

Auf der Homepage der Fachschaft Englisch finden Sie auch einen Link zu den am Theresianum verwendeten Lehrbüchern. Diese können Sie zum Beispiel in Stadt- und Gemeindebüchereien entleihen. Im Lehrbuch **Green Line 5** befasst sich die **Unit 4** ab Seite 60 mit dem **Thema Native Americans then and now**. Dieses Thema ist Stoff folgender Schulaufgabe:

Schulaufgabe im Fach Englisch im am Name: _____

The development of cattle ranching

Cowboys and cattle ranchers were the first European settlers to move permanently onto the Great Plains. They did so, to a degree, by adopting or copying many of the ways of the Native Americans. Why and how did cattle ranching develop on the Great Plains?

Cattle ranching - a brief history

1820-1865: Origins in Texas

Ranching first started in Texas, with ranches mostly manned by Mexican cowboys called vaqueros. In 1836 Texan ranchers drove many Mexicans out, and claimed the cattle left behind. The Civil War started in 1861, and Texans went off to fight. The cattle roamed free as huge herds grew up. On returning home, the Texans started rounding them up and driving them to sell in places such as New Orleans and California.

1865-1870: The 'long drives' - first 'open range' ranch



Realising that there was a great demand for beef in the north of the USA, the Texans drove their cattle north on a long drive to Sedalia in Missouri, where they were loaded onto trains for Chicago.

Two Texas ranchers, Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving, pioneered a second trail, to Denver in Colorado, where they sold their cattle to gold miners. In 1868, a rancher named John Iliff (the 'cattle-king of the northern plains') won the contract to supply beef to the Sioux, who had been forced onto a reservation in the Black Hills.

A safer drive (the Chisholm Trail) was established to Abilene. This was set up by Joseph McCoy as a 'cow-town', with railroad stockyards (and numerous saloons where the cowboys could spend their wages). John Iliff was the first rancher to set up an 'open range' ranch - in Wyoming in 1867.

1870-1885: The 'open range'

There were huge areas of 'open range' - unfenced land which was free for anyone to use. Charles Goodnight is reputed to have invented the crazy quilt (by buying small patches of land here and there over an area, he could effectively control all of it). Refrigeration cars on trains opened a world-wide market for beef. By 1885, just 35 cattle-barons owned 8 million hectares of range, and owned perhaps 1.5 million cattle.

1885-1890: The end of the 'open range'

Ranchers had over-grazed the plains. Overstocking had also led to a fall in prices. In spring 1886 there was a drought, followed by a scorching hot summer (up to 43°C). This was followed by a winter storm in January 1887, in which the temperature dropped to -43°C. Half the cattle on the plains died in a single year. More and more homesteaders were coming onto the plains, and fencing off their farms with barbed wire

Annotations:

to a degree	partly
to roam	to walk, usually for a long time, with no clear purpose or direction
to round up	when people or animals of a particular type are all brought together often using force
stockyard	a place where cattle, sheep etc. are being kept before being taken to a market and sold
overstocking	obtaining more of something than is needed
scorching	if strong heat or wind scorches plants, it dries and damages them
barbed wire	wire with short sharp points on it

I Questions on the text

Answer the questions in your own words as far as possible. There is only one fully correct answer in the multiple choice exercises.

Obligatory question:

The development of cattle ranching

1. In what ways did the railroads affect the development of cattle ranching (5 aspects)

2. Tick the correct answer:

1. What was a vaquero?

- A Mexican cattle rancher
- A Mexican cowboy
- A Mexican barn

2. When did Texas rebel against the Mexican government?

- 1820
- 1835
- 1836

3. Where did the meat from the cattle driven on the 'long drives' end up?

- Chicago
- Colorado
- Sedalia

4. Where did Goodnight and Loving drive their cattle to?

- Chicago
- Colorado
- Sedalia

5. Who was the 'cattle king of the northern plains'?

- John Iliff
- Charles Goodnight
- Joseph McCoy

6. Who set up Abilene as a 'cow town'?

- John Iliff
- Charles Goodnight
- Joseph McCoy

7. Who is reputed to have invented the 'crazy quilt' system of buying land?

- John Iliff
- Charles Goodnight
- Joseph McCoy

8. How many cattle barons (owning 8 million hectares of land) were there in 1885?

- 35
- 350
- 3,500

9. What decimated the herds of the Great Plains in January 1887?

- Drought
- Storms
- Heat

10. With what did Joseph Glidden help to destroy cattle ranching?

- Wire netting
- Barbed wire
- Telegraph wires

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Choose one of the two questions (either 3 or 4):

Freedom

3. Why did Boston play a very important part in the birth of the United States?

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Native Americans then and now

4. What do the whites think of the Indians according to Text 1? What does Text 2 say about the attitude of the Indians towards the whites? Give examples to show how these attitudes are expressed. Think of reasons for the way whites and Indians see each other.

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5. Tick the correct answer:

How did the arrival of the Europeans affect the Klamath Tribes?

- They had to abandon their traditional way of life and in 1864 the Klamaths handed over almost all of their land to the US government for a few promises
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What event turned the Klamath' success story into a disaster?

- In the fifties they were given money in exchange for their hunting, fishing and meeting rights. But not knowing how to survive in a cash economy, they had no idea how to invest their money and many members of the tribe were desperate, became addicted to alcohol or even committed suicide.
- In 1954 they were given money in exchange for their hunting and fishing grounds. Since they didn't know how to survive in a cash economy, they had no idea how to invest their money and hundreds of Klamaths committed mass suicide.

- In 1954 a new law suddenly “terminating” the tribe changed the situation of the Klamaths fundamentally. Believing that the Indians would do better if they became part of the mainstream American culture, Congress made the Klamaths sell up their reservation. But without the rights to the land the Klamaths had little chance of success. Not knowing how to survive in a cash economy, they had no idea how to invest the money they had been paid. There were high rates of unemployment, alcoholism and suicide.

How and why did things start to improve again?

- In 1986 the US government officially recognized the Klamath Tribes once again. They could win back their former rights of hunting, fishing and gathering. The opening of a small casino provided jobs for the Indians.
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- In 1986 the Canadian government officially recognized the Klamath Tribes once again. They could win back their former rights of hunting, fishing and gathering. The opening of a small casino provided jobs for the Indians.

What are the Klamaths’ hopes for the future?

- Having controlled 22 million acres of land before finally losing it to the US government in the 19th and 20th century, the Klamaths hope to regain their land or at least parts of it. They hope to become self-sufficient again.
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II Grammar

Read the text, then use participle constructions instead of the original phrases to fill the gaps in the second text:

Since their way of life was affected in many ways by the environment of the Great Plains, the Indian tribes who lived there very much depended on nature. Because they believed that living in harmony with the environment was essential, there were strict rules: The whole tribe had to join together for the buffalo hunt. They considered the worst crimes to be not looking after one's parents, hurting people who were sick, or harming the religion. Since it was an honour to feed them and the worst crime not to do so, the dog-soldiers fed the old and the weak. Although they knew that they would die, old people voluntarily exposed themselves to the elements, so they would not be a burden to the tribe. The worst punishment was banishment. Because horses were essential for survival, horse-stealing from other tribes was admired. The men had to try to stay alive, so no one was forced to go to war. As it was considered a main aim to stay alive, the bravest act of war was a coup (touching an enemy with a stick in warfare, instead of killing him, and escaping successfully). Because it was part of their culture, the warriors scalped their enemy to stop him going to the Happy Hunting Ground.

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with a stick in warfare, instead of killing him, and escaping successfully). _____ part of their culture, the warriors scalped their enemy to stop him going to the Happy Hunting Ground.

Good Luck!

Five ways the railroads affect the development of cattle ranching include:

1. In 1865-1870 beef was transported north on the railroad from Sedalia, causing the opening up of Chicago and the other northern markets.
2. The long drives were developed solely to get the cattle to the railroads.
3. The development of 'cow-towns' such as Abilene were to allow the safe loading of cattle onto the railroads.
4. In 1870-1885, refrigeration cars on trains opened a world-wide market for beef.
5. After 1885 many homesteaders, who eventually destroyed ranching, were brought to the West on the railroads.

The moment before the gun went off



Nadine Gordimer (born: 20 November 1923, Springs, South Africa, where she has lived all her life, and continues to live).

In 1991 The Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to Nadine Gordimer, "who through her magnificent epic writing has - in the words of Alfred Nobel - been of very great benefit to humanity"

Vocabulary sheet

labourer (1)	worker
fatal (2)	resulting in sb.'s death
domestic (3)	here: used in people's homes
mishap (4)	small accident or mistake that does not have very serious results
divestment (9)	= disinvestment: the process of taking your money out of a company by selling your shares in it
crudely-drawn (12)	not drawn (described, characterized) exactly and without any detail, but generally correct and useful
gleeful (14)	very excited and satisfied
to sneer (22)	to smile or speak in a very unkind way that shows you have no respect for sb. or sth.
agitator (30)	sb. who encourages people to work towards changing sth. in society – used to show disapproval
distress (31)	feeling of extreme unhappiness
inquiry (40)	an official process to find out about sth.
assumption (40)	sth. that you think is true although you have no definite proof
snot (49)	an impolite word for the thick liquid produced in your nose
to cull (51)	to kill some animals of a group, usually the weakest ones, especially so that the size of the group does not increase too much
buck (52)	Bock (here: male antelope)
game (53)	wild animals that are hunted for food, especially as a sport (game hunting)
aptitude (55)	natural ability or skill, especially in learning
to brace sth. against sth. (59)	to push part of your body against sth. solid in order to make yourself more steady
to thump (67)	to hit against sth. loudly
to rake through (69)	to search a place very carefully for sth.
pot-hole (70)	a large hole in the surface of a road, caused by traffic and bad weather
jolt (70)	a sudden rough shaking movement
Van der Vyer's standing (73)	his rank or position in society
to appease (80)	to make sb. less angry or stop them from attacking you by giving them what they want
to spoil (85)	to have a bad effect on sth. so that it is no longer attractive, enjoyable, useful; syn. to ruin
fern (86)	type of plant with green leaves shaped like large feathers, but no flowers
infiltrator (91)	sb. who secretly joins an organization or enters a place in order to find out information about it or harm it
fittings (98)	Beschläge
elaborate (99)	carefully planned and organized in great detail
to deprive sb. of sth. (100)	to prevent sb. from having sth., especially sth. that they need or should have
boxwood (101)	Buchsbaumholz
jutting (103)	sticking out further than the other things (body parts) around it
solemn (105)	very serious and not happy because sth. bad has happened or because you are at an important occasion
weeding (111)	removing unwanted plants from a garden or field
to restrain (117)	to stop sb. from doing sth., often by using physical force
to gather (closely) (127)	here: to get close; to come together, to meet
fright (137)	sudden feeling of fear
thud (138)	low sound made by a heavy object hitting sth. else
to leap up (139)	to jump high into the air or to jump in order to land in a different place
to topple (139)	to become unsteady and then fall over, or to make sth. do this
to tease (140)	to laugh at sb. and make jokes in order to have fun by embarrassing them
callous (152)	not caring that other people are suffering

The moment before the gun went off



The short story “*The moment before the gun went off*” by Nadine Gordimer was first published in 1988 and later in the collection “*Jump and other stories*” in 1991. It was written towards the end of the period of apartheid. In 1985 the **Immorality Act** was replaced; in the same year US economic sanctions took effect; in the ensuing years (= happening after a particular action or event) riots organized by anti-apartheid movements and violent measures to crush them became more and more numerous. In 1989 the greatest demonstration against apartheid was organized by archbishop **Desmond Tutu**. In the same year Frederick de Klerk was sworn in as the last apartheid president, and in 1990 **Nelson Mandela** was released from prison. One year later all apartheid laws were replaced and the armed struggle against apartheid was stopped by the **ANC**.

4b

It is inevitable that the killing of the black boy is seen as an incident that is typical of the way members of the master race treat their black inferiors. In the eyes of the public, this killing cannot be an accident because this is what happens all the time. As the farmer has a political function – he is a regional party leader and in charge of the local security commando – this sad incident has a political dimension which will become known all over the world and will be made use of whoever needs an example of apartheid injustice. As a consequence the short story is about two victims: the boy who was accidentally shot by his father, and the father himself, who as a representative of apartheid, is stigmatised (= to be treated by society as if you should feel ashamed of your situation or behaviour) by this fact because nobody believes his version of the incident.

event sth. that happens, especially sth. important, interesting, or unusual
incident an event, especially one that is unusual, important, or violent

Ereignis
 Zwischenfall

4c

Van der Vyver is both a representative of apartheid policy and a father of an illegitimate (= born to parents who are not married; not allowed or acceptable according to rules or agreements) black child – but he must ignore the latter towards others: his family, the authorities, his fellow party members and the people who work for him. He cannot show his love for his son and he cannot give in to the mourning for his dead child in a way he would want to. His personality is reduced to someone only having a representative function and he cannot share with others what he really feels for his son.

Characters	Feelings	Relationships
Marais Van der Vyer		married and has three children; no information as to a more than formal relationship to his wife; the black farm worker's father; has a sexual relationship with the “dead man's mother”
the boy's mother		Van der Vyer's sexual partner; the boy's mother
the boy		Van der Vyer's and his black mistress's son