

SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

TEACHER BACKGROUND

This assessment tool was designed to objectively record the students' comprehension of certain vital information regarding the American Indians of Utah. Students will need to have had exposure to all five tribes either through the five *We Shall Remain* films, the five tribal lesson plans, or a combination of both. All questions should be within the grasp of a student who has had the material presented in one of these formats. Certain questions may be chosen by the teacher as more appropriate based on classroom experiences and focus of teaching.

OBJECTIVE

The student will be able to discern the correct answers to multiple choice questions based on comprehension of the materials presented on the American Indians of Utah.

TEACHER MATERIALS

Answer Key: *We Shall Remain* Films

Answer Key: Utah Indian Curriculum Guide Lessons

STUDENT MATERIALS

Unit Test: *We Shall Remain* Films

Unit Test: Utah Indian Curriculum
Guide Lessons

TIME FRAME

One forty-minute period

PROCEDURE

Present each student with the multiple-choice test.

ASSESSMENT / PRODUCTS

Test

VARIATIONS / EXTENSIONS

Students may work in teams to agree on the best answer to each question.



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

ANSWER KEY: *WE SHALL REMAIN FILMS*

PAIUTE QUESTIONS

1. How many modern bands of Paiutes live in Utah?
b. 5
2. How did the Paiutes meet their food needs?
c. hunting, gathering, farming, and trade
3. When the U.S. government took the Paiutes off of the list of federally recognized tribes, this policy was called what?
a. termination
4. When the Paiutes were returned to the list of federally recognized tribes, the policy was called what?
b. restoration
5. Which is not a problem faced by the modern Paiute tribe?
c. too many people are fluent in the Paiute language

UTE QUESTIONS

6. When the Utes encountered the Spanish, the most important change to their lifestyle was what?
c. horse
7. Which was not a conflict between the Utes and Mormon settlers?
b. Bear River Massacre
8. Government agent Nathaniel Meeker tried to make the Utes become what?
a. farmers
9. Ute spirituality is most closely tied to what?
c. nature
10. The Utes celebrate the coming of spring with what celebration?
c. Bear Dance



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

NAVAJO QUESTIONS

11. The Navajo homeland lies between what landforms?
b. four sacred mountains
12. The forced removal of the Navajos from their homeland was called what?
a. the Long Walk
13. Which Navajo leader was able to negotiate the return of the Navajos to their homeland?
b. Barboncito
14. Navajos who assisted with communication during World War II are known as what?
c. Code Talkers
15. Which of the following is not something that Navajo artists weave?
c. boondoggle

GOSHUTE QUESTIONS

16. The word “Goshute” means what?
b. ashes
17. The Goshutes used plants for what?
c. food, shelter, and medicine
18. During what season are Goshute creation stories told?
a. winter
19. Which is not a problem facing the Goshute tribe?
c. too much construction on Goshute land
20. How have the Goshute helped to preserve the names of their ancestors who have died?
a. creating new headstones



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE QUESTIONS

21. “So-so-goi” or “Shoshone” means what?

b. ground walkers

22. Conflicts between the Shoshones and the Mormon settlers led to which event?

b. Bear River Massacre

23. How many members of the Northwestern band of the Shoshone joined the LDS Church in 1875?

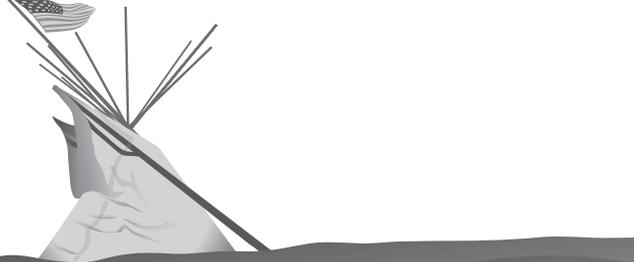
c. all

24. The LDS Church set up a community called Washakie, where the Northwestern Shoshone learned to do what?

a. farm

25. How are the Shoshones using their homelands to generate green energy?

b. geothermal plants



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

ANSWER KEY: UTAH INDIAN CURRICULUM GUIDE LESSONS

PAIUTE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following women is not a Paiute leader?
c. Sacagawea
2. Which Paiute leader was the first American Indian woman to write a book and have it published?
b. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins
3. Which Paiute leader has led the Southern Paiute of Utah through modern challenges?
a. Lora Tom
4. Which Paiute woman is leading the young people of the tribe by practicing and teaching cultural traditions?
b. Shanan Martineau
5. How are modern Paiute tribal chairmen/chairwomen chosen to lead their people?
a. election

UTE QUESTIONS

6. The war named after this leader involved the stealing of more than two thousand head of cattle.
a. Black Hawk
7. This Ute leader made a name for himself as a peacemaker and led the Utes from the reservation to make the government recognize the needs of his people.
c. Tabby-To-Kwanah
8. This Ute leader was known for his diplomacy and helped negotiate the release of the hostages during the Meeker incident.
a. Ouray
9. This leader worked to keep the peace between the Utes and the LDS settlers for many years, but conflicts began after the territorial government made laws that impacted Ute economic interests.
b. Wakara
10. This Ute leader met with President Hayes and President Grant while fighting for the rights of the Utes with the federal government.
a. Ouray



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

NAVAJO QUESTIONS

11. The Miss Navajo competition challenges young women to learn all but which of the following subjects?

c. English grammar

12. The Miss Navajo crown is made of which materials?

c. silver and turquoise

13. The Miss Navajo competition started in which decade?

c. 1950s

14. Which animal is important to the Navajos' culture and economy and is incorporated into the knowledge Miss Navajo contestants are tested on?

c. sheep

15. Miss Navajo is expected to represent which quality for the Navajo Nation?

b. cultural awareness

GOSHUTE QUESTIONS

16. The Goshutes are known for their skills in which area?

b. horticulture

17. The ancestral lifestyle of the Goshutes depended upon which of these resources?

b. natural springs

18. Which of the following non-Indian groups did not travel through the Goshute homeland?

c. Russian settlers

19. Which was not a problem placed on the Goshutes by the intrusion into their lands by non-Indian people?

c. Goshute cattle were poached

20. Goshutes are known to have eaten all but which of the following foods?

b. polar bears



SEVENTH GRADE ASSESSMENT

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE QUESTIONS

21. The farm that the Northwestern Shoshones lived on after the Bear River Massacre was named for this leader.

b. Washakie

22. Shoshone leader Washakie is thought to have lived almost one hundred years. Which century did he live through?

b. 1800s

23. Which Shoshone leader was present at the Bear River Massacre but escaped alive?

a. Sagwitch

24. This Shoshone leader was known as a negotiator and a fierce warrior. His name means “the Rattler,” for the loud rattle he carried into battles.

c. Washakie

25. What did Washakie believe would be the modern “weapon my people need to protect them”?

c. education

UNIT TEST: *WE SHALL REMAIN* FILMS

NAME: _____ **DATE:** _____

Choose the best answer for each question

PAIUTE QUESTIONS

1. How many modern bands of Paiutes live in Utah?

- a. 12
- b. 5
- c. 3

2. How did the Paiutes meet their food needs?

- a. just hunting and gathering
- b. hunting, gathering, and farming
- c. hunting, gathering, farming, and trade

3. When the U.S. government took the Paiutes off of the list of federally recognized tribes, this policy was called what?

- a. termination
- b. restoration
- c. assimilation

4. When the Paiutes were returned to the list of federally recognized tribes, the policy was called what?

- a. termination
- b. restoration
- c. assimilation

5. Which is not a problem faced by the modern Paiute tribe?

- a. geographic distances between bands
- b. prairie dogs
- c. too many people are fluent in the Paiute language

UTE QUESTIONS

6. When the Utes encountered the Spanish, the most important change to their lifestyle was what?

- a. Spanish language
- b. sheep
- c. horse

7. Which was not a conflict between the Utes and Mormon settlers?

- a. Black Hawk War
- b. Bear River Massacre
- c. Walker War

8. Government agent Nathaniel Meeker tried to make the Utes become what?

- a. farmers
- b. sheep-herders
- c. brick-makers

9. Ute spirituality is most closely tied to what?

- a. a spiritual leader from the past
- b. a book of sacred teachings
- c. nature

10. The Utes celebrate the coming of spring with what celebration?

- a. Groundhog Festival
- b. Restoration Powwow
- c. Bear Dance



NAVAJO QUESTIONS

11. The Navajo homeland lies between what landforms?

- a. two rivers
- b. four sacred mountains
- c. the river and the ocean

12. The forced removal of the Navajos from their homeland was called what?

- a. the Long Walk
- b. the March of Pains
- c. the Navajo Trail

13. Which Navajo leader was able to negotiate the return of the Navajos to their homeland?

- a. Chipeta
- b. Barboncito
- c. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins

14. Navajos who assisted with communication during World War II are known as what?

- a. Language Defenders
- b. Green Berets
- c. Code Talkers

15. Which of the following is not something that Navajo artists weave?

- a. baskets
- b. blankets
- c. boondoggle

GOSHUTE QUESTIONS

16. The word “Goshute” means what?

- a. the people
- b. ashes
- c. horse-riders

17. The Goshutes used plants for what?

- a. just food
- b. food and shelter
- c. food, shelter, and medicine

18. During what season are Goshute creation stories told?

- a. winter
- b. spring
- c. summer

19. Which is not a problem facing the Goshute tribe?

- a. loss of water
- b. threat to cutthroat trout habitat
- c. too much construction on Goshute land

20. How have the Goshutes helped to preserve the names of their ancestors who have died?

- a. creating new headstones
- b. painting a mural
- c. writing a play about them



NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE QUESTIONS

21. “So-so-goi” or “Shoshone” means what?

- a. the people
- b. ground walkers
- c. the rattler

22. Conflicts between the Shoshones and the Mormon settlers led to which event?

- a. Black Hawk War
- b. Bear River Massacre
- c. Mountain Meadows Massacre

23. How many members of the Northwestern Band of the Shoshone joined the LDS Church in 1875?

- a. none
- b. half
- c. all

24. The LDS Church set up a community called Washakie, where the Northwestern Shoshone learned to do what?

- a. farm
- b. create pottery
- c. raise cattle

25. How are the Shoshones using their homelands to generate green energy?

- a. wind farm
- b. geothermal plants
- c. solar farm



UNIT TEST: UTAH INDIAN CURRICULUM PROJECT LESSONS

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

Choose the best answer for each question

PAIUTE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following women is not a Paiute leader?

- a. Lora Tom
- b. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins
- c. Sacagawea

2. Which Paiute leader was the first American Indian woman to write a book and have it published?

- a. Lora Tom
- b. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins
- c. Sacagawea

3. Which Paiute leader has led the Southern Paiute of Utah through modern challenges?

- a. Lora Tom
- b. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins
- c. Sacagawea

4. Which Paiute woman is leading the young people of the tribe by practicing and teaching cultural traditions?

- a. Sacagawea
- b. Shanana Martineau
- c. Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins

5. How are modern Paiute tribal chairmen/chairwomen chosen to lead their people?

- a. election
- b. inheritance
- c. draw names



UTE QUESTIONS

6. The war named after this leader involved the stealing of more than two thousand head of cattle.

- a. Black Hawk
- b. Wakara
- c. Ouray

7. This Ute leader made a name for himself as a peacemaker and led the Utes from the reservation to make the government recognize the needs of his people.

- a. Ouray
- b. Chipeta
- c. Tabby-To-Kwanah

8. This Ute leader was known for his diplomacy and helped negotiate the release of the hostages during the Meeker incident.

- a. Ouray
- b. Black Hawk
- c. Wakara

9. This leader worked to keep the peace between the Utes and the LDS settlers for many years, but conflicts began after the territorial government made laws that impacted Ute economic interests.

- a. Black Hawk
- b. Wakara
- c. Chipeta

10. This Ute leader met with President Hayes and President Grant while fighting for the rights of the Utes with the federal government.

- a. Ouray
- b. Tabby-To-Kwanah
- c. Wakara

NAVAJO QUESTIONS

11. The Miss Navajo competition challenges young women to learn all but which of the following subjects?

- a. traditional Navajo skills
- b. Navajo history
- c. English grammar

12. The Miss Navajo crown is made of which materials?

- a. gold and diamonds
- b. leather and feathers
- c. silver and turquoise

13. The Miss Navajo competition started in which decade?

- a. 1990s
- b. 1880s
- c. 1950s

14. Which animal is important to the Navajos' culture and economy and is incorporated into the knowledge Miss Navajo contestants are tested on?

- a. hawk
- b. coyote
- c. sheep

15. Miss Navajo is expected to represent which quality for the Navajo Nation?

- a. beauty
- b. cultural awareness
- c. fashion design

GOSHUTE QUESTIONS

16. The Goshutes are known for their skills in which area?

- a. horse training
- b. horticulture
- c. pottery

17. The ancestral lifestyle of the Goshutes depended upon which of these resources?

- a. horses
- b. natural springs
- c. sheep

18. Which of the following non-Indian groups did not travel through the Goshute homeland?

- a. Pony Express
- b. Overland Stage
- c. Russian settlers

19. Which was not a problem placed on the Goshutes by the intrusion into their lands by non-Indian people?

- a. natural springs fenced in
- b. game animals frightened or hunted off
- c. Goshute cattle were poached

20. Goshutes are known to have eaten all but which of the following foods?

- a. rabbits
- b. polar bears
- c. insects

NORTHWESTERN SHOSHONE QUESTIONS

21. The farm that the Northwestern Shoshone lived on after the Bear River Massacre was named for this leader.

- a. Sagwitch
- b. Washakie
- c. Ouray

22. Shoshone leader Washakie is thought to have lived almost one hundred years. Which century did he live through?

- a. 1700s
- b. 1800s
- c. 1900s

23. Which Shoshone leader was present at the Bear River Massacre but escaped alive?

- a. Sagwitch
- b. Washakie
- c. Bear Hunter

24. This Shoshone leader was known as a negotiator and a fierce warrior. His name means “the Rattler,” for the loud rattle he carried into battles.

- a. Bear Hunter
- b. Sagwitch
- c. Washakie

25. What did Washakie believe would be the modern “weapon my people need to protect them”?

- a. guns
- b. fences
- c. education

