

CHAPTER 5: CHANGES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER

AMERICA SETTLES THE WEST-
LATE 19TH CENTURY

SECTION 1: CULTURES CLASH ON THE PRAIRIE

- The ___ of the Plains Indians was not well known to Easterners
- The ___ and the ___ had hunted and planted in the Great plains for over 100 years
- Tribes such as the ___ and ___ hunted buffalo



THE PLAINS

THE HORSE AND THE BUFFALO



BUFFALO WERE USED FOR
FOOD, SHELTER AND
CLOTHING

- The introduction of horses by the ___ (1598) and later guns, meant natives were able to travel and hunt
- While the ___ provided speed and mobility, it was the ___ that provided for basic needs

FAMILY LIFE ON THE PLAINS

- ___ extended families were the norm
- ___ were hunters, while ___ helped butcher the game and prepare it
- Tribes were very ___ and land was ___



OSAGE TRIBE

SETTLERS PUSH WESTWARD



A COVERED WAGON
HEADS WEST

- The white settlers who pushed westward had a different idea about _____
- Concluding that the plains were _____ thousands advanced to claim land
- _____ being discovered in Colorado only intensified the rush for land

THE GOVERNMENT RESTRICTS NATIVES

- As more and more settlers headed _____, the U.S. _____ increasingly protected their interests
- _____ also influenced government decisions



RAILROADS GREATLY
IMPACTED NATIVE LIFE

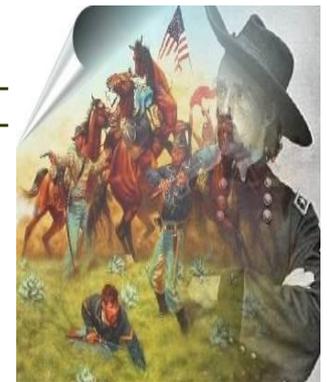
NATIVES AND SETTLERS CLASH



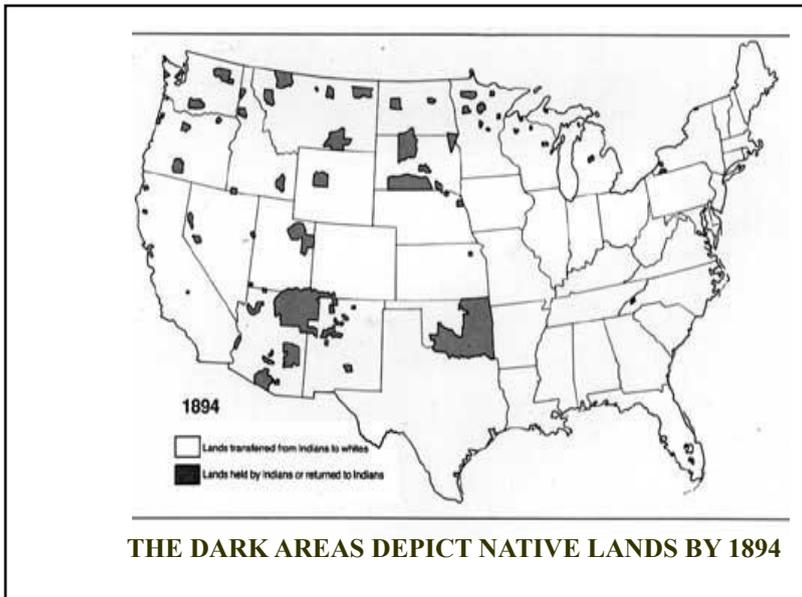
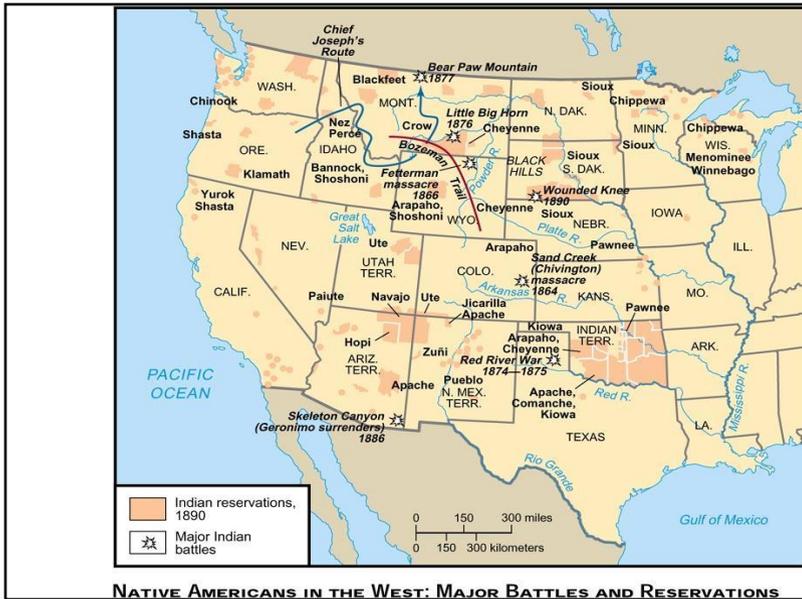
- _____ – Government set aside all of the Great Plains as _____
- _____ - Government shifts policy, giving natives much smaller lands
- _____ ensues
- 1864 - _____; US Army attack killing 150 native women and children

OTHER CONFLICTS AND BATTLES

- Conflicts continued including; _____
- _____ occurred in early 1876 when Colonel Custer reached _____
- Led by _____ and _____, the natives outflanked and crushed Custer's troops



ONE OF THE FEW NATIVE
VICTORIES WAS LITTLE BIG
HORN



THE DAWES ACT - 1887



- The _____ of 1887 attempted to assimilate natives
- The Act called for the break up of _____ and the introduction of natives into _____
- By 1932, _____ of the land committed to Natives had been taken

FAMOUS DEPICTION OF NATIVE STRUGGLE

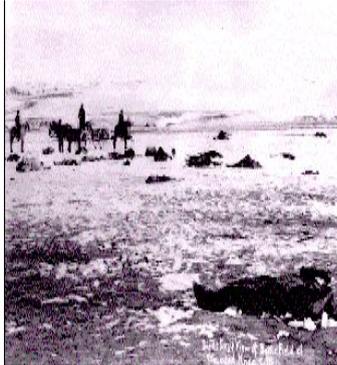
THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUFFALO

- The most significant blow to tribal life on the plains was the destruction of the _____
- Tourist and fur traders shot buffalo for _____
- _____: 65 million buffalo roamed the plains
- _____: less than 1000 remained



SHIRTLESS HUNTER WITH HIS KILL

BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE

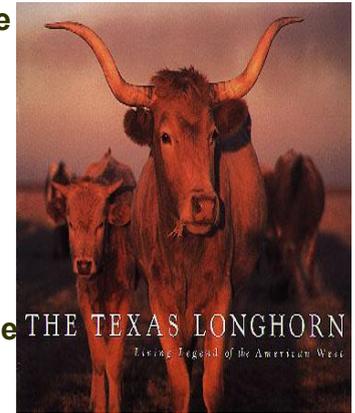


HUNDREDS OF CORPSES
WERE LEFT TO FREEZE ON
THE GROUND

- On December 29, 1890, the Seventh Cavalry (Custer's old regiment) rounded up 350 Sioux and took them to _____, S.D.
- A shot was fired – within minutes the Seventh Cavalry slaughtered _____ unarmed Natives
- This event brought the _____ – and an entire era to a bitter end

CATTLE BECOMES BIG BUSINESS

- _____ became increasingly profitable
- Texas rangers learned how to handle the Texas Longhorns from _____ rangers
- Lots of _____ came from the Mexican Vaqueros

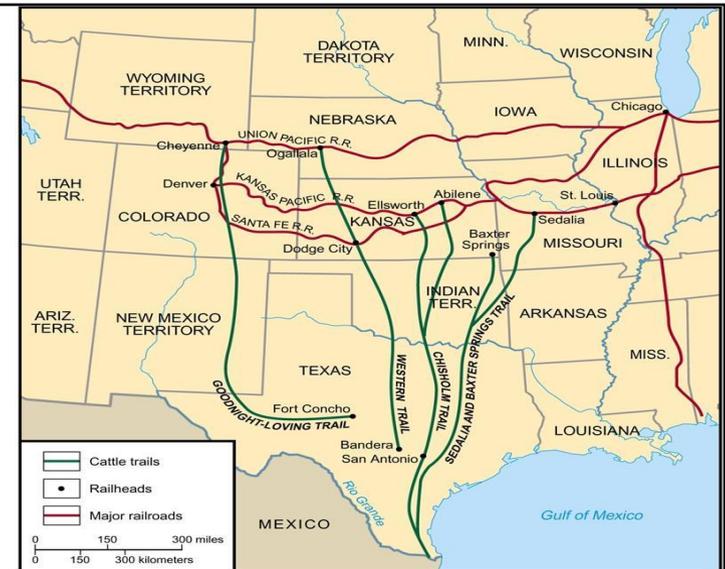


VOCABULARY BORROWED



MEXICAN "VAQUEROS"
(COW MAN) PROVIDED THE
VOCABULARY FOR THE
AMERICAN COWBOY

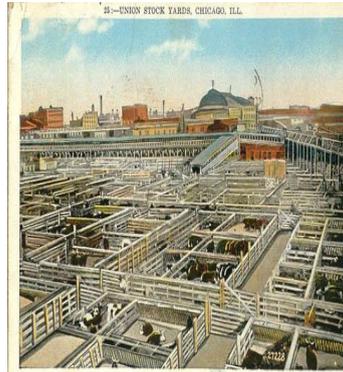
- Vanilla, bronco, mustang, chaps, mosquito, pronto, tuna, stampede, tornado, chili, cigar, shack, savvy, siesta, wrangler, lasso, lariat, ranch, corral, burro, canyon, bandit, fiesta, guerrilla, hurricane, matador, plaza, rodeo, vigilante, desperado, cockroach, buckaroo



CATTLE TRAILS TRAILS CONNECTED TO RAILROADS

GROWING DEMAND FOR BEEF

- After the Civil War the demand for _____ surged
- _____ and the rise of the _____ was instrumental in the increase of beef consumption
- _____ was a famous market after 1865



POSTCARD OF CHICAGO UNION STOCK YARDS

COW TOWN & THE TRAIL

- _____ became famous for being a place where the _____ met the railroads
- Tens of thousands of cattle came from Texas through Oklahoma to Abilene via the famous _____
- Once in _____ the cattle would board rail cars for destinations across the country



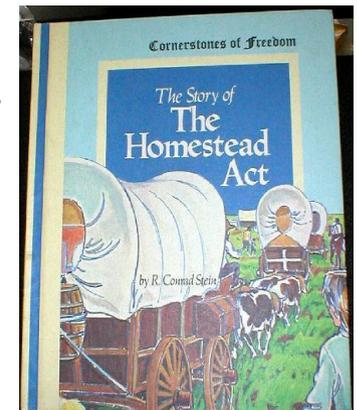
THE END OF THE OPEN RANGE



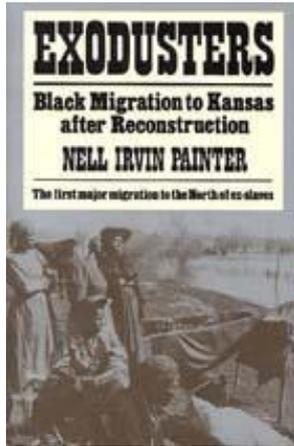
- Almost as soon as _____ became big business, the cattle frontier met its end
- _____, _____, and the invention of _____ were responsible

SECTION 2: SETTLING ON THE GREAT PLAINS

- Federal land policy and the completion of the _____ railroad led to the rapid settlement of American west
- 1862 – Congress passed _____ which allowed 160 free acres to any “head of household”



EXODUSTERS MOVE WEST



- African Americans who moved from the post-Reconstruction South to Kansas were called _____
- Many exodusters took advantage of _____

OKLAHOMA SOONERS

- In _____, a major governmental land giveaway in what is now Oklahoma attracted thousands
- In less than a day, 2 million acres were claimed by settlers
- Some took possession before the government had officially declared it open – thus Oklahoma became known as the _____



SETTLERS ENCOUNTER HARDSHIPS

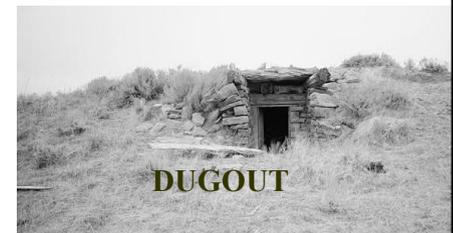


LOCUST SWARM

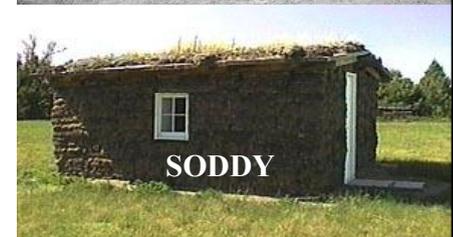
- The frontier settlers faced extreme hardships – droughts, floods, fires, blizzards, locust plagues, and bandits
- Despite hardships, the number of people living west of the Mississippi grew from _____ of the nation's population in 1850 to almost _____ in 1900

DUGOUTS & SODDIES

- Most settlers built their homes from the land itself
- Pioneers often dug their homes out of the sides of ravines or hills (_____)
- Those in the flat plains made freestanding homes made of turf (_____)



DUGOUT



SODDY

INCREASED TECHNOLOGY HELPS FARMERS

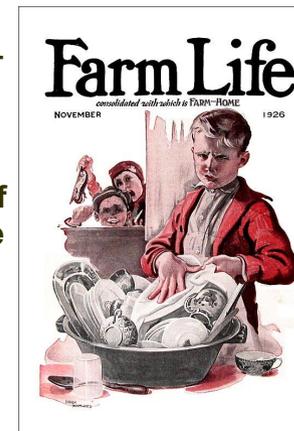


JOHN DEERE'S STEEL PLOW HAD TO BE PULLED BY A HORSE OR MULE

- 1837 – _____ invented a _____ that could slice through heavy soil
- 1847 – _____ mass-produced a _____
- Other inventions included a _____, _____, and _____

FARMER EDUCATION SUPPORTED

- The _____ financed agricultural education
- The _____ of 1862 and 1890 gave federal land to states to help finance agricultural colleges



SECTION 3: FARMERS AND THE POPULIST MOVEMENT



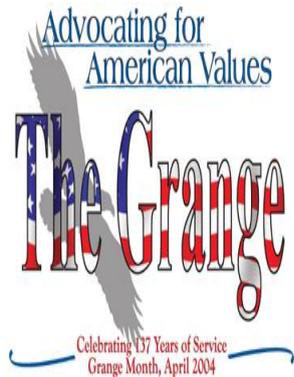
- In the late _____, many farmers were struggling
- Crop prices were _____, debt _____
- Mortgages were being _____ by banks

ECONOMIC DISTRESS HITS FARMERS

- Between _____ and _____ the price of a bushel of wheat fell from \$2.00 to 68 cents
- _____ conspired to keep transport costs artificially high
- _____ got caught in a cycle of debt



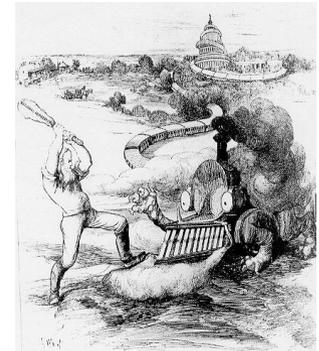
FARMERS ORGANIZE FOR CHANGE



- 1867 – Oliver Hudson Kelley started the _____, an organization for farmers that became known as the _____
- By 1870, the Grange spent most of their time fighting the _____
- Soon the Grange and other _____ numbered over 4 million members

POPULIST PARTY IS BORN

- Leaders of the farmers organization realized they needed to build a base of _____
- _____ – the movement of the people – was born in 1892 with the founding of the _____, or _____



THIS POLITICAL CARTOON SHOWS A POPULIST CLUBBING A RAILROAD CAR

POPULIST REFORMS



- Proposed _____ reforms included; _____ of money supply, a rise in _____ prices, _____ taxes, a federal _____ program
- Proposed _____ reforms included; direct election of _____, single terms for _____
- Populists also called for an _____ workday and reduced _____

POPULISTS MAKE GAINS

- In the _____ Presidential election, the Populist candidate won almost _____ of the vote
- In the West, the party elected 5 senators, 3 governors and 1,500 state legislators



FRED AND PHIL VOTED FOR THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

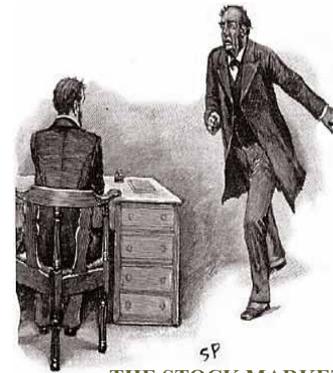
Election of 1892

Electoral Vote by State		Popular Vote
DEMOCRATIC* Grover Cleveland	277	5,555,426
REPUBLICAN Benjamin Harrison	145	5,182,690
PEOPLE'S (POPULIST) James B. Weaver	22	1,029,846
MINOR PARTIES	—	285,297
	<u>444</u>	<u>12,053,259</u>

*Electors classed as Democratic were in many states elected on joint Democratic and People's party tickets.



THE PANIC OF 1893



THE STOCK MARKET CRASHED IN 1893

- Nationwide economic problems took center stage in America in _____
- _____ went bankrupt, the stock market lost value, 15,000 businesses and 500 banks collapsed,
- 3 million people lost their jobs – putting unemployment at _____

SILVER OR GOLD?

- The central issue of the _____ Presidential campaign was which metal would be the basis of the nation's _____
- _____ (those who favored using both) vs. those that favored the _____ alone



BRYAN AND THE "CROSS OF GOLD"



BRYAN'S CROSS OF GOLD SPEECH

- _____ favored the Gold standard and nominated _____
- _____ favored Bimetallism and nominated _____
- Despite Bryan's stirring words, "You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," _____ won the 1896 election

Election of 1896

Electoral Vote by State	Popular Vote
REPUBLICAN William McKinley 271 ●	7,102,246
DEMOCRATIC William J. Bryan 176 ●	6,492,559
MINOR PARTIES —	315,398
447	<u>13,910,203</u>



THE END OF POPULISM

- With McKinley's election victory, _____ collapsed, burying the hopes of the farmer
- _____ left two important legacies: 1) A message that the downtrodden can organize and be heard and 2) An agenda of reforms, many of which would be enacted in the 20th century



THE PEOPLE'S PARTY WAS SHORT-LIVED BUT LEFT AN IMPORTANT LEGACY