Cotton, Cattle, & Railroads Flashcards

Industrialization	The process of developing more manufacturing and industries, like cattle, lumber, and coal.
Innovation	New ideas, inventions, or methods for doing things.
Windmill	A new innovation that allowed farmers and ranchers to transport water over great distances to their farms and ranches.
Barbed wire	A new innovation that allowed ranchers to cheaply and conveniently fence in large properties to protect livestock and resources like water and grazing land.

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Ranch	A large agricultural operation similar to a farm that raises livestock like cattle and horses.
Urbanization	The process of people moving out of rural areas in the countryside to larger cities like Fort Worth, Galveston, and Houston.
Tenant Farming	Renting land on which to grow crops, then paying rent in a portion of the crops you grow. This often led to growing cycles of debt.
Reform	Making changes in order to improve something.

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Segregation	Separating people based on race. Jim Crow laws did this by requiring separate railroad cars during this era.
Populist Party	A short-lived third political organization that worked in the interest of laborers. Also known as the "People's Party."
Farmer's Alliance	An organization established in 1877 in Lampasas County, Texas to support farm workers.
The Grange	An organization established in 1867 by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to support struggling farm workers.

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Regulations	Laws, rules, or limits placed on business. Farmers wanted limits placed on railroad companies to prevent them from charging high rates to transport cotton.
Salt Creek Massacre	Kiowa Chief Satanta led a raid on an Anglo wagon train in 1871 that led to the U.S. Army pursuit of tribes across the Plains.
Quanah Parker	A Comanche chief, and the son of Cynthia Ann Parker. He led an alliance of Plains tribes in attacks on bison hunter camps before eventually surrendering to the U.S. Army.
Adobe Walls	An attack by Quanah Parker and his men on a specific bison hunting camp in the Panhandle in 1874. This attack led to the Red River War.

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Red River War	This conflict lasted from 1874 to 1875 as the U.S. Army pursued Plains Indians under Quanah Parker after the attack on Adobe Walls. This ended with Parker's surrender and forced relocation to reservations in Oklahoma.
Cattle Drives	Moving livestock along specific trails to railroads in Northern states.
Railroads	An innovation that allowed for faster transportation of crops, livestock, and people across the U.S.
"Texas Fever"	A disease transmitted by ticks, carried by Texas cattle to livestock in Northern states. Texas cattle were unaffected due to developed immunity, but Northern herds often died from exposure.

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Cowboy Culture	A way of life beginning with Spanish *vaqueros* which included knowledge of raising livestock and horse handling.
Charles Goodnight	He was a successful cattle driver who later partnered with an English investor named John Adair to establish the JA Ranch on 1.3 million acres in the panhandle in 1876.
XIT Ranch	Established by investors from Chicago and England on 3 million acres of land in the panhandle purchased from the Texas government. The government used the funds to build a new capitol.
King Ranch	Established by Richard King in 1853 in south Texas. It is the largest ranch in the U.S. today, occupying 825,000 acres and is a national historic landmark

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Buffalo Soldiers	This was the nickname given to the regiments of Black U.S. Army soldiers stationed on the Texas frontier. They were instrumental in the defense and development of west Texas.
James Hogg	This Texas governor worked for some progressive reforms including regulations on railroads by establishing the Railroad Commission.
Goodnight-Loving Trail	This cattle drive trail began at Fort Belknap in central Texas, west into New Mexico and then north to Colorado and Wyoming. Established by a cattleman named Charles, with the same last name as the first name in the trail.
The Chisholm Trail	This cattle drive trail ran from San Antonio, north through Fort Worth, Oklahoma, and terminated in Kansas. Established by a trader and interpreter of Cherokee descent named Jesse, with the same last name as the trail.

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The Subtreasury Plan	Farmer organizations supported this measure that would require the U.S. government to build warehouses to store excess cotton in order to prevent too much of the crop from flooding the market and reducing prices.
"Free Silver" or the abolition of the Gold Standard	Farmer organizations wanted the U.S. to use not only gold but also silver to give value to money. This would increase the amount of money in circulation.
Free Range	Cowboys on cattle drives were most successful when they could let their livestock move freely through the Plains. When ranchers fenced in their ranches, many important water sources became inaccessible.
The Railroad Commission	An agency established during Governor James Hogg's administration to regulate railroads in Texas and prevent them from charging too much.

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