21-22 F.R.E.E. Theme
Book Club for Belonging:
Diverse Indigenous
Perspectives

Pre-Reading Strategies: An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States by Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz

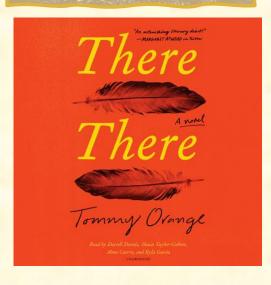
Micaela Rubalcava, Ph.D. Spring 2022

F.R.E.E. – Faculty for Radical Enlightenment and Empowerment – an interdisciplinary learning community since 2003, integrates diverse students, faculty, and staff into creative engagement with big picture themes.





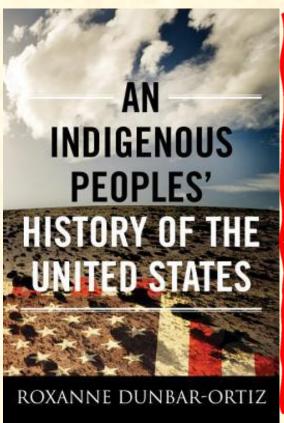
Last spring, diverse faculty and staff chose two books to read 21/22 AY.



Fall 21: There There

Cheyenne and Arapaho





- Allow the F.R.E.E. book club to awaken your sense of "belonging" through diverse Indigenous perspectives.
- Borrow a copy from the DISCO.
- Calendar March 1@ 11:00 for student-led book club at the Diversity Fair!

Spring 22: An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States

Partially Native
American,
Most likely Cherokee





Pre-Reading Strategies

Participants will:

- (1) Predict and analyze book themes with visual journaling.
- (2) Debate:

When should US history start?

(3) Imagine:

How does a history start date impact belonging?

*Video on please! *Please grab some paper and a pencil! *Be on mute, but be ready to turn it on!





Activity: Take 1-minute to sketch a map of the United States at the time it gained independence from Britain.



Visual journaling develops reading:

- Predict and analyze themes.
- Visualize comprehension.
- Personalize a thesis.
- Documentation for academic writing.
- Make interdisciplinary connections.
- · Create artifacts.



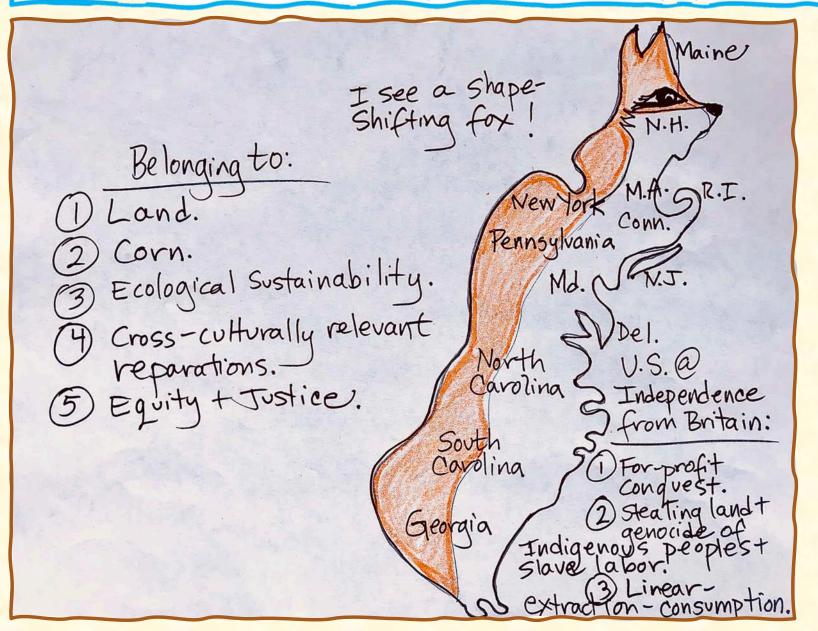
Does your sketch have this shape?

"I ask students to quickly draw a rough outline of the United States at the time it gained independence from Britain. Invariably most draw the approximate present shape of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific - the continental territory not fully appropriated until a century after independence. . . I call this a Rorschach test of unconscious "manifest destiny,"... This test reflects the seeming inevitability of US extent and power, its destiny, with an implication that the continent had previously been terra nullius, a land without people" (Dunbar-Ortiz 2).





My sketch when I imagine the 13-colonies conquest map of seized Indigenous lands, instead, inspired by an ecological sense of "belonging."



What species does your map-sketch look like?

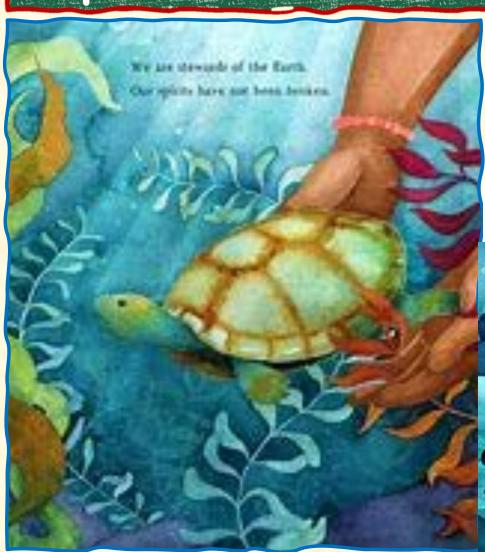


Illustration of the turtle is from this children's book:





Chat: When you first learned US history, at what date or epoch did it start?



Chat: When should US history start?



Dunbar-Ortiz starts US history 4 million years ago!

"Humanoids existed on Earth for around four million years as hunters and gatherers living in small communal groups that through their movements found and populated every continent. Some two hundred thousand years ago, human societies, having originated in Sub-Saharan Africa, began migrating in all directions, and their descendants eventually populated the globe. Around twelve thousand years ago, some of these people began staying put and developed agriculture - mainly women who domesticated wild plants and began cultivating others" (15).



Why do you think women domesticated wild plants?



Why read an Author's Note to a history textbook?

Critical race theory is a cross-disciplinary movement of civil rights scholars and activists who examine race in institutions. We challenge mainstream colorblind or race-neutral approaches to racial justice. We start with the question of race first, e.g. black lives matter (W.E.B. DuBois, Marcus Garvey).

How does Dunbar-Ortiz challenge critical race theory?



"I . . . set aside the rhetoric of race, not because race and racism are unimportant but to emphasize that Native peoples were colonized and deposed of their territories as distinct peoples - hundreds of nations not as a racial or ethnic group. 'Colonization,' 'dispossession,' 'settler colonialism,' 'genocide,' - these are the terms that drill to the core of US history, to the very source of the country's existence."

- xiii Dunbar-Ortiz



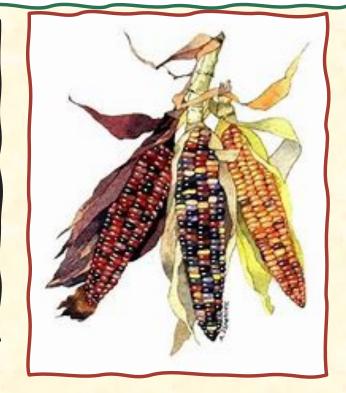
Why read the Introduction to a history textbook?

"Everything about US history is about the land - who oversaw and cultivated it, fished its waters, maintained its wildlife; who invaded and stole it; how it became a commodity ('real estate') broken into pieces to be bought and sold on the market."

- 1 Dunbar-Ortiz

Mark your Calendar:

March 1 at 11:00 to join
EDU students who lead a
book club activity about An
Indigenous Peoples' History
of the United States at the
Diversity Fair.





Standard vs Indigenous Periodization for US History

Standard Periodization

- 1. Colonial
- 2. Revolutionary
- 3. Jacksonian
- Civil Overseas Imperialism
- 5. Progressivism
- 6. World War I
- 7. Depression
- 8. New Deal
- 9. World War II
- 10. Cold War
- 11. Vietnam War
- 12. Contemporary Decades (Author's Note xiii)

Summarize US
history in one
sentence when it
starts with
"colonial."



Dunbar-Ortiz Periodization

- This Land
- 2. Follow the Corn
- 3. Culture of Conquest
- 4. Cult of the Covenant
- 5. Bloody Footprints
- 6. The Birth of a Nation
- 7. The Last of the Mohicans and Andrew Jackson's White Republic
- 8. Sea to Shining Sea
- 9. "Indian Country"
- 10. US Triumphalism and Peacetime Colonialism
- 11. The Doctrine of Discovery
- 12. The Future of the United States ("Contents" viiii and x)

Summarize US
history in one
sentence when it
starts with "land?"

"U.S. History starts with . . ."

My sentences:

- 1.US history starts with 13 conquest colonies in the 1600s that imposed an English-speaking capitalist, politicized nation-state onto existing peoples and biodiversity.
- 2.US history starts with sustainable land 4 million years ago of diverse communities connected to the science of earth ecosystems.





Standard vs Indigenous Periodization for US History

Indigenous
periodization asks
fundamental
questions about
the formation of
the United States
and its
implications for
the present and
future.

(Dunbar-Ortiz 5)

How does a history start date impact belonging?

- Deb Haaland, US Secretary of the Interior, Laguna Pueblo
- Sharice Davids, US
 Representative,
 Kansas, Mohican
 Nation Stockbridge Munsee Band





What corn products have you eaten this week?

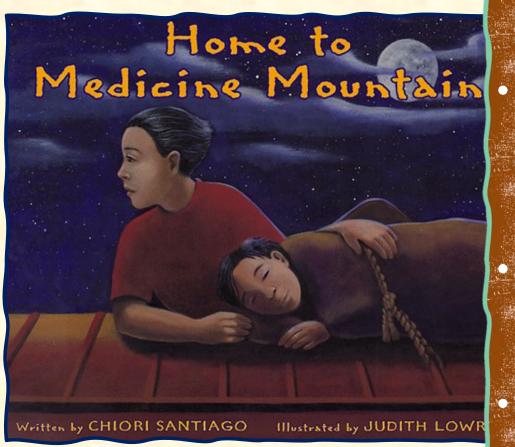
"As a birthplace of agriculture and the towns and cities that followed, America is ancient, not a "new world." Domestication of plants took place around the globe in seven locales during approximately the same time, around 85000 BC. Three of the seven were in the Americas, all based on corn: the Valley of Mexico and Central America (Mesoamerica); the South Central Andes in South America; and ester North America" (15).



Who knows anything about corn?



Standard vs Indigenous Periodization for US History



This book is about a Pauite community

- Who belongs with "land" 4 million years ago?
- Who belongs with Indigenous women cultivating "corn" 12,000 years ago?
- Who belongs with a European "colonial conquest" in the 1600s?
- Who belongs with a European "revolutionary war" in the 1700s?



Culture Conscious Listening Brain

Prefrontal Cortex

Moderates social behavior; thinking brain; forward-facing antibias compassion center.

Amygdalae

Like two almonds; one on each side of the brain; feeling sensors; jumpy emotions; fear watchdogs; protective fight, flight, freeze reactions; they get overwhelmed quickly and shut down calm thinking.

Hippocampus

Like two evidence libraries, one on each side of the brain; memory storage for deep problem-solving.

Conscious Breathing
Calms fear, confusion, and bias pulsing through the Amygdalae for mindfulness from the Prefrontal Cortex and Hippocampus. A best practice is nose breathing into lower belly.

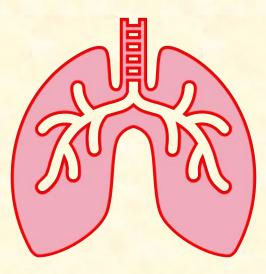


One-Minute Culture Conscious Breathwork:

Now slowly close your eyes. Try to relax for 1-minute while you breathe consciously through your nose deep into lungs, pushing out your belly. We start and end with the chime.

Ask yourself: "What does standard periodization do to our belonging?" or "What does Indigenous periodization do to our belonging?"







F.R.E.E. Book Club Action?

Easy: Borrow the book from the DISCO, join March 1 book club events, ask colleagues to integrate book excerpts into activities. Challenging: Does TMCC want to nurture our land acknowledgement by reaching out to seek permission to raise a Numu (Northern Pauite), Wašiw (Washoe), Newe (Western Shoshone), and/or Nuwu (Southern Paiute) flag in the TMCC Dandini Student Center?





Lets Talk on Zoom!

