



Idaho's Rangeland History Timeline

Created by: IRRC-Rangeland Roots	Date:
Subject: History, Language Arts	Grade Level: 3 +
Time Required: 30-45 minutes- Day 1 Timeline order 20-30 minutes- Day 2- creating individual timelines	Standards: Language Arts: <u>Standard 2:</u> Comprehension/Interpretation Social Studies: <u>Standard 1:</u> History

Overview	The students will read historical event cards and arrange them in sequence on a timeline.
Goal(s) & Objective(s)	The students will use critical thinking skills to chronologically order events in the history of Idaho's rangeland.
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
Teaching Activities: <i>Instructional Approaches/Strategies</i>	<p>Introduction: Discuss some local and personal events and how they have affected student's lives. List the events in chronological order on a whiteboard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explain to the students that sequence and timing of events influences their effect on people. For example, the timing of your sibling's birth makes him either your twin or your younger brother. The timing and sequence of Idaho's historical events have shaped the land into the state we know today. <p>Procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Read or review <i>Rangelands: Idaho's Roots</i>. 2. Divide students into small groups (2-4 students) and give each group a set of event cards (cut apart and mixed up). Each group's cards should be a different color. 3. 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. 4. Give students about 10 minutes to place the cards on the timeline in order from the earliest to the most recent. 5. Go over different groups' orders of events – ask how they came to the conclusion of how to order the cards. 6. Give the groups time to read, discuss, and sequence the event cards. Encourage students to look up the meanings of unfamiliar words. 7. Reconvene as a class and place (with the help of the different groups) your timeline cards on the prepared timeline. <p>Closure: Ask students to compare the community's timeline discussed at the</p>

	beginning to the Rangeland timeline. Discuss “What if” regarding the sequencing of events. For example, what if the Transcontinental Railroad had not been completed until 100 years later?
Assessment:	Have students make their own timeline the following day. Remind them to make it individual and detailed- include siblings births, getting a pet, etc.

Background:

Idaho’s history is tied to its land. Nearly half of that land is classified as rangeland. Rangelands are huge areas of grasses, shrubs and wildflowers. Rangelands are important for water, wildlife, mining, ranching, and recreation.

Materials and Preparation:

Cut apart the event cards. Use the timeline event card key as a guide to draw a timeline on a black or white board, or butcher paper. Start with the “prehistoric Era” (with space for one title) and “pre-1500” (with space for one title). Then mark the timeline from 1800 (with space for 12 titles). End with 1900-present (with space for five titles).

Attachments:

Rangeland Timeline Cards & KEY

<p style="text-align: center;">Trail Drive</p> <p>In the early 1880's 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>Between 1804-1806-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>Passed in 1934. 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 Of 1960</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>

<p style="text-align: center;">Civil War</p> <p>The war between the northern states and southern states was fought from 1862-1865. 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." From the 1880's-1890's 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>In 1862, 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. Though 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 in 1890. 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 in 1809.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Oregon Trail</p> <p>Hundreds of pioneers traveled the Oregon Trail through Idaho in the 1840's. Some of them stayed and began to build ranches and farms.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Transcontinental Railroad</p> <p>The first railway to stretch from one end of the United States to the other was completed in 1862. Land grants encouraged railroad construction in the West. Improved transportation increased Idaho’s population.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Morrill Act of 1862</p> <p>This act provided grants of land to states to finance the establishment of colleges specializing in “agriculture and the mechanic arts.”</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">Gold Rush</p> <p>After gold was discovered, Idaho’s population grew quickly from 1860 to 1870. 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 style="text-align: center;">Bureau of Land Management</p> <p>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 style="text-align: center;">Prehistoric Grazers</p> <p>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 1804-1906
- 4- Trappers 1809
- 5- The Oregon Trail 1840's
- 6- Gold Rush 1860-1870
- 7- Civil War 1862-1865
- 8- Homestead Act 1862
- 9- Morrill Act of 1862
- 10-Transcontinental Railroad 1862
- 11-Trail Drive 1880's
- 12-Range Wars 188'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