**Ranch, Farming & Railroad**

**FARMING**

Great Plains Farming – Challenges

* Climate - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_& \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Limited rainfall and few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Shortage due to rainfall.

Legislation – 3 acts passing property from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_lands to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ property

* Homestead Act - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Gave land to the railroad companies to build lines
* Morrill Act - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Migrating Groups

* White Settlers: Middle class farmers from Mississippi Valley
* African American: Fleeing from the south - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- settled in Missouri, Indiana & Illinois
* European: Lured by opportunity for land from Northern, Western & Southern Europe
* Chinese: Initially came for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - after primarily farm laborers

Sod Busters: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**RANCHING**

Supply & Demand for beef prices – Moving cattle from Texas to - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ & then to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* Utilized the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to move the cattle from field to market
* Ranchers motivated by high prices on the East coast

Trails: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - From Kingsville Texas to Abilene Kansas

 Western Trail – From \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Cattle Drive lasted for 20 years from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4 reasons for the end of the cattle drives

1. Invention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Growth of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into Texas
3. The open ranges were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. 1886-87 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ killed thousands of cattle

**Railroad**

**Choosing a Route - 1853**

* Debate between a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ route
	+ No free-state would approve funds for a railroad to spread slavery
	+ Northerners won when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Pacific Railway Act – July 1, 1862**

* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Built railroad from the east
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Built railroad from the west

Payment – Central Pacific and Union Pacific were given 5 alternating plots of land on each side of the track.

* + $16,000 – Per mile of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ $32,000 – Per mile of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ $48,000 – Per mile of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Route was along \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Meeting place : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_