

Potawatomi Pre/Post Assessment

Name _____

Class _____

_____1. How did the concept of Manifest Destiny, the obvious right of the United States to extend beyond its borders, affect Native American Indians?

- A. Native Americans were accepted as US citizens and therefore enjoyed the same rights as other 'Americans.'
- B. Native Americans were forced off their land in order to make way for westward expansion.
- C. Native Americans were essentially ignored and allowed to continue their way of life.

_____2. Which government official(s) are given the duty and responsibility for securing the removal and land exchange of the Native American Indians according to the Indian Removal Act of 1830?

- A. The local territories
- B. The US Congress
- C. The President of the United States

_____3. The removal of the Potawatomi Indians from Indiana was known as

- A. The Day of Great Sorrow
- B. The Trail of Death
- C. The Trail of Tears

_____4. The US Constitution states that the President has the power to enter into treaties. According to the definition of treaties and its application to Native American Indian relations, Native Americans should be treated as

- A. sovereign states who enjoy their own independence.
- B. citizens of the United States and, therefore, obligated to US law.
- C. equal partners in the decision-making process.

_____5. The US Declaration of Independence states that, "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." The word 'men' in this statement most likely refers to what group in 1830?

- A. White men who own property
- B. Native American Indians
- C. Women