

Name _____

Period _____

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Chapter 18: The West

Quiz 18-1 (50 points)

A) Sioux B) Cheyenne C) Apache D) Nez Perce E) Comanche

1) Chief Joseph and the beloved homeland of the Wallowa Valley

2) Geronimo and his raiders in the Southwest

3) Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and Red Cloud of the Dakotas.

4) Black Kettle and White Antelope of the Central and Southern Plains

Please Do Not
Write On This
Quiz

Chronology: Choose the earliest of the events

5) a) Massacre at Wounded Knee

b) Sand Creek Massacre

c) passage of the Dawes General Allotment Act

6) a) Battle of Little Bighorn

b) publication of the book *A Century of Dishonor*

c) gold first discovered on Cheyenne lands at Pikes Peak, Colorado

7. The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific took the lead in the race to complete the building of the

a. overland route of the Pony Express.

b. transcontinental railroad.

c. Bozeman Trail

8. Conflicts between US soldiers and 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 in Montana.

c. when the U.S. Army captured Geronimo in 1884.

9. Although he did not wish to fight the U.S. soldiers, Cheyenne chief Black Kettle
- saw 200 of his people killed in the Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.
 - ambushed George Armstrong Custer's troops at Sand Creek.
 - lured 81 cavalry troops into an ambush and killed them.
10. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in the Battle of Greasy Grass, also known as...
- the Massacre at Wounded Knee.
 - the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
 - San Carlos, Arizona, outside the Apache reservation.
11. In 1864 the U.S. Army led Navajo captives on a 300-mile desert march known as the roundup of the vaqueros. b. shaman c. Long Walk.
12. 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.
13. Areas of federal land set aside for American Indians are known as
- reservations. c. vaqueros.
 - bonanzas. d. boomtowns.
14. Which of the following WAS NOT a treaty mentioned or that we learned about?
- Treaty of Medicine Lodge b. Fort Laramie Treaty
 - The Bozeman Treaty
15. Which of the following is a FALSE statement?
- Despite successful military resistance, Chief Red Cloud eventually went with his followers to a reservation.
 - The Nez Perce fell just short of their goal to make it to freedom in Canada
 - The Dawes General Allotment Act resulted in additional loss of lands to Native Americans after 1890.
 - The Ghost Dance was a violent call to war that signaled to Native Americans that they were ready to attack whites who lived out on the Plains.

Bonus

1. What was the name Sioux used to refer to the Battle of Little Bighorn?
2. White Antelope wore a peace medal given to him by President _____.
3. According to his personal physician, Chief Joseph died of a _____.

True or False: For each statement, choose "A" if it is true or "B" if it is false.

16. The Union Pacific (building westward from Nebraska) relied mostly on Chinese laborers.
17. The Union Pacific ended up laying more miles of track than the Central Pacific.
18. The transcontinental railroad was completed without any corruption and stealing from tax payers taking place.
19. The Central Pacific struggled to build its portion of the railway through the Sierra Nevada mountains.
20. The Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies were granted large amounts of land in the West from the U.S. government, which they would later sell for great profit.
21. Chief Joseph eventually was able to successfully return his followers to their homeland of the Wallowa Valley in Oregon.
22. The Apache were eventually taken to prison camps in Florida.
23. The Indian "boarding schools" generally showed great respect for preserving the cultures of Native American peoples.
24. Sitting Bull was killed just weeks before the Wounded Knee massacre.
25. Chief Joseph's "Flight to Freedom" was an attempt to unite with Geronimo's followers and escape to freedom in Mexico.

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QUIZ

10. Within decades, after cattle ranching was started on the Great Plains, ranchers discovered that winter wheat was a hardy crop that could be raised in longhorns.
a. Spanish settlers introduced their horses and Texas.
b. The Celtic Kingdom eventually built the Canadian.

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz on 18-2/3/4 (50 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

For Questions 1-6, match each item with the correct statement.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----|--------------------------|
| a. | Mennonites | d. | Morrill Act |
| b. | Western Trail | e. | Treaty of Fort Laramie |
| c. | Goodnight Loving Trail | a. | Chisholm Trail |
| d. | Pacific Railway Acts | b. | Comstock Lode |
| e. | range wars | c. | Treaty of Medicine Lodge |
| a. | bonanza | d. | Homestead Act |
| b. | Gustavus Swift | e. | Bozeman Trail |
| c. | open range | | |

1. Legislation which gave government-owned land to small farmers
2. The public land on which cattle grazed
3. The conflicts resulting from the competition between large and small ranchers for the use of public land for grazing
4. Name for a large deposit of precious ore
5. Legislation which gave over 17 million acres of federal land to the states for the purpose of building colleges to teach agriculture and engineering
6. Name of a popular cattle drive route that ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas

Main Idea Multiple Choice

7. In 1859 miners struck gold and silver at the Comstock Lode, which is
 - a. in western Nevada.
 - b. near present-day Rochester, NY.
 - c. in the Black Hills of Montana.
8. 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.
9. Because expensive equipment was needed to remove silver and gold from quartz rock ("smelting"),
 - a. the Comstock Lode was bought out by financiers Peter O'Riley and Patrick McLaughlin.
 - b. mining became a big business as large companies bought up smaller claims.
 - c. miners decided to borrow equipment from bigger companies.
10. Within decades, 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.

11. Lands once occupied by Plains Indians and buffalo herds became
 - a. vast reservations that provided plentiful hunting grounds for the Pawnee and the Sioux.
 - b. completely abandoned and unoccupied.
 - c. open range, or public land, on which huge herds of cattle grazed.

12. The event that focused on branding young calves and horses was called
 - a. cattle drive.
 - b. drought.
 - c. spring roundup.

13. Early cowboys in the West borrowed their saddle, lariat, and chaps from
 - a. the Apache and Comanche who lived on the southern Plains.
 - b. Mexican American vaqueros who had worked on ranches.
 - c. Pawnee buffalo hunters.

14. Ranchers used their range rights, or water rights, to fight competition by
 - a. flooding competitors' grazing lands.
 - b. requiring competitors to provide water for U.S. soldiers and their horses and mules.
 - c. stopping competitors from using the water.

15. Lasting about two months, for cowboys one of the most important and dangerous duties was the
 - a. branding of cattle.
 - b. cattle drive.
 - c. finding food on the Chisholm Trail.

16. One of the most heavily used cattle drive routes was the
 - a. Western Trail.
 - b. Santa Fe Trail.
 - c. Oregon Trail.
 - d. Veggie Trails... oh wait... that's Tales

17. 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

18. 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.

19. The fencing of the open range resulted in
 - a. range wars among large ranchers, small ranchers, and farmers.
 - b. the construction of a transcontinental railroad.
 - c. the origin of cattle drives to the northern Plains.

20. Immigrants could get land grants under the Homestead Act if
 - a. they promised to learn to speak English.
 - b. they planned to become citizens and promised to stay on and improve the land for five years.
 - c. they converted to Protestantism.

21. Farmers on the Great Plains were known as
 - a. Ghost Dancers.
 - b. cowboys.
 - c. vaqueros.
 - d. sodbusters.

22. Many African Americans from the South relocated to towns in places like Kansas as
- Mennonites to North Dakota and Nebraska.
 - sodbusters to Oregon.
 - Exodusters to the Plains.
23. In the 1890s farmers on the western Plains began to learn a method of growing crops called
- exodusting.
 - dry farming.
 - homesteading.
24. Mechanical farming was advanced by equipment that was designed, built, and sold by
- Joseph Glidden.
 - Nat Love.
 - Cyrus McCormick.
 - Henry Comstock.
25. Many Plains families lived in sod houses because
- very little wood was available on the Plains.
 - sod houses were easier to maintain and lasted longer than wood or brick.
 - “houses built of sod” was a regulation imposed by the Homestead Act of 1862.
26. As farming technology improved, the Great Plains became known as the
- sodbuster’s folly.
 - American Eden.
 - grazing ground of the longhorn.
 - breadbasket of the world.

Bonus Questions (+1 each / +3 max)

- What was Henry Comstock’s nickname?
- Name of a famous female rancher, mentioned by your textbook.
- In the 1870s, what insect plague beset farmers on the Plains?
- Identify one famous “bonanza” strike besides the Comstock Lode.
- Complete the blanks of Mr. Ruppert’s rap... “With my hand on the horn and my seat in the saddle, I’m the best darn cowboy who ever _____ cattle... Going back to town to draw my money... going back home to see my _____.”