

Unit 3 Assessment

Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

Walk In Their Shoes

1 When railroads were built and people in the east heard there was more room and more land out west, many Americans decided they wanted to move. Having more land was the American dream. More people were moving to America by the thousands. For Americans, the land out west was theirs for the taking.



2 But what the government and people did not consider was the people who lived on that land first. The lands in the central and western frontier were filled with Native Americans. The Pawnee, Omaha, Oto-Missouria, Ponca, Lakota, Cheyenne and other tribes lived there. They had been there for perhaps thousands of years. They had tribal communities, a life with families, and herds of animals and crops. Americans viewed these people, Native Americans, not as citizens, not as people at all, but rather as savages, without feelings or real lives.

3 Native Americans believed this land was their homeland, and they did not want to leave. At first, the government tried to communicate with the Native Tribes and create a settlement to share the land. But later, these promises were broken and the government forced Native Americans to move. Native American peoples were removed from the open lands they called home to **reservations**, a different area of land just for them. These reservations were not in the



best conditions. Most of the time the rocky or sandy land was not good for farming. The Native Americans were left hanging to **fend** for themselves. Some tribes tried to fight to regain some territory. They fought back and attacked at times because they were losing their people and their way of life. Unfortunately, in the end, the more they fought the more land was taken away from them.

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4 When the government created the Homestead Act of 1862, people came by the thousands. It offered 160 acres of land for free to any person over 21 who was a citizen of the United States or who had applied to become a citizen. Unfortunately, Native Americans weren't considered citizens and could not even apply if they wanted to.

5 By 1900, more than 600,000 people had received land through the Homestead Act. Also, many acres were given to the railroad companies so that a trans-continental railroad would be built. The Native Americans lost their homeland forever, were forced to live in other parts of the country, and did not have any rights as citizens. It wasn't until 1924 that Native Americans became citizens, and began to govern their land the way they chose. Although the freedom of their ancient way of life was lost, the religion, culture, legends, and spirit of the Native American endures.

1. How did the settlers view the Native Americans?

- (a) Settlers didn't give them much thought at all.
- (b) Settlers thought of the natives as fierce warriors they would have to battle.
- (c) They saw the natives as peaceful friends who would show them the land.
- (d) They thought of them as equal citizens of the United States.

2. Why did the Native Americans attack American workers and pioneers?

- (a) to claim more land
- (b) to defend their land
- (c) to force trade
- (d) to show dominance

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3. Why did the government give free land to the railroad companies?

- (a) All citizens could apply for land.
- (b) Companies forced them to give up the land.
- (c) The land was not suitable for farming.
- (d) Trains would encourage people to move west.

4. What is the *main* idea of paragraph 2?

- (a) Having more land was the American dream that led pioneers to move west.
- (b) Native Americans had rich history and tradition on western lands.
- (c) Settlers fought with the Native Americans to control the land.
- (d) Sharing land between the Native Americans and settlers was a way to solve conflict.

5. Why do you think the author chose the title, "Walk in Their Shoes"?

- (a) The selection is about looking at events from multiple points of view.
- (b) The selection is about moving to travel by rail.
- (c) The selection is about Native American traditions.
- (d) The selection is about traveling to new land.

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6. Which statement from the selection *best* supports the idea that Native Americans were not treated well by the government?

- (a) At first, the government tried to communicate with the Native Tribes and create a settlement to share the land.
- (b) By 1900, more than 600,000 people had received land through the Land Act.
- (c) For Americans, the land out west was theirs for the taking.
- (d) The Native Americans lost their homeland forever, were forced to live in other parts of the country, and did not have any rights as citizens.

7. The text states:

But what the government and people did not consider was the people who lived on that land first.

What can you infer from this statement?

- (a) Americans should not have taken the land.
- (b) Reservations were not in the best condition.
- (c) The railroad companies would also want the land.
- (d) There might be conflicting ideas about who owned the land.

8. In paragraph 3, the author states:

The Native Americans were left hanging to fend for themselves.

What is the meaning of fend in this sentence?

- (a) abandon their land
- (b) defend their families
- (c) provide for the tribe
- (d) resist the settlers

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9. What does the word **reservations** mean in the selection?

*Native American peoples were removed from the open lands they called home to **reservations**, a different area of land just for them.*

- (a) new land set aside for Native Americans
- (b) a settlement of Western pioneers
- (c) property given to the railroad companies
- (d) traditional Native American homelands

10. Which is the *best* summary of this selection?

- (a) Prior to 1924, Native Americans were not treated as U.S. citizens.
- (b) The Homestead Act of 1862 encouraged thousands of citizens to move west.
- (c) Travel of people and goods was made easier by the railroads.
- (d) Westward Expansion caused conflict with the Native Americans already living on the land.

11. Which paragraph *best* explains the reasons Native Americans could not apply for free land?

- (a) paragraph 2
- (b) paragraph 3
- (c) paragraph 4
- (d) paragraph 5

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12. What did the Native Americans lose as a result of Western Expansion?

- (a) culture
- (b) land
- (c) legends
- (d) religion

13. What source could be used to show the point of view of the pioneers?

- (a) historical maps
- (b) diary of homesteader
- (c) journal of a Native American
- (d) written laws from mid-1800s

14. If you wanted to find more information about the Homestead Act of 1862, where would you look?

- (a) encyclopedia
- (b) glossary
- (c) newspaper
- (d) thesaurus

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Read the speech given by Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce in 1874 and answer the questions that follow.



"The first white men of your people who came to our country were named Lewis and Clark. They brought many things which our people had never seen. They talked straight and our people gave them a great feast as proof that their hearts were friendly. They made presents to our chiefs and our people made presents to them. We had a great many horses of which we gave them what they needed, and they gave us [gifts] in return. All the Nez Perce made friends with Lewis and Clark and agreed to let them pass through their country and never to make war on white men. This promise the Nez Perce have never broken."

15. What did Nez Perce give to Lewis and Clark?

- (a) arrows
- (b) drums
- (c) horses
- (d) weapons

16. In the selection, Chief Joseph says Lewis and Clark "talked straight".

What *best* describes the meaning of straight in this context?

- (a) face to face
- (b) in a line
- (c) in a roundabout way
- (d) to speak directly

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17. Why does Chief Joseph point out "this promise, the Nez Perce have never broken"?

- (a) Chief Joseph is expressing sadness and anger over the tribes treatment by Lewis and Clark.
- (b) Chief Joseph is happy that the government has kept their word.
- (c) He is comparing the actions of the government with the actions of his tribe.
- (d) He wants others to know that the Nez Perce are loyal and honest.

18. Read the sentence and answer the question that follows.

Food was scarce in the winter because of the cold and snow.

What is the meaning of the underlined word?

- (a) abundant
- (b) impossible to find
- (c) not enough
- (d) to leave

19. What is the *best* summary of Chief Joseph's speech?

- (a) Interaction between settlers and the tribes began well, but then fell apart.
- (b) Relations between the settlers and tribes started out difficult, but has improved.
- (c) The settlers and the tribes have had problems from the start and are now at war.
- (d) The two groups need to work together to solve their conflicts.

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20. Which statement *best* supports the Chief's claim that the Nez Perce were open to working with settlers?

- (a) They brought many things which our people had never seen.
- (b) We had a great many horses of which we gave them what they needed, and they gave us [gifts] in return.
- (c) All the Nez Perce made friends with Lewis and Clark and agreed to let them pass through their country and never to make war on white men.
- (d) This promise the Nez Perce have never broken.

21. Where are you *most likely* to find the complete text of Chief Joseph's speech?

- (a) almanac
- (b) dictionary
- (c) internet
- (d) video

22. Read the sentence below and answer the question that follows.

The teacher writes his name on the board when he broke the rules.

Which sentence has been fixed or edited correctly?

- (a) His teacher will write his name on the board when he broke the rules.
- (b) His teacher writes his name on the board when he breaked the rules.
- (c) His teacher writes his name on the board when he has broken the rules.
- (d) His teacher wrote his name on the board when he broke the rules.

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23. Which sentence uses the verb correctly?

- (a) Next year, I goes to China.
- (b) Next year, I traveled to China.
- (c) Next year, I went to China.
- (d) Next year, I will go to China.

24. Read the sentence below

The dog barked at the postman as he walk by the house.

Which sentence has been fixed or edited correctly?

- (a) The dog bark at the postman as he walk by the house.
- (b) The dog barked at the postman as he walked by the house.
- (c) The dog barked at the postman as he will walk by the house.
- (d) The dog will bark at the postman as he walk by the house.

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Assessment 3 Breakdown

	Answer	CCSS	DOK Level	Skill
1	A	RI.5.1, RF.5.4	1	Retell
2	B	RI.5.1, RF.5.4	1	Retell
3	D	RI.5.1, RF.5.4	1	Retell
4	B	RI.5.2	2	Summarize
5	A	RI.5.2	2	Summarize
6	D	RI.5.1	3	Compare
7	D	RI.5.1	2	Infer
8	C	RI.5.4, L.5.4a	2	Use Context Clues
9	A	RI.5.4, L.5.4a	2	Use Context Clues
10	D	RI.5.2	3	Evaluate
11	C	RI.5.2	4	Analyze
12	B	RI.5.1, RF.5.4	1	Retell
13	B	RI.5.7	2	Infer
14	A	RI.5.7	2	Distinguish
15	C	RI.5.1, RF.5.4	1	Retell
16	D	RI.5.4, L.5.4a	2	Use Context Clues
17	C	RI.5.1	2	Infer
18	C	RI.5.4, L.5.4a	2	Use Context Clues
19	A	RI.5.2	3	Evaluate
20	C	RI.5.1	3	Evaluate
21	C	RI.5.7	2	Infer
22	D	L.5.1d	3	Revise / Assess
23	D	L.5.1b	3	Assess
24	B	L.5.1b	3	Revise / Assess