Title
South Dakota Indian Reservations Today—Non-Native Students.

Grade Level
Adult workshop for training of correction officers.

Theme

Duration
30-40 minutes.

Goal
Participants will increase their understanding of the geographical locations and differences among the tribes living on the South Dakota reservations.

Objectives
Workshop participants will know:
1. The number of reservations in SD.
2. Which tribes live on those reservations.
3. Where the reservations are located.
4. Which two reservations are the largest in population and which reservation is the smallest.

South Dakota Standards

Cultural Concept
Participants should recognize the diversity of the SD reservations.

Cultural Background
The reservations in South Dakota are populated by the seven tribes of the Oceti Sakowin, The Seven Council Fires.

Those tribes, who began as one tribe, are now divided into three major language dialect groups: the Dakota, the Nakota, and the Lakota. They are often called the Sioux.

According to their oral tradition, they originated as a people at Wind Cave in South Dakota and have always lived in that general area. At the time of European contact, the people lived in Minnesota. The word Dakota means “Considered-friends.” Before they separated, the Dakota lived in the area around Lake Mille Lac in Minnesota, where they would come together for winter camp. Over time they separated into the Oceti Sakowin “Seven Council Fires” as they traveled further away to hunt and no longer camped together in the winter. The tribes came together periodically for ceremonies. The seven sacred ceremonies are the basis of differentiating these tribes from other tribes, which do not have all seven of the ceremonies.

Student Activities
1. Prepare a flash card for each reservation (tribe) containing the name of the reservation, its location, which dialect is spoken there, which of the seven tribes of the Seven Council fires is located on the reservation, what the land area is for each reservation and what the population is on each reservation. Give one flash card to each of nine participants from the group.
2. Have each participant holding a tribe’s name read the information from his card and then stand in the part of the room where the reservation is located assuming the classroom represents the State of SD.

3. If time permits, after portraying the geographic location and the tribe located there, ask the nine reservation participants to arrange themselves in the order of land size for each reservation and announce to the class their land size. Next ask them to arrange themselves by population size on each reservation and announce their population size.

4. Ask them to arrange themselves into groups based on the dialect spoken on the reservation.

**Resources**

Flash card for the tribes, the seven nations of the *Oceti Sakowin*, and a map of South Dakota showing the locations of the reservations. See the additional information section.

**Assessment**

1. Provide a map of the State of South Dakota showing the reservations without the names and a list of the reservation and ask the group to match them.
2. Ask the participants to call out something new they learned during the exercise.
3. Ask participants for suggestions on other topics that might be useful for a future workshop.
4. Ask if there was anything presented they thought needed further explanation.

**References**


**Developer**

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**Additional Information**

Flash card for the tribes contents:

*Crow Creek Sioux Tribe*—Central SD on the east side of the Missouri River. Nakota & Dakota dialects. Mdewakanton (Camping at Spirit Lake) and Ihanktonwan (Camping at the end) bands. 125,591 acres. 1,230 reservation population.
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe—Northwestern SD. Lakota dialect. 4 of the Teton bands: Minnetou (Plant near water), Oohenunpa (Two kettles), Itazipco (No bow), Sihasapa (Black foot). 1.4 million acres. 8,000 reservation population.

Flandreau-Santee Sioux Tribe—Eastern SD near the Minnesota border. Dakota dialect. Mdewakanton (Camping at Spirit Lake) and Wahpeke (Camping among leaves) bands. 2,356 acres. 726 reservation population.

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe—Central SD on the west side of the Missouri River across the river from the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe. Lakota dialect. Sicangu (Thighs scorched) band of the Teton. 132,601 acres. 726 reservation population.

Oglala Sioux Tribe on the Pine Ridge Reservation—Far southwestern SD. Lakota dialect. Oglala (Cast on own) band of the Teton. About 1.8 million acres. 38,000 reservation population.

Rosebud Sioux Tribe—Southwestern SD. Lakota dialect. Sicangu (Burnt thighs) band of the Teton. 882,416 acres. 21,245 reservation population.

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate on the Lake Traverse Reservation—Northeastern SD. Dakota dialect. Sisseton (Camping among swamps) and Wahpeton (Leaf shooters) bands. 106,153 acres. 9,894 reservation population.

Standing Rock Sioux Tribe—Northwestern SD. Most of the reservation is in ND. Hunkpapa (End of horn) band of the Teton. Lakota Dialect. 562,366 acres in SD. 10,133 reservation population.

Yankton Sioux Tribe—South-central SD. Nakota dialect. Ihanktonwan (Camping at the end) band. 40,000 acres. 3,500 reservation population.

Flash cards for the seven nations of the Oceti Sakowin contents:
Sisseton on the Lake Traverse Reservation.
Wahpeton on the Lake Traverse Reservation.
Ihanktonwan on the Yankton Sioux Reservation.
Ihanktonwanna on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation.
Mdewakanton on the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation.
Wahpekute on the Flandreau-Santee Sioux Reservation.

Map of South Dakota showing the locations of the reservations