

American West Part 1

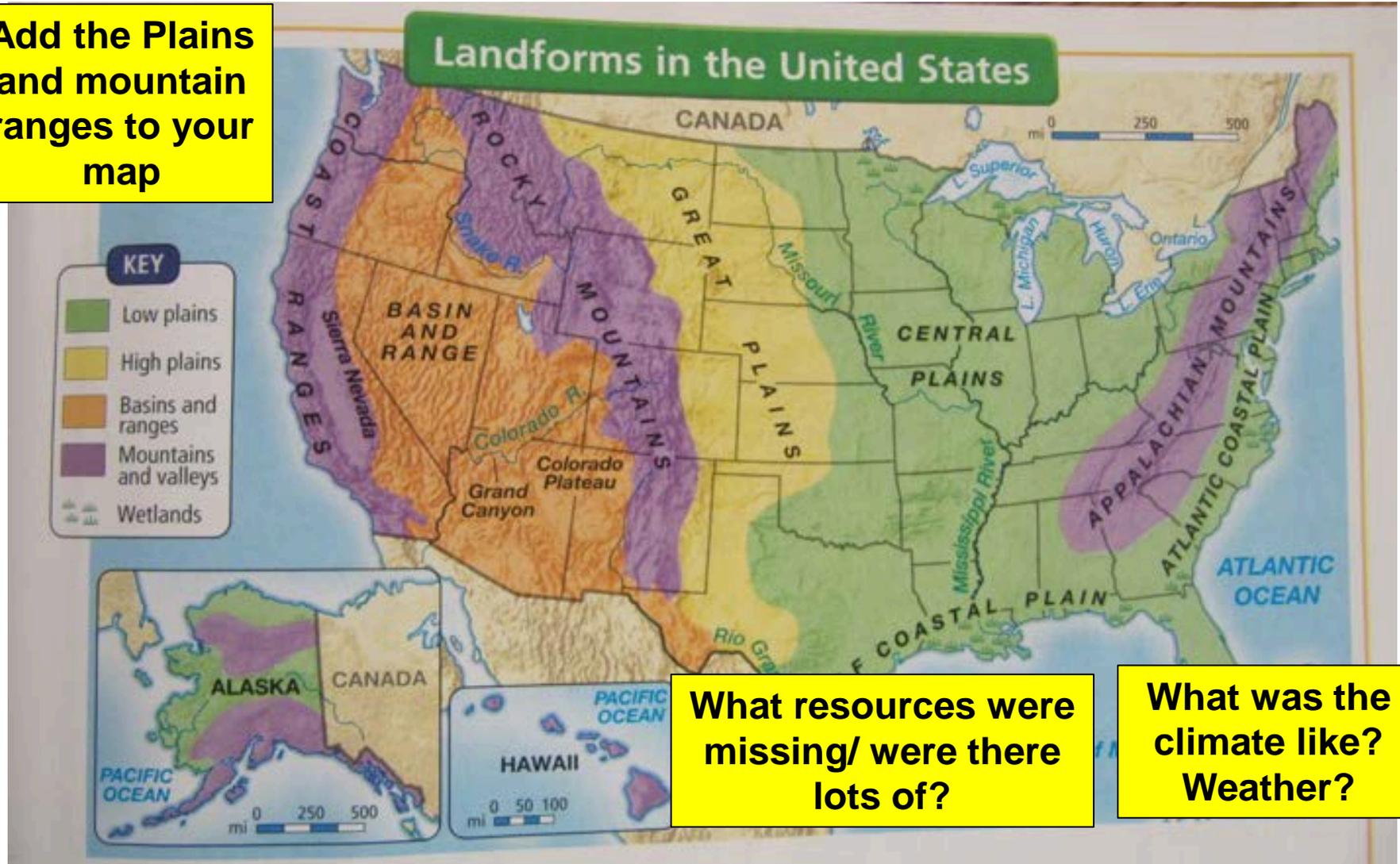
Revision

Expansion: opportunities and challenges

Paper One: 4th June - American West and Conflict and Tension (WW1)
50 minutes on each

Geography of the Great Plains - add to your map and the box about the Plains

Add the Plains and mountain ranges to your map



What resources were missing/ were there lots of?

What was the climate like?
Weather?

Attitudes to the Plains

Major Stephen Long, writing in
1819-1820

IN regard to this extensive section of country, I do not hesitate in giving the opinion, that it is almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence... the scarcity of wood and water will prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of settling the West.

Luther Standing Bear, *My People the Sioux*, 1975

We did not think of the great open plains, the beautiful rolling hills, and winding streams with tangled growth, as 'wild'... To us it was tame. Earth was bountiful and we were surrounded with the blessings of the Great Mystery.

Q.1 How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about attitudes to the Plains? [4]

Major Stephen Long, writing in 1819-1820

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Q.1 How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about attitudes to the Plains? [4]

Decode the Question: work out exactly what it is asking you.

Dates: what is the time period

Content Focus: what does the content of each interpretation say about attitudes to the Plains?

Question Type: Identify differences in interpretation and explain how/why they are different

Marks: how many marks = how long should I spend on this question? 5 mins

Q.1 How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about attitudes to the Plains? [4]

Mark Scheme

Level	What you need to do	Marks
2	Identifies the interpretations of the Plains from the content of the extracts and explains the differences between them.	3-4
1	Identifies differences in the interpretations about the Plains from the content of the extracts.	1-2

Q.1 How does Interpretation B differ from Interpretation A about attitudes to the Plains? [4]

Structure

Paragraph	What to do:
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify one point Interpretation A gives, in the content, about the Plains (the author's opinion on it).• Quote the interpretation to support the point
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify one point Interpretation B gives, in the content, about the Plains (the author's opinion on it).• Quote the interpretation to support the point
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give an overall explanation of how the Interpretations differ on the opinion offered about the Plains

**Q.2 Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about the Plains?
[4]**

Decode the Question: work out exactly what it is asking you.

Dates: what is the time period

Content Focus: What is the differences between the provenance of the extracts about

...

Question Type: Why are they different - use the 5Ws and own knowledge to give reasons for the differences in interpretation

Marks: how many marks = how long should I spend on this question. 5 mins

**Q.2 Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about the Plains?
[4]**

Mark Scheme

Level	What you need to do	Marks
2	Identifies the provenance of the extracts and explains why they are different using own knowledge.	3-4
1	Identifies the differences in the provenance of the extract.	1-2

**Q.2 Why might the authors of Interpretations A and B have a different interpretation about the Plains?
[4]**

Structure

Paragraph	What to do:
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the provenance of the first interpretation• Explain why they will have this opinion about the Plains• Quote the interpretation to support your point (If necessary)
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the provenance of the second interpretation• Explain why they will have this opinion about the Plains• Quote the interpretation to support your point (If necessary)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Give an overall explanation on WHY the interpretations have a different opinion on the focus of the question

Q.3 Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the Plains?

Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual knowledge. [8]

Decode the Question: work out exactly what it is asking you.

Dates: what is the time period

Content Focus: specific focus is given in the question - ensure you focus on this

Question Type: You have already identified the differences in the interpretations offered by the content in question 1. You now need to support and challenge these interpretations with own knowledge.

Marks: how many marks = how long should I spend on this question. 10 mins

**Q.3 Which interpretation do you find more convincing about the Plains?
Explain your answer using Interpretations A and B and your contextual
knowledge. [8]**

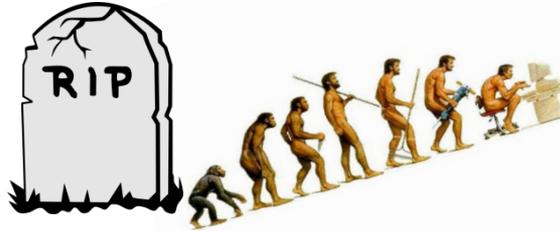
Mark Scheme

Level	What you need to do	Marks
4	Complex judgement as to how convincing both interpretations are. Factual knowledge and understanding is used to both support and challenge the interpretations. The judgement is fully supported with factual knowledge and understanding.	7-8
3	Developed judgement as to how convincing both interpretations are. Factual knowledge and understanding is used to support and/ or challenge the interpretations. A judgement may be made but is not fully supported.	5-6
2	Simple judgement on the value of one interpretation based upon factual knowledge and understanding.	3-4
1	Understanding shown or supporting factual knowledge given for one or both interpretations. Lacking in detail and explanation.	1-2

Manifest Destiny - draw 5 images in the box to show what it means

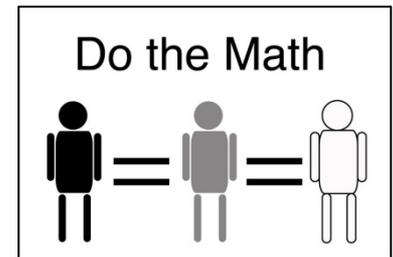
- This idea that expansion of White Settlers should occupy the whole of America was coined by John L Sullivan in 1845.
- The belief that it was God's will for the whites to settle the new lands bringing with them their ideas of Christianity, freedom & Democracy justified taking lands off those who already lived there.
- Whites believed that they would use the land more wisely than those who lived there already who they viewed as slow, lazy or in the case of the Indians, savages.

Which of these images would fit with the idea of Manifest Destiny?



**HARD
WORK**
NEVER KILLED ANYONE

PEACE



Push & Pull Factors: Why go West?

In 2 colours, highlight push factors in one colour and pull factors in a different colour

Hatred & jealousy of non-Gentiles
A new start
Taxation
1837 Bank Collapse
Fertile cheap land
1837 economic depression and unemployment
Poor climate
Murder of Joseph Smith 1845
Tall tales and newspaper reports
Manifest Destiny

Salt Lake isolated Gold and silver
Utah in Mexico
Brigham Young decides
Mormons won't be accepted
Could practice polygamy
Disease and overcrowding
Mormons could live close together with own beliefs
Religious or social persecution
Polygamy
Government encouragement

Push & Pull Factors: Why go West?

Underline all of the ones that were specific to the Mormons

Hatred & jealousy of non-Gentiles

A new start

Taxation

1837 Bank Collapse

Fertile cheap land

1837 economic depression and unemployment

Poor climate

Murder of Joseph Smith 1845

Tall tales and newspaper reports

Manifest Destiny

Salt Lake isolated Gold and silver

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Brigham Young decides

Mormons won't be accepted

Could practice polygamy

Disease and overcrowding

Mormons could live close together with own beliefs

Religious or social persecution

Polygamy

Government encouragement

Why go West

Mormons

Push Factors:

Hatred & jealousy of non-Gentiles -
driven out of Kirtland & Missouri
1837 Bank Collapse
Murder of Joseph Smith 1845
Brigham Young decides Mormons won't
be accepted

Pull Factors:

Salt Lake isolated
Water & fertile land to farm
Utah in Mexico
Could practice polygamy
Mormons could live close together with
own beliefs

Pioneers

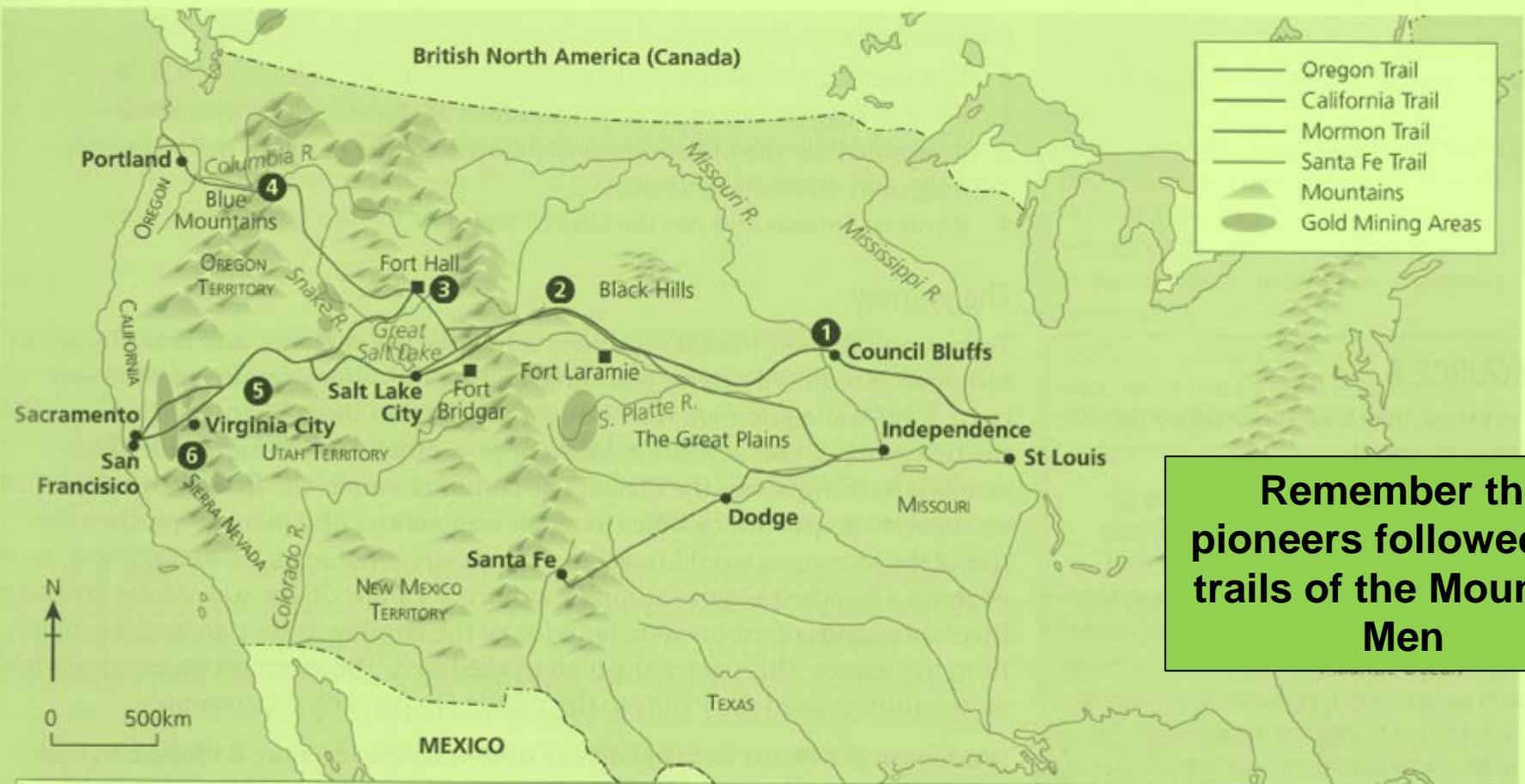
Push Factors:

1837 economic depression and
unemployment
Disease and overcrowding
Religious or social persecution
Taxation
Poor climate

Pull Factors:

A new start
Tall tales and newspaper reports
Fertile cheap land
Government encouragement
Gold and silver
Manifest Destiny

Map showing the journey to the West.



Remember the pioneers followed the trails of the Mountain Men

- 1 Crossing the Plains**
 The wagons travelled 1000km across bleak, rolling grassland. Early summer storms turned the trails to mud. It could take two months to complete this part of the journey.
- 2 Entering the Rockies**
 The wagons passed through Sioux territory as they climbed into the mountains. The water was poor and the trail became much steeper.
- 3 Fort Hall**
 Here travellers rested and repaired their wagons before heading either to Oregon or California.
- 4 The Blue Mountains**
 There were narrow ledges and deep ravines. Some of the rivers were almost impossible to cross.
- 5 The Utah Desert**
 There was very little water and it was very hot.
- 6 The Sierra Nevada**
 Early snowfall was a major hazard as the wagons were winched and hoisted across mountains.

Add these details about the Mormon journey west to your sheet in order of importance. Note you can only add 4!!!! Which will you leave out?

Winter 1845-6 oxen, food & equipment bought, wagons built.

Feb 1846, first group set off to build the first in a chain of rest camps.

The Winter Quarters were built at the Missouri River with thousands of Cabins for them to wait out the winter.

In the Spring of 1846 Young led a Pioneer Band to clear the way to Salt Lake for the others to follow.

The first groups set up camps where wagons could be repaired & planted crops for food.

The Mormons were divided into wagon trains with 100 wagons per train.

Why did the Mormons succeed at Salt Lake?



allocated



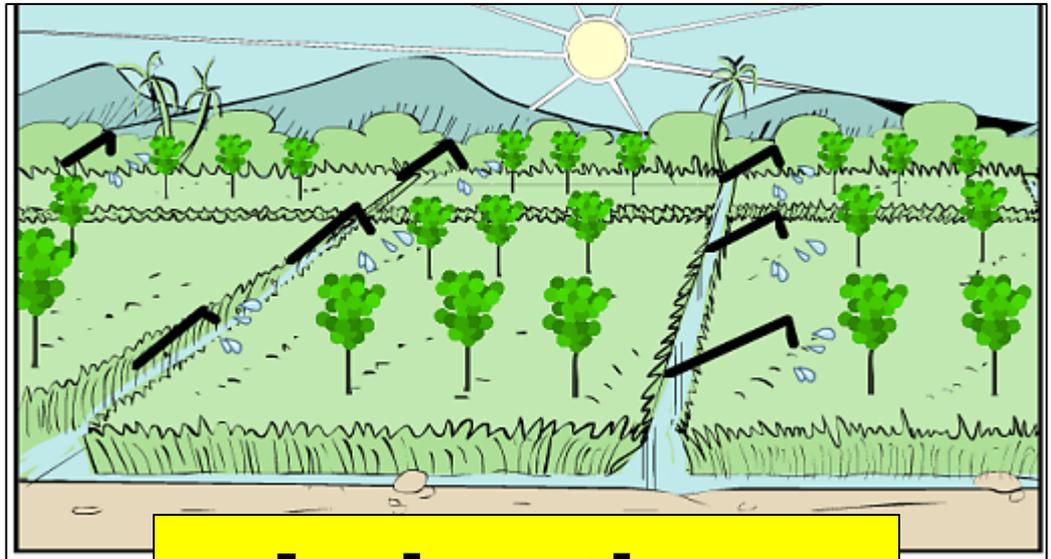
**according
to**



Why did the Mormons succeed at Salt Lake?

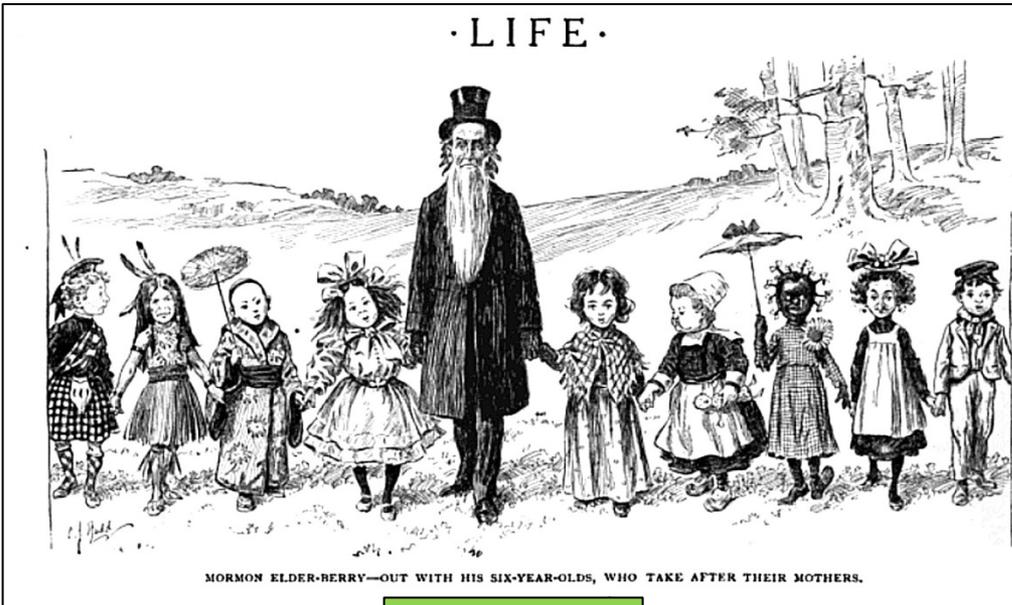


managed by



Irrigation

Why did the Mormons succeed at Salt Lake?

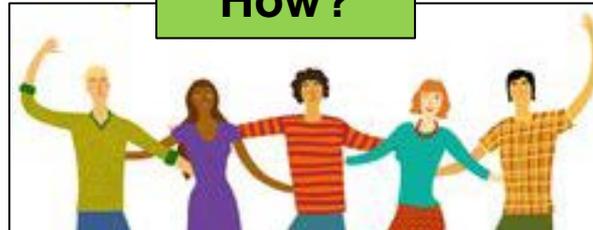


Who?



Did what?

How?



Why did the Mormons succeed at Salt Lake?

PERPETUAL EMIGRATING FUND COMPANY'S OFFICE,
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

July 20 1851

ON DEMAND I promise to pay to the TREASURER of the PERPETUAL
EMIGRATING FUND COMPANY, the sum of One Thousand Dollars
as payment of EMIGRATING EXPENSES,
for bringing the following named persons, from Great Britain to G. S. L. City

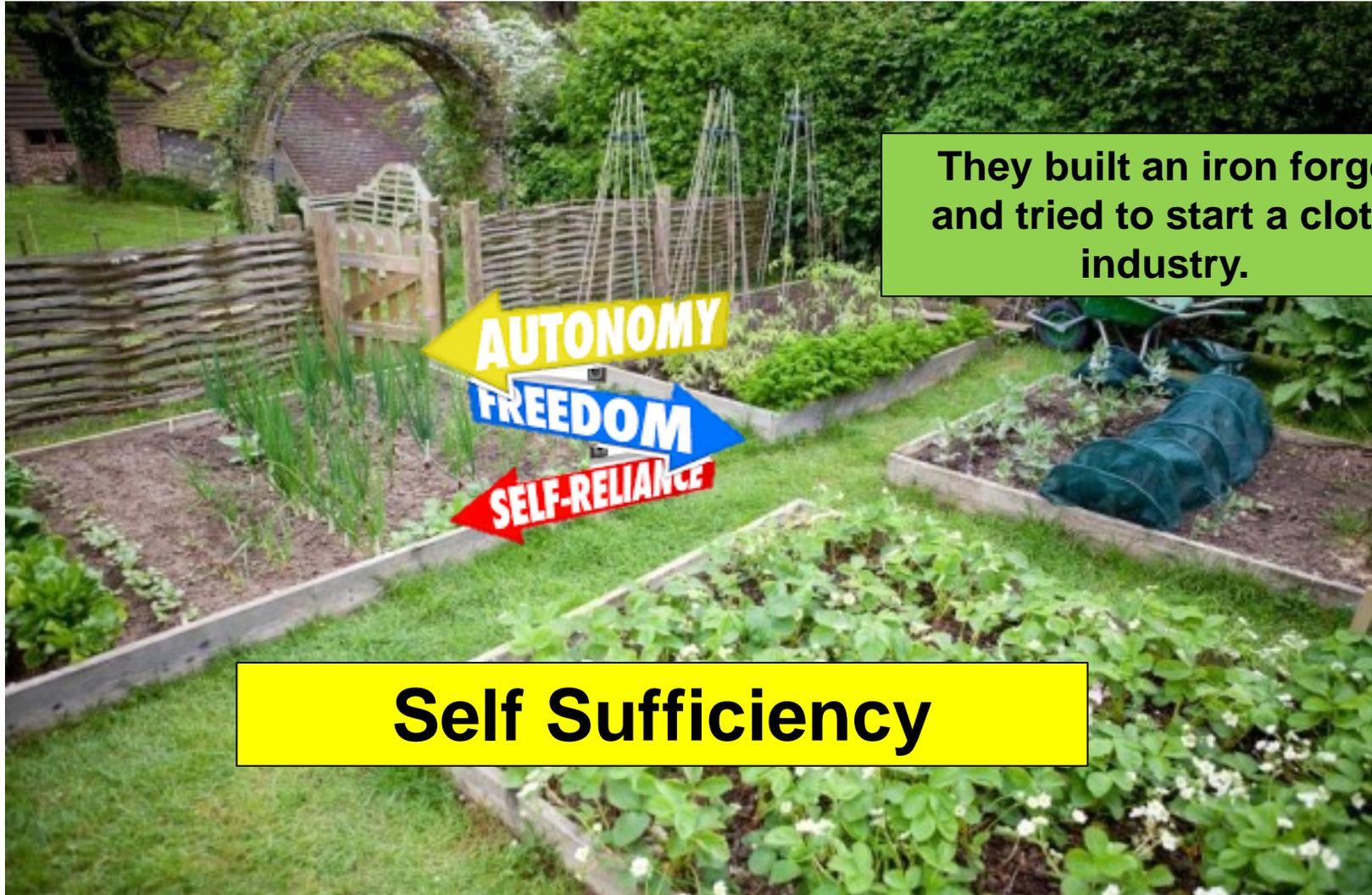
NAMES:
Richard Knight
Charles ...

James Knight

Volume 10/1/2

Perpetual Emigration fund lent money to Mormons from Europe & US who wanted to settle in Salt Lake.

Why did the Mormons succeed at Salt Lake?



They built an iron forge and tried to start a cloth industry.

AUTONOMY

FREEDOM

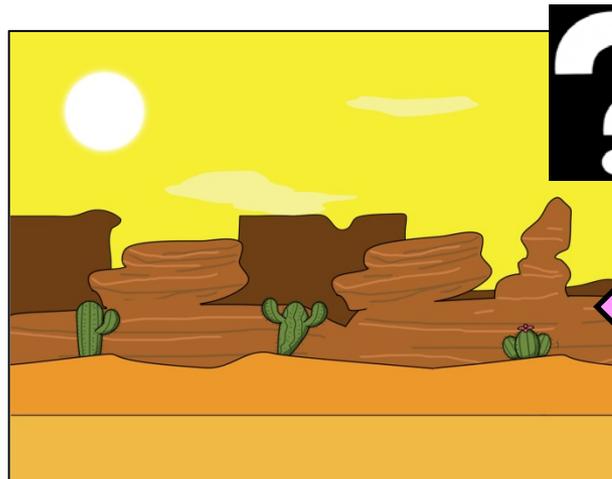
SELF-RELIANCE

Self Sufficiency

What issues did they still have?



Why won't the US Government let them become a State?



What issues did they still have?



THE ELDERS' HAPPY HOME



Miners - the fourth group to go West

Date started/finished?

Where did they go?

How did they get there?

How did they find gold?

Problems in mining towns?

How many went?

What problems did the miners have?



Plains Indians



Write down 5 facts about how the Tipi helped Indians to survive on the Plains

Plains Indians' - Social Structure

Chiefs – got power due to their role as warriors, wisdom or spiritual power – ‘medicine’.

**Councils – made up of elders, ‘medicine men’ and warrior societies from different bands to form the Nation.
Could make important decisions but bands were not bound to follow them.**

Warrior Societies – were responsible for supervising hunting, protecting the village and travelling. Example – Kit Foxes of the Sioux.

**Bands – 10-50 families each with their own tipi.
Did not have to follow the decisions of the council or chiefs**

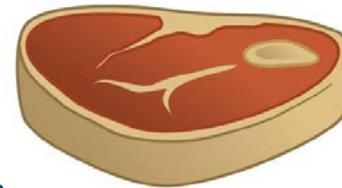
Plains Indians - Family Life



Men's roles



Women's roles



Plains Indians - Warfare

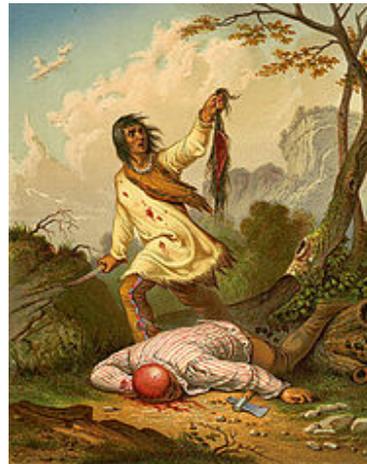


Why?
To steal horses, take revenge, or destroy enemies – other nations. Rivalry over hunting and living space.



1835-45 Sioux at war with Ojibwa. 88 died but more probably lost to hunting.

Foolish to fight if outnumbered



Scalps were evidence of winning battles but also meant that the Indians would not have to fight their enemy again in the afterlife as body not intact.

Plains Indians - Savage Practices



Exposure – leaving those to old or sick to keep up behind to die.



Polygamy – wealthy men sometimes had more than one wife. Made sense as more women than men.



Scalping – enemies were scalped in the belief that they would be disabled in the afterlife and the Indians would not have to fight them again.

Plains Indians - Religion & Beliefs

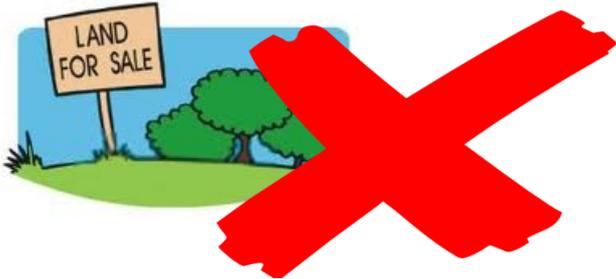


A

Wakan Tanka



Circles



Land could not be bought



Buffalo Dance
To call for help
in the hunt &
luck



Hills and high places sacred

Plains Indians - Hunting & Buffalo

Who organised?

Warrior Societies like the Kit Foxes – made sure not too many killed.

How often?

2-3 times a year all that was needed to feed, shelter and clothe the band

How many killed?

Only what was needed.

How hunted?

Horses made hunting much more efficient.

What happened after?

Women & children butchered the buffalo. Meat was eaten/preserved. Hides were scraped, dried to make rawhide. Some tanned to make soft – these would be used as tipi covers.

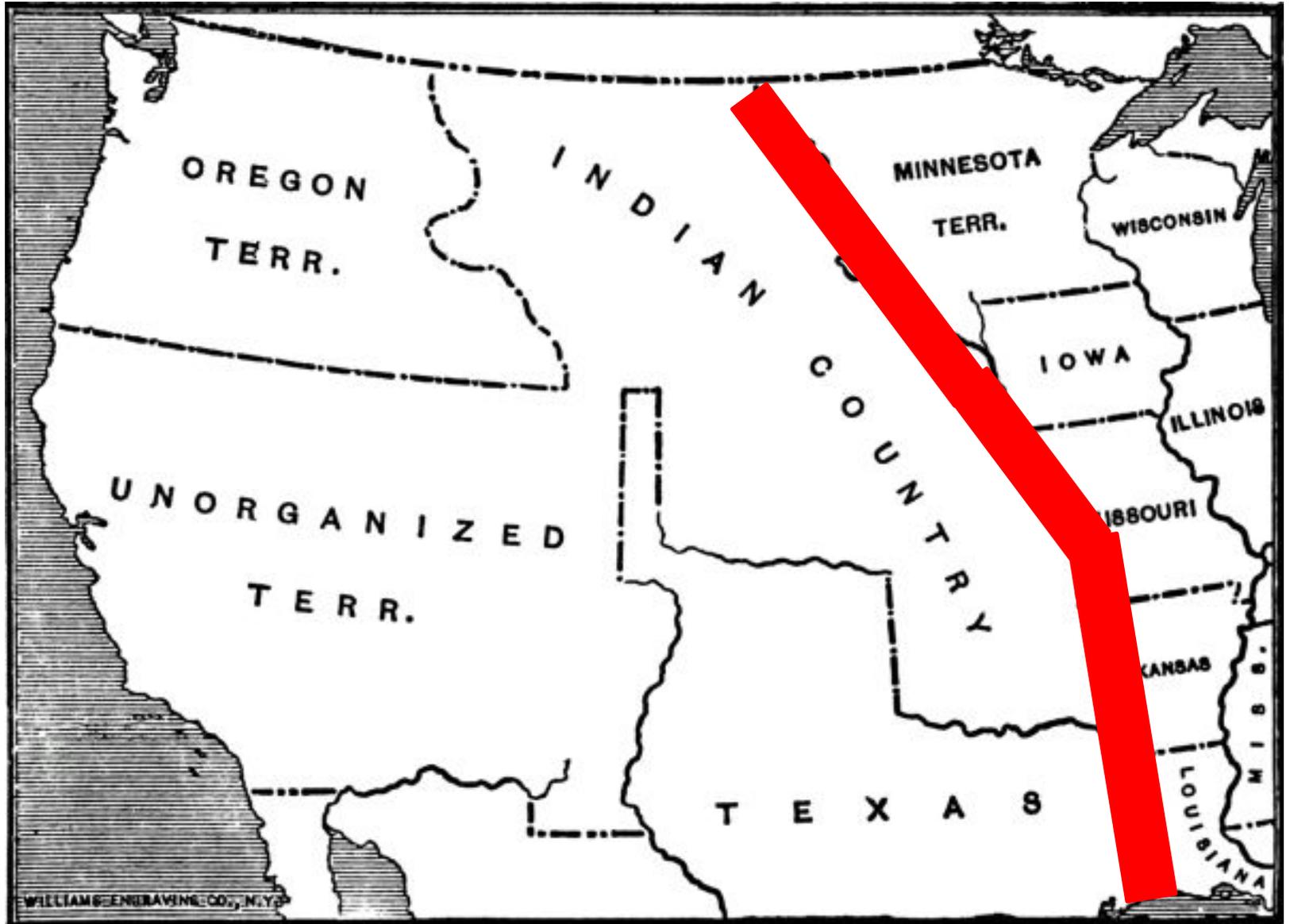
Why was the horse so important?

Hunting, travelling over huge distance, warfare. So important it showed wealth of men.

Permanent Indian Frontier

- In 1830, the US government the Indian Removal Act forced all Indians living in the East to walk the 'Trail of Tears' to the Plains.
- Seeing the Plains as useless, the Government set up the Permanent Frontier with all land to the West of the line to be called Indian Territory and given to the Indians.
- The Indians were no longer seen as separate nations but people under control of the US government.
- **SEPARATION POLICY**

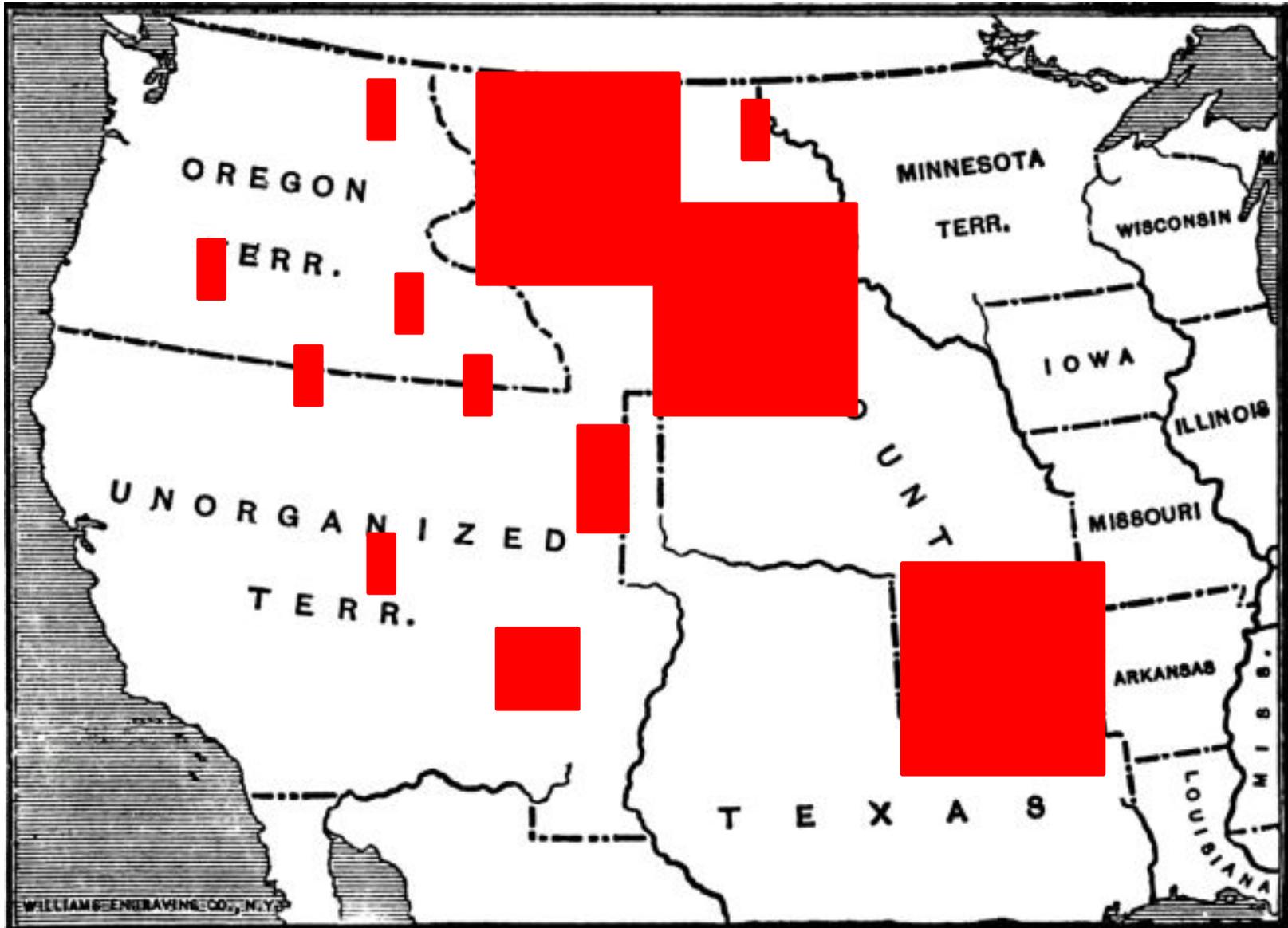
Separation: The Permanent Indian Frontier



Indian Appropriations Act 1851

- Plains & settling on the eastern edge of Indian Territory.
- Bureau of Indian Affairs focusses on 'civilising' the Indians by confining them to RESERVATIONS and setting up schools.
- Indian Appropriations Act sets up legally recognised reservations to protect Indians from western expansion.
- **CONCENTRATION POLICY**

Concentration: Indian Appropriations Act



American West Part 2

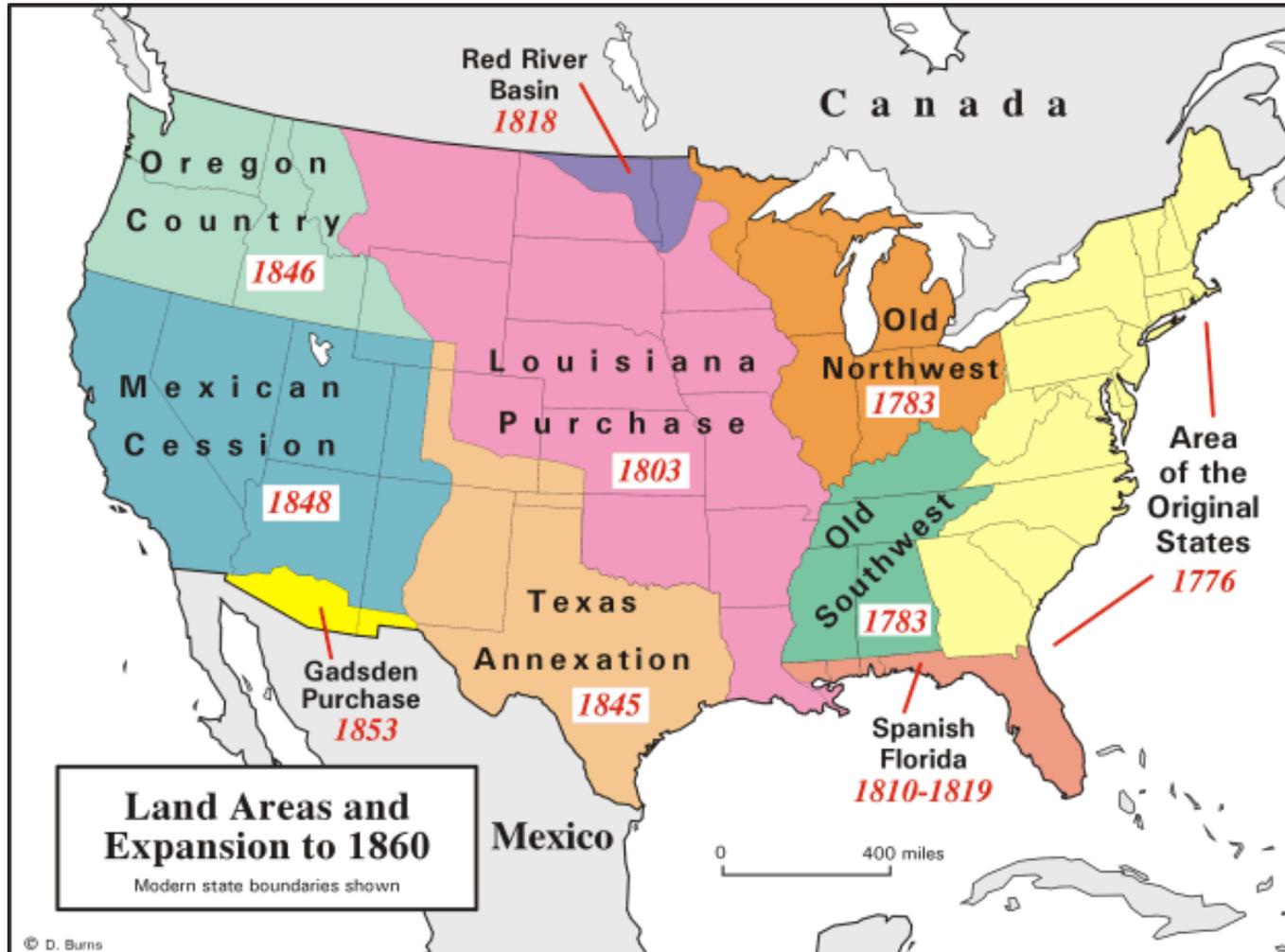
Conflict Across America

Paper One: 4th June - American West and Conflict and Tension (WW1)
50 minutes on each

The Permanent Indian Frontier of 1830

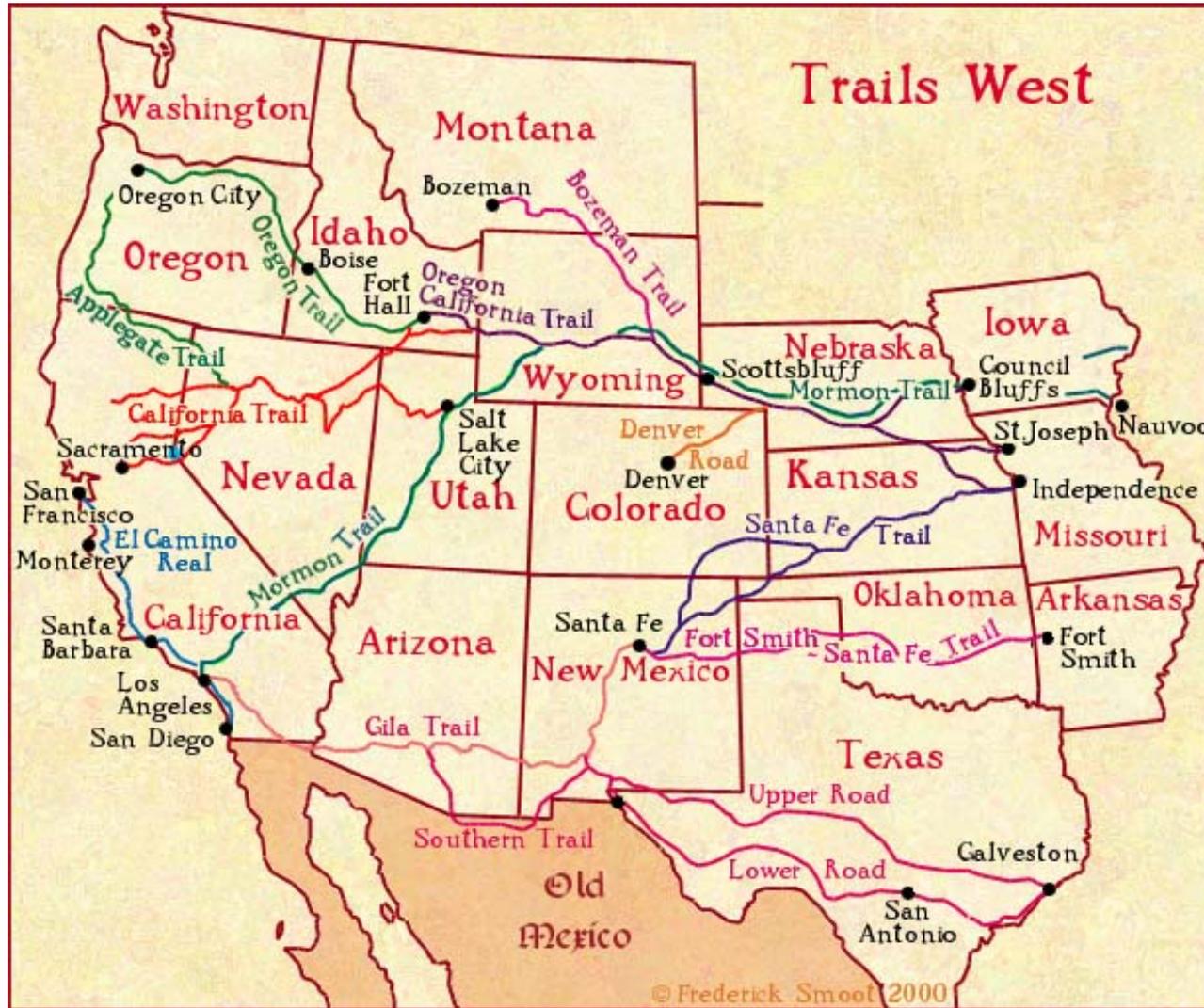


Why did conflict arise? Western Expansion



© D. Burns

Why did conflict arise? Trails



US Policy toward the Indians

Concentration: Fort Laramie 1851

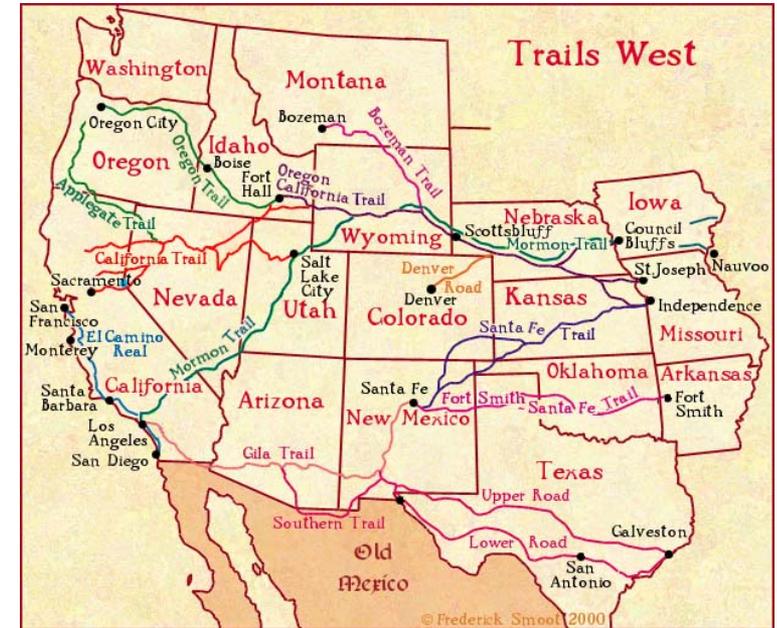
WHY?

Increased conflict with the Native Americans was brought about by:

- A. Pioneers crossing the Plains in larger numbers by the 1850s.
- B. Miners crossing the Plains in their thousands after 1849.
- C. The US won the Mexico-America War in 1848 and encouraged settlement of it's new lands in the West.

Task: Briefly add the causes to your sheet in order of importance – which do you think would cause the greatest conflict?

Why did conflict arise? The Policy of Concentration

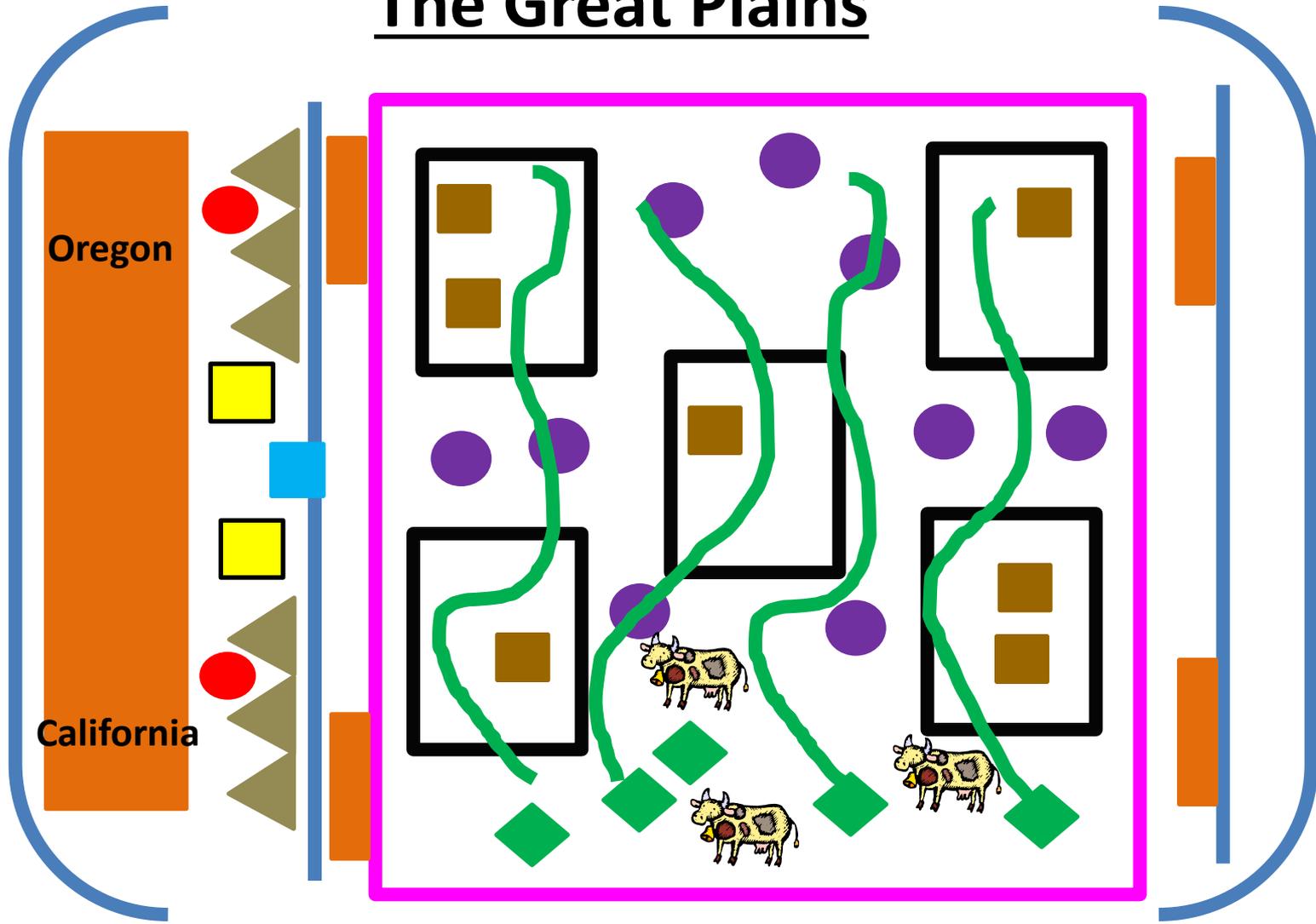


The West

The Great Plains

The East

-  P.I.F, 1832
-  MM, 1820s and 30s
-  Migrants, 1830s and 1840s
-  GM, 1840s
-  Mormons 1840s
-  HS, 1850s, 1862 -
-  Cattlemen 1860s



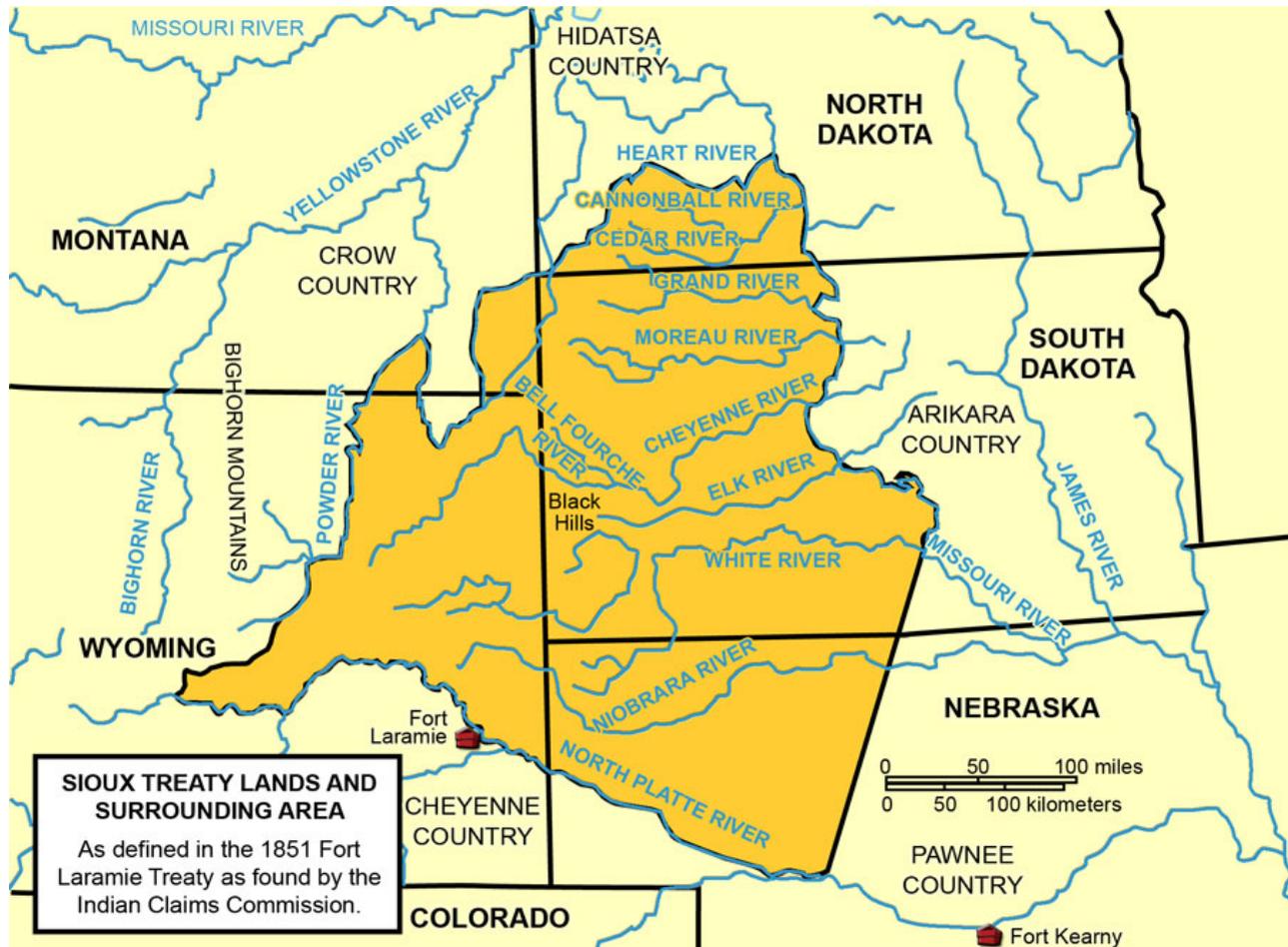
Oregon

California

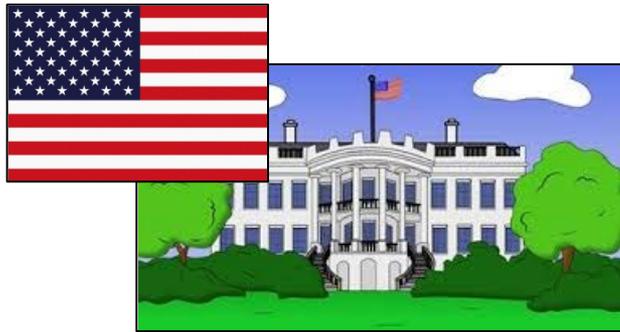
1851 – First Fort Laramie Treaty

1868 – Second Fort Laramie Treaty

Land “given” to the Sioux in the 1851 Fort Laramie Treaty



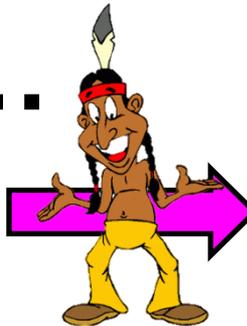
What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?



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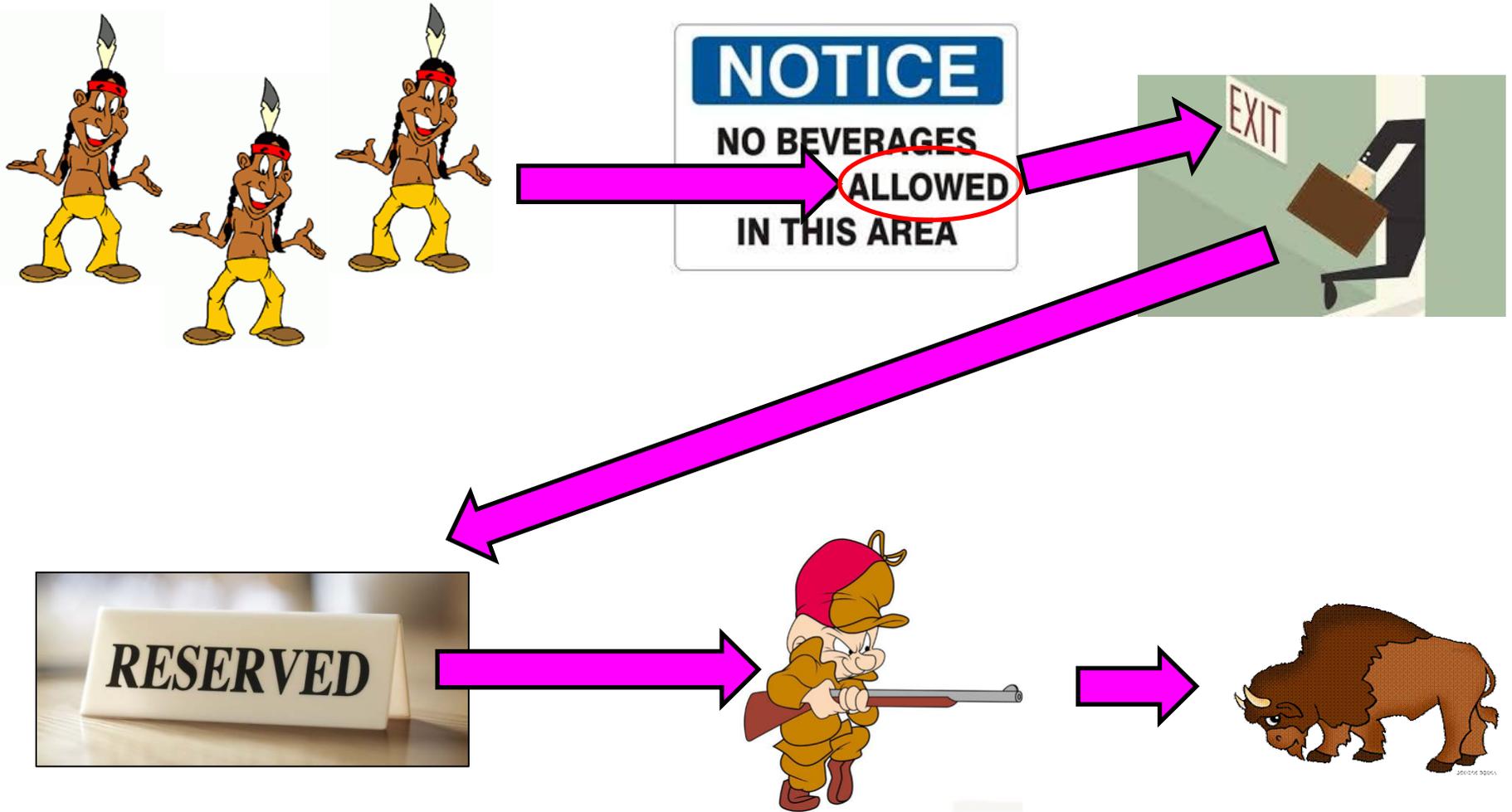


**\$50,000
every...**



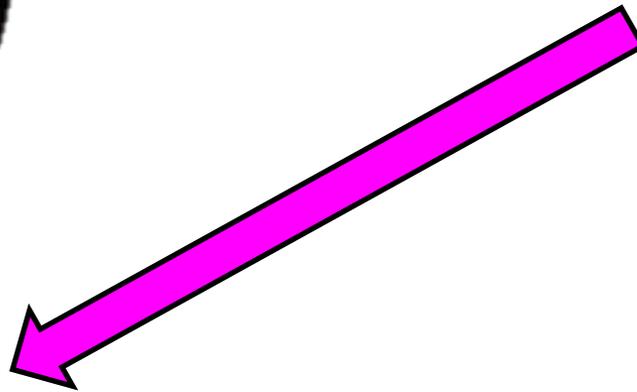
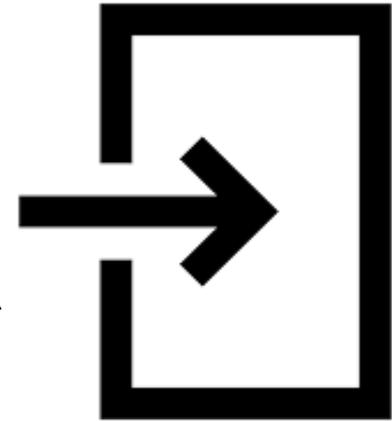
- US to pay \$50,000 a year for 10 years (later 5) as compensation for each **tribe promising to live on a reservation.**

What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?



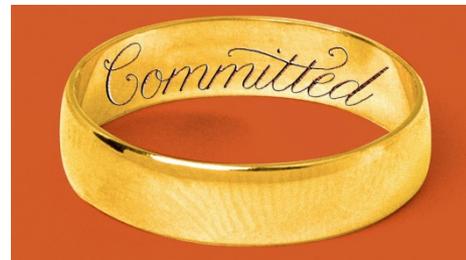
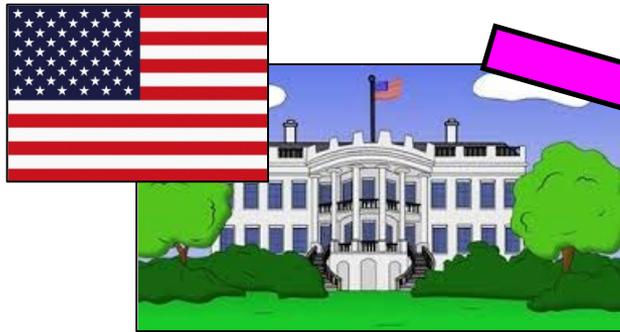
Indians could leave to hunt buffalo.

What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?



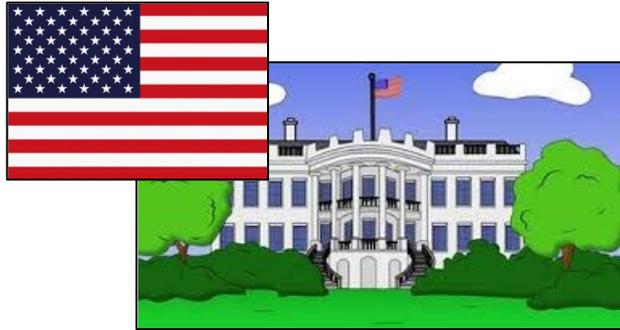
Whites not to enter reservations.

What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?

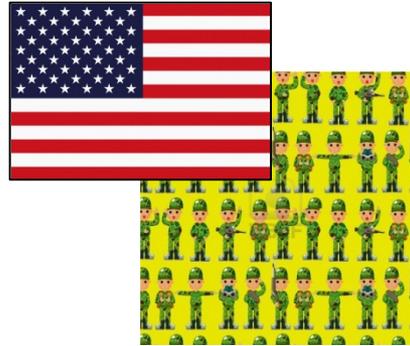


**US to protect Indians
from crimes
committed by US
citizens.**

What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?



&

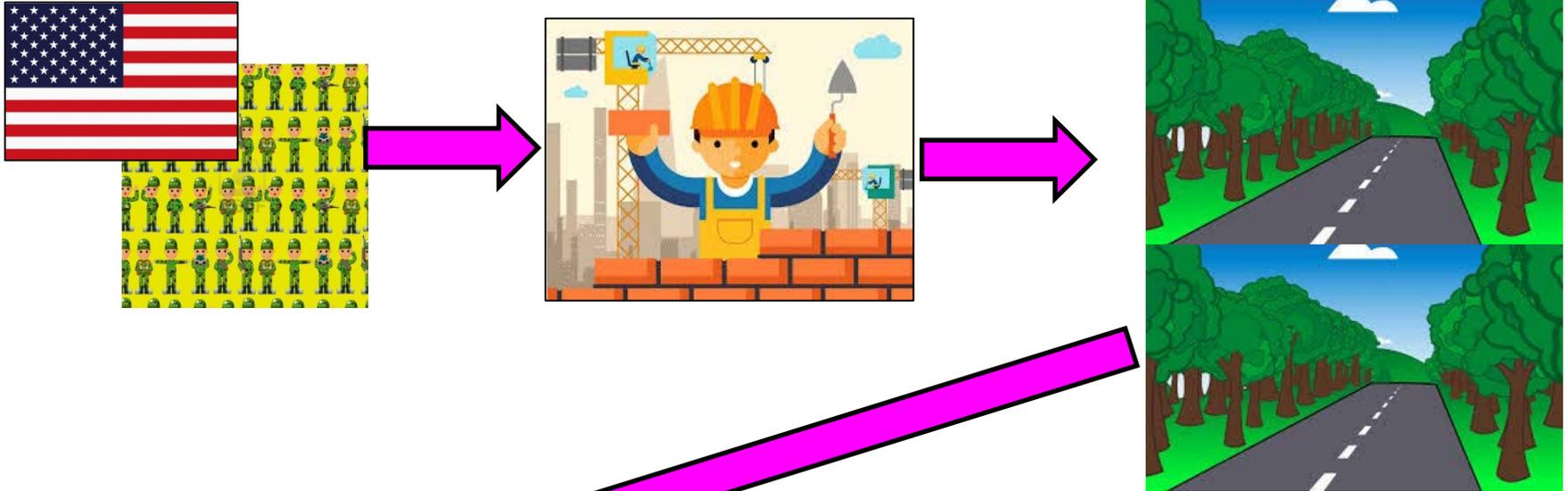


to



Government to have unlimited access to the Plains and the US Army to build roads and forts on Indian territory.

What were the Terms of the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851?



&



US army to build
roads and forts
on reservation
land

Why did Concentration fail: LAND, MONEY or POWER?

Read through the reasons on your sheet. Highlight each reason as to whether the cause was LAND, MONEY or POWER

- 1858 **gold** was discovered in the Rocky Mountains. Between 1858 and 1861, **100,000 miners** rushed to get rich quick. They **moved onto Indian lands**, breaking the treaty. The **government ignored them breaking the agreement**.
- The government also **did nothing to stop settlers moving onto Indian lands** in Nebraska and Kansas from 1854.
- From 1858, **overland mail coaches** began to cross the Plains. **Railway** surveyors also looked for routes across the Plains.
- Whilst the **chiefs** may have **agreed** to the peace treaty, many of their **warriors did not**. They did not think they had to stick to the agreement.
- Grattan incident 1854. Disagreement over cow. Soldiers kill chief Conquering Bear, Indians kill 30 soldiers. Troops kill 86 Sioux in 1855.
- **LAND** **MONEY** **POWER**

Why did Concentration Fail? Trails



Indian Wars: 1862-7

Highlight the facts that are **causes** rather than **consequences**

- **1868 Fort Laramie Treaty was a Peace Treaty.**
- The US government did not punish whites who went onto Indian land.
- Many Indians continued to fight
- The white people thought the Indians were savages and evil.
- Manifest Destiny -white people believed they had the right to take over the whole of US.
- US Gov realised they could not win militarily.
- **Land- Indians had it and whites wanted it.**
- Alternative routes to Gold Mining areas had been found
- Treaty said US Army would withdraw from forts and the Great Sioux Reservation was created. Red Cloud stopped fighting.
- Whites broke the Laramie Treaty.
- Plains were so big the US government could not protect all of the Indian land.

Indian Wars: 1862-7

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Case Studies of the Indian Wars: Highlight **similarities and **differences** between the causes and events**

Cheyenne War 1863-7: Sand Creek	Red Cloud's War 1865-8: Fetterman's Trap
<p>Why? 1864. Dispute over cattle. Cheyenne Indians raided ranches & stagecoaches. Colorado Territory urged the 'hunting down' of 'hostile Indians'. Chief Black Kettle set up a new camp at Sand Creek – Army promised to protect it.</p> <p>What? When the men were hunting, the women, children and elderly were left in the camp.</p> <p>November 1864, Colonel Chivington and 700 Militia attacked the camp, killing and taking scalps as trophies.</p>	<p>Why? In 1862 Gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Miners rushed in along the Bozeman Trail which crossed Sioux lands. Rather than stopping the miners, the government encouraged them as they needed gold for the Civil War. Government did try peace talks with Red Cloud but also built forts along the trail.</p> <p>What? Red Cloud was disgusted with the forts. He could not capture them as they had artillery but did lay siege. In 1866 Captain William Fettermen, of Fort Phil Kearney, was lured into a trap set by Red Cloud. His 80 men were all killed and mutilated.</p>

Case Studies of the Indian Wars: Highlight **similarities** and **differences**

Cheyenne War 1863-7: Sand Creek

Why? 1864. **Dispute over cattle.**

Cheyenne Indians raided ranches & stagecoaches.

Colorado Territory urged the 'hunting down' of 'hostile Indians'.

Chief Black Kettle set up a new camp at Sand Creek – **Army promised to protect it.**

What? **When the men were hunting, the women, children and elderly were left in the camp.**

November 1864, Colonel Chivington and 700 Militia attacked the camp, **killing and taking scalps as trophies.**

Red Cloud's War 1865-8: Fetterman's Trap

Why? **In 1862 Gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana.**

Miners rushed in along the Bozeman Trail which crossed Sioux lands. Rather than stopping the miners, the government encouraged them as they needed gold for the Civil War.

Government did try peace talks with Red Cloud but also built forts along the trail.

What? **Red Cloud was disgusted with the forts. He could not capture them as they had artillery but did lay siege. In 1866 Captain William Fetterman, of Fort Phil Kearney, was lured into a trap set by Red Cloud. His 80 men were all killed and mutilated.**

Case Studies of the Indian Wars: Highlight **successes** and **failures**

Cheyenne War 1863-7: Sand Creek

Outcome? **Congress held an enquiry which heard that Chivington had 'planned and executed' a 'massacre'. However, he was never brought to justice.**

Many Indians went on onto reservations, others continued to fight.

In 1867 Custer defeated a Cheyenne Band at the Battle of Washita.

Red Cloud's War 1865-8: Fetterman's Trap

Outcome? **Red Cloud still could not capture Fort Phil Kearney but his warriors stopped the use of the Bozeman Trail. He kept the US Army on the defensive until the peace of 1868.**

How and Why do these interpretations differ about the Cheyenne Uprising?

**Little Crow, Cheyenne Chief
quoted in Jerome Big Eagle's
Memoirs written in the 1890s**

“Blood had been shed, the payment would be stopped, and the white would take dreadful vengeance because women had been killed. Kill the whites and kill all these cut hairs [Dakota had become farmers and cut their hair short] who will not join us.”

**Mankato Semi-Weekly
Record newspaper account
of the Uprising, 1862**

“...there were about 25 persons, all of whom were believed to be killed. This brave little band fought the Indians for two and a half days, when most had been killed the rest were forced to surrender. No quarters were shown them but all were butchered in the most brutal manner.”

How are they different?

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Causes of the Civil War: Differences between North and South
Work out which statements are for the North and which describe the South

- **Smaller population (9 million).**
- **Industrialised. Towns and cities were developing along with agriculture.**
- **Larger population (23 million) and wealthier.**
- **Economy based on arable and crop farming.**
- **Many immigrants to America came and stayed in these states. They did not want to compete with slave labour.**
- **The abolition movement was growing.**
- **Plantation system relied on slave labour and made up $\frac{1}{4}$ of the economy.**
- **Slavery was disappearing New Jersey was the last state to abolish it in 1804**
- **Trade with Britain and Europe had made these states very rich.**

Causes of the Civil War: Differences between North and South

North

- **Industrialised. Towns and cities were developing along with agriculture.**
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- **Slavery was disappearing New Jersey was the last state to abolish it in 1804**

South

- **Smaller population (9 million).**
- **Economy based on arable and crop farming.**
- **Plantation system relied on slave labour and made up $\frac{1}{4}$ of the economy.**
- **Trade with Britain and Europe had made these states very rich.**

How to use Civil War Causes Cards to revise

1. Write the cause on the back of the card and randomly pick up cards. Test yourself on what is on the other side.
2. Sort the cards into long and short term causes
3. Try to sort the cards into chronological order
4. Sort the cards into: political, social and economic causes
5. Sort the cards into categories of your choice (e.g. slavery, states' rights, abolitionists, violence, new lands)
6. Sort the cards according to importance
7. Spread your cards out and make links between them using post-it notes to explain the connections between them.
8. With a friend, randomly select a card each and try to guess each others' cards by asking questions with only yes or no answers.
9. Take another set of cards and draw each the cause using no words, write the cause on the back and shuffle them up and try to guess from the pictures. Or match pictures to written cards in pairs.

Causes of the Civil War

Highlight the headings to show which causes are **short term** and which are **long term**

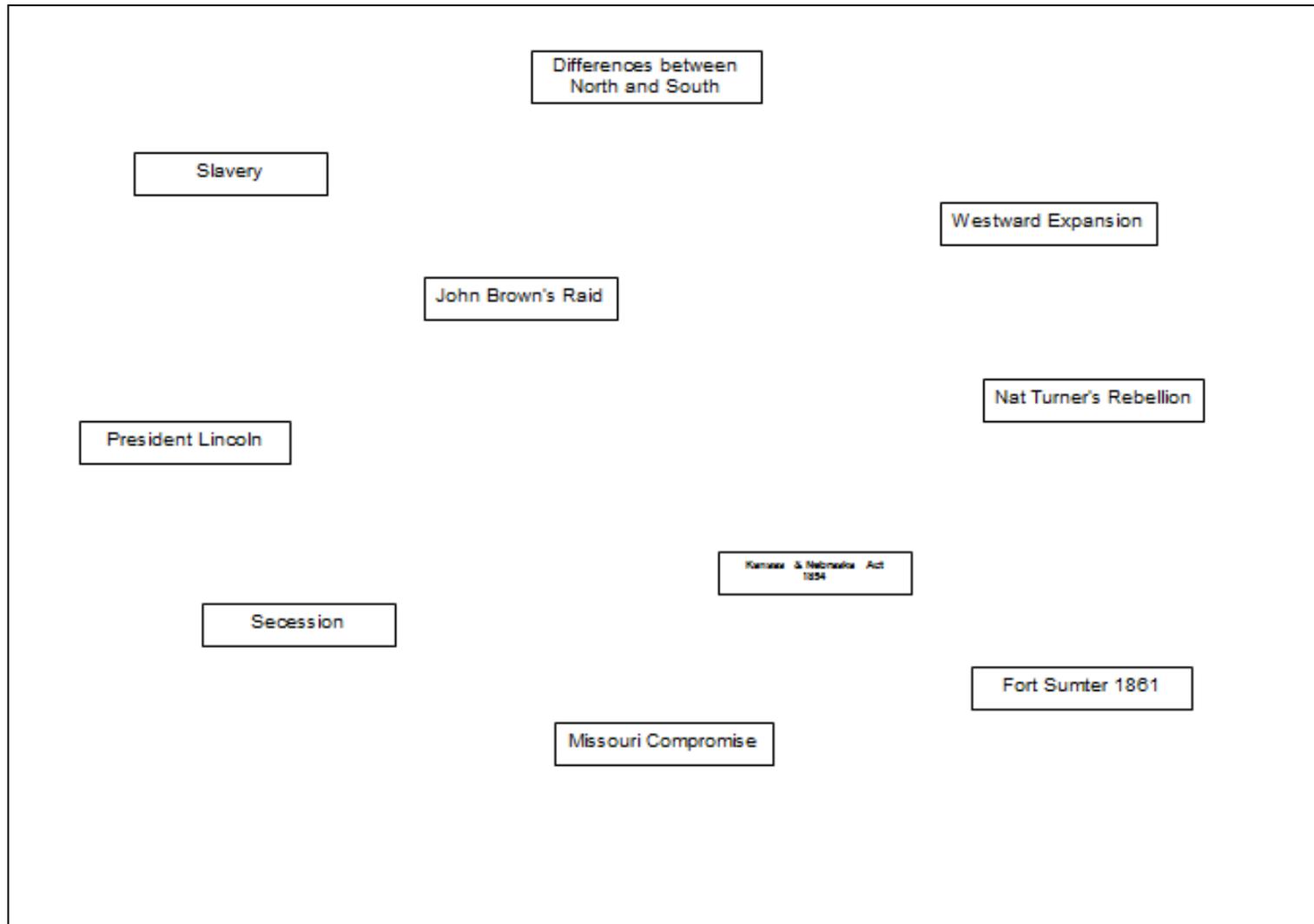
North/South: Differences	Slavery	Nat Turner's Rebellion 1831	Westward Expansion	Kansas & Nebraska Act 1854
<p>North: Industrialised. Towns and cities were developing along with agriculture. Larger population (23 million) and wealthier. Many immigrants to America came and stayed in these states. They did not want to compete with slave labour. The abolition movement was growing. Slavery was disappearing New Jersey was the last state to abolish it in 1804</p>	<p>Slavery had always been debated and by 1804 the Northern states (which became known as 'Free states') had outlawed slavery while it continued in the slave states of the south. The issue of slavery became a major source of pressure as new areas of America were opened up for settlement.</p>	<p>Led by Nat Turner, rebel slaves killed between 55 to 65 people. The rebellion was ended quickly but Nat stayed on the run. There was widespread fear and white militias organised in retaliation against the slaves. The state executed 56 slaves accused of being part of the rebellion. At least 100 African Americans, and possibly up to 200, were also murdered by militias and mobs in the area. Across the South, state legislatures passed new laws prohibiting education of slaves and free black people, rights to meet were restricted and whites had to be present at religious services.</p>	<p>When the USA expanded westward the federal government divided land into new territories. As each territory was settled and its population grew, the people within it could apply for full statehood. They would then be admitted to the Union as a state. As the free states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois entered the Union so too did the slave states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, thus maintaining a voting balance between North and South (the slave owners and those without slaves).</p>	<p>The Kansas-Nebraska Act overturned the Missouri Compromise's use of latitude as the boundary between slave and free territory. People in the new States would be able to decide if the state was free or slave. Kansas was flooded with people on both sides of the debate in order to try to influence the decision and two illegal, opposing governments were created. In 1856, 700 pro-slavery supporters entered the free town on Lawrence and attacked it and killed one person. This caused John Brown to attack a pro slavery settlement.</p>
<p>South: Smaller population (9 million). Economy based on arable and crop farming. Plantation system relied on slave labour and made up ¼ of the economy. Trade with Britain and Europe had made these states very rich.</p>	<p>Missouri Compromise 1820</p> <p>To attempt to compromise, an agreement was reached in 1820 which drew a line between the North and the South and stated that slavery could be used below the line, but not above it. (Unless slavery already existed there).</p>			
<p>John Brown's Raid 1859</p>	<p>President Lincoln 1860</p>	<p>Secession 1860</p>	<p>Jefferson Davis 1861</p>	<p>Fort Sumter 1861</p>
<p>John Brown attacked an army base at Harper's Ferry, in the Southern state of Virginia. He did this because he hated slavery and thought that he could set slaves free by force. He thought that when he attacked, slaves in Virginia would rebel. He was wrong, his raid failed and he was executed. However, the South were now terrified of Northerners who wanted to force them to get rid of slavery.</p>	<p>In 1860 there was an election for a new president of the United States. It was won by Abraham Lincoln, a man who did not agree with the expansion of slavery but said he would not interfere with it where it existed. Many of the Southern States panicked because they believed Lincoln would force them to get rid of slavery.</p>	<p>When Lincoln became President of the United States, 11 of the Southern States decided they no longer wished to part of the United States of America. They declared that they were independent countries, not ruled by the American government, just as the USA had when it broke away from Britain. This is called secession. The Confederate States named Richmond their new capital.</p>	<p>Jefferson Davis was a slave he had also fought and been wounded in the War of 1848; after the War he took a seat in Congress and became Secretary of War. He was a supporter of states' rights but argued against secession. He was elected the Presidency of the Confederacy in 1861. Lincoln raised an army to persuade the Confederate State to return to the Union.</p>	<p>After South Carolina declared that it was no longer part of the United States, it wanted to remove any United States presence from the state. There was a large army base at Fort Sumter, in the state capital of Charleston. At the time it was occupied by soldiers from the North, South Carolina used its own army to bomb the base and force it to surrender, and the soldiers inside to leave. These were the first shots of the Civil War.</p>

Causes of the Civil War

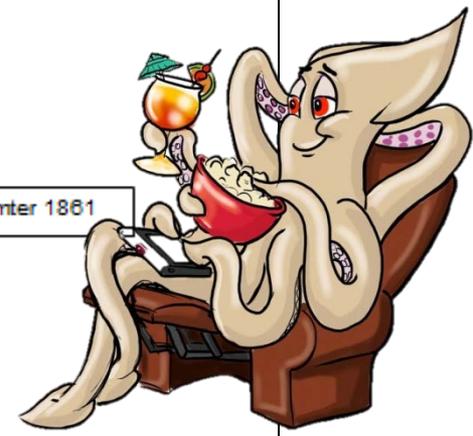
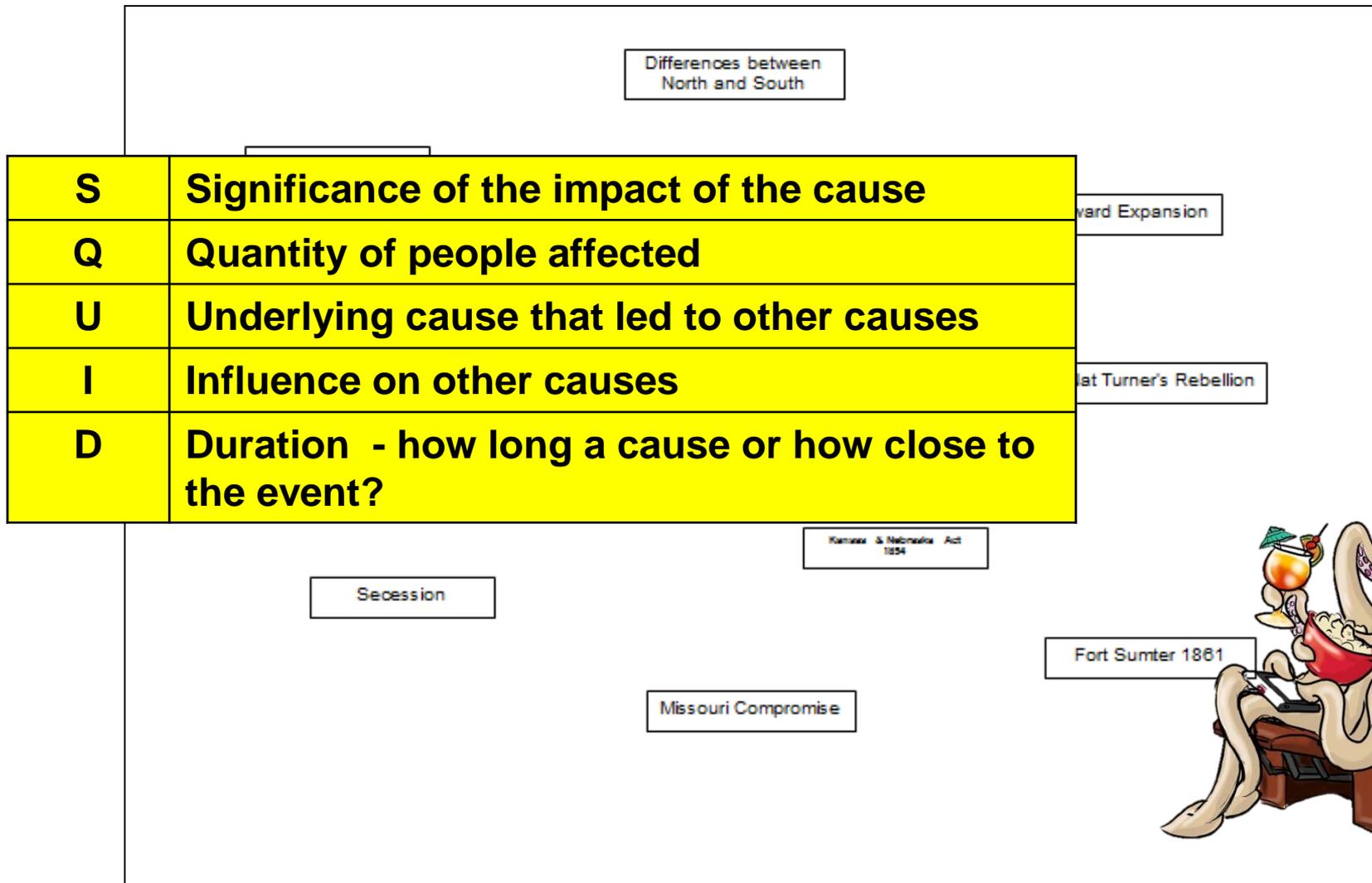
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For the highest levels you need to show connections between factors. Draw lines between linked causes and explain the link along the line.



You also need to say which cause was the most significant. Use SQUID to rate the significance of the from 1-10. 10 = most significant.



Draw the Impact of the Civil War. You can add numbers and words to ensure you understand the impact later

Emancipation

Recruits were eager to sign up at the beginning of the war but by 1862, as the war dragged on the Confederacy introduced Conscription of men between 18-35. The rich could pay to be exempt in both the North and South. Opposition limited the enforcement of conscription, however. The 1863 Emancipation Proclamation – which freed slaves – served 3 purposes:

- It encouraged slaves to revolt against their Confederate masters and withdraw their labour from the Confederate war effort.**
- It prevented Britain and France from supporting the Confederacy by making the war about slavery.**
- It gave the North a moral cause to fight for.**
- Immediately slaves joined the Union army, however, black soldiers did not always receive equal treatments. 38,000 died.**
- In 1865 the 13th Amendment made slavery unconstitutional.**

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Emancipation	Social Impact	Economic Impact
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Social Impact

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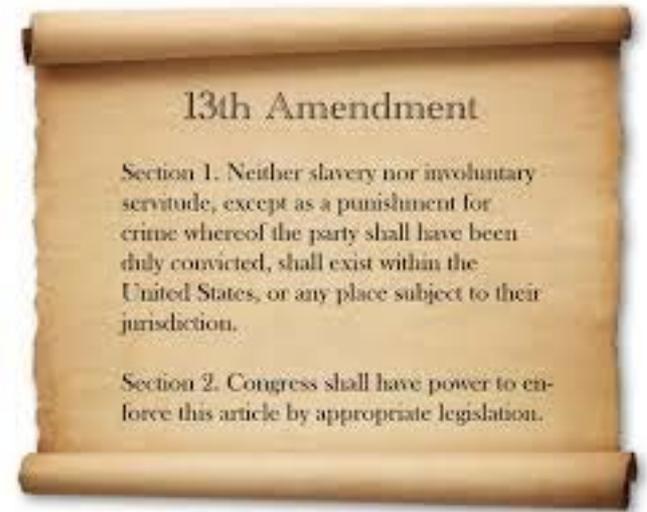
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In 1865 the North was set for growth.

Which impact of the Civil War are being shown here?



Mormons in Utah: Add the Causes of conflict between the Mormons and Gentiles in order of importance

- Both the Indians and the Mormons were affected by the increasing number of settlers emigrating to Oregon and California.
- Emigrants complained Mormons charged high prices for supplies.
- The conversion of Indians to the Mormon faith raised fears they were plotting to kill all Gentiles.
- Federal US government concerned about polygamy.
- Utah a theocracy – state ruled by religion –Young very powerful.
- 1857 – non-Mormon Governor sent with 2,500 troops to replace Young.
- Defence forces, the Nauvoo Legion, harassed the army with guerrilla tactics.

Causes of civil war

- Social
- Political
- Economic

Consequences of civil war

Put the events of the Mountain Meadow Massacre in order

Utah was not allowed to become a state until 1896 when polygamy was banned.

Mormons hampered the investigation and only 1 conviction was made in 1874 – John Lee was executed in 1877.

A wagon train heading to California camped at Mountain Meadows. They were attacked by either Paiute Indians or Mormon Militia.

Public opinion against Mormons forced them into a peace. A non-Mormon was appointed Governor in 1858 & the Mormons were pardoned.

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American West Part 3

Revision

Forging the Nation:
Reconstruction/Homesteaders

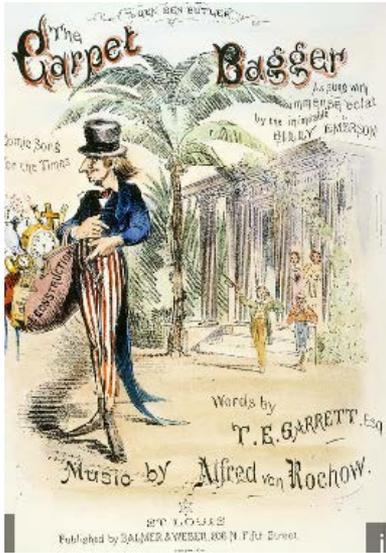
Paper One: 4th June - American West and Conflict and Tension (WW1)
50 minutes on each

Reconstruction

The continued struggle over the role of African Americans continued between the conservative old order, the democrats and the republican new order. The African Americans themselves played an important part in this. Even though many freed slaves were uneducated, there were others that were free and had served in the Union Army.

As a result the independent black church, the Baptist church was established and by 1890 there were over a million black Baptists in the south.

Carpetbaggers and scallywags



During and immediately after the Civil War, many northerners headed to the southern states, driven by hopes of economic gain, a desire to work on behalf of the newly emancipated slaves or a combination of both. These “carpetbaggers”- whom many in the South viewed as opportunists looking to exploit and profit from the region's misfortunes-supported the Republican Party, and would play a central role in shaping new southern governments during Reconstruction.

In addition to carpetbaggers and freed African Americans, the majority of Republican support in the South came from white southerners who for various reasons saw more of an advantage in backing the policies of Reconstruction than in opposing them. Critics referred derisively to these southerners as “scallywags.”

Emancipation Proclamation, 1863

- This stated that black people could no longer be owned as property by others and were free to leave their masters.
- This freedom was only given to slaves in the rebel-held territories in the South. Slaves in States loyal to the Union were not freed.
- The big question was what would happen to all slaves at the end of the Civil War?



The 13th Amendment, 1865

The 13th Amendment ended slavery throughout the United States of America.

African Americans could now:

- Have their plantation marriages legalised
- Worship freely in their own churches
- Own property
- Become educated
- Travel freely

BUT:

- Would the freedmen gain the right to vote?
- Be completely equal under the law?
- Have the same job opportunities?
- Be treated as equals by white southerners?



How successful is the 13th Amendment likely to be?

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the 14th Amendment of 1868

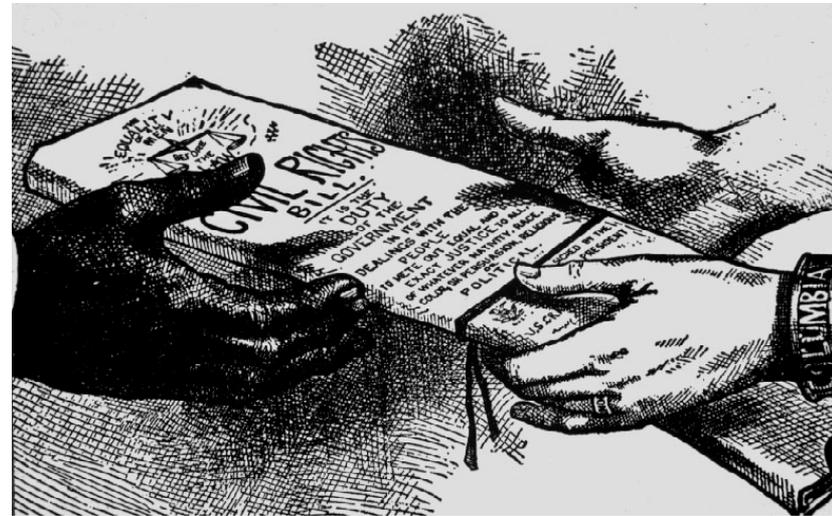
The Civil Rights Act, (1866)

This Act excluded Native Americans, but stated that all other races, including African Americans were full citizens of the United States of America, even if they had been former slaves.

The 14th Amendment

This Act gave all freed blacks their US citizenship and equal protection under the law.

Why do you think these two laws were necessary?



The Black Codes

Federalism

Powers Delegated to the National Government

- declare war
- create and maintain armed forces
- establish foreign policy
- regulate interstate and foreign trade
- make copyright and patent laws
- establish postal offices
- coin money

Powers Reserved to States

- establish local governments
- raise taxes
- establish and maintain schools
- regulate trade within states
- conduct elections
- provide for public safety
- provide for the public welfare
- criminal justice
- borrow money
- charter banks
- build roads

Whilst the Federal government passed the 13th - 15th Amendments the Southern States looked for ways to get around them. The battle over Federal and State power still continued.

The Black Codes

Southern States got away with passing State laws such as the, 'Black Codes' which began the segregation of Black and white Americans, even though this challenged the principles of the Amendments.

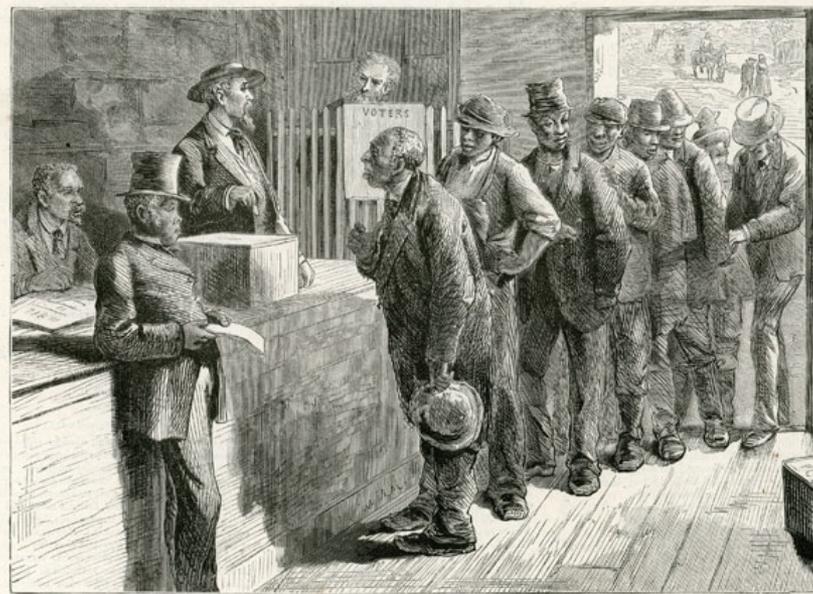
Under these laws freed slaves could marry, own property, make legal contracts and testify against other Black Americans in court, but most were prohibited racial intermarriage, jury service by Black Americans and testimony in court by Blacks against Whites.

In effect, while the ex-slaves were free, they were not fully free.

The Civil Rights Act of 1870 and the 15th Amendment of 1870

The Civil Rights Act, 1870

This was a series of provisions designed to defend voting rights, prevent obstruction of justice and reaffirm the Civil Rights Act of 1866.



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(3248)

The 15th Amendment

This stopped the denial of the vote to any man on the basis of colour, race or 'previous condition of servitude.'

It also gave African Americans the right to be elected to public office.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h9qt-xcX6sg>

Sharecropping

Alongside slow industrial development compared to the north, the most common job for freedmen in the South was **sharecropping**. This was when landowners would divide up their plantations into smaller sections. Freedmen would rent these smaller sections for farming, and gave a portion of their crops to the landowners.



This worked well at first, however the agreements between freedmen and landowners were often unfair as they had little say in what they could grow and they were also supervised. Black people still had a limited economic future.

Freedmen's Bureau

Organisations were set up to assist many former slaves who were homeless or unemployed. The **Freedmen's Bureau** was set up in March 1865 to support them in providing education for black children and adults. This new education trained black lawyers, scientists, but were unfortunately short lived and only for a minority.

There were also self-help groups set up by freedmen who joined together with their earnings to buy land and disused buildings to provide school and employ teachers who came from the north.

The Freedmen's Bureau closed down in 1872, indicating that the north was starting to lose enthusiasm for the South.



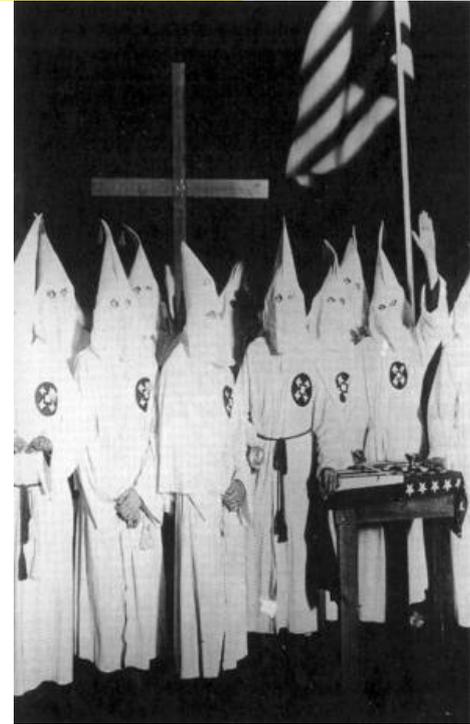
© 1868 HARPER'S WEEKLY
'The Freedmen's Bureau as depicted by
Harper's Weekly, July 25, 1868

Ku Klux Klan

The Ku Klux Klan formed in 1865 and saw terror as the main way to enforce separation of the races. It was set up to oppose black voting rights after the Civil War, as this was seen as a threat to white supremacy.

By 1867, the KKK said that white people had an 'evident superiority over all other races' and that this was a God given right.

The violent atrocities the KKK committed were unprecedented and were directed towards black people as well as anyone who defended their civil rights. In Memphis 1866, there were three days of violence after a collision between horsedrawn carriages with black and white drivers



Homesteaders

- Why did the Homesteaders move to the Plains?
- *Black ex-slaves wanted to get away from old owners*
- *Religious groups such as the Jews were escaping persecution*
- *People hoped to escape poverty. Immigration from Europe increased numbers in the USA and events such as the Irish potato famine added to this. This led to overcrowding and a shortage of farmland and unemployment in the East.*
- *Shortage of farmland in the East*
- *Few jobs for ex-soldiers after American Civil War*
- *Shortage of good farmland in Norway and Sweden*
- *Free land offered by the government (1862 Homestead Act - 160 acres)*
- *Cheap land offered by the railway companies*
- *Completion of railway 1869 made settling and transport easier*
- *Letters/stories from those who had already settled*
- *Manifest Destiny meant people believe they had the right to all the land in North America. They saw the Government and their good Christian way as perfect and it was their duty to spread it across North America. The Indians had no right to the land as they were 'savages' who had wasted it and had no civilisation.*

Read through the factors and complete the Push and Pull grid on your sheet.

Problems and Solutions

• Problems

- Lack of water made it difficult to wash and cook and meant farming was a problem.
- There was a lack of fuel.
- The land was very difficult to plough.
- Harsh winters killed crops.
- Buffalo or stray cattle would trample crops.
- Lack of building materials
- Dirt and disease
- Fires.
- Insects.

• Solutions

- Wind pumps meant water could be pumped up anywhere
- Dry farming
- Turkey Red wheat could survive the harsh conditions on the plains
- Barbed wire 1874
- Mechanical threshers and reapers cheaper so farming easier
- 1873 Timber Culture Act gave Homesteaders more land
- Railway made it easier to get new materials and machinery