



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

## US HISTORY #24-WESTWARD EXPANSION

Directions: While watching the video, fill in the blanks.

cultural	military	cowboys	reservations	agriculture
frontier	treaty	spiritual	railroads	irrigation

- ☐ 1. For 18th and 19th century Americans, the western \_\_\_\_\_ represented the opportunity to start over and possibly to strike it rich.
- ☐ 2. Now \_\_\_\_\_ didn't create the desire to settle the West but they did make it possible for people who wanted to live out West to do so.
- ☐ 3. Perhaps the central way that the federal governments supported the railroads in Western settlement and investment in general was by leading \_\_\_\_\_ expeditions against American Indians.
- ☐ 4. In addition to violent resistance, some Indians turned to a \_\_\_\_\_ movement to try to preserve their traditional way of life.
- ☐ 5. In 1871 the US government ended the \_\_\_\_\_ system that had, treated Native Americans as if they were nations.
- ☐ 6. After killing off the buffalo, taking their land and forcing Indians onto reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs instituted a policy that amounted to \_\_\_\_\_ genocide.
- ☐ 7. The US wasn't the only nation busy subjugating its indigenous inhabitants and putting them on \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 19th century.
- ☐ 8. Without railroads, \_\_\_\_\_ would've just driven their cattle in endless circles.
- ☐ 9. Large-scale \_\_\_\_\_ projects necessitate big capital investments, and therefore large, consolidated, agricultural enterprises.
- ☐ 10. So \_\_\_\_\_ and animal husbandry did change a lot in the late 19th century America, as we came to embrace the market-driven ethos that we either celebrate or decry these days.



Name \_\_\_\_\_

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Directions: Write one thing you think you know about the topic.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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- ☐ 1. For 18th and 19th century Americans, the western \_\_\_\_\_ represented the opportunity to start over and possibly to strike it rich.
- ☐ 2. Now \_\_\_\_\_ didn't create the desire to settle the West but they did make it possible for people who wanted to live out West to do so.
- ☐ 3. Perhaps the central way that the federal governments supported the railroads in Western settlement and investment in general was by leading \_\_\_\_\_ expeditions against American Indians.
- ☐ 4. In addition to violent resistance, some Indians turned to a \_\_\_\_\_ movement to try to preserve their traditional way of life.
- ☐ 5. In 1871 the US government ended the \_\_\_\_\_ system that had, treated Native Americans as if they were nations.
- ☐ 6. After killing off the buffalo, taking their land and forcing Indians onto reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs instituted a policy that amounted to \_\_\_\_\_ genocide.
- ☐ 7. The US wasn't the only nation busy subjugating its indigenous inhabitants and putting them on \_\_\_\_\_ in the late 19th century.
- ☐ 8. Without railroads, \_\_\_\_\_ would've just driven their cattle in endless circles.
- ☐ 9. Large-scale \_\_\_\_\_ projects necessitate big capital investments, and therefore large, consolidated, agricultural enterprises.
- ☐ 10. So \_\_\_\_\_ and animal husbandry did change a lot in the late 19th century America, as we came to embrace the market-driven ethos that we either celebrate or decry these days.



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**Answer Key**

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cultural	military	cowboys	reservations	agriculture
frontier	treaty	spiritual	railroads	irrigation

- ☐ 1. For 18th and 19th century Americans, the western frontier represented the opportunity to start over and possibly to strike it rich.
- ☐ 2. Now railroads didn't create the desire to settle the West but they did make it possible for people who wanted to live out West to do so.
- ☐ 3. Perhaps the central way that the federal governments supported the railroads in Western settlement and investment in general was by leading military expeditions against American Indians.
- ☐ 4. In addition to violent resistance, some Indians turned to a spiritual movement to try to preserve their traditional way of life.
- ☐ 5. In 1871 the US government ended the treaty system that had, treated Native Americans as if they were nations.
- ☐ 6. After killing off the buffalo, taking their land and forcing Indians onto reservations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs instituted a policy that amounted to cultural genocide.
- ☐ 7. The US wasn't the only nation busy subjugating its indigenous inhabitants and putting them on reservations in the late 19th century.
- ☐ 8. Without railroads, cowboys would've just driven their cattle in endless circles.
- ☐ 9. Large-scale irrigation projects necessitate big capital investments, and therefore large, consolidated, agricultural enterprises.
- ☐ 10. So agriculture and animal husbandry did change a lot in the late 19th century America, as we came to embrace the market-driven ethos that we either celebrate or decry these days.