

UNITED STATES HISTORY – UNIT I Study Guide

1. What was the idea that drove Westward Expansion?

Manifest Destiny

2. What territories were made part of the U.S. during Westward Expansion?

Texas, California, Oregon & Southwest territories

3. What country had control over Texas before the United States annexed it?

Mexico

4. How did Oregon become a U.S. territory?

The U.S. shared Oregon territory (present day Washington, Idaho & Oregon) with Great Britain. They peacefully agreed on the present day border of the 49th parallel

5. Why did California get admitted as a state?

Population boom from the gold rush

6. Describe the US government's approach to dealing with Native Americans on the frontier in the years following the Civil War (western expansion)?

Assimilation & moved to reservations

7. Which group of people was forced to relocate to government land known as reservations?

Native Americans/Indians

8. What impact did American settlers have on the buffalo? Who did this affect most?

Americans destroyed the buffalo.

The buffalo were killed for fun & \$

1800: 65 million buffalo & by 1890: less than 1,000 buffalo. This affected Native Americans the most. Buffalo were the center of Native American life.

9. What is the only battle representing a Native American victory?

Battle of Little Bighorn (AKA Custer's last stand)

10. Which battle marked the end of the Indian Wars?

Battle of Wounded Knee

11. What were the roles of men, women and leaders of the Indian tribes living in the Great Plains?

Men: hunters & warriors

Women: butchered game, prepared hides, & cooked

Leaders: by council, not force - no one person ruled/dominated

Education: through myths, stories, games and by example

12. Describe the impacts of white settlement on Native American tribes in the 1800s.

White, American settlers took away the cultures, traditions and land from the Native Americans.

Read the following quote then use it to answer #13

"It is certainly a bold act of legislation. However, it makes several assumptions that, in order for it to be effective, must prove true. One, it would assume that the Native American will allow himself to be assaulted. Two, it assumes that the Native American will be content to land. And three, it assumes that the Native American will have no desire to resist giving up his tribal affiliation."

13. The above quote is referring to which act of Congress?

The Dawes Act

14. Dawes Act = **Americanize**

15. Populists agreed to support greenbacks and later free silver because they wanted what?

More

money

in

circulation

16. William Jennings Bryan delivered the “Cross of Gold Speech” in support of what?
Silverites/Bimetallism (Gold AND Silver in circulation)
17. What can be said about images of the Wild West that most Americans have?
Americans believed the Wild West to be more adventurous, fun, and exciting than it actually was
18. What can be said about the image of Native Americans that the westward settlers tended to have?
Westward settlers believed that the Native Americans were savages and that their culture was not worthy
19. What roles did the buffalo play in Native American life?
Buffalo were the center of Native American life (used for shelter, food and clothing)
20. What were the key reasons that many wanted to settle west?
The lure of silver & gold, to own land, and to spread religious beliefs
21. In 1834, the Great Plains was like on big Native American reservation. By 1850, the Native Americans were restricted to limited areas. What was the reason for this?
More and more Americans wanted to travel west (population boom from the Gold Rush) and own land. That land was taken from the Native Americans and the Native Americans were put on reservations.

FOR 25-29, choose from the following:

- A. Bozeman Trail B. Sand Creek Massacre C. Little Big Horn D. The Battle of Wounded Knee
22. In this conflict, the U.S. Army attacked and killed Native Americans (mostly women and children) in Colorado. **Sand Creek Massacre**
23. Area where Native Americans (Sioux) attacked settlers that eventually led to the Treaty of Laramie.
Bozeman Trail
24. Unarmed Native Americans were killed by American Soldiers, which marked the end of the Indian Wars
The Battle of Wounded Knee
25. One of the few victories for the Native Americans
Little Big Horn
26. Also known as Custer’s last stand
Little Big Horn
27. Explain the United States’ policy of Native American assimilation.
To take away Native American cultures, traditions and beliefs and replace them with the American way of life
28. When he spoke of Wounded Knee, Black Elk said that “a people’s dream died there.” What did he mean?
The Native American’s dream of living their lives according to their own traditions and beliefs
29. What contributed the most to the rapid expansion of the Western United States?
The transcontinental railroad
30. Explain the Transcontinental Railroad.
Railroad system stretching across the country
31. Explain the Homestead Act.
Passed in 1862 & allowed 160 free acres of land to any “head of household”
32. Exodusters could best be described as
African Americans who moved from the post-Reconstruction South to Kansas
33. Oklahoma Sooners could best be described as
Early participants in the land rushes which initially opened the Oklahoma Indian territory to non-native settlement

34. What was a hardship faced by new Western settlers?
Droughts, Fires, Bandits, Locusts, Diseases etc.
35. What were dugouts and Soddies?
Homes built from the land (on the side of hills or freestanding out of turf)
36. What were some things that were designed to make life easier for western settlers (inventions)?
Barbed wire, steel plow, grain drill
37. What was the most popular, successful farmer's alliance?
The Grange
38. What factors contributed to farmer's debt?
New equipment was expensive (must borrow money), droughts = bad seasons, railroads charged high prices, and crop prices were falling
39. Explain the Populist Party.
The "people's" party; consisted of farmers, workers and laborers who wanted more money supply and higher crop prices

Identify:

40. Custer – **American army commander who was beaten by the Indians in Little Bighorn**
41. Sitting Bull – **Sioux leader who refused to sign Treaty of Laramie**
42. Black Elk – **An Indian who disliked the ideology of manifest destiny**
43. John Gast – **Painter of "American Progress" ***THIS PAINTING IS YOUR CONSTRUCTED RESPONSE QUESTION*****
44. Sam Houston – **defeated Mexican forces in the Battle of San Jacinto for Texas' independence. Texas got their independence through the Treaty of Velasco******
45. Stephen F. Austin – **said the only way Texas would get independence from Mexico was WAR. His troops LOST to Mexican forces at the Battle of the Alamo (which is why people say "Remember the Alamo")**
46. Santa Anna – **leader of Mexican forces during the Texas Revolution**

****THINGS YOU ALSO NEED TO RECALL:**

- **Gadsden Purchase (Southwest territories acquired through MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR) gave the United States the present day states New Mexico & Arizona**
- **The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (also determined from the MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR) made the Texas-Mexico boundary the Rio Grande River**
- **Panic of 1893 = railroads went bankrupt & 3 million people were out of work**
- **Gold Bug = Republican William McKinley supported by businesses & banks**
- **Silverites = Democrat William Jennings Bryan supported by farmers, workers and laborers**
- **Winner of Presidential Election of 1896 was Republican William McKinley**
- **After this election, Populist Party was over but the need for reforms stayed**

GOOD LUCK EVERYONE!