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_____ Introductions and review of materials. Use of legal vocabulary and writing format. Reading and briefing court cases. Locating and citing law and regulations. Canons of Indian law construction.



_____ The different eras of Federal Indian policy. Aboriginal Title, the Doctrine of Discovery, and the Plenary Power of Congress. The landmark historical Indian law cases.

_____ The Marshall Trilogy and early Alaska precedent setting cases. How did Alaska Natives come to move down a different legal path than tribes in the Lower 48?



_____ Highlights of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, how did Alaska come to have ANCSA rather than a system of reservations similar to the Lower 48? Comparison between tribal jurisdiction in the Lower 48 and jurisdiction in Alaska.

(Students must meet individually with instructor during week three to decide on topic for this paper)

_____ Public Law 83-280. How does this law affect Alaska in terms of tribal jurisdiction?

_____ What is sovereignty and how does it apply in Alaska. How has ANCSA affected tribal sovereignty including civil and criminal jurisdiction within the state? Comparison of ANCSA corporations businesses with tribally owned businesses.

Indian Reorganization Act and the Federally Recognized Tribes list.



_____ *John v Baker*. Jurisdiction absent of Indian Country.

Department of Alaska Native Studies & Rural Development Mission Statement

“Our mission is to strengthen leadership capacity for rural and indigenous communities in Alaska and the circumpolar North through degree programs that promote academic excellence, personal development, professional skills, global awareness, respect for indigenous cultures and commitment to community. We seek to include a keen awareness of the scope, richness, and variety of Alaska Native cultural heritages, and a series of critical perspectives on the historical and the contemporary indigenous experience for all our students.”

Alaska Intertribal Council v State of Alaska