

### 3. Turn of the Century: Find the Evidence

Find the PROOF for your answers. Use a crayon in the color shown to underline where you found each answer in the text.



In what state did most of the cattle trails begin?



What contributed to the movement of cattle to urban areas of the United States?



What is economy?



Who were the "Black Cowboys" of America's turn of the century?



What brought the cattle trail era to an end?



What was the main reason cowboys moved the cattle west?

Using words from the box (you do not have to use all of

migration, cattle, Texas, supply, demand, economy, price incentive, trails, ranchers

them), write a sentence(s) telling what the reading passage was mostly about.

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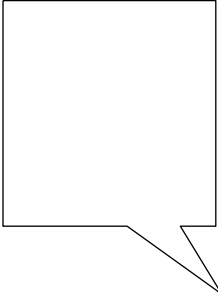
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Read the article. Mark the evidence to show proof for your answers. Use “Thinking Marks” when reading.

Thoughts?



In the years following directly after the Civil War, cowboys and ranchers herded millions of cattle out of Texas to various markets northeast and northwest, in one of the greatest mass migrations of animals in American history. Cattle trails were important to the growth of the Western **territories** and states. These trails were used to move bulls and cows for **income**. As rail lines and **railheads** developed, cattle were shipped quickly over long distances where larger profits were possible in **urban** areas. The two primary cattle trails used were in the cattle industry in the west were the Great Western Trail and the Chisholm Trail. The Great Western Trail existed both north and south of Dodge City, Kansas, and allowed ranchers to move large numbers of cattle to this railroad hub for conveyance further east. The Chisholm Trail allowed cowboys to take cattle from the ranches of Texas to railroad hubs in Kansas.



During this time, the Black Cowboys of Texas gained historical importance in developing the cattle industry in Texas. Some had previously been enslaved, and others were the descendants of former slaves. Large numbers of these people worked as ranch hands driving cattle to railheads in Kansas and Oklahoma. Although life for minorities following the Civil War was still challenging, it was better on the open range. Black cowboys choose to live this lifestyle where they experienced less open discrimination.



The cattle drive era, which lasted less than thirty years, was a great example of American economy during the turn of the century. Economy is the system of how money is made and used within a country or region. A region's economy relates to how many goods and services are produced and how much money people can spend on these items. The supply of cattle (goods) was in demand in northeast and northwest areas of the United States. Increased demand for beef and beef products along the Eastern coast and in the growing cities of the Midwest, made large-scale cattle ranching profitable and cowboys provided a service of transporting cattle north. Despite the cost of moving large numbers of cattle, ranchers and their employees still made money or a profit. Their price incentive was the high price of beef in the **urban** areas where cows and bulls were shipped. If local beef prices had been higher, then ranchers would have lacked the incentive to move cattle across Texas to get to railway hubs for shipping. Over time, the development of the railroad across Texas as well as the development of barb wire [also known as barbed wire] made cattle drives less necessary and the era of the “cowboy” came to an end.

