The Gilded Age in the West
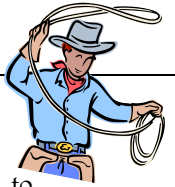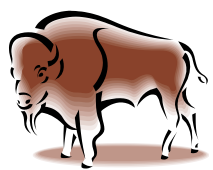
Directions: <u>Part 1</u>: Examine the 6 documents and answer the corresponding questions. <u>Part 2</u>: We will go over the documents as a class, while you fill in the column on the right.

DOCUMENT ANALYSIS	NOTES FROM CLASS

DOCUMENT 1
 	
 1. WHO do you see in the image?
 	
 2. WHAT does it look like the person/people/are doing?
 	
 3. Are there any words, labels or captions? List them here:
 	
 4. Describe what you **think** is happening in the document and why it might be significant.
	MINING WAS THE FIRST INDUSTRY TO ATTRACT SETTLERS TO THE WEST AFTER THE CIVIL WAR
	
	 1. Before the Civil War, miners discovered gold in _____, Colorado, _____
	
	 2. After the Civil War, miners resumed their migration into the West to find more _____ and _____
	
	 3. Some miners found huge discoveries of gold and silver
	    a. By 1880, miners at the _____ extracted $270 million in gold and $400 million in silver
	    b. In the Gilded Age, mining _____ used expensive _____ mining techniques to extract most of the gold and silver in the West
	
	 4. Mining towns helped develop the West because each town created a need for _____ and government

DOCUMENT 2
 	
 1. WHO do you see in the image?
 	
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	RANCHERS AND THE CATTLE BOOM
	
	 1. After the Civil War, demand for _____ led to a _____ in the West
	
	 2. Ranchers drove longhorn cattle across the _____ to _____ towns
	    a. Cattle bought for $_____ in Texas were driven _____ months across the open range
	    b. Cattle were sold in Western cattle towns like Dodge City for $_____...and shipped by train to _____ plants in cities like Chicago
	    c. Cattle drives led to new _____ in the West
	
	 3. Cattle ranching faced difficulties by the 1880s
	    a. The "open range" was _____ as farmers used new _____ fencing to close off their farms
	    b. Overgrazing and _____ left little grasslands for grazing cattle
	    c. By 1900, the glory days of the_____ were over

DOCUMENT 3
 	
 1. WHO do you see in the image?
 	
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 4. Describe what you **think** is happening in the document and why it might be significant.
	THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD
	
	 1. Miners, ranchers, and farmers were connected to _____ in 1869 with the completion of the _____ railroad
	
	 2. The federal government encouraged railroad construction by giving millions of _____ of _____ to railroad companies
	    a. The Central Pacific was built from West to East by _____ workers
	    b. The Union Pacific was built from East to West by _____ workers
	    c. On May 10, _____ the two tracks met at _____ in Utah
	
	 3. By 1890, there were _____ railroads that extended to the _____ Coast
	
	 4. Railroad innovations included _____ to coordinate train schedules...luxury trains called Pullman Palace cars and _____ train cars
	
	 5. _____ workers were recruited to America to build the _____...But, Congress passed the _____ Act in 1882 which ended Chinese immigration to America
	
	 E. The migration of Americans into the West left no unorganized territories by 1890...the western _____ had closed

DOCUMENT 4	1. WHO do you see in the image?
	
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	4. Describe what you **think** is happening in the document and why it might be significant.
		THE HOMESTEAD ACT AND FARMERS
		1. The majority of migrants into the west were _____
		2. In 1862, Congress passed the _____, giving _____ acres of free western land to anyone who promised to farm the land for _____ years
		   a. Hundreds of thousands of migrants moved into the Great Plains to gain _____
		   b. Homestead life was difficult on the Great Plains
		   i. Farming was difficult, but homesteaders learned _____ farming techniques and planted new varieties of _____
		   ii. Homesteaders built _____ because of the lack of trees in the Plains
		   iii. _____ and droughts were constant problems
		   iv. _____% of homesteaders _____ to make it the required 5 years…but those who were successful transformed America into a _____
		  c. Some African Americans known as "_____" took advantage of the Homestead Act to escape the _____ South

DOCUMENT 5	1. WHAT do you see in the image?
	
	2. WHAT does it look like the person/people/things are doing?
	
	3. Are there any words, labels or captions? List them here:
	
	4. Describe what you **think** is happening in the document and why it might be significant.
		NATIVE AMERICANS
		1. By the end of the Civil War in 1865, _____ of all Indians lived on the _____
		
		2. Plains Indians like the Sioux, Comanche, and Cheyenne tribes were dependent upon the _____ and the horse
		B. America's Indian policy changed during the Gilded Age:
		  1. In the 1830s, Jackson used the _____ Act to relocate Indians to lands _____ of the Mississippi River…This "Indian Country" was located in the Plains and was _____ from white settlers
		  2. In the 1840s, _____ led to the acquisition of new western territories…as a result, Indians were concentrated onto small _____
		  3. The flood of miners, ranchers, and farmers during the _____ violated Indian territories…This led to a series of violent conflicts known as the "_____"

DOCUMENT 6	1. WHAT do you see in the image?
	
	2. WHAT does it look like the person/people/things are doing?
	
	3. Are there any words, labels or captions? List them here:
	
	4. Describe what you **think** is happening in the document and why it might be significant.
		INDIAN WARS
		1. In 1864, Colorado militia attacked and _____ Cheyenne Indians, mostly women and children, in Sand Creek Massacre
		2. Little Big Horn (1876)
		  a. In 1876, Americans flooded into _____ territory in South Dakota when _____ was discovered
		  b. The Sioux, led by _____, retaliated by ambushing Colonel Custer and all 197 soldiers in the Seventh Cavalry at _____
		3. The most effective way to defeat the Indians was by killing off the _____
		  a. Hunters killed buffalo for their _____ which were sold in the East
		  b. The U.S. government and _____ companies hired hunters to kill buffalo
		  c. A hunter could kill _____ buffalo per day; The buffalo hunters in the West killed as many as _____ per year
		  d. By the end of the Gilded Age, less than _____ buffalo remained in the Plains
		4. The last Indian battle in U.S. history was _____ in 1890
		  a. The U.S. army attacked the Sioux after tribal leaders refused to stop their "_____"
		  b. At Wounded Knee, 200 men, women, and children were _____; Indians never fought the U.S. again
		5. With the buffalo all but exterminated and the _____ by white settlers, the Indian wars ended in 1890
		  a. By 1890, Indians were restricted to _____ in isolated locations