



Westward Expansion

Name: _____

Date: _____

Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. What was the main purpose of the Indian Removal Act of 1830?

- A) To give Native Americans voting rights
- B) To move eastern tribes to lands west of the Mississippi River
- C) To build schools for Native American children
- D) To create national parks on tribal land

2. How did the near-extinction of the buffalo affect Plains tribes?

- A) It helped them grow more crops
- B) It had no effect on their daily lives
- C) It destroyed their main source of food, clothing, and shelter
- D) It encouraged them to build railroads

3. Which Native American leader resisted removal and fought to keep Seminole lands in Florida?

- A) Sitting Bull
- B) Sacagawea
- C) Geronimo
- D) Osceola

4. What happened at Wounded Knee in 1890?

- A) Gold was discovered on Lakota land
- B) The Transcontinental Railroad was completed
- C) U.S. soldiers killed hundreds of Lakota men, women, and children
- D) Native Americans and settlers signed a lasting peace treaty

Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. About 4,000 Cherokee died on the forced march known as the Trail of _____.
2. Sitting _____ was a Lakota leader who resisted U.S. expansion into the Black Hills.
3. The Dawes Act of 1887 broke up tribal lands and gave plots to _____ families.
4. Native Americans were forced onto _____ where they had little freedom to live as they wished.
5. The Battle of Little _____ in 1876 was a major victory for the Lakota and their allies.

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Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. About 4,000 Cherokee died on the forced march known as the Trail of Tears .
2. Sitting Bull was a Lakota leader who resisted U.S. expansion into the Black Hills.
3. The Dawes Act of 1887 broke up tribal lands and gave plots to individual families.
4. Native Americans were forced onto reservations where they had little freedom to live as they wished.
5. The Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876 was a major victory for the Lakota and their allies.