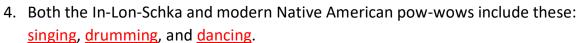
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IN-LON-SCHKA - OSAGE CEREMONIAL DANCES - Review Questions



- 1. The In-Lon-Schka is one of the most important ceremonial gatherings in the Osage culture.
- 2. It was received in the 1880's as a gift from the Ponca and Kaw people, who are closely related to the Osage.
- 3. **PURPOSE:** In-Lon-Schka celebrates and passes on Osage culture to younger generations, and <u>unites</u> Osages who come from all around the reservation and across the United States to attend.



5. The difference between them is In-Lon-Schka is spiritual (means related to sacred or religious matters), while the pow-wow is mainly secular (means not spiritual).

6. What are the three Osage communities in which the



dances are held? Grayhorse Hominy Pawhuska

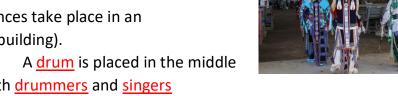
7. During In-lon-schka, people dance in the afternoon, eat dinner, and then

dance again late into the night.

- 8. Because it is a spiritual event, no one is allowed to take photographs during In-Lon-Schka dancing - only before and after.
- 9. The In-Lon-Schka dances take place in an arbor (large open building).



A drum is placed in the middle with drummers and singers around it.



11. The dancers surround the drum and dance around it, all going counter-clockwise (direction), taking small steps in beat with the drum.







12. Osage wear historical Osage clothing in the dances. What are the six parts of the men and boy's clothing:

dance shirt
scarf
breechcloth
leggings
moccasins
roach

13. Women wear a shawl or blanket draped over their clothing.



14. What are some of the special positions of people

who work and help hold the dances? (List six) <u>Chairman of Dance Committee, Drum Keeper, Town Crier, Head Singer, Head Cook, Tall Dancers, Water Boys</u>

15. Why do you think it is important for the Osage to continue holding the In-Lon-Schka dances? (answers vary - to preserve their traditions, to preserve unity of their nation, to have a good time, to strengthen spiritual meaning in their lives)

MATCHING:

A. spiritualB. water boyC. roachE. secularF. town crierG. June

D. arbor

- 16. G month when the In-Lon-Schka dances take place
- 17. F rings the bell to tell that the dances are about to start
- 18. B brings water to the singers and dances
- 19. A sacred or religious
- 20. <u>E</u> not spiritual
- 21. D building with a roof but no walls open on sides
- 22. C man's tall headdress made of deer hair, porcupine hair, and an eagle feather