

Frederick Jackson Turner's *Frontier Thesis*

"American social development has been continually beginning over again on the frontier. This perennial rebirth, this fluidity of American life, this expansion westward with its new opportunities, its continuous touch with the simplicity of primitive society, furnish the forces dominating American character....In the crucible of the frontier the immigrants were Americanized, liberated, and fused into a mixed race, English in neither nationality nor characteristics...."

- Believed that _____
– self-reliance, innovation, adaptation, independence, and opportunity
- The _____ America

49'rs Strike GOLD _____ – **Sutter's Mill, Coloma, California**

Placer mining: simple equipment such as picks, shovels, and pans.

Sluice mining: diverts the current of a river into earthen or wooden trenches. The water was directed to a box with metal "riffle" bars that disturbed the current, causing heavier minerals to settle on the bottom of the box. A screen at the end of the riffle box kept the minerals from flowing out.

_____ town to _____ town

The Homestead Act of 1862

In May 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act, which declared that any citizen of the United States could claim 160 acres of surveyed government land, most of it west of the Mississippi. After payment of a nominal filing fee, homesteaders were to "improve" their land by living on it, building a dwelling, and planting crops. If the settlers fulfilled these requirements, and stayed on the land for a period of five years, the land became their property. However, the Act's seemingly lenient requirements proved impossible for many would-be homesteaders.

- The Homestead Act: _____
 - Pay a _____
 - Must _____
 - Must _____
 - After five years, the land became theirs, free of charge.

Sodbusters- What is sod?

- **What features make a sod house look like a regular house?** _____
- **What features make a sod house look distinctive or unusual?** _____
- **Why was this type of structure popular for pioneers to build as their homes?** _____
- **What possible problems may arise for sodbusters out on the plains?** _____

The Pony Express

"Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds"

Transcontinental Rail Road- _____ & _____

Long Distance Shipping

The _____ the country. Stores began _____ of their goods, which could be _____.

- Montgomery Ward

Towns of _____

Vigilance committees: AKA: Vigilantes

- Groups that _____ and sometimes _____ before hanging.

Solving the "Indian Problem"

A Clash of Cultures

- White settlers clashed with local tribes over land and customs
- _____
 - _____ "chief"
 - Cheated out of compensation promised to them
 - Many "chiefs" who signed the treaties _____
 - Were not given the compensation promised to them by the government

The end of the Trail for the Indians

- The " _____ "
 - _____ dance
 - _____
- Prompted the _____ more like a _____.

- Not a battle but a massacre: _____.
- This marked the _____.

Buffalo Soldiers

- Buffalo Soldiers were members of the U.S. 10th Cavalry Regiment of the United States Army; _____ in the regular U.S. Army
- This nickname was given to the "Negro Cavalry" by _____
 - "We called them 'buffalo soldiers,' because they had curly, kinky hair...like bisons." (-)
 - Comparison from their fierce fighting ability as well (+)
- Most known for their actions in the Indian Wars, but also served a variety of roles along the frontier from building roads to escorting the U.S. mail.

The Indian Wars

Battle _____ (AKA: _____)

- Battle against a united Sioux nation
 - Led by "Crazy Horse" and "Sitting Bull"
 - _____.
- U.S. Army crushed by Indian forces
- _____

The Indian Wars Continued

- _____: A treaty made between the _____. Established the Sioux reservation in the _____
 - Later on _____ (on the Sioux reservation)
 - Col. William Armstrong Custer led a _____.
- Battle of Little Bighorn
 - Started in _____ (AKA "Custer's Last Stand")
 - Was led by "Crazy Horse" and "Sitting Bull," who stubbornly refused to go to the reservation.
 - Custer led about 700 cavalry, while he faced against 10,000 Indians
 - Custer and 200+ of his men were killed.
- The _____, revolted when the government tried to _____
 - They were caught and defeated at the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain and were sent to a Kansas reservation where 40% died from disease.
 - "_____." - Chief Joseph
- _____, and later against American locations across the _____. He was captured in 1886.
- Nez Perce
 - Led by Chief Joseph
 - Fled placement on the reservation
 - Caught and defeated at the Battle of Bear Paw
 - 40% died once on the reservation

"From where the sun now stands I will fight no more Forever." - Chief Joseph

- Apache
 - Geronimo – fierce fighter
 - Caught and made a "prisoner of war" by the U.S. Government

Battle of Wounded Knee (1890)

- The US Army was sent to _____ (as a result of the Ghost Dance).
 - Unclear exactly how it started, but it is _____.
 - Wounded Knee was not a battle but a massacre. 200+ Indians were killed.
 - This marked the end of the Indian Wars.

The Indians were subdued due to

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Americanization

- In _____ was passed.
 - Goal was to _____ and set the Indians on the road to "_____."
 - Allotted each head of household _____ for farming – meant to _____ style.
 - Indians would become U.S. citizens _____ (like "good white settlers")

Carlisle Indian School:

-the goal _____
 -"_____." were their policies
 -In _____.