

Unit 2.3

Identify:

John White along with his parents was a prospector and found gold along a tributary to the Beaverhead River. (pg. 102)

Benetsee was a Métiz trapper and found a little bit of gold by Deer Lodge. (pg. 102)

Bill Fairweather was one of two parties that Bannack to search for gold and one night Bill Fairweather left camp and went to scratch in some bedrock to look for gold to buy some tobacco, and then within 24 hours he found \$200 worth of gold which is equivalent to \$2,900 today. (pg.103)

Henry Plummer was a criminal that came west and became the Sheriff of Bannack and got into a group with other outlaws and robbed stage coaches. (pg. 111)

Bill Farlin had a mine claim that he abandoned and then came back ten years later finding a silver vein that was indescribable. (pg. 117)

Charles McClure was a foreman at the Hope mine at Philipsburg and new where there was a lot of rock, which was on a nearby mountain called Granite Mountain, which he mined and found a lot of silver on. (pg. 118)

Sidney Edgerton was a good and well respected lawyer that was sent by President Lincoln in 1863 to be a chief justice in Idaho. (pg. 113)

Define:

The **Boom-and-bust cycle** was Montana's economy during the Gold rush era. (pg. 101)

Placer Mining separates loose gold and nuggets from dirt, sand, and gravel. (pg. 104)

Hydraulic mining uses pressurized water to cut into a hillside and wash dirt and gravel into a sluice box, which is a long box that water flows through to separate gravel from gold. (pg. 120)

Quartz mining is hard-rock mining. (pg. 116)

The **Vigilantes** were a group of farmers and ranchers that were tired of trespassing and thieves, therefore they took justice into their own hands. (pg. 112)

An **Assayer** was somebody who determined the value or quality of gold. (pg. 106)

What were the three major gold strikes in Montana in the mid-1860s? Three major gold strikes in Montana were found by Bentsee, whose Métiz name was François Finlay, John White along with his partner William Eads, and Granville and James Stuart. (pg. 102)

What were the four overland routes into Montana? Why did people use them instead of taking the steamboat up the Missouri River? The four overland routes into Montana were the Bozeman Trail, Corinne Road, Mullan Road, and Northern Overland Route. The reason that miners didn't use steamboats up the Missouri River was because going by land was quicker. (pg. 105)

Describe a mining town. What kinds of people lived there, and what kinds of jobs did they have? A mining town had a lot of miners and mercantile stores. (pg. 118)

Why were Vigilance Committees formed? Vigilance Committees were formed because there was no law and the sheriff was an outlaw. (pg. 112)

Why did President Abraham Lincoln want to control the West and its gold? Abraham Lincoln wanted to control the West because the gold helped fund the Civil War. (pg. 113)

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Why did the main methods of mining change in the early 1870s? Methods of mining changed such as people mining silver in the 1870s more than they did gold do to not much gold being left in Montana. (pg. 116)

Compare the people who came to Montana for fur trapping and trading to those who came in search of gold. How did fur traders and Indians view land use compared to miners? Placer mining and quartz mining are very different. Compare and contrast the two methods' advantages and disadvantages. Miners came to Montana for money, however trapper's whole intention wasn't for money, and it was mainly to explore Montana and to enjoy the west.

The Five Themes of Geography include human-environmental interaction. How did the new settlers modify, depend on, and adapt to the new land? Settlers adapted to the land by learning how to hunt, work, and survive in Montana.

Imagine trying to decide whether to join the gold rush. What factors would enter into your decision? I would ponder and think about if I would actually earn any money.

The miners and settlers who came to Montana were less likely to cooperate with Indians than the fur trappers were. What differences in their circumstances and expectations might explain this fact? The miners probably didn't expect that Montana wouldn't have that many people and if there were some people they probably expected them to cooperate with them.

Vigilance Committees were formed to control crime in the early days of mining in Montana. Were these groups a good idea? Do you think communities today should form their own committees to control crime? Why or why not? I think that back then Vigilance Committees were a good idea however, now Montana has pretty good law enforcement hence, we don't need a Vigilance Committee now.

Many people moved to Montana in the 1860s because of the gold rush. Why do people move to Montana today? People move to Montana today because there is good scenery and there is not a big population.

Why do you think gold was valuable? Is it still? Why does it change in value? I think that gold was valuable because it was a newly found mineral and not many people had it and yes gold is still valuable. Gold is still valuable due to their not being a lot of gold, the gold being pretty, and people wanting the gold.

What towns in your area, if any, began because of the gold rush? Are there ghost towns near you? Why were they abandoned? Yes there are towns in my area that were from the gold rush, Butte was formed during the gold rush and it is an active mine.