

Chapter 13

The Way West

Practice Test

- Which statement would most likely have been said by a believer in *manifest destiny*?
 - "It is our God-given right to spread our democracy and culture across the continent."
 - "It is only through Christian kindness that we can achieve peace with the Indians."
 - "The ways of the factory represent America's greatest hope for a better future."
 - "God can never rest easy with our nation until we challenge and defeat slavery."
- The forces that pushed many Americans westward included all of the following EXCEPT
 - scarcity of land in the East, especially New England.
 - economic inequality was high in the East.
 - commercial farmers of the East and South were struggling financially.
 - the land of the West was fertile, abundant, and relatively inexpensive.
- During the years of the Jeffersonian Republicans, the government's land policies
 - focused mainly on the commercial farmers of the mid-Atlantic region.
 - attempted to aid Americans who wished to become freeholders.
 - made it more difficult for small farmers to purchase land in the West.
 - guaranteed that a migrant farmer in the West would become wealthy.
- A consistent pattern of movement into the Old Northwest was
 - the tendency of Northerners and Southerners to settle, respectively, in northern and southern sections of the Old Northwest.
 - the loss of northern and southern cultural practices and identities as migrants settled without considering regional concerns.
 - less antagonism regarding the issue of slavery because virtually all migrants to the Old Northwest were members of the Whig Party.
 - to bypass attempts to become a small freeholder, and buy large amounts of cheap land in the attempt to establish a commercial farm.
- Local associations known as *claims clubs*
 - enforced extralegal property rights for squatters.
 - promoted an increase in profits for speculators.
 - worked to stop slavery from spreading to the West.
 - showed the national government's commitment to promoting slavery.

6. Which product became the Old Northwest's major cash crop for the northern market?
- A) corn
 - B) hogs
 - C) wheat
 - D) soybeans
7. Westerners promoted industrialization in the East
- A) by providing food for the growing workforce of the East.
 - B) by demonstrating methods of industrial success in western iron mills.
 - C) by sending many young people to work in eastern factories.
 - D) by investing large amounts of capital in eastern manufacturing.
8. Which state in the Old Northwest was the last one to gain statehood?
- A) Ohio
 - B) Wisconsin
 - C) Illinois
 - D) Indiana
9. What pattern in the location of slavery occurred in the period 1790-1860?
- A) an increase in the overall percentage of slavery located in the South Atlantic region
 - B) a decrease in the use of slaves in both the South Atlantic and Old Southwest regions
 - C) a rejection of the use of slavery in the Old Southwest while it increased elsewhere
 - D) a large movement of slavery from the South Atlantic to the Old Southwest
10. *Short-staple cotton* became a major profit-maker for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
- A) Eli Whitney's cotton gin made it easier to remove its abundant amount of sticky seeds.
 - B) it could be grown easily in various growing conditions.
 - C) the majority of settlers in the Old Southwest owned large plantations that grew it.
 - D) England was a major market for the product.
11. What was the yeoman's chief force of labor?
- A) slaves
 - B) freemen
 - C) stock herders
 - D) his immediate family

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12. By the 1840s, over half the value of American exports was derived from
- A) corn.
 - B) cotton.
 - C) rice.
 - D) wheat.
13. In the 1850s, all of the following states EXCEPT _____ were core states of the Old Southwest.
- A) Kentucky
 - B) Oklahoma
 - C) Tennessee
 - D) Mississippi
14. Whites had originally been reluctant to settle on the western Plains because
- A) they had no desire to see the spread of freehold farming.
 - B) they felt guilty about displacing eastern Indians into that region.
 - C) they believed the region had little potential for agriculture.
 - D) land on the western Plains was extraordinarily expensive.
15. All of the following hunting and raiding tribes lived on the open plains EXCEPT the
- A) western Sioux.
 - B) Crows.
 - C) Arapahos.
 - D) Hidatsas.
16. At the end of Black Hawk's War, which state was opened to white settlement and forced tribes to turnover their land?
- A) Kansas
 - B) Iowa
 - C) Oklahoma
 - D) Oregon
17. Before 1850, who was the dominant power on the north and central Great Plains?
- A) Whites who had migrated from the South
 - B) the Cherokees who had been removed from their homeland
 - C) the United States cavalry
 - D) the warrior-hunters of the Sioux tribe
18. What differences in the fighting of war existed between whites and the Plains Indians?
- A) The Plains Indians rejected the white man's use of horses in battle.
 - B) Whites often engaged in war while the Plains Indians were pacifists.
 - C) The Plains Indians fought to show honor rather than killing many enemies.
 - D) Whites fought for moral reasons and never for the control of land.

19. What was *counting coup*?
- A) a way of recording land claims in the West
 - B) an Indian practice of showing skill in battle
 - C) a currency used by both whites and Indians in the West
 - D) the Indian practice of scalping whites
20. What were the two products traded by branches of the Sioux tribe at the yearly trade fair?
- A) buffalo robes and corn
 - B) corn and rifles
 - C) horses and beaver pelts
 - D) beaver pelts and buffalo robes
21. Conditions for white fur-traders included all of the following EXCEPT
- A) brutal living conditions in the wilderness.
 - B) more economic and cultural ties than other whites had with Indians.
 - C) close ties with the economic elite of the Northeast who dominated the fur trade.
 - D) exploration of many trails and paths on the frontier.
22. Even under ideal conditions, the journey on the Oregon Trail took about
- A) two weeks.
 - B) two months.
 - C) six months.
 - D) one year.
23. A treaty signed in 1818 created joint control of the Oregon Territory by the United States
- A) and France.
 - B) and the Nez Perce Indians.
 - C) and the Sioux Indians.
 - D) and England.
24. The smallest group of people that made up 1 of the 4 groupings in Mexico were
- A) Mestizos.
 - B) the Spanish.
 - C) Criollos.
 - D) Indians.
25. The Fort Laramie Treaty included all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) The Sioux received treaty rights to lands south of the Platte.
 - B) The U.S. government drew boundaries to contain Plains Indians.
 - C) An annual compensation of \$50,000 per year for 50 years.
 - D) Returned land to the Kiowas and Crows.

When?

Directions: Fill in the letter of the year with its correct description.

A= 1806 B= 1821 C= 1836 D= 1844 E= 1848

1. _____ First large parties of migrants set out on the Oregon Trail.
2. _____ Lewis and Clark return from their journeys into the West.
3. _____ Stephen F. Austin establishes the first American colony in Texas.
4. _____ The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends the Mexican War.
5. _____ Texas wins independence from Mexico

Where?

Matching

Match the state with its slave status when it entered the Union.

Indiana	
Missouri	
Iowa	
Florida	
California	Slave
Arkansas	Free
Texas	
Mississippi	
Michigan	
Alabama	

How and Why?

1. What did Americans mean by Manifest Destiny?
2. Define the following terms: *mestizo*, *criollo*, *Californio*, and *Tejano*.
3. Why did President Jefferson tell Lewis and Clark to “cultivate good relations with the Sioux”? How did Lewis and Clark describe this large tribe on the Great Plains?
4. In what way did Manifest Destiny combine with the pride that some Americans felt in their Anglo cultural roots?
5. Why did the location of American slavery shift in the period 1790-1850?

6. Describe the native cultures of two Indian tribes that show both their uniqueness among Indian cultures in the West and their differences from European-American culture.

7. What factors accounted for the massive westward movement of Americans?

8. Who was responsible for the outbreak of the Mexican War? Cite specific examples to support your claim.

9. How did westward expansion antagonize relations between the American North and South, and foreshadow further conflict between the two regions?

10. Address the following statement: "Manifest Destiny was not an act of providence, but was instead a self-fulfilling prophecy of American expansionism."