

Review: Indians, Cattle, Cotton & Railroads | CH. 18 & 19

DIRECTIONS | Use your Textbook, Notes, and Worksheets to answer the following questions from the Chapters indicated. Submit completed REVIEW BEFORE TESTING for Daily Grade | **TEST: THURSDAY, 18 APRIL 2019** (MAJOR GRADE)

01. Who was supposed to be in control of the reservations created by the government? [Textbook, Page 454]

Native Americans

02. What actions did Ulysses S. Grant take to change the reservation system? [455]

He appointed church groups and missionaries to run the reservations

03. Which Comanche leader ignored the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek and kept leading raids against white settlers? [456]

Quanah Parker

04. Why did the followers of Quanah Parker and Lone Wolf followers refuse to move onto reservations? [456]

Their leaders had not signed the treaty

05. How did the U.S. government break the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek? [457]

By failing to provide enough promised supplies and by allowing soldiers to enter reservations

06. What did General Philip Sheridan hope would be the outcome of the buffalo hunters' activities? [463]

The buffalo would be exterminated

07. Why did the U.S. government support the slaughter of buffalo? [463]

It was seen as a way to bring the Plains Indians under control

08. Why was Quanah Parker convinced that the Adobe Walls raid would be successful? [464]

A shaman promised victory for the Comanche

09. Who gave the name "buffalo soldiers" to the African American soldiers serving in the West? [466]

Native Americans

10. In 1875, what illegal activity did some Texas Rangers engage in? [468]

Crossing the border into Mexico to retrieve stolen cattle

11. Where did most Native Americans from Texas live by the late 1800s? [469]

On reservations outside of Texas

12. Why did the practice of cattle drives begin in Texas? [478]

The price of beef was low in Texas but high in other parts of the U.S.

13. Which problem threatened to end the great Texas cattle drives in 1866? [481]

Texas fever spread by Texas Longhorns

14. Many cowboys were Anglo Americans, but a significant number were _____ and _____. [483]

Mexican American | African American

15. What was the result of railroads extending into Texas in the 1880s? [484]

The end of the great cattle drives

16. How did the development of refrigeration affect ranching and meatpacking? [485]

It led to the development of a meatpacking industry and the growth of ranches in Texas

17. What three (3) developments led to the growth of ranching in Texas in the late 1800s? [485]

Railroads | Refrigeration | Meatpacking

18. What project did the owners of the XIT Ranch fund in exchange for a large land grant? [486]

Rebuilding the state Capitol

19. Why were mustangs well suited to being used in cattle drives? [487]

They were hardy and sure-footed

20. What was a major reason for the decline of the open range in Texas in the late 1800s? [488]

The invention of barbed wire

21. Why did many Texas farmers switch to dry farming? [492]

Cheap land in drier West Texas encouraged them to try new methods

22. Why did the railroads encourage farming in western Texas? [493]

Farmers needed access to markets, and farm products provided profits for railroads

23. What made it easier for settlers to reach West Texas by the 1890s? [493]

The expansion of railroad lines

24. Why did sharecropping develop in Texas after the Civil War? [496]

Because small farmers didn't have money for land, tools, and seeds

25. Why did most sharecroppers not become independent farmers? [497]

They could not afford to buy their own land or supplies due to high debt
