

**Topic: America's Manifest Destiny & the New West--Reading Quiz Ch. 19 (10 points--Friday)**

- Native Americans in the West
- Encroachment from the East
- The New West

**ACT Standards:**

**Identify & evaluate the influences on the development of the American West**

**Analyze significant events for Native American Indian tribes, & their responses to those events, in the late nineteenth century**

**Essay #2:**

The latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a time period when the landscape changed dramatically across the land—discuss the changes, the winners/losers, & results.

- I. **Manifest Destiny**
- II. **Mining**
- III. **Cattle**
- IV. **Farming**
- V. **Native Americans**
- VI. **Monetary Policy and the West**
- VII. **Populism**

- I. **Manifest Destiny—growth of the WWW**

**A. Continentalism**

**B. Virtue of America; destined by God; mission to spread**

- I. **Mining—made possible by RR and conquest of Natives**

**A. Rushes**

- a. 1849 CA Gold Rush—fueled cross continent movement
- b. 1859 Pikes Peak CO--gold (CO added as a state)
- c. 1859 Comstock Lode, NV—silver (Virginia City, Silver City); NV added to Union in 1864
- d. Other MT, ID, ND, WY, WA—added to give Rep more votes

**B. Started by individuals and ended up being big business**

**B. Results: boom/bust; provides metal for currency; expansion; helldorados (Tombstone AZ)**

- I. **Cattle**

- A. **TX longhorns (replaced by Angus/Herefords)**

B. Packing plants (Armour, 1865)

C. Cattle drives

a. Hubs (Dodge City, Abilene, Cheyenne)

b. Routes: Chisholm (800 mi), Goodnight-Loving trails

A. Results

a. overgrazing; winter 1886; organized; end of open range (tech); lore of the cowboy; Af-Am

I. Farming

A. homesteaders—brought by RR, helped end cattle drives; fences (barbed wire, 1873)

a. Homestead Act '62—160 acres, live on it for 5 yrs. Pay fee of \$30; filled in empty spaces

--174 m acres; 2/3 gave up due to drought

B. environmental issues—adapted by dry farming; new strains of wheat; irrigation (later dams)

C. OK land grab—Sooners vs. Boomers; 2 m acres from natives; 1889, +100,000 at state line

--1890 a terr and in 1907 a state

C. Problems—drought, grasshoppers, fires, dust storms, winter

D. results

a. blending of industrial tech & farming (WY Stock Growers Assoc, 1873)

V. Railroads

A. fueled expansion (WWW)—mining, cattle, farming

B. part of the safety valve—mainly for incoming immigrants

C. Pacific Railways Act '62 (CP & UP = trans); from 1850-71 175m acres given to RRs

a. Pony Express (1860-61)

b. telegraph

D. Other

a. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 1882

b. Southern Pacific 1883

c. Northern Pacific 1883

d. Great Northern 1893

Native Americans

I. Early relations

A. Americanization (1790-1920) - process of assimilation

B. By 1860—app 360,000

C. Conflict—killing of bison (15-25 m to less than a 1,000 by 1885); disease; land use; govt corruption

## II. Early promises

### A. Fort Laramie (1851) & Fort Atkinson (1853) treaties

1. Marked the beginning of the reservation system; est. boundaries in the West
2. Est. the Great Sioux Reservation & Oklahoma Territory

## III. Major post 1860 conflicts

- A. Sand Creek Massacre, 1864—US soldiers massacred over 400 Indians (inc women/children)
- B. Fetterman Massacre, 1866 (part of Red Cloud's War)—Sioux killed 82
- C. Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876—Custer & 264 killed by Sioux led by Sitting Bull
- D. Nez Perce, 1877—led by Chief Joseph; 1700 miles/3 mos. Trying get away from being put on rez
- E. Apache Wars/Geronimo's War, 1886—surrendered when Apache women exiled to Florida
- F. Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890 - Ghost Dance; Sitting Bull & 200 m/w/c killed

## IV. Govt Policy

- A. Code of Indian Offenses Act (1883)—banned polygamy, trad dances, sale of booze, Medicine Men
- B. US vs. Kagama, 1886—gave US govt power to intervene in tribal affairs
- C. Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
  1. Wiped out tribal ownership of land; gave land to Indians (160 acres); other land given to RRs
  2. By 1900 Indians lost 50% of the 156 m acres they held in 1880

## V. Results

- A. Helen Hunt Jackson, *A Century of Dishonor* (1881) & *Ramona* (1884)—govt abuses
- B. Indian Rights Group (1882)

## Farming, Monetary Policy, & the changing landscape

### I. Switch from ind to business farming

- A. Civil War & Reconstruction had been a N/S conflict; now the conflict switches to a manu/agri one
- B. Mechanization of agri; increase in the size of farms (consolidation led to bonanzas); impact of the RR; growth of monoculture farming

### II. Impact of supply & demand

- A. Prices fell (deflation) in the 1880s & 90s as world wide supplies increased
- B. Less money in circulation - prices forced down
  1. Controversy over using gold or silver to back up currency
    - A. Farmers had to borrow—went under; many turned to tenancy (by 1880  $\frac{1}{4}$  farmers were tenants)
  - B. Problems
    1. Environmental

2. govt issues (high taxes, high tariffs favoring manufacturing)
3. Corporations (harvester, barbed wire, fertilizer trusts; elevator operators)
4. RRs (freight rates)
5. Lack of organization - 1890 farmers were  $\frac{1}{2}$  the population

### III. First steps at organizing

- A. National Grange (1867)—focused on collective rights of farmers; established cooperatives
- B. Greenback Labor Party—8 hr. workday; income tax; female suffrage; end crop lien system; favored paper money
- C. Farmer's Alliance—est. cooperatives against RRs; excluded blacks & tenant farmers
- D. Colored Farmer's National Alliance (1886)—Exodusters

### IV. Populist Party (1891)

- A. Agenda on Omaha Platform: attacked Wall Street & big business; wanted to nationalize RRs, telephone, telegraph; income tax; free & unlimited silver to inflate prices; direct election of senators; pres term limited to one; restriction on immigration
- B. Panic of 1893
  1. Coxey's Army—march on Wash in 1894; supported inflationary policies
- C. Election of 1896
  1. Who?
    - a. William Jennings Bryan—Dem.; back silver; favored by farmers
    - b. William McKinley—Rep; pro-business; ran a campaign of fear
  2. Issue? Free silver
  3. Results?
    - a. McKinley wins; tariff is raised; Gold Standard of 1900 is passed (paper money could be redeemed in gold—lasted until 1933)
    - b. Populist movement fades away—shows the growing power of urban areas over rural

### Conclusions?

### VII. Military

- A. moved with frontier and at times jumped ahead
- B. along trans routes
  - a. Oregon, Mormon,
- C. development of forts (Ft. DA Russell; Ft. Laramie)

### VI. Overall results:

- A. landscape changed—states enter the Union; frontier fades; national parks (Yellowstone, 1872; Yosemite 1890; Sequoia, 1890)
- B. Legacy of the West—Mark Twain, Frederic Remington
- C. end of the frontier, 1890 (FJT)
- D. culture was amalgamation—Hispanic, Mormon; N. Am., Asian, Af-Am, women
- E. environmental destruction—deforestation, mining, buffalo, physical landscape changed
- F. role of women in the West was different