

Geography / Wabanaki Territory

2007 MLR Standard & Indicator: D. Geography, D2 Individual, Cultural, International, and Global Connections in Geography

LD 291 Concentrated Area of Study: Maine Native American Territories

Concept	Broad Understanding	Guiding Questions	Notes & Relevant Information
Territory	Cultures have different perspectives on land, land use and land ownership.	What were/ are "ancestral homelands" for the Wabanaki?	Ancestral homelands are not the same as reservation lands. Reserved lands are a tiny fraction of ancestral homelands. All of the state of Maine and the Maritimes is considered ancestral homeland to Wabanaki people.
		Where were Wabanaki tribal lands prior to contact?	(1) Know the original Wabanaki territories. (2) Understand the difference between the following: ancestral homelands, Indian territory, trust land, fee land, and reservation. Trust lands are lands owned by tribes and held in trust by the federal government - tribes have full jurisdiction over it. Fee land is owned by the tribes but is taxable. Both of these are distinguished from reservation lands.

		<p>What lands do Wabanaki occupy today?</p>	<p>(1) Know the general boundaries of Wabanaki reservations, trust lands, and fee lands. (2) Understand that issues of power and governance have changed who controls this territory over time.</p>
		<p>How did/ does the environment shape Wabanaki culture?</p>	<p>The Wabanaki have been shaped by their environment. Over thousands of years, the Wabanaki peoples developed a sustainable relationship with the land, using what they needed to conduct their daily affairs while leaving a portion for future generations. The Wabanaki learned to know and interact with their world as equals, using what they needed and taking no more.</p>