period of the Texas economy. cattle and cotton replaced as vital and spreading cotton fields still replaced by fresh canvas. Much of the open range was largely dry and the combination became a disaster. After just a couple of years, the cattle drive faded into history. With the end of cotton, the nation's chief producer became the nation's chief importer. The period when Texas was taken by rail to market was a thousand miles of cotton - a thousand miles of cotton - a thousand miles of cotton. When the age of the cattle drive was over, when the age of the cattle drive was over, the end of the Texas rancher, the end of the Texas rancher, the end of the Texas rancher. There's more to agriculture than cattle. There's more to agriculture than cattle.
After the Civil War, cattle ranching and cotton farming became the state's two most important industries. Cattle became big business as the growing population in the eastern United States demanded more beef. Immense ranches with thousands of cattle roaming their lands covered parts of Texas. To get their cattle to market, Texas ranchers depended on a number of famous trails along which their herds could be fed to railroad stops.

**Step Into the Place**

**MAP FOCUS**

The major cattle trails went north from Texas to railroad stops in Missouri, Kansas, and other areas.

1. **LOCATION** Identify the cattle trails. What are the beginning points and end points for each trail? Note that some trails have multiple stopping points.

2. **MOVEMENT** In what direction were cattle driven from Texas? In what direction did the railroads deliver the cattle? Why?

3. **CRITICAL THINKING - DRAWING** Inferences Which trail would most likely be used to send cattle to California? Why?
Spanish Cattle Ranching

In Texas, these three industries had major impact on each other and on the
industry, and the expansion of railroads in Texas. The Growth of
industry was a major development in the
area. Cotton and cattle, and railroads within Texas. This era lasted
1865 to 1900, and was marked the transition to prominence
1790. By the late 1890s, cattle ranching began
in the
Cattle ranching has been part of Texas history for over three
centuries. Spanish settlers brought the first cattle to the area in
the 1600s. Guiding Question: How did the Spanish influence ranching in Texas?

Ranching Origins and Rise of Cattle

Important part of the Texas economy. After the Civil War, the cattle ranching industry became an industry

It Matters Because

lesson 1

The Cattle Kingdom

Game Classroom Activity: Class Read and Discuss
Choose One Word or Concept

more

Networks

Essential Knowledge and Skills

- Place the graph on the board
- Have students answer the question
- Have students work in groups to answer the question
- Have students share their answers

Answer: The graph shows that the cattle industry is

- Place the graph on the board
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Answer: The graph shows that the cattle industry is
On the earliest generations of the animal, produce the Texas longhorn named for the extraordinarily long horns. Found in South Texas, they later mixed with English cattle to create long-legged animals which were long-legged enough to withstand the hot, dry conditions of a semiarid area of cattle. The Texas longhorn’s Spanish cattle is the result of a Spanish ancestry. The hybrid cattle are a product of the hybridization between the two breeds. The hybrid cattle are known for their hardiness and adaptation to the harsh environmental conditions in the region.

The arrival of Anglo-American settlers led to the development of the ranching industry. At the turn of the name of the ranch, the initial cattle industry was changed from small, simple operations to large, complex, and well-developed operations. The cattle industry was further transformed with the introduction of the Spanish longhorns after the Spanish word came to Texas in the 1820s.

**Anglo-American Ranching**

This began the first cattle drives. The pioneering of the Texas longhorns, which were more buoyant and higher heads to Louisiana where there were more buyers and higher prices, led to the establishment of the ranching industry. The Texas longhorn could eat their own food, which meant that Texas ranchers could feed their own cattle and not rely on government provided supplemental food. The Spaniards also took advantage of the warm, dry climate of Texas. This change occurred due to two factors: the longhorn’s hardiness and adaptation to the harsh environmental conditions in the region. In the late 1700s, raising cattle moved beyond meeting demand and became a major industry.
Cattle Markets Expand

Why was it important for ranchers to brand their cattle?

Read and Progress Check

Cattle Markets Expand

The King Ranch, located in the Texas Coastal Bend, is one of the largest ranches in Texas. It was founded in 1853 by King Ranch. The ranch has been in operation since that time and has been owned by the King family ever since.

Ranching in Texas

Ranching in Texas dates back to the late 18th century, when Spanish missionaries established missions and ranches in what is now Texas. These ranches were primarily used to raise livestock, particularly cattle.

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Early Cattle Drives

Before there was a market for Texas cattle, there was a need to transport the cattle to market. The Texas cattle were raised on large ranches and driven to railroads for transport. The cattle were driven along the old frontier trails, which later became the roads that would connect Texas to the rest of the country. The cattle drives were a dangerous and difficult task, but they were necessary to get the cattle to market. The drives were a part of the history of the American West and helped to shape the country's economy.
Jesse Chisholm was the son of a merchant of Scottish ancestry and a woman of Cherokee descent. When his parents separated, Jesse traveled with his mother, eventually settling on Cherokee land in Oklahoma. He began working as a trader, traveling throughout the Southwest.

Jesse Chisholm learned to speak at least 10 languages while traveling with Native Americans. This ability put him in demand as an interpreter. Chisholm was often asked to help with the Republic of Texas and other governments by translating at meetings where treaties with Native Americans were being discussed.

During the Civil War, Chisholm opened a trading post near Wichita, Kansas. Many of his Wichita friends followed his route, hauling their own goods. Texas cattle ranchers began using the trail in 1867 to transport their herds to Kansas. For the next two decades, the Chisholm Trail, as it became known, was one of the most traveled routes out of Texas.

**Drawing Conclusions** Although he is known because the Chisholm Trail bears his name, Jesse Chisholm was also well regarded for his role in treaty negotiations. What skills did he bring to the treaty discussions?

Problems and Solutions

Because cattle were not fed by grazing along the trail, driving cattle to market cost only about $1 per head. As a result, ranchers who had not sold their animals for as much as $40 to $60 a head. The same cattle may have only been worth a few dollars a head back in Texas.

A problem developed almost immediately, however. The Texas longhorns came to the Southwest with a disease called Texas fever. The longhorns were immune to the disease, but they could infect other cattle breeds with deadly results. Outbreaks of Texas fever occurred in Missouri and Arkansas, and northern Arkansas did not want the longhorns near their own animals and blocked the trails used by the Texas drovers.

**Content Vocabulary**

stockyard a place where livestock are penned before they are slaughtered or shipped elsewhere

Chapter 19

480
The Great Cattle Trails

For several years, Abilene, Kansas, was the major destination for Texas cattle. Most drovers took the Chisholm Trail to get there. Named after Jesse Chisholm, the trail began in South Texas, following the Shawnee Trail through Waco. It then split from that trail and headed slightly west. Over 5 million cattle were driven north on the Chisholm Trail from 1867 to 1884. Over time, ranches sprang up along the Chisholm Trail. As range land became more settled, and more fencing came into use, the trail became more difficult to use. In addition, Native Americans in the Indian Territory began charging drovers grazing fees for crossing their reservation lands. As a result, by about 1876 the Western Trail became the major route for driving cattle north.
Cowboys and Life on the Trail

The Trail Crew

The trail crew could be in remote locations, enduring harsh weather conditions, and many of them were cowboys, working with a limited amount of resources. One of the most significant challenges they faced was the lack of transportation and supplies. Despite these difficulties, the crew managed to continue the journey, often with the help of local communities.

The Trail

The trail itself was a series of water points and campsites, each offering temporary respite. Cowboys would travel long distances, often on foot, to reach these points, where they could rest and gather supplies. The trail was not just a physical journey but also an emotional and psychological one, as it required resilience and determination.

Cowboys and Mexico

Cowboys who traveled the trail often ventured into Mexico, where they faced new challenges and opportunities. Some formed relationships with local residents, while others continued their journey with new companions. The trail connected the diverse landscapes of the American West with the unique cultures of the neighboring regions.

Critical Thinking

- What were the main obstacles faced by the trail crew?
- How did the trail influence the cultural exchange between the United States and Mexico?
1. Identify the causes and effect relationships that led to the development of the Texas cattle industry. Explain the importance of the industry to the state's economy.

2. Describe the characteristics of the Texas cattle industry. Identify the most significant problems that have affected the industry and describe how the industry has adapted to overcome them.

3. Differentiate between the early and modern ranching eras. Describe the growth of the cattle industry before and after World War II, and describe the challenges faced during the era.

4. Identify strategies that Texas cattle producers have used to remain competitive in the global market.

5. Summarize the effects on the cattle industry of the changes in consumer demand.

6. Identify at least two myths about the cattle industry and describe the real conditions that led to these myths.

7. Expository Writing: Write a short descriptive essay about the cattle industry prior to the Civil War and how they changed due to the war. Include specific details about the industry and describe the impact of the war on the cattle industry.

8. Reviewing the Guiding Questions:

   a. Why did the cattle industry develop?

   b. What factors influenced the growth of the cattle industry?

   c. How did the cattle industry adapt to changing market conditions?

   d. What role did government policies play in the evolution of the cattle industry?

   e. How does the cattle industry contribute to the state's economy today?

9. Vocabularly:

   a. Cattle
   b. Ranching
   c. Ranch
   d. Herd
   e. Cattlemen

10. Reading Progress Check:

    A study guide on the cattle industry was written by a student. The student wrote:

    "The cattle industry is the backbone of Texas economy. Ranchers raise cattle for beef and profit. Cattle are raised on a large scale, and the industry is supported by government policies."
Rise of the Big Ranches

Other industries to develop.

Large cattle ranches became a symbol of Texas. Their growth helped
It Matters Because


develop networks.
Major Ranches

Supplied each other as they expanded.

Adapt to gain land in North Texas

ranches like the Goodnight

breeding conditions

Chances and May Goodnight

breeding raised

gave careful attention to cattle

1 million acres (404,666 hectares) and 100,000 head of Hereford

in 1866, King David King, and son

Ranch even more. By 1925, King widow, Henrietta King, and son

After King died in 1885, his heirs expanded the King

USA 29
in 1890, the oil boom began. This led to an increase in the number of people who lived in north Texas. The oil industry also helped to develop new industries, such as manufacturing and construction.

Despite the challenges, the cotton industry continued to thrive. In the 1880s, the introduction of the cotton gin made harvesting easier, leading to a significant increase in production. However, the high demand for cotton also led to land speculation and environmental degradation, as farmers cleared forests and grasslands to create more land for cotton cultivation.

In the early 1900s, the discovery of oil in north Texas led to a rapid expansion of the oil industry. The oil boom brought new opportunities for employment and economic growth, but it also had a significant impact on the environment. The expansion of the oil industry led to pollution and habitat destruction.

Today, north Texas continues to be a center of economic activity, with a diverse range of industries, including agriculture, manufacturing, and technology. The region’s history of resource extraction and environmental degradation has led to ongoing challenges, but also to new opportunities for sustainability and conservation.
The small, hardy horse of the West, the Mustang, is descended from horses brought by the Spanish in Texas and elsewhere. Herds of Escalera Mustangs or semi-wild horses graze on the open range, especially in Texas. They were used by settlers as a source of meat and for transport. The Mustangs are well adapted to the dry, arid conditions of the western United States and have a high endurance. They remain a lasting image of the Texas frontier.

In Texas and other parts of the West, wild horses called mustangs roam freely on the open range. The term Mustang is often used to describe wild horses not owned by a person. These horses have a rich history and are a symbol of the American West.
Fencing the Open Range

In the early 1870s, efforts were made to restrict the open range. The federal government responded to this by passing the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which allowed the open range to be fenced. This led to the development of the Texas Longhorn, which became the dominant breed of cattle in the state. The construction of fences also led to the development of the cattle industry in Texas, with large ranches being established throughout the state.

One reason for the growth of the cattle industry in Texas was the availability of open land suitable for grazing. The open range provided ideal conditions for cattle to graze, and the lack of fences allowed them to roam freely. This led to a rapid increase in the cattle population, and the industry became a major source of wealth for the state.

This growth was not without conflict, however. There were many problems associated with the open range, including disputes over land use, conflicts between cattlemen and farmers, and the spread of diseases such as cattle fever. These issues led to the development of new laws and regulations, which helped to stabilize the industry and bring about a more orderly approach to its management.
Drift fences proved fatal to cattle during winter storms. However, starting in late December of 1885, a series of devastating blizzards ripped through northern Texas. Cattle, trying to retreat or find shelter from harsh storms, were blocked by the drift fences. Unable to move forward and unwilling to move backwards, they starved or were crushed by other animals similarly fleeing the storms. Thousands of cattle died trapped by drift fences during the winters of 1885 to 1887, an event later termed the big "die-up."

A number of factors caused the cattle industry to decline in the late 1880s and 1890s. Potential high profits persuading many ranchers to expand, enough so that they produced more cattle than they could sell. An abundance of cattle led to both overgrazed land and falling beef prices. Catastrophic losses resulting from the big "die-up," along with extended droughts, forced many ranchers to sell off their land or go bankrupt.
worked on sheep ranches in Texas as "pastores" (paceiros), or from the Spanish, "pastores," many Mexican Americans working with sheep. After the Civil War, many Mexican Americans

Texas had adopted methods for managing sheep ranches.

Velasquez (1973), Sodium (1973) Owens, and others,

Wells (1971), San Diego (1973), and Santa Fe (1973), owned by Mexican Americans, especially in the Texas Panhandle. Other Hispanic ranchers spread across 80,000 acres (32,375 hectares). Other Hispanic Ranchers in West Texas, they owned by the Rio Grande. Some Hopi and Comanche, the Barndorff Ranch owned by the Hopi, and Hula. Others, such as between the Pecos River and San Juan River, worked on ranches in the area. Mexican Americans owned many South Texas had a large Mexican American population, and many

A Variety of Cultures

involved with the ranching industry:

American, Germans, and people from other cultures all became

backgrounds come to Texas. Mexican Americans, African

After the Civil War, people of many different cultures and

Ranching

Women and Men in Ranching

Explaining Why did ranchers fence their land?

Reading Progress Check

survived. In the 1890s, some very large ranches

2. Drawing Inferences Why did ranchers fence their land?

1. Identifying Cause and Effect Which cause led

Diagram Skills

Changes in Cattle Ranching

Effects

Causes

occurred in the mid-1800s.

Severe drought and blizzards.

Overgrazing ruined range onds.

Large profits led ranchers to

need to change in order to

the cattle industry saw new

respond.

inference: the cattle industry was}

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Women in Ranching

Texas Ranching

English, Scottish, and Irish people involved in Texas ranches in the

English settlers and Irish people involved in Texas ranches in the

Women of the German who came to Texas after the Civil War

Women of the German who came to Texas after the Civil War

Changes Goodrich before settling on his own ranch.

Changes Goodrich before settling on his own ranch.

women who worked as ranchers. German-American Robert, a native

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Homes became a shelter with little or no protection. Location as a

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Ranches were often at the heart of the German-American community.

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Women who worked as ranchers also helped with the daily chores at

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African Americans worked in many aspects of the ranching

African Americans worked in many aspects of the ranching

Shepherd. Also, nearly all livestock (cows, cattle, sheep, and horses)

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Dry farming on the plains

The practice of dry farming slowly spread throughout the newly settled frontier lands. Dry farming methods relied on making hay on crops that were planted to be dry. This helped farmers to use different ways to farm, which were more efficient and less costly than other methods. The success of dry farming led to the development of new crops that could support a variety of crops. In addition, these lands had good access to water and soil, which made them ideal for farming.

As early as the 1880s, farmers began to experiment with new crops and farming techniques. These experiments led to the development of new crops that could support a variety of crops. As a result, farmers began to experiment with new crops and farming techniques. These experiments led to the development of new crops that could support a variety of crops.

Open range—was closing

Western settlement meant that the frontier—a place of free, unencumbered settlement in the Punish and West Texas, continued to expand. The continued development of railroads and other transportation networks made it easier to transport goods and services. The shift from the CIVIL WAR to the Industrial Revolution created a demand for new crops and farming techniques. These experiments led to the development of new crops that could support a variety of crops.
The Role of the Railroads

The expansion of railroads helped farmers and ranchers to transport crops and move livestock. Railroad trains also helped farmers to market their products and buy supplies. Railroads were particularly important in the west, where they helped to connect isolated communities.

The Role of the Riverboats

Riverboats were another important mode of transportation before railroads became widespread. They allowed for the movement of goods and people between coastal cities and inland towns. Riverboats were particularly useful for transporting agricultural products, such as grain and cotton, from the southern states to northern cities.

The Role of the Automobile

The invention of the automobile in the late 19th century marked the beginning of a new era of transportation. Automobiles allowed for greater mobility and efficiency in transportation. They were particularly useful for transporting goods and people over long distances. The automobile also contributed to the growth of suburban areas, as people were able to live further away from urban centers and still commute to work.

The Role of the Airplane

The invention of the airplane in the early 20th century revolutionized transportation. Airplanes allowed for the rapid movement of people and goods over long distances, making it possible to travel around the world in a matter of hours. Airplanes also played a key role in the development of international trade, as they allowed for the efficient transportation of goods and people between countries.

The Role of the Ship

Ships have been an important mode of transportation for centuries. They allow for the movement of large quantities of goods and people over long distances. Ships are particularly useful for transporting goods over long distances on waterways, such as the rivers and oceans of the world.
Despite their efforts, not all farmers succeeded. Some settlers experienced difficulties for farmers.

Southern, hay, corn, and oats, and rice. Important crops in other regions included wheat, rice, and cotton. The Gulf Coast climate was good for producing a wide variety of plants. The soil was rich and fertile, providing excellent growing conditions. A number of factors led to the growth of the cotton industry.

Cotton is King

Texas was a major producer of cotton. The number of bales produced in Texas rose to 3.5 million by 1900. The number of bales produced in Colorado City, and Big Spring.

Colorado City, and Big Spring.

In the 19th century, cotton became the most important crop in Texas. The discovery of the cotton gin in 1793 by Eli Whitney revolutionized the cotton industry. It increased the production of cotton and made it possible to grow larger quantities of cotton. The invention of the cotton gin allowed farmers to produce more cotton, and this led to a increase in the number of bales produced in Texas.

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Despite their efforts, not all farmers succeeded. Some settlers experienced difficulties for farmers.
Many people, including formerly enslaved African Americans, became tenant farmers, who had the liberty to choose the crops they grew, paid rent in the form of a portion of the cotton crop they grew.

Landowners rented land to tenants, who worked the land as sharecroppers. Sharecroppers provided labor, seeds, work animals, and tools for a share of the crop. Tenant farmers paid rent in the form of a share of the crop, which was often less than the cost of living.

A New System of Farm Labor

Why?
1. How do tenant farmers work the land?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of tenant farming?

Two forms of farming became common:

- Tenant Farming
- Sharecropping

Chart Skills:
- Identify the type of sharecropping and tenant farming.
- Compare the two systems.

Source: Adapted from "The Planting of Slavery: How a Plurality of Blends and Race Matters in Race" by Nell Irvin Painter.
Social and Economic Effects

Families

40 percent were sharecroppers and 10 percent were tenant farmers. Another 8 percent were tenant farmers. By 1900, sharecroppers, another 8 percent were tenant farmers. By 1850, about 30 percent of all Texas farmers were atollin. By 1860, about 30 percent of all Texas farmers were

Since Spanish colonial times, after the Civil War, however, a small number of farmers had worked on land in Texas sharecroppers. They and landowners each received one-half the value of the crop. Tenants had no tools or supplies. Landowners provided the tenant with tools and seeds in exchange for a larger portion of the crop. These tenant farmers were called merchants. Why would people need to start their own farms. Many sharecroppers had been

Even after the Civil War, without money, people needed a way to exchange labor for goods. As a result, tenant farming developed to obtain food and other goods. The tenant system allowed people to exchange labor for goods. Some African American farmers owned their own land, but most people of many ethnic and racial backgrounds worked as tenant farmers.
Lesson 3: Review

Reading Progress Check

Summarizing What Problems Did Tenant Farmers and Sharecroppers Face?

In your own words, list and explain these challenges.

- Limited access to land: Tenant farmers often had limited access to land, which was typically owned by wealthy landowners.
- Financial instability: Tenant farmers often faced financial instability due to high rents and low crop prices. When crop prices were low, tenants could not afford to pay their rents.
- Dependence on seasonal work: Tenant farmers were often dependent on seasonal work, which provided inconsistent income.
- Lack of control: Tenant farmers had little control over their own labor, as they were often forced to work on the landowners' terms.

Challenges of Tenant Farming

Children were often the primary source of labor on tenant farms.

As a result, children faced long working hours and low pay.

Despite these challenges, tenant farmers continued to work for the dominant economic interests of the time.

Farmers' Hands, Family's Hardest

Despite the challenges, tenant farmers continued to work hard and persevere.

They faced significant obstacles, but they remained committed to providing for their families.

The economic realities of tenant farming often made it difficult for families to escape the cycle of poverty.

However, the hard work and determination of tenant farmers played a crucial role in shaping the future of the American South.

The challenges faced by tenant farmers continue to resonate today, as we work to create a more just and equitable society.

Lesson Vocabulary

- Tenant farmer: A person who rents land from a landowner and works it for a wage.
- Sharecropper: A tenant farmer who pays a portion of their crop to the landowner.
- Economic interests: The financial goals and objectives pursued by individuals or organizations.
Activites
Every sheepepper was forced to sign a contract.
Most sheepeppers would eventually become bondmowers.
Sheepeppers received more than half of the crops they produced.
The sheepeppers did not own the animals they took care of.

D. They would receive a lower percentage of crops
C. There would be food live cons each line.
B. They would have to work every day of the week.
A. They would be forced to leave the farm.

When problems did the sheepeppers face if they failed to read the

Finding the Main Idea

The mean family papers (#35391, 1892), in the Southern Historical Collection.

The mean family papers (#35391, 1892), in the Southern Historical Collection.

If any cotton shall fail to pass this loan Saturday night, all day Sunday and all the rest of
he culturates.
only those fibers (2/5) of the cotton, comm'nder pass. main purposes make on the kind
sheepepper's loan and the price in front of them, whatever he said, the shall have
part of them, sell stock and deliver them to the other is that the pay or shall fail to do
on this loan. Any case fail to report this price to your 1000 each to the cotton, shan't

"If any operator shall not any case fail to report his price to your 1000 each to the cotton, shan't
second paragraph refers to the work entitled the sheepepper's essay.

Read the following excerpt from a sheepepper's contract. The "team" mentioned in the

Standards-Based Test Practice

Expository Writing
When a brief essay describing the heading in the
Hyphosizing
Why would this stockyard most likely have been located near a railroad? Why were the railroads and stockyards important factors in
Analyzing Visuals
What details in this photo show that cattle ranching was
Analyze the following questions.

Assessment (continued)