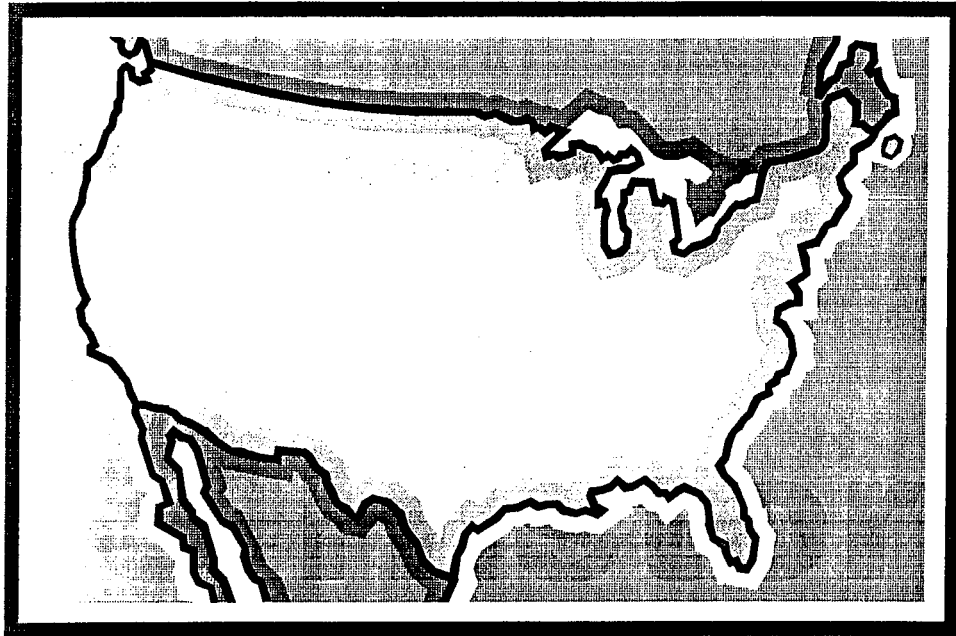


US History



Chapter 13: Changes on the Western Front

1877-1900

Section 1: Cultures Clash on the Prairie

Section 2: Settling on the Great Plains

Section 3: Farmers and the Populist Movement

Chapter 13: Changes on the Western Front, 1877-1900

Section 1: Cultures Clash on the Prairie

Great Plains _____

Treaty of Fort Laramie _____

Sitting Bull _____

George A. Custer _____

assimilation _____

Dawes Act _____

Battle of Wounded Knee _____

longhorn _____

Chisholm Trail _____

long drive _____

Dawes Act + Wounded Knee

Plains Indian Culture

Cowboy + Cattle

Custer's Last Stand

Settlers Push Westward

Fetterman's Massacre

Fort Laramie Treaty

Sand Creek Massacre

CULTURE
CLASH
ON THE
PRairie

Section 2: Settling on the Great Plains

Homestead Act _____

exoduster _____

soddy _____

Morrill Act _____

bonanza farm _____

Morrill Act 1862 + 1890

Moving West to Farm

Farmers in Debt

New Inventions

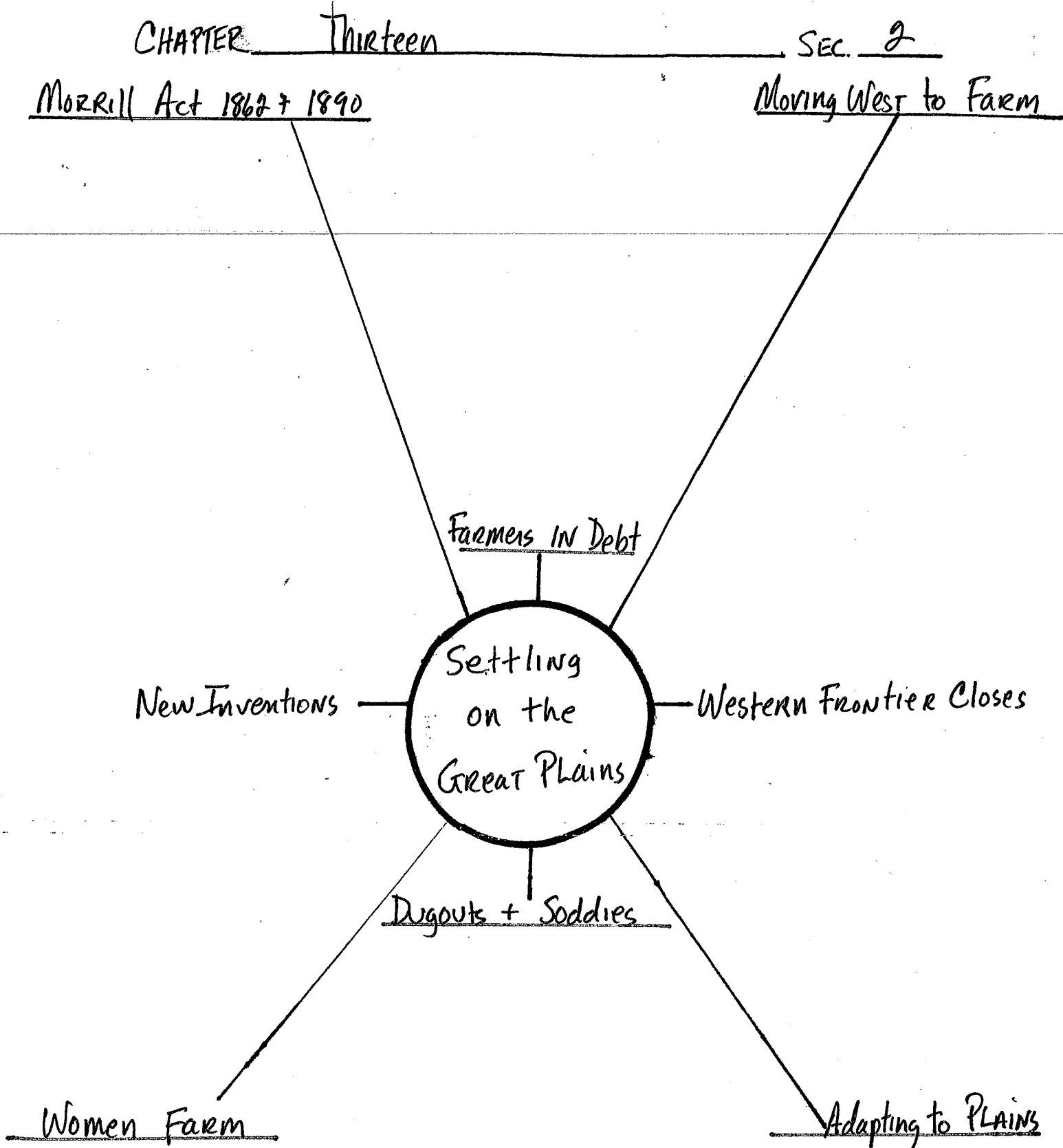
Settling
on the
Great Plains

Western Frontier Closes

Dugouts + Sodders

Women Farm

Adapting to PLAINS



Section 3: Farmers and the Populist Movement

Oliver Hudson Kelley _____

Grange _____

Farmers' Alliances _____

Populism _____

bimetallism _____

gold standard _____

William McKinley _____

William Jennings Bryan _____

Economic Problems

Farmers' Debt gets Worse

1896 Election

The Rise of Populism

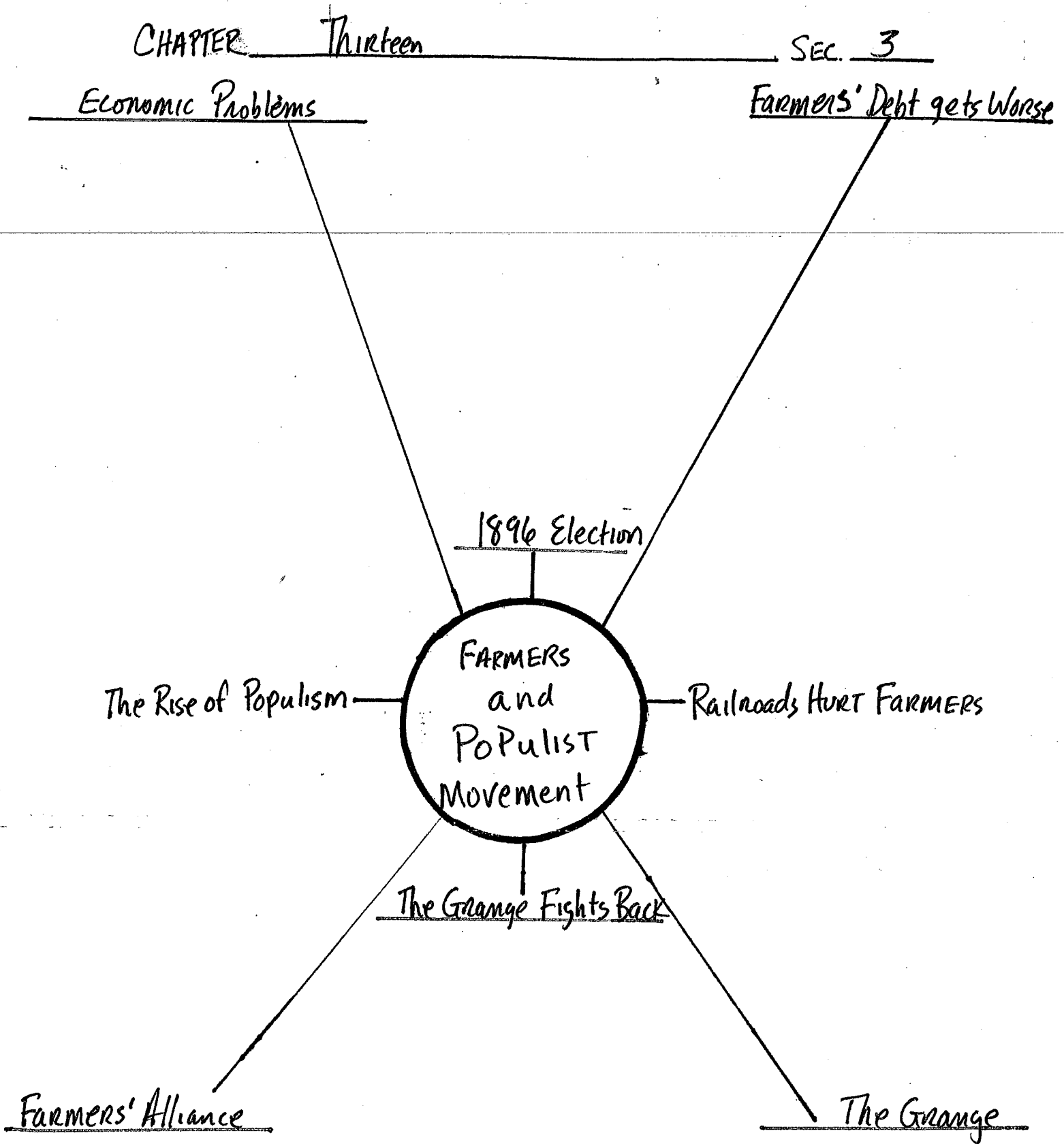
FARMERS
and
POPULIST
Movement

Railroads Hurt Farmers

The Grange Fights Back

Farmers' Alliance

The Grange



Glossary

CHAPTER 13 Changes on the Western Frontier

bankrupt A condition in which a person or company cannot pay back debts

cultivate To prepare land for raising crops

debt The condition of owing something, such as money

game A wild animal hunted for food or sport

reform A change for the better; a correction of abuses

reservation An area of land set aside for Native Americans

ritual A ceremonial act

stake To claim as one's own

transcontinental Spanning or crossing a continent

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the letter of the term or name that matches the description.

- a. exodusters
- b. Populism
- c. Homestead Act
- d. longhorn
- e. soddy
- f. gold standard

- _____ 1. A law that offered 160 acres of land free to anyone who would live on and farm it for five years
- _____ 2. The name given to African Americans who moved from the Reconstruction South to the Great Plains in the mid-1800s
- _____ 3. A type of cattle brought to the Americas by the Spanish
- _____ 4. A type of home made from prairie turf
- _____ 5. The political movement that sought advancement for farmers and laborers during the late 1800s

B. Write the name or term that best completes each sentence.

- Populism
- Grange
- assimilation
- bonanza farms
- homesteaders
- long drive

- 1. Under the policy of _____, Native Americans would give up their beliefs and culture and become part of white culture.
- 2. The _____ consisted of rounding up the cattle and leading them to the shipping yards in Abilene, Kansas.
- 3. Forced to grow more and more crops, many settlers built _____, huge, single-crop farms.
- 4. The _____ began as a social organization for farmers, but soon began to concentrate on battling the railroads.
- 5. _____, also known as the movement of the people, gave rise to the Populist Party.

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAPTER 13** Changes on the Western Frontier

Main Ideas

1. How effective was the Dawes Act in helping Native Americans become part of white culture?

2. What led to cattle becoming big business by the late 1800s?

3. How did the government support settlement of the West?

4. What economic problems confronted American farmers in the 1890s?

5. How would bimetallism help the economy, according to its supporters?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Do you think that trying to assimilate Native Americans into white society was a good idea? Why or why not?
2. Explain why by the late 1800s there seemed to be two Americas—East and West.

US History Ch 13 essay test

Choose one and type full question before answer

1. Describe the treatment of Native Americans by governments in the mid to late 1800's in America. Was it justified? Explain
 - a. designated boundaries for reservations
 - b. use of military force
 - c. treaties and compensation
 - d. gold rushes
 - e. policy of assimilation

2. What were the reasons that the Populist Party appealed to so many people in the late 1800's?
 - a. state of the economy
 - b. responsiveness of government (regulations?)
 - c. actions of the railroad owners
 - d. development of Grange and Farmers' Alliances
 - e.