

>Check for Understanding

1. **Identify:**
 - a. **Northern Pacific Railroad:** The railroad that built to the westward through America. They hired thousands of Chinese workers to build the railroad. (pg 171)
 - b. **Great Northern Railway:** The railroad building from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Mostly Japanese workers were hired for this railway. (pg. 175)
 - c. **James J. Hill:** The wealthy businessman that built the Great Northern Railway. His business tried to undercut the Northern Pacific Railroad by offering lower prices. (pg. 175)
 - d. **John:** Great Northern engineer that was guided by an Indian into the mountains and showed him the pass. (pg. 176)
 - e. **Ryan:** President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. (pg. 177)
2. **Define:**
 - a. **Transcontinental:** All the way across the continent (pg. 171)
 - b. **Right-of-way:** The legal right, established by usage or grant, to pass along a specific route through grounds or property belonging to another
 - c. **Financier:** Investors who finance huge projects (pg. 174)
 - d. **Land Grants:** Free land that the federal government gives to a company, an organization, or a state (pg. 174)
 - e. **Labor Unions:** organizations of employees that bargain with employers (pg. 178)
 - f. **Industrialize:** Developed its industries on a large scales (pg. 183)
3. **Why did the people living in Montana as well as many outside of Montana want the territory to have railroads?**
 - a. Many people were traveling to and from Montana all the time. It took between 2-4 months to get to Montana depending on how you traveled. Merchants were spending more money shipping goods than what they were selling. It took two weeks for the news of Abraham Lincoln's assassination to reach Montana.
4. **What was the major impact of railroads on Indian lands?**
 - a. Millions of acres were taken from the reservations when the railroads were built. Part of the treaties made between the Natives and the Government stated that they were allowed to build the railroads. Ranchers and political leaders joined together pressure the government to use huge chunks of Indian lands.
5. **What was the Hi-line Route?**
 - a. The Hi-line route was also known as the Great Northern Railway. It was built by James J. Hill and was the northernmost transcontinental route in the U.S.
6. **What was unique about the way the Milwaukee Road powered its trains?**
 - a. The Milwaukee Road was powered through electricity and coal.
7. **Who came to Montana to work on the railroads?**
 - a. The people who came to Montana to work on the railroads were mostly Asian immigrants.

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

- a. Trains marred the countryside with the railroad tracks. Many different people from different cultures were brought to Montana through the traveling system that came with the trains. Goods were able to be shipped in and out of Montana.

>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?

- a. Native tribes didn't want to give up more of their land, but because the bison were disappearing and game was getting increasingly harder to find they were forced to trade for money and supplies. Often they got neither. The only thing they gained was the economic stuff that came with the railroad.

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?

- a. They railroads were the reason Montana's population grew so fast. People of all cultures came to discover gold and silver and to live life in the open-range. It often took between 2-4 months to get into the state depending on your mode of transportation.

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

- a. Asian railroad workers were paid much less than white workers were. They were accused of stealing jobs from the white people because they would work for less.

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

- a. The cost of getting from town to town would likely be more than if you had the option to drive. With a train system there would be less need for cars and other vehicles if any need at all. Trains would be filled to the brim if this were to happen.

5. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, under President Dwight Eisenhower, was 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.

- a. Goods and people would have to take a certain route to get different towns. There would be no shorter route. Goods could get spoiled by time they get somewhere. The road systems were much more flexible and easier to repair. More people were able to have access to roads than trains.

6. Reread the sidebar, "We Talked until It Made My Heart Feel Dead," on page 173. Why do you think Pretty Eagle changed his mind about ceding part of the Crow Reservation?

- a. The Crow were pressured into letting the railroad and cattle pass through their land. Pretty Eagle felt like the land belonged to his tribe in a way and the government had taken enough. They were tricked into thinking it was a good offer.

>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?**
 - a. The government puts money into train system because it is a fast way of travel.