

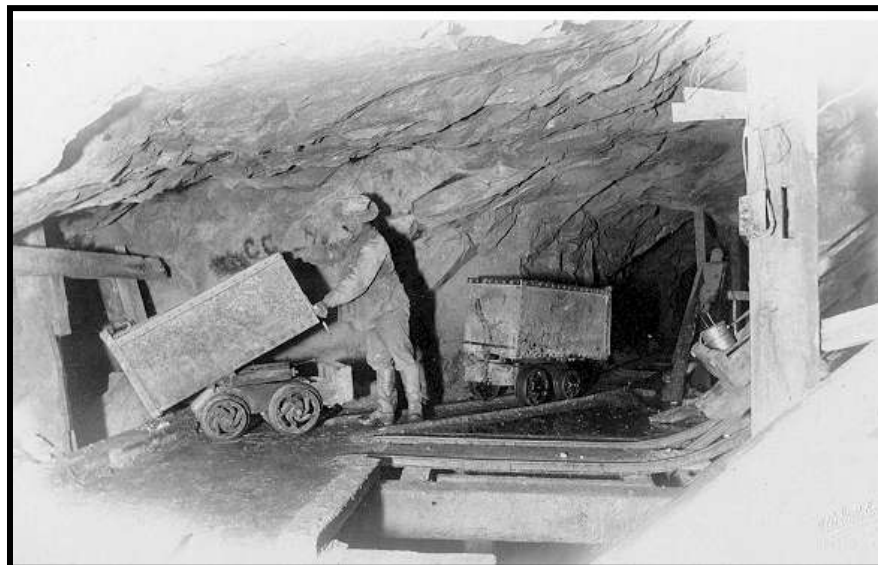
Americans Move West

1850–1890

In this chapter you will learn about how the great American West changed in the late 1800s. Settlers poured into the region and built mines, ranches, farms, and railroads.

A horizontal timeline titled "AMERICANS MOVE WEST 583" showing key events from 1850 to 1890. The timeline is marked with years and includes various icons and images. The events listed are:

- 1850**: UNITED STATES (American flag icon)
- 1855**: World (Globe icon); Paris holds a World's Fair.
- 1860**: The Pony Express begins delivering mail between East and West. (Illustration of a Pony Express rider)
- 1864**: French scientist Louis Pasteur invents the purification process of pasteurization. (Portrait of Louis Pasteur)
- 1869**: The first transcontinental railroad is completed. (Illustration of a train crossing a bridge)
- 1874**: Gold is discovered in the Black Hills of the Dakotas.
- 1879**: Thousands of African Americans migrate from the South to Kansas.
- 1880**: The Orient Express railway makes its first run from Paris to Istanbul. (Illustration of the Orient Express train)
- 1883**: Brazil abolishes slavery.
- 1888**: Brazil abolishes slavery.
- 1890**: The Massacre at Wounded Knee occurs. (Portrait of a Native American woman)



Focus on Themes In this chapter you will follow the development of the United States from the mid-1800s through the 1890s. You will learn that California was admitted to the Union in 1850. You will find out about the struggles that people

faced as the movement West continued and people settled the Great Plains. You will learn about the **technological** advancements made during this time as well as the difficult **geographical** obstacles miners and ranchers faced in the West.

Miners, Ranchers, and Railroads

Chapter 18 Section 1 Page 586

Mining Boom:

1. How did the geography of the west change?
2. What were the most valuable resources?

Big Business:

3. Where was most of it located?
4. Why did miners form unions?

Settlers and New Towns:

5. What is a boomtown?

The Cattle Kingdom:

6. What happened after the Civil War?
7. What was a problem with this?
8. What was the "cattle kingdom"?

Importance of Cowboys:

9. What was a cattle drive?

10. What ideas did American cowboys get from Mexican ranch hands? Page 589:

Main Ideas

1. A mining boom brought growth to the West.
2. The demand for cattle created a short-lived Cattle Kingdom on the Great Plains.
3. East and West were connected by the transcontinental railroad.

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The Big Idea

As more settlers moved West, mining, ranching, and railroads soon transformed the western landscape.

Key Terms

frontier, p. 586
Comstock Lode, p. 587
boomtowns, p. 588
Cattle Kingdom, p. 589
cattle drive, p. 589
Chisholm Trail, p. 589
Pony Express, p. 590
transcontinental railroad, p. 590

Causes

- New land for settlers and ranchers
- Mineral resources
- Businesses to support settlers, ranchers, and miners
- Immigration

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Effects

- New towns
- Railroads across the continent
- Cattle Kingdom

End of the Open Range:

11. What invention led to the end of the open range?

12. What caused the "range wars?"

The Transcontinental Railroad:

13. What caused a need for better transportation west?

14. What was the pony express?

15. What did the Pacific Railway Acts do?

Great Race:

16. What two companies raced to complete the railroad?

a. -

b. -

Effects of the Transcontinental Railroad

- Increased settlement of the West
- Increased business activity and East-West trade
- Helped make the railroad industry one of the most powerful in the country



When the two lines of the transcontinental railroad met in Promontory, Utah, Leland Stanford drove a celebratory golden spike into the rails.

GEOGRAPHY SKILLS INTERPRETING MAPS

Movement According to the map, what was the westernmost city on the transcontinental railroad?

Wars For the West

Chapter 18 Section 2 Page 593

Hunting Buffalo:

17. What did the plain Indians depend on for survival?

Struggle to Keep Land:

18. Why did they fear losing their land?

19. What did the treaty of Fort Laramie do?

Native American Land Loss:

20. What is a reservation?

21. Who was crazy horse?

22. What did he do?

23. Why?

24. What did the Treaty of Medicine Lodge do?

25. What groups began fighting?

Fighting on the Plains:

26. What is a buffalo soldier?

Battles on the Northern Plains:

27. What did George Armstrong Custer's men find?

28. What did Sitting Bull do?

29. What happened at the Battle of the Little Bighorn?

Main Ideas

1. As settlers moved to the Great Plains, they encountered the Plains Indians.
2. The U.S. Army and Native Americans fought in the northern plains, the Southwest, and the Far West.
3. Despite efforts to reform U.S. policy toward Native Americans, conflict continued.

The Big Idea

Native Americans and the U.S. government came into conflict over land in the West.

Key Terms and People

Treaty of Fort Laramie, p. 594
reservations, p. 595
Crazy Horse, p. 595
Treaty of Medicine Lodge, p. 595
buffalo soldiers, p. 596
George Armstrong Custer, p. 596
Sitting Bull, p. 596
Battle of the Little Bighorn, p. 596
Massacre at Wounded Knee, p. 597
Long Walk, p. 597
Geronimo, p. 597
Ghost Dance, p. 598
Sarah Winnemucca, p. 598
Dawes General Allotment Act, p. 598

30. Why is it also called “Custer’s Last Stand”?

Massacre at Wounded Knee:

31. What happened to sitting bull?

32. What was the Massacre at Wounded Knee?

Southwest:

33. Why did troops raid Natives property?

34. What was the long walk?

Final Battles:

35. What did Geronimo do?

36. What ended the fighting?

Conflict Continues:

37. What was the ghost dance?

38. What did the Dawes General Allotment Act of 1887 do?



Farming and Populism

Chapter 18 Section 3 Page 600

New Lives on the Plains:

1. Describe the following acts:
 - a. Homestead Act
 - b. Morrill Act

Settling the Plains:

2. Why did many African Americans move west?
3. Who were the Exodusters?

Farming the Plains:

4. What was a sod buster?
5. How did they get that name?
6. What is “dry farming”?
7. What helped these farmers?

Farm Incomes Fall:

8. What is overproduction?
9. What led to it?
10. Why would this be a problem?

The National Grange:

11. What was The National Grange?

Main Ideas

1. Many Americans started new lives on the Great Plains.
2. Economic challenges led to the creation of farmers' political groups.
3. By the 1890s, the western frontier had come to an end.

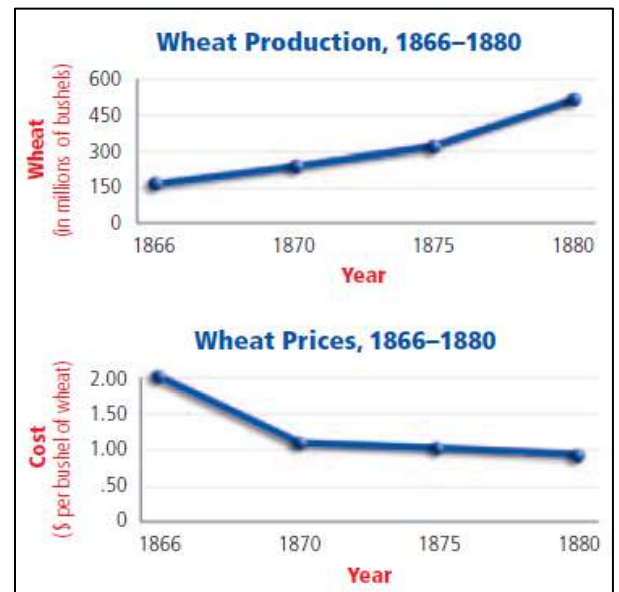
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The Big Idea

Settlers on the Great Plains created new communities and unique political groups.

Key Terms and People

Homestead Act, p. 600
Morrill Act, p. 600
Exodusters, p. 601
sodbusters, p. 601
dry farming, p. 601
Annie Bidwell, p. 602
National Grange, p. 603
deflation, p. 604
William Jennings Bryan, p. 604
Populist Party, p. 604



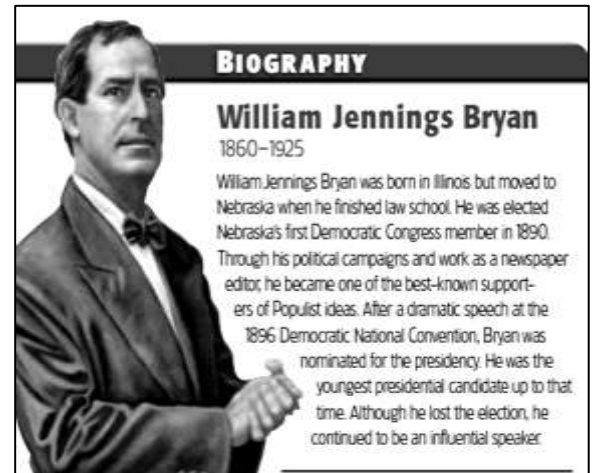
12. Why was it formed?

Free Silver Debate:

13. What is deflation?

14. What caused it?

15. What did the free silver movement want to do?



Populist Party:

16. What are 4 things the populist party wanted to do?

- a. -
- b. -
- c. -
- d. -

Election of 1896:

17. What two candidates were nominated in this election?

18. How did each feel about free coinage?

