

## Cause & Effect Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Passage for Question 1:

“The Native peoples had never been exposed to **diseases** common in Europe, such as measles, smallpox, and influenza. As a result, Native people had no resistance to them.”

1. The underlined part of the sentence above is a:
  - a. Cause
  - b. Effect

Passage for question 2:

“Worse, all the people would get sick at the same time. That meant there were few villagers left to hunt, tend crops, and nurse the sick.”

2. The underlined part of the sentence above is a:
  - a. Cause
  - b. effect

Passage for question 3:

“In the Pacific Northwest, **diseases** killed nearly one out of three Native people. Between 1780 and 1820, half of the Native people living in the northern Rockies died.:

3. “Between 1780 and 1820, half of the Native people living in the northern Rockies died.” What was the cause?
  - a. A battle fought with European settlers
  - b. A famine hit the land
  - c. There was a great flood
  - d. Disease spread and killed them

Passage for Question 4:

“For the most part, these infections were accidental and spread unknowingly. There was nothing anyone could have done about them. However, there were some cases in which Europeans used **disease** as a weapon against Native people. In 1763, many Native people staged a siege of a British fort that was located in the Ohio Valley. These Native people included the Shawnee people, Lenape people, and Wyandot people. They had been unhappy with Europeans. Different Native peoples had been

living on the land for hundreds of years, but the Europeans kept taking over more of the land and pushing Native people out. The Native people were especially unhappy with the British because the British wouldn't respect different Native customs. During the siege, the fort's commander invited some of the Native people to a truce. He claimed he wanted to talk peace. As a greeting, the commander presented the invited people with a handkerchief and two blankets that he knew were **infected** with smallpox. During the next few months, hundreds of Native people in the Ohio Valley died."

4. What was the cause of the underlined effect?

Passage for question 5

**Diplomacy** failed because Americans did not understand tribal leadership."

5. Diplomacy failed. What was the cause?

Passage for Question 6:

"In 1830, the U.S. government adopted a policy to move Native Americans to reservations across the Mississippi River. This was called the Indian Removal Act. The Act said the U.S. would exchange land west of the Mississippi River for land that Native American tribes were living on. The U.S. government pressured Native American tribes to sign treaties giving up their lands. Often, the government would threaten to move tribes by force if the tribe would not peacefully sign over their land. When Native Americans resisted signing treaties to move to reservations, or when they signed treaties but refused to move off their homelands, the U.S. Army forced them to move."

6. What was the effect/effects of the Indian Removal act?

Passage for Question 7 & 8:

"In the early 1800s, the French emperor, Napoleon Bonaparte, needed money to fight wars in Europe. France had claimed huge amounts of land west of the Mississippi River, from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, as their own. Napoleon sold this land, known as the Louisiana **Territory**, to the United States in 1803. Of course,

the French did not actually “own” all of this land. So what they actually sold to the U.S. was control of the land—regardless of the Native people who already lived there.

The Louisiana Purchase doubled the potential size of the U.S. This decision was beneficial for the U.S., because the government wanted more land for its citizens to live and farm on. The decision was harmful for the Native Americans who had lived on that land for thousands and thousands of years.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson approved an expedition to explore the huge region. This expedition was led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. It became known as the Lewis and Clark expedition.”

7. What was the cause of Napoleon Bonaparte selling his land?
  
  
  
  
  
8. Name 2 effects of the Louisiana Purchase.
  
  
  
  
  
9. Write your own sentence showing a cause and effect relationship.
  
  
  
  
  
10. Write your own sentence showing a cause & effect relationship.