13. DIRECTIONS: Each of the following passages is followed by questions. Answer each question based on what is directly stated or suggested in the related. Chief Joseph, leader of the Nez Perce Indians, delivered the following surrender speech in 1877. The speech has come to be called “I Will Fight No More Forever.” 1 Tell General Howard I know his heart.What he told me before, I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes and no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run 5 away to the hills and have no blankets, no food: no one knows where they are—perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever. **Passage Question No. 1**. Chief Joseph’s reasons for deciding to (C) it is cold and his people have no “fight no more forever”include all shelter the following except (D) his people are starving (A) the chiefs have been killed (B) he is dying (E) the leader of the young warriors has died **Passage Question No. 2**. Rather than fighting, Chief Joseph wants time to (A) negotiate honorable surrender terms with the federal government (B) escape to Canada from the tribe’s home in Oregon (C) fight one last battle and then never fight again (D) meet with General Howard, with whom he has an understanding (E) look for his scattered children **Passage Question No. 3**. Who are Looking Glass and Toohoolhoolzote? (A) young men in the tribe (B) other Native Americans who are helping the tribe negotiate with the federal government (C) Chief Joseph’s favorite children (D) great chiefs of his tribe (E) historical leaders, long dead before the time of this speech **Passage Question No. 4**. As used in line 3, the sentence “It is the young men who say yes and no” is best understood to mean (A) even the young men cannot save them now (B) Chief Joseph laments the necessity of having the tribe led by inexperienced men (C) young men are better leaders than older men (D) Chief Joseph has been forced from power by the young men (E) young men cannot be trusted as older men can **Passage Question No. 5**. Chief Joseph’s writing style contributes to the impact of his speech by (A) decreasing the emotional appeal of his words (B) downplaying his main points with arrogance (C) emphasizing his main points with dignity (D) revealing his reliance on literary allusions (E) emphasizing the difference between appearance and reality **Passage Question No. 6**. Chief Joseph’s language reinforces the effect of his rhetoric by (A) making the speech easy to read (B) allowing the facts to tell the story without any literary contrivances (C) masking his true sorrow (D) relying on symbolism to convey his emotion (E) excoriating the federal government for betraying his people **Passage Question No. 7**. The tone of this speech is best described as (A) ironic (B) somber and despairing (C) resigned and thoughtful (D) hopeful (E) combative