

Oklahoma Social Studies Study Guide

Name _____ Date _____

Parent Signature _____ 5 Bonus Points if Returned

1. What was the purpose of the large mounds of earth two early Indian groups constructed? pg 50
 - a. The mounds were used to bury people or as platforms for temples and other important buildings.
 - b. The mounds provided protection from attack by other tribes.
 - c. The mounds were laid out in patterns for religious purposes.
 - d. The mounds were used to plant special crops such as squash, beans and corn.
2. What do we learn from the Spiro Mounds? pg 51
 - a. The pottery found in the Spiro Mounds resembles Catawba pottery from the southeast
 - b. The mounds had rooms underneath so people could hide there when they were in danger.
 - c. The artifacts found in the Spiro Mounds tell us that the people who lived there were skilled at crafts.
 - d. The 12 mound represent 12 months of the year and have a special spiritual meaning.
3. What were the tipis of the Plains-Apache like? pg 57
 - a. Tipis were built on a frame of four tree saplings with a round roof and sides made of bark.
 - b. Tipis were made of a frame of long wooden poles with a cover of buffalo hides stretched over the top.
 - c. Tipis were made of flat boards leaned together and covered with mud and straw.
 - d. Tipis were made of a frame of covered long wooden poles with a cover of deer hides stretched over the top.
4. Which of the following was a use for the buffalo by the Plains-Apache? pg 58
 - a. Tails were used as ropes.
 - b. Horns were used as diggings tools.
 - c. Bones were used to make arrowheads and sewing needles.
 - d. Sinews were used as toys.
5. The _____ were nomadic, so they always were moving and preparing for the buffalo hunt. pg 56
 - a. Caddo
 - b. Plains-Apache
 - c. Navajo
 - d. Wichita

6. Why did Christopher Columbus and his men sail to the Americas? pg 72
 - a. They wanted to discover a new country
 - b. The Queen of England sent them on a secret mission.
 - c. They planned to go to France but were blown off course.
 - d. They hoped to find new routes for trade and great riches.
7. How did the Spanish treat the American Indians? pg 73
 - a. The Spanish accepted the Indians' religious beliefs.
 - b. The Spanish made treaties with the Indians on behalf of their queen.
 - c. The Spanish killed the Indians, enslaved them, and took their possessions.
 - d. The Spanish avoided the Indians, who had powerful weapons.
8. What was the biggest change Spanish brought to the Plains Indians? pg 77
 - a. The Spanish brought metal tools.
 - b. The Spanish brought guns to the Plains Indians.
 - c. The Spanish brought horses to the Plains Indians.
 - d. The Spanish brought books to the Plains Indians.
9. How did the French treat the American Indians? pg 78
 - a. The French made treaties with the Indians on behalf of their king.
 - b. The French brought the Indians back to France to live.
 - c. The French traded with the Indians and sometimes married Indian women.
 - d. The French killed the Indians, enslaved them, and took their possessions.
10. What natural resource did the French find on the plains that made them rich? pg 81
 - a. Beaver fur
 - b. Buffalo hides
 - c. Trading posts
 - d. Salt
11. How did the Louisiana Purchase change the United States of America? pg 82
 - a. It gave our country five new states.
 - b. It gave our country nine new states.
 - c. It tripled the size of our country.
 - d. It doubled the size of our country.

12. What famous writer came across the plains into Oklahoma and wrote a book about his experiences?
pg 86
- George Washington Carver
 - Charles Dickens
 - Washington Irving
 - Mark Twain
13. Why did George Catlin travel across the frontier? pg 86
- He wanted to paint Indians from many different tribes.
 - He was trying to find the best place to start a farm.
 - He wanted to learn the songs of the American Indians.
- He was choosing sites for building forts.
14. What caused a number of Indian tribes to migrate to the Oklahoma area? pg 87
- Their lands were being taken by settlers.
 - They were fleeing from the French and Indian War.
 - Diseases from European settlers had killed most of their people.
 - Their lands were being taken by other Indian tribes.
15. Why were Indians pushed out of their lands in the eastern United States? pg 104
- The government did not allow any Indians to live in the U.S.
 - There were more and more white people in the East, and they wanted land.
 - The Indians in the eastern U.S. wanted to hunt more buffalo.
 - White settlers bought land from the Indians so they could farm it.
16. Who were the Five Tribes and where did they live? pg 99
- The Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole lived in the Southeastern United States.
 - The Choctaw, Pawnee, Creek, Cheyenne, and Caddo lived in the southeastern United States.
 - The Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole lived in the northeastern United States.
 - The Arapaho, Choctaw, Creek, Sioux, and Iroquois lived in the northeastern United States.
17. Sequoyah was a Cherokee known for _____. pg 101
- leading his tribe along the Trail of Tears.
 - publishing a newspaper for his tribe
 - signing important treaties with the US government
 - inventing the version of his people's language
18. The Indian Removal Act was _____. pg 106
- a law Congress passes to make sure that any Indians who cause trouble would be sent away.
 - a law that Congress passed to keep Indians from being removed from their lands.
 - a law President Andrew Jackson signed that would move the Five Tribes out of the northeast to Indian Territory.

d. a law President Andrew Jackson signed that would move the Five Tribes out of the northeast to Arkansas Territory

19. Why did the journeys of the Five Tribes to Indian Territory become known as the Trail of Tears? pg 106

- a. Not everyone in the Five Tribes has signed the treaties to give up their lands.
- b. Members of the Five Tribes cried because they missed their homes.
- c. The journey was long and hard, with little food, and many Indians died along the way.
- d. There was war among the Five Tribes, which caused many deaths.

20. How did the government treat Indians who refused to leave their homes? pg 106-107

- a. The government hired other Indians to drive the families out of their homes.
- b. The government passed a new law fining each family \$500 for refusing to leave.
- c. The government promised to build the families new homes in Indian Territory if they would leave.
- d. Soldiers drove them out of their homes at gunpoint and locked them in stockades before marching them west.

21. What did Samuel Worcester and the other missionaries do to help the Indians in their new territory? pg 118

- a. Built large factories and hired Indians to work with them
- b. Built missions, especially schools to teach reading and writing
- c. Taught about their religion, which all of the Indians wanted to join.
- d. Help the Indians buy and sell furs to the French.

22. Who were the Buffalo soldiers? pg 142

- a. Black soldiers who served in Indian Territory and were respected by the Indians.
- b. Soldiers who hunted buffalo on the Great Plains for the US government.
- c. A group of black soldiers who worked with the Creek Indians to build forts.
- d. Part of the Army that crossed Indian Territory on their way to fight with Mexico.

23. Why did cowboys drive cattle from Texas to Abilene, Kansas? pg 151

- a. It was the center of the meat packing industry.
- b. Abilene had better grazing land and larger cattle ranches.
- c. It was the nearest city where cattle could be loaded onto a boat.
- d. Abilene was the nearest city where cattle could be loaded onto a train.

24. Before the long drive, ranchers branded their cattle in order to _____. pg 152

- a. keep track of how many cows they owned.
- b. know which cows belonged to them.
- c. advertise their ranching business to other people.
- d. mark the cows that were the healthiest and strongest.

25. Why did the railroad expansion bring the age of the cattle drive to an end? pg 157
- It became too dangerous to herd cattle over the railroad tracks.
 - Railroad companies began charging too many tolls.
 - Cowboys decided to stop herding cattle and work for the railroad instead.
 - Cattle drives were no longer needed since the cattle could travel by train.
26. Which is not a reason why the buffalo began to disappear? pg 159
- Cowboys feared there were too many buffalo stampedes during the cattle drives.
 - Railroad companies wanted to keep the buffalo off their tracks.
 - Hunters wanted to make money from buffalo hides.
 - Government officials wanted the buffalo to disappear so the Plains Indians would move to reservations.
27. In what area of Oklahoma did outlaws usually hide out? pg 168
- Panhandle
 - Unassigned Lands
 - Indian Territory
 - The border between Oklahoma and Kansas
28. What was the Homestead Act? pg 161
- A law that allowed settlers to buy land from the Indians
 - It was a law that gave away free land in the West.
 - It was a law that allowed the railroad to cross the Unassigned Lands.
 - It was a law that allowed only the Creeks and Seminoles to live in the Unassigned Lands.
29. Which of the following is not a condition settlers had to meet in order to receive free land? pg 161-162
- They needed to pay a small fee.
 - They needed to be at least 21 years old.
 - They needed to be an American citizen.
 - They needed to be the head of a family.
30. People who tried to sneak from Kansas into the Unassigned Lands to claim land were called pg 162
- Boomers
 - Sooners
 - Homesteaders
 - Freedmen

31. Government officials held the Oklahoma land run in order to _____. pg 164
- make money from the homesteaders.
 - get rid of buffalo.
 - apply for statehood.
 - give away free land.
32. What did Homesteaders have to do in order to “prove up” their land? pg 161
- They needed to grow a certain number of crops each year.
 - They needed to record the number of hailstorms and forest fires to prove that their land was a safe farming area.
 - They needed to make improvements to the land, such as building a fence, digging a well, or planting crops.
 - They needed to pay a large fee to the government.
33. What resource did many settlers use to build their houses on the prairie? pg 170
- sod
 - Timber
 - Clay
 - Stones
34. Why did the homesteaders use barbed wire to build their fences? pg 175
- It protected the animals from being stolen by outlaws.
 - It was easy to make out of twigs and grass.
 - It was easier to come by than other resources like wood or stone.
 - It frightened away wild animals.
35. What are the three main crops that homesteaders planted on their farms? pg 176
- potatoes, corn, and turnips
 - Cotton, tomatoes, and rice
 - Soybeans, wheat, and sugar beets
 - Wheat, corn, and cotton