American Indian Cultural Differences Test

- 1) Scalping was a common Indian practice. T or F
- The political leaders of Indian Nations were known to their people as "Chief." T or F
- 3) Indians were primarily nomadic people. To re-F
- 4) Prior to European invasion, cancer, syphilis, and tooth decay were virtually unknown on the North American continent. Tor F
- 5) IHS stands for Indian Health Services. Tor F
- The Native American church worships mescalito, the spirit God of peyote. T or F.
- 7) A "snowsnake" is a reptile indigenous to cold climates. Tor F
- 8) AIM refers to "Allied Indian Manufacturers." Tor F
- Of the 371 major treaties signed by the U.S. government and Indian Nations, 371 have been broken.
- Chicle, the chewy ingredient in bubble gum, was first introduced by Indians. T or F
- 11) The BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) was once a branch of the War Department.
 T or F
- 12) A "vision quest" involves the use of peyote as a rite of passage for Indian children. T or F

Adapted from Dr. Le Anne E. Silvey's FCE 442 Ethnic Minority Families in America class at Michigan State University. Copyright 2006. Do not reprint without the author's permission. Contact <u>Silveyle@msu.edu</u>.

Historical Trauma Impact Factors

Educational Religious Social Boarding schools Loss of unity of faith Highest rate of institutionalized children Military regimen Religious proliferation Racial Prejudice Family separation Traditional rituals Loss of Tribal identity destroyed Loss of language Rural/urban dichotomy Dehumanization Religious values Technology denigrated Authoritarianism Loss of land, rights/power Denigration of way of life and culture Legal problems

The Power of Culture and Resiliency: Strength-based Assets

The Principle of Self-Reliance

Poor parenting skills

The Principle of Non-Interference

The Principle of Non-Confrontation

The Principle of Diversity

The Principle of Respect for Elders

The Principle of Extended Family