

**IMPORTANT! PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME**

Name	School	Date:
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**Pre- and Post-Sister School Student Assessment  
Sponsor: Alaska Humanities Forum  
Assessment of Knowledge**

We would like to test your knowledge on different aspects of urban and rural Alaska.

**Please answer by circling one answer for each question or statement.**

**Alaska Native and Western Value Systems**

1. Which of the following best describes how Alaska Natives view the world?
  - a. Humans and animals are distinct creatures and should be viewed separately from their environment.
  - b. The earth and the creatures of the earth were created to serve humans.
  - c. Humans, the land, and all creatures are all connected– what happens to any of these affects the others.
  
2. At social gatherings in urban communities where food is being served, the non-Native (Western) culture usually considers it acceptable for anyone, no matter what their age, to be the first in line for food. Why is this acceptable?
  - a. There may not be enough food to go around for everyone.
  - b. Western culture values individuality, youthfulness and competitiveness.
  - c. The people who are last in line will have to help clean up.
  
3. An important value in how subsistence food is obtained and eaten in Native cultures is to not waste anything. The reason for this is:
  - a. The people are poor and need to use the bones, skin, as well as meat for its maximum nutritional value.
  - b. It is a traditional belief that it dishonors the spirit of any living animal who has given itself to you, to waste any parts of it. All parts of the animal are honored by eating or using them.
  - c. It is hard to safely dispose of unwanted parts of animals, so people have found ways to use all parts, rather than add to the waste and sanitation problems.
  
4. In urban communities, Western culture puts a lot of importance on being on time to meetings and appointments because:
  - a. “Time is money” and wasting it is like wasting money.
  - b. You might be rewarded if you are the first to arrive.
  - c. You might have to pay a late fee if you arrive late.

5. When missionaries came to Alaska, they drew lines on the map dividing Alaska between different churches. As a result, there are geographic regions that are primarily Moravian, Catholic, Quaker, and Russian Orthodox, etc. The traditions and value systems of these Christian churches has, in many areas, become a part of Alaska Native peoples' customs and traditions.

True            False

6. Among Alaska Native cultures, it is a tradition at potlucks and other social gatherings for elders to line up first to get food. Also, young people often take food to elders and help them with cutting wood and other chores. What is the primary reason for this?
- a. Elders are old and can't move as fast. They need more time to get their food and eat it.
  - b. There are no senior centers or other facilities for older people, so it is the responsibility for younger people to help them.
  - c. Respect for elders is a key part of the Native culture, and giving them the first choice of food and doing things for them is a way of showing respect.
7. Among some Alaska Native cultures, this silent facial expression can mean "yes" or "I agree."
- a. Wrinkling of the nose
  - b. Raising of the eyebrows
  - c. Covering a smile

### **Subsistence**

8. What type of food makes up the biggest portion of the state's subsistence harvest?
- a. Moose
  - b. Fish
  - c. Birds
9. Which of the following is the LEAST common form of transportation in a rural community for subsistence food gathering:
- a. Four-wheeler (ATV)
  - b. Snow machine
  - c. Pick-up truck
  - d. Boat or "skiff"
10. Which of these settled land issues of Alaska Natives?
- a. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)
  - b. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA)
  - c. Alaska Constitution
11. Urban families do not do subsistence hunting and fishing.

True            False

**Education**

- 12. An Alaska Native played an important role in getting schools built in rural communities. This person was:
  - a. Molly Hooch
  - b. Katie John
  - c. Georgianna Lincoln
  
- 13. Education is valued by people around the world because it is seen as a path to a better future, and as a way to encourage economic growth. Which of these is linked to Senate Bill 36?
  - a. Teacher turnover
  - b. The amount of money spent per student
  - c. Facility maintenance and operation
  
- 14. Please complete this sentence. The second largest money source of urban Alaskan schools is:
  - a. Sales tax on purchases
  - b. Local Funds
  - c. Federal Funds
  
- 15. Almost all of the cost of schools in rural Alaska are paid through:
  - a. Sales tax on purchases
  - b. State Money
  - c. Federal Money
  
- 16. Urban and rural schools receive local funding. Urban schools receive more local funding than rural schools. Why?
  - a. Rural Alaska communities usually get special treatment
  - b. Higher number of students in urban areas create a larger pool of money resources and properties in rural communities are not valuable enough to produce sufficient funds for schools
  - c. Rural communities are not legally considered real towns or cities
  
- 17. Retention of certified teachers in rural Alaska is a challenge.  
True            False

**Health**

- 18. Water and sewer systems in rural Alaska are poor quality because many people don't have flush toilets.  
True            False
  
- 19. In rural Alaska, a major problem is the high cost of building, operating and maintaining sewer and water systems.  
True            False

20. Which level of government is responsible for health care for Alaska Natives in both urban and rural Alaska?
- Federal government
  - State government
  - Municipal government
21. All urban and rural youth in Alaska receive free health care from birth through age 18.
- True                  False
22. In rural Alaska, the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) provides health care.
- True                  False
23. In rural Alaska, what is the most common challenge people face when getting to the nearest hospital?
- Geographical distance to the nearest hospital.
  - It is too expensive to leave their village to visit a doctor.
  - Poor weather visibility and lack of lighting on airport runways for airplanes to safely land and transport sick people.

**Governance, Sovereignty and Civil Rights**

24. In 1945 Elizabeth Peratrovich testified in support of a bill. The bill passed. This is the first bill that prevents racial discrimination of Alaska Natives.
- True                  False
25. Which of the following would NOT be a department in a city government?
- Youth Court
  - Fire & Rescue
  - Fish & Game
  - Museum
26. The U.S. constitution suggests that Alaska Native and American Indian tribes are self-governing and can enter into treaties and agreements with the U.S. government.
- True                  False
27. In 1924, Alaska Natives were granted U.S. citizenship.
- True                  False
28. In the urban communities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau and the Mat-Su Valley, there are no tribal governments.

True            False

29. Some rural communities have both city (municipal) and tribal governments.

True            False

**Economy**

30. Alaska’s economy has always depended on natural resources. The majority of these natural resources come from:

- a. Urban Alaska
- b. Rural Alaska
- c. Foreign countries

31. Rural Alaska depends on a cash economy.

True            False

32. A “mixed economy” is a term that is used in Alaska to describe which of the following:

- a. An economy that has a wide mix of businesses
- b. An economy that includes both cash and subsistence activities
- c. An economy that has a number of state and federal employees

33. In urban Alaska, the most common work available to teens is:

- a. Working for government agencies
- b. Jobs in the stores, restaurants, and businesses
- c. Babysitting and helping with household chores

34. With regularly scheduled air transportation to rural communities, fresh meat, vegetables, and most other foods available in urban communities are available throughout rural Alaska at slightly higher prices.

True            False

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**PRE- AND POST-SISTER SCHOOL STUDENT ASSESSMENT  
SPONSOR: ALASKA HUMANITIES FORUM**

**We would like to know about your attitude on different aspects of urban and rural Alaska.**

<b>Rural Alaska</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>		
<b>Please read each statement and mark if you agree or disagree.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1. Rural people are affected by urban way of life.			6	
2. In rural villages they all know everyone very well.			7	
3. The quality of health care services depends on the size of the community.			4	
4. Alaska Natives want to decide for themselves the issues that affect them.			9	
5. It is not the right thing for Alaskans to vote to change the constitution for rural areas to have first choice for subsistence.			3	
6. Subsistence foods and resources have a great financial value for rural Alaska.			8	
7. In some Alaska Native communities they learn in their native language from kindergarten to third grade and then learn in English starting in fourth grade. That's why some of their learning is not as advanced as urban Alaska.			2	
8. Rural schools don't expect their students to perform as well as urban students.			1	
9. In rural communities the houses are the same.			5	
10. Sharing subsistence foods is important to the values of rural people.			9	
11. Respect for elders is important in rural Alaska.			10	
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Average</b>				

<b>Urban Alaska</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>		
<b>Please read each statement and mark if you agree or disagree.</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
1. The pressure to take advanced classes in urban schools is valuable.			8	
2. There is a lot of confusion for managers and the public due to the dual management of fish and game resources.			6	
3. Urban people are kind of rude.			3	
4. Most urban Alaskans believe that the laws should allow rural people more chances to hunt and fish than urban people.			9	
5. Alcohol use is common in urban Alaska.			2	
6. There are many classes to choose from in urban schools.			10	
7. There is pressure to take advanced classes in urban Alaska schools.			7	
8. Urban residents do not need access to hunt and gather subsistence foods.			4	
9. Urban Alaskans live by the clock.			5	
10. Students in urban Alaska schools are more violent.			1	
11. School work is harder in an urban school.			11	
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Average</b>				