

## SHORT ANSWER

**Instructions:** Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person or term.

1. Plains Indians (Northern, Central, and Southern Plains)

ANS:

REF: p. 398

2. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody

ANS:

REF: p. 399

3. Sand Creek Massacre

ANS:

REF: p. 400

4. Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 and the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868

ANS:

REF: p. 400

5. Board of Indian Commissioners

ANS:

REF: p. 401

6. Red River War

ANS:

REF: p. 402

7. Sitting Bull

ANS:

REF: p. 402

8. George Armstrong Custer, Battle of Little Bighorn

ANS:

REF: p. 402

9. Helen Hunt Jackson

ANS:

REF: p. 403

10. Carlisle school for Indians

ANS:

REF: p. 403

11. Dawes Severalty Act

ANS:

REF: p. 403

12. Wovoka, Ghost Dance, Battle of Wounded Knee

ANS:

REF: p. 404

13. Transcontinental Railroad, Promontory Point

ANS:

REF: p. 406

14. Timber Culture Act, Desert Land Act  
ANS:  
REF: p. 408
15. Barbed Wire  
ANS:  
REF: p. 409
16. Dry Farming  
ANS:  
REF: p. 409
17. Brigham Young, Deseret  
ANS:  
REF: p. 410
18. Juan Cortina  
ANS:  
REF: p. 411
19. *Las Gorras Blancas* (White Caps)  
ANS:  
REF: p. 411
20. Comstock Lode  
ANS:  
REF: p. 413
21. Canadian Klondike  
ANS:  
REF: p. 413
22. Joseph McCoy, cattle drives  
ANS:  
REF: p. 414
23. Edmunds-Tucker Act  
ANS:  
REF: p. 410
24. Cowboys  
ANS:  
REF: p. 414

25. Wheat boom, bonanza farms  
ANS:  
REF: p. 415
26. Curtis Act  
ANS:  
REF: p. 416
27. American Adam  
ANS:  
REF: p. 417
28. Dime novels  
ANS:

- REF: p. 417
29. Owen Wister, *The Virginian*  
ANS:  
REF: p. 418
30. John Wesley Powell  
ANS:  
REF: p. 419
31. Yellowstone National Park  
ANS:  
REF: p. 419
32. George Perkins Marsh, John Muir  
ANS:  
REF: p. 419
33. Wild West Show  
ANS:  
REF: p. 417

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

34. Which of the following contributed to the fighting style of the Plains Indians?
- Chinese immigrants introduced gunpowder in the nineteenth century.
  - The Spanish introduced horses in the sixteenth century.
  - Hessian soldiers introduced firearms in the eighteenth century.
  - The French introduced swords in the sixteenth century.
  - English settlers introduced them to the bow and arrow in the seventeenth century.
- ANS: B                      REF: p. 399                      KEY: Plains Indians | Fighting
35. Which of the following statements accurately describes most Great Plains Indians in the mid-nineteenth century?
- They lived in permanent villages and did some farming.
  - They lived in nuclear family units and seldom saw others beyond their immediate relatives.
  - They hunted the migratory buffalo herds and utilized the all of the animal's body.
  - They adjusted quickly to reservation life because they were used to living in tribal communities.
  - They lived in cities with populations of 50,000 to 75,000.
- ANS: C                      REF: p. 397-399                      KEY: Plains Indians
36. Which of the following was *not* one of the features of Lakota Sioux culture?
- It included the belief that life is a series of circles—the circles of relatives, band, tribe, and nation.
  - It included a belief in a hierarchy of plant and animal spirits whose help could be invoked through the Sun Dance.
  - It included ceremonies in which young men "sacrificed" themselves through self-torture to gain access to spiritual power.
  - Children were subject to harsh discipline and physical punishment to teach them obedience and respect.
  - They adapted to the environment.
- ANS: D                      REF: p. 399                      KEY: Lakota Sioux
37. The Desert Land Act allowed western ranchers to
- divert water from rivers for irrigation.

- b. use raise both sheep and cattle.
- c. claim 160 acres free if they lived on the land for five years.
- d. acquire 640 acres for \$1.25 cents an acre.
- e. seize land by force if necessary.

ANS: D

REF: p. 408

KEY: Desert Land Act

38. The Board of Indian Commissioners was
- a. a council of representatives from all the tribes of the Plains Indians that established Indian self-government on reservations.
  - b. an agency established by Congress to reform abuses on reservations.
  - c. a militant Indian organization dedicated to preserving tribal customs.
  - d. an Indian social-welfare organization that encouraged Indians to produce traditional crafts for sale.
  - e. a board of inquiry established to investigate the Battle of Little Bighorn.

ANS: B

REF: p. 401

KEY: Board of Indian Commissioners

39. The Treaty of Fort Laramie led to the
- a. surrender of Sitting Bull and his exile to a reservation in Florida.
  - b. establishment of the Great Sioux Reserve in what is now South Dakota
  - c. protection of the Bozeman Trail, which guaranteed that Indians could continue traditional nomadic migration patterns.
  - d. creation of a network of boarding schools whose purpose was to Americanize and uplift the Indian.
  - e. relocation of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percés Indians to land in Canada.

ANS: B

REF: p. 402

KEY: Treaty of Fort Laramie

40. General George Armstrong Custer's purpose in bringing his troops into the Black Hills of South Dakota was to
- a. find a location for a new fort.
  - b. Christianize the Indians, using force if necessary.
  - c. confirm rumors about the existence of gold.
  - d. negotiate a peace treaty with the Sioux at Little Bighorn.
  - e. drive the Indians out of the Black Hills.

ANS: E

REF: p. 402

KEY: George A. Custer

41. The 1887 Dawes Severalty Act was designed to
- a. treat Indians as equals to white men.
  - b. inspire greater tribal unity.
  - c. destroy Indian tribes by allowing the greater use of force by the military.
  - d. undermine tribal bonds by treating Indians as individuals.
  - e. provide Indians with the capital necessary to build a diversified economy.

ANS: D

REF: p. 403

KEY: Dawes Severalty Act

42. The Ghost Dance was
- a. a "shaking" circle dance taught to Indians by Shakers in order to convert them to the Shaker religion.

- b. a cycle of ritual songs and dance steps designed to bring about the destruction of European Americans and their removal from Indian lands.
- c. the term used by American soldiers to describe the methods by which Indians surrounded them in a battle.
- d. a performance by "Princess Wovoka" that became popular in Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.
- e. a traditional wedding dance in which Sioux women asked the ghosts of their ancestors to ensure fertility.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 404                      KEY: Ghost Dance

43. Where did a massacre of Indians occur in 1890?

- a. Little Bighorn
- b. Red River
- c. Wounded Knee
- d. Dead Man's Pass
- e. Fort Laramie

ANS: C                      REF: p. 404-405                      KEY: Wounded Knee

44. *Much of the labor constructing the railroads throughout the West was provided by the following groups except*

- a. Chinese
- b. Irish
- c. African-Americans
- d. Mexicans
- e. Norwegians

ANS: E                      REF: p. 406                      KEY: Railroads

45. Which of the following statements concerning "Buffalo Bill" Cody is *not* true?

- a. He was a famous scout.
- b. In the popular imagination, he came to represent an idealized hero.
- c. He represented the American government in negotiations with the Apache.
- d. He killed over thousands of bison in the late 1860s.
- e. Edward Judson wrote a widely-read dime novel about him.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 399                      KEY: "Buffalo Bill" Cody

46. The Homestead Act

- a. offered 160 acres of land to any settler who would pay a \$10 registration fee, live on the land for five years, and cultivate it.
- b. offered 40 acres and a mule to former slaves who relocated to the frontier after the Civil War.
- c. granted ex-soldiers from Homestead, Pennsylvania, a parcel of western land as payment for service during the Civil War.
- d. was devised by Massachusetts senator Henry Homestead to break up Indian reservations and provide 160 acres of land to Indians for farming.
- e. created reservations to which Indians were forced to move.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 408                      KEY: Homestead Act

47. Which of the following was *not* one of the advances in technology that enabled the Great Plains farmer to increase the land's yield tenfold?

- a. Gasoline-powered canal boats.
- b. Efficient steel plows
- c. Improved threshers
- d. Specially-designed wheat planters
- e. Improved grain binders.

ANS: A

REF: p. 409

KEY: Agriculture

48. The Fort Laramie Treaty required that
- northern Plains Indians move to a reservation in South Dakota.
  - Apaches surrender their landholdings in the Southwest.
  - Navajo Indians abandon their hunter-gatherer culture and adopt farming.
  - Comanche Indians sell their land to white settlers for pennies on the dollar.
  - Pueblo Indians leave New Mexico for California.

ANS: A

REF: p. 400

KEY: Fort Laramie Treaty | Indians

49. What is dry farming?
- It is farming in frontier areas where the sale of alcohol was prohibited.
  - It is plowing deeply and harrowing lightly to raise a covering of dirt that would retain moisture after a rainfall.
  - It is specializing in "dry" grains such as corn, oats, and wheat, rather than more perishable produce such as fruit and vegetables.
  - It is growing crops in desert-like conditions.
  - It is a method of drying up flood plains to reclaim land for agriculture.

ANS: B

REF: p. 409

KEY: Dry farming

50. As a result of the Red River War,
- Indian independence on the southern Plains came to an end.
  - Indians in Oklahoma preserved their freedom for another 20 years.
  - Indians defeated white soldiers in most of the battles but lost the war.
  - Indians were able to force the government to grant them control of North and South Dakota.
  - American soldiers massacred what remained of the Cheyenne Indians.

ANS: A

REF: p. 402

KEY: Red River War

51. Which of the following characterized frontier communities?
- cooperation among neighbors as a form of insurance in a rugged environment.
  - communal households and a trend away from nuclear families and toward frontier polygamy.
  - deep suspicion of neighbors or any outsiders who were not kin.
  - widespread homosexuality because of a shortage of women on the frontier.
  - matriarchal leadership, because the men tended to be away from home for months at a time.

ANS: A

REF: p. 408

KEY: Frontier communities

52. Which of the following statements best describes the attitude of western state governments regarding woman suffrage?
- They believed that the West was a place where "men were men and women were women," and only men should vote.
  - They generally supported woman suffrage, sometimes hoping that it would attract women, families, and economic growth.
  - They preferred to wait and see how the "experiment" of woman suffrage would work out in the more progressive eastern states.
  - It was not a major concern, because there were few women in most western states.
  - They refused to grant women suffrage because they feared women would vote for prohibition, put an end to gambling and brothels, and in general "clean up government."

ANS: B

REF: p. 410

KEY: Women | Woman suffrage

53. Which of the following describes a method that many late nineteenth century eastern reformers wanted to use to deal with Native Americans?
- a. They wanted to provide them with formal schooling in English and destroy their native culture.
  - b. They wanted to build special schools so that Indians could study and pass on their native cultures.
  - c. They wanted to put Indian men into the army so that they would learn the discipline of the white man.
  - d. They wanted to move them to cities so that they could be modernized and Americanized.
  - e. They wanted to allow them to roam the western prairies, far from urban corruption and westernizing influences.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 403                      KEY: Native Americans

54. Which of the following statements concerning the first transcontinental railroad is true?
- a. It was financed entirely by private capital, with no government subsidy.
  - b. It was built primarily with forced labor of Sioux, Cheyenne, and Comanche prisoners of war and black slaves.
  - c. It was completed in 1869 with the joining of the Union Pacific and Central tracks in Utah.
  - d. It was a patchwork of short state railroads, built with little thought to transcontinental connections.
  - e. It was chartered originally by the Confederacy in its hopes to take over the West and then continued by the Union after the South's defeat.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 406                      KEY: Railroads

55. In the latter half of the nineteenth century, where did the federal government attempt to confine all Plains Indian tribes?
- a. Texas and Arizona
  - b. California and Oregon
  - c. Nebraska and Kansas
  - d. Utah and Montana
  - e. Oklahoma and South Dakota

ANS: E                      REF: p. 416                      KEY: Plains Indians | Reservations

56. Which of the following characterized relations between Anglos and Mexican-Americans in Texas in the 1840s and 1850s?
- a. Inter-marriage
  - b. Harassment of Mexican-Americans by Anglos and retaliation by Mexican bandits
  - c. Friendship cemented by their mutual hatred of blacks and Indians
  - d. Peaceful coexistence because most Mexican-Americans assimilated into Anglo society
  - e. None of these choices

ANS: B                      REF: p. 411                      KEY: Mexican-Americans | Texas

57. Which of the following statements does *not* apply to the schools that white reformers and the federal government established for Indians in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- a. The schools attempted to get Indians to abandon their traditional cultures.
  - b. The schools focused primarily on vocational training.
  - c. The schools did not completely stamp out Indian identity.

- d. They included boarding schools modeled after those established for emancipated slaves.
- e. There were large federal tuition grants to enable Indians to attend Eastern Ivy League colleges.

ANS: E                      REF: p. 403                      KEY: Indian schools

58. The cultural adaptation of Spanish-speaking Americans to Anglo society went relatively smoothly in
- a. California
  - b. Arizona and New Mexico
  - c. Texas
  - d. Florida
  - e. Vermont

ANS: B                      REF: p. 411  
KEY: Arizona | New Mexico | Spanish-speaking Americans

59. After the discovery of the Comstock Lode, Virginia City, Nevada, experienced
- a. an orgy of speculation and building.
  - b. an increase in the police force.
  - c. a religious revival.
  - d. an exodus of the female population to Reno.
  - e. looting by mobs and random terrorist activity by snipers.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 413                      KEY: Comstock Lode

60. Which of the following was *not* one of the methods that Joseph G. McCoy employed to turn the cattle industry into a bonanza?
- a. He built a new stockyard in Abilene.
  - b. He guaranteed the transport of his steers in railcars.
  - c. He earned kickbacks from the railroads.
  - d. He surveyed and shortened the Chisholm Trail.
  - e. He built giant stockyards in Chicago, where cattle dealers could raise steers cheaply and save large sums in transportation.

ANS: E                      REF: p. 414                      KEY: Cattle industry

61. Which of the following statements best describes cowboys?
- a. Cowboys were well paid and generally enjoying comfortable working conditions.
  - b. Cowboys were almost always white, because there was a deep prejudice against blacks and Mexicans among cattlemen.
  - c. Cowboys were usually the owner-operators of cattle ranches.
  - d. Cowboys were usually ne'er-do-well drifters.
  - e. Most were in their teens and twenties and worked for a year or two before pursuing different livelihoods.

ANS: E                      REF: p. 414                      KEY: Cowboys

62. Why were there violent clashes between cattle ranchers and farmers during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- a. Farmers were using barbed wire to keep roving livestock out of their crops.
  - b. Ranchers tended to be African American or Mexican-American, while farmers tended to be Irish or German immigrants.
  - c. Farmers paid high land taxes, while cattle ranchers paid only a small sales tax on each steer sold at market.
  - d. Ranchers wanted to fence off the lands to keep their cattle from roaming too far from home, which conflicted with the need for farmers to expand their land in order to be profitable.
  - e. In general, farmers had been soldiers in the Union army, while cattle ranchers had served

in the Confederate army, so they were fighting a continuation of the War Between the States.

ANS: A REF: p. 409

KEY: Range wars | Cattlemen | Farmers

63. What did "agribusinesses" need to be successful?

- a. Minimal investments of capital
- b. Minimal investments in labor
- c. Heavy investments in equipment
- d. 160-acre farms
- e. Small government subsidies

ANS: C REF: p. 415 KEY: Agribusiness

64. The Five Civilized Tribes were

- a. punished for siding with the Confederacy during the Civil War by the relocation to their reservations of thousands of Indians from other tribes.
- b. rewarded for siding with the Union during the Civil War by being granted exclusive use of the Indian Territory.
- c. Christian Indians who could read and write and had adopted the ways of white men.
- d. destroyed at the Battle of Little Bighorn.
- e. the only Indians granted the right to vote along with black freedmen.

ANS: A REF: p. 416 KEY: Five Civilized Tribes

65. Which of the following was *not* a reason the days of the open range and great cattle drives came to an end after the mid-1880s?

- a. The ranges were overgrazed and too crowded.
- b. Severe winters and dry summers in 1885 and 1886 caused severe hardships.
- c. The demand for beef declined as more people turned to cheaper food.
- d. The expansion of the railroads throughout the West cut across grazing areas.
- e. Cattle prices declined.

ANS: C REF: p. 414 KEY: Cattle drives

66. The Oklahoma Land Rush of 1889 occurred when

- a. thousands of settlers rushed into the Oklahoma Territory on April 22, 1889, to stake out homesteads.
- b. gold was discovered in the Oklahoma Territory.
- c. oil was discovered in the Oklahoma Territory.
- d. Congress forced the Santa Fe Railroad to sell land it had been hoarding.
- e. thousands of "Exodusters" fled Mississippi for freedom.

ANS: A REF: p. 416 KEY: Oklahoma Land Rush

67. Helen Hunt Jackson

- a. taught settlers how to burn bison dung.
- b. rebuked the government for constantly breaking the treaties with the Indians.
- c. was the first dime novelist.
- d. lobbied Congress to establish schools for Indians.
- e. wrote the first stories of the glories of military service in the West.

ANS: B REF: p. 403 KEY: Helen Hunt Jackson

68. "Buffalo Bill" Cody's Wild West

- a. established the model that county fairs would follow in programming annual livestock contests.
- b. was actually the brainchild of Helen Hunt Jackson.
- c. presented mock battles of army scouts and Indians as morality dramas of good versus evil.
- d. counteracted the dime-novel image of the West.

e. was more successful in Europe than the U.S.

ANS: C REF: p. 399 KEY: Buffalo Bill | Frontier legend

69. Which of these individuals—a president, a painter, and a writer—were deeply influenced by the frontier myth, enjoyed the physical challenges of the West, and rejected the constraints of the genteel urban world of their youth?

- a. Franklin Roosevelt, Georgia O'Keeffe, Henry James
- b. Grover Cleveland, Jackson Pollock, Helen Hunt Jackson
- c. Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick Remington, Owen Wister
- d. Rutherford B. Hayes, Asher Durand, Theodore Dreiser
- e. Benjamin Harrison, Frederic Church, Hamlin Garland

ANS: C REF: p. 418

KEY: Theodore Roosevelt | Frederick Remington | Owen Wister

70. What was Deseret?

- a. It was the location of the first gold discovered in California.
- b. It was the location when the eastern and western branches of the Transcontinental Railroad met.
- c. It was a new country that Brigham Young and the Mormons tried to create.
- d. It was the name of James Fenimore Cooper's first book.
- e. It was a food dish from the Great Plains which was made from buffalo meat.

ANS: C REF: p. 410

KEY: Deseret | Mormons | Brigham Young

71. Frederick Jackson Turner was

- a. a painter of American western landscapes.
- b. a historian who put forth the thesis that the frontier was the key to the American character.
- c. the author of *Ramona*, a tale of doomed love set on a California Spanish-Mexican ranch.
- d. a one-armed veteran of the Civil War who charted the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon.
- e. the author of *Roughing It*, a mining novel.

ANS: B REF: p. 417

KEY: Frederick Jackson Turner | Frontier thesis

72. What did mining, cattle ranching, and wheat farming have in common?

- a. Most people who tried their hand at them made money.
- b. Slow economic growth made them safe investments.
- c. Boom and bust economic cycles affected them.
- d. The work itself was not hard.
- e. They depended on massive government subsidies.

ANS: C REF: p. 419

KEY: Mining | Cattle ranching | Wheat farming

73. Whose campaign to protect the wilderness led to the establishment of Yosemite National Park and the founding of the Sierra Club?

- a. Joseph G. McCoy
- b. Hamlin Garland
- c. Owen Wister
- d. John Wesley Powell
- e. John Muir

ANS: E REF: p. 419 KEY: John Muir

74. Who led a raid against Brownsville, Texas in 1859?

- a. César Chavez

- b. Alberto de León
- c. Eric Estrada
- d. Juan Cortina
- e. Don Delivega

ANS: B                      REF: p. 411                      KEY: Juan Cortina

75. The 19<sup>th</sup> century conservation movement
- a. destroyed the old legend of the western frontier as the seedbed of American virtues.
  - b. emphasized the abundance of western land.
  - c. attempted to educate the public about the destruction of the environment.
  - d. lobbied against the continual flooding of the Sacramento River.
  - e. secretly funded entrepreneurs to avert government legislation.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 419                      KEY: Conservation

76. To protect their interests, in the 1880s Mexican-Americans in Arizona and New Mexico
- a. formed a vigilante group called *Las Gorras Blancas* (the White Caps).
  - b. lobbied the government for more soldiers.
  - c. built forts that protected their land.
  - d. hired mercenaries to patrol their land and expel any trespassers.
  - e. worked to convince the Mexican government to re-annex the American southwest.

ANS: A                      REF: p. 411  
KEY: Las Gorras Blancas (the White Caps)

77. The discovery of gold led to enough settlers moving to Alaska for it to establish its own territorial government. Where was the gold discovered?
- a. near Anchorage.
  - b. in the Canadian Klondike.
  - c. in the Aleutian Islands.
  - d. near Juneau.
  - e. on Mt. McKinley.

ANS: B                      REF: p. 413                      KEY: Klondike

78. What crop was found to grow very well in the Dakotas in the 1870s?
- a. Cotton
  - b. Tobacco
  - c. Rice
  - d. Wheat
  - e. Soybeans

ANS: D                      REF: p. 415                      KEY: Wheat boom

79. The 1898 Curtis Act
- a. gave each Indian tribe \$10 million as compensation for wrongs done against them in the past.
  - b. established the University of Arizona for Indian children.
  - c. dissolved the Indian Territory and abolished tribal governments.
  - d. paid the Apaches \$5 million in exchange for their move to Mexico.
  - e. set the stage for the Oklahoma Land Rush.

ANS: C                      REF: p. 416                      KEY: Curtis Act

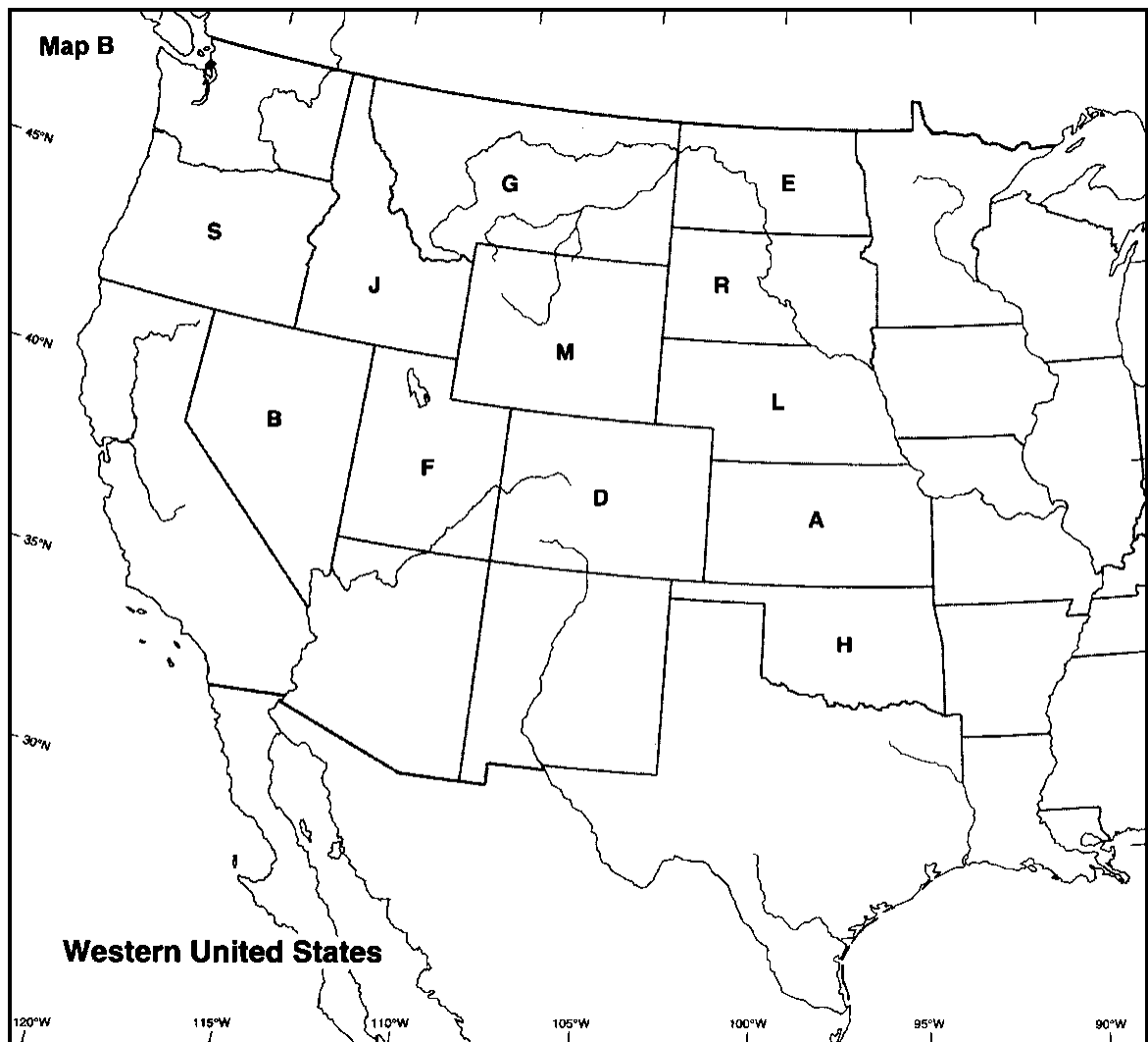
## ESSAY

80. What discoveries and developments prompted the establishment of national parks?  
ANS:
81. What traditions shaped open-range ranching in the Americas? What was its environmental impact?  
ANS:
82. For the most part, white Americans found Indian culture to be very alien. In what ways did Indian culture (practices and beliefs) differ from that of whites? How did the encroachment of whites affect Indian culture?  
ANS:
83. What methods did the United States government use to remove Indians from western land so that non-Indians could use it? In what ways did the various Indian tribes react to these methods?  
ANS:
84. What was the role of the railroad in westward expansion and economic development? Did settlers have a positive or negative view of the railroad? Why?  
ANS:
85. Landownership is part of the "American dream." Describe the acts of Congress that played a part in redistributing western land. Were those acts successful in distributing the land equally among the common people? Why or why not?  
ANS:
86. Explore living conditions for American settlers to the Plains. What problems did they have in traveling to a homestead? Why was setting up a successful homestead so difficult? Why was homesteading particularly difficult for women?  
ANS:
87. How did whites attempt to control and change Indians? What was the government policy towards where Indians should live? How did some Americans and government officials try to transform Indians? How successful were they? Explain.  
ANS:
88. Describe the "boom-bust" economic cycles of mining, cattle ranching, and farming. What economic and environmental factors contributed to this pattern? How did these cycles affect settlers in the West?  
ANS:
89. Describe the "mythic frontiersman" and give examples of how this character has been portrayed in American culture. Did myths about the frontier reflect reality or an idealized version of frontier life? Why have Americans had such a fondness for the frontier myth? How did this myth influence the conservation movement?  
ANS:
90. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis" saw the frontier as the key to understanding American history. Elaborate on Turner's belief that the American character was largely determined by the existence of a frontier. Do you agree or disagree with Turner? Explain why.  
ANS:
91. Examine what role religion had in the settlement of the West. What Americans moved West because of religious reasons, and what were their experiences? How did the government assist or hamper the success of their settlements?  
ANS:
92. How was Indian life on the Great Plains transformed in the second half of the nineteenth century?  
ANS:

93. What roles did the federal government, the army, and the railroads play in the settlement of the West?  
ANS:
94. How did ranchers and settlers displace Spanish-speaking Americans in the Southwest?  
ANS:

### **MAP QUESTIONS**

**Instructions:** Choose the letter on Map B of the western United States that correctly identifies each of the following:



95. Oklahoma

ANS:

[H]

96. Wyoming

ANS:

[M]

97. Idaho

ANS:

[J]

98. Montana

ANS:

[G]

99. Kansas

ANS:

[A]

100. Nevada

ANS:

[B]

101. Nebraska

ANS:

**[L]**

102. Colorado

ANS:

**[D]**

103. North Dakota

ANS:

**[E]**

104. Utah

ANS:

**[F]**