

THE WEST

Written by Gillian English Bishop

*Cultural and Ethnic Groups Who Have Contributed
to Colorado History*

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NEWSPAPER
IN EDUCATION
THE DENVER POST

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Dear Teachers,

For this curriculum, I thought it would be fun to look at events and people throughout Colorado's history as if *The Denver Post* had been around to cover it all. Each page is designed to look like a page from *The Post* as it exists today. Each page includes information about which culture or group is represented, the general time period of the events described, and which Colorado state standards are met by the content and activities on that page. This information appears in different places on each page, depending on the page layout, but can usually be found somewhere near the top or bottom of the page.

Although the presentation of the information on these pages is meant to be a little humorous, most of the information is historically accurate. Where I have taken liberties, I have tried to indicate that I have done so. (An exception is the obituary for the Plains Indian Buffalo Rider. He was not a real person, but I have included him as a model of the personal qualities valued by the Plains Indians.) Most quotes in articles can be assumed to be made-up but accurate representations of how we believe people of the past may have thought and felt.

This curriculum is a very brief overview of some of the important people and events in Colorado's past. It might be used best as a supplement to a more complete Colorado history curriculum. Many of the *Denver Post* activities tie events of the past to current events. I hope you will find many ways to work parts of it into your classroom curriculum.

I would appreciate any feedback about how this curriculum and the NIE faxes work (or don't work) for you. Are the activities included too difficult or too easy for your students? Do you have needs that aren't being fulfilled by these lesson plan ideas? If you have any suggestions about how these curricula could work better in your classroom, please e-mail me at gdenglish@yahoo.com. I'd appreciate feedback, the more concrete the better.

Enjoy your journey through the pages of Colorado history!

Gillian Bishop

BUSINESS

11000 BC – 5000 BC

Folsom & Plainview Cultures

HISTORY 4. R&W 1, 2, 3, 4

Bison hunt breaks records

By A. Roy Arroyo
Denver Post Business Writer

YUMA, Colo. – Bison hunters from the Plainview culture killed a record number of bison yesterday using a clever method.

Hunters found a group of 200-300 bison drinking from a local stream. They approached the bison from upwind and surrounded them on three sides.

Then, all at once, the hunters began shouting and waving robes at the animals. They chased them over a small, steep cliff into a shallow gulch, called an *arroyo*.

Using spears fitted with Plainview Point arrowheads, the hunters killed as many of the bison as they could. Other



bison were crushed under the weight of animals that had fallen on top of them.

The hunters claim to have killed around 190 bison. Some meat has already been eaten raw, and other members

of the culture are currently drying as much meat as they can for future use.

Hides will be scraped clean and made into clothing and bags. Some bones will become knives and drills.

Because of the large number of bison killed, many bones and arrowheads had to be left in the arroyo. Perhaps future Colorado residents will find these and the great hunt will go down in history.

In any case, this hunt will have a great impact on the food supply of the Plainview people and future hunting practices of the Plainview and Folsom cultures.

THE DENVER POST

Arrowheads made by the Folsom and Plainview cultures have been found mixed in with bison and other animal bones at various sites around Colorado. The invention of arrowheads and methods of killing large numbers of bison at a time were almost certainly very important to the Folsom and Plainview cultures. They made the business of finding food much easier.

Find an article in *The Denver Post* that tells about an important

invention or a change in the way business is done around the state. Why is this change important? How is it an improvement on the old ways?

Prepare a presentation to your class about this new technology or method. Imagine they are a board of directors which has to approve the change before it can take place. What might their objections be? How can you convince them to make the change?

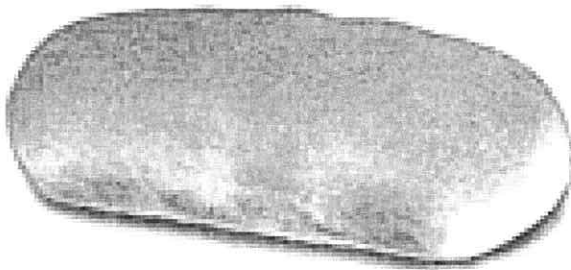
FOOD

5000 BC – 1 AD

Archaic Indians

HIST 4. GEOG 5. MATH 1, 5, 6

Deer Me!



Deer Pot Pie

This is a traditional dish from the Archaic Indians of Dipper Gap, Colorado. It serves about 24.

Ingredients:

- 1 deer
- 12 pounds grass seeds
- 12 gallons water
- Flavorful plants to taste

Directions:

Kill deer by using an *atlatl* throwing stick to hurl a spear at it. Use a scraping tool (bone or stone will work) to separate meat from hide and bones.

Chop meat into bite-size bits with stone tool.

Grind grass seeds on a *metate* (flat slab) with a *mano* (handstone) to make flour.

Gradually add water to grass seed flour, mixing and kneading until mixture becomes doughy.

Grind or tear flavorful plants and add to meat or dough as desired.

Divide dough into 24 balls. Flatten with hands to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pancakes. Top each with meat and wrap dough around meat.

Bake over cooking fire until crust is golden brown.

A Denver Post Activity

By Gillian English Bishop
Denver Post NIE Curriculum Writer

This recipe is made up, but it shows some of the ingredients and tools available to the Indians of Colorado during the Archaic Period. They hunted bison, dog, rabbit, antelope, deer and squirrel.

They did not know how to farm, so they had to use grasses and plants that were already growing naturally in the area. They may have used things like wheat, piñon nuts, mustard seeds, mushrooms, and berries.

Find a recipe in *The Denver Post*. (If you don't have a Food section, check "USA Weekend" in the Sunday paper.) Rewrite the recipe for a tribe of Colorado Indians from the Archaic period, substituting ingredients and directions that they could follow, using the foods and technologies available to them.

For example, if a recipe calls for peanuts, you might substitute piñon nuts. Be sure your directions require only tools that can be made of stone or bone.

Multiply the quantity of each ingredient so your recipe will feed 24 people.



HI-TECH SALE

Come in and barter with us!

New!



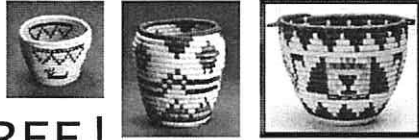
Beautiful, fire-safe pottery!
No more warming up stones to heat water in a basket. You can put these clay pots right on the fire! Animals can't chew through them!

More accurate than an atlatl!



You'll hunt better than ever with this **BOW AND ARROW!** Just point and shoot!

CLEARANCE BASKETS



BUY ONE GET ONE **FREE!**

All products made by Anasazi Indians
Sale runs AD 400 through AD 1200

Let's talk TURKEY!

Save on all these terrific new domesticated turkey products.

DELICIOUS WHITE MEAT

Great with squash, corn, or beans



FEATHER BLANKETS

Soft, warm blankets made from real turkey feathers



FEATHER ROBES

The feathers that kept Tom Turkey warm can keep you toasty, too!



HISTORY 2

THE DENVER POST

When the Basket-makers (also known as the Anasazi or Ancestral Pueblo Indians) discovered how to raise turkeys and to make clay pots and the bow and arrow, their lives became much easier. How did each product help?

Look through ads in *The Denver Post* for the following items:

- Something that makes cooking easier
- A tool that makes work easier
- Convenient food
- Something that keeps you warm

- Something on sale because there's now a better product on the market.

Compare the products you find to the new inventions of the Anasazi people. What's the same? What's different?

REAL THE DENVER POST Estate

Classified Advertising Supplement

CLIFF PALACE

PUEBLOS

A Cozy Community Nestled into a Cliff

Families who want their own apartment in a close-knit community, safe from weather and enemy attacks, will love Cliff Palace Pueblos!



Cliff Palace



- ❖ 124 one-room, one-family apartments on the first floor alone
- ❖ Wall openings let in sunlight and fresh air
- ❖ Community space in front of pueblos can be used for cooking, working, and playing
- ❖ Cool and shady in the summer
- ❖ Interior walls decorated with white plaster and red ochre
- ❖ Underground kivas with fires for warmth and ceremonies
- ❖ Trash heap on southeast side

THE DENVER POST

Around AD 1200, the Anasazi (or Basket-makers) built and moved into clay apartment buildings called *pueblos*. The ad above tells a little about the pueblos. Make a list of reasons the Anasazi would have liked pueblos more than their

pit houses dug into the ground. Would you want to live in them? Why?

Find a large ad in the Real Estate section of *The Post*. Why would someone want to live in the house or complex advertised?

Is safety still a consideration? Weather? What has changed and stayed the same about what people want in a house?

Draw a picture of the perfect place to live. Write an ad telling why it's so great.

DENVER AND THE WEST

AD 1300

Anasazi/Basketmakers

MATH 3. GEOGRAPHY 4, 5

Cliff dwellers leave Mesa Verde in droves

By Outta Dodge
Denver Post Staff Writer

MESA VERDE – What once was a thriving community is starting to feel more like a ghost town.

Residents of Mesa Verde's cliff side homes are fleeing the area. Many say raids by enemy tribes are becoming too common.

"Our families already moved once," said a Mesa Verde woman.

"My grandparents left our beautiful pueblo on top of the mesa and moved into these cramped caves on the canyon walls. Still we're not safe from our enemies."

The original pueblos here were abandoned around AD 1200 because of a series of attacks on the community by other tribes, possibly the Utes.

New homes were quickly built in more sheltered areas on the sides of cliffs. But the raids have continued for the past 100 years.

Residents blame attacks, drought

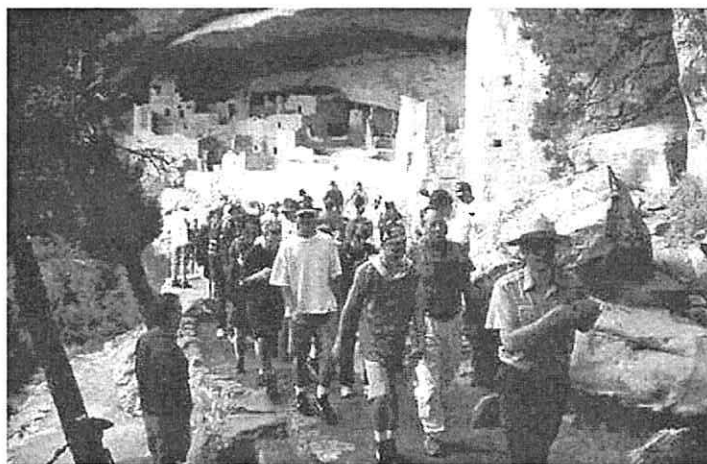
Some emigrants (people moving away) say they're leaving Mesa Verde because of the recent droughts.

"The last 25 years have been hard," a local farmer said. "We haven't had enough rain to grow corn, beans, or squash. We need to find better land."

Most emigrants will probably try to settle with the Rio Grande and desert pueblo peoples south of Mesa Verde. These cultures are somewhat like those of the Anasazi people here.

Some older Anasazi say they'll stay where they are, even as their families leave.

"This is where I was born and raised," said one elderly woman, "and this is where I'll die."



LEAVING CLIFF PALACE: The Anasazi who left Mesa Verde looked much different from these tourists, but they may have left in a large group like this one or in smaller groups over time.

THE DENVER POST

One reason the Anasazi may have left Mesa Verde is the drought between AD 1276 and AD 1300. A *drought* is a time when it rains less than usual.

Is Colorado experiencing a drought now? Check the weather page of *The*

Post. Make a line graph to show the average precipitation (rain and snow) for the "Year to date" and the "Normal year to date." Do we have more or less precipitation than usual? What other weather questions could you answer with graphs?

FAMILY

Working families

By Tippy Calyoots
Denver Post Staff Writer

Ute families have always worked very hard. The mother and father take care of much of the work that must be done, but everyone else has an important role, too.

Fathers usually hunt, fish, and butcher meat. They also make fires and the bows, arrows, and shields they use to hunt.

Mothers carry wood and water to camp, make and fix the family's clothes, tan hides, and dry meat. They make all the dishes – baskets, wood cups, ladles – used by the family as well as the teepee or other shelter. As if all this weren't enough, the mother also gathers berries and nuts and cooks for her family.

Sometimes mothers and fathers get help with their duties if there is an unmarried aunt or uncle living with the family.

Grandparents help in very important ways. They pass down wisdom about the right times to hunt or the best places to pick berries. They are wise in all



A busy Ute mother carries her baby on a cradleboard, probably made by the child's grandmother.

the ways of family life. They also have the important job of raising their grandchildren. They teach them the Ute stories and traditions, train them to do their work, and help them to be good people. Bravery and humility were two of the most important lessons, especially for boys.

Ute children are rarely punished. They are allowed to play and enjoy being children.

When they are 8 or 9, though, they begin working hard, learning to do the work that will be expected of them when they are mothers and fathers. Before they are teenagers, they will be working as hard as their parents.

KID TIPS

Summer fun

Now that summer is upon us, families are moving back to summer camps in mountain valleys.

Food is plentiful. This is a good time to give your children a treat.

Kids love the wild onions, small potatoes, and yucca fruit that grow in the mountains.

Berries, chokecherries, and grass seeds can be dried, ground, and mixed with other foods for a delicious snack.

Summer is also a time when the Arapaho and Cheyenne tribes are likely to attack, though. Keep your kids safe!

THE DENVER POST

Before they got horses, the Utes spent all their time living and working with their families. They couldn't find enough food in an area to feed a group larger than a family, and they needed a

whole family to do the work to survive.

Look through *The Post*. Cut out five pictures of people working and five pictures of families. Can you find any pictures of families working together?

Why do you think work and family life are more separate now than they were for the Utes? What kinds of work do your parents do? What kinds of things do you do as a family?

RELIGION NOTES

First spring thunder signals Bear Dance

Ute families from all over the area will be reuniting this week for the annual Bear Dance. The event honors the grizzly bear.

■ A dance will be held for several days and will be followed by feasting and visiting.

■ There will be time for families with children ready for marriage to meet good mates.

■ If needed, a Round Dance may be held to drive out sickness and bring good health to Ute families.

Bear waking up

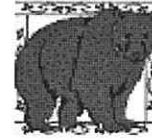
By Teddy Baird

Denver Post Bear Bureau

Ute elders have heard the first thunder of spring for the year. This means it's time for the grizzly bear to wake up.

For many, many years, the Ute people have been honoring the grizzly bear with an annual Bear Dance. The dance helps the grizzly bear wake up and gives the people some of his strength.

The importance of the grizzly bear dates back to the creation of the mountains by Manitou, the great spirit in the center of the sky.



Manitou was lonely in the sky. He swept the dirt and rocks from the floor of the sky. They fell to earth and created the mountains and the plains.

He created snow and rain and all the many plants. Then he created animals and people.

The animals fought and killed each other, which made Manitou sad. He created the strong grizzly bear to rule over the other creatures and make sure they lived in peace.



Members of the Ute Mountain tribe of Utes dance the Bear Dance.

Bear honored

By Danson Barrett

Denver Post Staff Writer

The Ute Bear Dance is danced with men and women facing each other, men to the north. Dancers take two large steps forward and three small steps back.

Music is played on a morache or rasp. A stick is rubbed against another stick with notches in it.

THE DENVER POST

The Utes believed the earth was created by a great spirit named Manitou. They also thought Manitou created the grizzly bear to keep peace on earth.

Find an article in *The Post* about an event that the Utes might have believed was caused by a great spirit. Write a story about why the great spirit caused it to happen.

Edit your story. Check for correct capitalization, punctuation, and spelling. Does your story have a good beginning, middle, and end?

THE SUNDAY DENVER POST

Late 1600s

The Utes

History 3, 4, 6. Geography 4, 5, 6

Horses come to Colorado!

By E.Z. Ryder

Denver Post Business Writer

COLORADO – When Spanish explorers from Mexico appeared in Colorado recently, they brought with them a strange new animal – the horse.

Members of the Utes and other Colorado Indian tribes are saying the horse could change the way they hunt, fight, and live.

The large, four-legged horses are able to carry people and supplies over

long distances, and they are fast.

“This will make it much easier for us to hunt buffalo. We can ride to them instead of waiting for them to come near our camps,” said one Ute hunter.

Another said, “We can carry lots of meat on these horses. Instead of having only enough for our families, we might be able to feed whole villages.”

Ute families are already beginning to join together and choose tribal leaders.

■ **CHILDREN:** Ute families struggle to choose between children and horses. /7A

■ **RAIDS:** Tribes raid Spanish camps, other tribes for horses. /7A

One of the first jobs of these new leaders is to figure out how to get more horses from the Spanish.

“We don’t have much to trade that the Spanish men want, except our children. We have to decide whether the horses are worth giving up our children.”

Please see HORSES on 20A

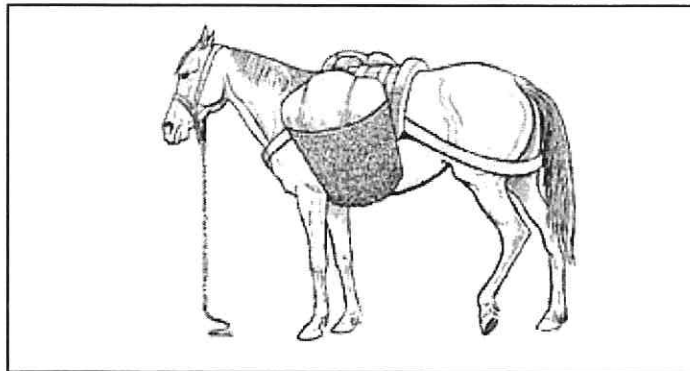
Spanish explorers are more common

Since Spaniard Juan Archuleta came looking for escaped Indian slaves in 1650, more and more Spanish slave owners have come to Colorado.

Although they have brought the great gift of the horse, many are beginning to worry what their plans might be.

DENVER & THE WEST, 1B

The amazing horse



Many think the horse will change the Ute way of life.

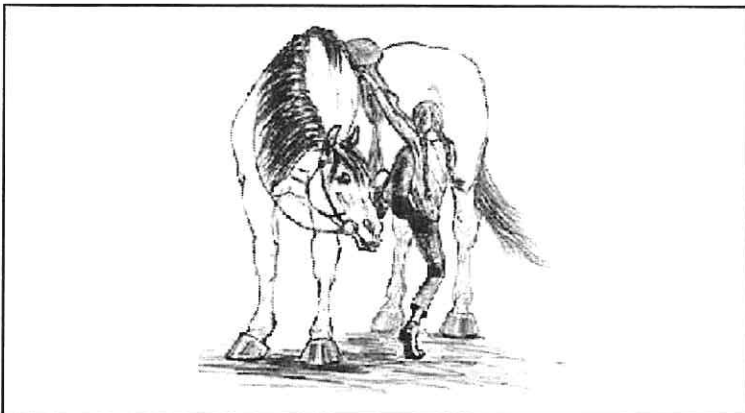
THE DENVER POST

When Native Americans in Colorado began using the horse to get around, it made many things much easier for them, but it also caused conflict in their families and with other tribes and peoples.

Find examples of a form of transportation (a way we get around) in

The *Post*. Fold a sheet of poster paper to make 3 sections. In the middle, draw or paste a picture of your form of transportation. On the left, write the good changes caused by it. On the right, write the bad changes. If there’s time, maybe you can present your poster to the class.

Horses in Colorado



Utes plan horse raids on other tribes

By Bea Ware

Denver Post Staff Writer

The need for horses is turning many Utes into fighters and thieves. They are tired of trading their beloved children for horses, so some Utes have begun raiding the camps of other Indian tribes to get their horses.

"We try to take the horses at night, without killing anyone," one raider said, "but if they come after us, we fight."

They fight with bows and arrows. If they kill an

enemy, they scalp him and take any weapons or other useful things they can find.

The Comanche Indians to the south have many horses, but the Arapaho and Cheyenne on the plains are also raided at times.

The Utes celebrate each raid or hunt by sharing the loot with needy families.

Often people dance. Women sometimes do the Lamé Dance, in which they drag their right foot to show what a heavy load they had to carry home from the hunt or raid.

Ute families face new dilemma

By Misty Kidd

Denver Post Staff Writer

COLORADO – The horse is a wonderful discovery, but it's causing problems for many Ute families. Hunters with horses have a much easier time feeding their families and getting enough buffalo skins to provide warm clothes and teepees for everyone.

However, many of the Spanish explorers who brought the horses are only willing to trade their horses for Ute children. They train the children to work on their ranches, to take care of their horses and sheep.

Some Ute children manage to escape from their new Spanish homes and return to their families, often with more knowledge of how to take care of horses.

But families cannot count on this. Many Utes must make the sad choice between their children and their food, shelter, and clothing.

THE DENVER POST

The Utes felt like they had to sell their children and steal from other tribes in order to get horses to help them hunt. They needed a lot of buffalo to feed themselves and make shelter and clothing for themselves.

We're lucky that most Americans today can buy the things we need with money from our jobs. The average Coloradan makes \$28,000. After taxes, that probably comes out to about \$1850/month.

Make a list of the things you would probably need to live for one month (a home, food, clothing, etc.).

Search the classifieds and ads in *The Post* to find prices for as many of these things as possible. Add up how much each one would cost for one month. Guess the prices for the things you can't find (or ask your teacher).

Do you think you could live on the average Coloradan's salary?

A Colorado Life

He was a brave, humble hunter

Hunter died getting food for his people

By O. Bituary

Special to the Denver Post

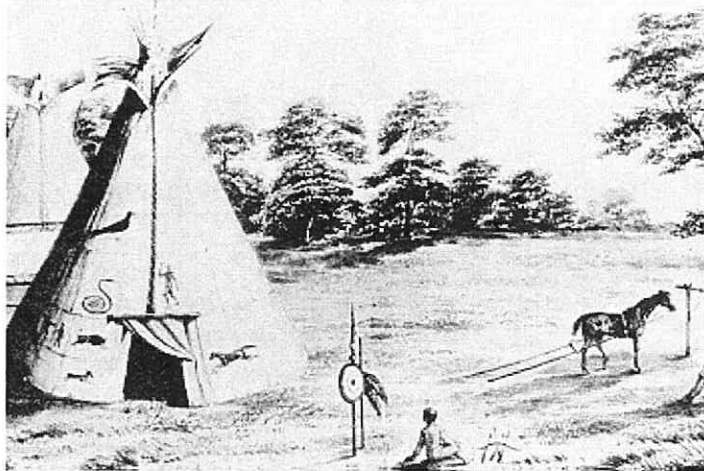
Even the buffalo are quiet today, as the village remembers one of the best buffalo hunters in the Arapaho and Cheyenne tribes. Buffalo Rider died yesterday during a hunt. He was riding near a buffalo, getting ready to kill it with his lance, when it ran into his horse and knocked him to the ground.

Moving west

Buffalo Rider was one of the first of the Plains Indians to move west to Colorado from Minnesota. His first house was made of sticks and mud. Like other Cheyenne, he learned to make teepees.

He used sign language to befriend the Arapaho people and later learned to speak their language as well as his own.

Although his parents had been farmers, he quickly learned to ride and hunt.



Buffalo Rider's teepee shows his many accomplishments.

During a hunt, he showed no fear. He rode so close to the buffalo, it looked like he was actually riding them instead of his horse. That's how he got his name.

The perfect Cheyenne

Those who knew him say Buffalo Rider was everything a Plains Indian should be. He was obedient and did whatever was asked of him right away. He was up at dawn every morning to care for his horses and see that his weapons were ready.

"Most of all," says a fellow hunter, "he was very brave and very humble. He killed

more buffalo than any man in our village, but he never spoke of what he'd done."

Teepee tribute

His teepee already depicts his brave acts, in hunting buffalo and killing a snake that entered the village last year.

Villagers say more buffalo will be added to the teepee, in which his wife and children still live.

"We will continue to hunt," said one fellow hunter, "but we will not bring home as many buffalo as we did when we rode with Buffalo Rider."

THE DENVER POST

The Plains Indians decorated a person's teepee with pictures that showed their bravery. Find a story in *The Post* about a hero. Draw a teepee for this person, including pictures of the heroic things he or she has done.

The Plains Indians valued obedience, care of horses and weapons, bravery, and humility. What do you think are the top five values in your home?

Write a story about a time when someone in your family or home lived up to one of those values.

Buffalo Bonanza

THE BEST IN BUFFALO PRODUCTS

SAUSAGE

We boil buffalo bones for a long time. Then we mix the tasty water with meat and delicious wild sage and wild onion. Finally, we stuff it in buffalo intestine. It's the best sausage in the village!



FREE PEMMICAN!

Kids 12 and younger will receive this yummy dried meat and berry treat!

Because you want the most comfortable home for your family

BUFFALO TEEPEES

BUFFALO ROBES

The perfect cover for your winter bed, these robes are made of thick, warm buffalo hide.



AND MUCH MORE!

CLOTHES ♦ CUPS & SPOONS ♦ SCRAPING & DIGGING TOOLS ♦ BUFFALO FAT SOAP ♦ GLUE MADE FROM HOOVES

THE DENVER POST

The Plains Indians used just about every part of the buffalo. They made stews, sausage, and pemmican from the meat. They made clothing, shelter, and blankets from the hide. They made cups and spoons from the horns and tools from the bones. They even used the buffaloes' hooves and fat!

Can you think of anything else they might have used? They didn't throw much away.

Are there things we throw away that we could use for other things? What do you do with *The Denver Post* when you're done with it? Try to list 20 things you could use it for.

Extension: Look through your garbage at school or at home. Can you think of some uses for some of the things you and your family are throwing away?

Why do you think we throw more away than the Plains Indians did? Where do we get the things we use?

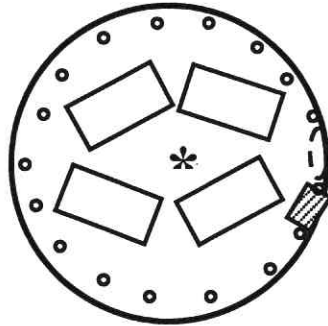
REAL THE DENVER POST Estate

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The Terrific Teepee

The Terrific Teepee can be set up and taken down quickly and easily. It is made of the finest tanned buffalo hides and well-crafted pine poles. The Terrific Teepee will be warm and toasty with a fire inside. One warm days, flaps can be lifted to let in a cool breeze.



THE FLOOR PLAN

- 20 feet from door to back pole
- 17 poles
- 25-foot pine poles
- Can sleep 4-8 people
- Fire in center of teepee
- Wood pile near door

Touch the sky with the tall poles of your teepee reaching up to the sky. A hole in the roof allows smoke to escape. From inside your teepee, you can see the stars but still be protected from rain and snow.



THE DENVER POST

If the teepee advertised above were perfectly round, what would its area be? Remember to use the formula for the area of a circle:

$$A = \pi r^2$$

Area = _____

Check *The Post* Real Estate section. What is the area (square footage) of homes today?

Calculate the circumference (distance around) the teepee using the formula:

$$C = \pi \times \text{diameter}$$

Circumference = _____

If the poles are evenly spaced, how far apart are they? _____

If the poles were laid end to end, how long would they be? _____

FOOTNOTES

■ Spanish Explorers

"Goldless in the Saddle," by Juan de Oñate (1598).

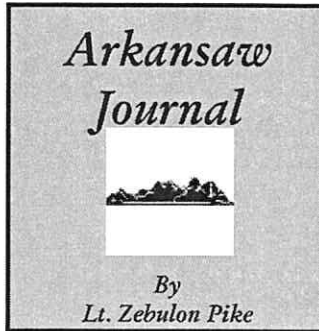
After founding a settlement at San Juan, this governor of the New Mexico region went north to Denver, looking for gold. He found none.

"Apaches: Crooks to Countrymen," by Juan de Ulibarri (1706).

This Spanish soldier went after a group of Picurie Indians who, he said, had been kidnapped by Apache Indians. In truth, they were slaves who had probably escaped on their own. When he found the Picuries in eastern Colorado, he saw that the Apaches there had French weapons. He made them swear to be loyal to the Spanish king.

"The Road to California," by Father Silvestre Vélez de Escalante and Brother Antanasio Domínguez (1776).

Two priests set out to find a route from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the coast of California. Although



winter, hunger, and the Sierra Nevadas made them turn around, they explored and mapped almost 1,800 miles during the five months of their trip.

■ French Explorers

"Louisiana," by Robert Cavalier, Sieur de La Salle (1682).

La Salle traveled down the Mississippi River. He claimed all the land drained by the Mississippi for France and named it after King Louis XIV. This land included much of the land claimed by Spain, including Colorado.

■ American Explorers

"Arkansaw Journal," by Lt. Zebulon Pike (1806).

After President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from the French, he sent this army officer to explore along the Arkansas River into Colorado as far as Pueblo.

Later, along the Rio Grande, Pike and his men were captured by Spanish troops, who thought he was trespassing. Although the Spanish took Pike's journals, he was able to remember enough of what he'd seen to write *Arkansaw Journal* (the only one of these book titles that is real). His book got Americans excited about the West.

"The Great American Desert," by Major Stephen Long (1819).

After Pike's capture, the Spanish and American governments agreed on the border between their territories. Another trip, led by Long, headed to Colorado. Long returned, calling the West a "Great American Desert." He said Americans would have no interest in settling here.

Geography 1. R & W 2, 4, 5

THE DENVER POST

Research one of the expeditions above. Draw the explorer's route on the weather map in the Denver and the West section of *The Post*. The Domínguez-Escalante expedition traveled about 12 miles/day, on average. Estimate about how far your explorer might have gotten each day. (Hint: Colorado is 387 miles from east

to west, so it would take about 32 days to cross the state.)

At least twice a week for one month, calculate the progress of your expedition. Write a journal entry about your experience each day. Be sure to include weather information for your location.

THE DENVER POST

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

FUR TRAPPING!

Adventure, Freedom...and Money

Explorers/Outdoorsmen/Trappers



THE ADVENTURE OF A LIFETIME

- Work with other trappers
- Winters, springs, and summers off
- Explore a new area every few days
- Free winter home at trading post
- Supplies brought to you each summer
- Learn to live off the land, the Indian way
- Earn \$6-\$8 for each beaver pelt
- Two horses -- one for you, one for your supplies
- Learn to use beaver scent to trap other beavers
- Learn to skin beaver pelts

Join today before the beavers run out!

Beavers live in the cold waters of the western territories. Beaver fur hats, coats, blankets, and rugs are so popular today, some say there will be few beavers left by 1840.



British Fur Companies



French Fur Companies



American Fur Companies

THE DENVER POST

Fur trappers came to Colorado because many beavers made their homes in our cold streams and lakes. The beavers were a *resource*. Sadly, the beavers were almost wiped out by all the trapping, and the fur trappers quit coming.

Think of a job that involves a resource that Colorado has today.

Look in the Employment Classifieds for ideas.

Make an employment ad for that job. Be sure to tell all the good things about the job and why Colorado is a great place to do it. Tell what resources the job depends on. Is there any chance that resource might run out?

THE SCENE

Early 1800's

Fur Trappers

GEOGRAPHY 6

Fur trapper:
Fringed
buckskin
suit is worn
with leather
belt, bullet
pouch, and
powder
horn.



THE
SPOT

Rendezvous!

The wagon trains are coming to pick up our furs. That means it's rendezvous time! There will be dancing, gambling, horse and foot races, and drinking. Don't miss it!

Mountain Men

Trapper fashions copy Indians

By **Beavis Von Pelt**
Denver Post Staff Writer

From a distance, it's hard to tell the difference between the Indians in the West and the fur trappers who bring us beaver pelts for our hats and coats.

The mountain man has dark skin from always being in the sun. His hair is long and shaggy. He wears a suit made of buckskin with buckskin fringe at the seams. On

his head, he wears a fur cap.

Around his waist, a leather belt holds his butcher knife and pistols. A pouch hangs from his neck to hold his bullets.

He keeps his gunpowder in the horn of a cow or ox and carries it under his arm.

Other tools – needles and thread, flint and steel for making fires, beaver traps, and his bedroll, among others – are carried by his trusty second horse.

FASHION

THE DENVER POST

Why did the fur trappers dress the way they did? Why did they make their clothes out of buckskin and fur? How did they use their tools?

Look through *The Post* and cut out a picture of a person dressed for his or her job. Label the picture. Tell what the clothes are made of and what tools this person is using for work.

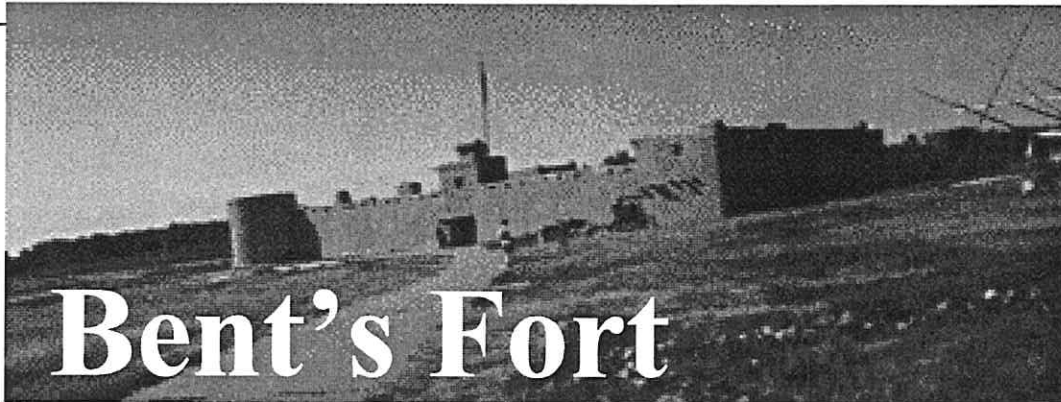
Imagine a job of the future. Draw a picture of a person dressed for that job. What would their clothes be made of? What tools would they need?

TRAVEL

1829-1849

Bent's Fort Traders

HIST 3, 4. GEOG 4, 6. R&W 1, 4



TRADERS' PARADISE

Bent's Fort sits along the Arkansas River, surrounded by Indian land.

By Trey Don LePlains
Special to the Denver Post

BENT'S FORT, COLORADO – William Bent says his love for the Plains Indians made him build this trading post on the plains, but his brother's success with a similar post in Santa Fe may have had something to do with it, too.

Since it was built in 1829, Bent's Fort has done great business and has brought together Indians, hunters, and French, Canadian, and American traders.

Traders bring beads, kettles, blankets, cloth, knives, and other goods for the Indians. They come home with buffalo pelts which they can sell back east.

The fort is a large adobe building, with a plaza in the center where traders prepare their buffalo pelts for shipping. Trades and card games go on all around the fort.

Traders may stay overnight in the fort's quarters. There is even a dining room, which serves fine meals on English china to special guests.

Blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, gunsmiths, and hunters work at the fort to serve visitors.

As they trade their goods, visitors are learning about each other's cultures, too. Although many Indians and whites arrive at the fort not trusting each other, they usually leave friends. Bent himself married Owl Woman, a Cheyenne.

THE DENVER POST

They came to trade, but Bent's Fort helped people from many cultures learn to get along, too.

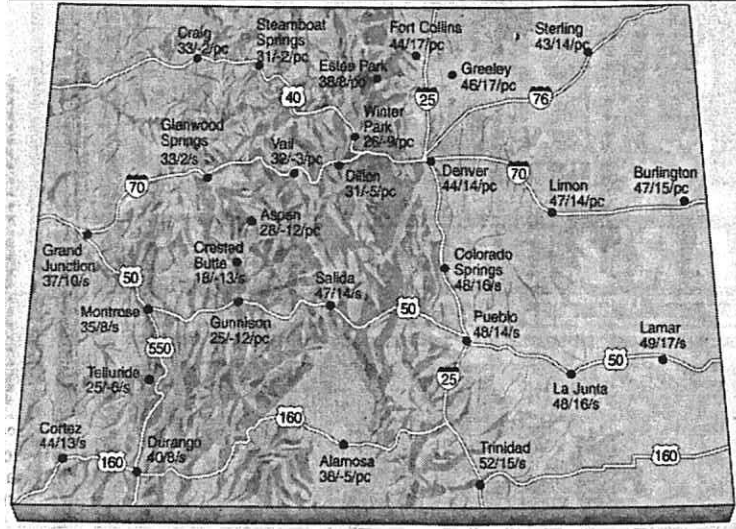
Find an article in *The Post* about people who have had problems in the past coming together. Why are they coming together now? Where are they meeting?

Think about groups of people in your school or in the world who do not get along with each other. (You can look through *The Post* for ideas.) What needs do they have in common that might help them come together? Design, draw, and label a "trading post" or other place that might help them learn to get along.

Ownership of Colorado

<p>1803-1819</p> <p>Spanish U.S.</p>	<p>1819-1836</p> <p>Spanish/ Mexican U.S.</p>	<p>1836-1845</p> <p>Mexican Texan U.S.</p>	<p>1845-1848</p> <p>Mexican U.S.</p>
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Colorado



THE DENVER POST

Look through *The Post* to find articles from different places around the state. Try to find at least one article from a place that once belonged to Spain and Mexico, one from a place that once belonged to Texas, and one from a place that was part of the Louisiana Purchase.

Compare the articles. Can you find any ways the history of each place might affect things there now? Look at the names of people mentioned in the article. Do any of them sound Spanish? Are there any Indian names?

...

Make a timeline showing who lived in and controlled Colorado throughout history. Use the dates on the previous pages to help you. Start with the Folsom and Plainview cultures in 11000 BC and end with the year 2000. (You may need to condense or squish together some of the early years so they don't take up too much room.)

If more than one group of people lived in the state during a period of time, write down *where* each group lived, too. How did Colorado change hands each time?

COLORADO

- 1803..... The U.S. buys eastern Colorado from France in the Louisiana Purchase.
- 1810..... The war for Mexican independence from Spain begins.
- 1819..... The U.S. signs papers that give a little more of Colorado to Spain.
- 1821..... Mexico wins its war with Spain and takes over Spain's land in Colorado.
- 1836..... Tired of Mexican rule, Texas claims part of Mexico's land in Colorado.
- 1845..... Texas becomes part of the U.S.
- 1848..... In the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Mexico gives up all of the land that is now Colorado.

YOUR TOWN	TIMELINE
Find your town on a map of Colorado. Using the maps at the top of this page, try to figure out which country your town belonged to during each time period. Write the name of the countries that owned your town on the timeline to the right.	1800
	1805
	1810
	1815
	1820
	1825
	1830
	1835
	1840
	1850

REAL THE DENVER POST Estate

Classified Advertising Supplement

Settle in the San Luis Valley and become one of the first Spanish Americans!



The U.S. took control of this land in 1848, through a treaty ending the war with Mexico.



JOIN A WAGON TRAIN TODAY!



Name your community after your family or favorite saint

- Build a *plaza* (village) around a *patio* (enclosed open space) •
- *Patio* can be used for cooking and playing during the day, keeping animals safe from wolves and Indians at night •
- Not far from water, although knowledge of irrigation is a must •
- Nearby U.S. Army fort will be built soon to protect against Ute Indians •
- Plenty of land for an oxen, horses, sheep, goats, cows, and pigs •
- Land will grow beans, chilies, corn, wheat, and fruit trees, if well irrigated

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

What do you think the Mexican-American settlers were looking for when they came to Colorado?

When they arrived in Colorado, the settlers already knew a great deal about *irrigation* (making ditches to carry water to crops). Why is irrigation so important? How would their communities have been different without irrigation?

Why did they build their homes around enclosed patios? Why would

they bring their animals into the patios at night?

Were the settlers' homes more like those of the Anasazi or those of the Plains Indians? Why? (Hint: Think about how each group got their food.)

Why might Colorado have more towns with Spanish names than towns with Indian names?

Where did your town get its name? Who were the first settlers in your town?

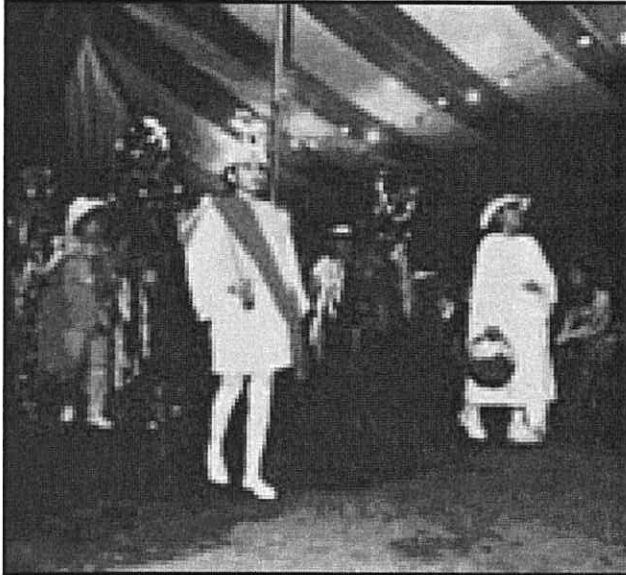
THE DENVER POST

Look through *The Post* to make a list of Spanish place names in Colorado.

Try to find those places on a map of Colorado. Do you notice a pattern? Which ones are named after saints? (They usually start with *San*.) Are there more Spanish place names in certain areas? Why?

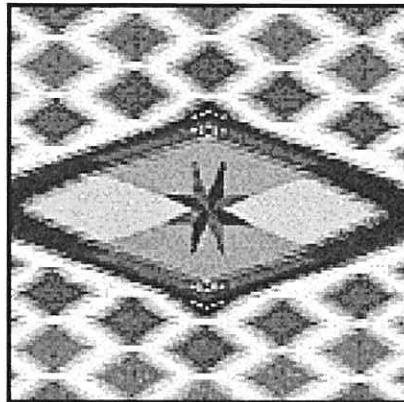
Choose one or two place names in Colorado. Use the Internet or books to find out who settled that town or area and where it got its name.

PARTY LINE



This Christmas play, "Los Pastorales," is about the shepherds who were watching their sheep on the night Christ was born.

This hand-woven blanket would make a great Christmas gift. To make it: 1) Wash and comb sheep's wool. 2) Stretch and twist on a spinning wheel. 3) Color wool with dyes made from plants and berries. 4) Weave on a large loom.



On Christmas Eve, blindfolded children hit these *piñatas* with sticks. The piñatas are clay jars covered with paper and stuffed with goodies, which fall out when hit.

SPANISH-AMERICAN CHRISTMAS A HIT

Christmas is an important holiday to Spanish settlers in America. Their Catholic beliefs are a very important part of their lives. Most Spanish-American homes contain *santos*, paintings (*retablos*) or wooden statues (*bultos*) of the Holy Family. Sometimes farmers even carry them out to the field with them to help crops grow.

THE DENVER POST

Look through *The Post* for an article or ad about a celebration.

Who is celebrating? What are they celebrating? Why is this event important to them? What will they do to celebrate? What will they eat? What

objects will be part of the celebration?

Now find an article in *The Post* about something that you would like to celebrate. Plan a celebration. Again, think about what you would eat, what you would do, and who would be there.

Make a "Party Line" page for your event by drawing and writing captions to explain them. Write a paragraph to explain the importance of the celebration.

What celebrations are important to you?

THE DENVER POST

1858-1861

Mining Communities

Geography 3. R&W 1, 2, 3, 4

Pike's Peak or bust!

100,000 heading west to search for gold



Miners pan for gold near a stream in Colorado. "Placer miners" try to shake out water and sand, leaving only gold in their pans.

THE DENVER POST

Colorado was a good place to find gold because gold had formed in the mountains here many, many years earlier. When it rained, the water broke pieces of the gold off the rock and washed it into rivers and streams. When wind and water break bits of rock away, we call it *erosion*.

The weather often affects the news today, too. Find a story in *The Post* that would be much

different if the weather were different. Stories about farms, accidents, fires, and other natural disasters are good bets; but you might find other kinds of stories, too.

Now imagine that the weather had been just the opposite - dry instead of wet, for example. Rewrite the story for the new weather pattern. How would it be different? Would it still be newsworthy?

By Picker Pan

The Washington Post

A small group of Georgia brothers and Cherokee Indians were passing through on their way to California, but they stopped to pan for gold just in case. The Cherokee had said for years that the streams in this area were filled with the precious metal. They were right!

Lewis Ralston found gold in what is now Ralston creek, and some of his friends, including William Russell and his Cherokee wife, stayed to find more gold in nearby Cherry Creek and Dry Creek.

Their good luck has started a gold rush in this area, near the famous Pike's Peak. Some are panning for gold in the streams. Others are beginning to use picks, shovels, and dynamite to get gold out of the mountains. This *lode mining* method is harder. It often requires equipment to keep mines from caving in, to bring gold up to the surface, and to separate gold from rock.

Please see **GOLD** on 12A

BUSINESS

Late 1800's

Mining Communities

MATH 1, 6. HISTORY 3, 4

Wall's farm feeds miners for less

By Ira Gaishon

Denver Post Business Writer

Before David Wall came to town, miners had to wait for much of their food to come from back east. Potatoes, vegetables, and beans had to be carried west in wagons, and prices were high.

When Wall settled near Denver, he brought seeds with him and set out to plant a garden that would feed area miners.

He knew the climate would be dry, but he brought something to fix that, too – an understanding of irrigation. Wall learned about irrigation in California, where the Spanish have been irrigating for years.

Wall dug a ditch from Clear Creek to his garden, and his farm has been doing well ever since.

Because he is able to grow all his produce near Denver and mining towns in the mountains, Wall can charge a much lower price than supply wagons. He's doing a great business.

Some of his greatest financial success has come from *grubstaking*, giving miners food in exchange for a share of any gold they might find.

"My best deal so far was grubstaking John Gregory," said Wall. "At Gregory's Gulch, he found \$2,000 worth of gold in just three days!"



Aunt Clara's laundry grows

By Shelby Washington

Denver Post Business Writer

Clara Brown has been washing the clothes of Central City miners since 1859. She spent her early years as a slave in Virginia and came to Central City after her third owner freed her.

The laundry business has been good to her. In just seven years, she has made \$10,000. She will spend much of it to find her relatives back east.

Please see **BROWN** on 4L

THE DENVER POST

Soon after the gold started to run out in Colorado, silver was discovered and made lots of money for Colorado miners.

In the early 1890's, though, the value of silver started going down. Silver miners

couldn't earn as much for the silver that they mined. In 1870, an ounce of silver was worth \$1.32. In 1892, an ounce of silver was worth just 87¢.

Imagine you are an 1870 silver miner who just found 5 pounds (80

ounces) of silver. Look through *The Post* and make a list of things you would buy with your money. List their prices, too.

Then imagine you found 5 pounds of silver in 1892. What could you buy now?

THE DENVER POST

February 28, 1861

Mining Communities

Geography 1, 2, 4. History 6

Colorado becomes a territory

Miners, Spanish settlers to share government

By Terry Tory

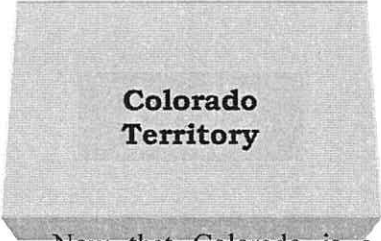
Denver Post Territorial Bureau Chief

DENVER – Mining towns have grown up all around this area in the past few years, and the settlers here want to govern themselves.

Up until today, the people in these towns have been governed by four different territorial governments – Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico. Now, they will come together in a new territory called *Colorado*, a Spanish word meaning “reddish color.”

“We would have done this earlier,” said one Congressman, “but the southern states wanted Colorado to be a territory where owning slaves was allowed. We in the northern states did not. Now that many of those southern states have formed their own government and the Civil War is beginning, we decided to go ahead.”

President Abraham Lincoln is expected to choose William Gilpin to be the first governor of the new territory.



**Colorado
Territory**

Now that Colorado is a territory, its people will be able to choose their own legislature and a representative to speak up for them in Washington, D.C.

If people keep moving to Colorado, it may even be a state someday in the near future.

THE DENVER POST

The miners in mountain mining towns depended on the people in and around Denver who sold them food and services. The people who served the miners depended on the miners for business and money.

Because these people depended on each other, they felt they should all have the same government and should get their own spot on the map of the United States.

Look through *The Post* and find a map not in the Weather section. Answer these questions about your map:

- What is the main area the map shows?
- Why is that area in the news? What is important about it?
- What do the people or things in that area have in common?
- How is it different from other areas nearby?
- How does the map help you understand the news?

Share your answers with your class or with a classmate who chose a different map.

Make a map of your neighborhood. Label the areas that are important to you -- where you live, where you go to school, where you shop, play, or hang out where other important people live.

What are the areas just outside your map? Why are those not as important to you?

PERSPECTIVE

1860's

Plains Indians & White Settlers HIST 3,6.R&W 1,2,3,4,5.GEOG 4,5

Reservations

PRO: Settlers must be safe from Indians
By John Evans

Farms and ranches are popping up all around our beloved Colorado Territory. Only one problem keeps it from being a Paradise – fear of Indians. Although many of us have Indian friends, not all the Indians in this territory are friendly and harmless.

Some come to our homes and steal or kill our cattle and horses. Others attack and kill new settlers, including women and children, before they even have a chance to build their homes.

The Indians have a right to share this land with us, but they do not have a right to kill us and steal from us. The only way we can live together is if the Indians move to *reservations*, army forts set up for them in certain parts of the territory. They will give us their weapons. In return, the U.S. government will give them food and shelter.

This is the only way Indians and whites can live together in peace.

John Evan was the territorial governor of Colorado who ordered the Indians to move to reservations.

These letters are made up, but the people and the problem were real.

CON: Indians were promised their land
By Left Hand

The Great Father, the president of the United States, once promised the Arapaho and Cheyenne that the land where we now live would be our hunting ground forever.

We did not complain about the new people coming onto our land, because we believed we could live in peace with white settlers. Many of us even have friends among the settlers.

But now my people are starving. The many settlers, the fences, and the animals have scared away the buffalo. My people have no way of finding food and living our lives as we did before the white settlers came. The hunting grounds we were promised have been destroyed. Now the white men want to put us on reservations.

We do not want to live the way the white man does. We want to live the way we did before the settlers came, chasing the buffalo and living on the plains. We were promised this land. We need the settlers to leave and let the buffalo return.

Left Hand was an Arapaho chief.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Let Indians die out

These people must die out – there is no help for them. God has given this earth to those who subdue and cultivate it, and it is vain to struggle against His righteous decree.

HORACE GREELEY*
Eastern newspaper publisher

Let Indians farm

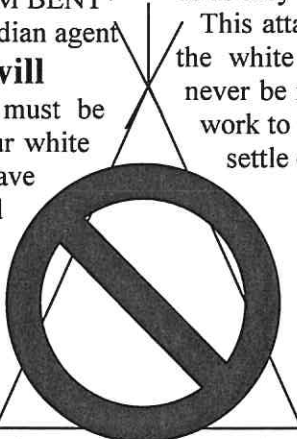
The Cheyans and Arrapahos have took my advice to them last Winter and this last Spring. I am proud to say they have behaved themselves exceedingly well.... Theair will be no troble settling them down and start farming.

WILLIAM BENT*
Indian agent

Killing Indians is God's will

The Indians are savages and must be killed before they kill more of our white settlers. At Sand Creek, my brave soldiers killed 163 Indians. God requires us to do our duty and kill these savages until they are gone.

J.M. CHIVINGTON
Colonel, Commanding Colorado
Expedition against Indians on
Plains



* From Metcalf, Noel, & Smith

Government must restore trust

I was encamped at Sand Creek on the morning of November 29, 1864, when Colonel J.M. Chivington led his brutal attack on the Cheyenne and Arapahos camped there. Our people had reported to Fort Lyons, in compliance with the orders of Territorial Governor John Evans. The Commanding Officer there told us to camp at Sand Creek.

During the attack, I waved an American flag to show that we were friendly Indians trying to cooperate with our white neighbors. Still, Colonel Chivington and his men opened fire and killed as many of us as they could until darkness came on.

This attack has made the Indians mistrust the white men. Although lives lost can never be repaid, the U.S. government must work to restore our trust if they want us to settle on their reservations.

BLACK KETTLE
Cheyenne Chief

Indians must fight

The U.S. government cannot be trusted. Indians must fight and kill for our way of life.

ROMAN NOSE
Cheyenne War Chief

THE DENVER POST

There were many different opinions about how white settlers and Indians should live together on the plains... or whether they should. Some whites thought the Indians should be killed. Others thought they should learn to farm and fit in with whites. Some thought they should be placed on reservations.

Indians disagreed, too. Some wanted to cooperate with the settlers. Others wanted to fight them.

What do you think? Write a letter to the editor telling what you would have done about the conflict. Defend your argument by giving good reasons your plan would work.

Find an article in *The Post* about Native Americans today.

How are their lives still affected by the choices that were made in the 1800's? How do you think the story would have been different if your plan had been followed? Why do you think it wasn't followed?

A Colorado Life

Ute chief worked for peace

Chief Ouray was a great leader and a patient diplomat during troubled time

By Vera Wiseman
Special to the Denver Post

Chief Ouray was respected by his own people and white people alike. As a leader of the Southern Ute Tribe, he faced the most difficult time in Ute history – the conflict over the Utes' hunting ground in Colorado.

When Ouray became chief, he told his tribe to live in peace with white settlers and miners. He knew that, if they tried to fight against the white people, they would be destroyed.

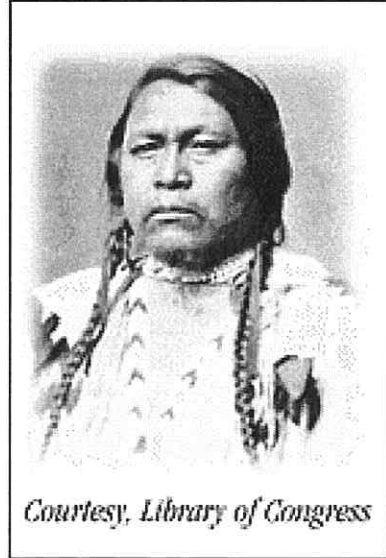
When gold was found in the mountains where the Utes lived and many white people began to settle in the area, Ouray advised his people to change their way of life. He moved into a house and began farming and raising sheep.

He tried to learn from Indian agent Nathan Meeker, who was sent to Colorado to help the Utes learn to farm. Unfortunately, Meeker made the mistake of plowing up the Utes' prized racetrack and was killed by angry Utes.

Although Ouray had not taken part in Meeker's killing, he did not allow those who had to be punished.

Just before his death, Chief Ouray went to Washington, D.C., to meet with President Rutherford B. Hayes. Hayes called Ouray "the most intellectual man I've ever conversed with." Ouray spoke English, Spanish, Ute, and Apache.

Chief Ouray became sick and died on the east bank of the Pine River on August 24, 1880. He was buried secretly near the town of



Courtesy, Library of Congress

Ignacio in southwestern Colorado.

Although Ouray's meetings with white leaders helped save his people, he was not able to save their hunting ground. Shortly after his death, the Utes were forced to move from the San Juan Mountains of Colorado to the desert of Utah.

Chief Ouray is remembered as a great leader and peacemaker.

THE DENVER POST

How did Chief Ouray become such a famous figure in Ute history? What personal qualities did he have that made him a great leader and peacemaker? How did the times he lived in help him become a great and famous leader?

Read the "Colorado Life" section on the Obituaries page of *The Sunday Denver Post*. What was special

about this person's life? List some of his or her personal qualities. How were they affected by the times they lived in?

What sort of leaders do you think we need in our time? Why?

Write an essay or obituary about a great leader. What would you like your obituary to say someday?

1867 **Help Wanted**

CONSTRUCTION
RAILROADERS:
EARN \$35/MONTH


The Denver Pacific Railway is looking for strong men to build the railroad from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Denver. Railroaders will dig roads, build bridges and tunnels, and lay track with their bare hands.

Housing will be pitched tents along the rails. Chuckwagon food is free.



Civil War soldiers, freed black slaves, and immigrants from all nations – Germany, England, Ireland, China, and others – are welcome to apply.

Be part of history! The railroad will make it much easier to ship supplies to Colorado and to ship gold, silver, cattle, and produce back east from our local businesses.

The Denver Pacific Railway expects to finish the railroad by June 25, 1870, so contact us now!



1880 **Help Wanted**


Cowboy

RIDE THE OPEN RANGE!

Do you enjoy the great outdoors, animals, and riding horses? Then the cowboy's life is for you.

- Round up cattle
- Brand cattle
- Fix fences
- Tend to ranch chores
- Eat from a chuckwagon
- Drive cattle to and from the range
- Load cattle onto railroad cars

We're looking for a few good men to spend summer months out on the plains and the rest of the year on the ranch.



Sodbusters

needed to start farms on the open plains of eastern Colorado. Homes can be built by plowing up strips of land and stacking them on top of each other. Farming is hard in dry years but can be very successful during raining ones. Must have skills with fire-fighting. Lightning can sometimes start fires on the dry plains.

Act now while land is available.

THE DENVER POST

Here are the average wages for Colorado jobs in 1899 (*Colorado: Heritage of the Highest State*):

- Teachers (men), monthly \$82.30
- Teachers (women), monthly \$58.21
- Railroad engineers, monthly \$130
- Nurses, per day \$3.25
- Newspaper reporters, per week \$15
- Carpenters, per day \$3.00
- Bartenders, per week \$23.50

Calculate how much each job would pay each month, keeping in mind that most people probably only worked 5-6 days a week. Put the jobs in order from best paying to worst paying.

Check the Employment section of *The Post* to find some wages for jobs today. Who can find the best salary and the worst salary advertised?

REAL THE DENVER POST Estate

Classified Advertising Supplement

SNEAK PREVIEW: Seven Homes Now Established at Dearfield in Colorado

Hard-working African-Americans who dream of moving west and learning to farm can join us in our new Colorado town. In Dearfield, we govern ourselves and help each other set up and run our family farms.

Residents are learning how to dry land farm and raise livestock and poultry. So far, seven families and three teams of horses call Dearfield home. We are eager to welcome new, hard-working black folks who want to make a go of their own businesses and their own community.

Dearfield was established in 1910 by farmer and political activist O.T. Jackson. Jackson cites Booker T. Washington's autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, as the inspiration for starting Dearfield.

Located about 30 miles east of Greeley, Colorado, the town boasts a lunch room, a



gas station, and a barn pavilion where dances and concerts are held regularly. Join us in starting a new, independent black community!

**For more information
contact O.T. Johnson
Dearfield, Weld County, Colorado**

THE DENVER POST

Many towns in Colorado were founded by groups of people who had some-thing in common — their race or where they came

from. The town of Ryssby was founded by Swedish people. Longmont was founded by people who had moved from Chicago.

When did your family first come to Colorado? Why? Who came with them? Interview relatives. Write and edit the story.

THE DENVER POST

August 1, 1876

Coloradans

Math 2, 3

Statehood at last!

Colorado becomes 38th state in the Union

By Cyn Tenille

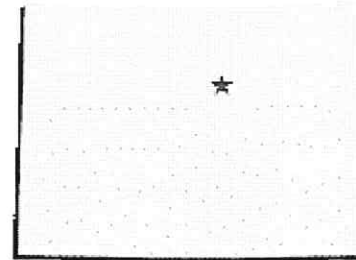
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, D.C. – President Ulysses Grant announced today that the Colorado Territory is now the State of Colorado.

Since Colorado became a territory back in 1861, its people have been dreaming of statehood. Now that dream has come true.

Coloradans will now be able to elect their own governor and Congressmen and will be able to vote for the president of the United States.

Already, people are calling Colorado “The Centennial State” because it has won its statehood 100 years after the birth of our country in 1776.



Denver will be the capital of the new State of Colorado.

Please see COLORADO on 5A

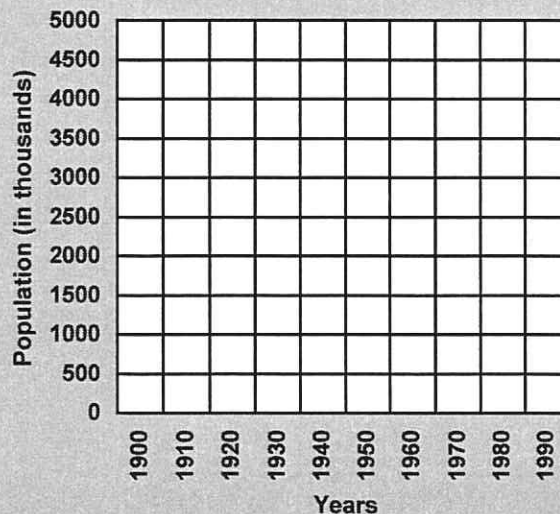
THE DENVER POST

One of the reasons Colorado was able to become a state was that it was growing quickly...and still is! The list below shows the number of people living in Colorado in each decade of the 1900's:

1900	543,000
1910	804,000
1920	937,000
1930	1,036,000
1940	1,123,000
1950	1,325,000
1960	1,754,000
1970	2,210,000
1980	2,890,000
1990	3,294,000

Make a line graph to show how the population grew.

Population of Colorado



What do you think the population is in 2000? _____

If The Post is read by 340,000 people, what percentage of the 1990 population is that? _____

THE DENVER POST

March 17, 1905

Coloradans

History 6

Populist governor elected



Governor-elect Davis H. Waite hopes to make life better for women and miners.

Waite faces challenges with legislature

By E. Lexion

Denver Post Staff Writer

DENVER, Colo. — The election of Colorado's first Populist governor is proof that Coloradans are having a hard time. The Depression of 1893, caused mainly by falling silver prices, has left many people here out of work and very poor.

Waite promises to push for the rights of miners to strike against their companies when they are treated unfairly, when workdays are too long and wages too low.

He will also work to give women the right to vote. If he is successful, Colorado could be one of the first states with voting women.

Governor Waite says he will also mend the wicked ways of Denver, Colorado's largest city. "There are saloons and gambling halls open all the time in Denver," said Waite. "I will see that they shut down during times when the law says they should be closed."

Please see WAITE on 5A

THE DENVER POST

Governor Waite was successful in winning women the right to vote. In 1893, Colorado became the first state to give women the vote through a popular election.

However, Waite was not able to close saloons and gambling halls in Denver, and he couldn't do much to help miners.

The Populist Party's beliefs did have an effect on the U.S. and

Colorado, though. How many of the changes listed in the article on the right affect our lives today? Why were they so important to people in the late 1800's?

Look through *The Post* to find an example of a reform that people are pushing for today. Who supports it? Who is against it? Why?

Pretend you are a candidate for office. Create a political ad telling why you support or oppose this reform.

Populists push for change

By P. Paul Powers

The Associated Press

The Populist Party plan:

- The U.S. government should buy all silver for \$1.28/ounce.
- The government should buy and run all railroads.
- The workday should be no longer than eight hours.
- Income should be taxed, not land, and rich people should pay a bigger share.
- Voters should be allowed to sign petitions to help make or change laws.
- Secret ballots should be used in elections.

OBITUARIES

Benjamin Lindsey Judge

Benjamin Lindsey of Denver grew up very poor and had to work two jobs while putting himself through school.

As a judge, he saw that many children who went into prisons with adults came out as worse criminals than they'd been before. He created separate courts and separate prisons for people 16 and younger. The Denver Juvenile Court became famous all over the world because of Lindsey.

Enos Mills Naturalist

Enos Mills worked at the Elkhorn Lodge in Estes Park. He spent his free time exploring the Rocky Mountains. He loved the mountains so much that he began writing articles and books about them. He pushed for the U.S. government to protect part of the Rockies by making it a national park. Because of Mills' work, in 1915, President Woodrow Wilson created Rocky Mountain National Park.

Emily Griffith Teacher

Emily Griffith of Denver worried that many Coloradans in the early 1900's were not able to read, write, or speak well. In 1916, she started the Opportunity School, which provided free classes.



Griffith

Josephine Roche Mine owner

When her father died in 1927, Josephine Roche of Denver became an owner of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company. She made the mines safer for miners and gave them the highest mining salary in Colorado. During the Depression, she gave up her own salary to keep the mine open.

President Franklin Roosevelt made her the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a very important job in the United States government.

John Otto Naturalist

John Otto of Grand Junction worked to create Colorado National Monument, near Grand Junction, in 1911. He became the monument's caretaker and worked for just \$1/month.

John Shafroth Politician

As governor of Colorado from 1908 to 1913, John Shafroth worked for many of the changes recommended by the Progressive Party. He helped make it possible for voters to sign petitions to get new laws on the ballot so the people could vote on them. He helped make the workday no more than eight hours for miners and other workers. He put prisoners to work and cut prison costs.

Robert Speer Mayor

As mayor of Denver, Robert Speer created many new parks. He cleaned up parks, streets, and sidewalks and made them more beautiful.

THE DENVER POST

Which of these reformers do you admire most? What would he or she think if they could read *The Denver Post* today? What causes would he or she be involved in right now?

Pretend you are your favorite reformer. Find an article in *The Post* that interests you. Write a letter to the editor telling your opinion on the matter.

Colorado Model Content Standards

History

1. Students know the chronological organization of historical events and how to group them into major historical eras in order to detect and explain historical relationships.
2. Students know how to use the processes of historical inquiry, cause and effect reasoning and interpretation of historical arguments in order to make sound historical judgments.
3. Students know that throughout history societies have developed and been transformed as a result of their social interactions.
4. Students know that economic and technological developments and changes have resulted from humankind's attempts to adapt to and modify the environment.
5. Students know how various peoples have considered and addressed the great questions of humanity and how each culture has given expression to these questions.
6. Students know how and why political theories and political organizations have developed as a result of the pursuit of effective order, power, and more just and humane societies.

Reading and Writing

1. Students read and understand a variety of materials.
2. Students write and speak for a variety of purposes and audiences.
3. Students write and speak using conventional grammar, usage, sentence structure, punctuation, capitalization, and spelling.
4. Students apply thinking skills to their reading, writing, speaking, listening, and viewing.
5. Students read to locate, select, and make use of relevant information from a variety of media, reference, and technological sources.
6. Students read and recognize literature as a record of human experience.

History

1. Pages 19, 27
2. Pages 5, 8, 29, 32
3. Pages 6, 8, 10, 11, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26
4. Pages 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 18, 20, 23, 28, 29
5. Pages 9, 12, 21
6. Pages 8, 10, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32

Reading and Writing

1. Pages 3, 18, 22, 25, 26
2. Pages 3, 9, 12, 15, 22, 25, 26, 29
3. Pages 3, 9, 12, 22, 25, 26, 29
4. Pages 3, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, 29
5. Pages 15, 20, 25, 26, 29
- 6.

Math

1. Students develop number sense and use number relationships in problem-solving situations and communicate the reasoning used in solving these problems.
2. Students use algebraic methods to explore, model and describe patterns and functions involving numbers, shapes, data, and graphs.
3. Students use data collection and analysis, statistics, and probability in problem-solving situations and communicate the reasoning and processes used in solving these problems.
4. Students use geometric concepts, their properties, and relationships in one, two, and three dimensions to model and solve real-world problems.
5. Students use a variety of tools and techniques to make and use measurements in problems and everyday solutions.
6. Students understand, develop, and use computational skills and techniques, including estimation, mental math, paper-and-pencil, calculators, and computers, in problem-solving situations.

Geography

1. Students know how to use and construct maps, globes, and other geographic tools to locate and derive information about people, places, and environments.
2. Students know the physical and human characteristics of places and use this knowledge to define and study regions and their patterns of change.
3. Students understand how physical processes shape Earth's surface patterns and systems.
4. Students understand how economic, political cultural, and social processes interact to shape patterns of human populations, interdependence, cooperation, and conflict.
5. Students understand the effects of interactions between human and physical systems and changes in meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
6. Students apply knowledge of people, places, and environments to understand the past and present and to plan for the future.

Math

1. Pages 4, 11, 23, 28
2. Page 30
3. Pages 7, 30
4. Page 14
5. Page 4
6. Pages 4, 11, 23, 28

Geography

1. Pages 15, 20, 24
2. Pages 16, 24
3. Page 22
4. Pages 6, 7, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 24, 25, 26, 28
5. Pages 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 25, 26, 28
6. Pages 10, 17, 18, 20

Photo Credits

- Pages 6 & 7 National Park Service Photos
- Page 9 American Museum of Natural History (New York, NY)
- Page 18 Coyote Creek Elementary – Bent’s Fort Field Trip
http://www.dcsd.k12.co.us/elementary/cce/tracka/mckibben/bent_fort/title_page.html
- Page 20 San Luis Valley, *<http://www.slv.org/>*
- Page 21 Collector’s Guide *<http://www.collectorsguide.com>*
- Page 22 Cripple Creek District Museum *www.cripple-creek.co.us*
- Page 23 Denver Public Library Western History Collection
- Page 29 Denver Public Library Western History Collection
- Page 31 Colorado State Archives
- Page 32 Denver Public Library Western History Collection

Resources

Books

- Ayer, Eleanor. *The Colorado Chronicles: Volume 4, Hispanic Colorado*. Frederick, Colorado: Jende-Hagan Book Corporation, 1982.
- Downey, Matthew T. *Colorado: Crossroads of the West*. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1986.
- Krudwig, Vickie Leigh. *Hiking Through Colorado’s History*. Englewood, Colorado: Westcliffe Publishers, Inc., 1998.
- Metcalf, Fay, D., Thomas J. Noel, and Duane A. Smith. *Colorado: Heritage of the Highest State*. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1984.
- Press, Petra. *A Multicultural Portrait of the Move West*. New York: Marshall Cavendish, 1994.
- Wills, Charles A. *A Historical Album of Colorado*. Brookfield, Connecticut: The Millbrook Press, 1996.

Web sites

American Byways – The Uncompahgre Utes
<http://www.krma.org/byways/utes1.html>

Collector's Guide
(with thanks for the textile photograph on page 21)
<http://www.collectorsguide.com>

Colorado State Archives
<http://www.archives.state.co.us/govs/waite.html>

Colorado Women's Hall of Fame
<http://www.cogreatwomen.org>

Cripple Creek District Museum
(with thanks for the photograph on page 22)
www.cripple-creek.co.us

Denver Public Library
<http://gowest.coalliance.org/>

Denver's Characters
<http://www.denvergov.com/AboutDenver>

Desert USA – Dominguez-Escalante Expedition
<http://www.desertusa.com/mag99/sep/papr/escalante.html>

Mesa Verde National Park
<http://www.nps.gov/meve>

Southern Utes
<http://www.southern-ute.nsn.us/>

UNC Libraries page about Dearfield, Colorado
<http://library.unco.edu/dearfld/welcome.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau
http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/st_sts.html

Ute Mountain Utes
<http://edonnet.com/utemtrute>