

CONQUEST AND
SURVIVAL,
CHAPTER 18
NOTES-PART 1

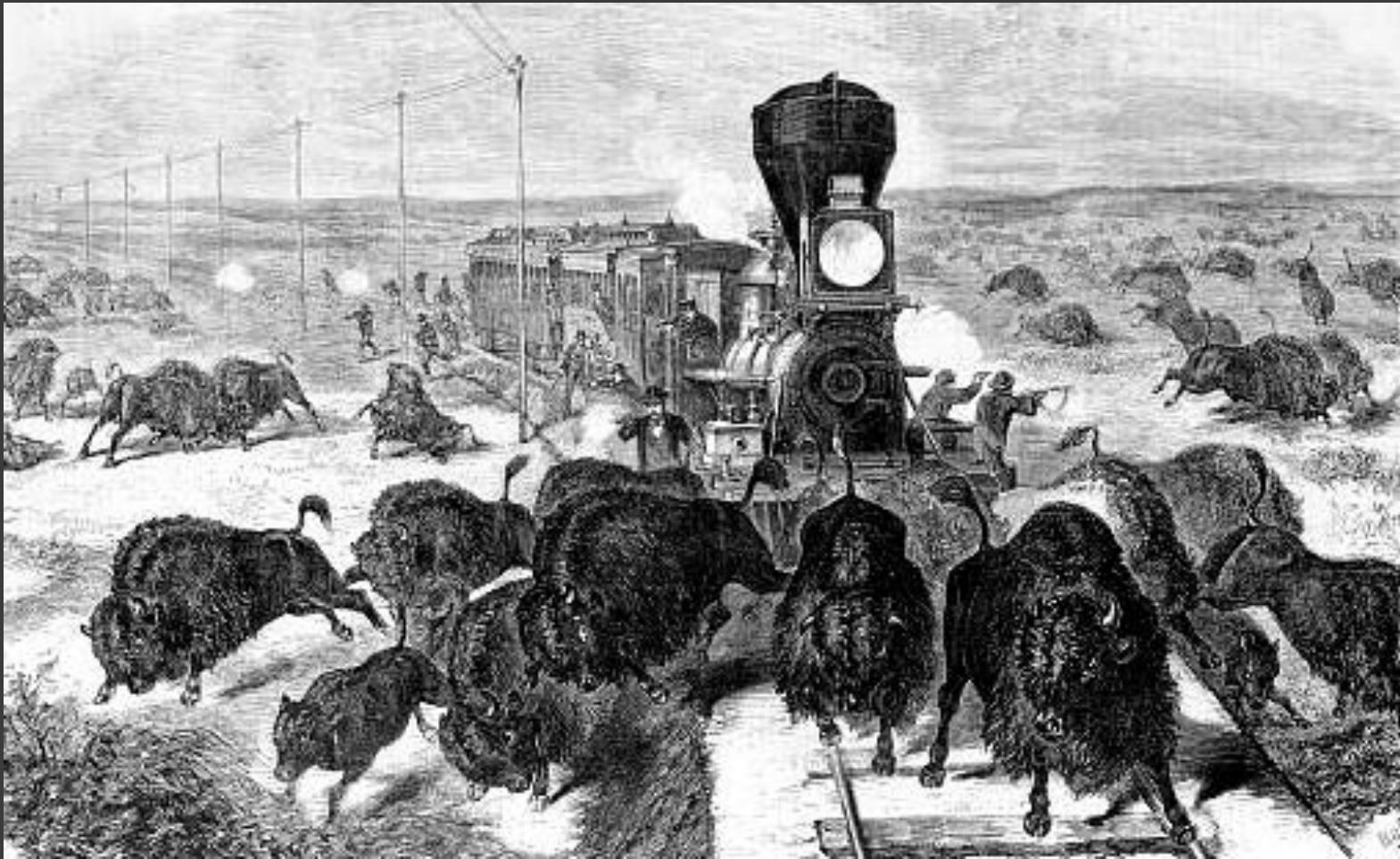
Impacts on Native Americans

- Relocation-1830s and 1840s
- Reservations
- Buffalo

Relocation to Reservations

- Nomadic tribes saw their freedom taken away

Slaughter of the Buffalo





After Custer's Last Stand

- Custer and his troops were wiped out by an Indian army of 2000 to 4000 warriors
- Custer's "Last Stand" gave Indian-haters the motivation to track down the last remaining Indians who were avoiding the reservation system

Apaches

- Geronimo led a group of Apaches who avoided the U.S. Army for a time, but they finally surrendered in September of 1886



Nez Perce

- Means: “pierced nose”
- Originally located where Idaho, Washington, and Oregon meet
- They saved the Lewis and Clark expedition from starvation in 1803
- Gold was discovered in their territory in 1870, and the government wanted them to give up 90% of their land for less than 10 cents per acre

Chief Joseph

- Chief Joseph led a band of Nez Perce to comply with the government's wishes, but were mistakenly fired upon by U.S. troops
- They fought back and killed 1/3 of the troops
- They fought for over three months, but were forced to surrender
- They were sent to Kansas and Oklahoma instead of Oregon

- ◎ “Treat all men alike. Give them all the same law. Give them all an even chance to live and grow. All men were made by the same Great Spirit Chief”
 - Chief Joseph in a speech to Congress--1879

Mining Towns

- ① Mining camps speeded the urban development of the West
- ① The mining industry grew from a treasure-hunt into a corporate enterprise
- ① Successful mineowners bought out smaller claims and built an industry

- ◎ Western labor movements began in mining camps in response to dangerous working conditions
 - 1 out of every 30 workers was disabled
 - 1 out of 80 workers was killed
- ◎ Miners began to organize in the 1860s
- ◎ Unions helped to get laws passed to limit the workday to 8 hours and to provide workmen's compensation for injuries—this happened in the West well before it happened in the East

Mormon Settlements

- By 1870, more than 87,000 Mormons lived in Utah Territory
- They held property in common
- Communities were stable and homogenous
- Problems:
 - United States v. Reynolds (1879)—Supreme Court ruled against polygamy
 - Edmunds Act (1882)—disenfranchised, fined, and punished those who practiced polygamy
 - Edmunds-Tucker Act (1887)—confiscated assets of the Mormon Church over \$50,000

- ◎ Brigham Young had 27 wives and fathered 56 children
- ◎ 15 to 20 percent of Mormon families practiced polygamy
- ◎ Response to Federal pressure:
 - Mormons gave up plural marriage and common ownership of land

Joseph Smith (+ wives and children)



THE EMPTY BEDDOW



IN MEMORIAM BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"AND THE PLACE WHICH KNEW HIM ONCE SHALL KNOW HIM NO MORE."

© Original Artist

Reproduction rights obtainable from
www.CartoonStock.com

THE KIDS MISSED
THE SCHOOL BUS!



search ID: rman10889

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S WORST NIGHTMARE

Open Range

- ⦿ Slaughter of buffalo allowed the cattle industry to become profitable
- ⦿ Cattle drives depended on the cowboy
- ⦿ One cowboy for every 300-500 head of cattle went from Texas to as much as 1,500 miles north to grazing ranches or stockyards
- ⦿ Not a romantic job:
 - food was sowbelly, beans, and coffee (scurvy sometimes resulted)
 - No protection from the weather

Communities

- Prostitution, gambling and drinking discouraged the formation of stable communities
- Personal violence was commonplace
- Common crimes were horse theft and cattle rustling
- Range Wars of the 1870s were between farmers who built fences and cattle barons who wanted to transport cattle

Farming

- ⦿ Homestead Act of 1862
 - 160 acres of FREE federal land to any settler who:
 - Lived on the land for at least 5 years and improved it
 - OR, land was sold at \$1.25 per acre after only six months residence
- ⦿ Unmarried women filed 5 to 15 percent of claims
- ⦿ If you failed to improve your land, you lost your claim

Railroads

- Railroads promoted settlement, brought people to their new homes, and carried crops and cattle to Eastern markets
- Western lines preceded settlement
- Railroads marketed and advertised to get people to settle the West
- Over 2 million Europeans settled the Great Plains—Germans, Swedes, Danes, Czechs

Agriculture

- Sod (layer of topsoil, roots, and grass) west of the Mississippi often broke cast-iron plows used by Eastern farmers
- Technology made farmers more productive
 - 1837—John Deere's plow easily turned prairie grasses
 - 1850s—Cyrus McCormick's reaper for harvesting grain was popular
 - 1870s—harvester introduced
 - 1875—wire binder for wheat introduced