

The Minnesota Department of Education has an excellent free book, called positive Indian Parenting.

Minnesota Department of Education  
Capitol Square  
550 Cedar  
saint Paul, Minnesota 55101

For a variety of materials about Native Americans, write to  
Historic Indian Publishers  
P.O. Box 16074  
(1404 Sunset Drive)  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

B. Jane Bush has developed an excellent lesson set about Native American prehistoric drawings called If Rocks Could Talk. (A complete set, consisting of a video, a Teacher's Guide and 5 Student Editions costs \$29.95.) Order from

Dale Seymour Publications  
P.O. Box 10888  
Palo Alto, California 94303-0879

If you are interested in petroglyphs, you may want to join the Utah Rock Art Research Association. (\$12 for individuals, \$15 for families)

Utah Rock Art Association  
P.O. Box 511324  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84151-1324

Kent Harward has developed programs that the Ute computer lab at the Ute Tribe Education Department at Fort Duchesne has been using with high school students and drop-outs. It has been very effective. For more information, write to him through the Ute Tribe Education Department. (Listed above.)

Support for Utah culture in schools is also supported by the Utah Humanities Council.

Utah Humanities Council  
Ten West Broadway, suite 505  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

There are numerous excellent resources about Native Americans like Indians. An Activity Book (Good Apple, Box 299, Carthage, Illinois 62321). Teacher supply stores and libraries are reliable sources of new materials.

## EARTH PEOPLE VIDEO

The Earth People video is a companion to the Earth People lesson set. Portions of the video come from each of the Ute reservations: Ute Indian Tribe at Fort Duchesne, Utah, The Southern Ute Tribe at Ignacio, Colorado, The Ute Mountain Utes at Towaoc, Colorado, and the White Mesa Utes at Blanding, Utah (who are affiliated with the Ute Mountain Utes).

1.00 00 MY SON (appropriate for all lessons)

The Lamanite Generation, of Brigham Young University, performs "Go My Son". Carnes Bursen has told about when he and Arlene Williams were asked to write a song for a production. They had very little time. He had a quote in his wallet of a chief telling his son to go and get an education to help his people. He also had a tune that he had been thinking about. Arlene Williams composed the words, and Carnes Bursen composed the music for "Go My Son" in about 45 minutes. It has been a favorite song among Native Americans ever since. (See Resources in the Appendix for the Living Legends' address if you want to get a copy.)

The Silver Burdette Company features "Go My Son" in their music curriculum.

3:52 I AM UTE—CREATION STORY (Kindergarten: "creation story")

The Utes are especially desirous that their creation Story be available. To a Ute, his relationship to creator and all life forms He created is the foundation of everyday life. (See Resources in the Appendix for Ute Tribe Media/Public Relations' address if you want to get a copy of other Ute videos.)

8:70 EVERYTHING BEGINS FROM THE EARTH (4th Grade: "Utes are Caretakers of the Earth;" 6th Grade "Utes and Water")

The Utes teach that whatever befalls the Earth, and the animals upon it will someday happen to the people. With this understanding, ecology is a very personal concern. The Utes hope all people will come to consider ecological protections to be their concern also. (See Resources in the Appendix for Ute Tribe Media/Public Relations' address if you want to get a copy of other Ute videos.)

15:17 WHAT DID THE UTES LIVE IN LONG AGO? (2nd Grade: "What Utes Lived In Long Ago")

(See Resources in the Appendix for Canyon Record's address.)

17:31 WHAT IS A RESERVATION? (Kindergarten: "Utes Can Live on Ute Reservations")

(See Resources in the Appendix for Canyon Record's address.)

18 :73 UTE MOUNTAIN TRIBAL PARK (appropriate for all lessons)

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe runs the Ute Mountain Tribal Park very near the Mesa Verde Park. This video describes the park, as well as portraying the attitude of Utes toward the Earth very positively. (See Resources in the Appendix for Ute Mountain Tribal Park's address if you want to get a copy of this section of the video.)

27:03 STAND AT THE CENTER (4th Grade: Ute Dances, Music, and Dances)

At the beginning of this story, an elder is giving a flute to a youth. When Indians give a gift, they don't wrap the gift. They tell the history of the gift, and what it means to them. This story tells the history of the flute. (The elder is played by will Numkema, the Director of Indian Affairs for Utah.)

The flute has been an important part of Indian life. Couples did not court directly. A man would serenade a woman he cared for. Each handmade flute had its own sound, and the women could tell which man was courting her by the sound of the flute. If she accepted him, she would make something for him.

(See Resources in the Appendix for Soar Record's address if you want to get other videos of Douglas Spotted Eagle's flute music.)

30:63 THE UTE LEGACY (4th Grade : "Bands, Lands, and Reservations")

The Southern Utes have developed a series of lessons about Ute heritage called "The Ute Circle of Life". This is a portion of the video that accompanies the lessons. We appreciate being allowed to use this portion of their video. (See Resources in the Appendix for Southern Ute Language Department's address if you want to get "The Ute Circle of Life".)

34:32 TOUR OF THE UTE RESERVATIONS (appropriate for all lessons)

This is a compilation of visits to the Uintah-Ouray Reservation (home of the Ute Indian Tribe), Southern Ute Reservation, Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, and the White Mesa Reservation. Many people helped with the development of this video: Many thanks to Norman Lopez (Ute Mountain Utes) who videoed many segments at Towaoc and Mancos and demonstrated many aspects of Ute culture, Glinda Lopez (Director of Headstart at Towaoc) for her help, Mary Jane Yazzi (White Mesa Ute Chairperson) for her cooperation and interview, Tina Galyon and Henrietta Jacket for their cooperation in showing their gifted and talented class and showing Ute handiwork,

Overview of the Tour:

<u>Counter #</u>	<u>Event/Place</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Tribe</u>
34: 33	Water plant	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
34:47	Hogan	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
34:59	Tipi Poles	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
34:63	Brush Shade	White Mesa, Utah	White Mesa Utes
34:46	Interview with Mary Jane Yazzi	White Mesa, Utah	White Mesa Utes
35:42	Bureau of Indian Affairs and Ute Indian Tribe Tribal Offices	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
35:70	Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Offices	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
39:79	Pictures: Tipi, UHU Seal, Eagle	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
39: 79	Courtroom	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
35:85	pictures: Stick Game, Buffalo, Bear Dance, and Mural	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
36:23	Police	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
36:28	Albulance	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
36:31	Vocational Training and Education Bldg.	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
36: 45	Headstart Building	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
36: 56	Headstart Playground	White Mesa, Utah	White Mesa Utes
36:75	Headstart Children	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
36: 23	Couuni ty Center	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
36:33	Couunity Center	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
36:47	Baseball Diallond & Bear Dance Corral	White Mesa, Utah	White Mesa Utes
38:65	Teaching the Ute Language Gifted and Talented Class	Kemper School, Cortez, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
39:50	Beadwork and Shawls shown by Tina Galyon and Henrietta Jacket	Cortez, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
41:00	4th of July Pow Wow	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
41:08	Newspaper Rock	Southern Utah	- -
41:59	Elders' Center	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
41:95	Interview with Sooki and Tessie Ridley	Whiterocks, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
44:85	Bottle Hollow	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
45:19	Ute Indian Machine and Manufacturing (see Richard Jensen's talk)	Fort Duchesne, Utah	Ute Indian Tribe
45:75	Ute Mountain Pottery Factory	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
45:48	Ute Mountain Ute construction Company	Towaoc, Colorado	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
45:56	Southern Ute MuseUII, at the Sky Ute Convention Center	Ignacio, Colorado	Southern Ute Tribe
47:53	Sky Ute Gift Shop	Ignacio, Colorado	Southern Ute Tribe
47:75	gas station	Ignacio, Colorado	Southern Ute Tribe
47:75	old boarding school, now the offices of the S. U. Energy Department, S. U. Language Department, and other departments	Ignacio, Colorado	Southern Ute Tribe
47:82	Southern Ute Tribe Seal	Ignacio, Colorado	Southern Ute Tribe

- 48: 27 GIFTS AIID TIPIS (2nd Grade: "What Utes Lived in Long Ago")  
Bertha Grove tells how Utes give gifts, and what it was like to grow up in one of the last Ute tipis.
- 50:00 UTE DRESSES AIID CRADLE OOARDS (2nd Grade: "What Utes Wore and Ate")  
Regina Whiteskunk shows cradle boards, and various types of Ute dresses.
- 52:73 FAIICY DANE (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs"; 6th Grade: "Pow Wow")  
Regina Whiteskunk demonstrates a Fancy Dance.
- 53:51 TRADITIOHAL DANCE (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs"; 6th Grade: "Pow Wow")  
Norman Lopez demonstrates a Traditional Dance.
- 54:07 INTERTRIBAL DANE (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs"; 6th Grade: "Pow Wow")  
Norman Lopez and Regina Whiteskunk demonstrate an Intertribal Dance.
- 54:67 JINGLE DANCE (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs"; 6th Grade: "Pow Wow")  
Tess Ridley, Sooki Ridley and Shermain Blackhair demonstrate Jingle Dances.
- 56:29 BEAR DANCE (5th Grade: "Bear Dance")  
Clifford Duncan teaches students the Bear Dance.
- 57:29 ROUND DANCE (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs"; 6th Grade: "Pow Wow")  
Clifford Duncan teaches students the Round Dance.
- 58:40 FLUTE MUSIC (4th Grade: "Ute Dances, Music and Songs")  
Clifford Duncan teaches students about the Indian flute.
- 59:00 WHERE DOES TH NAME UTAH COME FROMI? (4th Grade; Kindergarten: "Utes Were the First  
People Here")  
Clifford Duncan teaches students where the name "Utah" comes from and teaches the Ute words "Yes" and "No".

#### EARTH PEOPLE COKPUTER DISKETTE

##### GREETING THE DAY

Native Americans of many tribes understand that the world is uncreated at night, and recreated each morning. Each new day starts with a fresh new world. Therefore, many traditional Native Americans stand facing East in the early morning, and watch reverently while the earth is created again. Many Native Americans thank creator for the Mother Earth's bounties at sunrise, and thank creators for how Mother Earth's bounties were used that day at sunset. This program presents a traditional Ute's sunrise.

##### THE LEGEND OF SLEEPIIG UTE MOUNTAIN

At the Colorado corner of the Four Corners area there is a large mountain that rises alone out of the plain. It is Ute Mountain, part of the reservation of the Ute Mountain Utes. George Shumpelt recorded the legend of the mountain in this computer program.

##### THE UTE ALPHABET

These are some pictures from a coloring book about the Ute Alphabet. (See "Resources" if you are interested in getting this book from the Ute Indian Tribe Education Department.)

##### WRITE ON

This program gives some helps on writing your own heritage story.

##### LESSON T'OOLOBOX

This program gives suggestions for tailoring lessons for minority learning styles.

## WRITING YOUR OWN HERITAGE LESSONS

A project like Earth People will take about 3 years. If you have to research it, count on its taking 5 years. If you have someone do it for you, it will cost about \$65,000. If you want a video, it will cost about \$110,000 to do, and a computer disc will cost about the same. Now you know why schools don't have a lot of lessons about minorities. If you have accurate information, and would write a few lessons for Utah schools as a Social Studies resource, it would help Utah teachers. Many people think of our nation as a melting pot, with a single history and heritage. Really, we are more like a salad, with each part of our people contributing a fresh and vital flavor. Utah has been a magnet for peoples from all over the world, and will continue to be so. We should be celebrating the richness of our many peoples.

The Earth People lessons were written with a view to being an example of what other tribes and minorities could provide for schools. The Earth People lessons span grades K-6, and have a variety of types of lessons, and visual aides partly to give you an idea of what is possible to do in various grades. If you decide to develop some lessons for other teachers to use, you might want to do just two or three lessons. Personally, we would like to see some authentic, accurate lessons about the history and culture of Navajos, Piutes, Goshutes, Hispanics, Polynesians, Asians, and Afro-Americans in Utah. Certainly, we realize that the Earth People doesn't cover even all Ute history and culture, and would like to see periodic additions from the Ute tribes.

Here are some suggestions for developing your own:

### WRITE THE LESSONS ON COMPUTER DISC

The easiest way to write lessons is on a computer. When you are done, it is very easy and inexpensive to make a copy to give to schools. Most word processing programs are adequate for writing the lessons, but if you want to have fun, here are some good ideas.

For the Macintosh computer, a good program is Hypercard. It costs about \$160 and training costs about \$60. Call Cris Ormer at (801) 328-5200 about Hypercard.

If your school has TRACE, you already have the software to write your lessons on a Macintosh. TRACE programmers like MacDraw to make visuals, and MacPaint to color them. (MacDraw can make shapes larger or smaller without distortion, but MacPaint has a wider choice of colors, etc.)

For the IBM computer, a good program is Linkway. It costs about \$98, and the training costs about \$500. Call Jeff Tolman at (801)328-6986 about Linkway.

If you have a media center, use the software, hardware, and expertise available in it. We've been impressed with the expertise of Utah media centers, and they can help you a lot!

## SCHOOLS HAVE COMPUTER NETWORKS TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION

The Utah State Office of Education has a network called BBS. All superintendents and principals are tied to this network. If your lessons are on computer disc, they can be sent over this network in minutes. Call Galene Morris at (801) 538-7971 for BBS.

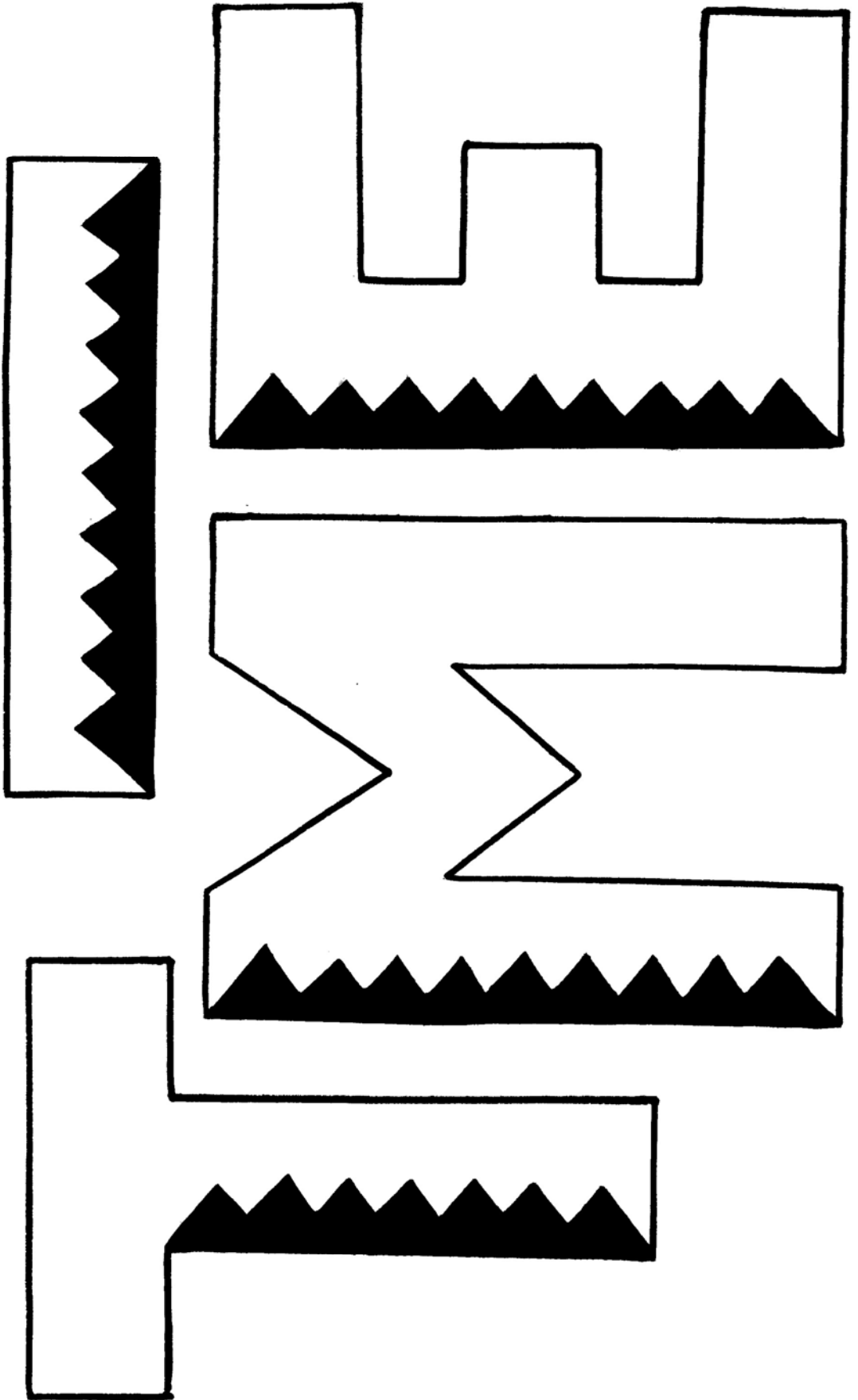
The Alpine School District has a program called TRACE, which is a CD disc program for disseminating lesson plans--including photographs and video tapes. Many of the districts in Utah subscribe to TRACE. Call TRACE Development at (801) 756-8453 about TRACE.

## THE AMIGA COMPUTER IS DESIGNED TO MAKE VIDEO PROGRAMS

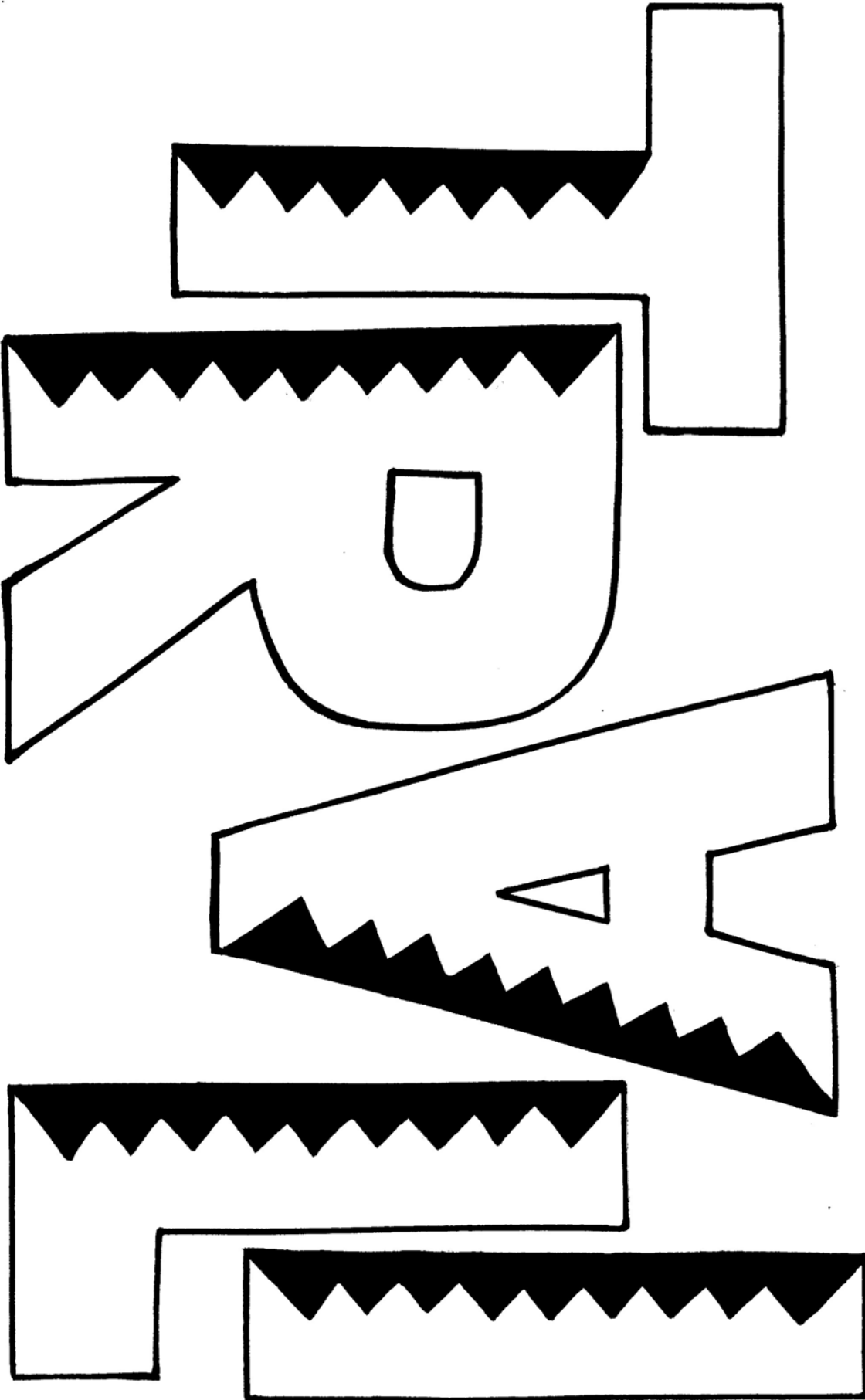
Some media centers have Amiga computers. They are excellent for designing videos. (This is a fairly inexpensive computer, but with tape decks, digitizers, and camcorder, a good system would run about \$12,000.)

If want to make a video, and don't have the equipment, rent a camcorder to make the video. Use SVHS, or 8mm tape. (3/4 tape is better, but who can afford the camcorder?) Take more tapes than you need, in case some part doesn't work out. Then find an inexpensive company or laboratory to help you put it together. Shop around—and expect it to cost a lot. There are a lot of companies that do beautiful work. Personally, we like the BYU-Provo School District Partnership With Schools Laboratory. Call Ken Cromer at (801) 373-0500 to work out a price and schedule the work.

UTE TIME TRAIL



# UTE TIME TRAIL

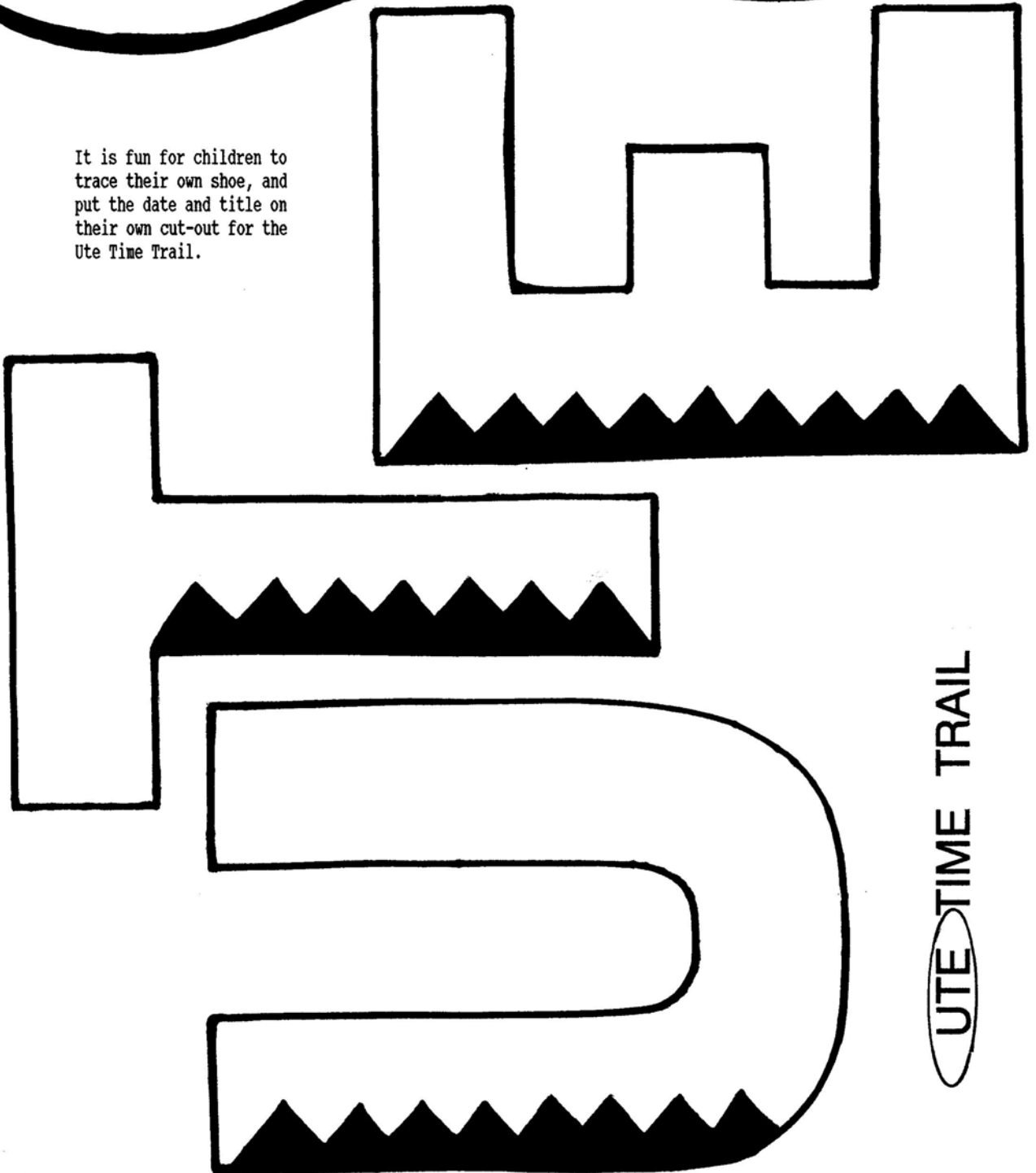




All Ute reservations have paved roads, electricity, and piped water

1988

It is fun for children to trace their own shoe, and put the date and title on their own cut-out for the Ute Time Trail.



UTE TIME TRAIL

## Important Dates in Ute History

<p>1600-40 Ute People acquire horses.</p> <p>1776 Escalante-Dominguez expedition travels through Ute lands.</p> <p>1820-70 Various explorers pass through Ute territory.</p> <p>1824-44 Trappers seek fur and trade in Ute lands</p> <p>1830 The Old Spanish Trail crosses <i>kapota</i>, <i>Weeminuche</i>, <i>Tumpanawach</i>, <i>Sheberetch</i>, and <i>PahVant</i> territory.</p> <p>1837 Antoine Robidoux establishes Fort Robidoux in the Uintah Basin.</p> <p>1844 Ute people burn Fort Robidoux as fur market declines and trappers leave the area.</p> <p>1847 Mormon settlers reach Salt Lake Valley</p> <p>1848 The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War and enlarges U.S. territory to include all Ute lands.</p> <p>1849 Agent Calhoun negotiates a treaty with Ute people at Abiquiu, New Mexico.</p> <p>1850 Mormon militia attacks a Ute group near Fort Utah to “chastise” the Indians for raids on white settlements.</p> <p>1851-53 Whites found three towns in the San Luis Valley area.</p> <p>1853-54 Wakara (Walker) leads the Utah Utes in a series of raids on white settlements known as the Walker War.</p> <p>1854 Wakara signs an agreement with Brigham Young at Chicken Creek, ending the Walker War.</p> <p>1855 <i>Kapota</i> and <i>Moache</i> sign peace treaties (never ratified).</p> <p>1856 Indian Agent Garland Hurt established Indian farms at Corn Creek, Twelve Mile Creek, and Spanish Fork.</p>	<p>1858 Federal troops arrive in Utah to resolve rising tensions between Mormons and the United States government. Indian Agent Jacob Forney accompanies the troops.</p> <p>1859 Miners discover gold at Pikes Peak.</p> <p>1861 President Lincoln sets Uintah Valley land aside as a Ute reservation.</p> <p>1863 <i>Tumpanawach</i>, <i>Pah Vant</i>, <i>Parianuche</i>, and <i>Yamparika</i> Utes meet in central Utah. Black Hawk leads a series of raids known as the Black Hawk War. After skirmishes between <i>Taviwach</i> and white prospectors in Middle Park, government officials try to sign treaties with the Colorado Utes. The <i>Taviwach</i> alone sign the treaty relinquishing Colorado territory and mineral rights (ratified March 25, 1864).</p> <p>1864 Act of Congress, May 5, sets aside Uintah Valley Reservation, as proposed in 1861.</p> <p>1865 Sixteen Utah Ute leaders sign a treaty at Spanish Fork, relinquishing all Utah land except the Uintah Valley (never ratified).</p> <p>1866 Indians fight the militia at Gravelly Ford. Circleville residents arrest and kill all the adult Utes at a nearby camp.</p> <p>1867 Black Hawk settles on the Uintah Reservation, many Utah Utes move there, and raids on white settlements decline.</p> <p>1868 A treaty establishes two agencies for the Colorado Ute people, one at White River and another at Rio de los Pinos (ratified July 25, 1868).</p> <p>1869 Chief Tabby leads a large Utah Ute group to the Uintah Reservation.</p> <p>1873 The Brunot Agreement deprives the Ute people of San Juan Mountain land and gold deposits (ratified April 29, 1874). Government officials appoint Ouray as “head chief of Ute people.”</p>
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1879	Indians at the White River agency clash with Agent Nathan Meeker and federal troops.	1905	Despite Ute objections, officials complete allotments and open the reservation to settlers. President Roosevelt sets aside over one million acres for the Uintah National Forest.
1880	As a result of the Meeker incident, officials force the Colorado Utes to sign an agreement which removes the <i>Yamparika</i> and <i>Taviwach</i> people to Utah (ratified June 15, 1880).	1906	Uintah Irrigation Project begins. Led by Red Cap, almost four hundred White River Utes travel to South Dakota, escorted by federal troops.
1881	<i>Yamparika</i> (White River) Utes remove to Uintah Reservation.	1908	Ute group returns from South Dakota.
1882	Government assigns the <i>Taviwach</i> (Uncompahgre) to the newly-formed Uncompahgre Reservation.	1909	By “right of eminent domain,” the Strawberry Valley Reclamation Project appropriates 56,000 acres of Ute land.
1885	Uintah or Whiteerocks Boarding School opens. Miners discover gilsonite on Ute lands.	1924	Indian Citizenship Act passes.
1886	Uintah and Ouray agencies consolidate.	1937-38	Ute people establish a tribal business committee under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act.
1887	President Cleveland sets aside a military reservation for Fort Duchesne near the agency on the Uintah Reservation. Congress passes the Dawes or Allotment Act. Colorow leads a Ute group back to the northwestern Colorado mountains.	1939	Colorado and Utah Ute tribes initiate claims against the government.
1888	Act provides for survey and allotments on the Uintah Reservation.	1939-45	Additional lands acquired.
1890	Ouray Boarding School opens at Leland (Randlett).	1947	The Utes win claims settlement for lands and resources taken illegally in Colorado and Utah.
1897	The Uncompahgres receive allotments on Uncompahgre Reservation (83) and on Uintah and White River land (232).	1948	Hill Creek Extension added to Uintah and Ouray Reservation.
1898	Uintah and White River Utes sell land to Uncompahgre Utes. Allotments made on the Uintah Reservation as white settlers rush to the area.	1951	The Utes receive claims settlement.
1902	Congressional hearing considers Uintah Reservation allotments.		

1776 Escalante-Dominguez  
expedition travels through  
Ute lands

1600-1640  
Utes get horses

1824-1844  
Trappers seek fur and  
trade in Ute lands

1847  
Mormon settlers reach  
Salt Lake Valley

1848

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo:  
Spain gives U.S. all Ute land

1853-1854

Walker War

1863

Black Hawk War

1864

Congress sets aside  
Uintah Valley Reservation  
in Utah

1868

Agencies established  
for Colorado Utes

1869

Tabby leads large Ute  
group onto reservation

1873

Brunot Agreement took gold  
bearing mountains from Utes

1879

White River Utes clash with  
Agent Meeker and Federal troops

1880

Northern Colorado Utes moved  
to Utah reservation

1905

U.S. completes allotments for  
Utes and opens reservations to  
settlers

1937-1938

Utes establish tribal  
business committee

1947-1986

Utes receive claim  
settlements