

**Part A**  
**Short-Answer Questions**

*Directions:* Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

**Document 1a**

**Buffalo hides stacked at Dodge City, Kansas, for shipment to the East, 1878**



Source: National Archives (adapted)

**Document 1b**

“. . . White men had found gold in the mountains around the land of the Winding Water [in Oregon]. They stole a great many horses from us and we could not get them back because we were Indians. The white men told lies for each other. They drove off a great many of our cattle. Some white men branded our young cattle so they could claim them. We had no friends who would plead our cause before the law councils. It seemed to me that some of the white men in Wallowa [a valley in Oregon] were doing these things on purpose to get up a war. They knew we were not strong enough to fight them. I labored hard to avoid trouble and bloodshed. . . .”

Source: Chester Anders Fee, *Chief Joseph: The Biography of a Great Indian*, Wilson-Erickson

1 Based on these documents, what were **two** effects of the development of the West on Native American Indians? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 2a**

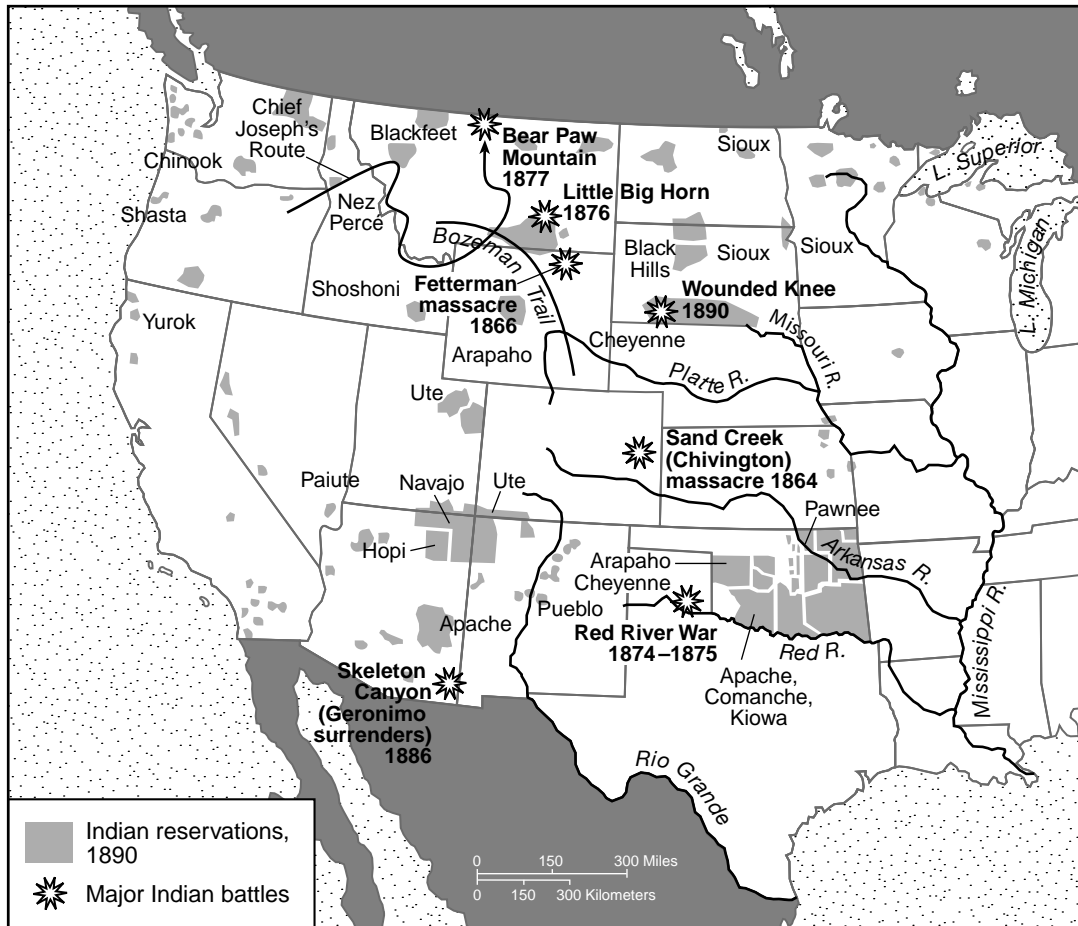
By the mid-1880s, the biggest single area in the West suitable for farming and still largely untouched by white settlement was Indian Territory. Representatives of some fifty-five tribes now called it home, but there were large tracts within it upon which no one lived.

One of these—2 million empty and unassigned acres—was called “the Oklahoma District,” and the army was soon kept busy driving from it armed parties of squatters from Kansas who called themselves “Boomers.” Furious lobbying eventually succeeded where invasion failed, and Congress finally voted to buy out all Indian claims to the Oklahoma District. . . .

Source: Geoffrey C. Ward, *The West: An Illustrated History*, Little, Brown and Company, 1996

**Document 2b**

**Native American Indians in the West: Major Battles and Reservations**



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Addison Wesley Longman, 1999 (adapted)

2 Based on these documents, what was **one** impact of westward settlement on Native American Indians? [1]

Score

### Document 3a

After the Battle of Wounded Knee, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas Jefferson Morgan made recommendations about how to avoid future conflicts with Native American Indians.

. . . *Fifth*—The only possible solution of our [Native American] Indian troubles lies in the suitable education of the rising generation. So long as the Indians remain among us aliens, speaking foreign languages, unable to communicate with us except through the uncertain and often misleading medium of interpreters, so long as they are ignorant of our ways, are superstitious and fanatical, they will remain handicapped in the struggle for existence, will be an easy prey to the medicine man and the false prophet, and will be easily induced, by reason of real or imaginary wrongs, to go upon the war-path. An education that will give them the mastery of the English language, train their hands to useful industries, awaken within them ambition for civilized ways, and develop a consciousness of power to achieve honorable places for themselves, and that arouses within them an earnest and abiding patriotism, will make of them American citizens, and render future conflicts between them and the Government impossible. . . .

Source: T.J. Morgan, *The Present Phase of the Indian Question*, 1891

### Document 3b

**Lakota boys are pictured when they arrived at the Carlisle Indian Industrial School in Pennsylvania, left, and three years later, right.**



Source: New York Public Digital Gallery (adapted)

3 Based on these documents, what are **two** ways Native American Indians were being affected by the development of the West? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

#### Document 4

. . . By 1800 the external aspect of the landscape was changing, with the extension of cleared fields, and the gradual rebuilding of cabins over the older areas. But inside the cabins the family life still embraced the whole range of domestic manufactures. The frontier graveyards show how hard the early life was on the women of the family. The patriarch laid to rest in his family tract, beside two, three, or four wives who had preceded him, is much more common than the hardy woman who outlived her husbands. The housewife came to her new home young and raw, and found for neighbors other girls as inexperienced. She bore the children; and buried a staggering number of them, for medicine and sanitation, inadequate everywhere, were out of reach for the cabin on the border. She fed her men and raised her children, cooked their food and laid it by [stored it] for winter. She was at once butcher, packer, and baker. The family clothes showed her craftsmanship, with skins playing a large part, and homespun or knitting revealing a luxury established. When one adds to the grinding and unavoidable labor, the anguish that came from sickness and danger, the frontier woman who survived becomes an heroic character, and the children who felt her touch become the proper material from which to choose the heroes of a nation. . . .

Source: Frederic L. Paxson, *History of the American Frontier, 1763–1893*, Houghton Mifflin, 1924

- 4 According to Frederic L. Paxson, what was **one** effect of westward development on frontier women living in the West? [1]

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Score

#### Document 5

It perhaps ought to be stated here, for the benefit of widows and single women over twenty-one years of age, that they are as much entitled to homesteads as men, and the women of Dakota generally avail themselves of the privilege. We can point you to young women in Dakota who carry on quite a stroke of farming now, who came here penniless a few years ago. One woman has now three hundred and twenty acres of land, paid for from her wages as servant girl, at \$4.00 per week. It is the investment of what she has saved from her wages in the last two years. We, of Dakota, believe in Women's Rights, especially the right to take a homestead and manage it to their own liking. . . .

Source: James S. Foster, Commissioner of Immigration for Dakota Territory, *Outlines of History of the Territory of Dakota*, 1870

- 5 According to James S. Foster, what is **one** opportunity the development of the West offered to women? [1]

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Score

**Document 6**

This circular appeared in Kentucky's *Lexington Herald*, informing readers of the benefits of women voting in Wyoming.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN  
WYOMING.**

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Suffrage Circular

Women have voted in Wyoming for forty-one years on equal terms with men.

During the past thirty years there has been less divorce in Wyoming than in any state in the Union. . . .

A smaller number of married women are working outside the home in Wyoming than in any other State in the Union.

Women teachers get equal pay for equal work in Wyoming.

There are fewer illiterate children in Wyoming than in any other State in the Union.

Young girls are better protected in Wyoming than in any State in the Union. . . .

Source: *Lexington Herald*, May 19, 1910

6 According to this circular, what were **two** benefits of granting suffrage to women in Wyoming? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 7**

. . . A combination of push and pull factors thus triggered a wave of Chinese immigration to America. More than 20,000 Chinese arrived in the United States in 1852, quickly augmenting [increasing] the number of Chinese in California, which reached 34,933 on the eve of the Civil War. Of these Chinese, some three-fourths lived in counties where mining was the principal occupation. Most Chinese miners missed the initial rush, but they gradually took control of California placer mining. Within a decade they possessed most of the claims in the original strike region and together constituted the single largest national group of miners. Their slow start and quick dominance in California’s mines formed a distinctive pattern that would be repeated throughout the mining West. . . .

As a story of economic mobility and self-improvement, the Chinese experience on the western mining frontier was a success. To be sure, the Chinese had many disadvantages. They possessed little starting capital, they had staked no initial claims, they faced legal discrimination, and they encountered racial violence. But these disadvantages were often compensated for by advantages, including mining experience, cooperative culture, a healthy life-style, skill at aquatic management, and environmental adaptability, all of which ensured Chinese competitiveness in the American West. In 1870, several Chinese companies in Montana were listed among the territory’s most profitable. For six months Chang-Ling Company with seven persons cleared \$13,000 in gold. According to one 1871 account, Chinese miners took out \$500,000 in gold from the Tuscarora region in Nevada. Between 1855 and 1870 more than 10 percent of the gold and silver exports through the Port of San Francisco went to China, an amount (\$72,581,219) equivalent to more than \$1 billion today. . . .

Source: Liping Zhu, “No Need to Rush: The Chinese, Placer Mining, and the Western Environment,” *Montana: The Magazine of Western History*, Autumn 1999 (adapted)

7 According to Liping Zhu, what were **two** ways living in the West affected Chinese immigrants? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

**Document 8a**

. . . Besides railroad work, Chinese found opportunities elsewhere. When they learned that \$8 was the going rate for a basket of laundry in San Francisco, they did it for \$5 and were swamped with business. Soon scores of laundries opened, often one group working daytime, another at night. Even in smaller towns the Chinese laundry became an institution—the lone laundryman wielding his iron long hours in an isolated existence, unable to communicate with Americans, dreaming only of his hoped-for return to China. . . .

Source: David Lindsey, “Cathay Comes to El Dorado,” *American History Illustrated*

**Document 8b**

. . . Meanwhile, in the rural regions, the Chinese were participating in the development of California’s agriculture, which was turning from wheat to fruit acreage. “They were a vital factor,” historian Carey McWilliams writes, “one is inclined to state *the* vital factor, in making the transition possible.” Formerly farmers in the Pearl River Delta in Guangdong, the Chinese shared their agricultural experience and knowledge. They “taught their overlords how to plant, cultivate, and harvest orchard and garden crops.” Their contributions extended beyond California: Ah Bing in Oregon bred the famous Bing cherry, and Lue Gim Gong in Florida developed the frost-resistant orange that bore his name and that gave the state its citrus industry. . . .

Source: Ronald Takaki, *Strangers from a Different Shore: A History of Asian Americans*, Little, Brown and Company, 1989 (adapted)

8 Based on these documents, what were **two** opportunities the development of the West offered to Chinese immigrants? [2]

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

Score

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

Score



**Document 9**

Opposition to Chinese immigration included the Workingmen’s Party in the late 1870s.

. . . After being occupied during the 1850s, 1860s, and early 1870s in the placers [mines] and on major construction projects, many Chinese turned toward the cities and new industries. San Francisco was the mecca for most, for it was both the industrial capital of the Pacific Coast and the headquarters for the Chinese. The timing was unfortunate, for it brought the Chinese into conflict with the struggling labor movement that had been trying to organize itself in San Francisco during the preceding two decades, and it did so at a time when unemployment and threats to the traditionally high level of western wages made white workers angrily sensitive to the dangers of Chinese competition. A very high percentage of those workers were themselves immigrants, especially Irish and Germans—but they were white immigrants. . . .

Source: Rodman W. Paul, *The Far West and the Great Plains in Transition, 1859–1900*, Harper & Row, 1988

9 According to Rodman W. Paul, state **one** reason for opposition to Chinese immigrants in San Francisco.  
[1]

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Score