SHOULD WASHINGTON’S NFL TEAM CHANGE THEIR NAME?

There is a decades-old controversy over the Washington Redskins’ name and recently it has come back into the news in a major way. The Washington Redskins, a National Football League (N.F.L) team, has had their name for eighty-one years and has been criticized for using the term “redskins,” which is a derogatory term for Native Americans. A few months ago, fifty United States Senators signed a letter asking the N.F.L. to push for a name change of the Washington D.C. football team. In June 2014, The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office revoked the trademark of the N.F.L.’s Washington Redskins for the second time. In 2013, the Smithsonian National Museum of the Native American held a symposium called Racist Stereotypes and Cultural Appropriation in American Sports which explored the mythology and psychology of sports stereotypes and mascots. And last October, President Obama said, “If I were the owner of the team and I knew that there was a name of my team—even if it had a storied history—that was offending a sizeable group of people, I’d think about changing it.”

Because the term “redskin” is considered a slur by Native American people and others, it has almost disappeared from common usage. However, it is still a strong presence in sports, although even in the sports world, its use for team names and mascots has been on a steady decline. There are strong opinions and feelings on both sides of the issue as to whether the Washington team should change their name.

This lesson provides an opportunity for students to learn more about the controversy, understand different perspectives about the use of Native American mascots in sports and reflect on their own points of view through activities and writing.

[Note to Teacher: It is important to reflect on and consider that you may have students in your classroom who are Native American and/or whose family members are Native American. Sometimes students feel relieved to discuss a topic that is relevant to their lives while others might feel awkward or embarrassed. This does not mean you should not discuss the topic; however, be careful not to name them, point out who is Native American or put specific students on the spot to speak for Native American people. In addition, because “redskins” is considered a slur, we have minimized the use of the term in the lesson.]

See these additional ADL resources: ADL Welcomes Patent Office Decision Deeming Redskins Name ‘Disparaging’ to Native Americans, Letter to More than 2,700 Football Players Asking Them to Speak Out Against the Washington Football Team’s Name, and Curriculum Connections “Lewis and Clark: The Unheard Voices”.

Grade Level: grades 8–12

Time: 45–60 minutes

Common Core Anchor Standards: Reading, Writing, Speaking and Listening
Learning Objectives:

- Students will understand why the Washington D.C. football team's name is controversial and in the news.
- Students will explore different perspectives on the controversy regarding the Washington football team's name.
- Students will reflect on background information and the different perspectives in order to determine their own point of view.
- Students will express their opinion through an argumentative writing assignment, using evidence from various sources to convey their point of view.

Material:

- Washington Redskins Helmet with Logo (one for each student or project on board)
- 5–6 copies of each of the following articles:
  - ”50 senators sign letter urging Redskins to change team name” (USA Today Sports, May 22, 2014, http://ftw.usatoday.com/2014/05/senators-washington-redskins-team-name-letter)
  - Choose either the "Letter from Washington Redskins owner Dan Snyder to fans" (The Washington Post, October 9, 2013, www.washingtonpost.com/local/letter-from-washington-redskins-owner-dan-snyder-to-fans/2013/10/09/e7670ba0-30fe-11e3-8627-c5d7de0a046b_story.html) or the shorter article without letter "Dan Snyder defends Redskins name, cites ‘heritage’" (USA Today, October 9, 2013, www.usatoday.com/story/sports/nfl/redskins/2013/10/09/dan-snyder-letter-respect-name/2953115/)
- Argumentative Essay Graphic Organizer (one for each student)

Vocabulary:

Review the following vocabulary words and make sure students know their meanings. (See ADL’s “Glossary of Education Terms.”)

- bigotry
- debate
- epithet
- merchandise
- controversial
- disparate
- identity
- Native American
INFORMATION SHARING: THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE WASHINGTON D.C. FOOTBALL TEAM NAME

1. Ask students: What do you know about the Washington Redskins? Have you heard anything about the Washington D.C. football team in the news recently and if so, what?

2. Briefly, share the following background information about the controversy over the Washington Redskins’ team name. Explain to students that they will learn more during the reading activity.

- The Washington Redskins are an N.F.L team that has had their name since 1933. They started in 1932 as the Boston Braves, changed their name to the Boston Redskins the following year and moved to Washington D.C. in 1937. Every major English dictionary describes the term “redskin” as derogatory and Native American people and others consider it an offensive epithet. There is debate over whether the term “redskin” originates from the scalped head of a Native American, red body paint or the red color metaphor for race. Regardless of origin, since the mid-19th century “redskin” has been a slang word white people used for Native American people.

- In the 1940s, the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) started to advocate for eliminating negative stereotyping of Native American people in the media. Over time, they focused on Native American names and mascots in sports. The NCAI says that teams with mascots such as the Washington D.C. football team perpetuate negative stereotypes of Native American people and demean their native traditions and rituals. In addition to the names and images, Native Americans opposed to mascots point to the oversimplification of their culture by fans “playing Indian” with no understanding of the deeper meaning of feathers, face paint, chants and dancing.

- As a result, terms such as “redskin” have almost disappeared from common usage except for sports teams. Even with sports teams, there used to be more than 3,000 teams with Native American names and mascots. That has been steadily in decline; currently there are fewer than 1,000 high school, college and professional teams that use Native American mascots. One other NFL team, the Kansas City Chiefs, has a Native American-themed name. Major League Baseball has two Native American named teams: the Atlanta Braves (known for their “Tomahawk Chop” at games) and the Cleveland Indians. There is also one National Hockey League team, the Chicago Blackhawks.

- Major dictionaries characterize the word “redskin” as derogatory. According to The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the term redskin is defined as “usually offensive,” Oxford English Dictionary says, “now somewhat dated and frequently considered offensive,” and dictionary.com describes it as “often disparaging and offensive.”

- Proponents of using these names and mascots believe that Native American mascots pay respect to the people and help promote a better understanding of Native Americans. Many say that Native American mascots focus on bravery, courage and fighting skills rather than anything derogatory. Dan Snyder, the owner of the Washington D.C. football franchise, has asserted that he will not change the name and has many reasons why, which you will learn about later.

- The controversy over the Washington team name has come back into the news lately, although there have been protests about the name for decades. A few months ago, fifty United States Senators signed a letter asking the N.F.L to push for a name change. In June 2014, The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office revoked the trademark of the NFL’s Washington Redskins for the second time because it is “disparaging to Native Americans.” Last October, President Obama said, “If I were
the owner of the team and I knew that there was a name of my team—even if it had a storied history—that was offending a sizeable group of people, I’d think about changing it,” There are also a growing number of public officials and sports commentators who are advocating for a change in name.

- Recently, the Editorial Board of The Washington Post decided they will no longer use the term “redskin” in their editorials. According to the Pew Research Center, at least 76 news outlets and journalists have publicly stated their opposition to the Washington Redskins name or moved to restrict or ban its use.

3. Project a picture of a Washington Redskins Helmet with Logo so that students can clearly see the logo or distribute a copy of the handout to each student.

**JIGSAW READING ACTIVITY: DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW**

1. Explain to students that they will read and discuss articles about the controversy using a jigsaw strategy. The jigsaw strategy provides an opportunity for students to learn about different aspects of a topic and then teach each other. The reading can be assigned for homework the night before which will give you more class time to discuss the articles.

2. The following are links to six articles that contain different perspectives on the Washington team name controversy, including pro and con arguments, opinion polls and letters. Divide the articles evenly among the students.

   Article 1: [50 senators sign letter urging Redskins to change team name](print article and letter)
   Article 2: [Washington Redskins’ Trademark Registrations Cancelled](
   Article 3: [National Congress of American Indians slams Redskins](
   Article 4: [Letter from Washington Redskins owner Dan Snyder to fans](or shorter article that does not include the whole letter: Dan Snyder defends Redskins name, cites ’heritage’)
   Article 5: [Poll: Local Redskins Fans Reject Name Change, Won’t Buy Merch with New Name](
   Article 6: [Poll: Americans Don’t Want Name Change](

To manage the jigsaw, as you distribute the articles, assign a different letter (A, B, C, D, etc.) to everyone who has the same article. For example, if there are four students reading article #1, designate one student “A,” one student “B,” one student “C” and the last student “D” (so that later they can be distributed correctly). You can write the letter on the article to make it clear. Give students 10 minutes to read their articles silently.

3. After reading the articles, divide students into letter groups so that each of the six articles are represented in each group. For example, Group A will have someone who read article #1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. When the groups are formed, give each student two minutes to explain the point of view represented in their article.

4. After small group discussion, reconvene the group and engage them in a class discussion by asking the following questions:

   - Was it easy or difficult to summarize the information in your article and share with others?
   - What new information did you learn about the Washington Redskins and the controversy?
   - Based on the article you read, how has the perspective of the person been shaped by their experience and their relationship to the Washington team?
• After hearing the different viewpoints, did your opinion shift at all? How so?
• What was the advantage of doing the jigsaw?

HERE I STAND

1. Explain to students that they will listen to some statements and decide to what extent they agree or disagree with the statement. They will be indicating their opinion about each topic by positioning themselves along an imaginary line, depending upon how strongly they agree or disagree with a statement.

2. Select a large open space and indicate the position of an imaginary line with the farthest right point representing a STRONGLY AGREE response and the farthest left point a STRONGLY DISAGREE response. In between, place AGREE, IN BETWEEN/NOT SURE, AND DISAGREE along the continuum. Create signs with these words and hang them up on the wall.

3. Read each statement below, requesting students to take a few minutes to decide where they stand in the continuum and have them walk silently to that place and observe where others choose to stand.
   • Sports and professional athletes have a strong influence over the American public and therefore have a responsibility to do the right thing.
   • Using the Redskins name and mascot of a Native American does not hurt anyone.
   • The term “redskin” is offensive.
   • If some Native American people are not offended, we shouldn't be.
   • What the fans and general public think about the Washington team name should not matter nor should it impact the outcome of the controversy.
   • Sports team owners should be able to name their teams whatever they want.
   • The Washington DC football franchise should change its name.

After everyone has chosen their spot, have students spend 2–3 minutes talking amongst themselves about why they are standing where they are.

4. After the activity, lead a whole group discussion using the following questions:
   • Was it easy or difficult to decide where to stand? Were some statements easier to decide and some more difficult?
   • How did it feel when most people had the same response as you? How about when most people were standing somewhere else?
   • Did you ever feel you needed to explain where you chose to stand? If so, why did you feel this way?
   • Did you ever decide to change your position when you saw you did not agree with a majority of the group, or after hearing others’ points of view?

WRITING ACTIVITY: ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY

1. Now that students have learned about different perspectives about the controversy, they will decide on their own point of view and write an argumentative essay about it. This will include the process of picking a “side” or position and writing a five paragraph essay that includes their position with
evidence. You can have students start the essay in class by having them work on the Argumentative Essay Graphic Organizer and then complete the rest for homework over the next days or weeks. They can use any of the articles and data shared in class as well as additional research they conduct online. The overall steps in the process should include:

a) Decide on your position.
b) Consider three reasons for your position.
c) Gather evidence such as examples, statistics, quotes, polls, facts, etc.
d) Organize opinion and evidence using the Argumentative Essay Graphic Organizer.
e) Write your essay and include the following five paragraphs:

Paragraph 1: Description of the issue or controversy and your opinion statement (You may also include the counter-argument)

Paragraphs 2, 3 and 4: Each paragraph should include one reason for your opinion with supporting evidence (examples, historical information, statistics, polls, quote, facts).

Paragraph 5: Restate your opinion, summarize your three reasons and state your call to action or summary position

CLOSING

Play the 2-minute video Proud to Be. After watching the video, ask students the following questions:

• How did you feel watching the video?
• What was the message of the video?
• Was the video effective in conveying the message?
• Did it have an impact on your point of view? How so?

ADDITIONAL READING AND RESOURCES

• “Washington Redskin Name Change Gains Momentum” (DiversityInc.com)
• “Racist Stereotypes and Cultural Appropriation In American Sports” (IC Magazine, February 23, 2013)
• “Are You Ready for Some Controversy? The History Of ’Redskin’” (NPR, September 9, 2013)
• “A slur or term of ‘honor’? Controversy heightens about Washington Redskins” (CNN, October 13, 2013)
• “The Real History of the Word Redskin. It’s Not What You Think” (Slate, December 18, 2013)
• Youth leagues also wrestling with controversial Redskins nickname (Sports Illustrated)
• “Report: Indian booster for Washington Redskins is not an Indian” (The Washington Post, October 10, 2014)
# COMMON CORE ANCHOR STANDARDS

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<th>Content Area/Standard</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>Writing</th>
<th>Speaking and Listening</th>
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<td><strong>Standard 1:</strong></td>
<td>Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.</td>
<td>Write arguments to support claims in an analysis of substantive topics or texts using valid reasoning and relevant and sufficient evidence.</td>
<td>Prepare for and participate effectively in a range of conversations and collaborations with diverse partners, building on others’ ideas and expressing their own clearly and persuasively.</td>
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<td><strong>Standard 2:</strong></td>
<td>Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development, summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</td>
<td>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization and style are appropriate to task, purpose and audience.</td>
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WASHINGTON REDSKINS HELMET WITH LOGO
ARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

**Paragraph 1: INTRODUCTION**

Attention-grabbing opening:

Background of Issue:

My position:

(May include counter-argument)

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**Paragraph 5: CONCLUSION**

Restate opinion:

Summarize your three reasons:

State your “call to action” or summary position: