



## ANSWER KEY: Knowledge Check

1. Federal, state, tribal, local
2. Yes, United States citizens since 1924 with the Indian Citizenship Act. Tribal governments and tribal constitutions create standards for tribal citizenship unique to each nation.
3. Eleven
4.
  1. Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
  2. Forest County Potawatomi
  3. Ho-Chunk Nation
  4. Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
  5. Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
  6. Oneida Nation
  7. Menominee Nation
  8. Stockbridge-Munsee Band
  9. Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
  10. Sokagon Mole Lake Chippewa Community
  11. St. Croix Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

5. A.) Using only enough of earth's resources to live comfortably, without compromising the needs of the future.

More info: <http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/basicinfo.htm>

- B.) Acting as a caretaker to the environment. This means thinking about future generations, and how your actions will impact their environment.

More info: <http://www.epa.gov/stewardship/>

- C.) The authority to self govern. This means that Native Americans, for example, have the right to govern themselves within the borders of the United States. It is comparable to State powers vs Federal powers. States have the power to make many of their own laws. These may differ from neighboring State laws, but ultimately, the federal government has power over the states. Tribal governance can be seen in the same way.

More info: <http://www.bia.gov/FAQs/>

Differentiate Sovereignty with Tribal Sovereignty. Tribes are not fully sovereign state actors. They cannot declare war, issue currency, create international trade agreements, or issue international travel documents.