**Answer Sheet for the
2020 Native American Bingo Activity**

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Find the instructions for this game and the BINGO game card at:
<https://www.parentcenterhub.org/native-american-tier4-more-info/>

1. Since 1974, the Federal Government has included **American Indians, Alaska Natives,** and **Native** **Hawaiians** in its definition of Native Americans, particularly when stating eligibility for select federal grants.
2. ***Inupiat*** is the term preferred by this large population of Alaska Natives. *Inuit* is another general term for “Eskimos,” used mostly in Canada.
3. The two official languages in Hawaiʻi are **English** and **Hawaiian**. In 1978, the Hawaiian language was incorporated into the state constitution as one of its official languages. Hawaiʻi remains the only state to have two official languages.
4. There are currently **574** tribes officially recognized by the Federal Government. This number includes 231 tribal entities and villages in Alaska alone.
5. Answers will vary.
6. The last monarch in Hawaiʻi, before her reign was overthrown, was **Queen Lydia** **Lili**ʻ**uokalani**,who even traveled to Washington, DC to petition President Cleveland to intervene on her nation’s behalf. His successor, President McKinley, signed the treaty annexing Hawaiʻi.
7. Per the 2010 US Census, **New York City** has the largest urban Indian population, followed by Los Angeles, Phoenix, Oklahoma City, and Anchorage.
8. Answers will vary.
9. A potlatch is a **gift-giving and wealth distribution feast** celebrated by tribes in Southeastern Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. Honoring ancestors and the supernatural world are key elements of a potlatch. One’s stature as a potlatch host rises the more one gives to others.
10. The Hawaiian word *mahalo* can mean **thank you** as well as **good-bye**.
11. The **Navajo Nation** is the largest reservation, covering 10 million acres, with land boundaries in AZ, NM, UT, and CO. It is also the tribe with the largest population.
12. Having changed from a sovereign kingdom to a republic, then to a territory of the U.S., Hawaiʻi became the 50th state in **1959**.
13. In Alaska, there are **11** distinct indigenous peoples. About 50% are Cup’ik, Inupiaq, St. Lawrence Island Yup’ik, and Yup’ik; about a third are American Indians including the Athabascan (Dene) from the Interior, and Eyak, Haida, Tlingit, and Tsimshian of the Southeast; and about 15% are native to the Aleutian Islands including the Aleut and Alutiiq.
14. NIEA is the **National Indian Education Association**, an advocacy organization founded in 1969. Based in Washington, DC, it supports and advances the educational interests of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.
15. The 7 main islands of the state of Hawai`i are: **Hawai**ʻ**i (aka Big Island), Maui, Molokai, Oʻahu, Lanai, Niihau, Kauai,** and **Kahoolawe**.
16. ANCSA stands for the **Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act**. Passed in 1971, it settled all claims brought by Alaska Natives for lost land and revenue. Congress awarded land and a financial settlement but insisted that the land claims and money were to be divided among 12 regional corporations and 200 village corporations, a capitalist concept very foreign to those groups.
17. In **1898** Native Hawaiians gained U.S. citizenship *if* they were citizens of the post-overthrow Republic of Hawaiʻi, a short-lived nation-state whose sole goal was annexation by the U.S.
18. In the U.S. Constitution, **treaties** are referred to as “the supreme law of the land,” superseding federal, state, and local laws. This wording is significant to American Indians who, as sovereign nations, signed over 370 treaties ratified by the U.S.
19. In **1924** the Indian Citizenship Act was enacted granting full citizenship to American Indians, along with the right to vote. It passed, in part, to recognize the thousands of non-citizen Indians who’d served the country in World War I. Nonetheless, some states created provisions to prevent Indians from voting until as late as 1962.
20. Answers will vary.
21. The percentage of American Indian students attending the federal Bureau of Indian Education school system is only **7%** or approximately 49,000 students. This means the majority of K-12 Indian students attend public schools, contrary to popular belief.
22. The capital of Hawaiʻi is located on the island of **Oʻahu**,the third largest island of the Hawaiian chain. Known as the “gathering place,” the majority of the state’s population resides on Oʻahu.
23. Per a 2014 Census, **18%** of Alaska’s general population is American Indian or Alaska Native, the highest rate for this racial population of any state.
24. In the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, **Title VI funds programs and services to meet the “unique educational needs” of “Indians, Native Hawaiians, and Alaska Natives**.”