

Review Bingo Teacher Notes

Teacher Notes – Cotton, Cattle, & Railroads

1. Industrialization
 - a. The process of moving toward more manufacturing
 - b. The process of shifting from an agricultural economy to an economy focused on producing man-made goods
 - c. Some examples of this term are the growth in lumber, cattle, cotton, and coal in Texas.
2. Urbanization
 - a. The process of people moving out of the country and into cities.
 - b. The process of people leaving rural areas to move to more populous locations.
 - c. Some examples of this term include people moving to Houston, Galveston, and Fort Worth.
3. Regulation
 - a. Placing restrictions and limitations on businesses.
 - b. Many farmers wanted the government to enforce THESE on railroads to prevent price gouging.
 - c. The Railroad Commission was established to pass and enforce THIS on railroads to restrict what they could charge.
4. Reservations
 - a. Land set aside by the U.S. government for American Indian tribes to live on.
 - b. Many of these were established in Oklahoma to restrict the movement of American Indian tribes and limit them to one area.
 - c. When the Comanches surrendered at the end of the Red River War, they were forced to move to these areas in Oklahoma.
5. Red River War
 - a. A conflict between Plains tribes and the U.S. Army.
 - b. This conflict occurred after the fight at Adobe Walls when the U.S. Army intensified its pursuit of Plains tribes.
 - c. This conflict began in 1874 and ended in 1875 with the surrender and forced removal of Plains tribes led by Quanah Parker.
6. Innovation
 - a. New inventions, ideas, or methods for doing something.
 - b. One example of this term is the use of windmills to bring water to ranches in arid climates.
 - c. One example of this term is the creation of barbed wire and its use in fencing off large ranches in the Plains.

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7. Tenant Farming

- a. Renting land for agriculture and paying for the land with a portion of the crops that are raised.
- b. This economic activity typically led to a difficult life and cycles of debt for its participants.
- c. By 1900, nearly half of all agricultural workers in Texas took part in this type of agriculture.

8. James Hogg

- a. He was the first Texas-born governor of the state.
- b. During his time as governor he focused on progressive reforms, working to protect citizens and small businesses from large companies and corporations.
- c. Under his administration, the Texas legislature established the Railroad Commission to regulate railroads.

9. Texas Fever

- a. A disease carried by ticks that was deadly to livestock that did not have an acquired immunity to it.
- b. Texas cattle did not die from this affliction because they were raised with it, but cattle in Northern states often died after contracting it.
- c. This was a major reason why cattle drive trails were forced to move farther west in order to avoid the more populated areas north of Texas and prevent northern cattle deaths.

10. Civil War

- a. This conflict caused the reduction of northern cattle herds which led to a high demand for beef after the conflict.
- b. This conflict caused Texas livestock herds to increase in number, so that after the conflict Texas cattlemen could drive their large herds to Northern markets.
- c. After this conflict, industrialization, urbanization, and innovation increased across the U.S., and the Texas cattle industry increased dramatically.

11. Livestock

- a. The term for farm animals like cows or cattle.
- b. Another term for cattle, which cowboys drove to Northern markets during this era.
- c. An example of this term is the Hereford cows that many ranches raised during the era, including the King ranch.

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12. Reform

- a. The make changes to improve something.
- b. This was the main goal of organizations like the Farmer's Alliance, the Grange, and the Populist Party.
- c. Examples of this term include the subtreasury plan, regulation of railroads, farmer cooperatives, and abolishing the gold standard.

13. Adobe Walls

- a. This conflict took place when a group of Plains tribes attacked a buffalo hunter camp in the Texas panhandle.
- b. Quanah Parker led 700 members of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Cheyenne tribes in attack on a bison hunter camp at this location.
- c. This attack ended Comanche retreat and initiated the Red River War, in which the U.S. Army pursued the Comanches and their allies across the Texas Great Plains.

14. Cowboy culture

- a. This term had its origins with the Spanish *vaqueros* who had specific ways of dressing and passed down knowledge of horse and livestock handling.
- b. This term includes things like specific attire including wide brimmed hats and leather pants covers called chaps and often represents life on the open Plains.
- c. Though many people think of this term in a romanticized way, life for this group of people was often difficult, earning little, doing months of long, difficult, and often dangerous work with horses and livestock.

15. Goodnight

- a. This man was a cowboy who became a successful rancher who helped establish a cattle trail heading west into New Mexico then north to Wyoming.
- b. This man partnered with an English investor named John Adair to establish the JA Ranch.
- c. This rancher and cattle driver partnered with Oliver Loving to establish a cattle trail and invented the chuck wagon to supply cowboys on their trails.

16. Railroads

- a. This innovation helped move people and goods more quickly over long distances.
- b. Many farmers used this to transport cotton, and ranchers used this to transport cattle after the decline of cattle drives.
- c. Many farmers were very unhappy with the high rates charged by these companies and wanted the government to regulate them.

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17. Jim Crow

- a. Laws passed in the South during this time to restrict the rights and freedoms of Black Southerners.
- b. These laws enforced the segregation of Black Southerners and limit their freedoms.
- c. One example of these laws was the segregation of railroad cars, forcing Black passengers to ride in separate cars from white passengers.

18. XIT

- a. This was the largest ranch in Texas during the era at 3 million acres.
- b. This enormous ranch in the panhandle was established by investors from Chicago and England.
- c. The Texas government sold land for this ranch in order to finance the construction of a new state capitol after the previous capitol was destroyed by fire.

19. Windmills

- a. This innovation allowed ranchers in the arid Plains region to transport water to their herds more easily.
- b. This innovation made farmwork easier including chopping wood and grinding grain.
- c. One result of this innovation was ranches were able to be established in more arid regions like the Texas Great Plains.

20. Segregation

- a. The separation of people by race.
- b. This was one goal of the Jim Crow laws in the South.
- c. One example of this was the state legislature required trains to provide separate cars for white and Black passengers.

21. Ranches

- a. Large agricultural operations that raised livestock.
- b. Examples of this term include the XIT, King, and JA.
- c. When these were established in the Plains using barbed wire to fence them in, cattle drives reduced significantly due to lack of access to resources.

22. Populist Party

- a. AKA the "People's Party"
- b. This was a third political organization that focused on progressive reforms to benefit workers.
- c. This political organization wanted to help laborers and protect their rights.

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23. King

- a. This was the name of a large ranch in south Texas where Mexican *vaqueros* known as *Kineños*.
- b. First name: Richard, established a ranch named after his last name in south Texas and supplied the Confederate Army with beef during the Civil War.
- c. This is the name of the largest ranch in operation in the U.S. today, which is also a national historic site.

24. Barbed Wire

- a. This innovation allowed ranchers to fence in their property to protect their herds and resources.
- b. This innovation prevented cowboys from accessing water and grazing resources on the Plains.
- c. The Texas legislature had to pass laws making it illegal for cowboys to cut this to access resources like water and grazing lands.

25. Monopoly

- a. Total control over some industry.
- b. In some locations, railroads were the only method of transportation farmers had to get their crops to market. The railroads held a _____ on transportation.
- c. Farmers wanted the government to protect people and small businesses from larger companies that had total control over some aspect of an industry.

26. Cattle Drives

- a. These increased when cowboys needed to move Texas cattle to markets in the North.
- b. These used trails like the Chisholm trail, Western trail, and Goodnight-Loving trail.
- c. These decreased dramatically when large ranches closed off the Plains with barbed wire.

27. Bison

- a. American Indian tribes on the Plains depended on this for survival.
- b. Hunters flocked to the Plains to take part in the profitable fur trade of this animal.
- c. American Indians were upset about the overhunting of this animal on the Plains, which led to conflicts between Indians and Anglo hunters.

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28. JA

- a. This was a mega ranch established by Charles Goodnight and a British investor.
- b. John Adair was a British investor who helped finance the establishment of this ranch.
- c. This was a 700,000 acre ranch established in the Great Plains

29. Cotton

- a. Prices of this item dropped several times during the era.
- b. Farmers grew more of this to try to make up for the fact that the price of this item continued to drop.
- c. Farmers often went into debt and became tenant farmers due to challenges of growing this crop.

30. Labor

- a. Another word for workers.
- b. The Populist Party platform proposed a lot of ways to support this group.
- c. This group would include farmers and factory workers.

31. Chisholm Trail

- a. This was established by a man with Cherokee heritage named Jesse Chisholm.
- b. This trail extended from Kansas south into Texas.
- c. This trail was established before the Cotton, Cattle, & Railroads era, but it became very important during this era.

32. Farmer's Alliance

- a. This group was established to support Texas farmers.
- b. This group supported the regulation of railroads, cooperative stores, and the subtreasury plan.
- c. This group was founded in Lampasas, Texas and became a national organization.

33. Quanah Parker

- a. He was the son of Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker.
- b. He became a powerful and respected Comanche leader and warrior.
- c. He led an alliance of Plains tribes in the Red River War before surrendering and being forced to reservations in Oklahoma.

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34. Buffalo Soldiers

- a. Units of African American troops in the U.S. Army who were stationed on the frontier after the Civil War.
- b. Black troops who helped protect, defend, and develop the frontier who earned 18 medals of honor for their service.
- c. The 9th and 10th Infantry and 24th and 25th Cavalry units in the U.S. Army.

35. Railroad Commission

- a. An agency established by Governor James Hogg's administration.
- b. An agency established to regulate railroads.
- c. An agency that expanded to include the regulation of gas and oil and is today one of the most powerful state agencies in the nation.

36. The Subtreasury Plan

- a. A plank in the platforms for the Grange and the Farmer's Alliance regarding storing cotton.
- b. A plan for the government to create warehouses to store excess non-perishable crops.
- c. This plan would prevent some crops from flooding the market by having the government hold some in reserve.

37. Price Gouging

- a. Charging much more than is reasonable for a product or service.
- b. Farmers were upset about this railroad practice which required them to pay much more for railroad transportation and shipping their crops.
- c. Farmers wanted the government to establish an agency to regulate the railroads to prevent railroad companies from doing this.

38. The Salt Creek Massacre

- a. A Kiowa attack on the Warren wagon train in May 1871.
- b. Kiowa Chief Satanta led this attack on supply wagons, killing 4 members of the wagon train.
- c. This attack was part of ongoing raids by some Plains tribes on Anglos in response to Anglo incursions and overhunting of bison on the Plains

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39. The Grange

- a. This was a national farmer's organization established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
- b. This national farmer's organization had its first chapter established in Salado, Texas.
- c. The platform of this national farmer's organization included reducing taxes and government spending, establishing cooperatives, and regulating railroads, which would all go on to be important other farmer's organizations that were established later.

40. The Gold Standard

- a. This economic principle required all money in the U.S. to be directly linked to the same value in gold.
- b. This economic principle limited the supply of money in the U.S.
- c. Farmers wanted to abolish this economic principle and allow money to be linked to silver to expand the money supply.