

Chapter 18 Sample Test

Multiple Choice

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

- _____ 1. In 1859 miners struck gold and silver at the Comstock Lode, which is
- a. in western Nevada.
 - b. near present-day Denver, Colorado.
 - c. in the Black Hills of Montana.
 - d. in northern Idaho.
- _____ 2. In the 1890s farmers on the western Plains began to learn a method of growing crops called
- a. exodusting.
 - b. dry farming.
 - c. sodbusting.
 - d. homesteading.
- _____ 3. What development in the 1880s made it possible to ship beef from packing plants to eastern cities?
- a. refrigerated railroad car
 - b. the air brake
 - c. the steel plow
 - d. the Interstate Commerce Act
- _____ 4. Farmers on the Great Plains were known as
- a. Ghost Dancers.
 - b. ranchers.
 - c. vaqueros.
 - d. sodbusters.
- _____ 5. Conflicts with the Cheyenne and Arapaho began
- a. after the discovery of gold in what is now Colorado in 1858.
 - b. in 1866 when the U.S. Army constructed forts along the Bozeman Trail.
 - c. when white hunters began to slaughter thousands of buffalo in the 1870s.
 - d. when the U.S. Army captured Geronimo in 1884.
- _____ 6. Mechanical farming was advanced by equipment that was designed, built, and sold by
- a. Joseph Glidden.
 - b. Nat Love.
 - c. Cyrus McCormick.
 - d. Henry Comstock.
- _____ 7. Communities with churches and schools were
- a. rarely established on the Great Plains.
 - b. required by treaties with the Plains Indians.
 - c. an important part of life on the Plains.
 - d. called boomtowns because of their dependence on the cattle industry.
- _____ 8. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific took the lead in the race to complete the
- a. overland route of the Pony Express.
 - b. transcontinental railroad.
 - c. Chisholm Trail.
 - d. first cattle drive from Texas to Montana.
- _____ 9. To encourage people to move west, the Union Pacific
- a. advertised that it would take only four days to get there, instead of a month by wagon.
 - b. organized wagon trains for settlers who went west on the Oregon Trail.
 - c. signed a treaty with Red Cloud, who promised safe homesteading for settlers arriving in North Dakota.
 - d. offered jobs and machinery to immigrants who settled in Kansas.
- _____ 10. In the West, concerns about safety and wages in the mines led to
- a. the closure of unsafe mines in Nevada and Colorado in the 1860s.
 - b. the formation of miners' unions in the 1860s.
 - c. range wars between cowboys and sheep ranchers.
 - d. the passage of the Homestead Act.

- _____ 11. As farming technology improved, the Great Plains became known as the
- a. sodbuster's folly.
 - b. American Eden.
 - c. grazing ground of the longhorn.
 - d. breadbasket of the world.
- _____ 12. Although he did not wish to fight the U.S. soldiers, Cheyenne chief Black Kettle
- a. saw 200 of his people killed in the Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.
 - b. ambushed Colonel John M. Chivington's troops at Sand Creek.
 - c. lured 81 cavalry troops into an ambush and killed them.
 - d. defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
- _____ 13. The Mennonites, a religious group from Russia,
- a. were referred to as Exodusters.
 - b. taught Plains settlers how to build homes from bricks of sod cut out of the ground.
 - c. introduced American farmers to a type of red wheat that grew well on the Plains.
 - d. made up some 85 percent of the Union Pacific workforce.
- _____ 14. The Panic of 1873 and the depression that followed it were started, in part, by
- a. the collapse of the mine that Horace Greeley called "the richest and greatest in America."
 - b. railroad speculation and the collapse of Jay Cooke's banking firm.
 - c. Jay Gould's unsuccessful attempt to create a national railroad.
 - d. Nat Love's invention of barbed wire that threatened to topple the cattle kingdom.
- _____ 15. In 1864 the U.S. Army led Navajo captives on a 300-mile desert march known as the
- a. roundup of the vaqueros.
 - b. shaman.
 - c. Ghost Dance.
 - d. Long Walk.
- _____ 16. Many Plains families lived in sod houses because
- a. sod houses were cheap, warm, and comfortable.
 - b. very little wood was available on the Plains.
 - c. sod houses were easier to maintain than wood or brick.
 - d. "houses built of sod" was a regulation imposed by the Homestead Act of 1862.
- _____ 17. After Custer's soldiers discovered gold in the Black Hills in 1874,
- a. the United States insisted that the Sioux sell their reservation land there.
 - b. Henry Comstock discovered one of the richest bonanzas in the West.
 - c. the Treaty of Fort Laramie was signed.
 - d. the Pacific Railway Acts were passed.
- _____ 18. After cattle ranching was started on the Great Plains,
- a. ranchers discovered that winters on the Great Plains caused Texas Fever in longhorns.
 - b. Spanish settlers introduced their cattle breeds to California and Texas.
 - c. the Cattle Kingdom eventually stretched from Texas to Canada.
 - d. Texas Fever destroyed much of the Cattle Kingdom.
- _____ 19. Lands once occupied by Plains Indians and buffalo herds became
- a. vast reservations that provided ample hunting grounds for the Pawnee and the Sioux.
 - b. largely controlled by a single wealthy rancher, Charles Goodnight.
 - c. completely abandoned and unoccupied.
 - d. open range, or public land, on which huge herds of cattle grazed.
- _____ 20. On May 10, 1869, a golden spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, to mark
- a. the rescue of workers from snowdrifts more than 60 feet high.
 - b. the completion of the transcontinental railroad.
 - c. the completion of the Union Pacific from Sacramento to Promontory.
 - d. the completion of the Central Pacific from Omaha to Promontory.

- _____ 21. In 1890 many Sioux left the reservations in protest of
- the U.S. government's requirement that the Nez Percé move to a reservation in Kansas.
 - the killing of Sitting Bull by reservation police.
 - the imprisonment of Geronimo and all Chiricahua Apache in Florida.
 - the killing of Crazy Horse after his surrender to the U.S. Army.
- _____ 22. Immigrants could get land grants under the Homestead Act if
- they paid a fee to farm the land.
 - they promised to learn to speak English.
 - they planned to become citizens and promised to stay on the land for five years.
 - they converted to Protestantism.
- _____ 23. The U.S. Army and the Texas Rangers, after failing to defeat them in battle, cut off the food supply to
- soldiers in Sherman's western army.
 - Sioux Indians in the central Plains.
 - Chinese immigrants.
 - the Comanche.
- _____ 24. Ranchers used their range rights, or water rights, to fight competition by
- flooding competitors' grazing lands.
 - requiring competitors to provide water for U.S. soldiers and their horses and mules.
 - stopping competitors from using the water.
 - preventing other ranchers from having roundups.
- _____ 25. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in
- the Massacre at Wounded Knee.
 - the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
 - San Carlos, Arizona, outside the Apache reservation.
 - 1886, ending the Pawnee armed resistance.
- _____ 26. One of the most heavily used cattle drive routes was the
- Western Trail.
 - Santa Fe Trail.
 - Oregon Trail.
 - Mormon Trail.
- _____ 27. The most dangerous tasks in the construction of the Central Pacific were given to
- Irish immigrants and Civil War veterans.
 - Chinese immigrants.
 - African Americans.
 - Mexican American vaqueros.
- _____ 28. The event that focused on branding young calves and horses was called
- cattle drive.
 - drought.
 - spring roundup.
 - autumn roundup.
- _____ 29. The northern Plains Indians surrendered when
- Kit Carson led U.S. troops against them in 1864.
 - they were moved from northeastern Oregon to a reservation in what is now Idaho.
 - Congress passed the Dawes General Allotment Act in 1880.
 - Sitting Bull fled to Canada, and Crazy Horse was killed after surrendering to the U.S. Army.
- _____ 30. Quanah Parker, the last of the Comanche war leaders, surrendered after
- "Buffalo Bill" Cody slaughtered all the buffalo on the Comanche hunting grounds.
 - being outnumbered by the U.S. Army during a long chase across Idaho, Wyoming, and Montana.
 - 5,000 soldiers captured Geronimo in 1886.
 - the U.S. Army cut off the Comanches' access to food in 1875.

- _____ 31. Early cowboys in the West borrowed their saddle, lariat, and chaps from
- the Apache and Comanche who lived on the southern Plains.
 - Mexican American vaqueros who had worked on ranches.
 - Pawnee buffalo hunters.
 - northern Plains Indians who tamed horses that had escaped from settlements.
- _____ 32. The fencing of the open range resulted in
- range wars among large ranchers, small ranchers, and farmers.
 - the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
 - the origin of cattle drives to the northern Plains.
 - the end of sheep ranching on the western range.
- _____ 33. The Massacre at Wounded Knee marked the last major event of
- Geronimo's leadership of the Apache.
 - the Dawes General Allotment Act.
 - over 25 years of war on the Great Plains.
 - Navajo struggles in present-day Arizona and New Mexico.
- _____ 34. While Union Pacific workers faced harsh weather on the Great Plains,
- Central Pacific workers struggled to build the railroad across the Sierra Nevada range in California.
 - Central Pacific workers faced Apache attacks in what is now Arizona.
 - William "Buffalo Bill" Cody shot thousands of buffalo to feed Central Pacific workers.
 - Chinese workers on the Central Pacific were making a better wage than white laborers.
- _____ 35. For cowboys one of the most important and dangerous duties was the
- branding of cattle.
 - cattle drive.
 - finding the trail to take the cattle to market.
 - finding food on the Chisholm Trail.
- _____ 36. Because expensive equipment was needed to remove silver and gold from quartz rock,
- the Comstock Lode was bought out by financiers Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin.
 - mining became a big business as large companies bought up smaller claims.
 - miners decided to borrow equipment from bigger companies.
 - they risked their lives underground where they labored for only \$1.30 a day.
- _____ 37. The Apache were fierce raiders famous for their ability to
- survive without horses on the northern Plains.
 - endure the snows of the Sierra Nevada.
 - endure Minnesota winters.
 - survive in the desert.
- _____ 38. In exchange for granting millions of acres of land to railroad companies, the U.S. government required railroads to
- give discounts to women to encourage them to move west.
 - hire more European immigrants than Chinese ones.
 - carry U.S. mail and soldiers at reduced rates.
 - provide each western settler with 160 acres of land.
- _____ 39. Areas of federal land set aside for American Indians are known as
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a. reservations. | c. vaqueros. |
| b. bonanzas. | d. boomtowns. |

- _____ 40. The race to complete the transcontinental railroad began
- in February 1863, building east from Sacramento, California.
 - when miners quit their jobs to work on the railroad.
 - in February 1863, starting in New York.
 - when cattle ranchers provided money to build it.

Matching

Match each item with the correct statement.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. Mennonites | i. Morrill Act |
| b. Western Trail | j. Treaty of Fort Laramie |
| c. Goodnight-Loving Trail | k. Chisholm Trail |
| d. Pacific Railway Acts | l. Comstock Lode |
| e. range wars | m. Treaty of Medicine Lodge |
| f. bonanza | n. Homestead Act |
| g. Gustavus Swift | o. Battle of the Little Bighorn |
| h. open range | p. Bozeman Trail |

- _____ 41. gave government-owned land to small farmers
- _____ 42. public land on which cattle grazed
- _____ 43. provided loans and land grants to railroad companies in order to encourage railroad construction
- _____ 44. route running from Wyoming to Montana that was closed by the U.S. Army after Sherman negotiated with Red Cloud
- _____ 45. conflicts resulting from the competition between large and small ranchers for the use of public land for grazing
- _____ 46. 1867 agreement that required the southern Plains Indians to live on reservations
- _____ 47. large deposit of precious ore
- _____ 48. gave over 17 million acres of federal land to the states for the purpose of building colleges to teach agriculture and engineering
- _____ 49. popular cattle drive route that ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas
- _____ 50. agreement with northern Plains Indians in 1851 that recognized Indian claims to land in the Great Plains and allowed the United States to build forts and roads through Indian lands

Short Answer**Cost of Establishing a Farm in 1870**

Item	Price
Land (per acre)	\$3-\$12
Team (horses or oxen)	\$300
Wagon and yoke or harness	\$150
Plow	\$25
Cultivator and harrow	\$45
Combination reaper and mower	\$252
Other hand tools (ax, shovel, fork, rake, and scythe)	\$50

51. What is the most expensive piece of farm equipment listed in the table (not including land)?
52. What is the least expensive single piece of equipment (not including land)?
53. What was the total cost of all the listed farm equipment in 1870 (not including land)?
54. Explain the discrimination that Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants experienced in the mining industry.
55. How did the transcontinental railroad affect growth and prosperity in the West?
56. How did railroad companies help businesses in the West?
57. How did immigrants qualify for land granted by the Homestead Act?
58. Why did the Cattle Kingdom decline in the 1880s?

Essay

59. Explain the U.S. government's influence on how American Indians, African Americans, and immigrants adapted to life on the Great Plains.
60. Compare how ranchers and farmers were challenged by the environment of the Great Plains.

Other

Write T if a statement is true or F if it is false. If a statement is false, explain why.

61. ____ For survival, Plains Indians depended on the horse and the buffalo.
62. ____ Virginia City, Nevada, was a prosperous cattle town along the Western Trail.

63. _____ Settlers raised Texas longhorns because they produced more meat than eastern breeds.
64. _____ Although shoot-outs were rare on the streets of most cattle towns, disorderly behavior was common.
65. _____ Living on reservations made buffalo hunting almost impossible for the Plains Indians.
66. _____ Following the Civil War, the demand for beef decreased in the East.
67. _____ After the Civil War, Union General William Tecumseh Sherman was in charge of the western armies on the Great Plains.
68. _____ The Apache, Comanche, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Pawnee, and Sioux lived on the Great Plains.
69. _____ Most cowboys did not have to work very hard and earned high wages.
70. _____ The Pony Express went out of business because the transcontinental railroad transported passengers more quickly than the Pony Express.

For each of the following, identify the letter of the best choice. Next, expand on the subject by answering the second question.

71. In 1874 Joseph Glidden
 - a. invented barbed wire, which made it much easier to fence off large amounts of land.
 - b. blazed a cattle trail from Texas to New Mexico Territory.
 - c. patented the refrigerated railroad car to carry refrigerated beef from packing plants to the big eastern markets.
 - d. invented a deep steel plow that enabled Plains farmers to break through the sod and plant grains that caused longhorns to thrive.

How did this affect the cattle industry?

72. Many African Americans from the South relocated as
 - a. Mennonites to North Dakota and Nebraska.
 - b. sodbusters to Oregon.
 - c. vaqueros to New Mexico Territory.
 - d. Exodusters to the Plains.

Who were these people? Why did they go west?

73. Reformers who believed that American Indians would be better off if they adopted the ways of white people were hopeful when
 - a. Congress passed the Dawes General Allotment Act in 1887.
 - b. the Homestead Act was extended to include the Plains Indians in 1867.
 - c. the Fort Laramie Treaty replaced the Treaty of Medicine Lodge.
 - d. Congress passed the Morrill Act that allowed American Indians to attend agricultural colleges.

How were American Indians affected by this development?

Name: _____

ID: A

74. The federal government helped the railroad companies by
- allowing the Union Pacific and Central Pacific to lay track across Apache Indian reservations.
 - passing the Pacific Railway Acts in 1862 and 1864.
 - investing most of the Comstock Lode in railroad materials.
 - establishing a national railroad headed by Jay Cooke.

How did railroads benefit from this?

75. The U.S. government sent the peaceful Nez Percé Indians of northeastern Oregon to
- help negotiate a treaty between Geronimo and the U.S. Army in Idaho.
 - Canada in exchange for Sitting Bull and his followers.
 - discuss policies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs with Sarah Winnemucca.
 - a reservation in present-day Oklahoma.

What incidents led to this situation?