

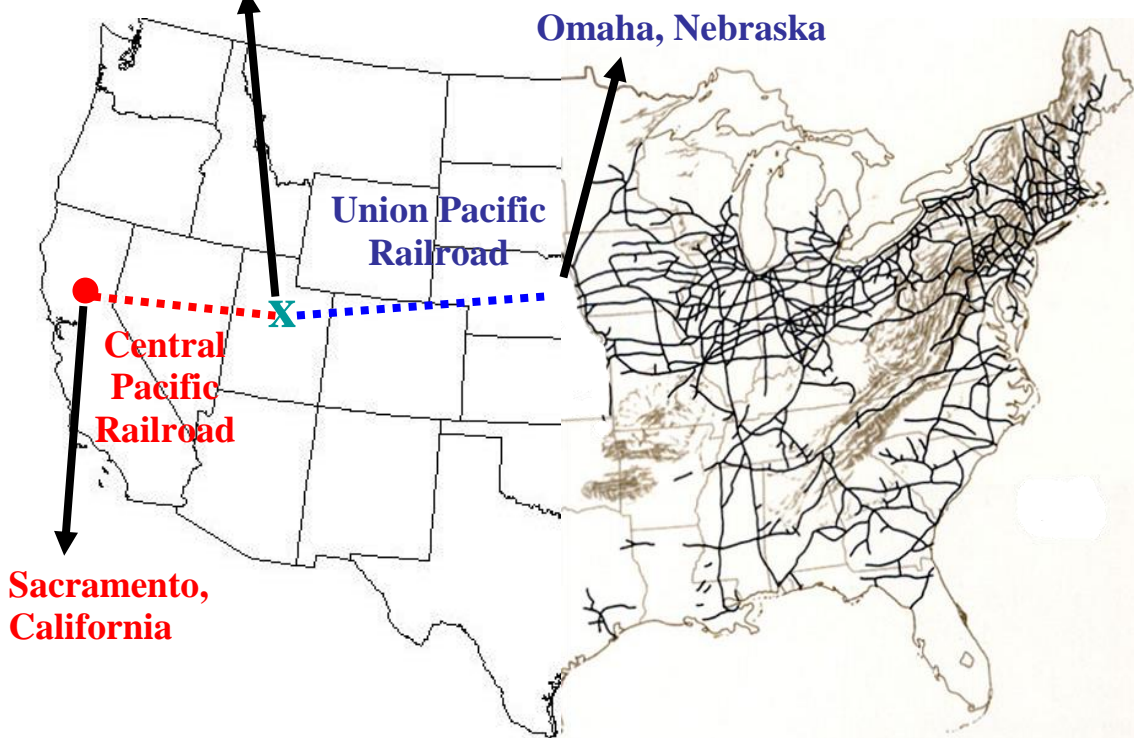
## TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD AND WESTERN CHANGES – USHC 4.1, 4.2, 4.4

**Objective:** To examine the creation of the transcontinental railroad.

### The Transcontinental Railroad

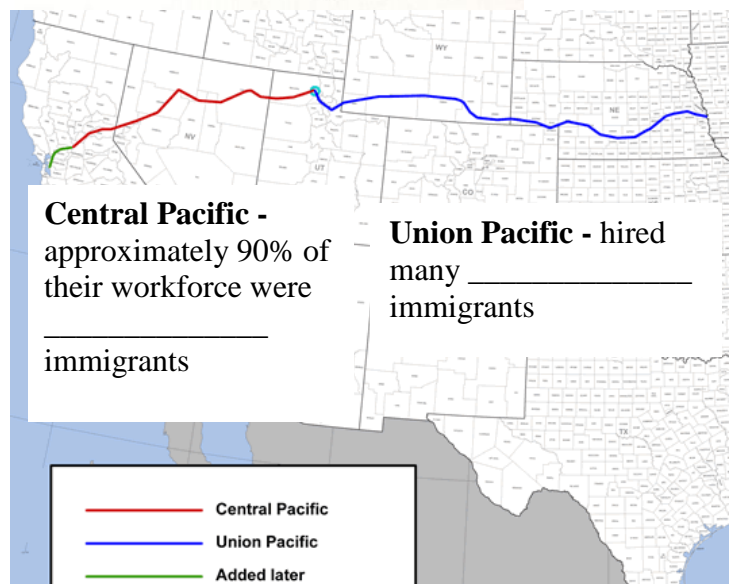
- Railroad companies raced to lay tracks to the \_\_\_\_\_ in order to supply the miners.
- In 1863, two companies, the \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific and the \_\_\_\_\_ Pacific, began building the first \_\_\_\_\_ railroad.

### Promontory Point, Utah



### Immigrant Workers

- Labor was \_\_\_\_\_ due to the hard, dangerous \_\_\_\_\_ and low \_\_\_\_\_.
- Therefore \_\_\_\_\_ labor was used.
- Workers endured scorching \_\_\_\_\_, blinding \_\_\_\_\_, and blasted through \_\_\_\_\_.
- On May 10, 1869, a \_\_\_\_\_ was hammered into a track joining the two tracks in \_\_\_\_\_, UT.



## The Homestead Act of 1862

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

### **Facts:**

Any person who was the head of a family or was at least \_\_\_\_ years old could become the owner of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- homestead = \_\_\_\_\_ acres

\_\_\_\_\_ couples were entitled to two shares, or \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

### **Requirements:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ must live on the land and work it for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

### **Effects:**

The Homestead Act helped \_\_\_\_\_ families who could not afford land in the \_\_\_\_\_ states.

It gave \_\_\_\_\_ workers a chance to find work on land of their own.

Thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ - Americans moved west in \_\_\_\_\_ in an effort to find a better life.

This was known as the “\_\_\_\_\_ of 1879”, and the participants were called “\_\_\_\_\_”.

### Farmers Unite

- The more \_\_\_\_\_ produced, the \_\_\_\_\_ prices went.

- Farmers quickly went into \_\_\_\_\_.

- As a result, farmers formed the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, which worked to boost their \_\_\_\_\_.

- Grangers saved money by \_\_\_\_\_ their money into \_\_\_\_\_ and buying supplies \_\_\_\_\_.

### Populist Party

- The Populist Party was formed by \_\_\_\_\_ and labor \_\_\_\_\_.

### Populist demands:

- help with falling farm \_\_\_\_\_ and regulation of railroad \_\_\_\_\_.

- creation of an \_\_\_\_\_

- an \_\_\_\_\_ hour work day

- limits on \_\_\_\_\_



**All Colored People**  
THAT WANT TO  
**GO TO KANSAS,**  
On September 5th, 1877,  
**Can do so for \$5.00**

### **IMMIGRATION.**

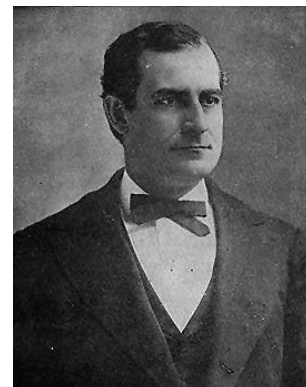
WHEREAS, We, the colored people of Lexington, Ky., knowing that there is an abundance of choice lands now belonging to the Government, have assembled ourselves together for the purpose of locating on said lands. Therefore,

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.



**The Ghost Dance**

- A new \_\_\_\_\_ was started by Paiute shaman, Wavoka.
- He said that a new \_\_\_\_\_ was coming and that he would bring the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian dead to join the living.
- In preparation, men and women had to purify themselves and give up \_\_\_\_\_ and violence.
- They also had to \_\_\_\_\_ in a large circle appealing to their \_\_\_\_\_ for help.
- If this was done properly, the old Indian ways would be restored and the Plains Indians would be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ once again.
- The "Ghost Dance" was \_\_\_\_\_ by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fear it would \_\_\_\_\_ the Native Americans once more.



**Wounded Knee**

The \_\_\_\_\_ tribe was brought to Wounded Knee Creek, SD, by the US Army and \_\_\_\_\_.

Chief \_\_\_\_\_ of the Miniconjou \_\_\_\_\_ was ill with pneumonia and had no intention of \_\_\_\_\_.

He was flying a \_\_\_\_\_ when soldiers caught up with him on December 28, 1890.

Someone fired a shot, \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers, who began to \_\_\_\_\_.

Chief Big Foot was one of the first to be \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Lakota men, women and children were killed, as well as approximately 30 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."*

**Chief Joseph**

The Nez Perces tribe was ordered onto a \_\_\_\_\_ in Idaho.

Chief \_\_\_\_\_ refused and fled with his tribe.

Soldiers caught up to the tribe and forced them to \_\_\_\_\_.

Chief Joseph became known for his eloquent \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Native Americans.

*"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*

**Dawes Act (1887)**

The \_\_\_\_\_ Act encouraged Native Americans to become \_\_\_\_\_.

Native American \_\_\_\_\_ would be \_\_\_\_\_ up among individual families.

\* This went against the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Plains Indians and opened up the Indian Territory for American \_\_\_\_\_.

**INDIAN LAND FOR SALE**

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PERFECT TITLE POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**  
IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE GRAZING AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLIOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

| Location     | Acres     | Average Price per Acre | Location     | Acres      | Average Price per Acre |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------------------|
| Colorado     | 5,211.21  | \$7.27                 | Oklahoma     | 34,664.00  | \$19.14                |
| Idaho        | 17,013.00 | 24.85                  | Oregon       | 1,020.00   | 15.43                  |
| Kansas       | 1,684.50  | 35.45                  | South Dakota | 120,445.00 | 16.53                  |
| Montana      | 11,034.00 | 9.86                   | Washington   | 4,879.00   | 41.37                  |
| Nebraska     | 5,641.00  | 36.65                  | Wisconsin    | 1,069.00   | 17.00                  |
| North Dakota | 22,610.70 | 9.93                   | Wyoming      | 865.00     | 20.64                  |

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 350,000 ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

FOR INFORMATION AS TO THE CHARACTER OF THE LAND WITHIN THE TERRITORY "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," IN THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF LANDS AT ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OFFICES:

|                    |              |                     |                 |                  |                          |               |                      |                     |                    |                   |
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WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior, ROBERT G. VALENTE, Commissioner of Land Office.