

**CHAPTER 5: CHANGES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER
AMERICA SETTLES THE WEST-LATE 19TH CENTURY**

SECTION 1: CULTURES CLASH ON THE PRAIRIE

- The culture of the _____ 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 Sioux and Cheyenne gathered wild foods and hunted _____
 - What else did people of the Plains do?
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THE HORSE AND THE BUFFALO

- The introduction of horses by the _____ (1598) and later guns, meant natives _____
 - While the horse provided speed and mobility, it was the _____ that provided for basic needs.
 - What made a plains warrior look good by gaining honor?
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- What all did the Native Americans use the buffalo for?
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FAMILY LIFE ON THE PLAINS

- Small extended _____ were the norm.
 - Men were hunters, while women helped _____ the game and prepare it
 - Who were medicine men or women, or shamans in the tribe?
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- No individuals could dominate the tribe, leaders of a tribe were ruled by? _____, rather than by force.
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SETTLERS PUSH WESTWARD

- The white settlers who pushed westward had a different idea about land ownership
- 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 west, the _____ increasingly protected their interests

-_____ Companies also influenced government decisions

MASSACRE AT SAND CREEK

-Cheyenne believed they were under the protection of the U.S. government on Colorado's Sand Creek Reserve, explain how this was not true? _____

_____.

DEATH ON THE BOZEMAN TRAIL

-What did Chief Red Cloud want which he was unsuccessful at? End white settlement on the trail. What happened as a result of this? Crazy Horse

_____.

known as the? _____ Massacre.

-What treaty was signed in which the Sioux agreed to live on a reservation along the Missouri River in 1868? _____ What Sioux leader refused to sign this treaty? _____.

RED RIVER WAR

-The U.S. army under General Philip Sheridan crushed resistance against what Indians on the southern plains? _____.

GOLD RUSH

-Where did miners look for gold?

_____.

CUSTER'S LAST STAND

-In June 1876, The Sioux and Cheyenne held a sun dance, what was in Sitting Bull's vision?

_____.

-What happened to Colonel George Custer when he and 7th Cavalry reached the Little Bighorn River?

_____.

-What happens to the Sioux by late 1876? _____.

THE DAWES ACT

-Explain the Dawes Act?

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BUFFALO

-The most significant blow to tribal life on the plains was the destruction of the

-Tourist and fur traders _____ buffalo for sport

-1800: _____million buffalo roamed the plains

-1890: less than _____ remained

-What did the U.S. do to help a single wild herd of buffalo?

BATTLE OF WOUNDED KNEE

-On December 29, 1890, the _____ Cavalry (Custer's old regiment) rounded up 350 Sioux and took them to Wounded Knee, S.D.

-A shot was fired – within minutes the Seventh Cavalry slaughtered _____ unarmed Natives

-The Battle of _____ brought the “ _____ ”– and an entire era to a bitter end

CATTLE BECOMES BIG BUSINESS

- _____ became increasingly profitable

-Texas rangers learned how to handle the _____ from Mexican rangers.

-Cowboys were not in great demand until what reached the Great Plains?

GROWING DEMAND FOR BEEF

-After the Civil War the demand for beef _____

- _____ and the rise of the _____ was instrumental in the increase of beef consumption

- _____ was a famous market after 1865

COW TOWN & THE TRAIL

- _____ became famous for being a place where the Chisholm Trail met the railroads

-Tens of thousands of cattle came from Texas through Oklahoma to Abilene via the famous _____

-Once in Abilene the _____ would board rail cars for destinations across the country

THE LONG DRIVE

-Explain what a long drive was and what the conditions were like?

Who supervised the drive on a long cattle drive and made more money? _____.

Why did cowboys pile their spurs, buckles, and other metal objects at the edge of camp?

THE END OF THE OPEN RANGE

-Almost as soon as ranching became big business, the cattle frontier met its end

-_____, bad weather, and the invention of

_____ were responsible

