

★ Vocabulary Activity 18

DIRECTIONS: Identifying Related and Unrelated Terms Write terms from the list below that fit each description.

homestead National Grange lode vaquero nomadic ore
sodbuster cooperative dry farming vigilante reservation

1. Two related terms: one names rock from which gold or other precious metals are extracted, and the other names rich streaks of this metallic rock sandwiched between layers of rock. _____

2. Three related terms: one means to earn ownership of land by settling on it, a policy that brought farmers to the Plains; the second is a name given to a Plains farmer; and one is a method used by Plains farmers in which seeds were planted deep in the ground where there was some moisture. _____

3. Two Spanish terms: one refers to a citizen who took the law into his own hands; one refers to Hispanic ranch hands in the Spanish Southwest. _____

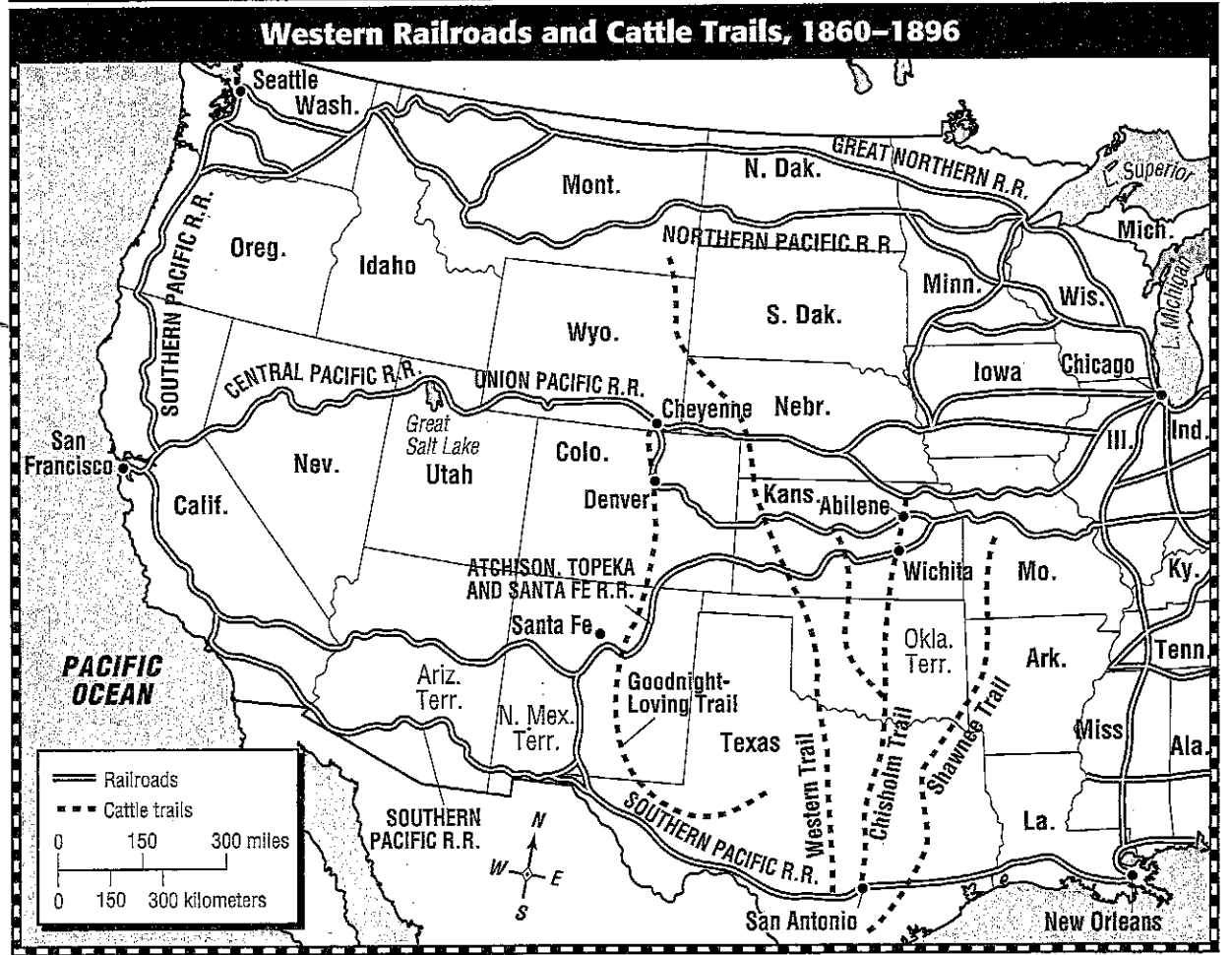
4. Two related terms: one describes the lifestyle of Native Americans who roamed the Plains, settling in one place for only part of the year; the other names a large tract of land set aside for Native Americans by the government to keep them in one place. _____

5. Two related terms: one is the name given to the organization made up of a network of local self-help farmers' organizations; the other names a "cash-only" store, set up by this organization, where farmers bought products from one another. _____

DIRECTIONS: Using Vocabulary Use each of the following terms correctly in a complete sentence. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

open range brand subsidy transcontinental
Populist Party free silver ghost town

★ GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY ACTIVITY 18



DIRECTIONS: Write your answers to questions 1-4 on the map. You may abbreviate if you wish.

1. Use red to trace the route a traveler would have used on a railroad trip from Chicago, Illinois, to San Francisco, California.
2. Use yellow to color the two states that had no railroads. Then write "None" on each state.
3. Use blue to color the state where all of the cattle trails shown on the map began. Write "Cattle trail origin" on it.
4. Use green to trace the cattle trail that ended in Kansas at the railroad. Then use black to trace the cattle trail that brought cattle to miners in Colorado and Wyoming.
5. Explain why so many railroad lines ran to and from Chicago, Illinois. _____

★ **Guided Reading Activity 18-1**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. What happened at Pikes Peak in the Colorado Rockies in 1858? _____

2. What was the slogan of the prospectors who flocked to Colorado in 1859?

3. Where was most of the gold located in the goldfields? _____
4. Who had the better chance of getting rich in the goldfields? _____
5. How much gold and silver came from the Comstock Lode? _____
6. What was the name of the Comstock boomtown? _____
7. How was justice enforced in some boomtowns? _____
8. What did the presence of women add to boomtowns? _____
9. How did boomtowns turn into ghost towns? _____
10. When did these frontier areas around boomtowns become states?
 - a) Colorado _____
 - b) North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington,
and Montana _____
 - c) Wyoming and Idaho _____
11. Why did railroads expand so rapidly between 1865 and 1890? _____

12. How was railroad construction made possible? _____
13. What two companies accepted the government's challenge to build the transcontinental rail line? _____
14. When and where was the transcontinental rail line completed? _____

15. What kinds of businesses flourished as the railroad expanded west?

16. How did the railroad change the way people measured time? _____

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SECTION 18-1

★ **Guided Reading Activity 18-2**

DIRECTIONS: Recalling the Facts Use the information in your textbook to answer the questions. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

1. How did ranchers show who owned the cattle on the open range? _____

2. Why did the value of Texas cattle rise suddenly in 1866? _____

3. What name was given to railroad towns for marketing and shipping cattle?


4. What was the Long Drive? _____
5. What were two of the largest Long Drive routes? _____

6. What were three reasons for the end of the Cattle Kingdom on the Plains?

7. What factors brought settlers to the Plains? _____
8. What 1862 act gave 160 free acres of land to settlers? _____
9. How did more than 105,000 Swedes and Norwegians happen to settle in the Northern Plains in 1882? _____
10. What did African Americans who migrated into Kansas in the late 1870s call themselves? _____
11. What challenges did the farmers on the Plains face? _____

12. Besides field work what responsibilities did Plains women have? _____
13. What were Plains farmers known as? _____
14. What was the last part of the Plains to be settled? _____
15. When did the frontier close? _____

SECTION 18-2


★ Guided Reading Activity 18-3

DIRECTIONS: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks, using the words in the box. One word may be used more than once. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

Ghost Dance	George Armstrong Custer	Wounded Knee	buffalo
Sitting Bull	Indian Peace Commission	June 25, 1876	9 million
Dawes Act	December 29, 1890	Little Bighorn River	reservations
Black Hills	Chief Black Kettle		

Following the Buffalo

The **(1)** _____ provided most of the essentials of Sioux life. American hunters, hired by the railroads, killed thousands of buffalo, and more than **(2)** _____ buffalo were killed by whites for their hides between 1872 and 1875.

Conflict

In 1867 the federal government appointed the **(3)** _____, which recommended moving Native Americans to **(4)** _____. In November 1864 the American militia massacred 100 Cheyenne who resisted moving from their land. Enraged, **(5)** _____ led Cheyenne warriors to battle. In November 1868 **(6)** _____ killed the Cheyenne chief and most of his followers, ending the resistance. Conflict with the Sioux erupted over the rumor that there was gold in the **(7)** _____ of the Dakotas. When the government tried to buy the land, **(8)** _____, a Lakota Sioux leader, refused to sell. On **(9)** _____, George Armstrong Custer led about 250 soldiers in an attack against Sioux and Cheyenne warriors who had gathered along the **(10)** _____. Custer and all his troops were killed. In 1887 Congress passed the **(11)** _____, which proposed to break up the reservations and end tribal group identification. The ritual **(12)** _____ was a way for the Sioux to express their culture. In an attempt to stop the ritual, the army went to South Dakota to arrest **(13)** _____. During a scuffle he was killed. On **(14)** _____ soldiers killed more than 300 Lakota Sioux who had gathered at a creek called **(15)** _____, which ended the armed conflict with Native Americans.

★ **Guided Reading Activity 18-4**

DIRECTIONS: Outlining Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer. Use another sheet of paper if necessary.

I. The Farmers Organize

A. Introduction

1. Whom did the farmers of the late 1800s blame for their troubles?

2. How did banks contribute to the farmers' plight?

B. The Grange

1. How did the National Grange try to encourage economic self-sufficiency among farmers?

2. How did the railroads contribute to the decline of the Grange?

C. The Farmers' Alliances

1. What were the Farmers' Alliances?

2. How did Alliances try to reduce the power of railroads, banks, and merchants over farmers?

II. A Party of the People

A. The Populist Party—When was the Populist Party founded?

B. Populist Gains and Problems—Whom did the Populist Party nominate for president?

C. Free Silver—How did Southern state legislatures strike a blow against populism?

D. The Election of 1896

1. What was the nickname of William Jennings Bryan and why was he called this?

2. Why did William McKinley win the election?

E. The Populist Legacy—What Populist goals were realized in the 1900s?

SECTION 18-4