



Rangeland Timeline Activity

Created by: Karen Launchbaugh, Linda McKie	Time Required: 20-30 minutes
Subject: History	Grade Level: 4+

Overview	Students take a guess at ordering events, then find and discuss the correct order.
Goal(s) & Objective(s)	Students will arrange events correctly after researching or discussing events as a class.
Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangeland Timeline Cards (6-10 sets), each set on different colors of paper • Tape (masking or scotch) • Newsprint end roll or butcher paper the length of a white board • Computers with internet access
Teaching Activities: <i>Instructional Approaches/Strategies</i>	<p>Introduction: Ask students what clues can tell them when different events occurred in history (suggestion: use changes in technology, context with other historic events).</p> <p>Procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divide students into small groups and give each group a set of event cards (cut apart and mixed up). Each group's cards should be a different color. 2. Give each group a roll of tape, or several lengths of masking tape. Let students know they are going to use clues on the cards to place them in order on the timeline. 3. Give students about 10 minutes to place the cards on the timeline in order from the earliest to the most recent. 4. Go over different groups' orders of events – ask how they came to the conclusion of how to order the cards. 5. After their initial ordering, have each group look up the dates of two or more specific events on the internet and place the cards in their actual position on the timeline. If time is short, provide each student with a copy of the cards and go over as a class, writing in the dates as instructed. <p>Closure: Have students scramble the cards, then race to put timeline cards in order</p>
Assessment:	Students should be able to place the cards in correct order after research and discussion.

Background:

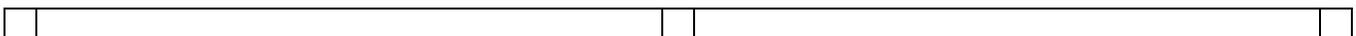
Placing Idaho's Rangelands in historic context will help students understand why agencies exist and how things are organized today.

Materials and Preparation:

Prepare a timeline in a large classroom space such as a white board by taping up a long piece of butcher paper and writing actual dates in large print, corresponding with the relevant dates in Idaho history. Copy one set of timeline cards for each group, each set on a different color of paper.

Attachments:

- Rangeland Timeline Cards
- Timeline Cards Key



<p style="text-align: center;">Trail Drive</p> <p>Large numbers of cattle and sheep were herded into Idaho from many other western states</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Lewis and Clark</p> <p>Meriwether Lewis and William Clark traveled through the northern part of what is now Idaho</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Taylor Grazing Act</p> <p>This act sought to “stop injury to public grazing lands and provide for their orderly use, improvement and development.” It did this by leasing the public grazing lands to ranchers who could provide hay and water on their nearby private lands</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act</p> <p>The government responded to its citizens’ changing demand on public lands by passing this act. It directed that national Forest lands be managed for “outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and wildlife.”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Native American land Managers</p> <p>The first people to live in Idaho were the Native Americans or “Indians.” They managed the rangeland by gathering wild plants, setting fires, pasturing horses, and hunting.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Forest Service</p> <p>The Forest Service was created in 1905. It manages the 68.3 million acres of National Forest lands we have in the United States today.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">Civil War</p> <p>The war between the northern states and southern states took place. It ended slavery and restored the unity of the United States. The war took many lives and put a severe strain on the growing nation's economy.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Range Wars</p> <p>Large areas of good grazing land were never claimed under the Homestead Act because they were not suitable for farming. These lands were known as the "open range." People destroyed livestock, hay and corrals, fought and even killed each other over the control of these valuable grazing and water rights.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Homestead Act</p> <p>The U.S. Government passed the Homestead Act which granted 160 acres of land to any resident who lived on a piece of land for 5 years and improved it. Through several laws were passed to try to adapt the legislation to the conditions in the arid west, many homesteaders failed and had to return their land to the government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Idaho's Statehood</p> <p>Idaho became a state. Before that it was a part of the huge "Oregon Territory" including the lands of 5 states.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Trappers</p> <p>David Thompson established the North West Company fur trading post in northern Idaho.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Oregon Trail</p> <p>Hundreds of pioneers traveled the Oregon Trail through Idaho. Some of them stayed and began to build ranches and farms.</p>

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<p>Transcontinental Railroad The first railway to stretch from one end of the United States to the other was completed. Land grants encouraged railroad construction in the West. Improved transportation increased Idaho’s population.</p>	<p>Morrill Act This act provided grants of land to states to finance the establishment of colleges specializing in “agriculture and the mechanic arts.”</p>
<p>National Environmental Policy Act The government responded to increasing public awareness of environmental issues. This act allowed U.S. citizens to offer suggestions or complaints on how public land was managed.</p>	<p>Gold Rush After gold was discovered Idaho’s population grew quickly. Miners staked their claims and panned for gold. The “boom towns” that sprung up provided a demand for the products of farmers and ranchers.</p>
<p>Bureau of Land Management Originally established as the Grazing Service in 1941, the Bureau of Land Management was created to manage the 71.7 million acres of BLM land we have in the United States today.</p>	<p>Prehistoric Grazers Idaho was once grazed by ground sloths, wild horses and burros, musk oxen, bison and woolly mammoths. Predators like bears, dire wolves and saber tooth cats hunted these grazers.</p>

Timeline Event Cards KEY

- 1- Prehistoric Grazers
- 2- Native American Land Managers
- 3- Lewis & Clark 1804-1806
- 4- Trappers 1809
- 5- The Oregon Trail 1840's
- 6- Gold Rush 1849-1855
- 7- Civil War 1861-1865
- 8- Homestead Act 1862
- 9- Morrill Act of 1862
- 10-Transcontinental Railroad 1869
- 11-Trail Drive 1880's
- 12-Range Wars 1880's-1890's
- 13-Idaho's Statehood 1890
- 14-Forest Service 1905
- 15-Taylor Grazing Act 1934
- 16-Bureau of Land Management 1941
- 17-Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960
- 18-National Environmental Policy Act of 1969