



# Chapter Quizzes

## Answer Key

Have students take the quizzes individually or in pairs.

(Optional) As an open book quiz: Have students write the page number where they found the correct answer. For questions that require higher level critical thinking, have students write the page number of where content was presented that helped them formulate their answer.

### Chapter 1

- 1. d
- 2. c
- 3. c
- 4. d
- 5. c
- 6. d

### Chapter 4

- 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. b
- 6. d

### Chapter 7

- 1. c
- 2. b
- 3. c
- 4. d
- 5. c
- 6. d

### Chapter 2

- 1. a
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. c
- 5. a
- 6. a

### Chapter 5

- 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. d
- 5. a
- 6. a

### Chapter 8

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. d
- 5. b
- 6. d

### Chapter 3

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. c
- 5. b
- 6. a

### Chapter 6

- 1. d
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. a
- 5. a
- 6. c

### Chapter 9

- 1. a
- 2. c
- 3. d
- 4. c
- 5. d
- 6. b



# Chapter 1 Dam Removal Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. What did the building of mills and dams in Wisconsin also help build?

- a. ice rinks
- b. carnivals
- c. paper mills
- d. communities

2. Which is an example of a primary resource?

- a. story written by a storyteller
- b. article written by a historian
- c. photo taken at the time of an event
- d. map made from information found in a textbook

3. Which is a curator?

- a. person who write history stories
- b. person who reads about history
- c. person who catalogs artifacts
- d. person who teaches history

4. Which is a historian?

- a. person who catalogs artifacts
- b. person who mixes fact with fiction
- c. person who collects stories about people
- d. person who uses facts to write about historical events

5. Why did Wisconsin farmers decide to grow wheat in the mid 1800s?

- a. It was fun to grow.
- b. It was the best color.
- c. It grew well in the soil.
- d. It was the only crop to grow.

6. What do you need to be an effective History Detective?

- a. curiosity
- b. notebook for taking notes
- c. the ability to ask good questions
- d. all of the above



## Chapter 2 Turning Points in History Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. Which describes a turning point in history?
  - a. an event that causes important changes
  - b. a county fair that is held every year
  - c. a new show steaming on your TV
  - d. an example of how to ride a bike
2. What was carved out of the Northwest Territory?
  - a. New York
  - b. Wisconsin
  - c. Rhode Island
  - d. the United States
3. What is a treaty?
  - a. a signed agreement
  - b. the first draft of a document
  - c. a story handed down over the years
  - d. the name of an event that happened long ago
4. Who was Yellow Thunder?
  - a. a Sauk tribal member who lived in Wisconsin
  - b. the person who received a script warrant in 1850
  - c. a Ho-Chunk chief who was able to get a land patent
  - d. person who surveyed the land that became the Northwest Territory
5. How big is a township?
  - a. six miles on each side
  - b. 10 miles on each side
  - c. no more than 640 acres
  - d. as big as the town chair decides.
6. What did a script warrant give to veterans of the War of 1812?
  - a. land
  - b. money
  - c. new shovels
  - d. a mine in California



## Chapter 3 Growth of Farming Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. Along with furs, what else did French settlers trade with Indians living in southwest Wisconsin?
  - a. iron
  - b. lead
  - c. copper
  - d. magnesium
2. What was the effect of planting wheat every year for several years?
  - a. The production of wheat increased.
  - b. Many people grew tired of milling flour.
  - c. The soil began to wear out and the wheat did not grow well.
  - d. More and more people changed from planting beans to planting wheat.
3. What was the effect of Rust Disease?
  - a. Wheat crops grew taller and stronger.
  - b. Wheat crops usually doubled in size.
  - c. Wheat crops were harvested twice.
  - d. Wheat crops failed.
4. What was the effect of the Chinch Bug?
  - a. Specks of light could be seen at night.
  - b. It caused many people to move to Wisconsin.
  - c. It destroyed wheat crops resulting in a poor harvest.
  - d. It nourished the soil in ways that improved wheat harvest.
5. What effect did the threshing machine have on wheat farming?
  - a. It made it cheaper to farm.
  - b. It made harvesting far easier.
  - c. It was so expensive no one used it.
  - d. It made it harder because the machine kept breaking.
6. What is an example of a steam-powered machine used on a farm in the late 1800s?
  - a. tractor
  - b. shovel
  - c. pulley
  - d. door



## Chapter 4 Building Dams and Mills Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. What is a mill?
  - a. a place where wheat is turned into flour
  - b. a place where logs are sawed into lumber
  - c. a place that uses water as a power source
  - d. all of the above
2. Why were dams built across rivers in Wisconsin in the 1800s?
  - a. to power the work of mills
  - b. to slow the movement of the river
  - c. to raise the level of the river for fishing
  - d. to make new communities look interesting
3. What two factors are important for building a dam?
  - a. elevation and volume
  - b. community size and location
  - c. amount of dry land available for flooding
  - d. closeness of buildings to the side of the river.
4. Why did the growth of mills in Wisconsin lead to the growth of Wisconsin communities?
  - a. It brought jobs to the area.
  - b. It made it easier for farmers to sell their wheat.
  - c. It made lumber available for settlers to build homes.
  - d. all of the above
5. Which is an example of a home industry product?
  - a. cheeseburger from a restaurant
  - b. rug made from rags torn into lengths
  - c. product made in another country and sold in Wisconsin
  - d. tool made in a factory and sold in the local hardware store
6. What were most dams made from in the 1800s?
  - a. concrete and water
  - b. gravel and twigs
  - c. straw and stones
  - d. earth and rock



## Chapter 5 The Tale of Two Mills

### Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. Why was the ability to provide employment important for Wisconsin's growing communities?
  - a. It allowed people to have money to build homes.
  - b. It allowed people to purchase goods from local businesses.
  - c. It helped people identify the need for new products and businesses.
  - d. all of the above
2. What defines a rural community?
  - a. farms
  - b. busy streets
  - c. many different businesses
  - d. many tall apartment buildings
3. When did electricity come to La Valle?
  - a. 1850
  - b. 1898
  - c. 1912
  - d. 1939
4. What products were made at the La Valle Mill over the years?
  - a. barrel staves
  - b. ground corn
  - c. flour
  - d. all of the above
5. What was made at the Island Woolen Mill?
  - a. wool blankets
  - b. wool suits
  - c. wool dresses
  - d. wool rugs
6. Why was the Island Woolen Mill so important to the people of Baraboo in the early 1900s?
  - a. Many people worked there.
  - b. The fabric was sold only in Baraboo.
  - c. It created park space for the city and rural areas.
  - d. It made both cotton and wool products for many to use.



## Chapter 6 The Restoration of Beckman Mill

### Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. Why were volunteers important for the successful restoration of Beckman Mill?
  - a. They gathered funds to pay for the restoration.
  - b. They took part in the physical rebuilding of the mill.
  - c. They helped bring together agencies and people needed to restore the mill.
  - d. all of the above
2. Following a fire in 1853, in which year was the Beckman Mill rebuilt as a grist mill?
  - a. 1844
  - b. 1868
  - c. 1954
  - d. 1992
3. What is the purpose of the fish ladder?
  - a. as a way for two endangered fish species to move from the stream below to the pond above
  - b. as a means to attract tourists to come to Beckman Mill and volunteer to restore the dam
  - c. as a way to showcase what can be done with modern dam building techniques
  - d. as a means to show how important it is to restore old mills and dams
4. What is the National Register of Historic Places?
  - a. a government register of important historic places
  - b. a place for volunteers to sign up to restore buildings
  - c. a state building that has photos of old buildings in it
  - d. a local business that supports restoration projects
5. What was used to mechanically move grain, grist, and flour from place to place in the Beckman Mill?
  - a. pulleys and elevators
  - b. people and bags
  - c. picks and axes
  - d. cups and water
6. What is buckwheat?
  - a. a type of grain grown only in Wisconsin
  - b. a large plant that grows in very wet areas
  - c. a fruit whose seed is ground into flour
  - d. a type of rice that is used in hot dishes



# Chapter 7 Hydroelectric Dams

## Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. What is a hydroelectric dam?
  - a. a mill where trees are sawed into wood planks
  - b. a dam where grist is ground into corn meal
  - c. a dam where electricity is generated
  - d. a mill where flour is sold
2. Why is the flow of water important to the workings of a hydroelectric dam?
  - a. It turns the generator.
  - b. It powers the turbine.
  - c. It cools the machinery.
  - d. It makes the gears run smoothly.
3. How is electricity first transferred from the workings of the hydroelectric dam to businesses?
  - a. using batteries
  - b. using electric vehicles
  - c. using transmission lines
  - d. using generators in many locations
4. Why are hydroelectric dams important in Wisconsin?
  - a. They are a model for how mills and dams should be built.
  - b. They are reminders of dams that were built in the past.
  - c. They are only built in Wisconsin so are special.
  - d. They provide electricity the people of Wisconsin.
5. Which of the following does NOT need electricity to work?
  - a. computer
  - b. kitchen light
  - c. revolving door
  - d. store elevator
6. Where are hydroelectric dams found in Wisconsin?
  - a. along highways in large cities
  - b. in rural areas near creeks
  - c. by old restored mills
  - d. across large rivers





## Chapter 8 Paper Mills Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. When were paper mills first built in Wisconsin?
  - a. 1805
  - b. 1848
  - c. 1890
  - d. 1920
2. What was made in the Wisconsin's first paper mills?
  - a. newsprint.
  - b. paper towels
  - c. notebook paper
  - d. colorful print wrapping paper
3. Why have paper mills been important to local economies?
  - a. bring jobs
  - b. bring fancy paper
  - c. bring other types of mills
  - d. bring new water routes for boating
4. Which industry supplies the paper industry with a natural resource needed to make its products?
  - a. cheese making industry
  - b. pottery making industry
  - c. cardboard industry
  - d. timber industry
5. Why is the closing of a paper mill a turning point for a community?
  - a. It can cause businesses to grow.
  - b. It means a possible loss of jobs.
  - c. Roads are always improved.
  - d. New schools are always built.
6. What change occurred to Wisconsin's paper mills as less newsprint was needed?
  - a. They all closed.
  - b. They all became flour mills.
  - c. They converted to sawing timber.
  - d. They converted to making specialty paper.



## Chapter 9 Dam Removal Quiz

**Directions:** Read each question. Underline the correct answer. Be sure to read all possible answers before marking the correct answer.

1. Why might a community decide to remove a dam?
  - a. because it may be weak and can break
  - b. because people feel the dam is part of the community
  - c. because they want to reduce the types of fish in the river
  - d. because they would sell the material used to build the dam
2. What does the term "costs and benefits" mean?
  - a. It shows the difference in cost from today and when a dam was first built.
  - b. It gives a total of the final cost for volunteer for a restoration project
  - c. It is a comparison of dollars with and how helpful a project is.
  - d. It is used to compare projects from the 1800s with today.
3. Which of the following reasons might people use to argue against removal of an old dam?
  - a. It's part of its history.
  - b. People like the way it looks.
  - c. It still has some limited use.
  - d. all of the above
4. Why did government officials believe all the dams on the Baraboo River should be removed?
  - a. They felt they no longer looked interesting.
  - b. They felt they stopped the flow of water.
  - c. They believed they no longer were safe.
  - d. They wanted to rebuild all of them.
5. What was the impact of the removal of the dams on the Baraboo River?
  - a. It reduced boats on the river.
  - b. It caused flooding across the region.
  - c. It resulted in the river becoming twice as wide.
  - d. It increased the amount and types of fish in the river.
6. What can be said about dams today?
  - a. All dams in Wisconsin have been removed.
  - b. Dams remain important to Wisconsin's economy.
  - c. People are encouraged to build earthen dams near cities.
  - d. Most old dams in Wisconsin have been restored to how they used to look.