

Name _____ Date _____

Suppressed Speech Reading Strategy Answer Key

Complete the following as you read the Suppressed Speech by Wamsutta (Frank B.) James.

<p>Author <i>Who wrote this?</i> <i>What do we know about this person?</i></p>	<p>Wamsutta (Frank B.) James He is a member of the Wampanoag Native American tribe.</p>
<p>Main Ideas <i>Summarize the main points of this speech.</i></p>	<p>Native Americans feel that they are products of poverty and discrimination. Even though they welcomed the white man with open arms, they now recognize the arrival of the Pilgrims as the beginning of the end of the Wampanoag. There are many records of Indian lands that were taken while the natives were moved to reservations. The white man used the Indian's skills and abilities while also trying to "tame" or change him. The Wampanoags were deemed crafty, cunning, rapacious, and dirty instead of proud, trustworthy, honest, and political. Natives were depicted as savage, illiterate, and uncivilized because of their distinctly different culture. Native Americans were and are often misunderstood. What has happened cannot be changed; there is a new determination in Native Americans to work toward a more humane America where Native Americans and nature once again are important.</p>
<p>Emotion <i>What is the general tone of the speech?</i> <i>What words or phrases indicate the author's emotion?</i></p>	<p>Student answers may vary. Possible answers include: Proud, angry, sad, mixed emotions, determined "I am a proud man..." "It is with mixed emotion..." "It is with a heavy heart..." "Our spirit refuses to die." "It is a beginning of a new determination..."</p>

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Suppressed Speech Reading Strategy Answer Key, continued

<p>Recall</p> <p><i>Prior Knowledge. Before reading, what did you know about this subject?</i></p>	<p>Student answers may vary. Possible answers include:</p> <p>History of unfair treatment toward Native Americans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forced moves to reservations • treaties misunderstood and broken • genocide • enslavement • not recognized as citizens for many years
<p>Indicate Time & Place</p> <p><i>When and where was this speech written?</i></p>	<p>September 10, 1970; The speech was written to be delivered in Plymouth, Massachusetts at an anniversary celebration planned by descendants of Pilgrims.</p>
<p>Clarify Purpose</p> <p><i>Why was this speech written?</i></p>	<p>The speech was written to express a Native American point of view. It is a testimony that the Wampanoag want to be heard and can compete with Whites. They want to regain a position in this country that is rightfully theirs.</p>
<p>Audience</p> <p><i>For whom is this speech intended?</i></p>	<p>The speech was written for persons present at an anniversary celebration in Plymouth. However, the anniversary planners did not feel Pilgrim descendants would want to hear the speech, and Wamsutta James refused to give a speech written by a public relations representative. Therefore, the speech was not delivered, but was published afterward as a manifesto.</p>
<p>Now what?</p> <p><i>What significance does the speech have?</i></p>	<p>The speech voiced a point of view that Native Americans could rally behind. Wamsutta James helped organize a protest that became the National Day of Mourning. A plaque is now displayed in Plymouth that recognizes a Day of Mourning instead of Thanksgiving for the Native American people. The protest continues to be organized annually by United American Indians of New England. The speech and National Day of Mourning honor Native American ancestors and voice the struggles and concerns of Native peoples today.</p>

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