Name:	
Chapter 16 Video Guide for Connecting With The Past	

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
	Societies of the Far West	
	* Plains Indians:	
	* Sioux – hunted – introduced by Europe	
	* Many Indians were still vulnerable to	
	* As railroads expanded (1880s – 1890s), Indian life was drastically	
	altered:	
	* Lost land, buffalo almost became	
	* Chinese immigration:	
	* Settled in, worked in gold mines and	
	railroads	
	* Were discriminated against - hard to	
	– language barriers	
	* Lived and worked in	
	* Anti Chinasa Santimont	
	* Anti-Chinese Sentiment:	
	* Wanted to ban Chinese	
	* Workingmen's Party:	
	* Party that emerged based on hostility to Chinese	
	*	
	* Banned Chinese immigration, made it harder for	
	those in America to become citizens	
	* Western Settlement:	
	* Homestead Act (1862):	
	* acres of low cost land, must live on and	
	improve it for years	
	* Not always the best land, fraud by corporations	
	* – completion of the transcontinental RR	
	* Timberland Culture Act (1873), Desert Land Act (1877)	
	* Opportunities for additional land if improvements	
	were made * Utah admitted as a state in 1896 – abandoned	
	* Utah admitted as a state in 1896 – abandoned	
	The Changing Western Economy	
	The Changing Western Economy	
	* West became increasingly connected to east:	
	* RRs, cattle, mining, etc.	
	* The West was often seen as a place of opportunity for all	
	* "" theory – in tough economic times, one	
	could always move West and start anew	
	* Labor in mines was very arduous and dangerous	
	*:	
	* Large business for some (TR tried in the 1880s)	
	* Could be unstable – winters of 1885-86 and 1886-87	

* Women's suffrage was higher in the West than East:	
* was the first state to guarantee	
women's suffrage	
The Romance of the West	
The Romance of the West	
* Rocky Mountain School	
* Similar to *******	
Similar to	
- painted	
* Why was the West so appealing?	
* The Virginian - romanticized the cowboy	
* West was seen as the last frontier	
* ***	
* The Significance of the Frontier in American History	
* Frontier ended in (used census data)	
* Frontier gave America a unique identity, promoted	
The Dispersal of the Tribes	
The Dispersal of the Tribes	
* ***Helen Hunt Jackson***	
* A Century of Dishonor –	
A Century of Distributor –	
* During and after Civil War conflicts increased between	
During and after civil war, connects increased between	
government and Natives	
* Indian Peace Commission:	
* Recommended to move Plains Indians to reservations in	
Oklahoma and the	
* Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
* Created to distribute land and supplies; not very successful	
* Buffalo:	
* Almost became extinct – RR companies, "Buffalo Bill Cody"	
Conflicts with Native Americans	
Salid Creek Massacre.	
* 133 Natives were killed, 105 were women and children	
* "	
* California, 5,000 Natives were massacred between 1850 -	
1880	
* 150,000 Natives in CA prior to Civil War, 30,000 in 1870	
* Battle of Little Bighorn ():	
* George Custard and 264 members of regiment were killed	
* Nez Percé	
* Chief Joseph urged members to flee, almost made it to	
Canada	
Canada	
* ***	
* Ritual that believed would return	
and whites would leave Natives alone	
* Government wanted to end the Dance	
* ***Wounded Knee*** 1890	

	* Fighting between coldiers and Natives in South Daketa
	righting between soldiers and Matives in South Dakota
	* 40 soldiers, Natives were killed (many
	women and children)
*	***
	* Purpose was to ****** or
	"Americanize" Natives
	* Eliminated tribal lands, provided acres of land
	for individuals
	* Some children sent to boarding school
	* Promoted Christianity
	The Rise and Decline of the Western Farmer
*	1862, Congress authorized and subsidized transcontinental routes
	* 1869 – met in Utah
*	State governments encouraged RR development also:
	* Financial aid and land
*	RR companies advertised to attract settlement of lands
*	Joseph Glidden and I.L. Ellwood:
	* Developed and marketed barbed wire – hurt ranches
*	Farms produce so much, prices drop, bankrupting some farms
*	Farmers' Grievances:
	* RRs – unfair pricing, warehouse facilities
	* High interest rates by banks
*	Farmers advocated increasing the money supply