

Questions for *from An Indian's Views of Indian Affairs* and *The Man from Washington*

1. Why does Chief Joseph repeat the phrase "Good words will not..."

- a. to explain to his audience that the "good words" are not true
- b. to tell his audience that his speech will be short
- c. to let the white men know that he is tired of listening to them
- d. to emphasize that words are not enough to save his people, actions are necessary

2. Why is the speech most likely titled "An Indian's Views of Indian Affairs"?

- a. To give information about the speaker
- b. to emphasize that Native Americans have opinions that should be heard about affairs that concern them
- c. to show that Chief Joseph represented his people well
- d. to gain the interest of the audience

3. What is Chief Joseph's purpose for referring to the deaths of his people in the conclusion of his speech?

- a. to show that men are still dying
- b. to plead for a solution to the problem so that peace can be realized
- c. to show that he is the only one who is concerned about bringing peace to the nation
- d. to remind his audience of the terrible and unforgivable actions they have committed

4. What is the purpose of the comparison in Chief Joseph's simile: "You might as well expect rivers to run backward as that any man who was born a free man should be contented when penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases"

- a. to show how ridiculous it is to expect someone to not be angry when his or her freedoms are taken away
- b. to show that free men prefer to choose their own direction
- c. to show that it is necessary to retain one's freedom by any means necessary
- d. to explain that those who are born free should expect to remain free

5. What is suggested by the use of the words *outlaw* and *animals*?

- a. Chief Joseph is suggesting that the white men are outlaws in this country.
- b. Chief Joseph is suggesting that native Americans are being put in jail for crimes they have not committed.
- c. Chief Joseph is suggesting that Native American's are treated as inferiors.
- d. Chief Joseph is suggesting that Native Americans would like to see the laws change.

6. Which of the following is a logical appeal that Chief Joseph uses to argue for the tribe's freedom?

- a. "I have asked some of the great white chiefs where they get the authority to say to the Indian that he shall stay in one place while he sees white men going where they please."
- b. "I am tired of talk that comes to nothing. It makes my heart sick when I remember all the good-words-and-all-the-broken-promises."
- c. "Words do not pay for my dead people."
- d. "I hope that no more groans of wounded men and women will ever go to the ear of the Great Spirit Chief above and that all people may be one people."

7. Which of the following is an emotional appeal made by the Chief Joseph?

- a. "I hope that no more groans of wounded men and women will ever go to the ear of the Great Spirit Chief above and that all people may be one people."
- b. "I have asked some of the great white chiefs where they get the authority to say to the Indian that he shall stay in one place while he sees white men going where they please."
- c. "I know that my race must change."
- d. If the white man wants to live in peace with the Indian, he can live in peace."

8. Which of the following is NOT an effect that Chief Joseph suggests will occur if white men treat Indians equally?

- a. There will be no more wars
- b. The Great Chief will smile on the land
- c. He will obey every law or submit to the penalty
- d. There will be no need for "good words" any more

9. Who is Chief Joseph's audience?

- a. His tribe
- b. All Native Americans
- c. The white men who are oppressing his people
- d. The elders of the tribe

10. In line 11 of "The Man from Washington" what does the word *inoculated* mean?

- a. vaccinated; made immune to
- b. accepted into
- c. opposed to
- d. aggravated; annoyed by

11. Why are lines 10-13 of Welch's poem ironic?

- a. because the white man kept his promise
- b. because safety was being promised by the white man, but the white man actually brought disease and hardships to the Native Americans
- c. because Native American life actually did not change much
- d. because the Native Americans did not sign the treaty

12. In *The Man from Washington*, the speaker is most likely which of the following:

- a. a government official making promises of a new beginning to the Native American people
- b. a government official ensuring Native American tribes that their lifestyles will not be disturbed
- c. a Native American who is angry with the government for making false promises
- d. a Native American who is looking forward to being part of a new world