



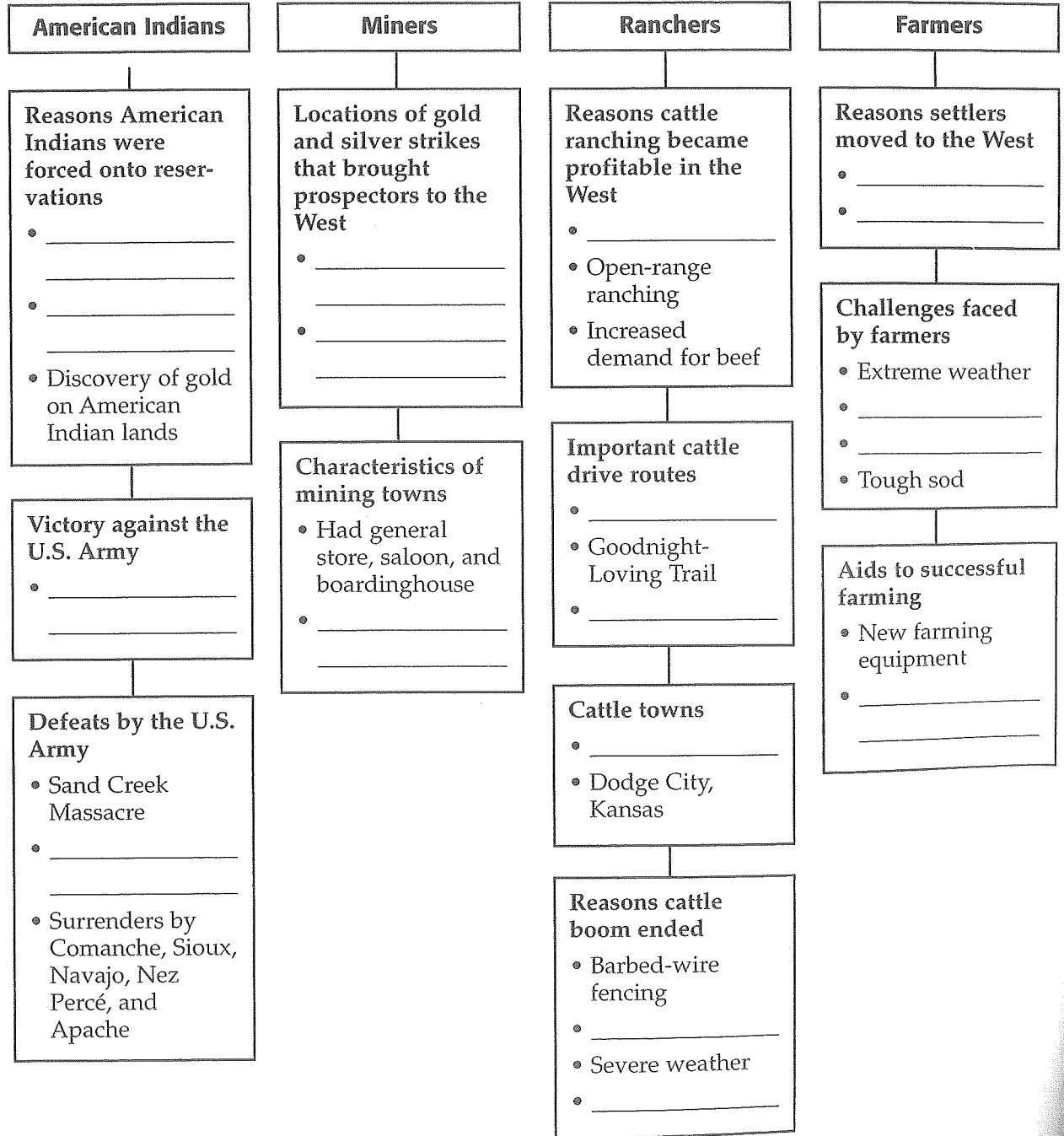
CHAPTER 18

The West

GRAPHIC ORGANIZER ACTIVITY

Settling the West

Complete the graphic organizer to show how, where, and why American Indians, miners, ranchers, and farmers lived or settled in the West.



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The Wars for the West

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

reservations, Treaty of Fort Laramie, Crazy Horse, Treaty of Medicine Lodge, George Armstrong Custer, Sitting Bull, Battle of the Little Bighorn, Ghost Dance, Massacre at Wounded Knee, Geronimo, Sarah Winnemucca, Dawes General Allotment Act

I. The Plains Indians (Objective 1, pp. 546–547)

A. The Plains Indians

1. Included the Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche, Pawnee, and
2. Used _____ to hunt _____, and depended on both animals for survival

B. Treaty of Fort _____

1. Negotiated to protect miners and settlers on the Plains
2. Signed with northern Plains groups in Wyoming in 1851
3. Several southern Plains groups signed a second treaty in 1853.
4. Recognized Indian claims to much of the _____; but allowed Americans to build forts and roads in the region and to travel across Indian lands

II. War on the Plains (Objective 2, p. 548)

A. _____ —areas of federal land set aside for American Indians

B. Conflicts

1. Sand Creek Massacre—in 1864, U.S. soldiers killed about 200 _____ at Sand Creek in Colorado
2. Sioux warriors, led by _____, attacked and killed U.S. cavalry troops in late 1866.
3. The United States closed the _____ Trail and the forts along it, and many Sioux moved to the _____ Hills Reservation in the Dakota Territory.

C. Treaty of Medicine Lodge

1. Southern Plains groups agreed to move to reservations.
2. Many American Indians resisted but surrendered when they lost access to food.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What were the terms of the Treaty of Fort Laramie?

The treaty recognized Indian lands on the Great Plains but allowed Americans to build roads and forts in the region and to travel through Indian lands.

III. The U.S. War with the Sioux (Objective 2, pp. 549–550)

A. George Armstrong _____—U.S. lieutenant colonel whose men discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota, the home of the Sioux Indians

B. _____—Sioux leader who refused to abandon the Black Hills

C. Battle of the _____

1. Fought in Montana on June 25, 1876

2. Custer and his soldiers were all killed in this last major Sioux victory.

D. The _____

1. Most Sioux moved to Standing Rock Reservation in Dakota Territory.

2. _____—religious revival movement started by a Paiute Indian named Wovoka; caused U.S. officials to fear a Sioux uprising

3. _____ was killed when reservation police tried to arrest him in 1890.

E. _____

1. Many Sioux Indians fled the reservation after Sitting Bull's death.

2. **Massacre at _____**—U.S. troops fired on an Indian camp at Wounded Knee Creek and killed some 150 Indians.

IV. Indians in the Southwest and Far West (Objective 2, pp. 550–551)

A. The Navajo and the _____ were forced onto reservations.

B. The Apache

1. _____ and his followers refused to surrender to U.S. troops.

2. A large force of U.S. soldiers pursued Geronimo and forced his surrender.

V. Policy and Protest (Objective 5, pp. 653–654)

A. Reform

1. Many American Indians starved on the desolate reservations.

2. **Sarah _____** a Paiute Indian, drew attention to reservation conditions.

B. The _____ General Allotment Act of 1887

1. Divided reservations into individual _____; gave American Indians citizenship

2. Remaining lands were sold to settlers, and American Indians lost much land.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What effect did the Dawes General Allotment Act have on American Indians?

Because excess lands were sold when the reservations were divided into farms, American Indians lost much land.

Miners and Railroads

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

bonanza, boomtowns, transcontinental railroad, Comstock Lode, Pony Express, Pacific Railway Acts, Leland Stanford

I. The Mining Booms (Objective 1, pp. 553–554)

A. The _____ Lode

1. _____, or a large deposit of precious ore, of gold and silver in western Nevada
2. Produced more than \$500 million in ore over a 20-year period

B. The Mining Industry

1. Mining became a _____ business as large companies bought up claims from miners who could not afford the expensive equipment required to work some mines.
2. Deep mines included dangers such as explosions and fires.
3. In response to such dangers, some miners formed labor _____

C. The Miners

1. Came from all parts of the globe
2. Mexican, Mexican American, and Chinese miners often faced discrimination.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why were individual miners unable to compete with large mining companies?

Many mines required expensive equipment that individuals could not afford.

II. Mining Towns (Objective 1, pp. 554–555)

A. _____ —communities that sprang up when mines opened and disappeared when mines shut down

B. Women in Mining Towns

1. Few women lived in mining towns, and they faced lonely lives of hard work.
2. Contributed to the economy by making clothes, cooking, and chopping wood

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What was life like for women in mining towns?

The West, Section 2, continued

lonely and filled with hard work, such as making clothes and chopping wood

III. Linking East and West (Objective 2, p. 555)

A. The _____

1. Formed in 1860
2. Used a system of messengers on horseback to carry mail along a route some 2,000 miles long
3. Put out of business by the _____ system

B. The Railroads

1. _____ railroad—railway to connect the eastern and western U.S.
2. _____ Railway Acts—laws passed in 1862 and 1864 that gave railroad companies loans and land grants to cover the cost of railroad construction
3. In exchange for the land grants, railroad companies agreed to carry U.S. mail and _____ at lower rates.

IV. The Great Race (Objective 2, p. 556)

A. The _____ Pacific and _____ Pacific railroad companies led the race to complete the transcontinental railroad.

B. Workers

1. Included immigrants and Civil War veterans
2. **Leland Stanford** of the Union Pacific praised _____ workers but paid them lower wages and gave them dangerous tasks.

C. Transcontinental railroad completed at Promontory, _____, in 1869.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Who performed the labor for the railroad companies?

Laborers included Civil War veterans and immigrants such as Chinese workers.

V. The Effects of the Railroads (Objective 3, p. 557)

- A.** Increased population growth in the West by bringing settlers to the region
- B.** Improved the western economy by transporting goods to and from the West
- C.** Railroad speculation created wealth, but unwise investments in railroad companies also contributed to economic crises such as the _____ 1873.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What benefits did the railroads bring to the western United States?

Railroads contributed to population and economic growth.

The Cattle Kingdom

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

Texas longhorn, open range, range rights, vaqueros, roundup, cattle drive, range wars, Joseph McCoy, Cattle Kingdom, Elizabeth Collins, Nat Love, Chisholm Trail

I. The Cattle Boom (Objective 1, pp. 558–559)

A. The Texas _____

1. Descended from Spanish and English breeds
2. Lean and tough but able to survive harsh conditions on the Plains

B. Meeting Demand

1. Population and economic growth in the _____ United States after the Civil War led to an increased demand for beef.
2. A steer worth \$3 to \$6 in Texas might sell for _____ in New York.
3. Distance and cattle diseases made driving western cattle to eastern markets impossible.
4. In 1867 Joseph _____ built cattle pens in Abilene, Kansas, near a railhead.
5. Texans drove their cattle north to the railheads for shipment east.

C. The Cattle Kingdom

1. Included the many ranches that stretched from Texas north to _____
2. _____ —public lands on which ranchers grazed huge herds of cattle

II. The Ranches (pp. 559–560)

A. Elizabeth Collins

1. Realized the profits that could be made from cattle ranching
2. Became known as the Cattle Queen of Montana

B. Owning Land

1. Some ranches, such as the XIT in Texas, were enormous.
2. Rather than buy land, some ranchers purchased _____, or water rights, to ponds and rivers.
3. Control of range rights reduced ranching competition because water was scarce.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What role did Joseph McCoy play in creating the Cattle Kingdom?

built cattle pens near railheads, ranchers drove their cattle north for shipping

III. The Cowboys (Objective 2, p. 560)

A. Mexican Influence

1. _____—Mexican ranch hands who cared for cattle and horses
2. Contributions included the western saddle, the lariat, and leather chaps

B. Mexican Americans and _____ Americans, such as Nat Love, worked as cowboys.

C. _____—gathering cattle together for purposes such as branding

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What influence did Mexican ranching have on cowboys?

Vaqueros contributed the western saddle, the lariat, and leather chaps.

IV. Cattle Drives and Cattle Towns (Objective 2, p. 561)

A. _____:—long journey on which cowboys herded cattle to market or to the northern Plains for grazing

B. Routes north included the _____ Trail, which ran from San Antonio, Texas, to Abilene, Kansas.

C. Cattle Towns

1. Businesses such as boardinghouses, hotels, and restaurants served the cowboys.
2. Life in cattle towns could be rough and violent, but _____ were rare.

V. The End of the Open Range (Objective 3, pp. 562–563)

A. _____: enabled farmers and ranchers to close off their land at a low cost.

B. _____—competition between large ranchers and some farmers and small ranchers for the remaining western lands and valuable water sources

C. Disaster in the Cattle Kingdom

1. In the mid-1880s an economic depression caused cattle prices to drop.
2. Overgrazing and then unusually severe _____ in 1885 and 1886 killed thousands of cattle and financially ruined many ranchers.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What problems did cattle ranchers face in the 1880s?

They had to deal with financial hardship as a result of falling cattle prices, overgrazing, and severe winters that killed thousands of cattle.

Farming the Great Plains

ASK THE STUDENTS...

to look up and learn the following vocabulary terms:

sodbusters, dry farming, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, Exodusters, Cyrus McCormick

I. New Lands for Settlement (Objective 1, pp. 564–565)

A. _____ Act

1. An 1862 law that gave government-owned land to small farmers
2. Settlers received _____ acres of land in exchange for a small fee and a promise to live on the land for _____ years.

B. Morrill Act

1. Granted more than 17 million acres of federal land to the states
2. Required the states to sell this land to raise money for building _____

C. In 1889 the U.S. government opened up to homesteaders more than 11 million acres of former Indian lands in Oklahoma; caused the Oklahoma _____

ASK THE STUDENTS...

In what ways did the federal government promote western settlement?

passed laws such as the Homestead Act and the Morrill Act, which made land available to settlers, and opened up former Indian lands in Oklahoma to settlement

II. Settling the Plains (Objective 1, pp. 565–566)

A. Some settlers came from places such as New England, where land was very expensive, while others were descendants of earlier pioneers to the Midwest.

B. The Homestead Act granted land to _____ women to promote families in the West.

C. _____—southern African Americans who migrated West in search of economic opportunity and equal rights

D. The Homestead Act granted immigrants land if they agreed to become _____

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why did some African Americans leave the South to settle in the West?

They sought the economic opportunity and equal treatment that they did not receive in the South.

III. Farming on the Plains (Objective 2, pp. 566–567)

A. Challenges on the Plains

1. Plains settlers faced a dry climate with temperature extremes.
2. Weather such as blizzards and _____ was a reality of Plains life.

B. New Farming Techniques

1. John _____ steel plow cut through the thick _____ of the Plains, which earned Plains farmers the nickname **sodbusters**.
2. _____ farming—new method of farming that focused on growing crops that needed less water and leaving part of fields unplanted each year to preserve water in the soil; enabled Plains farmers to survive _____ years better
3. Cyrus _____ invented farming machines that increased productivity.

C. Technology enabled the Great Plains to become the “_____” of the world.”

ASK THE STUDENTS...

Why was John Deere’s plow a useful tool to Plains farmers?

The steel plow could cut through the thick sod of the Plains.

IV. Daily Life on the Plains (Objective 3, p. 568)

A. Because _____ was scarce, Plains families often built houses out of sod.

B. Chores

1. Washing clothes included making soap and building a fire to heat water.
2. Women’s chores included preparing meals and growing vegetables.
3. Farm families were often _____, and children performed chores.

V. Communities on the Great Plains (Objective 3, p. 569)

A. Communities provided aid and assistance to their members.

B. _____ often served as community meeting places.

C. Schools

1. Schools were often _____ buildings in which students of all ages learned together.
2. Few children had schoolbooks, and many children went to school only part of the year because they had to help with farm work the rest of the time.
3. Teachers were usually young women with little money.

ASK THE STUDENTS...

What was the typical Plains school like?

It was usually a one-room building in which children of all ages learned at the same time.