

The Making Of America

1789-1900

Revision Book



Topic 1: America's Expansion 1789-1838

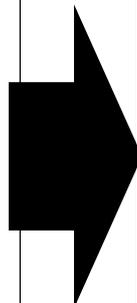
Define these key terms:

Constitution	
Congress	
President	
Supreme Court	
State	
Territory	

Below is a list of the causes of America's expansion between 1789-1838. For each cause briefly explain the consequence (how it helped America to expand.)

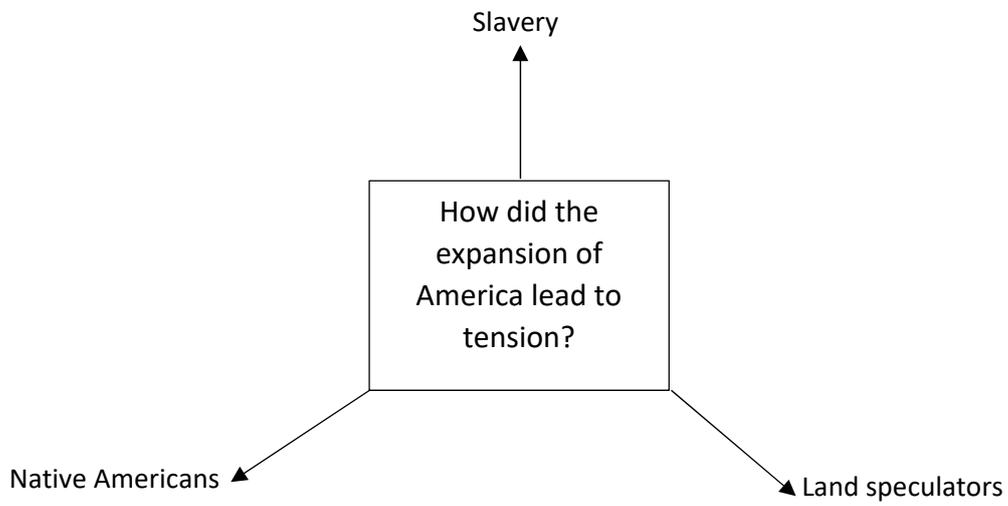
Causes

1. The USA was surrounded by potential enemies.
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.



Consequences

1. The USA conquered or seized land belonging to Britain and France. This more than doubled the size of the USA.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



What was the 'cotton gin'?

Briefly explain the 'cotton kingdom'

What was the Missouri Compromise?

The main reason why slavery did not die out naturally as the Founding Fathers had hoped was because of new technology.

Yes	No

Slavery was profitable – banks lent money to plantation owners to expand their farms.	There was more demand for cotton in North America and Europe.	A growing network of railways meant that goods could be moved more quickly and in bigger quantities over longer distances.
Northern land speculators bought huge areas in the South. They sold the land to wealthy Northerners who then set up plantations.	Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin in 1793. This sped up the processing of cotton and meant that more varieties of cotton could be grown.	Southerners believed that limiting slavery was the first step in removing the political power of the South.
Many people did not think that slavery was morally wrong. Many Southerners felt that slavery was the 'natural order.'	Presidents like James Madison and Andrew Jackson were slaveholders.	Northern factories bought the cheap cotton produced by plantations in the South.

Colour code the examples above in to different factors:

Political

Social

Economic (money)

Technological

Who were the 'five civilised tribes'?

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

How did the Indian Removal Act lead to the Trail of Tears?

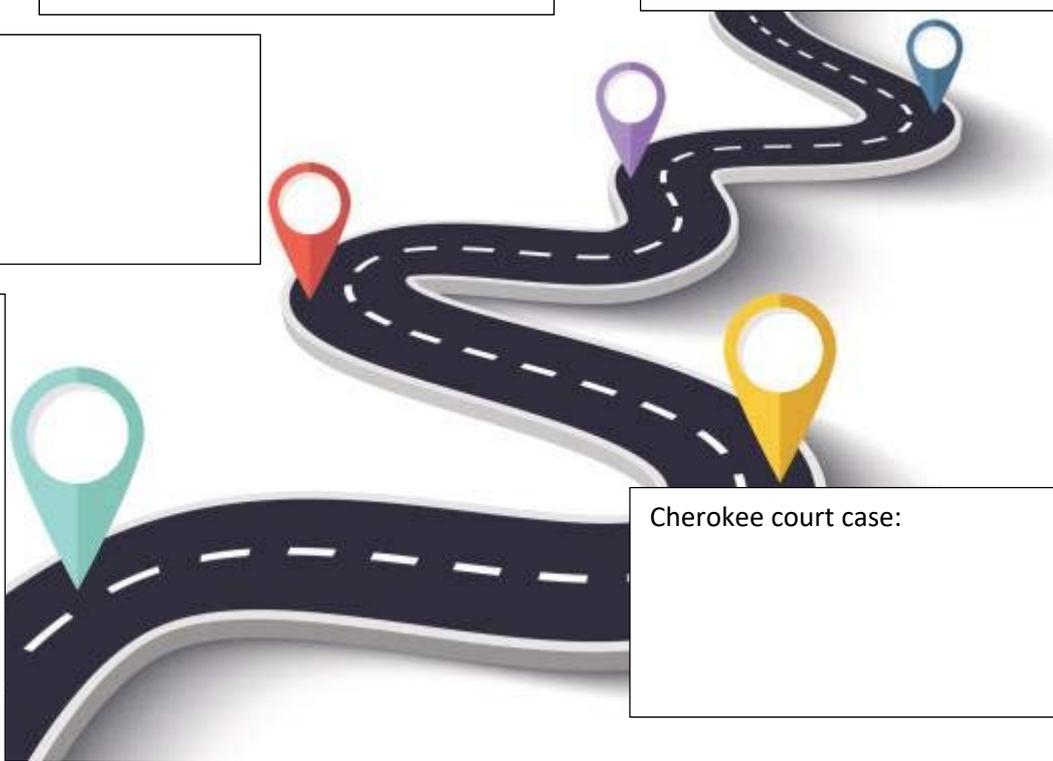
Creek actions:

Trail of Tears 1838

Seminole wars:

Indian Removal Act 1830:

Cherokee court case:



Topic 2: Visions of the West 1839-1860

What can this painting tell us about the lives and beliefs of the Plains Indians such as the Lakota Sioux?



Why did people move West? Push and pull factors

Push	Pull

A recession in the East.

Better maps showing routes to the West.

Banks in the East collapsed.

The climate and land of the West was good for farming.

A belief in 'Manifest Destiny.'

Oregon and California ran advertising campaigns.

The Pre-emption Act.

The price of wheat collapsed in the East. Farmers were ruined.

Some believed it was their duty to 'civilise' and convert Native tribes.

What dangers were
faced by migrants to
the West?

The Mormons

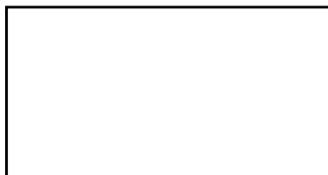
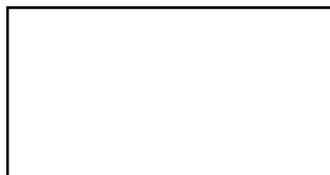
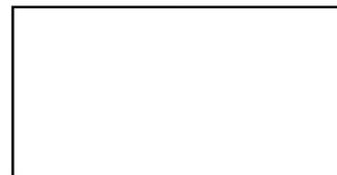
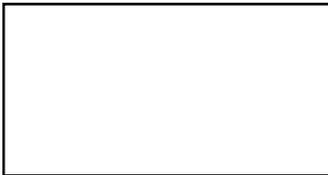
1 Mormon state



2 leaders



3 problems
with Salt Lake



4 unpopular beliefs/practices

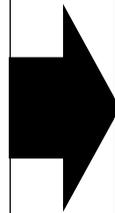
The California gold rush

Causes

Consequences



Events



How did posters like this contribute to the Pike's Peak gold rush?

Topic 3: Civil War and Reconstruction 1861-1877

Causes of the civil war

Political	Economic (money)	Social

The population of the Northern states was growing rapidly, giving the North more political power.

There was tension over whether slavery should be allowed to expand as the USA grew.

Many Southerners saw Northern states as too modern and ungodly.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act gave states the right to decide if they were slave- or free- states. This overturned the Missouri Compromise.

In 1857 the Supreme Court said that slaves had no rights and the government could not ban slavery. This gave slaveholders more political power.

Former slaves, like Frederick Douglass, toured the country to tell people about the horrors of slavery. They were successful in gaining support for abolition.

The Republican Party was set up in 1854 as an anti-slavery party.

Northern businessmen were angry at the advantage that slavery gave to Southerners – they didn't have to pay their workers.

Many Northerners viewed slavery as out-dated and immoral.

Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860. He was a Republican and promised to prevent the expansion of slavery.

The impact of the Civil War on African Americans.

How did this family's life change during the Civil War? In one colour, note things that improved. In a different colour add things that stayed the same or got worse.



The Civil War had a bigger impact on life for African Americans in the South than the North.

Yes	No

Reconstruction 1865-77

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

Topic 4: Settlement and Conflict on the Plains 1861-1877

Define these key terms:

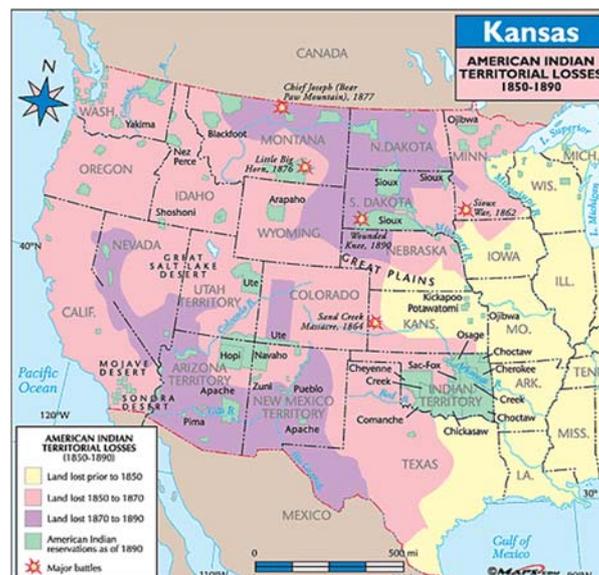
Transcontinental Railroad	
Ranch	
Cow town	
Plains	
Homesteader	
Reservation	
Indian Wars	

How did the railroads
change the Plains?

In one colour highlight the
positive impact, in another
colour highlight the negative
impact.

Life on the Plains was difficult for homesteaders. How did the homesteaders overcome their difficulties?

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.	



Why was there so much conflict on the Plains between 1861 and 1877?

Little Crow's War

Causes:

Events:

Consequences:

Red Cloud's War

Causes:

Events:

Consequences:

Great Sioux War

Causes:

Events:

Consequences:

Who was General George Armstrong Custer?

What happened during the Battle of Little Bighorn (aka Custer's Last Stand)?

How did the victory at Little Bighorn eventually lead to defeat for the Sioux?

Forcing Native Americans on to reservations is the main reason why the Indian Wars occurred.

Yes	No

<p>The Santee Sioux faced starvation in 1862. When Little Crow tried to negotiate supplies they were told to 'eat grass and their own dung.'</p>	<p>The Santee Sioux were forced to give up 28 million acres of land in return for a small reservation in Minnesota.</p>	<p>White settlements were being built on Indian hunting grounds.</p>
<p>Gold was discovered in the Black Hills of Dakota, which belonged to the Sioux.</p>	<p>An increasing white population on the Plains led to competition for resources, such as water.</p>	<p>The Governor of Colorado was angry at Cheyenne attempts to make peace. He said of his regiments; 'they have been raised to kill Indians and they must kill Indians.'</p>
<p>The Lakota Sioux attacked the Bozeman Trail which ran across their hunting grounds.</p>	<p>Red Cloud won a series of victories against the army in 1867-68. The government was humiliated and many called for a tougher policy against the Indians.</p>	<p>The Third Colorado Volunteers scalped Indians who were killed in the Sand Creek massacre. In retaliation, Red Cloud scalped soldiers killed at Fort Kearney.</p>
<p>President Grant ordered all Sioux and their allies to return to their reservations by the end of Jan. 1867. Many refused.</p>	<p>The Indian reservation in eastern Colorado could not produce enough food to sustain those that lived there. The army refused to provide supplies.</p>	<p>500 white settlers were killed during Little Crow's War. After, 300 Santee Sioux were sentenced to death, and 38 executed. Both sides were angry.</p>

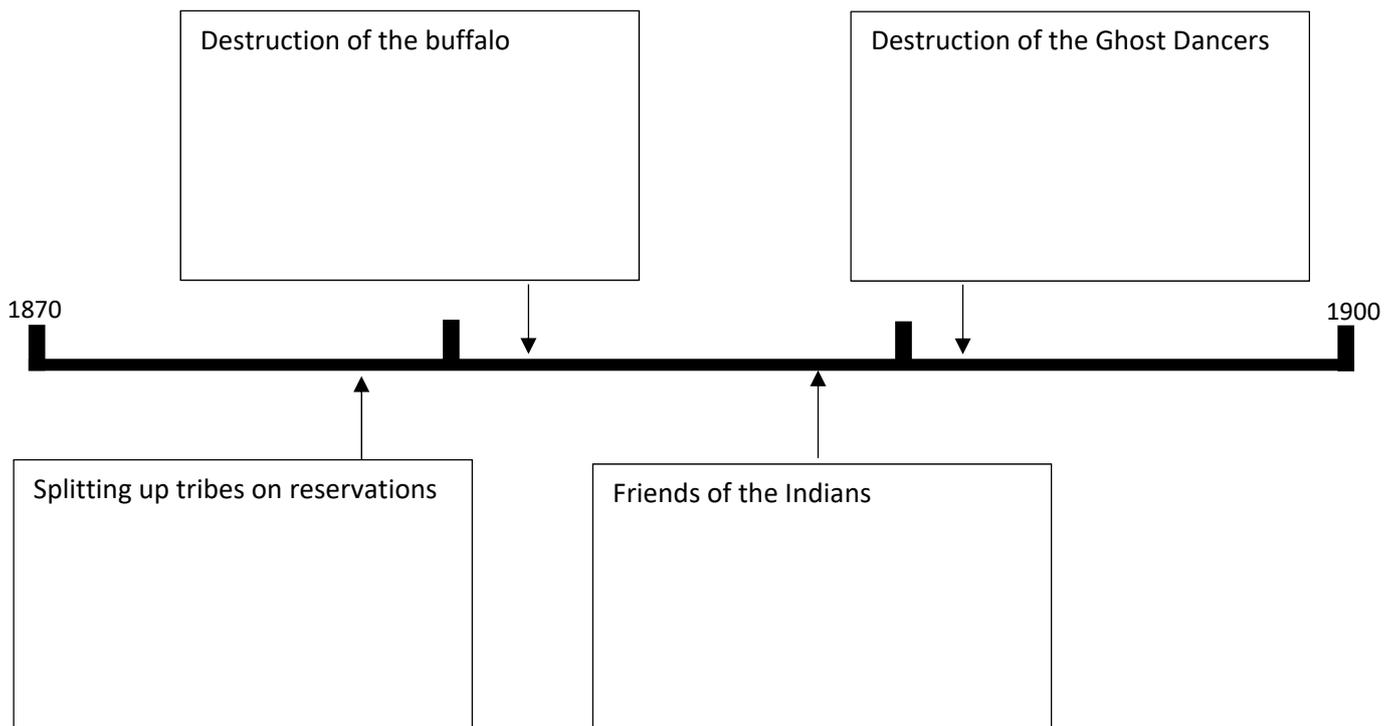
Colour code these examples in to different factors:

Reservations Land Violence and revenge Attitudes

Topic 5: American Cultures 1877-1900



How had life changed for Plains Indians by 1900?



How did each of these contribute to the destruction of the Plains Indian way of life?

Life for African Americans improved in the period 1877-1900.

Yes	No

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

Colour code these examples in to themes:

Social Political Economic

What was the impact
of the growth of big
businesses?



What was life like for immigrants to
America?

Growth of Big Business

How did these 3
elements influence
each other?

Growth of cities

Migration



