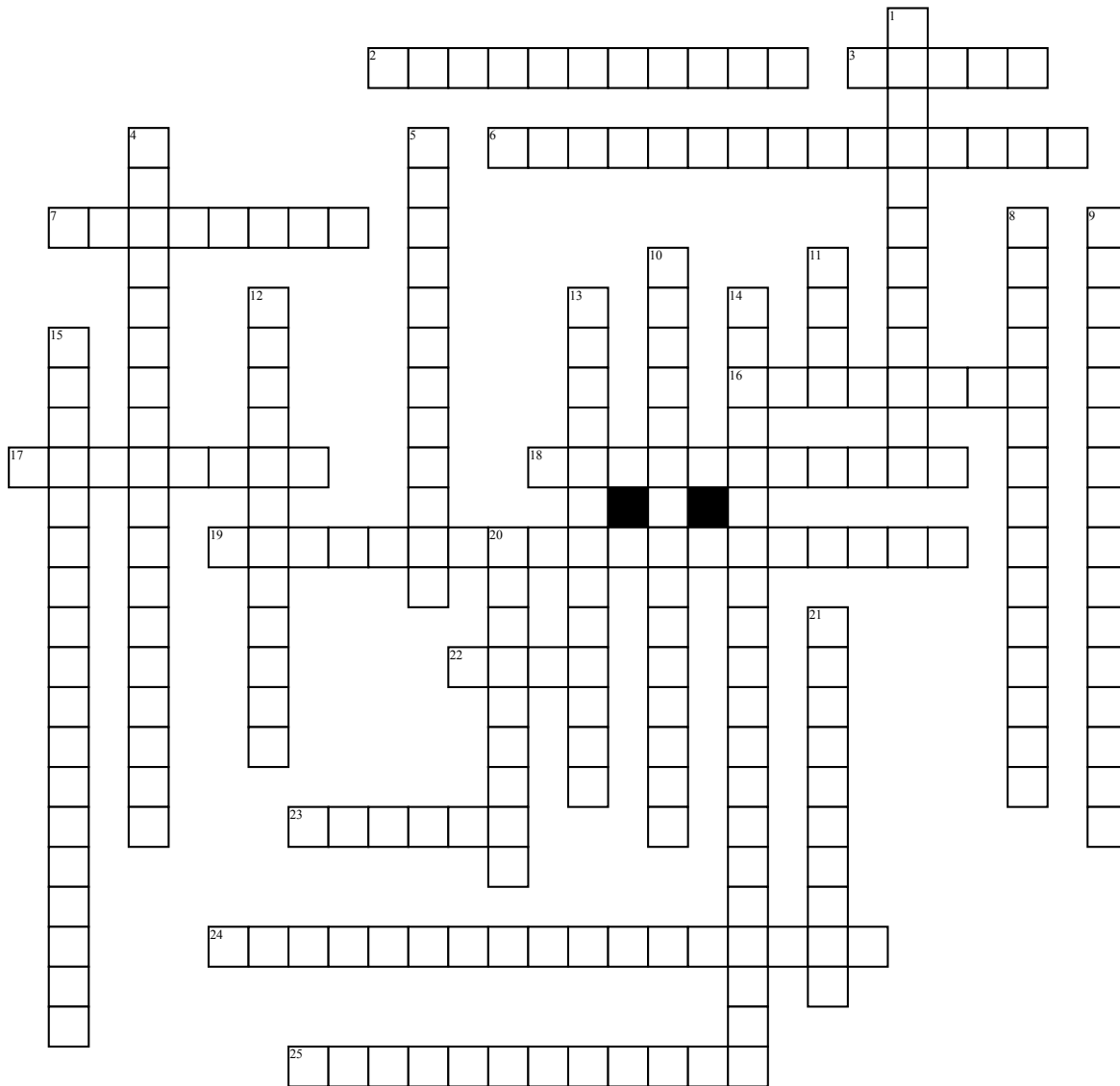


Chapter 17



Across

2. what was not a primary method by which the American government dealt with American Indians during the period of western settlement?
3. Chinese immigrants, Hispanic citizens were relegated to the _____-paying jobs
6. the phrase, coined by journalist John O'Sullivan, which came to stand for the idea that white Americans had a calling and a duty to seize and settle the American West with Protestant democratic values
7. In the nineteenth century, the Hispanic, Chinese, and white populations of the country _____.
16. a frontier home constructed of dirt held together by thick-rooted prairie grass that was prevalent in the Midwest; sod, cut into large rectangles, was stacked to make the walls of the structure, providing an inexpensive, yet damp, house for western settlers
17. The American cowboy owes much of its model to what other culture?
18. An even more violent confrontation occurred between large ranchers and small farmers in Johnson County, Wyoming, where cattle ranchers organized a
19. an attempt to disarm a group of Lakota Sioux Indians near Wounded Knee, South Dakota, which resulted in members of the Seventh Cavalry of the U.S. Army opening fire and killing over 150 Indians

22. the _____ expanded rail lines and invested in ranches
23. While the _____ industry lacked the romance of the Gold Rush

24. a militia raid led by Colonel Chivington on an Indian camp in Colorado, flying both the American flag and the white flag of surrender; over one hundred men, women, and children were killed

25. The original _____ were individual prospectors who sifted gold out of the dirt

Down

1. the first significant silver find in the country, discovered by Henry T. P. Comstock in 1859 in Nevada
4. the period between 1848 and 1849 when prospectors found large strikes of gold in California, leading others to rush in and follow suit; this period led to a cycle of boom and bust through the area, as gold was discovered, mined, and stripped
5. How were Hispanic citizens deprived of their wealth and land in the course of western settlement?
8. this armed conflict between cowboys moving cattle along the trail and ranchers who wished to keep the best grazing lands for themselves occurred in Clay County, Texas, between 1883 and 1884

9. the Spanish name for White Caps, the rebel group of Hispanic Americans who fought back against the appropriation of Hispanic land by whites; for a period in 1889–1890, they burned farms, homes, and crops to express their growing anger at the injustice of the situation
10. the process by which an Indian was “redeemed” and assimilated into the American way of life by changing his clothing to western clothing and renouncing his tribal customs in exchange for a parcel of land
11. What brought the majority of Chinese immigrants to the U.S.?
12. large farms owned by speculators who hired laborers to work the land; these large farms allowed their owners to benefit from economies of scale and prosper, but they did nothing to help small family farms, which continued to struggle
13. a Canadian-born fur trapper,
14. What specific types of hardships did an average American farmer not face as he built his homestead in the Midwest?
15. What group was not impacted by the invention of barbed wire?
20. What did the Last Arrow pageant symbolize?
21. a term used to describe African Americans who moved to Kansas from the Old South to escape the racism there