

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

- _____ 13. Powell intended to map the entire country.
- _____ 14. In his explorations, Powell grew wise to the ways of the arid regions of the West.
- _____ 15. Powell also desired the development of the beautiful western lands of America.
- _____ 16. He developed irrigation techniques and argued for rights of the individual landowner.
- _____ 17. Water rights caused great problems in the growth of the West because local monopolies manipulated water use.
- _____ 18. Powell also conceived a love for the Native Americans.
- _____ 19. By 1879, the government appointed him director of both the United States Geological Survey and the United States Bureau of Ethnology.
- _____ 20. Under his leadership, topographical maps became the standard by which the rest of the world made maps.
- _____ 21. He angered a few senators when he funneled some of the Survey's federal monies into investigating the chemical possibilities of petroleum.
- _____ 22. Most people at that time saw no possible use for crude oil except as lighting fuel or as a lubricant.
- _____ 23. Congress slashed the Survey's funds, and Powell resigned.
- _____ 24. In the administration of the Bureau of Ethnology, however, Powell's enthusiasm soared.
- _____ 25. As part of his work in the bureau, Powell classified Native American languages.
- _____ 26. His *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages* established Powell as an important anthropologist.
- _____ 27. The former superintendent of county schools achieved lasting fame and respect for his work with Native Americans.
- _____ 28. Under his tutelage, the bureau brought the new field of anthropology into adulthood.
- _____ 29. Powell wrote other works as well; his books concern his explorations and his work in anthropology.
- _____ 30. Meanwhile, his ideas on irrigation improved crop production in the West.