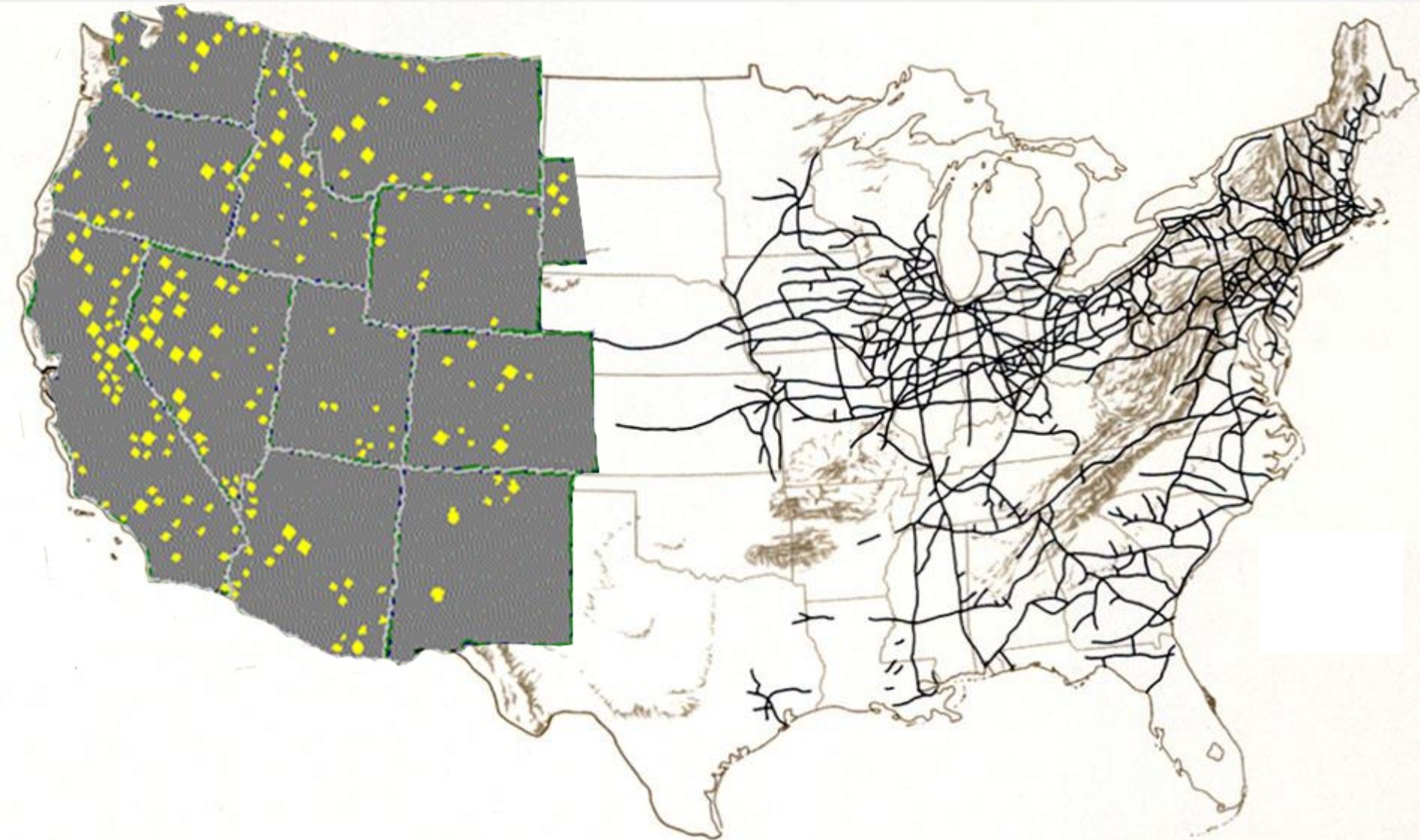


**Objective:** To examine the importance of the Transcontinental Railroad in the development of the West. **USHC 4.1, 4.2, 4.4**



# The Transcontinental Railroad

- Railroad companies raced to lay tracks to the mines in order to supply the miners.



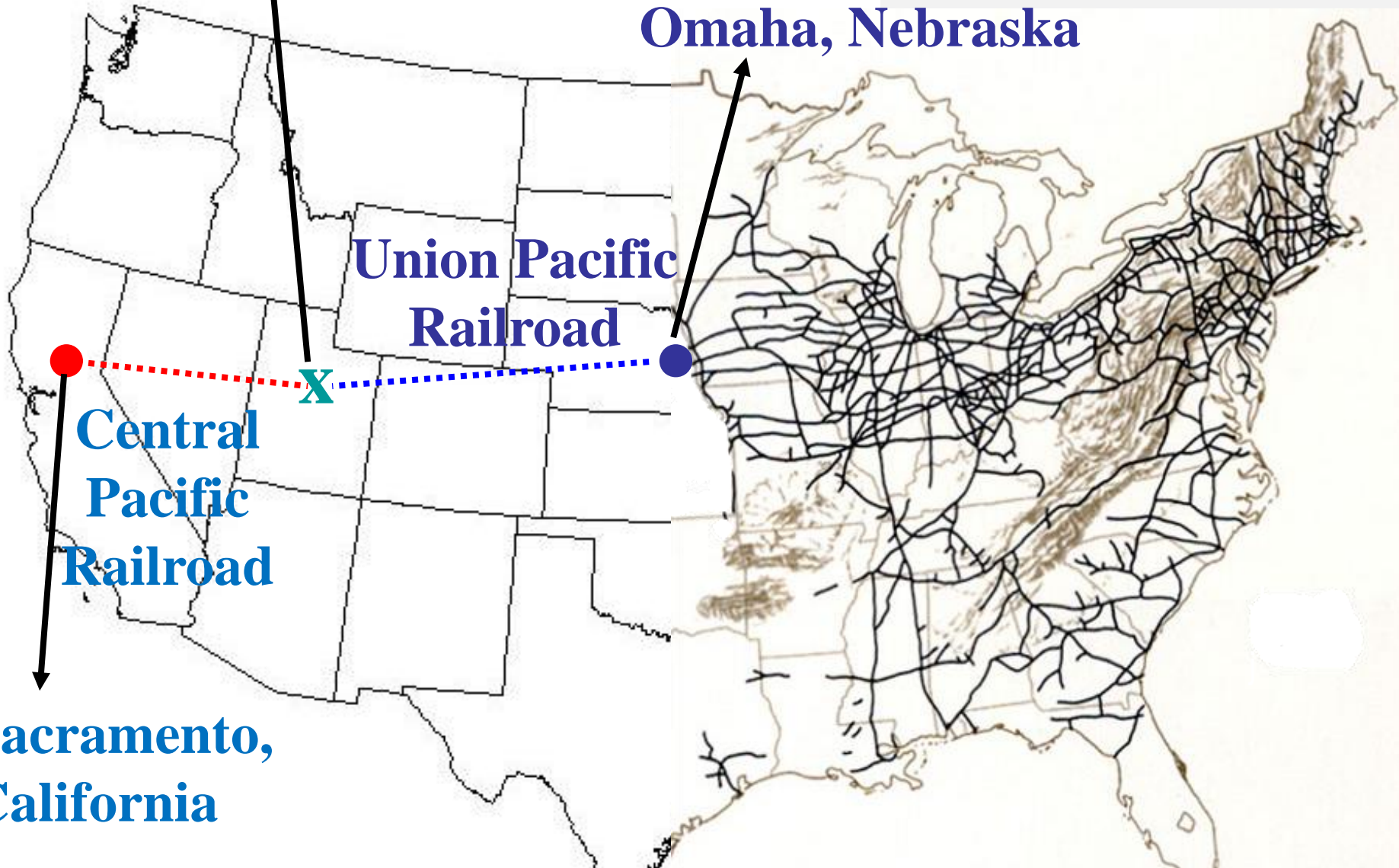
**Promontory Point, Utah**

**Omaha, Nebraska**

**Union Pacific  
Railroad**

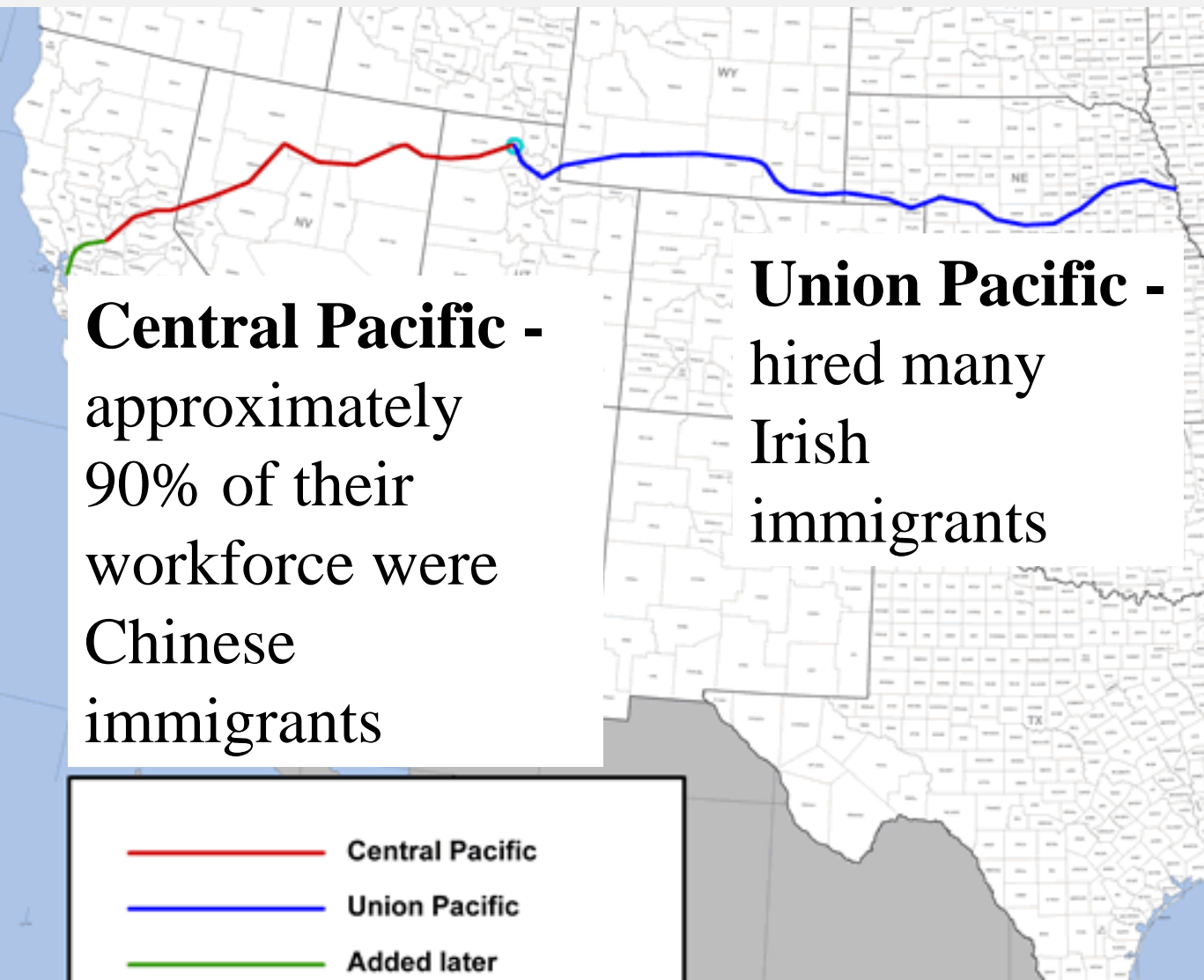
**Central  
Pacific  
Railroad**

**Sacramento,  
California**



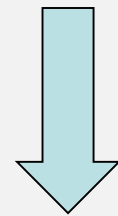
· In 1863, two companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, began building the first transcontinental railroad.

*“White manpower, the kind employers preferred, was in desperately short supply, diverted by the call to arms or the shout of “Eureka!” in the goldfields. The few white recruits who did straggle in...leaned on their picks when the boss rode away and shouldered their shovels on payday.”*



## Immigrant Workers

- Labor was scarce due to the hard, dangerous work and low pay.



- Therefore, immigrant labor was used.



*“The Central Pacific management even considered importing 5,000 Rebel prisoners (the Civil War’s end foiled the plan) and peons from Mexico (rejected as too lazy). Diligent beyond a doubt were some 40,000 Chinese already in California. But “rice eating weaklings”?*

*“The Chinese Question”  
Harper’s Weekly,  
February 18, 1871  
by, Thomas Nast*



**PACIFIC CHIVALRY.**  
Encouragement to Chinese Immigration.

“PACIFIC CHIVALRY”

*Harper's Weekly*, August 7, 1869, page 512 (Nast Cartoon)

Price, 25 Cents.

# THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

BY

BRET HARTE.

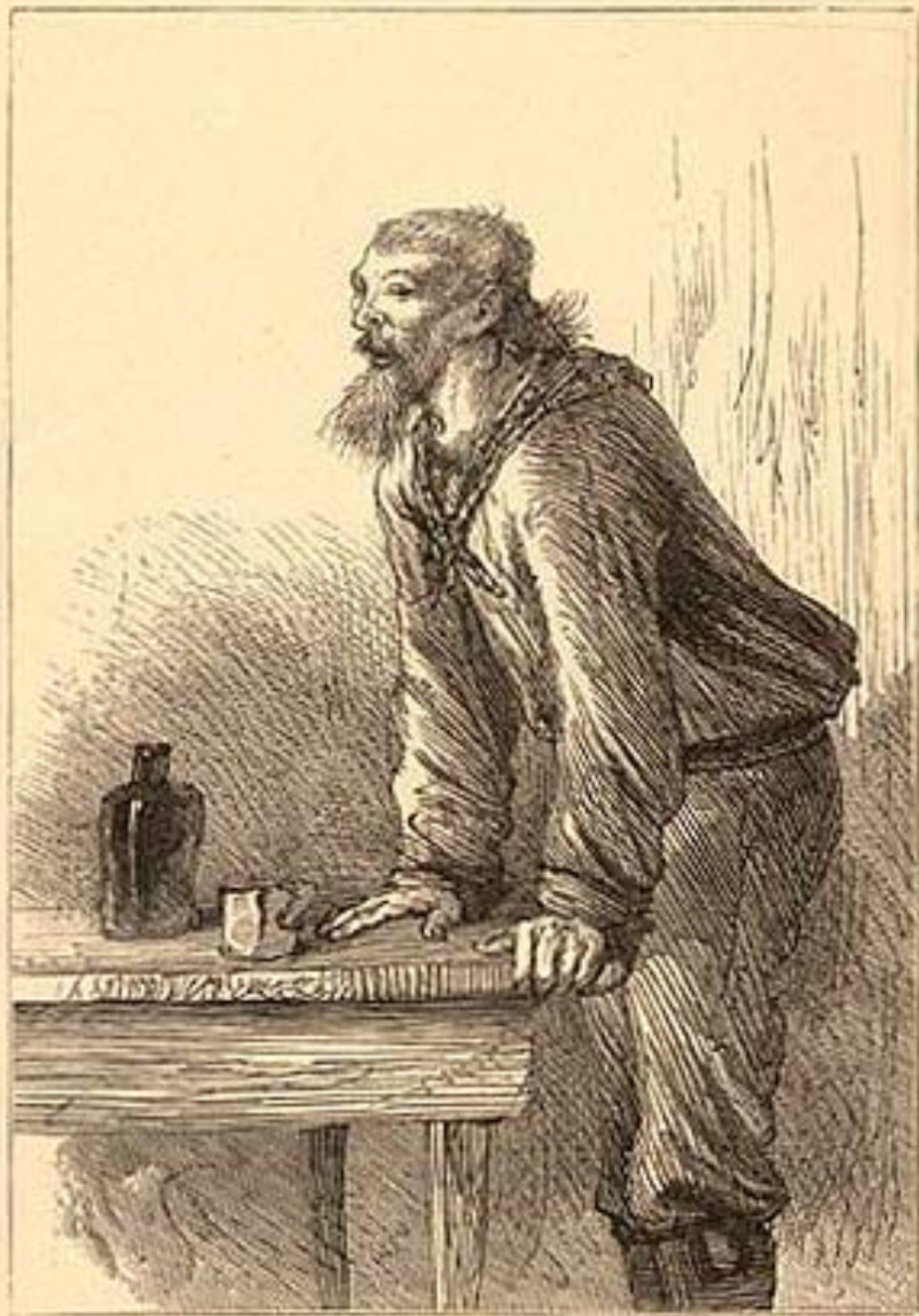


BOSTON:  
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.



AH SIN WAS HIS NAME.

1871

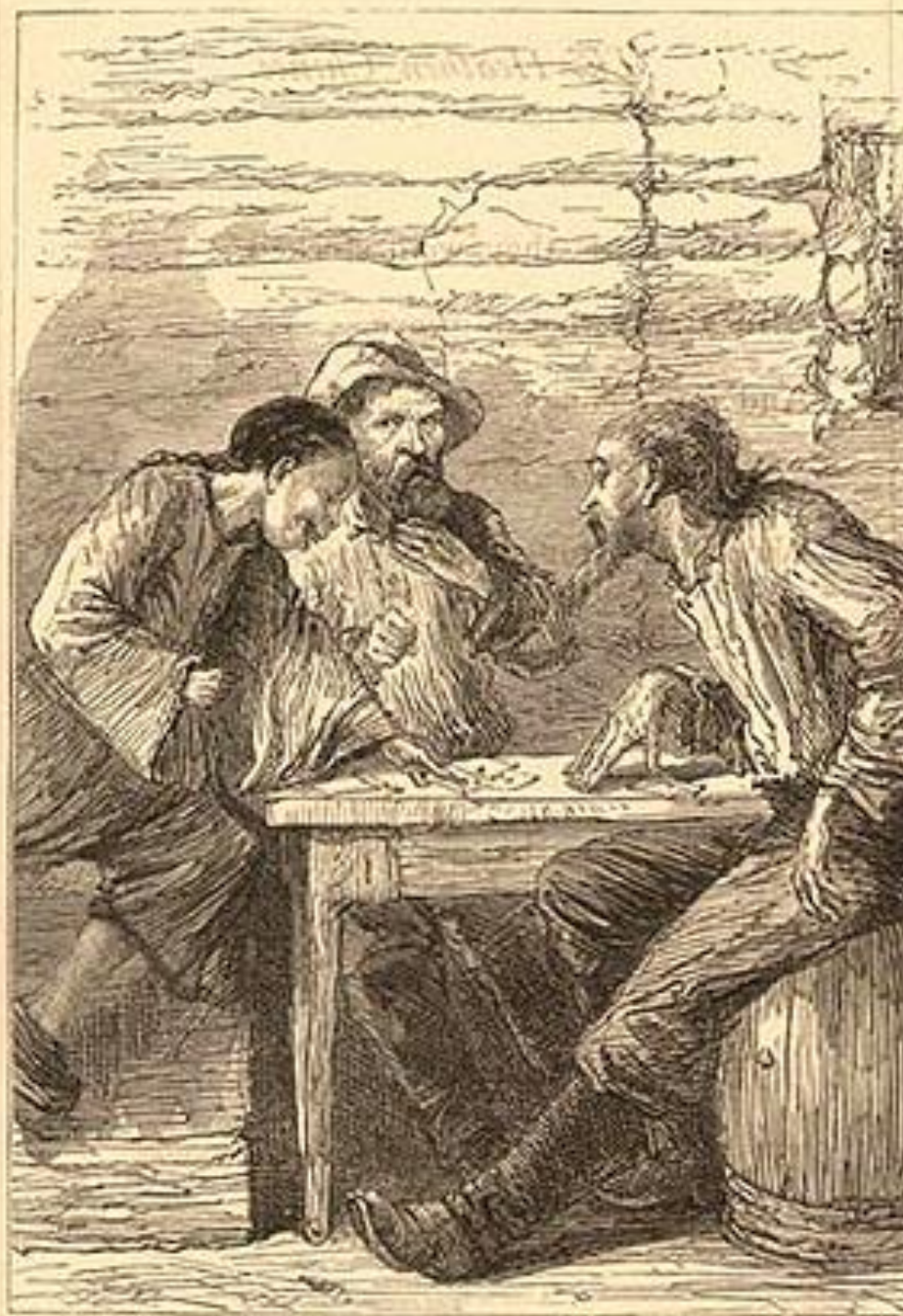


WHICH I WISH TO REMARK.



WHICH WE HAD A SMALL GAME.

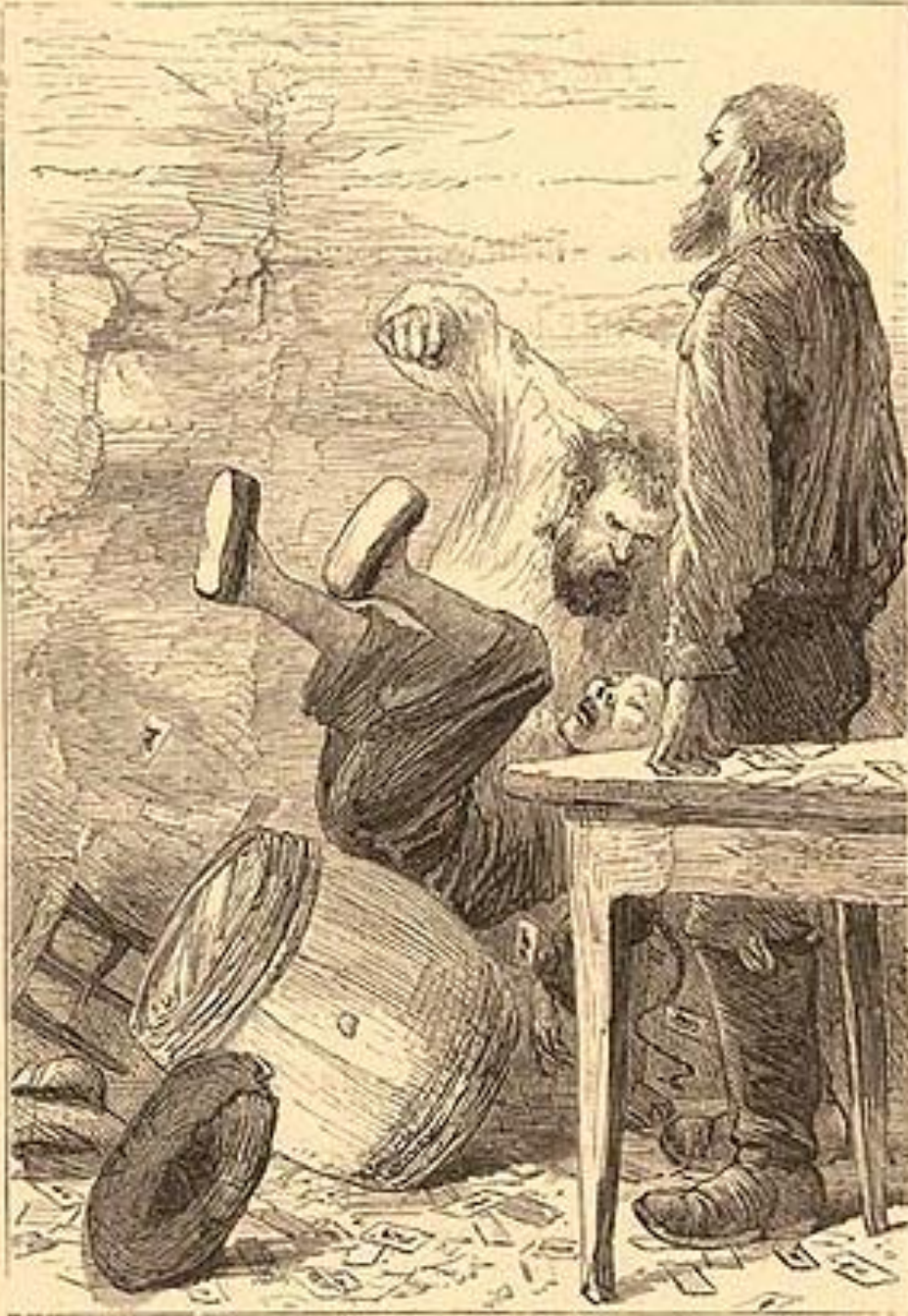




TILL AT LAST HE PUT DOWN A RIGHT BOWER.



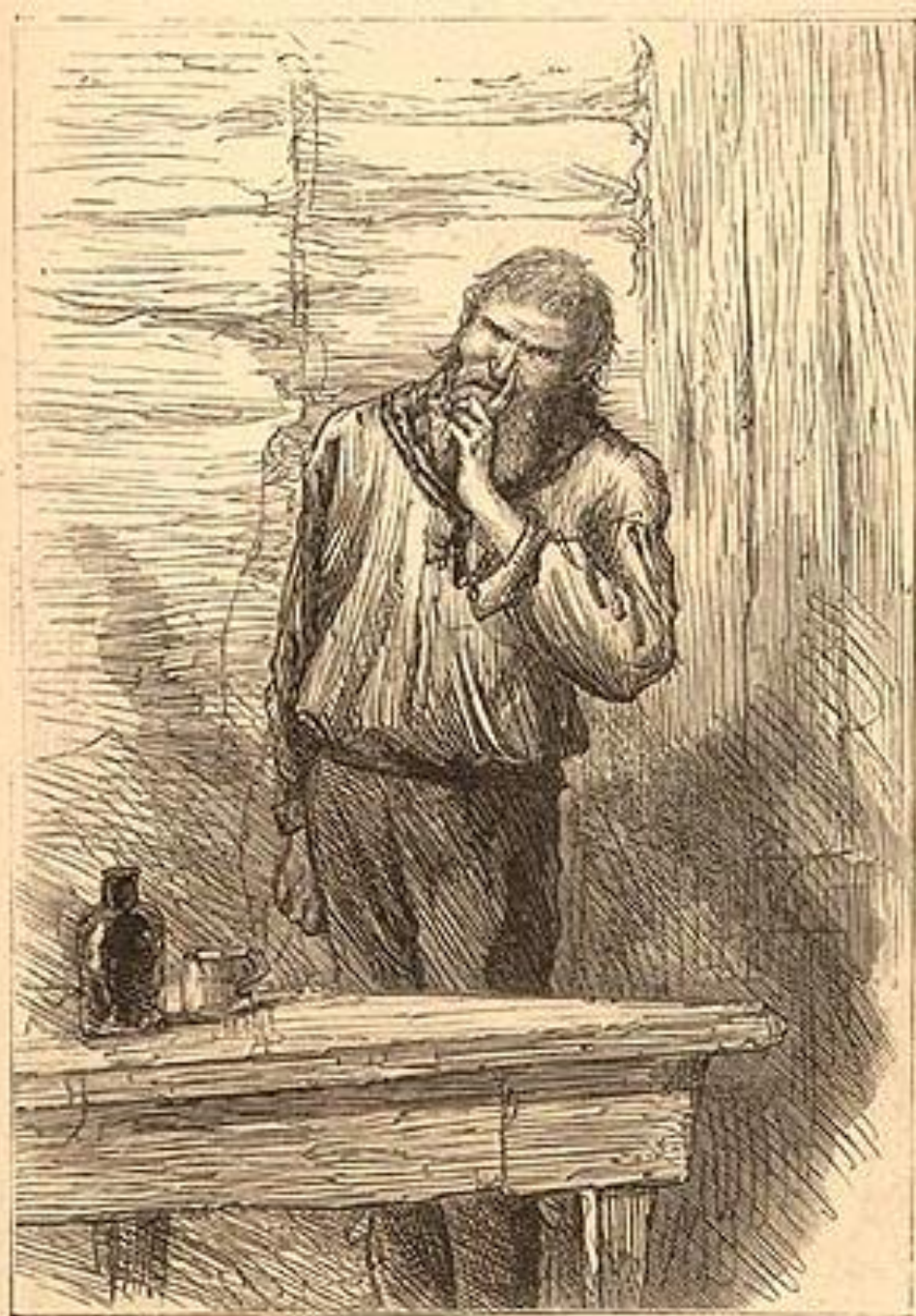
AND HE WENT FOR THAT HEATHEN CHINEE.



THE SCENE THAT ENSUED,



IN HIS SLEEVES HE HAD TWENTY-FOUR PACKS.



WHICH IS WHY I REMARK.

- Workers endured scorching deserts, blinding snowstorms, and blasted through mountains.



*Chinese railroad workers perform their duties in the snow.*



- On May 10, 1869, a golden spike was hammered into a track joining the two tracks in Promontory Point, UT.



*Gold-plated Golden Spike that was donated by the governor of Arizona Territory. Spike is now owned by the Museum of the City of New York. Photo by poster, 12/06*



PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE

# OMAHA

ON THE ARRIVAL OF TRAINS FROM THE EAST

## THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO

In less than Four Days, avoiding the Dangers of the Sea!

## Travelers for Pleasure, Health or Business

Will find a Trip over the Great Northern Railway and Pioneer

## LUXURIOUS CARS & EATING HOUSES

ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD.

## PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

RUN WITH ALL THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

## GOLD, SILVER AND OTHER MINERS!

How is the best to reach the richest of Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and California.

CONNECTIONS MADE AT

## CHEYENNE for DENVER, CENTRAL CITY & SANTA FE

AT DENVER AND CHEYENNE FOR KANSAS, MISSOURI, IOWA, NEBRASKA, NEBRASKA CITY, VIRGINIA CITY, SALT LAKE CITY AND ARIZONA.

THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL PRINCIPAL RAILROAD OFFICES.

## Be Sure they Read via Platte Valley or Omaha

Company's Office 78 La Salle St., opposite City Hall and Court House Square, Chicago.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, Travel Agent.

G. P. GILMAN,

JOHN P. HART,

J. HUDA,

W. SYDNER.

*“At Promontory Point, Utah, on May 10, 1869 – when the rival rails were joined with great fanfare – the Chinese finished the job. But there and elsewhere, Crocker’s Asians were excluded from the festivities. (Charles Crocker was the chief overseer of the Central Pacific Railroad’s works.) At San Francisco’s grand celebration, the keynote speaker attributed the railroad’s existence to ‘the commingled blood of the four greatest nationalities of modern days’ – the French, Germans, English, and Irish of America. And at a centennial observance in 1969, Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe echoed the sentiment: “Who else but Americans,” he intoned, “could drill ten tunnels in mountains thirty feet deep in snow? Who else but Americans...?”*



# The Homestead Act of 1862

- The Homestead Act gave public lands (lands owned by the national government) to American citizens.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS!

## MILLIONS OF ACRES

View on the Big Blue, between Camden and Crete, representing Valley and Rolling Prairie Land in Nebraska.



**IOWA AND NEBRASKA**  
**LANDS**  
FOR SALE ON **10 YEARS CREDIT**  
BY THE  
**Burlington & Missouri River R.R. Co.**  
AT 6 PER CT. INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.  
Only One-Seventh of Principal Due Annually, beginning Four Years after purchase.  
20 PER CENT. DEDUCTED FROM 10 YEARS PRICE, FOR CASH.  
**LAND EXPLORING TICKETS SOLD**  
and Cost allowed in First Interest paid, on Land bought in 30 days from date of ticket.  
Thus our Land Buyers GET A FREE PASS in the State where the Land bought is located.  
These TERMS are BETTER than any elsewhere. United States Land at \$2.50 per Acre.  
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS as FREIGHT and PASSAGE are AFFORDED TO PURCHASERS and THEIR FAMILIES.  
Address **GEO. S. HARRIS, LAND COMMISSIONER,**  
or **T. H. LEAVITT, Ass't Land Comm'r,** Burlington, Iowa.  
Or apply to  
FREE ROOMS for buyers to board themselves are provided at Burlington and Lincoln.

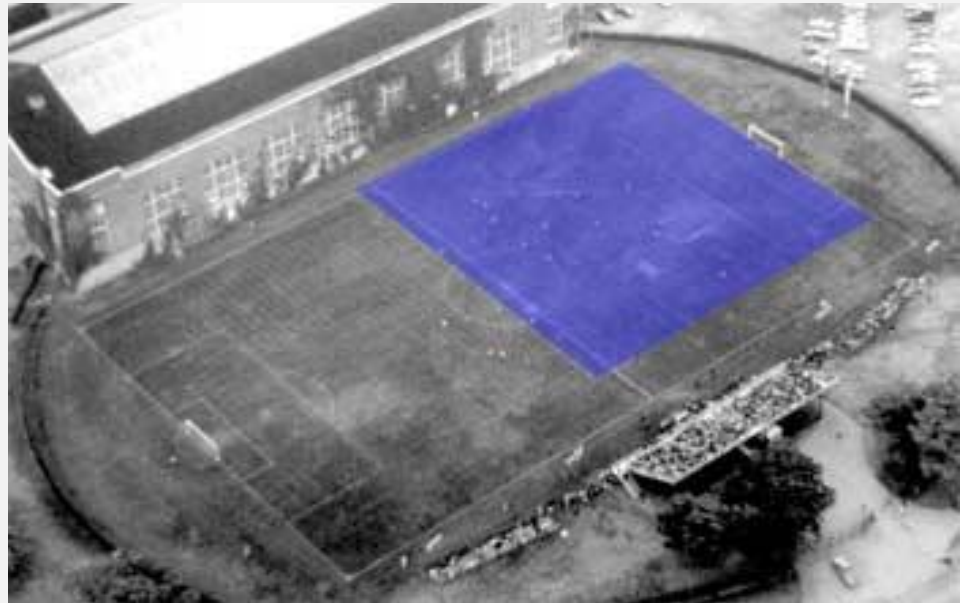
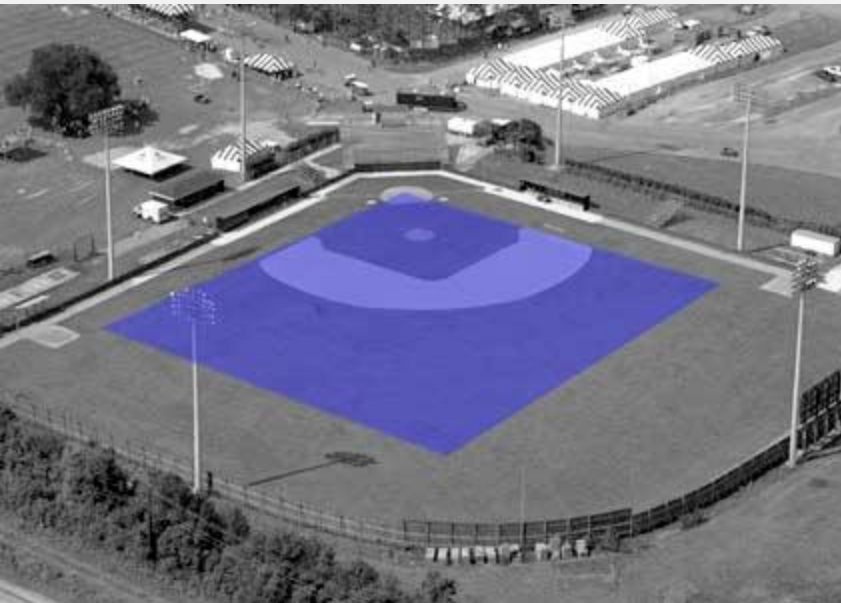
CIRCULARS are supplied GRATIS for distribution in ORGANIZING COLONIES and to induce individuals to emigrate WEST.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing exact location of our IOWA LANDS is sold for 30 Cents, and of NEBRASKA LANDS for 20 Cents.



## Facts:

- Any person who was the head of a family or was at least 21 years old could become the owner of a homestead.
  - homestead = 160 acres
- Married couples were entitled to two shares, or 320 acres.



*In the photos above, the blue square represents ~ one acre.*

# Requirements:

- The settler must live on the land and work it for five years.



*Homesteader with an 8-mule team, Nebraska, late 1800's*

## Effects:

- The Homestead Act helped poor families who could not afford land in the eastern states.
- It gave unemployed workers a chance to find work on land of their own.



*Daniel Freeman Standing, Holding Gun, with Hatchet Tucked in Belt, The "first homesteader" to settle in Beatrice, Nebraska, 1863.*

# All Colored People

THAT WANT TO

# GO TO KANSAS,

On September 5th, 1877,

Can do so for \$5.00

---

## IMMIGRATION.

WHEREAS, We, the colored people of Lexington, Ky., knowing that there is an abundance of choice lands now belonging to the Government, have assembled ourselves together for the purpose of locating on said lands. Therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That we do now organize ourselves into a Colony, as follows:— Any person wishing to become a member of this Colony can do so by paying the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), and this money is to be paid by the first of September, 1877, in instalments of twenty-five cents at a time, or otherwise as may be desired.

RESOLVED. That this Colony has agreed to consolidate itself with the Nicodemus Towns, Solomon Valley, Graham County, Kansas, and can only do so by entering the vacant lands now in their midst, which costs \$5.00.

RESOLVED, That this Colony shall consist of seven officers—President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and three Trustees. President—M. M. Bell; Vice-President—Isaac Talbott; Secretary—W. J. Niles; Treasurer—Daniel Clarke; Trustees—Jerry Lee, William Jones, and Abner Webster.

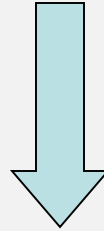
RESOLVED, That this Colony shall have from one to two hundred militia, more or less, as the case may require, to keep peace and order, and any member failing to pay in his dues, as aforesaid, or failing to comply with the above rules in any particular, will not be recognized or protected by the Colony.

- Thousands of African-Americans also moved west in 1879 in an effort to find a better life.

- This was known as the “Exodus of 1879”, and the participants were called “Exodusters”.

# Farmers Unite

- The more farmers produced, the lower prices went.
- Farmers quickly went into debt.



- As a result, farmers formed the National Grange, which worked to boost their profits.
- Grangers saved money by pooling their money into cooperatives and buying supplies wholesale.

1867 · 1967

NATIONAL



GRANGE

U.S. 5 CENTS



## Populist Party

- The Populist Party was formed by farmers and labor unions.

*“The fruits of the toil of millions,” they say, are being “stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few.”*





## Populist demands:

- help with falling farm prices and regulation of railroad rates
- creation of an income tax
- an 8 hour work day
- limits on immigration

*William Jennings Bryan,  
Populist Party candidate for  
president, 1896*





*1896 Judge cartoon shows Populist Party presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan swallowing up the Democratic party.*

**Q:** How might the Transcontinental Railroad, combined with the Homestead Act, have impacted the lives of Native Americans?

HOMESTEAD.

Land Office at *Brownville Neb*  
*January 20<sup>th</sup> 1868.*

CERTIFICATE, }  
*No. 1* }

{ APPLICATION,  
} *No. 1*

It is hereby certified, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress

May 20, 1862, entitled "An Act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,"



*174 of 1868  
1841*



**MILLIONS OF ACRES**

**IOWA NEBRASKA LANDS**

FOR SALE ON 10 YEARS CREDIT

AT 6 PER CT. INTEREST AND LOW PRICES.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS SOLD

BANKING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY

W. H. LADD



## The Ghost Dance

- A new religion was started by Paiute shaman, Wavoka.
- He said that a new messiah was coming and that he would bring the ghosts of the Indian dead to join the living.
- In preparation, men and women had to purify themselves and give up alcohol and violence.
- They also had to dance in a large circle appealing to their ancestors for help.

- If done properly, the old Indian ways would be restored and the Plains Indians would be independent and powerful once again.
- The “Ghost Dance” was outlawed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), for fear it would unite the Native Americans.



- THE GHOST DANCE OF THE SIX THIRDS IN NORTH AMERICA -

# The Echo Extra.

BUFFALO, WYOMING, NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

## THE MASSACRE BEGUN!

Thirty-Four Settlers Killed by Indians near the Pine Ridge Agency.

Ranchmen and their Families Fleeing in Terror from the Religion-Crazed Redskins.

Troops Pouring into the Indian Country from all Directions by Special Trains.

Indians attacked the ranch of their nearest neighbor and killed the entire family. They then proceeded to where this woman, with her husband and two children, resided, but the latter took alarm in time and escaped in the darkness, pausing only long enough to assure themselves that the redskins were running off their horses and cattle. The husband and wife traveled thirty miles on foot that night.

*...fear of the Indians continued as late as the 1890's. The Buffalo Echo joined the hysteria which swept parts of the west in 1890 relating to the "Ghost Dance." The entire issue was based on conversations with a lady who was passing through by stage and who had no first hand knowledge, but was merely repeating what she had heard.*



*Ghost Dance of the Oglala Sioux, Harper's Weekly, December 1890.*

# Wounded Knee

- The Lakota tribe was brought to Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota, by the US Army and disarmed.







- Chief Big Foot of the Miniconjou Sioux was ill with pneumonia and had no intention of fighting.
- He was flying a white flag when soldiers caught up with him on December 28, 1890.
- Someone fired a shot, scaring the soldiers, who began to fire.
- Chief Big Foot was one of the first to be killed.

*Big Foot lies frozen on the snow-covered battlefield where he died, at the battle of Wounded Knee, SD, Chief Big Foot of the Miniconjou Sioux 1890.*



*View of the slain frozen body of a Native American Lakota Sioux medicine man on the battlefield at the site of the Wounded Knee Massacre, Wounded Knee Creek, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. The body has clenched arms and is posed with a rifle. (Jan.3, 1891)*

- 200-400 Lakota men, women and children were killed, as well as approximately 30 American soldiers.

*Lakota Sioux witness American Horse:*

*“A mother was shot down with her infant; the child not knowing that its mother was dead was still nursing... The women as they were fleeing with their babies were killed together... and after most of them had been killed a cry was made that all those who were not killed or wounded should come forth and they would be safe. Little boys... came out of their places of refuge, and as soon as they came in sight a number of soldiers surrounded them and butchered them there.”*

*A civilian burial party and U.S. Army officers pose over a mass grave trench with bodies of Native American Lakota Sioux killed at Wounded Knee, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. (January 3, 1891)*



## Chief Joseph



- The Nez Percés tribe was ordered onto a reservation in Idaho.
- Chief Joseph refused and fled with his tribe.
- Soldiers caught up to the tribe and forced them to surrender.
- Chief Joseph became known for his eloquent quotations on the plight of the Native Americans.

*“You might as well expect all rivers to run backward as that any man who was born a free man should be contented penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases. If you tie a horse to a stake, do you expect he will grow fat? If you pen an Indian up on a small spot of earth and compel him to stay there, he will not be contented nor will he grow and prosper. I have asked some of the Great White Chiefs where they get their authority to say to the Indian that he shall stay in one place, while he sees white men going where they please. They cannot tell me.*”

*Let me be a free man, free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to talk, think and act for myself -- and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty.*

*Whenever the white man treats the Indian as they treat each other then we shall have no more wars. We shall be all alike -- brothers of one father and mother, with one sky above us and one country around us and one government for all.” – Chief Joseph, Washington, D.C., 1879*



*"It is cold, and we have not blankets. The children are freezing to death..."Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." - Chief Joseph*



## Terms of the Dawes Act

1. Divided tribal lands into small plots for distribution among members of the tribe.
2. Each family head received 160 acres.
3. Once land was distributed to Native Americans, any surplus was sold to white settlers with the profits of those sales going to Native American schools.
4. To keep the Native Americans' land from falling into the hands of speculators, the federal government held it in trust for 25 years.
5. Finally, American citizenship was granted to Native Americans who accepted their land, lived apart from the tribe, and adopted the habits of "civilized life."

