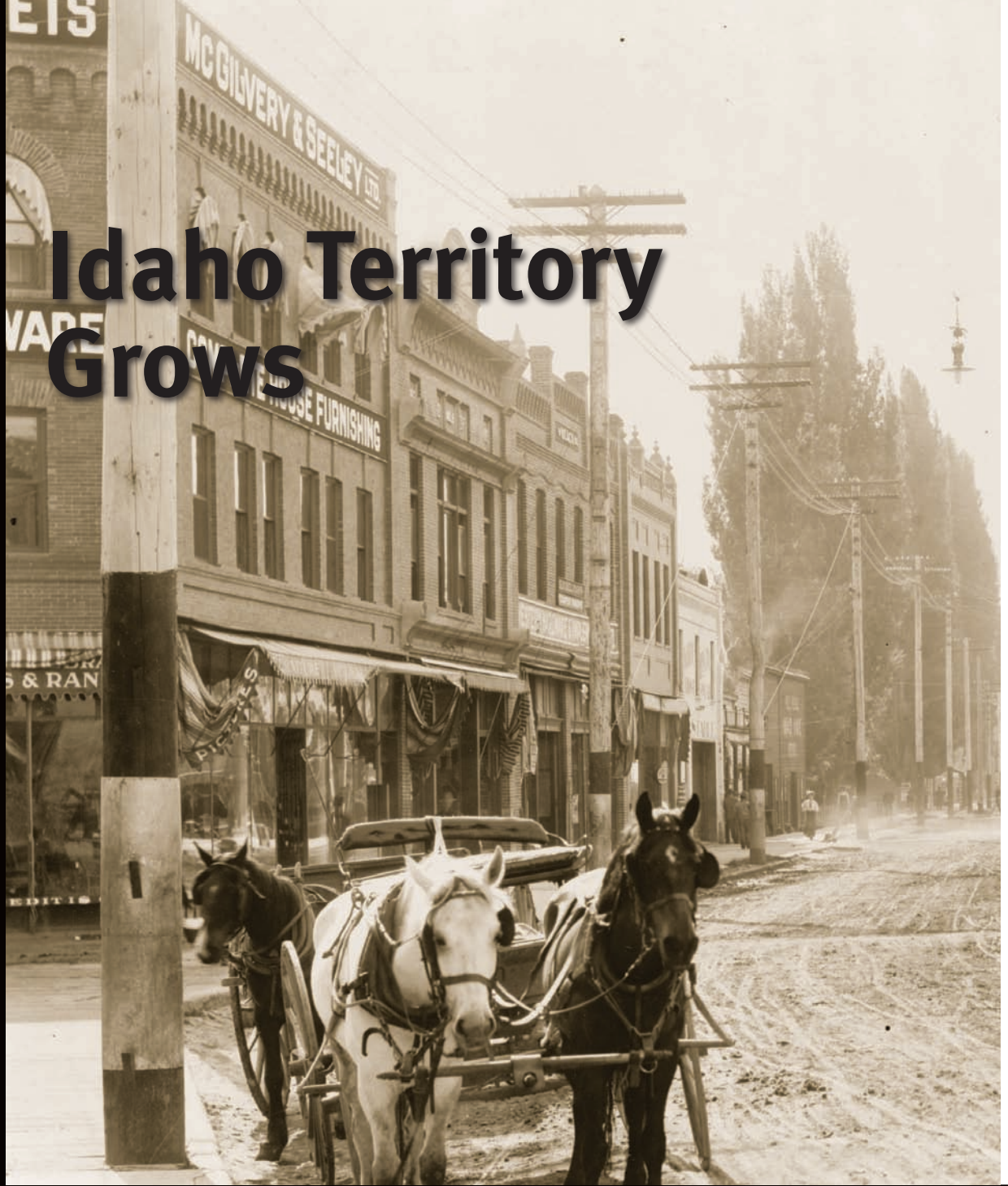


The BIG Question?

In what ways did Idaho grow and change in the late 1800s?

Idaho Territory Grows



This is Lewiston around 1900. What do you think is different about Lewiston today?

Time Line of Events

1865

1869
The transcontinental railroad is completed.

1870

1875

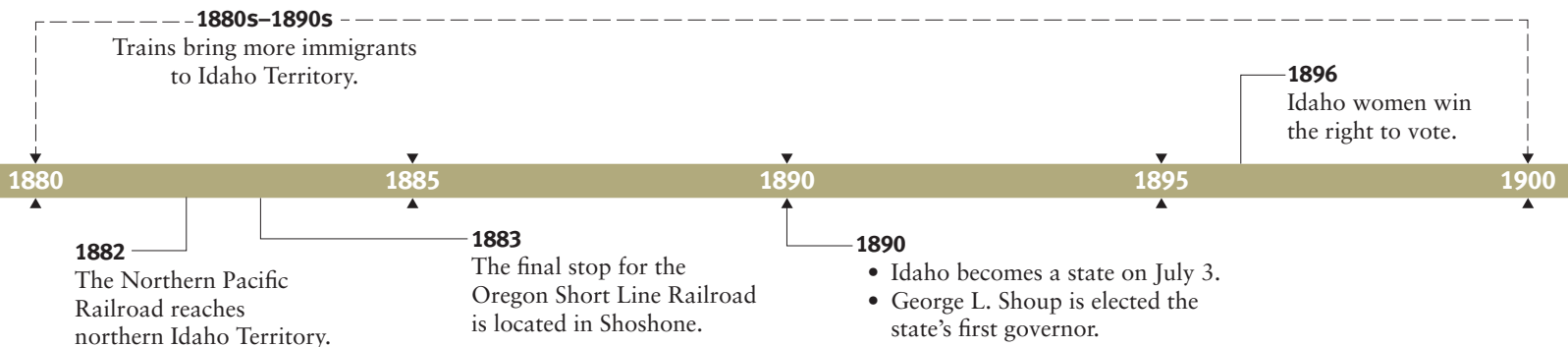
1874
The Utah and Northern Railroad reaches Franklin.

1877
Pocatello becomes Idaho Territory's leading railroad center.

Chapter

6

Railroads brought big changes to Idaho. Workers from all over the world came to help build rail lines. Life changed when railroads connected Idaho towns with other towns across the country.



Key Ideas

- Railroads connected Idaho Territory to other places.
- Immigrants from many different countries helped build the railroads.
- In Idaho Territory, trains changed life for everyone.

Key Terms

advertisement
depot
immigrate
transcontinental
transport
transportation

The Transcontinental Railroad

The *transcontinental* railroad was a great improvement in *transportation* in our country. It connected the growing west to the rest of the nation. Trains made it easier for people and goods to go from place to place.

Men working for the Central Pacific Railroad started laying tracks near Sacramento, California. They worked their way east. The Union Pacific Railroad tracks began in Omaha, Nebraska, and stretched west. It took about six years for the two lines to meet in Utah. When Utah's governor hammered a "golden spike" to join the transcontinental railroad, the whole country celebrated. Soon after, workers began to build sections from the main line into Idaho Territory.



People celebrated when the east and west sides of the transcontinental railroad finally met.

Railroads Come to Idaho Territory

The first railroad in Idaho Territory extended from a transcontinental railroad stop in Ogden, Utah, to Franklin. It was called the Utah and Northern Railroad. Men worked all day in the summer and winter laying heavy tracks. This allowed a small part of Idaho Territory to be connected to others across the country. Ten years passed before northern and southern Idaho Territory were connected to the rest of the country.



This is the first train to go through the Bitterroot Mountains. What do you think the two men standing on top are doing?



This train near Mackay is carrying ore. Study the photo. Can you spot where the train might be carrying the ore?



Immigrants Help Build Railroads

Workers from all over the world built America's railroads. Thousands of Chinese laid track from California to Utah. In Idaho Territory, Chinese and Japanese workers did some of the hardest work. Many Italian and Irish workers built the Wood River railroad section from Shoshone to Ketchum. Immigrants from Eastern Europe worked alongside Mexicans and Greeks on Idaho's Oregon Short Line. In Pocatello, the Union Pacific Railroad hired many African Americans.



European immigrants helped build railroads across America. What are the workers doing in this picture?



Many Chinese immigrants were hired to do the toughest work on the railroads. Look at these Chinese Americans on a handcart. How do you think this helped them to do hard work?

Trains Changed Life for Everyone

Life changed after the railroads connected Idaho Territory towns to the rest of the country. People and supplies traveled more quickly than they could by stagecoach or pack train. Railroads brought new settlers to live in Idaho Territory. Railroads also carried tourists who wanted to see the West.

Farmers and ranchers could **transport**, or move, their goods to faraway places on trains. Ranchers herded cattle and sheep to trains that carried the animals to other places.

Depots

Depots became community centers. A **depot** is a building for railroad passengers and goods. Crowds gathered as trains arrived. People were very hopeful about railroads. At one time, the people of Salmon thought their town would be the next Chicago, Illinois.



People gather as a train pulls into a small town. Can you see how trains changed life for the people in this picture?

Thunder Mountain Line

You can take a train tour in Idaho! The Thunder Mountain Line offers train tours between Cascade and Horseshoe Bend. You can ride along the same trails that settlers traveled long ago. There are even open-air cars available. Originally finished in 1914, the railroad was built to carry prospectors through the area. It could be quite an adventure to travel through winding canyons and national forests by train.



This is an early photo of Pocatello. Do buildings today look the same or different?

Railroad Towns

The railroads breathed life into towns along their lines. Idaho Falls was an important railroad town for a while. The Utah and Northern Railroad hired many men there to repair trains. A lot of business came to town, and the town grew.

Pocatello

Then the train repair shop was closed down in Idaho Falls and opened in Pocatello. Soon Pocatello was Idaho Territory's leading railroad center. Businesses grew as people and supplies came and went on the trains. Many workers in Idaho Falls had to move to Pocatello if they wanted to keep their jobs.

Shoshone

Shoshone also became an important railroad town. The nearby Shoshone ice caves attracted tourists. They were awed by Shoshone Falls, which was just 25 miles from town. People from all over the world *immigrated* to the area. They traveled from town to town on trains.

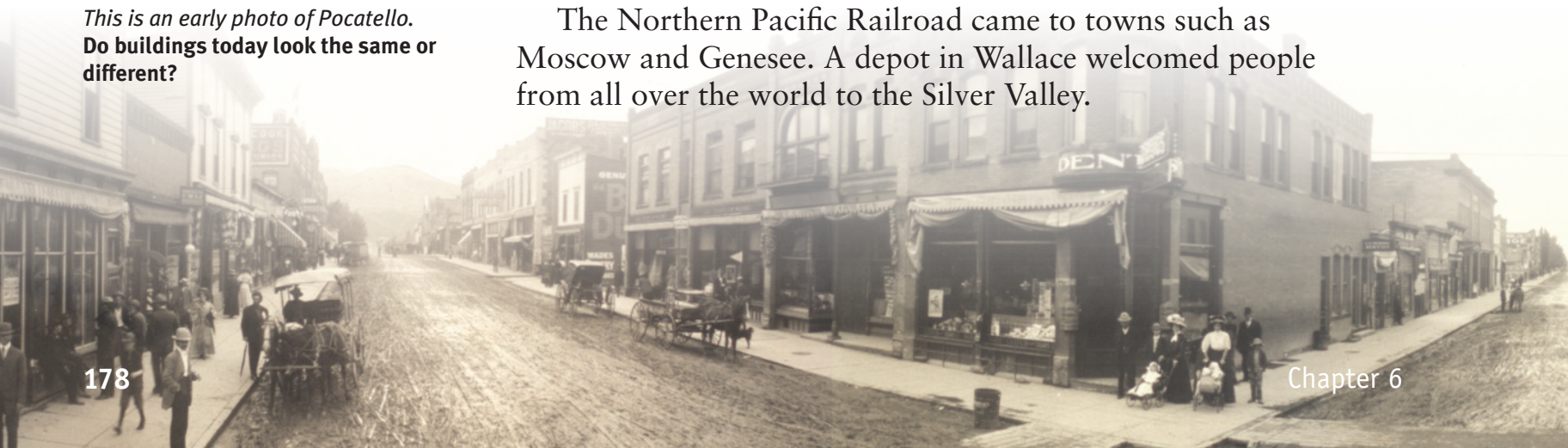
For a time, Shoshone was the final stop along the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Then workers laid tracks to the booming towns of Hailey, Bellevue, and Ketchum.

Boise

For many years, Boise depended on a short line from a main rail center located in Nampa. By the early 1900s, the Union Pacific Railroad's main line finally reached the capital city.

Northern Idaho

The Northern Pacific Railroad came to towns such as Moscow and Genesee. A depot in Wallace welcomed people from all over the world to the Silver Valley.





IDAHO PORTRAIT

Robert Strahorn

1852–1944

Carrie Strahorn

1854–1925

Carrie Strahorn once said the main purpose of her writing was to record “humorous and thrilling events.” In her memoir, *Fifteen Thousand Miles by Stage*, Carrie tried to leave out the “heartbreaks” and “disappointments.” She wanted to give a “rainbow glow” to adventurous life on the frontier.

Carrie and Robert Strahorn married in 1877. Soon after, they set out to share the West’s “rainbow glow” with the world. The Union Pacific Railroad hired Robert to explore the land and find the best travel routes. They traveled by stagecoach, steamboat, train, and horses. The Strahorns covered almost every trail in Idaho Territory. They met Native Americans and pioneers. They loved the beauty of the land.

Robert wrote booklets and *advertisements* to get people to visit or buy land here. Carrie noted everything she saw. She retold amazing stories she had heard. Later, Robert planned many important Idaho towns. Some of these are Hailey, Ketchum, Mountain Home, Weiser, Payette, Caldwell, and Shoshone. With imagination and skill, the Strahorns helped build Idaho.



Linking the Past to the Present

Many years ago, people learned about other places by reading booklets, advertisements, and newspapers. Today, we can learn about other places from these things as well as television and the Internet.

GO TO THE SOURCE!



Study a Song about Railroads

Here is part of a railroad song written during the late 1800s. Read the words and answer the questions below.

“The Wagoner’s Curse on the Railroad”

(Songwriter unknown, 1880s)

*Come all ye bold wagoners turn out man by man
That’s opposed to the railroad or any such a plan;
’Tis once I made money by driving my team
But the goods are now hauled on the railroad by steam.*

*May the devil get the fellow that invented the plan.
It’ll ruin us poor wag’ners and every other man.
It spoils our plantations wherever it may cross,
And it ruins our markets, so we can’t sell a hoss.*

*If we go to Philadelphia, inquiring for a load,
They’ll tell us quite directly it’s gone out on the railroad.
The rich folks, the plan they may justly admire,
But it ruins us poor wag’ners and it makes our taxes higher.*

LOOK


What can you tell about the song by looking at the title?

THINK

Why do you think the songwriter wrote this song?

DECIDE

If you were in charge of the new railroads, how would you react to a song like this? Why?



This picture shows a train depot at night. What kinds of activities can you see happening here?

LESSON 1 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Boise
Idaho Falls
Pocatello
Shoshone

People to Know

Carrie Strahorn
Robert Strahorn

Events to Remember

Railroads come to Idaho

Lesson Review Activity

Write one paragraph describing each of the Places to Locate. Describe how they are each similar to and different from each other.

Key Ideas

- Idaho became a state in 1890.
- George L. Shoup was Idaho's first state governor.
- Women won the right to vote in Idaho in 1896.

Key Terms

bonfire
 citizen
 resident
 statehood
 suffrage
 suffrage movement
 suffragette

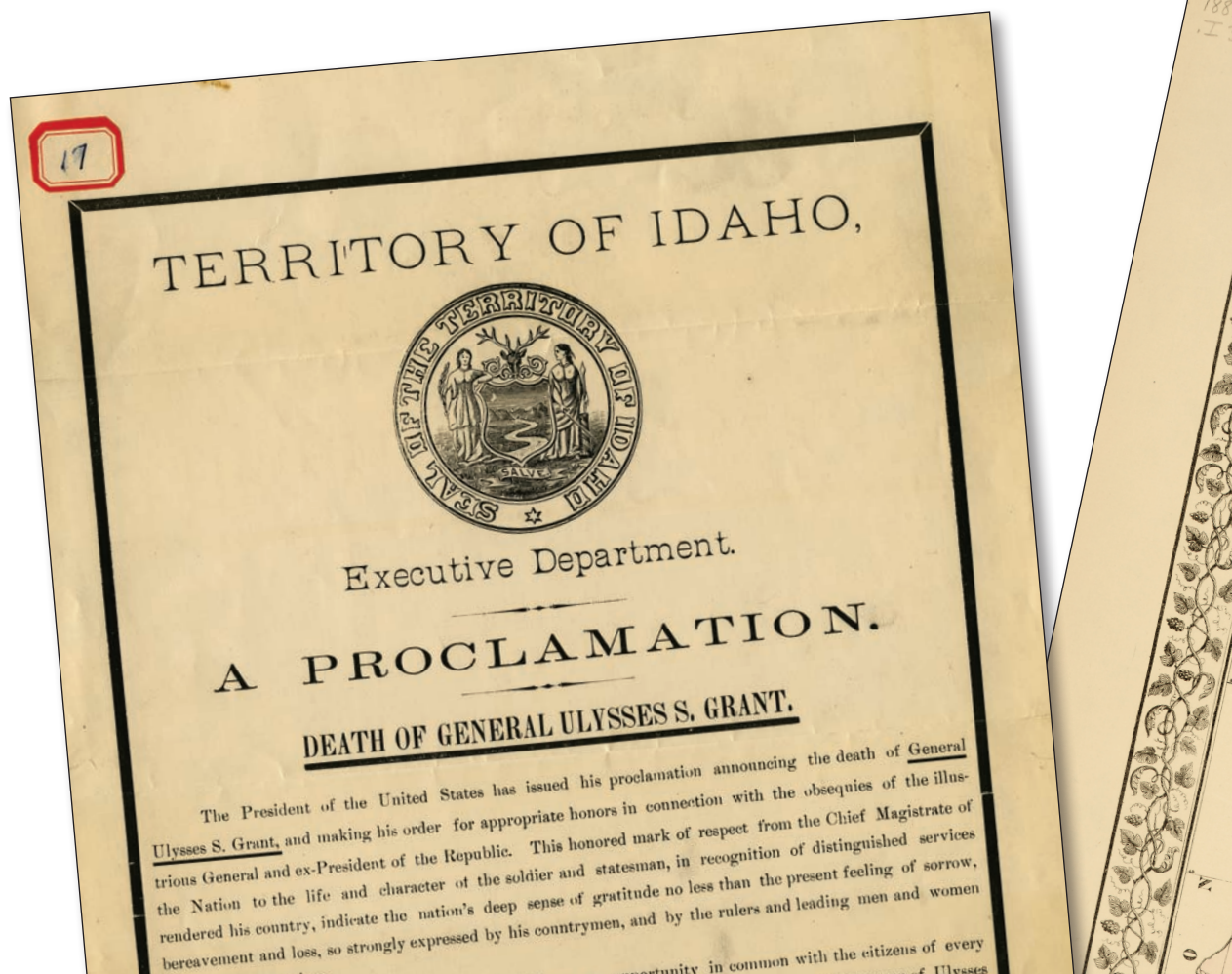
Territory Versus State

The people in Idaho lived in a territory, not a state. Territories and states had different kinds of governments. The president of the United States and Congress controlled the government of a territory.

The people in a state, on the other hand, could elect their own leaders to make their laws. The leaders did not have to be approved by government leaders in Washington, D.C.

The Long Road to Statehood

In order to become a state, a territory first had to have a certain number of **residents**, or people living there. The residents had to ask Congress if Idaho Territory could become a state. The people had to write a state constitution that made rules for their government. They had to set boundaries for the



This legal document came from the Territory of Idaho. Can you find the seal of the territory?

state. All of this had to be approved by government leaders in Washington, D.C. It took a long time to become a state.

Finally, in 1890, Idaho Territory had enough residents to become a state. That year, leaders from Idaho's towns met in Boise. They were worried about where the state's borders would be. Some people wanted southern Idaho to be part of Nevada. Others wanted northern Idaho to be part of Washington. Finally, the state's boundaries were set, but for years, there were many hard feelings about this.

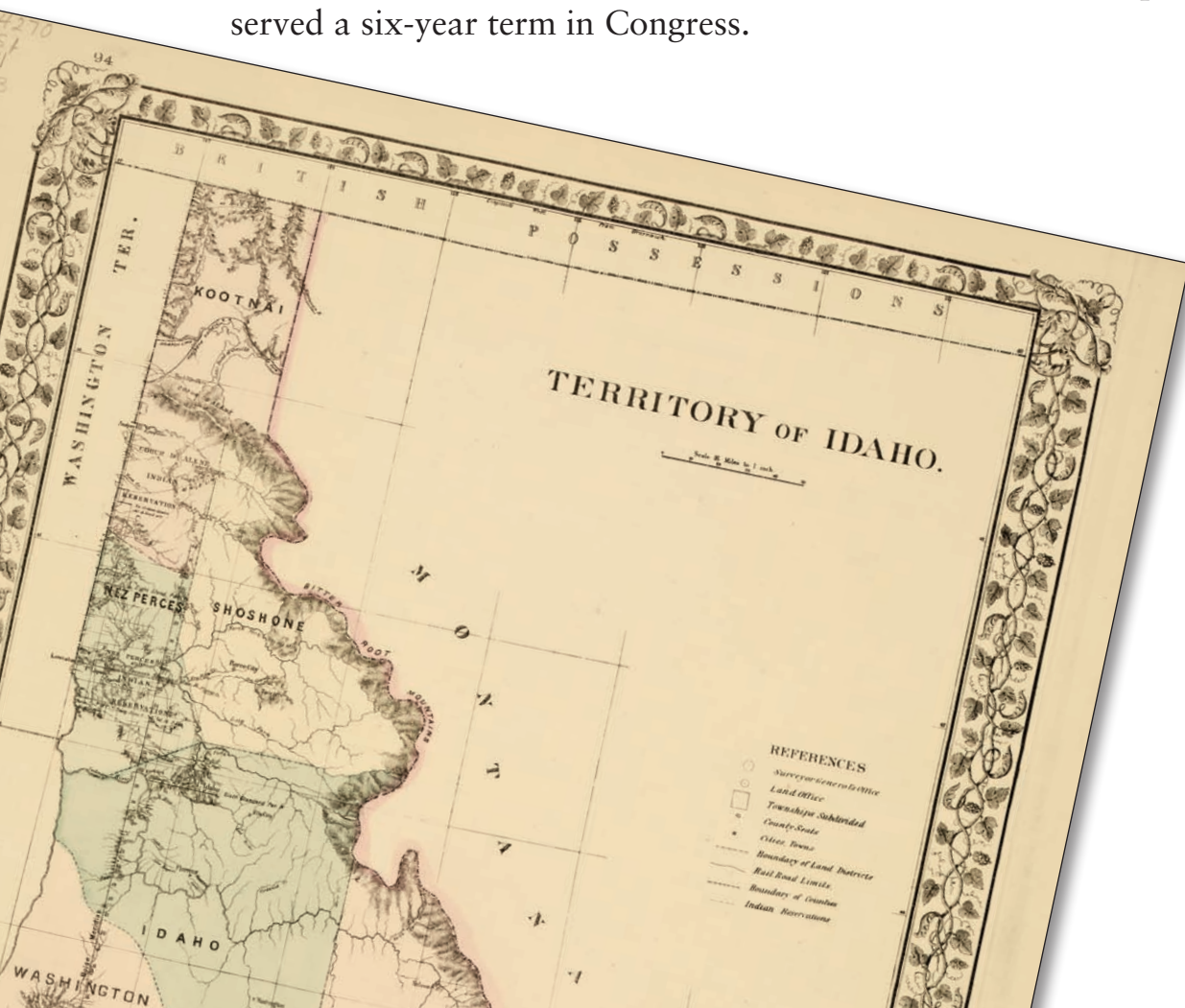
A State Governor

In the state's first election, voters elected George L. Shoup as the governor. Many people knew Shoup because he was the last person to serve as governor of Idaho Territory. He helped write the new state constitution.

After serving just a little more than two months, Governor Shoup left office. His term was completed by Lieutenant Governor Norman B. Willey. Shoup resigned as governor so he could be elected as a U.S. Senator for Idaho. Senator Shoup served a six-year term in Congress.



Governor George L. Shoup



Idahoans elected George L. Shoup as their first governor. He served as governor for a very short time. Many years later, Cecil Andrus was our state's longest-serving governor. He served 14 years in office.

Celebrating Statehood

1890

On July 3, 1890, President Benjamin Harrison signed the papers that made Idaho a state. Idaho became the 43rd state in the United States of America. The journey from territory to *statehood* had taken many years.

The next day, one new star was added to the nation's flag. Then the celebrating began! People from around the country sent messages by telegram to Governor Shoup. One man sent this message from Silver City: "May the wealth of our mines, the fertility [ability to grow things] of our fields, and the brightness of our sunshine make Idaho forever a welcome sister in our beloved Union."

The governor of Wyoming Territory wrote: "Congratulations. You beat us. Glad you got there." Chief Tendoy of the Lemhi-Shoshone said, "I send heartfelt congratulations."

The *Salt Lake Tribune* newspaper in Utah sent this note: "Cheers for Idaho; Cheers and Congratulations!"



This group photo shows the first state legislature of Idaho.

This is the front page of the Idaho Daily Statesman in April 1890. The story celebrates Idaho's statehood. Read the headline. What information is incorrect?



Towns all over Idaho celebrated statehood. There were parades, baseball games, contests, and parties. In Grangeville, people built a big *bonfire* (large fire built outside). A band played late into the night. The *Lewiston Teller* newspaper reported that the celebration in Moscow was “the grandest affair in the history of the town.” The streets were decorated with colorful flags. Thousands of people came from nearby towns and Washington Territory to watch a parade. That night, fireworks lit up the sky.



The 50 Years Statehood Celebration is held in Boise in 1940. A band and flag bearers move up Idaho Street.

The Suffrage Movement

Around the time Idaho became a state, there was a great national debate about **suffrage**, or the right to vote. For many years, only white men had this right. Many people, especially women and non-whites, thought this was wrong.

The **suffrage movement** was a time in our nation's history when people worked to get voting rights for women and non-white **citizens**. In 1870, the 15th Amendment to the Constitution gave black men the right to vote. This inspired women to try to gain the same right.

Throughout history, many countries have struggled with the question of who has the right to vote.

What Do You Think

How would life be different today if women did not have the right to vote?

Suffragists march in the Idaho Equality parade in Lewiston. Why do you think the women are wearing formal clothing?

Suffrage in Idaho

The National American Woman Suffrage Association worked to spread the word about suffrage. They wanted enough states to give women voting rights so eventually the national government would also give women the right to vote.

The association sent organizers to states to spread the message. Emma Smith DeVoe went to Idaho to organize the suffrage movement there. DeVoe and followers, called **suffragettes**, traveled through the state, giving powerful speeches and having meetings. They marched together in parades and at special events.

Suffragettes went to Washington, D.C., to give President Woodrow Wilson and Congress their message. Finally in 1920, women in all of the United States received the right to vote. In Idaho, it did not take as long. Our state government gave women suffrage in 1896. Why did this happen sooner in Idaho than in the rest of the country? Many think it is because of the well-spoken organizers of the movement in Idaho.





IDAHO PORTRAIT

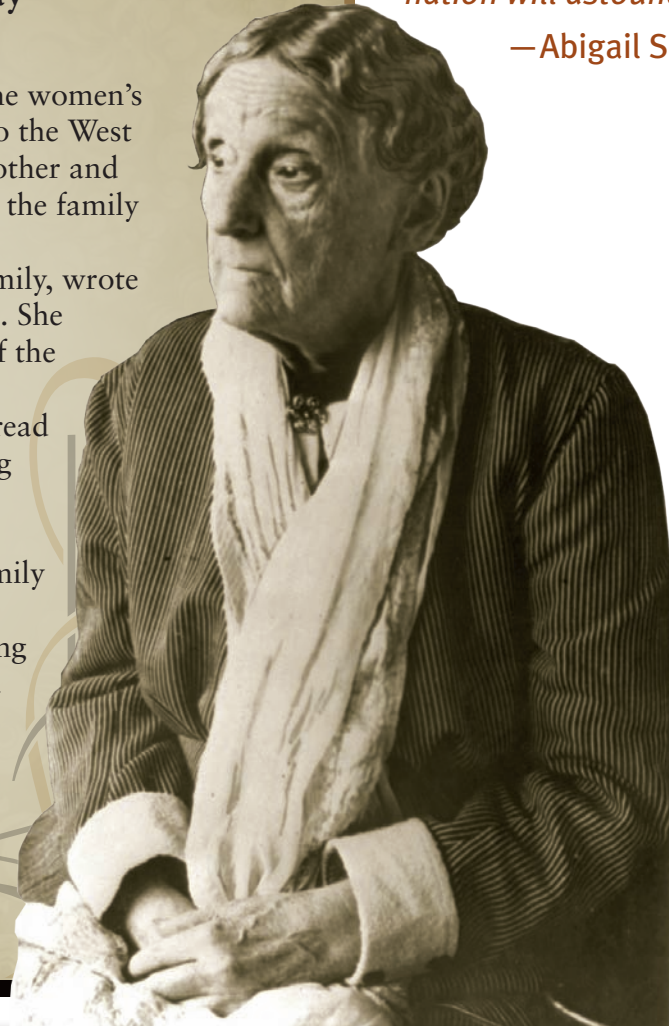
Abigail Scott Duniway 1834–1915

Abigail Scott Duniway was a leader of the women's suffrage movement in Idaho. Abigail came to the West with her family on the Oregon Trail. Her mother and little brother died on the trip. But the rest of the family settled in Oregon.

When Duniway grew up, she raised a family, wrote books, taught school, and owned a hat shop. She knew that women were important citizens of the country and should enjoy the same rights as men. Duniway published a newspaper to spread her ideas. She traveled to many places, giving speeches and meeting with leaders.

She visited Boise and other Idaho towns many times. For a few years, she and her family lived on a ranch in today's Custer County.

When Idaho leaders met to discuss making Idaho a state, Duniway was there. She stood up and gave a very strong speech. It made people think about right and wrong in the country. Idaho's leaders agreed that women deserved the right to vote.



“When women’s true history shall have been written, her part in the upbuilding of this nation will astound the world.”

—Abigail Scott Duniway

LESSON 2 What Did You Learn?

People to Know

Abigail Scott Duniway
Benjamin Harrison
Emma Smith DeVoe
George L. Shoup

Events to Remember

Statehood for Idaho
Women win the right to vote

Lesson Review Activity

Choose one Event to Remember and one person who relates to that event. Write a letter to that person as if you were there during the event. Explain if you support or oppose it.



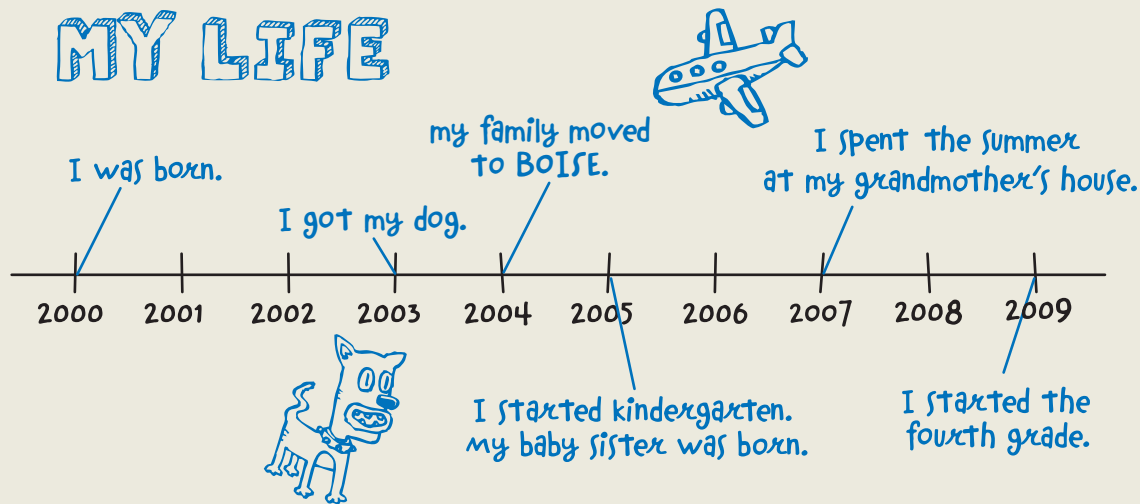
IDAHO Social Studies Skills

Read and Create a Time Line

Time lines show important events that occur during a specific time period. We read a time line from left to right. Events that happened first are on the left.

Marcus, a fourth-grader, created this time line about his own life. Notice that not every event of Marcus's life is included on his time line. He included events he thought were the most important. Use the time line to answer the questions.

1. What year was Marcus's baby sister born? How old was Marcus when she was born?
2. What else happened to Marcus the year his sister was born?
3. How many years does Marcus's time line show?
4. Based on this time line, would you conclude that Marcus never went to first, second, or third grade? Why do you think he did not include those grades on his time line?



Creating a Time Line

Choose one event from the time line at the front of this chapter. Research that event to find more information about it. Include how and when the event started and ended. Add other important events that were happening at the same time. Start and end your time line according to when the event started and ended. Choose 5 to 10 of the most important things that happened during that event. Put the events in the order in which they happened. Make sure the marks on your time line show equal amounts of time in between each one. Include three pictures on your time line.

Become a Better Reader

Recognize Relationships

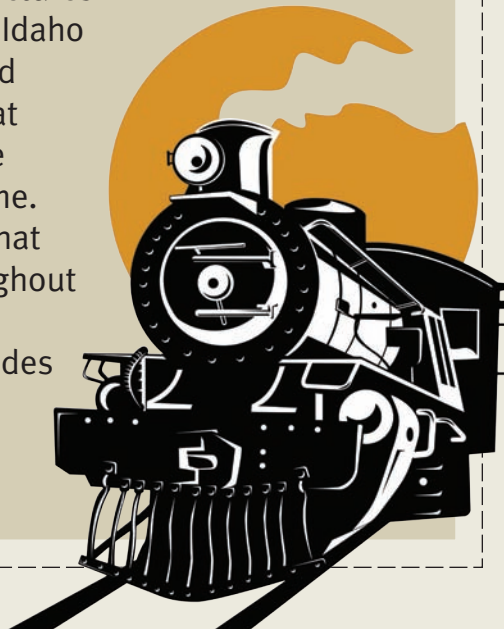
You are learning that good readers use many strategies to help them understand new information. One of these strategies is recognizing relationships. Almost every topic in this book will have pros and cons. Many topics you learn about will have problems and solutions. Choose a topic from the chapter, such as Idaho becoming a state. Write the event and its pros and cons, or you may describe its problem-solution relationship. Write a complete paragraph describing the event.

Technology Tie-In

Idaho's Many Changes

Railroads brought exciting changes to Idaho. For the first time, people who lived hundreds of miles apart were now connected through trains.

Search the Internet for pictures and information of towns in Idaho between 1860 and 1885. Find pictures and information that show how cities were before and after these changes came. Put together a PowerPoint that shows these changes throughout Idaho. Copy and paste the pictures onto PowerPoint slides and add an explanation of each picture. Present your PowerPoint to the class.



Review the Chapter

Lesson 1

1. Where did the transcontinental railroad start and end?
2. List the groups of immigrants that helped build railroads in Idaho.
3. How did trains change life in Idaho?
4. Describe a railroad town.

Lesson 2

5. What did Idaho have to do to become a state?
6. When did Idaho become a state?
7. Who was the first governor of Idaho State?
8. What did women do to win the right to vote?