

**Closely read the passage below. Then select the best answer to each**

### **Chief Red Jacket's**

*This is an excerpt from a speech given by Red Jacket, Chief of the Seneca Nation, to the United States acting secretary of war in Washington, D.C., on February 10, 1801.*

...Brother, the business on which we are now come is to restore the friendship that has existed between the United States and the Six Nations, agreeably to the direction of the commissioner from the fifteen fires<sup>1</sup> of the United States. He assured us that whensoever, by any grievances, the chain of friendship should become rusty, we might have it brightened  
5 by calling on you. We dispense with the usual formality of having your speech again read, as we fully comprehended it yesterday, and it would therefore be useless to waste time in a repetition of it.

Brother, yesterday you wiped the tears from our eyes, that we might see clearly; you unstopped our ears that we might hear; and removed the obstructions from our throats that  
10 we might speak distinctly. You offered to join with us in tearing up the largest pine-tree in our forests, and under it to bury the tomahawk. We gladly join with you, brother, in this work, and let us heap rocks and stones on the root of this tree that the tomahawk may never again be found. ...

Brother, we observe that the men now in office are new men, and, we fear, not fully  
15 informed of all that has befallen us. In 1791 a treaty was held by the commissioners of Congress with us at Tioga Point, on a similar occasion. We have lost seven of our warriors, murdered in cold blood by white men, since the conclusion of the war. We are tired of this mighty grievance and wish some general arrangement to prevent it in future. The first of these was murdered on the banks of the Ohio, near Fort Pitt. Shortly after two men  
20 belonging to our first families were murdered at Pine Creek; then one at Fort Franklin; another at Tioga Point; and now the two that occasion this visit, on the Big Beaver. These last two had families. The one was a Seneca; the other a Tuscarora. Their families are now destitute of support, and we think that the United States should do something toward their support, as it is to the United States they owe the loss of their heads.

Brother, these offences are always committed in one place on the frontier of  
25 Pennsylvania. In the Genesee country we live happy and no one molests us. I must therefore beg that the President will exert all his influence with all officers, civil and military, in that quarter, to remedy this grievance, and trust that he will thus prevent a repetition of it and save our blood from being spilled in future.

Brother, let me call to mind the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations,  
30 concluded at Canandaigua. At that treaty Colonel Pickering, who was commissioner on behalf of the United States, agreed that the United States should pay to the Six Nations four thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and that this should pass through the hands of the superintendent of the United States, to be appointed for that purpose. This treaty was  
35 made in the name of the President of the United States, who was then General Washington; and, as he is now no more, perhaps the present President would wish to renew the treaty. But if he should think the old one valid and is willing to let it remain in force we are also willing. The sum above mentioned we wish to have part of in money, to expend in more agricultural tools and in purchasing a team, as we have some horses that will do for the  
40 purpose. We also wish to build a sawmill on the Buffalo creek. If the President, however, thinks proper to have it continue as heretofore, we shall not be very uneasy. Whatever he may do we agree to; we only suggest this for his consideration.

Brother, I hand you the above-mentioned treaty, made by Colonel Pickering, in the  
45 name of General Washington, and the belt that accompanied it; as he is now dead we know not if it is still valid. If not, we wish it renewed—if it is, we wish it copied on clean parchment. Our money got loose in our trunk and tore it. We also show you the belt which is the path of peace between our Six Nations and the United States. ...

Brother, the business that has caused this our long journey was occasioned by some of  
50 your bad men; the expense of it has been heavy on us. We beg that as so great a breach has been made on your part, the President will judge it proper that the United States should bear our expenses to and from home and whilst here.

Brother, three horses belonging to the Tuscarora Nation were killed by some men under the command of Major Rivardi, on the plains of Niagara. They have made application to the

the command of Major Rivardi, on the plains of Niagara. They have made application to the superintendent and to Major Rivardi, but get no redress. You make us pay for our breaches of the peace, why should you not pay also? A white man has told us the horses were killed by Major Rivardi's orders, who said they should not be permitted to come there, although it was an open common on which they were killed. Mr. Chapin has the papers respecting these horses, which we request you to take into consideration.

—Red Jacket  
 excerpted from *Orations from Homer to William McKinley*,  
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<sup>1</sup>fires — fires refers to states

- 15 The speaker's use of symbolism in lines 10 and 11 serves to represent the

- 16 The details in lines 16 and 17 contribute to the speaker's purpose by

- ① presenting a resolution to the conflict
- ② indicating the reason for the meeting
- ③ emphasizing the need for caution
- ④ explaining the terms of the treaty

- 17 Lines 22 through 24 establish a

- ① contrast between poverty and wealth
- ② comparison between family and government cause/effect relationship between power and crime
- ③ crime
- ④ connection between responsibility and accountability

- 18 In the speech, the Six Nations' uncertainty regarding the status of the Canandaigua Treaty in lines 30 and 31 is based on the

- ① loss of the Cayuga reservation
- ② conclusion of a major conflict
- ③ recent changes in United States leadership
- ④ new hostilities along the frontier

- 19 Which statement best clarifies the sentence in lines 8 through 10?

- ① "We dispense with the usual formality of having your speech again read" (line 5)
- ② "In the Genesee country we live happy and no one molests us" (line 26)
- ③ "But if he should think the old one valid ... we are also willing" (lines 37 and 38)
- ④ "If the President ... thinks proper to have it continue as heretofore, we shall not be very uneasy" (lines 40 and 41)

- 20 The speaker's attitude in lines 37 through 42 can best be described as

- 21 The speaker's request in lines 48 through 51 serves to emphasize the Six Nations'

- ① sense of growing confinement
- ② adoption of traditional lifestyle
- ③ rejection of political influence
- ④ desire for fair treatment

- 22 Which words from the speech help the reader understand the meaning of "redress" as used in line 54? (Choose two correct answers.)

- ☐ "the President will judge it proper" (line 54)
- ☐ "the United States should bear our expenses" (lines 50 to 51)
- ☐ "They have made application" (line 48)
- ☐ "why should you not pay also" (line 49)
- ☐ "they should not be permitted to come there" (line 56)

- 23 Which purpose of the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations is *not* referenced in this 1801 speech?

- ① the need to prevent unlawful acts
- ② the preservation of the written agreement
- ③ the method of fiscal payments
- ④ the protection of Iroquois lands

- 24 The speaker repeats the word "Brother" throughout the speech in order to