

Study Guide to Accompany A New South Dakota History

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Dakota

Chapter 1. **Spirits and the South Dakota Land**, an introductory essay by Vine Deloria, Jr., former professor at the universities of Arizona and Colorado and enrolled Native American tribal member who enjoys international recognition as the primary polemicist for Indian-white relations in the modern history of the United States. He also possesses esteem among academicians expressed through the development of a collaborative biography in book form, edited by Tom Biolsi and Larry Zimmerman, entitled *Indians and Anthropologists: Vine Deloria, Jr.* (1997), the product of formal papers presented during a convention of the American Anthropological Association.

Using information in this chapter, address several themes. (1) Archaeologists have conditioned most citizens to assume that all Native Americans had their origins in a migration across the Bering Land Bridge. In the opinion of Vine Deloria, where did modern Sioux originate and by what general route did they reach the northern Great Plains? Which assumption do you think is the most plausible? (2) Summarize central features in tribal spirituality expressed by this author, who grew up among Indian traditionalists but in an Episcopal religious environment before he earned a master's degree in Christian theology as well as a juris doctorate. (3) In his view, are central features in Indian spirituality fundamentally different from those in Christianity? (4) What does he mean by this? "The most common concept" among tribes "was that the world was not physical but ultimately composed of spirit." (5) What in his opinion were the most important sacred sites on the northern Great Plains? (6) What were his reasons for singling out the buffalo, the bears, and the wolves as essential spiritual forces? (7) From his descriptions, briefly describe the hanblecheyapi, the sweat lodge, the Yuwipi, and the Native American Church. (8) What does Professor Deloria mean by this? "Sioux traditions always seek to include the invisible power of the natural world so that a ceremony becomes an expression by living things of their relationship to the earth."

Chapter 2. **Physical Environment**, by Edward P. Hogan, South Dakota State University Professor of Geography and author of the standard geography of the state. In general terms, (1) Describe the prehistoric formation of present-day physiography in South Dakota. (2) Name and describe the regional provinces across the state. (3) Describe the climatic variations and soil geography. (4) Name the most prominent features in surface-water resources. (5) Discuss

the special importance of the Missouri River to the physical environment and general history of the state.

Chapter 3. **Native Peoples**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History who long has worked on the subject of Indian-white relations history as a specialty. Five groups of Native Americans occupied areas in present-day South Dakota before historical records appeared to identify tribes of Sioux. (1) In a sentence or two regarding each of the five, provide the name of the group, approximate inclusive dates of occupancy, and description of lifestyle. (2) Identify at least three distinctive features in the history of the Caddoan Arikaras during the period when they occupied land in present-day South Dakota. (3) Why has the term "Sioux" evoked controversy in the past? (4) Why did Sioux tribes abandon the Mille Lacs area as a place of permanent residence? (5) Provide meanings for the terms *Ospaye*, *Siouan*, and *Oceti-Sakowin*. (6) Name the four ancestral tribes of "Dakota" Sioux and indicate which of these four properly appear in records as "Santee." (7) List the three ancestral "Nakota" Sioux tribes. (8) List the seven ancestral "Lakota" Sioux tribes. (9) In historical records, which of the Lakota tribes are identified as *Saome* and which of them as *Teton*? (10) By origin and historical experiences, what distinguishes "Assiniboines" from the other thirteen ancestral tribes of Sioux? (11) When non-Indians first arrived, which of the fourteen ancestral tribes of Sioux had the largest population? (12) When non-Indians first appeared, approximately how many acres within the boundaries of the present United States did the fourteen tribes of Sioux claim and defend for use and occupation? (13) What was the estimated aggregate population of the fourteen tribes of Sioux in the present United States when non-Indians first arrived?

Chapter 4. **Exploration and the Fur Trade**, by Rex C. Myers, historian and former Dean of Arts and Sciences at South Dakota State University, derived information for this chapter from years of studying both primary and secondary sources about the history of the American West. His insightful chapter deals with the general subject of early exploration more than the topic of fur trade, a product of exploration. Using information provided by Myers, identify each of the following and, in no more than two or three sentences, describe how he (they) affected regional or local developments that gave rise to the non-Indian occupation and development of present-day South Dakota: (1) Etienne Veniard de Bourgmont; (2) Sieur de La Verendrye and his family; (3) Amiotte; (4) Pierre LaCledde and August Chouteau; (5) Jean Baptiste Truteau; (6) Alexander Mackenzie; (7) Meriwether Lewis and William Clark; (8) York; (9) Charbonneau and Sacagawea; (10) Robert Dickson; (11) Pierre

Chouteau, Jr.; (12) Joseph N. Nicollet. Conclude this analysis with (13) statements regarding reasons for extraordinarily intensive exploration and fur-trade commerce across South Dakota and the surrounding region.

Chapter 5. **Missouri Valley Culture**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History whose specialties include the general history of South Dakota and historic Sioux Country, provides the first published chapter on this subject which, in federal documents, also is known as "Steamboat Society." (1) The 1858 Yankton Treaty of Washington, D.C., together with the founding of Fort Randall in 1856, dramatically changed the history of East River in present-day South Dakota between the Big Sioux River and Bijou Hills. What were the effects of the 1858 treaty on federal administration established by the Fur Trade Act of 1824 and on the formal establishment of Missouri Valley Culture. (2) The 1858 Yankton Treaty also initiated the dissolution of a regional federal administrative district (founded as the Upper Missouri Agency jurisdiction in 1819) and, by 1868, the creation of six smaller Indian agency jurisdictions. Explain this process. (3) Describe the activities of "wood hawks" and women in the evolution of Missouri Valley Culture. (4) What were the other occupations of men and women scattered along the Missouri River, beginning in 1827, through the remainder of the nineteenth century. (5) List the urban and service centers scattered along the Missouri Valley and describe each of them in no more than a sentence. As in the text, present them by segregated units as the First Phase, the Second Phase, and the Third Phase. (6) Some memorable names essential to an understanding of Missouri Valley Culture as it evolved during the nineteenth century include these. In no more than a sentence, identify each of them: Tatanka Witko, Henri Ange, Theophile Bruguier, Zephier Rencontre, Struck by the Ree, Mato Sabi Ceya, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Walter Burleigh, Colin Campbell, Catherine Roy and Henry Brooks, and George Tackett. (7) Some memorable terms essential to an understanding of Missouri Valley Culture as it evolved during the nineteenth century include the following. In no more than a sentence, identify each of them: Yankton Triangle, Mile Square Agency, White Swan settlement, Whetstone Agency, Harney City, Wheeler, Oacoma, Fort Pierre, Fort Pierre City, and Peoria Bottom.

Chapter 6. **Native Americans in Dakota Territory**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History. Throughout the non-Indian settlement period, tribes of Sioux sustained a history of their own as prominent members of the aggregate society of South Dakota. (1) In what particular ways did the presence of Sioux prevent the territory and later the state from fast becoming an economic wasteland? (2) Beginning with the Grattan

Affair of 1854, describe each in a succession of military confrontations through which the Sioux retained approximately ten percent of their ancestral land for tribal occupancy and use; include an identification of principal tribal military leaders in each of the confrontations. (3) List the reservations retained by Sioux in present-day South Dakota at the outset of the twentieth century. (4) On not one of these reservations did any ancestral Indian tribe settle entirely alone as an ethnic entity. Circumstances coupled with choices by individuals, *ospayes*, and larger groups of Sioux displaced segregated ancestral tribes with "modern tribes" recognized by federal officials as new "domestic dependent nations." For each reservation society, list the identities of Sioux by ancestral tribal heritage. Include instances wherein non-Indians and non-Sioux Indian peoples became founding members of the modern tribes that remained on reservations in South Dakota at the outset of the twenty-first century.

Chapter 7. **Territorial Politics and Politicians**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History. (1) In your own words, briefly describe how Dakota Territory evolved from competing "squatter governments" at Sioux Falls yet gained congressional approval with its capital in Yankton. (2) A central force in the formation of early developments in territorial affairs was John B. S. Todd. Briefly describe his public life and contributions. (3) Describe the public-life biography of Dr. Walter Burleigh and indicate how, in your opinion, he should be remembered. (4) What were the main accomplishments of the elected legislature though the history of Dakota Territory? (5) What were the roles played by Christ Church Episcopal and Congregational leaders in territorial political affairs? (6) In your opinion, which three territorial governors had the most constructive influences in territorial affairs? Explain your reasons for the choices you make. (7) In a few sentences, indicate why we remember each of these men for their influences in public life during the territorial period: General William Henry Harrison Beadle, Dr. Henry Livingston, Bishop Martin Marty, Reverend Joseph Ward, Richard Pettigrew, and Arthur Mellette. (8) Why did South Dakota become a state, belatedly, in 1889? Include main causes for delay and reasons for the federal recognition of statehood during the fall of 1889.

Chapter 8. **Yankee and European Settlement**, by Gary D. Olson, Augustana College Professor of History and author of a history of Sioux Falls. (1) After the Missouri Valley Culture came into place, a foreign-immigrant population occupied farms and ranches as quickly as federal official could acquire title to land from Indians. What were the "pull and push factors" that inspired their immigration and settlement? (2) What was the "Yankee" population that simultaneously arrived? What were its unique

characteristics? What were the main contributions of "Yankees" to cultural development during the era of settlement? (3) This chapter identifies a dozen foreign immigrant ethnic cultures (which if examined as sub-divisions account for at least two dozen immigrant groups). Write no more than two or three sentences about each of the dozen to describe particular "push" incentives that brought them here and, for each, identify main areas (counties) of settlement, size in relation to other groups, and primary contributions to the history of the state. (4) To what extent did these immigrant groups "Americanize" after arrival, and to what extent have they retained European American ethnic identities?

Chapter 9. **African Americans**, by Betti C. VanEpps-Taylor, a professional historian who has published several times about African Americans in South Dakota with insight enhanced by her own inter-ethnic experience. (1) Who was the black man named York? (2) What were the roles of blacks in the fur trade, transportation, and military industries during the nineteenth century? (3) Describe the arrival of Oscar Micheaux in South Dakota and explain not only his participation as a settler, but also reasons why he has gained a place among African American icons. (4) Why did the period 1920s-1960s comprise "hard years" for African Americans in the state? (5) At the year 2000 census, where did most of the black population of some 5,100 exist in South Dakota? (6) In your opinion, why did blacks never sustain concentrated ethnic enclaves of their own?

Chapter 10. **Cities and Towns**, by Gary D. Olson, Augustana College Professor of History, who demonstrates that urbanization has been an important aspect of the settlement and character of South Dakotans. (1) What were the initial, primary motives that inspired the founding of towns outside of the Missouri River Valley? (2) Among territorial towns, the most prominent were Yankton and Sioux Falls. Briefly, describe Professor Olson's perception about how each one came into place and why it grew into a prominent city. (3) As an illustration of how historians may derive different interpretations about local history by the use of different sources of information, compare descriptions about the origin of Sioux Falls by Hoover (pp. 97-101) and Olson (pp. 163-165). (4) Select three towns (other than Sioux Falls and Yankton) that interest you and, by the use of text in this chapter, briefly describe the founding and growth of each one. (5) "Of 377 South Dakota towns that existed in 1911, only 148 or thirty-nine percent were still in existence in 1956." Why did the other sixty-one percent of the towns vanish? (6) What has sustained the existence of remaining "urban centers" - each with 2,500 residents or more?

Chapter 11. **Small Towns: Image and Reality**, an essay by South Dakota State University Professor of History John E. Miller, who is widely recognized as a specialist in South Dakota history, gives expression to his pioneering work regarding the special roles of small towns in South Dakota history. (1) South Dakota "is a state that is defined by its small towns, and there, more than anywhere else, is where its identity is to be found." Explain why you agree or disagree with this statement. (2) What does the author mean by "social capital?" What is its importance? (3) "There is much not to like about South Dakota's small towns." According to this chapter, what are the disadvantages of living in a small town? (4) "After you've seen one small town, you've seen them all." What do nearly all small towns have in common? (5) What does the author mean by his description about efforts "of trying to manage change?" (6) The high degree of "racial, ethnic, and social homogeneity" – is this a positive or a negative feature in the lives of small town residents? (7) "South Dakota 'niceness' is real." What does the author mean by this statement? (8) What is the future of the "small town heritage," in John Miller's view?

Chapter 12. **Politics Since Statehood**, by South Dakota State University Professor of History John Miller, who opens a provocative political analysis with the statement that "for farm groups to do well (politically) they must fail (economically)" and closes with the assertion that "South Dakota retained a strong populist and progressive heritage" of economic colonialism at the outset of the twenty-first century, when South Dakotans "depended heavily upon federal assistance." During one of his last televised interviews as a U.S. Senator, Tom Daschle said that for every dollar South Dakotans sent to Washington, D.C., they received two dollars in return. Like Professor Miller, Senator Daschle acknowledged that reliance on federal assistance has been a driving force behind politics doubtless more influential than partisan affiliations. South Dakotans have cared far less about party memberships in a congressional delegation than about the capacities of senators and representatives to "ride the pork wagons" of federal benefits back to the state.

At the same time, officials in state government have been hampered by a tight constitutional restriction on deficit spending in Pierre. With reliance on federal benefits (most years nearly forty percent) in an annual budget and (with only one period of exception) reliance on limited tax revenue, no state legislature ever has gained a place in historical annals for signature accomplishments and, like most governors, left no legacy except fairly honest bookkeeping governance. With these historical realities in mind, describe reasons why we remember some governors for their efforts: (1) Arthur Mellette, (2) Andrew

Lee, (3) Coe Crawford, (4) Peter Norbeck, (5) William McMaster, (6) Thomas Berry, (7) Richard Kneip, and (8) William Janklow. With attention focused on governors, indicate why each of these Democrats gained access to the office of governor: (9) William Bulow, (10) Thomas Berry, (11) Ralph Herseith, (12) Richard Kneip, and (13) Harvey Wollman.

Due to the importance of seniority in congressional influence, and because low-population states have representation equal to that of all other states in the U. S. Senate (two members), the key to success in "riding pork wagons" of benefits from Congress back to South Dakota has depended on seniority coupled with personal capabilities of U. S. Senators. With this in mind, describe federally funded benefits acquired for this state by each of these senators: (14) Peter Norbeck, (15) Karl Mundt, (16) Francis Case, (17) George McGovern, (18) and Tom Daschle. In your opinion, (19) which other South Dakotans who served in the U. S. Senate or House of Representatives merit special mention? (20) With the "pork wagon" principle in mind, why did South Dakotans terminate the senatorial careers of George McGovern in 1980 and Tom Daschle in 2004?

(21) In your opinion, why was Stephanie Herseith the first woman ever elected to a full term in Congress by South Dakotans— why did they wait so long? (22) The term "Janklow era" evokes special attention to the governor who earned the longest tenure and terminated his career in the U.S. House of Representatives with resignation. Describe the extraordinary and sometimes turbulent career of William Janklow as well as why he resigned from the office of U. S. Representative. (23) Using numbers 1 to 6, rank in diminishing order the six most productive governors in South Dakota history prior to the outset of the twenty-first century and explain your reasons for this order.

Chapter 13. **Farming: Dependency and Depopulation**, by Lynwood E. Oyos, Augustana College Professor of History and author of the definitive study of the South Dakota Farmers Union. A concept of central importance was "Parity." Although farmers expected independent freedom, "for over 130 years, they have been dependent on a favorable climate and ecology and out-of-state economic, political, and social forces. . . . The Dakotas could be considered as colonial provinces, exploited by the grain trusts in the Twin Cities, railroad magnates, and great banking houses in the East" (p. 227). Yet in the "parity years," 1910-1914, farmers gained hope. (1) Explain this "base period" and how it became a basis for future farm legislation. A second concept was an idea of Republicans during the 1920s, manifested in the McNary-Haugen Bill, which never became law. (2) Explain its terms and goals. This debate produced the Federal Farm Board in 1929 which, although a feeble attempt, initiated a federal effort to stabilize farm

prices. (3) Precisely, explain the goal and operation of the Federal Farm Board.

Feeble federal efforts in the 1920s were followed by wholesale federal subsidies because of the Great Depression and the Dust Bowl. State and local efforts failing, federal officials offered several kinds of relief. One of them brought to full fruition Dr. Macune's Sub Treasury Plan in the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). (4) Explain assistance this CCC brought to distressed farmers. With it came the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, which was negated by federal judges. As an alternative form of relief, Congress passed the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935. (5) What terms did it offer to farmers (and ranchers)? After that came the revival of elements in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 in the Agricultural Act of 1938. (6) What terms did it offer to farmers (and ranchers)? (7) Describe the "make work relief" programs created during the 1930s to assist farmers.

During World War II and the post-war years, farmers underwent an "agricultural revolution" in production capacities. A key to its success was Executive Order 7037, in 1935. (8) What was its contribution? (9) What other changes took place that brought farmers out of economic depression into relative prosperity during the war years? (10) In light of increased productivity after World War II, explain why "over a span of twenty-one years, South Dakota averaged a loss of approximately 1,088 farms per year." (11) What was the impact of diminishing "percentages of parity" payments during the 1950s? (12) What was the purpose of President Dwight Eisenhower's "Soil Bank" program in the 1950s— a continued application of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935?

During the period 1960s-1980s, federal supports were in a state of flux. (13) In particular, what changes took place during the administration of President Richard Nixon? (14) In your opinion, did farm organizations help the condition of agriculture— the National Farmers Organization, the Farmers Union, and the American Agriculture Movement? (15) What was President Ronald Reagan's "Payment in Kind" (PIK) plan? (16) What was the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), which lasted into the twenty-first century?

Nearly all federal programs were products of the Agricultural Adjustment acts and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of the 1930s, which finally were undermined by the Freedom to Farm Act of 1996. (17) What were its terms?

In light of a history of farm legislation reaching back to the year 1916, Professor Oyos draws this conclusion: "Those farmers who continue to till South Dakota's soil must throw off the shackles of dependency, unite, and invest in their own" collective "endeavors if there is to be a future for family agriculture in the State." (18) In your opinion, is it possible in the foreseeable future for

family-based agriculture to flourish in South Dakota without a revival of federal subsidies as they were established during the 1930s and 1940s? (19) Explain your response in the light of Thomas Jefferson's statement: "No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth." In other words, can the consequences of a steady decline in family farming over the past half century be measured in economic terms alone? Are there greater consequences in the overall sociology of South Dakota?

Chapter 14. **Ranching: East to West**, by Bob Lee, a journalist in western South Dakota widely recognized as the most knowledgeable and published scholar of livestock industries in the state, contains a detailed and heavily documented analysis of the subject. Include little detail as you provide definitions and explain themes.

(1) Describe the entry of domestic livestock, 1812 to 1860, when cattle were more numerous than non-Indian residents. (2) For historical perspective, indicate approximately how many cattle were in Dakota Territory in 1861 and how many were in the State of South Dakota during the year 2003? (3) Describe markets that brought dramatic growth in the cattle industry in Dakota Territory and South Dakota through the last half of the nineteenth century. (4) In this state, cattlemen's organizations have had many names, which need not be identified while you describe the goals and services provided by these organizations over the years.

(5) In the cattle industry, how have the roles of cattle growers in West River differed from those in East River? (6) How did the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 change the entire livestock industry? (7) How does Bob Lee evaluate the roles of women in the livestock industry? (8) Briefly, describe the domestic bison (buffalo) industry in South Dakota, as Bob Lee presents it. (9) Describe trends in sheep and wool production in the state since the 1920s. What was the peak year of production? What has caused a decline in the sheep and wool industry across the state since that time? (10) Briefly, evaluate the recent importance of "Swine, Hogs, and the Dairy Industry" to the general livestock industry in the state.

The names of men who made obvious contributions in the history of the livestock industry include these. Briefly, indicate why each of them was important: (11) Manuel Lisa; (12) Newton Edmunds; (13) G. E. "Ed" Lemmon; (14) James "Scotty" Philip; (15) Marquis de Mores; (16) Archer Gilfillan; (17) Myron J. Smiley; and (18) James G. Rogers.

Several terms conjure images of special influences in the history of the livestock industry. Briefly, indicate why each of them was important: (19) Great Sioux Reservation beef market; (20) Blizzards of 1886-1887; (21) (Western) South Dakota Stock Growers Association; (22) South Dakota Cattlemen's Association.

Chapter 15. **Black Hills in Transition**, by Black Hills State University Professor of History David A. Wolff, author of a study of coal mining, provides a new look at the history of this important region drawn from primary as well as secondary sources and expressed in original interpretations. He indicates that between the appearance of the Clovis cultures approximately 11,000 years ago and the permanent settlement of Lakotas in the Black Hills area about the year 1775, various groups used the Black Hills but few remained there for very long. Over the next century, there was increasing activity. Then, in 1874, the "Custer expedition marked a turning point in the history of the Hills." (1) How had Indians previously used the Black Hills? (2) What was the "turning point" in 1874?

(3) Describe terms in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868- as they are presented in this chapter. (4) How did non-Indians get away with massive entry during the ensuing decade? (5) Why were terms in the "Black Hills Cession of 1877" (officially called the Sioux Agreement of 1877) illegal? (6) In a general way, describe characteristics of people who placed Deadwood on the map as the center of the Black Hills gold rush. (7) "Lead City then did not resemble Deadwood." How is Lead different? (8) Who was George Hearst and what special role did he play in Black Hills history? (9) What lesson did gold miners learn from Rockerville? (10) Along what routes did gold seekers enter the Black Hills?

(11) What does Professor Wolff mean by "economic doldrums hit the Black Hills in the 1880s?" (12) What was the importance of the Homestake Mine? (13) Describe the "scam in the Harney Peak area," which represented the use of bogus mines by crooks and thieves. (14) What other extractive industries have been added to gold production to enhance the economy of the Black Hills?

(15) Describe the inception and importance of tourism in the Black Hills, and include some of the favorite tourist sites that became available during the period 1890-1930.

(16) Identify key personnel involved in the installation of The Mount Rushmore National Monument. (17) Where did President Calvin Coolidge establish his presidential headquarters in the Black Hills, and why has this been important? (18) Federal officials took special action to enhance the economy of the Black Hills during the 1930s. Describe them. (19) In what ways did the Flood Control Act (Pick-Sloan Plan) on the Missouri River affect the Black Hills and surrounding area?

(20) What has been responsible for the growth of Rapid City since the 1950s? (21) As a special feature, describe the establishment and expansion of Ellsworth Air Force Base and how it affected the economy of Rapid City. (22) Evaluate probable consequences and changes had the Pentagon closed Ellsworth Air Force Base. (23) What has happened in

Deadwood during recent years? (24) In general terms, describe the history of the Sturgis Motorcycle Classic? (25) How has the Motorcycle Classic affected the economy and the culture of Sturgis and surrounding area?

Chapter 16. **Catholic Missions, Churches, and Schools**, by Colorado Technical University Professor of History Carol Goss Hoover, gives expression to her lifelong experience as a Catholic as well as to insight derived from her acquisition of a doctorate in Catholic theological history. (1) Worldwide, the geographic feature of Roman Catholicism is diocesan organization and jurisdictional definition under its bishops. Prior to the time the Diocese of South Dakota came into place in 1889, how many diocesan entities had claimed jurisdiction in land contained by the present boundaries of South Dakota? (2) Worldwide, "regular orders" of non-diocesan religious have ranged across diocesan jurisdictions with the knowledge that their "Provincials," "Abbots," and "Mothers Superior" have possessed authority similar to that of bishops within their own religious communities. Sometimes, this has created clashes of interests between diocesan and regular religious leaders. Which regular orders arrived here by the time of statehood in 1889? (3) What was the federal "Quaker Policy" (sometimes confused as a part of the collateral "Peace Policy") and how did it affect the opportunities of Christian denominational imperialism and competition? (4) For non-Indians, briefly describe Catholic developments between the years 1842 and 1905. (5) Among priests who worked among non-Indians, Father Robert W. Haire was especially interesting. Briefly describe his service to the Church and to the region late in the nineteenth century. (6) Responding to both educational and health-care needs, Catholic religious women have distinguished themselves. Name the order of "Nuns" (from cloistered backgrounds) and "Sisters" (from non-cloistered backgrounds) described in this chapter and summarize their primary accomplishments. (7) The most celebrated among Catholic clergy in present-day South Dakota were Pierre Jean DeSmet and Martin Marty. Briefly, summarize main features in their lives during the nineteenth century. (8) Describe the separation of the diocese of Lead/Rapid City from the Diocese of Sioux Falls, in 1902, and indicate reasons for the separation, remembering that a bishop holds almost incontestable power over the management of diocesan activities across his geographic jurisdiction. (9) Summarize major accomplishments of the Lead/Rapid City Diocese since 1902. (10) Summarize major accomplishments of the Sioux Falls Diocese since 1902. (11) In what ways did the Second Vatican Council affect Catholic behavior in South Dakota (as elsewhere)? (12) During recent years, what have been the primary public services of Catholics in the state—aside from activities

within their respective parish churches? (13) By the year 2001, the only denominational entity in the state with more members was the aggregate of Lutherans. What was the total membership of Catholics in the two diocesan systems by the year 2001?

Chapter 17. **Protestant Faith and Learning**, by Lynwood E. Oyos, Augustana College Professor of History. The largest aggregate of Protestants in South Dakota has been Lutheran. (1) How many Lutheran synods have been represented and what was their aggregate membership at the outset of the twenty-first century?

(2) Some pioneering Protestants active during the nineteenth century merit special attention, including Thomas S. Williamson, Stephen Return Riggs, Samuel W. Pond, William Welsh, William Hobart Hare, and Joseph Ward. Identify each of these and, in a few sentences, summarize his accomplishments. (3) What did the "Protestant circuit riders" do? (4) Describe the origin and importance of German Russians (Germans from Russia). (5) Describe the Hutterites and assess their abiding legacy.

(6) Using Professor Oyos' description of "Prairie Churches," describe their sociological importance in South Dakota history. (7) What caused the disappearance of most rural churches in the state by the outset of the twenty-first century? (8) Professor Oyos names many Protestant "academies." (*There existed 46 "private" and "parochial" academies in the state during the year 2000.*) What is the difference between "private" and "parochial" academies? Explain what cultural as well as religious roles they have performed in South Dakota history. (9) Professor Oyos identifies Christian colleges that have existed during the history of the state. List them and include their denominational affiliations. (10) List other institutions of higher education supported by taxpayers. In your opinion, can South Dakotans justify the support of so many? What did Governor Bill Janklow do to preserve the town of Springfield after he closed the former Springfield Norman School? (11) What was the contribution of William Henry Harrison Beadle to the system of pre-college public education in the state? (12) Briefly, address the contributions and deficiencies of "one-room country school houses." (13) How were public school districts dramatically consolidated in the year 1969? How many school districts survived in the year 2003?

(14) In Professor Oyos' opinion, what were primary concerns and obvious crises in all levels of education across South Dakota at the outset of the twenty-first century?

Chapter 18. **Literature**, by Arthur R. Huseboe, Augustana College Professor of English, Executive Director of the Center for Western Studies, and author of a history of the arts in South Dakota. In keeping with its

encyclopedic genre, the chapter contains dozens of the names of writers and publications. (1) Briefly, identify and describe the importance of these literary journals: *Pasque Petals*, *South Dakota Magazine*, and *South Dakota Review* as well as the *South Dakota History* journal.

(2) Select six of the writers listed below who seem especially important to you and, in no more than a few sentences, summarize the contribution of each one as you explain your reasons for making these choices: Hamlin Garland, L. Frank Baum, Ole E. Rolvaag, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Charles Eastman, Ella Deloria, Gertrude Simmons, Luther Standing Bear, Nicholas Black Elk, Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, Lame Deer, Fools Crow, Tim Giago, Elizabeth Cook-Lynn, Oscar Micheaux, Herbert Krause, Archer B. Gilfillan, Charles Badger Clark, Jr., and Frederick Manfred.

(3) How many in this list have been enrolled members of Native American tribes? (4) How many in this list represent African Americans? (5) In no more than a few sentences, explain the contributions of playwrights Wayne Knutson and Ron Robinson.

Chapter 19. **Women Writers**, an essay by Ruth Ann Alexander, South Dakota State University Professor of English. (1) From her essay, select six of those listed below that seem especially important to you and, in no more than a few sentences, summarize the contribution of each one: Mary Locke, Stella Gilman, Eleanor Gates, Kate Boyles Bingham, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Frances Gilchrist Wood, Lucille Fargo, Gertrude Bonnin, Ella Deloria, Elizabeth Cook-Lynn, Rene Sansom Flood, Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, Linda Hasselstrom, Kathleen Norris, Jane Burr, and Eudora Kohl. (2) How many of these women have been enrolled members of Native American tribes?

Chapter 20. **Visual Arts**, by Ron Robinson, Augustana College Professor of English and Journalism, who is himself a novelist and playwright. (1) Select six of the persons listed below and, in no more than a few sentences, summarize the contribution of each one you select: Eteinne B. Renaud, Arthur Amiotte, Amos Bad Heart Bull, Oscar Howe, Robert "Bobby" Penn, George Catlin, Karl Bodmer, John James Audubon, Roger Preuss, Gutzon Borglum, James Earle Frazer, Harvey Dunn, and Jim Pollock. (2) How many of these have been enrolled members of Native American tribes?

Chapter 21. **Performing Arts**, by Arthur R. Huseboe, Executive Director of the Augustana College Center for Western Studies. (1) What did Jack Langrishe contribute through his extraordinary career? (2) What did Arne Larson contribute to South Dakota culture? (3) Describe the historical importance of "The Chautauqua" in South Dakota? (4) In a few sentences, summarize contents in each of the

segments entitled: " The Electronic Revolution," " Dramatic Arts," and " Musical Arts."

Chapter 22. **Health Care**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History. (1) At the outset of the twenty-first century, five major systems of health-care delivery existed to accommodate the needs of South Dakotans— two entirely funded by Congress and three in the private sector that comprised hospitals, clinics, and facilities to provide retirement or nursing care. Using benchmarks identified in chronology or text, with some detail describe the evolution of each of the five major systems. (2) Regarding the two federally funded systems, express and defend your opinion about whether full funding is justified in the future. (3) About three networks in the private sector, what advantages and disadvantages do they bring to patients who rely upon them for health care? (4) Some observers question whether three competing private-sector networks can be justified to serve the needs of a majority in the total population of the state. If afforded the opportunity, would you eliminate competition by the collapse of the three into a single statewide network, or would you prefer a return to facilities under local control as they existed prior to 1970, or would you leave the competing systems in place? (5) Managers of the private-sector networks have complained about the existence of special-function facilities, such as the Heart Institute and Heart Hospital in Sioux Falls. Would you support or deny legislation to prevent the operation of special-function facilities which, according to major network administrators, drain patient payments to an extent that stifles progress at network centers? (6) At the outset of the twenty-first century, how many South Dakotans lived without health insurance? (7) At the same time, federally recognized Indians enjoyed access to care at public expense through several systems. Name them. (8) The Ortman Clinic in Canistota best represents the existence of alternative health-care delivery. Briefly, describe its evolution and express an opinion regarding its capacity to achieve suitable standards of care. (9) Overall, how do you feel about the quality of health care for South Dakotans as it existed at the outset of the twenty-first century?

Chapter 23. **Communications**, by Augustana College Professor of English and Journalism Ron Robinson, contains a unique, detailed description of nearly all features of communications in South Dakota history. In no more than a few sentences, describe each of these identified by subtitle or text. (1) Rail and Wire; (2) Telephones and Sound Recording; (3) Photography; (4) Press Innovation; (5) Quick-Draw Journalism; (6) Revolutions in Print; (7) Advertising versus Circulation; (8) Prejudice, Panic, and Populism; (9) Motion Pictures and Racism; (10) Women, Minorities, and War;

(11) The Wireless Voice; (12) The Tube; (13) The Universal Machine; (14) Convergence of the Media, including especially the importance of *USA Today* (Allen Neuharth), and *Indian Country Today* followed by the *Lakota Journal* (Tim Giago); (15) Tom Brokaw; (16) Where We Are— Where We're Going.

Chapter 24. **Transportation and Tourism.** This narrative history by Northwest College historian Rex C. Myers is a model of efficiency in the presentation of themes in the two developments identified by the title. (1) List and describe all modes of travel from the use of travois to the introduction of railroad and auto/truck transportation. (2) Which have been the most important railroads in the history of South Dakota? (3) Why did the number of miles of railroad track within the state decline from 4,420 miles during the peak year 1911 to only 1,800 miles by the year 1980? (*In approximately a century, primitive pathways opened as military roads and county farm-to-town roads grew by the year 1980 to encompass networks that included 9,278 miles of state and federal arterial highways, 20,838 miles of county roads, 2,845 miles of urban roads, and 48,095 miles of township roads.*) (4) Regarding the evolution of roads and related transportation, briefly discuss early county and township efforts, ferries, and the Good Roads Movement. All of this led to substantial advancements early in the 1920s. Describe them and add information regarding the development of roads down to and including the U.S. Highway Act of 1956. (5) Regarding tourism, describe the chronological evolution of the tourist industry, as presented by Rex Myers, including early manifestations dating back as far as 1811, development of main features of tourism, public facilities, and local incentives, all of which made tourism into the most important feature of the South Dakota economy by the outset of the twenty-first century.

Chapter 25. **Tiyospaye: A Traditional Sioux Family Today**, an essay by Virginia Driving Hawk Sneve, recipient of the National Humanities Medal and an enrolled Dakota, who has written a thoughtful exposition regarding a central feature in tribal traditions. (1) In little more than a page, summarize the formation and meaning of the tiyospaye and how it has affected tribal life. (2) In your opinion, how does the tiyospaye differ from the "extended family" in non-Indian ethnic traditions?

Chapter 26. **Modern Tribes**, by Herbert T. Hoover, University of South Dakota Professor of History. (1) How has the legal status of Native Americans in Latin America differed from the one that has evolved in the United States? (2) Do you agree or disagree with the University of South Dakota student who wrote the following in the *Volante* during the year 2000? "Reasons for separate Native American

reservations are gone; benefits should end." Keep in mind the statement of Judge Michael Scarmon that "there could be a one-line act of Congress to do away with the whole tribal system" and say that "Indian tribes no longer exist" as legal entities; and that of the former Yankton tribal chairman Stephen Cournoyer, Jr., that "our people gave up millions of acres of land" with the expectation that "the health, education, and welfare of our people will be taken care of." Defend your answer with evidence based on terms in the Constitution of the United States as well as in the history of federal Indian policy. (3) Briefly, describe each of the eight federal trust responsibility benefits available to federally recognized tribes. Regarding whether "benefits should end," express your personal opinion about whether all of them should be terminated, all of them should be retained, or some should be terminated while others should be retained. (4) How do you feel about the "quarter-blood quantum" rule that theoretically controls eligibility to enjoy trust responsibility benefits? Who determines enrollment requirements for each of the tribes? Should enrollment requirements for all of the tribes be the same? (5) As a compromise solution to tribal survival, how do you feel about changes ordered by judicial rulings in the cases *Decoteau v. District County Court* (federal district court, 1975) and *WL 23206* (Supreme Court of the United States, 1998)? (6) How has the existence of tribal casinos (free from taxation) affected public opinion about tribalism? Approximately what percentage of all federally recognized tribes in the United States profit from tax-free casinos? How many of the nine tribes in South Dakota operate tax-free casinos? (7) The film *In the Light of Reverence* expresses a continuous source of friction in Indian-white relations. Identify at least two sacred sites in the Black Hills area. What if any protection has Congress and the Supreme Court of the United States given to such sacred Indian sites as these?

Chapter 27. **South Dakota in the Twenty-first Century**, by Michael J. Mullin, Augustana College Professor of History, who addresses philosophically the approach of South Dakotans to the twenty-first century. (1) In his analysis, how does the hypothesis of Frederick Jackson Turner apply to South Dakota demographic and cultural history? (2) What does Professor Mullin mean by this? "The population trends documented in 1990 and 2000 censuses remind us that South Dakota's demographic situation is not new" followed by "Where are these people" in the central part of the state "going?" (3) Why are South Dakotans so nostalgic for "yesteryear" as it existed before World War II? (4) Why have Native Americans grown in economic and political influence since the closing decades of the twentieth century? (5) What is the importance of the "influx of Latinos" in recent years? (6) What trends (causes) are

reflected in the fact that, by the year 2000, 51.2 percent of state residents lived in an urban environment? (7) Using text that begins on p. 541, explain two conflicting paradigms in recent years? (8) Explain the "Changing Nature of Agriculture" in recent years. (9) How will the "Buffalo Commons" cultural syndrome affect the future of South Dakotans? (10) What is the future of the growing "Urban Experience?" (11) In your opinion, in what ways will the South Dakota discussed in this closing chapter change by the year 2050?

Copies of **A New South Dakota History** are available by mail from the Center for Western Studies, Box 727, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD 57197, or visit the Center at 2201 S. Summit Ave., Sioux Falls. For additional information: 605-274-4007 / cws@augie.edu / <http://www.augie.edu/CWS>.