

1. Define:

(a) **forage**; animal food for grazing that fattened cattle even with no additional feed. (Pg. 150)

(b) **cede**; the Crow gave up the western portion of their reservation. (Pg. 151)

(c) **greenhorn**; a beginner on a horse known for throwing its riders. (Pg. 156)

(d) **mavericks**; mean unidentified calves that wandered off from their mothers. (Pg. 160)

(e) **outfit**; ranching operations in the 1870s ran breeding stock of shorthorn, Hereford, and Angus cattle. (Pg. 152)

(f) **vaquero**; means a Spanish word for Cowboys, and moved north with the cowboy culture. (Pg. 163)

2. Identify:

(a) **Conrad Kohrs**; Conrad Kohrs owned a ranch that became the Pioneer Cattle Company; (Page 155)

(b) **Granville Stuart**; Granville Stuart drove 76 cattle into Bannack and opened a butcher shop. They earned \$300 in two weeks (Page 151)

(c) **Evelyn Cameron**; British born Evelyn Cameron, who ranched with her husband on the Yellowstone River, photographed and wrote enthusiastically about the wide-open Montana landscape (Page 157)

(d) **Charles M. Russell**; He gained an international reputation as a cowboy artist, preserving in his paintings, sculptures, and stories the spirit, activities, and details of a way of life in the West that already was quickly disappearing (Page 167)

3. Why did ranchers value Montana grasslands?

They valued the grassland because they have shorter winters, and plentiful and are free.

4. How did the open-range policy affect Indians?

It affected the Native Americans because the Ranchers were taking their land and farming is not a part of their culture.

5. What were the main reasons for the increase in the cattle industry?

The popularity of beef because buffalo industry was dying and they needed something else to sell so they choose cow.

6. What are some of the differences between cattle and sheep ranching?

Some of the differences was the maintaining style, food that the animals ate, and the profits.

7. What other animal industry developed with the growth of the cattle and sheep industries?

The other industry was horse, buffalo, and pigs.

8. What were some of the problems ranchers faced with the open range?

Some of the problems with open range was the animals would leave and escape from the land they were assigned to so the other people would steal them.

9. What was the primary change in the cattle industry as a result of the Hard Winter of 1886–87?

All of the animals were dying from the lack of food and water.

10. What are some of the legacies of the open range?

A legacy was all the ranch rods, fence, hard work and money, cow boots and cowboy hats, spaghetti westerns.

CriTiCal ThiNKiNg

1. Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the open range for ranchers, the environment, and Indian tribes.

You have enough land and grass for your animals but you may lose all of your animals and overgrazing.

2. Would you have wanted to live on a Montana ranch during the 1880s? Why or why not?

I would not, everyone else was there and i would probably get shot due to be idiocy.

3. An 1880s Helena Herald editorial said, “These ranges are needed for our cattle and they are of no use in the world to the Indians.” How would you respond to this if you were an Indian leader at the time?

If i was a native american leader i would calmly explain how we are just as valuable to the land as they, i would also state that we were here first.

4. Compare the lives of cowboys to the lives of shepherders. Why might someone choose one life over the other? Why do you think shepherding has never captured the imagination of people the way cowboying has?

They both are raising animals, from my point of view it doesn't matter which one is better or which one people care about more it only matters if the animals are cared for properly.

5. Look back at the Charles M. Russell paintings that illustrate this chapter. Do you think they offer a realistic picture of life on the open range? Why or why not?

I think that they give a realistic picture, It shows the harsh night and all of the early mornings, the cold winds, and all the war.

PAST To PReSenT

1. Compare cattle ranching today with cattle ranching 100 years ago. What has remained the same and what has changed? For example, think about feeding, vaccinations, processing, and marketing as well as procedures for roundups, calving, and branding.

Ranching Today is almost the same we just have more advanced farming equipment and its easier to get supplies, but the land is no longer free for grazing.

MAKe iT LoCAL

1. Look for things in your town that reflect Montana's ranching heritage, such as advertisements, business names, school mascots, street names, and so forth. List as many as you can.

Williams bridge

Cooper road

Millers place

Broncs

Jaxon morgan ranch

Kg ranch

2. Visit a local rancher and learn about ranching in your area today

Ranching consists of waking up early and going to bed late, feeding your animals, and slaughtering them to.