

# Through History: The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation Worksheets



# Teachers Notes & Worksheets

tií ǎǎšt Teachers!

Thank you in advance for utilizing the Through History: The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation curriculum. In this packet, you will find worksheets that correspond with the workbook for you to use in the classroom. Below are details about the pages.

## Worksheets:

**Aboriginal Territories:** Following pg 10 Ancestral Territories.

**Dialects:** Following pg 12 Language Greetings

**Seasonal Activities:** Following pg 19 Traditional Foods

**Dam Worksheet:** Following pg 22 Dam Construction Map and Timeline

**nítíyáx:** Following pg 25 Fish Accords

**Who am I?:** Following pg 30 Chiefs





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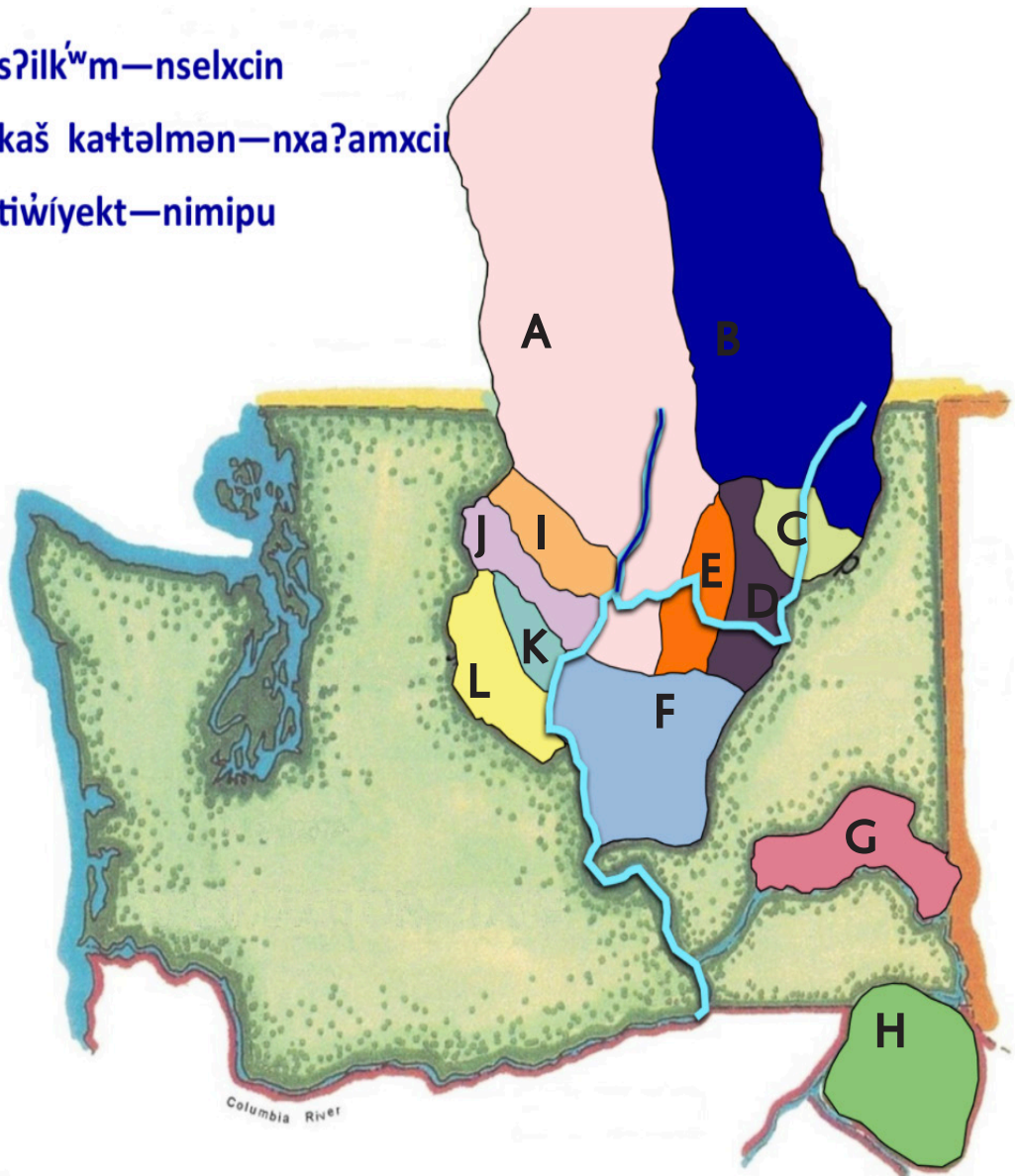
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# Aboriginal Territories

Directions: Write the name of each band that correlates with the letter.

B
D
A
J
I
F
K
G
H
E
C
L

sʔilk'w—nsełxcin  
kaš kałtəlmən—nxaʔamxcin  
tiwíyekt—nimipu



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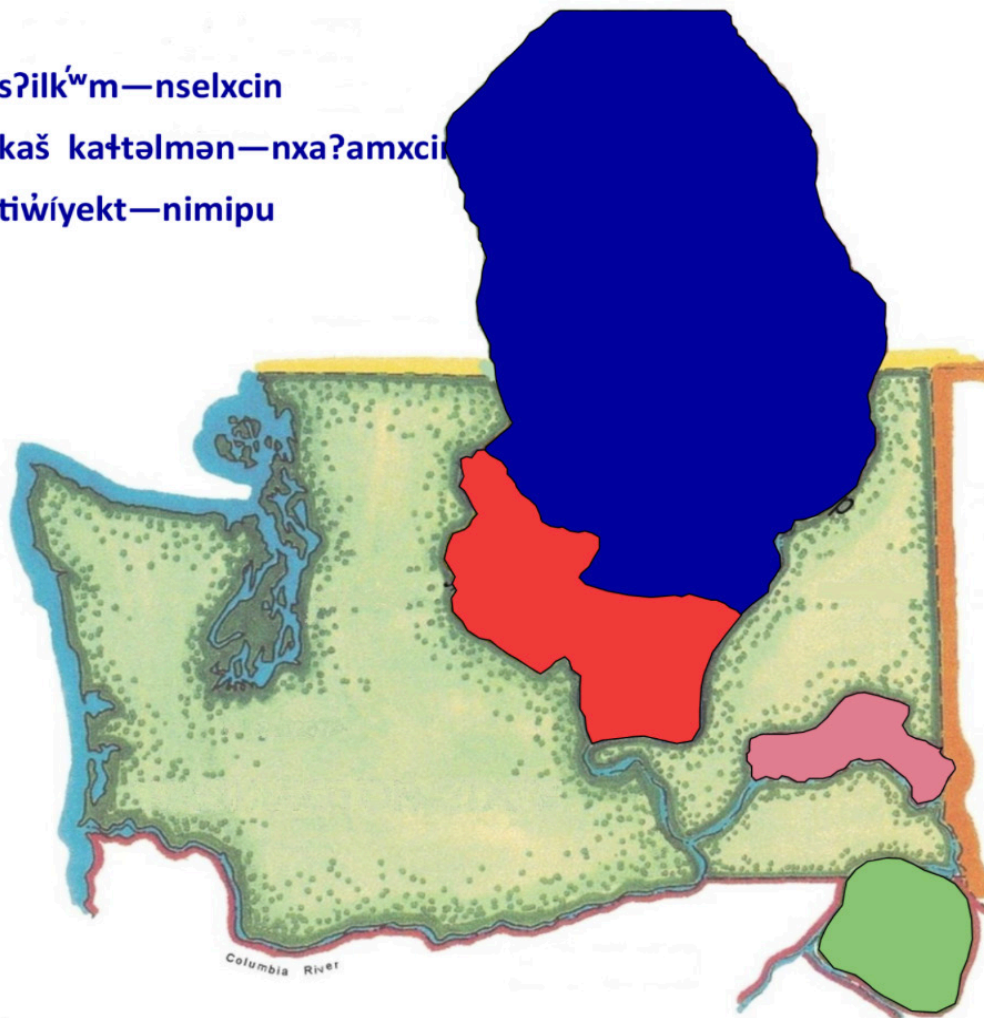
## Dialects

Directions: Determine if the greetings below belong to the nxaʔamxcín dialect, nselxcin dialect, titoqatímt, or palúšpam dialect.

sʔilk'w m—nselxcin

kaš kaʔtəlmən—nxaʔamxcín

tiwíyekt—nimipu



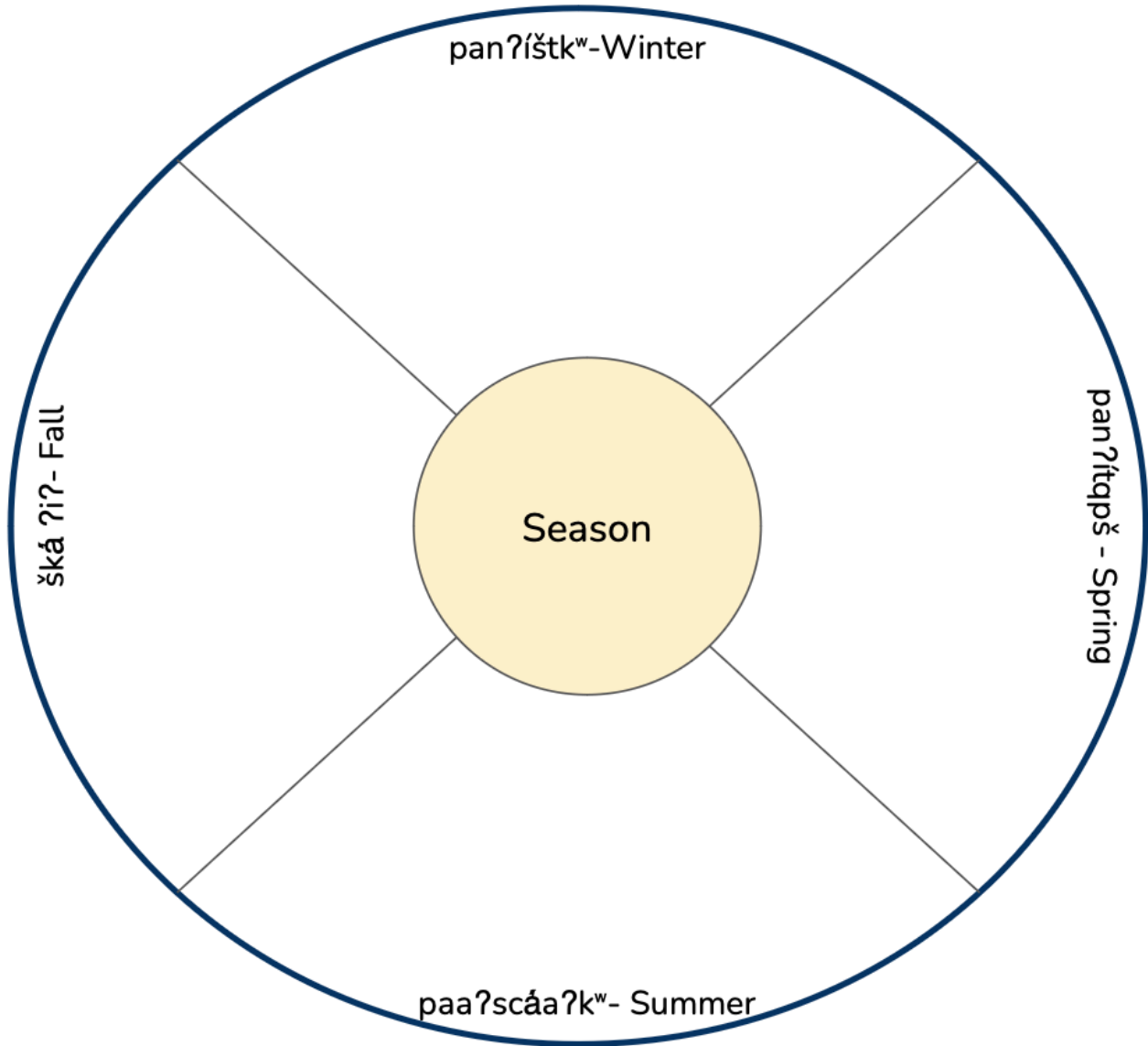
tíł ǰəšt	taʔc méywi·	way	ǰəšt šháłł
ǰast ʔk'wək'wʂast	íi aw	ǰəšt ʔʔanx'w	šiʔíx páčway
ʔehé	šiʔíx sk'wípa	taʔc haláxp	ǰast sk'lax'w

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# Seasonal Activities

Directions: Place the traditional foods and activities in their correct seasons.



špałəm Bitterroot	Berry Feasts	šmukʷáǰən Sunflower	šyayaʔ Serviceberry	Root Feast
cəǰlusaʔ Camas	pqəlx Chokecherry	štúkəm Indian Carrot	Storytelling	Hunting
šxxkásst Moss	Fishing	Ceremonies	šwənáʔǰ Huckleberry	šxušəm Foamberry



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# Dam Worksheet

Directions: Write the name of each dam that correlates with the letter and the year it was constructed.

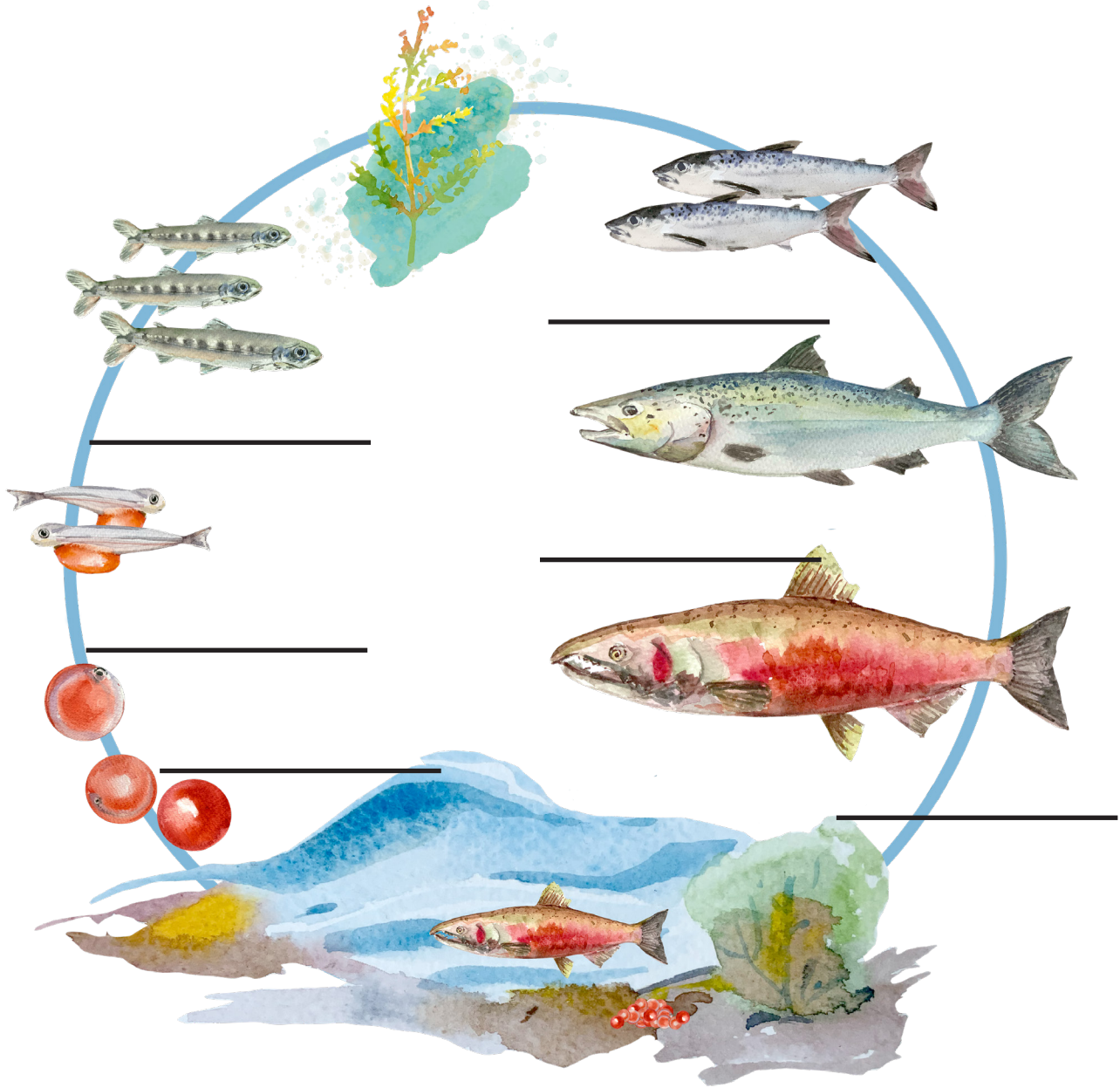
B				
D				
A				
J				
M				
F				
K				
G				
H				
E				
C			I	N
L				

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# ntitiyáx

Directions: Use the information below to label and describe each stage of the life cycle of a Salmon.



- **Smolts:** Silver colored smolt swim downstream and continue to grow and prepare to make the trip to the ocean.
- **Eggs:** Are in the gravel of fresh water and hatch there.
- **Fry:** Swims out of the gravel.
- **Spawning Salmon:** stays in the ocean until tis ready to spawn (lay eggs).
- **Eggs:** Hatch into the Alevins.
- **Adult Salmon:** Grow and mature in the ocean, some migrate to great distances.

iščq'w əncút:

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## Who am I? šwat' inča ?

Directions: Based on the descriptions below, determine which Chief is being described.

1. My people's land is located near the Snake and Columbia Rivers. We're well known for our agriculture and raising cattle. Although the majority of us did not want to accept allotments designated during the Yakima 1855 treaty, we were still relocated to the reservation or scattered to other places such as Nez Perce, Warm Springs, and Colville reservations.

Which Chief Am I?

2. way'! With the creation of the Colville Reservation we maintained our homeland including village sites. Our biggest village was located on the lower Nespelem River by the falls which made it ideal during fishing season. However, in 1898 the reservation opened up for mining and more people relocated to our area.

Which Chief Am I?

3. way'! Not many people know about us, but in 1811 a man came to visit our village during his travels along the Columbia River. We live along the Methow River Valley and our home was located within the boundaries of the 1879 Moses-Columbia Reservation until we were forced to leave and move to the Colville Reservation.

Which Chief Am I?

4. way'! Our homelands are included in the Colville Reservation boundaries with our largest winter village of 300 people located at Whitestone. During the summer we lived in smaller structures and fished at the mouth of the San Poil River. We remained in our homelands but had to share it with other tribes including one of our enemies.

Which Chief am I?

5. way'! Our aboriginal territory went as far north as Christina Lake in British Columbia, to the east was the Colville River Valley, and to the west was Frosty Meadows. We had the earliest contact with Euro-Americans, in 1825, Fort Colville was established by the Hudson Bay Company and later on another fort was built until 1882. During the creation of the Colville Reservation, we lost the north half of our territory and also Kettle Falls, of which the majority of our diet was caught here.

Which Chief am I?

6. ʔíł ǎšt! One of the biggest bands, our aboriginal territories consisted of 4.3 million acres that bordered the Columbia River. Our land was home to 300 people and I served as a lead representative for the confederated tribes, consisting of the Moses-Columbia, Wenatchi, Entitat, and Chelan. Mining interest was the cause of the destruction of the reservation and soon after my people were forced onto the Colville Reservation.

Which Chief am I?



iščq'w ənčút:

y'ay'áwt:

## Who am I? šwat' inča ?

7. ʔíł ǰǣšt! The smallest tribe, we feasted mainly on salmon and valued our horses immensely. By 1881, the US Government forced our people to the Moses- Columbia Reservation with many of us accepting allotments on Lake Chelan or moving to the Colville Reservation.  
Which Chief am I?
8. way'! Our aboriginal territories expand up to Canada and south of the Okanogan River. After warming, bear hunting became a priority along with gathering roots, berries, and fishing. During the summers, we would travel over to Keller and Kettle Falls to fish for salmon. The southern part of their territory was located on the Moses-Columbia reservation until it had diminished and had to take an allotment or move to the Colville Reservation.  
Which Chief am I?
9. ʔehe! My people were moved to the Colville Reservation in 1885, unfortunately there was little to no opportunity for cattle or agriculture. Our homelands are located near the Snake, Clearwater and northern park of the Salmon River. Upon the reintroduction of horses we made annual trips to Montana to hunt bison.  
Which Chief am I?
10. ʔíł ǰǣšt! Throughout the summer, at least 200 of my people lived along the Icicle River and welcomed more tribes to the area at the peak of high fishing season. As part of the 1855 treaty, my people were promised a Wenatchi Reservation but the federal government did not recognize the boundaries of this agreement. Eventually, we were forced to move to the Colville Reservation due to multiple problems  
Which Chief am I?
11. way'! There were several permanent villages located on the edges of Lake Chelan home to 100 people or more. Villages with large meadows attracted larger populations as other members brought their horses to graze and race. The northern portion overlapped with the Moses-Columbia reservation, it wasn't until the dissolution of the reservation that my people were forced to move to the Colville Reservation or take an allotment.  
Which Chief am I?
12. way'! A little different from our neighboring tribes, our band relied mostly on traveling by canoe than walking or using horses. Majority of the territory expanded up into Canadian territory as far north as Revelstoke, British Columbia. After the creation of the border, the majority of my people chose to stay around the Kettle Falls area; those who remained up north still live in the Slocan Valley, even though the Canadian Government refuses to recognize them as a band.  
Which Chief am I?