

## Remote Learning Packet

*NB: Please keep all work produced this week. Details regarding how to turn in this work will be forthcoming.*

**April 6, 2020 - April 10, 2020**

**Course:** Texas History

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### **Weekly Plan:**

Monday, April 6

Check answers to Chapter 13 Section Assessment Questions

Tuesday, April 7

Read ch. 14 section 1

Section 1 Assessment questions

Wednesday, April 8

Read ch. 14 section 2

Section 2 Assessment questions

Thursday, April 9

Reach ch. 14 section 3 and take notes

Section 3 Assessment Question

Friday, April 10

(no classes)

### **Statement of Academic Honesty**

I affirm that the work completed from the packet is mine and that I completed it independently.

I affirm that, to the best of my knowledge, my child completed this work independently

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Student Signature

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Parent Signature

## **Monday, April 6**

1. Check your answers to each of the Section Assessment questions using the key found at the end of this packet. Your answers should cover the same main ideas as the answers in the key.
2. Make corrections with a colored pen.

## **Tuesday, April 7**

1. Read Chapter 14 Section 1
2. Add your heading and the title below to your notes: (Note: You do not need to use separate sheets of paper for your Chapter 14 notes).

### **Chapter 14.1: The End of the Open Range in Texas (pg. 330-334)**

3. Write out your responses to Assessment Questions 1, 2, 5, and 6 on page 334. Write at least one complete sentence for each question.

## **Wednesday, April 8**

1. Read Chapter 14 Section 2.
2. Add your heading and the title below to your notes:

### **Chapter 14.2: Railroads, Ranches and Farms (pg. 336-339)**

3. Write out your responses to Assessment Questions 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8 on page 339. Write at least one complete sentence for each question.

## **Thursday, April 9**

1. Read Chapter 14 Section 3.
2. Add your heading and the title below to your notes:

### **Chapter 14.3: From Family Farms to Commercial Farming (pg. 340-344)**

3. Write out your responses to questions 1, 2, 5-7 on page 344. Write at least one complete sentence for each question.

## Answer Key -- Chapter 13

### 13.1

2. (a) agreement between the US government and several Indian tribes in which the Indians agreed to move to reservations in exchange for food and supplies; (b) led US troops against Indians in Texas from 1871-1875; (c) decisive conflict of the Red River War; (d) Apache chief who led raids against Texans in the late 1870s
3. Indians were more familiar with the land, they were good riders, and they fought effectively on horseback
4. The army no longer simply defended the frontier; now it tried to remove all Indians from the region.
5. The killing of the buffalo destroyed the Indians' food supply and damaged their way of life.
6. The Battle of Adobe Walls, in which Indians attacked some hunters, led to the Red River War.
7. The white victory in the Frontier Wars forced Native Americans to move to reservations; many died in battle or later from hunger and disease.
8. Many Indians rejected the treaty because they did not want to move to reservations and give up their traditional way of life.

### 13.2

2. (a) An IL cattle buyer who established the Great Western Trail to Abilene, Kansas; (b) a famous TX cattleman who helped establish the Goodnight-Loving cattle train in West Texas; (c) large cattle ranch in the Panhandle, acquired by Chicago investors in exchange for constructing a state capitol in Austin.
3. The Spanish first brought cattle to Texas.
4. Before railroads, cattle drives were the only way to bring herds to market.
5. Life for cowboys on cattle drives consisted of hard work and long hours in a generally dry, dusty, and sometimes dangerous environment.
6. The Civil War increased the nation's demand for beef; untended longhorns had multiplied during the war, giving Texas an abundant supply to meet the increased demand after the war.
7. As cattle ranching became more profitable, ranchers began enclosing their land, which led to the end of both the open range and cattle drives.

### 13.3

2. (a) The lack of timber made it necessary for settlers to build houses of sod; (b) invented barbed wire; (c) governor of Texas in the 1880s who called a special session of the legislature to end the fence-cutting wars.
3. Anglo and Tejano ranchers and farmers moved to West Texas after the Civil War
4. They faced drought, lack of timber for building houses, grasshoppers, rattlesnakes, blizzards, and isolation.
5. Cut off from grasslands and water supplies by the fences, landless cattle owners and cowboys were being put out of business.
6. The open lands that seemed ripe for opportunity attracted settlers to West Texas
7. Fences enabled ranchers to control water supplies, grasslands, and the breeding of stock.

### 13.4

2. (a) major in the Texas Rangers in the 1840s; established Ranger traditions of toughness and bravery; (b) branch of the Texas Rangers created in 1874 to fight Indians and deal with lawlessness; (c) Ranger captain who led the Special Forces from 1874-1876, using violence to bring order to the Nueces Strip
3. The Rangers tracked enemy movements, scouted land to determine routes for the army, provided mules, fought Mexican guerrillas, and protected army supply lines.
4. The Rangers had a reputation for being fierce and ruthless fighters with a record of success even against great odds.
5. Lawlessness was on the rise; Indians still raided frontier settlements; and Mexican bandits attacked Texas settlements.
6. They protected settlers from attacks, fought Indians and outlaws, and retrieved lost or stolen cattle.
7. The frontier was a violent place and the Rangers believed that force was the most effective way to defeat outlaws and others who threatened the settlements.
8. They were skilled horsemen, expert marksmen, and trackers.