

Unit One: Changing and Growing

Chapter 1: **Meanwhile, Out West** (pages 2-7)

While the Civil War was being fought, and afterwards too, there was war in the West. It was the new settlers fighting the _____, _____, and _____ for control of the land.

What was the outcome of the war in the West?

Why did people move west, what was happening in the Eastern part of the country?

Settlers found farming in the prairie lands different and difficult—much harder than farming in the East. What was different? What challenges did they face?

IN GOD WE TRUSTED, IN KANSAS WE BUSTED, said signs on the covered wagons heading back east. About _____ of the people who came west turned around and went back home.

The midsection of the nation began to produce so much wheat it was called "_____." Western ranchers were raising _____ and _____. Western miners were digging up important minerals. _____ could take those products to far places.

In the 1870's the nation was heading in a new direction and fast. What spurred growth in most cities and what did they produced for the American people?

What was the nation's busiest port? Why?

Describe America's prairie

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Chapter 2: **Riding the Trail** (pages 8-13)

Soldiers returning home to Texas from the Civil War found large numbers of _____.

Jesse Chisholm drove a herd of cattle north from Texas to Kansas and made a map of his route. Why was this good route for driving cattle?

How much was a longhorn in Texas? _____ How much was a longhorn in Abilene, Kansas? _____ Then what happened to most of the cattle?

What were some of the common problems that cowboys faced while traveling along the Chisholm Trail?

A statement from your textbook states, "It was *democratic* out there on the trail." What evidence from the text supports this statement? What does this mean?

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Chapter 3: Rails Across the Country (pages 14-18)

On May 10, 1869, hardly a person in the whole country didn't wish to be at Promontory in Utah. Why? What was happening on this day?

You could now go by train from _____ to _____.

President _____ laid the groundwork for the Transcontinental Railroad when he signed the _____ on _____.

Two companies built the railroad. The _____ (starting in the West) and the _____ (coming from the East).

How did workers building the Transcontinental Railroad deal with mountains they encountered along the way?

The Central Pacific Railroad hired many people from _____ and paid them _____.

Most workers for the Union Pacific Railroad were _____.

Why were the Native Americans angry about the building of the railroad?

When the transcontinental railroad was finished, Stanford, Durant, and the other railroad tycoons were national heroes. Today, many historians call them crooks. Why?

What advantages did the railroad give the American people? Name three.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

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Chapter 4: **Fencing the Homestead:** (Pages 19-22)

The early pioneers and the forty-niners (who headed to California when the gold rush started in 1849) leapfrogged over the plains and mountains and settled in the Far West. They called the plains the " _____ " and believed it was _____.

Were they right? Why or why not?

What were some of the challenges of farming the Great Plains?

The Plains states stretch from _____ and from _____ to the Rocky Mountains.

What was the Homestead Act?

The newcomers didn't have to worry about _____ herds anymore—the _____ were practically gone—but they did have the problem of cattle wandering about. What invention was largely responsible for farmers being able to fence off their property?

Why did this invention create a problem for cowboys?

What influence did the railroad have on the cattle market? _____

A new kind of agriculture developed on the Plains. The early American farms had been *self-sufficient*. What does this mean?

What changes were happening in farming?

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Chapter 5: Reaping a Harvest (pages 23- 26)

What did John Deere invent, and what did it do for farming?

What did Cyrus McCormick invent, and what did it do for farming?

In the 30 years between _____, more land was turned into farmland in the United States than in all the years from 1607 to 1860. In 1879 the McCormick factory produced 18,760 reapers; two years later it made nearly _____.

Who was hurt by the big changes that were taking place in farming? Why?

Because the country seemed so large, American farmers had always farmed _____. When land wore out, they just moved on to better land. For a long time there was better land to move to. But, by the end of the 19th century, there wasn't any frontier left. By the end of the 19th century, how many acres of farmland were destroyed by years of poor farming methods?

Name the 2 acts, and what they did, that helped to advance the farming industry?

"Slowly the American farmer began to turn scientific." Show examples from the text that support this statement. (Name the people, and their contributions to farming in America)

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Chapter 6: **The Trail Ends on a Reservation** (pages 27-34)

The new Americans and the Native Americans were sharing the same land, but they didn't really know each other. They had different ways of living. Neither group wanted to change—and why should they? The problem was that the two ways of life were not *compatible*. Why were they not compatible, why couldn't they exist together?

What animal was once plentiful on the Plains? What happened to them? How were the Indians affected by the mass killing of these animals?

By _____, almost all Native Americans in the United States had been forced onto _____.

The Native Americans weren't willing to give up their land and move onto the reservations, which were usually _____.

The Indian wars in the West—the hardest fought of them—lasted from the end of the Civil War (1865) until a final massacre of Indians in 1890 at a place called _____.

What options did the Native Americans have in dealing with the new white settlers in America, and expanding west?

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Chapter 7: **The People of the Pierced Noses** (pages 35-38)

List a few adjectives to describe the Nez Perce Indians.

In late September of 1805, the explorers _____—who had been caught in a snowstorm and were near starving—stumbled into a Nez Perce camp. The Indians fed them and probably saved their lives. The Nez Perce helped trappers and traders, and befriended those who were beginning to pass through their territory. Then in 1860 something was found on their land, what was it? How was it the beginning of their troubles?

In 1876, the U.S. government sent three commissioners to meet with Chief Joseph. Why?

What action by Chief Joseph led to fighting between the Nez Perce and the whites?

What ultimately happened to the Nez Perce?
