

Dear campus colleagues,



Thank you for choosing to present the **CME “Bulletin Board in a Bag”**: Native American History Month in your area this **November!**

In this packet, and any attached documents, you will find everything you need to **begin** a great bulletin board. Past and future BBBs are posted on our Publications website: www.du.edu/cme/resources/publications.html

How to use

We’ve provided several flyer-sized pages of information, intended to get your board *started*.

For the most part, the Board is just print and post ready. Color is obviously most eye-catching, but most of the graphics should be fine in black and white/grayscale if necessary. We strongly suggest researching and adding additional information that would be of most interest to your particular audience (relevant communities in home states/nations, campus/community activities that appeal to majors and hobbies); this can help expand the board and improve its impact.

If available at the time of publication, we’ve also included information about relevant campus/ community events that you can post as well. You can always check our online calendar (lower right corner of www.du.edu/cme), the relevant Joint Council student organizations (www.du.edu/cme/programs-services/joint-council.html) and/or other sources to see what events and resources you can add to your Board. And, consider attending one/some of these events too!

Feedback

If you use the board, to help us know where our boards have been, and how audiences have responded to them, please email us (igr@du.edu) any/all of the following:

- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up on your floor
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your floor community,
- And any feedback you have about this board or ideas for other Inclusive Excellence-related identities/issues/observances we could provide for the future.

(And in the unfortunate event there’s any defacement or other negative reaction to the board, please follow your hall’s reporting procedures, and let us know.)

THANKS for sharing this important, and interesting, info with your audiences!

Sincerely,

Center for Multicultural Excellence
www.du.edu/cme | facebook.com/DUCME



Native American Heritage Month

How did Native American Heritage Month start?

What started at the turn of the century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the U.S., has resulted in a whole month being designated for that purpose.

Coolidge issued a proclamation on Sept. 28, 1915, which declared the second Saturday of each May as an American Indian Day and contained the first formal appeal for recognition of Native Americans as citizens.

In 1990 President George H. W. Bush approved a joint resolution designating November 1990 "National American Indian Heritage Month." Similar proclamations, under variants on the name (including "Native American Heritage Month" and "National American Indian and Alaska Native Heritage Month") have been issued each year since 1994.



What is Native American History Month?

A special place on the calendar to honor the contributions, achievements, sacrifices, and cultural and historical legacy of the original inhabitants of what is now the United States and their descendants: the Native American and Alaska Native people.



What is “Idle No More?”

Idle No More has quickly become one of the largest Indigenous mass movements in Canadian history – sparking hundreds of teach-ins, rallies, and protests across Turtle Island and beyond. What began as a series of teach-ins throughout Saskatchewan to protest impending parliamentary bills that will erode Indigenous sovereignty and environmental protections, has now changed the social and political landscape of Canada, and become global movement that sparks change across the globe.

www.idlenomore.ca/story



How did “Idle No More” start?

Idle No More is a movement started by four women who felt it urgent to act upon upcoming legislation that affected First Nations' as well as the rest of Canada's citizens' lands and water. The movement led Attawapiskat Chief, Theresa Spence, to demonstrate a hunger strike in a tipi facing Parliament Hill until she could meet directly with Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper to discuss broken treaties and protection of natural resources. Since then, the movement has caused hundreds of teach-ins, rallies, and protests around the globe.

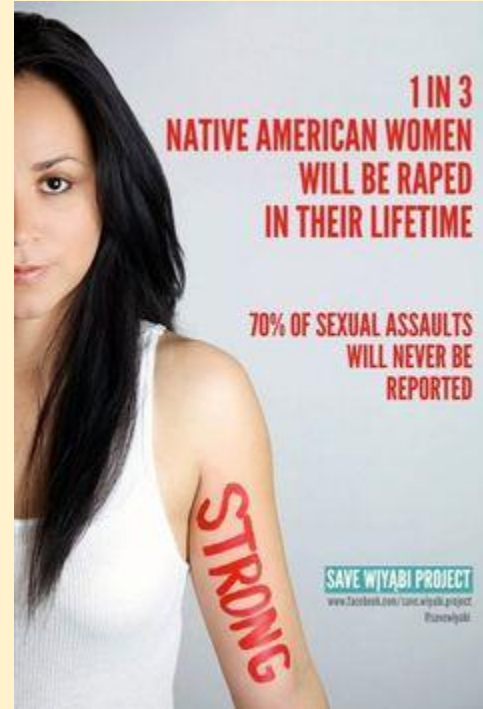


What are some issues “Idle No More” addresses?

The Facebook group of around 45,000 members supports and encourages grassroots to create their own forums to learn more about indigenous rights and responsibilities to their Nationhood via teach-ins, rallies and social media. Some of these include actively resisting violence against women and holding national inquiries on missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls and respect the right of indigenous people to say no to development on their territory.



www.facebook.com/artactivistanon



What are some common stereotypes associated with Native Americans today? Why are they false?

1. All Native Americans are alcoholics.
2. Native Americans overreact to their likenesses being used in school celebrations or as team mascots.
3. All Native Americans live on reservations.



1. According to a study published by the National Institute On Alcohol Abuse And Alcoholism (NIAAA), whites— specifically, white men— are more likely than any other demographic group to drink alcohol on a daily basis, start drinking at a younger age, and drive while under the influence of alcohol.
2. If we want to celebrate Native culture, we must *respect* it, and this means not making a mockery of it in the name of “school tradition.”
3. Actually, there are only 324 federally recognized reservations and as of 2010, only 22% of Native Americans live on them.

Who are some important Native American Figures?

Susan La Flesche Picotte

was the first Native American woman to become a physician in the United States. A member of the Omaha Reservation, she worked tirelessly for her people. La Flesche became the first person to receive federal aid for a professional education. When she completed her education at the top of her class, she returned home to work at the government boarding school, caring for 1,200 white and Native American patients. While there, she strove for major changes in the health care of all patients, promoting the importance of cleanliness and ventilation.

www.biography.com/people/susan-la-flesche-picotte-9440355



Who are some important Native American figures?

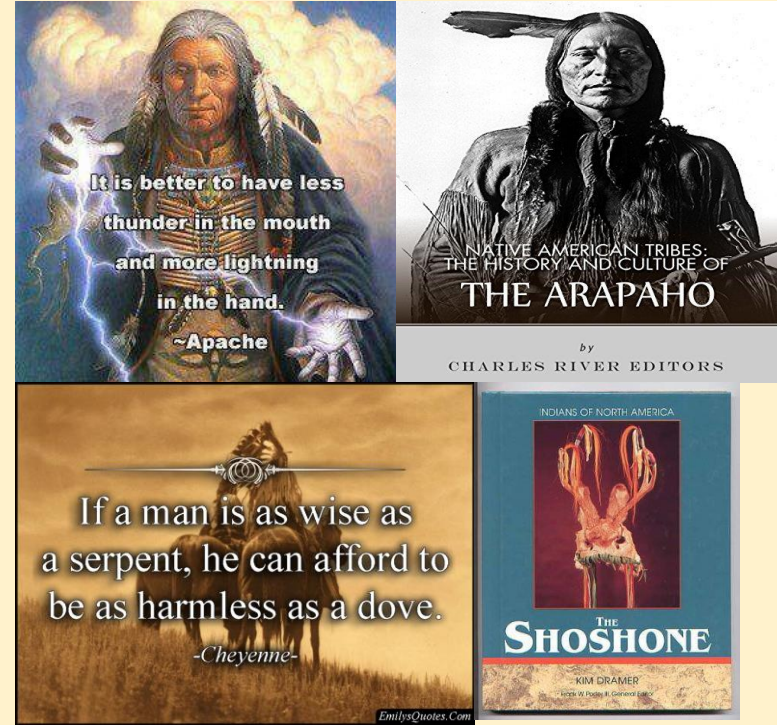
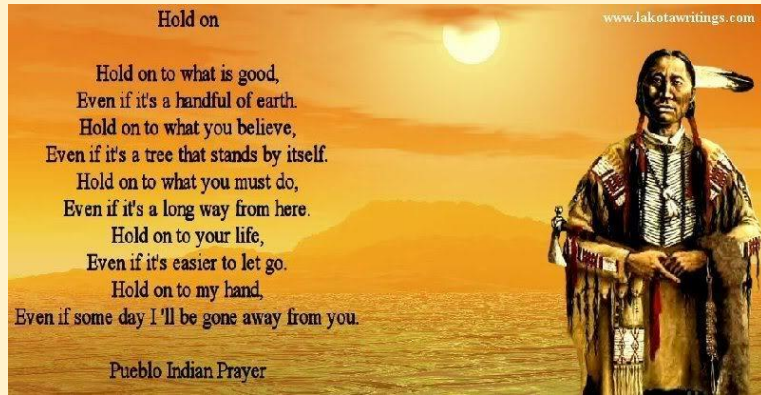
Russell Means

Born on November 10, 1939, Russell Means was a member of the American Oglala Sioux tribe and longtime Native American activist. He was also an early leader of the American Indian Movement, which formed in the late 1960s with the goal of establishing sovereignty for indigenous American tribes. In 1973, Means helped lead an armed takeover of Wounded Knee, a small town on South Dakota's Pine Ridge Reservation. In 1987, he turned his focus toward U.S. politics and made a run for the presidency, but lost the Libertarian nomination to Ron Paul. Means later worked as an actor, appearing in films like *The Last of the Mohicans*. In 2007, he spearheaded a proposal to create a new nation for the North American Lakota tribe. Means died on October 22, 2012.



What tribes originated in Colorado?

Native American tribes that have lived in the Colorado area are; **The Ute, Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Pueblo, and Shoshone**



What tribes are still in Colorado?

The Southern Ute Tribe

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe



Where can I get involved at DU?

Native Student Alliance (NSA):

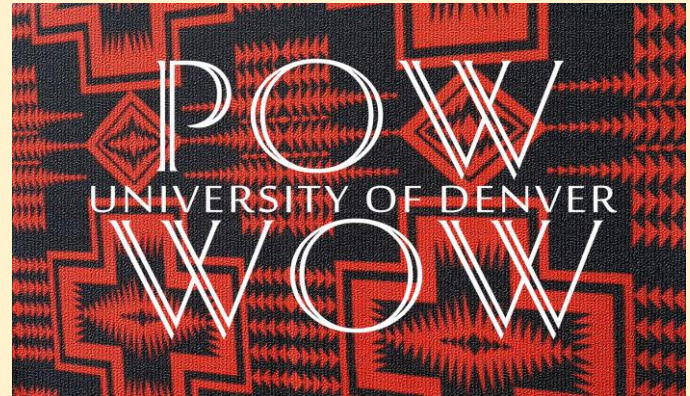
NSA strives to create an awareness of cultures, and current and historical issues in Native America on the University campus while providing an environment in which Native American students can commune with one another and orient themselves in a larger world. The NSA works to create ties both on and off the DU campus to maintain a sense of Native American community.

Meetings: Wednesdays, 6:30pm at the Center for Multicultural Excellence (CME) (Driscoll North top floor)

More Info:

du.orgsync.com/org/nativestudentalliance29031

facebook.com/groups/2201019720



2016 Native Heritage Month Events

November 2nd → *Keepers of the Game* 6pm, Davis Auditorium, Sturm Hall. Native Student Alliance and DU athletics have partnered to screen this film about a Native woman's LaCrosse team and their resiliency.

November 12th → *Native Student Alliance at DU Basketball Game*



November TBD → *18th annual Sand Creek Massacre Spiritual Healing Run/Walk* The run/walk is an annual event sponsored by the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of Montana, the Northern Arapahoe Tribe of Wyoming, and the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes (Oklahoma) to honor the victims and survivors of the Sand Creek Massacre and for healing of ancestral homelands

For additional details and events, visit schedule posted at du.edu/cme