

# America's Expansion 1789-1838

## Divisions and Conflict pg 119


Colour code the examples above in to different factors: Political, Social, Economic (money), Technological

**The growth of slavery pg 120**

# America's expansion between 1789-1838. For each cause briefly explain the consequence (how it helped America to expand.) pg 118-19

## Causes

1. The USA was surrounded by potential enemies.

*The USA conquered or seized land belonging to Britain and France. This more than doubled the size of the USA.*

2. George Washington feared attack by the Native American tribes in the North.
3. Thomas Jefferson believed that the ideal democratic American was a 'yeoman farmer.'
4. Jefferson wanted America to trade across the Pacific Ocean.
5. The French government was short of money in 1803.
6. Lands in the south were good places to grow cash crops like cotton and tobacco.

## How did the Indian Removal Act lead to the Trail of Tears? Pg 122-123

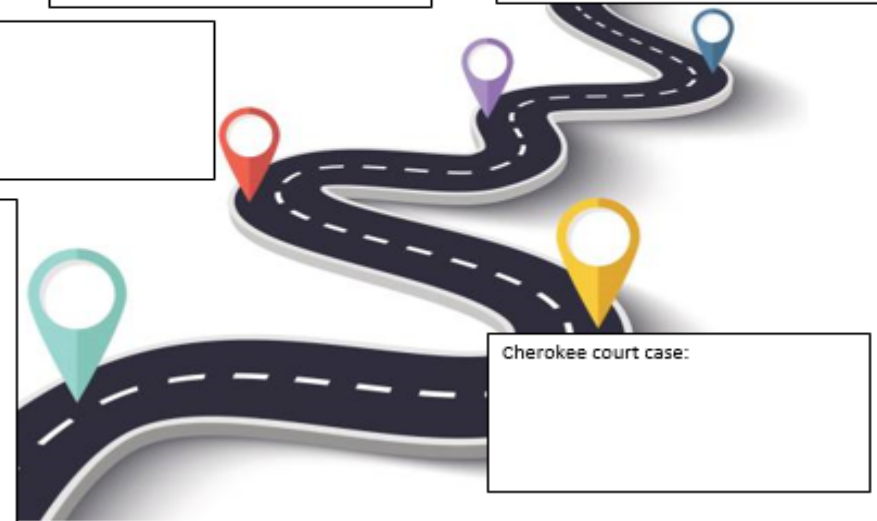
Creek actions:

Trail of Tears 1838

Seminole wars:

Indian Removal Act 1830:

Cherokee court case:



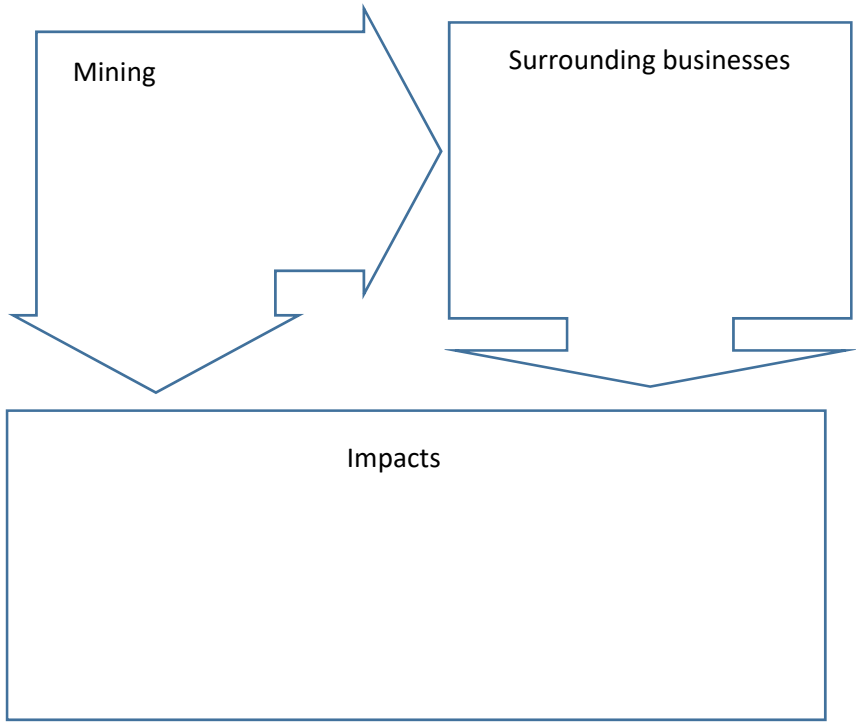
# The West, 1839-60

What the key features of the tribes? Pg 124-125			
	Lakota Sioux	Cheyenne	Nez Perce
Leadership and organisation			
Food			
Shelter			
Warfare			
Beliefs			
Relationships with White Americans			

Why did people move West? Pg 126	
Push Factors	Pull Factors

**What dangers were faced by migrants to the West? Pg 126-127**

## The California Gold Rush pg 128



**Pike's Peak gold rush. Summarise the key impacts pg 129**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

The Mormons experienced failures and successes as they tried to settle on the Plains. Use page 127 to list them	
Failures	Successes

# Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861-77

## The impacts of the Civil War on African Americans. Pgs 132-133

Positive impacts	Negligible or g=negative impacts

<b>Causes of the Civil War pg 130-131</b>		
Political	Economic (money)	Social

- Reconstruction 1863-77. Pgs 134-135**
- 1 summarising word/statement
  - 2 Presidents
  - 3 Amendments to the Constitution
  - 4 complaints about reconstruction from the South
  - 5 failures /problems of reconstruction
  - 6 successes of reconstruction

## Settlement and conflict on the Plains 1861-77

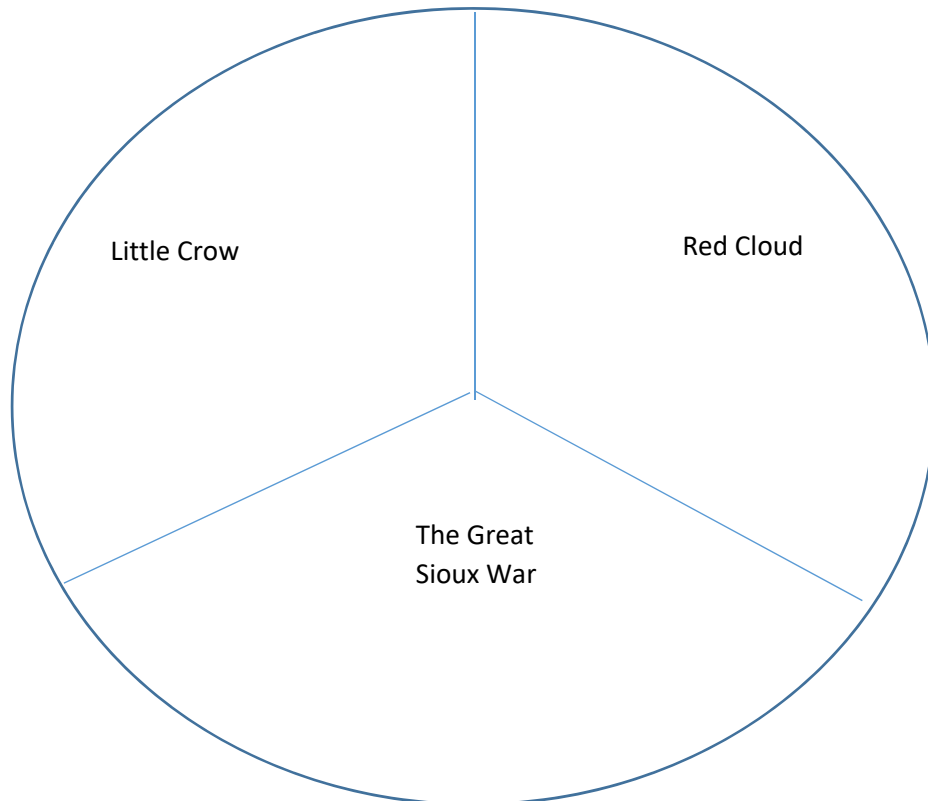
Transcontinental Railroad	
Ranch	
Cow town	
Plains	
Homesteader	
Reservation	
Indian Wars	

## What was the impact of the Railroads? Pg 136-137

Positive

Negative

## What was the impact of the Indian Wars? Pg 140-141



## How did the homesteaders overcome their difficulties? Pg 138

Problem	Solution
Isolation – homesteads were far from the nearest town.	
Lack of water.	
Lack of wood for cooking and heating.	
Preventing cattle from wandering off or eating crops.	
Shortage of labour for ploughing and planting.	

# How lives changed, 1877-1900

What was the impact of growing Big Businesses 1877-1900? Pg 146

What were the impacts for African Americans of Social, Political and Economic changes? Colour code them and label them Negative/Positive. Pgs 144-145

Many African Americans in the South were sharecroppers, working on the land of former slave owners.

6000 black Americans moved to Kansas to claim land under the Homestead Act. These became known as the Exodusters.

In the North, black workers were often paid less than their white counterparts.

Booker T Washington set up the National Negro Business League in 1900 to support black businessmen.

Jim Crow laws in the South legalised segregation and promoted the idea that African Americans were dangerous.

Black artists, writers and musicians were beginning to flourish.

In the North discrimination and high rents meant that black people lived in poorer neighbourhoods. These eventually became known as ghettos.

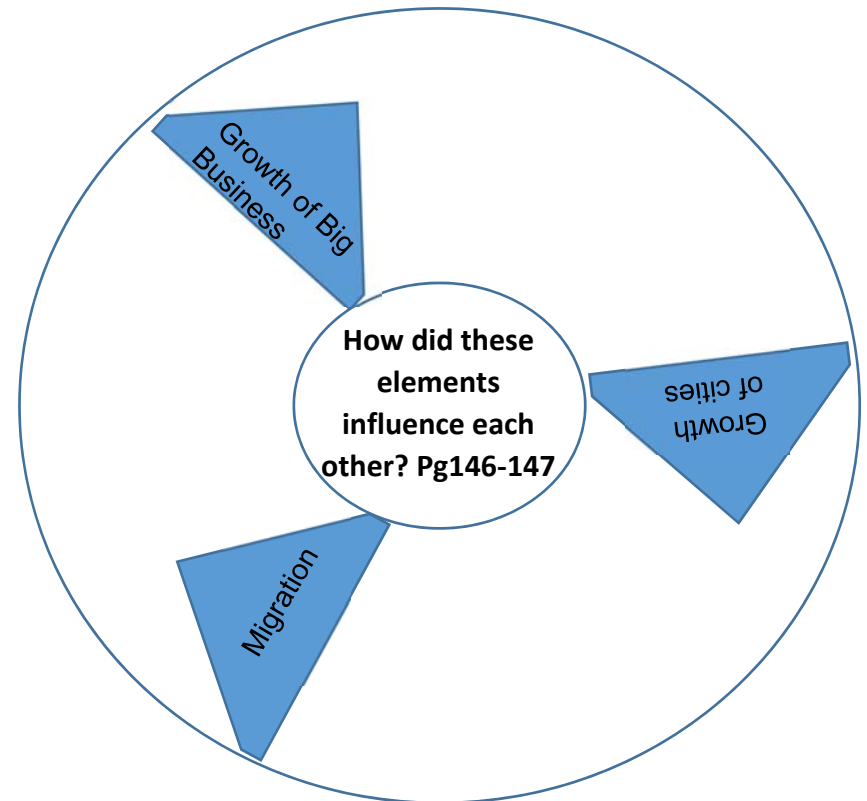
The 'Redeemers' in the South focused on undoing the 'damage' of abolition and introduced laws which limited the freedom of black people.

The Ku Klux Klan continued to use violence and intimidation to control the black population of the South.

In 1892 161 black citizens were lynched. Culprits were rarely brought to trial.

The growth of black churches promoted a sense of community and identity

How had life changed for Plains Indians by 1900? Pgs 142-143



# Native Americans

1789

1900



**White Americans**

**1789**

**1900**



# African Americans

1789

1900





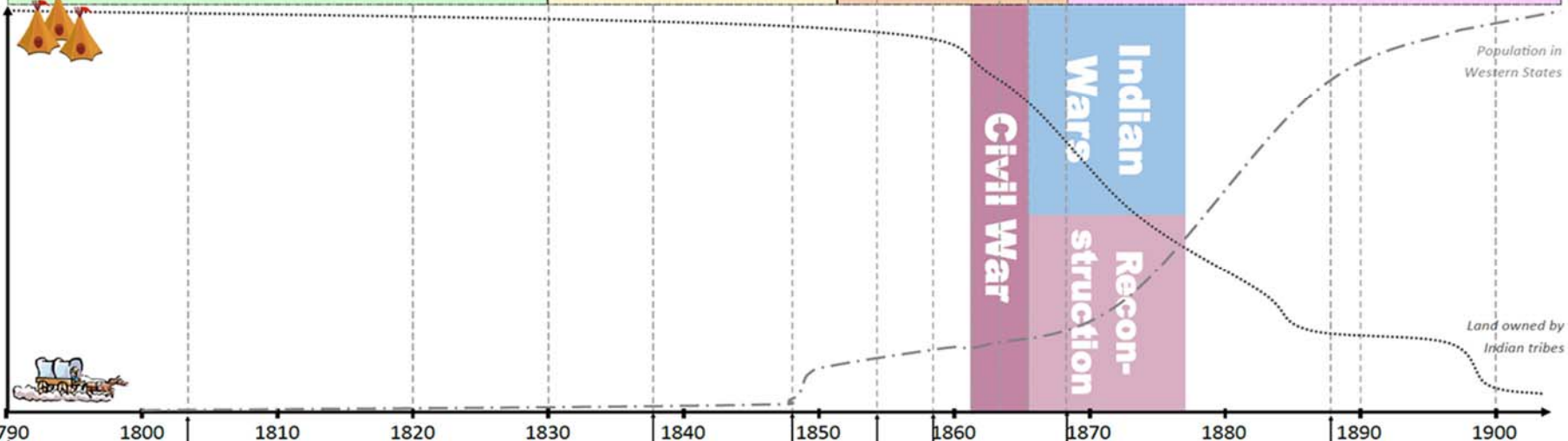
# The BIG Story of America

1789-1830: Separate Nations Policy—Indians treated as separate nations living in North America

1830-1851: Separation Policy—Indians kept west of Mississippi

1851-1868: Reservation policy

1868-1895: Assimilation Policy—Attempt to convert Indians to farming and Christianity through Reservations.



1787-90: Creation of NW & SW Terr.

1803: The Louisiana Purchase

1820: Missouri Compromise

1838: Trail of Tears

1848/9: California Gold Rush

1865-9: Transcontinental Railroad

1887: Dawes Act

1830: Indian Removal Act

1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act

1859: Pike's Peak Gold Rush

1890: Wounded Knee Massacre

Civil War & Reconstruction

1860: Lincoln become president & secession

1861: Outbreak of War

1863: Emancipation of Slaves

1865-70: Radical Reconstruction

1877: End of Reconstruction

Indian Wars 1862-77

1862: Little Crow's War. The beginning of major violence on the Plains.

1868: Red Cloud's War. Victory for the Sioux. Black Hills of Dakota made protected Sioux territory.

1876: Great Sioux War

1880s: Forced moves onto reservations