

Show you know quiz – Indians way of life

Questions	Answers
1. State 2 reasons the Great Plains was bad for settlement.	a) Lack of trees for house b) Extremes of temperature
2. Name 3 Indian tribes	Sioux, Cheyenne and Pawnee
3. Give 2 advantages of the use of horses for the Indians.	a) Hunt buffalo easier b) Transportation of tipis
4. What does nomadic lifestyle mean?	Indians moved around hunting buffalo and make camp in different places.
5. When was the purpose of the buffalo dance?	To call on the spirit world for help in hunting buffalo
6. How many buffalo hunts did the Indians have a year?	2 or 3 a year
7. Who butchered the buffalo once it was dead?	Women and Children
8. List 5 uses of the buffalo	a) Food b) Clothing c) Houses d) Weapons e) Religious ornaments
9. How was the tipi made?	Buffalo skins were sewn together and held up with wooden poles
10. How was the tipi adapted to the Plains?	a) Cone shape b) Flaps c) Easy to transport

Show you know quiz – Indians’ values and government policy

Questions	Answers
1. List 2 beliefs of the Indians about nature	a) Everything had a spirit b) No one should own land
2. How could humans contact the Great Spirit	Through visions and dances
3. What is polygamy?	Men can have more than one wife
4. List 3 qualities wanted for an Indian chief	a) wisdom b) Spiritual power c) Hunting skills
5. Describe what a counting coup was	Landing a blow on an enemy with a coup stick and running away without being injured
6. Name 3 people on the Indian council	a) Medicine men b) Chiefs c) Elders
7. Why do Indians take scalps?	As evidence of their success in battle. They were hung outside tipis as trophies
8. What was the Indian Removal Act 1830?	Established Permanent Indian Frontier and forced Indian to move behind this line.
9. What was the trail of tears?	15000 Cheyenne Indians forced behind Frontier, 5000 died.
10. What act forced Indians to move West to reservations?	Indian Appropriation Act, 1851

Show you know quiz – Early Migration West

Questions	Answers
1. List 2 pull and 2 push factors for moving west	Pull: a) Vast amount of fertile Land b) Gold Push: a) Unemployment b) Economic Depression 1837
2. Describe Manifest Destiny	It was God's will that white Americans should settle over all of America
3. What year did the first migrants travel the Oregon Trail and who established it?	1836 and missionaries
4. List 2 consequences of the 1849 Gold Rush	a) Lawlessness b) Fort Laramie Treaty
5. Who were gold prospectors?	People who looked for gold in rivers beds and streams
6. Describe what happened to the Donner Party	They got trapped by snow in the Sierra Nevada and to survive, they turned to cannibalism.
7. List 3 reasons the Mormons were pushed West	a) Persecution because of their success b) Their practice of polygamy c) They wanted to free slaves
8. List the 3 places the Mormons got pushed out of	a) Ohio 1837 b) Missouri 1838 c) Illinois 1846
9. Explain 2 reasons Young was successful	a) He split everyone into groups, each with a leader b) He taught them to form their wagons into a circle for safety
10. Why were the Mormons successful in Utah in 1847?	They irrigated the farm land to give it water. Young organised the towns based on skills.

Show you know quiz – Problems of white settlement farming and the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

Questions	Answers
1. List 4 problems with farming on the Great Plains	a) Water shortages b) Extreme weather c) Dirt and diseases d) Lack of trees for fences
2. How did people deal with lack of timber?	They built sod houses made from earth
3. Who was the Fort Laramie Treaty between?	Government & many Indian tribes
4. When was the Fort Laramie Treaty signed?	1851
5. What did the Plains Indians promise?	Not to attack settlers travelling on the Oregon Trail
6. What did the Indians get in return?	Annual subsidy of \$50,000 and hunting areas
7. Was the FLT a success?	Yes temporarily but US govt failed to pay subsidiaries
8. Who were the negotiators?	Americans who wanted a fair solution to the Indian problem
9. Who were the exterminators?	Americans that believed the Indians were savages and wanted to kill the Indians
10. What was the mountain meadow massacre in 1857?	Mormons massacred group of settlers travelling through their land.

Show you know quiz – Problems of lawlessness

Questions	Answers
1. List 3 reasons lawlessness was a problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix of different races• New crimes; claim jumping• Social issues; alcohol & gambling
2. Give an example of a boom town	Aurora
3. What did citizens do to solve lawlessness?	Set up vigilance committees and miners courts
4. List 3 ways the US government tried to solve lawlessness.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. appointed a governor2. appointed 3 judges3. appointed a US marshal
5. Who were Sheriffs?	Men appointed for 2 years, they could force local people to chase lawbreakers
6. Who were Town Marshals?	Men appointed every year. They dealt with local lawbreakers eg. Saloon fights
7. List 2 problems with government law enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sheriffs had no training and were unfair.2. Territories were too big to control
8. What did the courts do?	Investigate deaths
9. Who were the militia?	Army to enforce law enforcement
10. List 3 crimes regularly committed on the Plains	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Highway robbery2. Shootings3. Bank robbery

Show you know quiz – Civil War, Homestead Act 1862 and the Transcontinental Railroad,1869.

Questions	Answers
1. What was the Civil War about?	Dispute between the North (union) and South (Confederacy) over slavery
2. Who won the Civil War?	The North (Union)
3. What does reconstruction mean?	Fixing the political and economic life of the US in aftermath of war
4. When was the Homestead Act signed?	1862
5. What did the Homestead Act allow families to claim?	160 acres of land if they farmed in for 5 year s for only a \$10 fee.
6. List 2 consequences of the Homestead Act	a) 6 million acres of land was claimed b) Rich landowners bought land and sold it on at a high price
7. Which 2 companies were given the job of building the railroad?	a) Union Pacific b) Central Pacific
8. List 3 things the railroad brought to the West.	1. More homesteaders 2. More supplies 3. Easier communication
9. How did the railroads promote settlement?	They sold plots of land along the routes
10. What effect did the railroads have on the Indians?	It split the buffalo herds into 2 and the Indians attacked the builders

Show you know quiz – The Cattle Industry

Questions	Answers
1. How many cattle were there in Texas in 1865?	5 million
2. What was it called when cowboys moved their cattle east?	The Long Drive
3. Who created the town of Abilene?	Joseph McCoy
4. How did he make Abilene a success?	Built a new railroad spur for loading cattle onto trains
5. Name the 2 men who set up cattle trails	a) Charles Goodnight b) Oliver Loving
6. What year was the Goodnight-Loving trail first used?	1866
7. Who sold meat to mining towns in Colorado?	John Iliff
8. Why was it difficult to get supplies to Colorado?	It was not on the railroad line
9. How many cattle did Iliff have in 1870?	26,000
10. Who did Iliff sell beef to?	Miners and Indians on reservations

Show you know quiz – lives of homesteaders

Questions	Answers
1. How much extra land did the Timber Culture Act give homesteaders	An extra 160 acres
2. What was the condition of the extra land	Homesteaders need to plant 40 acres of trees
3. What was dry farming?	Farmers ploughed fields after heavy rain which trapped moisture.
4. When was barbed wire invented?	1874
5. How many homesteaders failed at making a living in Kansas?	Nearly half
6. Name 3 pieces of new technology used to solve Homesteaders problems	a) Windmills to pump water b) Sod-busters c) Barbed Wire
7. What crop did Homesteaders grow?	Hard Winter Wheat
8. How did barbed wire solve the problem of fencing?	Cheap solution & prevented animals eating crops
9. What resources did railroads bring to Homesteaders?	Wood and Machinery
10. Name 2 jobs women had	a) Teachers b) Cared for the sick

Show you know quiz – changes to cattle industry

Questions	Answers
1. What was the unfenced land used for ranching called?	Open Range
2. How did cowboys mark their cattle?	Branded them with hot irons
3. List 3 pieces of equipment cowboys had	a) Heeled boots b) Lasso (rope) c) Bandana
4. Who were cowboys?	Young men; Indian, Spanish and ex slaves
5. What were people who owned a ranch called?	Ranchers
6. Who was in rivalry with the ranchers?	Homesteaders
7. What did ranchers do to annoy the homesteaders?	Fencing land to block off access to other plots and taking homesteaders to court.
8. Why did farmers and ranchers fight over fencing?	Farmers said ranchers should fence land to stop cattle eating their crops
9. What did the rivalry lead to?	Johnson County War
10. What was stealing someone's land called?	Claim Jumping

Show you know quiz – The impact of railroads, the cattle industry and gold prospecting on the Plains Indians

Questions	Answers
1. What did the railroads cause the Indians to do?	Move on to reservations
2. How did the railroad disrupt the buffalo?	The noise of the trains scared them off
3. How did cow towns disrupt Plains Indians?	Cattle drove the buffalo away
4. Why did white settlers hunt buffalo?	Sell their hide to the east
5. What did cattle numbers increase to in 1880?	4.5 million
6. What year did the Gold Rush in the Rocky Mountains happen?	1862
7. What trail did the gold miners use to get to the Rocky Mountains?	Bozeman Trail
8. Which tribes land did the miners cross to go on the Bozeman Trail?	Sioux
9. How did the gold prospectors threaten the Indians?	Trespassed on their land and started fights
10. What year was the Colorado Gold Rush?	1858

Show you know quiz – Conflict with the Plains Indians

Questions	Answers
1. What years were Little Crow's War?	1861-2
2. What tribe was Little Crow chief of?	Santee Sioux
3. What problem did the Sioux face?	Starvation because government wouldn't give them credit to buy food
4. When did Little Crow attack the government agency?	17 th August 1862
5. What did Little Crow do to the agency?	Stole food and killed soldiers
6. What were the consequences for the Santee Sioux?	38 hung, 2000 moved to a new barren reservation
7. What was the name of the reservation the Sioux were sent to?	Crow Creek
8. What year was the Sand Creek Massacre?	1864
9. What were the Cheyenne tribes flying?	White flag
10. Who let the Cheyenne?	Black Kettle
11. Who raided the Cheyenne camp?	Colonel Chivington and militia unit
12. How many Indians were massacred?	150 men, women and children
13. What happened to Chivington?	He went unpunished

Show you know quiz – Red Cloud's War & the second Fort Laramie Treaty

Questions	Answers
1. What year was Red Cloud's War?	1866-1868
2. Who was the leader of the Sioux tribe?	Red Cloud
3. Why did the Bozeman trail break the Fort Laramie Treaty?	Crossed Sioux hunting grounds
4. What did Red Cloud do to travellers?	Attacked them
5. Why did Fetterman attack Indians?	In retaliation to warriors attacking the wood train
6. How many of Fettermen's soldiers were killed?	All of them, 81.
7. What did the US army negotiate with Red Cloud?	Second Fort Laramie Treaty
8. What year was the second Fort Laramie Treaty?	1868
9. What did the government agree to?	Remove 3 forts on the Bozeman Trail
10. What did Red Cloud agree to?	Move his tribe to reservations on the Missouri River

Show you know quiz – Impact of government policy 1868

Questions	Answers
1. Who policed the reservations?	Indian agents
2. What did Indians in reservations become dependent on?	Food supplies from the government
3. Who ran the reservations?	Bureau of Indian Affairs
4. What year was President Grant's Peace Policy?	1868
5. Who replaced corrupt Indian agents?	Christian clergymen
6. Who was made Commissioner of Indian Affairs?	Ely Parker
7. What was Parker's aim?	Improve conditions on reservations
8. What year was the Indian Appropriations Act?	1871
9. What did the Indian Appropriation Act end?	Treating tribes as independent nations
10. What effect did the act have on previous treaties?	Made them invalid

Show you know quiz – Changes in farming

Questions	Answers
1. Name 3 types of new farming machinery	a) Binders b) Reapers c) Threshers
2. What did the new machines lead to?	Larger crop harvest
3. What did barbed wire allow farmers to do?	Protect their crops from buffalo/cattle
4. What problem could the farmers not overcome?	Bad Weather
5. How many homesteaders were repossessed as a result of droughts?	11,000
6. What did sodbusters do?	Plough the ground easily
7. When was the wind pump introduced?	1854
8. What percentage of cattle died in the winter of 1886?	15%
9. Why did cattle die in the winter of 1886?	Freezing temperatures and snow
10. Why did the open range end?	Cattle ranchers moved to smaller ranches with fenced in sections

Show you know quiz – Continued growth of settlement

Questions	Answers
1. What was the Exoduster Movement?	A migration of ex-slaves
2. What caused the Exoduster movement?	Racism in the south and rumours that govt was providing free land and money in Kansas
3. Where did the Exoduster's move to?	Kansas
4. What were 'land rushes'?	US government began to open up Indian Territory to white settlers
5. How many ex- slaves moved to Kansas	40,000
6. What happened in 1889?	The Oklahoma Land Rush
7. Describe the Oklahoma Land Rush	50,000 settlers raced to claim a 160 acre plot of land
8. How many Oklahoma land rushes were there in 1889?	7
9. What group was hostile towards African American in the south?	Ku Klux Klan
10. Describe sharecropping that happened in Southern States.	Ex-slaves that worked to harvest crops in return for a share of the harvested crop

Show you know quiz – Solutions to problems of law and order

Questions	Answers
1. What year was Lincoln County War?	1878
2. Who was involved in a Lincoln County War?	Billy the Kid, Lawrence Murphy and John Tunstall
3. What did Billy do after the Lincoln County War?	He escaped and hid in remote areas
4. What caused Lincoln County War?	Competition over business
5. Where did the famous gunfight happen in 1881?	OK Corral
6. Who was the Deputy Marshal of Tombstone?	Wyatt Earp
7. Who was the fight at OK Corral between?	Businessmen and ranchers
8. Who hired Earp to end the fighting in their favour?	Businessmen
9. Who won the gunfight?	Businessmen and Earp
10. What did Earp do after the fight?	He left Tombstone in 1882

Show you know quiz – Johnson County War and Battle of the Little Big Horn

Questions	Answers
1. What year was the Johnson County War?	1892
2. What association did the cattle barons belong to?	Wyoming Stock Growers Association
3. Describe what the WSGA did	Hired 22 gunmen to invade Johnson County and to kill 70 cattle rustlers
4. Name 1 consequence of the war	Barons were condemned
5. What year was the Battle of Little Big Horn?	1876
6. Who was the leader of the US army?	General Custer
7. Who were the leaders of the Sioux?	Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse
8. How many Sioux were involved	7,000
9. Who won the battle?	Sioux
10. Name two reasons why the Sioux won	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sioux had triple the amount of men the US army had2. Used clever tactics e.g. pincher movement

Show you know quiz – Wounded Knee Massacre and the Plains Indians’ life on reservations

Questions	Answers
1. When was the Wounded Knee Massacre?	1890
2. Describe the Ghost Dance	An Indian had a vision that if they kept dancing, the Great Spirit would bring back their dead ancestors and the buffalo
3. Why did the army stop them?	The dancing worried the white settlers
4. List 2 impacts of the Wounded Knee Massacre	a) End of Indians’ ambition for independence b) 250 Indians were killed
5. Give 3 reasons the buffalo were exterminated	a) Sport b) Hide industry c) Land they fed on was destroyed
6. Why were the government responsible for the extermination of the buffalo?	They did nothing to stop people killing buffalo
7. What problems did the Indians face on reservations?	Crops failed and diseases spread
8. Why did tribal chiefs lose power?	Indian appropriation act 1871
9. What 3 things did the government ban the Indians from doing?	a) Feasts and dances b) Using their own language c) Hunting
10. What year were Indian courts removed?	1885

Show you know quiz – Dawes Act 1887

Questions	Answers
1. Define Indian assimilation	Becoming part of US society
2. Why did white settlers want Indian lands?	For mining and farming
3. When was the Dawes Act?	1887
4. How much land did the Dawes Act give Indian families?	160 acres
5. What happened when Indians left reservations?	They became American citizens
6. List 3 aims of the Dawes act	a) Free up land for whites b) Reduce influence of Indian chiefs c) Encourage assimilation
7. Why were Indians not able to farm the land they received?	Land was too dry
8. How did the Dawes Act impact Indians land ownership?	Land owned by Indians decreased from 138 million acres (560,000 km ²) in 1887 to 48 million acres (190,000 km ²) in 1934.
9. When did the government close the Indian Frontier?	1890
10. Who had complete control of the West In 1890?	USA government