

## 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

