

## Rise of the West Primary & Secondary Source Analysis

### Primary Source Analysis

Read the excerpts to respond to the item below.

“. . . white American miners were resentful of the other national groups represented in the camps. While they usually accepted non-English-speaking Europeans, they had less tolerance for Latin American miners and none at all for Chinese. In 1850, the new California legislature adopted a Foreign Miners License Law, charging all non-U.S. citizens \$20 per month . . . Chinese miners who continued their search for gold found increasingly harsh treatment at the hands of their fellow miners. The legislature adopted a new foreign miners' tax of \$4 per month, and anti-Chinese feeling surfaced in many mining camps.

- Library of Congress, "From Gold Rush to Golden State"

During 1850, the Indians in Mariposa county [California] . . . became very troublesome to the miners and settlers. . . . Through the management of the commissioners, treaties were made, and many of these Indians were transferred to locations reserved for their special occupancy. . . . [The trader John Savage] employed a party of native Indians. . . . He exchanged his goods at enormous profits for the gold obtained from his Indian miners. . . . To strengthen his influence over the principal tribes, Savage had, according to the custom of many mountain men, taken wives from among them . . .

- American soldier Lafayette Houghton Bunnell, "Discovery of the Yosemite, and the Indian war of 1851"
1. Evaluate the lasting impact of the California Gold Rush as a positive or negative turning point for American society. Use one detail from the excerpts above to support your position.

### Cowboy Journal Entry

#### **Rawhide Arrives in Sedalia**

This excerpt was taken from *The Trampling Herd: The Story of the Cattle Range in America*, by Paul L. Wellman et.al.

George C Duffield, who made the drive of 1866, was a young man from Iowa. He owns one great distinction among the trail riders - he alone of all of them kept a diary. The document, published in the Annals of Iowa in 1924, gives illuminating and intensely human view of the

difficulties of the trail. With Harvey Ray, his partner, Duffield went down the Mississippi by steamboat, and to Galveston by coasting steamer, then overland to the Colorado River country where they bought cheap cattle and made up a herd to be returned to Iowa. It was April 29, 1866, that the northward march began.

Duffield's journal gives a picture of the ensuing hard and exasperating journey. Stampedes occurred May 1 and May 6 and pretty continuously thereafter. Each time days were wasted trying to find the animals that were lost. By May 9 the young Iowan wished fervently he was through with his task, as his entry in his diary shows: "Still dark & Gloomy River up everything looks Blue to me." Four days later another maddening stampede during a thunder storm added to his gloom, although he recovered all but fifty of his steers: "all tired Everything discouraging."

But when he reached the Brazos the real trouble began. His approximately one thousand cattle were divided into three herds, with twenty cowboys as trailers, and it took three days to make the crossing. Cattle and horses were swum across and provisions and camp equipment were 'rafted' over. Unfortunately most of the 'Kitchen furniture such as camp Kittles Coffee Pots Cups Plates &c &c' were lost in the process. After rounding up the cattle on the other side of the river, 'all Hands gave the Brazos one good harty dam,' and rode away without joy.

Rain fell and the wind blew almost constantly on the journey and the Texas cowboys with the herd grew sulky. Some of them quit. On May 20 Duffield wrote: "Rain poured down for two hours Ground flooded Creeks up - Hands leaving Gloomey times as ever I saw."

Most of their few remaining cooking utensils were lost in the crossing of the Trinity, and the following night, May 23, "Hard rain that night & cattle behaved very bad - ran all night-was on my Horse the whole night & it raining hard. Glad to see Morning come counted & found we had lost none for the first time-feel very bad."

Three days were required by the dolorous Mr. Duffield to put his herd across the Red River and at that crossing the first tragedy of the journey occurred. A cowboy named Carr, caught in the swirl of the tide while working with the swimming herd, was drowned. To signalize their passage of the river, the perverse longhorns stampeded again the following night. Next day the diary noted: "Hunt cattle again Men all tired & want to leave. am in the Indian country am annoyed by them believe they scare the cattle to get pay to collect them .... Two men and Bunch Beeves lost-Horses all give out & men refused to do anything." And on the succeeding day: "Hard rain & wind Storm Beeves ran & had to be on Horse back all night. Awful night. wet all night clear bright morning. men still lost quit the Beeves and go Hunting Men is the word - 4 p.m. Found four men with Indian guide & 195 Beeves 14 miles from camp. allmost starved not having had a bite to eat for 60 hours got to camp about 12 m Tired."

For several days things went a little better, although the country was boggy with the heavy rains and the rivers and creeks gave constant trouble. But on June 12 there is the following entry: "Hard rain & Wind Big stampede & here we are among the Indians with 150 head of Cattle gone hunted all day & the rain pouring down with but poor success dark days ware these to me Nothing but Bread & Coffee Hands all Growling & Swearing."

It was enough to make them swear, but by no means were their troubles over. On June 17 they reached the Arkansas where Duffield spent four more days swimming his depleted herd across that river which was a raging torrent, roaring in spate, owing to the heavy rains. "Worked all day hard in the River trying to make the Beeves swim & did not get one over." the mornful young chronicler of the trail wrote at the end of the first day's efforts at the Arkansas. "Had to go back to the Prairie Sick & discouraged. have not got the Blues but am in Hel of a fix."

Eventually, however, the cattle were crossed and the herd reached the vicinity of Baxter Springs July 10 with no further losses. There Duffield found the cap and climax to his woes - the grangers and Jayhawkers were in charge of the border and the cattle could not pass through Missouri.

Several days were spent in fruitless scouting and negotiations. In spite of Duffield's lugubrious moans on the trail, he seems to have had plenty of decision and nerve, and he showed at this crisis more enterprise than most of the Texans - possibly because he knew the country in which we now was better than they did. His entry of July 25 reveals his deci-sion "We left the Beefe Road (trail) & started due west across the wide Prairie in the Indian Nation to try to go around Kansas & strike Iowa. I have 490 Beeves."

It was a wise decision. Swinging his herd to the west he passed around the settlements north to the Nebraska line. One cannot but sympathize with the young trail driver in his woes and even after the passage of sixty years there is joy in know-ing that at last he came to the end of the sorrowful road. Early in September, the ancient journal records, he reached the Missouri River near Nebraska City and ferried his few hundred remaining cattle over into the promised land of Iowa.

There is an expression still current in the American language; "In spite of Hell and high water." It is a legacy of the cattle trail, when the cowboys drove their horn-spiked masses of longhorns through high water at every river and continuous hell between, in their unalterable determination to reach the end of the trail which was their goal.

1. Is this a Primary or Secondary Source? What evidence can you use to prove your answer?
2. In 5-7 sentences summarize the reading discussing what the entry was covering and the tone/mood of the passage? Based on the reading, what is life like for this cowboy?

## Culture Study of Cowboys

Throughout the 1800s, cowboys drove cattle across the American plains. In Western mythology, the cowboy was a rugged individual who tamed the wilderness and protected the innocent. However, cowboys were usually employees of wealthy businessmen who raised cattle to sell. A cowboy's job was to work with the team to get the cattle to railcars to be shipped to slaughterhouses.

Life in the West during the 1800s was fascinating but not glamorous. The role cowboys played was vital to the development of the United States.



### The First Cowboys

When the Moors, the people of the empire of North Africa, conquered Spain in the eighth century, the Spaniards quickly learned how to handle horses and use them as an effective tool in wartime. Before their arrival in the New World, the Spaniards were already well skilled in horsemanship. They were also experts in raising livestock, skills that were passed down throughout European history. Eventually, when the Spaniards came to the Americas, they also brought their horses, cows, sheep, and goats—and the skills needed to handle them. They quickly set up ranches on the grasslands throughout the Americas.

The Spanish missionaries taught Native Americans ranching skills and how to care for horses. These newly trained cowboys were originally called vaqueros, which is Spanish for “cowboys.” Around the 1730s, ranching spread north of the Rio Grande River into the southernmost part of what is now Texas.

After the Civil War, the country’s demand for beef grew. The Cowboy Era flourished from the 1860s to the 1880s. The majority of the cattle were raised and grazed in Western states, such as Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska, and Utah.

There were few railroads in the West. The cowboys, also known as drovers, had to drive the cattle across the country. From Texas, ranchers developed cattle trails, which were pathways through the prairies that led to railroad stations. At the railheads, the cattle were loaded into freight cars and sent to slaughterhouses in Chicago and cities in the eastern United States.

### The Life of a Cowboy

A cowboy was a hired worker who usually had his own saddle but did not actually own a horse. He was a highly skilled horseman who could catch mustangs, throw lassos, wrangle the cattle herd, and stop stampedes. The average cowboy was 24 years old. Most cowboys were of small or medium build, so they would not strain the horses. The cowboys worked together in freezing rain and brutal heat to protect the cattle. In winter, a cowboy would work at the ranch and live in a camp. Some cowboys were skilled enough to help tame wild horses, mend fences, and prepare for the roundup. In spring, cowboys would begin to round up the cattle from hundreds of miles of ranch. Sometimes they would have to haul strays out of bogs or rugged canyons. During the summer, they drove the cattle more than 1,500 miles.

On average, a cowboy made between \$25 and \$40 a month in wages. He wore the same clothes for the four months it took to get the cattle to the railheads. He ate mostly beans and bread. He drank water and coffee for most of that time. At night, he watched over the horses and cattle, fighting off thieves. During the day, he stayed in the saddle and kept the herd together.

### Vaqueros, Former Slaves, and Rodeo Riders

Have you ever heard of Nat Love? Or Los Kineños? How about Bill Pickett or Jackson Sundown? These are famous cowboys, trail riders, and rodeo performers who were minorities. In fact, one in three cowboys was of African or Native American descent. A few, such as Amanda Burks and Lizzie Johnson, were actually women ranchers, skilled with horses and livestock.

In the middle of the 1800s, Captain Richard King started the King Ranch in Texas. When he first started the ranch, he needed workers and cattle. There was a terrible drought in Mexico, and

Richard King was able to buy many cheap steers, cows, and horses. In addition, he offered work to the entire Mexican town of Cruillas.

Many of the people of Cruillas agreed to move north to work for King. These skilled vaqueros became known as Los Kineños, the King's Men. The ranch grew to be one of the largest in the country at 825,000 acres. It still exists today.

Nat Love was one of the most famous African American cowboys. He was born into slavery in 1854 in Tennessee and was 11 years old when the Civil War ended. Some African American cowboys were former slaves. Others were men born after Emancipation. They went to work for cattle companies.

When Nat was 15, he was lured west by the promise of new opportunities and quickly found work as a cowboy. In his memoirs, he tells lively stories of his cowboy life, meeting famous gunfighters and fending off attacks from Native Americans. Nat Love became famous as a cowboy and rodeo performer. Throughout tales of his adventures, he emphasized the camaraderie of the cowboys who were constantly called on to risk their lives on the trails:

*As I stop to ponder over the days of old so full of adventure and excitement, health and happiness, love and sorrow, isn't it a wonder that some of us are alive to tell the tale. One moment we are rejoicing that we are alive; the next we are so near the jaws of death that it seems it would be almost a miracle that our lives be saved.*

*Life today on the cattle range is almost another epoch. Laws have been enacted in New Mexico and Arizona which forbid all the old-time sports and the cowboy is almost a being of the past. But, I, Nat Love, now in my 54th year, hale hearty and happy, will ever cherish a fond and loving feeling for the old days on the range, its exciting adventures, good horses, good and bad men, long venturesome rides, Indian fights and last but foremost the friends I have made and friends I have gained.*



**Nat Love was a cowboy and a popular rodeo performer.**

*Image source: South Dakota State Historical Society*

Bill Pickett is another famous African American cowboy. He was born in 1871. By the time he was old enough to ride them, the cattle trails of the West were being replaced by rail lines reaching into Texas and other Western states. After spending his younger years on the trails, Pickett rode rodeos in a Wild West show. He became a famous rodeo rider, and after he invented a new technique for roping and wrestling steer, Pickett became a world rodeo champion.

Jackson Sundown was another famous rodeo rider. He was a nephew of the Nez Percé leader Chief Joseph. In 1871, his nation was forced to relocate, and the teenaged Sundown escaped to Canada. In 1911, he crossed back into Idaho and quickly became famous for his rodeo performances. He won a championship at age 52 and was inducted into the Rodeo Hall of Fame at the National Cowboy Museum.

### Dispelling the Cowboy Myth

Hollywood's idea of a cowboy is usually a large man of European descent, a man skilled in shooting. The real cowboys were all types of people who worked together to bring cattle to the market to feed America's appetite for beef. In the two decades of the Cowboy Era, cowboys drove more than six million steers and cows along the cattle trails to the railheads.

Only one-third of cowboys made more than one trail drive because the working conditions were so terrible. Instead of shooting guns and gaining glory, most cowboys lassoed cattle and worked long days for very little pay. After the railroad reached the West Coast, some cowboys turned to the rodeo in hopes of fame and a better life.

1. Why were the first cowboys also called vaqueros?
  - a. It was the Apache term for "bull tamer."
  - b. It was the Spanish translation for "cowboy."
  - c. It was a Nez Percé nickname that meant "rides poorly."
  - d. Eduardo Vaquero, an emigrant from Spain, pioneered the first large-scale cattle operation in America.
2. Which of the following descriptions most accurately describes the responsibilities of a cowboy?
  - a. winning awards by lassoing mustangs
  - b. rounding up cattle and driving them to market
  - c. protecting towns from the wild animals of the West
  - d. competing with the railroads to bring cattle to slaughterhouses
3. Which statement describes why Richard King was able to build a large ranch?
  - a. Land was cheap.
  - b. The ranch was located right next to a train station.
  - c. He was able to buy cows for cheap after a drought.
  - d. Many people volunteered to help work at his ranch.
4. How does what you learned about cowboys in this passage differ from what you already knew or thought? Cite at least three examples from the reading passage in your response to show the similarities and differences.

I Should've Been A Cowboy By: Toby Keith

I bet you've never heard ole Marshall Dillion say  
Miss Kitty have you ever thought of running away  
Settling down will you marry me  
If I asked you twice and begged you pretty please  
She'd of said Yes in a New York minute  
They never tied the knot  
His heart wasn't in it  
He stole a kiss as he rode away  
He never hung his hat up at Kitty's place

1. Is this a primary or secondary source? What evidence supports your position?

I should've been a Cowboy  
I should've learned to rope and ride  
Wearing my six-shooter riding my pony on a cattle drive  
Stealing the young girl's hearts  
Just like Gene and Roy  
Singing those campfire songs  
I should've been a cowboy

2. What is this song specifically about? What evidence supports your position?

I might of had a side kick with a funny name  
Running wild through the hills chasing Jesse James  
Ending up on the brink of danger  
Riding shotgun for the Texas Rangers  
Go west young man, haven't you been told  
California's full of whisky, women and gold  
Sleeping out all night beneath the desert stars  
Dream in my eye and a prayer in my heart

3. How does the third stanza of the song romanticize the idea of cowboys? Is this consistent with reality? Why or why not?

I should've been a Cowboy  
I should've learned to rope and ride  
Wearing my six-shooter riding my pony on a cattle drive  
Stealing the young girl's hearts  
Just like Gene and Roy  
Singing those campfire songs  
I should've been a cowboy

I should've been a Cowboy  
I should've learned to rope and ride  
Wearing my six-shooter riding my pony on a cattle drive  
Stealing the young girl's hearts  
Just like Gene and Roy  
Singing those campfire songs  
I should've been a Cowboy [x4]



## Document: Oklahoma Land Rush

At precisely high noon, thousands of would-be settlers make a mad dash into the newly opened Oklahoma Territory to claim cheap land.

The nearly two million acres of land opened up to white settlement was located in Indian Territory, a large area that once encompassed much of modern-day Oklahoma. Initially considered unsuitable for white colonization, Indian Territory was thought to be an ideal place to relocate Native Americans who were removed from their traditional lands to make way for white settlement. The relocations began in 1817, and by the 1880s, Indian Territory was a new home to a variety of tribes, including the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, Cheyenne, Commanche, and Apache.

### 1. What land was made available to white Americans?

By the 1890s, improved agricultural and ranching techniques led some white Americans to realize that the Indian Territory land could be valuable, and they pressured the U.S. government to allow white settlement in the region. In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison agreed, making the first of a long series of authorizations that eventually removed most of Indian Territory from Indian control.

To begin the process of white settlement, Harrison chose to open a 1.9 million-acre section of Indian Territory that the government had never assigned to any specific tribe. However, subsequent openings of sections that were designated to specific tribes were achieved primarily through the Dawes Severalty Act (1887), which allowed whites to settle large swaths of land that had previously been designated to specific Indian tribes.

### 2. What piece of legislation provided the land for Americans?

On March 3, 1889, Harrison announced the government would open the 1.9 million-acre tract of Indian Territory for settlement precisely at noon on April 22. Anyone could join the race for the land, but no one was supposed to jump the gun. With only seven weeks to prepare, land-hungry Americans quickly began to gather around the borders of the irregular rectangle of territory. Referred to as “Boomers,” by the appointed day more than 50,000 hopefuls were living in tent cities on all four sides of the territory.

### 3. The University of Oklahoma’s rally cry is “Boomer Sooner”. Explain the story behind this war call.

The events that day at Fort Reno on the western border were typical. At 11:50 a.m., soldiers called for everyone to form a line. When the hands of the clock reached noon, the cannon of the fort boomed, and the soldiers signaled the settlers to start. With the crack of hundreds of whips, thousands of Boomers streamed into the territory in wagons, on horseback, and on foot. All told, from 50,000 to 60,000 settlers entered the territory that day. By nightfall, they had staked thousands of claims either on town lots or quarter section farm plots. Towns like Norman, Oklahoma City, Kingfisher, and Guthrie sprang into being almost overnight.

An extraordinary display of both the pioneer spirit and the American lust for land, the first Oklahoma land rush was also plagued by greed and fraud. Cases involving “Sooners”—people who had entered the territory before the legal date and time—overloaded courts for years to come. The government attempted to operate subsequent runs with more controls, eventually adopting a lottery system to designate claims. By 1905, white Americans owned most of the land in Indian Territory. Two years later, the area once known as Indian Territory entered the Union as a part of the new state of Oklahoma.

-History.com

### 4. How does the Oklahoma Land Rush further exploit and damage the Native Americans?

## Buffalo Soldiers Article

As the American frontier stretched west following the Civil War, the young nation needed many soldiers in this new territory. Many young men helped patrol the West, including several groups of African American soldiers. These soldiers were known as buffalo soldiers and served the United States military with pride and courage.

### Formation of the Buffalo Soldiers

During the Civil War, many enslaved Africans volunteered to help the Union troops battle the Confederate forces. After the Emancipation Proclamation was issued in 1863, thousands of former slaves joined the military and aided in the defeat of the Confederate South. It is estimated that around 180,000 former slaves helped fight in the Civil War.

Once the war ended, the U.S. military turned its focus toward expansion. As settlers moved west, there were frequent clashes with Native Americans. To help keep the peace, Congress authorized the formation of new military regiments, or units of soldiers, in 1866. Many of these new regiments were to be made up of African American troops, who until this point were only allowed to serve during large conflicts. Two regiments of African American soldiers mounted on horseback, the 9th and 10th Cavalry, and two regiments of soldiers trained to fight on foot, the 24th and 25th Infantry, were stationed throughout the American West. The infantry regiments usually traveled with, and fought alongside, the cavalry regiments. Although these regiments were made up of African American men, the law required that the troops be led by white officers. These African American soldiers patrolled the West from 1866 until 1896 and became known as buffalo soldiers.

Many people wonder where the term buffalo soldier originated. There are several stories that explain this term, but the exact origin is unknown. It is generally accepted that this nickname was given to the African American troops by the Native Americans they encountered. Some historians believe that Native Americans thought that the dark hair of the African Americans was reminiscent of the fur found on buffalos. Other historians believe that the Native Americans gave the troops this nickname because the African Americans soldiers could fight fiercely like the wild buffalo. A third version of the story notes that the nickname came about because of the thick buffalo-skin coats that some soldiers wore. No matter the origin, the name buffalo soldier referred to any member of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry.

### The Roles and Duties of the Buffalo Soldiers

The cavalymen and infantrymen served many roles in their military service. The primary role of the buffalo soldiers was to protect settlers from Native American attacks. During this period of United States history, Native Americans were continually moved from their lands, sometimes forcefully and violently, to make way for new settlers. On numerous occasions, tensions rose to the point of war.

One of the most famous of conflicts was the United States troops' long-running battle with the Apache Indians. From 1861 until approximately 1890, the military fought the Apache nation as they resisted relocation. In the late 1860s, the 9th and 10th Cavalry joined forces, meeting up in Texas to battle the Apache. After several years of fighting, the Apache were forced to surrender to the buffalo soldiers after their leader, Victorio, was ambushed. Many historians have emphasized the ironic nature of this war. The Native Americans were battling to preserve their independence from settlers, while many of the African American troops had joined the army to win or protect their own freedom.

The buffalo soldiers had other roles and duties. In their mission to protect the new settlers in the West, they were also on the lookout for settlers who were disturbing the peace. Buffalo soldiers tried to stop all illegal trade of alcohol and guns to Native Americans. They also worked to evict, or remove, settlers who had illegally moved to Indian lands. They helped catch cattle smugglers who stole cows from settlers and ranchers. However, the buffalo soldiers' jobs extended beyond peacekeeping. Some African American troops helped install the transcontinental telegraph cable. Others helped build roads and military forts throughout the West. During their various activities in the West, the buffalo soldiers also helped map the Western frontier.

#### Notable Accomplishments of the Buffalo Soldiers

The creation of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and 24th and 25th Infantry was ordered by Congress, but the troops were not treated the same as white troops. These regiments were formed just after the end of the Civil War, and discrimination and prejudice towards African Americans was a harsh reality. The buffalo soldiers almost always received inferior, or second rate, equipment, along with older horses and insufficient supplies. Still, they managed to achieve many notable accomplishments.

The buffalo soldiers were known for their strong work ethic and model behavior. For many soldiers, this was their first paying job as a freedman. Other regiments experienced high rates of desertion, or abandoning a job without permission. Some white regiments had a nearly 30 percent desertion rate! The buffalo soldiers, on the other hand, had the lowest rate of desertion. This strong work ethic, combined with bravery during battles, earned 18 buffalo soldiers the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service in conflicts in the West. This is the highest recognition a U.S. military member can receive.



**In this photo, African American troops prepare for deployment to the Philippines. After working in the Western frontier, many soldiers went on to fight in the Philippine-American War of 1900.**

As they worked to protect the American West, the buffalo soldiers accomplished several "firsts." In 1877, Henry Flipper became the first African American to graduate from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Flipper went on to serve with the 10th Cavalry. He showed brilliance not just in military tactics but also in engineering. He helped design a drainage system in a military fort to remove standing

water. Standing water encouraged mosquitoes, which could lead to malaria. Today, the site of this drainage system, called Flipper's Ditch, is a Black Military Heritage Site.

Another buffalo soldier, Charles Young, became the first African American superintendent of a national park. Many soldiers, including buffalo soldiers, were stationed in national parks like Yosemite, Sequoia, and Yellowstone. These soldiers became the first park rangers, helping to protect the land from poachers and wildfires. During Young's brief tenure of the superintendent of Sequoia National Park, in present day California, he led projects to build roads and trails and kept the park safe from illegal firearms.

The late 1800s were a time when many African Americans had limited freedom and few options for employment, despite the new status of citizenship. Many buffalo soldiers used their time in the military to better their own lives. Learning to read and write was an important pursuit for many of the soldiers, because most were illiterate when they enlisted. Each regiment of buffalo soldiers was required to have a chaplain, or religious leader. Many of the chaplains taught their African American troops how to read, write, and do basic arithmetic. These skills helped soldiers when they returned to civilian life.

The buffalo soldiers today are remembered for their bravery and dedication. At a time when African Americans had few rights and faced ongoing racism, these soldiers fought to protect and defend American land and ideals. Today, monuments stand in their honor in several states, including Oklahoma and Kansas, to ensure that future generations remember the contributions of the buffalo soldiers.

1. What is one possible explanation for the term buffalo soldier?
  - a. The African American troops killed most of the buffalo on the Western frontier.
  - b. Native Americans associated African American soldiers' hair with buffalo fur because of the dark color.
  - c. The United States military gave the African American troops no food rations, so they were forced to live off buffalo meat.
  - d. Native Americans gave the African American troops the nickname because they were gentle like the buffalo.
2. Aside from engaging in battle with Native Americans, what was another common duty of the buffalo soldiers?
  - a. manufacturing ammunition
  - b. protecting settlers as they moved westward
  - c. teaching other soldiers how to read and write
  - d. helping cattle smugglers remove cows from private property
3. For what accomplishments is Henry Flipper remembered today?
  - a. He was the first African American graduate from West Point, and his Flipper Ditch was an engineering marvel that eliminated the presence of malaria-carrying mosquitoes from the area.
  - b. He was the first African American superintendent of a national park, and he helped found the park ranger system.
  - c. He was the first African American soldier to learn to read and write, and his novel *Tales of a Buffalo Soldier* was a huge success.
  - d. He was the African American soldier who singlehandedly defeated the Apache nation, and he became the first African American general in the U.S. military.
4. Some historians view the buffalo soldiers' campaigns against Native Americans as ironic. What aspects of their campaigns were ironic? Explain this idea in your own words, and use details from the reading passage to support your answer.