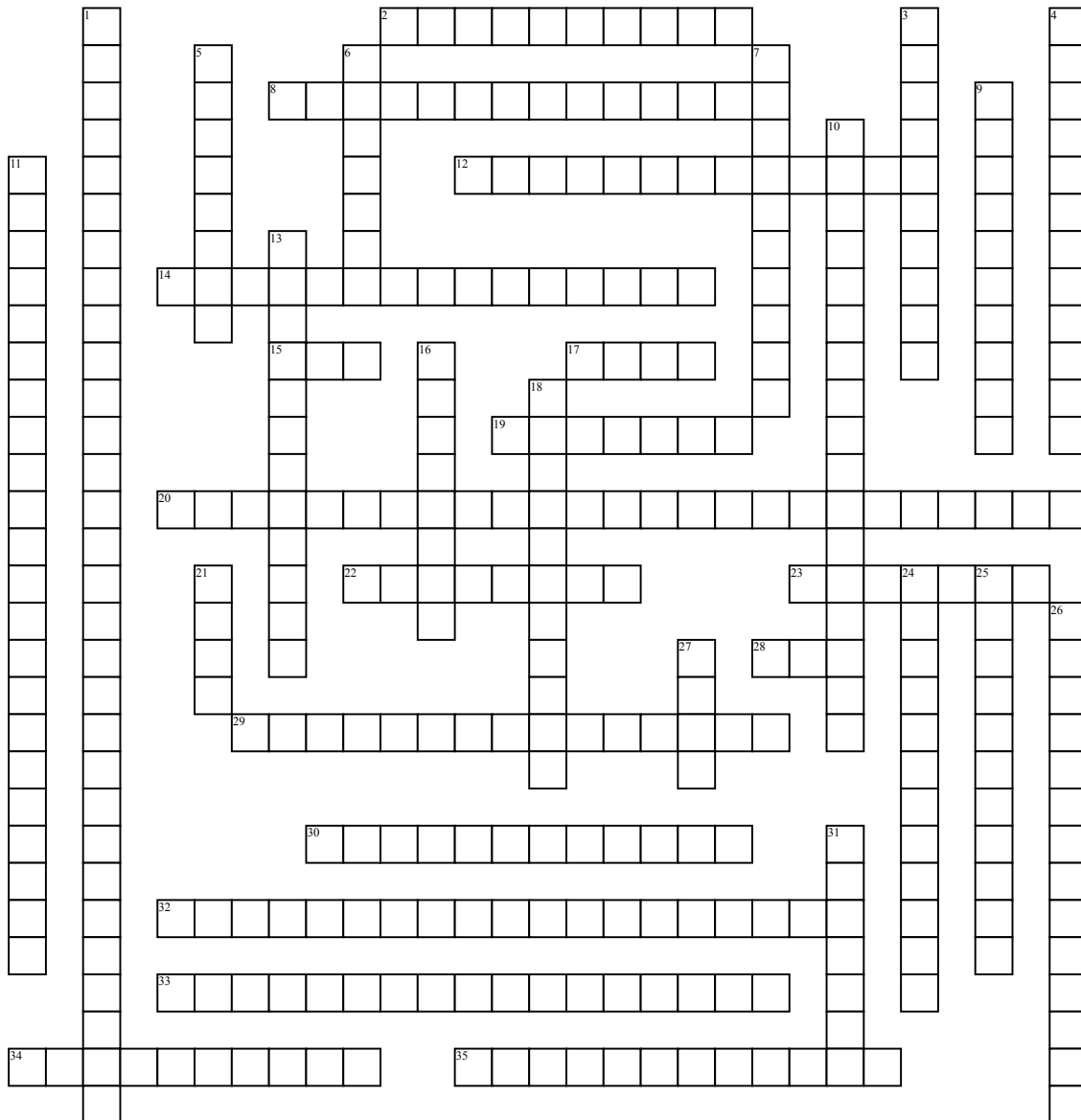


Schaefer's Cap. 6 crossword



Across

2. prominent early sociologist, wrote in 1913, "a Pole, Lithuanian, or Norwegian cannot be distinguished, in the second generation, from an American, born of native parents."
 8. it refers to the rights granted as a benefit or favor of being White and can be an element of Whiteness.
 12. brought a class-action lawsuit on behalf of a half-million American Indians.
 14. department responsible for the federal relations with the Native Americans.
 15. In 1952, the BIA began this program to relocate young Native Americans to urban areas.
 17. year in that federal government and missionary groups combined to start the first school for American Indians.
 19. Medicine man/spiritual leader of Algonquian tribes.
 20. Act that allowed states to negotiate gaming rights to reservations.
 22. group that made up a six-tribe confederation dating back to the seventeenth century
 23. is an important source of employment for many reservation residents, who either serve the needs of visitors directly or sell souvenirs and craft items.
 28. country that has taken most of the land originally occupied by or deeded to Native Americans, restricted their movement, unilaterally severed agreements, created a special legal status for them, and, after World War II, attempted to move them again.
 29. indigenous peoples of the Americas that have been misunderstood and ill-treated by their conquerors for several centuries.

30. indian laws that recognized tribes establish a standard of ancestry to determine who is a tribal member or "enrolled," as on the "tribal rolls."
 32. conqueror who called the native residents "people of India."
 33. A view of the global economic system as divided between nations that control wealth and those that provide natural resources and labor.
 34. religious movement briefly united the Plains tribes in the 1880s, some of which had earlier combined to resist the U.S. Army.
 35. Intertribal social movements in which several tribes, joined by political goals but not by kinship, unite in a common identity.
Down
 1. Act that sought to protect tribal spirituality, including use of peyote.
 3. author of formal education in an american Indian community conducted a detailed study of the education among the Sioux on the Pine Ridge Reservation of South Dakota.
 4. movement, lasting more than a decade because the tribes left their ancestral lands under the harshest conditions.
 5. tribe developed an extensive school system that taught both English and Cherokee, the latter using an alphabet developed by the famed leader Sequoyah.
 6. A Native American school dropout who leaves behind an unproductive academic environment.
 7. Act that was popular with non-American Indians because it opened more land to settlement through annexation of tribal land.

9. For Native Americans, is considered a misnomer, another broken promise in the long line of unmet pledges the government has made to help Native Americans to have health and resolve their medical needs.
 10. ct that required tribes to develop election-based governments and leaders.
 11. tribally controlled college now called Diné College, th first institution established in 1968, that in 2012 had 37 tribal colleges in 14 states, with more than 16,000 students enrolled.
 13. The development of solidarity between ethnic subgroups as reflected in the terms Hispanic and Asian American.
 16. A native american name for Long Island, this word means "land of tribute."
 18. this BIA commissioner had expressed concern in the 1930s over extensive government control of tribal affairs.
 21. year in which the Termination Act finally passed, reducing costs and ignored individual needs.
 24. sociologist who emerge of civil religion; interrelationship between the State (Secular) & sacred beliefs
 25. it means Tribal self-rule.
 26. source of significant income and employment that use casino tables such as blackjack and roulette, lotteries, sports betting, video games of chance, telephone betting, slot machines, and high-stakes bingo on reservations.
 27. was the first national organization representing Native Americans, founded in 1944 in Denver, Colorado.
 31. Native American tribes' protests over government interference with their traditional rights to fish as they like.