



Chapter Twenty-Six

The Great West and
the Agricultural
Revolution, 1865-1896

Kennedy, The American Pageant

Chapter 26

The signing of treaties between U.S. government officials and the Plains Indians frequently led to

1. a better organization of Indian tribal government.
2. Indians' acceptance that they would have to move toward an agricultural way of life.
3. a slowing of the pace of white settlement in the West.
4. betrayal, corruption, and fierce warfare between Indians and whites.

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The signing of treaties between U.S. government officials and the Plains Indians frequently led to

4. betrayal, corruption, and fierce warfare between Indians and whites.

Hint: See pages 596–597.

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Intertribal warfare among Plains Indians increased in the late nineteenth century because of

1. the attempt of the Chippewas to gain dominance over all other groups.
2. the confining of several different groups within a single reservation.
3. growing competition for the rapidly dwindling hunting grounds.
4. the rise of the “Ghost Dance” among some Indian groups.

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Intertribal warfare among Plains Indians increased in the late nineteenth century because of

3. growing competition for the rapidly dwindling hunting grounds.

Hint: See pages 600–601.

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Which of the following was not among the western Indian tribes that waged fierce warfare against the United States army in the late nineteenth century?

1. Pawnees
2. Sioux
3. Nez Percé
4. Apaches

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Which of the following was not among the western Indian tribes that waged fierce warfare against the United States army in the late nineteenth century?

1. Pawnees

Hint: See page 599.

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The Dawes Act of 1887 was based on the theory that

1. guaranteeing reservation lands to Indians would prevent further erosion of their population and culture.
2. removing Indian children from their families would enable them to be “saved” for civilization.
3. giving Indians each 160 acres of land would turn them into “civilized” farmers.
4. making Indians American citizens would develop their patriotic loyalty to the United States.

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The Dawes Act of 1887 was based on the theory that

3. giving Indians each 160 acres of land would turn them into “civilized” farmers.

Hint: See page 603.

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Indian resistance was finally subdued because

1. most of the effective Indian leadership was bought off.
2. the coming of the railroad led to the destruction of the buffalo and the Indians' way of life.
3. most Indians lost the will to resist.
4. the army developed effective techniques of guerilla warfare.

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Indian resistance was finally subdued because

2. the coming of the railroad led to the destruction of the buffalo and the Indians' way of life.

Hint: See page 607.

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The era of the western “cattlemen’s frontier” was essentially created by

1. the availability of cheap grasslands in the West.
2. the building of rail networks and stockyards that could provide meat for eastern urban markets.
3. the development of new varieties of imported, meatier cattle.
4. the cattlemen’s use of political power and vigilante violence to prevent sheepherders from intruding on their grasslands.

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The era of the western “cattlemen’s frontier” was essentially created by

2. the building of rail networks and stockyards that could provide meat for eastern urban markets.

Hint: See pages 605–606.

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The vast majority of the western land distributed under the Homestead Act

1. became profitable once irrigation techniques were discovered.
2. was located in the prime wheat growing areas of the Dakotas and Kansas.
3. was settled by immigrants and poorer tenant farmers escaping the more rigid society of the East.
4. wound up in the hands of unscrupulous real estate promoters and corporations.

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The vast majority of the western land distributed under the Homestead Act

4. wound up in the hands of unscrupulous real estate promoters and corporations.

Hint: See page 607.

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Utah was finally admitted to the Union in 1896 after

1. gold was discovered in the Wasatch Mountains.
2. the Mormon Church agreed to establish a secular state government.
3. the Mormon Church formally banned polygamy in 1890.
4. the federal government established effective military control over the Ute tribes.

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Utah was finally admitted to the Union in 1896 after

3. the Mormon Church formally banned polygamy in 1890.

Hint: See page 608.

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The real “safety valve” provided by the late nineteenth century West was in

1. the mining industry.
2. Alaska, the “last frontier.”
3. western cities like Denver and San Francisco.
4. the populist political movements spreading from the Great Plains to California.

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The real “safety valve” provided by the late nineteenth century West was in

3. western cities like Denver and San Francisco.

Hint: See page 611.

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Which one of these factors did not make the trans-Mississippi West a unique part of the America frontier experience?

1. the large numbers of Indians, Hispanics, and Asian Americans in the region
2. the problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness
3. the scale and severity of environmental challenges in an arid environment
4. the large role of the federal government in economic and social development

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Chapter 26

Which one of these factors did not make the trans-Mississippi West a unique part of the America frontier experience?

2. the problem of applying new technologies in a hostile wilderness

Hint: See pages 610–612.