

## **Unit 1: Westward Expansion: Assessment**

1. In the period from 1860 to 1890, which experience was shared by most Native Americans living in western states?
  - a. They maintained control of their traditional lands.
  - b. They benefited economically from government policy.
  - c. They became farmers and small business owners.
  - d. They were forced to live on reservations.
2. The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to
  - a. Reconstruction
  - b. racial equality
  - c. manifest destiny
  - d. conservation of natural resources
3. In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by
  - a. passing an increased number of liberal immigration laws
  - b. selling the most fertile public land to Native American Indians
  - c. providing free transportation to settlers moving to the frontier
  - d. granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction

**"Up to our own day American history is the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land, . . . and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development."**

4. This quotation of the 1890's suggests that the American frontier
  - a. should be preserved for free use by all the people
  - b. has mirrored European values and social patterns
  - c. will continue indefinitely as a region to be colonized
  - d. has had a positive effect on the growth of the United States
5. In the late 1800's, the goal of the Federal Government's policy toward Native American Indians was to
  - a. destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values
  - b. grant them full citizenship and due process
  - c. give their tribal groups authority over their own affairs
  - d. increase the land holdings of western tribes
6. In which pair of events did the first event most directly influence the second?
  - a. discovery of gold in California --> Louisiana Purchase
  - b. building of the transcontinental railroad --> disappearance of the frontier
  - c. settling of the Oregon Territory --> passage of the Homestead Act
  - d. assimilation of Native American Indians into American society --> passage of the Dawes Act

7. The aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was to
  - a. restore previously taken land to Native American Indian tribes
  - b. maintain traditional Native American Indian cultures
  - c. assimilate Native American Indians into American culture
  - d. end all governmental contact with Native American Indians
8. The passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government to
  - a. limit the power of the Bureau of Indian Affairs
  - b. return eastern land to Native American Indian tribes
  - c. encourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional cultures
  - d. hire Native American Indians as military scouts
9. The purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was to
  - a. encourage settlement of the West
  - b. set up reservations for Native American Indians
  - c. establish land-grant agricultural colleges
  - d. assist in the construction of transcontinental railroads
10. The Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because it
  - a. set aside reservations for Native American Indians
  - b. created the Department of Agriculture to aid farmers
  - c. encouraged settlement of the Great Plains
  - d. provided land to build a canal system
11. The Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West by
  - a. providing free land to settlers
  - b. granting land for construction of transcontinental railroads
  - c. allowing slavery to spread to the territories
  - d. placing Native American Indians on reservations

**Speaker A: Nature should be left as it is found. All unsettled land should be off limits to future settlement or development.**

**Speaker B: Natural resources should be controlled by big business to ensure the economic strength of the United States. Our abundance of land gives us a great advantage for competing in world markets.**

**Speaker C: The natural resources of the United States should be used wisely. We must conserve them for future generations while also using them to serve the people of today.**

**Speaker D: No man or institution owns the land. It is to be shared by everyone and everything in the best interest of all who depend upon its offerings.**

12. The statement of Speaker D is most like views expressed by
  - a. Native American Indians
  - b. western farmers
  - c. railroad companies

- d. European immigrants
13. The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the
- a. rise of organized labor
  - b. building of the Erie Canal
  - c. northern migration of African Americans
  - d. decline of the Plains Indians



14. Based on the photographs, which phrase best describes a main objective of the school?
- a. To train Native Americans to become tribal leaders
  - b. To help Native Americans become United States citizens
  - c. To assist Native Americans in adjusting to reservation life
  - d. To impose dominant American Culture on Native Americans
15. What did the Pacific Railway Act of 1862 do?
- a. Begin the railroad boom of the late 19th century
  - b. Gave the Union Pacific & Central Pacific permission to build the railway
  - c. Began westward construction from Omaha
  - d. All of the above