

Blackline Master Quizzes for *A History of American Indian Achievement*

Blackline Master Quiz 1A

Program 1: American Indians Populate the North American Continent

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. Modern humans began spreading across the planet
 - a. 12,000 years ago
 - b. 50,000 years ago
 - c. 100,000 years ago
 - d. None of the above

2. American Indians may have arrived in the present day United States by crossing the Bering Sea
 - a. By foot over a land bridge through Alaska
 - b. By boats along the Pacific Coast
 - c. By boats from Australia
 - d. All of the above

3. Spider Woman is part of the
 - a. Hopi creation story
 - b. Pecos Culture creation story
 - c. Navajo creation story
 - d. Lakota creation story

4. After the last Ice Age humans
 - a. Lived in small groups
 - b. Were all hunter-gatherers living off the land
 - c. Had become Stone Age hunters using stone tools
 - d. All of the above

5. The Clovis spear point allowed a single Stone Age hunter single-handedly to kill a large animal such as a buffalo or elephant.
 - a. True
 - b. False

6. Paleo-Indians greatly extended the power and range for their spears by using an ingenious piece of technology called the
 - a. Clovis point
 - b. Atlatl
 - c. Folsom point
 - d. Bow and arrow

7. American Indians developed metallurgy around
 - a. 2000BC
 - b. 4000BC
 - c. 6000BC
 - d. Never

8. The American Indians who developed metallurgy were known as the
 - a. Gold Culture
 - b. Iron Culture
 - c. Bronze Culture
 - d. Copper Culture

9. The greatest collection of rock art in America is located in caves along the Rio Grande and Pecos Rivers.
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Shamans were American Indians who
 - a. Led a tribe or clan from one village site to another
 - b. Judged wrong doers and handed out punishment
 - c. Guided a tribe's spiritual life
 - d. All of the above

Blackline Master Quiz 2A

Program 2: The Golden Age of Ancient American Indians

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. Approximately how many years ago did the Poverty Point Culture emerge
 - a. 10,000
 - b. 3,000
 - c. 4,000
 - d. 1,000

2. The Poverty Point Culture lived along the banks of the
 - a. Ohio River
 - b. Mississippi River
 - c. Missouri River
 - d. Arkansas River

3. The Poverty Point Culture built a large city, an accomplishment that has been done many times before by other hunter-gatherer society.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. American Indians domesticate what cereal plant
 - a. Barley
 - b. Rye
 - c. Wheat
 - d. Corn

5. The three sisters of American Indian agriculture are
 - a. Maize, squash and rice
 - b. Maize, beans and squash
 - c. Maize, rice and beans
 - d. None of the above

6. The three sisters would create an economy that would lead to the building of great cities from South America to North America.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Woodland Culture American Indians
 - a. Adopted corn agriculture
 - b. Obtained the bow and arrow
 - c. Built enormous earthen works
 - d. All of the above

8. Effigies Mounds are earth works in the shapes of buildings, such as pyramids.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Among American Indians of the Woodland Culture, the atlatl and spear were replaced by
 - a. The sling and rock
 - b. The net and harpoon
 - c. The bow and arrow
 - d. None of the above

10. The early capital of the Mississippian Culture was
 - a. Aztalan
 - b. Cahokia
 - c. Mobile
 - d. Poverty Point

11. Mississippian Culture cities were noted for their huge earthen pyramids.
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. The largest earthen works structure ever built in North America is
 - a. Ocmulgee burial mound
 - b. Poverty Point Bird mound
 - c. Aztalan Effigy mound
 - d. Cahokia's Monk mound

13. Mississippian Culture cities vanished by
 - a. 1300 A.D.
 - b. 1400 A.D.
 - c. 1600 A.D.
 - d. 1700 A.D.

Blackline Master Quiz 3A
Program 3: The Great Transition

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. The Anasazi were able to flourish in the arid climate of the Desert Southwest because of their
 - a. Hunting skills
 - b. Architectural skills
 - c. Farming skills
 - d. None of the above

2. The Anasazi built magnificent cliff cities
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The Anasazi disappeared around
 - a. 900 A.D.
 - b. 1100 A.D.
 - c. 1300 A.D.
 - d. None of the above

4. Choose the five Iroquois League members from the list below.

a. Seneca	b. Powhatan
c. Wampanoag	d. Onondaga
e. Oneida	f. Algonquin
g. Cayuga	h. Mohawks

5. The Iroquois were among the first people in the world to write a
 - a. Bible
 - b. Constitution
 - c. Both of the above

6. Iroquois referred to themselves as
 - a. The people of the canoes
 - b. The people of the League of Nations
 - c. The People of the Longhouse
 - d. All of the above

7. Pocahontas was the daughter of
 - a. Squanto
 - b. Massasoit
 - c. John Rolfe
 - d. Powhatan

8. Pocahontas pushed for cooperation between the whites and the Indians.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. The American Indians living in what would become the state of Massachusetts when the first English colonists arrived were the
 - a. Wampanoag
 - b. Iroquois
 - c. Powhatan
 - d. Croatoan

10. Choose the Indians who helped the Pilgrims survive were
 - a. Squanto
 - b. Pocahontas
 - c. Powhatan
 - d. Massasoit

Blackline Master Quiz 4A
Program 4: Resistance and Acceptance

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. Friction between the early colonists and American Indians usually centered over
 - a. Tobacco
 - b. Slaves
 - c. Land
 - d. All of the above

2. King Philip's War pitted the Puritans against a league of Indians led by the Wampanoags.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. King Philip used guerrilla style tactics against Puritan settlements.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. In 1680, New Mexico's Spanish settlers were chased out of the province by a
 - a. Comanche Uprising
 - b. Navajo Uprising
 - c. Pueblo Uprising
 - d. None of the above

5. The only American Indian who has been beatified by the Roman Catholic Church and placed on the path to Sainthood is
 - a. Pocahontas
 - b. Kateri Tekakwitha
 - c. Handsome Lake
 - d. Sacagawea

6. Chief Pontiac put together an alliance of Native American tribes to keep French colonists east of the Appalachian Mountains.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The Eastern Indians eventually lost most of their lands to the whites because
 - a. They were independent by nature
 - b. They did not understand the white men's laws
 - c. The Indian tribes could be bargained with separately
 - d. All of the above

8. The Longhouse religion was founded by
 - a. Massasoit
 - b. Kateri Tekakwitha
 - c. Handsome Lake
 - d. Chief Pontiac

9. The Longhouse religion is
 - a. A return to Iroquois traditions, forsaking any contact with western ways
 - b. A blend of traditional Iroquois beliefs and a recognition of the value of some of the white ways
 - c. The beginning of the Native American Church
 - d. All of the above

10. The American Indian Woman who helped Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery succeed was
 - a. Sacagawea
 - b. Pocahontas
 - c. Kateri Tekakwitha
 - d. Wilma Mankiller

Blackline Master Quiz 5A
Program 5: The New Indian Leaders

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. The fate of Native Americans and U.S. westward expansion was decided at The Battle of Tippecanoe.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. In response to this white encroachment, a Shawnee Indian chief, Tecumseh,
 - a. Tried to buy American settlers off
 - b. Attempted to unify his people in a confederacy to protect their lands
 - c. Sued the United States government in the U.S. Supreme Court
 - d. All of the above

3. The destruction of Prophet's Town stopped white expansion into Ohio and marked the beginning of a strong Indian Confederacy.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The inventor of the Cherokee writing system is
 - a. Osceola
 - b. Black Hawk
 - c. Sequoyah
 - d. Tecumseh

5. The Cherokee writing system was known as
 - a. Bird scratches
 - b. Petroglyphs
 - c. Pictographs
 - d. Talking Leaves

6. After the War of 1812, Federal policy toward Native Americans was to remove them from their traditional lands and relocate them
 - a. To Canada
 - b. To Mexico
 - c. To Florida
 - d. West of the Mississippi River

7. Black Hawk survived the massacre and went on to
 - a. Write one of America's greatest pieces of 19th century literature
 - b. Sue U.S Government to return his land
 - c. All of the above

8. The young war chief who led Seminole resistance to the Indian Removal Act of 1830 was
- a. Chief Sealth
 - b. Tecumseh
 - c. Osceola
 - d. Black Hawk
9. Some Seminoles continued to fight and their descendants continue to live in Florida in the 21st century.
- a. True
 - b. False
10. As a young man, Chief Sealth earned his role as a leader among the area Indian nations as a
- a. Diplomat to whites
 - b. Strong and successful warrior
 - c. Leading war parties against white settlers
 - d. All of the above
11. In spite of his friendship and help to whites, Chief Sealth failed to get a reservation for his people, where traditional ways of life could be preserved
- a. True
 - b. False

Blackline Master Quiz 6A
Program 6: Plains Indians War

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. The Apache's most skilled resistance leader was
 - a. Mangas Colorado
 - b. Cochise
 - c. Geronimo
 - d. None of the above

2. The Apache were never defeated by the
 - a. Mexicans
 - b. Spanish
 - c. Americans
 - d. All of the above

3. After the arrival of Spanish settlers at the end of the 16th century, a guerrilla war broke out between Apache and the Spanish.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The only American Indian leader to win a war against the U.S. Army was
 - a. Cochise
 - b. Chief Sealth
 - c. Chief Joseph
 - d. Chief Red Cloud

5. Late in his life Red Cloud developed a deep interest in
 - a. Gold mining
 - b. The Bureau of Indian Affairs
 - c. Fossils
 - d. All of the above

6. The first American Indian to reach the rank of Brigadier General was
 - a. Red Cloud
 - b. Joseph
 - c. Sealth
 - d. Ely Parker

7. Comancheria covered parts of
 - a. Texas
 - b. Colorado
 - c. Kansas
 - d. New Mexico

8. At Adobe Walls Quanah Parker led a last ditch effort to stop the slaughter of the buffalo.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. The Battle of the Little Big Horn is also known as
 - a. The Battle of Big Hole
 - b. The Battle of Clear Creek
 - c. The battle of Adobe Walls
 - d. The Battle of the Greasy Grass

10. At the Battle of the Greasy Grass, Sioux and Cheyenne Warriors defeated the 7th Cavalry.
 - a. True
 - b. False

11. The Two Indian Leaders at the Battle of the Little Big Horn were
 - a. Quanah Parker and Chief Joseph
 - b. Cochise and Ely Parker
 - c. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse
 - d. Red Cloud and Osceola

12. The American Indian who said, "I will fight no more forever," was
 - a. Ely Parker
 - b. Chief Joseph
 - c. Ollykot
 - d. Sitting Bull

Blackline Master Quiz 7A

Program 7: The Emergence of the American Indian Hero

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

- Life Among the Piutes* was written by
 - Sara Winnemucca
 - Gertrude Bonnin
 - Standing Bear
 - Wilma Mankiller
- The first American Indian to actively campaign for American Indian rights and protection of their traditions was
 - Jim Thorpe
 - Gertrude Bonnin
 - Standing Bear
 - Sarah Winnemucca
- Link the La Flesche family members with their areas of expertise
 - Susette
 - Francis
 - Susan
 - Doctor
 - Journalist and lecturer
 - Ethnologist
- Jim Thorpe won a gold medal in the
 - Pentathalon
 - 100 meter dash
 - Decathalon
 - All of the above
- The only American ever to win the gold medal in the Olympics 10,000 meter race was
 - Steve Prefontaine
 - Jim Thorpe
 - Billy Mills
 - Clarence Tinker
- The Dawes Act was passed to protect American Indian customs, ceremonies and traditions.
 - True
 - False
- Gertrude Bonnin's efforts to help American Indians protect their rights resulted in passage of
 - The Indian Reorganization Act
 - The Indian Gaming Act
 - The Dawes Act
 - All of the above

8. The only American Indian ever elected to the Vice Presidency of the United States was
 - a. Jim Thorpe
 - b. Billy Mills
 - c. Will Rogers
 - d. Charles Curtis

9. During WWII, which American Indian language was used for coded messages by U.S. Marines
 - a. Hopi
 - b. Apache
 - c. Navajo
 - d. Lakota

10. Who helped raise the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima
 - a. Jim Thorpe
 - b. Ira Hayes
 - c. Clarence Tinker
 - d. Charles Curtis

Blackline Master Quiz 8A
Program 8: American Indian Renaissance

Circle the best answer (There maybe more than one)

1. The first American Indian to win a Pulitzer Prize for Fiction was
 - a. Louise Erdrich
 - b. Simon Ortiz
 - c. Sarah Winnemucca
 - d. N. Scott Momaday

2. American Indians have an ancient, oral tradition of story telling passed down from generation to generation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. *The Beet Queen* and *Love Medicine* were written by
 - a. Simon Ortiz
 - b. N. Scott Momaday
 - c. Louise Erdrich
 - d. None of the above

4. The American Indian Movement, AIM, was founded in 1868.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. In 1973 members of AIM seized
 - a. Alcatraz Island in San Francisco
 - b. Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota
 - c. The U.S. Capitol in Washington, D.C.
 - d. All of the above

6. The modern American Indian Art Movement was begun by
 - a. Maria Martinez
 - b. Louise Erdrich
 - c. Pablita Velarde
 - d. Wilma Mankiller

7. Traditional Pueblo pottery designs were revived by
 - a. Pablita Velarde
 - b. Wilma Mankiller
 - c. Simon Ortiz
 - d. Maria Martinez

8. Wilma Mankiller became the principal chief of the
 - a. Oglala Sioux
 - b. Cherokee
 - c. Tlingit
 - d. Nez Perce
 - e. None of the above

9. American Indian Nations gladly support the dominant white culture's science.
 - a. True
 - b. false

10. The American Indian Grammy Award nominee is
 - a. Jana Mashonee
 - b. Wilma Mankiller
 - c. John Echohawk
 - d. Louis Erdritch