

	Topic 1: 1780-1838 Expansion	Topic 2: 1839-60 The West	Topic 3: 1861-1877 Civil War	Topic 4: 1861-77 Conflict on the Plains	Topic 5: 1877-1900 Changing Lives
White Americans					
African Americans					
Native Americans					

Topic 1: 1780-1838 Expansion

White Americans

- 1789 George Washington became President
- Thomas Jefferson wanted to spread democracy across the USA & believed yeoman farmers to be the ideal American.
- Land speculators bought large areas of land in the East and sold it in small sections. Wisconsin's half a million acres was bought by 68 men.
- USA bought Louisiana's 530 million acres of land for \$15 million dollars.
- Lewis and Clarke explored the Rocky Mountains which led to an explosion in the fur trade.
- President Andrew Jackson supported slavery and allowed banks to lend large sums of money to investors to open plantations



Native Americans

- 1783 British lost the war of Independence and handed over 230 million acres of Indian land to the USA.
- 1789 George Washington believed the Indians in the North West territory might attack the USA. He spent 80% of his 1791 government budget into a campaign against the Indians.
- The Treaty of Greenville gave the USA access to the North West Territory and Indians moved further west.

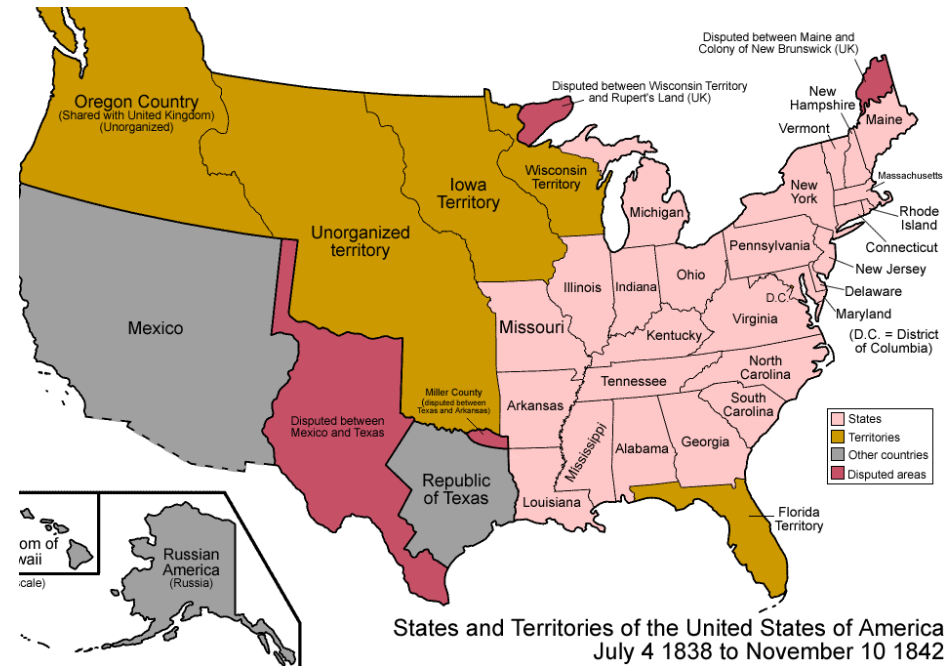


Native Americans

- 1830 Andrew Jackson passed the Indian Removal Act 'voluntarily' setting aside lands for Indians West of the Mississippi River. Many were pressured into signing in agreement.
- Cherokee tribe took Georgia to the Supreme Court for ignoring their rights as an independent nation but it was decided the US had a duty to decide what was best for them like children.
- Seminole Wars began: Costing between \$40-80 million ending with the capture of chief Osceola
- Creeks: Land speculators sold their land without permission, created a problem with white American squatters. Violence erupted and the Secretary of War

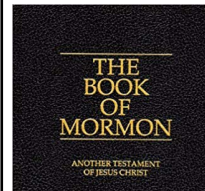
African Americans

- Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina became known as 'The Cotton Kingdom' with cotton making up 42% of US exports in 1820 and bringing lots of profits.
- 1820: Missouri Compromise is signed → All states North/West of Missouri would be free, all states South would be slave states. States were added in pairs, one free, one slave.
- There was growing opposition to slavery: it was morally wrong, it made the south too powerful, they should be freed and sent back to Africa, slaves should rise up and enslave their masters.
- 1793 Eli Whitney created the cotton gin, it made cleaning cotton x50 faster.



States and Territories of the United States of America
July 4 1838 to November 10 1842

Topic 2: 1839-60 The West



White Americans

- 1820s: Mountain men began making their way over the Rocky Mountains to make money with as fur trappers.
- 1837 (East) Banks collapse, overcrowded ,outbreaks of typhoid. 1841 Pre-Emption Act . Manifest Destiny a growing belief.
- By 1850 around 105,00 people had moved to Oregon and California → dangerous journey, swollen rivers, overturning wagons, torrential rain, baking heat, stampeding buffalo, Rocky Mountains.
- Mormons faced hostility and moved Westward. 1847 they founded Salt Lake City and had a settlement of 10,000 people. Brigham Young was prepared for the journey and was a good leader. Nobody owned land, irrigation was organised to provide water and grow crops. In 1850 it was made a territory with Young as its first Governor.
- January 1848 gold was found at John Sutters Mill by James Marshall. President Polk confirmed its finding. Rumours circulated of making \$1000 a day and over 50,000 people migrated in the Californian Gold Rush. Nancy Gooch an emancipated slave made money cooking for miners. Levi Strauss sold hard wearing denim jeans to miners. By 1852 surface gold was gone and many people returned home.
- 1858 gold was found in Pike's Peak, Kansas. More than 100,000 people journeyed. Rail lines encouraged migration. Kansas became a state in 1861

Native Americans

Apache: survived on buffalo, traded products, first nation to get horses and became fully nomadic. Feared warriors.

The Cheyenne: Survived by farming and hunting. Also became nomadic. Exchanged guns and horses with the Apache. Reputation for horsemanship and hunting.

Lakota Sioux: Believed in the Wakan Tanka, buffalo dance before a hunt, killed sparingly, lived in tipis, raised as warriors. Buried in the Black Hills of Dakota.

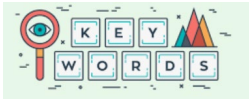
- Up to 2000 Indians exchanged guns, knives, axes and whisky for fur.
- 1848 the Gold Rush impacted Native American lands, mining ate away hillsides, flooding washed some towns away, chemicals used killed fish and wildlife. Some tribes struggled to survive.
- 1858: Pikes Peak marked a shift. White Americans wanted to live on the Plains and Cheyenne and Arapaho were forced further from their lands to hunt for food.

Topic 3: 1861-1877 Civil War and its aftermath.

April 1861 – April 1865 The American Civil War. Union (North) Vs Confederacy (South) Causes of the Civil War: Slavery, abolitionists, sectionalism, election of Lincoln

Sectionalism: Fundamental differences between the North/South. South (slavery a key business, mostly agriculture dominated, plantations, used slave labour, Protestants) whereas the North (mixed economy, industry based economy, Quakers)

Abolitionists: 1831 William Lloyd Garrison founded 'The Liberator' spreading abolitionist views. Harriet Tubman used the underground railroad to help thousands of slaves escape to freedom. → led to fear in the South that their way of life would end.



Threats to political power: Clays Compromise = California became a free state. Slavery illegal in Washington DC, all states accepted the Fugitive Slave Act and had to return escaped slaves to their owners) 1854 Kansas Nebraska Act – Kansas and Nebraska allowed to vote on whether they were free of slave states. Overturned the Missouri Compromise (1820) Led to Bleeding Kansas.



Election of Lincoln: Abraham Lincoln (Republican Party set up to combat slavery) beat James Buchanan (Democrat) in 1860 with the promotion of the image 'Honest Abe' promised to stop slavery expanding. South feared for their livelihood.

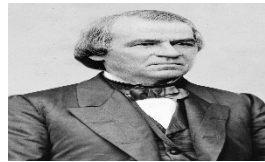


November 1860: South Carolina seceded followed by 6 more. Led to the creation of the Confederacy who elected Jefferson Davis as their leader. Lincoln declared this illegal and demanded their return. War broke out on 15th April.

African American Experience of the Civil War: phase 1 (limited war 1861-62) phase 2 (total war 1863-1865)

- 1) AA soldiers in the North were not allowed to join the union army in 1861 – Lincoln did not change the law through fear of upsetting border states. A handful of slaves joined the confederate army. Union army advances and slaves escaped across the border. The South declared they were hostages which the Union denied by the account that they were contraband of war as in the eyes of the confederate they were property which couldn't be a hostage. The Second Confiscation Act (any slave holding land taken by the Union became free) meant 10,000 slaves became free on the Sea Islands → Harriet Tubman moved there to be a nurse.
- 2) 1863 Emancipation Proclamation: Lincoln said if the confederacy didn't surrender he'd free all slaves. 1862 first black regiment 54th Massachusetts Coloured Regiment → 70% of black men joined up (33,000) some were poorly treated, they were paid less and given jobs such as hauling supplies. A number of soldiers were executed for disobedience and equal pay was granted in 1864. 1865, 200,000 freedmen had been taught how to read and write. Some freed slaves worked as firemen, field hands labourers, mechanics, barbers, businessmen. The Conscription Act required all men 20-40 to join the army. White working class men in New York ransacked houses of AA lynched, drowned and beat citizens on a 4 day rampage.

Reconstruction: 1865 – 1877: Presidential 1865-1866. Radical 1866-1870. Faltering 1870-1877



BETRAYAL

PROGRESS

- (1) Reconstruction: America had to rebuild itself. 13 amendment – freed the slaves.
- Lincoln assassinated at Ford's Theatre Washington by John Wilkes Booth.
- Dec 1865 President Johnson = reconstruction was finished.
- Black Codes: Limited rights of black people in the South, stopped from giving evidence at trials, banned marriage with white Americans, made owning of weapons illegal.
- KKK a white supremacist group grew.

- (2) President Johnson overstepped the mark and Radical Republicans took over the government enforcing a number of changes.
- Feb 1866: The Freedman's Bureau was made permanent.
- June 1866: 14th Amendment AA made citizens
- Jan 1867: 15th Amendment: Black men got the vote.
- Reconstruction Acts: South split into 5 military districts controlled by Union generals. Banned all people who fought in the Union from voting. States had to accept the amendments.
- By 1870 2000 Black Americans were elected to political posts

- (3) Southern States didn't want to accept the 14th amendment – states were dominated by white voters
- 1872 Freedman's Bureau was closed down
- KKK and the White League increasingly targeted ex slaves
- Sharecroppers → many ex slaves ended up working on plantations still.
- President Grant didn't intervene focused on economy
- 1873 the Supreme Court ruled that people needed to be treated equally nationally but it was not required equally at state level.
- 1877 Soldiers returned back to the North, limited protection from the state govt.

Topic 4: 1861-77 Conflict on the Plains

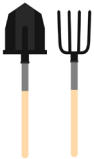


White Americans:

- 1862: Pacific Railroad Act passed – railroad companies given land on either side of the track if they built it
- Built by 12,000 Chinese migrants
- 10th May 1869: Transcontinental Railroad was completed. Companies owned land the size of Texas
- Connected East and West – led to migration
- Split buffalo herds → led to starvation.





White Americans:

- 1850: Texas Longhorn from Spain.
- Cattle roamed and grazed which led to the development of ‘The Open Range.’
- Northern Trails were created – cowboys drove cattle to markets
- 2866 Charles Goodnight & Oliver Loving made \$24,000 selling 2000 cattle on the Plains.
- Cow Towns built on the Plains – ideal to bring cows to on route when awaiting transport to other cities.
- Abilene, Kansas set up by Joseph McCoy
- Cow towns: dangerous places, prostitutes, gambling, drunken brawls. Poor young men on low wages.
- Cattle Ranches – rear cattle on the Plains instead where they were closer to cow towns.
- Led to a scarcity of water and grass for buffalo.



White Americans:

- Homestead Act 1862: Homesteaders offered 160 acres for a small fee if they farmed the land for 5 years.
- Homesteaders survived and thrived on the plains.
- Extreme weather on the Plains – burnt dried buffalo and cow dung
- Lack of material on the Plains - Lived in sod houses (locust and lice)
- Used dry farming to combat the lack of water
- Plains were isolated but communities built churches and schools.
- Buffalo and cows stampeding – used barbed wire to fence in land (invented by Joseph Gidden 1874)

Indian War	Cause	Consequence
1862 Little Crows war: (Santee Sioux/Dakota) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accepted reservations but nearly starved due to CW• 1862 murdered 5 settlers for a dare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fearing revenge Little Crow led an uprising where hundreds of settlers and 100 soldiers were killed.• Defeated and 38 were hung.
1864 Sandcreek Massacre (Cheyenne) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Starving on reservation so raided settlers wagons• Black Kettle wanted peace but Colonel John Chivington attacked the camp when they were out hunting. 500 left, 163 killed mostly women and children	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cheyenne, Arapho, Sioux retaliated and attacked settlements.• 6 of Chivingtons men arrested and forced to resign due to the brutality of his actions
1866-1868 – Red Clouds War (Lakota Sioux) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gold was found in Montana. The Bozeman Trail was established which went across Sioux hunting ground given to them in the Fort Laramie Treaty in 1851• Sioux attacked travellers.• Red Cloud tried to negotiate but couldn't reach a treaty – govt introduced a permanent military presence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lakota leaders attacked Captain Fetterman and killed all 80 of his men. US surrendered – major defeat.• 1868 Fort Laramie & Black Hills of Dakota turned into a large reservation.
1876-1877 The Great Sioux War (inc. Battle of the Little Bighorn – Lakota Sioux & Cheyenne) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gold was discovered on the Black Hills in 1874 → govt wants them back• Miners arrived and Sioux gathered in Bighorn Valley• Sitting Bull/Crazy Horse raise forces and kill 28 resting soldiers (Battle of Rosebud)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Colonel George Custer organises the govt response – all 225 of his men were killed. (Battle of Little Bighorn)• Strengthened govt determination to defeat Indians.• Crazy Horse arrested and Sitting Bull fled to Canada.

Topic 5: 1877-1900 Changing Lives

Native Americans:

Destruction of the Buffalo:

- Hunters moved to the plains – earned a living killing and selling buffalo bones, hide and meat.
- 1880: 16 million kilos of buffalo bones sent to become fertiliser
- Up to 3 million buffalo dead – herds gone.



The Ghost Dance

- A new religion: The N.A.'s believed that if they danced and prayed long enough a saviour would come to remove white Americans from the land and restore the buffalo.
- Sitting Bull was killed
- General Miles found the escaped Ghost Dancers at Wounded Knee. (Indian's defenceless)
- A shot went off and led to a massacre – 250 slaughtered.
- 15th January 1891 – remaining 4000 Ghost Dancers surrendered.



Friends of Indians

- 1883 Friends of Indians formed to campaign to Civil rights – wanted Indians to have education and citizenship.
- The Dawes Act: 1887 persuaded govt to pass the law. N.A.'s given citizenship and 160 acres in exchange had to give up their right to hold land as a tribe. Collectively lost millions of land.
- Oklahoma Land Rush: By 1900 2/3rds of N.A.'s land lost – in one day 1,920,000 acres of N.A territory was sold.

Reservations

- Competition for grassland and water impacted the buffalo.
- Workers picked wild food to be canned in factories.
- Starving N.A.'s forced onto reservations
- Government split up tribes to dilute identities
- Hunting outside reservations banned → encouraged to farm
- Given beef rations when crops didn't grow.

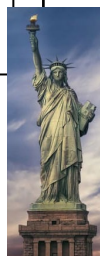
Destruction of culture:

- Native Americans had to mirror USA government structures and employ law enforces in the reservations
- Encouraged to live in houses not tipis
- Made to convert to Christianity
- Children sent to boarding schools → given new names. Taught English, sewing, playing piano → learnt how their ancestors started wars with farmers and attacked settlers.

African Americans

Positives

- 1882, Booker T. Washington set up a school to train black children to be farmers, craftsmen and house servants.
 - 1900, Washington established the Negro Business League to support black businesses
 - 1900, there were 23,866 black teachers, 417 black doctors and 300 black lawyers in the USA
 - South: land ownership among black Americans increased
- South: black churches became more important in the lives of black Americans and built a sense of community and identity
Over 100 books and 206 journal articles were published by black authors between 1865 - 1893



Negatives

- South – low paid jobs, share cropping
- North – racism meant white workers promoted quicker
- Jim Crow laws were introduced in the 1890s in many Southern states – introduced segregation
- Many Southern state governments were run by ex-slaveholders (Redeemer governments tried to un-do changes after the Civil War e.g. brought back literacy tests and ignored violence)
- In 1905 in Louisiana just 1342 black Americans were registered to vote
- KKK reformed secretly in the 1890s
- In 1892, 161 black Americans were lynched by white mobs

White Americans

Big Business

- John Rockefeller founded the Standard Oil Company - America's first billionaire.
- Andrew Carnegie created the Carnegie Steel Company. He used technology and methods to quickly and efficiently mass produce steel for the railways.
- Corporations also came to dominate America's manufacturing industry.
- Job opportunities in the new age of electrics
- Factories employed people.
- Bonanza farms employed workers who couldn't afford to be homesteads.

Impact of business

- 1904 – American Tobacco Company controlled 90% of cigarette production
- Big companies could 'blacklist' troublesome employees
- Steel workers went on strike in 1892, the local militia were sent in and six strikers were killed
- Bonanza farms controlled the best land, water and railroads, stopping smaller farmers from competing
- Bonanza ranches sometimes used violence to intimidate small-scale ranchers
- Big business encouraged the immigration → Ellis Island became an immigration station and processed around 10m people per day by 1900.

Growth of cities

- Chicago: 200 inhabitants in 1833 but 300,000 by 1870 and 1.5m in 1900.
- A great transport hub (Mississippi River)
- Cities were overcrowded = disease (60% of babies died in Chicago)
- By 1900 40% of the population lived in cities.
- Migrants were inspired by the 'American Dream'. Nearly 11m immigrants arrived between 1870 and 1900, population doubled.
- This American Dream was represented in Chicago World's Fair 1900.
- 1887 the American Protective Association was set up to 'protect' Protestant Americans from the 'dangers' of Catholic, Jewish and Buddhist immigrants.