

NORTH DAKOTA HISTORY, GOVERNMENT, AND CITIZENSHIP

A Statewide Preliminary Examination

Sponsored by

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

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PRINT: NAME: CITY WHERE SCHOOL IS LOCATED: GRADE: (Jr. or Sr.):

General Directions: Each item of this examination is so constructed that you must answer a question. In most instances, five possible answers are so provided. You must choose the answer according to the heading given (Part I, Part II, etc.), and then, on the ANSWER SHEET provided, blacken with the pencil provided the space numbered the same as your choice. Item A, following, is an example.

A. North Dakota became a state in (1) 1850 (2) 1965 (3) 1876 (4) 1882 (5) 1889.

NOTE: The correct answer is No. 5; so indicate 5 by blackening space No. 5 on the ANSWER SHEET.

On the
Answer
Sheet:

	1	2	3	4	5
A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PART I—Directions: For each item, select the CORRECT statement to complete the sentence and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. An important function of a grand jury in a criminal case is to: (1) determine whether there is enough evidence to try a person accused of a crime; (2) determine the guilt or innocence of a person accused of a crime; (3) sentence a person determined guilty by a court of law; (4) issue search and seizure warrants to police officers; (5) check on prison records.
2. The highway running across North Dakota from Fargo to Beach is (1) U. S. Route 83; (2) U. S. Route 81; (3) U. S. Route 10; (4) U. S. Route 52; (5) U. S. Route 2.
3. The nearly complete extinction of the Mandan Indians in North Dakota was caused by (1) destruction of the buffalo, their chief source of food; (2) warfare with the Sioux; (3) smallpox contracted from white men; (4) drouths causing crop failures; (5) warfare with the Whites.
4. The Constitution of North Dakota was ratified by (1) the Supreme Court; (2) a majority vote in the state legislature; (3) a majority of the popular vote cast thereon; (4) special conventions in the state; (5) all the voters in the state voting by counties.
5. The first white men to enter North Dakota came (1) up the Missouri River from St. Louis; (2) from eastern Canada by way of the Great Lakes, Lake of the Woods, and Lake Winnipeg; (3) from Hudson Bay; (4) up the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers; (5) up the James River from South Dakota.
6. Interest groups are likely to concern themselves LEAST with (1) members of the legislature; (2) judges; (3) public opinion; (4) administrative officials; (5) Governor.
7. The first of many Indian tribes to be associated with North Dakota is (1) Sioux; (2) Mandan; (3) Hidatsa; (4) Arikara; (5) Cheyenne.
8. North Dakota is approximately (1) 516 miles long and 315 miles wide; (2) 412 miles long and 180 miles wide; (3) 360 miles long and 210 miles wide; (4) 250 miles long and 175 miles wide; (5) 215 miles long and 200 miles wide.
9. North Dakota is the equal of every state in the United States in that (1) each state has the same right to conduct its internal affairs; (2) each served an "apprenticeship" as an unincorporated-territory; (3) each shares an equal amount of the cost of the federal government; (4) none of them are permitted to pass socialistic legislation; (5) each is empowered to handle its own foreign relations.
10. John E. Davis of McClusky was elected governor of North Dakota in (1) 1953; (2) 1954; (3) 1955; (4) 1956; (5) 1957.
11. Next to wheat, the following crop has consistently accounted for the major source of cash farm income during the past ten years (1) barley; (2) potatoes; (3) flax seed; (4) rye; (5) corn.
12. The railroad which was built diagonally across North Dakota in the Nineties — from Hankinson through Valley City, Carrington, and Minot to Portal — was the (1) Chicago and Northwestern; (2) Northern Pacific; (3) Great Northern; (4) Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; (5) Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie (the Soo).
13. Of the following facilities, the one most frequently found in farm homes is (1) telephones; (2) electricity; (3) piped running water; (4) grain combines; (5) milking machines.
14. The Durum Wheat triangle is located in the part of the state designated as (1) southeastern; (2) southwestern; (3) north central; (4) south central; (5) western.

15. The International Peace Garden is located in the (1) Black Hills; (2) Turtle Mts.; (3) Sully Hills (4) Pembina Mts.; (5) Killedeer Mts.
16. The one agricultural practice carried out in North Dakota that is not harmful is (1) overgrazing; (2) burning straw; (3) dependence on one crop; (4) strip cropping; (5) plowing steep slopes.
17. Because of North Dakota's oil production and local market, a modern oil refinery was built in the city of (1) Mandan; (2) Williston; (3) Fargo; (4) Grand Forks; (5) Devils Lake.
18. North Dakota's largest bonanza wheat farm under a single manager was (1) Grandin Brothers; (2) N. D. Larimore; (3) Dalrymple; (4) Elk Valley; (5) Ameniah-Sharon.
19. The chief causes for rural over-representation in state legislatures are (1) the lack of initiative and interest in the situation on the part of the urban areas; (2) constitutional restrictions; (3) greater interest in politics and markedly stronger political organizations in rural areas; (4) the political irresponsibility of urban populations; (5) rapid growth of rural population.
20. The settlement of Fargo resulted from (1) Wells-Fargo Express Company opening an office here; (2) steamboat traffic starting a city; (3) junction of old Indian trails there; (4) excellent nearby woods supply available for construction and fuel; (5) construction of Northern Pacific Railway across the Red River at this point.
21. Next in importance to the buffalo as a source of food for the Indians of North Dakota were (1) small game (rabbits, prairie dogs, game birds, etc.); (2) elk; (3) antelope; (4) mountain sheep; (5) bears.
22. The general property tax (1) is only levied on real estate; (2) intangible personal property is harder hit than tangible since assessors find it easier to evaluate; (3) is a major source of revenue for the state governments; (4) rates tend to be overly sensitive to changes in the general price level, particularly during periods of inflation when prices are rising; (5) takes insufficient account of ability to pay.
23. The number of major urban communities in North Dakota classified as cities is (1) 10; (2) 15; (3) 18; (4) 8; (5) 12.
24. The size of the average North Dakota farm (1) is decreasing; (2) is increasing; (3) remains about the same; (4) has never been smaller; (5) has always been smaller.
25. The chief source of revenue for local governments of North Dakota today is (1) income tax; (2) general property tax; (3) general excise tax; (4) payroll tax; (5) general sales tax.
26. During the past ten years, the following crop has increased most in terms of acreage harvested (1) sugar beets; (2) soy beans; (3) alfalfa seed; (4) flax; (5) rye.
27. The North Dakota river which flows north toward Hudson Bay is the (1) Missouri; (2) James; (3) Red; (4) Yellowstone; (5) Yellow.
28. The first capital of Dakota Territory was (1) Fargo; (2) Bismarck; (3) Vermillion; (4) Sioux Falls; (5) Yankton.
29. Under the Eisenhower Administration, the following action has taken place with regard to the government's farm program (1) rigid price supports have been restored; (2) the policy of providing special forms of loans to farmers has been stopped; (3) farmers are paid for taking certain crop lands out of production; (4) the acreage allotment system has been ended; (5) farm credit programs have been eliminated.
30. At the present time, the size of the average farm in North Dakota is (1) 500 acres; (2) 160 acres; (3) 300 acres; (4) 674 acres; (5) 800 acres.
31. The first military post established within the present borders of North Dakota was (1) Fort Rice; (2) Fort Ransom; (3) Fort Totten; (4) Fort Abercrombie; (5) Fort Lincoln.
32. The approximate area of the state of North Dakota is (in square miles)— (1) 5,250; (2) 40,600; (3) 70,500; (4) 400,500; (5) 675,000.
33. One of the following was not native to the United States but introduced from European stock originally secured from Asia (1) geese; (2) grouse; (3) partridge; (4) duck; (5) pheasant.
34. The macaroni industry is most interested in North Dakota's annual production of (1) potatoes; (2) barley; (3) durum wheat; (4) flour; (5) sugar beets.
35. The basic principle of each AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act) was to (1) raise the price of farm products by creating artificial scarcities; (2) give the farmer more income from larger crops; (3) help cattlemen exterminate mountain lions and other large carnivores; (4) lower farm production through tough agricultural credit policies; (5) eliminate farm surplus through "dumping" abroad.
36. The greatest amount of precipitation in North Dakota occurs during the month of (1) April; (2) May; (3) June; (4) July; (5) August.
37. The most important natural resource of North Dakota is (1) oil; (2) soil; (3) lignite; (4) wheat; (5) potatoes.
38. Among the various varieties of hard red spring wheat, the following was most significant during 1957: (1) Thatcher; (2) Rival; (3) Lee; (4) Selkirk; (5) Rescue.
39. Of the following cities, the one which receives the greatest mean annual precipitation is (1) Dickinson; (2) Bismarck; (3) Jamestown; (4) Fargo; (5) Williston.
40. At one time, the glacial lake which covered the Red River Valley was the (1) Dakota; (2) Souris; (3) Agassiz; (4) Pembina; (5) LaMoine.
41. North Dakota leads all the states in the production of (1) sugar beets; (2) spring wheat; (3) potatoes; (4) winter wheat; (5) corn.
42. The State Mill and Elevator is located in the city of (1) Grand Forks; (2) Fargo; (3) Bismarck; (4) Minot; (5) Jamestown.
43. Parity for farmers means (1) re-settlement in sub-standard farmers; (2) farmers should have a voting power in Congress in proportion to the farm population; (3) every farmer should be the equal of every other farmer; (4) another drop in the farmer's income during a period of agricultural depression; (5) the products the farmer sells should provide him with a return about equal to the things he buys.

PART II—Directions: For each item, one of the choices is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE. Select the INCORRECT statement and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

44. The United States Senators and Representatives from North Dakota in 1957 are (1) Milton R. Young; (2) William Langer; (3) Norman Brunsdale; (4) Otto Krueger; (5) Usher L. Burdick.
45. Among the checks and balances in our state government of North Dakota are: (1) judicial review; (2) veto power; (3) Senate confirmation of appointments; (4) differing terms of office; (5) appointment of judges by Governor.
46. In the 1880's the Badlands of North Dakota were ideally suited for ranching because they had (1) railroad transportation to eastern markets; (2) nutritious grasses which cured on the stem for winter feed; (3) sheltered valleys which gave protection from wind and winter storms; (4) water for stock; (5) abundant rainfall.
47. The following are common modes for proposing state constitutional amendments: (1) Initiative petition; (2) legislative action; (3) constitutional convention; (3) judicial decision; (5) mostly proposal by Legislature followed by a popular vote.
48. Through the years important leaders in North Dakota for agricultural reform have been (1) A. C. Townley; (2) Edwin F. Ladd; (3) William Lemke; (4) Alexander McKenzie; (5) Charles C. Talbott.
49. The following are now or at some time have been used by North Dakota as legal qualification for voting in the state: (1) party affiliation; (2) sex; (3) age; (4) United States citizenship; (5) residence.
50. Features common to the State Constitution of North Dakota include: (1) separate executive, legislative, and judicial branches; (2) executive veto power; (3) power of law-making in the hands of the Governor alone; (4) bicameralism (two-house Legislature); (5) judicial review of legislative acts.
51. The principal North Dakota farm problems which led to the formation of the Nonpartisan League in 1915 were: (1) soil erosion and loss of fertility; (2) high interest rates; (3) the downgrading of wheat by the elevators; (4) no competitive bidding for wheat by the grain trade; (5) such abuses of the grain trade as excessive dockage.
52. Rights guaranteed in the North Dakota State Bill of Rights include: (1) no double jeopardy; (2) no ex post facto criminal legislation; (3) excessive fines cannot be imposed; (4) right to be released on parole or probation; (5) right to free speech.
53. With regard to North Dakota our national government is obliged to: (1) guarantee them a republican form of government; (2) protect them against invasion; (3) protect them against domestic violence; (4) guarantee their financial solvency; (5) guarantee them territorial integrity.
54. In 1919 the state legislature enacted these portions of the program of the Nonpartisan League: (1) a state bank; (2) a state-owned elevator and flour mill; (3) state hail insurance; (4) an industrial commission to manage the state-owned industries; (5) a state-owned hospital.

PART III—Directions: For each item, one of the choices is BEST, although others may be true. Read each item carefully, and thoughtfully. Choose the BEST statement and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

55. Under a form of government which grants extensive freedoms and privileges, individual responsibilities (1) are less than before; (2) are greater than before; (3) do not exist; (4) are the same as before; (5) grow for awhile and then vanish entirely.
56. Before 1870 the most important method and route for transporting furs from the region which later became North Dakota to outside markets was: (1) the Northern Pacific from Fargo to Duluth; (2) steamboats down the Missouri to St. Louis; (3) canoes on the Red River of the North, Lake Winnipeg, and the Nelson River to Hudson Bay; (4) canoes by the Lake of the Woods-Rainy River route to the Great Lakes and eastern Canada; (5) Red River carts to St. Paul.
57. Effective administration is enhanced most by: (1) a number of elective department heads; (2) a powerful and responsible chief executive; (3) a series of independent agencies and commissions; (4) legislative supervision of administrative details; (5) direct control by the Legislature.
58. The most important reason for the decline in population experienced by many small towns in North Dakota since 1920 has been (1) the decrease in the number of persons living on farms; (2) the increase in chain stores in the larger towns; (3) growing use of the automobile; (4) the disappearance of banking and medical services in many small towns; (5) the loss of population by the state as a whole.
59. Probably the strongest argument in favor of political activity by interest groups is: (1) they supplement our present system of representation; (2) they aid greatly in cementing together the people of the nation as a whole, and making them conscious of the national unity thus created; (3) they eliminate the necessity for geographical representation in our legislatures; (4) they annually save the public vast sums of money; (5) they offer the only means of securing legislation for the general welfare.
60. The novel which has been accorded best as depicting the life of pioneer farmers on the Dakota prairies is (1) O. E. Rolvaag's *Giants in the Earth*; (2) Hamlin Garland's *A Son of the Middle Border*; (3) Rose Wilder Lane's *Let the Hurricane Roar*; (4) Zena Trinka's *Medora*; (5) Mary Dodge Woodward's *Checkered Years*.
61. Government plays an important role in society because it: (1) can assure economic stability; (2) stimulates man's competitive instincts; (3) is a vital element for offsetting disunity and conflict; (4) provides agencies upon which man may vent their pent-up frustrations and hostilities; (5) offers a means of developing moral and religious problems.
62. Weaknesses that are found in government are most probably due to (1) money spent by the vested interests to retain them; (2) lack of tax funds to correct them; (3) ignorance that the weaknesses exist; (4) indifference to the fact that they are there; (5) antiquated laws that are not corrected.

PART IV—Directions: Indicate each TRUE statement by blacking space NUMBER 1 on your ANSWER SHEET. Indicate each FALSE statement by blacking space NUMBER 2 on your ANSWER SHEET.

63. James J. Hill built the Northern Pacific Railroad across North Dakota.
64. Although North Dakota suffered greatly in the drought and depression of the Thirties, the principal period of bank failures in the state was in the Twenties.
65. According to recent estimates by the United States Census Bureau the population of North Dakota has increased since 1950.
66. The North Dakota Anti-Corporation Farming Law (1933) forbids corporations to own farm land for longer than ten years.
67. Small and cull potatoes have either little or no value as cattle food.
68. To initiate an amendment to the Constitution of North Dakota, at least 20,000 voters must sign the petition of proposal.
69. The rights expressed in North Dakota's Bill of Rights protects the citizens of the State but not the aliens.
70. Of North Dakota's annual average of twenty inches of rainfall, usually more than ten inches falls during the three growing months: May, June, and July.
71. Of the available land in North Dakota, 62% is actually tilled.
72. The number of all farms in North Dakota has decreased significantly during the past several decades.
73. At the present time, North Dakota has more trucks than tractors on its farms.
74. Freight rates have generally been favorable in the less densely populated agricultural areas.
75. Since 1945, there has been a rather significant decline in the total acreage used for potatoes in North Dakota.
76. All regular state court judges in North Dakota are elected on a non-political (non-partisan) ballot.
77. Climate and water supply are two factors not particularly favorable for the future expansion of industry into North Dakota.
78. The term of office of a Supreme Court Justice in North Dakota is 10 years.
79. North Dakota legally could not, even by amending its Constitution, grant the ballot to an alien.
80. In the Twenties the IVA was a farm organization in North Dakota formed to aid the Nonpartisan League.
81. Wheat yields in North Dakota during the period of 1940 to 1955 have been substantially in excess of the yields between 1925 and 1940.
82. From Wahpeton to Pembina the Red River has a fall of approximately one foot per mile.
83. The total numbers of acres in farms in North Dakota in 1955 was more than at any other agricultural census.
84. The area south and west of the Missouri River is designated as the western ranch-wheat area.
85. Any practice that is used primarily to keep the soil from eroding will also aid in conserving moisture.
86. No part of our original State Constitution may be amended in such a way as to change the basic meaning.
87. If a voter in North Dakota moves from one precinct to another, he automatically loses his precinct residence and therefore his vote until he requalifies.
88. The North Dakota Constitution provides that all state officials shall have a 2 year term of office.
89. The Governor of North Dakota is not permitted to veto a bill passed unanimously by the Legislature.
90. North Dakota has a higher net income per farm than the average for the United States.
91. Years of crop production cause the soil to lose much of its original water absorbing capacity.
92. No bill passed by the North Dakota Legislature shall embrace 2 subjects, even though expressed in the title.
93. Ordinary laws in North Dakota go into effect July 1 following passage, but emergency laws go into effect immediately.
94. No voter in North Dakota is permitted to vote unless he or she appears personally at the polls.
95. Although a person may have the proper age, citizenship, and residence required of voters in North Dakota, he may still not be permitted to vote.
96. North Dakota cannot enact a law which does not conform to the laws of all the other states.
97. District courts in North Dakota have no original jurisdiction.
98. Regular legislative sessions in North Dakota are limited to 60 consecutive days but special sessions are unlimited in time.
99. No amendment proposed by the Constitutional initiative in North Dakota goes into effect unless accepted by 2/3 of the voters voting thereon.
100. North Dakota specifically permits amendments to its State Constitution to be proposed by either the state legislature or by the initiative process, but in either case requires a popular referendum of approval to make such proposals a part of the Constitution.