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Chapter 18 conquest and survival

Chapter 18 – Conquest and Survival Trans-Mississippi West · Oklahoma Land Rush o Oklahoma Indian Territory § 5 Civilized Tribes – Cherokees, Chickasaw, Choctaws, Creek, Seminole o Land Rush on No Man's Land – May 22, 2015 By the end of the Civil War, 360,000 Indians were still living in Trans-Miss. Western. Most of them on the Great Plains. o Ordinary Indians used guns, horses, relied on Buffalo § Sioux & Buffalo - gunpowder, improved weapons, hunting of non-Indian traders led to a rapid decline in buffalo population. U.S. Army commanders have sometimes encouraged the destruction of buffaloes, getting the Sioux to a point of despair and cooperation. · Sioux – fight or die o Many tribes took dramatic steps towards assimilation. § Cherokee – learned English, converted to Christianity, founded a constitutional republic and adopted a yeoman-like lifestyle o Indian Affairs Office – in exchange for agreeing to live in defined areas (reservations) - the AGENCY would take care of basic needs and provide guidance. Sometimes corrupt authorities withheld relief/supplies for personal gain. o Medicine Lodge Agreement 1867 – Comanche, Kiowa, Apaches, Cheyenne, Arapahoe moved to reservations on Indian territory (Sioux, Shoshone, Bannocks). Circumstances and tribal cooperation caused difficulties. · Indian Wars o Cheyenne – Chief Black Kettle v. Colorado Volunteers § Colorado Regional Governor John Evans terminates all contracts with tribes in CO. § Black Kettle went to the US fort for shelter - they were given orders to set up in Sand Creek § There they were attacked by Colorado volunteers – 133 dead – Sand Creek massacre · The reprisals followed the Great Sioux War – Section Sioux Warrior of 1865-67, the Red Cloud fought U.S. forces in a stalemate in Wyoming. § Fort Larami Convention – 1868 – Temporary Peace · The Sioux were allowed to live on their sacred land, and the Black Hills' Evil Sapa § treaty deteriorated when General George Custer reported that there were large, easily picked orininous machines in the area. Speculators move to Indian lands, General Custer rushes to Montana called Little Bighorn. Met one of the largest Indian contingents ever to gather. On 25 June 1876, 25 June 1876, the leaders of the Sioux were destroyed by the Sioux leaders. o Apaches § Usually complied with the Medicine Lodge agreement, but in 1874 some bands began stealing cattle to seize Led by the brilliant strategist Geronimo, they carried out lightning-fast attacks on white outposts that earned a reputation as fearless warriors. Red River War · Apache with Kiowa and Comanche · The U.S. military wins by preventing food supplies from reaching the Indians. Geronimo surrenders in September 1886. o Nez Perce – pierced nose § Previously helped white settlers, including the Lewis and Clark expedition. § Gold was found in their territory (parts of Idaho, Washington and Oregon). · Nez Perce ordered the abandonment of 6 million acres (nine-tenths of their land) Chief Joseph reluctant, but willing to cooperate arranged movement for reservations. However, younger members of his tribe killed white settlers who avenged the death of their peers. This turned into a skirm morning with the U.S. military. Eventually completely removed from all parts of his holy land and transferred to reservations. · Internal Empire o Mining Towns – Gold, Silver and Copper Co, AZ, CA, OR, WA, AK, & SD § Boomtown Effect · CA pop 1848 – 14,000, CA pop 1852 – 223 856 § Sometimes stallion boats were large enough to sustain communities for a long time and created permanent cities – Butte, Montana o Consistently successful were entrepreneurs who invested in mining equipment (drills, etc.) and employers of engineers and other people associated with mining-related technical knowledge. o Anaconda Copper Mining Co. – example of monopolisation both vertically and horizontally o 1892 – Coeur d'Alene, Idaho – Western Federation of Miners o Unions began to secure 8-hour working days and workers' compensation (by the 1910s) – long before many eastern states. o Early unions refused African-Americans, Chinese, Mexicans and Indians o Caminetti Act 1893 – US Govt. gives state power to regulate mines (floods) § Sacramento River Commission · Mormon Shrine Gone o US v. Reynolds – U.S. Supreme Court Rules against Polygamy o Edmunds Act of 1882 – non-voting polygamy and the threat of fines and imprisonment o Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887 – seized all Mormon assets that created a federal commission to oversee elections in the region o Mormons will eventually give up plural marriage and communal life altogether. · Mexican borderland community o Mexicans are allowed to remain in the country that the United States has obtained through Cession and Gadsden Purchase in Mexico. Mexican culture stayed in the southwest. § The Roman Catholic Church also retains its influence in the south-west · Farming communities on the plains o Homestead Act 1862 – 160 acres free of charge, but they need to improve the land and live on it for five years. Or a settler could buy it for \$1.25 an acre for only six months. Success in the Midwest Not so Interior of Great Plains – Great Desert · Half of all house peasants failed to heal the land and lost their settlements. o PROFIT § Ground speculators - bought cheap land at an affordable price sold at a high profit § Railways – received land grants from the government and sold their holdings close to their railways at the top price o Population, which had a big impact on the railway – when designing routes and local thieves on the railway communities map or leaving behind. § Western railways encouraged to live · Aggressive promotional campaigns – including targeting foreign O Santa Fe Railroad agent CB Schmidt , are attracting 60,000 Germans to settle along their railways. § benefits - Long-term loans, free access to the West o 2 million Europeans settled on the great plains between 1870 and 1900 § 25% of Nebraska's foreigner born in 1870 · Heavy migration in Germany · Communities flourished and eventually served larger agricultural land on Grand Island, NE; Fargo, ND; o Social hierarchy based on education (doctors, lawyers, etc.) and investment properties · Breadbasket o Commercial holdings in the world used the world's largest and most intensive agricultural methods. § John Deere – singing aura 1837 § Cyrus McCormick reaper – mass produced in the 1850s § Harvester – 1870s · Automatic binder - In the 1880s § of 1875, the farmer could only plant about 8 acres – 1890, 135 acres o Wheat became the main grain and became not only fed domestic households but also became the main exporter § International demand was high, profits were high o California Agribusiness § Investors spent a lot of money on the latest technologies, dam construction and canal. Agriculture became CA's main business · 2/3 arable land ca was 1000 acres · National Director of CA in wheat production 1880 · Took advantage of new refrigeration trucks – cherries, apricots, oranges o Sunmist, Sun Maid o Toll on Land § Timber Culture Act – 1873 – handing out 160 more acres of land to house farmers in exchange for planting and cultivating 40 acres of trees. § National Reclamation Act – 1902 – added one million acres of irrigated land to the USA · States added an additional 10 million · Irrigation also had a huge environmental impact – Tulare CA - a 760-square-kilometer lake completely drained. § General Land Review Act – 1891 – Gave the President the power to set up forest resources to protect the watershed from timber, over-grazing, forest fires, etc. · Forest Service 1905 See: Pg 619-622 Cowboys and Livestock Frequency Accommodation 1 APUSH II: Unit 1 18: Conquest and survival of the West, 1860 - 1900Essential Question: What economic, political and migration factors led to the end of the western border by 1890? Lesson plan for Thursday, November 20, 2008: Warm-up question, American West notes 2 What is the West? Define for each era what the West played & what role the West played in American life: 1750 1800 1850 3 American Expansion & Manifest DestinyA Small Review 4 Trends in Antebellum America: 1800-1860Greater democracy & The return of the two-party system Emergence of a National Market economy Increase in federal power New intellectual & religious movements Social reforms Further westward expansion 5 Trends in the gilded era: 1865 - 1900 Political and business growth of the national market economy Railway and another industrial revolution New grassroots movements Social reforms West 6 simultaneous manifestation destiny settlers spreading outside the United States. the boundaries led to widespread demands for the annexation of the newly established land The term Manifest Destiny was the first, used by newspaper editor John O'Sullivan in 1845 , who said: God wants the U.S. (His chosen nation) to strengthen The expansion of American democracy and economic opportunity was a good thing 7 John Gast's American Progress, 1872 8 The Oregon Trail – Albert Bierstadt, 1869 9 Civil War Influence1865 Civil War Influence 10 New South? There were few significant economic or political changes in the South until, in the 1940s, Jim Crow reigned supreme, when whites legally separated the South into two distinct societies in 11 Americas in a gilded era: 1870-1900 North: Experienced the 2nd Century, industrial revolution, mass immigration, & urbanization in 12 Americas gilded era: 1870-1900 West: Manifest Destiny continued after 1865 as a house of miners, & Ranchers headed west 13 Effects of war Political changes:Without southern opposition, Republicans passed new laws that often favor northern industry and trade with the lucrative West: morrill tariff (1861), Homestead Act (1862), Morrill Act (1862), Pacific Railroad Act (1,862), & Legal Tender Act (1862) and National Bank Act (1863), ts. Greenbacks Updated version of Henry Clay's American System – CW Republican Whig Origin Strengthen the role of the federal government and brought more citizens into contact with 14 Indian peoples under SeigeSection 1 Indian nations under Seige 15 Plain Indians in 1865, 2/3 of all Indians lived on the Great Plains Their culture depended on several 1,000 people buffalo & the horse Tribes, which were divided into 11th century which made life difficult for the United States. negotiating agreements 16 In search of Indian politics Before civil war, the West had one major reservation indian intercourse law (1834) prohibited whites from entering Indian Indians without license Wagon trains OR & CA, gold rush, intercontinent RR 17 Search for Indian PolicyBut ... Rapid Western expansion in the 1850s brought about a new Indian policy of concentration, with separate boundaries for each tribe as long as the waters pass and the grass grows 18 Indian politics It did not take the whites to ignore these boundaries: Sand Creek Massacre (1864)— Colonel John Chivington attacked 700 sleeping Indians at co. after the signing of the peace treaty Sioux War () – gold-takers wanted the Bozeman Trail (in Sioux hunting grounds) to unite mining towns; Sioux murdered 88 U.S. soldiers 19 Buffalo Soldiers - Civil Wars Vets. Buffalo Soldiers US 10th Calvary Regiment was founded in 1866 as the first in peacetime. The all-black regiment participated in many indian wars as well as serving to protect the U.S. Postal Service in a hostile area Continued to serve in the Spanish American War (Battle of San Juan Hill) and in World War II 20 Division 2 Internal Empire 21 Mining Bonanza Mining was the first magnet to lure settlers to West CA (1849) began a gold rush, but strikes at Pikes Peak, CO & Carson in the River Valley, NV (1859) ignited wild migrations to the West: Comstock Lode = \$306 million John Mackay's Big Bonanza made him the richest man in the world 22 WestCorporations mining sites had expensive machinery (hydraulic mining techniques) to extract most of the gold in the Western Individual placer miners took little skill or money to start, but could not reach deep lodes mining areas in the west; Discoveries of gold & silver led overnight to mining towns 23 Miningbonanza 1/4-1/2 mining population was foreign-born:Latin American miners brought experience & new techniques The Chinese brought tireless ethics Led to hostility & riots: Foreign Miners' Act of 1852 charged a monthly mining fee of 24 Immigration Control Exclusion Act (1882) Burlingame Treaty (1868)allowed Congress to suspend Chinese immigration Chinese immigrants were originally intended to be used for only 10 years, not overturned until 1943 Excluded Chinese from marrying Whites established friendly relations with China granted China the most popular nation status encouraged Chinese immigration 25 Exodusters Exodusters were black farmers who moved west to escape southern crop tattles & Jim Crow Laws Led by Benjamin Pap Singleton 1878: 6,000 African-Americans fled to Kansas in 1879: 15,000 26 Sutter's Mill and 49ersCalifornia 27 The Discovery of The California Gold Rush Gold in 1848 led to a huge influx of gold miners in 1849 Few miners made their fortune in CA - supplying miners with food, saloons and food The Gold Rush led to a population boom. population boom. Agriculture, & Multicultural California Society 28 Gold Rush 1848 - James Marshall at Sutter MillMost Americans didn't start traveling west until 1849... hence the name 49ers 29 San Francisco before the gold rushSan Francisco after the gold rush 30 Episode 3 Open Area 31 Cattle Bonanza in the 1860s cattle breeding boomedRanchers used open range to graze longhorns To bed By 1867, ranchers began using trains to hide cattle in Chicago with 32 cattle and western births in cow towns on the west side , Dodge City, Kansas City 33 Cattle Bonanza 1/2 of all cowboys were black & 1/4 was MexicanBy in 1880, the open selection was coming to an end: Wheat farmers, Homesteaders, & Barbed Wire blocked the range Many switched to raising sheep 34 Community and ConflictPersonal violence was common in cattle towns and mining camps. Horse theft increased rapidly during the peak years of cattle racing. In the 1870s, range wars turned violent when farmers, sheep farmers and livestock farmers fought for the same land. By the mid-1880s, the cattle business went bankrupt. Overstocking led to cattle emptying into sparse grassland. Bad weather between 1885 and 1887 killed 90% of Western livestock, and prices plummeted. 35 Cowboys originate in Mexico (where cowboy tools came from)Former slaves used plantation skills to be good cowboys The end of the open range and the chilled train ended the practical cowboys until 1886 36 Farming Communities on the PlainsSection 4 Farming Communities on the Plains 37 The Farming Bonanza The U.S. Gov't offered incentives for farmers to settle west: The Homestead Act (1862)- provided 160 acres of land if families promised to live there for 5 years Other government actions helped develop western land by planting trees & building irrigation systems Due to land grants, RR's were the largest Western landowners 38 Work, Dawn to Dusk Farm families survived and thrived hard. Men's jobs were usually seasonal. Women's activities were usually more routine. The children worked on errands and completed chores around the age of 9. Communality was an important part of life. People depended on neighbors during the need for help and a break from hard work and harsh climate. The lantern system developed due to a lack of cash. 39 Women in the West Few women worked in the open area. About 50,000 women worked as prostitutes in the West in the second half of the 19th century. There were few jobs for women, and many resorted to prostitution just to pay the bills. Their lives were quite harsh and rarely well paid. Refers to Curly Wolves Howled on Sunday Night, 530 40 Soddies In 1887 Lizzie Chrisman filed the first homestead claim Soddies was built with prairie peat cut from stacked floors, reinforced by a thick root network Roofs, often supported by timber, were generally covered more straw and small branches 41 The Farming Bonanza In 1870, housebuilders pushed West & adapted into harsh farming conditions: Farmers used dry farming techniques & planted harder wheat varieties New machines sped harvesting & planting; led to bonanza farms By 1890, the United States became a major plant exporter in 42 Range Wars Reduced access to grassland ethnic and religious prejudice against Mexican-Americans, Basque and Mormon Shepherds Fence-Cutter's War 43 Rails Across the Continent 1862 Congress authorized intercontinent railroad: Union Pacific worked west of Nebraska (Irish workers) Central Pacific worked east from CA (Chinese immigrants) on July 10, 1962. , 4 lines were built in the Pacific Ocean in 1869 is the same year as the completion of the Suez Canal – similar effects; both opened access & binding two worlds together 7,44 Rails Across the ContinentRailroads was a great force in developing and solving the West. The railways supplied crops and livestock to the eastern market and brought goods back. The railroads put communities on the map. The railways of the West preceded the settlement. There was a flourish in the towns along the railroad. Refers to Soddies p. 532 45 Irish workers make up a large proportion of the workers in the east Of the workers in The North, who had made up a large part of the 1 January 2004 European Union, the Commission has been able to take part in the 2007-2013 agreement. , and the pedestal of cattle routes in 1896: Klondike Gold Rush opened a new frontier in Alaska Wild West flourishing was actually a short-

lived period in U.S. history Turner's Frontier Thesis Turner's stark identification became the prevailing view of 47 World Bread Baskets 5 World Bread basket 48 New production technologies Preparing western land for cultivation was a difficult process due to the hard war. The new technologies greatly increased land that could be cultivated through the development of the Combine – combined reekper and harvester through federal aid, land aid colleges and other scientific research sources, farmers developed new farming techniques. See Hand v. Mechanical work on the farm, p. 535 49 Timber Cultures Act, 1873 Supplement homestead act160 additional hectares \$30 40 acres must plant trees Environmental planning 50 National Reclamation Act, 1902aka Newland Act Build dams to create irrigation on farmland in the West (signed law Roosevelt) 51 Toll for farmers destroyed existing plant and animal species and introduced new ones. Replacing buffalo with cattle and sheep, brought animals that ate grasses to the roots and created opportunities for huge dust storms. Commercial took a heavy toll on existing water supplies. The federal government set up a forest service to secure watersheds. 52 Competition The high cost of improving land allowed many farmers to go into debt for decades, despite low upstanding land costs Western farmers saw themselves increasingly at odds with eastern manufacturers and railway magnate 53 Episode 6 Landscape of the West 54 Majestic writers of nature described in detail the miracle of natural majesty in the West. The federal government established national parks in 1871 and sent a group of scientists and photographers to record the beauty of the area. Rocky Mountain School landscape painters aroused public interest in the West. More information about Bierstedt, p. 539 55 Legendary popular performances of the Wild West highlighted the West as a source of powerful manhood. Thousands of little novels appeared depicting the area in romantic, heroic terms. Wild West show promoters like Buffalo Bill Cody brought the legendary West to millions of people around the world. Refers to Wild, Wild West Show, p. 540 56 American primitive West continued to conquer the American imagination. The audience searched for descriptions of brave cowboys and exotic savages. Charles Schreyvogel, Charles Russell and Frederic Remington helped shape americans' perception of the region. Researchers like Alice Cunningham Fletcher studied Indians and began to develop a scientific understanding of their lives. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts included a large dose of tribal heritage in their character-building programs. 57 Change in Indian societiesSection 7 Indian associations change 58 Reform policy and politics The federal government's tradition of treating Indian tribes as separate nations ended in 1871. Reformers such as Helen Hunt Jackson supported a policy aimed at promoting Assimilation in India and eliminating separate tribal customs. The Dawes Diversity Act of 1887 was a disaster for most Indians and undermined tribal sovereignty. Individuals were granted land if they decided to separate their tribes. Indian religions and holy ceremonies were banned along with the telling of Indian myths. Indian schools banned Indian clothing styles, tongue and even hair fashion. Referring to India's great treaties and legislation, p. 541 59 The Ghost Dance A Paiute prophet Wovoka had a vision that divine judgment was coming and prompted the Sioux to practice ghost dancing. White officials feared and demanded an end to the practice. The incident prompted whites to shoot 200 people at Wounded Knee. See photo, p. 543 60 Search for Indian politics In 1867, the United States established the Indian Peace Commission: You ended the Bozeman Trail plans Made small reservations about Dakota & in the regions Few indigenous people placed reservations on these reservations Red River War (1874) Little Big Horn (1876) Wounded Knee Massacre (1890) The discovery of gold in South Dakota led to the ambush & killing of 2,500 Sioux army Lieutenant Colonel Custer & his 197 Soldiers 61 Indian Wars Battle of Litter Bighorn (1876): The discovery of gold in South Dakota led to an ambush & killing of Lieutenant Colonel Custer & his 197 soldiers Custer's Last Stand ignited claims of retaliation among American Wounded Knee (1890): U.S. Army ordered to stop Sioux ghost dances & machine guns 200 men, women, & children Black soldiers in the United States. The army, known as buffalo soldiers, was used to counter Indian aggression in the West 62 The end of tribal life in 1871, the United States accepted india's 4th Congress. : U.S. citizenship was offered to all Indians who farmed, lived far from their tribe & embraced the customs of civilized life The Dawes Severalty Act in 1887 provided farms (160 acres for families & 80 men) & Protection of U.S. laws 63 End of tribal life The last blow to Indian culture came with the destruction of buffalo: Began with the construction of intercontinent RR in the 1860s in 1872-1874, at 3 million p.m. brother was killed every year 64 Final Fling In 1889, Congress responded to calls to open the Oklahoma area to a white settlement on April 22, 1889, about 100,000 Boomers & Sooners flooded last Indian country White immigrants claim 2 million acres in Oklahoma home quarters Moved out of Creeks & Seminoles 65 Lands Lost by Native Americans (1894)Indian Reservations Today 66 Conclusions : End of Frontier In 1890, the Western Border ended miners, ranchers, & cowboys flooded the West at the expense of Indians, limited to smaller & smaller reservations Westerners were commercially connected to the eastern market , but increasingly frustrated by the concentration of economic & political power in the East 67 Conclusions 68 The Myth of the Wild West 69 Horatio Alger 1987 FRQ #4: Popular interest in cowboys, pioneers and horatio alger stories during the period reflected Americans' unease about the transition to industrial society agriculture. Evaluate this calculation as correct. 70 Frederick Jackson TurnerRaja's importance in American history Frontier Thesis Spirit and U.S. success were tied to the West expansion of evolutionary model unique and rugged American identity american exceptionalism? 71 Cost of enlargement The impact of regional expansion:Historian Fredrick Jackson Turner noted in the 1890s that enlargement shaped American adventurous, optimistic and democratic people But enlargement caused subconscending conflicts between North and South, especially with regard to slavery 72 Essential question: economic, political and migratory factors led to the end of the western border by 1890? 1890? 1890?

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