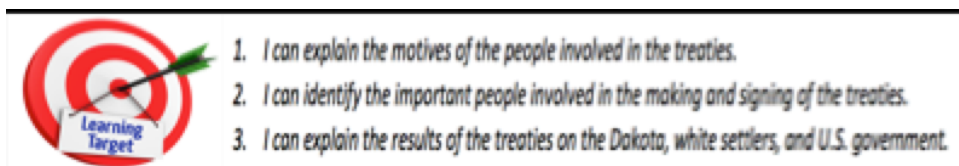


6th Grade Social Studies

Minnesota History

Chapters 6 Assessment

Name _____ KEY _____

STUDY GUIDE**THE LAND CHANGES HANDS**

DIRECTIONS – Use all information available to you from Chapter 6 to complete the following: including your textbook (pages 98 – 117), your Chapter 6 Comprehension Worksheet (Social Studies folder), any notes you might have taken, and your own beautiful brain.

VOCABULARY – Be able to define the following words

1. Treaty

treaty: a written agreement between two or more nations

2. Territory

territory: a part of the United States that is not within a state but is organized with its own governing leaders

3. Annuity

annuity: an annual payment of food and money that the U.S. government paid to American Indians in return for their land

4. Reservation

reservation: land set aside, or reserved, by the U.S. government for use by an American Indian group

5. Assimilation



assimilation: adopting the values and habits of a larger group

KNOW THE FOLLOWING – Be familiar with the answers to the following questions.

1. What were the reasons that the U.S. government decided to build Fort Snelling? Who was the U.S. explorer involved in obtaining the land for the U.S. government?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main job was to enforce U.S. laws related to the fur trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep peace between the Ojibwe and Dakota 	<p>Zebulon Pike</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1805 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. army officer sent up the Mississippi River to obtain land in which to build a fur trading fort <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initially tried to get land from Dakota by giving gifts
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2. Describe the differences that the Dakota and European Americans had in their ideas on how to use the land.

 <p>DAKOTA "When I look at this land I see":</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Individuals cannot own land"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Groups controlled an area of land & the resources • Sometimes, nations made agreements with each other • Sometimes, they fought • <i>"There's resources on that land!!!"</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forests • Farmland • rivers • Also <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fur demand was dropping • Farming/settling was the new way 	 <p>EUROPEAN AMERICANS "When I look at this land I see":</p>
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3. When did Minnesota become a territory of the U.S.?

- 1849
 - Minnesota becomes a territory
 - Officially part of the U.S.
 - In-Demand Territory
 - S & W MN
 - Belonged to the Dakota
 - Treaties

4. How did language differences make signing treaties difficult?

- Communication Issues
 - Most American Indians could speak only a little English
 - Relied on Interpreters
 - Dishonesty?

5. Why did the Dakota agree to sign the treaty of Traverse des Sioux?
 - Felt they had no choice
 - Knew how powerful the U.S. government was
 - Worried it would take over their lands no matter what
 - Treaties would allow them to reserve at least a portion of their land and control their own future
6. Why did the Dakota NOT want to sign any treaty?
 - Did not believe that land could be owned
 - Did not want to give up their traditions
 - Land was sacred to them
7. Why did the U.S. government want to sign a treaty with the Dakota?
 - Realized that, legally, settlers could not settle any land that was controlled by Indians
8. How much Dakota land was obtained by the U.S. government in the treaty?
 - 24 million acres of land
9. What were three (3) results of the Treaty of Traverse des Sioux and Mendota?
 - Dakota gave up almost all of their land
 - Were sent to live on permanent reservations, which became temporary
 - Minnesota belonged to the U.S. Government, not Dakota/Ojibwe
 - Some money went to Fur Traders to pay off debts
 - Dakota saw very little of \$3 million dollars
 - Assimilation
 - U.S. government set up programs with the plan to teach the Dakota how to live according to American ways of life
 - Most Dakota wanted to live according to their traditional ways on the reservations
 - Newcomers
 - Almost immediately after the treaties were signed tens of thousands of immigrants began flooding into Minnesota