

**FOOD, LAND, AND PEOPLE
FCAT ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS
PRE/POST TEST
Answer Key**

LET'S CELEBRATE

Please select the **best** answer.

1. SS.B.1.2.5

The chart below lists some festivals celebrated in the United States.

Name of celebration	Country/people	Harvest food
Green Corn Festival	Native Americans	Corn
Kwansa	African Americans	Fruits/vegetables, dried corn
Thanksgiving	Pilgrims	Corn bread, turkey
Strawberry Festival	Floridians	Strawberries

Why do most celebrations focus on food?

- A. Food is plentiful.
- B. **Food means survival.**
- C. Food tastes good.
- D. Food is colorful.

2. DA.C.1.2.3, SS.B.1.2.5

At various times of the year in Florida, you can travel to the Catfish Festival, the Strawberry Festival, and the Zellwood Corn Festival. Celebrations have different names but have certain things in common.

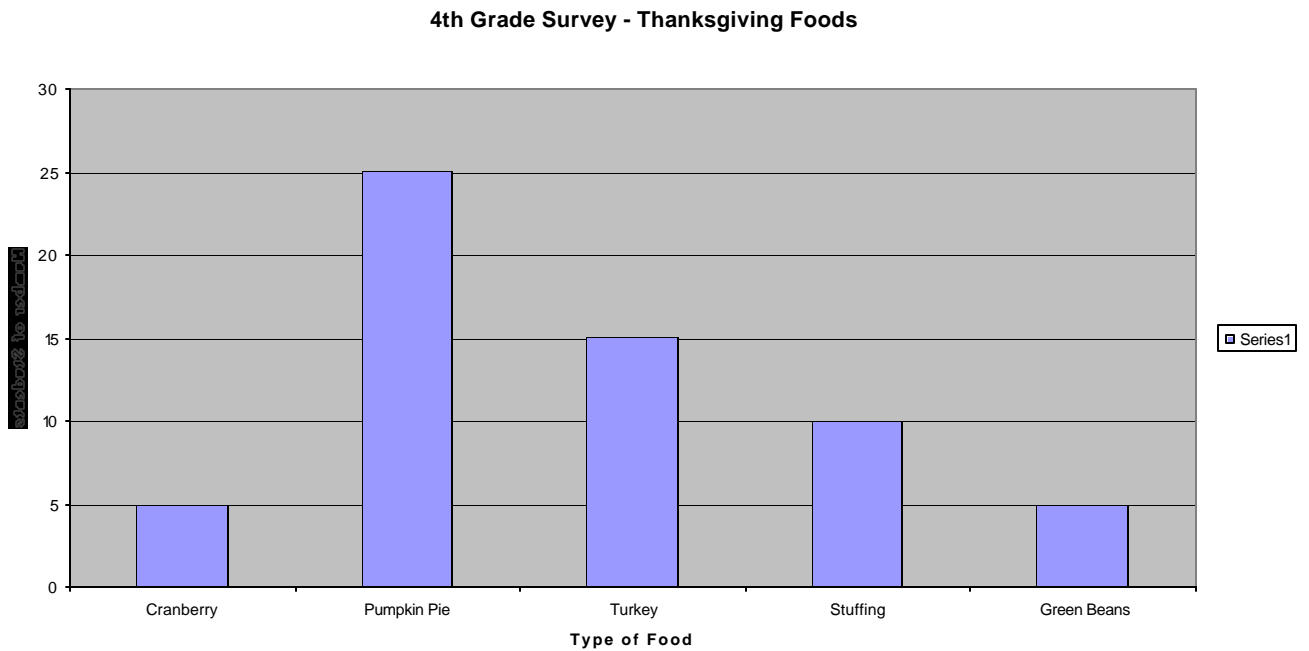
Which answer is NOT one of the ways celebrations are alike?

- A. **Carnival rides and shows**
- B. Decorations, costumes, and cultural traditions
- C. Music and dancing
- D. Special foods

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3. MA.E.1.2.1

Thanksgiving is one of the oldest and most universal of celebrations. It originally was a celebration to give thanks for the harvest of the land. Mr. Smith surveyed two of his classes to find out the favorite foods of Thanksgiving. The results are shown on the graph below:



How many more students prefer pumpkin pie to green beans?

- A. 20
- B. 15
- C. 10
- D. 5

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Use the story of the Cherokee Green Corn Festival for questions 4 and 5.

4. LA..A.2.2.1, SS.A.6.2.6

Read the story about the Cherokee Green Corn Festival.

What is the main idea of the Green Corn Festival of the Cherokee People?

- A. The Corn Dancers stepped in rhythm to the drums.
- B. **The Green Corn Festival was a feast of Thanksgiving that marked the beginning of the New Year.**
- C. The priest said a prayer to the great Creator.
- D. The sacred dance ended at sunrise.

5. LA.A.2.2.1

The sentences below describe what happened in the Green Corn Festival of the Cherokee People Story, but they are not in the correct order.

1. Mother carried a glowing coal in a special clay pot.
2. The priest created a pure fire by rubbing two sticks together.
3. Cherokee people put out the old fires.
4. Each family brought corn to the feast.

What is the correct order for the Green Corn Dance Story?

- A. 4,2,1,3
- B. 2,4,3,1
- C. 1,3,2,4
- D. **3,2,4,1**

PERFORMANCE TASK: LA.B.2.2.3

Leaders in Japan have decided to hold a national fish celebration. Describe what this new celebration would look like. Include at least three of these items in your description: decorations, costumes, foods, dances, and traditions.

[Correct responses will give at least 3 descriptions of the suggested items and center around the theme of fish.]

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THE GREEN CORN FESTIVAL OF THE CHEROKEE PEOPLE

Corn was an important crop for the Cherokee people. Newly ripened corn is known as green corn. The Green Corn Festival was a celebration held when the first ears of corn turned sweet and yellow. The festival was called Itse Selu (it-say shay-LOO) The Festival was a feast of thanksgiving, and it marked the beginning of the New Year.

To begin the festival, the Cherokee people would sweep their houses clean and put out all the old fires from the past year. The priest of the tribe would create a new, pure fire by rubbing two sticks together. This fire would burn in the temple for the rest of the year. The priest said a prayer to the Great Creator in thanks for a year of good harvest and hunting. All quarrels were forgotten to start the New Year with a happy spirit.

Then the feasting would begin! Each family brought some of their freshly picked corn to the feast. At sunset, the dancing and storytelling would begin. The adults would stay up all night, but the children would go to sleep. Just before sunrise, the parents awoke the children for the special Green Corn Dance. The drumming would begin and the dancers would step slowly and solemnly in rhythm to the drumbeat. The dance was timed to end just as the sun rose. The sunrise symbolized springtime, when the new corn would be planted. After the dance, Mother would carry a glowing coal from the new fire in a special clay pot. It was her duty to keep the family's fire burning for a whole year until the next Itse Selu.

