

Us history staar eoc review flashcard



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In the period from 1860 to 1890, which experience was shared by most Native Americans living in western states? They were forced to live on reservations. “[Buffalo hunters] have done more in the last two years, and will do more in the next year, to settle the...Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years.... For the sake of peace let them kill, skin, and sell until the buffalo are destroyed.”—General Philip Sheridan

What was the result of the process described in this quotation

The disappearance of their economic base helped drive Native American Indians onto reservations. The passage of the Homestead Act and the completion of the transcontinental railroad helped to fulfill the United States commitment to manifest destiny. In the period from 1860 to 1900, the Federal Government encouraged the settlement of the West by granting tracts of land to railroad companies to encourage construction. “Up to our own day American history is the history of the colonization of the Great West. The existence of an area of free land, . . . and the advance of American settlement westward explain American development.”

This quotation of the 1890’s suggests that the American frontier

has had a positive effect on the growth of the United States. In the late 1800’s, the goal of the Federal Government’s policy toward Native American Indians was to destroy tribal bonds and thus weaken their traditional cultural values. Which characteristic of the American frontier continues to be an important part of life in the United States today? significant opportunities for social and economic mobility. In which pair of events did the first event most

directly influence the second? building of the transcontinental railroad -> disappearance of the frontier“ I am tired of fighting.... Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I shall fight no more forever!”-Chief Joseph, 1877

In this statement, Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce expressed his reluctant acceptance of a government policy of

forcing Native American Indians to assimilate into American cultureThe Indian Wars that occurred between 1860 and 1890 were mainly the result ofthe movement of settlers onto the Great PlainsThe aim of the Dawes Act of 1887 was toassimilate Native American Indians into American cultureThe passage of the Dawes Act in 1887 was primarily an attempt by the United States government toencourage Native American Indians to give up their traditional culturesThe purpose of the Homestead Act of 1862, which provided free federal land, was toencourage settlement of the WestThe Homestead Act was important in the growth of the West because itencouraged settlement of the Great PlainsThe Homestead Act of 1862 helped the development of the West byproviding free land to settlersDuring the late 1800s, many North American Indian tribes were sent to reservations that were locatedin sparsely populated regions of the WestThe closing of the frontier and the growth of industry in the late 1800s are two factors often associated with therise of United States imperialismSpeaker A: Nature should be left as it is found. All unsettled land should be off limits to future settlement or development. Speaker B: Natural resources should be controlled by big business to ensure the economic strength of the United States. Our abundance of land gives us a great advantage for competing in

world markets. Speaker C: The natural resources of the United States should be used wisely. We must conserve them for future generations while also using them to serve the people of today. Speaker D: No man or institution owns the land. It is to be shared by everyone and everything in the best interest of all who depend upon its offerings. The statement of Speaker D is most like views expressed by Native American Indians. The Homestead Act, the mass killing of buffalo, and the completion of the transcontinental railroad are most closely associated with the decline of the Plains Indians. The mechanization of agriculture in the United States led directly to an increase in production.