Chapter 4, 5 and 6 Review Packet

Reviewing Key Terms and People: Write the person or key term in the blank that best completes the sentence.

Chapter 4 Review

Chapter 4, Section 1 (p.64-70):

1. The _______________________________ was a mythical all-water route across North America. The Lewis and Clark expedition’s goal was to find this waterway, as well as establishing trade with tribes.

2. The source of a river is called its ______________________________.

3. The first European to reach the Pacific Ocean traveling overland in the Northwest was _______________________________. (p.66)

4. The man who wanted the United States to become a nation of small farmers was _______________________________. (p.66)

5. The place where two rivers of the same size come together is called a _______________________________.

6. The European belief that God had given them North America as a place to spread European ideals is called _______________________________.

7. The Corps of Discovery spent their first winter in North Dakota with the _______________________________ Indians. They spent most of their time, however, and made most of their discoveries in Montana. (p.69)

8. The Shoshone Indian named _______________________________ helped the expedition acquire horses. (p.69)

Chapter 4, Section 2 (p.70-73):

9. The _______________________________ tribe thought that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was a poor band that had recently lost men in battle and were now in mourning. (p.70-71)

10. _______________________________ was a Blackfeet Indian who encountered Lewis on the Marias River. His group and Lewis’ group ran away from each other after fighting because both sides were scared. (p.71)

Chapter 4, Section 3 (p.73-76):

11. A person who is learning a profession is called a(n) _______________________________.

12. A skilled geographer, _______________________________ mapped almost 2 million square miles of the Northwest while living here for many years.

13. _______________________________ was the first white man to enter Yellowstone Park.
Chapter 5 Review

Reviewing Key Terms and People: Write the person or key term in the blank that best completes the sentence. Many people and terms are not shown in bold words in your packet.

Chapter 5, Section 1: (p.82-92)

14. Teams of Indian, Métis and non-Indian trappers hired by fur companies to go out from fur posts on long expeditions. ______________________________

15. The fur trade relied on the ______________________________ people because they could communicate with both Indians and non-Indians. (p.83)

16. Trappers that lived in a chosen spot by themselves (or with a few partners) for a year or more, instead of working in a brigade. (p.85) ______________________________

17. Fur traders, mountain men and Indian trappers met in the summer at these meetings that were arranged in advance. The meetings were not attacked like forts often were. ______________________________

18. The fur company that gained a monopoly over the Upper Missouri region because its owner, John Jacob Astor, owned a shipping port (Astoria) and a transportation system. This company was also able to build a fort in the heart of Blackfeet territory. (p.88) ______________________________

19. Tribes joined in the bison trade too. Every tribe’s ______________________________ was as linked to trade as ours is today. Tribes came to depend on the bison trade. (p.90)

20. A disease that spread from cattle to bison, weakening some herds. ______________________________

Chapter 5, Section 2: (p.92-96)

21. A disease that killed thousands of Indian people from 1837-1840. (p.92-93) ______________________________

22. A trade good that some traders used to control and bribe their Indian trading partners. (p.93) ______________________________

23. Many of the missionaries and priests who came to Montana in the 1800’s failed because they demanded that Indian people turn away from their own ______________________________. (p.96)
Chapter 6 Review

Chapter 6, Section 1: (p.101-109)

24. The economic pattern in which the discovery of gold brings sudden activity followed by decline is called the _________________________________.

25. When miners found a/an __________________________, it means that they found a lot of gold or other precious metals.

26. ________________________________ is the separating of loose gold and nuggets from dirt, sand and gravel in a creek bed.

27. The ________________________________ was a 624 mile dirt track from Walla Walla, Washington to Fort Benton, Montana.

28. ________________________________ built stores, hotels and saloons to serve the miners. Selling merchandise and farm crops was usually more profitable than mining.

29. Most mining towns needed a/an ________________________________ to determine the value of gold.

30. In every town the ________________________________ and dance halls served as social centers for young, single men. (p.106)

31. Mining towns often sprang up in the middle of tribal territory and cut off Indian peoples’ access to traditional lands and water sources. To make it worse, farmers also plowed up ___________________________ grazing grounds. (p.108)

Chapter 6, Section 2: (p.109-112)

32. When the settlers arrived here, they adjusted to their new circumstances. They built houses from ___________________________________________. (p.109)

33. Miners carried their gold in little buckskin sacks called ________________________________.

34. In 1882, the U.S. passed the ________________________________, which barred (blocked) Chinese laborers from entering the country. (p.111)

35. ________________________________ were unofficial policemen that took the law into their own hands when crime in the mining camps grew out of control.