Below is a compiled list of resources, articles, events, documentaries and more for you to reflect on during this Native American Heritage Month. We hope you take the time to support the Native American community, learn and reflect.

A Note on Terminology
“The terminology used to describe American Indian people has changed over the years, as have the people that are recognized by state and federal governments as being American Indian. The terms that are often used today include American Indian, Native American, Indigenous, First Peoples, Aboriginal, and First Nations. Typically, First Nations is used to describe American Indian people in Canada and Aboriginal is used to describe the Native people of Australia. It is important to note, too, that the Native people of Alaska have been recognized as Alaska Native by the federal government since 1971. The Native people of Hawaii, or Native Hawaiians, are the most recent Native population to be included in grant monies made available to American Indians (although they are not formally recognized as a tribe).”

Source: North American Indian Center of Boston

Resources and Virtual Events

About National Native American Heritage Month
“What started at the turn of the century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the U.S., has resulted in a whole month being designated for that purpose.”
https://nativeamericanheritagemonth.gov/about/

The National Museum of the American Indian’s Native Cinema Showcase
“The National Museum of the American Indian’s Native Cinema Showcase is an annual celebration of the best in Native film. For this year's 20th-anniversary showcase, the museum presents the full program online — streaming new films, fan favorite classics, and conversations
with filmmakers. The showcase provides a unique forum for engagement with Native filmmakers and stories from Indigenous communities throughout the Western Hemisphere and the Arctic.”

https://www.si.edu/events/heritagemonth?
trumbaEmbed=view%3Devent%26eventid%3D149467377

American Indian Movement

“AIM—the American Indian Movement—began in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in the summer of 1968. It began taking form when 200 people from the Indian community turned out for a meeting called by a group of Native American community activists led by George Mitchell, Dennis Banks, and Clyde Bellecourt. Frustrated by discrimination and decades of federal Indian policy, they came together to discuss the critical issues restraining them and to take control over their own destiny. Out of that ferment and determination, the American Indian Movement was born.”

https://libguides.mnhs.org/aim
https://genderraceclassblog.wordpress.com/native-american-rights/american-indian-movement-today-conclusion/

Denver Art Museum

“The Denver Art Museum was one of the first art museums in the nation to collect Indigenous arts from North America. As early as 1925, the DAM recognized and valued the fine aesthetic qualities of Native arts, when many other institutions only valued them as anthropological material. While we collected the early artwork of Indigenous people, we also focused on the work of contemporary Native artists at every moment in time.”


North American Indian Center of Boston

“Today, Congresswoman Deb Haaland (NM-01) introduced the House companion bill to Senator Brian Schatz’s (D-HI) announced her introduction of the Native American Languages Resource Center Act, a bill to create a designated resource center for the protection and stability of Native American language education. Congress funded 16 Centers for Foreign Language Excellence in various universities to provide support for foreign language learning. Yet, no such center has been established for Native American languages, even though the federal government has a trust responsibility to Native Nations.”

https://haaland.house.gov/media/press-releases/haaland-schatz-bill-would-create-native-american-languages-resource-center?fbclid=IwAR1Eq7y7tExvvy4OjTxJ_6NKLACA-nkxx9NyIOAcpoHyMdvcIWPVfXeNTis

North American Indian Center of Boston

NAICOB was originally established in 1969 as the Boston Indian Council when it served as the hub of social and civil rights activities for the American Indian community in Boston. The center was later organized as the North American Indian Center of Boston, a non-profit organization, in
1991. Since then, the center has provided cultural, social, educational, and professional related services to the New England Native American* community for 50 years. As the oldest urban Indian center in Massachusetts, our mission is to empower the Native American community with the goal of improving the quality of life of Indigenous peoples.

http://www.naicob.org/

Native Traditions in Boston
Native Americans from several dozen tribes have inhabited what we call Greater Boston for at least 10,000 years. Despite centuries of ill treatment, coerced conversion attempts, social marginalization, and painful acculturation, the complex nature-based spiritual traditions of nearly thirty distinct tribes and bands survive in New England today. The more than 6,000 Native Americans who call Greater Boston home are active through a range of social and community organizations. Throughout the year, a variety of Native ceremonies, rituals and pow wows attract anywhere from a few dozen to several hundred participants.

https://pluralism.org/native-traditions-in-boston

Movies/Documentaries

PBS Documentary
https://www.pbs.org/video/dawnland-t0dsij/

Native American Boarding Schools Documentary
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yo1bYj-R7F0

How the US stole thousands of Native American children
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UGqWRyBCHhw

Indigenous in Plain Sight – Gregg Deal
*Highly suggest watching this TED Talk
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3FL9uhTH_s

Books and Articles

The New York Times
https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/17/arts/design/aboriginal-art-australia.html

Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of American West
Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West is a 1970 book by American writer Dee Brown that covers the history of Native Americans in the American West in the late nineteenth century.

1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus
1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus is a 2005 non-fiction book by American author and science writer Charles C. Mann about the pre-Columbian Americas.
https://www.chegg.com/textbooks/1491-1st-edition-9781400040063-140004006x?trackid=2e9055a7feff&strackid=56c3cbfa1549

An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States
An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States is a book written by the activist and historian Roxanne Dunbar-Ortiz and published by Beacon Press. This is the third of a series of five ReVisioning books which reconstruct and reinterpret U.S. history from marginalized peoples' perspectives.

Black Elk Speaks
Black Elk Speaks is a 1932 book by John G. Neihardt, an American poet and writer, who relates the story of Black Elk, an Oglala Lakota medicine man. Black Elk spoke in Lakota and Black Elk's son, Ben Black Elk, who was present during the talks, translated his father's words into English.
https://www.chegg.com/textbooks/black-elk-speaks-1st-edition-9780803283916-0803283911?trackid=ab693ea9ec3a&strackid=2a902e193bb9

*For more Native American voices, click the link below:
https://electricliterature.com/decolonize-your-bookshelf-with-these-books-by-native-american-writers/