

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 17 Review Questions

IDENTIFICATION

Briefly identify the meaning and significance of the following terms:

1. Great Plains _____

2. "Great American Desert" _____

3. Wounded Knee _____

4. Dawes Severalty Act _____

5. Overland Trail _____

6. Homestead Act of 1862 _____

7. Comstock Lode _____

8. Chinese Exclusion Act _____

COMPLETION

Answer the question or complete the statement by filling in the blanks with the correct word or words.

1. Historian Walter Prescott Webb argued that the Great Plains lacked two of the three "legs" on which eastern civilization had stood. The three legs were _____, _____, and _____.
2. The Paiute messiah who had a vision that Indians would gain a new life if they performed the "Ghost Dances" was named _____.
3. The Plains Indians developed a nomadic life style following, hunting, and living off every part of the _____.
4. One of the most famous professional buffalo hunters and the producer of a "Wild West" show was _____.
5. Most wagon trains bound for the West began their journey at _____.
6. To lure land-seeking Europeans to the American West, railroads set up of _____.
7. Farmers on the Plains compensated for the lack of water with a technique called _____.
8. Agricultural extension stations, which helped spread new techniques to American farmers, were supported by _____ Act of 1877.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Early explorers thought the trans-Mississippi West best suited for
 - a. irrigated farmland.
 - b. ranching grassland.
 - c. timber and minerals.
 - d. Indians and buffalo.
 - e. settlement.
2. The Plains Indians were
 - a. organized into one large and powerful tribal group.
 - b. an insignificant proportion of the total Native American population in the United States in 1870.
 - c. a complex of tribes, cultures, and bands that assigned most work on the basis of sex.
 - d. at a distinct disadvantage when fighting whites because of weapons.
 - e. a highly organized, militant group.
3. Government policy toward Native Americans
 - a. ignored or opposed tribal organization.
 - b. was consistent but not successful because of tribal organization.
 - c. was formulated by humanitarians who wanted to preserve tribal organization.
 - d. was a failure because the Indians insisted on being farmers.
 - e. was based upon converting the Indians to Christianity.
4. All of the following were problems for the pioneer farmers of the Great Plains except
 - a. lack of rain
 - b. declining crop prices
 - c. lack of farming resources.
 - d. inadequate housing materials
 - e. lack of available land
5. By the 1700s, the culture of the Plains Indians had been revolutionized by
 - a. reservation life.
 - b. new farming techniques.
 - c. the Pueblo Indians.
 - d. the introduction of the European horse.
 - e. increased access to guns.
6. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887
 - a. gave small plots of reservation lands to individual Native Americans.
 - b. succeeded because it respected tribal organization.
 - c. placed power in the hands of the Indians' traditional leaders or chiefs.
 - d. prevented the alienation of Indian leaders.
 - e. created large reservations allowing the Indians to be self-governed.
7. Between 1870 and 1900, most settlers moved west to
 - a. seek freedom from religious persecution.
 - b. escape the drab routine of factory life.
 - c. escape the diseased conditions of crowded eastern cities.
 - d. improve their economic situation.
 - e. own larger pieces of land.

15. By the Dawes Act of 1887, the Indian Bureau tried to
- a. end the traditional Native American religions and encourage Christianity among the tribes.
 - b. increase the power of the tribal councils.
 - c. establish Indian-controlled and -funded educational institutions.
 - d. seek out urban-industrial employment for young, male Indians.
 - e. increase in government-sponsored activities to convert Indians.