
SWEEP THROUGH HISTORY



Activity Packet

Teacher's Note

This Activity Packet has been designed to prepare the student for the field trip to Fort Scott. The activities will give the student a comprehensive view of the site's history and historical events of the time period as well as events leading up to the fort's establishment. Because so much history surrounds the story of the fort, you may find these activities appropriate for use in general teaching units on the time period.

The Activity Packet is divided into the following:

A series of pre-visit activities which are intended to introduce the student to some key concepts that are important to the site's history.

A history hunt which is designed as an on-site activity to be conducted independently before or after the program.

A post-visit quiz which can be used to measure the student's understanding of the site.

The quiz is optional, but the other activities are recommended prior to your visit.

Introduction to Fort Scott

Activity Sheet (Previsit)

Instructions - Read the following information. Be familiar with the terms in bold print, as you will see them in other activities. Then write definitions for the vocabulary words on the back on this page.

Fort Scott was built 150 years ago. That was long before your parents and grandparents were born and 20 years before the Civil War started. The army started building the fort in 1842, and construction lasted for eight years.

Fort Scott was one of many forts along the **Permanent Indian Frontier**. The fort was built to keep Indians and settlers off each other's land and to stop the Indians from fighting among themselves. Before the fort was built, most of the Indians who lived east of the Mississippi River had been **removed** from their homelands to areas further west. The land that they moved to now includes the states of Oklahoma and Kansas.

The people who lived at the fort formed a **community**. Officers were in command of the fort. They and their wives lived in the fanciest houses and wore expensive clothes. The post surgeon was responsible for the medical care of the soldiers. The **sutler** was a storekeeper who sold items such as jaw harps and playing cards to the soldiers. **Laundresses** washed the soldiers' clothes. The soldiers themselves did most of the **construction** and other work duties.

There were two types of soldiers at the fort: **infantry** and **dragoons**. The infantry was composed of foot soldiers and formed the main part of the frontier army. They stayed at the fort and did most of the work while the dragoons were out on patrol. The dragoons were trained to fight on horseback and on foot. They kept peace with the Indians and **patrolled** the Oregon and **Santa Fe Trails**. Both dragoons and infantry fought in the **Mexican War**. The area that now includes the states of California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado was won from Mexico.

As people moved further west, the frontier also moved west. By 1853, there was no longer a need for a fort in this area. The military abandoned the fort and sold the buildings in an auction. The fort became the town of Fort Scott.

The town was divided during the "**Bleeding Kansas**" years. This term describes the fighting about whether Kansas would be a free state or a slave state. Most of the people with homes in the town of Fort Scott wanted **slavery**. However, those who lived on farms outside the town did not want slavery in Kansas at all.

By 1861, the fighting had stopped, and Kansas entered the United States as a free state. Also in that year, the **Civil War** began. The Union Army returned to Fort Scott and set up a supply base and training ground. Soldiers came through Fort Scott before going to battle to obtain **supplies**, such as food, clothing, horses, and equipment. Some men were trained as soldiers at the fort, and there was also a hospital and prison here.

The army returned in 1869 to protect construction workers who were building a railroad. Farmers did not want the railroad built on their land and were hostile to the workers.

Today the fort buildings have been restored. On the outside, they look like they did in the 1840s. Several of the buildings look historic on the inside as well. The fort's story lasts for 31 years from 1842 to 1873. This time includes westward expansion, "Bleeding Kansas", and the Civil War.

Vocabulary Words

1. community-

2. construction-

3. dragoons-

4. infantry-

5. laundress-

6. patrol-

7. removal-

8. slavery-

9. supplies-

10. sutler-

Exploring the Plains

Activity Sheet (Previsit)

Read the following and then mark the statements at the bottom true or false.

At the same time they were fighting for their independence from Britain, Americans began to move west. In the 1770s and 1780s, the western frontier was Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio. By 1800, it was the Mississippi River. This was the same year that Thomas Jefferson was elected President of the United States.

Jefferson had dreams of the United States reaching all the way west to the Pacific Ocean. Many Americans shared this dream. They believed that it was the Manifest Destiny of the United States to stretch from ocean to ocean.

In 1803, Jefferson purchased a huge area of land from France known as the Louisiana Purchase. This area of land took in Louisiana, included the entire area of the Great Plains, and reached all the way to the Rocky Mountains. It nearly doubled the size of the United States. This purchase included the land where Kansas and Missouri are now. Jefferson wanted to know what the land was like that he had just bought, so he sent Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River to explore it. They made it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Other explorers followed in their footsteps. Two of the most important to Fort Scott's story are Zebulon Pike and Stephen Long.

Pike made his trip in 1806. He crossed the Great Plains and explored the southern Rocky Mountains. One of the mountains that he discovered, Pike's Peak, is named after him. During his travels, Pike kept a journal and later made a map of the territory he explored. He called the southern plains "a Great American Desert" that was not fit for civilized people to live in. Major Stephen Long, who explored the same area in 1820, thought the same thing. This view of the plains as a desert was shared by many people in the United States in the early 1800s. Because white people did not want to live there, they thought that it would be a good place to move all the Indians.

One of the places that Pike visited on his journey was Santa Fe, New Mexico, which at that time was owned by Spain. Spain did not like foreigners, and Pike was arrested, but later set free. Santa Fe was at the northern end of a trade route that ended at Chihuahua, Mexico. Because of the trade, it was easy to get silver in Santa Fe. Several Americans visited Santa Fe in the early 1800s, hoping to get rich. They were either kicked out of town or put in jail. It was not until 1821, when Mexico declared independence from Spain, that trade began between Santa Fe and Missouri.

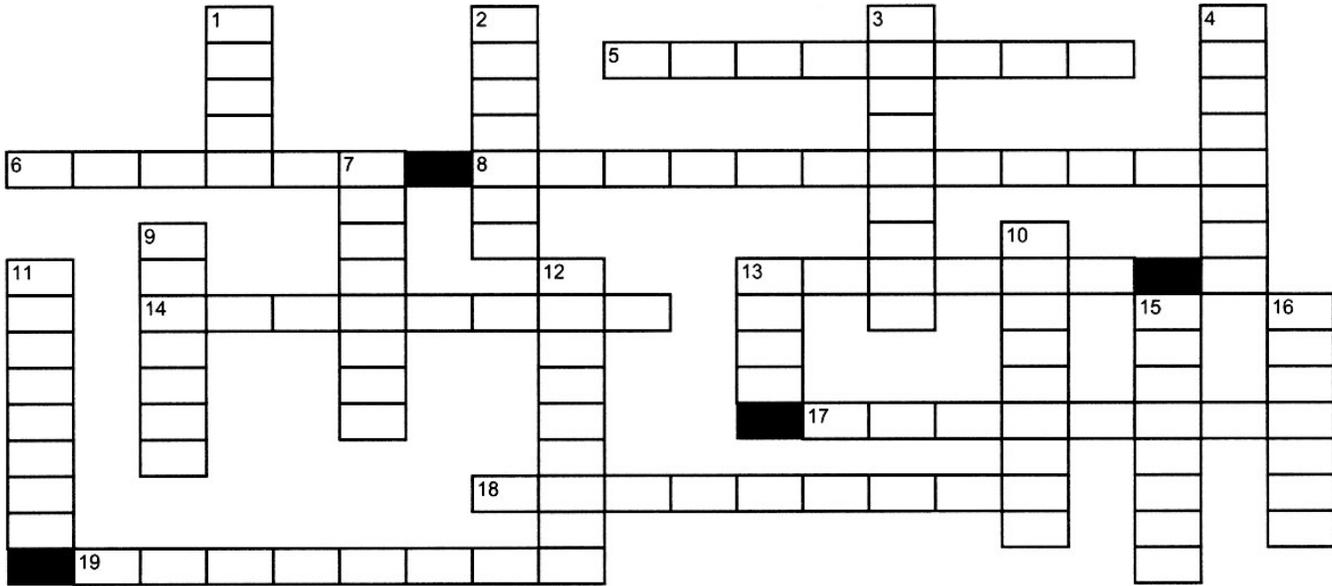
Traders took the first wagons to Santa Fe from Missouri that year, and soon had a trail blazed. Within a few years, Indians began attacking the wagons. The traders began asking for military protection. The need for soldiers out on the plains led to the organization of the dragoons. The dragoons were soldiers who were trained to fight on horseback and on foot. Soldiers on horseback were needed on the frontier because they had to travel long distances to get anywhere.

At first, the army organized the dragoons to protect the Santa Fe Trail, but as the idea of a Permanent Indian Frontier developed, the dragoons were stationed at the various forts along the frontier including Fort Scott. This was the situation on the frontier on the eve of the era of Manifest Destiny, a time of rapid westward expansion.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| True or False | 1. President Thomas Jefferson was interested in western expansion. |
| True or False | 2. The Louisiana Purchase was a small area of land. |
| True or False | 3. Zebulon Pike and Stephen Long made it all the way to the Pacific Ocean. |
| True or False | 4. Pike called the southern plains a "Great American Desert". |
| True or False | 5. Most white people did not want to settle on the plains. They thought it would be a good place for the Indians to live. |
| True or False | 6. Spain welcomed foreigners to Santa Fe. |
| True or False | 7. The first wagons to travel the Santa Fe Trail went from Missouri to Santa Fe in 1821. |
| True or False | 8. The dragoons helped to protect the Santa Fe Trail and some of them were later stationed at Fort Scott. |

Now do the crossword puzzle on the back using terms from both the introduction activity and this activity.

Fort Scott Crossword Puzzle



5 across

These soldiers rode around on horseback.

6 across

He was the storekeeper at the fort.

8 across

The _____ of the fort began in 1842.

13 across

The dragoons went on _____ along the trails to keep them safe.

14 across

Early explorers called the plains the Great _____ Desert

17 across

_____ Destiny is a nickname for the 1840s era of westward expansion.

18 across

This President had dreams of the United States reaching the Pacific Ocean.

19 across

During the Civil War, the Army obtained _____ such as food and clothing at Fort Scott.

1 down

Fought from 1861 to 1865 between the North and the South.
The _____ War

2 down

The United States got California and New Mexico in the _____ War.

3 down

The people who lived at Fort Scott formed a _____.

4 down

They were the foot soldiers of the army.

7 down

Squatters on land south of Fort Scott did not want the _____ to be built on the land that they lived on.

9 down

_____ was the issue that Kansans fought about and that was a main cause of the Civil War.

10 down

The _____ Purchase is a huge land area that the United States bought from France.

11 down

Fort Scott protected the Permanent Indian _____

12 down

The _____ was a woman who washed clothes for the soldiers.

13 down

He had a peak named after him. He was also arrested in Santa Fe

15 down

_____ Kansas was a time of violence and unrest in Kansas Territory

16 down

The dragoons often patrolled the _____ Trail.
(2 words)

Tallgrass Prairie

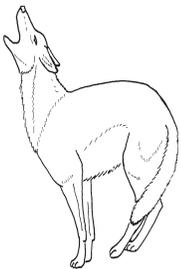
Activity Sheet (Previsit)

Fort Scott is located in the vegetation zone called tallgrass prairie. Tallgrass prairie once covered 400,000 square miles in North America. Today less than 1% of the original prairie exists.

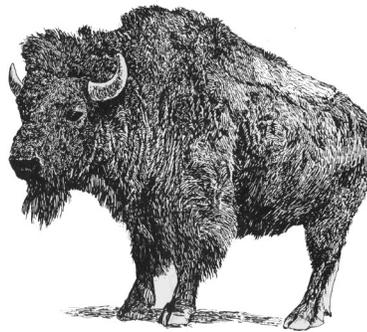
The map on the back shows three different kinds of prairie: short grass, mixed prairie, and tallgrass prairie. The entire prairie covered almost 1,200,000 square miles which is $\frac{1}{5}$ of the land area of the United States (*not counting Alaska and Hawaii.*) Think of that! One out of every five square miles was prairie.

The prairie is a very important region. Today, it is called the nation's "bread basket" because of all the wheat grown there. One hundred fifty years ago, things were quite different. The prairie was home to several tribes of Indians: Sioux, Cheyenne, Comanche, Kiowa, Pawnee, Kansa, Osage, and several others. It was also home to many different animals.

Pictured below are several animals. Color the ones that you think lived on the prairies in the 1800s. Circle the one that you think that there was the most of.



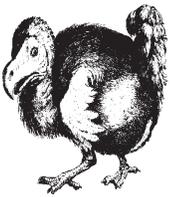
Coyote



Bison



Black-footed Ferret



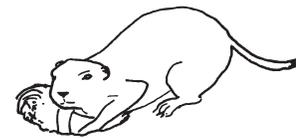
Dodo Bird



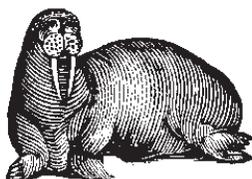
Great Plains Toad



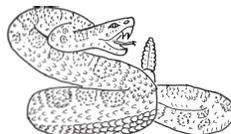
Western Meadowlark



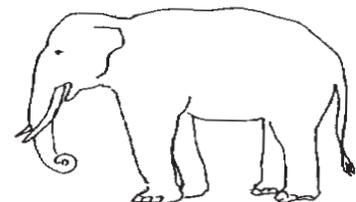
Prairie Dog



Walrus



Prairie Rattlesnake



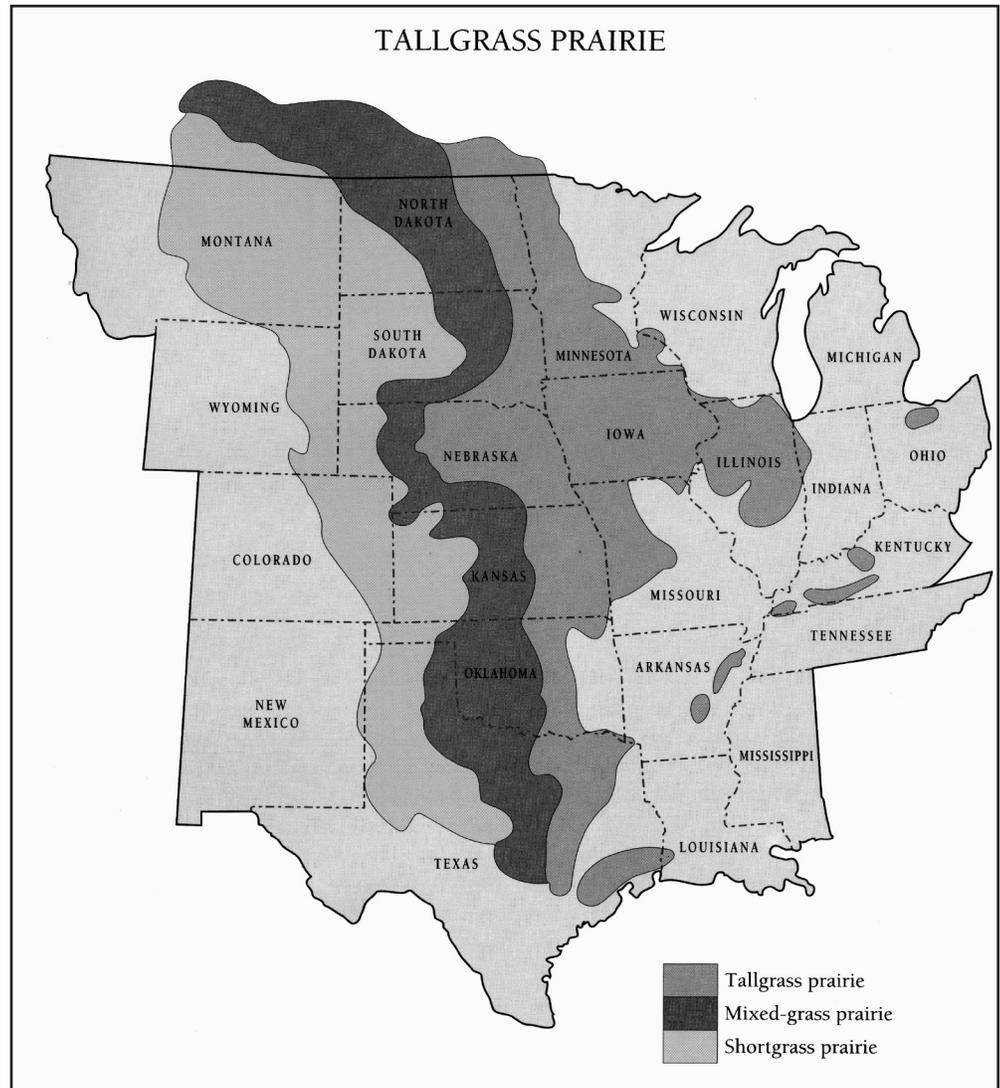
Elephant

Great American Desert

Shown here are the three different regions of prairie: short grass, mixed grass and tallgrass.

The prairie was home to several tribes of Indians. Many settlers lived in the tallgrass prairie, but as they got further west, the prairie was viewed more and more as a desert. The plants made the soil hard to plow.

In the early 1800s, explorers called the area, "The Great American Desert." By the 1840s, when Fort Scott was established, many settlers were moving west, but were still not settling on the plains.



Answer the following questions:

What words do you think of when you think of a desert?

Do any of these words describe Kansas? Which ones?

Why do you think that people called the prairie a desert?

(Hint: There is not much of this type of vegetation in Kansas. There are a lot of this further east.)

Because there were not many white people who wanted to move here, several different tribes of Indians were moved here. They were told that this would be their home-that this would be Permanent Indian Territory.

Indian Removal

Activity Sheet (Previsit)

In the first half of the nineteenth century, Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi were forced to exchange their territory for lands further west. The maps on the backside of this sheet show the lands several of these tribes occupied before and after removal.

When the removed tribes arrived in Kansas, some of them began fighting with native tribes already living here.

Study the maps and then do the following activity. For each tribe listed do the following:

Write an 'N' next to the tribe if you think that it is native to Kansas and an 'R' if it is relocated.

Cherokee

Delaware

Fox

Iowa

Kaskasia

Kaw (or Kansa)

Kickapoo

Miami

Osage

Ottawa

Pawnee

Peoria

Piankashaw

Potawatomi

Quapaw

Sac

Shawnee

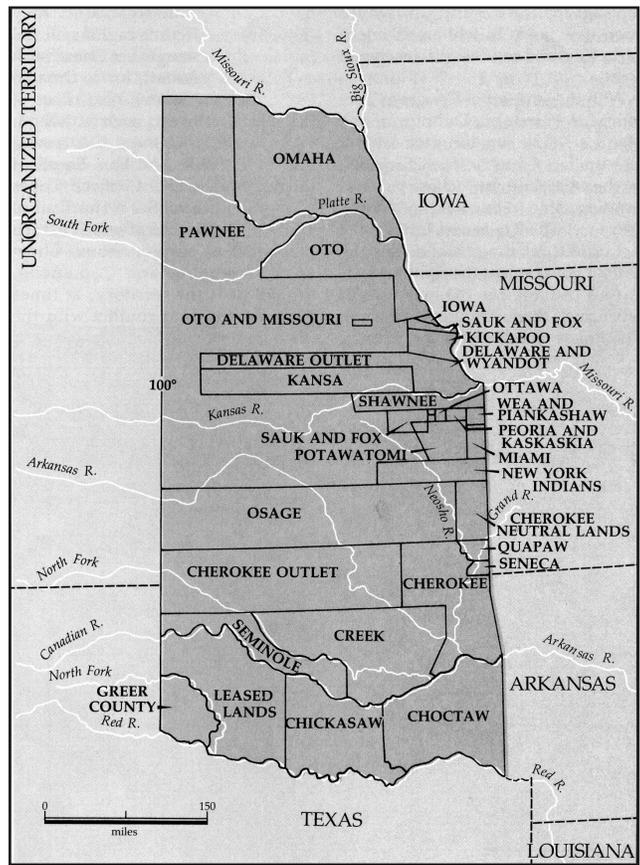
Wea

Wyandotte

Before Removal



After Removal



Forts of the Frontier

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)

A line of frontier forts, from Fort Snelling to Fort Jesup, protected the Permanent Indian Frontier. Soldiers at these forts were assigned to keep the whites and Indians from crossing into each other's territory and to keep the Indians from fighting with each other.

First, read the information about each of these forts and then complete the activity.

Fort Snelling - This was the fort furthest north along the frontier. It was located in present-day Minnesota. It was located there to keep the British from intruding on the fur trade in territory belonging to the United States.

Fort Atkinson - Fort Atkinson was established in 1840 to implement the government's Indian removal policy. Located in what is now northeast Iowa, the troops were charged with protecting the Winnebago who had been relocated from Wisconsin.

Fort Leavenworth - Fort Leavenworth was the first fort in Kansas. Soldiers from the fort protected wagon trains along the Oregon and Santa Fe Trails. During the Mexican War, soldiers from Fort Leavenworth fought in New Mexico and California.

Fort Scott - Fort Scott provided a vital link between Leavenworth and Gibson and plugged a gap in the Permanent Indian Frontier. Troops from the fort participated in the Mexican War, policed the overland trails, and escorted wagon trains headed west.

Fort Gibson - Fort Gibson was established in 1824 as a buffer between the Cherokee and the Osage. It was located in the heart of the Cherokee nation.

Fort Smith - Fort Smith was established on the western border of Arkansas in 1817 to keep peace between the Osage and the Cherokee. By this time, several Cherokee had already moved to the area and were fighting with the Osage.

Fort Washita - Located about sixty miles west of Towson, Washita played a key role in the resettlement of the Chickasaw nation.

Fort Towson - This fort was established in 1824 along the Red River in what is now Oklahoma. Soldiers from Fort Towson protected the Choctaw nation and patrolled what was then the Mexican border (*now the border with Texas*).

Fort Jesup - Located in Louisiana, Fort Jesup was the southern anchor post in the tier of forts that protected the Permanent Indian Frontier. The fort was established in 1822 to provide protection along the Louisiana-Texas border. Texas, at that time, was still a part of Mexico.

Unscramble the names of the forts.

WOSNOT _____

KINASTON _____

BONGSI _____

WORVELEANHT _____

NLLISNGE _____

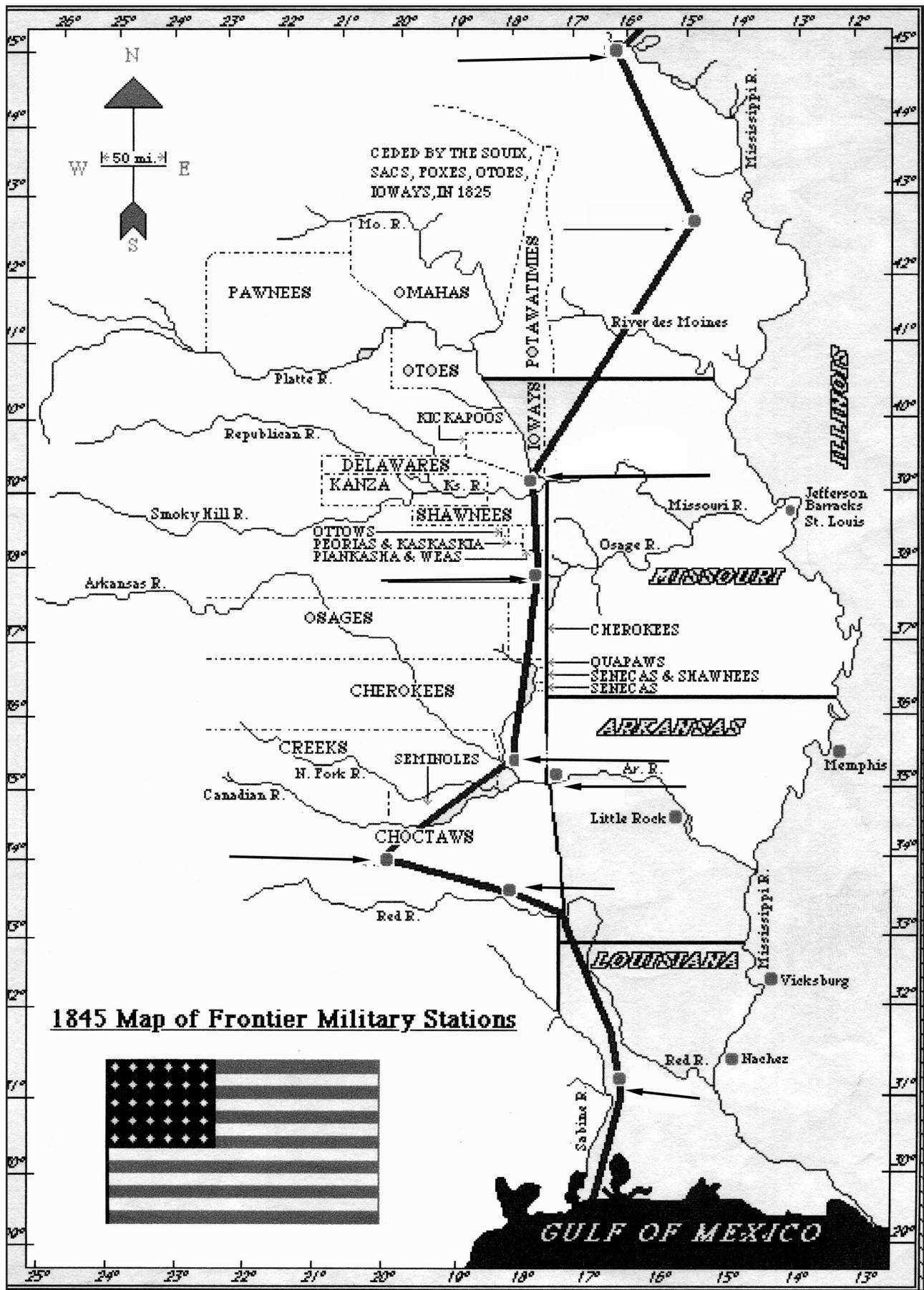
SHATIAW _____

PESJU _____

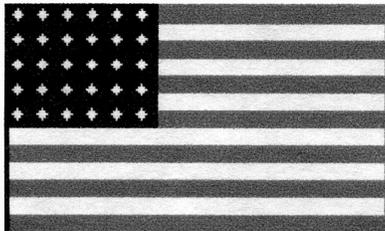
TOCST _____

TMISH _____

Now locate each fort on the map on the reverse side. Write the name of each fort in the appropriate blank based on the clues given in the reading.



1845 Map of Frontier Military Stations



Westward Expansion

Activity Sheet (Pre-Visit)

Soldiers were originally stationed at Fort Scott to keep peace on the frontier and to keep white settlers out of Indian territory. However, many of the things that they were assigned to do eventually had the opposite effect. Dragoons from Fort Scott helped to patrol the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trails. This made the trails safer for travel and encouraged more people to move west. Both dragoon and infantry soldiers fought in the Mexican War, which brought much new land into the United States. This land was opened for settlement.

Fort Scott was established in 1842. At that time the Permanent Indian Frontier formed the western boundary of the United States. Although the United States owned land further west, it had not been settled. Eight years later, the map of the United States had changed dramatically; the country now owned land all the way to the Pacific Coast.

On the back of this page are maps of the United States in 1840 and 1850. Study them, and then answer the questions below.

Which 3 areas did the United States acquire between 1840 and 1850? (Look for areas with large letters on 1850s map.)

Which 5 states entered the Union during the 1840s? Which two of these came from the new territories? *(States are shown with the dates in bold lettering underneath the name of the states. Also, Missouri and Maine were already states. The dates written in parentheses under these states indicate that land was added to these states during those years.)*

What two territories were created in 1850?

How many states were there in 1840? In 1850? *(All the areas shaded dark grey east of Kansas were states. Kansas, though, was not a state. Also, there was no West Virginia until the Civil War. It was all just Virginia)*

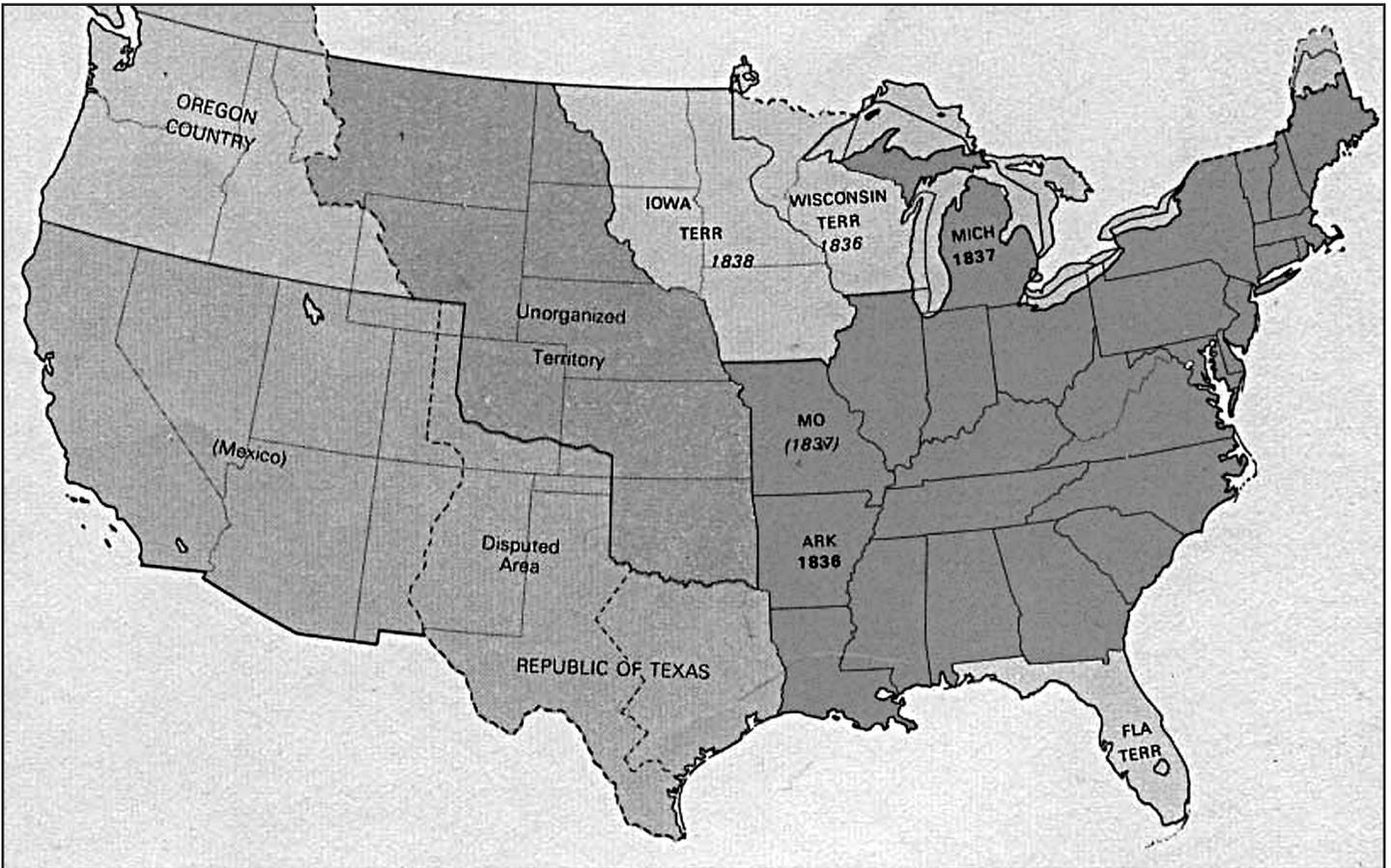
Using a map of the current United States, list 4 states that were part of the Mexican Cession and 3 states that were part of Oregon Country.

Bonus Questions

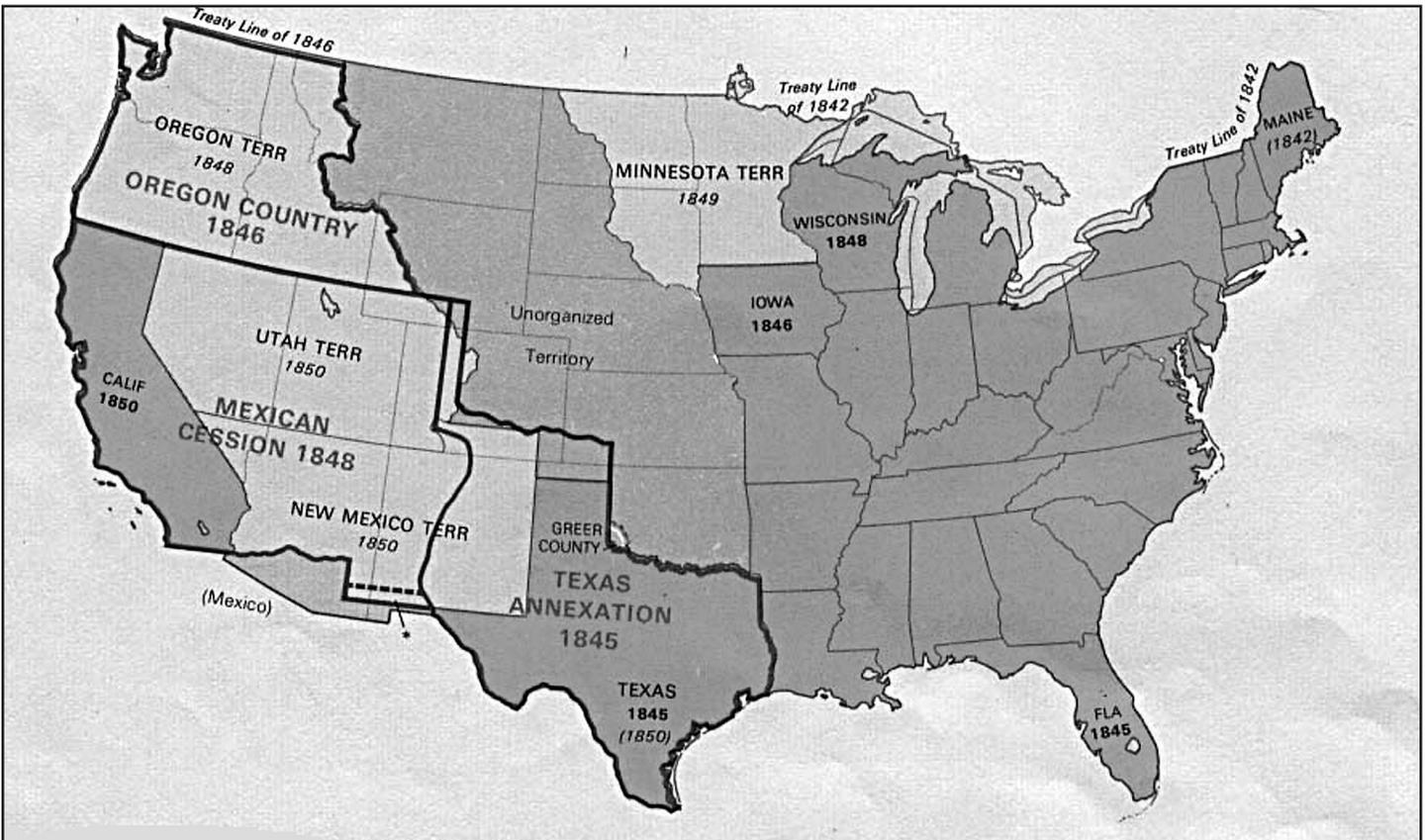
Estimate the percentage of land that was added to the United States in the 1840s.

Why was Fort Scott abandoned in 1853? *(Consider all the new land in the United States and consider the fact that the fort was originally established to help keep people off of Indian land and from moving further west)*

United States in 1840



United States in 1850



Bleeding Kansas

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)

The U. S. Army established Fort Scott to keep peace on the frontier and to stop white settlers from moving onto Indian land. After the Mexican War, people began to ask the government to let them move onto these lands.

The government responded by passing the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**. This act created two new **territories** (Kansas and Nebraska) and opened them for settlement. There was a disagreement about whether slavery should be allowed in these territories. Congress decided that the people who lived in the territories could vote and decide for themselves whether slavery would be allowed in Kansas. This idea of letting the people vote on the issue of slavery was known as **popular sovereignty**.

Most people from the North did not want slavery in Kansas. Some of them thought that slavery was wrong and wanted to get rid of it completely. They are called **abolitionists**. Other people were content to let slavery stay in the South, but did not want it in Kansas or anywhere else. These people were known as **free staters**.

The majority of people from the South did not like the idea of being surrounded by free states, afraid that this would cause slavery to die out. They wanted to be free to bring their slaves wherever they wanted. They felt that the **abolition** of slavery would seriously hurt their **economy**, their **society**, and their way of life. People in the South argued that at least slaves were taken care of and given food, shelter, and clothing. Many free blacks in the North went hungry and homeless.

Southerners also did not like the federal government telling them what to do. They wanted each state to make its own decisions. This philosophy was known as **states rights**.

After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed in 1854, settlers from both sides began moving to Kansas. They soon began arguing over whether Kansas would be free or slave. The arguments turned into fights, and the fighting led to bloodshed and killing. Because of all the violence, the new territory was nicknamed "**Bleeding Kansas**."

The army abandoned Fort Scott in 1853. The buildings were sold at auction two years later, and the fort became the new town of Fort Scott. Most people who moved into town were **pro-slavery**, but many people living in the surrounding area were free-staters. Because of this, violence and fighting in town were common, especially during the year 1858.

Activity

Name two groups of people who did not want slavery in Kansas.

- 1.
- 2.

List two reasons why some people wanted to bring slaves into Kansas

- 1.
- 2.

Define the terms on the back.

abolition--

abolitionists--

Bleeding Kansas--

economy--

free-staters--

Kansas-Nebraska Act--

popular sovereignty--

pro-slavery--

slavery--

society--

territories--

Bonus Question

Define states rights. What do you think? Should the federal government have more power or should states have more freedom to make their own decisions?

Civil War

Activity Sheet (Pre-visit)

During the Civil War, Fort Scott played an important role for the Union Army. Many men learned how to be soldiers here. They received food and other supplies. They went through Fort Scott on their way to battles in the area. The first black soldiers to fight during the Civil War joined the army at Fort Scott. So did several American Indians.

Many different kinds of soldiers came to Fort Scott during the Civil War. In the following activity are three rows. The first row has pictures of different kinds of soldiers who were at Fort Scott during the war. The second row contains the names of the military units they were in, and the third row has descriptions of these soldiers. Using five different colors, draw a line connecting the picture to its unit name and description.



**3rd Wisconsin
Cavalry,
Company I & M**

**2nd Kansas
Indian Home
Guard**

**2nd Kansas
Light Artillery
Battery**

**1st Kansas
Colored Infantry**

**1st U.S. Infantry,
Company E & F**

Indians fought for both the North and the South. Several Indians who lost their homes during the war fought for the Union. Some of them joined the army at Fort Scott.

Cavalry soldiers were trained to fight on horseback. They were the eyes and the ears of the army, because they often scouted ahead to see if there was any danger.

Several black or colored men joined the Union Army during the Civil War. The 1st Colored Kansas was the first black unit to fight in a battle.

The infantry was the backbone of the army. They traveled on foot. They carried their guns and all their supplies with them.

Artillery soldiers fired the cannons. Each artillery soldier was trained in the use of the tools needed to load and unload the cannon.

Fort Scott played many different roles during the war.

- It was a supply base for the Union Army, meaning that soldiers could get food and other supplies from Fort Scott.
- It was also a recruitment and training center which meant that men could join the army and learn how to be soldiers here.
- It was a refugee center. Many people who lost their homes during the war came to Fort Scott for protection.
- Fort Scott also had an army hospital, a military prison, and a national cemetery.

In the following exercise is a list of words from the above sentences. Unscramble them and fill in the blanks. Then unscramble the circled letters to find out who benefited from Fort Scott during the Civil War.

PSATHLOI _____ ○ _____ ○ _____

UPLSPY _____ ○ _____ ○ _____

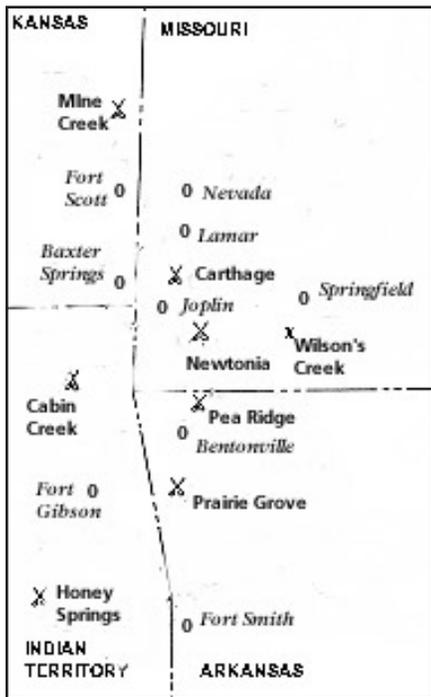
GREFEUE _____ ○ _____ _____ ○ _____ ○

CERTNEMURTI _____ _____ ○ _____ ○ _____

SIRPNO _____ ○ _____ ○ _____

It benefited from Fort Scott during the Civil War (2 words)

Fort Scott served as a supply base and training ground for Union soldiers fighting in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory (Oklahoma). Study the map below. Battles are in bold and towns are in italics. Using the clues given, fill in the blanks to find out some of the major battles in the area.



- A vegetable + a hill _____
- A house made of logs + a small river _____
- Bees make it + plural of season that begins in March _____
- A small dog that lives underground + where oranges are _____
- President Woodrow's last name + a small river _____
- First syllable is a synonym for automobile _____
- Where gold is + a small river _____
- Sounds like a fig cookie _____

History Hunt

Activity Sheet (On-site-for museum tour)

1. Fort Scott was one of a line of forts established to protect what was known as the “_____.” (3 words)
2. The fort was officially founded in what year? _____
3. The President of the United States featured in the Westward Expansion exhibit. He dreamed of a nation that would stretch from coast to coast. _____ (2 words)
4. Two overland trails the dragoons helped to protect were the _____ Trail and the _____ Trail.
5. In 1843, the dragoons were sent out to apprehend renegades from _____.
6. In 1845, the dragoons marched to South Pass, completing a march of _____ miles in just _____ days.
7. In 1846, soldiers stationed at Fort Scott left to participate in the _____ War.
8. The fort was named after this general who commanded the invasion of Mexico.
_____.
9. After the Mexican War was over, the boundary of the United States expanded all the way to the _____ Ocean.
10. “_____ Kansas” is the term applied to the state of violence and unrest that existed in this region just prior to the Civil War.
11. The issue that people were fighting over was whether _____ should be legal or not.
12. Was the town of Fort Scott a pro-slavery or anti-slavery center during the 1850s? _____
13. This man raided Fort Scott in 1858. _____
14. The _____ Massacre was plotted by pro-slavery advocates and occurred not far north of Fort Scott.
15. What side was Kansas on during the Civil War, Union or Confederacy? _____
16. Hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of soldiers could be found near Fort Scott, because it was an important _____ for troops operating in the area. (Hint: look beneath Civil War map of Fort Scott.)
17. _____ soldiers were recruited and mustered at Fort Scott in 1863.
18. _____ was the largest Civil War battle in Kansas.
19. He was one of the leaders of the “Jayhawkers”. His name is on the poster used to recruit volunteers for the 1st Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry . _____.
20. _____ was one of three structures built to defend the town in 1863.

History Hunt

Activity Sheet (On-site-for museum tour) (Answer sheet)

1. Fort Scott was one of a line of forts established to protect what was known as the “Permanent Indian Frontier.”
(3 words)
2. The fort was officially founded in what year? 1842
3. The President of the United States featured in the Westward Expansion exhibit. He dreamed of a nation that would stretch from coast to coast. Thomas Jefferson (2 words)
4. Two overland trails the dragoons helped to protect were the Oregon Trail and the Santa Fe Trail.
5. In 1843, the dragoons were sent out to apprehend renegades from Texas.
6. In 1845, the dragoons marched to South Pass, completing a march of 2200 miles in just 99 days.
7. In 1846, soldiers stationed at Fort Scott left to participate in the Mexican War.
8. The fort was named after this general who commanded the invasion of Mexico. Winfield Scott.
9. After the Mexican War was over, the boundary of the United States expanded all the way to the Pacific Ocean.
10. “Bleeding Kansas” is the term applied to the state of violence and unrest that existed in this region just prior to the Civil War.
11. The issue that people were fighting over was whether slavery should be legal or not.
12. Was the town of Fort Scott a pro-slavery or anti-slavery center during the 1850s.? Pro-slavery
13. This man raided Fort Scott in 1858. James Montgomery
14. The Marais des Cygnes Massacre was plotted by pro-slavery advocates and occurred not far north of Fort Scott.
15. What side was Kansas on during the Civil War, Union or Confederacy? Union
16. Hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of soldiers could be found near Fort Scott, because it was an important supply depot for troops operating in the area. (Hint: look beneath Civil War map of Fort Scott.)
17. Black soldiers were recruited and mustered at Fort Scott in 1863.
18. Mine Creek was the largest Civil War battle in Kansas.
19. He was one of the leaders of the “Jayhawkers”. His name is on the poster used to recruit volunteers for the 1st Regiment of the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry . Jennison.
20. Lunette Blair was one of three structures built to defend the town in 1863.

Sweep Through History

Post Visit Quiz

Name _____

Grade _____

1. Why was Fort Scott established? (Circle your choice)

- A. so the soldiers would have a place to stay during the Civil War
- B. as an air raid shelter during World War II
- C. so that settlers would have a place to buy horses
- D. for protection of the Permanent Indian Frontier

2. (3 pts.) Which three of the following six topics are of major importance to the site's history?
(Circle your choices)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| A. Western Expansion | D. The Civil War |
| B. The American Revolution | E. Bleeding Kansas |
| C. The Great Depression | F. World War II |

3. True or False - Fort Scott was located in the vegetation zone known as tallgrass prairie.

4. True or False - Many Indian tribes were forced to leave their homes in the east and move to lands further west.

5. True or False - A line of forts was established to keep peace on the frontier.

6. In the 1850s, people in Kansas were fighting about whether to have _____ in Kansas.

7. Fort Scott was a major _____ base during the Civil War.

8. (3 pts.) Name the three stations you visited at the fort and tell one thing that you remember about each of them.

Bonus Question (2 pts.)

9. Who takes care of the fort today?

- A. Bureau of Indian Affairs
- B. Department of Justice
- C. Kansas Fish and Wildlife
- D. National Park Service.

Answer Key

for activities

Exploring the Plains

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. True

Crossword Puzzle Answer Key (attached)

Tallgrass Prairie

All animals but walrus, elephant and dodo bird should be colored.
Buffalo should be circled.

Great American Desert

There were not many trees in Kansas. That's why people called the prairie a desert.

Indian Removal

All but Kansa, Osage and Kaw are relocated.

Forts on the Frontier

Towson
Atkinson
Gibson
Leavenworth
Snelling
Washita
Jesup
Scott
Smith

Map attached

Westward Expansion

1. Mexican Cession, Oregon Country, Texas Annexation.
2. California, Florida, Iowa, Texas, and Wisconsin. California and Texas were carved from the western territories.
3. Utah and New Mexico
4. 26 in 1840, 31 in 1850
5. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho from Oregon Country, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado would all be acceptable answers.
6. About 1/3 or 33 %
7. With all the westward expansion and movement, there was no longer a need for a fort here. The idea of a Permanent Indian Frontier had collapsed.

Bleeding Kansas

1. Abolitionists and Free-Staters.
2. Wanted to expand, economy, part of way of life, didn't want to be surrounded. Several others would work here, too.

Civil War

Picture exercise-
1st picture is Kansas Colored
2nd picture is Infantry
3rd picture is Cavalry
4th picture is Indian Home Guard
5th picture is Artillery

Jumble- Hospital, Supply, Recruitment, Refugee, Prison

Union Army benefited from Fort Scott

Battles-Pea Ridge, Cabin Creek, Honey Springs, Prairie Grove, Wilson's Creek, Carthage, Mine Creek, Newtonia.

Post Visit Quiz

1. D
2. A, D, and E should be circled.
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. Slavery
7. Supply
8. Depends on the stations
9. D