

Nebraska History
Chapter 1

1. The steamboat is **Not** one of Nebraska's state symbol.
2. Character is the quality of traits a person has.
3. The statement "It is always peaceful." Is not true about history.
4. An artifact is an example of a primary source.
5. Nebraska's state motto is "Equality Before the law."]
6. When you work hard on something and don't give up, you are showing perseverance.
7. Having courage is doing what is right even if it is not easy.
8. Honesty means telling the truth and keeping promises.
9. Oral history is history people tell out loud.
10. You are showing cooperation when you work well with others.
11. The story of the past is called history.
12. Showing respect for people is being kind to them even if they are different from you.
13. You are showing responsibility when you take care of things you are supposed to.
14. A person's point of view can depend on his or her background, age, and many other things.
15. Everyone has different points of view. It's important to consider different points of view so you can get an accurate, fair account of history.

16. Having good character is having good personality traits.

17. Nebraska's state seal is a yellow circle. The edge looks like a yellow rope. It shows a steamboat floating on the Missouri River, and a train heading toward the mountains. At the bottom is a blacksmith and a settler's cabin.

4TH Grade
Nebraska History Chapter 2

1. The study of land, water, plants, animals and people is called geography.
2. Cities, barns, and homes are all examples of human features.
3. **Midnorth** is NOT a region of the United States.
4. Elevation does **NOT** help you find an exact location.
5. Exact location is the exact spot where a place can be found. Relative location tells us where a place is in relation to the other places or things.
6. **Great Plains:**
Climate: The weather is always changing. Very cold in winter. Hot and humid in the summer. Tornadoes in the spring.

Plants:

Prairie grass and wild flowers.

Animals:

Deer, prairie dogs and jackrabbits.



Nebraska History
Chapter 3 Study Guide

1. A **book** is **NOT** an example of a natural resource.
2. Most Nebraskans live in the **Till Plains** regions.
3. Geologists know an ocean once covered Nebraska because **they have found fossils of sea creatures.**
4. The time when glaciers covered most of Earth was called the **Ice Age.**
5. The **Rocky Mountains** are **NOT** a landform in the Great Plains Region.
6. People use windmills **to pump water and to make electricity.**
7. **Renewable Resources:** plants, soil, and water.
8. **Nebraska's weather:** blizzards, hot summers, four seasons.
9. **Ancient Native Americans:** atlatl, farming, hunting.
10. **Water:** swimming, hydroelectricity, and irrigation.
11. **The Ashfall Fossil Beds were created when an ancient volcano erupted and created a cloud of ash. The ash blew over a water hole and killed hundreds of animals that were drinking there.**
12. **Farming was important to ancient native Americans because it allowed them to stay in one place for a long time. It also allowed them to have food all year long, and they didn't have to travel to get it.**
13. **Corn is one of Nebraska's crops. Corn can be used to make sweetener, gasohol and to feed animals and people.**
14. **Three things found in the Till Plains region are: dark rich soil; rivers and streams; and rolling hills.**
15. **Three things found in the Great Plains regions are: flat lands, hill, and rivers.**

4th Grade
Nebraska History
Study Guide

1. The lifestyle of each Indian nation depended a lot on where the members live.
2. The plains Indians respected Earth because it protected them and gave them everything they needed to survive.
3. Indians used buffalo to make food, tools and clothing.
4. Farming tribes did **not** have to build wagons to help them survive.
5. Plains Indians women did **not** ground horse meat into flour.
6. **Nomadic Tribes:**
 - a. moved around to hunt for food
 - b. had no permanent homes
 - c. took their trips with them when they moved
7. **Farming tribes:**
 - a. lived in earth lodges
 - b. left their village twice a year to hunt
 - c. dug storage pits in their homes to keep dried food
 - d. planted and harvested crops
8. **Cheyenne** means "the people."
9. The **Arapaho** lived in land now called Minnesota and North Dakota.
10. The **Ponca** lived along the Niobrara River.
11. The **Otoe-Missouri** is made up two Indian nations.
12. The **Omaha** tribe had a sacred pole used for special ceremonies.
13. The **Pawnee** believed in a Great Spirit called Tirawa.
14. The **Lakota** became expert horse riders and buffalo hunters.
15. The **Native Americans** showed their respect for the Earth:
 - a. they protected and cared for the land
 - b. they prayed for the Great Spirit
 - c. Held special ceremonies to thank the Great Spirit.

Chapter 5
Nebraska History
Study Guide

1. European explorers came to the New World to find **gold**.
2. To find **copper** was **NOT** a reason the The Corps of Discovery made their expedition.
3. Indian agents were white men who **were in charge of keeping peace between Indians and other people.**
4. White missionaries moved west to **teach Indians about Christianity.**
5. The fur trade became a big industry **because buffalo robes and beaver hats were popular in Europe.**
6. The **American Revolutionary War** took place from 1175 to 1783.
7. The American Revolution was fought because **colonists wanted independence from England.**
8. LaSalle explored the plains in **1862.**
9. **Francisco Coronado** –Spanish explorer who came to America to find gold.
10. **Narcissa Whitman**-traveled with her husband to Oregon County to set up a mission there.
11. **Father De Smet**- Catholic missionary who worked with the Plains Indians.
12. **Thomas Jefferson**-President who bought the Louisiana Territory.
13. **York**- William Clark's black slave.
14. Stephen Long explained his expedition as a "Great Desert." He told the people it was not a place for settlement.

15. The Corps of Discovery explored the land, and studied plants and animals.

16. Fur traders changed the lives of Native Americans:

- a. Fur traders and trappers married Native American women,
- b. Native Americans could trade pelts for other things they didn't have that would make their lives easier.
- c. Native Americans and white people worked with each other and taught each other new things.

4th Grade
Chapter 6 Social Studies
Study Guide

1. John C. Fremont mapped trails that became part of the Oregon Trail.
2. Indian leaders worried about the future of their people because the Pioneers were taking the land and using all the land's resources.
3. To give land back to the Indians was NOT a reason that men, women, and children went westward.
4. The following statements are **TRUE**:
 - a. **It took lots of cooperation to travel in a wagon train.**
 - b. **The Mormons traveled westward to find religious freedom.**
 - c. **A misunderstanding over a cow led to a battle between the Lakota and the army.**
5. The following statements are **FALSE**:
 - a. **Wagons were comfortable to ride in.**
 - b. **The Oregon Trail was one trail.**
 - c. **The journey westward was simple but long.**
 - d. **Pioneers used mules, oxen, and dogs to pull their wagons.**
 - e. **All the gold seekers who went westward found gold and became rich.**
6. In 1849 40,000 pioneers traveled on the Oregon Trail.
7. In 1852 was the year that most of the pioneers traveled west on the trail.
8. There were 4,900 more travelers in 1845 than in 1841.
9. Between 1846 and 1850 the number of travelers on the trail increased.
10. Traveling west was hard because many of the people had to walk, they had to cross rivers and the wagons got stuck in the mud. Sometimes it was hard to find food, firewood and water. Many of the people died because of disease.

4th Grade
Nebraska History
Chapter 7 Study Guide

1. The issue of **slavery** had to be solved before Nebraska could become a territory.
2. People wanted to make Omaha the capital city **because so more settlers would move there, and the town would grow.**
3. The railroad kept the Indian raiders from attacking its workers **by hiring Pawnee Indians to be scouts.**
4. The *Underground Railroad* **was a system of secret routes that slaves used to escape.**
5. After Nebraska became a territory, leaders tried to improve **communication and transportation.**
6. People could *NOT* **travel overseas by using the railroad.**
7. **Cause-In the South, farmers needed help running their big plantations.**
Effect-Farmers bought slaves.
8. **Cause-The Civil War began.**
Effect-Lincoln chose to start the railroad in Omaha in the North.
9. **Cause-After Nebraska became a territory, settlers followed the trails and built new settlements.**
Effect-Freighting companies opened along the trails and carried supplies the settlers needed.
10. **Cause-The Kansas-Nebraska Act was written.**
Effect-People in the Nebraska Territory could choose to allow slavery or not.

11. *Pony Express*
 - a. Riders carried mail, on horseback from station to station.
 - b. Riders had to be young, lightweight and tough to ride 50-100 miles a day.

12. *Railroad:*
 - a. Two companies raced to see who could lay down the most tracks.
 - b. People could travel day or night, in any type of weather, all year long.

13. *Telegraph:*
 - a. Messages were sent and received by tapping sounds along a wire.

14. *Stagecoach:*
 - a. People bounced up and down on uncomfortable seats as they rode.

15. *Steamboat:*
 - a. Supplies were carried to towns along the Missouri River.

16. *Three reasons why people wanted Nebraska to be a territory:*
 1. The U.S. would set up government and buy land from Indians.
 2. Settlers would be allowed to move to Nebraska.
 3. Railroad companies could use land to build a railroad.

17. *Three ways road ranches helped settlers:*
 1. They provided supplies.
 2. They provided services, like wagon repair.
 3. They provided places to stay

18. *Three types of transportation in the Nebraska Territory:*
 1. Steamboats- Were used to carry supplies to towns along the Missouri River.
 2. Stagecoaches- Carried passengers, letters, and small packages across the country.
 3. Trains- The fastest form of transportation. People could travel in trains in all weather conditions.

4th Grade
Chapter 8 Study Guide
Nebraska History

1. People wanted to come to Nebraska to get free land given away by the Homestead Act.
2. Homesteaders were sometimes called sod busters because they dug up the sod to use for building houses.
3. Gold seekers did NOT come to Nebraska to homestead.
4. Mopping the floor was NOT a chore homesteaders had to do.
5. **Homesteading**
 - a. free land
 - b. proving up
 - c. going busted
6. **Solomon Butcher**
 - a. photographs
 - b. primary sources
 - c. cameras
7. **Immigrants**
 - a. African Americans
 - b. German-Russians
 - c. Europeans
8. **Sod Houses**
 - a. Nebraska Marble
 - b. Muddy floors
 - c. leaky roofs
9. **School**
 - a. slates
 - b. one teacher
 - c. three months
10. **Statehood**
 - a. March 1, 1867
 - b. 37th State
 - c. voting

11. One chore that homesteaders had to do was making soap. They used ashes from the fireplace. The mother added lard or pig fat to the ashes. The mother boiled the mixture until it became very thick. She would drain the liquid away. Then she let the solid part cool before cutting it into pieces called cakes.

12. The statement "*going busted*" meant that the homesteaders gave up before his five years were up and moved away.

13. If Civil War soldiers from the North chose to homestead, as a special favor they could use their time in the army in place of time spent "proving up" their land.

4th Grade Nebraska History

Chapter 9 Study Guide

1. The government thought it was helping the Indians by putting them on reservations.
2. The Lakota's moved from the Black Hills because gold was found there, so the government bought the land.
3. The railroad and mule skimmers helped caused the buffalo to disappear.
4. Standing Bear's court case was important because it caused the government to recognize Indians as people under the law.
5. Indian trails were being destroyed was NOT a cause of the Indian Wars.
6. The following statements are FALSE:
 - a. Indians kept all of their old ways of life when they were put on reservations.
 - b. Joseph La Flesche wanted his people's lives to stay the same as they had always been.
 - c. As time passed, life on reservations improved.
7. The following statements are TRUE:
 - a. The Sioux attacked the Pawnee while the Pawnee were hunting in Massacre Canyon.
 - b. Buffalo Soldiers were black men who served at Fort Robinson and Niobrara.
 - c. At Genoa Indian School students learned a trade that would help them make a living.
 - d. Today, Indian tribes hold powwows to celebrate their culture.

8. The **Indian War** began in 1862.
9. In **1875** the Pawnee nation began to move to Oklahoma.
10. In 1879 Standing Bear sued the U.S. Government.

Essay:

Be able to tell how the daily life changed for Indians when they were put on reservations?

4th Nebraska History
Chapter 10 Study Guide

1. The republicans and Democrats in Nebraska were called North Platters and South Platters.
2. The cattle industry in Nebraska began after ranchers discovered prairie grasses were healthy for cattle.
3. Ranchers used brand to mark their cattle.
4. Windmills and barbed wire were two inventions that changed the way people lived in Nebraska.
5. The west being too cold was NOT a reason the capital city stayed in eastern Nebraska.
6. The Populists did NOT want longer work days.
7. *Yankee Hill*: a town where men bribed government leaders with ice cream.
8. *orphan trains*: brought children to Nebraska from the East so people could adopt them.
9. *cattle trade*: industry in which Texas ranchers shipped their cattle to markets in the East and Europe.
10. *Trans-Mississippi Exposition*: showed that Nebraska was becoming more modern.
11. *the garage*: helped farmers find information and crop markets

12. *Chautauqua Movement*: meetings where people learned about religion, society, and culture.
13. *Timber-Claim Act*: stated that a person could claim 160 acres by planting 10 of them with trees and caring for them for 8 years.
14. *Reclamation Act*: gave farmers money for irrigation and for growing new crops.
15. Ashland was chosen for the capital instead of Ashland or Yankee Hill because in Ashland there were too many mosquitoes. In Yankee Hill government leaders were bribed with ice-cream. Lancaster was the only place left of the three possible locations.
16. *Minnie Freeman* became a national hero because she saved her students from freezing in a blizzard.
17. Range Wars began when ranchers wanted to let their cattle graze on the open range. Farmers didn't want cattle crazing in their fields, so they put up fences. Fights began over claims and property.
18. Orphan trains helped children find new homes by taking them from the East and loaded them on trains. At railroad stops orphans were unloaded, and families could adopt them.

4th Grade NE History

Chapter 12

Study Guide

1. **Government by kings and queens** is **NOT** an idea outlined in the US Constitution.
2. **Printing money** is **NOT** a service provided by local government.
3. Nebraska's State Legislature is different from the rest of the states, because **it only has one house which is called the unicam.**
4. Equal representation means: **states are equally represented in government based on population.**
5. **1st Amendment-** You can express your opinion without being arrested.
2nd Amendment- You can own guns for hunting and other legal activities.
4th Amendment- You have a right to privacy
8th Amendment- No cruel or unusual punishment is allowed.
9th Amendment-You have other rights not named in the Constitution.
10th Amendment-States will have power.
6. The following statements are **FALSE**:
 - a. **We don't get to choose our own government leaders.**
 - b. **The legislature has power to sign or veto bills**
 - c. **County governments make laws called candidates.**
 - d. **Volunteers are people who work for the government**
7. The following statements are **TRUE**:
 - a. **The three branches of government are executive, legislative, and judicial.**
 - b. **Nebraska's Unicam is non-partisan.**
 - c. **The courts decide what the laws mean.**
 - d. **Tax money help pay for public services.**
8. **Our government is separated into three branches to balance the power.**