Name _____ Date _____

Chapter 4 Test

CALIFORNIA STANDARDS HSS 4.2, 4.3

MULTIPLE CHOICE (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Select the letter of the best answer.

1. Who gave a speech on September 16, 1810, encouraging Mexicans to fight for freedom from Spanish rule?
   A Pablo Vicente de Solá
   B José Figueroa
   (C) Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
   D Lorenzo Asisara
   HSS 4.2, CS 1

2. What effect did Mexico's War for Independence have on Alta California?
   A Spain promised freedom to Alta California if it did not take sides in the war.
   B Spain built more presidios in Alta California.
   C Spain sent many ships to the coast of Alta California to protect its claim to the area.
   (D) Spain was too busy fighting Mexico to pay much attention to Alta California.
   HSS 4.2.7, HI 3

3. How long did it take Mexico to win independence from Spain?
   A 2 years
   (B) 11 years
   C 17 years
   D 37 years
   HSS 4.2, CS 1

4. What happened when the leaders of Alta California met in Monterey in April 1822?
   (A) They accepted Mexican rule.
   B They made plans to fight.
   C They turned over Baja California.
   D They learned that Alta California was an independent country.
   HSS 4.2.7, CS 1, HI 1

Use the table to answer question 5.

GOVERNORS OF MEXICAN CALIFORNIA, 1822–1835

Years	Governor
1822–1825	Luis Antonio Argüello
1825–1831	José Maria de Echeandía
1831–1832	Manuel Victoria
1832	Pío Pico
1832–1833	Augustín Zamorano and José Maria de Echeandía
1833–1835	José Figueroa

5. Which governor served twice between 1822 and 1835?
   A Pío Pico
   (B) José Maria de Echeandía
   C Augustín Zamorano
   D Luis Antonio Argüello
   HSS 4.2.8, CS 1

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

6. During early Mexican rule of California, what right did married Mexican women have that women in the United States did not have?
   A the right to serve in the military
   B the right to vote
   C the right to work in government
   (D) the right to own land
   HSS 4.2.8, HI 1

Use the boxed information to answer question 7.

When Californios saw a ship sail into the harbor, they got ready to barter.

7. What does the word barter mean in the sentence above?
   A fight off an attack
   (B) trade for goods
   C have a celebration
   D give land grants
   HSS 4.2.8, 4.3.2

8. What were the main reasons for the growth of the California economy during Mexican rule?
   (A) ranching and trade
   B hunting and gathering
   C mining and industry
   D farming and fishing
   HSS 4.2.8, HI 3

9. How could vaqueros recognize the cattle in their rancho's herds?
   A by the length of their horns
   (B) by the brands on their hides
   C by the markings on their ears
   D by the colors of their bodies
   HSS 4.2.8

10. How were Indian workers paid on the ranchos?
    A with American dollars
    B with strings of shells
    C with Mexican pesos
    (D) with food, clothing, and shelter
    HSS 4.2.5

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

MATCHING (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Match each person with the correct description. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank line. HSS 4.2.8, 4.3.1

11. C a Spanish governor of California who let local leaders decide whether to accept Mexican rule
12. A a California Indian, born and raised at a mission, who noted the unfair treatment of Indians when mission lands were given out
13. D a priest who gave a speech in Mexico that became known as *el Grito de Dolores*
14. B a businessperson who bought Rancho La Purísima Concepción and always tried to help others
15. E a wealthy rancher in northern California whose lands totaled about 175,000 acres

A. Lorenzo Asisara
B. Juana Briones
C. Pablo Vicente de Solá
D. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla
E. Mariano Vallejo

SHORT ANSWER (5 points each)

DIRECTIONS Answer each question in the space provided.

16. Why was *el Grito de Dolores* an important event in the Mexican fight for independence? HSS 4.2, HI 1

Possible response: It brought together criollos, mestizos, and Indians, who all felt they were being treated poorly and unfairly by the Spanish government.

17. What happened to the mission Indians when the missions closed? HSS 4.2.5, 4.2.8, HI 3

Possible response: The Indians were promised some of the missions' lands, but most received nothing. Those who did get land had few tools or animals to help them succeed at farming. Most ended up working for the Californios and other settlers on the ranchos.

(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

18. How could a person get a land grant under Mexican rule? HSS 4.2.8

Possible response: A person had to accept the Catholic religion and become a Mexican citizen. The person had to write to the government, explaining why he or she wanted the land; promise to bring cattle or other animals to live there; and include a diseño showing the land's boundaries.

19. What role did women play on the ranchos? HSS 4.2.5

Possible responses: They helped round up the cattle, took part in contests of skill, and enjoyed hosting and attending fiestas.

DIRECTIONS Complete the cause-and-effect chart below by writing three effects of the cause listed.

20. **Cause** / **Effects** HSS 4.2.8, 4.3.2, HI 3

California comes under Mexican rule.

- Trade laws are changed in California, allowing ships from many countries to sail into local harbors.
- Land grants are offered to people and a rancho economy begins.
- California missions are closed, and most Indians end up working on ranchos.

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