

American History Study Guide: Chapters 2 and 3 – Settling the West and Industrialization

Modified True/False *Indicate whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, change the identified word(s) to make the statement true.*

Directions *In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false edit the statement to make it a true statement.*

1. _____ The Dawes Act succeeded in achieving its goals of assimilating Native Americans into American society as landowners and citizens.
2. _____ In the 1860s, tensions began to rise between the Cheyenne and Arapaho peoples and the miners who had flocked to Colorado in search of gold and silver, leading to an incident called the Sand Creek Massacre.
3. _____ After losing many of his people in a series of battles, Chief Joseph and the remaining Nez Perce under him were exiled to California in 1877.
4. _____ The Indian Peace Commission plan was doomed to failure because the Native Americans were forced to sign the treaty.
5. _____ Most Native American nations on the Great Plains had lived as nomads.
6. _____ Supporters of laissez-faire believe the government should not interfere in the economy other than to protect private property rights and maintain peace.
7. _____ The United States lacked the natural resources upon which industrialization in the 1800s depended, including water, timber, coal, iron, and copper.
8. _____ Thomas Alva Edison stood as a symbol for the emerging age of technology with his invention of the telephone.
9. _____ Machines could mass-produce shoes more cheaply and efficiently than local cobblers.
10. _____ The growth of the population between 1860 and 1910 provided industrialists with a large workforce and also created greater demand for the consumer goods factories produced.
11. _____ As industrialism brought more machines into the workplace, jobs became more complex and required more skills.
12. _____ Most unions in the late 1800s excluded women.
13. _____ In the late 1800s, large trade unions generally failed, but industrial unions prospered.
14. _____ In the late 1800s, workers' buying power generally decreased.
15. _____ Some labor supporters were anarchists, who believed that society did not need any government.

Multiple Choice *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

1. _____ Early prospectors would extract shallow deposits of ore by
 - a. hydraulic mining
 - b. placer mining
 - c. quartz mining
 - d. tunnel mining
2. _____ The Comstock Lode was a rich deposit of
 - a. copper
 - b. diamonds
 - c. gold
 - d. silver

3. _____ Many of the first miners in the Colorado mountains did not find any minerals because
 - a. mining companies had claimed them
 - b. the areas were too hard to reach
 - c. the minerals were buried too deep
 - d. there were no minerals to find

4. _____ Huge ranches that covered thousands of acres were called
 - a. barrios
 - b. haciendas
 - c. lariats
 - d. stampedes

5. _____ Which of the following greatly spurred the settlement of Colorado, Arizona, and Montana?
 - a. the arrival of large numbers of miners
 - b. the availability of free land
 - c. the growth of the cattle industry
 - d. the presence of peaceful, orderly towns

6. _____ Threshing machines were used for
 - a. clearing homesteads
 - b. harvesting wheat
 - c. improving irrigation
 - d. planting crops

7. _____ Settlement of the Great Plains was promoted by the railroads and supported by
 - a. cattle ranchers
 - b. the government
 - c. the mining industry
 - d. plow manufacturers

8. _____ Large landholders on the Great Plains were able to
 - a. determine their own prices
 - b. grow any crops they wanted
 - c. invest in the tools they needed
 - d. prevent droughts from happening

9. _____ One approach to farming on the Great Plains was "dry farming," in which farmers
 - a. cooperated to build community irrigation ditches
 - b. dug out depressions to create ponds for irrigation
 - c. grew crops that could withstand long periods without rain
 - d. planted seeds deep in the ground

10. _____ The Homestead Act gave land to homesteaders if they _____ for five years.
 - a. cut down trees on it
 - b. fenced it off
 - c. lived on it
 - d. planted crops on it

11. _____ A serious toll was taken on Native Americans from the advancing American settlers, forced movement, and
 - a. broken treaties
 - b. drought
 - c. immigration
 - d. the Civil War

12. _____ The Dawes Act attempted to help Native Americans by
 - a. giving them land for farming
 - b. reintroducing the buffalo to native lands
 - c. returning them to their native lands
 - d. sustaining their previous way of life

13. _____ The army encouraged the killing of buffalo in order to
 - a. force Native Americans onto reservations
 - b. make way for new railroad lines
 - c. protect crops
 - d. starve Native Americans

14. _____ What was the effect of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934?
 - a. A "waiting period" for citizenship was established
 - b. Land was given to Native American households for farming
 - c. Reservations were expanded in many states
 - d. The previous policy of assimilation was reversed

15. _____ The Dakota Sioux uprising occurred as a result of
- fear, caused by the continued loss of buffalo herds
 - greed, caused by an outlawed Native American group
 - jealousy, caused by anger at the presence of white settlers
 - poverty, caused by annuities payments that were not received
16. _____ Who began the first modern industrial research laboratory, resulting in many new inventions, including the battery and the motion picture?
- Alexander Graham Bell
 - Edwin Drake
 - George Pullman
 - Thomas Alva Edison
17. _____ Supporters of laissez-faire generally favor
- free trade
 - government protections
 - high prices
 - tariffs
18. _____ The first oil well was drilled near Titusville, Pennsylvania, by
- Alexander Graham Bell
 - Edwin Drake
 - Elisha Otis
 - Thomas Alva Edison
19. _____ Northern _____ traditionally supported high tariffs to protect them from competition overseas.
- whigs
 - farmers
 - stock brokers
 - entrepreneurs
20. _____ One reason for the country's industrial success was its vast abundance of natural
- resources
 - gross national product
 - technology
 - enterprise
21. _____ The government offered each railroad company building the Transcontinental Railroad _____ along its right-of-way.
- railroads
 - natural resources
 - land
 - free housing
22. _____ A shortage of workers in California forced the Central Pacific Railroad to hire about 10,000 workers from
- China
 - Ireland
 - Japan
 - Mexico
23. _____ To build their railroads, railroad companies raised most of the money they needed from
- hauling freight to market
 - private investors
 - selling government land grants
 - subsidies from tax revenues
24. _____ The two railroads that built the transcontinental railroad were the
- Southern Railway and Great Northern
 - Southern Railway and Union Pacific
 - Union Pacific and Central Pacific
 - Union Pacific and Great Northern
25. _____ To make rail service more reliable, in 1883 the American Railway Association
- divided the country into standardized time zones
 - drew latitude and longitude lines for the country
 - set a maximum number of cars that a train could pull
 - set standards for materials used in the construction of railroad lines
26. _____ A _____ was a technique for breaking a union through which the company refused to allow workers onto their property.
- blacklist
 - lockout
 - sit-down
 - strike

27. _____ When a union called a strike, employers would often hire replacements, called
- a. blacklists
 - b. lockouts
 - c. strikebreakers
 - d. troublemakers
28. _____ Employers generally viewed unions as
- a. conspiracies that interfered with property rights
 - b. groups that helped increase productivity
 - c. organizations that were necessary for protecting workers
 - d. secret societies planning to overthrow the government
29. _____ The Knights of Labor suffered a steady decline in membership and influence due to lost strikes and
- a. its refusal to use arbitration
 - b. its support of Marxism
 - c. the Haymarket Riot
 - d. the Homestead Strike
30. _____ What did several railroads announce in July of 1877 that triggered the first nationwide labor protest?
- a. blacklists
 - b. employee layoffs
 - c. sixteen-hour workdays
 - d. wage cuts

Completion *Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.*

1. The Comstock strike turned the town of _____, Nevada, into a boomtown.
2. The rapidly growing communities that appeared at the site of mineral strikes were called _____.
3. The Texas _____ was a breed of cattle descended from Spanish cattle that had been brought to Mexico two centuries earlier.
4. The "open range" referred to a vast area of grassland owned by _____.
5. Many _____ became rich when the mines they created generated huge profits.

Matching

- a. bonanza farms
- b. Stephen Long
- c. Wheat Belt
- d. dry farming
- e. homestead

1. _____ a tract of public land available for settlement
 2. _____ often brought their owners big profits
 3. _____ productive farm area that began at the eastern edge of the Great Plains
 4. _____ explored the Great Plains in 1819
 5. _____ planting seeds deep in the ground where there was enough moisture for them to grow
- a. Leland Stanford
 - b. James J. Hill
 - c. Grenville Dodge
 - d. Oakes Ames
 - e. Jay Gould
6. _____ implicated in the Crédit Mobilier scandal
 7. _____ made a fortune from the Central Pacific Railroad
 8. _____ notoriously corrupt railroad owner

9. _____ built the Great Northern Railroad
10. _____ chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad

Short Answer

1. Which of the factors in the growth of industrialization in the United States was not influenced by government policies?

“We sat and looked and the lamp continued to burn and the longer it burned the more fascinated we were. None of us could go to bed and there was no sleep for over 40 hours; we sat and just watched it with anxiety growing into elation.”

—Thomas Edison

2. **DBQ** Identify the emotions that Thomas Edison and his team of workers probably experienced as they watched the first lamp burn.



3. **DBQ** Study the chart and explain why steel production was flat between 1865 and 1875.

“Men who continue hoarding great sums all their lives, the proper use of which for public ends would work good to the community, should be made to feel that the community . . . cannot thus be deprived of its proper share. By taxing estates heavily at death the state marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire’s unworthy life.”

—Andrew Carnegie

4. **DBQ** According to the excerpt, what is Carnegie’s justification for the state to tax a millionaire’s estate at death?

“We want eight hours [i.e., an eight-hour workday] and nothing less. We have been accused of being selfish, and it has been said that we will want more; that last year we got an advance of ten cents and now we want more. We do want more.”

—Samuel Gompers

5. According to the excerpt, how would you describe the two main things workers wanted?

The Struggle to Organize Workers		
Date	Event	Outcome
1877	Great Railroad Strike	After railroads announce wage cuts, the nationwide strike that follows involves 80,000 railroad workers. President Hayes orders the army to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Chicago. Troops restore order, but more than 100 people are killed and millions of dollars of property is destroyed.
1886	Haymarket Riot	Seven police officers and four workers are killed in Chicago’s Haymarket Square after a bomb goes off following a clash between strikers and police.
1894	Pullman Strike	A strike is called by the American Railway Union after the Pullman Company cuts wages. President Cleveland calls on federal troops to keep the railroads moving. A formal court order ends the strike.

6. **DBQ** According to the chart, how did the government react to disgruntled railroad employees in 1877?

7. Draw conclusions about how the expansion of railroads spurred America’s industrial growth, changed the lives of Americans, and shaped the nation’s future.