Land and Newcomers

Read about the 1889 Land Run and different views of settlement.

3.C.3.2.B "Describe continued migration by various newcomers to the region, such as the Boomer Movement, identifying different points of view held by American Indians and settlers regarding the settling of Native lands."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline two details that show newcomers kept coming to the region, and circle one hope held by settlers. Write 1 beside the sentence about land used in the 1889 run and 2 beside a worry about other Native lands.

Newcomers in Indian Territory

1. Before 1889, many American Indian nations lived in Indian Territory, in the area now called Oklahoma. Some had been forced to move there from homes in the East. More newcomers wanted to settle in the region. A group called Boomers pushed the U.S. government to open the Unassigned Lands to settlers. The Muscogee (Creek) and Seminole nations had ceded these lands to the U.S. government under treaties.

2. In 1889, the government opened the Unassigned Lands for settlement. At a signal, thousands of people rushed to claim places to live and farm. This was the Land Run of 1889. Some settlers saw a chance for a new start. They hoped to grow crops and build towns. After the run, still more newcomers came to the region, seeking land and work.

3. Many American Indians viewed this growing settlement with worry. The 1889 run took place on land already ceded to the U.S. government. But American Indian nations still held other lands in the region. Some people feared that more settlers and new government rules would threaten those lands and their ways of life. In later years, other Native lands were opened to settlers, and many American Indians lost land.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the Boomers push for newcomers to enter the region, and what happened after the 1889 run?

2. Why did some settlers see the 1889 Land Run as a chance for a new start?

3. Why did some American Indians worry about later settlement, even though the 1889 run was on ceded land?

4. How might a settler and an American Indian person view more newcomers differently?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Imagine a settler and an American Indian person talking after the 1889 Land Run. Write four lines of conversation, with each person speaking twice. Show the settler's hope, the American Indian person's worry about later settlement, and how the run's land was different from other land still held by American Indian nations.

ANSWER KEY

Land and Newcomers

GRADE 3 · 3.C.3.2.B

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline two details that show newcomers kept coming to the region, and circle one hope held by settlers. Write 1 beside the sentence about land used in the 1889 run and 2 beside a worry about other Native lands. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Boomers push for newcomers to enter the region, and what happened after the 1889 run?	**Boomers pushed the government to open the Unassigned Lands to settlers. More newcomers came to the region after the run.**
2	Why did some settlers see the 1889 Land Run as a chance for a new start?	**They hoped to claim land where they could live, grow crops, and build towns.**
3	Why did some American Indians worry about later settlement, even though the 1889 run was on ceded land?	**Their nations still held other lands. They feared that more settlers and new rules would threaten those lands and their ways of life.**
4	How might a settler and an American Indian person view more newcomers differently?	**A settler might see a chance to gain land or work. An American Indian person might worry that continued settlement would threaten lands still held by Native nations.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Settler: I came here to farm and build a home.
American Indian person: The land in the run had been ceded, but our nation still holds other land.
Settler: I hope my family can find work here, too.
American Indian person: I worry that later settlers and new rules may take the land we still hold.

Accept other passage-based hopes and concerns. Check that students distinguish the ceded Unassigned Lands opened in 1889 from other lands still held by American Indian nations.