



Form B

CHAPTER TEST *Changes on the Western Frontier*

Part 1: Main Ideas

Write the letter of the name or term that matches each description. Not all terms and names will be used. (4 points each)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a. soddy | f. Great Plains | k. Dawes Act |
| b. Oliver Hudson Kelley | g. exoduster | l. George A. Custer |
| c. assimilation | h. Battle of Wounded Knee | m. Chisholm Trail |
| d. <i>vaquero</i> | i. William Jennings Bryan | n. Morrill Act |
| e. bimetallism | j. Homestead Act | |

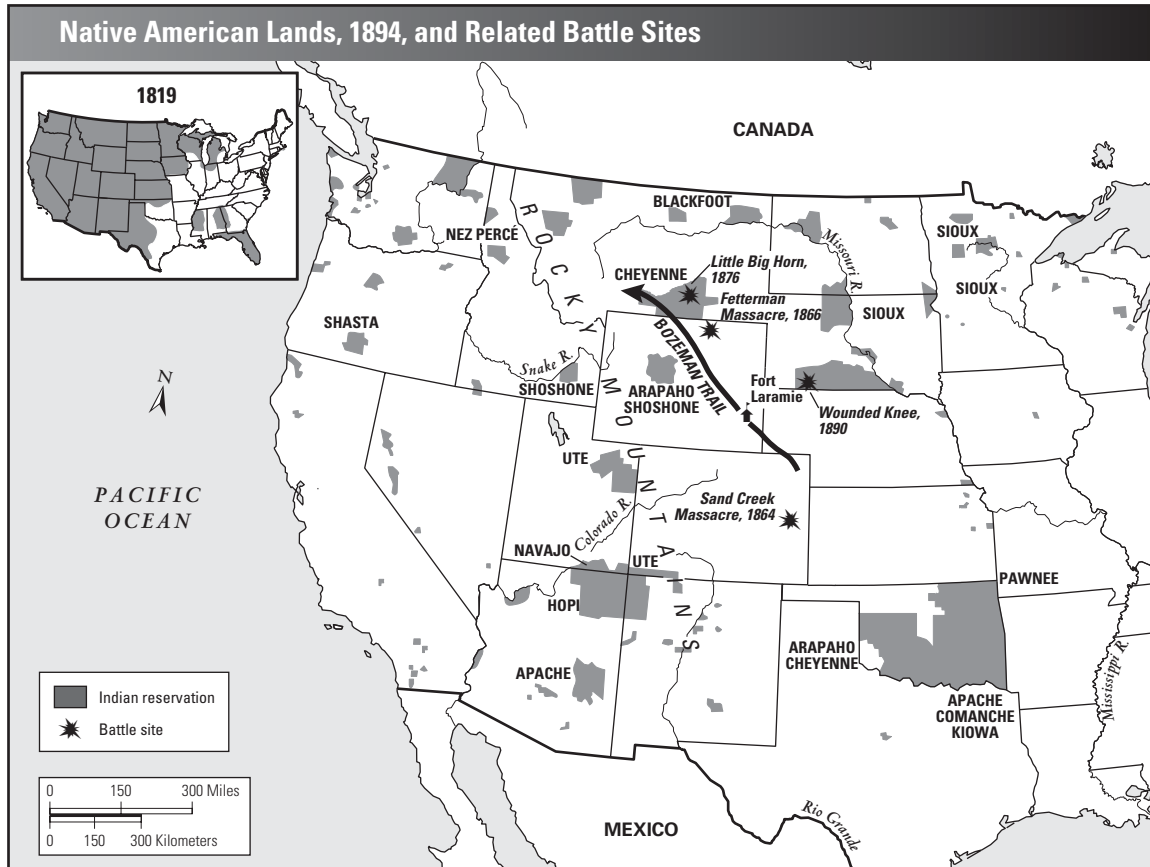
- _____ 1. law that allowed white settlers to take much of the land set aside for Native Americans
- _____ 2. plan that sought to abolish Native Americans' traditional cultures
- _____ 3. allowed the cattle business to flourish by providing a route to a shipping yard in Abilene, Kansas
- _____ 4. slaughter of 300 unarmed Native Americans that marked the end of the Indian wars in 1890
- _____ 5. offered 160 acres of land free to any head of household
- _____ 6. provided warmth but no protection from snakes and insects
- _____ 7. gave federal land to the states to help finance agricultural colleges
- _____ 8. started an organization for farmers that came to be known as the Grange
- _____ 9. policy that supporters hoped would place more money in the pockets of ordinary people
- _____ 10. Populist candidate who lost the presidential election of 1896

Part 2: Map Skills

Use the map on page 236 to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

- _____ 11. Approximately how many miles apart are the locations of the battle at Little Bighorn and the Fetterman Massacre?

a. 1 mile	c. 100 miles
b. 10 miles	d. 1000 miles



- _____ 12. Which of the following lists battles in the order in which they occurred?
- Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee, Fetterman Massacre, Sand Creek Massacre
 - Sand Creek Massacre, Fetterman Massacre, Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee
 - Fetterman Massacre, Little Bighorn, Sand Creek Massacre, Wounded Knee
 - Sand Creek Massacre, Little Bighorn, Fetterman Massacre, Wounded Knee
- _____ 13. What marks the eastern border of the Ute reservations?
- Mississippi River
 - Colorado River
 - Black Hills
 - Rocky Mountains
- _____ 14. Which northern tribe was split among several small reservations?
- Apache
 - Sioux
 - Pawnee
 - Arapaho
- _____ 15. Which Native American tribe resided along the Snake River?
- Shoshone
 - Shasta
 - Apache
 - Sioux

Use the map on page 236 to answer the following questions. Answer each question on the back of this page or on a separate sheet. (5 points each)

16. What overall trend is shown by the map on page 236?
17. How does the map show how the U.S. government expected Plains Indians to change their way of life?

Part 3: Interpreting Charts

Use the chart on page 238 to complete this section. Write the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

- _____ 18. By what ratio did the Republican candidate (McKinley) beat the Democratic candidate (Bryan) in Connecticut's popular vote?
 - a. 3 to 1
 - b. 4 to 1
 - c. 2 to 1
 - d. 3 to 2
- _____ 19. Of the four states with a total popular vote of more than 1 million, how many did the Democratic candidate win?
 - a. one
 - b. zero
 - c. four
 - d. two
- _____ 20. Which state cast the largest number of electoral votes for the Democratic candidate?
 - a. New York
 - b. Georgia
 - c. Missouri
 - d. Texas
- _____ 21. What do the popular vote totals for Wyoming and South Dakota indicate?
 - a. Most voters in those states favored the Democratic/Populist candidate.
 - b. Most voters in those states favored the Republican candidate.
 - c. Voters favored a candidate from another party.
 - d. Voters were about evenly divided in their preference.
- _____ 22. Why is it **not** surprising that the electoral votes of Nebraska went to the Democratic candidate?
 - a. The Democratic candidate, Bryan, was from Nebraska.
 - b. The Republican candidate, McKinley, was from Nebraska.
 - c. Nebraska was a highly industrialized state.
 - d. Nebraska always votes Democratic.

Answer each question on the back of this page or on a separate sheet. (5 points each)

23. What conclusion can you draw from the fact that most of the states with the largest number of electoral votes went to the Republican candidate? (Hint: These states contain large cities.)
24. In 1896, Kentucky was a mostly rural state. Are the results of the popular vote in Kentucky at all surprising? Explain.

Votes Cast in Presidential Election of 1896

State	Popular Votes (in thousands)			Electoral Votes*
	Total	Rep.	Dem.	
United States	13,907	7,102	6,493	271R, 176D
Alabama	195	56	130	11D
Arkansas	140	38	101	8D
California	299	147	123	8R, 1D
Colorado	187	26	159	4D
Connecticut	174	110	57	6R
Delaware	32	17	13	3R
Florida	46	11	31	4D
Georgia	156	59	93	13D
Idaho	30	6	23	3D
Illinois	1,088	607	465	24R
Indiana	637	324	306	15R
Iowa	521	289	224	13R
Kansas	336	159	172	10D
Kentucky	446	218	218	12R, 1D
Louisiana	101	22	77	8D
Maine	118	80	35	6R
Maryland	251	137	105	8R
Massachusetts	402	279	106	15R
Michigan	546	293	237	14R
Minnesota	342	194	140	9R
Mississippi	70	5	63	9D
Missouri	674	305	364	17D

State	Popular Votes (in thousands)			Electoral Votes*
	Total	Rep.	Dem.	
Montana	53	10	42	3D
Nebraska	223	103	115	8D
Nevada	10	2	8	3D
New Hampshire	84	57	21	4R
New Jersey	371	221	134	10R
New York	1,424	820	551	36R
North Carolina	330	154	175	11D
North Dakota	47	26	21	3R
Ohio	1,014	526	477	23R
Oregon	97	49	45	4R
Pennsylvania	1,194	728	427	32R
Rhode Island	55	37	14	4R
South Carolina	66	7	59	9D
South Dakota	83	41	41	4D
Tennessee	318	149	164	12D
Texas	539	163	369	15D
Utah	78	13	65	3D
Vermont	64	51	10	4R
Virginia	295	135	155	12D
Washington	94	39	52	4D
West Virginia	202	105	94	6R
Wisconsin	447	268	166	12R
Wyoming	21	10	10	3D

* *D* means Democratic and *R* means Republican. Electors listed here as Democratic were elected in many states on joint Democratic and People's Party tickets.

Part 4: Extended Response

Answer each of the following questions in a short essay on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet. (10 points each)

25. What are some of the main reasons that the federal government's policy of assimilation failed? **Think About:**

- Native Americans' way of life
- cultural differences
- attitude of whites toward Native Americans
- government promises

26. What are some reasons that the Populist Party appealed to so many people in the late 1800s? **Think About:**

- the state of the economy
- responsiveness of the government
- actions of the railroad owners
- development of the Grange and Farmers' Alliances