



The West

MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 18.1

VOCABULARY

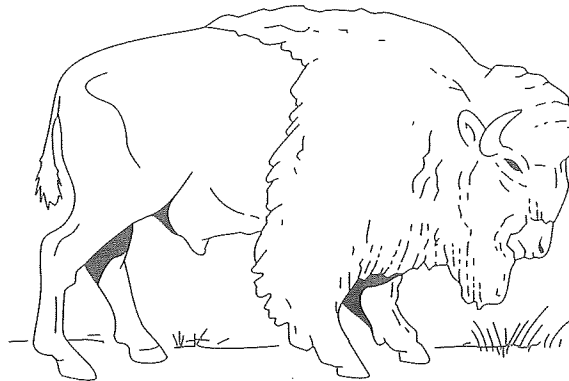
An expression to understand:

- broke free (551): to escape from captivity

Other terms:

- prosper (547): to succeed
- negotiated (547): held discussions in order to reach agreement
- extermination (548): killing an entire group
- paradise (550): a place of great happiness

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and list three things this animal provided for the Plains Indians.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate names or terms.

- _____ 1. Treaty of Fort Laramie _____ 4. Chief Black Kettle
_____ 2. gold _____ 5. Sand Creek Massacre
_____ 3. reservations

- a. 1858 discovery that led to conflict between miners and Cheyenne and Arapaho
b. areas of federal land set aside for American Indians
c. killing of some 200 Cheyenne men, women, and children
d. first major agreement between U.S. government and Plains Indians
e. wanted to be on peaceful and friendly terms with U.S. settlers

REVIEWING FACTS Choose the correct item from the following list to complete the statements below.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sioux | Treaty of Medicine Lodge | Dawes General Allotment Act |
| Wovoka | Bozeman Trail | Massacre at Wounded Knee |
| Helen Hunt Jackson | Long Walk | reservation system |

1. Many miners used the _____ to travel from Wyoming to Montana.
2. Most of the Plains Indians agreed to live on reservations after signing the _____.
3. George Armstrong Custer was defeated by the _____ at the Battle of the Little Bighorn.
4. The _____ was a forced march of the Navajo across 300 miles of desert.
5. A Paiute Indian named _____ began a religious movement called the Ghost Dance.
6. War on the Great Plains came to an end with the _____.
7. Sarah Winnemucca called for reform of the _____.
8. *A Century of Dishonor* was written by _____.
9. The _____ divided up reservation lands among American Indians.

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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 18.2

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

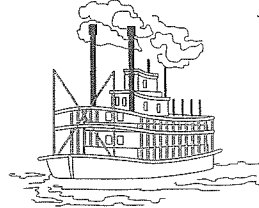
- booms (554): periods of rapid growth and large profits
- schemes (554): plans, especially ones involving trickery or dishonesty
- transcontinental (555): crossing a continent

UNDERSTANDING MAIN IDEAS For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

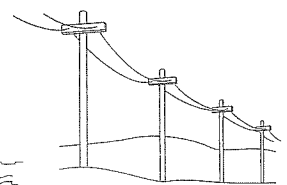
- _____ 1. The Comstock Lode was in
 a. Nevada.
 b. Colorado.
 c. New Mexico.
 d. Montana.
- _____ 2. A large deposit of minerals was called
 a. a mining company.
 b. an ore.
 c. a bonanza.
 d. a rush.
- _____ 3. The dangers faced by miners included
 a. being crushed by equipment.
 b. developing lung illnesses.
 c. explosions.
 d. all of the above hazards.
- _____ 4. Towns that grew quickly near a mine were called
 a. lodes.
 b. bonanzas.
 c. boom towns.
 d. assays.

- _____ 5. Which of the following was the fastest way to get messages across the country in the late 1800s?

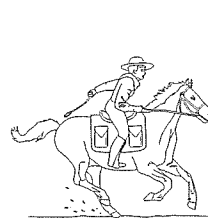
a.



b.



c.



d.



- _____ 6. The Pacific Railway Acts gave railroad companies
 a. the right to mine anywhere.
 b. large areas of land.
 c. control over the Pony Express.
 d. the right to build boom towns.

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the graphic organizer to understand how the two parts of the transcontinental railroad were built to meet at Promontory, Utah.

RAILROAD	WORKERS	STARTING POINT	CHALLENGES
Central Pacific	1. _____	2. _____	Sierra Nevada mountains; breaking apart rock formations; snow
Union Pacific	3. _____	4. _____	harsh weather



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 18.3

VOCABULARY

Some terms to understand:

- range (558): wander freely (verb); a large open area of land where livestock can wander and graze (noun)
- graze (559): to feed on growing grasses
- discontinue (559): to stop
- scarce (560): not plentiful
- lariat (560): a rope used for catching and holding horses or cattle; also called a lasso
- chaps (560): leather pants without a seat that are worn over regular pants by cowboys to protect their legs
- stampede (561): a sudden running away of a group of frightened animals
- barbed wire (562): strands of wire twisted together with small spikes along them; used for fencing

IDENTIFYING CONCEPTS Match the letters of the descriptions with the appropriate names or terms.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| _____ 1. Texas longhorn | _____ 6. range rights |
| _____ 2. Abilene | _____ 7. cowboys |
| _____ 3. Cattle Kingdom | _____ 8. roundup |
| _____ 4. open range | _____ 9. cattle drive |
| _____ 5. Charles Goodnight | _____ 10. Chisholm Trail |

- a. workers who took care of a rancher's cattle
- b. sturdy breed developed from mix of Spanish and English cattle
- c. public land
- d. long journeys on which cattle were herded to the market or to grazing areas
- e. ranches stretching from Texas to Canada
- f. one of earliest routes for herding cattle
- g. process of gathering cattle together
- h. owner of first ranch in the Texas Panhandle
- i. water rights
- j. point from which cattle were shipped on the Kansas Pacific Railroad Line

Main Idea Activities 18.3 continued

INTERPRETING VISUAL IMAGES Examine the drawing below and answer the questions that follow.

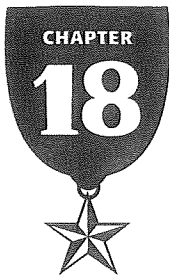


1. What is the item in the picture?

2. Who invented it?

3. Who used it?

4. How did use of this item lead to range wars?



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MAIN IDEA ACTIVITIES 18.4

VOCABULARY

Some expressions to understand:

- faces began to lengthen (564): looked sad
- economic opportunity (565): a chance to make money

Other terms:

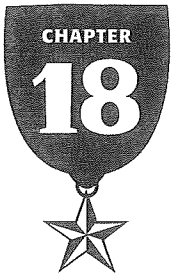
- stake their claim (565): mark the land as theirs
- enabled (566): made possible
- sod (566): ground
- stalk (567): thick stem that supports a plant
- husk (567): outer covering
- breadbasket (567): place that provides most of the grain
- centipede (568): worm with many legs
- livestock (568): animals raised for profit
- appealing (569): presented in a pleasing way

ORGANIZING INFORMATION Complete the following chart, which describes legislation that affected settlement on the Great Plains.

NAME OF ACT	PROVIDED	REQUIRED
_____	160 acres of government-owned land to settlers	_____
_____	_____	states had to use funds from sale of land to build colleges

EVALUATING INFORMATION Mark each statement *T* if it is true or *F* if it is false.

- _____ 1. Settlement in Oklahoma was slow because the government would not divide American Indian lands.
- _____ 2. Many farming families moved from areas where farmland was becoming scarce and expensive to the Plains.
- _____ 3. The Homestead Act would not allow unmarried women to own farms.
- _____ 4. African American settlers in Kansas were called Exodusters.
- _____ 5. The Homestead Act allowed immigrants to receive farms if they promised to become U.S. citizens and stay on the land for five years.
- _____ 6. The Great Plains were covered in grass.
- _____ 7. Settlers found that the weather was always mild on the Plains.
- _____ 8. In 1874 a swarm of wasps caused settlers across the Great Plains to lose crops.
- _____ 9. Farmers on the Great Plains were called sodbusters because they used heavy plows to break up the soil.
- _____ 10. Dry farming focused on crops that did not need large amounts of water.
- _____ 11. During the 1880s farmers stopped using machines to help with planting and harvesting.
- _____ 12. The Great Plains became known as the breadbasket of the world because so much bread was baked there.
- _____ 13. Many pioneer families built their houses of sod because little wood was available.
- _____ 14. Pioneer communities often centered on church and school.
- _____ 15. Children in pioneer schools were always divided into many classes.



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DAILY QUIZ 18.1

MATCHING *10 points each* Match each of the following people or terms with the correct description by writing the letter of the description in the space provided. Some descriptions will not be used.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Fort Laramie Treaty | _____ 6. Treaty of Medicine Lodge |
| _____ 2. reservations | _____ 7. Quanah Parker |
| _____ 3. Battle of the Little Bighorn | _____ 8. Sitting Bull |
| _____ 4. Sand Creek Massacre | _____ 9. Long Walk |
| _____ 5. William Tecumseh Sherman | _____ 10. Massacre at Wounded Knee |

- a. former Civil War officer who threatened to exterminate all Sioux men, women, and children
- b. Sioux leader who fled to Canada with a few of his followers
- c. 1867 treaty in which most of the southern Plains Indians agreed to live on reservations
- d. agency of the U.S. government that operated the American Indian reservations
- e. Montana trail used by miners, along which the U.S. Army built forts
- f. first major treaty between northern Plains tribes and the U.S. government, signed in 1851
- g. battle between Sioux Indians and troops led by General George Armstrong Custer that was the worst defeat the U.S. Army suffered in the West
- h. battle between U.S. troops and Sioux in which about 150 Indians died and that marked the end of more than 25 years of war on the Great Plains
- i. last of the Comanche war leaders, who surrendered in 1875
- j. areas of federal land set aside for American Indians
- k. 300-mile forced march of Navajo captives to a reservation at Bosque Redondo, New Mexico
- l. attack on Black Kettle's camp that resulted in the death of some 200 men, women, and children



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DAILY QUIZ 18.2

TRUE/FALSE *10 points each* Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing *T* or *F* in the space provided. If the statement is false, explain why.

_____ 1. Thousands of prospectors raced west to Pikes Peak in Colorado after gold was discovered there in 1858.

_____ 2. The Comstock Lode, first thought to be a rich find, turned out to be worthless.

_____ 3. Mining became a big business run by large companies because few individuals could afford the equipment necessary to mine and refine ore.

_____ 4. Mining was one of the least hazardous jobs in the West.

_____ 5. Mining booms produced boom towns, which grew suddenly when a mine opened and disappeared just as suddenly when the mine closed down.

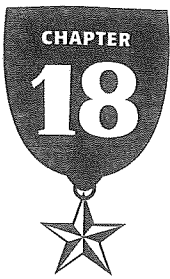
_____ 6. The creation of the Pony Express put the telegraph out of business.

_____ 7. To help railroad companies build a transcontinental railroad, the federal government abolished the Pacific Railway Acts in 1862.

_____ 8. The Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met at Promontory, Utah, on May 10, 1869.

_____ 9. Railroad companies did not allow people to invest money in the railroads.

_____ 10. By 1890 railroads had become one of the biggest industries in the United States.



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

The West

DAILY QUIZ 18.3

FILL IN THE BLANK *10 points each* For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or name.

1. Spanish and English breeds of cattle brought to the West mixed, and by the 1800s had produced the Texas _____.
2. In 1867 businessman _____ built cattle pens in Abilene, Kansas, so that cattle could be shipped by rail from Abilene directly to processing plants.
3. The Cattle Kingdom stretched from _____ to Canada.
4. Western cowboys borrowed much from the Mexican _____ who had worked on ranches, including the western saddle, the lariat, and leather chaps.
5. _____, long journeys where cowboys herded cattle to market or to the northern Plains for grazing, usually lasted several months and covered hundreds of miles.
6. One of the most heavily used routes for moving cattle was the _____, which headed north from San Antonio, Texas, to Dodge City, Kansas.
7. The newly invented _____ could carry beef from packing plants to the big eastern cities, increasing the demand for beef.
8. In 1874 Joseph Glidden patented _____, which made it much easier to fence off large amounts of land at a low cost.
9. Competition for land on which to graze their cattle led to _____ between large ranchers, small ranchers, and farmers.
10. Cattle ranchers also fought with _____ owners, whose animals would chew the grass down to where it could no longer feed cattle.

The West

DAILY QUIZ 18.4

MULTIPLE CHOICE *10 points each* For each of the following, write the letter of the *best* choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. The Homestead Act
- gave over 17 million acres of federal land to the states.
 - made it more difficult for settlers to move to the West.
 - gave government-owned land to small farmers.
 - made it illegal in the West to build houses made of sod.
- _____ 2. Most people who moved west to the Plains
- wanted to become cattle ranchers.
 - were immigrants from Scandinavia.
 - earned fees from the U.S. government.
 - were seeking inexpensive land.
- _____ 3. One of the first things that many pioneer communities did was
- built a fort for protection.
 - establish a local church and a school.
 - build a grocery store and a saloon.
 - elect a sheriff and build a jail.
- _____ 4. The people who introduced American farmers to a type of red wheat that grew very well on the Plains were the
- Comanche.
 - Germans.
 - Mennonites.
 - Swedish.
- _____ 5. Settlers on the Plains found life difficult because
- the land was too rocky to grow any crops.
 - weather conditions often were dangerous and unpredictable.
 - the region had quickly become overcrowded and polluted.
 - American Indians constantly waged war with them.
- _____ 6. The person who invented a deep steel plow that made it possible to break through sod on the Plains was
- Hardy Campbell.
 - John Deere.
 - Cyrus McCormick.
 - Oliver Dalrymple.
- _____ 7. Dry farmers
- stopped planting red wheat, which needed too much rain, and started planting corn.
 - irrigated their crops by hand.
 - could find no way to make it through the drought years, so they left the Plains for eastern cities.
 - left part of their fields unplanted each year so that the soil preserved water.
- _____ 8. Pioneer families on the Plains made their wash soap from
- lye.
 - crushed insects.
 - animal bones.
 - sod.
- _____ 9. Many pioneer women helped raise money for their families by
- selling farm machinery.
 - taking cattle on cattle drives.
 - raising chickens and making butter.
 - letting railroad companies use their photographs in advertisements.
- _____ 10. Who were the Exodusters?
- African Americans who moved west in large numbers
 - American Indians who helped settlers adapt to the western environment
 - members of a religious group who came to the Great Plains from Russia
 - government agents who helped farmers whose crops were destroyed