First Nine Weeks Oklahoma History Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which statement is true about the Cross Timbers?
   A. It forms a natural barrier between the western plains and the eastern prairies and mountains.
   B. It is a flat area with scattered trees.
   C. Farmers successfully used the land for agriculture.
   D. Expeditions found it very easy to cross.

2. The western part of Oklahoma has greater agricultural production because
   A. the soil is more fertile.
   B. there is more rain.
   C. the temperature is milder.
   D. there are more cities.

3. The two primary river drainage systems in Oklahoma are
   A. Arkansas River and Verdigris River.
   B. Arkansas River and Grand River.
   C. Arkansas River and Washita River.
   D. Arkansas River and Red River.

4. The purpose of the McClellan - Kerr Arkansas River Navigation Project was to
   A. link all rivers in Oklahoma together.
   B. demonstrate the extensive projects can be built without government funds.
   C. connect Oklahoma to the Mississippi River to increase trade.
   D. create a reservoir to store water in case of a future drought.

5. The point of highest elevation in Oklahoma is located in the
   A. northwestern corner.
   B. southeastern corner.
   C. northeastern corner.
   D. southwestern corner.

6. The Mound Builders developed a complex culture distinguished by
   A. irrigation canals to ensure adequate moisture for crops.
   B. fortifications of earth to protect themselves from enemy invasion.
   C. earthworks along rivers to prevent the towns from flooding.
   D. earthworks as foundations for temples and public buildings and as burial sites for wealthy leaders of the community.

7. Artifacts discovered at the site of the Spiro Mounds indicate that the people of Spiro
   A. engaged in warring actions against the tribes to the west of their settlements.
   B. engaged in extensive trade network with people in other regions of North America.
   C. used techniques to build their mounds similar to the techniques used in Aztec temples.
   D. were related to ancient Hebrews who had migrated to their land across the South Pacific Ocean.
8 Among the Wichita, the **main** reason for tribal conflict was
A to acquire more land.
B to drive out the Europeans.
C to avenge a killing or increase personal status and honor.
D to acquire hunting rights to a certain area.

9 The French concentrated **most** of their exploration in the eastern part of the state because
A they wanted to stay away from the Spanish area of exploration.
B the land in the west was too dry to establish farming communities.
C they followed the tributaries of the Mississippi River into Oklahoma hoping to establish trade with the Indians and find a trade route to Santa Fe.
D the Indians spoke French in the eastern part of the state.

10 The expedition of Coronado and Onate were extremely important for Oklahoma because
A they established permanent settlements in the area.
B their written reports gave us the first glimpses of life in Oklahoma five centuries ago.
C they showed the Indians that the Spaniards were kind, generous people.
D they were effective in the conversion of Native Americans to Christianity.

11 The two **main** goals of the Spanish in America were
A to determine the types of products that could be planted and arrange for settlement.
B to find gold and convert the Native population.
C to find slaves for their plantations and to convert the Native population.
D to survey the area for future settlement and to determine the safety of the area for future settlers.

12 The land that is now Oklahoma was obtained by the United States through
A annexation from Spain.
B purchase from France.
C war against the British.
D a treaty with Mexico.

13 In northeastern Oklahoma, the Chouteau family established early
A trading posts.
B Baptist missions.
C Methodist churches.
D U.S. military forts.
On the map above, the darker area between the two shaded regions was a result of the
A conclusion of the French and Indian War.
B explorations of LaSalle and LaHarpe.
C Adams-Onis Treaty between the United States and Spain.
D American purchase of Louisiana Territory from France.

During the first hundred years of European exploration, what was the main cause of the decline of Indians living in North America?
A Fighting between various warring tribes.
B Movement of many Indians from North America.
C Diseases brought to the continent by the Europeans.
D Skirmishes and wars between the Indians and the explorers.

The first European country to have a \textit{physical} presence in Oklahoma was
A England. C Italy.
B Spain. D France.

The scientist with the Long expedition wrote that there was only a “wide sandy desert” between what is now Pittsburgh County and the Rocky Mountain. Oklahoma and the Southern Plains was consequently labeled in later maps as the
18 The first major commercial area in Oklahoma was located
A in the Panhandle.  C in the Great Salt Plains.
B in the Three Forks area.  D in the Santa Fe area.

19 George Sibley wrote that northern Oklahoma had an inexhaustible store of ready-made salt that looked like a brilliant field of snow. It was located in
A the Wichita Mountains.  C the Gypsum Hills.
B the Washita Mountains.  D the Great Salt Plains.

20 This policy of the United States was designed to “civilize” Native Americans by
A providing educational opportunities.
B providing cotton clothing to replace deerskin.
C making them slaves.
D prohibiting hunting and encouraging farming.

21 The item pictured above was a creation of
A Sequoyah.  C John Ross.
B Cyrus Byington.  D Stand Watie.
22. According to the map, in what states were the Cherokee located?
A. Alabama and Georgia
B. Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky
C. Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee
D. North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama

23. What was Sequoyah’s major contribution to the Cherokee culture?
A. The development of the syllabary.
B. The invention of a printing press.
C. The preservation of native music.
D. The establishment of a yearly festival.

24. Which of the Five Southeastern Tribes waged war against the United States military in an effort to resist removal?
A. Cherokee
B. Chickasaw
C. Wichita
D. Seminole

25. The president who took the lead in forcibly removing the Indians was
A. Andrew Jackson.
B. Thomas Jefferson.
C. James Monroe.
D. Martin Van Buren.
26 When the Supreme Court ruled in *Worcester v. Georgia* that a state had no authority to execute its laws within an Indian nation, President Jackson
   A reminded the state of Georgia that is could not force the Indians to comply with state law.
   B chose to ignore the Supreme Court decision and allowed the state of Georgia to dispose of Indian Land.
   C abolished the Supreme Court until more sympathetic judges could be appointed.
   D asked the state of Georgia to make new laws.

27 Who led the Cherokee resistance to moving to Indian Territory?
   A Major Ridge
   B John Ross
   C Charles Hicks
   D Spring Frog

28 In an effort to improve their economies after the removals, members of the Five Tribes
   A began to hunt buffalo to sell to commercial buyers.
   B turned to both farming and ranching.
   C hunted deer and other fur-bearing animals to sell to fur traders.
   D sold their land to settlers.

29 The Civil War had the following effect on the Five Tribes
   A It cause many Indians to flee to the East Coast.
   B It increased their desire to placed on reservations in the West.
   C It devastated all that they had built during the golden years before the war.
   D They lost all of their land to the United States immediately.

30 "...I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety (fitness of correctness) of setting apart an ample (large) district West of the Mississippi [River], and without the limits of (outside of) any State or Territory, now formed, to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated (selected) for its use."

The comments above were spoken by President Jackson to Congress in 1829 had the most direct influence on which of the following pieces of legislation?
   A Indian Removal Act
   B Dawes Act
   C Treaty of New Echota
   D revisions to the Cherokee constitution

31 What discovery led to the final Indian removal from Georgia?
   A gold
   B oil
   C silver
   D zinc
According to the map, all the trails along which the Indians were taken ended in which present-day state?

A  Arkansas                        C  Oklahoma
B  Kansas                         D  Texas

“Kill the Indian, and save the man.”

When Captain Richard Pratt, founder of Carlisle Indian School, made the statement above, he was advocating
B  massacring all Indians encountered by the U.S. army.
C  educational systems to teach Indians to become like the whites.
D  using the bodies of dead Indians as displays for museums.

The railroads **benefited** the Indian nations in all of the following ways EXCEPT
A  moved surplus goods to markets.
B  increased the number of non-Indians in the land.
C  helped to develop a commercial lumber industry.
D  stimulated production of goods.

Most of the Plains Indians who settled in Oklahoma after the Civil War were placed on land
A  bought from the Five Tribes before the Civil War.
B  that was allocated for western Indians after the Louisiana Purchase.
C  that had no value and could never be used for crops or cattle.
D  that the Five Tribes were required to give up in the Reconstruction Treaties of 1866.
36 In the **most important** battle of the Civil War in Indian Territory, the 1st Kansas Colored Regiment helped defeat the Confederate forces at the Battle of

- A Pea Ridge.
- B Round Mountain.
- C Honey Springs.
- D Medicine Bend.

37 The **most** damaging feature of the Reconstruction Treaties of 1866 for the Five Tribes was

- A destruction of the educational system.
- B loss of land.
- C ending of slavery.
- D limit on missionary activity in Indian Territory.

38 Which leader of the Cherokee tribe wanted to remain neutral in the American Civil War though signed a treaty with the Confederacy?

- A John Ridge
- B John Ross
- C Osceola
- D Andrew Jackson

39 A cattle trail across Indian Territory was named in honor of this man.

- A Ned Christie
- B Joseph McCoy
- C Jesse Chisholm
- D John Chupco
Based on Map 1 and Map 2, it can be concluded that the changes in the division of land in Indian Territory were a result of the
A enforcement of the Dawes Act.
B Five Tribes sought to sell off their unused land.
C the desire of the Plains Tribes to live within Indian Territory.
D governmental efforts to punish the Five Tribes for their involvement in the Civil War.
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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A  STA: 1.1
2. ANS: A  STA: 1.1
3. ANS: D  STA: 1.1
4. ANS: C  STA: 1.1
5. ANS: A  STA: 1.1
6. ANS: D  STA: 1.2
7. ANS: B  STA: 1.2
8. ANS: C  STA: 1.3
9. ANS: C  STA: 1.3
10. ANS: B  STA: 1.3
11. ANS: B  STA: 1.3
12. ANS: B  STA: 1.3
13. ANS: A  STA: 1.3
14. ANS: C  STA: 1.3
15. ANS: C  STA: 1.3
16. ANS: B  STA: 1.3
17. ANS: D  STA: 1.3
18. ANS: B  STA: 1.3
19. ANS: D  STA: 1.3
20. ANS: A  STA: 1.4
21. ANS: A  STA: 2.4
22. ANS: D  STA: 2.3
23. ANS: A  STA: 1.4
24. ANS: D  STA: 2.3
25. ANS: A  STA: 2.3
26. ANS: B  STA: 2.3
27. ANS: B  STA: 2.3
28. ANS: B  STA: 2.3
29. ANS: C  STA: 2.3
30. ANS: A  STA: 2.3
31. ANS: A  STA: 2.3
32. ANS: C  STA: 2.3
33. ANS: C  STA: 1.4
34. ANS: B  STA: 2.5
35. ANS: D  STA: 2.4
36. ANS: C  STA: 2.4
37. ANS: B  STA: 2.4
38. ANS: B  STA: 2.4
39. ANS: C  STA: 2.4
40  ANS: D  STA: 2.3