

CH.8 SETTLING THE WEST

1865-1900

SECT - 1

MINECS AND RANCHES



<KP> GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

- The growing industries in the _____ needed the West's rich deposits of _____, _____, and _____. These deposits brought settlers to the West's mountain states

<KP> GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

- Prospectors used simple equipment like picks, shovels, and pans to mine the shallow deposits of ore by hand. This process is known as _____ **mining**. Corporations dug deep beneath the surface to mine the deposits of ore in a process known as _____ **mining**.

<KP> GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

- In 1859 prospector _____ staked a claim for a silver mine in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada. This caused Virginia City, Nevada, to go from an outpost to a _____ overnight. Several years later, the mines ran out of silver and the boomtown became a _____ town. The cycle of boom and bust was repeated throughout the mountainous West.

<KP> GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

- During boom times, crime was a serious problem. _____ committees formed to track down and punish wrongdoers.

<KP> GROWTH OF THE MINING INDUSTRY

- Mining helped the growth of _____, the Dakota Territory, and _____. Mining in Colorado spurred the building of railroads through the Rocky Mountains. _____ became the supply point for the mining areas and the second largest city in the West after San Francisco.

Discussion Question 1

■ *How did the mining industry affect towns and cities in the West?*

<KP> RANCHING AND CATTLE DRIVES

- After the Civil War, many Americans began building large _____ on the Great Plains. The **Texas** _____ was a breed of cattle that could survive the harsh climate of the plains.

<KP> RANCHING AND CATTLE DRIVES

- The cattle ranching industry grew in part because of the _____ - vast areas of grasslands owned by the federal government. Cattle raisers could graze their herds free of charge and without _____.

<KP> RANCHING AND CATTLE DRIVES

- During the Civil War, large numbers of eastern cattle were slaughtered to feed the _____ and _____ armies. After the war, beef prices soared. This made it worthwhile to round up the longhorns.

<KP> RANCHING AND CATTLE DRIVES

- The first _____ in 1866 across the Great Plains to the railroad in Sedalia, Missouri, proved that cattle could be driven north to the rail lines and sold for 10 times the price they could get in Texas.
- The major route for moving cattle was the _____ Trail that went from Texas to Abilene, Kansas.

<KP> RANCHING AND CATTLE DRIVES

- A long drive began with the _____
to collect cattle from the open range. The cattle
were divided and _____. Then cowboys
moved the herds of cattle along the trails to the
rail lines. Most cowboys were former
Confederate army soldiers, a few were
Hispanic, and many were African American.

<KP> RANCHING AND <ATTLE DRIVES

- The long cattle drives ended, in part, when the open range was largely fenced off with _____ . Investors from the East and from Britain put money into the cattle business, causing an _____ of animals on the market. Prices for cattle greatly dropped. Many ranchers went bankrupt. Also, the harsh winters of 1886-1887 killed many cattle.

Discussion Question 2

■ *How did the invention and use of barbed wire affect the cattle industry?*

Sample Questions for Sect 1

1

★ *What brought the first wave of settlers to the West?*

A. ranching

B. fur trading

C. farming

D. mining

Sample Questions for Sect 1

2

- ★ *In 1859 when prospector Henry Comstock staked a claim in Six-Mile Canyon, Nevada, the sticky blue-gray mud turned out to be*
- A. iron ore*
 - B. fool's gold*
 - C. silver ore*
 - D. lead*

Sample Questions for Sect 1

3

★ *Eventually, and after considerable loss of life, the open range was largely fenced off with a new invention called*

A. lariats

B. electric fences

C. barbed wire

D. range barriers

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SECT - II

FARMING THE PLAINS



<KP> GEOGRAPHY OF THE PLAINS

- The _____ region extended westward to the Rocky Mountains from around the 100th meridian – an imaginary line running north and south from the central Dakotas through western Texas.

<KP> GEOGRAPHY OF THE PLAINS

- Rainfall on the Great Plains averages less than 20 inches per year. Trees only grow naturally along rivers and streams and on hilltops.
- Huge herds of _____ once grazed on the prairie grasses on the Great Plains.
- Major _____ explored the Great Plains with an army expedition in 1819. He called it the “Great American Desert” and said it was almost entirely unfit for farming

Discussion Question 3

- *What is the geography of the Great Plains?*

<KP> THE BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT

- _____ provided easy access to the Great Plains. Railroad companies sold land along the rail lines at low prices and provided _____.

<KP> THE BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT

- The federal government helped settle the Great Plains by passing the _____ in 1862. For \$10, a settler could file for a _____, or a tract of public land available for settlement. The homesteader could get up to 160 acres of public land and could receive title of it after living there five years.

<KP> THE BEGINNINGS OF SETTLEMENT

- Settlers on the Plains for life very difficult. The environment was harsh, with summer temperatures soaring over _____*F and winter bringing _____ and extreme cold. Prairie fires and swarms of _____ were a danger and a threat.

Discussion Question 4

■ *How did the railroads and federal government help settle the Great Plains?*

<KP> THE WHEAT BELT

- Many inventions and new farming methods made farming on the Great Plains very _____.
- Farmers on the Great Plains used the _____ **farming** method – planting seeds deep in the ground where there was enough moisture for them to grow.

<KP> THE WHEAT BELT

- By the 1860's, farmers on the Great Plains were using newly designed steel plows, seed drills, _____, and threshing machines. These machines made dry farming possible.
- Farmers who plowed the soil on the Great Plains were called _____. Many of them lost their homesteads because of drought, wind erosion, and overuse of the land.

<KP> THE WHEAT BELT

- During the 1860s and 1870s, new technology, such as the mechanical reapers and _____ and _____ machines, made farming more profitable. The innovations were also well suited for harvesting wheat.

<KP> THE WHEAT BELT

- _____ withstood drought better than other crops, so it became the most important crop on the Great Plains. Wheat farmers from Minnesota and other Midwestern states moved to the Great Plains in large numbers to take advantage of the inexpensive land and the new farming technology. The _____ _____ began at the eastern edge of the Great Plains and included much of the Dakotas and the western parts of Nebraska and Kansas.

<KP> THE WHEAT BELT

- Some wheat farms, called _____ Farms, were much larger than single-family farms and covered up to _____ acres. These farms often brought the owners large profits.
- Several events caused the Great Plains farmers to fall on hard times. In the 1890s, a glut of wheat caused prices to drop. Some farmers lost their land because they could not repay bank loans they had taken out. A prolonged drought that began in the 1880s forced many farmers to return to the East.

Discussion Question 5

- *Why did much of the Great Plains region become the Wheat Belt?*

<KP> CLOSING THE FRONTIER

- In the _____ Land Rush on April 22, 1889, over 10,000 people raced to stake claims in new territory that later became Oklahoma.
- In 1890 the _____ Bureau reported that the frontier was closing. This news concerned those who believed that land a the frontier provided a place for Americans to make a fresh start.

<KP> CLOSING THE FRONTIER

- Many settlers in the Great Plains did make a fresh start. They _____ to the environment by getting water from deep _____ and getting supplies and building materials that the railroads had shipped.

Discussion Question 6

- *Why was the Census Bureau's report of 1890 disturbing to some people?*

Sample Questions for Sect 2

1

★ *Which of the following were NOT hardships that early settlers on the Great Plains faced?*

A. scorching summers

B. prairie fires

C. swarms of grasshoppers

D. too many trees

Sample Questions for Sect 2

2

- ★ *Settlement in the Great Plains was promoted by the railroads and supported by*
 - A. the mining industry*
 - B. cattle ranchers*
 - C. plow manufacturers*
 - D. the government*

Sample Questions for Sect 2

3

★ *What name did the first explorers of the Great Plains give the area?*

A. Wheat Belt

B. Great American Desert

C. Unfit Frontier

D. Indian Territory

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SECT - III

NATIVE AMERICANS



<KP> CULTURE OF THE PLAINS INDIANS

- Some Native American nations of the Great Plains lived in communities and farmed and hunted; most of which were _____ who moved from place to place in search of food. They followed the herds of buffalo.

<KP> CULTURE OF THE PLAINS INDIANS

- Native American groups had several things in common. They lived in extended family _____ and had a close relationship with _____. They were divided into bands with a governing council. Most Native American groups practiced a _____ based on the belief in the spiritual power of the _____.

Discussion Question ?

- *What was the culture of the Great Plains Indians?*

<KP> CULTURES UNDER PRESSURE

- Native Americans had been under pressure for years from advancing _____.
- In 1862 the _____ in Minnesota launched a major uprising

<KP> CULTURES UNDER PRESSURE

- The Dakota Sioux agreed to live on a small reservation in _____, in exchange for _____ paid by the federal government.
- In 1862 Congress delayed payments, and some Sioux began starving. Chief _____ asked traders to give food on credit. (denied)
- The Dakota began an uprising that led to the deaths of hundreds of settlers

<KP> CULTURES UNDER PRESSURE

- U.S. Army sent patrols into the northern Great Plains to prevent further uprisings
- In December 1866, Chief _____'s forces defeated a U.S. Army detachment in Montana in what is called _____'s _____.

<KP> CULTURES UNDER PRESSURE

- In 1860's tensions between the _____ and _____ Native Americans and the miners in _____ increased.
- The territorial governor ordered the Native Americans to peacefully surrender at _____. Chief _____ brought hundreds of Cheyenne to the fort to negotiate.
- Instead of negotiating peace with the Cheyenne, the U.S. Army attacked them. (Sands Creek Massacre)

<KP> CULTURES UNDER PRESSURE

- In 1867 Congress formed an _____ _____, which proposed created two large reservations on the Plains.
- The U.S. army would deal with any groups that did not report or to remain on the reservations.
- This plan was doomed to failure. Signing treaties did not ensure that the government or Native Americans would abide by their terms.

Discussion Question 8

- *What events led to the formation of the Indian Peace Commission?*

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- By the 1870's, _____ were rapidly disappearing. By 1889, very few remained.
- The buffalo were killed by migrants crossing the Great Plains, professional buffalo hunters who wanted their hides, sharpshooters hired by railroads, and hunters who killed them for sport.

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- Many Native Americans left their reservations to hunt _____ on the open plain. In addition, when American settlers violated the _____, the Native Americans saw no reason to abide by them

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- In 1876 the _____ left their reservation to hunt near the Bighorn Mountains in southeastern _____. The U.S. government sent troops army troops after them.
- _____ A. _____, commander of the Seventh Cavalry, divided his forces and attacked the Lakota and Cheyenne warriors camped at _____ River. The Native Americans killed all the soldiers.
- _____ and his followers fled to _____. Other Lakota's were forced to return to the reservations

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- The _____, led by _____, refused to move to a reservation in _____ in 1877. They fled, but later were forced to surrender and move to _____.

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- At the Lakota Sioux reservations in 1890, the Lakota were ordered by a government agent to stop the _____ - a ritual that was celebrating the hope that the whites were disappear, the buffalo would return, and Native Americans would reunite with their ancestors.

<KP> THE LAST NATIVE AMERICAN WARS

- The dancers were chased by U.S. troops to _____ . Many Lakota were killed. This was the final Native American resistance to federal authority.

Discussion Question 9

- *Why did so many Native Americans leave their reservations?*

<KP> ASSIMILATION

- Some people thought that the situation between whites and Native Americans could be improved if Native Americans could _____, or be absorbed into American society.
- This included breaking up reservations into individual _____, where Native Americans would live in families and support themselves. This became the policy when Congress passed the _____ in 1887.

<KP> ASSIMILATION

- The Dawes Act was a _____. Few Native Americans had the training or enthusiasm for farming or ranching. They found the allotments too small to be _____. Few Native Americans were willing or able to adopt the American settlers' lifestyles in place of their own culture.

Discussion Question 10

- *Why was the idea of assimilation of the Native Americans a failure?*

Sample Questions for Sect 3

1

- ★ *A serious toll was taken on Native Americans from the advancing American settlers, the loss of hunting grounds, forced movement, and*
- A. broken treaties*
 - B. drought*
 - C. the Civil War*
 - D. immigration*

Sample Questions for Sect 3

2

★ *Who proposed creating two large reservations on the Plains in 1867, one for the Sioux and another for southern Plain Indians?*

A. Chief Little Crow

B. George A. Custer

C. Indian Peace Commission

D. General Nelson Miles

Sample Questions for Sect 3

3

★ *Defying the orders of the government agent at the reservation, the Lakota continued to perform a ritual that was important to them called the*

- A. Buffalo Hunt*
- B. Peace Dance*
- C. Bighorn Dance*
- D. Ghost Dance*