Texas History for Teachers

Study Guide *Grade Level*

Unit 10: Cotton, Cattle, & Railroads

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Part I: Significant Terms

Directions: Write the term from the word-bank below in the numbered box next to the best definition or description in the chart below.

Industrialization	Buffalo Soldiers	Tenant Farmers
Urbanization	Reform	Quanah Parker

1.	• To change something in order to improve it. • The Farmer's Alliance, the Grange, and the Populist Party wanted to make changes to help struggling farmers and workers. • One change they supported was railroad regulations.
2.	• The 9th and 10th Cavalry, and 24th and 25th Infantry of all Black soldiers in the U.S. Army. • Defended and developed the west Texas frontier.
3.	• The process of people moving out of rural areas in the countryside and into larger cities. • This increased during the era, but most Texans still lived in small towns or in the countryside.
4.	• A Comanche chief, son of Peta Nocona and Cynthia Ann Parker. • He formed an alliance of Plains tribes including the Kiowa, Apache, and Cheyenne to fight against Anglo expansion into the Plains and the over-hunting of bison.
5.	• Agricultural workers who rented land from a landlord and paid rent in a portion of their crops. • Low cotton prices and high costs led these farmers into a cycle of debt, and many began to advocate for reforms.
6.	• The process of becoming less agricultural, focusing more on manufacturing. • Texas increased in beef, coal, cotton, and lumber production. • Texas was still mostly agricultural.

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7.	• A 3-million-acre ranch in the panhandle • Established by investors from Chicago and England. • Purchased from the Texas government in order to fund a new capitol building. • This was the largest operating ranch during the era.
8.	• This conflict took place from 1874 to 1875 after the attack at Adobe Walls. • Quanah Parker and his allied bands of Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Apaches against the U.S. Army
9.	• New inventions, ideas, and methods for doing things • Example: windmills brought water to ranches in more arid regions. • Example: barbed wire allowed ranchers to fence in large amounts of property in the Plains. • Example: trains moved goods and people more quickly and conveniently.
10.	• He was a very successful cattle driver. • Helped establish a cattle trail into New Mexico and up to Wyoming. • Established the JA Ranch in the panhandle with an English investor named John Adair.
11.	• He established the King Ranch in south Texas in 1853. • This ranch is the largest ranch in operation in the U.S. and a national historic landmark.
12.	• He was a progressive governor who supported farmer organizations and reforms to benefit farmers. • Established the Railroad Commission to regulate shipping rates charged by railroad companies.

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Part II: Cause and Effect Matching

The left column contains significant events of the Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads era. The right column provides the effect of each event. Match each cause on the left with its correct effect on the right

____1) Cattle in Northern states decreased due to the Civil War, while Texas cattle increased during the war.

____2) Innovations like barbed wire allowed ranchers to fence in their land, and windmills allowed them to bring water more easily to their herds.

____3) Industrialization increased in the U.S. at the end of the 1800s as manufacturing grew in the country.

A) As a result, industries like coal, cotton, beef, railroads, ranching, and lumber grew in Texas, and more people entered the state in search of economic opportunities.

B) As a result, large amounts of land in the Plains were closed off to cowboys on cattle drives, and the practice largely ended, causing ranchers to ship their herds to markets on railroads.

C) As a result, the increased demand and high prices for cattle in Northern states caused cowboys to drive cattle to Northern markets on cattle drive trails.

____1) Prices of cotton continually dropped during the era, while costs for farming increased.

____2) Farmers and laborers struggled financially while large businesses often grew and thrived during the era.

____3) More Anglos migrated west, and hunters flocked to the Plains to take part in the lucrative bison fur trade.

A) As a result, farmers struggled to cover their expenses and often had to turn to tenant farming to get by, though this led many farmers into endless cycles of debt and hardship.

B) As a result, Farmers and laborers formed organizations like the Grange, Farmer's Alliance, and Populist Party to advocate for labor rights and work for reforms to protect and benefit workers.

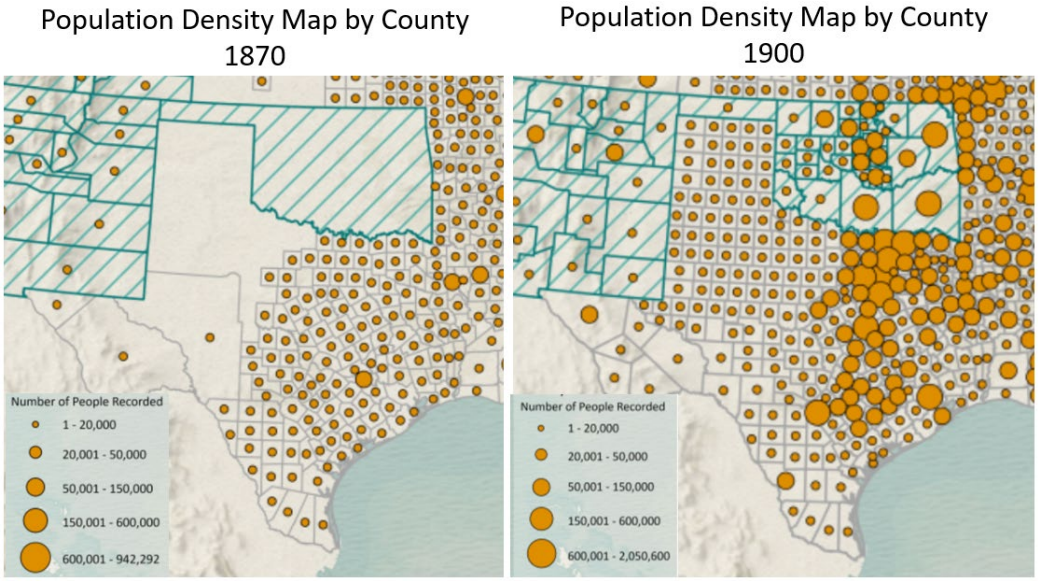
C) As a result, life became more difficult for Plains tribes like the Comanches and conflicts like the Red River War broke out which resulted in the forced removal of tribes from the Plains.

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Part III: Practice Test Questions

Answer the following practice test questions about Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads. Questions are based on the 8th grade Social Studies STAAR question types.

1. Observe the image below, then answer the question that follows.



Which statement below best reflects the significance of the images displayed?

a. The images are representative of the growth in manufacturing as industries like coal, cotton, cattle, and railroads expanded throughout the state.
b. The images reflect the growth in Texas's population and the increasing trends in urbanization that occurred throughout the state.
c. The images depict the Texas regions most affected by conflict between white settlers, hunters, and American Indians during the era.
d. The images display the growth in reform movements and organizations in support of farmer and worker rights during the period.

2. Read the primary source excerpt below and answer the questions that follows.

"These men [the buffalo hunters] have done more to settle the vexed Indian question than the entire regular army has done in the last thirty years. They are destroying the Indians' commissary.... Send them powder and lead if you will, but for the sake of a lasting peace let them kill, skin and sell until they have exterminated the buffalo. Then your prairies will be covered with speckled cattle and the festive cowboy, who follows the hunter as a second forerunner of civilization."

- General Philip Sheridan in a speech before the Texas legislature, 1875. The Portal to Texas History.

Part I: Which responses below best demonstrate the significance of the quote above? Choose TWO.

a. The U.S. Army's primary goal on the west Texas frontier was to destroy the Indians' commissary in an attempt to achieve peace with Plains tribes.
b. U.S. attempts at treaties with the Plains tribes largely failed as a result of bison hunters ignoring laws against encroaching on Indian territory.
c. Cowboys and hunters forced American Indian tribes from the Plains by overhunting bison herds to take part in the profitable fur trade.
d. The overhunting of the American buffalo weakened the tribes of the Texas Plains who depended on buffalo for survival.
e. The depletion of the bison and the removal of Plains tribes opened the west Texas frontier to the cattle and beef industries.

Part II: How did General Sheridan feel about the bison hunters, and what did he say was their role in Anglo settlement and development of west Texas?

General Sheridan believed that bison hunters were _____

_____

This is evidenced by his quote, " _____

_____"

He believed that their role in developing the west was _____

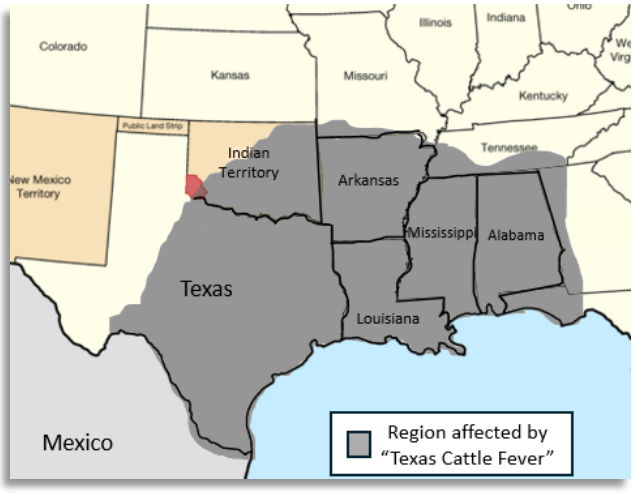
_____

3. What were three defining characteristics or main themes presented in this unit? Circle or highlight THREE responses below.

The growth and development of the Texas beef and cattle industry after the Civil War.	The challenges farmers faced due to falling cotton prices and their work to institute reforms.	The process and effects of westward migration on ranching and the Indian population.
The rise of the Texas Rangers as the primary agency of law enforcement on the Plains.	The large decrease in power of the Democrat and Republican Parties due to the rise of Populism.	The rapid urbanization of the state resulted in the majority of Texans living in cities by 1900.

4. Observe the map to the right.

   Choose the answer that best characterizes the significance of the information presented in the map during the age of Cotton, Cattle, and Railroads.



   a. Ranches in eastern Texas failed due to the widespread and deadly nature of the disease and the toll it took on Texas herds when hundreds of thousands of Texas cattle died as a result of infection.
   b. Texas ranchers were forced to seek new markets for their cattle in Mexico as a result of the spread of Texas Fever and the refusal by northern ranchers to trade with Texas cattle drivers.
   c. As a result of Texas Fever, cattle drives were forced to move into the western parts of Texas to avoid spreading the disease to cattle in the more populated areas north of Texas.
   d. All answers are correct.