

Chapter 2 : North America/Native America

Content Quiz

1. *Eskanye* songs are often performed by
- ritual specialists only.
 - drum groups.
 - community singing societies.
 - teams of singers and dancers who compete for small prizes.

ANSWER:

c

2. Men's Fancy dance regalia is distinguished by
- yarn fringe that is meant to invoke long prairie grass.
 - a large feather bustle worn on the waist.
 - two feather bustles worn on the waist and shoulders.
 - a number of metal cones sewn into the outfit.

ANSWER:

c

3. Which is **not** a common part of a Grand Entry at a powwow?
- a Flag song
 - a Veteran's song
 - a Circle Dance song
 - an invocation

ANSWER:

c

4. The growth of Native American popular music in the 1990s was fueled by
- the establishment of several new record labels specializing in Native music.
 - the rise of the Red Power movement.
 - the urbanization of the Native American population.
 - the establishment of the Indian Act.

ANSWER:

a

5. Which statement most accurately describes the group XIT?
- They are an intertribal rock band that performed protest music.
 - They were the first group to win a Native American Grammy.
 - They do not often sing about their Native American heritage.
 - The group is comprised mainly of Navajo musicians.

ANSWER:

a

6. Which is **not** an description of *Ndáá'* songs.
- Ndáá'* songs are the hit tunes of traditional Navajo life.
 - Different kinds of war dance songs from Enemyway make up the largest body of *Ndáá'* songs.
 - Ndáá'* songs are also used in secular settings for recreational purposes.
 - Ndáá'* songs are often sung by visiting tribal groups as part of a larger community gathering.

ANSWER:

d

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7. Common features of Ghost Dance musical style include

- a. the use of paired phrases.
- b. a narrow melodic range.
- c. unaccompanied solo singing.
- d. all of the given answers.

ANSWER:

a

8. Which instrument(s) typically accompany *Eskanye* songs?

- a. cow horn rattle.
- b. water drum.
- c. cow horn rattle and water drum.
- d. none of the given answers.

ANSWER:

c

9. Stomp dance performances are typically comprised of a variable number of songs sung one right after the other, forming a larger song “set.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

10. The Jingle Dress dance is widely believed to have originated with

- a. the Sioux tribes.
- b. the Paiute.
- c. the Ojibwa.
- d. the Iroquois.

ANSWER:

c

11. A _____ is a traditional dwelling of the Navajo people.

- a. longhouse
- b. arbor
- c. hogan
- d. teepee

ANSWER:

c

12. Which of these events was **not** associated with the Red Power movement?

- a. the occupation of Alcatraz island
- b. the Trail of Broken Treaties
- c. the occupation of Wounded Knee
- d. the protest of Bill C-31

ANSWER:

d

13. Which musical genre does **not** feature call-and-response?

- a. powwow music

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- b. Ghost Dance music
- c. Stomp Dance music
- d. *Eskanye* songs

ANSWER:

b

14. Round Dance songs often feature English language lyrics.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

15. Which tribal group is **not** a member of the Iroquois Confederacy?

- a. the Mohawk
- b. the Creek
- c. the Cayugas
- d. the Senecas

ANSWER:

b

Listening Quiz

16. Name the tribal group from which [this song](#) originates.

- a. Yuchi
- b. Haudenosaunee
- c. Navajo
- d. Ojibwa

ANSWER:

b

17. In what social context would one typically expect to hear [this song](#) performed?

- a. a powwow
- b. a curing ceremony
- c. a Sing
- d. The social part of a more deeply religious and sacred event

ANSWER:

c

18. What is the context for [this performance](#)?

- a. a powwow
- b. the Nightway ceremony
- c. a Song and Dance
- d. a Stomp dance

ANSWER:

d

19. In [this example](#), formal and melodic unity is achieved by the music's _____. (Hint: What does "unity" mean when applied to form and melody in music?)

- a. use of male singers
- b. repetition of phrases

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- c. quick tempo
- d. strong duple meter

ANSWER:

b

20. The cultural context of [this selection](#) lies in

- a. preparing for war.
- b. a grandchild's lullaby.
- c. praying for the return of dead ancestors.
- d. curing a sick person.

ANSWER:

d

21. A prominent feature in the melody in [this selection](#) is

- a. a downward leaping contour.
- b. a simple two-note motive repeated over and over.
- c. an upward leaping contour.
- d. the absence of melodic repetition.

ANSWER:

c

22. Name the musical genre of [this selection](#).

- a. Peyote song
- b. Stomp Dance song
- c. Powwow song
- d. Ghost Dance song

ANSWER:

d

23. The texture of [this example](#) is

- a. monophonic.
- b. homophonic.
- c. polyphonic.
- d. heterophonic.

ANSWER:

a

24. What is NOT a musical feature of [this song](#)?

- a. a terraced, descending melodic line.
- b. a high, tense vocal production.
- c. call and response.
- d. triple meter.

ANSWER:

d

25. [This is an example of](#)

- a. a ghost dance song.
- b. Northern style singing.
- c. Southern style singing.

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- d. a peyote song.

ANSWER:

b

26. Where would one typically expect to hear [this song](#)?

- a. an Enemyway ceremony.
- b. a powwow.
- c. a Sing.
- d. a potlatch.

ANSWER:

b

27. Name the genre of [this selection](#).

- a. Circle Dance song
- b. Straight song
- c. Women's Shuffle Dance song
- d. Round Dance song

ANSWER:

d

28. The solo instrument in [this selection](#)

- a. enters at the very beginning of the selection.
- b. enters after about 15 seconds.
- c. enters after about 30 seconds.
- d. is absent; (there is no solo instrument).

ANSWER:

b

29. The lyrics of [this music](#) describe

- a. the philosophy of Red Power.
- b. the peyote road.
- c. how Native Americans experienced boarding schools.
- d. how the Indian Act affects the lives of Native peoples.

ANSWER:

c

30. The form of [this song](#) is

- a. a modified blues form with a verse and a chorus.
- b. call and response.
- c. through-composed.
- d. none of the given answers.

ANSWER:

a

Short Answer Quiz

31. List and discuss some of the general features of Native American tribal musics, making sure to provide concrete examples as evidence of these features.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should include the following points:

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- There is a predominance of percussion instruments such as drums and rattles, and relatively few wind and string instruments.
- There is a great deal of importance placed on vocables and vocable patterns
- “Small” or subtle musical variations are very important.
- Native American musical aesthetics are often connected to the social context and social function of the music.

32. Compare and contrast the Ghost Dance and Peyote (Native American Church) religions. Consider the following: timeline for the origin and development of the two movements, belief systems, ritual practices, musical style, and reactions to the movements among both Natives and non-Natives.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should include the following points:

- Both religious movements were responses to the forced relocation of tribal groups.
- Both religions were syncretic (mixing Native American and Christian beliefs)
- Both religions featured unique and coherent musical styles that remained consistent as they were adopted and practiced by different tribal groups.
- Both religions were regarded with various degrees of fear and suspicion by both Natives and non-Natives, and, in the case of the Ghost Dance religion, violent suppression.

33. Discuss the historical development of Native American popular music (also called “Contemporary Native American” music).

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should include the following points:

- Native American popular music emerged as a genre in the 1960s and early 1970s and was very often connected to the Red Power political movement.
- Native popular music in the 1980s and 1990s was connected to the rising popularity in world music and world beat musics and with the development of several different industry institutions that supported and celebrated the music (e.g. music awards and award organizations, record labels, radio stations).
- There is an ongoing and sometimes controversial discussion regarding how one defines Native American popular music (e.g. according to the ethnicity of the performer or according to musical style).

34. Describe some of the general features of a Northern powwow.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should include the following points:

- There are several important differences between competition and traditional powwows.
- Grand Entry is an important part of the powwow that begins every dance session.
- Powwow dance events include intertribals, specials, and competitions.
- There are six major dance categories: Mens Traditional, Men’s Fancy, Men’s Grass, Women’s Traditional, Women’s Fancy, and Women’s Jingle Dress.

35. Discuss the Native-American Flute Revival.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should include the following points:

Name

:

Class

:

Date

e:

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- This movement probably began in the 1970s in Oklahoma (with "Doc Tate" Nevaquaya's first commercial recording).
- R. Carlos Nakai, a Navajo, is renowned for his improvisatory melodies played on the Native-American flute, often accompanied by synthesizer or orchestra.
- This music has gained worldwide popularity and many awards.