



AQA History

History Revision Booklet

AA America 1840-1895: Expansion and Consolidation

Answers



AMERICA 1840-1895: EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION

TIMELINE



1830 - Joseph Smith founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

1830s

c1834 - Permanent Indian Frontier set up

1843 - First Settlers arrive in Oregon encouraged by government

1840s

1839 - Brigham Young helped to relocate Mormons to Nauvoo

1844 - Mormon persecution in Nauvoo

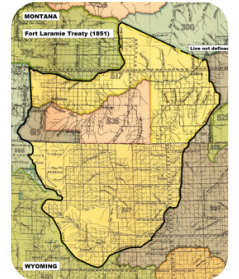


1845 - Term 'Manifest Destiny' first used by John L. O'Sullivan

1846 - Donner Party head west - met with disaster

1846 - Mormons travel to Great Salt Lake

1848 - Gold discovered in California



1851 - Indian Appropriation Act

1851 - Fort Laramie Treaty 1

Sept 1857 - Mountain Meadows Massacre

Oct 1859 - Harper's Ferry Raid

1860s

Feb 1861 - Jefferson Davis became president of the Confederate States of America

March 1861 - Lincoln became president of the United States

April 1861 - Start of the American Civil War between North and South

1862 - Homestead Act

July 1862 - Pacific Railway Act

Aug 1862 - Little Crow's War

1864 - Sand Creek Massacre

Jan 1865 - 13th Amendment passed

1865 - End of American Civil War

1866 - Civil Rights Act

1866 - Fetterman's Trap



1870s

1876 - Battle of Little Big Horn

1880s

1887 - Dawes Act



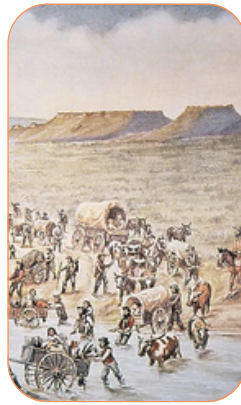
1890s

1890 - Battle of Wounded Knee



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**



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**.

Donner Party 1846

- Travellers going from the east to California
- They were trapped in the mountains and turned to cannibalism to survive
- **87 people left** for California but only **46 arrived**

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

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

1.EXPANSION: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

Permanent Indian Frontier

- ◆ **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



War

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

Plains Indians Beliefs & Attitudes

Property & Land

Some areas are sacred, most land was not owned

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**.



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, **Colonel 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

Tension between states and federal government

Westward expansion

Debate around slavery between north and south

States felt their liberty to make laws was being threatened

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



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



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

Conscription disrupted family life

Many became **refugees**

600,000 died and **400,000 were wounded**

Impact of the Civil War

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**

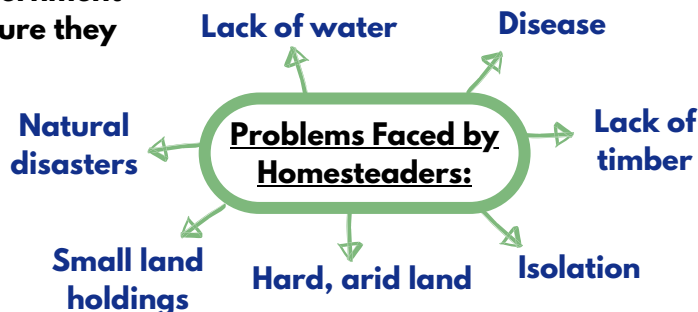
Homestead Act 1862

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

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



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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