Paper 2 American West Revision Resources

Key:
Events/ terms to do with Indians
Events terms to do with first settlers
Events/ terms to do with Mormon's

American West Knowledge organiser – Key topic 1 Early settlement of the west 1835-1862

Key events

1824 – Jed Smith discovers South Pass – 1st trail through Rockies
1827 – Book of Mormon
1830 – Indian removal act
1837 – American hit with economic depression, banks and businesses collapsed.
1837 – Mormons driven out of Kirtland
1838 – Mormons forced out of Missouri
1844 – Joseph Smith announces running for president
1844 – Joseph Smith claims god told him men could have more than 1 wife
27th June 1845 – Joseph Smith Murdered in jail
1846 – Oregon is bought by USA
1846 – Mormons set off for Salt lake City
1846 – Donner party leaves independence, Missouri
1848 – California joins USA after USA defeats Mexico
1848 – Salt Lake area joins USA
1849 – Gold rush in California.
1849 – perpetual Emigrating fund set up
1851 – Indian appropriations act
1851 - Fort Laramie treaty
1857 – troops sent to replace Brigham Young
1858 – Gold discovered in Rocky mountains
1858 – overland coaches begin to run
1861- Fort Wise

Key concepts

Polygamy – more than one wife
Visions – the belief that Indians could gain wisdom, advice through things like sweat lodges.
Dances – contact spirits – ask for help/ say thanks
Land – Indians belief they came from the earth, which they return to when they die – therefore life is a circle. Indians had sacred land e.g. black hills of Dakota – often burial areas.
Counting Coup – touch an enemy without killing was braver than killing = war not about death.
Manifest Destiny – idea that God wanted Americans to take whole of north America.
Mormons – Christian group, created by joseph Smith – believed in polygamy and that they should convert people to their religion
Self sufficient – Brigham Young's plan to make Salt Lake valley and Mormon's make everything they needed to live.
Genocide – the ideas that many American's planned to destroy the Indians.

Key terms

Great American Desert = The great plains which are located in the middle of the USA. Extreme climate – hot summers, cold winters.
Horses – Brought to the USA by the Spanish in 1600s. Allowed Indians to move on plains and hunt buffalo better.
Nomadic – people that do not live in one place – Indians followed the buffalo
Buffalo – Large cow like animals – hunted for meat, skin, weapons. Allowed Indians to live on plains
Tipi – the home Indians lived in – quick to put up take down, warm in winter, cold in summer, cone shape so safe from wind.
Chief – not elected, became chief due to wisdom, healing power/ skills as a warrior.
Councils – made decisions for the tribe – they would listen to medicine men, elders, the chief.
Scalping – taking the scalp of a person a warrior has beaten to prevent fighting again in the afterlife.
Pioneer – explorers
Oregon trail – name for the series of trails that cut across the mountains in America
Mountain men – 1st people who went west – selling fur- returned east with stories of the green land in west.
Donner Party – group that got lost and stuck in mountains in winter – to not starve they ate the dead.
Gentiles – What the Mormons called people who were not Mormon's.
Kirtland – 1st place Mormons move
Missouri – 2nd place Mormons move
Nauvoo – 3rd place Mormons move
Salt Lake City – Mormon's move to the harsh area 1846-1847 – not yet owned by USA
Brigham Young – 2nd leader of Mormon's – moves and leads them successfully in Salt lake
Perpetual Emigrating fund - set up to help Mormons move to Salt lake from abroad.
Gold rush – Discovery of gold leads to thousands moving west
Forty niners – 1st people to come searching for gold in 1849 in California
Indian removal act -made permanent Indian frontier on the plains – moved all Indians here and sold off land to whites.
Indian approriations act - created reservations to protect Indians from new white settlers – really to protect whites. Smaller land again.
Fort Laramie treaty – agreement between Indians and government that Indians would not attack settlers using Oregon trail – in exchange would receive money from government and be given a hunting area.
Prospectors – people looking for gold mines.
Bullion – raw gold e.g.. Not coins

Key:
Events/ terms to do with Indians
Events terms to do with living on the plains
Events/ terms to do with cattle industry
Events to do with the law and order

American West Knowledge organiser – Key topic 2 Development of the Plains:1862-1876

Key events

1862 – Homestead act
- Pacific railroad act
- Little crow's war
-Rocky mountain gold rush
1864 – Sand Creek massacre
1864-67 – Cheyenne Wars
1865 – American Civil War
1866-68 – Red Clouds war
1867 - Cattle drives to railroad towns begin (Abilene)
1868 – Fort Laramie treaty (2nd)
1869 – transcontinental railroad completed
1870 – Government buying 50-60000 cattle for Indian reservations
1871 – Indian appropriations act (2nd)
1873 – Timber Culture act
1874 – Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire
1875 – Destruction of southern buffalo completed

Key concepts

Homestead – a farm run by a family
Subsistence – farming enough to only feed family
Claim jumping – stealing a persons gold claim they had discovered
Bank robbery – e.g. Jesse James
Highway and stage coach robbery – more people = movement of mail/ money
Shootings – 1866-1900 – 20,000 people shot –e.g. Wild bill Hickok
Open range – cattle left to survive on plains/ over big areas
Ranch – created areas of land for cattle rather than driving them to railroad
Cowboy – men who worked with cattle on cattle drives
Branding – mark to identify who cattle belonged to
Reservation – area of land Indians moved to – bad for farming, often did not receive promised money
Presidents grants peace policy - aim to confine Indians to reservations, put white agents there to help run them, put army near each reservation.

Key terms

Civil war – War between North and South Americans
Homestead act – gave people 160 acres free land if lived and farmed it for 5 years
Southern Homestead act – designed to give freed slaves in south land - failed
Timber Culture act – settlers a further 160 acres if planted 40 acres with trees
Desert Land act – Settlers could buy cheaply an additional 640 acres in areas with little rain
Pacific railroad act – plan for railroad by different companies in different parts of the USA. Gave companies 6,400 acres of land along the track for each mile built.
Sod house – a house made out of earth due to lack of wood
Plagues of grasshoppers – destroyed crops
Windmills – pump water from underground
Dry farming – ploughing straight after rain to keep moisture in ground
Turkey red wheat – survived better than corn on the plains
Sod buster – invented by John Deere – strong plough
Barbed wire – solution to lack of fencing as no wood.
Abilene – cow town – much lawlessness there as cowboys etc
Wild Bill Hickok – gunfighter and later Marshall of Abilene – gambled, drank
John Wesley Hardin – gunfighter
US Marshalls – appointed by president – covered vast areas
Sheriffs – elected by people of a county for 2 years
Texas rangers – own law enforcement – small army
Pinkerton – private detective agency
Vigilantes – community groups that took justice into own hands
Texas Longhorns – cattle that survive on plains/ big areas/ poor climates
Texas fever – disease which killed cattle
Cattle drives – moving cattle from Texas to towns by the railroads
Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving – created one of 1st cattle trails to railroad
Joseph McCoy – created 1st cow town Abilene
Little crows war – war after Santee Sioux began to starve on reservation
Cheyenne Wars – caused by discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859
Sand creek massacre – 150 Indians killed – 3 tribes retaliated.
Medicine lodge treaty – Indians moved to new territory or be killed
Red Clouds war – gold discovered in rocky mountains breaking peace treaty
Fort Laramie 1868 – government left forts in Sioux lands, created great Sioux reservation

Key:
Events/ terms to do with Indians
Events terms to do with living/ settling on the plains
Events/ terms to do with cattle industry
Events to do with the law and order

American West Knowledge organiser – Key topic 3: Conflicts and conquest – 1876-1895

Key events

1876: Battle of little Bighorn
1876-7: Great Sioux War
1878: Lincoln County War
1879: Exoduster Movement
1881: Gunfight at OK Corral
1883: Destruction of northern buffalo herd completed
1885:All Native Americans confined to reservations
1886-7: Harsh Winter (end of open range)
1887: Dawes Act
1887: Wounded knee Massacre
Director of US census Bureau declared frontier was closed
1892: Johnson County War
1893: Oklahoma Land Rush

Key concepts

Homestead – a farm run by a family
Subsistence – farming enough to only feed family
Claim jumping – stealing a persons gold claim they had discovered
Bank robbery – e.g. Jesse James
Highway and stage coach robbery – more people = movement of mail/ money
Shootings – 1866-1900 – 20,000 people shot –e.g. Wild bill Hickok
Open range – cattle left to survive on plains/ over big areas
Reservation – area of land Indians moved to – bad for farming, often did not receive promised money
Black Hills of Dakota – gold discovered in scared Sioux land – protected for Sioux by 1868 fort Laramie
Indian tactics – in battle Indians would normally run to protect women and children, they would not split their forces, both things the Indians did at little Bighorn.
Extermination of the buffalo – buffalo killed for sport, hides, bones and to destroy Indian culture
Ghost dance – belief that if Indians lived peacefully and danced ghost dance – whites would eventually disappear and buffalo return. Army treated spread of this religion as war- Sitting Bull killed due to this.

Key terms

Sod buster – invented by John Deere – strong plough
Turkey red wheat – wheat more sited to plains than things like corn
End of open range – cattle boom over – price of beef fell, small ranches take over fenced off using barbed wire.
Exoduster movement - -Many blacks moved to Kansas to escape poverty and racism in the South
KKK – group who resented idea of equality for African Americans using terrorist methods to intimidate them
Sharecropping – sharecroppers received share of crop price at harvest time – use money to pay of debt to merchant who would lend money to buy food and supplies.
Oklahoma land rush – government opened up 2 million acres – had been part of Indian territory – 50,000 people crossed boundary the day it opened – end of year 60,000 people lived there.
Lincoln county war – fight between cattle barons and homesteaders and cowboys – 30 died, involved Billy the Kidd
Billy the kidd – top gunfighter in Lincoln county war, outlaw, tried and convicted for murdering a sheriff, escaped, finally shot by pat Garrett who was hired to kill him
Wyatt Earp – Marshall, gambler, Saloon owner, involved in big fight at OK corral 1881.
OK Corral – fight between Earps and cowboys. Vigil Earp beat Ike Clanton for breaking a law, they retaliated and firing broke out.
Johnson county war – fight between cattle barons and homesteaders – cattle barons resented settlers as had lost money in 1886-7, upset over cattle rustling – decided to kill people didn't't like using gunfighters. Plan went wrong, had to be rescued by army. Invaders never convicted, cattle barons did begin to lose power.
Sitting bull – Replaced Red cloud in fight against whites and protecting Sioux sacred land – led forces at little bighorn
Custer – General – led one of attacks by army to defeat at little Bighorn
Crazy Horse – leading role in defeat of general crook, leading Sioux movement that defeated Custer.
Rosebud creek – battle before little bighorn where General crooks column defeated.
Little Bighorn – Sioux and others defeat US armies 3 pronged attacked
Dawes act – broke up reservations into family plots – undermined Indian tribal structures
Wounded knee – ghost dance caused many to follow big Foot, Indians captured, confusion and 146 Indians were shot, including 7 babies.

Success Criteria: Consequence Question (8 Marks)

Clearly **identify** and state the consequence.

Explain the consequence of the events using relevant historical information.

Use **analytical language**, remember your **connectives**!

Analytical Language and Writing Frames:

Linking one explanation to the next:

Also, likewise, in addition, this is also shown, again, later on, in the, next, then, similarly.

Making sure it is an explanation:

This meant that / this was important because / this led to / consequently / resulting in / therefore / this caused / furthermore / on the other hand / as a result / and so.

Writing Frame:

One consequence of ……was ……., this happened because ……..this meant that ……

Another consequence of …… was …… this happened because ……..this led to ……

Success Criteria: Importance Question (2 x 8 Marks)

- ✓ Include **accurate and relevant detail** to support the statement that 'X' is important.
- ✓ Provide an **analysis** of the importance of 'X', using your knowledge about the period to support your analysis.
- ✓ Use **analytical language**, remember your **connectives**!

Analytical Language and Writing Frames:

Linking one explanation to the next:

Also, likewise, in addition, this is also shown, again, later on, in the, next, then, similarly.

Making sure it is an explanation:

This meant that / this was important because / this led to / consequently / resulting in / therefore / this caused / furthermore / on the other hand / as a result / and so.

Writing Frame:

The _____ was importance because...

In addition, without the _____ then the _____ would never have happened. This is because the _____ was crucial in...

Success Criteria: Narrative Question (8 Marks)

- ✓ Include **process words** and **linking phrases** to signpost your analysis.
- ✓ Identify key events which are structured in a logical order and analyse how the consequences of events link together to produce an outcome.
- ✓ Remember **SSLaP!**
- ✓ **15 minutes** to answer.

Analytical Language:

Process Words:

Began, became, developed, realised, changed, ended, intensified, grew, followed, worsened, improved, increased, reinforced, encouraged, exaggerated, deteriorated, resurfaced and affected.

Include linking phrases:

This meant that / this was important because / this led to / consequently / resulting in / therefore / this caused / furthermore / on the other hand / as a result / and so.

Revision: Explain the importance of each of the following

John O'Sullivan	
Joseph Smith	
Brigham Young	
Charles Goodnight	
Joseph McCoy	
John Iliff	
Oliver Loving	
The Homestead Act	
The Timber Culture Act	
The Desert Land Act	
Fort Laramie Treaty	
Dry farming	
Turkey Red	
The Dawes Act	

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2 Write a narrative account analysing the key events of relations between the US government and Indian tribes from the 1870s to 1890.

You may use the following in your answer:
- The Little Bighorn
- The Dawes Act

You **must** also use information of your own.

In the 1870s

The Little Bighorn

The Dawes Act

Wounded Knee

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Conflict with the Plains' Indians

During the American Civil War, 1861-5, local volunteers made up US forces in the West. These were not well disciplined and just wanted to kill Indians.

Little Crow's War

This was sparked by a failure to provide food and other provisions. In August 1862, about five hundred Dakota broke into food warehouses. The agent in charge ordered troops not to shoot and called for a council. Little Crow pointed out that the Dakota were owed the money to buy the food. Within weeks, a band of Dakota attacked a group of white civilian settlers. The Dakota killed 5 of the white and mutilated their bodies. The Dakota ambushed a small detachment of US troops killed some settlers. The Dakota were defeated in September 1862, after which Little Crow and many of his warriors fled west,

Sand Creek Massacre

The Sand Creek Massacre, 1864, was where Colonel Chivington massacred 450 Cheyenne men, women and children. This was caused by a combination of Indian desperation and white aggression. Black Kettle's tribe was starving in desperation the young members of the tribe began raiding white travellers and settlements, killing no one, but scaring many. In response, Chivington who was a former Civil War Colonel who was bitter about his lack of success in the war decided to take the fight to the Indians. He along with many white volunteers launched an attack on Black Kettles tribe and despite the Indians clearly being unarmed and mainly made up of women and children.

Red Cloud's War, 1866-1868.

In 1865 a trail was opened up to gold mines in Montana, the Bozeman Trail. This led right through sacred Sioux lands. Red Cloud attacked the Trail. US Army built forts, where their soldiers were safe, but could not keep the Trail open. Commanders who under-estimated the Sioux were defeated, e.g. Fetterman, who lost nearly all his men in 1868. It was deadlock, so peace was made in 1868.

The Bozeman Trail and the army forts were abandoned, the forts were burnt. Red Cloud and his Sioux agreed to stay on the reservation. After the Civil War, new commanders, such as Generals Sherman and Sheridan, were determined to defeat the Indians. They were prepared to use TOTAL WAR.

Fort Laramie Treaty 1868

The **Treaty of Fort Laramie** was an agreement between the US government and the Lakota. It ended Red Cloud's War. It guaranteed ownership of the Black Hills to the Lakota and further land and hunting rights in South Dakota, Wyoming and Montana.

Why did people become Homesteaders?

'PUSH' factors –reasons to leave home:

The end of the **American Civil War** in 1865 left thousands of young ex-soldiers and their families eager to make a new start. Ex-slaves also wanted to start a new life. Defeated Southerners also wanted to start a new life. Farmers in the East saw land prices rise as more and more settlers arrived in the USA. Jobs in industry were irregular and there was often unemployment. Europeans (Scandinavians, Scots, Irish, English, Germans and Dutch) wanted cheaper land than was available at home. Europeans wanted to escape the poverty and old-fashioned class control of life in Europe. Jews, Amish and other religious groups wanted to live free of persecution.

'PULL' factors –reasons drawing people to the Plains

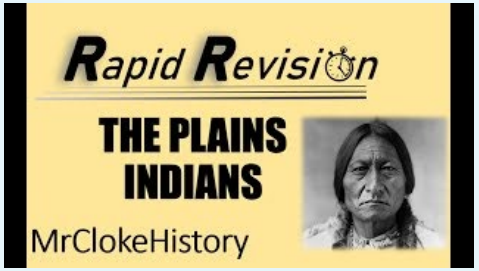
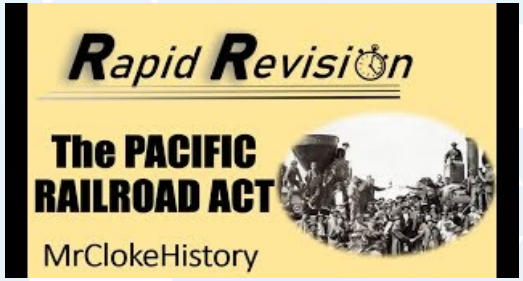
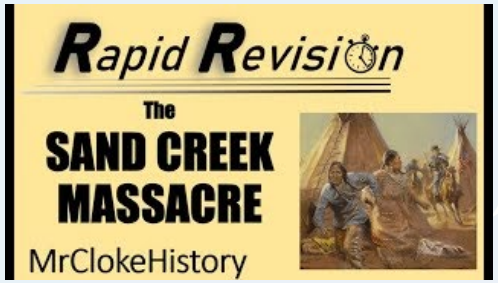
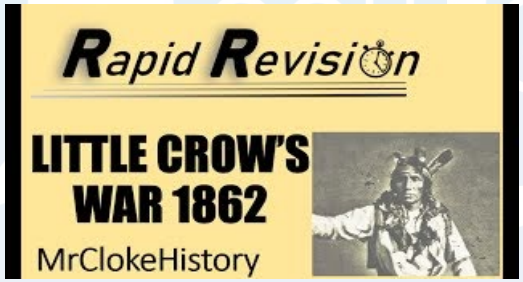
The **1862 Homestead Act** gave anyone wanting to settle in the west 160 acres free, provided they lived on it and farmed it for five years. This was an offer that pulled people from thousands of miles away, Norway, Russia, Poland and all over Europe and the Eastern USA. The Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 started the construction of the transcontinental railway. It was completed in 1869. To make it worth their while the US government had given the railroad companies land along the tracks. The railroads had also bought vast areas of land very cheaply; they now sold it off to settlers at rock bottom prices.

Adverts made out that the Great Plains were very good for farming. Railways advertised cheap land far and wide. They had built trans-continental railroads across empty plains.
To make any money out of this, the railroad companies needed to sell this land. They also wanted people to live along their routes, using their railroads. Indians had been cleared off the land, defeated by the US Army and put in reservations.

What problems did Homesteaders face living on the Great Plains?

They had to build a house to live in. There was no wood so they had to use the sods that lay around. It took about an acre of sods to build a sod house. Sod houses were difficult to keep clean, leaky in rainy weather. They were unhealthy places to live. It was difficult to build the roof because that needed long supports. Trees were scarce. On the Plains
Water was scarce. Wells had to be dug, often by hand, and they needed to be very deep. Fuel was expensive, so they used dried dung called 'cow-chips'. The climate was more extreme than anything most homesteaders had experienced. It was very hot and dry in summer, very cold in winter.

What problems did homesteaders face farming on the Plains?

The land had never been ploughed before. It broke many ploughs. Water shortages meant that crops died. Crops were eaten by buffalo or cattle because early farms were not fenced. Some crops planted by Homesteaders were not suited to the climate of the Great Plains. Hazards, such as prairie fires or locust swarms, could destroy entire crops in hours.

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