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## The Role of Music in Assimilation of Students at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School

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### Abstract

Despite the vast research on the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, music is often overshadowed by the recognition of the school's athletic program in the discussion of the place of extracurricular activities in Native American assimilation. This paper discusses the role of music in the assimilation of students at the Carlisle Indian School, drawing from the fields of both history and ethnomusicology to demonstrate that music had a much more profound effect on assimilation than athletics. Through a discussion on the differences between Native American and Western art music, and the disparity between their functions in society, it is clear that music marked a more profound transition toward assimilation for Native Americans at Indian boarding schools like the Carlisle Indian Industrial School.

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When compared with students who didn't take any music lessons, musically-engaged students had more improvements in IQ subtests, index scores, and a standardized measure of academic achievement. If you're interested in enrolling your child in music lessons outside of the school system for more engagement with music, take a look at this article to learn about the costs. Music education is also a great way to enhance reading comprehension abilities in children. Another study, which was also conducted at Northwestern University, found that students who actively participated in music classes had be Carlisle's founder, Richard Henry Pratt, seated center on the bandstand, with a group of Navajo students upon their arrival at the school on Oct. 21, 1882. Photo: John N. Choate via Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center. "Kill the Indian, Save the Man". Photo: Carlisle Indian School Digital Resource Center. From Boarding School to Foster Care. Thirty-five years after Carlisle closed, when Sandy White Hawk was 18 months old, she was adopted out to a white missionary family who promised to "save" her from a life of poverty and abuse on the Rosebud Reservation, where she was born. White Hawk did not escape either in her adopted family, and the problems were compounded by a deeper sense of loss over who she was as an Indigenous person. Gallery 1.2 Carlisle Indian Industrial School. In 1879 Davin submitted his Report on the Industrial Schools for Indians and Half-Breeds to the Government of Canada. The report was "anchored to the fundamental belief that to educate Aboriginal children effectively they had to be separate from their families – that the parenting process in Aboriginal communities had to be disrupted" (Milloy, 1999, p. 23). The schools established to ensure the forced assimilation of Indigenous Peoples of Canada have had many designs and names: religious schools, manual labour schools, industrial schools, day schools, residential schools. Colonial governments had a different interpretation of the role and value of education for Indigenous Peoples. - Founder of Carlisle Indian School, Capt. Richard H. Pratt on the education of Native Americans. We are still here. ©. Angie GunShows is at Carlisle Indian Industrial School. 9 July 2019 · Carlisle, PA, United States · "Kill the Indian, and save the man." - Founder of Carlisle Indian School, Capt. Over 200 markers of those, many infants, who died at the Indian Industrial Boarding School. The school was part of a system of re-education and assimilation of Native Americans to European, Christian culture. The tactic dates back to the Ancient Near East - the same as used by the Babylonians when they sacked Israel - taking captive the young men, educating them in the culture of the conquering nation and then transplanting them among their own kin.