

WELCOME!



On behalf of Splash! Publications, we would like to welcome you to *Arizona's Territorial Days*, one of six lessons in our *Arizona History Unit*. This lesson was designed by teachers with you and your students in mind.

THE FORMAT

Our goal is a lesson that you can use immediately. No comprehension questions to write, activities to create, or vocabulary words to define. Simply make copies of the lesson for your students and start teaching.

THE VOCABULARY

Our lessons feature words in bold type. We have included a Glossary to help students pronounce and define the words. Unlike a dictionary, the definitions in the Glossary are concise and written in context. Remember, we're teachers! Students will be exposed to these vocabulary words in the comprehension activities. They will also be tested on the vocabulary words at the end of the lesson.

Students will be responsible for filling out and studying their vocabulary cards. You may want to have students bring in a small box for storing their vocabulary cards. We don't have to tell you that incorporating these words into your Reading and Spelling programs will save time and make the words more meaningful for students.

THE LESSON PLAN

Before reading *Territorial Days*, students will:

- complete Vocabulary Cards for ***abolish, canals, captives, carpenters, Confederacy, Congress, convinced, debts, enforcement, fled, Gadsden Purchase, governor, harshly, headquarters, historians, invention, irrigating, military, mineral, outlaw, outraged, pioneer, plantations, public transportation, raid, regiments, reservation, steamboats, surrender, territory, treaty, unveiled.***

After reading *Territorial Days*, students will:

- answer *Territorial Days* Reading Comprehension Questions.
 - read about Buffalo Soldiers and answer thought provoking questions.
 - choose from several illustrated events to complete a Santa Fe Trail Journal.
- You will need to make six copies of the blank journal pages for students.**

NOTE: The answers to all activities and quizzes are at the end of the lesson.

OUR OTHER ARIZONA HISTORY LESSONS

Arizona's Ancient People, Spanish in Arizona, Americans in Arizona, The Mexican War, and Arizona's Statehood.

VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____



VOCABULARY CARD



word: _____

definition: _____





TERRITORIAL DAYS

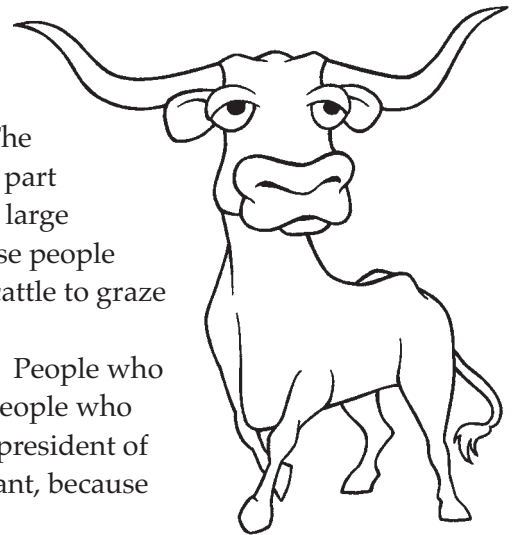


After the Mexican War, Arizona did not automatically become a state. It also did not have the name “Arizona” yet. The land that would one day become Arizona was purchased by the United States in the **Gadsden Purchase**.

In 1850, **Congress** created the New Mexico Territory. The huge **territory** included the present-day state of New Mexico, part of Colorado, all of Arizona, and parts of Nevada and Utah. A large number of settlers moved into the new territory. Many of these people were cattle ranchers from Texas who brought their longhorn cattle to graze on the territory’s grasslands.

Being part of a territory is not like being part of a state. People who are part of a state can vote for a **governor** to be their leader. People who live in a territory have their governor chosen for them by the president of the United States. It may not be the person that the people want, because they did not get to vote for him or her.

A governor was chosen for the territory, but he lived in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The settlers in Arizona were afraid that the governor was too far away from them. Arizona’s settlers wanted to become a state, but first they wanted to be a territory by themselves, without New Mexico. This way they would have their own governor who would live close enough to them to understand their problems.



LONGHORN COW

SLAVERY

While the New Mexico Territory was being settled, a battle was brewing in the United States over the issue of slavery. Since the early 1500s, slavery had been a part of America. Huge ships traveled to Africa where black people were captured and taken to America. Once in America, they were sold as slaves to white farmers who forced them to work on their tobacco and cotton **plantations**.

The slaves were the property of their owners, or masters. They worked in the fields from morning until night. Slaves were paid no money, fed little food, and given poor clothing. They were not allowed to go to school and their white masters could beat them at any time for any reason. If slaves had any children, they too belonged to their white masters.

The New Mexico Territory already had a long history of slavery. Under Spain’s control, the Spanish settlers had forced the Native Americans to be their slaves. During the 1850s, gold, silver, and copper were discovered in Arizona. These discoveries brought many white settlers to Arizona who brought their black slaves with them.

THE NATION DIVIDES

Many people in the United States disagreed with slavery. They felt it was wrong to own other human beings and force them to work without pay. The settlers who lived in the southern part of the United States argued that they needed slaves to work on their plantations. The settlers who lived in the northern part of the United States wanted slavery to end.

In 1860, Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. President Lincoln agreed with the Northern states. He promised to **abolish** slavery. The Southern states refused to be told what to do by President Lincoln. They separated from the United States and formed a new nation. They called themselves the Confederate States of America. The **Confederacy** chose Jefferson Davis from Mississippi to be its president.



PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN

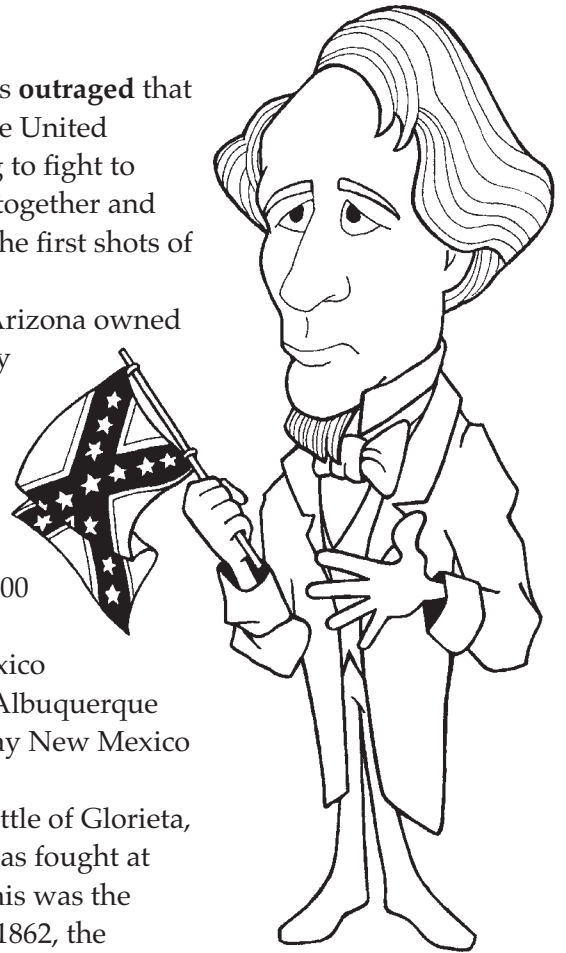
THE CIVIL WAR

President Lincoln was **outraged** that the Southern states had split the United States in half. He was willing to fight to put the United States back together and **outlaw** slavery. In 1861, the first shots of the Civil War were fired.

Many settlers in Arizona owned slaves. As a result, many Arizonans fought for the Confederacy. The Confederacy planned to take control of the New Mexico Territory and California. In 1862, General H. Sibley led 2,300 Confederate troops across the Texas border into the New Mexico Territory. They captured Albuquerque and Santa Fe in present-day New Mexico and the Arizona city of Tucson.

A few months later, the Confederacy lost the Battle of Glorieta, forcing them out of New Mexico. In April, 1862, a battle was fought at Picacho (pih•CAH•choh) Pass in present-day Arizona. This was the only Civil War battle fought on Arizona's soil. By August 1862, the Civil War in the New Mexico Territory was over. More than 1,300 people had lost their lives in the territory's Civil War battles.

Three years later, in 1865, the Civil War ended for good. Slavery was abolished and the United States was made whole again. The Southern states were required to free their slaves and change the way they treated their black citizens. The Civil War only lasted four years, but it took much longer for these other changes to be made.



PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS

THE ORGANIC ACT

In 1863, while the Civil War was still being fought, President Lincoln signed the Organic Act, allowing Arizona to become its own territory. President Lincoln hoped that Arizona's gold and silver discoveries would help pay for the nation's Civil War **debts**. Arizona's first governor, John N. Goodwin, set up his **headquarters** at Fort Whipple, near Prescott.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONFLICTS

As soon as the Civil War fighting ended in the Arizona Territory, settlers poured into the area. The Navajo (NAH•vuh•hoe) and Apache peoples watched helplessly as their hunting territories were taken over by white farmers. The Native Americans attacked the white settlements, burned their homes, stole their cattle and sheep, and killed entire families.

The United States Army sent General James Carleton to stop the Navajo and Apache. General Carleton ordered his soldiers to kill all Navajo and Apache men and take their women and children as prisoners. Colonel Christopher "Kit" Carson, the famous mountain man, was put in charge of the operation.

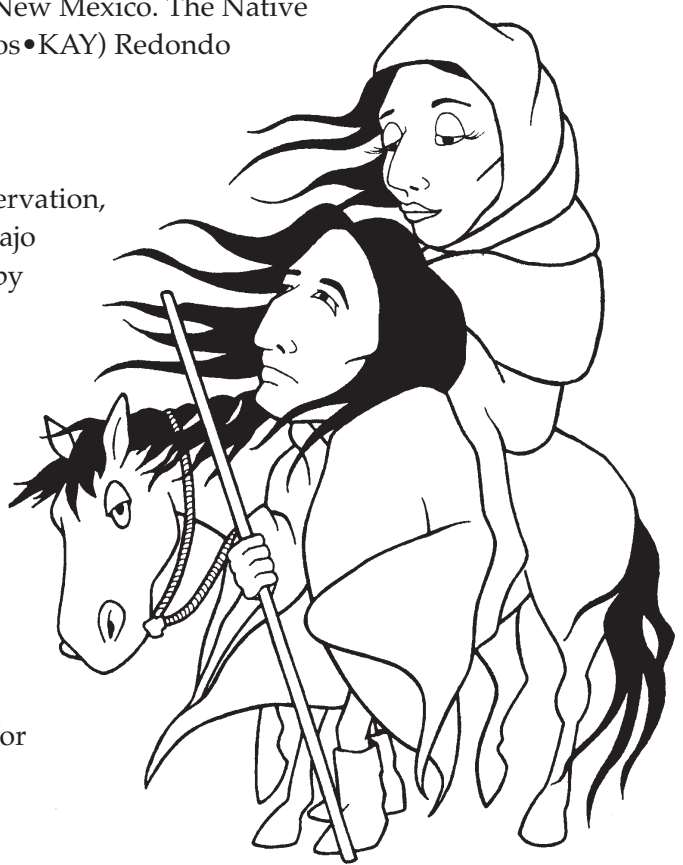
As a mountain man, Kit Carson had lived among the Native Americans, learned to speak their languages, and even made friends with many of them. As a soldier in the United States Army, he obeyed his **military** leaders and carried out their orders. Colonel Carson and his men attacked the Apache people living in Arizona and southern New Mexico. The Native Americans were forced to live on the Bosque (bos•KAY) Redondo **Reservation** along the Pecos River.

THE LONG WALK

After moving the Apache people to a reservation, Colonel Carson and his men went after the Navajo people. Unlike the Apache who survived only by hunting, the Navajo also depended upon their farms and raising sheep for food.

Carson's troops destroyed the Navajo's crops and killed their animals. Instead of killing all of the Navajo men like he had been ordered to do, Colonel Carson rounded up all of the Navajo people and led them on a 300-mile journey to the Bosque Redondo Reservation.

The journey, known as the Long Walk, took the lives of hundreds of Navajo people. There wasn't enough food or blankets for the 7,000 people who were forced to make the journey. Those who didn't starve or freeze to death arrived at the reservation to find that it was not fit for farming or anything else. Many more Native Americans died during the first two years living on the reservation. Others, like Geronimo and his Apache warriors, escaped.



GERONIMO

Geronimo was one of history's most violent Apache war leaders. In 1850, his wife and children were killed during a Mexican **raid**. This event caused Geronimo to have a hatred for all Mexicans. In 1885, Geronimo and a group of 35 Apache warriors and more than 100 women and children escaped from their reservation in eastern Arizona.

Within four weeks, Geronimo and his group had traveled more than 1,200 miles, killed 38 people, and stole 250 horses and mules. Geronimo's attacks against the Mexican soldiers were so violent, they called out in fear to San Geronimo, which is Spanish for Saint Jerome. Geronimo took this as his warrior name. Army troops chased after Geronimo and his warriors, but the small group **fled** safely to Mexico and hid.

The United States government planned to completely destroy the Apache. Soldiers were ordered to kill every Native American man and capture the women and children.

News that his people were going to be killed **convinced** Geronimo to come out of hiding and **surrender**. Geronimo was captured and forced to sign a **treaty**. He promised to move his people to Florida. Two days later, Geronimo escaped and continued his raids. He was captured six months later. The United States government moved Geronimo and 450 Apache men, women, and children to prisons in Florida.

In 1894, Geronimo and his people were released from prison. They were moved to a small reservation in Oklahoma. In Oklahoma, the Apache raised cattle and sheep. Geronimo eventually gave up his violent ways and lived peacefully.



GERONIMO

MANUELITO (MAN • WELL • LEE • TOE)

Geronimo was not the only Native American who was angry that his people were forced to move to reservations. Manuelito was a Navajo leader who watched helplessly as Kit Carson and his soldiers burned Navajo homes and destroyed their crops and animals. When his people were forced to walk to Bosque Redondo, Manuelito and a small group of warriors escaped. They survived for three years by stashing food along their escape route and hiding in places like the Grand Canyon and the Zuñi Mountains.

After three years of avoiding capture, a wounded and tired Manuelito and 33 of his warriors finally surrendered. They were marched through the streets of Santa Fe and held at the Fort Sumner Reservation in New Mexico.

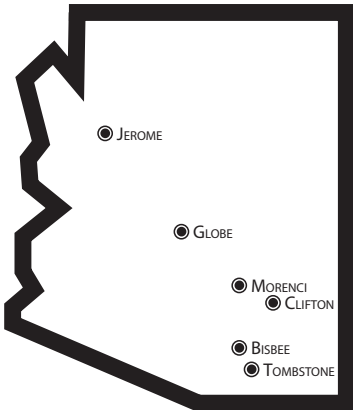
In 1868, Manuelito and 24 other Navajo leaders signed a treaty with the United States. The treaty allowed the Navajos to return to their original territory in northwestern New Mexico and northeastern Arizona, where the Navajo Nation still lives today. Before his death in 1893, Manuelito served as a Navajo leader and traveled to Washington to help his people gain more land. Manuelito also became the first Navajo to send his children to school outside of the reservation.

ARIZONA'S PROGRESS

Battling the Native Americans did not keep Arizona from making progress. The discovery of gold and silver brought many miners to the territory. Farmers began **irrigating** their fields with **canals** dug by the ancient Hohokam (hoe•HOE•kum) peoples. Ranching became important. Arizona's most important **mineral**, copper, was discovered. Copper mining became highly developed. Especially important to Arizona was the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad from California in 1877. In 1911, the Roosevelt Dam was completed.

The territory's people were just as important as the territory's progress. Many new people were coming to Arizona. The Native Americans had been forced to live on reservations and the threat of attacks was getting less and less.

Many of the people who came to Arizona arrived from the East where land was in short supply and the cities were crowded. These people traveled to Arizona in search of wide open spaces where they could build towns and raise families.



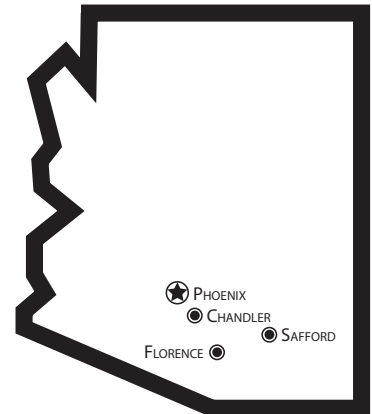
Cattle and sheep ranchers were responsible for starting the towns of Phoenix, Chandler, Safford, and Florence.

Miners searching for silver, gold, and copper helped start the towns of Tombstone, Bisbee, Globe, Clifton, Morenci, and Jerome. As these towns began to grow, store owners with supplies

were needed in the towns. Doctors, nurses, lawyers, ministers, and teachers soon arrived in the new towns. The population of Arizona became a mix of people from all over the world who wanted to help the Arizona Territory grow.

ARIZONA'S OUTLAWS

Unfortunately, the more people who gather in one place, the harder it is for everyone to have the same goals. Some who settled in Arizona were not interested in making it a safe place to live. The need for law **enforcement** became important. Robberies, fights, and Native American raids were frequent. Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday, and Bat Masterson were some of the famous law men who arrived in Arizona to take control of the violence and bring peace to Arizona. Eventually, each town had to have its own sheriff to protect it.



ARIZONA SHERIFF

ARIZONA'S EARLY TRANSPORTATION

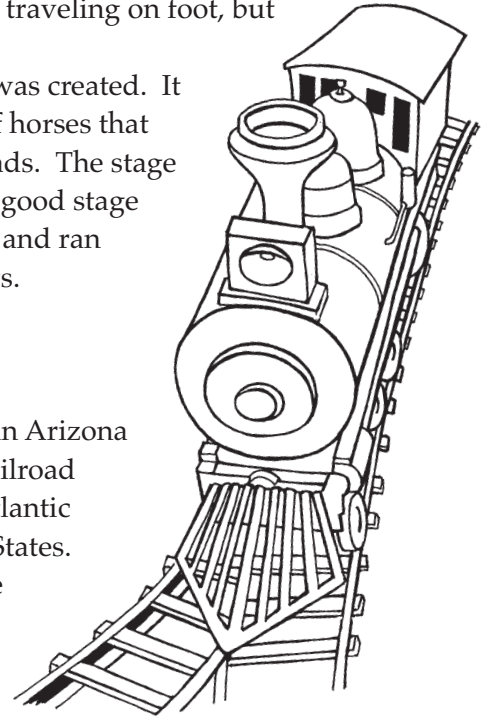
Getting from one place to another was difficult during Arizona's early territorial days. To get to Arizona, groups of people traveled in covered wagons and then walked or rode on horseback once they were settled in a town. Early settlers carried everything they owned on their backs.

Beginning in 1852, **steamboats** traveled up and down the Colorado River bringing supplies to Arizona's towns. The steamboats were faster than traveling on foot, but they could still only travel about 15 miles per day.

In 1857, one of the first types of **public transportation** was created. It was a stage line. A stage line was a buggy pulled by a team of horses that carried six to eight people over Arizona's rough and dusty roads. The stage line even carried the mail from one town to another. The first good stage line to serve Arizona was the Butterfield. It held more people and ran from St. Louis to San Francisco. The one-way trip took 25 days.

ARIZONA'S RAILROADS

The arrival of the railroad was a major step towards transportation progress in Arizona. In 1870, the first railroad in Arizona arrived in the town of Clifton. In 1877, the Southern Pacific railroad route from Yuma to California was completed. In 1881, the Atlantic and Pacific railroad entered Arizona from the eastern United States. People were able to travel through the West and the rest of the United States more quickly and comfortably.



OTHER TYPES OF TRANSPORTATION

After the **invention** of the automobile, getting around Arizona became even easier for those who could afford to own a car. Of course, roads that had been made for stage lines were not suitable for cars. The first concrete roads were only 16 feet wide. Still, by 1912, more than 1,800 automobiles were owned in Arizona.

In 1910, the first airplane took flight over Arizona. It was only a five mile flight, but within a few years, Tucson built the nation's first city airport. In 1927, the first flight from Tucson to Los Angeles took over seven hours. That same flight today takes about an hour. The following year, a small company built the first airport in Phoenix to take people on trips over the Grand Canyon. Today, that airport is known as Sky Harbor International Airport.

FAST FACTS



- In 1935, Sky Harbor Airport was purchased by the City of Phoenix for \$100,000. It included 285 acres of land and a few buildings. The airport's nickname in the early days was "The Farm."
- Today, Sky Harbor International Airport has four terminals. More than 30 million passengers pass through the airport each year.

 **TERRITORIAL DAYS** 

Directions: Read each question carefully. Darken the circle for the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1 After the Mexican War, Arizona became –</p> <p>A a state</p> <p>B a city</p> <p>C a country</p> <p>D a territory</p> <p>2 According to the first few paragraphs of <i>Territorial Days</i>, what is the difference between being part of a state and being part of a territory?</p> <p>F States can vote for a governor; territories have a governor chosen for them.</p> <p>G States can make their own money; territories can't.</p> <p>H States have a governor chosen for them; territories can vote for a governor.</p> <p>J People who live in a state can shop wherever they want; people who live in a territory must shop at the same store.</p> <p>3 During the Civil War, many Arizonans fought for –</p> <p>A Native Americans</p> <p>B the Confederacy</p> <p>C Spain</p> <p>D the Union</p> <p>4 After the Organic Act was signed, Arizona's first territorial governor lived near –</p> <p>F Phoenix</p> <p>G Sedona</p> <p>H Tucson</p> <p>J Prescott</p> | <p>5 After reading about Geronimo, you get the idea that –</p> <p>A he was always a peaceful man</p> <p>B he was prepared to protect his people at any cost</p> <p>C he always obeyed the law</p> <p>D he was never captured</p> <p>6 Which of these phrases best describes why Arizona's early towns needed law enforcement?</p> <p>F ...miners helped start the towns of Tombstone and Bisbee...</p> <p>G ...robberies, fights, and Native American raids were frequent...</p> <p>H ...farmers began irrigating their crops...</p> <p>J ...the completion of the Roosevelt Dam in 1911...</p> <p>7 Which type of Arizona's early transportation came after the steamboat but before the arrival of the first railroad in the town of Clifton?</p> <p>A The automobile</p> <p>B The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad</p> <p>C The stage line</p> <p>D The airplane</p> |
|--|---|

READING

Answers

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 5 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 2 (F) (G) (H) (J) | 6 (F) (G) (H) (J) |
| 3 (A) (B) (C) (D) | 7 (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 4 (F) (G) (H) (J) | |

FAMOUS PEOPLE: BUFFALO SOLDIERS

At the beginning of the Civil War, 11 states separated from the Union and joined the Confederacy. President Abraham Lincoln promised to end slavery, but first he needed to put the United States back together. Black Americans who lived in the North wanted to join the Union Army and fight against the Confederacy. President Lincoln was afraid that more slave states would separate from the Union if they knew that blacks were fighting in the war. He was also concerned that white soldiers in the Union Army wouldn't fight alongside black soldiers.

For these reasons, President Lincoln refused to allow black Americans to join the Union Army. Fortunately, several events happened the first year of the Civil War that made President Lincoln change his mind.

BLACK AMERICANS ENTER THE CIVIL WAR

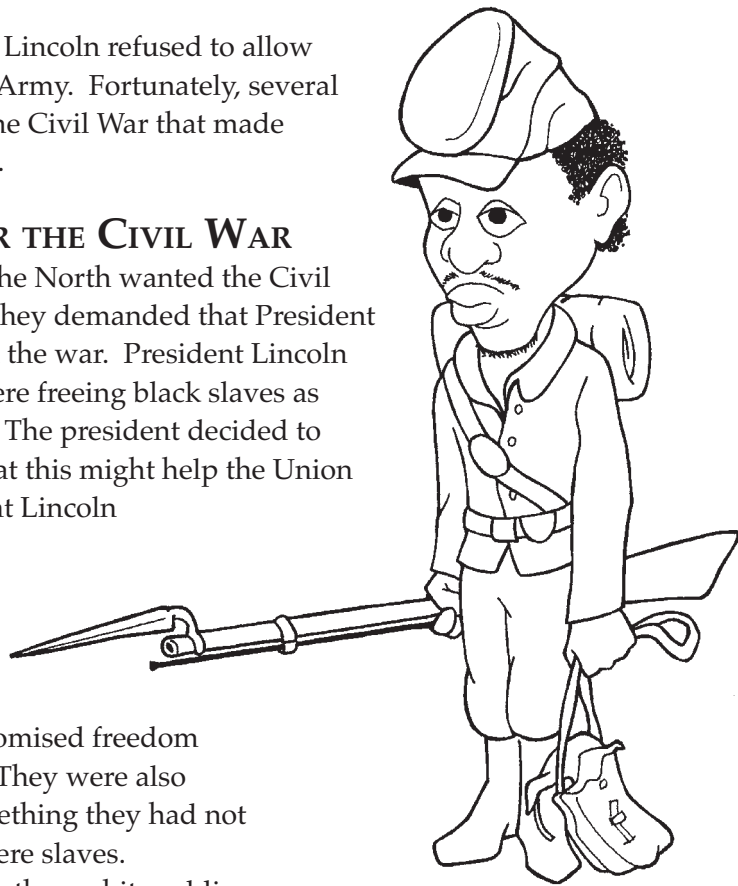
Black and white leaders in the North wanted the Civil War to be a fight against slavery. They demanded that President Lincoln allow black men to fight in the war. President Lincoln found out that his Union troops were freeing black slaves as they took over Confederate states. The president decided to allow blacks to fight. He hoped that this might help the Union win the war. In July 1862, President Lincoln accepted black Americans into the Union Army and the Union Navy.

The Union Army paid black volunteers \$200 if they served in the Army or Navy for 20 months.

In addition, black soldiers were promised freedom for themselves and their families. They were also taught how to read and write; something they had not been permitted to do when they were slaves.

Black soldiers were paid less than white soldiers. Unlike white soldiers, blacks were forced to pay for their uniforms. They were separated from white soldiers and were usually commanded in their black units by white officers.

Black troops who were captured by the Confederate Army were treated much more harshly than white prisoners. Black captives were beaten, shot to death, or forced back into a life of slavery. The fear of mistreatment and death did not keep blacks from volunteering. By the middle of 1863, there were more than 200,000 black men serving in the Union Army and the Union Navy.



BLACK CIVIL WAR SOLDIER

BUFFALO SOLDIERS

The Civil War was a turning point for black Americans. President Lincoln's decision to allow black soldiers to fight in the war gave black Americans many new opportunities. After the Civil War, two black **regiments** were formed. These men became known as Buffalo Soldiers. They helped the development of the Southwest by building roads, laying railroad tracks, and keeping peace between white settlers and Native Americans. **Historians** believe they were given the nickname Buffalo Soldiers by Native Americans who thought the regiments fought as hard as buffaloes.

Life for the Buffalo Soldiers was very difficult. Just like the black soldiers who volunteered to fight in the Civil War, the Buffalo Soldiers were given poor uniforms, broken weapons, and horses that were too old and sick to ride. The food given to the Buffalo Soldiers was often spoiled or damaged after being thrown to them from moving trains. Buffalo Soldiers were often beaten by the same white settlers they were trying to protect.

The poor treatment that the Buffalo Soldiers received did not stop them. They continued building towns and protecting the people who hated them. More black regiments were formed. In 1877, Henry O. Flipper became the first black person to graduate from West Point Academy and become an Army officer. By the end of the 1800s, black soldiers had received 17 medals of honor for bravery. Today, black men and women serve side by side with white soldiers in all branches of the military. Unlike the first Buffalo Soldiers, today's black soldiers receive the same pay, uniforms, weapons, and food as white soldiers.

On July 25, 1992, a bronze statue honoring the first two regiments of Buffalo Soldiers was **unveiled** at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Throughout the United States, July 28th is known as "Buffalo Soldier Day."

FAST FACTS



- Black soldiers not only fought in the Civil War, they also supported the Union as **carpenters**, cooks, guards, nurses, scouts, surgeons, and spies.
- By the end of the war, 40,000 black soldiers had lost their lives; 30,000 of these men died from sickness and disease.
- After the Civil War, 16 black soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest military award given for bravery.

FAMOUS PEOPLE: BUFFALO SOLDIERS

Directions: Use the selection about Buffalo Soldiers to answer the questions below. Circle the answers to questions 1 and 2. Write your answers on the lines provided for questions 3-6.

- 1 After reading about President Lincoln in this selection, you get the idea that –
- A he wanted slavery to continue
 - B he was sure that black soldiers would be welcomed by white soldiers in the Union Army
 - C President Lincoln was willing to change his mind about black soldiers fighting in the Civil War
 - D he didn't care about putting the United States back together

- 2 After the Civil War, two black regiments were formed. What does the word regiments mean in this sentence?
- A families
 - B military groups
 - C children
 - D strict rules to be followed

- 3 If you had been a black Civil War soldier or Buffalo soldier, how would you have felt about the poor treatment you received from white people?

- 4 Give two examples of positive things that black soldiers did for America.

a. _____

b. _____

- 5 Why do you think the Buffalo Soldiers continued helping people who treated them so poorly?

- 6 If the first Buffalo Soldiers were still alive today, do you think they would be proud of the way black and white Americans treat each other? Give reasons for your answer.

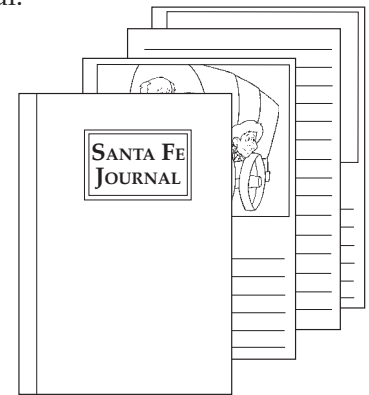


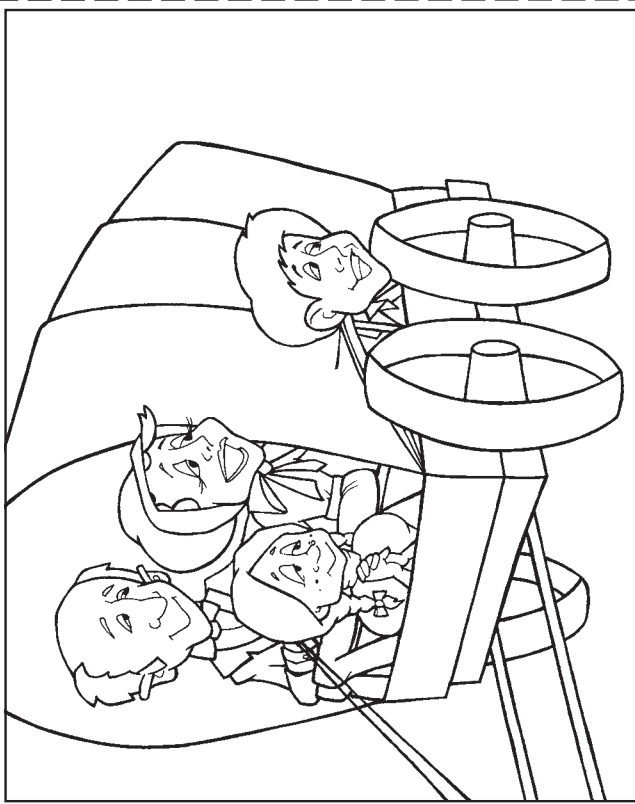
During the 1870s, thousands of **pioneer** families followed the Santa Fe Trail from Independence, Missouri into Santa Fe, New Mexico and then into Arizona. These families helped build Arizona's first territorial towns. The journey along the Santa Fe Trail was a dangerous adventure that took four to six months. Pioneers faced many challenges along the Santa Fe Trail. Sickness, lack of food, Native American attacks, and bad weather were some of the things that kept many pioneers from reaching Arizona.

This activity will give you a chance to experience life on the Santa Fe Trail. As you make the journey with your family, you will keep a record of your adventures in a **journal**. A **journal** is a written record of events. Fortunately, many pioneers kept journals while traveling the Santa Fe Trail. Without these written records from people who were actually there, we would have a difficult time learning about the past.

Directions:

1. Cut out the sample page and six blank journal pages. (Cut on the dotted lines so that each full page makes two half pages. This will actually give you 14 pages.)
2. Cut out and neatly color the front and back covers for your journal. (Cut on the dotted lines so that you have two half pieces.)
3. Put your journal together. Put the front cover on top, the back cover on the bottom, and your 14 journal pages in between. (The first page of your journal should be the sample page with the picture. The second page should be the sample page with just the writing. Place your other blank pages in the journal the same way.)
4. Staple your journal together along the left side of the cover.
5. Choose six of the eight events pictured to write about. (You can choose to draw some or even all of your own pictures.)
6. Cut out and neatly color each event that you have chosen.
7. Paste each event on the journal pages that have the blank square. (If you're drawing your own pictures, draw them in the square.)
8. Write a journal entry for each event. As you write, keep in mind that each journal entry must be dated. The sample page starts your journal on April 1, 1870. The rest of your journal entries should be dated after April 1. Your journal should end the day you arrive in Arizona.



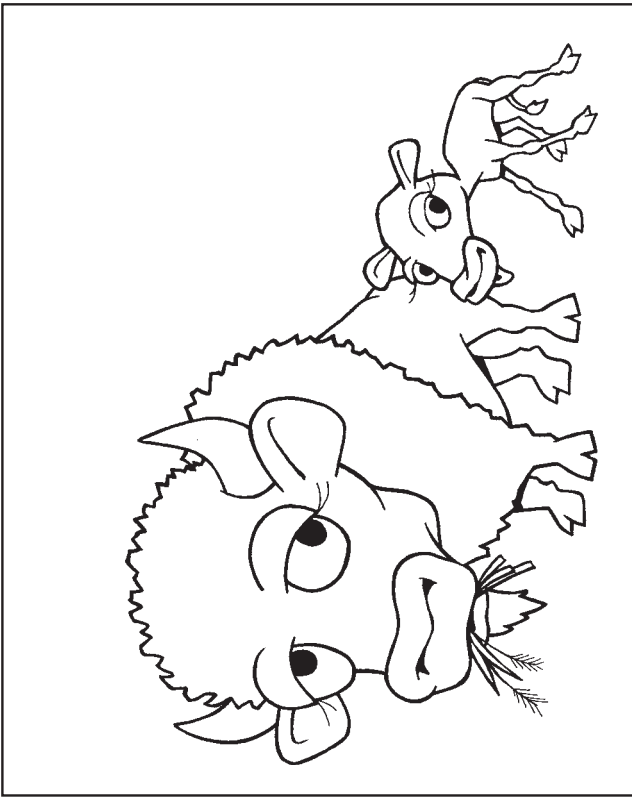
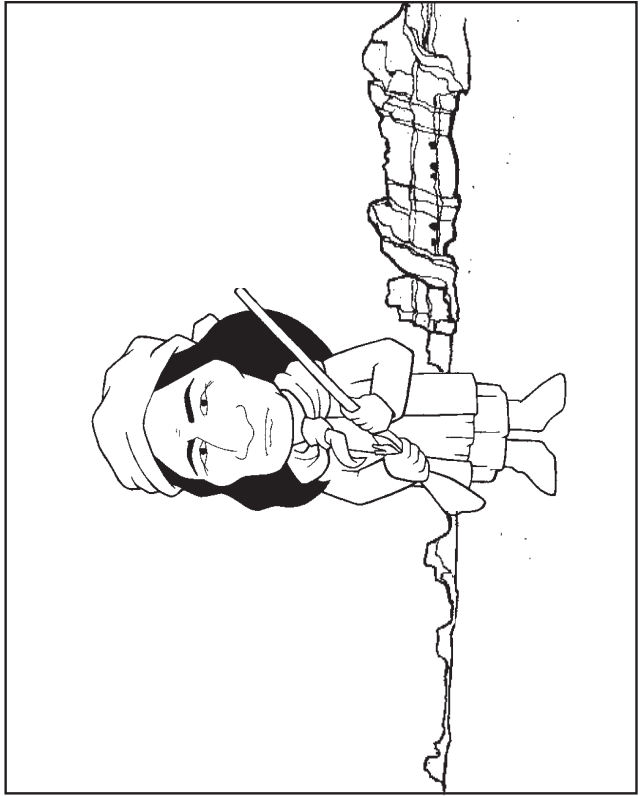
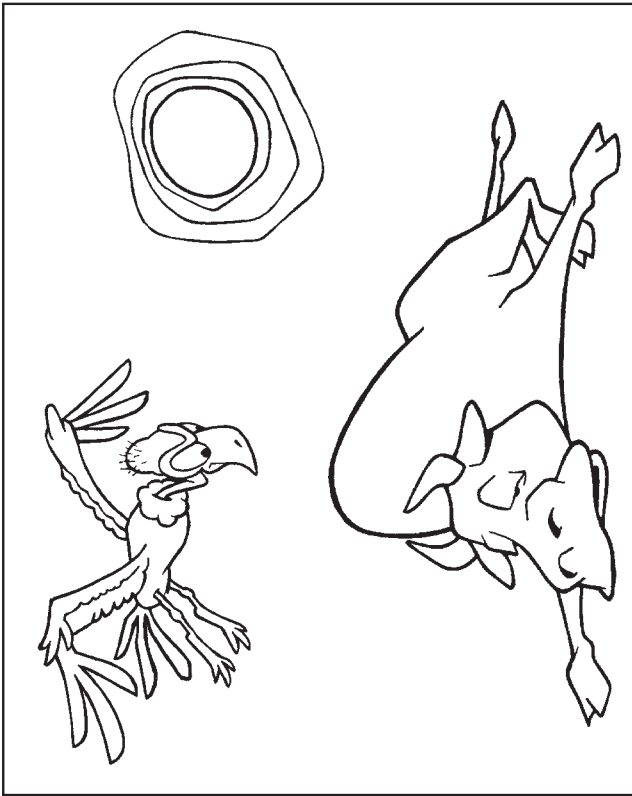


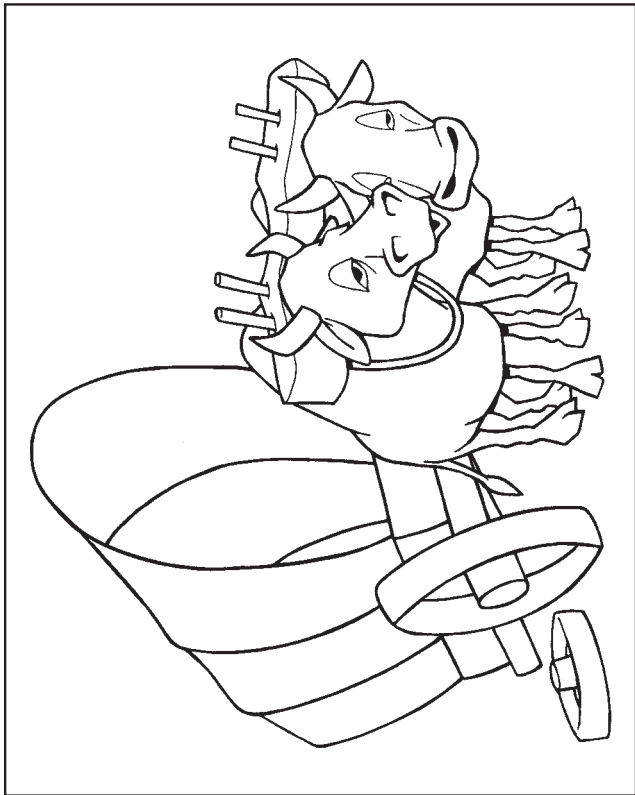
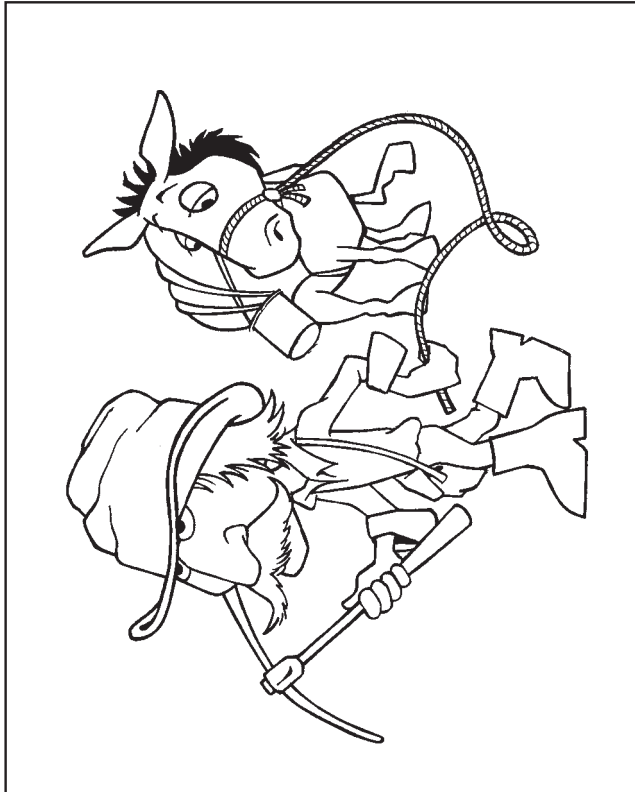
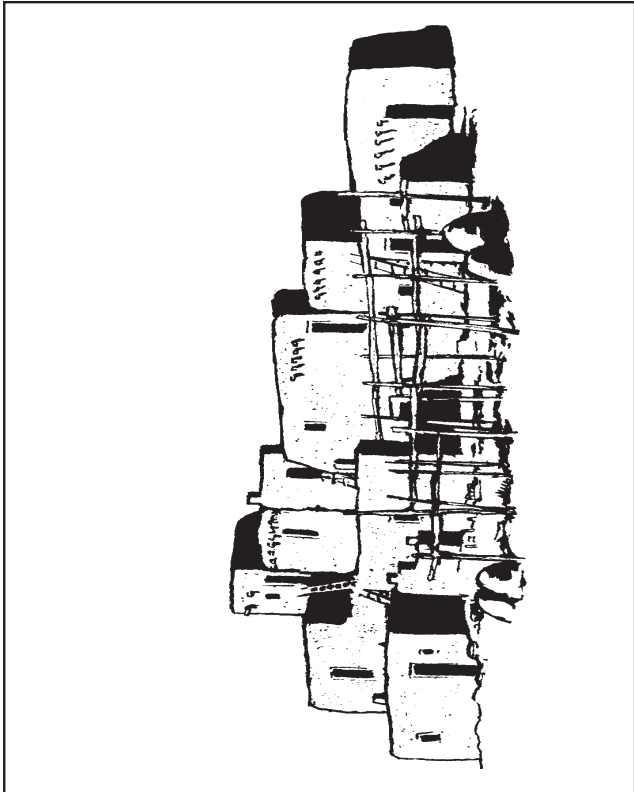
Pa bought bullets for his gun, coffee, tobacco for his pipe, and two extra strings for his fiddle. Ma brought fruits and vegetables from our garden, four slabs of bacon from the hog we slaughtered, and plenty of corn flour for homemade biscuits. I don't think we will ever run out of food. Me? I'm just happy to have a seat in the wagon. I spent my money on a rattle for the new baby that Ma is going to have on the trip. I also bought four black licorice whips and two jaw breakers. To share, of course. The wagon is all loaded and ready to go. I hope that everyone stays healthy and the oxen remain strong.

April 1, 1870

Today is the first day of our journey to Arizona. My pa says it is the first day of the rest of our lives. I'm not exactly sure what that means, but I'm pretty excited anyway. We stopped in a town called Independence to pick up all of our supplies for the trip. We loaded up on everything!

**SANTA FE
JOURNAL**





VOCABULARY QUIZ

TERRITORIAL DAYS

Directions: Match the vocabulary word on the left with its definition on the right. Put the letter for the definition on the blank next to the vocabulary word it matches. Use each word and definition only once.

1. _____ canals

2. _____ treaty

3. _____ captives

4. _____ unveiled

5. _____ territory

6. _____ steamboats

7. _____ abolish

8. _____ carpenters

9. _____ Confederacy

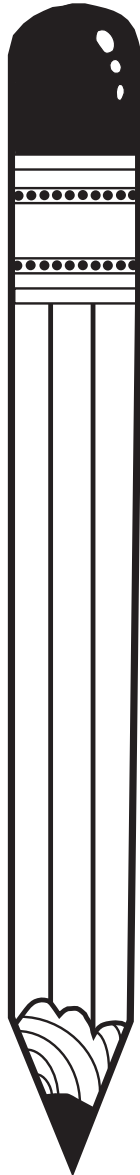
10. _____ governor

11. _____ debts

12. _____ plantations

13. _____ Congress

14. _____ Gadsden Purchase



A. stop or put an end to.

B. men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.

C. requirement for someone to obey the rules.

D. ran away from danger.

E. creation.

F. a person who is in charge of an area or group.

G. people who are held without permission.

H. very uncomfortably.

I. people who make and repair objects made of wood.

J. amounts of money owed to someone else.

K. people who study the past.

L. an area of the United States that is organized under a separate set of rules and laws.

M. the 11 Southern states that separated from the Union during the Civil War.

N. substance found below ground that is useful to humans, including ore, coal, natural gas, water, and gems.

O. to decide that something is against the law; to make illegal.

15. _____ enforcement

16. _____ fled

17. _____ invention

18. _____ mineral

19. _____ surrender

20. _____ outlaw

21. _____ reservation

22. _____ outraged

23. _____ regiments

24. _____ pioneer

25. _____ public transportation

26. _____ convinced

27. _____ harshly

28. _____ military

29. _____ headquarters

30. _____ irrigating

31. _____ historians

32. _____ raid



P. early settler who prepared the way for others to follow.

Q. a formal agreement.

R. talked someone into doing something your way.

S. land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

T. angered beyond belief.

U. a system that moves groups of people from one place to another.

V. boats that are powered by a steam engine.

W. very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was usually used.

X. man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.

Y. to give up completely.

Z. uncovered and put on display.

AA. large military groups.

BB. watering crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.

CC. people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

DD. 29,000 square miles of land that the United States purchased from Mexico in 1853.

EE. main centers of operation.

FF. a person who is in charge of an area or group.

GLOSSARY



a•bol•ish stop or put an end to.

ca•nals man-made waterways for boats or for watering crops.

cap•tives people who are held without permission.

car•pen•ters people who make and repair objects made of wood.

Con•fed•er•a•cy the 11 Southern states that separated from the Union during the Civil War.

Con•gress men and women in the Senate and House of Representatives who are elected to make laws for the United States.

con•vinced talked someone into doing something your way.

debts amounts of money owed to someone else.

en•force•ment requirement for someone to obey the rules.

fled ran away from danger.

Gads•den Pur•chase 29,000 square miles of land that the United States purchased from Mexico in 1853.

gov•er•nor a person who is in charge of an area or group.

harsh•ly very uncomfortably.

head•quar•ters main centers of operation.

his•to•ri•ans people who study the past.

in•ven•tion creation.

ir•ri•gat•ing watering crops by digging a ditch that leads from a body of water to a farm.

mil•i•tar•y people who are part of the armed forces who may be asked to go to war.

min•er•al substance found below ground that is useful to humans, including ore, coal, natural gas, water, and gems.

out•law to decide that something is against the law; to make illegal.

out•raged angered beyond belief.

pi•o•neer early settler who prepared the way for others to follow.

plan•ta•tions very large farms in the South where crops of cotton and tobacco were grown and slave labor was usually used.

pub•lic trans•por•ta•tion a system that moves groups of people from one place to another.

raid to enter someone's property for the purpose of stealing.

reg•i•ments large military groups.

res•er•va•tion land set aside by the United States government for Native Americans.

steam•boats boats that are powered by a steam engine.

sur•ren•der to give up completely.

ter•ri•to•ry an area of the United States that is organized under a separate set of rules and laws.

trea•ty a formal agreement.

un•veiled uncovered and put on display.

ANSWERS



ANSWERS TO COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. D
2. F
3. B
4. J
5. B
6. G
7. C

FAMOUS PEOPLE: BUFFALO SOLDIERS

1. C
2. B
3. Answers will vary.
4. Helped the Union win the Civil War; Built roads; laid rail road tracks; kept peace between white settlers and Native Americans.
5. Answers will vary
6. Answers will vary

ANSWERS TO VOCABULARY QUIZ

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. X | 12. W | 23. AA |
| 2. Q | 13. B | 24. P |
| 3. G | 14. DD | 25. U |
| 4. Z | 15. C | 26. R |
| 5. L | 16. D | 27. H |
| 6. V | 17. E | 28. CC |
| 7. A | 18. N | 29. EE |
| 8. I | 19. Y | 30. BB |
| 9. M | 20. O | 31. K |
| 10. FF | 21. S | 32. F |
| 11. J | 22. T | |

SANTA FE TRAIL JOURNAL GRADING CHART

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Neatness	15	
Dated in Chronological Order	25	
Descriptions of Events	60	
TOTAL	100	

WRITING MECHANICS RUBRIC

CRITERIA	POINTS POSSIBLE	POINTS EARNED
Spelling	20	
Punctuation	20	
Grammar	20	
Capitalization	20	
Sentence Structure	20	
TOTAL	100	