



Office of Indian Education

Native American Heritage Month

November 2022



Lynette Stant (Dine Nation)
2020 Arizona Teacher of the Year

November 1 marks the start of Native American Heritage Month, also known as American Indian and Alaskan Native Heritage Month, recognized as a time to celebrate the rich cultures of America's first peoples and acknowledge the vast contributions and achievements they have made throughout history to present day. This month is also an opportune time to educate and learn about the original inhabitants of this Nation from past to present and their journey of resiliency far beyond that of Thanksgiving.

As you embark this November on a celebration of American Indian Heritage, begin by learning about the first inhabitants of your own towns. Be thoughtful and engaging and lead with good intentions in celebrating the first peoples of this land. And as you continue to celebrate this November month, and even throughout the year, do so with intent to honor and uplift the stories of Tribal Nations in your community, in your state, and across this nation.

Message from Lynette Stant, 2020 Arizona Teacher of the Year



Resource of the WEEK, JOM Website

OIE would like to identify the Johnson O'Malley (JOM) federal program page on our website as your second resource of the month. The site highlights the priorities of the federal grant by explicitly identifying objectives, program information, required forms, annual reports and frequently asked questions regarding eligibility, enrollment, etc., feel free to explore these amazing resources [HERE](#). Additionally, over the past year, OIE has partnered with the Region 1 NJOMA representative to conduct a quarterly form which provides JOM contractors the opportunity to discuss, gain guidance, and share best practices. Would you like to learn more, click [HERE](#) - Join our JOM specific listserv [HERE](#).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- OIE Resource of the Week!
- Tribal Flag Highlight
- Community Events
- Teaching Tips



Terri Beeler-Saucedo, Tribal Grant Specialist
terri.beeler-saucedo@azed.gov
<https://www.azed.gov/oie/johnson-omalley-jom-program>



Kimberly Daingkau-Begay, Region 1 NJOMA Representative
region1.njoma@gmail.com
<https://www.njoma.com/region-1.html>

22 FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED TRIBES IN ARIZONA

Havasupai Tribe

Havasuw 'Baaja, the people of the blue green waters, are the traditional guardians of the Grand Canyon. Related to the Yuman, the Havasupai have from the beginning, inhabited the Grand Canyon and its environs. The Havasupai Reservation consists of plateau country, dissected with deep, scenic canyons characteristic of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River. Notable geographic features include "The Great Thumb," Long Mesa, and Tenderfoot Mesa, which converge on the Coconino Plateau at the south end of the reservation. Flag Description: The circle is a prevailing motif in Havasupai legends. Represented in the Tribal Seal are Havasu Falls in the upper left, Wii'Gliva (the Prince & Princess rock formation) in the upper right, corn, pollen and agriculture in the lower left and Big horn sheep in the lower right. Learn more at <https://www.theofficialhavasupaitribe.com/>



Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Mojave Indians are Pipa Aha Macav – "The People By The River." Mojave culture traces the earthly origins of its people to Spirit Mountain, the highest peak in the Newberry Mountains, located northwest of the present reservation inside the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Centered on the flag is the circular tribal seal, with peaked yellow scallops around the outer edge signifying the sun, so dominant in the life of a desert people. Within the ring, on a brown ring, is "FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE" in black. Within the ring a reservation map shows the three states and the Colorado River: California (the Golden State) in yellow, Arizona (the Copper State) in a brownish orange, and Nevada (the Silver State) in blue. The states are labeled in black: "CALIF.", "ARIZ.", and "NEV." The Colorado River is light blue. Learn more at <https://www.fortmojaveindiantribe.com/>

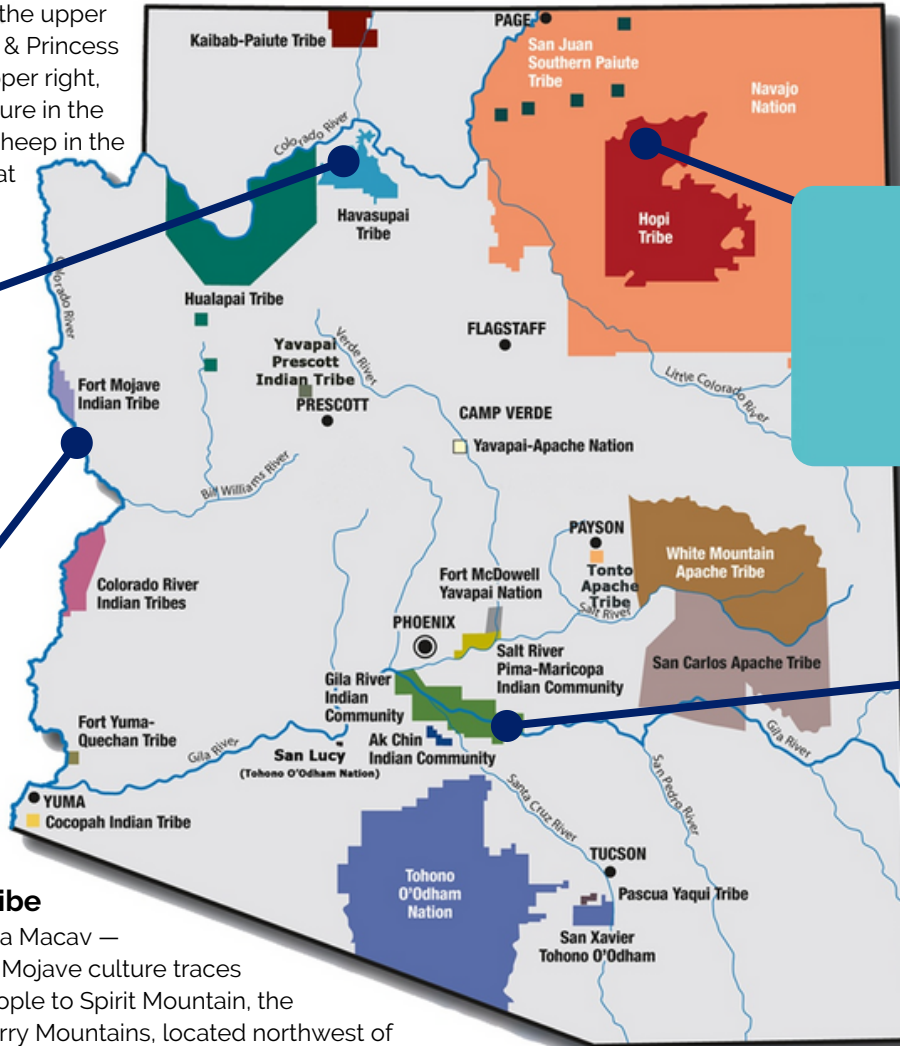
Hopi Tribe

The colors of the Hopi flag represent corn and the Hopi way of life. Turquoise (or blue) stripe (sakwa in Hopi): Natwani, all the traditional crops of the Hopi people, continuance of all life, and the duty to provide for family. White stripe (qöötša): Qastiyayngwani, purity in life and balance at the time of creation. Yellow stripe (sikyangpu): Sitala, many flowers, for when plant life is rejuvenated, the land is blessed with renewed spirits. Centered on the white stripe is a black ring, divided (north-south and east-west) into four quarters by a black cross. Within each of the quarters is a black dot. Below this Tuuwaqatsi or earth symbol is a depiction of mountains in brown. Two stalks of corn, the main food of the Hopis, emerge from the corners of the mountains. Learn more at <https://www.hopi-nsn.gov/>



Gila River Indian Community

Gila River Indian Community Seal depicts the changing of the environment from that of a dry desert to green life supporting fields through agriculture. The mountain range represents the various mountain ranges which are located throughout the reservation - each very sacred to the Pima. The Cactus and Greasewood bush symbolizes the vegetation which is common to the desert. The Sun and the color Blue illustrate that this is being a desert area, the sun is always shining and blue skies are over head most of the year. The Grid and the color Green is representative of the Pima, and our ancestors the Huhugam, as being an agricultural people. The Huhugam were known for the great canals and irrigation system which they built. To this day, the Pima are farmers of the land, raising such crops as corn, barley, wheat, cotton, watermelon, cantaloupe, and beans. Learn more at <https://www.gilariver.org/index.php/about/tribal-seal>



EVENTS



November is Native American Heritage Month, and while this annual celebration brings a heightened awareness, across the state, the recognition does not end after the month is over. Please feel free to explore the links below to learn what is happening within the state and how you can celebrate and honor Indigenous peoples.


ASU Labriola Center

"What Life is All About" Art Exhibit Opening

Details: November 9, 2022 @ 7pm - 9pm
In-person event, [Learn More Here](#)

"Run to Be Visible" Film Screening @ ASU

Details: November 18, 2022 @ 6pm - 7:30pm
In-person event, [Learn More Here](#)



For more events at Arizona State University across their 3 campuses, please visit <https://news.asu.edu/20221026-labriola-center-celebrates-native-american-heritage-month-events-exhibit>

Maricopa Community Colleges

Basket Dancers @ Chandler-Gilbert Community College

Details: November 9, 2022 from 4pm - 5:45pm
In-person event, [RSVP here](#)

Storytelling with Violet Duncan - Virtual

Details: November 15, 2022 @ 11am
Virtual event, [RSVP here](#)

Native American Flute & Dance Performance @ Glendale Community College

Details: November 16, 2022
Recording Link to come, [View here](#)



For more events at Maricopa Community Colleges, visit <https://events.maricopa.edu/native-american-heritage-month>

ITEP at University of Arizona

"Centering Indigenous Survivance in K-12 Education" with Dr. Leilani Sabzalian (Alutiiq)

Details: November 16, 2022 from 5:30pm - 6:30pm
Virtual Event

Zoom ID: 833 9759 9210

Zoom Link: <https://arizona.zoom.us/j/83397599210>



For more events at UA, visit <https://itep.coe.arizona.edu/>

Teaching Tips

Each week, OIE will share evidence-based instructional strategies for educators serving Indigenous students. Be sure to explore the additional resources to learn more!



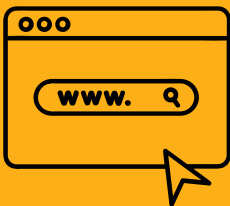
This week's teaching tips are

1. Use modeling and demonstrate techniques
- and 2. **incorporate** culturally-specific American Indian communication styles and structures.

Indigenous communities have always had intentional processes and structures for sharing knowledge. Looking towards traditional Indigenous education approaches shows us that communities often used pedagogical approaches that valued storytelling and deep listening. Traditional Indigenous ways of knowing and being promoted learning through observation and experiential activities often rooted in relationships to land and the larger community. Teachers can acknowledge and leverage these long-standing skills in the classroom as well. For example, teachers can use manipulatives to aid in modeling thought processes in mathematics or think aloud when reading a text to model comprehension skills. Using communication styles that align with Indigenous ways of knowing, such as sharing or literature circles, is another way teachers can be culturally responsive to the strengths of their Indigenous students.

Want to learn more? Check out these resources!

- Learn more about culturally responsive instruction for Native American students through this free, online professional learning series: <https://csaa.wested.org/spotlight/culturally-responsive-instruction-for-native-american-students/>
- Learn more about literature circles here: <https://www.gse.harvard.edu/news/uk/21/11/literature-circles>
- Explore resources for integrating Indigenous perspectives into your ELA instruction: <https://bit.ly/ADELlinks>



¹ Culturally Responsive Practices to Support American Indian English Learners' Success. Regional Educational Laboratory Southwest, published November 2021. <https://ies.ed.gov/ncee/rel/regions/southwest/pdf/infographics/RELSW-Infog-AICRP-508.pdf>