



# History Revision Booklet

## AA America 1840-1895: Expansion and Consolidation

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Class:** \_\_\_\_\_



# 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



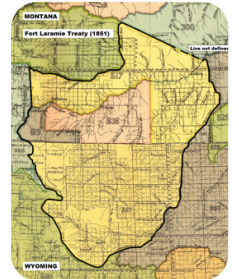
1846 - Mormons travel to Great Salt Lake

1848 - Gold discovered in California

1850s

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



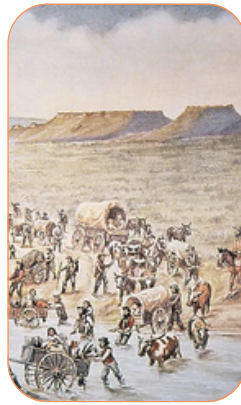
1890s

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** \_\_\_\_\_
- 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 \_\_\_\_\_ km long
- Started in \_\_\_\_\_ and ended in **Oregon City**



### Manifest Destiny

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

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

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ arrived

### The Gold Rush

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

## 1.EXPANSION: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

### Permanent Indian Frontier

- ★ **Indian Removal Act** - forced Indians living east of the Mississippi River to move west
- ★ **1834 Indian Trade and Intercourse Act** - established the Permanent \_\_\_\_\_ 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

\_\_\_\_\_ - 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 \_\_\_\_\_ was available



### Nature

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



### War

Highest respect to \_\_\_\_\_, 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

### 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?

---

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

---

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

---

4. Who established the Oregon Trail in 1836?

---

5. What practice were Mormons persecuted for ?

---

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

---

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

---

8. What 1851 Act placed Plains Indians into reservations?

---

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

---

10. Give one belief of Plains Indians.

---

/10

### 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**



### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ Indians**



### Red Cloud's War 1866-68

- The \_\_\_\_\_ **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**

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 \_\_\_\_\_ to start a slave revolt - increased tensions between slavery supporters and abolitionists

Tension between states and federal government

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 \_\_\_\_\_ south

## 2.CONFLICT ACROSS AMERICA

### Mountain Meadows Massacre 1857

Killing of \_\_\_\_\_ **travellers** by the Mormon Danites  
Rumoured that the pioneer party were taunting the Mormons before they attacked



### Abraham Lincoln

- President of the \_\_\_\_\_ from 1861-1865
- Anti-slavery president
- Issued Emancipation Proclamation in 1863
- Assassinated in 1865



### Jefferson Davis

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



**Economy** in South was worse than in the industrialised North

\_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ and 400,000 were **wounded**

Impact of the Civil War



# 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?

---

2. What was Jefferson Davis the President of?

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

6. Why was the Fort Laramie Treat unsuccessful?

---

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

---

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

---

9. What year was the Mountain Meadows Massacre?

---

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

---

/10

## 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 \_\_\_\_th 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 \_\_\_\_\_ government power within states to ensure they followed the law



### Pacific Railroad Act

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 \_\_\_\_\_ (their leader), someone resisted and soldiers opened fire
- Over **250 Sioux** and \_\_\_\_\_ **US soldiers** were killed
- It was the **final battle** between Sioux and US Army
- Wounded Knee became a symbol of oppression

### 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 \_\_\_\_\_ warriors fled reservations, the gov required them to return or face death but thick snow made this impossible
- Army commander **Custer** and \_\_\_\_\_ **soldiers** led attack on the Native Americans, but they were **vastly outnumbered** and were killed in less than an hour

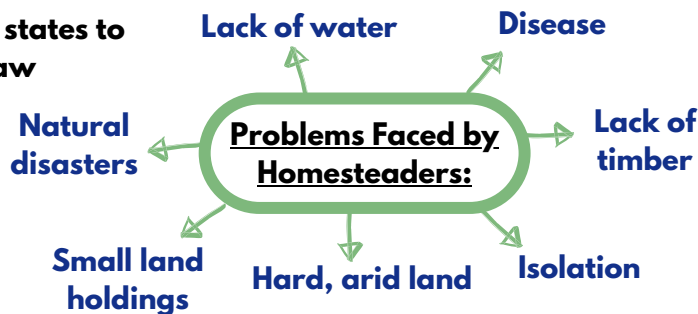
## Homestead Act 1862

Provided \_\_\_\_\_ 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** \_\_\_\_\_ - allowed homesteaders to have more land if they planted trees on half of it
- **Mass produced machinery** cultivated land
- **New techniques of \_\_\_\_\_ farming**



## **3. CONSOLIDATION: FORGING THE NATION**

### Second Fort Laramie Treaty 1868

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

### Dawes Act 1887

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





# 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?

---

2. What year was the Second Fort Laramie Treaty?

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

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

---

9. In what year was the Pacific Railroad Act?

---

10. Give one problem faced by homesteaders.

---

/10