

Addiction and Recovery in Native America

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 1. The nonprofit organization leading the contemporary Wellbriety movement for American Indians is called:
A Wellbriety Inc. C White Bison, Inc.
B Code of Handsome Lake D Indianization of Alcoholics Anonymous
- ___ 2. The “Red Road to Wellbriety” is a Native American adaptation of what basic text?
A The Bible C The Native American Church liturgy
B The Indian Shaker Church Text D Alcoholics Anonymous
- ___ 3. The “wounded Healers” tradition which began in 18C Native America drew from the belief that a dramatic recovery from an illness such as alcoholism was a sign of one’s potential calling as a leader.
A True B False
- ___ 4. The indigenous movements aimed at recovery from alcoholism provide, according to the author, a number of therapeutic functions including all but which of the following.
A Reconciliation with family and friends D The promise of gainful employment after a successful period fo sobriety
B The replacement of alcohol with other sacred business E All of the above are mentioned by the author
C The passage of transformational ideas through ancient oral tradition
- ___ 5. Which is *not* one of the five interrelated lessons the author suggests today’s addiction counselor may draw from the Native American legacy?
A The idea that the hurt and hope of one is the hurt and hope of all C The suggestion that a counselor present him/herself as a ‘midwife’ who helps elicit healing experiences rather than as an expert who can ‘treat’ the client
B The notion that a conscientious addictions counselor should become a student of the ‘culture’ they are serving D The recommendation to focus on categorical assessment so that other aspects of one’s life are not confused and intertwined with the issue of alcoholism
- ___ 6. The author’s view supports the motto of William Pratt, the founder of the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania.
A True B False