

CHAPTER
5

Form A

CHAPTER TEST *Changes on the Western Frontier***Part 1: Main Ideas**

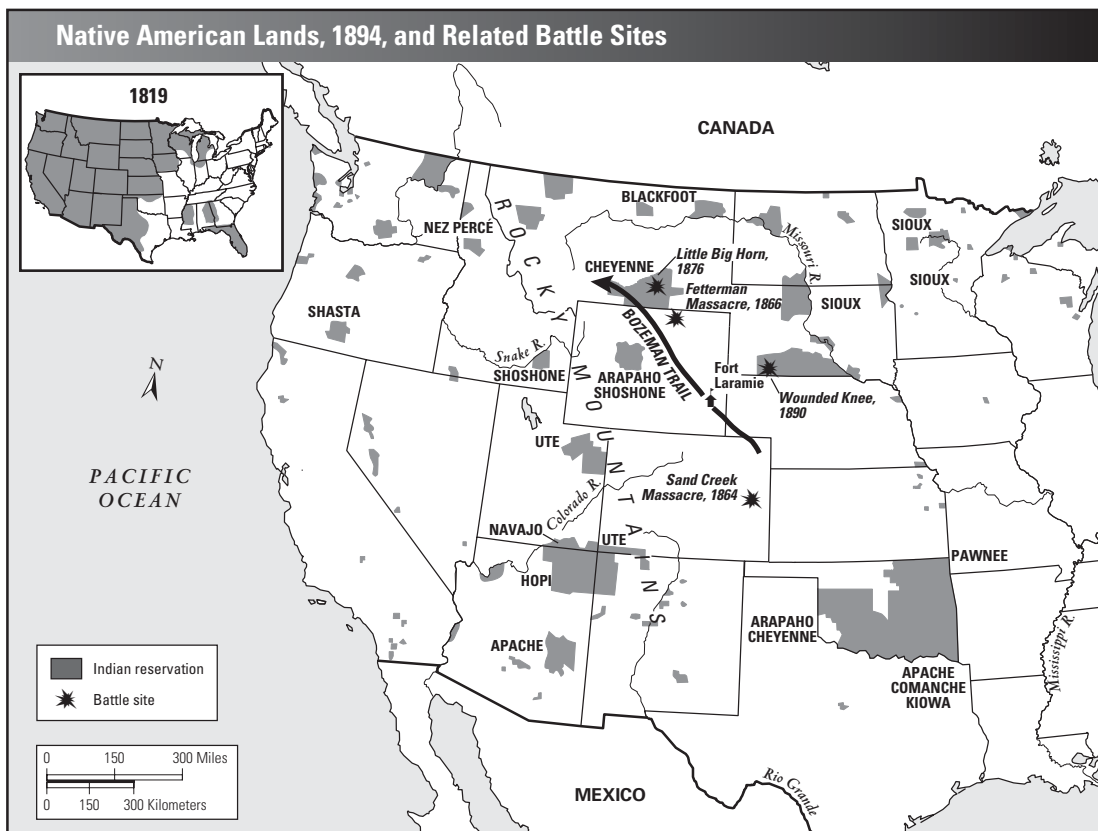
Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. Which of the following marked the end of the wars between the federal government and the Plains Indians?
- a. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - b. the death of Sitting Bull
 - c. the Sand Creek Massacre
 - d. the massacre at Wounded Knee
- _____ 2. Why did the policy of treating the Great Plains as a huge reservation change?
- a. White settlers began wanting the land on the Plains.
 - b. Native Americans refused to remain on the Plains.
 - c. Native American populations decreased and needed less land.
 - d. The Plains failed to meet the needs of Native American peoples.
- _____ 3. Which of the following events occurred first?
- a. the Treaty of Fort Laramie
 - b. the death of Sitting Bull
 - c. the Sand Creek Massacre
 - d. the massacre at Wounded Knee
- _____ 4. Which of the following was **not** central to the life and culture of the Plains Indians in the 1800s?
- a. the horse
 - b. the buffalo
 - c. the extended family
 - d. land ownership
- _____ 5. Who were the exodusters?
- a. European immigrants who settled on the Great Plains
 - b. Plains Indians forced onto reservations in the 1800s
 - c. former slaves from the South who settled on the Great Plains
 - d. cowboys who worked long drives in the summer and odd jobs in the winter
- _____ 6. Why did little of the free land offered by the Homestead Act end up being claimed by settlers?
- a. The land was too difficult to farm.
 - b. Few settlers wanted to move West at the time.
 - c. Most of it was taken by people seeking profits.
 - d. The government put too many restrictions on its use.
- _____ 7. Which of the following was **most** responsible for bringing an end to the era of the wide-open western frontier?
- a. the railroad
 - b. barbed wire
 - c. sheep ranching
 - d. bonanza farming

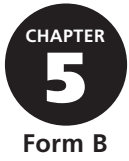
- _____ 8. Why did Plains farmers in the late 1800s tend to support bimetallism?
- It would put more money in circulation.
 - It would make the nation's money supply safer.
 - It would lower the prices of seed and farm machinery.
 - It would allow them to profit from the mineral rights on their land.
- _____ 9. Which of the following did **not** intensify the debts that Plains farmers had during the late 1800s?
- inflation
 - falling prices
 - a tight money supply
 - a shrinking supply of farm land
- _____ 10. Which of the following marked the collapse of Populism?
- the Panic of 1893
 - the founding of the Grange
 - the "Cross of Gold" speech
 - the election of William McKinley

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to complete items 11–15 on page 108. Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)



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CHAPTER TEST *Changes on the Western Frontier*

Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the name or term that matches each description. Not all terms and names will be used. (4 points each)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a. soddy | f. Great Plains | k. Dawes Act |
| b. Oliver Hudson Kelley | g. exoduster | l. George A. Custer |
| c. assimilation | h. Battle of Wounded Knee | m. Chisholm Trail |
| d. <i>vaquero</i> | i. William Jennings Bryan | n. Morrill Act |
| e. bimetallism | j. Homestead Act | |

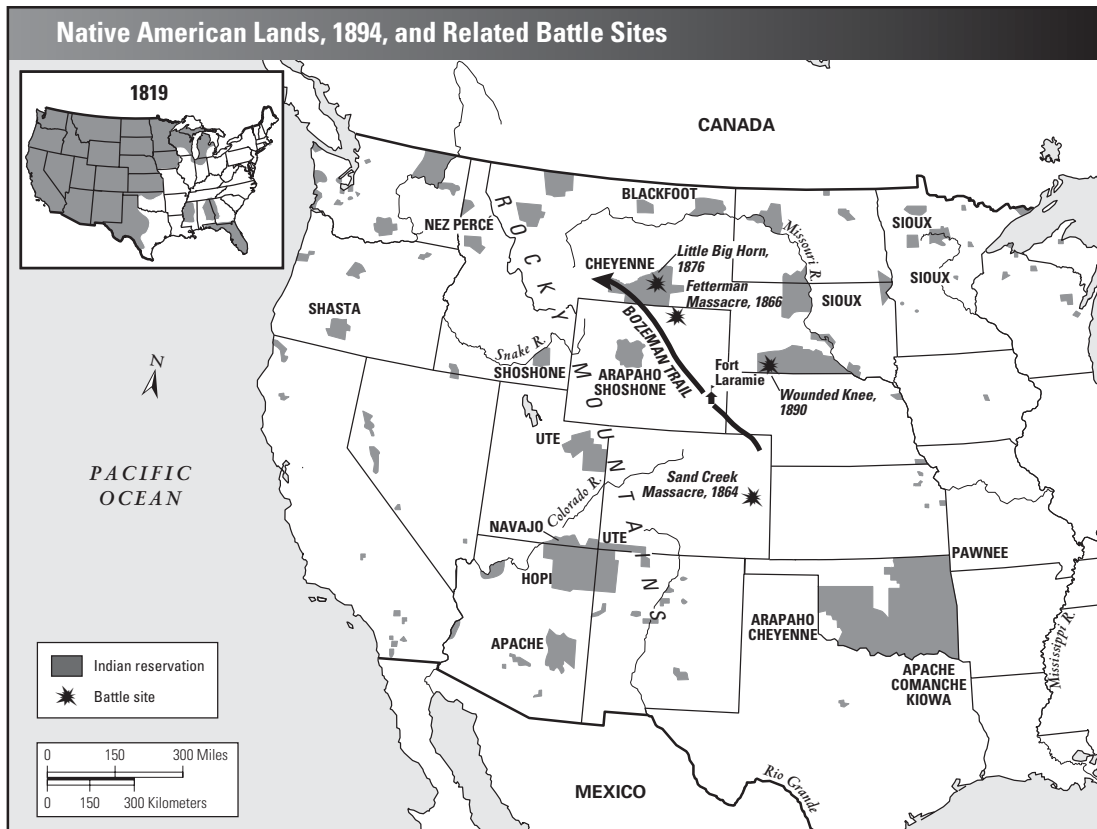
- _____ 1. law that allowed white settlers to take much of the land set aside for Native Americans
- _____ 2. plan that sought to abolish Native Americans' traditional cultures
- _____ 3. allowed the cattle business to flourish by providing a route to a shipping yard in Abilene, Kansas
- _____ 4. slaughter of 300 unarmed Native Americans that marked the end of the Indian wars in 1890
- _____ 5. offered 160 acres of land free to any head of household
- _____ 6. provided warmth but no protection from snakes and insects
- _____ 7. gave federal land to the states to help finance agricultural colleges
- _____ 8. started an organization for farmers that came to be known as the Grange
- _____ 9. policy that supporters hoped would place more money in the pockets of ordinary people
- _____ 10. Populist candidate who lost the presidential election of 1896

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map on page 111 to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

- _____ 11. Approximately how many miles apart are the locations of the battle at Little Bighorn and the Fetterman Massacre?

a. 1 mile	c. 100 miles
b. 10 miles	d. 1000 miles



- _____ 12. Which of the following lists battles in the order in which they occurred?
- Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee, Fetterman Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre
 - Sand Creek Massacre, Fetterman Massacre, Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee
 - Fetterman Massacre, Little Bighorn, Sand Creek Massacre, Wounded Knee
 - Sand Creek Massacre, Little Bighorn, Fetterman Massacre, Wounded Knee
- _____ 13. What marks the eastern border of the Ute reservations?
- Mississippi River
 - Colorado River
 - Black Hills
 - Rocky Mountains
- _____ 14. Which northern tribe was split among several small reservations?
- Apache
 - Sioux
 - Pawnee
 - Arapaho
- _____ 15. Which Native American tribe resided along the Snake River?
- Shoshone
 - Shasta
 - Apache
 - Sioux



CHAPTER TEST *Changes on the Western Frontier*

Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

- _____ 1. The education of Plains Indian children traditionally did **not** include
 - a. myths.
 - b. examples.
 - c. books.
 - d. games.

- _____ 2. Most Native Americans responded to restrictions placed upon them by the U.S. government by
 - a. abiding by signed treaties.
 - b. ignoring the restrictions.
 - c. moving from their lands.
 - d. seeking monetary compensation.

- _____ 3. The Dawes Act was designed to benefit
 - a. Native Americans.
 - b. white settlers.
 - c. both Native Americans and white settlers.
 - d. neither Native Americans nor white settlers.

- _____ 4. The Mexican *vaquero* influenced the American cowboy in all of the following areas **except**
 - a. politics.
 - b. language.
 - c. clothing.
 - d. food.

- _____ 5. Demand for beef in the East contributed to
 - a. the invention of the cowboy's way of life.
 - b. the end of the long drives.
 - c. the development of the Chisholm Trail.
 - d. the decline of the railroads.

- _____ 6. Most American cowboys
 - a. worked eight hours a day.
 - b. spent a great deal of time fighting Native Americans.
 - c. owned their own horses.
 - d. used guns to protect their herds.

- _____ 7. The intent of the Homestead Act was to
 - a. prevent African Americans from settling in the West.
 - b. settle Native Americans in farming communities.
 - c. make money for the government.
 - d. encourage white families to develop the West.

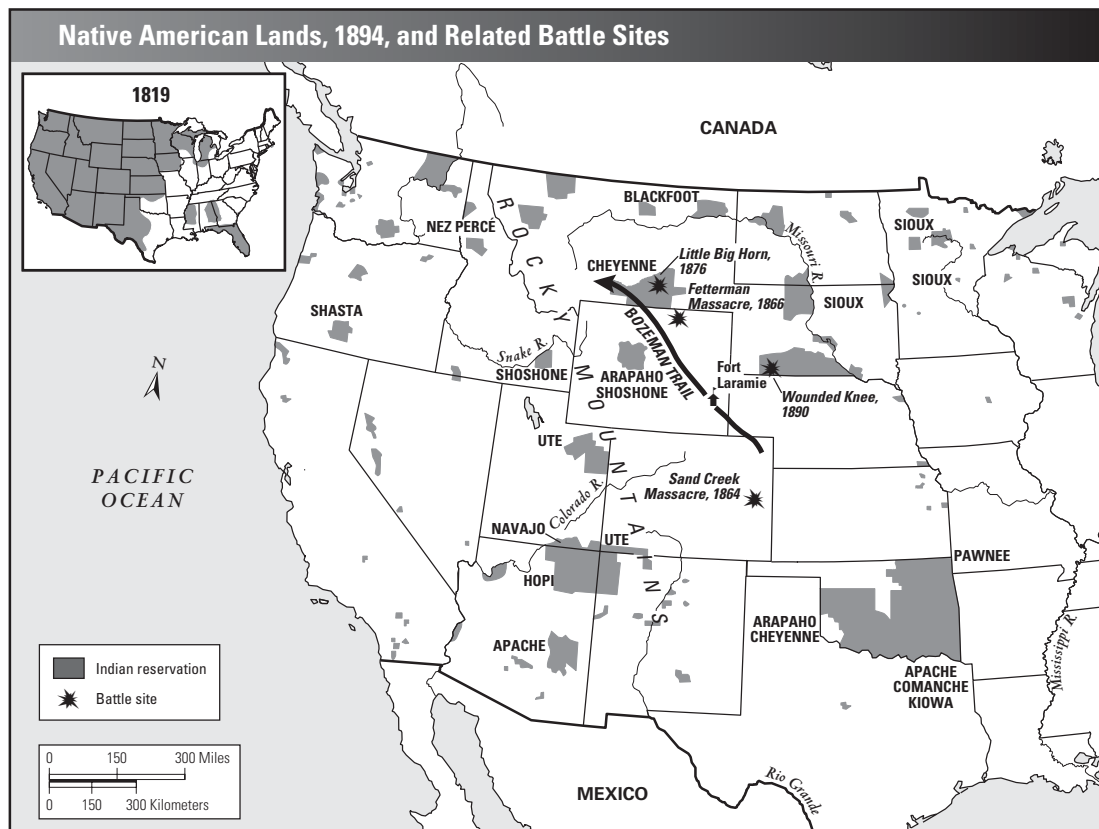
- _____ 8. The Grange did all of the following **except**
 - a. support the banks.
 - b. support political candidates.
 - c. oppose the railroads.
 - d. oppose the banks.

- _____ 9. Bimetallism would allow for the exchange of paper currency for
 a. silver only. c. neither gold nor silver.
 b. gold only. d. either gold or silver.
- _____ 10. William McKinley won the election of 1896 because
 a. he campaigned harder than his opponent.
 b. he had the support of the East and Midwest.
 c. he delivered the “Cross of Gold” speech.
 d. he had the backing of the Populist Party.

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map to complete this section. Answer each question on the lines provided. Use the back of this paper if you need extra writing space. (4 points each)

11. The year 1894 is a meaningful date for depicting the status of Indian reservation lands. Use your knowledge of the Battle of Wounded Knee and the map to explain why.
- _____
12. In 1819, in what part of the country east of the Mississippi would one least expect to find large cities?
- _____



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