

- 1) The most significant barrier to the construction of the transcontinental railroad was
 - a) the cost.
 - b) the lack of proper technology.
 - c) concern over impact on Native American tribes.
 - d) fear of environmental destruction.
- 2) Each of the following created concern about the building of the transcontinental railroad except
 - a) Large deserts in the southwest.
 - b) The Rocky Mountains.
 - c) Settlement patterns that indicated there would be few riders in large swaths of territory of the west.
 - d) The stagecoach industry would be put out of business.
- 3) The Pacific Railway Act of 1862
 - a) Allowed the federal government to offset the costs of construction
 - b) Allowed the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads to oversee the construction of the transcontinental railroad.
 - c) Offset the costs to the railroads by granting them free land from the government
 - d) Provided low interest loans for the railroad companies.
- 4) Which of the following is a true statement about the Pacific Railway Act?
 - a) It created only a minimal cost to the United States in land and money
 - b) The transcontinental railway never would have been built as quickly without it.
 - c) There were significant delays as a result of the red tape in its implementation.
 - d) It created competition between the railways and the United States Government.
- 5) What was the main reason that the Union and Pacific railways face a labor shortage as they were building the transcontinental railroad?
 - a) No one wanted to work with the Chinese immigrants.
 - b) Mormons believed that railroad work was too difficult.
 - c) It was being built during the Civil War.
 - d) Most former slaves were moving North, not west.
- 6) The Union and Pacific Railroads met in Promontory Point, Ut in 1869.
 - a) True
 - b) False
- 7) Which of the following are ways that Railroads transformed the nation?
 - a) They created time zones.
 - b) They caused more people to settle in the west.
 - c) They were a key factor in causing buffalo herds to dwindle to only a few thousand.
 - d) All of the above.
 - e) b & c only
- 8) The Homestead Act
 - a) Allowed adults to select 160 acres of surveyed, unclaimed land as long as they agreed to keep it from Native Americans.
 - b) Allowed adults to select 160 acres of surveyed, unclaimed land as long as they occupied it and improved it.
 - c) Allowed adults to select 160 acres of surveyed, unclaimed land as long as they agreed to pay taxes on it every year.
 - d) Allowed adults to select 160 acres of surveyed, unclaimed land as long as they agreed not to harm the environment when they built on it.

- 9) Each of the following were problems for settlers who claimed land as a result of the Homestead Act EXCEPT
- a) Too much rain caused irrigation problems.
 - b) Grasshoppers destroying crops.
 - c) Severe seasonal changes in climate.
 - d) Lack of timber
 - e) Necessity of extra money for more land or improvements.
- 10) What was the goal of the Dawes Act in the United States' dealings with Native Americans?
- a) Extermination
 - b) Removal
 - c) Assimilation
 - d) Isolation
- 11) *2/3 of all tribal land was lost between 1890-1930; Land left over following the allotments to Native Americans was opened to settlement for whites.* Based on these statements, which of the following evaluations is most accurate?
- a) The Dawes Act created economic and social equality for Native Americans.
 - b) The Dawes Act benefited both the Native American and white populations.
 - c) The Dawes Act allowed Native Americans to maintain their culture while also adopting some American values.
 - d) The Dawes Act benefitted the white population to the detriment of the Native American population.
- 12) Which of the following were sources of increased tension between whites and Native Americans in the 1890's except?
- a) The Ghost Dance
 - b) The killing of Sitting Bull
 - c) The Oklahoma Land Rush
 - d) The Massacre at Wounded Knee
 - e) All of the above