

Define:

Forage is animal food for grazing. (pg.150)

Cede means to give up. (pg. 151)

Someone who is a **greenhorn** is beginner. (pg. 156)

Mavericks are unidentified calves that wandered off from their mothers. (pg. 160)

An **outfit** is a ranching organization. (pg. 152)

Vaquero is the spanish word for cowboys. (pg. 163)

Identify:

Conrad Kohrs was one of three owners that owned a ranch that became the Pioneer Cattle Company (pg. 155)

Granville Stuart and his brother James drove 76 cattle into Bannack and opened a butcher shop (pg. 151)

Evelyn Cameron ranched with her husband on the Yellowstone River, photographed and wrote enthusiastically about the wide-open Montana landscape. (pg. 157)

Charles M. Russell was a famous western artist (pg. 165)

Why did ranchers value Montana grasslands? Ranchers value Montana grasslands because Montana has short winters and less snow than Colorado or Wyoming. (pg. 150)

How did the open-range policy affect Indians? Native Americans weren't used to fences and farming, therefore they had to adapt to them. (pg. 162-163)

What were the main reasons for the increase in the cattle industry? The main reason for the increase in the cattle industry was because there was less beef on the market. (pg. 162)

What are some of the differences between cattle and sheep ranching? Sheep ranching is different from cattle ranching because the sheep ranchers lived by themselves and had to take care of themselves for months, unlike cowboys who rode horses and lived with other people. (pg. 158)

What other animal industry developed with the growth of the cattle and sheep industries?
Another animal industry was the horse industry.

What were some of the problems ranchers faced with the open range? Some of the problems that ranchers faced with the open range were prairie fires that swept across the open range, wolves, coyotes, and other predators sometimes that killed significant numbers of animals, and winter blizzards, spring floods, lightning, insects, and hail, which could be devastating. (pg. 160)

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

What are some of the legacies of the open range? A primary change from the Hard Winter of

1886 and 1887 was that many ranches shut down. Some of the legacies of the open range were ranch rodeos and another legacy is “You do it for the love of it.”, which is a really important legacy. (pg. 164)

Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the open range for ranchers, the environment, and Indian tribes. Advantages of the open range were barbed wire however disadvantages of the open range were that buffalo were decimated and some places were over grazed before barbed wire. (personal opinion)

Would you have wanted to live on a Montana ranch during the 1880s? Why or why not? I would have loved to live on a Montana ranch during the 1800s. I understand that living on a ranch in the 1800s would have meant hard work, but I wouldn't mind that. I think that being able to live in and see Montana with not as many people and literally and open range would be fun. (personal opinion)

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? I would get really mad with whites or I would try to stay calm and show them how we use the buffalo for almost everything in our tribe and how they eat the grass, which is technically the land, and how everything we hunt and harvest is lives on or is in the land or ground. (personal opinion)

Compare the lives of cowboys to the lives of sheepherders. Why might someone choose one life over the other? Why do you think sheepherding has never captured the imagination of people the way cowboying has? I think that someone might choose one life over the other because of personal preference or opinion, or they might have more interest in one. I think that shepherding has never captured the imagination of someone because sheep herding doesn't seem exciting, lonely, and repetitive. (personal opinion)

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? Yes I think that they do offer a realistic picture of life on the open range because it helps me visualize more what life would have been like. (personal opinion)

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. I think that ranching has changed a lot in the past 100 years, however ranches still use fensig, cattle are still kept in herds, and some cattle graze on grass. Most everything else has hanged though, some examples of the

changes are how some cattle don't graze, but they are stuck in feed lots, cattle have vaccinations now, there aren't as harsh as winters, and there are protection for cattle from storms. (personal opinion)

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. A list of things in my town that reflect Montana's ranching heritage is shown as follows: Willow Creek Broncs, Cooper Ranch, KG Ranch, Williams Ranch, Williams Bridge, Williams Bridge Road, and Old Yellowstone Trail Road. Define:

Forage is animal food for grazing. (pg.150)

Cede means to give up. (pg. 151)

Someone who is a **greenhorn** is beginner. (pg. 156)

Mavericks are unidentified calves that wandered off from their mothers. (pg. 160)

An **outfit** is a ranching organization. (pg. 152)

Vaquero is the spanish word for cowboys. (pg. 163)

Identify:

Conrad Kohrs was one of three owners that owned a ranch that became the Pioneer Cattle Company (pg. 155)

Granville Stuart and his brother james drove 76 cattle into Bannack and opened a butcher shop (pg. 151)

Evelyn Cameron ranched with her husband on the Yellowstone River, photographed and wrote enthusiastically about the wide-open Montana landscape. (pg. 157)

Charles M. Russell was a famous western artist(pg. 165)

Why did ranchers value Montana grasslands? Ranchers value Montana grasslands because Montana has short winters and less snow than Colorado or Wyoming. (pg. 150)

How did the open-range policy affect Indians? Native Americans weren't used to fences and farming, therefore they had to adapt to them. (pg. 162-163)

What were the main reasons for the increase in the cattle industry? The main reason for the increase in the cattle industry was because there was less beef on the market. (pg. 162)

What are some of the differences between cattle and sheep ranching? Sheep ranching is different from cattle ranching because the sheep ranchers lived by themselves and had to take care of themselves for months, unlike cowboys who rode horses and lived with other people. (pg. 158)

What other animal industry developed with the growth of the cattle and sheep industries?
Another animal industry was the horse industry.

What were some of the problems ranchers faced with the open range? Some of the problems that ranchers faced with the open range were prairie fires that swept across the open range, wolves, coyotes, and other predators sometimes that killed significant numbers of animals, and winter blizzards, spring floods, lightning, insects, and hail, which could be devastating. (pg. 160)

What was the primary change in the cattle industry as a result of the Hard Winter of 1886–87? What are some of the legacies of the open range? A primary change from the Hard Winter of 1886 and 1887 was that many ranches shut down. Some of the legacies of the open range were ranch rodeos and another legacy is “You do it for the love of it.”, which is a really important legacy. (pg. 164)

Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of the open range for ranchers, the environment, and Indian tribes. Advantages of the open range were barbed wire however disadvantages of the open range were that buffalo were decimated and some places were over grazed before barbed wire. (personal opinion)

Would you have wanted to live on a Montana ranch during the 1880s? Why or why not? I would have loved to live on a Montana ranch during the 1800s. I understand that living on a ranch in the 1800s would have meant hard work, but I wouldn't mind that. I think that being able to live in and see Montana with not as many people and literally and open range would be fun. (personal opinion)

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? I would get really mad with whites or I would try to stay calm and show them how we use the buffalo for almost everything in our tribe and how they eat the grass, which is technically the land, and how everything we hunt and harvest is lives on or is in the land or ground. (personal opinion)

Compare the lives of cowboys to the lives of sheepherders. Why might someone choose one life over the other? Why do you think sheepherding has never captured the imagination of people the way cowboying has? I think that someone might choose one life over the other because of personal preference or opinion, or they might have more interest in one. I think that sheepherding has never captured the imagination of someone because sheep herding doesn't seem exciting, lonely, and repetitive. (personal opinion)

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? Yes I think that they do offer a

realistic picture of life on the open range because it helps me visualize more what life would have been like. (personal opinion)

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. I think that ranching has changed a lot in the past 100 years, however ranches still use fensig, cattle are still kept in herds, and some cattle graze on grass. Most everything else has hanged though, some examples of the changes are how some cattle don't graze, but they are stuck in feed lots, cattle have vaccinations now, there aren't as harsh as winters, and there are protection for cattle from storms. (personal opinion)

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. A list of things in my town that reflect Montana's ranching heritage is shown as follows: Willow Creek Broncs, Cooper Ranch, KG Ranch, Williams Ranch, Williams Bridge, Williams Bridge Road, and Old Yellowstone Trail Road.