



EARTH DAY CULTURAL RESOURCES

Sunday, April 20, 2008

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I. Introduction

A. Lessons from the Iroquois

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B. Great Law of the Iroquois Confederacy

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~~1. The first step in the process of creating a curriculum is to identify the needs of the students.~~

~~2. The second step is to determine the content that will be covered.~~

C. Thanksgiving All Year Long

10/10/15

~~The purpose of this lesson is to help students understand the importance of giving thanks throughout the year. The lesson includes a variety of activities that can be used in the classroom.~~

II. African American Traditional Prayer Begins with Humility

~~1. The first step in the process of creating a curriculum is to identify the needs of the students.~~

~~2. The second step is to determine the content that will be covered.~~

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III. Lessons from the Mbuti Peoples of the Ituri Forest

The Mbuti people of the Ituri Forest in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are a nomadic hunter-gathering society. They live in small, family-based groups and are known for their unique culture and way of life. The Mbuti have a deep connection to their environment and a strong sense of community. They are skilled hunters and gatherers, and their knowledge of the forest is passed down from generation to generation. The Mbuti have a rich oral tradition and a strong sense of spirituality. They believe in a spirit world and have a variety of rituals and ceremonies. The Mbuti are a resilient and adaptable people who have survived in a challenging environment for centuries.

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~~Top 100 Environmental Organizations~~

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IV. Globalization and Greed

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Notes

1. ~~1. The first step in the process of identifying a cultural resource is to determine the location of the resource. This is done by consulting historical records, maps, and other documents that mention the resource.~~

2. ~~2. Once the location of the resource has been determined, the next step is to conduct a field survey of the site. This involves visiting the site and recording any cultural resources that are present.~~

3. ~~3. The final step in the process of identifying a cultural resource is to evaluate the significance of the resource. This is done by comparing the resource to known cultural resources and determining its relative importance.~~

4. ~~4. Once the significance of the resource has been evaluated, the next step is to develop a plan of action to protect the resource. This may involve setting aside the resource as a national monument or other form of protection.~~

5. ~~5. The final step in the process of identifying a cultural resource is to publish the results of the survey and evaluation. This is done by preparing a report that describes the location, significance, and recommended protection of the resource.~~

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