US History H+ Name: Quang Huynh

Chapter 19

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **Explain what happened to Native Americans as whites settled in the West.** The Native Americans
2. **What were the differing experiences of farmers, cowboys, and miners in the West?** The differing experiences of farmers, cowboys and miners in the West were
3. **Describe the government’s policy towards Indians and what were the main factors that influenced its development?** The government’s policy towards Indians
4. **Discuss what happened at Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee.** At Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee,
5. **Identify each of the following and their significance:**
   1. **Redeemers** – Redeemers were a group of people who allegedly saved the South from the Yankees, better known as the North. Redeemers practically ruled Southern politics and were made up of occupations such as merchants and lawyers. These men were respected by others and was seen as saviors to Democrats for saving the South. Political opponents called the Redeemers, “Bourbons, to try to shed a bad image of them and ruin their reputation. Bourbon refers to the royal French family that did not intervene or try to do anything to stop the fighting during the French Revolution. The Redeemers were built on white supremacy and racism, which is shown through the Redeemer political parties and governments’ aggression towards African Americans.
   2. **Panning** – Panning was a term used to describe the act of using a pan to sift debris, rocks and sand in a river to find valuable materials like gold. The act of panning was used to find golden nuggets to sell for massive profits during the 19th century. This method of finding gold was very common during the California Gold Rush in 1849, as many families would go to California in search for gold to sell for profits. As time went on, the gold that was found from panning began to decrease since there was a limited number of gold and an abundance of people searching for the gold. Due to the number of gold on the surface beginning to decrease rapidly, people began to search for gold underground. This led to massive corporations and companies to develop and start evacuating the surface and mining for gold.
   3. **George A. Custer** – George A. Custer was a Lieutenant Colonel during the late 19th century. Furthermore, Custer sent miners on an expedition into the Black Hills and the miners eventually had to go into Sioux land. At the time, the Great Sioux War was going on and Custer engaged in the war. The Great Sioux War lasted 15 mouths and occurred in Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming and South Dakota. In addition, Custer would send more troops into Little Bighorn River, which was where the primary base of the Native Americans was. Custer’s army was outnumbered, and many died, and Custer also died in the battle. This was known as Custer’s Last Stand and his death was very significant to the future of Natives in the United States. As a result of Custer’s death, the American public feared Native Americans and action was taken. Policies and laws were implemented to remove Natives from American land.
   4. **Ghost Dance movement** – The Ghost Dance Movement was a political and spiritual movement arranged by a Paiute Native named Wovoka. Wovoka had a dream where he went to the Spirit World and a being from another world came to save the Natives. The being told the Natives that every New Moon, the Natives would have to perform a ritual-like dance to be saved. Wovoka told everybody about this ceremonial dance, and it caught on. The Ghost Dance became a craze, and the majority of the Lakota Sioux adopted the dance. It became so popular that the white authorities began to notice the dance and banned it on Lakota land. The Natives would defy and refuse to listen to the Americans and continue to do their Ghost Dance. The Ghost Dance led to over 200 Natives to die in the Battle of Wounded Knee, which was caused by an accidental rifle discharge that made soldiers shoot at the surrendering Natives.
   5. **Geronimo** – Geronimo was the Native American chief of the Chiricahua Apaches. Alone, he fought the white settlers and Mexicans in the Southwest for more than 15 years. He fought against the Americans because they were trying to force Geronimo and his tribe off their land. Due to the Americans always invading and attacking Geronimo’s tribe, he had a big hatred against the whites. Geronimo could not keep fighting back and was pushed into Mexico, where he would surrender in 1886. Moreover, Geronimo led the Apache Wars, which was one of the most violent Native American conflicts in America. There were many fatalities on both sides and did raids on American outposts.
   6. **Range wars** – The Range Wars were conflicts over territory and water rights between farmers and ranchers. The tensions started over breaking up the range and blocking trails, which resulted in property damage and many lives lost. The Range Wars began in the 1880s and along with the many men dead, over 100,000 sheep were killed as well. The cause is mainly the increased competition because of more people settling in the plains and the sheep breeders from Oregon and California would bring their stock onto the range, competing for the grass in the area. The farmers from the East built fences around their claims, which blocked the trails and broke the open range. The impact of this event was the discrimination against sheepherders and cowboys saw these ethnic groups as inferior.
   7. **“frontier thesis”** – The “Frontier Thesis” is an argument developed by the historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1893. Turner was known for his essay, *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, where he argued the origin of democratic, egalitarian, and aggressive characteristics of America have been the American frontier. Turner stressed the process of the moving frontier line and its effect on the pioneers going through it. Turner focused on the significance of how the frontier had shaped the American character and had a major influence on finding different explanations in history. Furthermore, in 1932, when Turner died, around 60% of the educational history departments in America were teaching lessons in frontier history.
   8. **Barbed wire** – The barbed wire was developed by American Joseph Glidden in 1874 and was heavily used in the Range Wars between the cattle ranchers and homesteaders. Barbed wire helped the farmers during the Range Wars to fence their land when their resources were low in the Plains and used to fend off trespassing cattle. In 1883, Glidden was making more than 600 miles of barbed wire every day.
   9. **Homestead Act** – The Homestead Act of 1862 allowed settlers to acquire as much as 160 acres of land through living in it for 5 years and there was a nominal fee of $30. Also, settlers could get a title to federal land by buying land for $1.25 for an acre after six months. Land was being given away to encourage Americans to fill empty spaces and get stimulus for the farm instead of public land being sold mainly for profits. There was a lot of fraud involved in the Homestead Act and encouraged many Americans to settle to the West. Over 600,000 families moved to the West because of the Homestead Act.
6. **What was the African-American experience during the latter part of the nineteenth-century? How did that experience vary depending on the region?**