Historical Trauma





INSTITUTE on COMMUNITY INTEGRATION UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Definition of Historical Trauma

 Historical trauma is the cumulation of emotional and psychological wounds that are targeted towards a particular community, usually based on their affiliation to a particular identify, race, ethnic group, or religious belief system.

This trauma is carries across generations.



Historical Trauma Consists of 3 Parts

The traumatic event

The shared experience of that traumatic event by a group of people

The multigenerational impact of that event

Government and/ or Society Sanctioned

- Slavery
- Colonization
- Forced removal/ relocation of children or communities
- Removal of belief systems/ culture
- Genocide

- Historical trauma is not just about past events that have happened to individuals and communities, it is also about what is happening now.
- Systemic issues
 - Social injustice
 - Educational gaps
 - Opportunity gaps
- These reinforce the past trauma that communities still feel, hear about, and live.

Microaggressions

Commonplace daily verbal, behavioral, or environmental slights, whether intentional or not intentional, that communicate hostile, derogatory, or negative attitudes towards stigmatized or culturally marginalized people.

Some of the Noticeable Affects from Historical Trauma

- Poor physical health outcome
- Higher rates of mental health symptoms
- Substance use/ abuse
- Self harm/ suicide
- Higher rates of incarceration
- Higher rates of parental stress
- Lower life expectancy



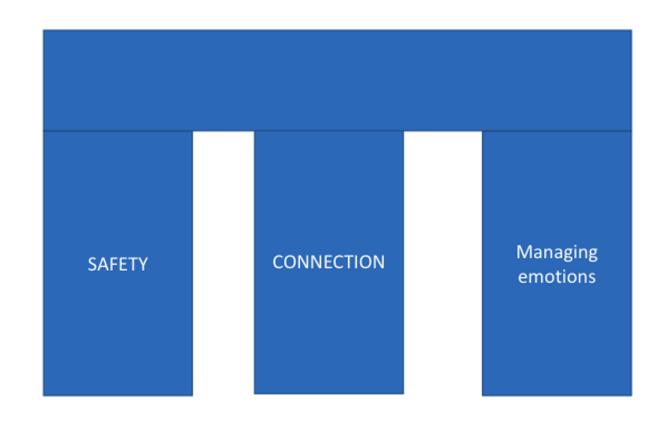
Problems Experienced by Traumatized Youth



Problems Experienced by Those Living with Historical Trauma

- Distrust of government, schools, medical, and mental health professionals
- Feelings of isolation and not belonging
- Anger and lower impulse control
- Lower self-esteem
- Relationship difficulties
- Survivors guilt

Trauma Informed Care

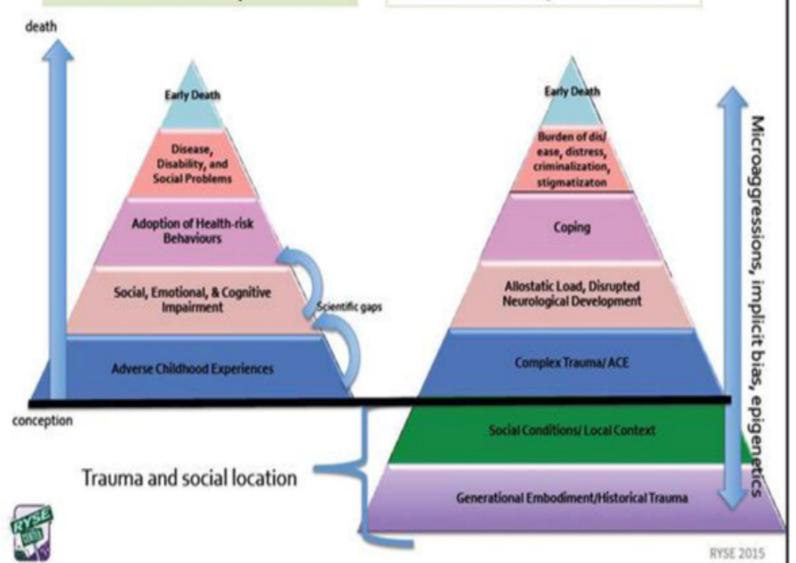


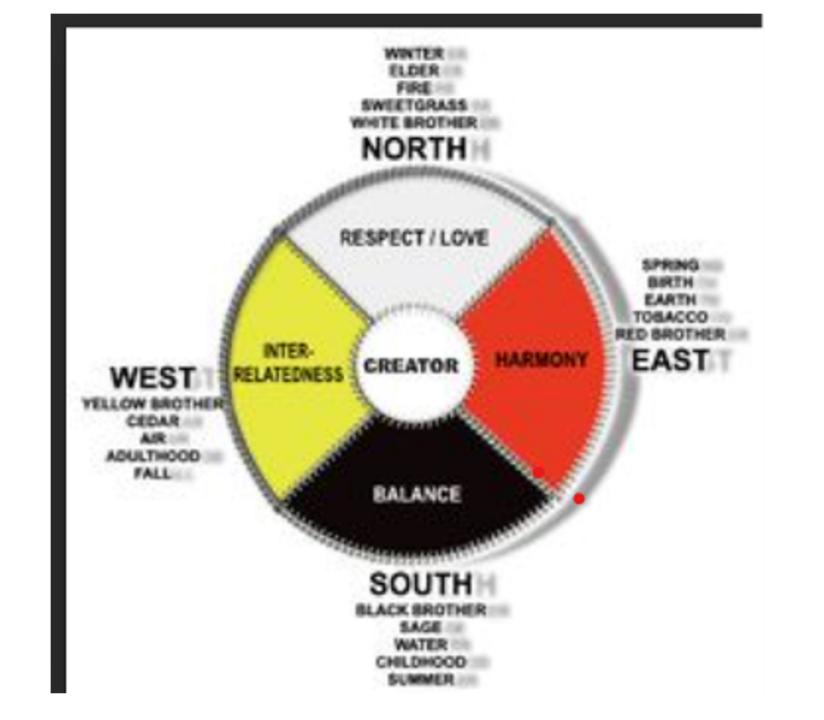


Trauma and Social Location

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Historical Trauma/Embodiment





Healing from Historical Trauma

- Engagement with traditions and cultural activities
- Strong connection with family and community
- Strengthening of cultural identities and recapturing lost cultures and language (Walters, Simons and Evens Campbell 2002)

