

Episode 2 – Text 5

HONORING TRIBAL LEGACIES TIMELINE

Year	Event	Tribal Voices Represented
Since Time Immemorial	Tribes inhabited the area traversed by the Lewis and Clark expedition; a place-based multiliteracies approach was used to educate youth.	X
1774	Juan Perez from Spain sailed up the north Pacific coast.	
1776	James Cook from England sailed up the north Pacific coast in search of a water route across North America; he did not find the water route but did write about the abundant natural resources.	
1776-1781	The American Revolution occurs.	
1778	First congressionally approved treaty with the Delaware Tribe.	X
1787	Northwest Ordinance states that Indian lands should not be taken without their consent nor their rights disturbed.	X
Late 1770s	Despite government sanctions and declarations regarding Indian rights, settlers continued to encroach and wars ensue, usually with the Native people on the losing side.	
1792	Robert Gray sailed up the Pacific coast and the Columbia River claiming lands around the Columbia River for the U.S.	
1801-1808	Thomas Jefferson is President of the U.S.	
1802	The Trade and Intercourse Act mandates the death penalty for anyone killing “friendly” Indians.	
1803	Louisiana Purchase – U.S. buys more than 827,000 square miles of land from France for \$15 million.	
1803-1806	Lewis and Clark expedition travels to the Pacific Ocean and back through the homelands of more than 100 sovereign tribal nations.	
1800s	400 treaties signed recognizing a government-to-government relationship between the U.S. government and Indian tribes.	X
1807	Importation of Black slaves is banned by Congress.	
1812-1815	U.S. at war with Great Britain over issues of borders, trade, freedom of the seas, and the rights of neutrals.	
1815	American settlers begin large migration to Alabama and Mississippi (Old Southwest).	
1817	Construction of Erie Canal begins to connect the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys with the Hudson River.	
1821	Santa Fe Trail is opened from Independence, MO to Santa Fe, NM; first American settlers arrive in Texas.	
1824	Bureau of Indian Affairs is established in U.S. War Department.	
1830	Indian Removal Act is passed by Congress to forcibly resettle southeastern Indian tribes to territory west of the Mississippi.	
1835	Gold is found on Cherokee land in Georgia; Cherokees are forced to cede lands.	

1838	“Trail of Tears”: Cherokees are forcibly removed from Georgia to Indian territory in present-day Oklahoma.	
1840s	American settlers begin to arrive in the West via the Oregon Trail.	
1846-1848	Mexican War; California Gold Rush begins.	
1861	The Civil War begins.	
1863	President Abraham Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation.	
1867	Congress Peace Commission denounces White attacks on Natives but continues to promote assimilation.	
1868	Commission declares Native languages should be blotted out to encourage assimilation and that state schools should be established for this purpose.	
1869	The transcontinental railroad ends isolation of western tribes.	
1871	Congress passes legislation ending the treaty-making process.	
1878	Commission of Indian Affairs’ report states that education of Indian children is the quickest way to civilize Indians.	
1880	Indian Bureau declares all instruction must be in English in mission and government schools.	
1881	The Sun Dance is banned.	
1885	Traditional religious ceremonies are banned.	
1887	The Allotment or “Dawes” Act is adopted by Congress breaking up tribal lands into parcels.	
1890	Transcontinental railroads are completed, the population in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon grows from about 251,000 in 1880 to 705,000.	
Late 1800s, early 1900s	Natural resource industries are booming in the Northwest; large-scale logging takes place along the Columbia River.	
1904-1906	Lewis and Clark Centennial American Pacific Exposition and Oriental Fair held in Portland; tribes are invited as entertainment.	
1906	Burke Act causes many Indians to lose their lands due to non-payment of taxes.	
1915	America enters World War I.	
1924	American Indians become citizens of the United States.	X
1928	Meriam Report criticizes policies including allotment and interference in Indian Affairs and recommends that Indian children not be sent to boarding schools.	
1933	The Bureau of Indian Affairs is reformed. The sale of Indian lands stops.	
1933	John Collier is the first commissioner of Indian Affairs to advocate for Indian rights.	
1930-1960	Substantial dam-building occurs on rivers in the Midwest and West.	
1934	The Indian Reorganization Act ends the Dawes Act and promotes economic development.	

1934	Johnson-O'Malley legislation passes to provide funds for Indian students to attend schools near their homes.	
1934	Congress passes the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (amended in 1946 and 1958), legislation requiring the federal government to consider fish and wildlife when planning federal water development projects.	
1941	United States enters World War II.	
1944	Congress introduces legislation terminating the federal trust relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes.	
1946	The Bureau of Land Management is established to oversee Indian land issues.	
1946	Federal Indian Claims Commission Act permits legal claims to be filed against the U.S. for lands illegally usurped.	
1949	The population of the Northwest has grown 44% since 1940, a period when the nation's overall population grew 13%.	
1950	The Korean War begins.	
1953	It becomes legal to sell alcohol to Indians.	
1953	President Dwight Eisenhower shifts the nation's power policy from a focus on federal dam-building to encouraging local utilities to build dams on major rivers.	
1954-1956	150th Anniversary of Lewis and Clark expedition celebrated nationally; tribes are invited as entertainment.	
1957	Indian Vocational Training Act creates job training centers near reservations.	X
1960s	Civil Rights Era – All “minority” groups receive increased attention.	X
1960	For the first time, Tribal people can identify themselves as “Indian” on the U.S. Census.	X
1960	The population of Northwest states is now 5,964,000, an increase of 884,000 since 1950 and 2,058,000 since 1940.	
1964	Civil Rights Act requires equitable educational opportunities.	X
1964	The Economic Opportunity Act was passed providing for Indian control of federal funds.	X
1969	Congressional commission recommends designation of Lewis and Clark's route as part of the new National Trails System to be managed by the National Park Service.	
1969	U.S. Senate releases report, <i>Indian Education: A National Tragedy – A National Challenge</i> .	X
1970	President Nixon announces an era of Indian control over decisions affecting Indians.	X
1973	Congress passes the Endangered Species Act.	
1974	U.S. District Judge George Boldt rules that Indians are entitled to 50% of harvestable surplus of salmon and steelhead in Northwest rivers.	X
1974	First tribally-owned and operated tribal college is established.	X
1975	Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act passed.	X

1978	Congress establishes the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail; 3,700 miles through 11 states and across 114 tribal homelands.	
1980s	Tribal governments pass resolutions supporting instruction and preservation of Native languages.	X
1988	Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allows tribes to use lands for casinos and entertainment.	X
1990	Native American Languages Act passed to protect Native languages; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act passed to protect Native American remains.	X
1991	<i>Indian Nations At Risk: An Educational Strategy for Action</i> report is submitted to the U.S. Secretary of Education.	X
1993	National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is formed.	
1994	Tribal leaders are elected to the board of the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.	X
1996	Based on input of tribal leaders, the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial is called a commemoration rather than a celebration.	X
1998	The National Park Service conducts 4 listening sessions across Indian country to explain Corps of Discovery II; tribal leaders object to being consulted after the project is already planned.	X
2000	Gerard Baker, member of the Hidatsa Tribe, is appointed Superintendent of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.	X
2000	The National Bicentennial Council forms Circle of Tribal Advisors (COTA).	X
2001	The National Bicentennial Council votes to make tribal involvement its number one priority.	X
2003-2006	Tribal involvement and inter-cultural collaboration during the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration.	X
2007	Esther Martinez Native American Languages Act passes.	X
2012-2014	Groups of tribal and nontribal peoples come together to design the Honoring Tribal Legacies curriculum.	X

Adapted from:

Brown, S. (2012). *Living in Celilo: A storypath exploring the lasting legacy of Celilo Falls*. Olympia, WA: Office of Native Education, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State. www.indian-ed.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Storypath-Celilo-intro.pdf

CHiXapkaid, Banks-Joseph, Inglebret, et al. (2008). Appendix A: History of Indian education in the United States and Washington State. In CHiXapkaid, S. R. Banks-Joseph, E. Inglebret, et al., *From where the sun rises: Addressing the educational achievement of Native Americans in Washington State* (pp. 169-181). <http://www.goia.wa.gov/Links-Resources/NativeAmericanAchievementReport.pdf>

Circle of Tribal Advisors Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. (2009). *Enough good people: Reflections on tribal involvement and inter-cultural collaboration 2003-2006* (pp. 90-117). <http://www.lc-triballegacy.org>