

Cattle & Cowboys *Foundations*

Unit 10: Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads

Name:

Date:

Period:

Directions: Use the information at each station to answer the questions for that station on your worksheet.

Station 1: The Rise of the Beef Industry

T / F	Statement	Provide evidence from the station reading to support your answer
T / F	1. Cattle was not a prominent industry in Texas before the Civil War.	<i>Ranches were small, beef was not yet a popular meat, and livestock was mostly used for tallow.</i>
T / F	2. Most Texas ranchers worked on their ranches throughout the Civil War.	
T / F	3. There was a shortage of cattle in the North and the South after the Civil War.	<i>There was a shortage in the North, but an abundance in Texas.</i>
T / F	4. Cattle prices were higher in the North than the South after the Civil War.	
T / F	5. Texas cowboys started cattle drives to move cattle south into Mexican markets.	<i>Texas cowboys drove their herds to Northern states where prices for cattle were much higher.</i>
T / F	6. The establishment of ranches ended a lot of cattle drives.	

Station 2: Cattle Drive Trails

Trail	In which state did it terminate?	Which railroad(s) did it connect with?
The Shawnee (and Sedalia) trails	Missouri Kansas Nebraska Wyoming Colorado	Union Pacific RR Kansas Pacific RR Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RR Missouri Pacific RR
The Chisholm Trail	Missouri Kansas Nebraska Wyoming Colorado	Union Pacific RR Kansas Pacific RR Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RR Missouri Pacific RR
The Western Trail	Missouri Kansas Nebraska Wyoming Colorado	Union Pacific RR Kansas Pacific RR Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RR Missouri Pacific RR
The Goodnight Loving Trail	Missouri Kansas Nebraska Wyoming Colorado	Union Pacific RR Kansas Pacific RR Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe RR Missouri Pacific RR

Station 3: Texas Cattle Fever

1. What was Texas Fever, and what caused it?

Texas Fever was _____.

It was caused by _____.

2. What were THREE significant effects of Texas Fever on the cattle industry?

- Texas cattle were moved to western states like California instead.
- Cattle drive trails moved west to avoid populated areas.
- There was a boycott of diseased Texas beef across the country.
- Texas herds died by the thousands from the disease.
- Northern cattle got sick and died from the disease.
- Kansas outlawed Texas herds within its state borders.

Station 4: Life as a Cowboy

1. What was the origin of cowboys in Texas?
 - a. Cowboys originated with Anglo and Black cattlemen during the era of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads.
 - b. Cowboys originated during Spanish colonial times with Spanish *vaqueros*.
 - c. ~~Cowboys originated before the Spanish arrived with American Indian tribes like the Comanche.~~
 - d. Cowboys originated during the War for Mexican Independence with the filibusters.
2. Circle three of the challenges of life as a cowboy in the late 1800s.

Hazards like floods and fires.	Working long hours.	Difficult and dangerous work.
Receiving very low pay.	Texas Fever killed many cowboys.	Famine and drought.

Station 5: Mega Ranches

1. For much of Texas history, ranches were typically small operations. What was one primary reason for the establishment of mega ranches during this era?
 - a. Investors from outside Texas began to invest in the Texas cattle industry.
 - b. Cowboys needed to establish places to rest along the cattle drives.
 - c. The U.S. Army supported ranches as a way to control the Plains.
 - d. ~~The Texas government invested in ranches to use the profits for government expenses.~~
2. Which ranch established during this era was the largest? Who established the ranch and what role did the Texas state government play in its establishment? Circle or highlight the correct responses below.

The (A) ***King ranch*** (B) ***XIT ranch*** (C) ***JA ranch*** was the largest ranch established during this period. This ranch was established (D) ***Charles Goodnight*** (E) ***Richard King*** (F) ***Investors from Chicago and England***. The Texas government (G) ***confiscated the land from cowboys*** (H) ***sold the land to pay for a new capitol*** (I) ***unsuccessfully fought against the establishment of the ranch***.

Station 6: Innovations

Windmills	Barbed Wire
<p>1. What was the purpose of windmills on ranches in the late 1800s?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent cowboys from freely grazing their cattle on the land. To bring water to farms and ranches. To supply water to cowboys on cattle drives. <p>2. How did windmills revolutionize ranching in Texas?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Windmills provided much-needed water to livestock herds on cattle drives from Texas to Northern states like Kansas and Missouri. Windmills allowed farmers and ranchers in more arid regions to have easier access to water for crops and livestock. Windmills took up a significant amount of space on the Plains, limiting the amount of land available to cowboys on cattle drives. Windmills provided water resources to Plains tribes like the Comanche and Apache, which allowed them to mount a resistance to Anglo western expansion. 	<p>1. What is a patent?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A license to create a special type of barbed wire. A new invention or way of doing something. A commercial license to create a new product. A license stating no one else can make your product. <p>2. What was special about Joseph Glidden's specific patented barbed wire?</p> <p><i>Glidden's barbed wire used _____ strands, making it _____ than other brands of barbed wire.</i></p> <p>3. What effect did barbed wire have on the cattle industry in Texas?</p> <p><i>Ranchers in Texas used barbed wire to _____ which <u>supported</u> / <u>ended</u> the cattle drives by closing the Plains.</i></p>