

1. Identify:

(a) Northern Pacific Railroad; The Northern Pacific Railroad promised free rail passage to American Indians whose land they crossed, and also agreed to compensate tribes or families for any cattle killed by the trains. The railroad did not live up to either promise. Page 173

(b) Great Northern Railway; Great Northern Railway; Hill built the Great Northern Railway, which stretched from Minnesota across North Dakota and Montana and into Washington. The route became known as the Hi-line because it was the northernmost transcontinental route in the United States. Page 175

(c) James J. Hill; James J. Hill was a railroad tycoon (wealthy businessman) who built the Great Northern Railway. Page 175

(d) John D. Ryan 2. Ryan was president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and sat on the board of directors of the Milwaukee Road. Page 177

Define:

(a) transcontinental; ; all the way across the continent Page 171

(b) right-of-way; Right-of-way; the legal right to cross someone else's property Page 172

(c) financier; investors who finance huge projects Page 174

(d) land grants; free land that the federal government gives to a company, an organization, or a state Page 174

(e) labor unions; (organizations of employees that bargain with employers Page 178

(f) industrialize; developed its industries on a large scale Page 183

3. Why did the people living in Montana as well as many outside of Montana want the territory to have railroads? They wanted them to have railroads so they could move around more efficiently, they also wanted them for transporting items safely.

4. What was the major impact of railroads on Indian lands?

The land was taken away from them and they couldn't get across the railroads when the trains stopped, and they harvested the lands timber.

5. What was the Hi-line route?

It's the great northern route close to the Canadian border and a lot of people counted on the Hi-line to give them rides.

6. What was unique about the way the Milwaukee Road powered its trains?

It used electrical lining to power their trains.

7. Who came to Montana to work on the railroads?

Asians, young men from European countries.

8. How did trains affect the social, economic, and physical landscape of Montana?

They gave people faster access to other parts of the states and foods were transported faster.

CRITICAL THINKing

1. Think about the impact of the railroads on Indian tribes. What, if anything, did Indians gain by the coming of the railroads? What did they lose?

They gained the economic stuff from the trains, but they lost wayyyy more than they gained, including land, food and way a lot of the stuff they counted on.

2. Analyze the role the railroads played in Montana's settlement. If the railroads had not come, do you think Montana's population would have grown so quickly in the late 1800s? Why or why not?

No because, less transportation of food and how would they get there?

3. Why do you think Asian railroad workers were treated differently from white railroad workers? Are there any comparisons to present-day labor conditions?

I think they were treated different because the people were not to found of them and they thought they were taking jobs.

4. Imagine there was still a broad network of rail links between towns in Montana. How, if at all, might this affect your life?

There would probably be a lot of new people dew to train hopping.

5. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, under President Dwight Eisenhower, was the beginning of the vast interstate highway system in the United States and spelled trouble for the railroads. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of rail and road, for both shipment of goods and passenger travel.

Trains can carry more people and more food than other transportation, they are also even more easy to repair, but they need lots of trees for the railroads.

6. Reread the sidebar, “We Talked until It Made My Heart Feel Dead,” on page 172. Why do you think Pretty Eagle changed his mind about ceding part of the Crow Reservation?

They got tricked into thinking it was a good afur.

PAST To PReSent

1. Research how the U.S. government supports the railway industry today, and compare it to the support it gave them in the 1800s (for example, land grants) and to the support it provides for highway maintenance and construction. Do you think current government support for railroads should increase, decrease, or remain the same? Why?

Increase, because the railroads are important and at this rate we could be able to find even more efficient ways to make railroads.

MAKe iT LoCAL 1. Do you have a train depot in your hometown? Is it still in use and, if so, in what capacity (as a railway station or as something else)?

We do dont have one but we do have the houses,