#### Native Peoples' History and Culture

#### A Training for the Infant-Toddler Court Program National Resource Center



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#### Learning Objectives

Participants will:

- Be familiar with terminology specific to American Indian and Alaska Native peoples and governments
- Learn about the major periods of Federal Indian policy and their impact on Native people and tribes



 Understand linear and relational worldviews and keys to effective crosscultural communication



- Terminology
- History of Federal Indian Policy
- Culture and worldview
- Linear and relational worldviews
- Associated values
- Theory of change



#### Terminology

American Indian/Indian

- Alaska Native
- Native Hawaiian
- Native American
- Native
- Indigenous
- Tribal affiliation





#### **Tribal Governments Pre-Contact**

- Sophisticated governance systems
- Varied bodies and organization to carry out governance responsibilities



 Provided for the needs of their citizens and engaged with other tribal nations

#### **Recognition of Tribal Sovereignty**

- Tribal nations are part of the American family of governments
  - Nations within a nation
  - Sovereign nations in the global community of nations





#### **Tribal Nations**

- 574 federally recognized tribes have a nation-to-nation relationship with the US
- 63 state-recognized tribes in 11 states
- 100+ tribes seeking federal acknowledgment
- 334 federally and state recognized Indian reservations



### History of Federal Indian Policy

#### 1819 The Civilization Act

- The act intended to "civilize" & "Christianize" Native people
- Funding went specifically to missionary schools that were supposed to provide for "moral education" to Native students



#### 1861–1970 Indian Boarding Schools



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#### 1957–1968 Indian Adoption Project





- The BIA and CWLA
  actively sought to place
  Native children in non Native homes
- This was an effort to "save" these children from life on the reservation
- Part of a larger effort to end race matching in adoption practice

#### 1940 - 1980**Termination and Relocation Era**



"Tallest" State, 48 Mt. Peaks Over 14,000 Ft. BigGome Hunting, Trout Fishing, Camping



- Congress passed legislation that terminated the federal-tribal relationship for many tribes and provided states with expanded jurisdiction on tribal lands
- The federal government actively encouraged Indian people to leave tribal communities and relocate to urban areas (750,000)
- Separation of families from their culture continued the erosion of protections and supports

#### 1962–1980 Self-Determination Era

- Presidents Kennedy & Nixon supported tribal sovereignty and self-determination.
- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975—contracting for services.





#### 1960–1970 Indian Country Child Welfare Findings

- 25–35% of <u>all</u> Native children removed from their homes—85% placed in non-Native homes.
- Native children brought up in non-Native homes suffered due to isolation from their families and culture.



 In many Native adoptions, birth mothers were pressured and coerced into "voluntarily" relinquishing their parental rights.

#### **Historical Trauma**

"The cumulative emotional and psychological wounding over the lifespan and across generations, emanating from massive group trauma"



-Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart (1985)

#### 1978 Indian Child Welfare Act

Congress passed ICWA acknowledging:

- •Sovereignty: Tribe's right to protect their families and children
- •Self-determination: That tribes best know the needs of their families and children
- •The Trust Relationship: Congress has a responsibility to right the wrongs of their past actions and ensure the well-being of Native children



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#### What Does ICWA Do?

- Establishes minimum federal standards for state removal of Native children from their families
- Recognizes tribes' inherent tribal jurisdiction over child custody proceedings
- Provides tribal funding for the operation of child and family programs



# Questions?





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# Culture and Worldview

# What comes to mind when we think of "culture"?

- Spirituality, religion, beliefs, values
- Ceremonies, customs, rituals
- Art, music, dance
- Language, stories, traditions, literature
- Worldview, identity, shared history
- Social activities, affinity groups
- Family, kinship, marriage, parenting
- Institutions, laws, governance
- Social rules/manners, norms, help seeking
  - Clothing, shelter, food



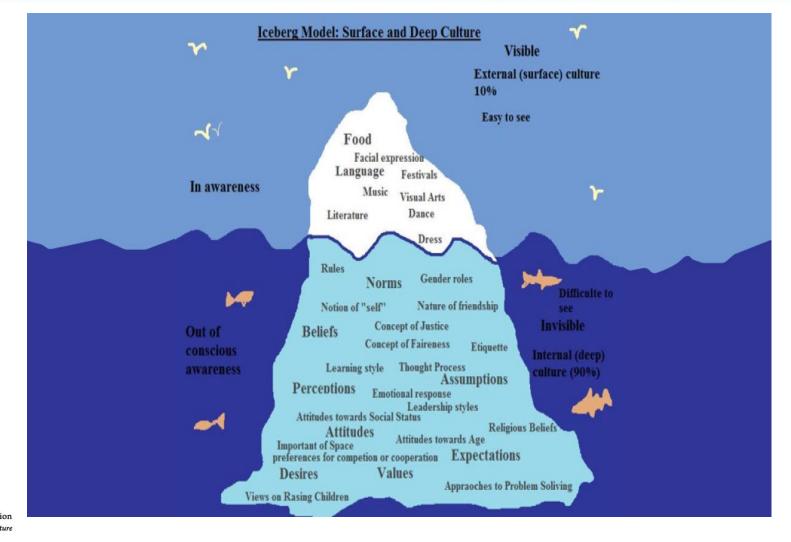
#### What is "culture"?

• The integrated pattern of human knowledge, belief, and behavior.

• The customary beliefs, social norms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group.



#### The Cultural Iceberg



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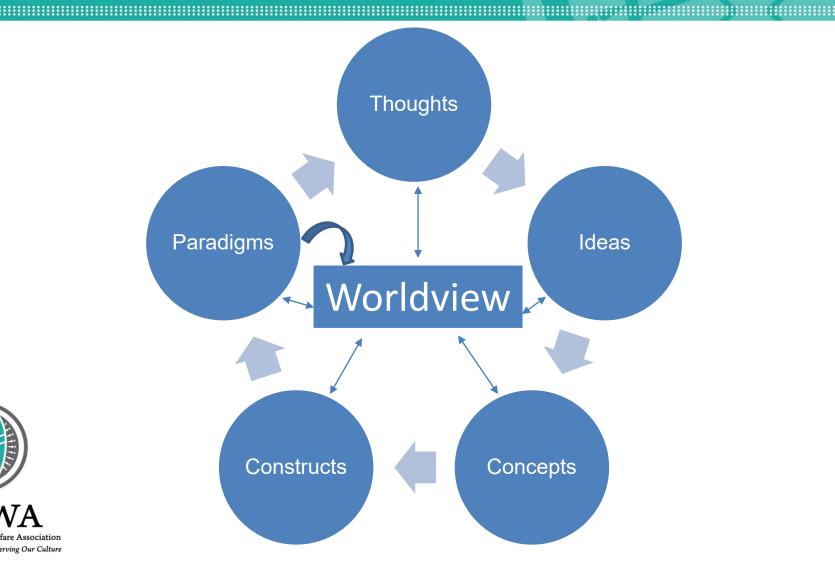
#### What is a "worldview"?

A collective (or shared) thought process of a group of people

- Thoughts are organized into ideas
- Ideas are organized into concepts
- Concepts are organized into constructs
- Constructs are organized into paradigms
- Paradigms are organized into worldview



#### What's the big idea? "Worldview"





#### Worldview

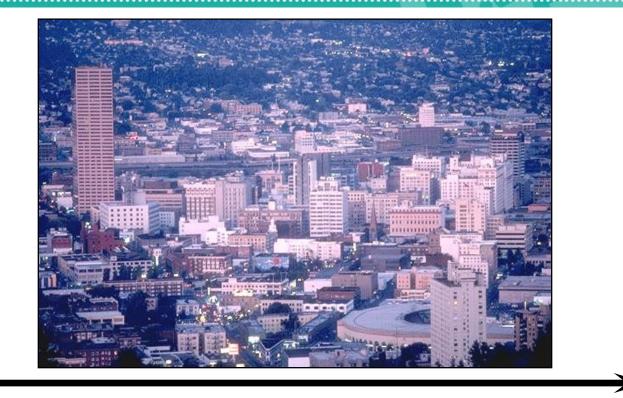
Collective thought process of a group of people

- Linear Worldview
- Relational Worldview





#### Linear Worldview Western European/American thought



Cause → Effect → New Cause → New Effect

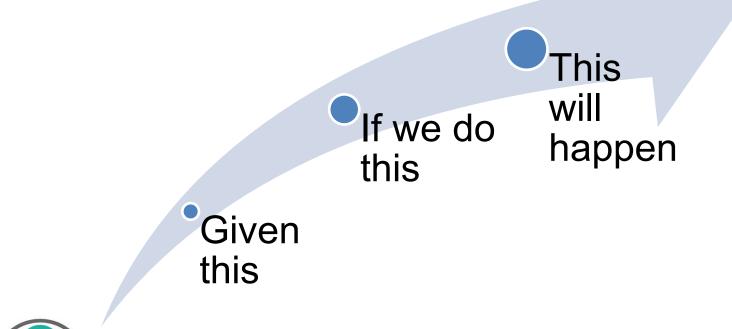
#### Linear Worldview Social Work/Medical Model

Cause  $\rightarrow$  Effect  $\rightarrow$  New Cause  $\rightarrow$  New Effect

Social History → Presenting Problem → Assessment → Treatment → Outcome



#### Linear Theory of Change





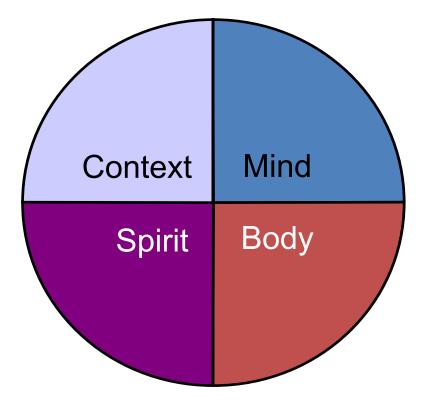
#### **Culture Matters**







#### Relational Worldview Native and Tribal Thought



BALANCE

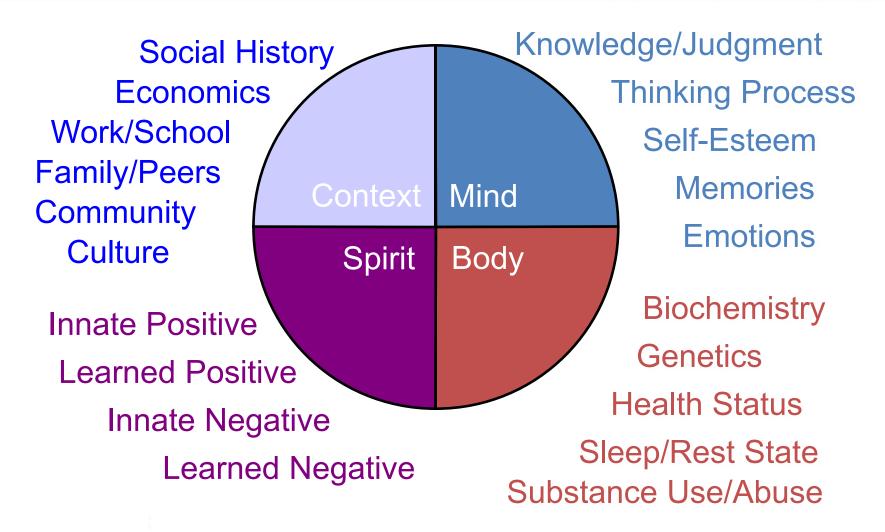
### Relational Worldview Native and Tribal Thought

- Fluid, cyclical view of time
- Each aspect of life is related

- Services aim to restore balance
- Interventions may not be directed at "symptoms"
- Underlying question is "how?"



Relational Worldview Individual and Family Level



#### Linear Model Values

Facts Measuring Knowledge (new) **Timelines** Scientific method Materialism, wealth Authority, hierarchy Independence

Individuality **Direct communication** Written language Steps and stages Work to make a living Compartmentalizing, reductionist Credentials



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#### **Relational Model Values**

Principles, values Patterns Wisdom Things in their own time Observation Generosity, gifting Interdependence

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Collectivism Autonomy Indirect communication Oral tradition Cycles and phases Work to live Holistic thinking Experience

#### Relational Worldview Theory of Change









Change is a constant, inevitable, cyclical, and dynamic part of the human experience that occurs in natural, predictable patterns and can be facilitated to promote desired and measurable outcomes.



# Questions?





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#### **Group Discussion**

- What is one new learning you are taking away from this webinar?
- What implications does this have for your work?



• What do you want to learn more about? How will you do that?

#### Quyanaa! Thank you!



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