Section 1, “Grassland: The Main Character…” (P. 150-163)

Chapter 8: Livestock and the Open Range – 1850-1887

As You Read: All of the following statements are false. Write the correct words in the blank to fix the false underlined words.

1. The Outback was unfenced land that had not yet been surveyed for sale to homesteaders – a place where cattle could graze free. (p.150)

2. After the gold rush, the population of Montana boomed and wild game decreased, resulting in the expansion of the tofu industry. (p.150)

3. The open range was very important for feeding cattle because in most arid areas, the cattle will not eat grasses that grow along fences. (p.154)

4. A roundup is a cooperative effort to round up all the cattle in a region, cut them into steaks, and hold a barbeque to celebrate the return of spring. (p.154)

5. In Montana there were very few conflicts between cattlemen and sheepmen because the two sides made a peace treaty called the Meat Compromise of 1873. (p.158)

6. The jobs of the sheepherder and the cowboy were different because the sheepherder slept during the day and counted sheep during the night. (p.158)

7. The open range had its difficulties: predators ate livestock and cattle rustling was far too easy. But the worst problem was fixing all of the broken fences. (p.160)

8. Before the Hard Winter of 1886-87, there was an unusually hot summer with little rain and many range fires. Also, in the spring of 1886, golf ball-sized hail stormed down on the open range, killing a countless number of cattle. (p.161)

9. After the Hard Winter, ranchers made changes to avoid another disastrous winter. They planted food for winter feed, reduced the size of their herds, and improved the quality of their stock though careful breeding. Many ranchers hired more cowboys to keep cattle from wandering off. (p.162)