

Name: _____

Chapter 26 Worksheet
The Great West and the
Agricultural Revolution

True-False: Where the statement is true, mark T. Where the statement is false, mark F.

- ___ 1. After the Civil War, the federal government attempted to concentrate all Indians in the Oklahoma Territory and the Dakota Territory
- ___ 2. The Plains Indians were rather quickly and easily defeated by the U.S. Army
- ___ 3. A crucial factor in defeating the Indians was the destruction of the buffalo, a vital source of food and other supplies
- ___ 4. Humanitarian reformers respected the Indians' traditional culture and tried to preserve their tribal way of life
- ___ 5. Individual gold and silver miners proved unable to compete with large mining corporations and trained engineers
- ___ 6. During the peak years of the Long Drive, the cattlemen's prosperity depended on driving large beef herds great distances to railroad terminal points
- ___ 7. More families acquired land under the Homestead Act than from the states and private owners
- ___ 8. Much of the best land available under the Homestead Act was fraudulently obtained by speculators and unscrupulous corporations.
- ___ 9. Western farmers found that they were unable to grow wheat without irrigation beyond the "dry" line of the 100th meridian.
- ___ 10. In 1890, the Census Bureau declared that there was no longer a clear line of frontier settlement
- ___ 11. Although very few city dwellers ever migrated west to take up farming, the frontier "safety valve" did have some positive effects of eastern workers.
- ___ 12. The farmers who settled the Great Plains were usually single-crop producers dependent on distant markets for their livelihoods
- ___ 13. The greatest problem facing the farmers was inflation in the prices of machinery and supplies they had to buy
- ___ 14. Farmers were unable to organize themselves for effective political action, so they began to consolidate and integrate the agricultural production.
- ___ 15. A fundamental problem of the Farmer's Alliance was their inability to overcome the racial division between white and black farmers in the south.

Multiple Choice: Select the best answer and write the proper letter in the space provided

- ___ 1. Western Indians offered strong resistance to white expansion through their effective use of
 - a. Artillery and infantry tactics
 - b. Techniques of siege warfare
 - c. Nighttime and winter campaigning
 - d. Repeating rifles and horses
- ___ 2. Intertribal warfare among Plains Indians increased in the late nineteenth century because of
 - a. The attempt of the Chippewas to gain dominance over all other groups
 - b. The confining of several different groups within single reservation
 - c. Growing competition for the rapidly dwindling hunting grounds
 - d. The rise of the "Ghost Dance" among some Indian groups
- ___ 3. The federal government's attempt to confine Indians to certain areas through formal treaties was largely ineffective because
 - a. The nomadic Plains Indians largely rejected the idea of formal authority and defined territory
 - b. Congress refused to ratify treaties signed with Indians
 - c. The treaties made no effective provisions for enforcement
 - d. The largest tribe, the Sioux, refused to sign any treaties with the whites
- ___ 4. The warfare that led up to the Battle of Little Big Horn was set off by
 - a. White intrusion into the previously reserved Indian territory of Oklahoma
 - b. Indian attacks on the transcontinental railroad construction crews
 - c. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills and the subsequent intrusion of white gold seekers
 - d. A conflict over the interpretation of the second Treaty of Fort Laramie
- ___ 5. Indian resistance was finally subdued because
 - a. Most of the effective Indian leadership was bought off
 - b. The coming of the railroad led to the destruction of the buffalo and the Indians' way of life
 - c. Most Indians lost the will to resist

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- d. The army developed effective techniques of guerrilla warfare
- ___ 6. The federal government attempted to force Indians away from their traditional values and customs by
- Instructing them in white farming methods
 - Creating a network of children's boarding schools and white "field matrons"
 - Establishing scholarships for Indian students at white colleges
 - Developing programs of bilingual education in reservation schools
- ___ 7. Both the mining and cattle frontiers saw
- An increase of ethnic and class conflict
 - A loss of economic viability after an initial boom
 - A turn from large-scale investment to the individual entrepreneur
 - A movement from individual operations to large-scale corporate businesses
- ___ 8. The problem of developing agriculture in the arid West was solved most successfully through
- The application of "dry farming" techniques
 - The use of small-scale family farms rather than large "bonanza" farms
 - The use of irrigation from dammed western rivers
 - The turn to desert crops like olives and dates
- ___ 9. The "safety valve" theory of the frontier holds that
- Americans were able to divert the most violent elements of the population to the West
 - The conflict between farmers and ranchers was relieved by the Homestead Act
 - Unemployed city dwellers moved west and thus relieved labor conflict in the East
 - Political movements such as the Populists provided relief for the most serious grievances of western farmers
- ___ 10. Which one of these factors did *not* make the trans-Mississippi West a unique part of the American frontier experience?
- The large number of Indians, Hispanics, and Asian-Americans in the region
 - The problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness
 - The scale and severity of environmental challenges in an arid environment
 - The large role of the federal government in economic and social development
- ___ 11. By the 1880s, most western farmers face hard times because
- Free land was no longer available under the Homestead Act
 - They were unable to increase grain production to keep up with demand
 - They were being strangled by excessive federal regulation of agriculture
 - They were forced to sell their grain at low prices in a depressed world market
- ___ 12. Farmers had great difficulty gaining relief from their grievances because
- They did not understand the real roots of their problems
 - They were too locked into support of the Republican Party
 - They were highly individualistic and hard to organize
 - They were too small a minority of the population
- ___ 13. The first organization to work on behalf of farmers was
- The Grange
 - The Populist party
 - The Greenback Labor party
 - The Colored Farmers' Alliance
- ___ 14. One of the political goals of the Grangers was
- To gain control of the Republican party
 - To regulate railway rates and grain-storage fees through state laws
 - To develop federal loan programs for farmers
 - To push for deregulation and greater competition among railroads
- ___ 15. The Farmers' Alliance advocated
- Nationalized railroads and a federal income tax
 - Civil rights and racial integration
 - A national banking system and the gold standard
 - An end to capitalism and communal ownership of property

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Identification: Supply the correct identification for each description

- _____ 1. Major northern Plains Indian nation that fought and eventually lost a bitter war against the U.S. Army, 1876-1877
- _____ 2. Southwestern Indians led by Geronimo who were finally conquered and forced to settle in Oklahoma
- _____ 3. Generally poor areas where vanquished Indians were eventually confined under federal control
- _____ 4. Indian religious movement, originating out of the sacred Sun Dance, that the federal government attempted to stamp out in 1890
- _____ 5. Federal law that attempted to dissolve tribal landholding and established Indians as individual farmers
- _____ 6. Huge silver and gold deposit that brought wealth and statehood to Nevada
- _____ 7. General term for the herding of cattle from the grassy plains to the railroad terminals of Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming
- _____ 8. Federal law that offered generous land opportunities to poorer farmers but also provided the unscrupulous with opportunities for hoaxes and fraud
- _____ 9. Improved type of fencing that enabled farmers to enclose land on the treeless plains
- _____ 10. Former "Indian Territory" where "sooners" tried to get the jump on "boomers" when it was opened for settlement in 1889
- _____ 11. The theory that the availability of the frontier lessened social conflict in America by providing economic opportunities for eastern workers
- _____ 12. Farmers' organization that began as a secret social group and expanded into such activities as profarmer politics and lawmaking
- _____ 13. Short-lived pro-farmer third party that gained over a million voters and elected fourteen congressmen in 1878
- _____ 14. Broad-based organization of the 1880s that drew both black and white agriculturists into social, economic, and political activity
- _____ 15. Third political party that emerged in the 1890s to express rural grievances and mount major political attacks on the Democrats and Republicans

Matching People, Places, and Events: Match the person, place or event on the left with the proper description on the right

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|-------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. Sand Creek, Colorado | A. Leading Populist orator and congressmen from Minnesota |
| ___ 2. Little Big Horn | B. Leader of the Nez Perce tribe who conducted a brilliant but unsuccessful military campaign in 1877 |
| ___ 3. Sitting Bull | C. Site of a major gold discovery, 1858-1859, that drew fortune seekers to the Rocky Mountains |
| ___ 4. Chief Joseph | D. Former Civil War general and Granger who ran as the Greenback Labor party candidate for president in 1880 |
| ___ 5. Geronimo | E. Sioux "medicine man" and leader of an uprising, 1876-1877 |
| ___ 6. Helen Hunt Jackson | F. Bloody affair that resulted when the federal government attempted to stamp out the Indians' sacred "Ghost Dance" |
| ___ 7. Battle of Wounded Knee | G. Leader of the Apaches of Arizona in their warfare with the whites |
| ___ 8. Pike's Peak, Colorado | H. Site of Indian massacre by militia forces in 1864 |
| ___ 9. Oliver H. Kelley | I. Massachusetts writer whose books aroused sympathy for the plight of the Native Americans |
| ___ 10. James B. Weaver | J. Site of serious but temporary U.S. Army defeat in the Sioux War of 1876-1877 |
| ___ 11. Mary E. Lease | K. Leading organizer of the Grange, who initially stressed social ritual and education for farmers |
| ___ 12. Ignatius Donnelly | L. Eloquent Kansas Populist who urged farmers to "raise less corn and more hell" |

Putting things in Order: Put the following events in correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5

- ___ A federal law attempts to break tribal landholding patterns and make Native Americans live more like whites
- ___ A federal law reserves the policy of the Dawes Act and permits Native Americans to retain their tribal organization and lands

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- ___ The violation of agreements with the Dakota Sioux leads to a major Indian war and a military disaster for the U.S. cavalry
- ___ A federal law grants 160 acres of land to farmers at token prices, thus encouraging the rapid settlement of the Great West
- ___ The U.S. Census Bureau declares that there is no longer a clear line of frontier settlement ending a formative chapter of American history.

Matching Cause and Effect: Match the historical cause in the left column with the proper effect in the right column

- | | |
|---|---|
| ___ 1. The encroachment of white settlement and the violation of treaties | A. Prevented farmers in the South from forming a united front to promote their interests |
| ___ 2. Rail lines, disease, and the destruction of the buffalo | B. Created severe deflation and forced farmers deeper into debt |
| ___ 3. Reformers' attempts to make Native Americans conform to white ways | C. Created new psychological and economic problems for a nation accustomed to a boundlessly open West |
| ___ 4. The coming of big-business mining and stock-raising to the West | D. Ended the romantic, colorful era of the miners' and the cattlemen's frontier |
| ___ 5. "Dry farming," barbed wire, and irrigation | E. Decimated Indian populations and hastened their defeat at the hands of advancing whites |
| ___ 6. The passing of the frontier of 1890 | F. Led grain and cotton growers to turn from economics to politics as a solution for their grievances |
| ___ 7. The growing economic specialization of western agriculturalists | G. Made the farmers vulnerable to vast industrial and market forces beyond their control |
| ___ 8. The decline of farm prices and the | H. Made it possible to farm the dry, treeless areas of the Great Plains and the West |
| ___ 9. The inability of individualistic farmers to organize economically | I. Further undermined Native Americans' traditional tribal culture and morale |
| ___ 10. The racial division between white and black farmers | J. Led to nearly constant warfare with Plains Indians from 1868 about 1890 |