

THE BOARDING SCHOOL & CUSHMAN PROJECT
THE EDUCATION OF THE FIRST PEOPLE OF THIS LAND

This section describes the educational system of our ancestors who resided in the usual and accustomed areas of Lushootseed country. Please reflect on the information presented in “The Education of the First People of this Land” and answer the following questions.

QUESTIONS FROM THE VIDEO

1. What parts of the body are used for learning?
 - Answer: The whole body: eyes, ears, nose, mouths, and whole body
2. Describe “Indian Engineering.”
 - Answer: The First People constructed large houses out of cedar. They designed and constructed several types of canoes for saltwater, rivers, lakes, hunting, war, etc.
3. How did the First People use the natural science to live from the land?
 - Answer: The First People gathered for food, medicine, clothes and all of their belongings
4. Describe how the First People utilized trade.
 - Answer: The First People had currency made from dentalium, abalone and clam shells. Trade occurred everywhere, and they traveled far for trade
5. Name two things that were taught through traditional advice.
 - Answer: Storytelling and history
6. What was the writing system of the First People?
 - Answer: The First People wrote and marked on baskets and other work. It was learned to interpret the markings made by someone else
7. How many languages did the First People of this land speak?
 - Answer: Up to 5, 10, 15 languages might be learned
8. How did the First People learn multiple languages?
 - Answer: Through marriage, living with other tribes
9. What did the First people of this land value in their education system?
 - Answer: Speaking multiple languages, learning multiple tribal cultural ways and traditions
10. What made the First People of this land successful and wealthy?
 - Answer: Education, learning multiple languages and cultures, and sharing what they had

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PERSONAL REFLECTION

Now that you've answered questions from the video, it's time to begin looking into your own ancestry, culture and ancestral languages and begin to reflect on the monolingual and ethnocentric culture that has been adopted by Americans.

1. What new information did you learn?

YOUR ANCESTORS AND ANCESTRAL LANGUAGES

2. Where do your ancestors come from? Please list as many as you can.
3. Please list your ancestral languages.
4. If you do not know where your ancestors come from or languages, please list who you can ask to find this information.
5. If you were adopted or are disconnected from your biological family, think about someone close to you who you can ask about their ancestors and ancestral languages.
6. DNA test seem to be a controversial topic for people seeking to know more about their ancestry. They sometimes reveals things in people's lives that they weren't expecting. They can prove or disprove family myths regarding ancestry. However, they can make joyful family connections that would have never been possible if the test was not taken. Whatever the case, these tests can provide missing links for people who might not have resources to know where their ancestors came from. Knowing this information can help people who've felt a loss of identity and guide them to their people, culture and language. If you've taken a DNA test, do you feel connected to the ancestral people you've been traced to? Do you feel connected to any ancestral languages you've been traced to?
7. Do you have African American ancestry? This makes it hard without taking a DNA test to know exactly where your ancestors came from. Many African Americans can trace their ancestry back to Sub-Saharan Africa, mainly West and Central Africa. What might you do to look further into tracing your African roots? What African languages might you be drawn to learning? African jargon languages?
8. If you know where your ancestors came from and what languages they speak, are you drawn to one culture group or language more than the others? Why?

MULTILINGUALISM AROUND YOU

1. What languages do you hear in your daily life besides English?
2. Please list the names of friends, family members, fellow students and co-workers that you see weekly that speak a different language.
3. From that list, have you taken the time to ask these people in your life about their language?
4. Have you asked these people how to say certain phrases to use with them when you see them?
5. Do you speak another language besides English? If so, please list all languages.
6. Did your parents or grandparents speak another language in the home besides English?

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7. If your parents spoke another language in your home, do you speak it? Or did the English language take over as your dominant language?
8. If you don't speak your parent's first language, how does that make you feel? Have you thought about the implications of not passing your ancestral language forward?
9. Do you feel that your ancestral language is important to pass on to your children and future generations?
10. If you don't speak your ancestral languages, please list some resources that can assist you in learning them. This could be your relatives, online resources produced from your ancestral people, language apps, etc.
11. If you don't feel connected to your ancestral language or don't know what your ancestral language is, would you be open to learning someone's ancestral language that you are close to (spouse, friend, co-worker)?

CULTURE

1. How would you describe the American culture? This includes traditions, foods, beliefs, values, ceremonies, etc.
2. If your ancestry includes another culture besides American, please describe your culture. This includes traditions, foods, beliefs, values, ceremonies, etc.
3. What is ethnocentrism?

MULTILINGUALISM ACROSS THE WORLD

There are more multilingual speakers in the world than there are monolingual speakers. We are going to dive into what the United States looks like compared to the world around us. This section is going to challenge you to think outside the parameters of the US borders, and shift your thinking to be more open to other cultures and languages.

In the continent of North America, there are three predominant languages used: English, Spanish and French. English is the predominant language in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Ireland. There are approximately 379 million English monolingual speakers, and 1.132 billion bilingual English speakers in the world.

Within the United States, there are approximately 175 Native tribal languages spoken by approximately 350,000 people, however English is the predominant language. Upon European contact, there was believed to be approximately 150 million speakers of 2000 different tribal languages.

(Resources: Babbel.com <https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/native-american-languages-in-the-us>)

1. What are the benefits of multilingualism?
2. How do you feel knowing that most of the world is bilingual and/or multilingual?
3. What steps could you take to add little pieces of different languages into your daily life?
4. How do you think others would feel if they were greeted by you in their ancestral language?

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5. Trevor Noah reportedly speaks 8 languages and continues to acquire more languages. This is not uncommon around the world. What do you think about these quotes taken from Trevor Noah, “Born a Crime: Stories from a South African Childhood”?
- “Language, even more than color, defines who you are to people.”
 - “Language brings with it an identity and a culture, or at least a perception of it. A shared language says “we are the same.” A language barrier says “we are different.”
 - “Accent is not a measure of intelligence. An accent is someone speaking your language with the rules of theirs.”
 - “Nelson Mandela once said, 'If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.' He was so right. When you make the effort to speak someone else's language, even if it's just basic phrases here and there, you are saying to them, 'I understand that you have a culture and identity that exists beyond me. I see you as a human being.'”