

Chapter 2 Test, Form A

War and the West

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

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| _____ 1. Nez Perce chief who surrendered after a flight of 1,300 miles | A. Sitting Bull |
| _____ 2. declared that no state could deny any person “equal protection of the laws” | B. Thirteenth Amendment |
| _____ 3. leader of the Cheyenne who were massacred at Sand Creek | C. Fourteenth Amendment |
| _____ 4. decreed that all enslaved people in states still in rebellion were freed | D. Fifteenth Amendment |
| _____ 5. cavalry commander at Little Bighorn | E. longhorns |
| _____ 6. with its defeat in this battle, the South lost its best chance at gaining international recognition and support | F. Battle of Antietam |
| _____ 7. cattle that roamed wild on the grasslands of Texas | G. Emancipation Proclamation |
| _____ 8. first battleground between those favoring the extension of slavery and those opposing it | H. George C. Custer |
| _____ 9. banned slavery throughout the entire United States | I. Chief Joseph |
| _____ 10. declared that the right to vote “shall not be denied . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition” | J. Bleeding Kansas |

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

- _____ 11. Why was the Nebraska Territory split into two parts?
- to balance the number of states east and west of the Mississippi River
 - to follow the requirements set forth in the Missouri Compromise
 - to ensure that slavery could exist in the northern part of the former territory
 - to maintain an equal number of free states and slave states
- _____ 12. Manifest Destiny was the idea that God had given the continent to
- white men and expected them to bring Christianity to the Native Americans.
 - Americans, and it was their destiny to become the greatest nation in the world.
 - Americans and wanted them to settle western land.
 - white settlers, and it was their duty to protect the environment.

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- _____ 13. Anger over the Kansas-Nebraska Act resulted in a new coalition that became the _____ Party.
- A. Free-Soil
B. Know-Nothing
C. Republican
D. Liberty
- _____ 14. The purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation was to
- A. end the Civil War immediately.
B. grant freedom to enslaved people in areas rebelling against the Union.
C. decree freedom for all enslaved people in the loyal border states.
D. amend the Constitution to free all enslaved people.
- _____ 15. Capturing Vicksburg was an important objective for the North during the Civil War because
- A. its location made it an invasion route to the North.
B. it would give the North control of the Mississippi River delta.
C. it was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.
D. it would prevent the South from shipping its cotton to Europe.
- _____ 16. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution prohibited
- A. war.
B. discrimination.
C. secession.
D. slavery.
- _____ 17. What effect did the use of barbed wire to fence off land on the open range have on
- A. It harmed cattle, reducing the number that made it to market.
B. It blocked cattle trails, making it difficult to get cattle to market.
C. It prevented cattle from finding food, so fewer cattle survived each year.
D. It required too much effort to maintain, so ranchers abandoned their ranches.
- _____ 18. Which hardship did settlers on the Great Plains face?
- A. flooding
B. plague
C. prairie fires
D. too many trees
- _____ 19. The confrontation at Wounded Knee occurred because the chief's followers
- A. continued hunting buffalo.
B. left their reservation.
C. performed a ritual.
D. raided nearby farms.
- _____ 20. Many Mexican Americans lost their lands in the West because
- A. American courts would not recognize Spanish land grants.
B. Mexican courts forced them to sell to American settlers.
C. they decided to leave the area before new settlers arrived.
D. they fought against U.S. troops during the War with Mexico.

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DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions.

“It is the opinion of the court that the Act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning [enslaved persons] in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void.”

—from *Dred Scott v. Sandford*

21. Describe the case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford*, the decision, and its significance.

22. What are two ways the U. S. Constitution played a role in the *Dred Scott v. Sandford* decision?

23. How did the United States change following the Civil War?

24. Describe the agreement the Dakota Sioux had made with the U.S. government and the reason for their uprising.

DIRECTIONS: Essay Answer each of the following essay questions on a separate sheet of paper.

25. Explain the effects Reconstruction had on the people of the United States and hypothesize how its end might have affected different groups of Americans.

“ . . . We see him as he is, and, so far as all knowledge goes, as he ever has been, a savage in every sense of the word; not worse, perhaps, than his white brother would be similarly born and bred, but one whose cruel and ferocious nature far exceeds that of any wild beast of the desert.”

—George Armstrong Custer

26. Assess the excerpt above. Analyze the consequences of this view for General Custer and draw conclusions about the ultimate effect this view had for Native Americans.