## Civics \& Government / Wabanaki Tribal Governments \& Political Systems

2007 MLR Standard \& Indicator: B. Civics and Government, B1 Knowledge, Concepts, Themes, and Patterns of Civics/Government and B3 Individual, Cultural, International, and Global Connections in Civics and Government

LD 291 Concentrated Area of Study: Maine Tribal Governments \& Political Systems

| Concept | Broad Understanding | Guiding Questions | Notes \& Relevant <br> Information |
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| Governance | Governance is the system <br> and process by which <br> people rule or manage <br> themselves. | How are tribal governments <br> structured? | The organization of tribal <br> government is not unlike that <br> of the U.S. government, but <br> there are differences among <br> Wabanaki tribes and with <br> the U.S. government. It is <br> important to remember that <br> modern tribal governments <br> evolved as part of U.S. <br> control and are not the same <br> as historic tribal governance <br> structures. |
|  | What services do tribal |  |  |
| governments provide? |  |  |  |$\quad$| Tribal governments provide |
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| many of the same services |
| that state and national |
| governments do (e.g., public |
| works, education, public |
| safety, finance department, |
| judiciary/ tribal courts). |


| What were the cultural | Wabanaki tribes still rely on <br> consensus governing in <br> traditions of tribal <br> governments and how do <br> addition to 'majority vote'. <br> these traditions impact those <br> governments today? | For the Wabanaki, <br> governance is tied to their <br> worldview. |
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