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Presentation Outline

- > Why a workshop on historical harms?
- > Definitions
- > Examples of current and historical trauma
- The impact of trauma on the body/brain, beliefs & behaviors
- Some tools for addressing harm and building resilience
- > Discussion /Q & A

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Trauma From the Greek word "traumat," **wound**

(n.) An experience that:

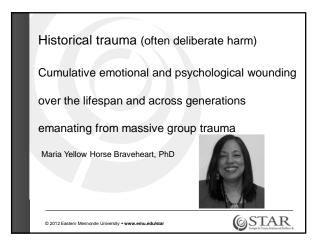
- In some way affects our survival
- · Is painful, distressing, shocking
- May result in lasting effects on the mind, body and spirit of an individual or group.



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Historical trauma/harms

multi-generational transmission of trauma through:

- *Legacy: beliefs, ideas, myths, prejudices and biases disseminated and then inherited about a group
- *Aftermath: institutions, laws, political and economic structures and the official narrative formed to enforce particular aspects of a legacy

Epigenetics: the study of changes in organisms caused by modification of gene expression rather than alteration of the genetic code itself: the hereditary transmission of environmental information

From *Transforming Historical Harms* by David Anderson Hooker and Amy Potter, Coming to the Table Project, Eastern Mennonite University

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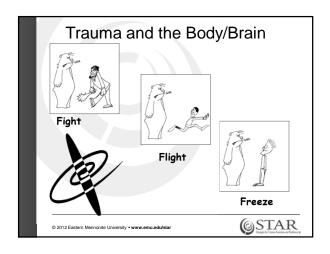
Examples from your setting of:

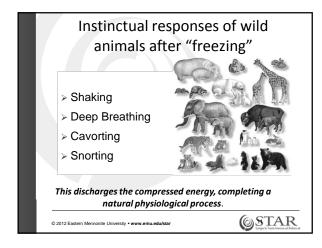
- Historical trauma or harms?
- Current trauma?
- Impact?

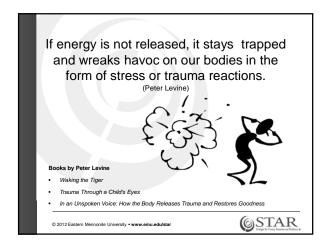
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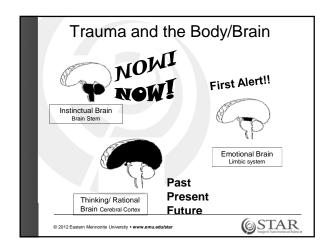












The middle prefrontal cortex keeps the 3 parts of the brain integrated and working together.

It enables:

Register and regulate body sensations
Attuned communication
Emotional balance
Fear extinction
Response flexibility
Insight
Empathy
Morality

Trauma disorders the normal functioning of the middle prefrontal cortex.

Daniel Siegel, PhD, Handbook of Interpersonal Neurobiology, 2012.

