

Answer Key: Frontier Wars

Warm-up

- Responses will vary

Lesson

Answers below were taken from options available in the Grade Level and Foundations work and should serve as a guide for Advanced work, though Advanced responses may vary.

Letters provided correspond to the questions in the Grade Level and Foundations work. The Advanced work does not include multiple-choice responses, but the written responses should be similar to the multiple-choice responses in the lower levels of work.

1. (B) The Texas frontier was left largely undefended during the Civil War.
2. The Medicine Lodge Treaty was an agreement between various Plains tribes including the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache in which tribes agreed to abandon the Plains and move to reservations in Oklahoma in exchange for supplies and rations from the U.S. government. It was largely unsuccessful, as the U.S. government often did not provide the promised rations, could not prevent white encroachments onto reservation lands, and Indian raids essentially continued on the Plains.
3. (Grade Level and Foundations)
 - It was an Indian attack on Anglo people and supplies.
 - The U.S. Army began to search for and fight the tribes who had been involved.

(Advanced)

 - The Salt Creek Massacre was an attack by Kiowa Indians under the leadership of Chief Satanta on an Anglo wagon train in North Texas. It was significant because it caused the U.S. Army to begin a military campaign against Plains tribes who refused to live on the reservations in Oklahoma.
4. (C) The bison population was rapidly decreasing due to Anglo overhunting.
(D) The U.S. Army engaged in fights with Plains tribes, forcing them onto reservations in Oklahoma.
(E) Tribes on the reservations often did not receive supplies as they were promised.
(F) Anglos often entered tribal reservations without permission.
5. (C) White settlers and hunters entered Indian reservations without permission.

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6. (Grade Level and Foundations) The outcome of the Red River War was that Plains tribes were defeated and forced to abandon the Plains to live on reservations in Oklahoma. The Red River War was significant because it drove the majority of American Indians out of Texas and ended Indian dominance of the Plains.

(Advanced) The Red River War was a conflict between Plains tribes in the Texas Panhandle and U.S. Army troops. The Plains tribes fought under the leadership of Comanche Chief Quanah Parker. The U.S. Army defeated the Indians and forced their removal from the Plains to reservations in Oklahoma.

7. (Advanced)

Exit Ticket

- Responses will vary but they should sound similar to this: One major challenge related to the west Texas frontier during the era of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads was **the depletion of the American buffalo due to overhunting by Anglo hunters / pressure from U.S. Army troops on American Indians to abandon the Plains / Some white settlers continuing to enter Indian reservation lands without permission or consequences**. This challenge was one factor that led to conflict between the **American Indian tribes of the Plains and the U.S. Army, bison hunters, and Anglo settlers**. One result of conflicts between these groups was that **a war broke out between Anglos and Indians that resulted in the forced removal of Indian tribes from the Plains**.