

Review Chapter 19 The New West (pp. 542-569)

After the Civil War, settlers flooded the West. Miners sought gold and silver. Railroad builders spanned the continent with rail lines. Ranchers raised great herds of cattle. Farmers changed grasslands into fields of wheat and corn. As these westerners gained political influence, they urged government leaders to address their needs and concerns.

Native Americans, meanwhile, were driven from their homelands. They struggled to keep their way of life. In the end they were defeated. On reservations, they were forced to learn new ways. Native Americans suffered greatly from the changes that swept the West.

DIRECTIONS: Use a textbook to complete this review. In studying for the chapter test you should study this review, your notes sheets, and the textbook.

BUILDING VOCABULARY Match each of the terms with its definition.

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| _____ 1. tepee | A. railroad that stretches across a continent from coast to coast |
| _____ 2. travois | B. farmer on the Great Plains in the late 1800s |
| _____ 3. corral | C. sled pulled by a dog or horse |
| _____ 4. vigilante | D. financial aid or land grant from the government |
| _____ 5. transcontinental railroad | E. Spanish or Mexican cowhand |
| _____ 6. subsidy | F. group of farmers who pool their money to buy seeds and tools wholesale |
| _____ 7. vaquero | G. tent made by stretching buffalo skins on poles |
| _____ 8. sodbuster | H. buying or selling something in large quantities at lower prices |
| _____ 9. cooperative | I. enclosure for animals |
| _____ 10. wholesale | J. self-appointed enforcer of the law |

REVIEWING KEY PEOPLE, EVENTS, AND IDEAS Write the name of the person, event, or idea from the list below that best fits each of the descriptions that follow.

Homestead Act	Exodusters	National Grange	Chivington Massacre	Comstock Lode
Populist Party	Battle of Little Bighorn	Dawes Act	Promontory Point	Sun Dance
Susette La Fleche	Helen Hunt Jackson	Geronimo	Sitting Bull	Geronimo
Wounded Knee	Ghost Dance	Ft. Laramie Treaty	William J. Bryan	Chief Joseph

- rich silver deposit near Virginia City, Nevada _____
- place in Utah where the Central & Union Pacific met to form the transcontinental railroad _____
- four day ceremony in which Indians asked the Great Spirit to bring them good fortune _____
- destruction of a peaceful village of Cheyenne Indians by the army in 1864 _____
- site of Colonel George S. Custer's defeat by the Sioux and Cheyennes in 1876 _____
- law meant to encourage Native Americans to become farmers _____
- law that offered 160 acres free to anyone who worked the land for five years _____
- black Americans who left the South after Reconstruction seeking opportunity in Kansas _____
- group of farmers that organized to demand lower railroad rates and to set up cooperatives _____
- political party formed by farmers and union members that sought to have railroad prices regulated, an income, and "free silver" _____
- site of massacre of Lakotas who were surrendering to the army _____
- Populist candidate for President in the election of 1896 _____
- agreement in which Native Americans agreed to stay on reservations in return for money, farm tools and animals, and other goods _____
- dance of chants and prayers in which Native Americans prayed for a better world _____
- Apache leader and warrior noted for his bravery and fierceness _____
- Nez Percé leader who tried to lead his people to safety in Canada _____

UNDERSTANDING THE MAIN IDEAS

Briefly answer the questions below. You do NOT have to use complete sentences.

1. What did the Indians on the Great Plains use the horse for?

2. How did the Plains Indians use the buffalo?

3. How did the mining boom affect settlement in the West??

4. What impact did the transcontinental railroad have on life in the West?

5. What was the Cattle Kingdom?

6. What brought about the decline of the buffalo?

7. What promises to Native Americans did the government break?

8. What was the Homestead Act?

9. What was the Oklahoma land rush?

10. How did the National Grange help farmers?

19.1 Indian Peoples of the Great Plains, pp. 544-546

VOCABULARY

- teepee: (p. 545) tent made from poles and buffalo hide
- travois: (p. 545) sled made from buffalo hide stretched between two poles
- corral (p. 545) enclosure for animals
- jerky: (p. 545) dried buffalo meat

SECTION NOTES

Main Idea Different Indian Peoples lived on the Great Plains, and many relied on the horse and the buffalo as they developed their varied cultures and traditions.

Setting the Scene

Plains Indians created well ordered societies that divided work between men and women.

The Plains Indians

Many different Native American nations lived on the Great Plains

Life on the Plains

List three aspects of Plains Indian culture

They had skilled artists, well organized religions, and their own languages.

How did Plains Indians get their food? hunting buffalo (and other animals)
and farming (the three sisters - corn, beans, and squash)

The Arrival of Horses

How did horses come to the Americas? Spanish brought horses to the Americas in the late 1400s (after the Pueblos revolted against the Spanish in the 1600s they got horses and traded them to other Native Americans).....

What did Native Americans use horses for? hunting, moving their villages
(transporting their possessions & teepees), and on raids.

Following the Buffalo

What did Plains Indians live in? teepees (tents made from buffalo hide and poles)

How did Plains Indians transport their things? Native Americans used travois (sled, made from buffalo hide stretched between two poles) pulled by dogs and horses

The Buffalo Hunt

How did Plains Indians hunt buffalo? Native Americans would drive the buffalo into corrals by shouting, waving their arms, and waving colorful robes.

Once in the corral the buffalo were killed

Uses of the Buffalo

What did Native Americans use buffalo for? Native Americans used buffalo for food (jerky), clothing, , weapons (and other tools), and shelter (teepees)

Tradition and Ceremony

What was done at council meetings? Elders were consulted about problems that affected the whole nation

What was the Sun Dance? a four-day religious ceremony attended by hundreds to thank the Great Spirit for blessings, good hunts, and help in times of trouble. Also, asked for good fortune in the year to come

The Roles of Women and Men

Women and men usually had specific roles in Indian society.

The Role of Women

What did the women of the Plains Indians do? Women oversaw life in the home. They made the teepees, set them up, and took them down. They farmed, gathered food, prepared the meals, and took care of the children. They made crafts such as baskets and blankets. They passed along traditions.

The Role of Men

What did the men of the Plains Indians do? Men hunted. They protected the women, children and elders. They passed on their skills and knowledge to the boys. The men supervised spiritual life. They provided military leadership and waged war to protect their people and prove their bravery and ability.

19.2 Mining And Railroad, pp. 547-551

VOCABULARY

lode: rich vein of gold, silver, or other valuable ore (p.547)

vigilante: self-appointed enforcer of the law (pp. 401, 549)

transcontinental railroad: a railroad that stretches across a continent from coast to coast (p. 549)

subsidy: financial aid or land grant from the government (p. 550)

SECTION NOTES

A Boom in Gold and Silver

What started the mining boom in the West?

Western mining boom started with the California Gold Rush of 1849.

The Comstock Lode

What was and where was the Comstock Lode?

The Comstock Lode gold strike turned out to also have silver and was one of the richest silver mines in the world.

Where else were valuable ores found in the West?

Miners moved into other areas of the West (Montana, Idaho, Colorado, & North Dakota). There were gold strikes in the Black Hill of South Dakota (1870s) and Alaska (1890s).

From Boomtown to Ghost Town

What occurred because of the gold and silver strikes?

Thousands of prospectors went west looking for gold and silver causing towns to spring up near major mines.

What sort of businesses sprung up in the boomtowns?

Merchants, stores, restaurants, boardinghouses, laundries, etc. soon followed.

The towns that sprang up were known as boomtowns. When the ore ran out many boomtowns turned into ghost towns.

Problems Along the Mining Frontier

Identify and explain 3 problems that occurred along the mining frontier?

Mines and towns polluted water supplies. Miners cut down forests.

Native Americans were forced off of their land. Foreign miners were mistreated.

Few private miners got rich. Mines were taken over by large companies with paid laborers.

These companies could afford the machines to dig deep underground.

Territorial Government

Why did vigilantes develop in the mining towns?

Western towns often experienced lawless and disorder.

What role did vigilantes play in frontier towns?

To establish law and order some people took the law into their own hands.

These vigilantes did not usually bother with trials and often lynched those they caught.

In 1861, Colorado, Dakota, & Nevada were organized into territories by the national government. Idaho & Arizona followed in 1863, and Montana in 1864

The Railroads

What did railroads do for mining towns?

Trains carried supplies and people to and from the mining towns. They carried heavy loads at a low cost.

A Transcontinental Railroad

Which companies completed the transcontinental railroad? What were their routes?

Two companies, The Union Pacific (starting in Omaha, Nebraska, heading west) and the Central Pacific (starting in Sacramento California, heading east) began work on the transcontinental railroad.

What subsidy (or subsidies) did the U.S. government provide the railroad companies?

The U.S. government wanted the railroad built and helped the two companies by lending them money and giving them land. These subsidies were an effective incentive to get more track completed. The government gave about 45 million acres of land to the companies.

Native Americans living on the land were not consulted.

Working on the Railroad

Which group(s) worked for each company?

It was hard to get railroad workers. The work was hard and dangerous. Immigrants were hired for low wages (Union Pacific–Irish, Central Pacific–Chinese).

What difficulties had to be overcome to complete the railroads?

Both companies had to cut through mountains (Union Pacific–Rockies, Central Pacific–Sierra Nevada). Snowstorms and avalanches killed many.

Railroads Promote Growth

What impact did the completed transcontinental railroad have on the U.S. and on the West in particular?

The two companies' rails met at Promontory Point, Utah on May 10, 1869, uniting the country.

Raw materials, goods and people could now move between the plains and West Coast quickly and cheaply. The railroads increased settlement of the West. Towns and cities grew along the rail lines.

San Francisco and Los Angeles became major ports. Because of the growth in population territories applied for statehood.

19.3 *The Cattle Kingdom*, pp. 552-555

During the 1870s the area from Texas to Montana where cattle ranching dominated the economy

VOCABULARY

cattle drive: (p.553). herding and moving herds of cattle, usually to railroad lines

vaquero: (pp. 392, 553) Spanish or Mexican cowboy/cowhand

cow town: (p. 554) settlement that grew up at the end of a cattle trail

SECTION NOTES

Main Idea Cattle ranching boomed on the open range in the 1870s, producing a Cattle Kingdom of ranchers, cowboys, cattle drives, and cow towns.

Creating a Cattle Kingdom

Who set up the original cattle ranches in the southwest U.S.?

The Spanish and then later the Mexicans

What factors led to an increase in the demand for beef in the U.S.?

Demand for beef increased due to the population increase of eastern cities and in the West from farmers, miners, railroad workers, and new communities there.

Cattle Drives

The early cattle drives started in Texas and ended where?

hundreds of miles north at railroad lines in Kansas and Missouri

Life of a Cowhand

Who were the cowhands?

veterans of the Confederate army, Mexican Americans, and African Americans

Spanish Heritage

What did cowboys learn from vaqueros?

Cowboys learned about riding, roping, and branding from the vaqueros. The gear used by cowboy was modeled on the tools of the vaqueros, e.g. the lariat, wide-brimmed hats, and chaps

On the Trail

What were the conditions and hazards on the trail?

A cattle drive was hot, dirty, exhausting, and boring work, some of the hazards of cattle drives were prairie dog holes (could cause a cow or horse to stumble and break a leg), rattlesnakes, fierce thunderstorms, fording rivers, flash floods, and stampedes.

How much did a cowboy on the trail earn?

If lucky, a cowboy could earn a dollar a day.

The Cow Towns

Where and why did cow towns grow?

Cow towns grew up along the railroads at the end of cattle drive trails.

What businesses developed in cow towns (both early on and later)?

Businesses came to cater to the cowboys such as dance halls, saloons, hotels, and restaurants.

Later as the population of cow towns grew doctors, barbers, artisans, bankers, and merchants also established businesses in cow towns.

The Cattle Boom

Where and when was the cattle kingdom?

The Cattle Kingdom stretched from Texas to Montana. The height of the Cattle Kingdom was from the late 1860s to the late 1870s.

The Open Range

What conflict(s) grew on the "open range"?

Cattlemen believed that sheep ruined the range for cattle. The cattlemen would try to drive out the sheep herders and sometimes attack them.

The End of the Cattle Kingdom

Why and when did the cattle kingdom come to an end?

In the late 1870s farmers began moving on to the range. They fenced their fields with barbed wire to protect them from the cattle and sheep. More farmers meant less range. The railroads also received a portion of the range (as a subsidy). With less range, it became necessary to buy feed for the cattle which drove up costs. Disease, bitter cold, and drought killed thousands of cattle. Ranchers themselves finally fenced in their ranches ending the "open range" that was the Cattle Kingdom

19.4 *Indian People in Retreat*, pp. 557-561

MAIN IDEA

Despite government promises to protect their land, Indian peoples found their way of life threatened as white settlers invaded their territory.

SETTING THE SCENE

Sitting Bull, a Lakota chief, asked Congress to honor the promises made to the Native Americans made by the government.

SECTION NOTES

Promises Made and Broken

In the 1840s settlers & miners came into Native American lands. This caused conflict as Indians tried to protect their lands & the settlers & miners called upon the government to protect them from the Indians.

Fort Laramie Treaty

What were the terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty? Each Native American nation was to keep to a limited area (reservation) and in return the government would provide the Native Americans with money, domestic animals, agricultural tools and other goods

How was the treaty violated? In 1858 gold was discovered at Pikes Peak in Colorado. Miners rushed onto land promised to the Cheyennes and Arapahos. The government forced the Native Americans to sign a new treaty giving up the land around Pikes Peak. Some Native Americans resisted and attacked settlers.

The Chivington Massacre

Who killed whom at the massacre? Colonel John Chivington and his militia murdered more than 200 Cheyenne men, women, and children. The village had raised both a white flag and U.S. flag.

Learning "American Ways"

What "solution" to the wars with the Plains Indians did the government propose in 1867?

A government peace commission urged Native Americans to give up their ways (culture) and settle down and live like "white" farmers.

Forced Onto Reservations

Which tribes were sent to live on reservations and where were these reservations? ...

The Kiowas, Comanches, and other Native Americans of the southern Plains agreed to move to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma). The Lakota and Arapahos of the northern Plains agreed to move to present-day South Dakota.

End of the Buffalo

What caused the end of the buffalo? Several factors contributed to the decline of the buffalo, these included drought, disease, loss of habitat, a demand for buffalo robes that led to hunting, hunting for sport, and more efficient hunting by the Native Americans.

The end of the large buffalo herds meant an end of the Plain Indians way of life (culture).

The War for the West

Miners and settlers continued to move into western lands, even onto Indian reservations.

Custer's Last Stand

In 1874 prospectors found gold in the Black Hills region of the Lakota/Sioux reservation. Thousands of miners rushed on to Native Americans land. Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse, and other Lakota chiefs led their people to defend their land. This became know as the Sioux War of 1876.

What occurred at the Battle of Little Bighorn? Nearly 2000 Lakota, under the leadership of Crazy Horse and others [Chief Gall] defeated over 600 soldiers of the 7th Cavalry Regiment of the U.S. Army, under the command of Gen. George A. Custer. The Battle also came to be known as Custer's Last Stand [and the Battle of Greasy Grass to the Native Americans]. Despite this victory the Lakota lost the war.

Chief Joseph Flees

What did the Nez Percé try to do? What became of them? A gold strike on Nez Percé land led to the government ordering them to move. Some refused and led by Chief Joseph they tried to flee to Canada. After fleeing more than 1,000 miles they surrendered. Of the close to 800 that had started the journey fewer than 450 remained.

The Apache Wars

Who was Geronimo? Geronimo was the Apache leader who fought the longest resisting the loss of Apache lands. He is known as one of the most fierce and most courageous warriors the U.S. Army every pursued.

The Indian Way of Life Ends / The Ghost Dance

What was the Ghost Dance? The Ghost Dance was a ceremonial dance during which Native Americans held hands , chanted, prayed, and danced in a circle. In 1889, a Native American prophet, Wovoka, said that the Great Sprit would make a new world for his people if they danced the Ghost Dance.

Settlers React

What did the settlers think the Ghost Dance was? a war dance

What happened to Sitting Bull? Sitting Bull was accidentally killed when he was being arrested

Massacre at Wounded Knee

What happened at Wounded Knee? Lakotas were surrendering to the U.S. Army when a shot rang out. The army opened fire on the Lakota killing nearly 300 Lakota men, women, and children. Twenty five soldiers were also killed.

Reformers Fail

By the late 1800s the Plains Indians were no longer able to resist the taking of their lands.

Reformers Speak Out

Who was Susette La Fleche and what did she do? La Fleche, the daughter of an Omaha chief, wrote and lectured about the destruction of Native American culture.

Who was Helen Hunt Jackson and what did she do? Hunt, a reformer, wrote a book, *A Century of Dishonor*, in which she told about the long history of broken treaties between the U.S. and the Native Americans.

A New Federal Policy

What did the Dawes Act do? Meant to encourage Native Americans to become farmers, the Dawes Act broke up some tribal lands into individual parcels. The Act was a failure. Many parcels were sold to settlers.

19.5 Farming, pp. 562-566

MAIN IDEA

The Homestead Act (1862) opened the West to farmers who struggled to survive the harsh environment of the plains.

VOCABULARY

sod house: house built of soil held together by grass roots (p.564)

sodbuster: farmer on the Great Plains in the late 1800s (p. 564)

cooperative: group of farmers who pool their money to buy seeds and tools wholesale (p. 565)

wholesale: buying or selling something in large quantities at lower prices (p. 565)

inflation: a rise in prices and a decrease in the value of money (pp. 503, 565, 843)

SECTION NOTES

Setting the Scene

In the quote who does Taylor complain about? bankers and money loaners

Farmers move West

When was the Homestead Act passed? What were its provisions? The Homestead Act was passed in 1862. One would get 160 acres for free, but had to pay a small filing fee and work the land for 5 years.

Problems With Homesteading

What were some problem associated with the Homestead Act? many who wanted the land could not afford to move to the West and start a farm, only about 20% of the land ended up with small farmers, land-owning companies took large tracts of land illegally and sold it to farmers at high prices

Exodusters

Exodusters were freedmen who went west from the South at the end of Reconstruction.

Los Mexicanos

Spanish speakers in the southwestern U.S., known as Mexicanos, lived before the Anglos came. They farmed and herded sheep. Some were wealthy large landowners & merchants. As more Anglos came Mexicanos were discriminated against. In response the Mexicanos formed organizations such as *Las Gorras Blancas*.

The Oklahoma Land Rush

What was and what caused the Oklahoma Land Rush? The government forced the Native Americans living in the Indian Territory to sell their land to the government. The government then announced that farmers could claim land there (now called Oklahoma) for free, but had to wait until noon on April 22, 1889 to enter and claim the land. On that day about 100,000 people rushed in to claim land. People who sneaked in early were called "Sooners."

Hard Life on the Plains

What is sod? Why did farmers on the plains build their homes out of it? Sod is soil (dirt) held together by the grass roots. Farmers built homes out of sod because there wasn't anything else around to build them of (particularly wood was scarce on the Plains)

Sodbusting

Why was it so difficult to plow the Great Plains? the sod was so thick that it would break a wooden or iron plow.

James Oliver's chilled-iron plow arrival in 1877 enabled sodbusters to cut through the sod and plow in the Great Plains. To reach water deep under the ground farmers used windmills to power pumps.

Surviving the Climate

What difficulties due to the climate of the Great Plains did farmers face? too little rain and crops shriveled and died, also droughts brought the risk of grass fires, summers brought sawarms of grasshoppers which ate the crops, winters brought bitter cold and deep snow with drifts that could bury animals or seal families in their homes

Women on the Plains

What did the women on the plains do? Women made clothing, soap candles, and other goods by hand. They cooked and preserved food. Most school teachers were women. Women took care of the sick and injured.

More Crops, Less Money

In the late 1800s farmers grew more and more wheat. When farmers grew more wheat than the market needed the price fell leaving farmers in debt.

Farmers Take Action

In the 1860s farmers learned they could improve their conditions through economic cooperation and political action.

The Grange

What was the Grange? The Grange was a national organization of farmers. They wanted to boost farm profits and have railroad rates reduced. The Grange also helped farmers set up cooperatives.

How did cooperatives help famers? by pooling their money in a cooperative farmers could buy seeds and equipment at wholesale prices

What political successes did the members of the Grange have? In 1873 southern and western Grangers pledged to only vote for candidates that supported their aims. As a consequence several states passed laws limiting shipping and storage costs for grain.

Farmer's Alliance

Another organization of farmers, the Farmers Alliance, also set up cooperatives and warehouses.

The Populists

Who were the Populists and what did they want? The Populists were a political party of union workers and farmers.. They called for an income tax, eight-hour work day, limits on immigration, and free silver (to put more money in circulation).

Election of 1896

In the presidential election of 1896 who were the candidates and what were their political parties? William Jennings Bryan ran for the Populist and Democratic parties
William McKinley ran for the Republican Party

The End of the Populist Party

What were the reasons the Populist Party ended? Two reason that the Populist Party ended was that the Democratic Party adopted many of the Populist Party causes and prosperity returned (so people were less worried about the economy).

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hunting, moving their villages, and going on raids
2. How did the Plains Indians use the buffalo?
food, clothing, shelter, and tools (including weapons)
3. How did the mining boom affect settlement in the West??
Miners were followed by traders who brought tools, food, and clothing. Soon towns grew up near all the major mining sites.
4. What impact did the transcontinental railroad have on life in the West?
The railroads brought growth and new settlement to the West. The transcontinental railroad enabled people, supplies, and mail to move quickly and cheaply across the plains and mountains.
5. What was the Cattle Kingdom?
The Cattle Kingdom refers to the open-range cattle industry that stretched from Texas into Montana in the 1870s and 1880s.
6. What brought about the decline of the buffalo?
Disease, drought, loss of habitat, and hunting (for sport and for a government bounty) brought about the decline of the buffalo.
7. What promises to Native Americans did the government break?
promises to protect Indian hunting grounds. Promises that land reserved for them would be theirs forever
8. What was the Homestead Act?
a law promising 160 acres of land to anyone who paid a small filing fee and farmed the land for five years--this was a government attempt to settle the West
9. What was the Oklahoma land rush?
a chaotic land rush in 1889 after the opening of the Indian Territory in which farmers competed to claim free homesteads
10. How did the National Grange help farmers?
It helped farmers by setting up cooperatives so that they could buy large quantities cheaply (e.g. seeds), wait for higher prices to sell their crops, and ship their crops more cheaply.