

Map Questions

1. Wall Map: How does the map incorporate sovereignty of the Lake Superior Ojibwe? (Hint: look for quotes involving treaties).
2. Online Map: In the Penokees there was a project proposed that was opposed by the Bad River Ojibwe. What was this project? What concerns are there over this project?
3. Wall Map: What is significant about the location of the Bad River Ojibwe reservation? What land and water features make environmental stewardship in this area important?
4. Cultural Atlas: What is a Slough? What natural resources and wildlife are present in the Bad River Kakagon Sloughs? What Bad River Ojibwe traditions depend on the longevity of these resources?

ANSWER KEY: Map Questions

1. Located on wall map in lower left hand corner. Students may find more examples. Focus on the creation of tribal treaties, and how these were ignored for generations, but reaffirmed by the Voigt Decision. Non-Native community members in Wisconsin historically misunderstand the sovereignty rights of Wisconsin Native Americans. This has led to conflict in the past, so it is important to that we understand these treaty rights.
2. Mining. Concerned that it will leave toxic waste, have a large impact layer, and impact waterways.
3. The Bad River Ojibwe are located in a watershed at the Bad River Mouth from which rivers connect to Lake Superior. A majority of the rivers located in Wisconsin are connected to this area through tributaries or close proximity. The connection among these waterways increases the potential threat from pollution throughout Wisconsin. This makes mining a threat not only to those near mining sites, but those downstream as well.

As environmental stewards, the Bad River Ojibwe protect these waterways within their territory. This is a life-long commitment of the tribe. By doing this, they are helping the rest of Wisconsin.

4. A slough a wetland, as we talked about in question three. Here you can find wild-rice beds, migratory birds, sturgeon spawning, and many other plant and animals. It is here that the Bad River Ojibwe are able to harvest rice. This is a tradition that has been upheld since before European colonization.

Map Source and Answers:

<http://education.wisc.edu/soe/about/resource-service-units/student-diversity-programs/american-indian-curriculum-services/why-act31->