

CHAPTER 26 IDENTIFICATIONS

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the *significance* of the person or term. **New requirement: Underline or separate each ID. Half credit is this is not done. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.**

Key Concept 6.2: The migrations that accompanied industrialization transformed both urban and rural areas of the United States and caused dramatic social and cultural change.

II. Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.

a. The building of transcontinental railroads, the discovery of mineral resources, and government policies promoted economic growth and created new communities and centers of commercial activity.

b. In hopes of achieving ideals of self-sufficiency and independence, migrants moved to both rural and boomtown areas of the West for opportunities, such as building the railroads, mining, farming, and ranching.

c. As migrant populations increased in number and the American bison population was decimated, competition for land and resources in the West among white settlers, American Indians, and Mexican Americans led to an increase in violent conflict.

d. The U.S. government violated treaties with American Indians and responded to resistance with military force, eventually confining American Indians to reservations and denying tribal sovereignty.

e. Many American Indians preserved their cultures and tribal identities despite government policies promoting assimilation, and they attempted to develop self-sustaining economic practices.

Key Concept 6.1 / III. New systems of production and transportation enabled consolidation within agriculture, which, along with periods of instability, spurred a variety of responses from farmers.

A) Improvements in mechanization helped agricultural production increase substantially and contributed to declines in food prices.

B) Many farmers responded to the increasing consolidation in agricultural markets and their dependence on the evolving railroad system by creating local and regional cooperative organizations.

C) Economic instability inspired agrarian activists to create the People's (Populist) Party, which called for a stronger governmental role in regulating the American economic

1) Plains Indians culture, importance of buffalo

Colonel John M Chivington & Sand Creek Massacre

2) Battle of Little Bighorn, Sitting Bull, "Custer's Last Stand"

Chief Joseph and his Nez Perce

3) Indian Schools (**Carlisle Indian School**), assimilation policies

4) Helen Hunt Jackson & Century of Dishonor

5) The Dawes Severalty Act

6) Wovoka & Ghost Dance, Battle of Wounded Knee

7) The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 & Central Pacific & Union Pacific

8) Homestead Act, New Farming Technology: Steel Plow, Barbed Wire, etc.

Boom & Bust Economy of the West

9) *Californios, loss of land in California, Violations of Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo*

10) Frederick Jackson Turner, "frontier thesis"

11) John Muir & Sierra Club

12.) Grange Movement, the farmers' Alliance movement, Populist party

13.) Panic of 1893 and Depression of 1893-1897, **Coxey's army**

14) Pullman Strike

15) Election of 1896, free silver, **William Jennings Bryan & Cross of Gold Speech**