

Choose the letter of the best answer.

1. During and after the Civil War, the Republican Congress implemented its economic vision for the United States by
  - A) subsidizing the transcontinental railroad.
  - B) weakening the national banking system.
  - C) lowering tariffs on foreign goods.
  - D) enacting a national minimum wage.
  
2. Which Reconstruction-era politician created the blueprint for American economic expansion and later imperialism?
  - A) William Seward
  - B) Ulysses Grant
  - C) Thaddeus Stevens
  - D) Edwin Stanton
  
3. The 1868 Burlingame Treaty achieved the American goal of
  - A) annexing Hawaii.
  - B) purchasing Alaska.
  - C) setting the terms of emigration for Chinese laborers.
  - D) reopening international access to Japanese ports.
  
4. Which of the following events demonstrated the newfound international power of the United States in the immediate aftermath of the Civil War?
  - A) Annexation of Panama and the Philippines
  - B) Britain's damage payments to the United States
  - C) Monroe Doctrine
  - D) Annexation of Hawaii
  
5. How did the federal and state governments encourage railroad building in the nineteenth century?
  - A) They operated the American Railroad Corporation.
  - B) Both granted public lands to private companies.
  - C) They secured privately owned land through eminent domain.
  - D) They bailed out failing railroad companies with federal funds.

6. The federal government's Civil War debt was paid off primarily through
  - A) income taxes.
  - B) tariff revenues.
  - C) corporate taxes.
  - D) inflation.
  
7. Republicans used which of the following arguments to justify high tariffs?
  - A) Low prices of imported goods are beneficial for consumers.
  - B) Protection against European-style industrial poverty is necessary.
  - C) Benefits for low-wage workers in England and Germany are needed.
  - D) American debts must be reduced.
  
8. Which constitutional amendment did the Supreme Court use in the 1870s to the 1890s to protect the rights of corporations—even though it had been written to protect individual rights?
  - A) First
  - B) Tenth
  - C) Thirteenth
  - D) Fourteenth
  
9. Which of the following countries was the first to convert to the gold standard?
  - A) Germany
  - B) France
  - C) Britain
  - D) United States
  
10. The United States adopted the gold standard in the 1870s for its currency because
  - A) it hoped to encourage European investment in the United States.
  - B) geologists predicted huge gold strikes out west.
  - C) gold was a more durable form of currency than greenbacks.
  - D) it sought economic development through a larger money supply.
  
11. In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from
  - A) France.
  - B) Russia.
  - C) China.
  - D) Britain.

12. Which of the following was one of the reasons that the United States encouraged Chinese immigration after the Civil War?
- A) The United States needed to populate lands in the American West.
  - B) It was intended as a gesture of American egalitarianism.
  - C) Many Chinese were useful railroad workers and farm laborers in the West.
  - D) The United States needed additional laborers to mine gold deposits in the West.
13. Which of the following describes the Homestead Act of 1862?
- A) It provided 160 acres of free land to qualifying white men.
  - B) Homesteaders were required to occupy and improve the land.
  - C) Republican leaders hoped it would bring white settlers to the Pacific coastal regions.
  - D) Land speculators accumulated most of the available homesteads.
14. In the 1860s and 1870s, Nevada's Comstock Lode, Colorado's Rocky Mountains, and South Dakota's Black Hills were all known for
- A) sheep raising.
  - B) cattle grazing.
  - C) mining.
  - D) frontier farming.
15. Who benefitted most from the General Mining Act of 1872, which allowed individuals who discovered minerals on federally owned land to work the claim and keep the proceeds?
- A) Homesteaders
  - B) Small independent mining prospectors
  - C) Mexican miners
  - D) Powerful investors
16. Which of the following developments made open ranching feasible on the Great Plains between the 1860s and the 1880s?
- A) The cultivation of new feed crops
  - B) The availability of free land
  - C) The introduction of barbed-wire fencing
  - D) The Homestead Act of 1862

17. Which of the following statements accurately characterizes the post–Civil War western cattle boom?
- A) The boom aided the later development of agriculture by providing a good source of fertilizer.
  - B) It attracted both investors seeking large profits and romantics drawn by the allure of the West.
  - C) It required the extensive introduction of new feed crops.
  - D) The ranchers demonstrated unusual foresight in protecting the environment.
18. Why was it necessary for railroads and land speculators to promote settlement of the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century?
- A) The U.S. government had not publicized the Homestead Act.
  - B) Americans thought of the area as the Great American Desert.
  - C) Without economic incentives, few people could afford homesteads.
  - D) The region was heavily forested and hard to cultivate
19. Which of the following technological advances played an important role in opening up the Great Plains to farming?
- A) Advanced irrigation techniques
  - B) Steel plows and other farm machinery
  - C) Corporate development of drought-resistant grains
  - D) Scientific development of synthetic pesticides
20. Which of the following groups called themselves the Exodusters in 1879?
- A) Scandinavian settlers in Minnesota
  - B) Blacks who migrated to Kansas
  - C) Mexicans who immigrated to the United States
  - D) Chinese who were forced to leave California
21. What distinguished farming on the plains in the 1880s from frontier farming in America fifty or one hundred years earlier?
- A) Plains farmers raised cash crops that sold on the global market.
  - B) Plains farmers used immigrant laborers rather than slaves.
  - C) Farms on the plains focused on livestock rather than crops.
  - D) Farmers on the plains received federal crop subsidies.

22. Which of the following statements describes women's experience in the West in the late nineteenth century?
- A) The Homestead Act reflected the attitudes of the day by excluding women as homesteaders.
  - B) Single women made up between 5 and 20 percent of homesteaders in North Dakota.
  - C) Most women living in the West rejected the eastern ideal of domesticity.
  - D) Women made up only a small percentage of the American population in the West.
23. Which of the following was a consequence of widespread settlement on the Great Plains after the Civil War?
- A) Improved Indian relationships
  - B) A decline in railroad building
  - C) New rights and opportunities for many women
  - D) The explosive growth of the mining industry
24. Farmers on the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century often faced which of the following natural challenges that could easily destroy crops?
- A) Hurricanes
  - B) Dust storms
  - C) Hailstorms
  - D) Earthquakes
25. Which of the following statements describes the agricultural technique known as dry farming?
- A) Dry farming was developed by Mormons in the area near the Great Salt Lake.
  - B) It involved deep planting and quick harrowing after rainfalls.
  - C) Its chief benefit was that it did not require new machinery.
  - D) Dry farming was feasible only on small farms of three hundred acres or less.
26. Why were late-nineteenth-century farms on the Great Plains much larger than eastern farms?
- A) Homesteaders were usually able to purchase more than the minimum allotment of land.
  - B) Dry-farming techniques required about three hundred acres to support a family.
  - C) European immigrant farmers were accustomed to caring for large farms.
  - D) The land was so fertile that farmers could grow more with less work.

27. The phrase “The largest, longest-run agricultural and environmental miscalculation in American history” refers to
- A) the plantation system.
  - B) cotton's reign as king in the South.
  - C) farming the Great Plains.
  - D) the cattle kingdom.
28. The majority of white settlers on the Great Plains in the late nineteenth century viewed themselves as
- A) conquerors over the wilds of nature.
  - B) warriors who had to defeat the natives.
  - C) responsible for preserving the environment for future generations.
  - D) simple subsistence farmers with modest wants and needs.
29. John Wesley Powell, in his *Report on the Lands of the Arid Regions of the United States* (1878), famously stated that
- A) 160-acre homesteads would serve as the best way to settle and cultivate the Great Plains.
  - B) individual farmers, not the federal government, should be responsible for their own water needs.
  - C) massive cooperation under government control was the only way farming would succeed on the Great Plains.
  - D) the Mormon experiment in Utah was doomed to fail because the land in that territory was totally dry.
30. In 1872, which of the following was established by Congress as the first national park?
- A) Yellowstone
  - B) Yosemite
  - C) The Black Hills
  - D) The Grand Canyon
31. Which Indian tribe was pursued 1,100 miles and forced to surrender just south of the Canadian border in 1877?
- A) Nez Perce
  - B) Cheyenne
  - C) Sioux
  - D) Dakota

32. What was the result of the first wildlife protection bill passed by Congress in 1874?
- A) President Grant vetoed the bill because he knew that killing the bison would cripple Indian resistance.
  - B) Even though President Grant signed the bill, it was widely ignored by hunters and western settlers.
  - C) Its passage helped save the bison, which were dwindling rapidly and faced almost certain extinction.
  - D) Bison and other protected species, although still hunted and threatened, began to thrive in America's new national parks.
33. Which of the following was a reason the U.S. government elected to define small preserves of "uninhabited wilderness" in the 1860s and 1870s?
- A) To promote more business for the faltering railroad industry
  - B) To contribute to the conquest of Native Americans in the West
  - C) To ensure its permanent right to exploit the regions' natural resources
  - D) To promote the development of privately owned hotels within national parks
34. Which of the following was the dominant northern Plains Indian tribe?
- A) Iroquois
  - B) Kiowas
  - C) Comanches
  - D) Sioux
35. The largest mass execution in American history took place as a result of
- A) Custer's last stand.
  - B) the Dakota uprising.
  - C) the Battle of Bozeman Trail.
  - D) an Indian uprising against the Dawes Severalty Act.
36. Which of the following is true of the Sand Creek Massacre?
- A) It was the last event in the Indian Wars.
  - B) A Cheyenne camp under federal protection was brutally attacked by a state militia.
  - C) John Chivington believed it was necessary because the Cheyenne were so hostile.
  - D) It killed most Cheyenne men, leaving women and children without support.

37. Which president refashioned U.S. Indian policy in the latter half of the nineteenth century?
- A) Buchanan
  - B) Lincoln
  - C) Johnson
  - D) Grant
38. White reformers, such as those who founded the Indian Rights Association, advocated for
- A) the preservation of Indian culture.
  - B) a reservation system as a means of saving Indian lives.
  - C) the idea that Indians had the innate capacity to become equal with whites.
  - D) a continuation of tribal authority.
39. Reformers believed that the best way to save the Indians was through
- A) education.
  - B) reservations.
  - C) colonization.
  - D) accommodation.
40. What was the purpose of Indian boarding schools in the late nineteenth century?
- A) To teach Native American children the ways of their ancient peoples
  - B) Only to provide the children with an education in English, mathematics, and other disciplines
  - C) To assimilate Native American children more easily into white culture
  - D) To teach the children how to speak their native languages more fluently
41. Which of the following factors contributed to the failure of the Indian peace policy in the late nineteenth century?
- A) The extermination of the bison
  - B) Rivalries among different Christian missionary groups.
  - C) The federal government's unwillingness to allocate funds
  - D) Indians' desire to assimilate into white society
42. Why did Indians view reformers as just another white interest group?
- A) Indians did not really believe that white reformers cared about them.
  - B) They suspected that white reform organizations were deceitful.
  - C) Indians did not understand the goals and the efforts of the white reform groups.
  - D) Reform groups sent mixed messages and made promises that were not kept.

43. In *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* (1903), the Supreme Court
- A) extended citizenship rights to Indians.
  - B) granted all male Indians the right to vote.
  - C) upheld the constitutionality of the Dawes Severalty Act.
  - D) ruled that Congress could ignore all existing Indian treaties.
44. The Dawes Severalty Act of 1887 was intended to
- A) exclude Japanese immigration into California.
  - B) place Indians on reservations in Arizona and New Mexico.
  - C) promote Indian assimilation by dividing their lands.
  - D) encourage ethnic diversity within large industries.
45. As a result of the Dawes Severalty Act, Indian tribes
- A) lost almost two-thirds of their land.
  - B) remained united against the federal government.
  - C) adjusted to an agricultural lifestyle.
  - D) migrated farther west.
46. Which of the following phenomena led the U.S. government to dismantle the Indian reservation system it had previously established?
- A) Indian resistance
  - B) The Office of Indian Affairs
  - C) White land hunger
  - D) Indian schools
47. Which Sioux leader led the forces that annihilated Colonel George A. Custer and his men on June 25, 1876?
- A) Geronimo
  - B) Chief Joseph
  - C) Sitting Bull
  - D) Red Cloud
48. Following the Sioux victory at Little Big Horn, the U.S. government
- A) negotiated a treaty in which it made concessions to the Sioux.
  - B) withdrew from the area and left the Sioux alone.
  - C) pursued the various bands of Sioux until they surrendered.
  - D) demonstrated a new respect for the Sioux and other tribes.

49. Why did the Ghost Dance movement spread so quickly in Native American reservations in the late 1880s and early 1890s?
- A) Native American people thought the dance might end the long drought.
  - B) It was a purely Native American dance that represented their culture.
  - C) The dance served as a pleasant distraction from the ills of life on the reservation.
  - D) The dance fostered native peoples' hope that they could drive away white settlers.
50. Which of the following statements describes the historical significance of the Battle of Wounded Knee?
- A) The Plains Indians continued a grim guerrilla struggle against white domination, mounting many small attacks.
  - B) The massacre of the Lakotas there stands as an indictment of U.S. Indian policy and western expansionism.
  - C) Indians remained a large minority in South Dakota and Oklahoma, averaging 25 percent of the population.
  - D) It illustrated the U.S. government's faulty approach to Native Americans and led it to abandon the Dawes Plan immediately.

## Answer Key

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. D
9. C
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. B
20. B
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. C
25. B
26. B
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. A
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. D
35. B
36. B
37. D
38. C
39. A
40. C
41. B
42. D
43. D
44. C

- 45. A
- 46. C
- 47. C
- 48. C
- 49. D
- 50. B