

SSUSH12 Evaluate how westward expansion impacted the Plains Indians and fulfilled Manifest Destiny.

a. Examine the construction of the transcontinental railroad including the use of immigrant labor.

Railroads

- The federal government granted vast areas of western land to railroad owners so they would lay train track connecting the eastern and western states. To complete this heavy work, the owners relied mainly on Chinese labor.
- These Asian immigrants accepted lower pay than other laborers demanded. The work was dangerous. Many Chinese died in the explosive blasts they ignited to clear the path across the railroad companies' land. Many others died under rock slides and heavy snowfalls before the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869



Railroads

- The railroad companies contributed to the development of the West by selling low-cost parcels of their western land for farming.
- Settlers traveled west on the trains to farm on the fertile soil. Western farmers used the trains to ship their grain east, and western cattle ranchers shipped their steers to eastern butchers.
- Both farmers and ranchers sold their goods to people they could not easily reach without railroads. The railroads earned money by transporting the settlers west and the goods east.



Pullman Strike

- During poor economic times in the 1870s and 1890s, violence erupted when employers sought to fire some workers and to lower the wages of those still employed.
- In 1894, when the Pullman railcar factory near Chicago fired almost half its workforce and cut wages by 25% to 50%, its workers went on strike. Other railway workers refused to switch Pullman cars on or off trains. Rail traffic west of Chicago came to a halt.



Pullman strike

- The Pullman company responded by hiring new workers, but these workers were attacked by strikers when they attempted to go to work.
- Leaders of the railroad industry convinced the government to declare the situation illegal. President Grover Cleveland sent the U.S. Army to restore peace. Both big business and the U.S. government feared labor unions were a menace to America's capitalist economy



Grand Mass Meeting
—OF—
PULLMAN EMPLOYEES
—AND—
RAILROAD MEN,
WILL BE HELD AT
Central Turner Hall
Youth, Bet. Market and Walnut Streets, St. Louis,
TUESDAY EVE'G, MAY 22d, '94
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
American Railway Union
E. V. DEBS, President and G. W. HOWARD, Vice-President A. R. U. and other Prominent Speakers will address the meeting.
All are invited to attend.



**Transcontinental Railroads
of Canada & United States**

Homework:

- In a 3 paragraph essay you will take on the role of an immigrant coming through Ellis Island. Explain the process of immigration and your new life in America. This is due by tomorrow.

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Write the Question and answer

The agency with the GREATEST impact on helping former slaves adjust to their new lives after the American Civil War was

- A) the State Department.
- B) the Freedmen's Bureau.
- C) the Emancipation Department.
- D) the Bureau of Family and Human Services.

Which group most benefited from the concept of Manifest Destiny?

- A) U.S. settlers
- B) Mexican ranchers
- C) enslaved Africans
- D) Native American peoples

Why did the members of the Constitutional Convention include the concept of "separation of powers" into the Constitution?

- A) it allows the state and federal governments to keep specific powers
- B) it prevents one part of government from becoming too powerful
- C) it was a process used by the government in Great Britain
- D) it was a concept created by Enlightenment philosophers

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b. Evaluate how the growth of the western population and innovations in farming and ranching impacted Plains Indians.

c. Explain the Plains Indians' resistance to western expansion of the United States and the consequences of their resistance.

1. During the colonial era, why did Europeans benefit most from transatlantic trade?

- A) Native Americans were enslaved and provided low cost labor**
- B) mercantilist laws gave those countries a huge advantage in trade**
- C) gold from British North America provided Europeans with vast wealth**
- D) industrial goods produced there were demanded throughout the world**

2. Why was the 14th Amendment NOT successfully implemented in Southern states during the Reconstruction Era?

- A) Southern states refused to acknowledge the amendment because of its provisions.**
- B) Most Southern legislatures had been disbanded by the United States military.**
- C) A majority of Southern states elected to remain outside the Union following the war.**
- D) Southern states were allowed to make their own decisions about segregation legislation.**

3. Which of the following contributed MOST to the forced removal of Native Americans from the Great Plains from 1867 to 1890?

- A) the desire to establish military posts**
- B) the building of new canals**
- C) the westward shift of the frontier**
- D) the desire for more land to grow cotton**

Origins of Sand Creek

- Despite numerous treaties, the demand for native lands simply grew and grew to the point at which rational compromise collapsed.
- Local volunteer militias formed in the West to ensure its safe settlement and development.
- The Native Americans were growing increasingly intolerant of being pushed on to less desirable territory.



Sand Creek

- Sand Creek was a village of approximately 800 CHEYENNE Indians in southeast Colorado. The local chief, had approached a United States Army fort seeking protection for his people.
- On November 28, 1864, he was assured that his people would not be disturbed at Sand Creek, for the territory had been promised to the Cheyennes by an 1851 treaty.



Sand Creek Massacre

- On November 29, 1864, 700 members of the Colorado Territory militia embarked on an attack of Cheyenne and Arapaho villages.
- After a night of heavy drinking by the soldiers, Chivington ordered the massacre of the Indians. Over two-thirds of the slaughtered and maimed were women and children. The brutality was extreme. Chivington's troops committed mass scalplings and disembowelments. Some Cheyennes were shot while trying to escape, while others were shot pleading for mercy. Reports indicated that the troops even emptied their rifles on distant infants for sport. Later, Chivington displayed his scalp collection to the public as a badge of pride.



General Custer



- In 1874, a scientific exploration group led by **GENERAL GEORGE ARMSTRONG CUSTER** discovered the precious metal in the heart of the **BLACK HILLS OF SOUTH DAKOTA**.
- He was confident that his technologically superior troops could contain the Native American fighters. Armed with new weapons of destruction such as the rapid-firing **GATLING GUN**, Custer and his soldiers felt that it was only a matter of time before the Indians would surrender and submit to life on a smaller reservation. Custer hoped to make that happen sooner rather than later.

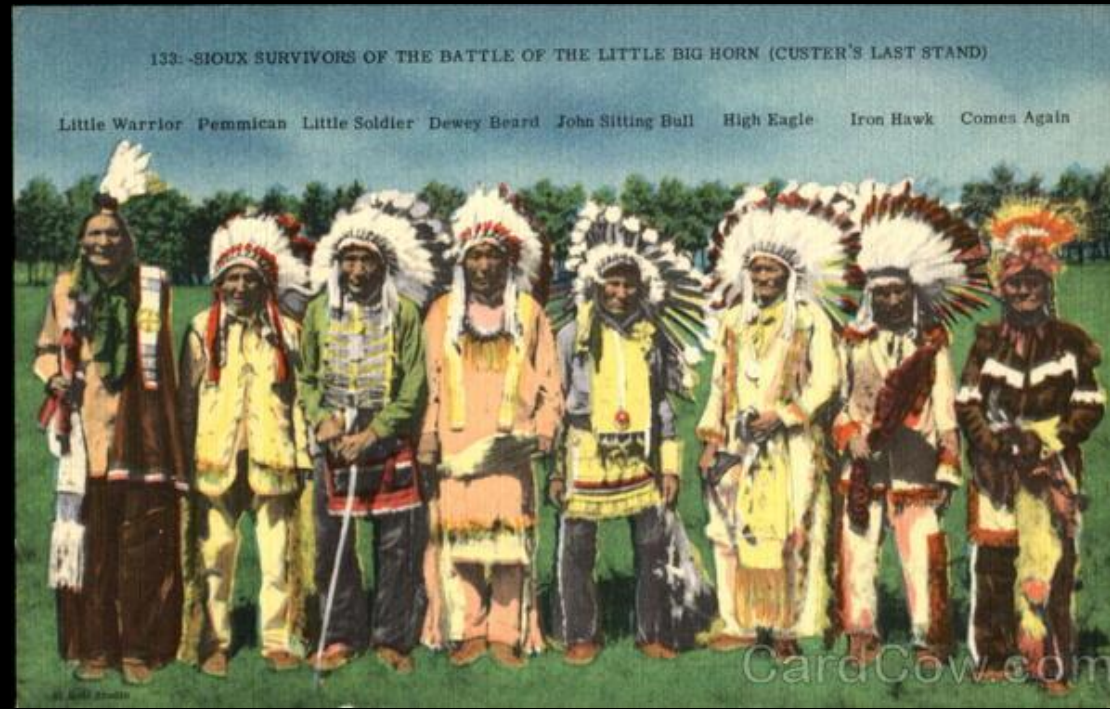
Little Big Horn

- His orders were to locate the Sioux encampment in the **BIG HORN MOUNTAINS** of Montana and trap them until reinforcements arrived. But the prideful Custer sought to engage the Sioux on his own.
- On June 25, 1876, he discovered a small Indian village on the banks of the **LITTLE BIG HORN** River. Custer confidently ordered his troops to attack, not realizing that he was confronting the main Sioux and Cheyenne encampment. About three thousand Sioux warriors led by Crazy Horse descended upon Custer's regiment, and within hours the entire **SEVENTH CAVALRY** and General Custer were massacred.



Little Big Horn

- The victory was brief for the warring Sioux. The rest of the United States regulars arrived and chased the Sioux for the next several months. By October, much of the resistance had ended. Crazy Horse had surrendered, but Sitting Bull and a small band of warriors escaped to Canada. Eventually they returned to the United States and surrendered because of hunger.



Ghost Dance

- During a total eclipse of the sun, Wovoka, a holy man, claimed he received a message from the Creator that soon an Indian messiah would come and the world would be free of the white man. The Indians could return to their lands and the buffalo would once again roam the Great Plains.
- He and his followers meditated, had visions, chanted, and performed what became known as the **GHOST DANCE**. Soon the movement began to spread. Before long, the Ghost Dance had adherents in tribes throughout the South and West.
- Sitting Bull allowed the dancers to gather at his camp. Although he did not appear to participate in the dancing, he was viewed as a key instigator.



Sitting Bull

- As eastern regions of the United States became more industrialized after the Civil War, people seeking rural livelihoods moved farther and farther west.
- In turn, Native Americans had to compete with these newcomers for land.
- For example, the Sioux signed a treaty with the U.S. government promising “no white person or persons shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy” Sioux territory in the Dakotas but, when gold was discovered there, the government tried to buy the land from the Sioux, who refused to sell it.



Ghost Dance

- Fearing aggression, a group of 300 Sioux did leave the reservation. Army regulars believed them to be a hostile force preparing for attack. When the two sides came into contact, the Sioux reluctantly agreed to be transported to **WOUNDED KNEE CREEK** on **PINE RIDGE RESERVATION**.
- Fearing that Sitting Bull would flee, the US Army arrested Sitting Bull. During the arrest, a fight erupted and Sitting Bull was shot and killed
- Although Wovoka preached nonviolence, whites feared that the movement would spark a great Indian rebellion. Sitting Bull, Ghost Dance followers seemed more defiant than other Native Americans, and the rituals seemed to work its participants into a frenzy.



Wounded Knee

- After Sitting Bull died, several hundred of his people fled to an area of South Dakota called Wounded Knee. U.S. soldiers went there to confiscate weapons from the Sioux.
- A gun was fired—nobody knows by whom—and U.S soldiers then opened machine-gun fire, killing more than 300 Sioux.
- This ended the Native Americans' long conflict against Americans settling Native American lands.
- The Seventh Cavalry, the reconstructed regiment lost by George Armstrong Custer, opened fire on the Sioux. The local chief, **BIG FOOT**, was shot in cold blood as he recuperated from pneumonia in his tent. Others were cut down as they tried to run away. When the smoke cleared almost all of the 300 men, women, and children were dead. Some died instantly, others froze to death in the snow.



End of Resistance

- This massacre marked the last showdown between Native Americans and the United States Army. It was nearly 400 years after Christopher Columbus first contacted the first Americans. The 1890 United States census declared the frontier officially closed.



Pros

Cons