



History Revision Booklet

AA America 1840-1895: Expansion and Consolidation

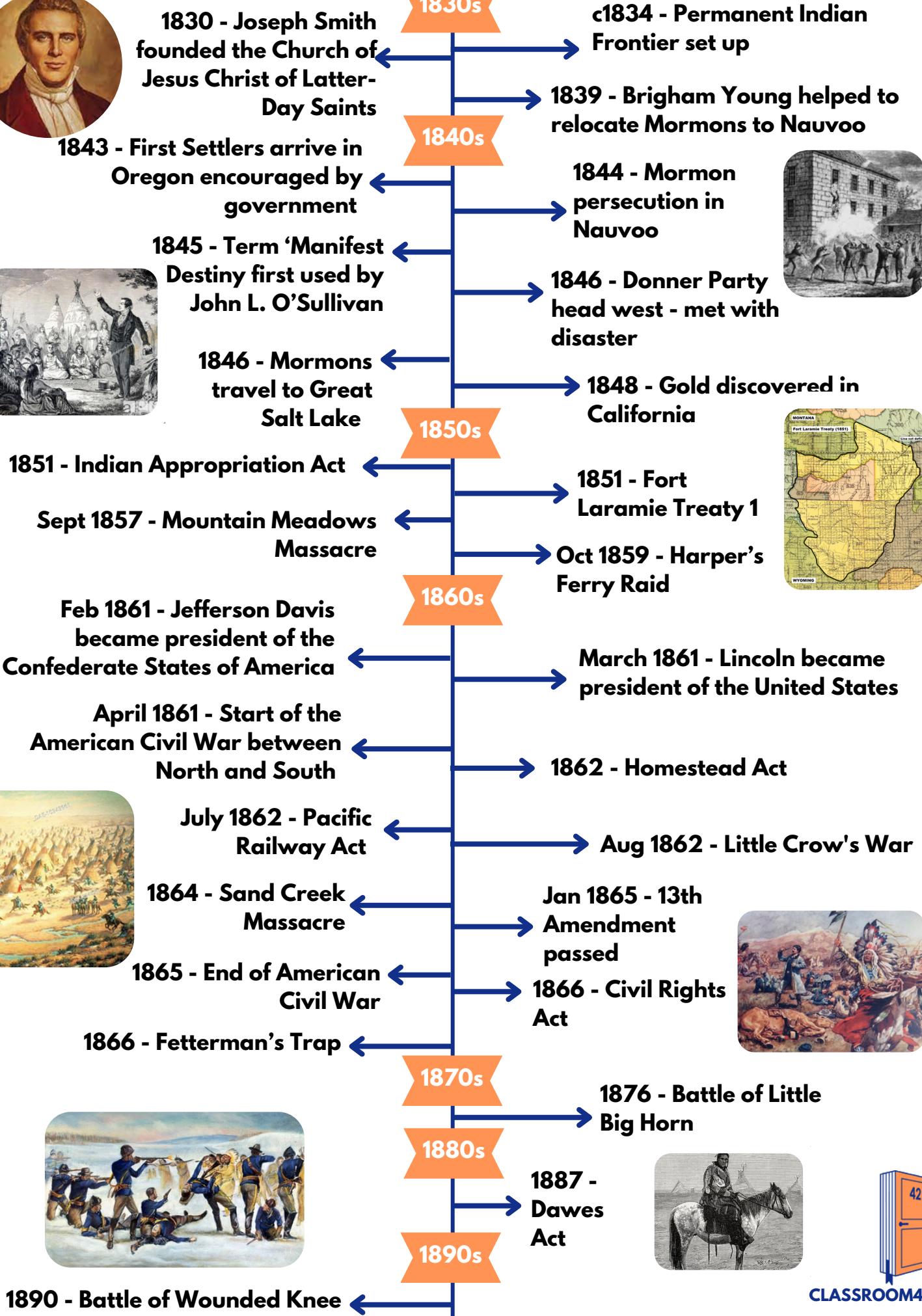
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AMERICA 1840-1895: EXPANSION & CONSOLIDATION

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



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



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

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



1. EXPANSION: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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

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

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

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

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.

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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, Colonial 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



Debate around slavery between north and south

States felt their liberty to make laws was being threatened

Tension between states and federal government

expansion

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



Farms in South ruined by war

South had no real currency so suffered inflation

_____ worked as nurses or in supply chains

Impact of the Civil War

Many became refugees

600,000 _____ and 400,000 were wounded



Conscription disrupted family life



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?

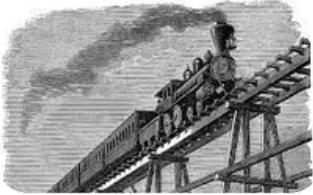
9. What year was the Mountain Meadows Massacre?

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

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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 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

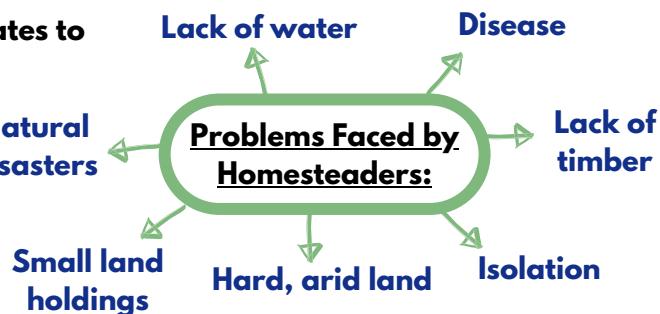
Homestead Act 1862

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

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



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.

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