



History Revision Booklet

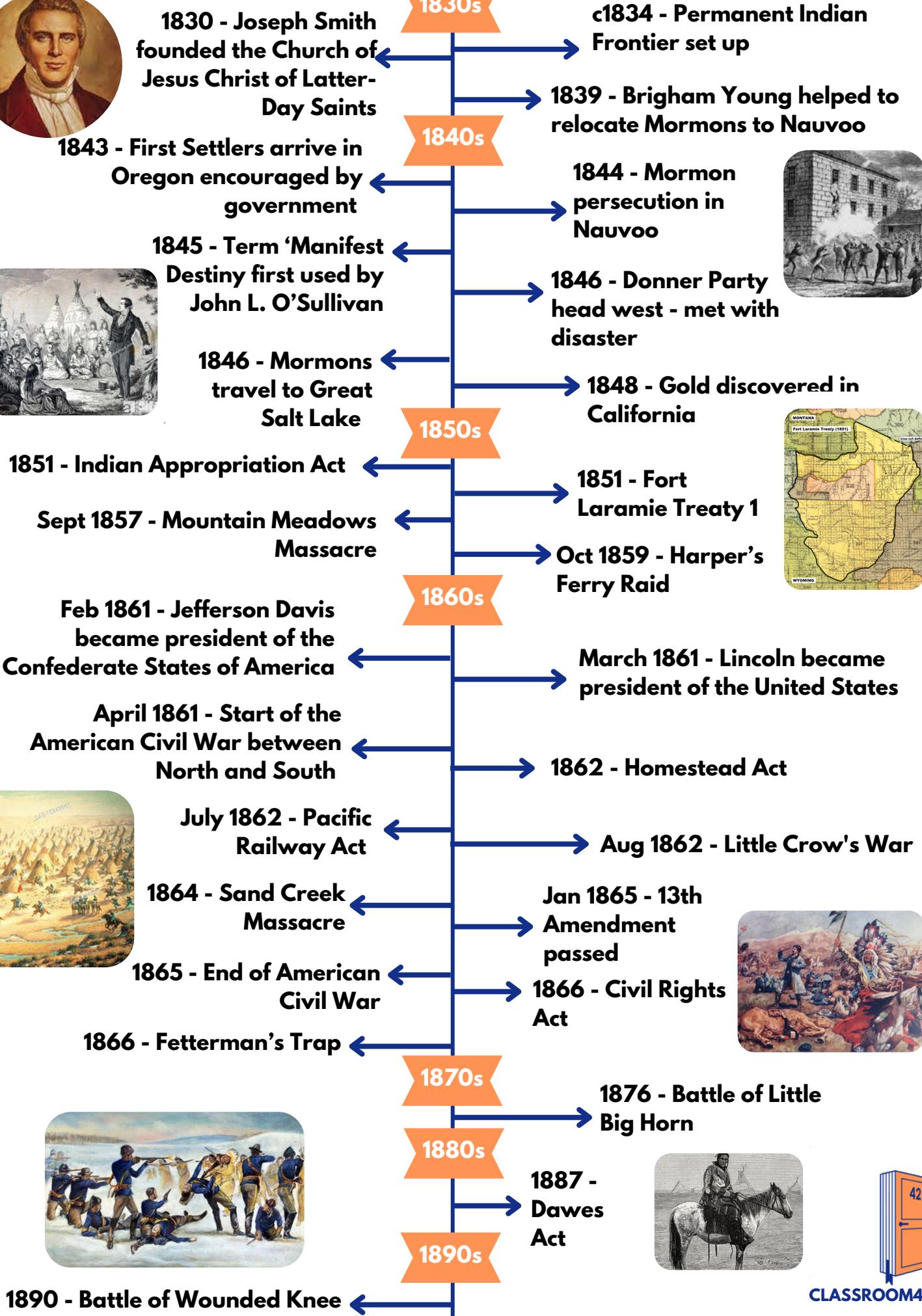
AA America 1840-1895: Expansion and Consolidation

Answers



AMERICA 1840-1895: EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION

TIMELINE



It was believed that the Great Plains were inhabitable because of:

- Lack of trees
- Dry conditions
- Hot winds
- Cold winters
- Dangerous wolves
- Locusts which could ruin crops
- Flat landscape



Mormon Migration

- Persecuted mostly for their practice of **polygamy**
- In 1845 their leader was killed and **Brigham Young** became leader
- They were forced to leave Illinois and migrate to the **Great Salt Lake**
- They were **successful** in their migration due to planning, leadership and tests

Oregon Trail

- Established in **1825** by **Jedediah Smith**
- Used by thousands to cross from the east to the west - was **3,200km long**
- Started in **Missouri** and ended in **Oregon City**



White Americans did not understand Plains Indians' way of life, such as their belief in spirits, traditions of polygamy and nomadic lifestyle

1. EXPANSION: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Manifest Destiny
White settlers saw their culture and religion as more advanced and saw it as their mission from God to spread **democracy** and **Protestantism**
This meant that Plains Indians had to make way for the white settlers, causing **conflict**

The Gold Rush

- Gold discovered in **1848** by **James Marshall**
- Thousands travelled to California, by Spring **1849** there were **40,000** miners there
- Few made their fortune through gold

- ◆ **1830 Indian Removal Act** - forced Indians living east of the Mississippi River to move west
- ◆ **1834 Indian Trade and Intercourse Act** - established the Permanent Indian Frontier between eastern US and 'Indian Territory'
- ◆ By 1840s the idea that the Indian Territory was worthless changed and more white settlers began to migrate west



Plains Indians' Lifestyle

Buffalo - provided food, clothing and faster than travelling on horseback

Nomadic Lifestyle - tipis ideal to protect against winds and easy to move around

Band Size - bands would change size depending on how much food was available



Nature

Everything in nature has a spirit and they can be contacted through rituals and dances

The Indian Appropriations Act 1851

US gov placed Plains Indians into **reservations** where they were restricted. Government paid Plains Indians to give up land desired by white settlers. Reservations **limited** amount of area. Plains Indians could hunt **buffalo**

Plains Indians Beliefs & Attitudes

Property & Land

Some areas are sacred, most land was not owned

War

→ Highest respect to warriors, tried to avoid fighting as young men were vital to survival of tribes



Expansion: Opportunities & Challenges

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. In what year was gold discovered?

1848

2. By Spring 1849, how many miners were in California

40,000

3. What term is used when white settlers saw it their mission to spread democracy and Protestantism?

Manifest Destiny

4. Who established the Oregon Trail in 1836?

Jedediah Smith

5. What practice were Mormons persecuted for ?

Polygamy

6. Where did Mormons migrate to because of their persecution?

Great Salt Lake

7. How many people in the Donner Party survived after being trapped in mountains while travelling the Oregon Trail?

46 (out of 87)

8. What 1851 Act placed Plains Indians into reservations?

The Indian Appropriations Act

9. What did the 1834 Indian Trade and Intercourse Act establish?

Established the Permanent Indian Frontier

10. Give one belief of Plains Indians.

Everything in nature has a spirit, highest respect to warriors, some areas are sacred etc.

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Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

Agreement that defined clear territories and Indians agreed to allow migrants through in return for protection and payment from US government

Neither side followed treaty



Red Cloud's War 1866-68

- The Bozeman Trail violated Fort Laramie Treaty by passing through hunting grounds of the Sioux
- Red Cloud (leader of Sioux) assaulted path travellers
- Captain William Fetterman and troops were massacred by Sioux in 1866
- US army negotiated second Fort Laramie Treaty

Sand Creek Massacre 1864

- ▶ Crop failure led to starvation of the Cheyenne on Sand Creek reservation
- ▶ Chief Black Kettle led attack on wagon trains and stole food
- ▶ Despite negotiations, Colonial Chivington conducted a raid, killing more than 150 Indians



Missouri Compromise - agreement that there should be a balance of slave states and free states, and that no new slave states could be created in the north

In 1854 the Missouri Compromise was deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court

Harper's Ferry Raid 1859

Attack on a military store by abolitionist John Brown to start a slave revolt - increased tensions between slavery supporters and abolitionists

Debate around slavery between north and south

States felt their liberty to make laws was being threatened

Tension between states and federal government

Westward expansion

Why did Civil War break out?

Economic differences between industrial north and agricultural south

2. CONFLICT ACROSS AMERICA

Mountain Meadows Massacre 1857

Killing of 120 travellers by the Mormon Danites

Rumoured that the pioneer party were taunting the Mormons before they attacked



Economy in South was worse than in the industrialised North

Women worked as nurses or in supply chains

Farms in South ruined by war

South had no real currency so suffered inflation

Impact of the Civil War

600,000 died and 400,000 were wounded



Abraham Lincoln

- President of the United States of America from 1861-1865
- Anti-slavery president
- Issued Emancipation Proclamation in 1863
- Assassinated in 1865



Jefferson Davis

- President of the Confederate States of America from 1861-1865
- States' rights and slavery supporter
- Captured after Confederate defeat in 1865



Conflict Across America

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. In what year was the first Fort Laramie Treaty?

1851

2. What was Jefferson Davis the President of?

Confederate States of America

3. How many travellers were killed in the Mountain Meadows Massacre?

120

4. Who started an attack on a military store in 1859 to start a slave revolt?

John Brown

5. Which Cheyenne leader led an attack before the Sand Creek Massacre?

Chief Black Kettle

6. Why was the Fort Laramie Treat unsuccessful?

Neither side followed the treaty

7. Which US captain was massacred by Sioux in 1866?

Fetterman

8. How many were wounded during the American Civil War?

400,000

9. What year was the Mountain Meadows Massacre?

1857

10. Give one impact of the Civil War on civilians.

Women worked as nurses, many became refugees, conscription, 600,000 died, farms ruined by war

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Aftermath of Civil War

- **13th Amendment** - passed in 1865 which abolished slavery in the United States
- **1866 Civil Rights Act** - all people born in US had full legal rights, which became 14th Amendment
- **Reconstruction of the South** - infrastructure was rebuilt & African Americans were equal in law (although often not in practice)
- **Carpetbaggers** - people who travelled from North to South to help blacks and profit from reconstruction
- **Balance of state and federal powers** - gave federal government power within states to ensure they followed the law



Pacific Railroad Act 1862

Tasked two firms to construct the first transcontinental railroad
Voided the rights of Plains Indians' land across railroad
First Transcontinental Railroad was completed in **May 1869**

Wounded Knee Massacre 1890

- The US Cavalry were sent to disarm the **Sioux** and arrest **Big Foot** (their leader), someone resisted and soldiers opened fire
- Over **250 Sioux** and **25 US soldiers** were killed
- It was the **final battle** between Sioux and US Army
- Wounded Knee became a symbol of oppression

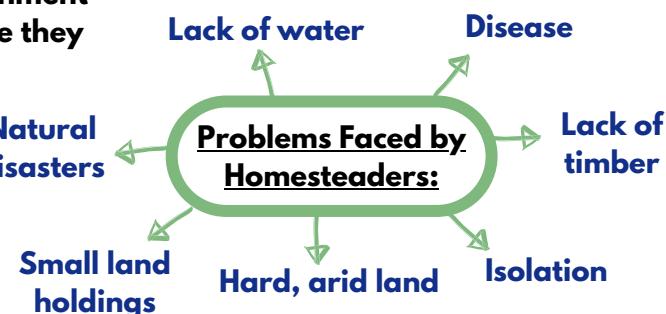
Homestead Act 1862

Provided **incentives** for people to take up the unclaimed land in the West
By 1876 homesteaders had claimed over **6 million acres** of federal land
Some landowners sold their claims for profit which violated act's provisions



Ways to Overcome Problems

- ▶ **Timber Culture Act 1873** - allowed homesteaders to have more land if they planted trees on half of it
- ▶ Mass produced machinery cultivated land
- ▶ New techniques of dry farming



3. CONSOLIDATION: FORGING THE NATION



Second Fort Laramie Treaty 1868

US Army closed forts on **Bozeman Trail**, Sioux agreed not to attack travellers, gave US power to punish anyone who broke treaty

Dawes Act 1887

- ▶ Plains Indian families were allotted **160 acre homestead** from their reservation land
Aimed to **break up power of tribe**
- ▶ Encouraged Native Americans to **integrate** into white society
Would free up land for **white settlers**

Battle of Little Big Horn 1876

- The Sioux were granted reserve in South Dakota in **Second Fort Laramie Treaty**, US offered to buy it but Sioux declined
- Many **Sioux** and **Cheyenne** warriors fled reservations, the gov required them to return or face death but thick snow made this impossible
- Army commander **Custer** and **200 soldiers** led attack on the Native Americans, but they were **vastly outnumbered** and were killed in less than an hour



Consolidation: Forging the Nation

Quiz Questions

Take 5 minutes to study the Cheat Sheet on this topic, then see how many questions you can get right without looking!



1. Which amendment abolished slavery in the US?

13th Amendment

2. What year was the Second Fort Laramie Treaty?

1868

3. What were people who travelled from North to South to profit from reconstruction known as?

Carpetbaggers

4. How many acres of land were claimed by 1876 by homesteaders?

6 million

5. In which battle were Custer and 200 soldiers killed in less than an hour?

Battle of Little Big Horn 1876

6. How many Sioux were killed in the Wounded Knee Massacre 1890?

Over 250

7. Which act gave all people born in US full legal rights?:

1866 Civil Rights Act

8. Which 1887 act encouraged Native Americans to integrate into white society?

Dawes Act

9. In what year was the Pacific Railroad Act?

1862

10. Give one problem faced by homesteaders.

Lack of water, disease, lack of timber, isolation, hard land etc.

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