

Chapter 13

Changes on the Western Frontier

Section 1: Cultures Clash on the Prairie



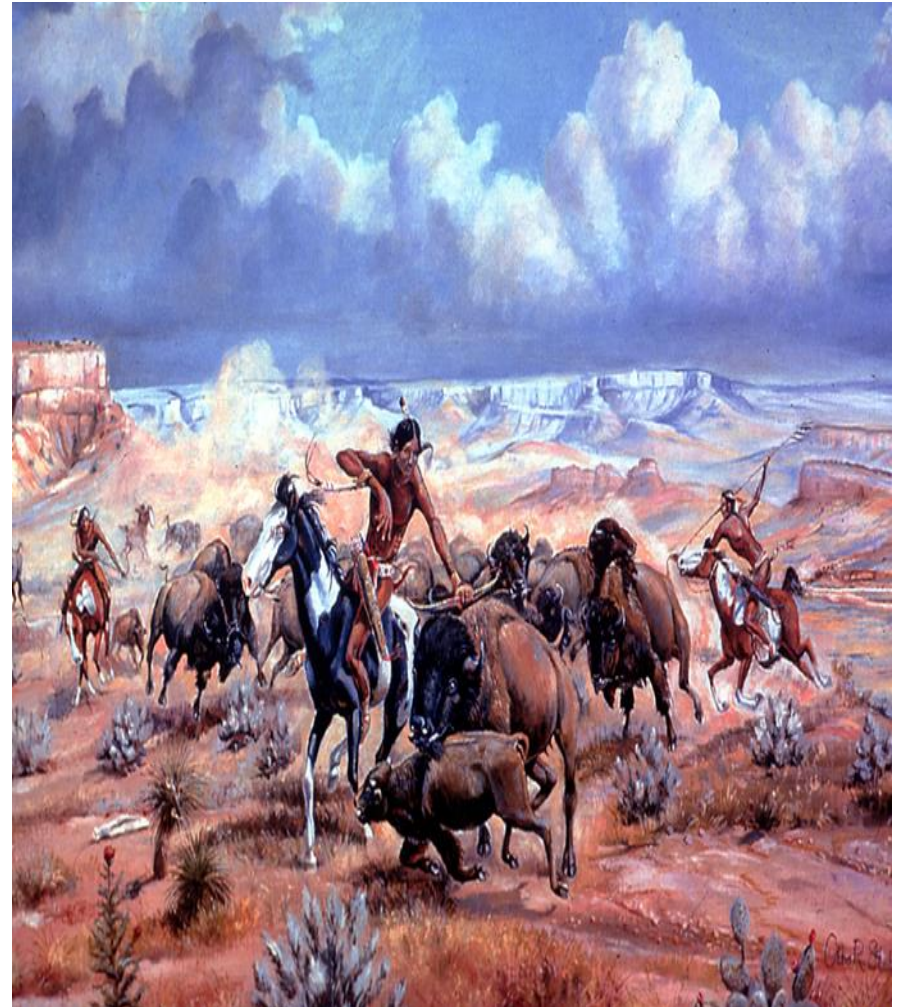
Plains Indians

- Great Plains
 - Grassland covering:
 - Occupied by different Indian tribes
 - Eastern tribes farm/hunt/settle in villages
 - Western tribes:

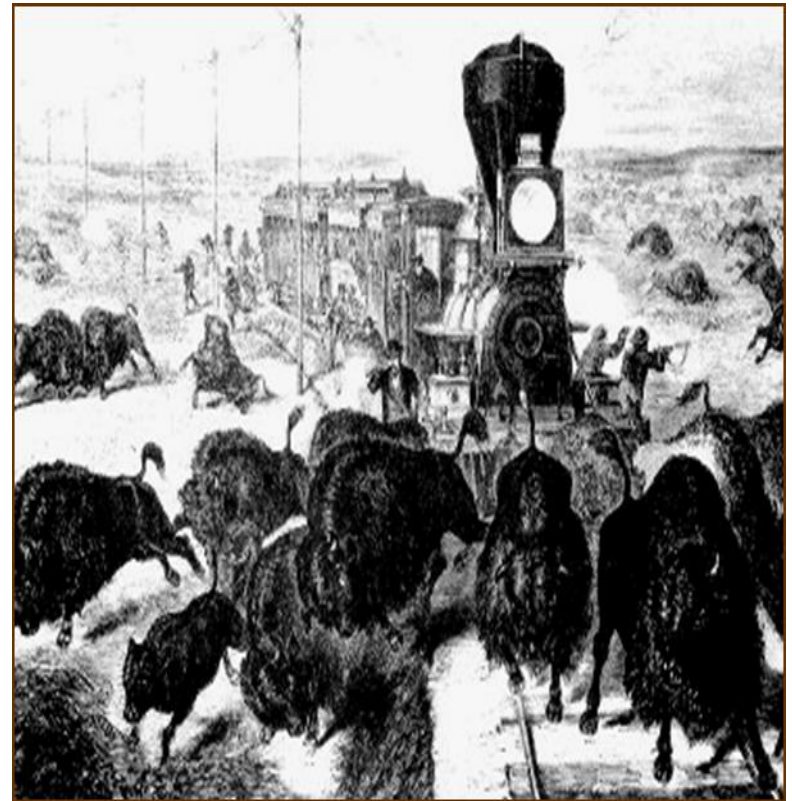


Indian Hunting Grounds

- Horses and :
- Hunt for buffalo
 - Buffalo :
- Competition for:
- Communal lifestyle and rule by:
- Shaman

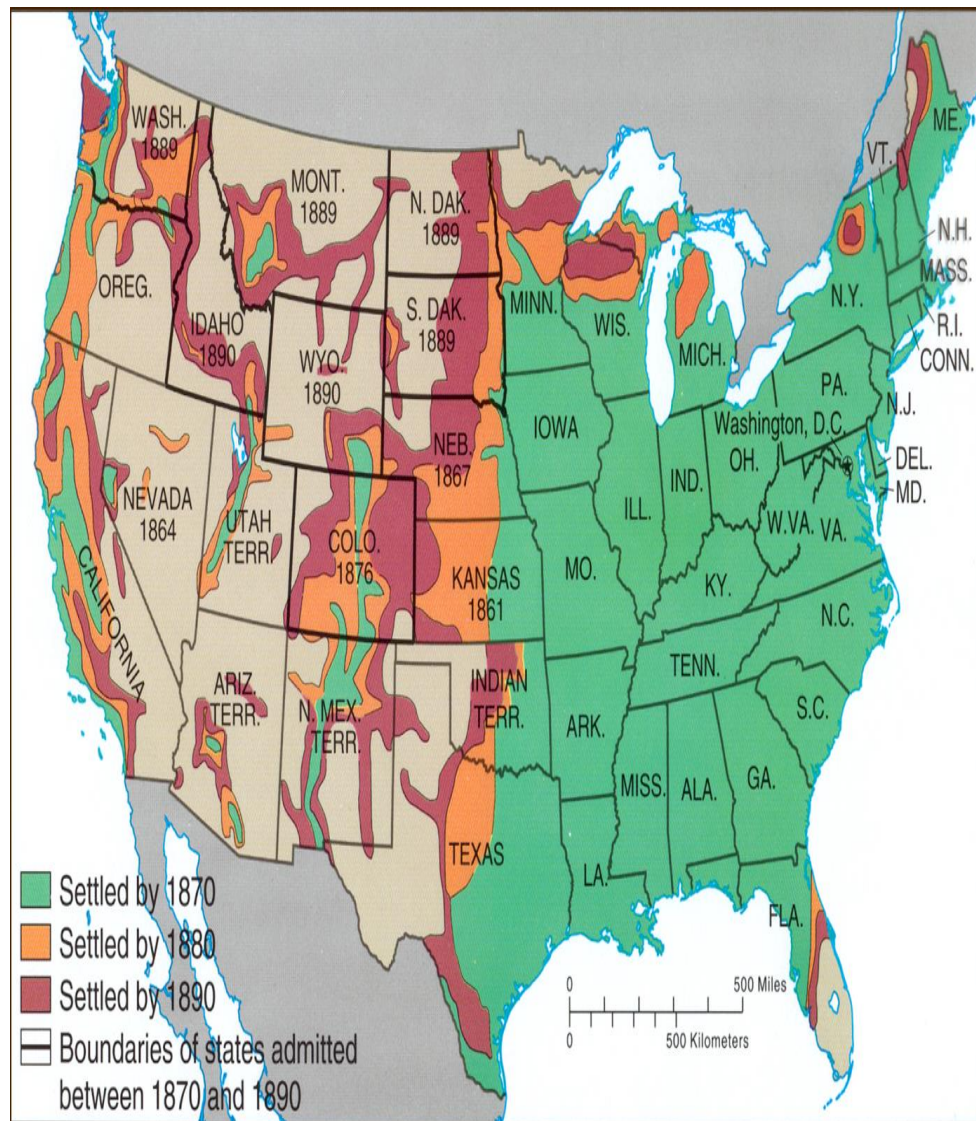


Decimation of the Buffalo



Settlers Encroach

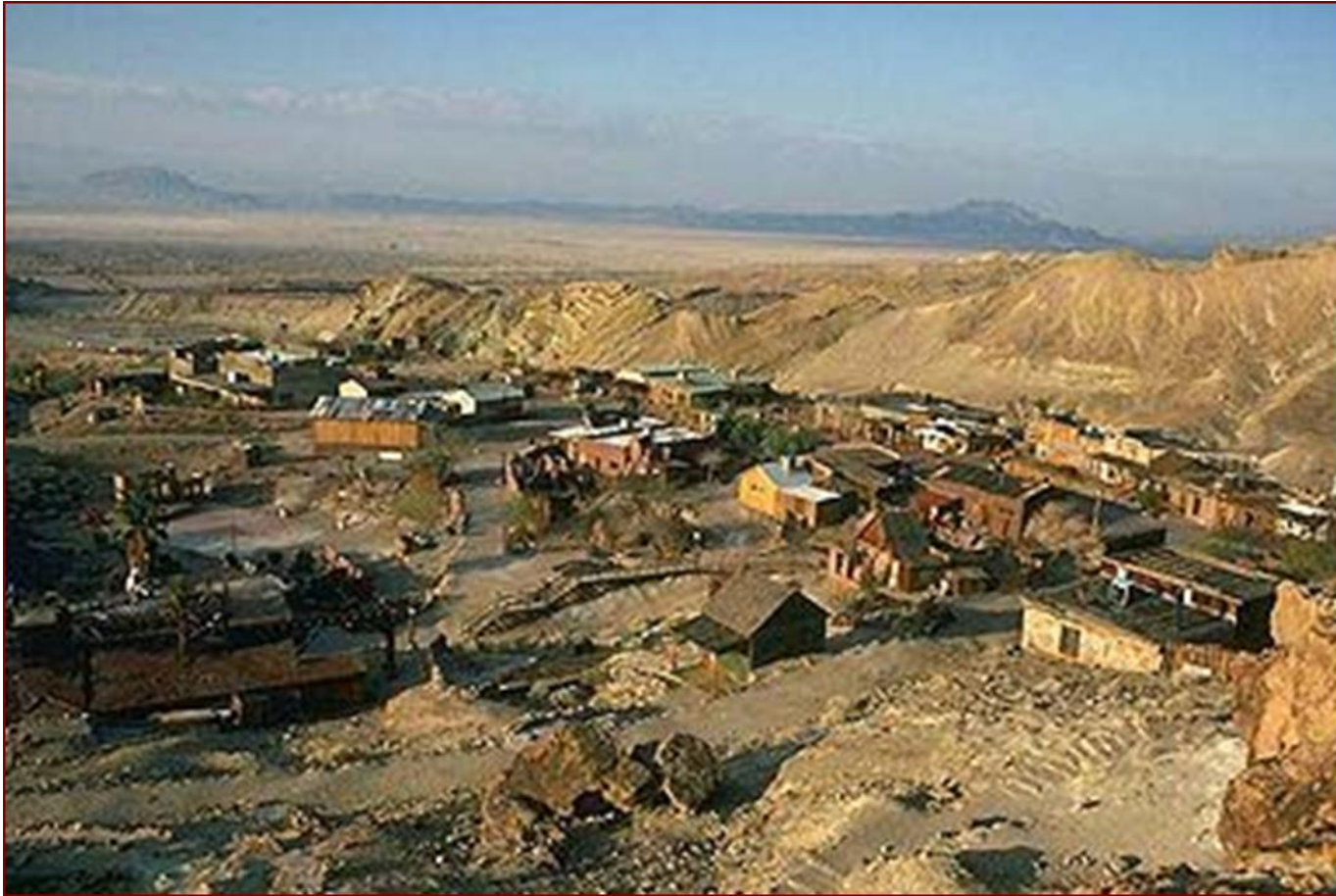
- Whites consider Great Plains :
- Colorado Gold – 1858
- Railroads
- Rise of Mining Towns
 - Virginia City, Helena...
- Indian Treaties Revised
 - 1834 Treaty scrapped and:
 - Native Americans:



Mining Centers – By 1900



Boom Towns Go Bust – Calico, CA today



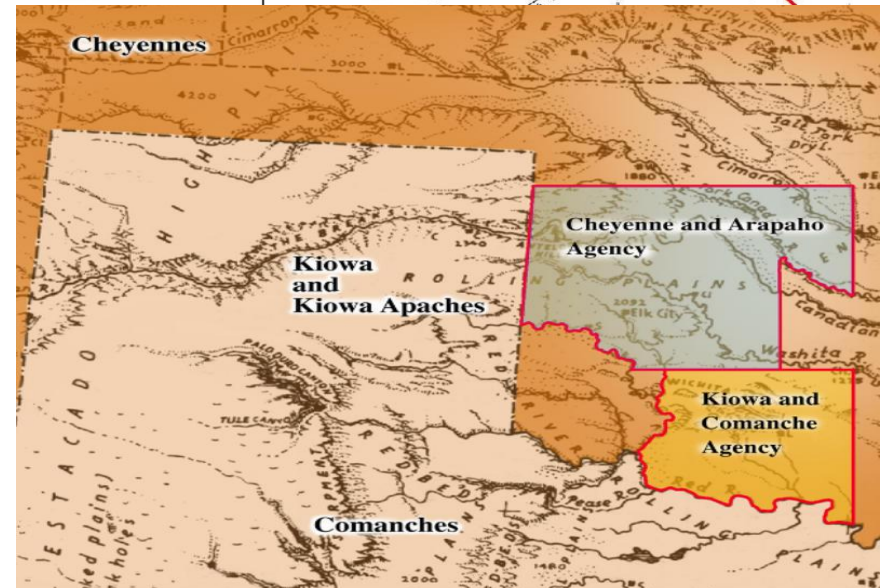
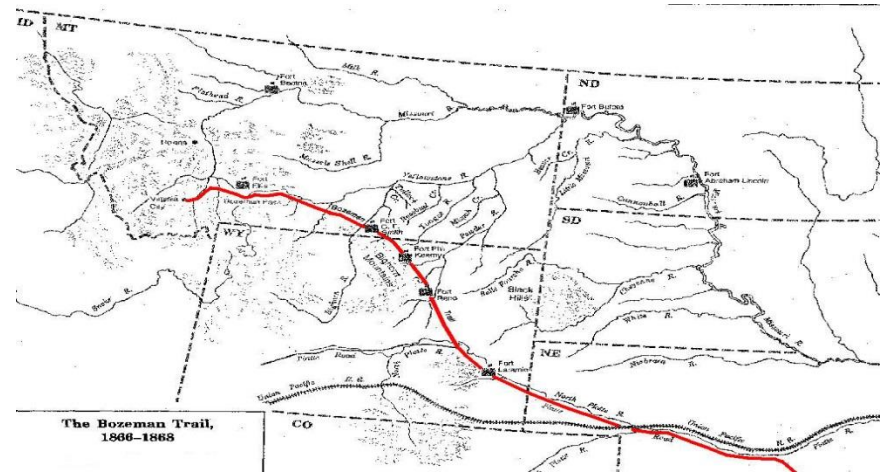
Settlers vs. Native Americans

- Sand Creek Massacre
 - November 1864 – Colorado
 - U.S. army troops :
- Bozeman Trail Ambush
 - Trail runs through Big Horn Mtns.
 - U.S. govt. refused to:
- 1866- Battle of the Hundred Slain
 - Crazy Horse:



Settlers vs. Native Americans

- Treaty of Fort Laramie - 1868
 - U.S. govt. :
 - Some Sioux to live on reservation along Missouri River
 - Sitting Bull :
- Red River War 1874-75
 - Kiowa and Comanche fight
 - U.S. govt. :
 - Gen. Sheridan orders:



Native American Losses

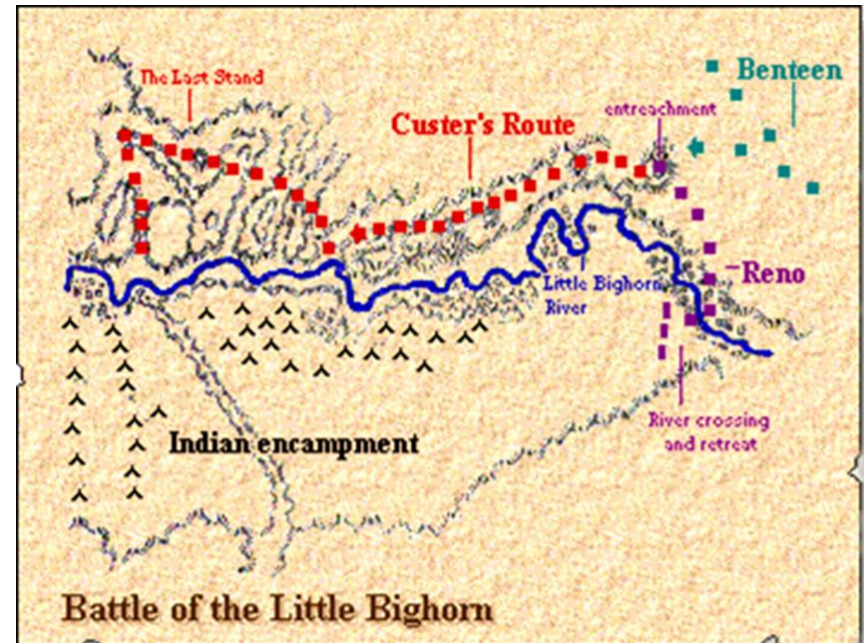


Treaty of Ft. Laramie (1851)

Colorado Gold Rush (1859)

Custer's Last Stand

- Black Hills Gold
- Sun Dance
 - Sioux and Cheyenne
 - Sitting Bull's vision
- Little Bighorn – June 1876
 - Crazy Horse, Gall, Sitting Bull
 - Custer:
 - Sitting Bull and his people:



Wounded Knee

- South Dakota –
December 1890
- 7th Cavalry:
- Marked :



Battle at Wounded Knee 1890



Mass Grave, Wounded Knee – S.D.



Assimilation

- *A Century of Dishonor*
- Dawes Act - 1887
 - “Americanization” of Native Americans
 - Reservation land:
 - \$\$\$ from land sold to whites → farming tools for Native Americans
 - 2/3 of land in:

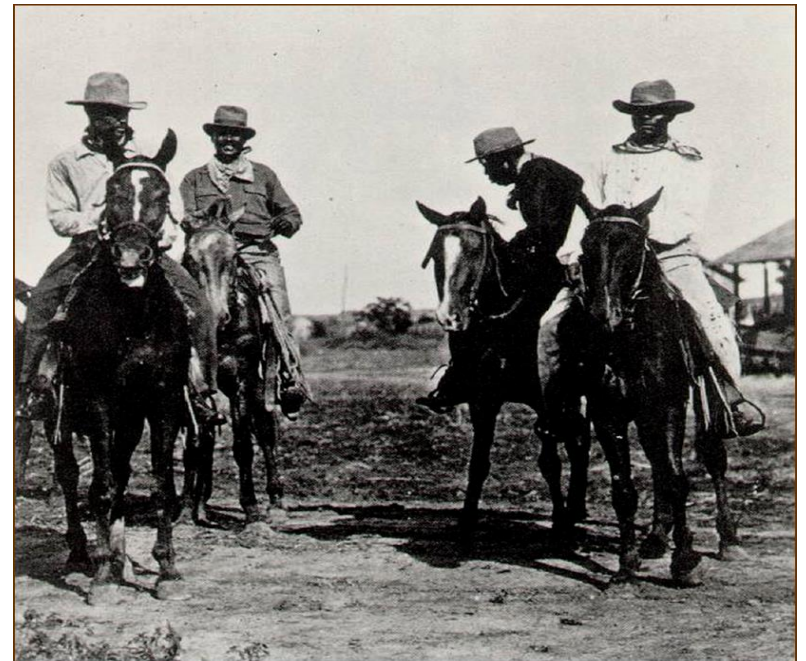


Land Use – 1800s

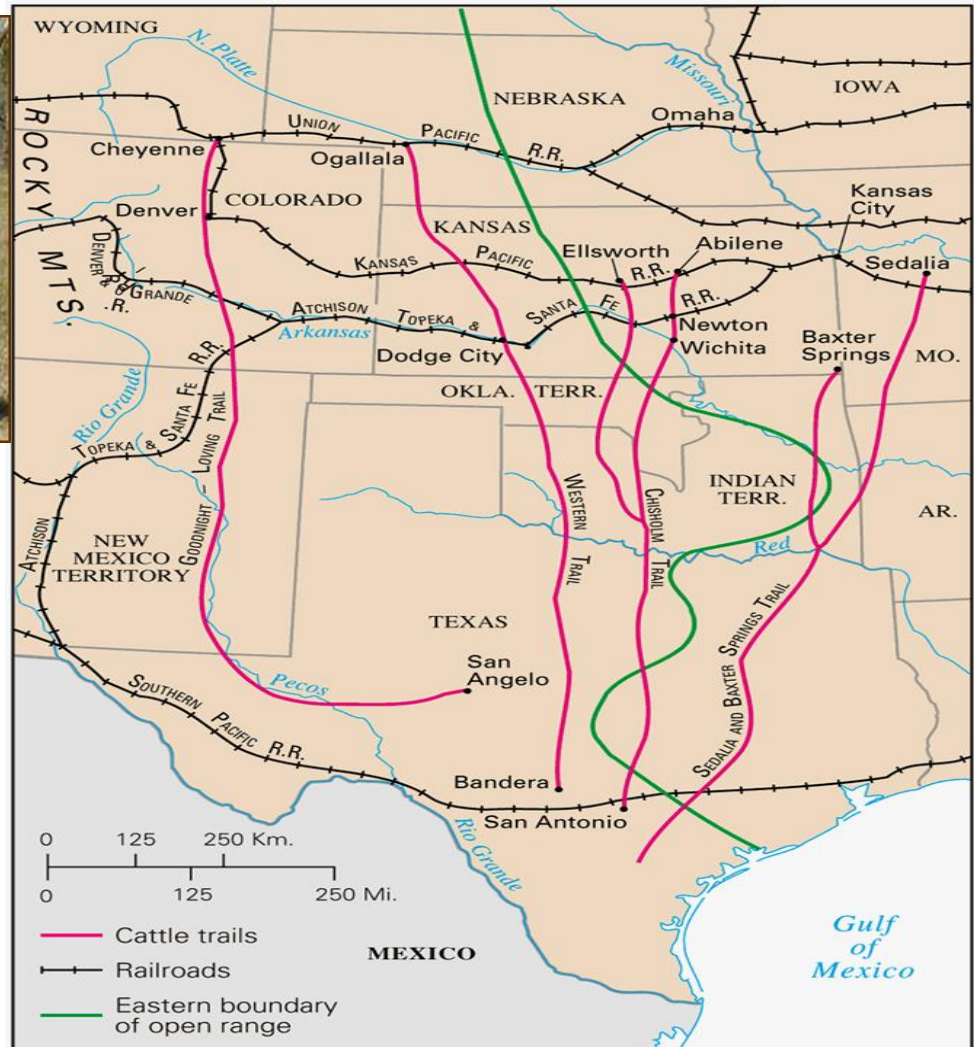


Cattle and Cowboys

- Cattle ranching proves profitable and attracts settlers
 - Railroads :
 - Chisholm Trail →joins:
 - Abilene, KS = :
 - Chicago=:
- Cowboys utilize Mexican techniques for herding Texas longhorns on the open range

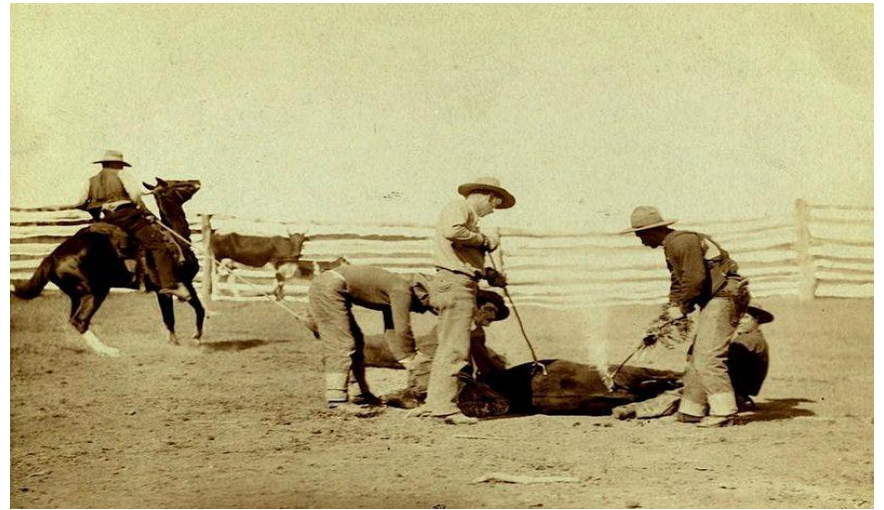


Cattle Trails



Cattle and Cowboys

- 1866-1885: 55,000 cowboys on:
- 14 hour days
- Spring roundup
 - Herd cattle to corral
 - Branding
- Long Drive
 - 3 months
 - Cowboys, cook, chuck wagon, wrangler
 - Dangers :



The Long Drive

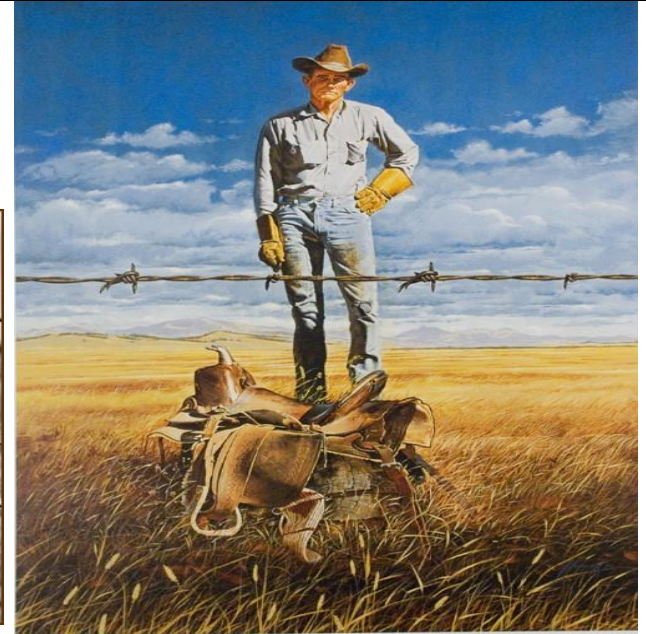


Moving camp. The men's bedrolls—feather comforters covered by canvas tarpaulins—are ready to be loaded into the wagon.

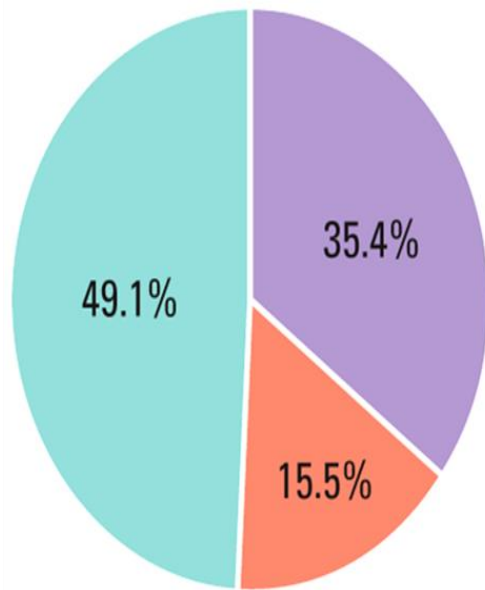


End of the Open Range

- 20 years
- Natural and human factors bring period to a close:

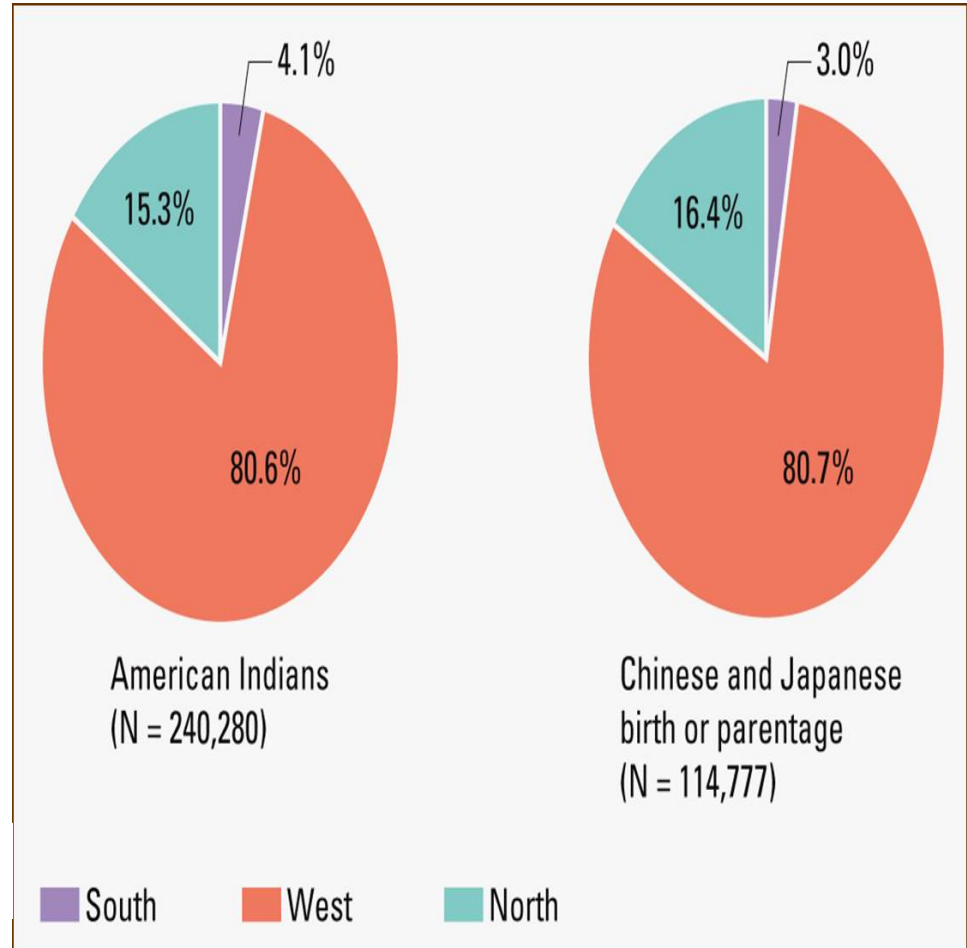


Regional Population Distribution by Race - 1900



Whites of native parentage
(N = 40,988,005)

South West North



American Indians
(N = 240,280)

Chinese and Japanese
birth or parentage
(N = 114,777)

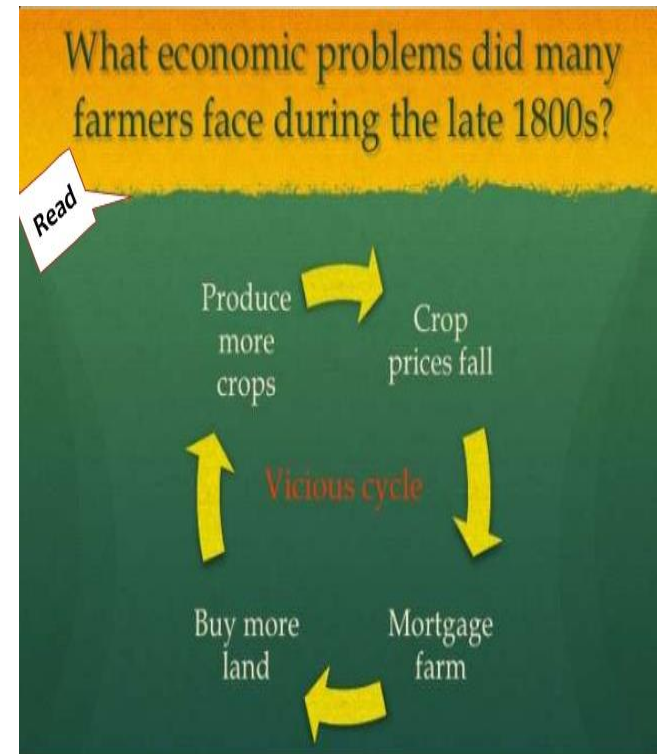
South West North

Section 3: Farmers and the Populist Movement



Farmers Face Economic Problems

- Retiring Greenbacks
 - U.S. issue ~ \$500 million during CW
 - Could not be exchanged for “hard \$” →:
 - Farmers have more difficulty paying back loans →:
- Bland Allison Act
 - Govt. coins 2-4 million in silver each month
 - Increases:



Farmers Fight Economic Problems

- Railroads
 - RR companies and middle men conspire to set :
- Farmers Organize
 - Oliver Hudson Kelly
 - “the Grange”
 - Organization
 - Farmers’ :
 - Sponsor state:



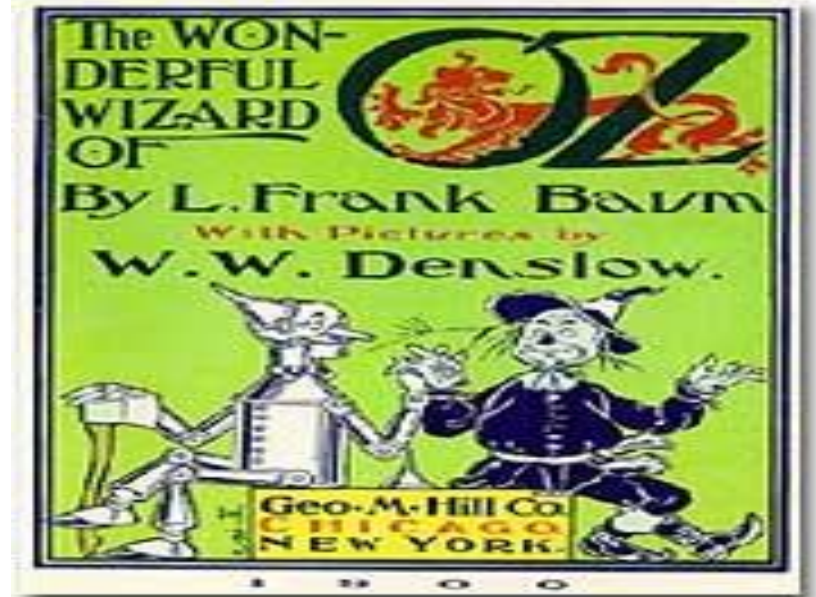
Farmers Fight Economic Problems

- Farmers' Alliances
 - Groups :
 - Educate on loans, interest rates, government control over banks and RR's.
 - Strong in:
 - Basis for :

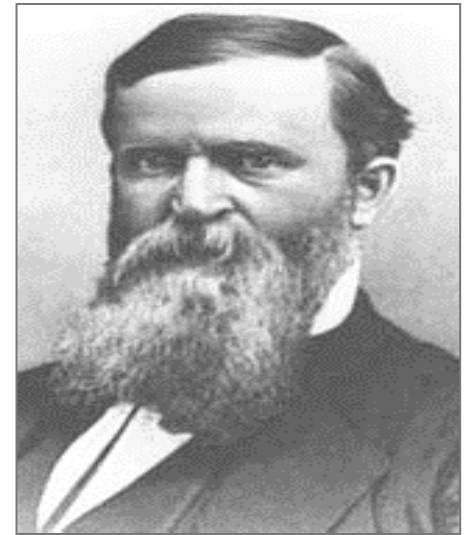


Populism

- Populism
 - Party founded in:
 - Platform:
 - ↑ \$\$\$ supply
 - Graduated income tax
 - Federal loan program
 - Direct election of U.S. senators
 - Single term presidency
 - Secret ballot
 - 8 hour work day
 - Immigration restrictions

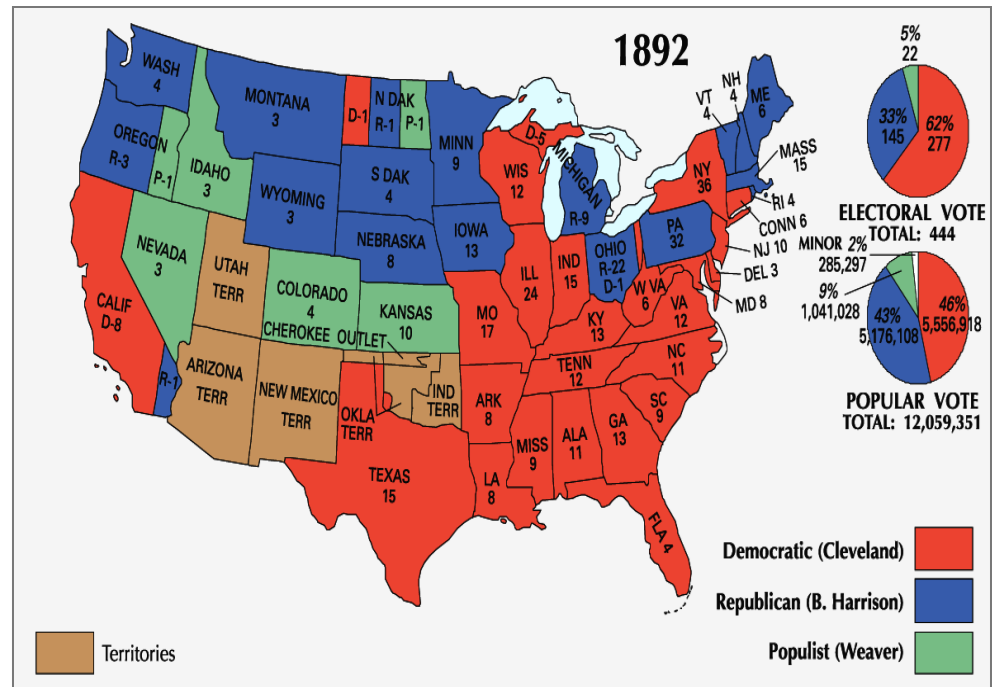


Election of 1892



- Populist candidate James B. Weaver won :

- Populists elect 5 senators, 3 governors, and ~1,500 state legislators



Economy Falters

- Panic of 1893
 - Causes:
 - Philadelphia and Reading Railroads go :
 - Fall in govt. gold supply causes :
 - Stock and :
 - Businesses and banks collapse; spending ↓
 - Unemployment :



The Situation; The Result of Interest Bearing Bonds and Sherman

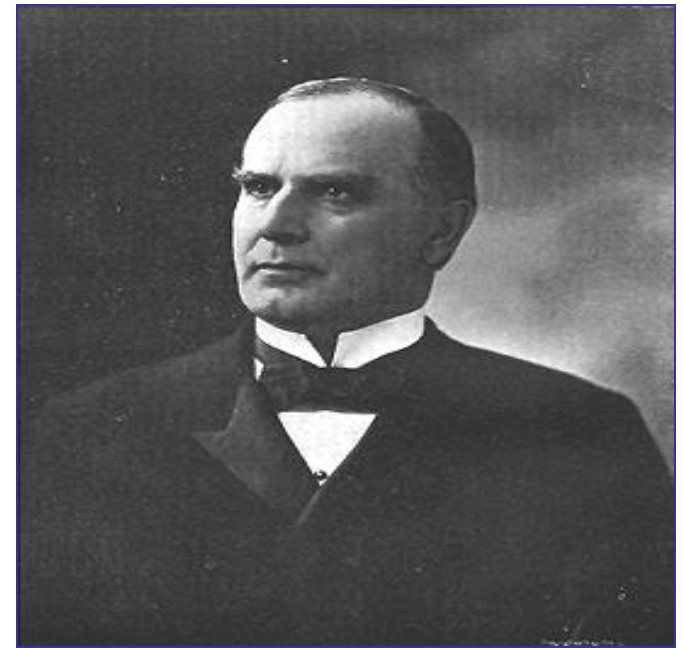
Bimetallism

- Regional Divide over economy
 - Industrial NE = Republicans
 - “gold bugs” :
 - More expensive, but:
 - Agrarian S & W = Democrats
 - “silverites” :
 - More available currency:



Election of 1896

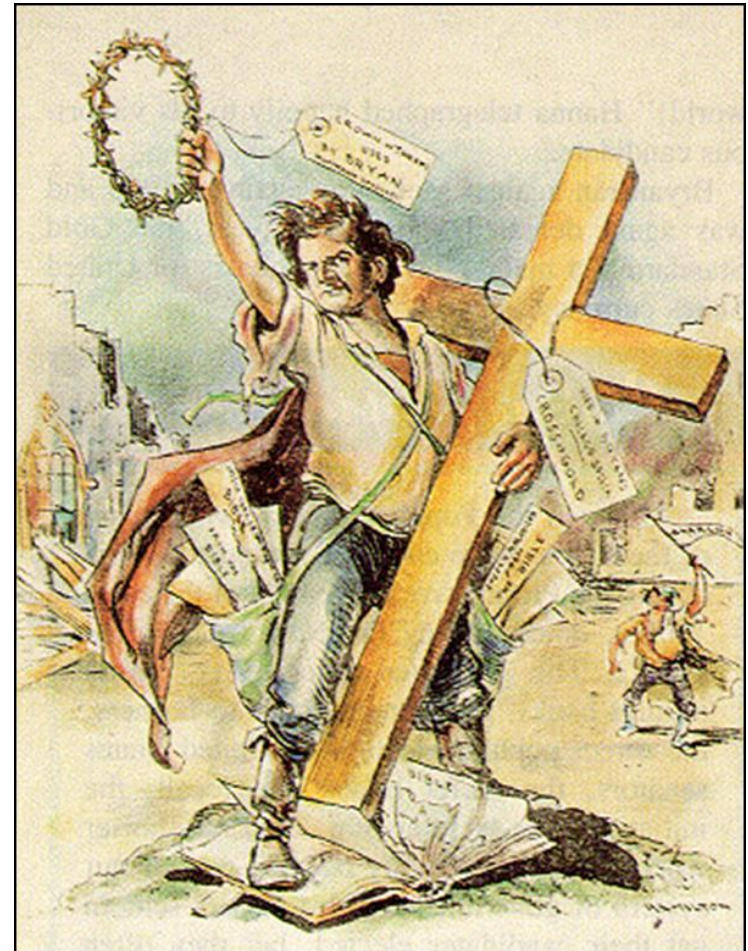
- Republicans
 - William :
 - Support :
- Democrats
 - William :
 - Support bimetallism and:
 - Cross of Gold speech
- Populists
 - Thomas Watson
 - Endorse :



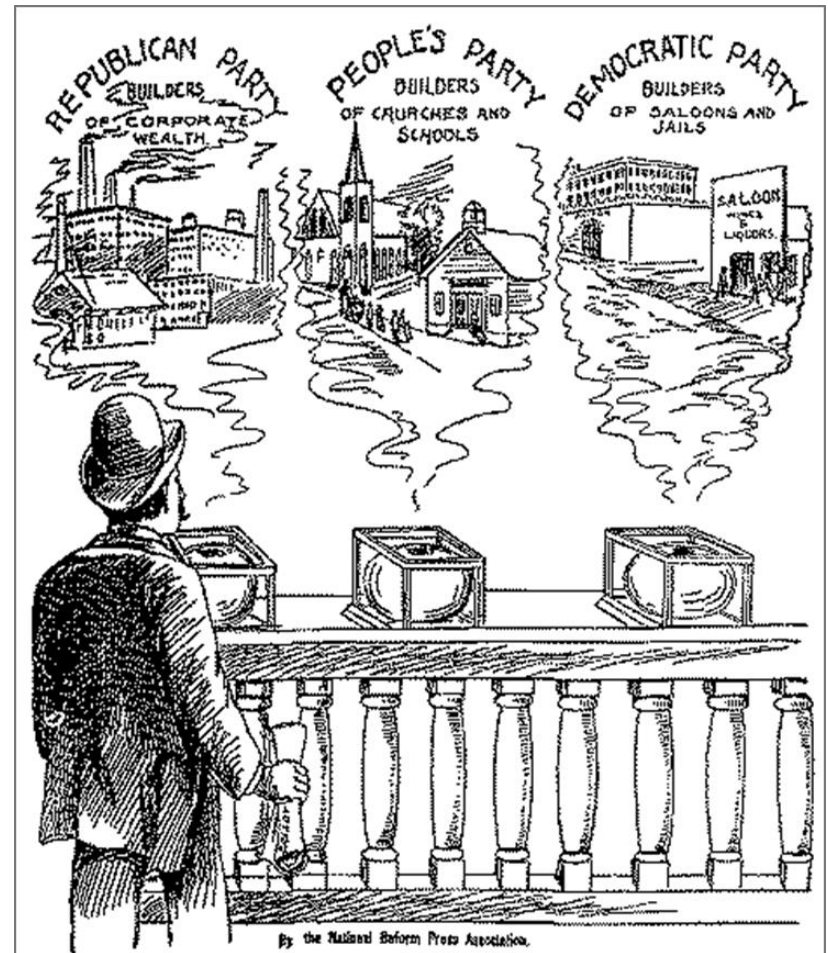
Bryan's Cross of Gold Speech

You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold!

- Attracted populist support, but caused:

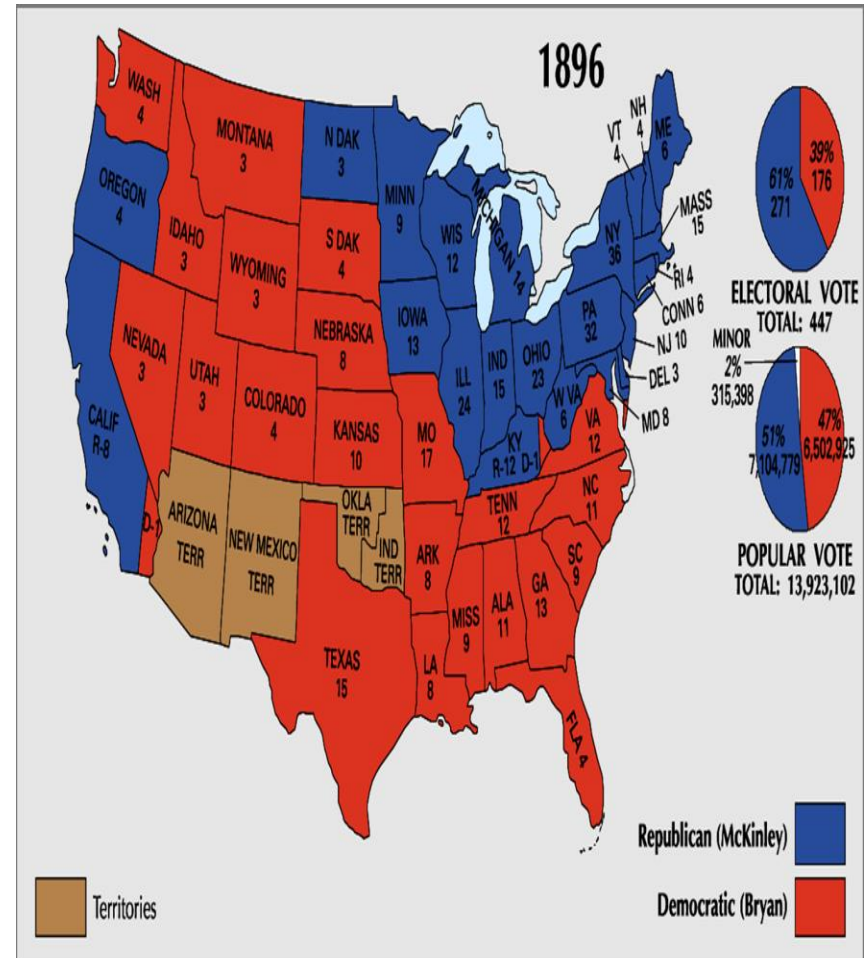


Bryan's Uphill Battle



McKinley wins Election - 1896

- Why Bryan Lost
 - 6.5 million votes
 - Lost support:
 - Lack of :
- Why McKinley Won
 - 7 million votes
 - City dwellers:
 - Wealthy:



The End of Populism

1. The economy experienced rapid change.
2. The era of :
3. Race divided the Populist Party, especially in the South.
4. The Populists were :
5. Most of their agenda was co-opted by the Democratic Party.