

U.S. History II Honors Summer Assignment

Welcome to U.S. History II Honors. Your summer assignment consists of a vocabulary list and three worksheets. Consult your local library, an encyclopedia, or the Internet to find the information. This assignment will be graded. **This assignment is due the first day of class of the 2012-2013 school year.**

1. Vocabulary List
2. Three worksheets – Read each worksheet and answer the questions.

Indian Homelands Are Invaded
Cowboys Become Folk Heroes
Treaties Are Broken for Gold

VOCABULARY: Please define each term using your own words, then write a series of sentences using all of the terms in context talking about History.

For example: Our Democracy works best when the separation of powers is respected and the system of checks and balances works so that no one Branch has too much power.

Abolitionist	Legislature
Amendment	Manifest Destiny
Annexation	Nullification
Anti-Federalists	Patriot
Blockade	Ratification
Boycott	Republic
Capitalism	Secession
Checks and Balances	State's Rights
Commerce	Sovereignty
Conscription	Suffrage
Democracy	Tariff
Doctrine (Presidential)	Two-Party System
Electoral College	
Embargo	
Federalism	
Federalists	
Impeachment	
Impressment	
Isolationism	Judicial Review

Indian Homelands Are Invaded

Directions: Read the summary below. Then refer to it as you complete the partial outline that follows. You will then understand how Indian lands were invaded.

The number of Indians on the Great Plains increased due to the introduction of horses. Horses made Indians more efficient hunters. They also extended a tribe's hunting range. The Indians became nomadic warriors who fought frequently. However, the emphasis was not on killing, but on skill and courage.

The discovery that the Great Plains could be farmed, as well as the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858, caused the government to begin restricting Indians to certain areas. The Great Plains were opened to white settlers, with railroads and roads built across the Indian territory.

The United States government wanted to make the Indians farmers, promising them supplies, including food, blankets, and seed corn. Most Indians did not want to give up their way of life and felt cheated by their treaties with the government. Indians, especially the Sioux and the Cheyenne, fought the United States government from 1862 to 1890. In 1862 a group of Minnesota Sioux killed five whites. Then out of fear of retaliation, they killed hundreds more before the state militia stopped them. As a result, fifty-eight Indians were hanged. In 1863 the remaining Minnesota Sioux were forced to leave their land.

The Sioux in Montana and Wyoming were more successful. They prevented the construction of a wagon road along the Bozeman Trail. In 1868 a peace treaty made the United States government abandon several forts.

In the Colorado Territory, miners had forced the Cheyenne into the Sand Creek Reserve. Colorado Governor John Evans had told Indians who did not want to fight to report to Fort Lyon for safety. Colonel J. M. Chivington, head of the Colorado militia, attacked the Indians in the fort, killing 450. This event became known as the Chivington massacre.

Although the Indians continued to resist United States forces, the use of the Winchester repeating rifle enabled soldiers to fire bullets faster than Indians could shoot arrows. Also, the railroad network across the Great Plains split up the buffalo herds, so Indians couldn't hunt as well. The eventual slaughter of the buffalo destroyed the basis for the Plains Indians' way of life.

I. Great Plains Indian Population Increases

- A. The introduction of _____ made the Indians more efficient hunters.
- B. Horses extended a tribe's hunting range.
- C. Indians became _____ who fought frequently.

II. Government Restricts Indians to Reservations

- A. White settlers discovered that the land of the Great Plains could be converted into _____.
- B. _____ was discovered in Colorado in 1858.
- C. Roads and _____ were built to bring settlers into the area.

III. Indian Resistance in Minnesota, Wyoming, and Montana

- A. In 1862 the Sioux massacred white settlers in Minnesota.
- B. The Sioux in Montana prevented the building of a _____ along the Bozeman Trail.

IV. Indian Resistance in Colorado

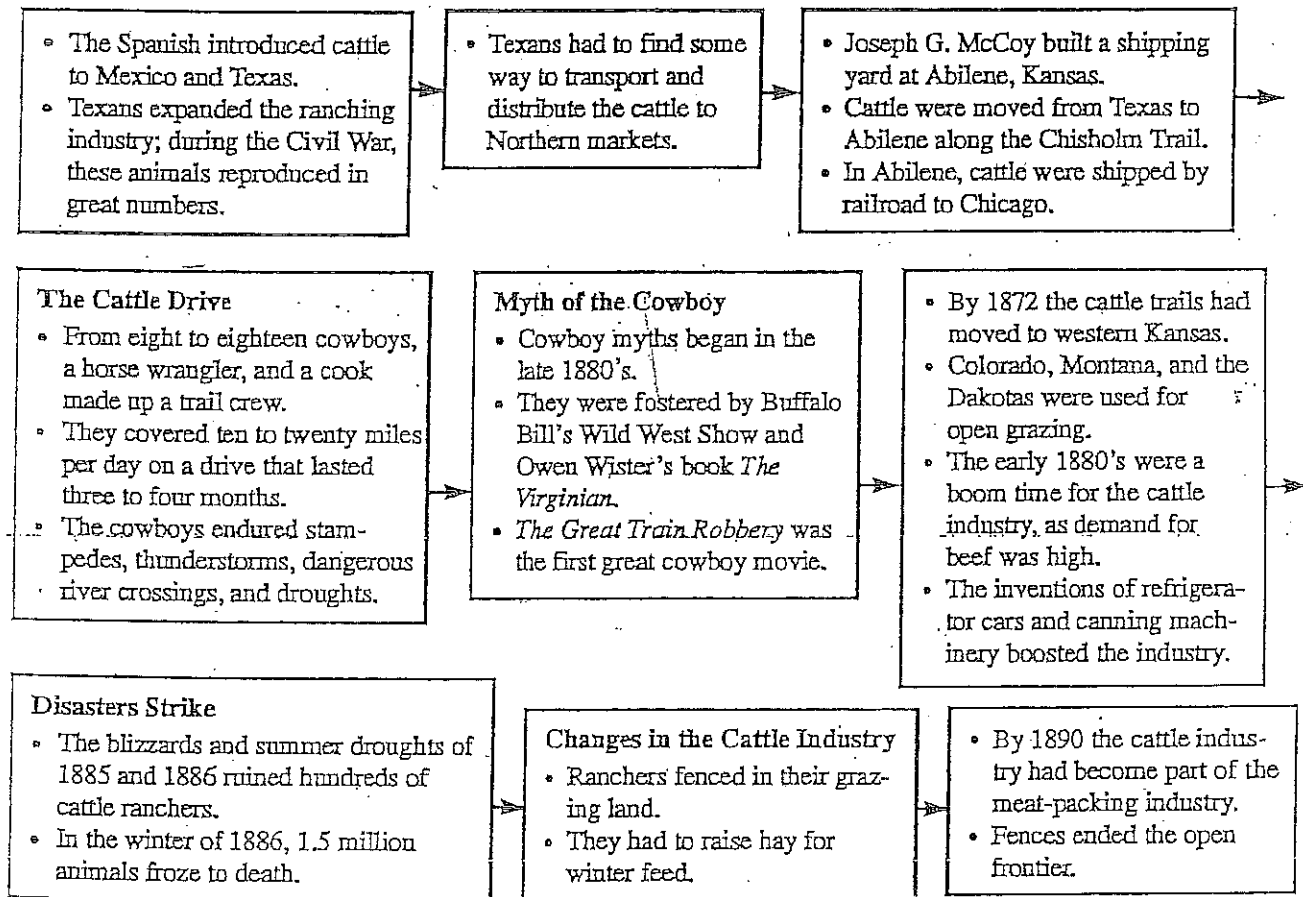
- A. Miners had forced the Cheyenne into the _____.
- B. Indians who did not want to fight were told to report to _____.
- C. During the _____ massacre, 450 Indians were killed by United States militia.

V. American Forces Have Advantage

- A. The _____ repeating rifle allowed United States forces to fire faster.
- B. The railroad network across the Great Plains split up the _____, destroying the Indians' way of life.

Cowboys Become Folk Heroes

Directions: Read the flow chart carefully. Then refer to it as you answer the questions that follow. You will then understand how the cattle industry developed on the Great Plains.



- Who introduced cattle to Mexico and Texas?

- Who built a shipping yard in Abilene, Kansas?

- What was the name of the trail extending from Texas to Abilene, Kansas?

- How long did a cattle drive take?

- What were three dangers of the trip north?

- What was the first great cowboy film?

- What two inventions helped support the boom in the cattle industry in the early 1880's?

- In 1885 and 1886 what brought disaster to the ranching industry?

- What two changes did ranchers have to make?

- What industry did the cattle industry become part of?

- What helped end the open frontier?

Treaties Are Broken for Gold

Directions: Review the information below carefully. Then refer to it as you answer the questions that follow. You will then understand how certain events caused the Indians to lose their independence.

Indian Mineral Rights

- The discovery of gold in the Black Hills meant doom for the Indians.
- The treaty of 1868 had promised the Sioux that they could live in their sacred area *Paha Sapa*, in the Black Hills, forever.
- The United States government sent a commission to negotiate mineral rights or the purchase of *Paha Sapa*. When the Indians refused, the Seventh Cavalry was called out to remove them.
- George Armstrong Custer led the Seventh Cavalry.

Battle of the Little Bighorn

- This battle, known as Custer's Last Stand, occurred on June 25, 1876.
- The Indians were led by Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse.
- General Custer and all 215 of his men were killed.
- This battle marked the greatest and last of the Plains Indians' victories.
- In 1877 Crazy Horse chose to surrender and was later murdered.
- Sitting Bull escaped to Canada until 1881, when he surrendered.
- Sitting Bull eventually joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show.

Helen Hunt Jackson's books *A Century of Dishonor* and *Ramona* describe the government's broken promises to the Indians. Gradually Congress began to realize that the Indians had been mistreated.

Dawes Act of 1887: Attempts at Americanization

- Indian tribes were officially abolished; instead, Indians were to become farmers.
- Indians were not given farming equipment or instructions on how to farm.
- Speculators found ways to buy up two-thirds of Indian land.
- On the reservations, public health services were poor, and many Indians died.
- Overall, Americanization policy failed.

Battle of Wounded Knee

- On December 29, 1890, the Sioux began a Ghost Dance, which they believed would take them to their ancestors.
- Reservation agents feared violence and sent for the Seventh Cavalry.
- In the resulting battle, two hundred Indians were killed.

1. The discovery of this precious metal led to the banishment of Indians from the Black Hills:

2. This agreement with the Indians was violated when the United States government began to remove Indians from *Paha Sapa*:

3. This person led the Seventh Cavalry against the Indians:

4. This battle was also known as Custer's Last Stand:

5. These two Indian chiefs led their people to victory over Custer's soldiers:

_____ and _____

6. Sitting Bull spent nine years working with this traveling show:

7. This battle took place on December 29, 1890:

8. This person wrote *A Century of Dishonor* to bring public attention to the mistreatment of Indians:

9. This congressional act was an attempt to Americanize Indians:

10. These unscrupulous persons found ways to buy up two-thirds of the land belonging to Indians:

11. The lack of these two items resulted in the failure of Indian farms:

_____ and _____

12. This was one reason why many Indians on reservations died:

