

AMDG

American History 8 – Mr. Ruppert

Quiz 18-1/2 (50 points)

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS QUIZ

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Matching

- a) Chief Joseph   b) Geronimo   c) Sitting Bull   d) Black Kettle
- 1) Nez Perce leader  
2) Cheyenne leader  
3) Apache leader  
4) Lakota (Sioux) leader

Chronology: Choose the event which took place earlier

5.  
A) Pacific Railway Act passed  
B) Transcontinental Railroad completed
6.  
A) Dawes General Allotment Act passed  
B) Battle of Little Big Horn fought
7.  
A) Treaties of Fort Laramie and Medicine Lodge passed  
B) Ghost Dance religious movement begins
8.  
A) Sand Creek Massacre  
B) Massacre at Wounded Knee

Multiple Choice

9. Conflicts between whites 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.  
c. when white hunters began to slaughter thousands of buffalo in the 1890s.
10. 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. defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
11. In 1864 the U.S. Army led Navajo captives on a 300-mile desert march known as the
- a. roundup of the vaqueros.                      c. Ghost Dance.  
b. shaman.    d. Long Walk.
12. Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull defeated Custer and the Seventh Cavalry in
- a. the Massacre at Wounded Knee.  
b. the Battle of the Little Bighorn.  
c. San Carlos, Arizona, outside the Apache reservation.

13. The northern Plains Indians surrendered when
  - a. Kit Carson led U.S. troops against them in 1864.
  - b. they were moved from northeastern Oregon to a reservation in what is now Idaho.
  - c. Sitting Bull fled to Canada, and Crazy Horse was killed after surrendering to the U.S. Army.
  
14. In 1890 many Sioux left the reservations in protest of
  - a. the U.S. government's requirement that the Nez Percé move to a reservation in Kansas.
  - b. the killing of Sitting Bull by reservation police.
  - c. the imprisonment of Geronimo and all Chiricahua Apache in Florida.
  
15. The Massacre at Wounded Knee marked the last major event of
  - a. Geronimo's leadership of the Apache.
  - b. the Dawes General Allotment Act.
  - c. over 25 years of war on the Great Plains.
  
16. 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.
  
17. 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.
  
18. 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.
  
19. 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. the passage of the Homestead Act.
  
20. The most dangerous tasks in the construction of the Central Pacific were given to
  - a. Irish immigrants and Civil War veterans.
  - b. Chinese immigrants.
  - c. African Americans.
  - d. Mexican Americans.
  
21. 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.

22. 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.
  - Chinese workers on the Central Pacific were making a better wage than white laborers.
23. Because expensive equipment was needed to remove silver and gold from quartz rock,
- the Comstock Lode was bought out by the United States Government.
  - mining became a big business as large companies bought up smaller claims.
  - miners decided to borrow equipment from bigger companies.
24. 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.
25. Areas of federal land set aside for American Indians are known as
- reservations.
  - bonanzas.
  - vaqueros.
  - boomtowns.

Bonus (+1 each...max of +2)

- The Carlisle Indian School was located in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ and its most famous graduate was Olympian \_\_\_\_\_.
- What was the name of the US military officer who led all 81 of his men to death as they were ambushed by the Sioux?
- The name of Helen Hunt Jackson's book is \_\_\_\_\_.
- When the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ (Indian name for it) began, Crazy Horse was said to have yelled, "It's a good day to \_\_\_\_\_".