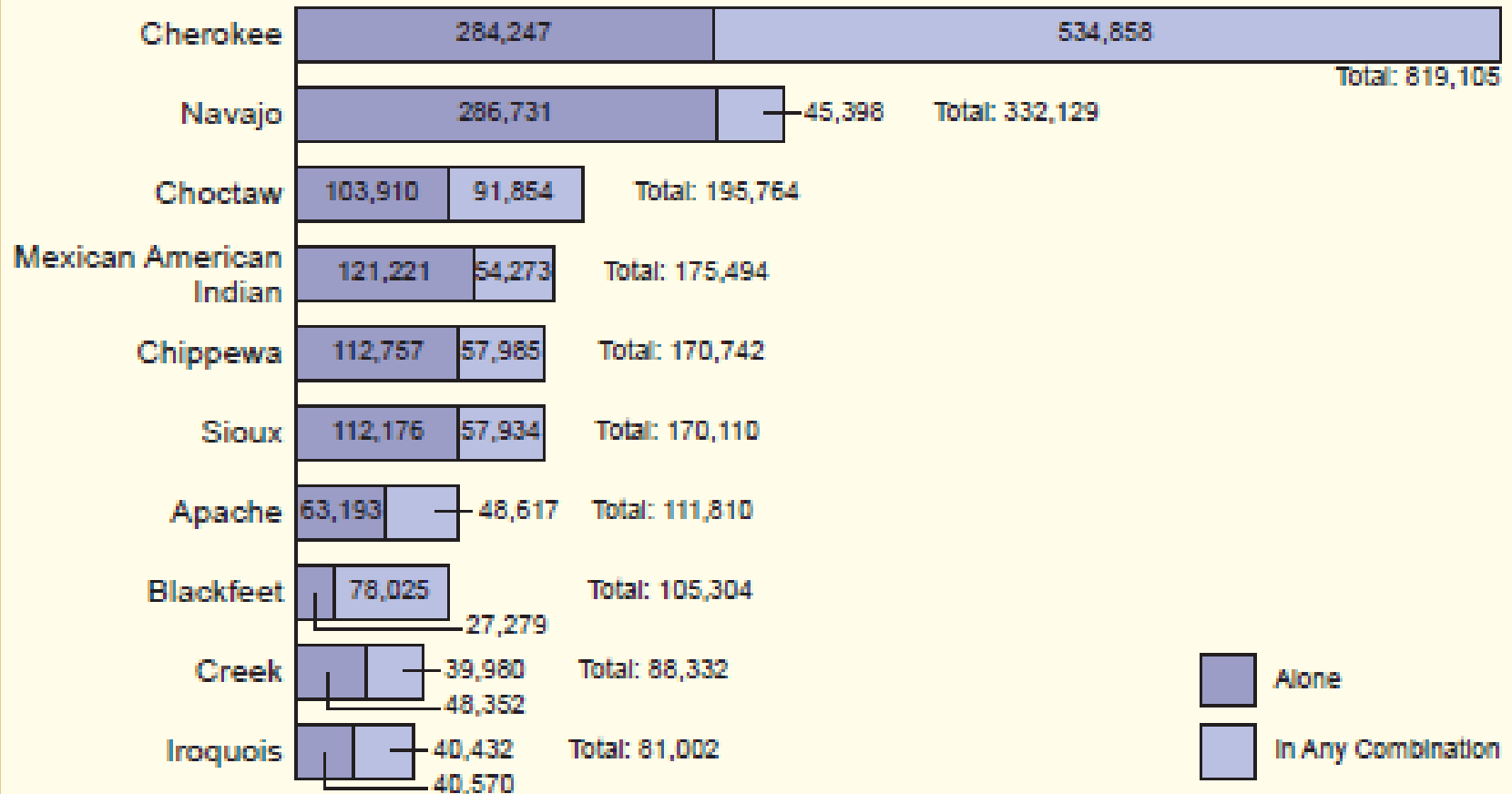
# Tribal Nations Map

## Our Own Names & Locations



This map represents the original names and locations of the tribes and nations that lived in North America. It is based on the research of the author and other scholars. The names and locations are not necessarily accurate for all tribes and nations. The map is a work of art and should not be used for scientific or historical purposes. The author is not responsible for any errors or omissions. The map is a work of art and should not be used for scientific or historical purposes. The author is not responsible for any errors or omissions.

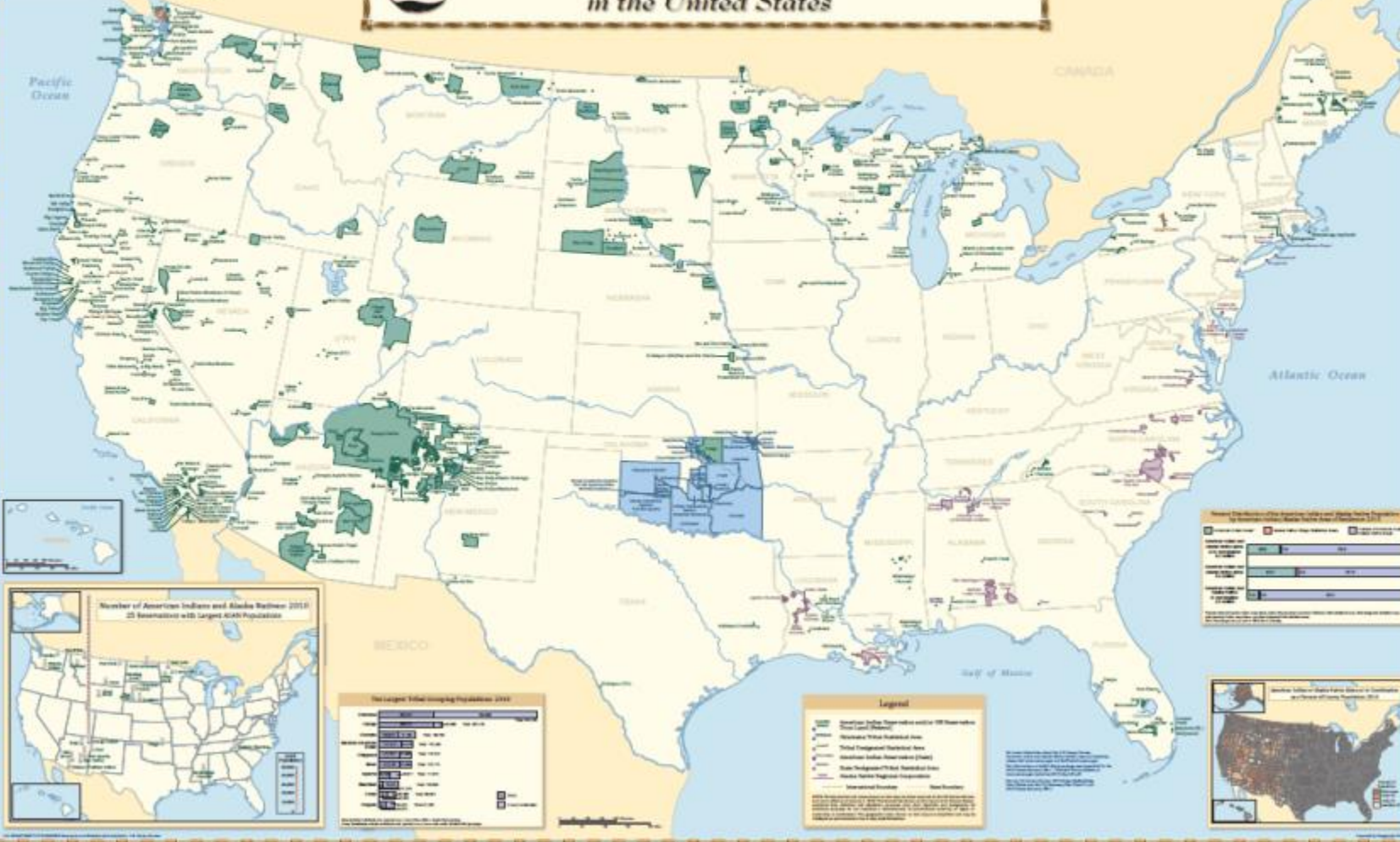
## Ten Largest Tribal Grouping Populations: 2010



*Alone* includes individuals who reported one or more tribes within a single tribal grouping.

*In Any Combination* includes individuals who reported one or more races and/or detailed tribal groupings.

# American Indians and Alaska Natives in the United States



**The Largest Tribal Grouping Populations: 2010**

| Tribal Grouping | Population |
|-----------------|------------|
| Navajo          | 300,000    |
| Cherokee        | 280,000    |
| Chickasaw       | 260,000    |
| Choctaw         | 250,000    |
| Armenians       | 240,000    |
| Hispanics       | 230,000    |
| Black           | 220,000    |
| White           | 210,000    |
| Other           | 200,000    |

**Population Change (1990-2010) by Tribal Grouping**

| Tribal Grouping | Population in 1990 | Population in 2010 |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Navajo          | 250,000            | 300,000            |
| Cherokee        | 230,000            | 280,000            |
| Chickasaw       | 210,000            | 260,000            |
| Choctaw         | 200,000            | 250,000            |
| Armenians       | 190,000            | 240,000            |
| Hispanics       | 180,000            | 230,000            |
| Black           | 170,000            | 220,000            |
| White           | 160,000            | 210,000            |
| Other           | 150,000            | 200,000            |

**Legend**

- State boundaries
- County boundaries
- Indian Reservation
- Alaska Native Regional Area
- State Native Regional Area
- Indian Land (Acres)
- State Land (Acres)
- Water
- Unincorporated Area
- State Boundary







The Indian Legal Program presents

# who decides you're real?

fixing the federal recognition process





**What are creation/origins histories  
and how do they inform Native  
identity?**

# Creation/origins histories?

- **Assert specificity of people and place**
  - For example: NOT “CA Indian” but rather “Me-Wuk,” Maidu, Nisenan, etc.
- **Define governance, territory, relationships**
  - People tied to specific place
- **Defy colonial explanations**
  - CA not created in 1810 or 1850; CA is ancient
- **Give guidance on how to behave**
  - Responsibilities to tribal groups and surrounding ecology

-- Bauer in *California Through Native Eyes*, p. 24-27



# Re-examining understandings of history

- This land has a long history
- These places have names that refer to stories of events at those places
- Tell us something about those places today and how to behave towards them
- Highways follow pre-existing trade routes that connected places with different people and resources.

# Quotes

- *We [CA Native] are the makers of trails, in our footsteps a civilization follows over our...paths...the traffic of a nation moves (Susie Wathen, Pomo)*
- *US...expansion followed in the footsteps of Indigenous expansion (William Bauer)*

-- Bauer in *California Through Native Eyes*, p. 33



# Humbug Valley

Elderberry

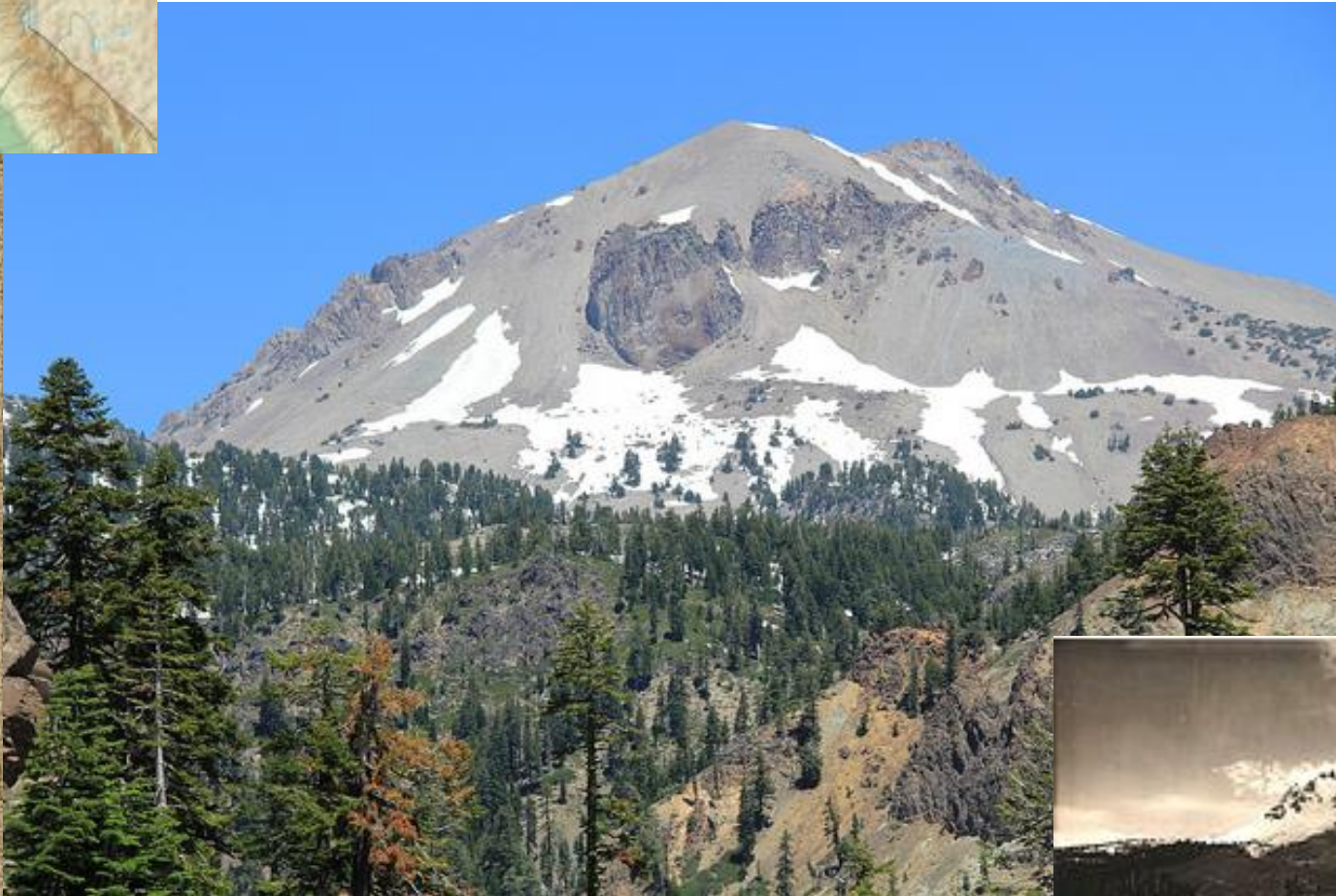
Lilly Baker (yatam) weaving



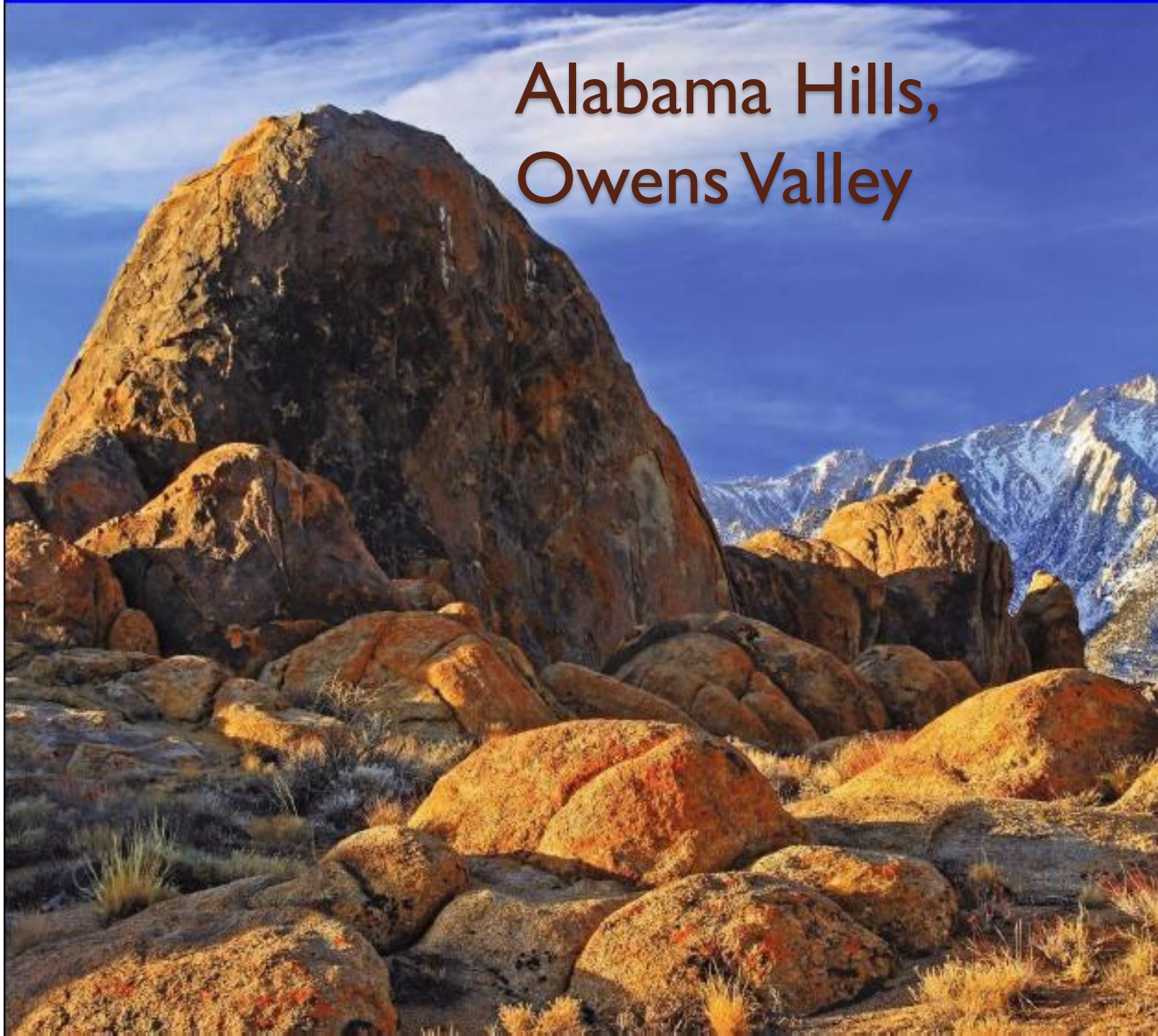
# Estom Yani/ Sutter Buttes/ Middle Mountains



# West Mountain/ Kom Yanim/ Lassen Peak



# Alabama Hills, Owens Valley



# Blue Lakes (Lake County, CA)/ Mo ti coy, Hu se iell







**Chaw'Se/ Indian Grinding  
Rock State Historic Park**



**How does ecology shape California  
Native American experiences?**

# Traditional Wintun Homeland



# Acorn Tradition

... Native California grape vines used for making an acorn granary



Vines used to make basket for gathering acorns and storing fish, nuts, and berries.



**Diana Almentariz,  
Tully Woman**



**Acorn Granary**

# Some Tending and Gathering Garden Plants and Their Uses

## Plant Names

## Uses

| English                   | Latin                           | Wintun     | Uses     |       |      |         |          |       |          |           |            |         |      |   |   |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|-------|------|---------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|------|---|---|
|                           |                                 |            | Basketry | Fiber | Food | Hunting | Medicine | Music | Pigments | Spiritual | Watercraft | Shelter | Fire |   |   |
| Blue Elderberry           | <i>Sambucus mexicana</i>        | Kowe       |          |       | •    |         | •        | •     | •        |           |            |         |      |   |   |
| California Poppy          | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | Bowlbolick |          |       |      |         | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      |   |   |
| California Wild Grape     | <i>Vitis californica</i>        | Kup        |          | •     | •    |         |          |       |          | •         |            |         |      | • |   |
| California Wild Rose      | <i>Rosa californica</i>         | Chillee    | •        |       | •    | •       | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      |   |   |
| Cattail                   | <i>Typha latifolia</i>          | Pahtpaht   |          | •     | •    |         |          |       |          |           |            |         |      | • | • |
| Dogbane                   | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>      | Kalee      |          | •     |      | •       |          |       |          |           |            |         |      |   |   |
| Fremont Cottonwood        | <i>Populus fremontii</i>        | Solol      | •        |       |      |         | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      | • | • |
| Narrow-leaved Milkweed    | <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>   | Book       | •        | •     |      |         | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      |   | • |
| Mountain Mohogany         | <i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>   | Yomen      |          |       |      | •       |          |       |          |           |            |         |      | • |   |
| Mugwort                   | <i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>    | Kehtee     |          |       |      | •       | •        |       |          | •         |            |         |      |   |   |
| Redbud                    | <i>Cercis occidentalis</i>      | Lool       | •        |       | •    |         |          |       |          | •         |            |         |      | • |   |
| Red Willow                | <i>Salix laevigata</i>          | Pokoom     | •        |       | •    | •       | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      | • |   |
| Soaproot                  | <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> | Awemool    |          |       | •    | •       | •        |       |          |           |            |         |      |   | • |
| Toyon (Christmas Berry)   | <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>  | Lahkmoh    |          |       | •    |         |          |       |          | •         |            |         |      |   |   |
| Tule (California Bulrush) | <i>Scirpus californicus</i>     | Tlaka      | •        | •     | •    |         |          |       |          |           |            |         | •    | • |   |



**Students with  
Diana Almendariz,  
Tully Women**

# The Overlook

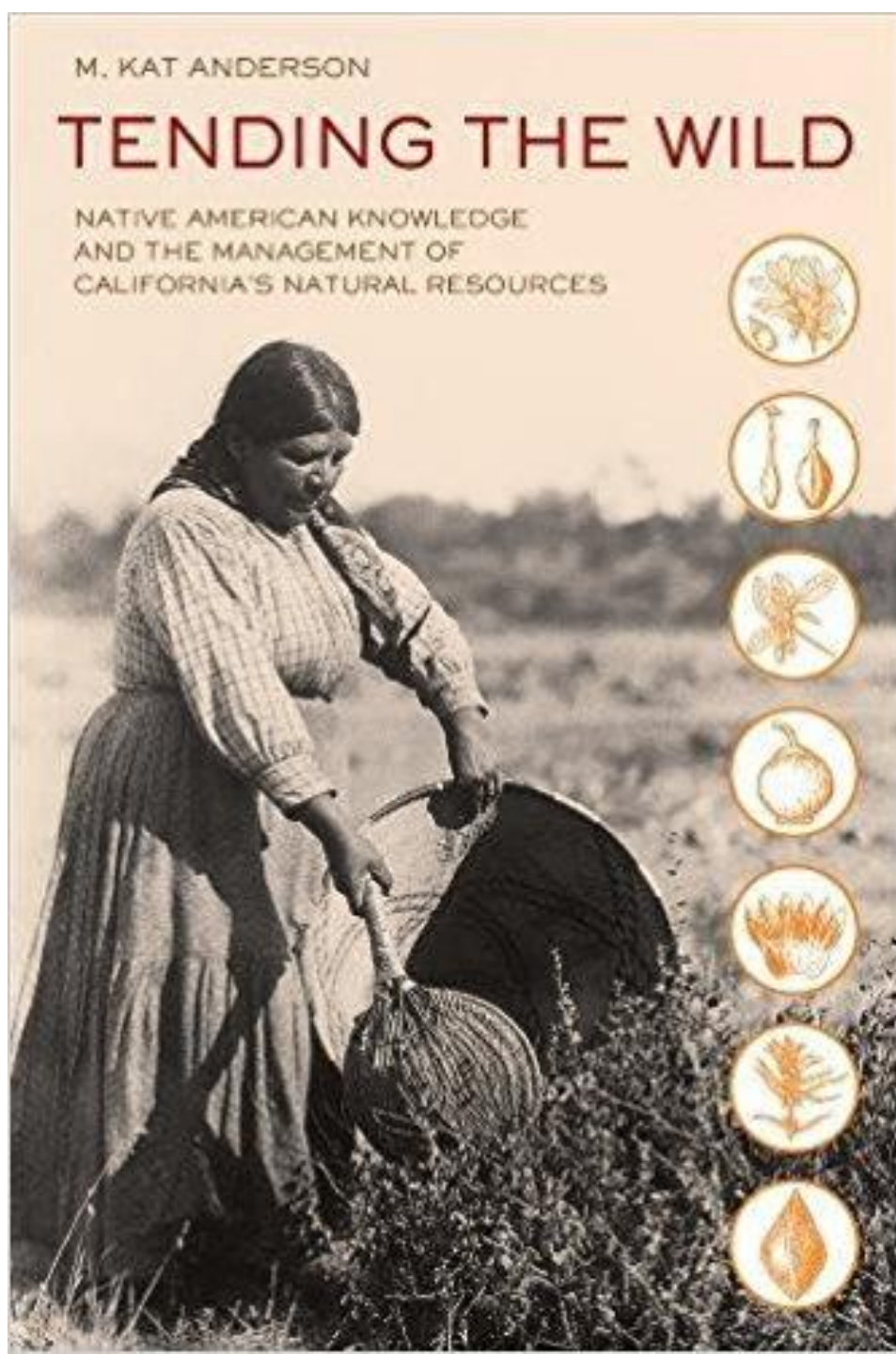



**WCC Students**



“Native  
American  
Knowledge  
and the  
management  
of California’s  
natural  
resources”

-- Kat Anderson





**What are some of California Native American historical experiences?**

# California Indian Historical Timeline

- **Pre-contact**
  - Population at least 300,000, maybe up to 1,000,000
- **1769-1821 Spanish Mission Slavery period**
  - Population decline to 150,000: violence, oppression, disease, starvation
- **1821-1846 Mexican period & 1834 secularization of missions**
  - Population decreased 113,000 (violence, epidemics, oppression)
  - Little land was returned despite secularization of missions
- **1846-1848 US Mexican-American War**
  - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848): recognized Native land rights, citizenship in theory
- **1848 (Jan) Inception of Gold, Greed, Genocide** at Coloma on the American River
- **1850 California Statehood**
  - law for the Government and Protection of Indians
  - Legalized indenture until 1867
- **1851-1852 Treaties negotiated**, all 18 never ratified
- By **1880**, CA Indian population further decreased to 23,000

# MAPA de los ESTADOS UNIDOS de MEXICO.



Segun el sistema geodésico por las curvas  
de los meridianos de latitud y longitud  
y en virtud de las mediciones  
de los señores DON JUAN DE LOS RIOS  
(SECRETARIO)  
Y DON JUAN DE LOS RIOS  
Y DON JUAN DE LOS RIOS



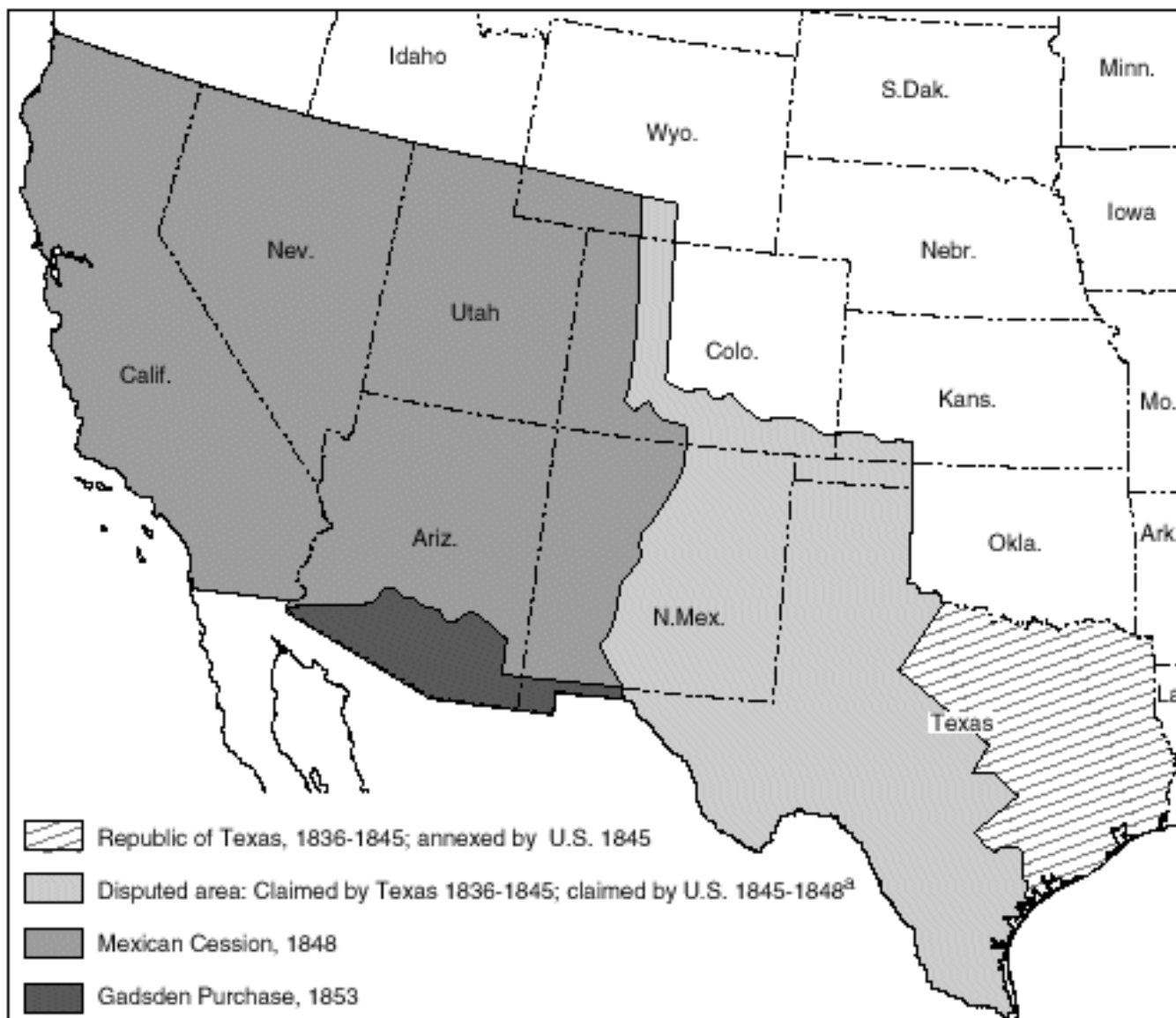
TABLE OF COORDINATES

| Latitude  | Longitude  |
|-----------|------------|
| 19° 00' N | 99° 00' W  |
| 19° 00' N | 100° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 101° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 102° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 103° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 104° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 105° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 106° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 107° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 108° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 109° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 110° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 111° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 112° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 113° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 114° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 115° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 116° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 117° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 118° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 119° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 120° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 121° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 122° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 123° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 124° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 125° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 126° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 127° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 128° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 129° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 130° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 131° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 132° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 133° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 134° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 135° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 136° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 137° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 138° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 139° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 140° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 141° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 142° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 143° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 144° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 145° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 146° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 147° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 148° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 149° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 150° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 151° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 152° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 153° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 154° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 155° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 156° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 157° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 158° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 159° 00' W |
| 19° 00' N | 160° 00' W |

TABLE OF COORDINATES

| Latitude  | Longitude  |
|-----------|------------|
| 18° 00' N | 99° 00' W  |
| 18° 00' N | 100° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 101° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 102° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 103° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 104° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 105° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 106° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 107° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 108° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 109° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 110° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 111° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 112° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 113° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 114° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 115° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 116° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 117° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 118° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 119° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 120° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 121° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 122° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 123° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 124° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 125° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 126° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 127° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 128° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 129° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 130° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 131° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 132° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 133° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 134° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 135° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 136° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 137° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 138° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 139° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 140° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 141° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 142° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 143° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 144° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 145° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 146° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 147° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 148° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 149° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 150° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 151° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 152° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 153° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 154° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 155° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 156° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 157° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 158° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 159° 00' W |
| 18° 00' N | 160° 00' W |





\*When Texas was officially recognized as a state in 1845, it included the light-gray area, which was also claimed by México. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo resolved this dispute, with Texas claiming the disputed land. In 1850, Texas transferred part of this land to the federal government, which became the eastern portion of the territory of New Mexico.

# 1851-1852 Unratified Treaties

- Treaties negotiated with California Indians
- 18 treaties, approx. 8 million acres
- Signatories persuaded to leave their lands and congregate on reserves, where they would receive supplies and protection
- Not ratified, because of pressure from CA settlers, miners & developers
- Hidden from public until 1905

Washington, D C, September 27, 1904.

Mr C E KELSEY,

69-70 Auzerais Building,  
San Jose, California.

Dear Sir:

After a most thorough search I have located the Indian treaties concerning which we have corresponded. I find that on June 7, 1852, President Fillmore sent to the Senate 18 treaties with individual tribes in California. (p 390 Ex Journal) On June 27, 1852, the treaties were referred to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered printed in confidence for the use of the Senate. On June 28, 1852, they were reported without amendment. July 2, 1852, the Senate rejected the treaties.

I am unable to find that the order of secrecy has been rescinded, and they are on file among the executive papers of the Senate. Under the circumstances it is impossible to obtain copies of these treaties. This I very much regret.

Yours truly,

Private Secretary.

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship made  
 and entered into at Camp Persifer S. Smith  
 at the Mexican Post in the State of California  
 on the tenth day of June Eighteen hundred  
 and fifty one, between George W. Barbour  
 One of the Commissioners appointed by  
 the President of the United States to  
 make Treaties with the various Indian  
 Tribes in the State of California and having

|          |   |           |                  |
|----------|---|-----------|------------------|
| Toci-a   | } | Felipe    | his (Chief) seal |
|          |   | Petro     | his seal         |
|          |   | Urbano    | his seal         |
| Ad-mi-wo | } | Francisco | his (Chief) seal |
|          |   | Thomas    | his seal         |

Signed and sealed in Duplicate after having  
 been read and fully explained in the presence

W. W. Barbour  
 Interpreter  
 W. W. Barbour Secy





Unratified treaty lands, 1851-1852. (From *Indians of California: The Changing Image* by James J. Rawls. Copyright 1984 by the University of Oklahoma Press.).

# California Indian Culture Areas, Unratified Treaty Lands & State of California County Boundaries



**Map Color Key**

- County boundaries
- Unratified Treaty Lands
- Indian Culture Areas

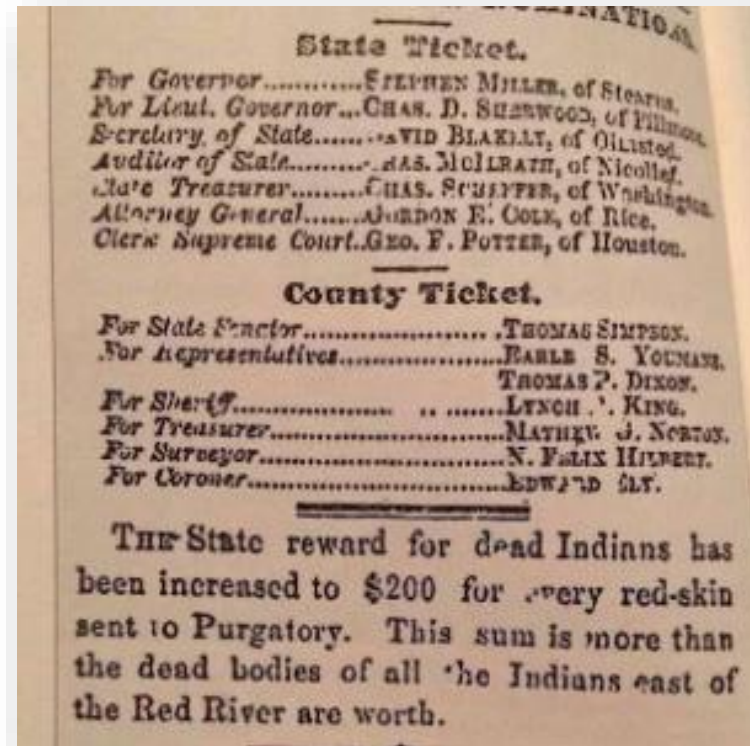
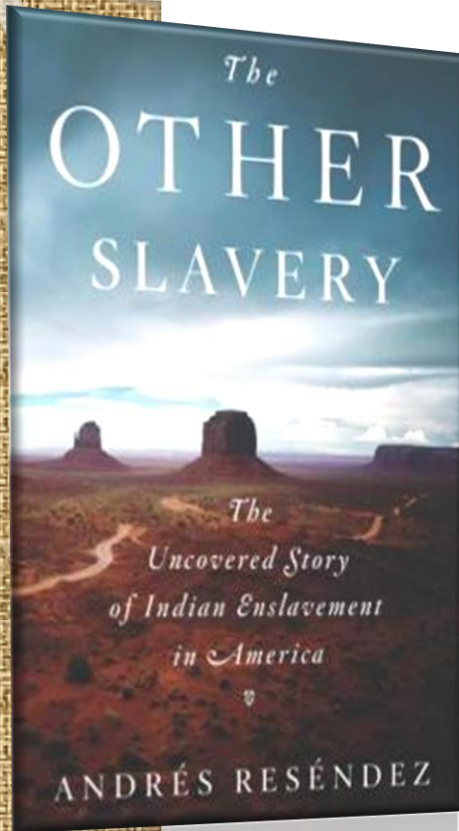
# California Indian Lands (post-treaties)

- **Removal**
- **Conditional settlement** - often linked to employment
- **Establishment of reservations** by Acts & Executive Orders (e.g., Hupa, Round Valley, Tule River, “Mission” Reserves [Pala, Sycuan, etc.] )
- Public Domain Allotments and Reservation Allotments 1887-1934
- Following the discovery of the unratified treaties (1904), and CE Kelsey’s “Report on the Condition of CA Indians” (1906), federal appropriations for purchase of lands for **“homeless California Indians”**
- 1914 (38 Stat. 582-589) through 1922 “Purchase of Land for homeless Indians of California” (42 Stat. 559-567), and 1923, California State Assembly passed A.B. 1333 to set aside 1,488 lands for the tribes in Plumas, Lassen, and Modoc Counties

# Small Amount of Indian Land



# CA Indian Slavery & Hunting



# Genocide in California?

The California Indian catastrophe fits the two-part legal definition set forth in the U.N. Genocide Convention. First, perpetrators demonstrated, in word and deed, their “intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group as such.” Second, they committed examples of all five genocidal acts listed in the convention. “Killing members of the group” occurred in more than 370 massacres as well as hundreds of smaller killings, individual homicides, and executions.<sup>63</sup> According to Anderson, “approximately two thousand Indians were murdered in California during and after the gold rush.”<sup>64</sup> However, sources indicate that from 1846 to 1873, vigilantes, militiamen, and soldiers killed at least 9,492 to 16,094 California Indians, and probably many more.<sup>65</sup> Meanwhile, California Indians killed fewer than 1,500 non-Indians.<sup>66</sup>

- Benjamin Madley, “Understanding Genocide in California Under United States Rule 1846-1873”  
*Western Historical Quarterly* 47(4): 449-461.

# Did you know genocide can take many forms?

- Cultural/Ethnocide: goal to assimilate (end language, religion, law, art), prevent cultural practice
- Health: denial of care, deliberate infection
- Ecocide: destroying the environment, or natural resources essential for survival
- Forced removal / resettlement
- Economic: barring access to resources, trade routes, markets, preventing commerce, imposing sanctions

# Forms of American Genocide

- 40 Indian wars, facilitated intertribal conflicts, individual settler-Indian conflicts, state-sanctioned militias
- Even under laws of war, Indian wars were illegal
- Soldiers responsible for massacres (Wounded Knee, Sand Creek) never brought to justice



# Wasn't it disease?



- *Some will argue that it wasn't genocide, it was "just" disease; but deliberate infection & denial of care and removal constitute forms of genocide*
- 1620-1900 → 93 epidemics
- Legal safeguards could have included prosecuting negligence

---

**The International Convention of the Prevention  
and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide on  
December 9, 1948 set the United Nations  
definition of genocide:**

---

**General Assembly Resolution 260A (III) Article 2**

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group

# Historical Implications for CA Native Americans

- Colonists settled lands already belonging to indigenous people
- Colonists did not leave, and expected indigenous populations to assimilate or disappear
- Laws enable and support continued settlement on/in indigenous homelands

Implications Today: No mineral rights of the gold extracted to Nisanan, Maidu relatives like Diana Almendariz...



# How did US law enable genocide of Native Americans, including CA Natives?

- European laws (i.e., Doctrine of Discovery) sanctioned conquest, colonization, occupation, dispossession, removal
- US Native Americans not granted citizenship or access to American justice systems “until” 1924
- States allowed to fund militias to attack indigenous peoples
- Doctrine of Discovery...

# What is the Doctrine of Discovery?

- 1493 policy granting territorial rights to first Christian, Europeans “discovering” of lands
- Legal theory denying rights to non-Christians, beginning with Crusades
- Created to reduced conflict between Europeans
- Promised indigenous people protection from other Europeans and settlers



Roman Catholic Pope in formal attire and in house vestments, Swiss guard at left, 1500s-1600s.



# 2012-Present

## World Council of Churches...

- **Denounce** the Doctrine of Discovery as fundamentally opposed to the gospel of Jesus Christ and as a violation of the inherent human rights that all individuals and peoples have received from God;
- **Urge** various governments in the world to dismantle the legal structures and policies based on the Doctrine of Discovery and dominance, so as better to empower and enable Indigenous Peoples to identify their own aspirations and issues of concern;
- 349 churches, in 110 countries, 560 million Christians



## 1770 DoD used to create Missions

- Massive CA Indian pop. decline during the mission period
- From approx. 1 million people in 1770 to approx. 300,000 in 1830



# 2015 Canonization of Junipero Serra

- Established 9 missions
- Responsible for forced conversions and incarceration at the missions 1769-84
- 1st Saint Canonized in the US
- 1st “Hispanic” Saint
- Pope Francis conducted Mass at the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception in Washington, DC, on September 23, 2015. (V. Pinto, Getty Images)
- June 19, 2020 Serra’s memorial was toppled



***People were enslaved in the missions, they were whipped if they spoke their language. If they tried to escape, they were forcibly brought back, flogged and punished, and kept in stocks. People were getting diseases. They were horrible places to be. -- Vincent Medina (Chochenyo), Asst. Mus. Dir., Mission Dolores (NPR 9/10/2015)***



# “We Are Still Here”

- *I am going to discredit misconceptions many have that California Indians are extinct, and to show that we are here – thriving and strong - - Vincent Medina (Chochenyo Ohlone)*



- Medina opposed canonization of Serra but agreed to be part of the ceremony, and read the first Scripture reading in Chochenyo

# What are ways to address the implications of this history?

## Mapping Indigenous LA

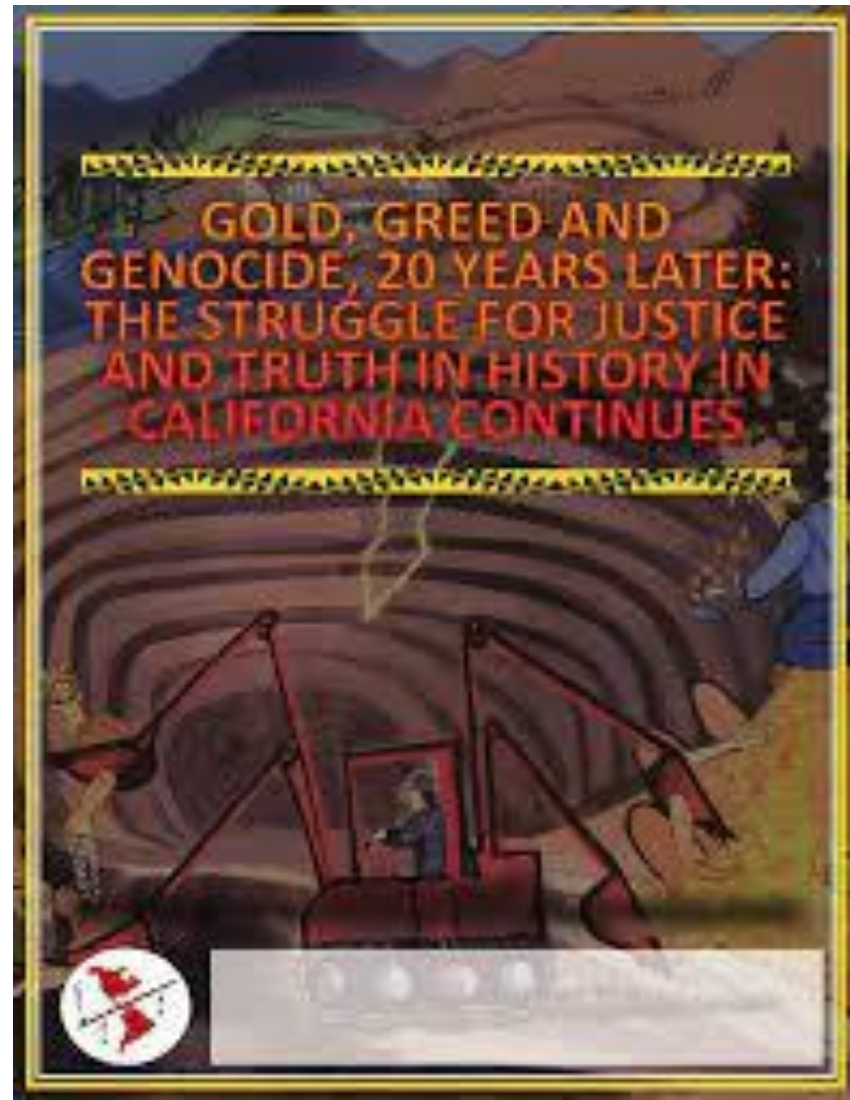
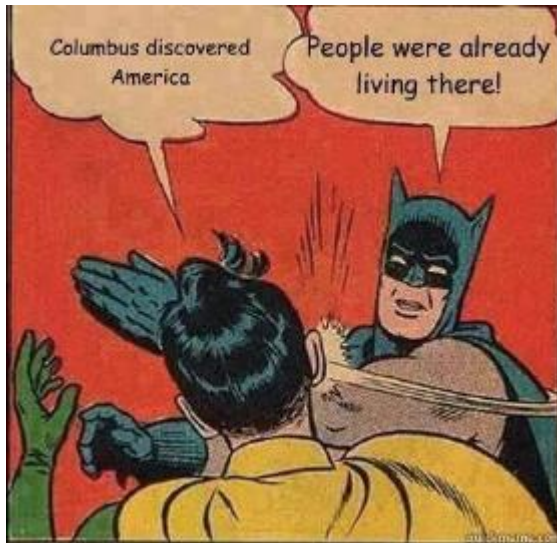


## Shuumi Land Tax

The Shuumi Land Tax is a voluntary annual contribution that non-Indigenous people living on the Confederated Villages of Lisjan's territory can make to support the critical work of the Sogorea Te' Land Trust.




# What are way to address the implications of this history?



**Myth #1:**  
**The Pilgrims invited Native Americans to the harvest festival**

In fact, from Edward Winslow's letter in December of 1621 and William Bradford's passage in "Of Plymouth Plantation", which are the only two first-hand passages that directly describe the event, the wording seems to imply that Native Americans simply stopped by at random times throughout the event. Nowhere does it say they were invited. It is likely that the noise, from the various shooting games and the festivities, is what brought them over to investigate what was going on. At which point, they were allowed to participate in the festivities and at one point contributed five deer.



# What are ways to address the implications of this history?



*California*  
LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

[Home](#)

[Bill Information](#)

[California Law](#)

[Publications](#)

[Other Resources](#)

[My Subscriptions](#)

[Bill Information](#) >> [Bill Search](#) >> [Text](#)

**SB-167 Education finance: education omnibus budget trailer bill.** (2021-2022)

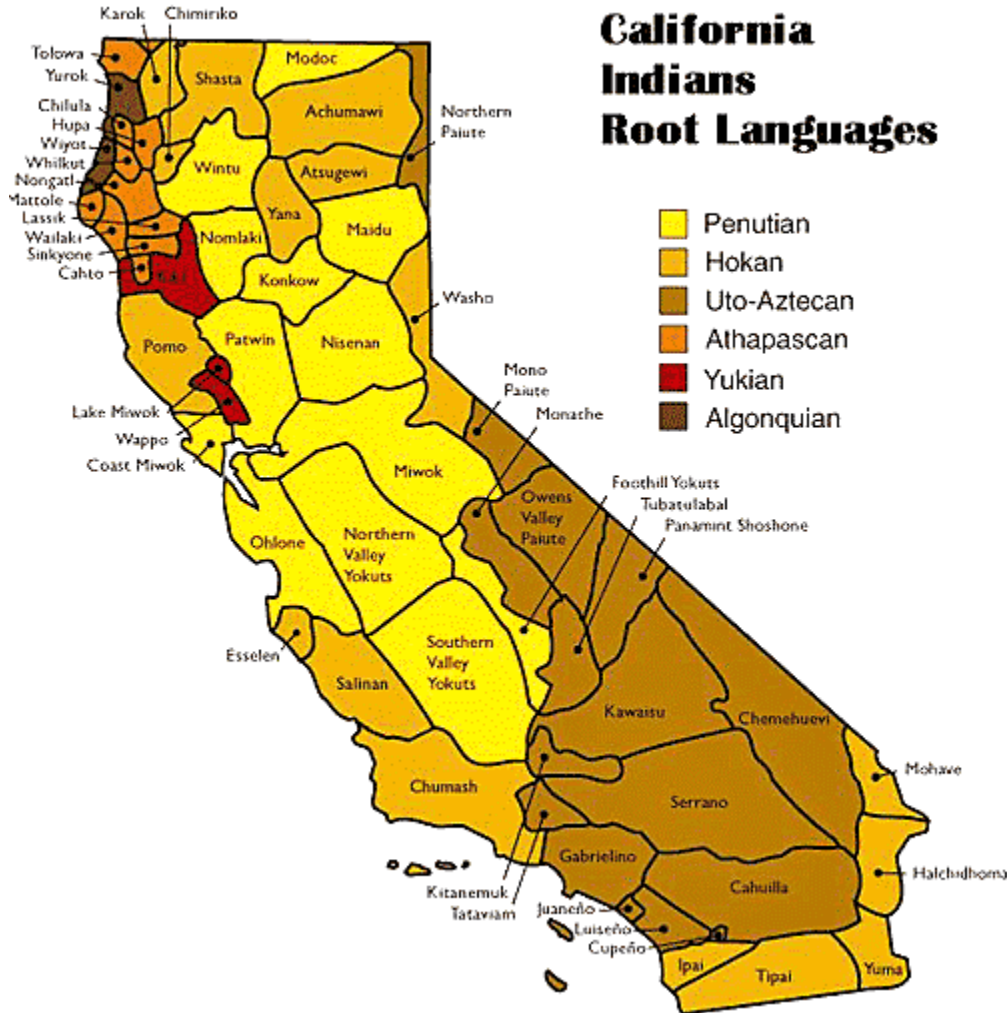
## **Native American Studies Model Curriculum by County Office of Educations By 2025**



*“We [CA Native] are still here...”*

What are some California ‘Native American contemporary experiences?’

# Language Revitalization



The Amah Mutsun Speaker Series

## Native American Language Revitalization

*ricca hayou riccasum (their speaking their language)*

Friday, April 27, 2012, from 9:30am-5:00pm  
 Bay Tree Conference Rooms  
 University of California, Santa Cruz

Keynote Presenter:  
 Jessie Little Doe Baird



Since 1993 Jessie Little Doe Baird, a Mashpee Wampanoag, received a M.S. (2000) from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She has served as the co-founder and director of the Wampanoag Language Reclamation Project in Mashpee, Massachusetts, since 1993.

Also Featuring:

- Valentin Lopez, Amah Mutsun Language Restoration (Chairman, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band)
- James Sarmiento (Executive Director Native American Language Center)
- Lajos Szoboszlai (Graduate Student, U.C. Davis Linguistics Department)
- Martha J. Macri, Native American Language Revitalization (Professor, Native American Studies, Director, Native American Language Center, UC Davis)
- Lori Larvia, Pomo Language Learning (UC Davis graduate student, Native American Studies)
- Dr. Sheri Tatch, Lecturer (U.C. Davis, Native American Studies)

Speakers • Film • Workshops • Breakout Sessions

For More Information Visit us at:  
[www2.ucsc.edu/airc](http://www2.ucsc.edu/airc)

Directions to UCSC and the Bay Tree Conference Rooms please visit: <http://www.ucsc.edu/contact/7275.asp>. If you are unable to reach the Bay Tree Conference Rooms, call the SAC at 831/439-5100.



# Land Acknowledgment Movement

## **HONOR NATIVE LAND: A GUIDE AND CALL TO ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

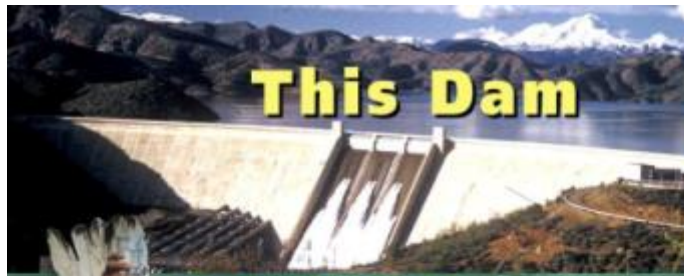




# Native Foodways Awareness



# Sacred Site Awareness



**This Dam**



**Might Drown**

**This Culture**

**Sign the Petition**

And find out what you can do to  
SUPPORT THE WINNEMEM WINTU TRIBE and OPPOSE THE SHASTA DAM RAISE:  
[shastadamraise.com](http://shastadamraise.com) • [facebook.com/winnememwintu](https://facebook.com/winnememwintu)



# Sacred Site Protection



# Inter Generational Trauma Healing



INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Ok, tell me again...who were the "savages"?

**RETURNING THE WARRIOR SPIRIT**  
**Native Men's Wellness Gathering 2014**  
October 10<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup>  
at Buena Vista Rancheria  
4650 Coal Mine Road | Lone, CA

« This is a camping event (12+) Limited Space | Reserve your space today!

Wellness Workshops  
Educational Workshops  
Traditional Activities  
Healing

**MIKE DUNCAN**  
(916) 544-8388 | [wakemid@gmail.com](mailto:wakemid@gmail.com)

**ALBERT TITMAN**  
(916) 370-0723 | [atitman@yahoo.com](mailto:atitman@yahoo.com)



**The National Native American  
Boarding School Healing Coalition**



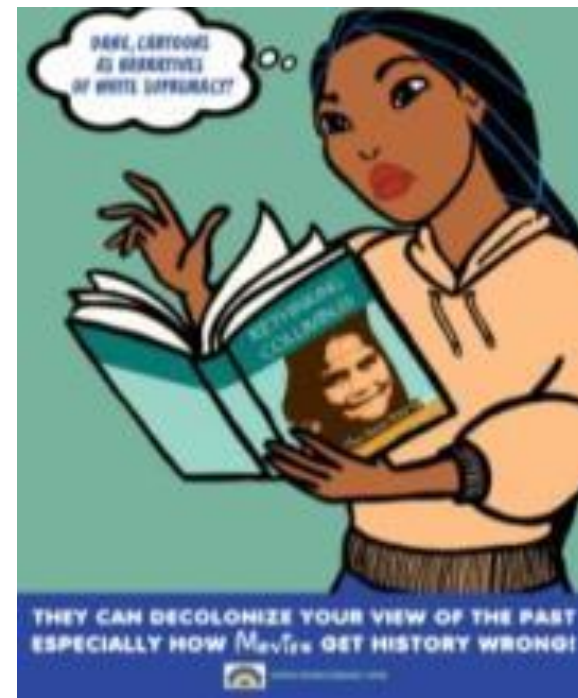
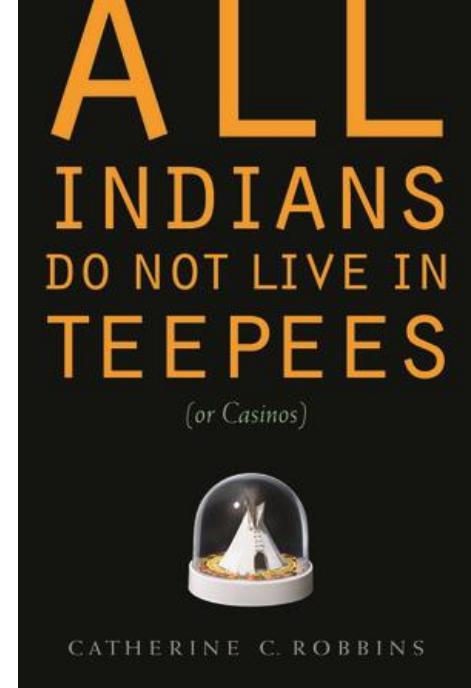
# Bringing Ancestral Items Home



*It's awesome. It's a big thing with our people. These are our prayer items. They are not only symbols, but their spirit stays with them. They are alive. Bringing them home is like bringing home prisoners of war.*

- Thomas O'Rourke, Yurok Tribal Chairman

# Raising Awareness about Misrepresentation



# Raising Climate Change Awareness

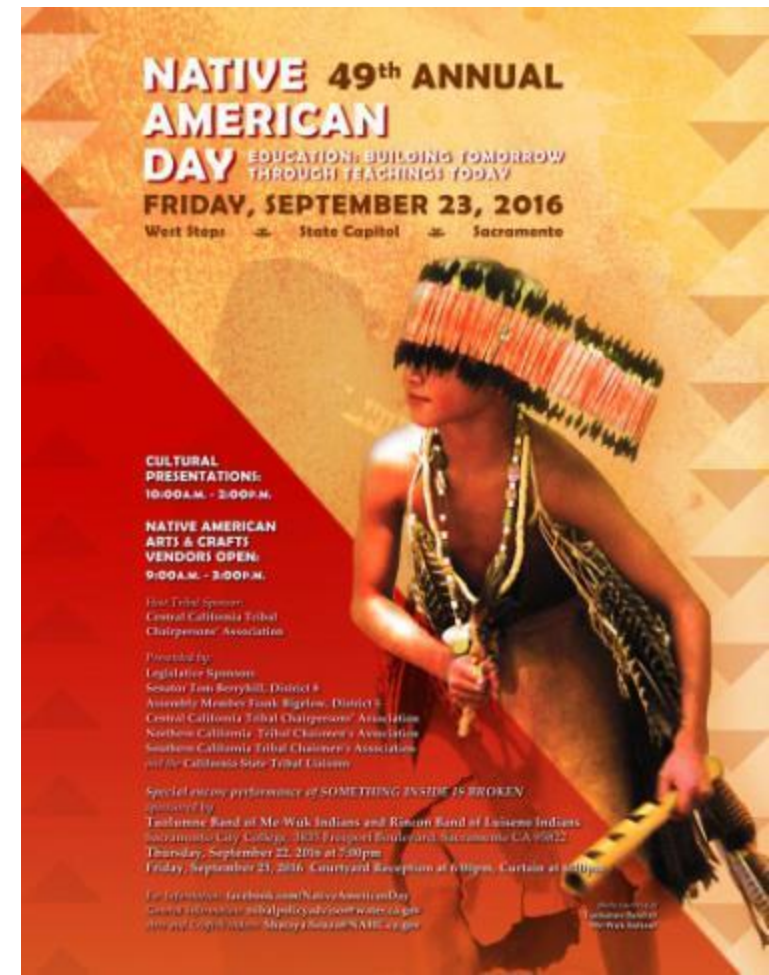
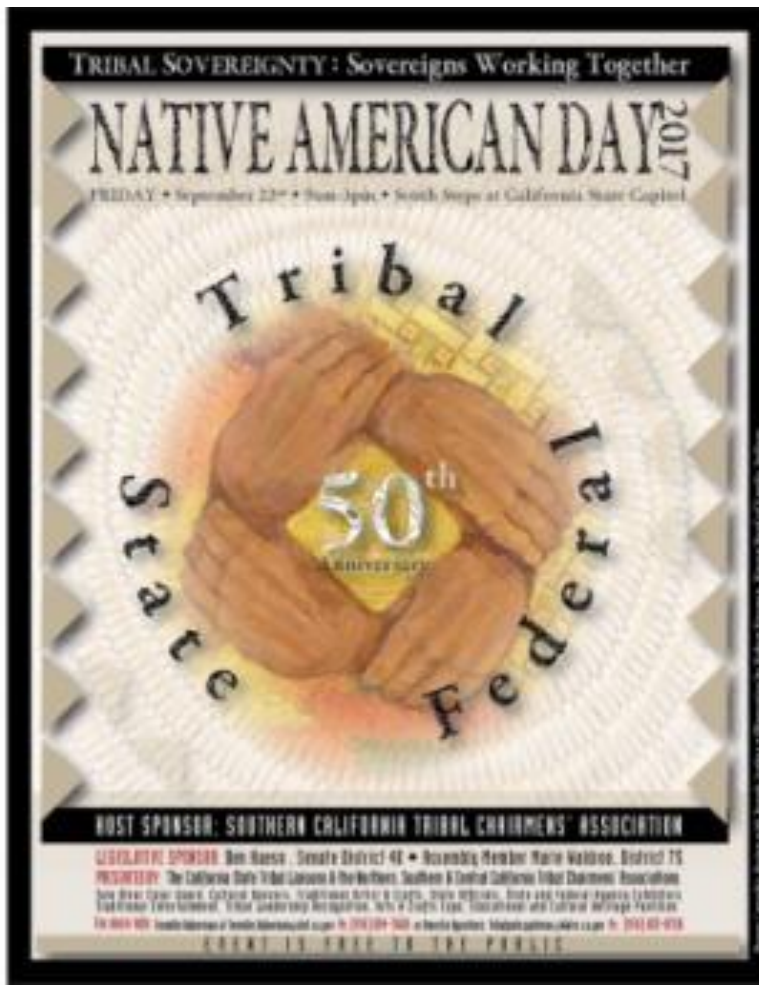


# Addressing Environmental Contaminations

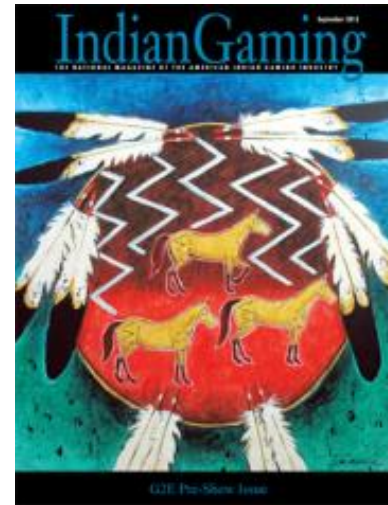




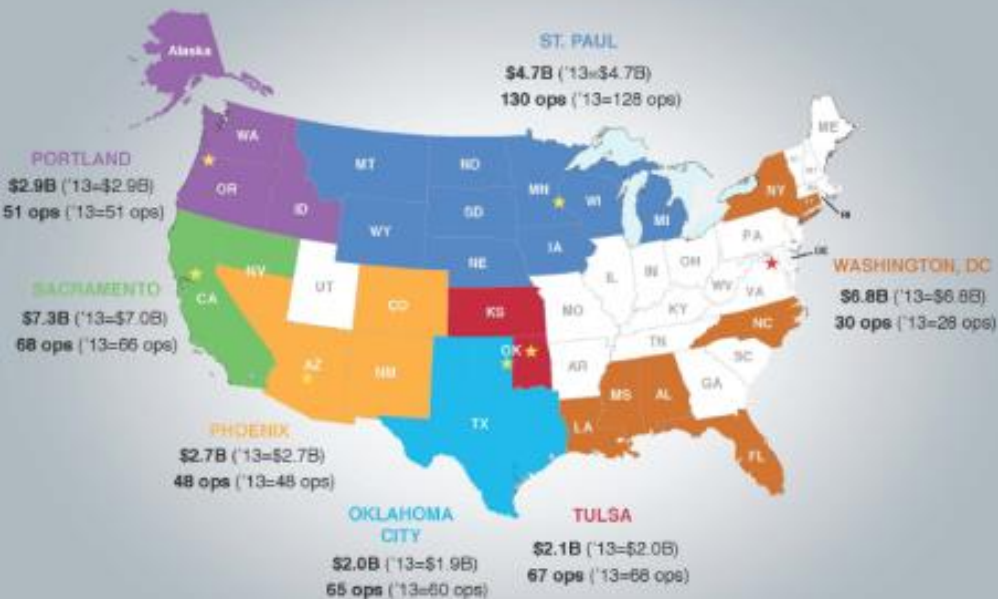
# Maintaining Native Day at the State Capital Presence



# Addressing Indian Gaming Myths & Realities



**2014 GAMING REVENUE DISTRIBUTED BY REGION**  
 FY14 GGR = \$28.5B, 459 operations



## INDIAN GAMING: pros & cons of Proposition 1A

- Pros:**
  - Indian casinos on tribal lands permit Native Americans to be self-reliant, and all Californians benefit from 50,000 jobs they provide for Indians and non-Indians
  - this measure allows for the sharing of revenues with non-gaming tribes to use for vital services including education, housing, and health care
- Cons:**
  - the number of slot machines would increase to possibly 113,000, placing California second only to Nevada in the total allowed in a state
  - there are about 700,000 problem and pathological gamblers in the state, with another 1.8 million "at risk" who need help to stop – not to start – gambling

# Remaking CA Indian Governance



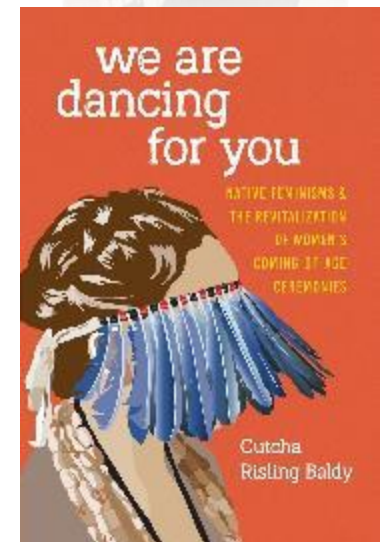
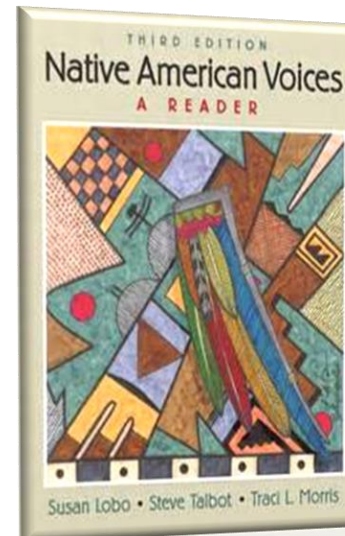
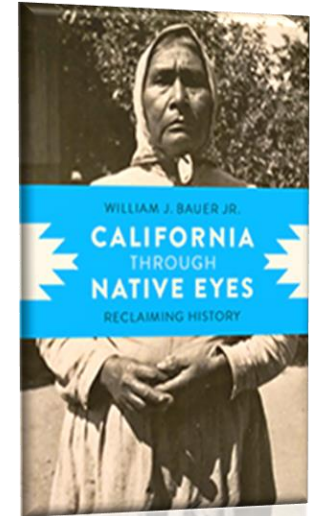
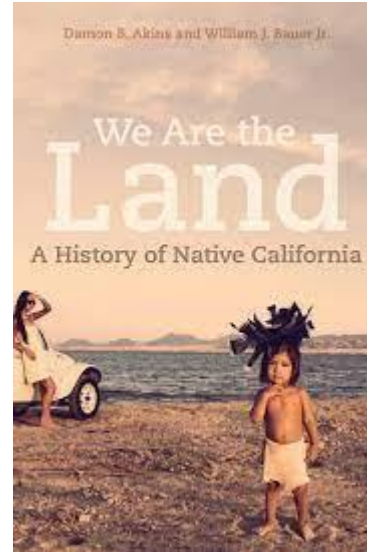
Tribal government, Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (see [www.yochadehe.org](http://www.yochadehe.org))



# Sustaining Native Scholars



**UC DAVIS**  
**NATIVE AMERICAN STUDIES**



# In collaboration with Non-CA Indians & Urban Indians



**INTERTRIBAL  
FRIENDSHIP HOUSE**  
Oakland, Ca  
Urban Rez Est. 1955



**THE NEWS MEDIA: NEW START IN THE CITY.**

**The San Francisco News** Editorial Sports—Stocks West Ads  
SECOND EDITION THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1958 Page 11

**Meet The Big City Indians**  
6000 Due in Bay Area  
By '57 Under U. S. Plans

**Who Will the Location Be?**  
"The best place to locate the project," said Jack Latham, a local housing expert, "is in the Bay Area." He said that the project, which is being financed by the federal government, will be a major step in the development of the Bay Area.

**Reserve Project Has Job**  
A federal representative said today that a large project is in the works for the Bay Area. The project, which is being financed by the federal government, will be a major step in the development of the Bay Area.

**Who Like to Live Modern?**  
"We will be an urban project," said Latham. "We will be a modern project, and we will be a project that will be a major step in the development of the Bay Area."

**Indians Migrate to S.F. for New Life**  
By LEWIS LAPHAM  
The westward migration of many American Indians ends here in the Bay Area, but the news of a...

**500 Indians Find Better Living Here**  
A group of 500 Indians, including many from the Navajo and Hopi reservations, have found a better life in the Bay Area. They have found a better life in the Bay Area, and they are happy to be here.

**The San Francisco News** Editorial Sports—Stocks West Ads  
Big City Indians  
**'Home Is the Reservation'**  
They like life in the city, but...

# Remaking CA Indian Curriculum & Education



## Repeat after us, say no to the mission project.

by Tuyen Tran | May 23, 2017



### The California Indian History Curriculum Coalition

College Of Education, Sacramento State

Colleges & Majors > College of Education > Engagement > California Indian History Curriculum & Lesson Plans



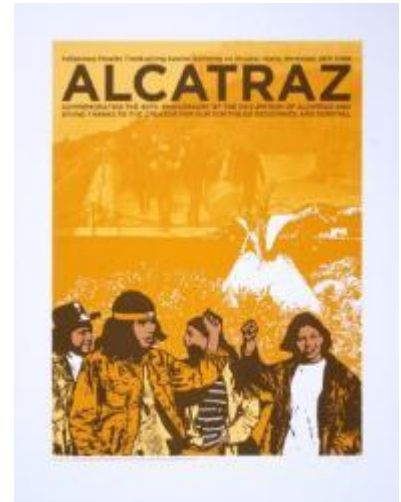
# Sustaining Native Ceremonies



Melissa Leal, Ph.D.



# Sustaining Native & Non-Native Ceremony



**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ANNUAL THANKSGIVING SUNRISE GATHERING**  
**ALCATRAZ ISLAND** 🏠 **SAN FRANCISCO** 🏠 **OHLONE TERRITORY**

**NOV. 24TH, 2016**  
GIVING THANKS FOR THOSE THAT WENT BEFORE US AND FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME

**ADVANCE TICKETS:** <http://www.alcatrazcruises.com/website/sunrise-gathering.aspx>  
Simulcast on KPFA 94.1 FM and online at <http://www.kpfa.org>

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:  
The IITC San Francisco Office:  
(415) 641-4482; Morning Star Gali:  
[mstargali@gmail.com](mailto:mstargali@gmail.com) or  
Rochelle Diver, [rochelle@treatycouncil.org](mailto:rochelle@treatycouncil.org)

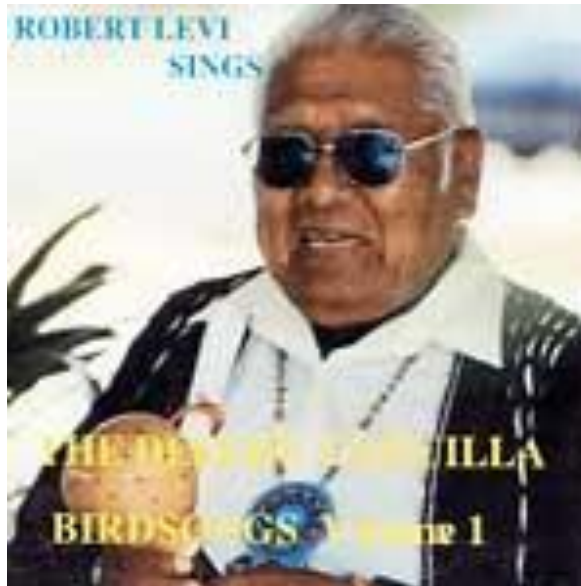
**COMMEMORATING 524 YEARS OF INDIGENOUS RESISTANCE, HONORING OUR ANCESTORS AND FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND PROTECTING OUR SACRED PLACES**





# Sustaining Ancient Music & Traditions

Jacque Nunez, Chumash



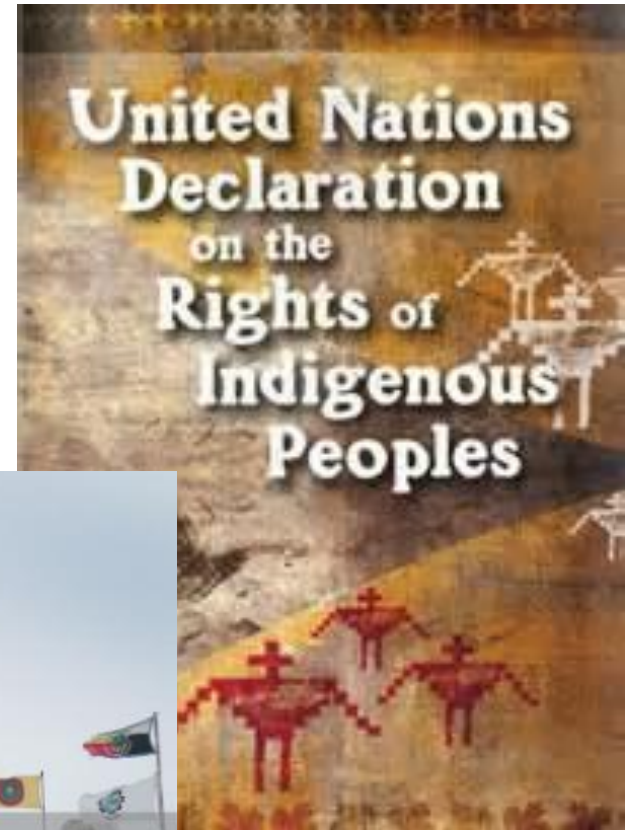
Brian Bibby and Curtis Burrow playing together.



# Creating New Generation Musical Artists

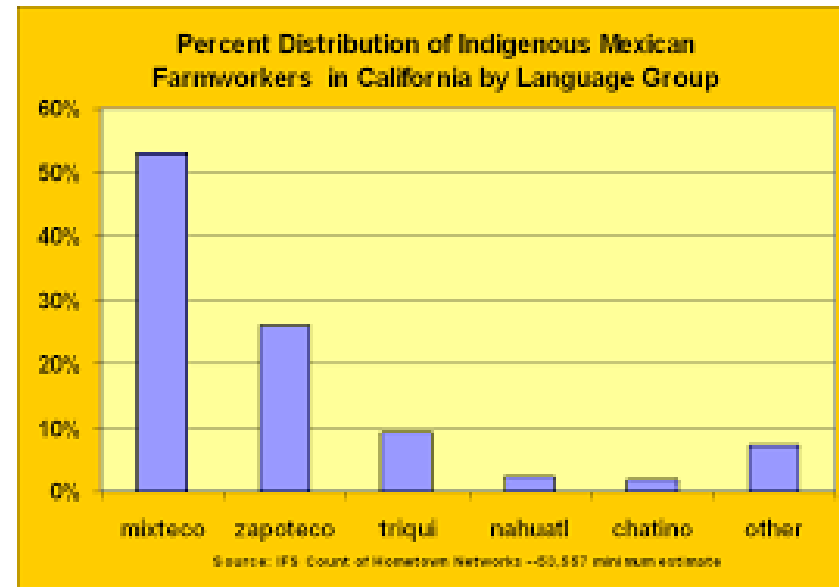
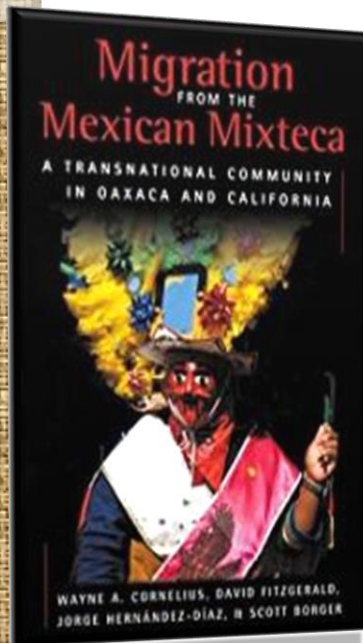
Ras K'Dee (Pomo), Riche Ledreagle, Testament, (Pomo) Twice as Good, Art Lessing and the Flower Vato, Desiree Hart (Wappo), Audio Pharmacy, Nigel Read (Chumash), Stephen Meadows (Ohlone) & more...

# Partaking in National & International Movements



Flag Road in Oceti Sakowin Camp (12/6/16, Getty).

# Collaborations w/ Indigenous Mex/Lat Migrants



# Conclusion

- We have much to learn ...
  - May there be awareness about Native and Non-native mis-education
  - May you become a life-long learner of Native American Experiences<sup>S</sup>
  - May there be creation of spaces for teaching and learning Native American Studies for students and community
  - May you get closer to your school district and county office of education leadership to seek out resources...

# How To Be An Ally To Indigenous Peoples



Care for the Earth

Give thanks frequently

Respect and support Indigenous sovereignty • Learn about treaties

Remember that treaties are the Supreme Law of the United States  
(Article 6, US Constitution)

Demand that our nation honor its treaty commitments

Consider future generations in all your actions

Question and resist stereotypes  
including team names and mascots

Learn about and reject the "Doctrine of Discovery"

Reach out to your Indigenous neighbors

Slow down and listen more than you talk • Notice where you are

Live with gratitude • Live lightly on the earth

Work to end global warming

Support renewable energy

Stop hydrofracking, dirty coal and uranium mining

Don't co-opt Native cultures or ceremonies • Return sacred objects

Read and promote the

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Celebrate Indigenous Peoples' Day every October 12

Learn about the people indigenous to wherever you are

Read Native Authors

Support Native craftspeople, businesses and events

Remember that all beings (animals and plants) are your relatives  
not your resources

Appreciate the diversity of nations, cultures and people



# CultureCard



A Guide to Build  
Cultural Awareness

**American Indian  
and Alaska Native**

## Etiquette – Do's

---

Learn how the community refers to itself as a group of people (e.g., Tribal name).

Be honest and clear about your role and expectations and be willing to adapt to meet the needs of the community. Show respect by being open to other ways of thinking and behaving.

Listen and observe more than you speak. Learn to be comfortable with silence or long pauses in conversation by observing community members' typical length of time between turns at talking.

Casual conversation is important to establish rapport, so be genuine and use self-disclosure (e.g., where you are from, general information about children or spouse, personal interests).

Avoid jargon. An AI/AN community member may nod their head politely, but not understand what you are saying.

It is acceptable to admit limited knowledge of AI/AN cultures, and invite people to educate you about specific cultural protocols in their community.

If you are visiting the home of an AI/AN family, you may be offered a beverage and/or food, and it is important to accept it as a sign of respect.

Explain what you are writing when making clinical documentation or charting in the presence of the individual and family.

During formal interviews, it may be best to offer general invitations to speak, then remain quiet, sit back, and listen. Allow the person to tell their story before engaging in a specific line of questioning.

Be open to allow things to proceed according to the idea that "things happen when they are supposed to happen."

Respect confidentiality and the right of the tribe to control information, data, and public information about services provided to the tribe.



## Etiquette – Don'ts

---

Avoid stereotyping based on looks, language, dress, and other outward appearances.

Avoid intrusive questions early in conversation.

Do not interrupt others during conversation or interject during pauses or long silences.

Do not stand too close to others and/or talk too loud or fast.

Be careful not to impose your personal values, morals, or beliefs.

Be careful about telling stories of distant AI/AN relatives in your genealogy as an attempt to establish rapport unless you have maintained a connection with that AI/AN community.

Be careful about pointing with your finger, which may be interpreted as rude behavior in many tribes.

Avoid frequently looking at your watch and do not rush things.

Avoid pressing all family members to participate in a formal interview.

During a formal interview, if the person you are working with begins to cry, support the crying without asking further questions until they compose themselves and are ready to speak.

Do not touch sacred items, such as medicine bags, other ceremonial items, hair, jewelry, and other personal or cultural things.

Do not take pictures without permission.

NEVER use any information gained by working in the community for personal presentations, case studies, research, and so on, without the expressed written consent of the Tribal government or Alaska Native Corporation.



This publication may be  
downloaded or ordered at  
[www.SAMHSA.gov/shin](http://www.SAMHSA.gov/shin).  
Or, call SAMHSA's Health  
Information Network at  
1-877-SAMHSA-7  
(1-877-726-4727)  
(English and Español).  
DHHS Publication No.  
(SMA) 08-4354



January 2009

# Thank you

*Special thanks to Pam Gonzales,  
Diana Almendariz, and Beth Rose  
Middleton-Manning, Ph.D.*

- **Melissa Moreno, Ph.D.**  
melissamoreno@yahoo.com



# Sources

- Lobo, Susan, Steve Talbot, and Traci L. Morris, eds. (2010) *Native American Voices: A Reader* (3rd Edition). Prentice Hall.
- Wildcat, Daniel (2009) *Red Alert: Saving the Planet with Indigenous Knowledge*. Fulcrum: Golden, CO.
- Bauer, William J. (2016) *California through Native Eyes: Reclaiming History*. University of Washington Press.
- Weaver, Hilary N., 'Indigenous Identity: What is It, and Who Really Has It?' pgs. 28-36
- Toensing, Gale Courey (1/23/14) "Federal Recognition Process: A Culture of Neglect," *Indian Country Today*
- Comparison Chart: Current Federal Acknowledgement Rule (25 CFR 83) vs. Proposed Federal Acknowledgement Rule (25 CFR 83)
- Review website: Bureau of Indian Affairs: Office of Federal Acknowledgement