

Name _____

Date: _____

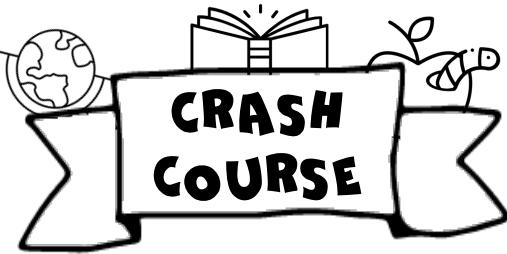
Teacher: _____

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.



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US HISTORY #24-WESTWARD EXPANSION

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

1. _____
- _____

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

- 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.
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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.