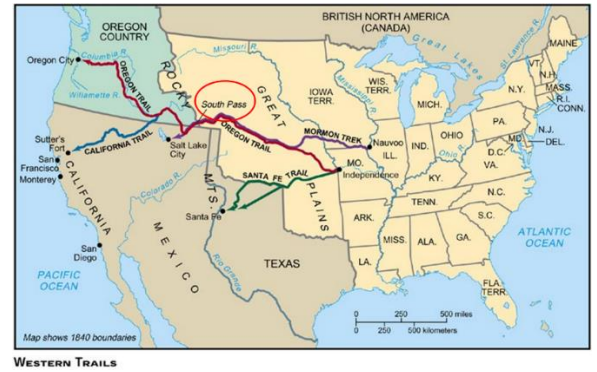
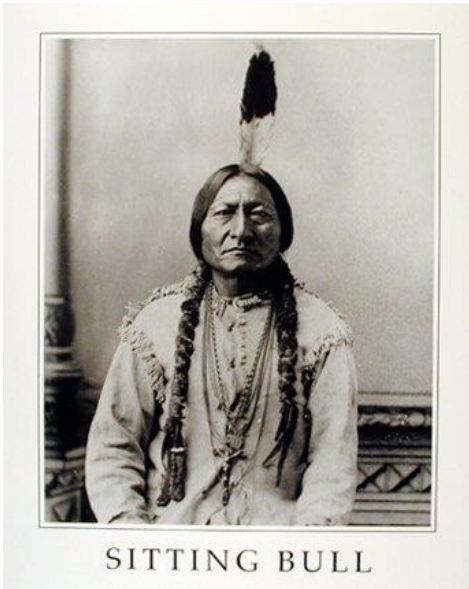


American West 1835-95

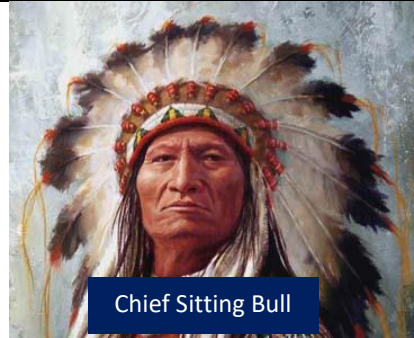


Revision Booklet; Name; _____






Contents		Page	Tick when complete
TOPIC 1: Indian Way of Life and Early Migration West 1830-60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why was warfare important for the Plains Indian's way of life? Why were the buffalo important for the Plains Indian's way of life? Why did the Plains Indians use tipis? Why was religion important for the Plains Indian's way of life? What were the reasons for migration west 1830-1851 and the consequences of this migration? Describe the problems faced by the Donner Party: 	2-4 4-5 5-6 7-8 9-13 15-14	
TOPIC 2: Settlement and development on the Great Plains 1860-90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the consequences of Gold Rushes for settlement of the West and relations between whites and Indians? What were the causes and consequences of Homesteaders Settling on the Great Plains? How did homesteaders overcome the problems of farming on the Great Plains? What were the causes and consequences of the GROWTH of the cattle industry 1860-80? What were the causes and consequences of the development of the DECLINE of the cattle industry 1874-90? What were the causes and consequences of the development of lawlessness on the Great Plains 1860-90? 	15-16 17-20 20-22 23-27 27-32 33-39	
TOPIC 3: Conflict on the Great Plains between whites and Plains Indians 1860-90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What were the causes and consequences of the Indian Wars 1860-76? Causes and consequences of the destruction of the Indian Way of life 1860-90 	40-47 47-54	
Quizzes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indian Way of life and early migration west 1830-51 Development and settlement of the Great Plains Indian wars and destruction of the Indian Way of Life 	55 56 57	
Learning Ladders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the importance of..... 8 marks Narrative account... 8 marks Explain two consequences ... 8 marks 	58 59 60	

TOPIC 1: Indian Way of Life and Early Migration West 1830-60

Why was warfare important for the Plains Indian's way of life?

War was important for Chiefs	War was important for raiding	War was important for braves.
 <p style="text-align: center; background-color: blue; color: white;">Chief Sitting Bull</p> <p>The Sioux nation was organised into different tribes. Each tribe was made up of many bands. Each band was led by a chief. The chiefs were not elected. They became chiefs because of their skill in battle. Skill in battle proved they had strong 'medicine' – which means spiritual power. A successful chief captured horses and did not have many braves killed. Chief Sitting Bull led the whole Sioux nation.</p> <p>1. The Job of a chief was to...</p> <p>A successful chief had to...</p> <p>An example of a very successful chief who led the whole Sioux nation was...</p> <p>2. Warfare was important for chiefs because it meant that...</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; background-color: blue; color: white;">Sioux vs Pawnee</p> <p>War was not fought by large numbers of men over a long period of time. To the Sioux, war were raids: short battles by small numbers of braves. The Sioux went on raids for a number of reasons. To steal horses, to seek revenge or to destroy enemies. The Sioux did not want to conquer land. They did not believe in owning the land. But there was rivalry for living and hunting space</p> <p>1. A raid was smaller than a battle, more specifically...</p> <p>The purpose of raids was to...</p> <p>2. Raids were important for the Sioux because it meant that...</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; background-color: blue; color: white;">Sioux braves</p> <p>Indian warriors were called braves. War was a chance to prove their bravery. Feathers: Important as they show how brave you are. They show you have killed 3 enemies and taken two scalps Bravery was valued in Sioux society, It meant a brave had strong 'medicine' – spiritual power. This meant a brave could more easily find a wife or become a chief. Stealing horses would make a brave wealthy.</p> <p>1. Braves were what Sioux called...</p> <p>Three features of the role of brave were...</p> <p>2. War was important for braves because it meant that...</p>

War was important for counting coup	War was important for taking scalps	War was important for stealing horses.
 <p>Chief Plenty Coups</p>		
<p>The Sioux thought that touching your enemy in battle was braver than killing him. Touching your enemy was called a 'coup'. So when braves fought they would 'count coup' – see how many times they could touch their enemy in battle. They would use a coup stick or a hand to count coup. Chief Plenty Coups became famous for his bravery at counting coup.</p> <p>1. Counting coup did not involve killing an enemy, more specifically...</p> <p>Counting coup was the ultimate display of bravery because...</p> <p>2. Warfare was important to Indians because it meant...</p>	<p>Plains Indians took scalps as evidence of their success in battle. A brave would take an enemy's scalp by slicing the skin and hair from the top of their skull. The scalps were dried and hung as trophies on their tipis. Or they were used to decorate their lances. The Sioux believed that you could not go into the afterlife if you had been scalped. So the Sioux scalped their worst enemies so they would not have to fight them again in the afterlife.</p> <p>1. Sometimes Indian braves 'took scalps', in other words...</p> <p>The reasons for scalping were...</p> <p>2. Warfare was important for taking scalps because it meant...</p>	<p>Horses were really important to the Plains Indians. They were used for transport; horses pulled possessions on a sled called a travois. Horses allowed Indians to hunt buffalo. Horses made raids and fighting easier and more effective. Status and wealth were measured in the number of horses owned. War was the easiest way for the Sioux to add horses to their tribe. It was easier to steal horses from other Indians or white settlers than to tame wild horse.</p> <p>1. Horses were important for three reasons, for example...</p> <p>2. Warfare important for stealing horses because it allowed...</p>

Check Your Understanding : Importance of Warfare; circle/tick the correct answer

1. The role of the chief was to:

Be a Religious leader	Lead the tribe	Count coup
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2. Warfare was important for chiefs because it meant...

They could steal land from other chiefs	They would be would be respected by white Americans	They could demonstrate 'strong medicine' and be chosen as leader
-----------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------

3. A raid was...

Long war involving the whole tribe	When braves went hunting buffalo	Short battle by small number of braves
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4. Warfare was important for raiding because it allowed ...

The tribe to steal horses, compete for resources, to seek revenge or to destroy enemies.	The tribe to to be respected by white Americans	The tribe to steal land from other tribes
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5. A brave was...

An Indian warrior	An Indian Chief	An Indian holy man
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6. Warfare for important for braves because it allowed...

Forced white Americans to respect the brave.	Bravery – strong medicine' - to be shown, which improved status within the tribe	Land to be stolen, which was a sign of wealth and status.
----------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

7. Counting coup was when...

A brave would slice the skin and hair from the top of an enemy's skull	A brave would touch their enemy in battle. They would use a stick or a hand	A brave would steal horses, the brave who had stolen the most horses was the bravest.
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

8. Warfare was important for counting coup because it meant.....

They would not have to face their worst enemies in the afterlife	A brave could demonstrate his wealth, which could help him become a chief or find a wife	Bravery could be demonstrate. The Sioux thought that touching your enemy in battle was braver than killing him.
------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

9. Taking a scalp was when...

A brave would slice the skin and hair from the top of an enemy's skull	A brave would touch their enemy in battle. They would use a stick or a hand	A brave would steal horses, the brave who had stolen the most horses was the bravest.
------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

10. Warfare was important for scalping because it allowed ...

Land to be stolen, which was a sign of wealth and status.	A brave could demonstrate his wealth, which could help him become a chief or find a wife	Braves to show their success in battle. The Sioux scalped their worst enemies so they would not have to fight them again in the afterlife.
-----------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

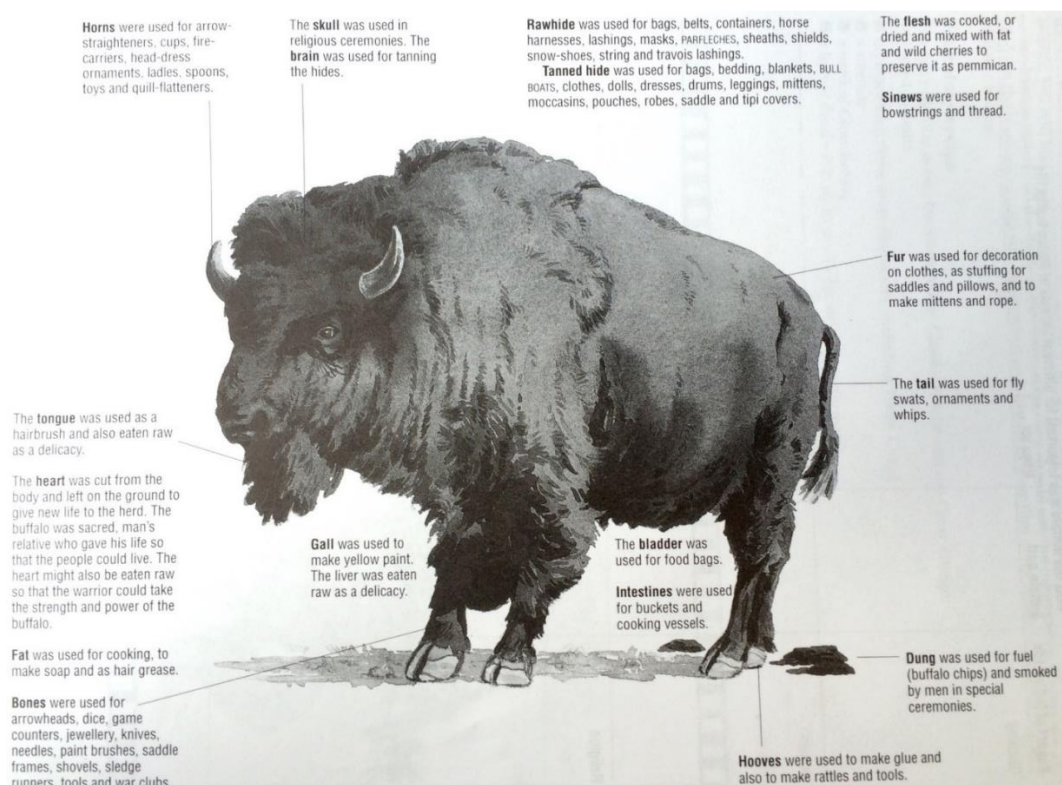
11. Horses were used for....

Transport, hunting, fighting.	Trading with white Americans	Food, horse meat was dried and stored for winter
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12. Warfare for important for stealing horses because.....

It would allow respect to be earned from white Americans	It was easier to steal horses than to tame wild horse. Horses were a sign of status.	It allowed the Sioux to survive the winter on the Great Plains, dried meat was eaten when he winter snow came.
----------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Why were the buffalo important for the Plains Indian's way of life?



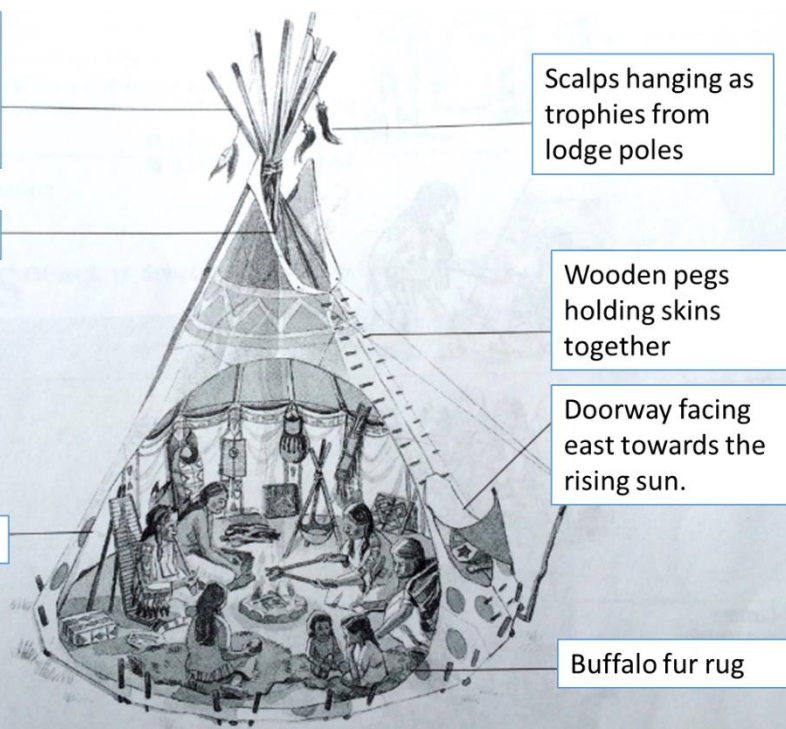
TASK: Read the information about the buffalo and complete the table below

Area of Indian Life	Buffalo Part	Used for
Clothing	Hide (skin)	Buffalo hide was used for shirts and bags
	Fur	Buffalo fur was used for blankets and mittens
Homes		
Warfare		
Religion		

Poles support the tipi and make a travois for moving

Ears/flaps

Paintings



Scalps hanging as trophies from lodge poles

Wooden pegs holding skins together

Doorway facing east towards the rising sun.

Buffalo fur rug

TASK:

Read the information about tipis and complete the table on the next page

Tipi facts

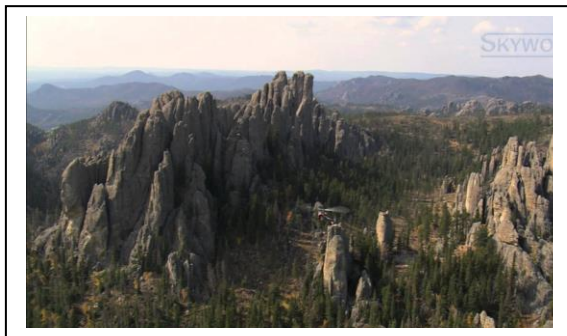
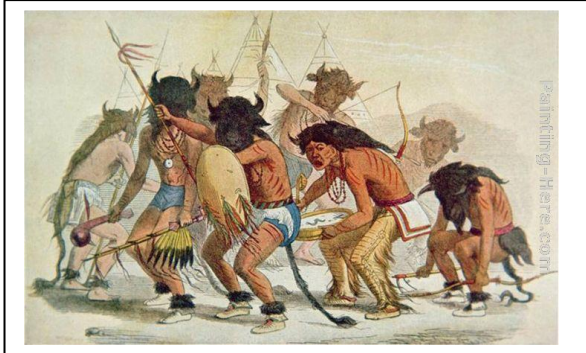
- Also know as a lodge or tepee.
- Each family had it's own tipi
- Made of twenty buffalo skins supported by wooded poles
- The wooden poles were also used as a travois so the tipi could be moved easily.
- Responsibility of women. They made it, moved it, put it up and owned it.
- In summer the bottom of the tipi could be rolled up to let air in
- In winter the bottom of the tipi could be covered in earth to keep the tipi warm
- The tipi's conical shape made it strong enough to resist the strong winds on the Great Plains.

Problem faced by Indians living on the Great Plains	How the tipi design solved the problem
Lack of wood	Tipi design solved this problem by using buffalo hide for the walls of the tipi. Instead of burning wood for fuel the Indians used dried out buffalo dung.
Strong winds	
Extreme temperatures	
Plains Indians needed to move frequently because of the seasons and to follow the buffalo.	

Importance of Buffalo Exit Ticket NAME:			Mark: %:		
Rawhide was used for:			Tipi poles were used for:		
Tipi covers	Bow and arrow	Coup stick	Support the tipi and for the travois	Hunting buffalo	Arrows and war clubs
Tanned hide was used for:			There was no wood on the great plains, so the Tipi had...		
Tipi covers	Clothes	Water bottles	Walls of buffalo hide	Rugs of buffalo fur	A chimney
Skull was used for:			There were strong winds on great plains, so the Tipi was...		
Religious ceremonies	Cooking pot	War club	Easy to erect and take down	Made of buffalo hide	Conical shaped
Tendons and ligaments were used for			There were extreme temperatures on great plains, so the Tipi had...		
Religious ceremonies	Drinking cups	Bow strings and thread for clothing	Flaps at the bottom that could rolled up to allow air in	A conical shape.	Flaps at the bottom that could be covered with earth to keep the air warm
Horns were used for:			The plains Indians had a nomadic lifestyle, in other words...		
Drinking cups	War club	Tipi covers	They hunted for their food and did not grow crops	They fought regularly with other tribes	They moved around and did not have permanent homes
Fur was used for:			The plains Indians had a nomadic lifestyle because...		
Rugs and blankets	Tipi covers	Water bottle	They hunted the buffalo and needed to follow the herd.	They fought regularly with other tribes	There was no wood to build permanent homes.
Bladder and intestines used for			The design of the tipi aided the nomadic lifestyle because...		
Rugs and blankets	Tipi covers	Water bottle	It had a conical shape	It was easy to erect and take down. The poles could be used as a Travois	It had flaps at the bottom that could rolled up to allow air in
Bones used for:					
Bows and knives	War clubs	Jewellery			
Meat was used for:					
Food; cooked and eaten immediately, or dried and saved for winter	Tipi covers	War club			

Why was religion important for the Plains Indian's way of life?: TASK: Match each part of Sioux religion to it's description and picture by drawing lines.

Parts of Sioux Religion		Description of importance
Circles		1. The Sioux believed they came from the earth like plants and animals. When they died they believed they returned to the land. They were all part of the land and as such land could not be owned by one person or nation Some land was especially sacred like the Black Hills. This was where the Sioux took their dead for burial.
Medicine man		2. One way to contact the spirits was through visions. Young Indians were sent to the sweat lodge where they would pray go without food and have a vision (like a dream). Their adult name would be decided based on the content of their vision. Women could more easily contact the spirit world, another reason for their important in Sioux society.
Dances		3. The Sioux believed in Waken Tanka, the Great Spirit, who created the world and all living things. The Sioux believed all living things had a spirit, including plants. The spirits were very important to the Sioux as they believed the spirits could influence their lives.
Visions		4. The Medicine Man was the name given to an Indian holy man. To the Sioux spirit power was 'medicine'. So the Medicine Man could cure sickness because he could use the power of spirits. Medicine Men also carried herbs to treat illness, which is why white people also called them Medicine Men.
Sacred Land		5. The Sioux believed in the circles of nature. The circle of the horizon, sky, sun, moon village, council meetings, tipi, shield and the circle of life.
Spirits		6. When the whole tribe needed to contact the spirits dances were used. The Buffalo Dance would get the spirit to call the buffalo to them. The Scalp Dance was to thank the spirits for helping them to win battles. The most important was the Sun Dance. This was used to get help or guidance from the spirit world



Importance of Religion Exit Ticket NAME:			Mark: %:		
Circles were important. Plains Indians believed...			The Sioux believed no one could own land because...		
That the Earth was a sphere	In the circle of nature (the circle of life)	Circles were magic	The Sioux were nomadic	The Sioux hunted buffalo	All living things came from the land and returned to the land when they died.
Circles were used for...:			The most scared are of land for the Sioux was...		
Design of tipi's, organisation for meetings.	Design of shields	Water bottles	The Rocky Mountains	The Black Hills	Sierra Nevada
The role of the medicine man was ...			This land was scared because...		
To hunt buffalo	To be the holy man of the tribe	To lead the tribe	It was where the Sioux buried their dead	It was full of gold	It was where the buffalo lived
The Sioux used dances to..			Draw a tipi and label its features.		
Contact spirits	Bring good luck	Scare enemies			
Before hunting they would perform the ...					
War dance	Buffalo dance	Sun dance			
Before battle they would perform the ...					
War dance	Buffalo dance	Sun dance			
For guidance from the Great Spirit they would perform the...					
War dance	Buffalo dance	Sun dance			
The Great Spirit was called...					
Wakan Tanka	Medicine man	Sitting Bull			

KNOWLEDGE Tasks:		Tick when complete
Topic 1 Indian Way of life and Early Migration West ; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser		
Topic 1 Topic 1 Indian Way of life and Early Migration West multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
Topic 1 Topic 1 Indian Way of life and Early Migration West ; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
QUSETION Tasks:		Tick when complete
8 Explain two consequences		
Explain the consequences of the Indian Appropriations Act 1851 of the lives of Plains Indians		
Explain the consequences of the Creation of the Oregon Trail for migration west		
Explain the consequences of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 for migration west		
Explain two consequences of the California Gold Rush 1849 for migration west		
Narrative Account		Tick when complete
Write a narrative account analysing the causes of migration west by white settlers 1835-51.		
Write a narrative account analysing the economic causes of migration west by white settlers 1835-51.		
Write a narrative account analysing the religious causes of migration west by white settlers 1835-51.		
Explain the Importance		Tick when complete
Explain the importance of the buffalo for the way of life of the Plains Indians		
Explain the importance of religion to the way of life of the Plains Indians		
Explain the importance of horses to the way of life of the Plains Indians		
Explain the importance of economic factors for early migration west		

What were the reasons for migration west 1830-1851 and the consequences of this migration?

Reasons for Early Migration West 1830-1851

Chapter 1: Mountain Men Create the Oregon Trail 1830s

The first white migrants were the **Mountain Men**. Mountain Men were fur trappers. They created the **Oregon Trail** that hundreds of thousands of migrants would use in years to come. The Oregon Trail was a 2200 mile migration route from Missouri to Oregon. They caught beavers and bears for their fur. Fur hats were very fashionable in New York and Paris from 1820-1840. They travelled through to the Rocky Mountains and Oregon for months at a time trapping beavers and bears. William Ashley and his Rocky Mountain Fur Company made a fortune by sending hundreds of Mountain Men into the mountains. In 1823 mountain man Jed Smith found the South Pass. This was a route through the Rocky Mountains. This made it possible for large groups of migrants to travel through the Rocky Mountains and onwards to Oregon and California.

Chapter 1: Mountain Men Create the Oregon Trail 1830s

Mountain Men went west to hunt...

They created the Oregon Trail which was...:

The factor that explains this cause of migration west is...

Economic

Religious

Political

Because...

The other chapters does this links to are...

Because...

Chapter 2: The Banking Crisis 1837

In 1837 the United States suffered an economic crisis. In eastern cities banks collapsed and people lost all their savings. Wages were cut by 40%. Unemployment grew. In Philadelphia in 1839 there were 200,000 unemployed. People began to wonder, why not go West along the Oregon Trail created by the Mountain Men? They could start a farm and not worry about needing a job to earn money to live. The Banking Crisis encouraged thousands to start a new life in the West by migrating along the Oregon Trail.

Chapter 3: The Pre Emption Bill 1842

The government encouraged migrants to use the Oregon Trail. In 1842 it passed a law called the Pre-emption Bill. This said that if a farmer worked a piece of land, built a house and cleared trees they could buy the land for a bargain price. This law encouraged thousands of migrants to move west along the Oregon Trail and claim land in Oregon and settle there. This would stop other nations, such as Britain, claiming that land.

Chapter 4: 'Manifest Destiny' 1845

In 1845 a newspaper called The Morning Post printed '*It is our manifest destiny to possess the whole of the continent*'. Manifest Destiny is the idea that the people of the USA were destined to control the whole continent of North America. Destiny is a purpose in life given by God. The idea of Manifest Destiny became very popular and newspapers across the United States were printing the phrase. Many people read about the idea and were encouraged to travel along the Oregon Trail to fulfil the Manifest Destiny of the USA

Chapter 5: Mormons Move West 1845

Mormons are type of Christian. They have many different beliefs from other types of Christians. For example they believe in polygamy and a third book of the bible called the 'Book of Mormon'. They have suffered violence from other Christians because of these beliefs. In 1845 the Mormon leader Brigham Young decided to move all Mormon communities west, travelling along part of the Oregon Trail. He thought that if they created their own community away from everyone else they would stop suffering attacks. The Mormons moved to Utah and built Salt Lake City.

Chapter 6: The California Gold Rush 1849

The trickle of migrants moving west turned into a flood after January 1848. In California in the Sierra Nevada mountains two men discovered gold. Over 100,000 people travelled west along the Oregon Trail in the hope of becoming rich. This was a Gold Rush. The hopeful gold miners were called the '49ers'. When they arrived migrants were in for a disappointment. Only a few mining sites provided large amounts of gold (\$10 million worth). Most miners earned \$3 a day. It was hard work. Small

pieces of gold could be found in soil. But the soil had to be dug up, washed and sieved. This was known as panning for gold. The greed of miners, the rapid increase in population and lack of police led to a huge increase in crime. Because of the lack of police Chinese immigrant miners suffered terrible racism.

Chapter 7: the Indian Appropriations Act 1851

By 1850, tens of thousands of white Americans were crossing the Great Plains every year following the Oregon Trail. This brought them into contact and often into conflict with Plains Indians. This led to many people being killed and tension increasing between white Americans and Native Americans. This led to the 1851 Indian Appropriations Act. This was a law allowing the US government to use taxpayer's money to create a government department called the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau of Indian Affairs organised reservations for Plains Indians. Reservations were areas of land reserved for Plains Indians only. This was intended to protect the Indians and make sure they had their own land. The Indian Appropriations Act had three important consequences:

1. Instead of all the Great Plains being one large reservation the government forced Indians onto smaller reservations. The Indians were now easier to control.
2. Resources available to the Indians were limited even further. Areas where Indians could hunt buffalo and fish, were now smaller. For some tribes, the U.S. gave food rations, introducing sugar into Indian diets.
3. The US government had again acted to limit Indian rights to land and to protect the rights of white settlers. This encouraged settlers to make the journey west.

Chapter 8: the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

Linked to the Indian Appropriations Act was the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, an agreement between the Plains Indians and the American government. **The government agreed to:** Pay each Sioux nation a subsidy = a payment of \$50,000 a year. This is sometimes called an annuity = a payment made every year. **The Sioux promised:** Not to attack migrants on the Oregon Trail. Allow the building of some roads and forts on their land. Each nation promised to stick to its agreed reservation - As described in the Indian Appropriations Act.

What were the consequences?

1. Only some nations received the subsidy/annuity regularly. When it wasn't paid this caused conflict e.g Little Crow's War
2. There was less violence between Plains Indians and settlers. From 1840-1860 there were 200,000 white settlers and only 400 were killed by Plains Indians. This encouraged more migrants to head West.
3. Government lost the trust of the Plains Indians when the treaty wasn't enforced. **1858 Colorado Gold Rush:** Gold was discovered in the Rocky mountains. 100,000 miners rushed to Colorado hoping to get rich quick. See all the mining towns they started on the map below. They had moved on to lands belonging to the Sioux. The Treaty protected the lands from white settlement. But the government did nothing to stop the miners.
4. Government lost the trust of the Plains Indians when the treaty wasn't enforced. **Transport** disrupted Indian hunting lands protected by the treaty. The government did nothing. For example **John Butterfield's overland mail carriage** route. Indian chiefs had agreed to the treaty.

	<p><u>Chapter 2: The Banking Crisis 1837</u></p> <p>The Banking Crisis was when...:</p> <p>The precise negative effects on ordinary people were...</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... Economic Religious Political Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are...</p> <p>Because...</p>
<p><u>Chapter 3: The Pre Emption Bill 1842</u></p> <p>The Rules of the Pre Emption Bill about land were...:</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... Economic Religious Political Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>	<p><u>Chapter 4: 'Manifest Destiny' 1845</u></p> <p>The idea of Manifest Destiny was that it was the duty Americans to...</p> <p>The idea originated from... :</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... Economic Religious Political Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 5: Mormons Move West 1845</u></p> <p>The Mormons were Christians but also believed in...</p> <p>Their leader Brigham Young decide to lead the Mormons West because...</p> <p>They created the city of...</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Economic Religious Political </div> Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 6: The California Gold Rush 1849</u></p> <p>The mountains where Gold was discovered were called...</p> <p>The number of people who went west to seek their fortune was ...</p> <p>They were nicknamed the '49ers' because...</p> <p>Negative consequences of the gold rush were...</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Economic Religious Political </div> Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 7: the Indian Appropriations Act 1851</u></p> <p>The Act was a response to...</p> <p>The Act created...</p> <p>This led to...</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Economic Religious Political </div> Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Chapter 8: the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851</u></p> <p>The treaty was a response to...</p> <p>The government agreed to.....</p> <p>The Sioux agreed to....</p> <p>The factor that explains this cause of migration west is... <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> Economic Religious Political </div> Because...</p> <p>The other chapters does this links to are... Because...</p>

Check your understanding: Early Migration West 1830-1851

1. The chapters of the story of early migration west are...	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
2. Mountain men went west to...	
3. Mountain men created the Oregon trail which was...	
4. In 1837 there was a Banking Crisis, in other words...	
5. The Pre-Emption Bill encouraged people to move west because ...	
6. Manifest Destiny was the belief that...	
7. Mormons moved west because...	
8. California Gold Rush encouraged migration west because...	
9. The Indian Appropriations Act led to...	
10. Fort Laramie Treaty 1851; the government agreed to...	
11. Fort Laramie Treaty 1851; the Sioux agreed to...	

Describe the problems faced by the Donner Party:

Objective: To explain the consequences of migration west for the Donner Party	
○ = Problems. Highlight problems	○ = Mistakes. Highlight mistakes.
In 1846 a man called Lansford Hastings who is keen to take over California and establish an independent country with him as it's President. Hastings had a problem! Oregon not California was the more popular journey partly because it was a shorter journey.	

There was only one answer – find a short cut to California and by examining maps and explorer reports he found one! Hastings had not used the short cut himself but it would save hundreds of miles! Two brothers, Jacob and George Donner, organised the group to travel to California, known as the Donner party. Everything has been going well and the Donner Party made good progress. The two Donner brothers were keen to follow Hastings on his short cut but the rest of the party wanted to travel on the usual route. The party split with half going on the usual route, the Oregon Trail, the other half going with the Donner Party on the short cut.

Hastings had agreed a meeting point with the brothers but by the time the Donner party got there Hastings had already moved on. However he promised to mark the trail for them. The Donner party continued but they were behind schedule now and ended up abandoning wagons and cattle to try and speed up. Food was running low. They were now in trouble, people were starting to panic, fights broke out and one man was killed. The murderer James Reed was sent out into the desert. Food supplies were low and it was already September; their chances of crossing the Sierra Nevada's before it began to snow were disappearing.

On the 29th October the party awoke to 15cm of snow around them. The snow had come a month early. Everywhere they looked there was snow and further storms buried the mountains. Their animals had died of the cold and suffocation in the drifts. They were snow bound high up in the mountains. By December, having eaten nothing but twigs, tree bark and animal bones they decided to send for help. A group was formed of men, women and Indian Guides. They set out in search of help. But the rescue group did not return. By Christmas Day the Donner party had been without food for 4 days. There was nothing for them to eat and without food they would all die.

They agreed one of them must die to allow the others to live. They drew straws to see who would die but none of them had the heart to kill each other. After another four days the storms got worse and four of them died. The survivors stripped the flesh from their bones, roasted it and ate it. They then packed up the rest of the flesh, labelling it to make sure no one ate their husband or wife. When this ran out, an Indian who had refused to eat human flesh was shot and butchered.

Finally on the 10th January the remaining 7 survivors stumbled into a ranch. Rescue parties were sent out to find the rest of the Donner party but by the time they reached them on the 19th February it found half the people dead and the other half gone mad. The strong were taken back while the others had to wait to be rescued. The rescue was delayed until the end of February when the remaining people of the party had turned to cannibalism. The rescue party was lead by James Reed, who had found his way to California after being banished to the desert. He found his wife and 4 children all alive

Q Explain two consequences of the Donner Party following the Hastings shortcut

One consequence of the Donner Party following the Hastings shortcut was that a member of the Party, James Reed, was banished from the group. 1. He had murdered another man in a fight over food when there was panic as supplies ran low. 2. He was sent off into the desert and had to leave his family behind. 3. However, James Reed found his way to California and led a rescue party that saved the survivors of the Donner Party and he was reunited with his wife and four children

Another consequence of the Donner Party following the Hastings shortcut was the group were stuck in the snow.

1. This meant that...

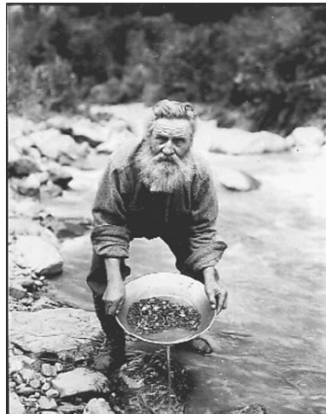
2. This led to...

3. This resulted in...

TOPIC 2: Settlement and development on the Great Plains 1860-90

What were the consequences of Gold Rushes for settlement of the West and relations between whites and Indians?

Cause of Gold Rush?	Gold Rush	Consequences/Importance?
	<p style="text-align: center;">California Gold Rush 1849 'the 49ers'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold discovered in the Sierra Nevada mountains 100,000 people went west in 1849-1852 Immigrants from China and Mexico also travelled to California. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Francisco population increased from 850 in 1848 to 25,000 in 1849 Chinese immigrants arrived and experienced racist violence. There was no police force, this meant theft and violence were common.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Colorado Gold Rush 1858 'Pike's Peak or bust!'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold discovered in Pikes Peak area of Rocky Mountains. Tens of thousands of miners moved onto Cheyenne lands, breaking Fort Laramie Treaty but the government did nothing – the Cheyenne attacked the miners. In retaliation John Chivington Massacred 150 Cheyenne men Women and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many miners struggled to find gold. By 1859 many were returned east of migrating elsewhere. Those going home were called 'go backers'. There were 40,000 go backers. John Chivington's attack on the Cheyenne was called the 'Sand Creek Massacre'. An American general called the massacre 'most unjustifiable crime in the history of America'.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Montana Gold Rush 1862</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gold discovered in Virginia City in Rocky Mountains Tens of thousands of miners left the Oregon Trail at Fort Laramie and travelled along the new Bozeman Trail This went across the Sioux reservation and broke the Fort Laramie Treaty. The US government did nothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town of Bannack was created where 3000 miners lived Bannack gained a reputation as a rough and lawless mining town, where robberies, gunfights, and murders were not uncommon. Henry Plummer was elected sheriff of the town in hopes that it would reduce some of the crime. But he actually a secret leader of one of the largest gangs in the areas, robbing miners of their gold on their way out of town. Sioux Chief, Red Cloud, attacked the miners in 1868. This led to Red Cloud's War
	<p style="text-align: center;">Black Hills Gold Rush 1874</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Custer found gold in the Black Hills, In his report he said there was 'gold from the grass down' Thousands of miners arrived The Black Hills are very sacred to the Sioux- where they believe their nation began The US government offered to buy the Black Hills for \$6 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gold rush led to the creation of the town of Deadwood Deadwood attracted outlaws, gamblers and gunslings along with the gold seekers. Wild Bill Hickok was one of those men who came looking for fortune. But just a few short weeks after arriving, he was gunned down while holding a poker hand of aces and eights – forever after known as the Dead Man's Hand. The gold rush enraged the Sioux who united all their tribes under Chief Sitting Bull. The Sioux killed Custer and all his men at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876



California Gold Rush 1849	
The California Gold Rush began in the year...	Gold was discovered in mountains called the...
People taking part in the gold rush were nicknamed the...	Because...
The California Gold Rush was important for the settlement of the west. For example, the population and lawlessness increased.	
The population of California increased, more specifically...	
Immigrants from other counties arrived, for example...	
The population of San Francisco increased dramatically, more precisely...	
Population increase led to increased crime because...	
Examples of common crimes were...	
Colorado Gold Rush 1858	
The Colorado Gold rush began in the year...	in a mountainous area called...
People taking part in the Gold Rush had the catchphrase... In other words...	
The Colorado Gold Rush was important for the settlement of the west. For example the population increased and it caused conflict with the Indians	
Thousands of miners moved on to tribal lands. These lands belonged to the...	
This broke a treaty signed in 1851, called the...	more specifically the agreement broken was...
The native Americans attacked the miners, in revenge for this the white Americans massacred 150 Indian women and children. This event was called... it was led by...	
An American general called the massacre 'most unjustifiable crime in the history of America', in other words...	
Not many miners were successful. Many were 'go backers', in other words...	

More precisely the number of 'go backers' was...
Montana Gold Rush 1862
This Gold Rush began in the year... in mountains called....
A new trail was created by the miners called...
This new trail broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, more specifically....
The Montana Gold Rush was important for the settlement of the west. For example the population increased, lawlessness increased and it caused conflict with the Indians
A new town was created called... with a population of...
Bannack had a reputation as 'rough and lawless' in other words...
For example...
The Sherriff was called... he actually caused crime to increase because...
For example...
In 1868, the Gold Rush led to war with the Sioux called...
Black Hills Gold Rush 1874
This Gold Rush began in the year... Miners were encouraged when Custer said...
The Black Hills Gold Rush was important for the settlement of the west. For example the population increased, lawlessness increased and it caused conflict with the Indians
The gold rush led to the creation of the town called...
It was a lawless place. For example...
More specifically...
The Black Hills Gold Rush broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, more specifically....
This led to the death of General Custer and his army at the battle of...
The Sioux were led by...

Gold Rushes Exit Ticket NAME			
1. Put the gold Rushes chronological order 1-4, add the year they began			11. The Montana Gold Rush led to increased population more precisely...
1	California Gold Rush; 1849		Town of Bannock Town of Deadwood San Francisco population increased from 850 in 1849 to 25000 in December 1849
2			
3			
4			
2. People taking part in the California Gold Rush were nicknamed the...			12. The town was so lawless, even the Sheriff was a criminal, he was called....
3. The California Gold Rush led to increased population more precisely...			John Plummer Wild Bill Hickok John Chivington
Town of Bannock Town of Deadwood San Francisco population increased from 850 in 1849 to 25000 in December 1849			13. To get to the town miners travelled along the Bozeman trail which broke...
			14. This led to a conflict with the Sioux called...
4. Population was increased by immigrants from...			Battle of Little Bighorn Sand Creek Massacre Red Cloud's War
5. This led to increased crime, for example...			15. The Black Hills gold rush was caused when General Custer said...
Theft Murder Racism			16. The Black Hills Gold Rush led to increased population more precisely...
6. Colorado Gold Rush was in a mountainous area called...			Town of Bannock Town of Deadwood San Francisco population increased from 850 in 1849 to 25000 in December 1849
Pike's Peak Black Hills Sierra Nevada			
7. Thousands of miners arrived which broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 because...			17. The town was a lawless place, a famous gunfighter was murdered holding a poker hand of eights and aces. This became known as a Dead Man's hand, he was called
8. This led to a massacre of 150 Cheyenne women and children, which was called			John Plummer Wild Bill Hickok John Chivington
Battle of Little Bighorn Sand Creek Massacre Red Cloud's War			18. The Black Hills Gold Rush made the Sioux especially angry because...
9. The massacre was led by a man called...			19 This resulted in the death of General Custer and his men at...
John Plummer Wild Bill Hickok John Chivington			
10. The population increase due to the Colorado Gold Rush was temporary because many miners became "go backers", in other words...			
			Battle of Little Bighorn Sand Creek Massacre Red Cloud's War
			20. The leader of the Sioux in this conflict was...
			Chief Sitting Bull Cheyenne Black Hills.

What were the causes and consequences of Homesteaders Settling on the Great Plains?

Homestead Act 1862

The **origin** of Homesteaders settling on the Great Plains was the Homestead Act 1862:

- A homestead is a farmhouse
- 160 acres of land could be claimed = approximately 160 football pitches
- The land became your property if you farmed it for 5 years and paid an administration fee of £30
- Anyone over the age of 21 (apart from Confederate soldiers and Indians)

Importance/consequences of the Homestead Act:

- Led to 6 million acres of land on the Great Plains to be settled and farmed by 1876
- Very significant for the settlement of the state of Nebraska. Half of all settled land in Nebraska was claimed under the Homestead Act

The **origin** of homesteaders settling on the Great Plains is the Homestead Act 1862, in other words origin means...

A homestead is a...

The Homestead Act gave people a lot of land very cheaply, for example the amount was...

More specifically the cost was...

This Act was important because it led to many acres of land being settled on the Great Plains, more specifically...

This was particularly significant for the settlement of Nebraska, for example.

End of the Civil War 1865

The end of the Civil War meant that many ex-soldiers and freed slaves were **encouraged** to start a new life by settling on the Great Plains.

- 3 million men had fought during the Civil War and were now unemployed
- 3.5 million slaves had been freed because the Union had won the war

Importance/consequences of the end of the Civil war:

- Many ex-soldiers and freed slaves were **encouraged** to settle on the Great Plains because of the easy availability of cheap land due to the Homestead Act and Pacific Railroad Act
- Many ex-soldier and freed slaves were **persuaded** to settle on the Great Plains because travel was quick, safe and easy due to the development of the transcontinental railroad.

When the Civil War ended, it meant millions of people were encouraged to start a new live by settling on the Great Plains. For example ex-soldiers, more precisely...

Another example is former slaves, more precisely...

The end of the Civil War is important for the settlement of the west because it links to the Homestead Act , more specifically...

The end of the Civil War is important for the settlement of the west because it links to the Homestead Act , more specifically...

Pacific Railroad Act leading to the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869

The Pacific Railroad Act 1862 **encouraged** two companies to build the Transcontinental railroad across the Great Plains. Once the railroad was complete in 1869 it **made it easier** for homesteaders to settle on the Great Plains and **allowed** the cattle industry to grow. The railroad **increased the pace** of settlement on the Great Plains:

- The act gave two companies, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific the job of building the transcontinental railroad.
- Transcontinental = across the continent. The aim was to connect Chicago in the east with San Francisco in the West.
- The government gave 45 million acres of land either side of the railroad to the two companies for free. This was so the companies could sell the land to homesteaders to cover the costs of building the railroad.

Importance/consequences of the Pacific Railroad Act and Transcontinental Railroad:

- By 1880 the railroad companies had sold 200 million acres of land to homesteaders who had settled on the Great Plains. This meant the railroad led to more Homesteaders settling on the Great Plains than the Homestead Act 1862
- This led to towns and cities developing along the railroad like Abilene and Denver.
- The railroad made travel easier, safer and quicker. It allowed the transport of building materials, crops and livestock.
- The workforce building the railroads needed feeding. Buffalo hunters like William Cody (Buffalo Bill) were employed. He claimed to have personally killed 4000 buffalo.
- The railroad angered the Indians. The railroad went against their beliefs about land and disrupted their nomadic lifestyle and depleted the number of buffalo
- In the west Central Pacific employed Chinese labourers. This led to increased Chinese settlement in the west which meant increased levels of racism and discrimination.
- Building the railroad was dangerous. Tunnelling through rock, crossing chasms and attacks by Indians meant that over 12000 men died during the railroad's construction.

The Pacific Railroad Act encourage to companies to build...

Transcontinental means... the railroad was completed in the year...

The two companies that built the railroad were called...

To encourage the companies to build the expensive railroad land was given to them, more specifically...

The completion of the railroad was very important. It led to huge amount of land being settled by homesteaders, more specifically...

This led to towns such as...

The railroad itself encouraged settlement because it made transport easier, more specifically...

There were negative consequences for the Indians, for example...

There were negative consequences for buffalo, for example...

The most famous hunter was..

It led to increased immigration from abroad, for example...

This led to...

Building the railroad was dangerous. For example...

This led to many deaths, more precisely...

Exoduster Movement 1879

After the Civil War ended a period of relative peace, prosperity and inclusion existed in the South of the USA. This period 1865-77 was called Reconstruction.

- Republican politicians controlled the old Confederate states.
- The state school system was created. By 1877 over 600,000 African American children were in schools.
- 600 African Americans entered politics

However after 1877 Reconstruction ended. Democrats gained power in all the old Confederate states.

- This led to a reversal. Politicians were no long interested in African American rights and equality
- Being hostile and aggressive to African Americans became common.
- The Ku Klux Klan began in 1866 in Tennessee. It became very popular in the South. It is a white supremacist group.
- Klansmen hid their identity with robes. They attacked and intimidated African Americans and Republicans.

Because of this violence, intimidation and discrimination many African Americans living in the South decided to leave. This was known as the Exoduster Movement.

- In the 1870s black Americans realised the clock was being turned back and living in the South was like before Reconstruction.
- Many looked to escape poverty and racism of the South. Many began migrating to Kansas, which had always been a slave free state.

Importance/consequences of the Exoduster Movement:

- African American migrants from former slave states became known as Exodusters.
- In 1879 a rumour spread that the government was giving free land and money to migrants in Kansas. 4000 Exodusters travelled to Kansas.

After the Civil war ended in 1865 till 1877 there was a period in the South called 'Reconstruction', in other words this was a time when...

African Americans were included, for example...

However, after 1877 Reconstruction ended. Racist groups attacked and intimidated African Americans, an example is...

This is a white supremacist group, in other words...

Consequently many African Americans decided to leave and start a new life in the state of..

This group was called ...

The number of members of this group was..

Homesteaders: Check your understanding

1. Put reasons for increased numbers of Homesteaders settling on Great Plains in order 1-5, add the year they began

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

2. How much land did the Homestead Act give applicants?

3. What did applicants have to do to pay only \$30 for the land?

4. The Act was important because it led to millions of acres on the Great Plains being settled by Homesteaders, precisely...

4. The Act was important for the settlement of Nebraska, more specifically ...

5. The end of the Civil War created millions of potential settlers, for example...

6. Link the end of the Civil War to the Homestead Act

7. Link the end of the Civil War to the railroad

9. Which two companies built the transcontinental railroad?

10. Transcontinental railroad, in other words...

11. How much land did the government give the railroad companies for free?

200 million acres

45 million acres

6.6 billion acres

15. An important consequence of the railroad was increased settlement by homesteaders. How much land did it cause to be settled?		
200 million acres	45 million acres	6.6 billion acres
16. Give two examples of towns on the Great Plains that developed because of the railroad:		
17. Describe the impact of the railroad on Chinese people.		
18. What was William Cody's nickname and what did he do?		
19. Describe the negative impact of the railroad on the Sioux		
20. How many people were killed building the railroad? +what killed them?		
21. Exoduster Movement describes 4000 African Americans who....		
Because...		

How did homesteaders overcome the problems of farming on the Great Plains?

TASK: match the problem to the solution:

Problem	Solutions
Weather/Climate The Great Plains had extreme changed in weather. Very hot in summer and very cold in winter. The Indians moved with the seasons but the homesteaders stayed in one spot. The weather made farming a big problem and often destroyed crops. In Kansas no rain fell between January 1859 and November 1860!	Windmills In 1874 Daniel Halliday invented a self governing windmill. It always kept in line with the wind because it could swivel around. This windmill could be used to pump water from deep underground. The windmill could pump water day and night for farmers to use in their homes and to irrigate crops.
Natural Hazards Fires: In the summer, when the grass was dry, it was easy for a fire to start. At times they would get so big people would not be able to put them out and all their crops would be destroyed. Plagues of grasshoppers were a natural hazard. Grasshopper plagues swept the plains in 1871-1874. The grasshoppers would land in swarms. A hundred acre cornfield would vanish in only a few hours.	Turkey Red Wheat The climate conditions on the Great Plains were very similar to the Russian steppes. Russian immigrants brought Turkey Red Wheat with them and it grew really well. It was much tougher than corn and could deal with the extreme temperatures on the Great Plains. Soon every farmer was growing turkey Red Wheat successfully.
Lack of water Out on the great plains there were no rivers or lakes to get water. With no water, houses would often get dirty. This meant there were more flees and mice spreading disease.	Barbed Wire In 1874 Joseph Glidden invented barbed wire. This provided a cheap and effective way to fence off crops. This stopped the buffalo and cattle eating homesteader's crops.
Few trees If you lived in river valleys there would be a little wood to use. However for most homesteaders settling in the West, wood was not an option to use for building houses or making fires for heat and cooking. Trees did not grow in large numbers on the Plains	Sod-Buster In 1837 John Deere invented a really strong plough that could deal with tough ground and grass roots. Blocks of this earth were called 'sods'. This machine was known as a 'sod buster'. This became a nickname used by cowboys for homesteaders. The 'sod-buster' meant that homesteaders could plant seeds in ploughed ground. The sods were also used for building houses. They were cool in summer and warm in winter. But they leaked water in heavy rain and were popular homes for snakes and rats.
Lack of fences There was no wood for fencing, meaning that there was nothing to protect the homesteader's crops from buffalo or cattle. It was also not possible to mark out land boundaries which often lead to fights.	Farm Machinery From the 1880's other new farming machinery was developed. This included reapers; which harvested crops and threshers; which separated the edible part of the wheat from the stalk.
Growing/ploughing crops The Great Plains had never been farmed before. The grasses were long and thick with deep tangled roots, destroying ploughs constantly. Crops grown in the east could not handle the great Plains climate. Maize and spring wheat were not suited to the weather on the Plains.	Dry Farming Immediately after heavy rainfall or snow farmers ploughed their land. This left a thin layer of dust over the soil which trapped moisture in the soil.

Windmills	
On the Great Plains, a problem was low rain fall, more specifically....	
The windmill solved this problem by ...	
Self-governing windmill was invented by...	in the year...
Turkey Red Wheat	
On the Great Plains a problem was problem was the harsh climate, more specifically...	
Red Turkey Wheat solved this problem because...	
Red Turkey wheat was brought over from...	
Barbed Wire	
Invented by...	in the year...
On the Great Plains a problem was lack of fences, more specifically ...	
Barbed Wire solved this problem because...	
Sod Buster Plough	
Invented by...	in the year...
On the Great Plains a problem was the tough ground, more specifically ...	
Sod buster solved this problem because...	
Another problem was lack of building materials, more specifically ...	
Sod buster solved this problem because...	
Dry farming	
On the Great Plains a problem was low rain fall, more specifically....	
Dry farming meant that whenever it rained or snowed, farmers immediately...	
This solved the problem by...	

Farming Problems: Check your understanding

1. Match the problem to the solutions

Problem		Solutions
Low Rainfall		Windmill
Natural Hazards		Turkey Red Wheat
Lack of water		Barbed Wire
Few trees		Sod-Buster
Lack of fences		Farm Machinery
Growing/ploughing crops		Dry Farming

2. How much land did the Homestead Act give applicants?

3. What did applicants have to do to pay only \$30 for the land?

4. The Act was important because it led to millions of acres on the Great Plains being settled by Homesteaders, precisely...

8. The Act was important for the settlement of Nebraska, more specifically ...

9. The end of the Civil War created millions of potential settlers, for example...

10. Link the end of the Civil War to the Homestead Act

11. Link the end of the Civil War to the railroad

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19. Describe the negative impact of the railroad on the Sioux

20. How many people were killed building the railroad? +what killed them?

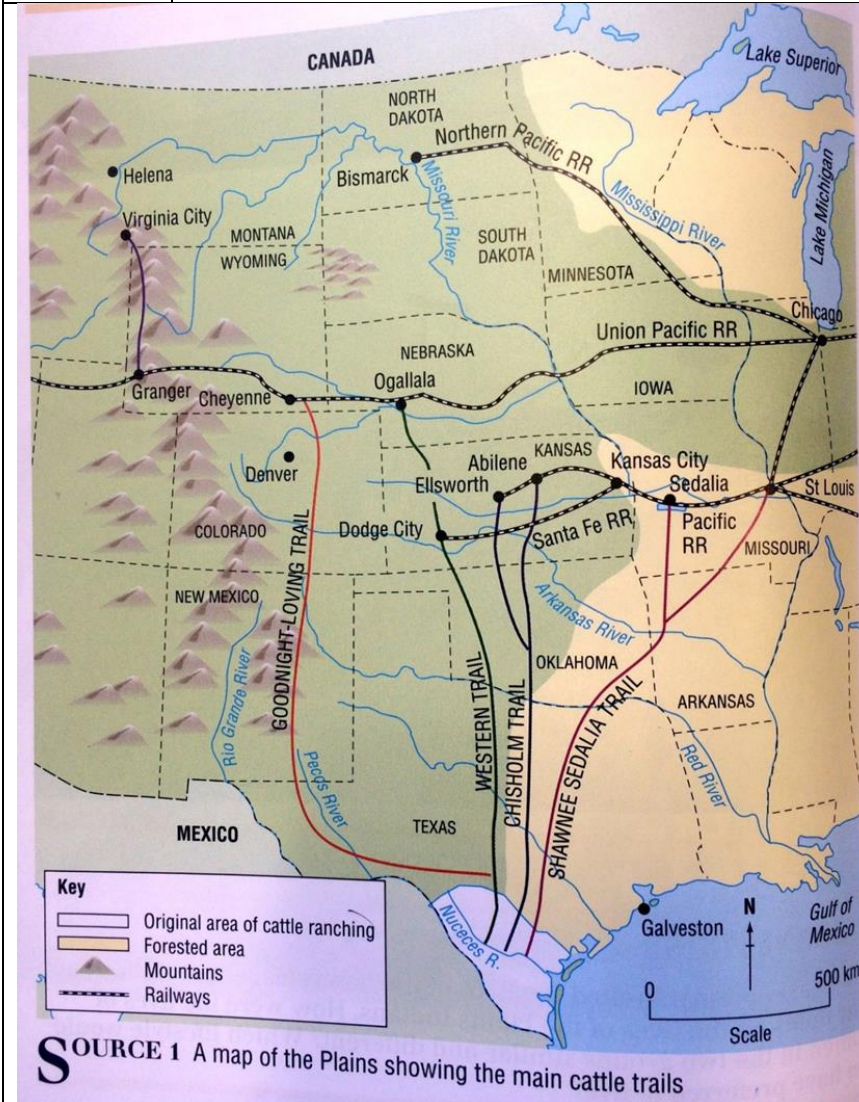
21. Exoduster Movement describes 4000 African Americans who....

Because...

What were the causes and consequences of the GROWTH of the cattle industry 1860-80?

Describe the reasons for the development of the cattle industry 1860-1875

1861-1865	American Civil War: Cattle run wild in Texas. 5 million cows by 1865. A cow worth \$5 in Texas is worth \$40 in Chicago
1866	Goodnight and Loving drive 800 cattle from Texas to Colorado and sell them for \$12,000. Supplying the army, Indians and miners.
1866	John Iliff discovers cattle can survive the winter on the plains. He creates a second open range ranch near Denver in Colorado. Becomes millionaire and first cattle baron supplying Indians on reservations and gold miners.
1867	Railroad reaches Abilene, Kansas. Joseph McCoy advertises first cow town and builds Abilene to supply cattle to the east by railroad to Chicago.
1870s	Inspired by John Iliff, other cattle barons to set up open range ranching in Wyoming and Colorado causing the 'Beef Bonanza' (bonanza = a situation from large and quick profits are made)



1) The original 'open range' in Texas

a) Mark the open range on your map

b) Copy and complete:

In Texas the number of cows by 1865 was...

In Texas, a cow was worth...

2) Goodnight and Loving drive

a) Mark the Goodnight and Loving Trail on your map

b) Copy and complete:

The Goodnight and Loving trail was a route to move cattle, more specifically...

The cattle was used to supply...

3) John Iliff's second open range in Colorado.

a) Mark the second open range on your map

b) Copy and complete:

John Iliff made an important discovery, more specifically...

John Iliff created...

4) John McCoy and Abilene

a) Mark Abilene on your map

b) Copy and complete:

In 1867, the town of Abilene was reached by...

Abilene was advertised as a cow town by....

5) 'Beef Bonanza'

a) Mark the 'Beef Bonanza' on your map

b) Copy and complete:

Inspired by John Iliff, other cattle barons began to...

In other words, bonanza means...

Origin : Civil War

During the Civil War cows roamed free on the open range in Texas. At the end of the war there were 5 million cattle in Texas. In the East and West of the USA there were no cattle. The origin of the development of the cattle industry was the Civil War. **A consequence of this was** that there was huge *supply* of cattle in Texas and huge *demand* in the east and West of the USA. **Another consequence was** that a cow was worth £5 dollars in Texas but \$40 dollars in Chicago.

This meant the civil war was **important for the development of the cattle industry** because it the increased supply of cattle which encouraged several individuals, such as Goodnight and Loving, John Iliff and Joseph McCoy to take action to develop the industry because they could make large profits. Without the Civil War there would not have been a huge increase in the supply of cattle and the industry would not have developed on the Great Plains in the way it subsequently did.

The origin of the development of the cattle industry was the Civil war because it led to a huge increase in the supply of cattle, more precisely...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the Civil War was important for the development of the cattle industry because it increased supply of cattle which encouraged...

Without the Civil war there would not have been...

Development 1 : Goodnight and Loving Trail

The Civil War directly led to the next cause of the development of the cattle industry, the Goodnight and Loving trail. Goodnight and Loving returned home to Texas discover that their 180 cows on the open range had multiplied to 5000. They decided to make a *long drive* north Cheyenne to *supply the demand* in the west of the USA. The route they used became known as the Goodnight and Loving Trail. They sold 800 cattle in Cheyenne for £12,000. This was four times as much as the cattle were worth in Texas.

A consequence of the creation of the Goodnight and Loving trail was that the Indians on reservations, soldiers in US army forts and gold miners in Colorado were supplied with beef. Goodnight and Loving made huge profits and expanded their ranch in Texas to over 1 million acres (1 acre is approximately the size of one football pitch).

Another consequence of the Goodnight and Loving Trail was that they sold cattle to John Iliff. John Iliff started a second open range in Colorado and Wyoming and became the first millionaire in Colorado. This led to other 'cattle barons' ranching on the Great Plains in Wyoming which led to the 'beef bonanza' of the 1870s.

This meant the Goodnight and Loving trail was **important for the development of the cattle industry** because Goodnight and Loving were the first people to become rich from driving cattle north from Texas to the Great Plains. This led to other people being influenced by their success to invest in the cattle industry, such as Joseph McCoy, which led to the industry developing further. Goodnight and Loving sold cattle to John Iliff, who began the open range on the Great Plains which developed the industry further. Goodnight and Loving enabled miners, Indians on reservations and the US army to be supplied with beef. Without the Goodnight and Loving Trail these groups would have suffered food shortages, especially shortages of fresh meat. Without Goodnight and Loving the cattle industry would not have developed further as they were an example to other individuals and supplied some of those individuals, like Iliff, with cattle to start their own beef business.

The Civil War directly led to the next cause of the development of the cattle industry, the Goodnight and Loving Trail. Goodnight and loving returned from the Civil war to discover...

They decided to...

The route they used became known as...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the Goodnight and Loving Trail was important for the development of the cattle industry because it led to...

Without the Goodnight and Loving Trail the cattle industry would not have...

Development 2: John Iliff creates second open range on the Great Plains

John Iliff bought some cattle from Goodnight and Loving. He discovered that cows could survive the winter on the Great Plains. He was the first person to start open range cattle ranching on the Great Plains meaning a new source of cattle was created besides the open range in Texas. By 1870 he had an open range ranch with 26,000 cattle.

One consequence of John Iliff's actions was that gold miners, US army soldiers and Indians on reservations were supplied with beef. Their demand for cattle was so high that Iliff became very rich, he was Denver's first millionaire and was known as the 'cattle King'. This links to the Homestead Act 1862 as Iliff used the Act to claim land for his ranch.

Another consequence of John Iliff's actions was that he inspired many people to invest in the cattle industry on the Great Plains. This led to the huge development of open range ranching on the Great Plains in Colorado and Wyoming. Thousands of cattle were controlled by a few wealthy ranchers known as 'cattle barons'.

This meant John Iliff was **important for the development of the cattle industry** because his actions led to increased supply of cattle to meet the demands of Indians on reservations, soldiers in the army and miners on the Great Plains. He caused the creation of open range ranching on the Great Plains itself, inspiring others to invest in cattle ranching which led the cattle industry to develop even further. Without John Iliff there would have been no expansion of the cattle industry into Colorado or Wyoming and no second open range on the Great Plains itself.

John Iliff bought some cattle from Goodnight and Loving. He discovered that...

He was the first person to...

By 1870 he had...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant John Iliff was important for the development of the cattle industry because he led to...

Without the Iliff there would not have been...

Development 3: Abilene and Joseph McCoy

The success of cattle drives west by Goodnight and Loving led to Joseph McCoy to act quickly when the Transcontinental Railroad arrived in Abilene, Kansas in 1867. He realised that Abilene could be a new end point for cattle drives from Texas to supply cattle to the east by loading the cattle on to rail carriages called boxcars. The cattle could then travel east by train to Chicago where they would be sold and slaughtered, thereby supplying the eastern USA with beef. In order to persuade cowboys to drive cattle to Abilene McCoy bought 450 acres of land (one acre = approx. one football pitch), he built stockades – huge pens where cattle could be kept -, a railway siding where 100 boxcars could be loaded, he built hotels, saloons and restaurants and most importantly he spent \$5000 dollars advertising Abilene to cowboys in Texas.

One consequence of McCoy creating Abilene was that Abilene was a huge success and became the first 'cow town' (a town on the railroad where cattle were driven to be sold), between 1867 and 1872 3 million cattle passed through Abilene. The town grew in size and McCoy became rich.

Another consequence was that towns in the east were supplied with beef. The cattle travelled by rail to Chicago and then onto other cities by rail such as New York. This links to the Pacific Railroad Act and the Transcontinental Railroad being built. Without the railroad McCoy would not have built Abilene and the cattle industry would not have developed there.

This meant Joseph McCoy was **important for the development of the cattle industry** because McCoy caused the cattle industry to develop to supply cattle to the east of the USA. He created and developed the town of Abilene which attracted cowboys and millions of cattle to be sold there. Without McCoy's actions the cattle industry would not have developed to supply the east of the USA and the town of Abilene would not have developed into a cow town.

The success of cattle drives west by Goodnight and Loving led to Joseph McCoy to act quickly when the Transcontinental Railroad arrived in Abilene, Kansas in 1867. He realised that...

He persuaded cowboys to come to Abilene by...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant Joseph McCoy was important for the development of the cattle industry because it caused...

Without the McCoy the cattle industry would not have...

End point: 'beef bonanza' of the 1870s

The end point, or peak, of the development of the cattle industry was the 'beef bonanza' of the 1870s. A bonanza is when a large profit is made quickly. Because of the success of individuals like Goodnight, Loving, Liff and McCoy and because of the large demand for beef in the cities of the east and from the miners, soldiers and Indians on reservations on the Great Plains, many people invested in the cattle industry which reached its peak in the 1870s

A consequence of this was that the cattle industry developed, especially on the great plains themselves with a few rich ranchers owning thousands of cattle on the second open range. These were known as 'cattle barons'.

Another consequence was that these cattle barons became very powerful and formed groups to keep control of the open range on the Great Plains, for example the Wyoming Stock Growers Association (WSGA)

This meant the 'beef bonanza' was **important for the development of the cattle industry** because it led to powerful individuals and groups controlling large areas of the Great Plains, particularly in places like Wyoming and Colorado. This meant that tensions increased when increased numbers of settlers arrived in these areas to be homesteaders. The homesteaders and the cattle barons competed for land, water and other resources which resulted in conflict such as the Johnson County War in 1892.

The end point, or peak, of the development of the cattle industry was the...

In other words a bonanza is...

Because of the success of Goodnight, Loving, Iliff and McCoy, this led to...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the 'beef bonanza' was important for the development of the cattle industry because it led to...

Growth of the cattle Industry: Check Your Understanding

1861-1865	American Civil War: Cattle run wild in Texas. _____ cows by 1865. A cow worth ____ in Texas is worth \$40 in Chicago			
1866	Goodnight and Loving drive _____ cattle from Texas to _____ and sell them for _____. Supplying the army, Indians and miners.			
1866	_____ discovers cattle can survive the winter on the plains. He creates a _____ ranch near Denver in Colorado. Becomes millionaire and first cattle baron supplying Indians on reservations and gold miners.			
1867	Railroad reaches _____, Kansas. _____ advertises first cow town and builds Abilene to supply cattle to the east by railroad to Chicago.			
1870s	Inspired by John Iliff, other cattle barons to set up open range ranching in _____ and _____ causing the 'Beef _____' (bonanza = a situation from large and quick profits are made)			
£12,000	John Iliff	5 million	John McCoy	Colorado
\$5	800	Second Open Range	Wyoming	Abilene
Colorado				

What were the causes and consequences of the development of the DECLINE of the cattle industry 1874-90?

Objective: To describe the reasons for the end of the open range and the consequences for cowboys and cattle barons

Origin of the end of the open range was the Homestead Act 1862

The origin of the decline of the cattle industry and the end of the open range was the Homestead Act 1862:

- A homestead is a farmhouse
- 160 acres of land could be claimed = approximately 160 football pitches
- The land became your property if you farmed it for 5 years and paid an administration fee of \$30
- Anyone over the age of 21 (apart from Confederate soldiers and Indians) could claim land.

One consequence of the Homestead Act for the cattle industry was 6 million acres of the Great Plains were claimed by homesteaders by 1872. This reduced the size of the open range available for cattle to graze which increased tensions between cattle barons and homesteaders

Another consequence was that increased settlement of the Great Plains by homesteaders led to increased lawlessness (crime). Homesteaders rustled (stole) cattle from the open range and altered the brands used by cattle barons to identify cattle to make it appear the cattle belonged to the homesteaders. This increased tension between cattle barons and homesteads. Sometimes cattle barons responded by lynching (execution by a mob without a trial) homesteaders who they accused of rustling.

The Homestead Act is **important to understand the decline of the cattle industry because** it was the origin of increased settlement by homesteaders on the Great Plains themselves. This was the first step to increased tension between cattle

ranchers and homesteaders over access to land and other resources. Every homesteader who settled removed a piece of the open range from the control of cattle barons which decreased the amount of land and grass for their cattle.

The origin of the decline of the cattle industry and the end of the open range was the Homestead Act 1862, more precisely...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the Homestead Act 1862 was important for the decline of the cattle industry because it was the origin of...

This led to...

Without the Homestead Act 1862 there would not have been...

Link 1: Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869

The Pacific Railroad Act 1862 encouraged two companies to build the Transcontinental railroad across the Great Plains. Once the railroad was complete in 1869 it made it easier for homesteaders to settle on the Great Plains. The railroad increased the pace of settlement on the Great Plains:

- The act gave two companies, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific the job of building the transcontinental railroad.
- Transcontinental = across the continent. The aim was to connect Chicago in the east with San Francisco in the West.
- The government gave 45 million acres of land either side of the railroad to the two companies for free. This was so the companies could sell the land to homesteaders to cover the costs of building the railroad.

On consequence of the railroad for the decline of the cattle industry was by 1880 the railroad companies had sold 200 million acres of land to homesteaders who had settled on the Great Plains. This meant the railroad led to more Homesteaders settling on the Great Plains than the Homestead Act 1862. This further reduced the size of the open range available for cattle to graze which increased tensions between cattle barons and homesteaders

Another consequence was the railroad made travel easier, safer and quicker. It allowed the transport of building materials, equipment and crops. This encouraged more homesteaders to settle on the Great Plains. This further reduced the size of the open range available for cattle to graze which increased tensions between cattle barons and homesteaders

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 is **important to understand the decline of the cattle industry because** it was a catalyst that sped up settlement of the Great Plains by homesteaders. This was because the railroad companies offered cheap land for homesteaders and the railroad increased the speed and safety of transport to the Great Plains. This meant tensions between homesteaders and cattle barons increased further as competition for resources, especially land, increased further. This led to further decrease in the size of the open range for cattle men and their cattle. It also meant that more cattle roaming free on the open range were rustled by homesteaders.

The Pacific Railroad Act 1862 encouraged two companies to build the Transcontinental railroad across the Great Plains. More precisely...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the Transcontinental Railroad was important for the decline of the cattle industry because it was the catalyst that sped up...

This led to...

Without the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 there would not have been...

Link 2: invention of barbed wire 1874

- Invented in 1874 barbed wire was a quick and easy way to fence off land. Access to and transport of barbed wire was made very quick and easy because of the completion of the railroad.
- Homesteaders fenced off their land to stop cattle eating their crops.

A consequence of this was that tension between cattle ranchers and homesteaders about land increased further. Tension got worse in the 1880s and 90s when many more homesteaders arrived. Barbed wire led to the open range becoming smaller. Which meant that the grass was overgrazed and there was not enough food for cattle on the open range. This increased tension between cattle barons and homesteaders, some cattle barons ordered their cowboys to cut the wire of homesteaders.

Another consequence was that when as the size of the open range recused further and further, many cattle ranchers tried to sell their cattle at the same time which caused cattle prices to drop. This caused some cattle ranchers to go out of business and many cattle barons to lose money. This further increased tension between cattle barons and homesteaders.

The invention of barbed wire in 1874 is **important to understand the decline of the cattle** industry because barbed wire denied access to range areas of the Great Plains to cattle. These areas had previously been part of the open range but they were now closed off by homesteaders. In a sense, the open range on the Great Plains ceased to exist with the arrival of barbed wire which resulted in increasing areas of land being fenced off. This meant that the remaining unfenced areas were overgrazed. Overgrazing meant there was a lack of grass which led to cattle ranchers selling cattle that they could no longer feed. This drove down the price of cattle and forced all but the wealthiest cattle barons out of business.

Invented in 1874 barbed wire was a quick and easy way to fence off land. More precisely...

- i)
- ii)

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant Barbed wire was important for the decline of the cattle industry because it meant that...

This led to...

Without the invention of barbed wire in 1874 there would not have been...

Link 3: Harsh Winter of 1886/87

- Cattle ranchers financial suffering (caused by homesteaders and their barbed were reducing the size of the open range) were exacerbated (made even worse by) the harsh winter of 1886/87. Freezing temperatures and deep snow meant 50% of cattle died.
- Many small cattle ranchers, already suffering from the price drop caused by overgrazing and competition for land from homesteaders went bankrupt
- Only the richest and most powerful cattle barons remained in business

A consequence of this was that ranchers moved to smaller herds of cattle that could be brought inside into barns during winter and given food. This meant a shift from open range ranching, where cattle were allowed to roam on the open range and were rounded up by cowboys once a year to be driven to town and sold. To smaller ranches with smaller herds of cattle that were kept in fields fenced in by barbed wire. This led to the end of the open range as cattle no longer wandered around on huge areas of land.

Another consequence was that the lives of cowboys changed. Their jobs were more boring, checking barbed wire fences and staying on the ranch. The ranch houses were often uncomfortable and did not allow alcohol or gambling. Cowboys no longer rounded up cattle on the open range in order to drive them to market. This meant their lives were less adventurous, there was no camping outside under the stars with the camaraderie (friendship) of fellow cowboys. However in some ways their lives were better; cowboys on ranches were safer than on the open range, they were less likely to be attacked by Indians or wolves. Cowboys on ranches were employed all year round whereas on the open range they were only employed for part of the year.

The harsh winter of 1886/87 is important **to understand the decline of the cattle industry because** it was a catalyst that sped up the end of ranching on the open range and led to all cattle barons raising cattle on smaller ranches that were fenced in by barbed wire and had barns for the cattle to live in in winter. This meant if another harsh winter came that cattle could be moved into barns where they would not freeze to death and could be provided with food. Cattle on the open range could not be looked after like this if weather turned harsh. This meant that cattle ranching on the open range ceased to exist as it was too risky.

Cattle ranchers financial suffering (caused by homesteaders and their barbed were reducing the size of the open range) were exacerbated (made even worse by) the harsh winter of 1886/87. More precisely...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant the harsh winter of 1886/87 was important for the decline of the cattle industry because it was the catalyst that sped up...

This led to...

Without the harsh winter of 1886/87 there would not have been...

End point: The Johnson County War (Wyoming) 1892

The remaining cattle barons decided to try and make a last stand against the encroachment (invasion) of the homesteaders onto the Great Plains. This led to a series of violent clashes known as the range wars. The most famous confrontation was the Johnson County War. Events of the Johnson County War; match the description of the event to the correct picture




1. Governor Barber of Wyoming supported the cattlemen, who said homesteaders (who he called 'nesters') were rustling (stealing) their cattle. The cattle barons belonged to a group called the Wyoming Stock Growers Association (WSGA)

The sheriff of Buffalo (Red Angus) supported the homesteaders, who said the cattle barons were stealing their land and murdering them.



2. The cattlemen (WSGA) regularly caught and hanged local homesteaders. Among those they hanged were Ella Watson and Jim Averill (a poor local couple), and nine trappers who were out hunting wolves. Lots of new homesteaders arrived in the 1880s. In Johnson County the homesteaders were jealous of the power of the WSGA. So in court juries of homesteaders never convicted people who rustled cattle from the WSGA.



<p>3.The WSGA created a list of 70 homesteaders who they accused of rustling and who they wanted killed. In spring 1892 they hired a lynching party of 43 cowboys (including 20 hired gunmen from Texas). This group called themselves 'the Regulators'. The lynching party attacked a ranch known as the KC ranch. They killed two homesteaders.</p>		
<p>4.In response, Red Angus raised a posse of 319 men, who rode out and trapped The Regulators at a ranch called the TA. The Regulators were eventually rescued by the Army cavalry.</p>		
<p>5.The Regulators were charged with murder. But the cattle barons bribed the jury and the case was dropped. Nevertheless, the war marked the end of the power of the WSGA. The cattle barons had tried to show their power through violence and had failed.</p>		
<p>Paraphrase each of the events of the Johnson County war</p> <p>1.</p>		
<p>2.</p>		
<p>3.</p>		
<p>4.</p>		
<p>5.</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Consequences: Johnson County War 1892</u></p> <p>A consequence of this was many homesteaders had been killed and Johnson County wanted to send the cattle barons of the WSGA to prison. This led to WSGA spending \$100,000 dollars hiring the best lawyers and bribing the jury. This meant that the cattle barons were not convicted despite the being responsible for murdering homesteaders</p> <p>Anotehar consequence was although the cattle barons were not convicted, they lost their power in Wyoming. This meant homesteaders could continue their life in peace. Cattle barons gave up the fight to keep ranching on the open range and began raising smaller herds of cattle on smaller ranches</p> <p>The Johnson County war was important because it reveals how the balance of power shifted from 1860 to 1890 from the cattle barons to the homsesteaders. This is a consequence of increased settlement by homesteaders throuought this period. The war is also important because it reveals how lawlessness and murder were the result of tensions between cattle barons and homesteaders over access to land and resources.</p>		
<p>One consequence of the Johnson County war was...</p> <p>Another consequence was...</p>		

The Johnson County war was important because it reveals how the balance of power shifted from

This meant that...

Without the Johnson County war 1892 there would not have been...

Decline of the Cattle Industry: Check your Understanding

Put these causes of the open range ending in chronological order. 1-3. Add dates!

	Barbed Wire invented		Johnson County War
	Harsh Winter		Homesteaders begin to arrive

3. The Homestead Act 1862 increased tension between cattle ranchers and homesteaders because...

3. The completion of the Transcontinental railroad in 1869 increased tension between cattle ranchers and homesteaders because...

4. Homesteaders used barbed wire to....

5. This led to overgrazing because...

6. This meant ranchers tried to sell lots of cattle at once which caused....

7. The winter of 1886/86 was very harsh, for example....

8. Because of this ranchers used smaller herds of cattle so they could.....

9. This meant the end of the open range because....

10. This changed the lives of cowboys for example.....

i)

ii)

lii)

11. The harsh winter meant only a few cattle barons remained and they formed a group called the..

W_____ S_____ G_____ A_____

12. Homesteaders were jealous of the WSGA because.....

12. The WSGA hated homesteaders because.....

13. The WSGA started the Johnson County War when they.....

14. The violence led to.....

16. The WSGA was not convicted because they,.....

17. However the power of the cattle barons in the WSGU was over for example.....

What were the causes and consequences of the development of lawlessness on the Great Plains 1860-90?

Objective: To describe crime and criminals in 'Wild West' and why lawlessness increased 1830-1890

Origin of increased crime and lawlessness = early migration west, especially gold rushes

1849 Gold Rush

- Huge numbers of 49'ers migrated west to California when Gold was discovered.
- California's population was 1000 in 1848. Over 20,000 in 1852
- Including thousands of Chinese immigrants
- There weren't enough police (or sometimes any police) to cope with the extra people
- Very few people found enough gold became rich, which led to 'claim jumping'.

Consequences of Gold Rush for increased crime and lawlessness

One consequence was that lack of police meant, racism, theft, murder and rape went unpunished. This meant criminals who committed crimes could be confident they would get away with it if they escaped. Many Chinese immigrants were drawn to California by the 1849 gold rush. However, many experienced horrible racism that went unpunished due to racist social attitudes at the time. Because many land claims did not have any gold present in the soil at all, those land claims that did contain gold were vulnerable to 'claim jumping'. This was when the land claim with the gold was taken by force from the original owners. Chinese claims were particularly vulnerable to claim jumping. **Another consequence** of increased crime and a lack of an effective police force was that vigilantism increased. In other words vigilantes took on the role of catching and punishing criminals. A vigilante is someone who takes the law into their own hands without any legal authority to do so. Sometimes the vigilantes made bad decisions. In 1851 a vigilante lynched a Mexican woman who killed a drunken miner in self-defence when he sexually assaulted her. This reveals the attitudes to race and gender at the time. This pattern of increased lawlessness was repeated with other Gold Rushes in the town of Pikes Peak in Colorado 1858, Virginia City in Colorado 1862 and Deadwood in the Black Hills in 1874.

Gold Rushes were **important for causing increased lawlessness/crime because** they usually led to large numbers of people settling in an area very quickly. This meant that the local police did not have enough staff to cope with an influx of people so suddenly. In some cases brand new settlements were created and there was no law enforcement present at all. In addition, many settlers drawn by the promise of a quick fortune by discovering gold were disappointed at the hard work it took to find even a very small amount of gold. Some claims yielded no gold at all. This meant people had a motive for theft and the knowledge that it was unlikely they would be caught if they could get away without being seen. This contributed to the idea of the 'Wild West' because large and rapid increases in population caused by gold rushes led to increased crime often due to lack of police.

The California Gold Rush caused thousands of people to move west, to be precise...

The police could not cope with the increased population, which meant crime increased for example the crimes of...

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Thousands of Chinese were part of the Gold Rush migration, which increased crime because.....

Because the police could not cope people set up vigilante groups, in my own words this means.....

Vigilante groups did not always make the right decisions, for example.....

Lawlessness increased wherever a gold rush occurred because.....

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant that Gold rushes were important for increased crime because they led to...

This caused ...

Without gold rushes crime would not have increased as much because....

Link 1= End of the Civil War 1865

- When the Civil war ended, hundreds of thousands of soldiers were made unemployed. Many decided to start a new life in the west by settling on the Great Plains as homesteaders or as gold miners! This led to an increased population on the Great Plains and increased crime.
- Former confederate soldiers were not allowed to claim land under the Homestead Act and so many became cowboys, driving cattle from Texas along the Goodnight and Loving Trail to Cheyenne or along the Chisholm Trail to Abilene.
- Other former confederate soldiers became criminals. For example Jesse James and the Younger Gang robbed banks and trains.

One consequence of the end of the Civil War for increased crime was that many ex-soldiers decided to start new lives as homesteaders, this increased the population of the Great Plains and meant there were more potential targets for criminals. Increased numbers of homesteaders also meant increased tension between homesteaders and cattle barons over access to land. These tensions often escalated to violence and even murder e.g. the Johnson County war in 1892

Another consequence of the Civil War that led to increased crime was that the Civil War was the origin of the rise of the cattle industry. The rise of the cattle industry caused new settlements called cow towns, for example Abilene. These new towns provided targets for criminals such as cattle rustlers and bank robbers. Cow towns were full of cowboys who drank excessively in saloons and got into fights over gambling, women and the Civil War.

The end of the Civil War **was important for increased lawlessness because** it caused hundreds of thousands of soldiers to become unemployed, which caused many of them to start new lives as homesteaders on the great plains or to join the growing cattle industry. This was important because it led to new settlements being developed on the Great Plains and increased the population of the Great Plains. This in turn led to increased crime.

The end of the Civil War links to gold rushes in terms of causing crime to increase, more specifically...

Many former Union soldiers decided to take advantage of a government law to do with farming, for example...

Former Confederate soldiers were not allowed to use the Homestead Act so instead they got jobs as...

Some ex-soldiers didn't get jobs and instead turned to crime for example...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

This meant that end of the Civil War was important for increased crime because it caused...

This led to...

Without the end of the Civil War crime would not have increased as much because....

Link 2 = rise of and decline of the cattle industry increased levels of crime further

Growth of Cattle Industry

- Similar to gold rushes, the growth of the cattle industry caused new towns to be created very quickly in the late 1860s and 1870s. For example Abilene, Dodge City, Wichita and Cheyenne.
- Because populations increased so quickly the police could not cope, they lacked the numbers to police cow towns effectively. A cow town might have one sheriff who was responsible for the town and the entire county surrounding the town. He could appoint sheriff's deputies in times of need but they were likely to be outnumbered and outgunned by many criminal gangs.

- Most residents of cow towns at the end of the long drives from Texas were male (cowboys), were armed (with revolvers), had just been paid and had access to plenty of alcohol in saloons. In saloons prostitution and gambling were common.
- In places like Abilene and Dodge City former Confederate soldiers (who fought for the South in the Civil War) and had returned to Texas to resume being cowboys, came into contact with former Union soldiers (who had fought for the South in the Civil War) who were homesteaders and shop owners in the towns.
- At the end of long drives from Texas there would be thousands of cattle in cow towns waiting in stockades to be sold and loaded onto trains. This provided opportunities for gangs of cattle rustlers like Billy the Kid's gang.
- Later in the period, in the 1880s and 1890s the decline of the cattle industry increased crime as tensions between homesteaders and cattle ranchers rose. For example in 1892 during the Johnson County War cattle barons who were members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association hired men to lynch two homesteaders they accused of cattle rustling.

Consequences of cattle industry for increased lawlessness

One consequence of the development of the cattle industry for increased lawlessness was increased violence in cow towns such as Abilene. Cowboys in cow towns had often just been paid after completing the long drive from Texas. They had access to lots of alcohol in saloons, where gambling and prostitutes were common. Ex- soldiers from both sides of the Civil War often met in cow towns. The combination of alcohol and disagreements over bets, women and the Civil War meant fights were commonplace. All cowboys were armed and so fist fights could easily escalate to murder.

Another consequence of the development of the cattle industry for increased lawlessness was that cow towns were vulnerable to a criminal gangs. There were plenty of horses to steal and cattle waiting in stockades to rustle. Each town would have a bank that was vulnerable to armed robbery. The local police often did not have the resources to hunt for criminals once they had escaped. This led to famous criminal's gangs living for many years as outlaws such as Billy the Kids and his gang who rustled cattle and Jesse James and the Younger gang who robbed banks.

A consequence of the decline of the cattle industry was increased lawlessness. For example as more homesteaders settled on the Great Plains and competition for land with cattle barons increased, so did tensions between homesteaders and cattle barons. This led to violence, intimidation and murder, exemplified by the Johnson County War when cattle barons hired gunmen to lynch homesteaders accused of cattle rustling.

The cattle industry was **important for causing increased levels of crime because** it led to new towns and settlements being created very quickly e.g. Abilene and Dodge City. This meant a large increase in population occurred without the local police having enough resources to deal with the amount of people. This is similar to the effect of the gold rushes. Cow towns also provided opportunities for gangs of criminals through cattle rustling, horse stealing and robbery of business in the towns such as banks. The cow towns also attracted large numbers of cowboys who often drank alcohol and gambled in saloons leading to violence. Even the decline of the cattle industry led to crime, as increased tensions between larger numbers of homesteaders and cattle barons on the Great plains caused violence and murder. For example, the Johnson County War.

The end of the cattle industry links the end of the civil war in terms of causing crime to increase, more specifically...

Two 'cow towns' created by the growth of the cattle industry are.....

Fights broke out frequently over arguments caused by.....(3 examples)

Fights sometimes ended in murder because.....

Cattle industry provided opportunities for criminals like Billy the Kids who stole....

Gold rushes and growth of the cattle industry led to the _____ increasing. Which led to more crime because.....

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

A consequence of the decline of the cattle industry for increased crime was...

This meant that end of the cattle industry was important for increased crime because it led to...

This meant that...

Without the cattle industry crime would not have increased as much because....

Link 3 = Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869

- The Transcontinental Railroad was finished in 1869 and it links to the problems of increased population caused by gold rushes, the end of the Civil War and the cattle industry. The railroad made transport quicker and easier for everyone and increased settlement of the Great Plains even further, whether people were travelling for gold, to a cow town or to begin a homestead.
- The trains travelled long distances, through open countryside and carried valuable items and wealthy passengers. This meant trains were tempting targets for gangs such as Jesse James and the Younger Gang. Jesse James had been soldier in the Civil War. After the war he was unemployed. He and his gang robbed banks and trains. In 1863 they stole \$3000 (\$60,000 today)
- Because of the lack of effective local law enforcement in 1850 Allan Pinkerton created the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Pinkerton Detectives tried and failed to apprehend Jesse James.

Consequences of the railroad for increased lawlessness

One consequence was that the Transcontinental Railroad made travel to the Great Plains easier and quicker which increased existing tensions and problems and led to more crime. This meant more people settled on the Great Plains as homesteaders and caused cow towns like Abilene to develop. This exacerbated (made worse) the tensions between cattle barons and homesteaders (which led to violence and murder e.g. the Johnson County War). And also the problems of lawlessness in towns like Abilene e.g. fighting, murder, bank robbery and cattle rustling.

Another consequence was that the railroad itself caused crime to increase. For example the trains carried valuables such as money and gold and transported wealthy passengers. This made them a target for a new type of crime, train robbery. Gangs like Jesse James and the Younger Gang would 'hold up' and rob trains. They would block the tracks and force the train to stop, rob the train and its passengers at gunpoint and escape on horseback. Jesse James was so successful that Pinkerton private detectives were hired to catch him and his gang.

The railroad was **important for causing increased crime because** it allowed increased numbers of people to settle on the Great Plains as it made travel quicker and easier. The was important because it exacerbated problems of crime caused by increased population, such as the lawlessness in cow towns or increased tension between homesteaders and cattle barons. The railroad was also important for increasing crime because the trains themselves were targets for criminals For example the trains carried valuables such as money and gold and transported wealthy passengers. This made them a target for a new type of crime, train robbery. Gangs like Jesse James and the Younger Gang would 'hold up' and rob trains.

The railroad links the cattle industry in terms of causing crime to increase, more specifically...

The Transcontinental Railroad led to increased settlement of the Great Plains because....

Trains were vulnerable to attack by gangs, for example the gang led by....

Evidence his gang was successful is.....

The police were unable to catch him and his gang and so a private detective agency was set up called....

+Gold rushes, the growth of the cattle industry and the railroad led to the _____ increasing. Which led to more crime because.....

One consequence was...

Another consequence crime was...

This meant that the railroad was important for increased crime because it allowed...

This was important because it exacerbated...

Without the railroad would not have increased as much because....

Link 4: Few and badly trained Police

- When an area had a population of 60,000 it could become a **state**. E.g. Wyoming or Texas
- One US Marshall was in charge of police in a state.
- Each town and the surrounding area, known as a county, had one sheriff. This meant that there were very few policeman for thousands of people across a very large area.
- The Sheriffs were not trained and anyone could apply to be a sheriff.
- Many police were not fair. A famous example is Wyatt Earp. Wyatt Earp was a sheriff in Tombstone, Arizona. He was asked to stop a fight between ranchers and homesteaders. He killed five men, from each side. This was called the 'Gunfight at the OK Corral' The people of Tombstone saw Earp as a murder and forced him to leave.
- Few people trusted the police and took justice into their own hands (vigilantes).
- The Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was formed in 1850 and acted as a private law enforcement agency. The Pinkertons were used extensively in the West to track down outlaws and bring them to justice.

Consequences of few and badly trained police for increased crime

One consequence of there being few and badly trained police is that some police were criminals themselves. For example Wyatt Earp who was sheriff of Tombstone. His actions led to the murder at the 'Gunfight at the OK Corral' following a dispute between ranchers and homesteaders. This led to the local people forcing Wyatt Earp to leave Tombstone.

Another consequence was that people took the law into their own hands or hired private detectives. For example, because police did not exist in certain areas vigilante groups caught criminals and dispensed justice. This led to Allan Pinkerton creating the Pinkerton Detective Agency. This was the world's first private detective agency and was created because ordinary people in the west were willing to hire detectives when their local police were ineffective or non-existent.

A US Marshall was in charge of policing a whole state which means over _____ people.

Wyatt Earp was a sheriff in the town of _____ in the state of _____

Wyatt Earp killed five men in a gunfight called.....

As a consequence Wyatt Earp's actions was.....

Wyatt Earp links to the growth of the cattle industry because...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

End Point; increasing population, the cause and the end of lawlessness.

Increased population through gold rushes, the end of the Civil war, the development of the cattle industry and the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad caused crime to increase. However, increased population eventually also led to the decrease of lawlessness and the end of the Wild West. Once towns were properly established by the 1890s with large numbers of law abiding and tax paying residents there were two consequences that reduced crime. One consequence was

that there was enough money to pay for and train effective police forces. Another consequence that as towns grew bigger job opportunities increased and when the open range ended work became more stable with less movement.

By the 1890s many towns on the Great Plains were properly established by the 1890s with large numbers of law abiding and tax paying residents, in other words...

One consequence was...

Another consequence was...

Lawlessness: Check your understanding

1. Put these causes of lawlessness in chronological order. 1-4. Add dates!

Wyatt Earp	Growth of cattle industry
Railroad	California Gold Rush

2. In 1848, the population of California was 1000, after the Gold Rush it was....

3. Which ethnic group suffered racism as a result of the Gold Rush?

4. There were not enough police which led to crimes such as.....

5. Many crimes happened in cow towns like Abilene, for example.....

6. Crime was made worse by what drink?

7. Why did fights often end in murder in towns like Abilene?

8. Disagreements over which war led to crime in cow towns?

9. Who led a gang that robbed trains and banks?

10. What private detective agency was created to catch him?

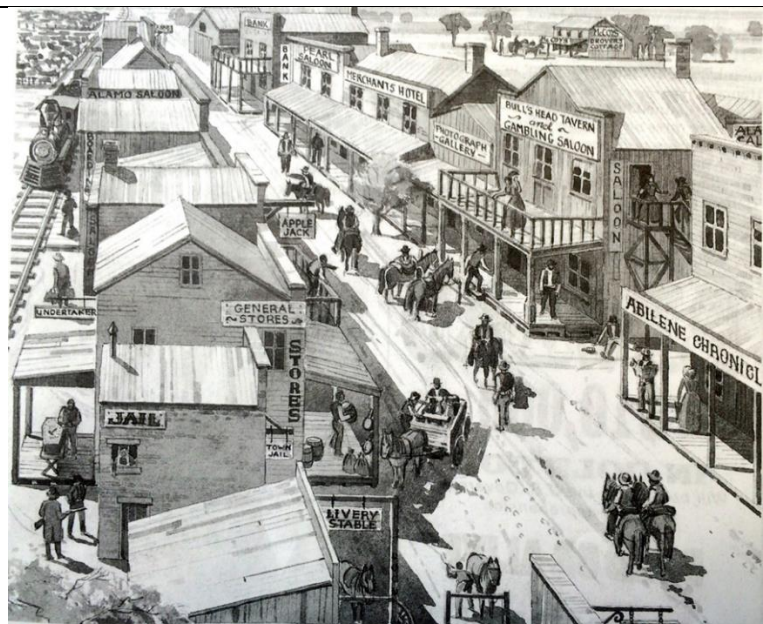
10. Why was Billy the Kid famous?

11. A US Marshall was in charge of policing a whole state. Give two examples of states.

12. Wyatt Earp was a bad policemen in which town and which state?

13. Wyatt Earp murdered 5 homesteaders and ranchers. What was this event called?

15. List all the crimes that could be easily committed in a 'cow town' like Abilene. Use the picture to help you:



16. Describe why catching criminals was hard in Abilene use these words:

Population, US Marshal, Sherriff, Railroad

Knowledge Tasks		Tick when complete
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains ; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser		
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains ; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
Qusetion Tasks:		Tick when complete
8 Explain two consequences		
Explain two consequences of gold rushes for increased crime on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the civil war for increased crime on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the rise of the cattle industry for increased crime on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Pacific Railroad Act 1862 for the settlement of the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Homestead Act for the settlement of the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Transcontinental railroad for settlement on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of Good Night and Loving for the development of the Cattle industry		
Explain two consequences of the end of the Civil war 1865 for the settlement of the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the harsh winter of 1886/87 for the decline of the cattle industry		
Explain two consequences of the Johnson County War 1892 for the decline of the cattle industry		
Narrative Account		Tick when complete
Write a narrative account analysing the reasons for the increase in lawlessness on the Great Plains		
Write a narrative account analysing the reasons for the decline of the cattle industry 1860-75		
Write a narrative account analysing the reasons for the settlement of the west by homesteaders 1860-75		
Explain the Importance		Tick when complete
Explain the importance of the discovery of gold for the settlement of the west.		
Explain the importance of new farming techniques for homesteaders succeeding on the Great Plains.		
Explain importance of laws made by the government for development and settlement of the west 1860-1890.		
Explain importance of end of Civil War in 1865 for the development and settlement of the Great Plains 1860-90		
Explain importance of railroad for development and settlement of the west 1860-90.		
Explain the importance of settlement and development of the Great Plains for causing increased lawlessness 1860-92		
Explain the importance of the Pacific Railroad Act in 1862 for the settlement of the West.		
Explain the importance of the creation of Abilene for the growth of the cattle industry 1867		
Explain the importance of the Goodnight and Loving to the growth of the cattle industry		

TOPIC 3: Conflict on the Great Plains between whites and Pains Indians 1860-90

What were the caused and consequences of the Indian Wars 1860-76?

Origin of Conflict: Fort Laramie Treaty 1851

The Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, was an agreement between the Plains Indians and the American government. **The government agreed to:** Pay each Sioux nation a subsidy = a payment of \$50,000 a year. This is sometimes called an annuity = a payment made every year. **The Sioux promised:** Not to attack migrants on the Oregon Trail. Allow the building of some roads and forts on their land. Each nation promised to stick to its agreed reservation - As described in the Indian Appropriations Act.

What were the consequences?

5. Only some nations received the subsidy/annuity regularly. Went it wasn't paid this caused conflict e.g Little Crow's War
6. There was less violence between Plains Indians and settlers. From 1840-1860 there were 200,000 white settlers and only 400 were killed by Plains Indians. This encouraged more migrants to head West.
7. The government lost the trust of the Plains Indians when the treaty wasn't enforced e.g. **1858 Colorado Gold Rush:** Gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains. 100,000 miners rushed to Colorado hoping to get rich quick. They had moved on to lands belonging to the Sioux. The Treaty protected the lands from white settlement. But the government did nothing to stop the miners.
8. The government lost the trust of the Plains Indians when the treaty wasn't enforced. **Transport** disrupted Indian hunting lands protected by the treaty. The government did nothing. For example **John Butterfield's overland mail carriage** route. Indian chiefs had agreed to the treaty.

The treaty was a response to...

The government agreed to.....

The Sioux agreed to....

The consequences of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 were...

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

Link 1: 1862: Little Crow's War

Causes: Little Crow's War

- In 1861 cutworms destroyed all Little Crow's tribes crops.
- In June 1862 their annual cash payment (annuity) did not arrive. This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851
- They could not buy food at the local agency (shop) run by whites. The agency owner Andrew Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'. The Sioux began to starve.

A consequence was that Little Crow led an attack on the Agency building where the food was kept. This led to 700 white settlers being killed (including Myrick. Who was found with grass stuffed in his mouth). This meant that local Homesteaders fearful of further attacks.

Another consequence was the US army was sent to fight the Little Crow's warriors. This led to Little Crow running away (In 1863 he was shot by a farmer who caught Little Crow picking raspberries in his field). The army killed 2000 Sioux in revenge. The remaining members of Little Crow's tribe were sent to live on a smaller reservation, with poor farm land and no drinking water.

Little Crow's War 1862 illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Two parts of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 were broken and that led to the conflict. Firstly, in June 1862 the annuity was no paid to Little Crow's tribe. This was money they desperately needed in order to purchase food as their crops had been destroyed by cutworms. Their anger at the broken promise regarding the annuity was compounded by the careless attitude of the government Agent, who was responsible to ensure the Indians had enough food. It's understandable that the

anger of Little Crow's tribe was heightened when Agent Myrick said, 'let them eat dung or grass', in response to the Indians need for food. The starving Indians attacked the agency, stole food and killed 700 white settlers. This illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict. If the annuity had arrived, as promised, Little Crow's tribe could have bought food. If the attitude of Meyrick had been more helpful and if he had done his job properly, the Indians could have been provided with food and conflict would have been avoided.

In 1861 crops were destroyed, more specifically...

In June 1862 the Fort Laramie Treaty was broken, more specifically...

One consequence was the Little Crow led...

This meant that...

Another consequence was the US army arrived which caused...

This led to...

Little Crow's War 1862 illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains because two parts of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 were broken, for example...

Little Crow's tribe's anger was heightened by Agent Myrick, more specifically...

This led to conflict when...

Without broken promises they may not have been conflict, more specifically...

Link 2: 1864: Sand Creek Massacre

Causes: Sand Creek Massacre

- Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners travelled west to Pikes Peak.
- The miners travelled through an Indian reservation. Breaking the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851
- The miners were attacked and killed by the Cheyenne Plains Indians led by Black Kettle

A consequence was a local man called John Chivington, refused to wait for the army to arrive in order to deal with the Indians. He insisted on leading a group of local men in an attack on Black Kettle's village. John Chivington and his men murdered 150 Cheyenne women and children and this became known as the Sand Creek Massacre. Chivington said "Damn any man who sympathises with Indians," he said. "Kill and scalp all, big and little; nits make lice."

Another consequence was that following the massacre the Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. This forced the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation in Colorado. Black Kettle and his tribe lived peacefully until the lack of resources of the smaller reservation began to make survival difficult. Some of Black Kettle's braves began raiding homesteads, killing homesteaders and stealing food. The army was sent to stop the raids led by General Custer of the 7th Cavalry. This led to Black Kettle and many of his braves were killed at the Battle of Washita in 1868

The Sand Creek massacre 1864 illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Firstly the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 was broken when white trespassed on Indians reservations in search of gold. If whites hadn't trespassed on the reservation they may not have been killed by Indians. This would have meant that John Chivington would not have had an excuse to retaliate in an extremely brutal fashion by murdering 150 women and children. Following the Sand Creek massacre adequate food was not provided for Indians on the new reservation agreed by the Medicine Lodge Treaty. This broken promise caused raids by Indian braves and resulted in further conflict when General Custer and the 7th Cavalry killed Black Kettle at the Battle of Washita in 1868

Gold was discovered in...

The Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 was broken when...

Black and kettle and his tribe attacked and...

A consequence was the murderous actions of John Chivington, for example...

More specifically...

Another consequence was the Medicine Lodge Treaty which led to...

This caused further conflict, for example...

More specifically...

The Sand Creek massacre 1864 illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Firstly the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 was broken, for example...

If miners hadn't trespassed on Indian land the...

Which would have meant...

Link 3: 1868: Red Cloud's War

Causes: Red Cloud's War

- In 1862 gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana.
- Miners rushed along the Bozeman Trail to Virginia City
- The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon Trail near Fort Laramie and went north through the Sioux reservation.
- This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851
- In 1866 Red Cloud and his braves laid siege to Fort Phil Kearney on the Bozeman Trail
- Captain Fetterman tried to break the siege but failed. He and 80 of his men were massacred, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud and his braves.
- Red Cloud and his braves continued to attack US soldiers and miners on the Bozeman Trail until 1868 when the US government admitted defeat and signed a peace treaty with Red Cloud. This treaty was called the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868. The government agreed to all of Red Cloud's demands. They left all the forts along the Bozeman Trail and created the Great Sioux Reservation where no white Americans were allowed to settle. For the first time in its history the United States Government had negotiated a peace which "conceded everything demanded by the enemy and which extracted nothing in return".
- In 1868 President Grant decided to change the relationship between the government and the Sioux to prevent conflict. His ideas were to: 1. Spend more money training Indians to be farmers. Grant hoped that this would stop conflict being caused by lack of food. 2. Get rid of bad agents like Myrick. Grant hoped that this would prevent conflict being caused by cruel treatment of Indians by the Agents in charge of the reservations 3. Army officers were put in charge of areas of the Great Plains to stop whites settling on reservations. Grant hoped this would prevent conflict being caused by whites trespassing on Indian reservations.

A consequence of Red Cloud's War was the Fetterman Massacre in 1866. Red Cloud laid siege to Fort Phil Kearny. When supplies in the Fort began to run low, Captain Fetterman led 80 men out of the Fort in an attempt to break the siege. This led to Captain Fetterman and 80 US soldiers being killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud and his braves. The massacre marked the beginning of military dominance of Red Cloud's forces over the Bozeman Trail.

Another consequence of Red Cloud's war was the US government admitted defeat and signed the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868. This resulted in the US army leaving all the forts along the Bozeman Trail, the creation of the Great Sioux Reservation and a promise by the government that no white would settle there. This was first time in its history the United States Government had negotiated a peace which "conceded everything demanded by the enemy and which extracted nothing in return".

Another consequence of Red Cloud's War was President Grant's Peace Policy 1868. This was an attempt by President Grant to promote peaceful relations through spending more money on training Indians to farm and protecting reservations from white settlement with the army was. Consequently this marked a shift in the balance of power between the Sioux and the US government and resulted in a new approach to peaceful relations between the two groups.

Red Cloud's War illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. If gold had not been discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana, miners would not have broken the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851 by trespassing on the Sioux reservation. This was important for causing conflict because it enraged Red Cloud and his braves and led to the siege of Fort Phil Kearney and the massacre, scalping and mutilation of Captain Fetterman and his men when they attempted to break the siege.

In 1862 gold was discovered in...

This led to...
This broke...
Red Cloud and his braves responded by...

Captain Fetterman tried to...
But failed which resulted in...
The US government admitted defeat and signed the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 when the government promised to...

This was the first time that...

Red Cloud's victory also influence the creation of President Grant's Peace Policy in 1868. The three parts of the policy were:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

A consequence of Red Cloud's war was the Fetterman Massacre, more specifically...

This led to...

Another consequence was President Grant's Peace Policy, more specifically...

This led to...

Red Cloud's War illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. The discovery of gold meant that...

This caused conflict because...

Link 4: 1876: Battle of Little Bighorn

Causes: Battle of Little Bighorn

- When Custer arrived in the Black Hills in 1874 he said the hills were 'filled with gold from the grass down'.
- By 1875 1000 miners had arrived.
- This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868
- The Black Hills are sacred to the Sioux and they were furious that miners were settling on and digging up their sacred land.
- An offer by the US government to buy the Black Hills for \$6 million dollars only increased anger at the US government's insensitivity to Indian beliefs.
- Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse united the different Sioux bands into an army of 7000 braves. The Sioux nation had never united like this before against a common enemy.
- They Sioux surrounded General Custer and his army near the Little Bighorn River. General Custer and all his soldiers were killed by the Sioux. This led to the legend of 'Custer's last stand'. The Custer and his army had bravely fought to the last. However, the evidence suggests that Custer positioned his army badly because he underestimated the numbers of the Sioux army and he could have avoided the massacre.

A consequence of the Battle of Little Bighorn 1876 was that General Custer and his army were killed. Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse had managed to unite the Sioux nation against the US army. They Indians had an army of 7000 braves and surrounded Custer. This led to the legend of 'Custer's last stand'. The final moments of General Custer and his army were romanticised as a heroic fight to the last man.

Another consequence of the Battle of Little Bighorn 1876 was that America was shocked by the news of Custer's defeat. News of Custer's defeat reached the rest of America on the 4th of July – the 100th anniversary of the USA's independence from

the British Empire. Instead of celebrating Independence Day, Americans were shocked, afraid and angry. This meant that 2500 extra soldiers were sent west to fight Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull. Fighting between the Sioux and the US army continued until the Sioux army ran out of food and ammunition and surrendered. Sitting Bull escaped to Canada and Crazy Horse was shot.

The Battle of Little Bighorn illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. If gold had not been discovered in the Black Hills then miners would not have trespassed onto Sioux land which broke promises made by the US government to keep whites off reservations made in the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868. This was important for causing conflict because whites trespassing on their sacred land enraged the Sioux to the extent that all the Sioux bands united into one army, which had never happened before. The size of the Sioux Army and the arrogance of General Custer led to the massacre of Custer and his men at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.

Thousands of miners flocked to the Black Hills in 1874 because....

This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 because it had promised to.....

It broke President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 because it had promised to...

The US government only increased the Indian's anger by offering...

This led Crazy horse and Sitting Bull to...

At the Battle of Little Bighorn, Custer's defeat became known as 'Custer's Last Stand', in other words...

One consequence of the Battle of Little Bighorn was the total annihilation of Custer's army. For example...

More specifically...

Another consequence was when the news reached the rest of America people were shocked. For example...

More specifically...

The battle of Little Bighorn illustrates the importance of the discovery of gold and broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. The discovery of gold meant that...

This caused conflict because...

End: Massacre at Wounded Knee 1890

Poor living conditions on the reservations

- Indians were starving on reservations because; farm land was poor and Agents stole some of the food meant for the Indians
- Agents did not provide medical care. Indians suffered from measles and whooping cough.
- Many Indians despaired of their lives.
- A holy man started a new religion. He said that if Indians danced the Ghost Dance then; all the whites would leave, the buffalo would return and all dead Indians would come back to life.
- These ideas were very popular and the Ghost dance spread across the Sioux reservations.

Massacre at Wounded Knee

- Agents were worried about the Ghost Dance and called in the 7th Cavalry to stop the religion.
- Indian policeman Red Tomahawk shot Sitting Bull when he was arrested for being a Ghost Dancer
- Sitting Bull's followers joined a new chief called Big Foot
- When the 7th Cavalry tried to disarm Big Foot's band there was a scuffle and a Sioux warrior shot a soldier
- The 7th Cavalry opened fire on the Sioux warriors, women and children.

Indian Deaths

- 102 Indian men and women, 24 old men, 7 old women, 6 boys aged 8 years, 7 babies under the age of 2 years, Sitting Bull Killed by Sgt. Red Tomahawk

American Deaths

- 25 soldiers

The resistance of the Sioux was over.

- The Sioux never again tried to resist the US government, either peacefully or violently.
- The destruction of Indian life was completed by smashing their last religious movement – the Ghost Dance

The frontier was declared closed

- In 1890 the government decided that the Great Plains were settled. The Wild West, Indian Wars, large migrations and gold rushes were over.

One consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890 was that the Ghost Dancers were massacred. For example, 102 Indian men and women, 24 old men, 7 old women, 6 boys aged 8 years, 7 babies under the age of 2 years. This led to the end of the Ghost Dance movement

Another consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890 was that it marked the end of Indian resistance on the Great Plains. In other words, the Ghost Dance movement was the last resistance movement peaceful or otherwise that attempted to remove white settlers from the Great Plains and restore the traditional Indian way of life. This meant the settlements of the Great Plains by the west was complete, the US government declared that the West was settled. The days of the Wild West and the idea of the Great Plains being a frontier, in other words the edge of civilisation, were over.

The Massacre at Wounded Knee illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Following the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 the US government were supposed to spending money training Indians to be better farmers so that they could grow enough food to survive. Lack of food had caused conflict previously, for example Little Crow's War in 1862. This meant broken promises were important for causing conflict because if there had been adequate food provided for Indians on reservations then the Ghost Dance Movement would not have started, The Ghost Dance was a response to lack of food caused by the Indians being allocated poor quality land for their reservations and because of poor treatment by the government Agents in charge of looking after the Indians on the reservations. This second point shows how the promises of President Grant's Peace Policy were broken. The Ghost Dance movement made US soldiers nervous and it was these nerves, coupled with a misunderstanding over weapons that precipitated the massacre at Wounded Knee. If the Sioux had been given decent farm land or provided with competent Agents to ensure they had adequate food, then the massacre may not have occurred.

The Ghost Dance Movement was caused by poor conditions on reservations. For example:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Indians believed that performing the Ghost Dance would result in:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Agents were worried about the Ghost Dance movement because they feared...

Sending the 7th cavalry to deal with the Ghost dancers was a bad idea because of what happened at the battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, more sepcifcially...

The Massacre at Wounded Knee was triggered by...

This led to many Indians being killed, for example...

This led to the end of Sioux resistance on the Great Plains, in other words...

The 'frontier was declared closed, in other words...

One consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee was that the Ghost Dancers were massacred. For example...

More specifically...

Another consequence was that it marked the end of Indian resistance. For example...

More specifically...

The Massacre at Wounded Knee illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. The Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 were broken, for example...

More specifically...

This caused conflict because...

Indian Wars: Check your Understanding

1. Put these wars in chronological order. 1-4. Add the year it happened!

	Battle of Little Bighorn		Sand Creek Massacre
	Little Crow's War		Red Cloud's War

2. Match each war to its cause by drawing a line:

Little Crow's War		Black Hills Gold Rush 1874
Sand Creek Massacre		Montana Gold Rush 1864 (Bozeman Trail)
Red Cloud's War		Colorado Gold Rush 1858 (Pike's Peak)
Battle of Little Bighorn		Annuity was not paid and Indians were starving

3. Little Crow's War was caused by broken promises, more specifically...

4. The consequences of the war were...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

5. The Sand Creek massacre was caused by broken promises, more specifically...

6. The consequences of the massacre were...

- i)
- ii)

7. Red Cloud's war was caused by broken promises, more specifically...

8. The consequences of the war were...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

9. The battle of Little Big Horn was caused by broken promises, more specifically...

10. The consequences of the war were...

- i)
- ii)
- iii)

11. All origin of these conflicts is the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851
US government promised to...

Indians promised to...

Causes and consequences of the destruction of the Indian Way of life 1860-90

Objective: To describe the causes and consequences of the destruction of Indian way of life 1860-90

Origin of the destruction of Indian Way of life; the extermination of the buffalo by hunters encouraged by the US government

The US government knew how important the buffalo were to the Indian way of life. The US Army's military strength was greater than that of the Indian tribes. However, the government realised it would be far cheaper (and safer for its own troops) to destroy the buffalo and starve the Indians into defeat rather than continue fighting the Indians of the battlefield. The government was especially keen to end the conflict with the Plains Indians following the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.

- Most historians believe that the destruction of the buffalo herd was deliberate. Either as a method of genocide (the deliberate destruction of all Plains Indians). Alternatively, as a method of controlling the Indians by making them reliant on the US government for food. One buffalo hunter went to a fort and was given ammunition free by the officer in charge. He asked the army officer; "What am I expected to do with this ammunition- kill Indians?" "Hell no, that's our job", replied the army officer. "You must kill buffalo. Only when the Indian becomes dependant on us for their every need will we be able to control them. Every buffalo you kill will save a white man's life."

- In the 1870s, individuals began to hunt buffalo in order to make money. From 1871, a process was invented that enabled high quality leather to be made from buffalo hides, which was in great demand for use in industrial machinery. The railroad network made transport of buffalo skins easy and cheap. This caused a huge increase in the numbers of buffalo hunters.
- Plains Indians were appalled:
 - By the scale of the hunting. Indians believed in killing just a few buffalo at a time, enough to feed the tribe. Buffalo hunters slaughtered the entire herd at once, up to three thousand buffalo at a time. Buffalo hunters were armed with repeating rifles which enabled them to shoot several buffalo before reloading
 - By the waste of the hunting. Buffalo hunters cut off the fur and hide from the buffalo and left the carcass to rot.
- With buffalo numbers reduced, it made little sense for Plains Indians to continue their nomadic lifestyle, which made it was easier for the government to move them on to reservations. Preventing the Indians hunting buffalo meant they lacked food and began to starve. This meant the Indians had to rely on the US government for food. This made it easier for the US government to control the Indians.
- Fewer buffalo also helped the government's homesteading policy, as the buffalo left vacant huge swathes of land which could then be farmed by homesteaders
- In 1840 there were an estimated 13 million buffalo on the Great Plains. By 1885 there were only 200 buffalo left on the Great Plains. (Placed in the context of time; 200 seconds = 3.5 mins. 13 million seconds = 429 years)

One consequence of buffalo hunters was a severe decline in the number of buffalo on the Great Plains. For example buffalo hunters were encouraged to hunt buffalo for their hides. More specifically, from 1871 a process was invented to turn buffalo hide into high quality leather. This meant that millions of buffalo were hunted and were killed very quickly and easily as the hunters were armed with the Winchester repeating rifle. This led to the extinction of the buffalo; in 1840 there were approximately 13million buffalo on the Great plains but by 1890 there were only 200. **Another consequence of buffalo hunters was** that it meant the Indians became reliant on the government for food. For example without enough buffalo for the Indians to hunt they lacked food and began to rely on supplies from the government This meant that it was easier for the US government to control the Indians. Weakened by lack of food and reliant on government handouts meant they were less likely to fight.

The extermination of the buffalo was important for destruction of Indian way of life because hunting the buffalo was an important part of their lifestyle. For example the Indians relied on the buffalo to survive on the Great Plains. More specifically the buffalo provided meat for food, buffalo hide was used for making clothes and for shelter as it was used for the walls of the tipi. This meant the extermination of the buffalo was important for destroying the Indian way of life because it meant that they lost their main source of food, clothing and shelter. **Secondly**, the Plains Indians structured their lives around the buffalo, moving around the Great Plains following the buffalo herd. This meant the extermination of the buffalo was important for destroying the Indian way of life because it stopped their traditional nomadic lifestyle. **Finally**, The importance of the buffalo was also evident in the Indian's religious beliefs. They performed a buffalo dance before each hunt to bring good medicine from the spirits to ensure the hunt was successful. This meant the extermination of the buffalo was important for destroying the Indian way of life because it meant that their religious beliefs were destroyed.

The US government realised it would be easier and cheaper to control the Plains Indians by exterminating the buffalo rather than fighting the Indians with their army. For example, if the buffalo were exterminated the effect on the Indians would be...

Most historians believe the extermination of the buffalo was a deliberate move by the government and it's aim was to...

"Every buffalo you kill will save a white man's life." In other words...

In 1870s buffalo hunters had a financial incentive to kill more buffalo. For example...

More specifically...

Plains Indians were appalled, in other words...

By the scale of the hunting. More specifically...

By the waste of the hunting. More specifically...

Extermination of the buffalo made it easier for the US government to control Indians because the Indians lacked food, more specifically....

It stopped the Plains Indians nomadic lifestyle, more specifically...

In 1840 there were _____ buffalo. By 1885 there were only _____ buffalo left.

One consequence of the extermination of the buffalo was a severe decline in buffalo numbers. For example...

More specifically....

This meant that...

Another consequence of the extermination of the buffalo was Indians became reliant on the US government for food. For example...

More specifically...

This meant that...

The extermination of the buffalo was important for destruction of Indian way of life because hunting the buffalo was an important part of their lifestyle. For example...

More specifically...

This was important because it meant that...

Development 1; Indian Boarding Schools from 1876

From 1876 Indian Boarding Schools were created. Indian children were taken away from their parents and taken to schools hundreds of miles away. Parents were unable to stop their children being taken. Their food rations were stopped if they tried. The aim at these boarding schools was summed up by one headmaster who said the aim of the school was to **'kill the Indian, save the man'**. In other words, the aim was to destroy the children's Indian identity and make them like white people. White Americans believed that Indian culture was wrong and barbaric and so making Indians like white people would make their lives better, it would 'save' them. Another word for this process was **assimilation**, which means changing the Indian's culture and way of live to make it exactly like the culture and way of life of white Americans.

- At the boarding school Indian children were:
 - were banned from speaking their own language
 - banned from performing religious dances and practising their own religion
 - banned from wearing traditional buffalo skin clothes and feathers
 - banned from using their traditional names
 - banned from living in tipis and sleeping on buffalo fur rugs
 - banned from hunting animals
 - boys were banned from having long hair

- Instead Indian children had to:
 - Learn English and speak English at all times.
 - Go to church and practise Christianity
 - Wear school uniform
 - Use the English names given to them by teachers
 - Sleep in houses on beds
 - Learn how to farm crops for food.
 - Boys had to cut their hair and girls had to wear their hair up.

Punishments for not following these rules were harsh. Corporal (physical) punishments, such as whipping with a leather belt were common. This meant that when they returned home the children did not fit into the Sioux world. This weakened the structure of the tribe and Indians belief in their own culture.

One consequence of Indian boarding schools for the destruction of the Indian Way of life was that Indian children were banned from practising traditional aspects of their culture. For example, they were banned from using native languages, practising native religious ceremonies and wearing traditional clothes made from buffalo skin and fur. More specifically, if any child was caught doing any of these things they would be severely punished, often beaten with leather belts. This meant that Indian children had their culture forcibly removed from them, which broke their tribal structure and destroyed their religion. **Another consequence of Indian boarding schools for the destruction of Indian way of life was** that Indian children were forced to adopt white American culture. For example, the children had to Learn English and speak English at all times, go to church and practise Christianity, wear school uniform, use the English names given to them by teachers, sleep in houses on beds, learn how to farm crops for food and boys had to cut their hair and girls had to wear their hair up. This meant that Indian children were forced to adopt white American culture, which broke their tribal structure and destroyed their religion.

Indian boarding schools were important for destruction of Indian way of life because their aim was the assimilation of young Indians. In other words changing the culture and way of life to make it exactly like the culture and way of life of white Americans. One Indian Boarding School's motto was 'kill the Indian, save the man', in other words removing all Indian culture from an individual would improve their life. For example, Indian children were forced to; stop using native languages and learn English, stop wearing traditional clothes made from buffalo hide and wear school uniform, stop hunting and learn how to farm crops and stop practising their native religion and practise Christianity. This meant boarding schools were important for the destruction of the Indian way of life because the assimilation of Indian children broke Indian tribal structure, destroyed Indian religion, stopped the tradition of hunting buffalo and their nomadic lifestyle. By adopting the approach of "kill the Indian, save the man", boarding schools made attempted to force Indian children to adopt white culture in order to make Indian tribes easier to control and less likely to fight back against the destruction of their way of life by the US government.

From 1874 Indian Boarding Schools were created, in other words...

These schools aimed to "kill the Indian, save the man". In other words...

The aim was assimilation of young Indians. In other words...

At the boarding school Indians were banned from:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

At the boarding school the Indians were forced to:

- 1.

2.

3.

One consequence of Indian Boarding schools was the destruction of traditional Indian culture. For example...

More specifically....

This meant that...

Another consequence of Indian Boarding schools was children were forced to adopt white American culture. For example...

More specifically...

This meant that...

Indian Boarding Schools were important for destruction of Indian way of life because their aim was to assimilate young Indians. For example...

More specifically...

This was important because it meant that...

Development 2; The Dawes Act 1887 – Limitation and Allotment

The Dawes Act was a law passed by the US government in 1887. Its aim was to control where the Indians lived and limit their movement around the Great Plains. The Dawes Act had two parts:

1. LIMITATION: Indians were limited to Reservations, they could not leave. Consequences:

- This destroyed the foundation of Sioux society. Their ability to hunt buffalo was severely limited, which meant no meat for food. No buffalo hides for tipis.
- There was little need for warriors to complete the buffalo dance to give them medicine for the hunt.
- Sioux warriors could not meet warriors from other tribes, count coup and steal horses. This stopped them gaining status and wealth.

2. ALLOTMENT: The Great Sioux Reservation was broken up into plots for each Sioux tribe. Instead of all the tribes moving around one big reservation, each tribe was allotted its own reservation. Consequences:

- Indian families were given their own own farm land (like homesteaders). At first food was handed out to chiefs, but later heads of families were given each families ration of food. This was meant to destroy the power of chiefs, by removing the chief's role of organising braves for hunting and raiding.
- The government took control of all of legal matters. They created Indian Police Force, giving legal authority Indians who applied to join. Chiefs lost the power to judge and punish members of their tribe.

- The Sioux were prisoners on their reservations. The land was usually land which white settlers did not want so it was usually poor farm land. This made it difficult for the Indians to feed themselves. They became dependent on government handouts for food. Indian agents (remember Myrick?) were dishonest. They stole food from the Indians and did not provide medical care. Poorly fed, suffering from diseases like measles and disarmed the Sioux could not fight back. To a small number of Indians, the reservations were an opportunity. Some chiefs co-operated with the US government – Chiefs like Sitting Bull had refused to so this -. Sergeant Red Tomahawk, who shot dead Sitting Bull, was a captain of the Indian police by 1892. This gave him power and more money from his wages. His family were better off but he helped enforce the government's laws which made many of his people much worse off.

One consequence of the Dawes Act 1887 for the lives of the Plains Indians was that they were limited to their reservations, which negatively affected traditional cultural practices. For example, being limited to smaller reservations meant that it was practically impossible to hunt the ever-dwindling herds of buffalo. More specifically, this took away the Indian's main supply of food and materials for clothing and shelter. This meant that their traditional way of life was destroyed, as Indians could no longer hunt buffalo and became reliant on the US government for food and shelter. **Another consequence** of the Dawes Act 1887 for the lives of the Plains Indians was that each tribe was allotted their own reservation, which also negatively affected their traditional cultural practices. For example, this prevented interaction between tribes, such as raids for stealing horses. More specifically, this meant that the power of chiefs declined because they were no longer relied upon to make decisions about the tribal movements. This meant that the traditional Indian way of life was destroyed as it stopped the nomadic lifestyle and broke the tribal structure.

The Dawes Act 1887 was important for destruction of Indian way of life because it limited Indians to reservations. This meant that Indians could not hunt the buffalo easily as they had to wait for buffalo herds to cross their lands. More specifically, the US government encouraged Indians to be farmers and this meant the Indian tribes no longer followed their traditional nomadic lifestyle. This meant the Dawes Act was important for the destruction of the Indian way of life because it stopped their nomadic lifestyle and hunting the buffalo. Nomadic lifestyle and hunting the buffalo were integral parts of the Indians traditional way of life. Without the buffalo they did not have enough food or materials for traditional clothing and shelter (the tipi).

Another reason that the Dawes Act was important for the destruction of the Indian way of life was allotment. This meant that each tribe was allotted its own reservation (which they were not allowed to leave because limitation). This prevented tribes going on raids which meant that braves could not count coup, which was when braves touched their enemy in battle with their coup stick – this was considered braver than killing an enemy. It also meant they could not steal horses, which were a sign of wealth and necessary for hunting buffalo and the nomadic lifestyle. This meant the Dawes Act was important for destroying the Indian way of life because it destroyed their tribal structure. Without counting coup, braves could not display the strength of their medicine which prevented them achieving status within the tribe which was necessary for becoming a chief. Without stealing horses, braves could not display wealth, which would also improve their status in the tribe.

End point; Massacre at Wounded Knee 1892– final resistance of the Sioux was eliminated

Poor living conditions on the reservations

- Indians were starving on reservations because; farm land was poor and Agents stole some of the food meant for the Indians
- Agents did not provide medical care. Indians suffered from measles and whooping cough.
- Many Indians despaired of their lives.
- A holy man started a new religion. He said that if Indians danced the Ghost Dance then; all the whites would leave, the buffalo would return and all dead Indians would come back to life.
- These ideas were very popular and the Ghost dance spread across the Sioux reservations.

Massacre at Wounded Knee

- Agents were worried about the Ghost Dance and called in the 7th Cavalry to stop the religion.
- Indian policeman Red Tomahawk shot Sitting Bull when he was arrested for being a Ghost Dancer
- Sitting Bull's followers joined a new chief called Big Foot
- When the 7th Cavalry tried to disarm Big Foot's band there was a scuffle and a Sioux warrior shot a soldier

- The 7th Cavalry opened fire on the Sioux warriors, women and children.

Indian Deaths

- 102 Indian men and women, 24 old men, 7 old women, 6 boys aged 8 years, 7 babies under the age of 2 years, Sitting Bull Killed by Sgt. Red Tomahawk

American Deaths

- 25 soldiers

The resistance of the Sioux was over.

- The Sioux never again tried to resist the US government, either peacefully or violently.
- The destruction of Indian life was completed by smashing their last religious movement – the Ghost Dance

The frontier was declared closed

- In 1890 the government decided that the Great Plains were settled. The Wild West, Indian Wars, large migrations and gold rushes were over.

One consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890 was that the Ghost Dancers were massacred. For example, 102 Indian men and women, 24 old men, 7 old women, 6 boys aged 8 years, 7 babies under the age of 2 years. This led to the end of the Ghost Dance movement

Another consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee in 1890 was that it marked the end of Indian resistance on the Great Plains. In other words, the Ghost Dance movement was the last resistance movement peaceful or otherwise that attempted to remove white settlers from the Great Plains and restore the traditional Indian way of life. This meant the settlements of the Great Plains by the west was complete, the US government declared that the West was settled. The days of the Wild West and the idea of the Great Plains being a frontier, in other words the edge of civilisation, were over.

The Massacre at Wounded Knee illustrates the importance of broken promises for causing conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains. Following the Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868 the US government were supposed to spending money training Indians to be better farmers so that they could grow enough food to survive. Lack of food had caused conflict previously, for example Little Crow's War in 1862. This meant broken promises were important for causing conflict because if there had been adequate food provided for Indians on reservations then the Ghost Dance Movement would not have started, The Ghost Dance was a response to lack of food caused by the Indians being allocated poor quality land for their reservations and because of poor treatment by the government Agents in charge of looking after the Indians on the reservations. This second point shows how the promises of President Grant's Peace Policy were broken. The Ghost Dance movement made US soldiers nervous and it was these nerves, coupled with a misunderstanding over weapons that precipitated the massacre at Wounded Knee. If the Sioux had been given decent farm land or provided with competent Agents to ensure they had adequate food, then the massacre may not have occurred.

The Ghost Dance Movement was caused by poor conditions on reservations. For example:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Indians believed that performing the Ghost Dance would result in:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Agents were worried about the Ghost Dance movement because they feared...

Sending the 7th cavalry to deal with the Ghost dancers was a bad idea because of what happened at the battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, more specifically...

The Massacre at Wounded Knee was triggered by...

This led to many Indians being killed, for example...

This led to the end of Sioux resistance on the Great Plains, in other words...

The 'frontier was declared closed, in other words...

One consequence of the Massacre at Wounded Knee was that the Ghost Dancers were massacred. For example...

More specifically...

Another consequence was that it marked the end of Indian resistance. For example...

More specifically...

The Massacre at Wounded Knee was important for the destruction of Indian Way of life because it destroyed their religious beliefs. For example...

More specifically...

This was important because it meant destruction of religious belief and this was the final act of resistance by the Plains Indians. For example....

More specifically....

Knowledge Tasks		Tick when complete
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains ; Look, cover write check on blank knowledge organiser		
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains multiple choice quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
Topic 2 Settlement and Development of the Great Plains ; free recall quiz (repeat till 100% correct)		
QUESTION Tasks:		
8 Explain two consequences		Tick when complete
Explain two consequences of Little Crow's War 1862 for relations between whites and Indians on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Sand Creek Massacre 1864 for relations between whites and Indians on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of Red Cloud's War 1866-68 for relations between whites and Indians on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Battle of Little Bighorn 1876 for relations between whites and Indians on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Massacre at Wounded Knee 1890 for relations between whites and Indians on the Great Plains		
Explain two consequences of the Dawes Act 1887 for the lives of Plains Indians		
Explain two consequences of the extermination of the buffalo for the lives of Plains Indians		
Explain two consequences of Indian Boarding Schools for the lives of Plains Indians		
Narrative Account		Tick when complete
Write a narrative account analysing the reasons for the conflict between whites and Indians on the Great Plains 1860-1890		
Write a narrative account analysing the ways US government policy destroyed the Indian way of life. You may use the following in your answer:		
Write a narrative account analysing the reasons for the settlement of the west by homesteaders 1860-75		
Explain the Importance		Tick when complete
Explain the importance of the discovery of gold for causing conflict between the US government and the Plains Indians		
Explain the importance of government actions for the destruction of the Indian way of life		

History Paper 2 -- American West - 1. Indian Way of Life and Early Migration West

Question	Choose one of the answers below		
1. Why was warfare important for Sioux way of life?	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping enemies	Food (meat), hides (for tipis and clothes), bones (for weapons), skull for (religious ceremonies)	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo,
2. Why were the buffalo important for Sioux way of life?	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping enemies	Food (meat), hides (for tipis and clothes), bones (for weapons), skull for (religious ceremonies)	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo,
3. Why was nomadic lifestyle important?	Sioux got their name from visions in the sweat lodge. Dances helped bring strong medicine from the spirits	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping enemies	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo, fight other tribes and steal horses.
4. Why was religion important?	Sioux got their name from visions in the sweat lodge. Dances helped bring strong medicine from the spirits	Counting Coup, stealing horses, displaying strong medicine, scalping enemies	The Sioux had to move around to follow the buffalo, fight other tribes and steal horses.
5. Why did mountain men go migrate west?		To hunt beaver and bears for fur.	To settle in Oregon
6. What path did the Mountain men create that was used by others?	Manifest Destiny	Salt Lake City	Oregon trail
7. Why did banking crisis encourage people to migrate west?	Lost money and savings and wanted to start a new life	To hunt beaver and bears for fur.	Attacked for their religious beliefs.
8. Why did Mormon's migrate West?	Lost money and savings and wanted to start a new life	To hunt beaver and bears for fur.	Attacked for their religious beliefs.
9. Why did Manifest Destiny encourage people to migrate west?	Lost money and savings and wanted to start a new life	To hunt beaver and bears for fur.	Migrants thought they were doing God's will
10. What mistake did the Donner Party make?	Snow fell early	Took a short cut	Broke Fort Laramie Treaty 1851
11. What was a consequence of the Permanent Indian Frontier?	Created a boundary between whites in the east and Indians on the Great Plains in the west which forced tribes like the Cherokee off their land.	Allowed people to buy land very cheaply in Oregon, which encouraged many migrants to travel there to settle.	Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer
12. What was a consequence of the Pre-emption Bill?	Created a boundary between whites in the east and Indians on the Great Plains in the west which forced tribes like the Cherokee off their land.	Allowed people to buy land very cheaply in Oregon, which encouraged many migrants to travel there to settle.	Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer
13. What was a consequence of the California Gold Rush?	This led to increased competition for resources on the Great Plains and increased conflict between Indians and whites.	Gold discovered in the Sierra Nevada, 100,000 '49ers' went west to seek their fortune.	Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer
14. What was a consequence of the Fort Laramie Treaty 1851?	This led to increased competition for resources on the Great Plains and increased conflict between Indians and whites.	Gold discovered in the Sierra Nevada, 100,000 '49ers' went west to seek their fortune.	Indians promised to stay on reservations and not attack white settlers on the Oregon Trail, as a result migration west increased, migrants felt safer

History Paper 2 — American West - 2.Settlement on the Great Plains

Question	Choose one of the answers below			
1. Which gold rush did NOT lead to war with Indians?	1849 California Gold Rush (the 49ers)	1858 Colorado Gold Rush	1862 Rock Mountains Gold Rush	1874 Black Hills Gold Rush
2. Which law gave Homesteaders cheap land if it was farmed for 5 years?	Fort Laramie Treaty 1851	Homestead Act 1862		Pacific Railroad Act 1862
3. What was the Exoduster Movement 1879	Gang that robbed trains	Black Americans migrated west to Kansas to escape discrimination		Gold Miners in the Black Hills
4. Why else did more homesteaders settle on the Great Plains after 1860?	1866 Goodnight and Loving trail 1867 Joseph McCoy. 1868 John Iliff.	1862 Pacific Railroad Act. Railroad 1865 Civil War ended. 1869 Transcontinental Railroad complete. 1879 Exodusters		1849 California Gold Rush (the 49ers) 1858 Colorado Gold Rush 1862 Rock Mountains Gold Rush 1874 Black Hills Gold Rush
6. What helped homesteaders successfully farm on the Great Plains?	Windmills, sodbusters and red turkey wheat	Johnson County War 1892		Winter 1887
7. What were the consequences of the end of Civil War 1865 for settlement of the Great Plains?	Millions of Americans died.	Ex- soldiers were encouraged to settle on the Great Plains as homesteaders. Exoduster Movement		Johnson County War 1892
8. Which law encouraged the Union Pacific and Central Pacific to build the Transcontinental Railroad	Fort Laramie Treaty 1851	Homestead Act 1862		Pacific Railroad Act 1862
9. What were the consequences of the railroad?	Increased settlement, cattle industry developed. Increased tension with Indians, helped homesteaders, Increased lawlessness	Increased supply of cattle, Ex-soldiers became homesteaders, Exoduster Movement Some ex solders turned to crime e.g. Jesse James		1881 Wyatt Earp killed 3 cowboys at the 'Gunfight at the OK Corral'.
10. Why did the cattle industry develop?	1865 Civil war 1866 Goodnight and Loving trail 1867 Joseph McCoy. 1868 John Iliff.	1862 Pacific Railroad Act. Railroad 1869 Transcontinental Railroad complete. 1879 Exodusters		1849 California Gold Rush (the 49ers) 1858 Colorado Gold Rush 1862 Rock Mountains Gold Rush 1874 Black Hills Gold Rush
11. Why did the open range decline?	Windmills, sodbusters and red turkey wheat	1874 homesteaders used barbed wire, Winter 1887, Johnson County War 1892		1881 Wyatt Earp killed 3 cowboys at the 'Gunfight at the OK Corral'.
12. Give an example of a Wild West train robber	Billy the Kid	Wyatt Earp		Jesse James
13. Give an example of a Wild West cattle rustler	Billy the Kid	Wyatt Earp		Jesse James
14. Give an example of a Wild West lawman who was also a criminal	Billy the Kid	Wyatt Earp		Jesse James
15. Why did lawlessness (crime) increase?	Great Plains very large and difficult to police, not enough police, vigilantes often took the law into their own hands. Trains, gold rushes and cattle industry led to new crimes	Increased settlement, cattle industry developed. Increased tension with Indians, helped homesteaders,		Windmills, sodbusters and red turkey wheat

History Paper 2 — American West - 3. Conflict and Destruction of Indian Way of Life

Question	Choose one of the answers below		
1. What caused Little Crow's War 1862?	Crops destroyed, annuity did not arrive breaking Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'.	Gold discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon trail near Fort Laramie and went north through Sioux lands. This broke the Fort Laramie treaty 1851	Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners, they travelled through a Indian reservation. Breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851
2. Consequences of Little Crow's War 1862?	150 Cheyenne women and children were murdered, Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. Forcing the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation.	81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors, led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 , and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868	700 white settlers killed. (Myrick. was found with grass stuffed in his mouth) The US army killed 2000 Sioux
3. What Caused the Sand creek Massacre 1864?	Crops destroyed, annuity did not arrive breaking Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'.	Gold discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon trail near Fort Laramie and went north through Sioux lands. This broke the Fort Laramie treaty 1851	Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners, they travelled through a Indian reservation. Breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851
4. Consequences of Sand Creek Massacre 1864?	150 Cheyenne women and children were murdered, Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. Forcing the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation.	81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors, led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 , and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868	700 white settlers killed. (Myrick. was found with grass stuffed in his mouth) The US army killed 2000 Sioux
5. What caused Red Cloud's War 1866-68?	Crops destroyed, annuity did not arrive breaking Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'.	Gold discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. The Bozeman Trail left the Oregon trail near Fort Laramie and went north through Sioux lands. This broke the Fort Laramie treaty 1851	Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners, they travelled through a Indian reservation. Breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851
6. Consequences of Red Cloud's War 1866-68	150 Cheyenne women and children were murdered, Medicine Lodge Treaty was agreed. Forcing the Cheyenne onto a smaller reservation.	81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors, led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 , and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868	700 white settlers killed. (Myrick. was found with grass stuffed in his mouth) The US army killed 2000 Sioux
7. What caused Battle of Little Big Horn 1876?	Crops destroyed, annuity did not arrive breaking Fort Laramie Treaty 1851, Meyrick said 'let them eat dung or grass if they are hungry'.	Custer said the hills were 'filled with gold from the grass down'. Thousands of miners arrived This broke the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868 AND President Grant's Peace Policy 1868	Gold was discovered in Colorado. Thousands of miners, they travelled through a Indian reservation. Breaking the fort Laramie Treaty 1851
8. Consequences of Battle of Little Big Horn 1876?	Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse killed Custer's and all his soldiers. News reached the rest of America on the 4th of July. 2500 extra soldiers were sent west. The Sioux army ran out of food and ammunition and surrendered.	81 US soldiers were killed, scalped and mutilated by Red Cloud's warriors, led to Fort Laramie Treaty 1868 , and President Grant's Peace Policy 1868	700 white settlers killed. (Myrick. was found with grass stuffed in his mouth) The US army killed 2000 Sioux
9. Why was buffalo hunting important for destroying the Indian Way of Life?	Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm	Limited Sioux to even smaller reservations. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation.	Without buffalo meat, tribes became dependent on US government for rations. Or gave up traditional way of life and became farmers. Without hides Indians wore white man's clothes and lived in houses. . Without buffalo dance their religion and culture was damaged.
10. Why did boarding schools destroy the Indian way of life?	Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm	Limited Sioux to even smaller reservations. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation.	Without buffalo meat, tribes became dependent on US government for rations. Or gave up traditional way of life and became farmers. Without hides Indians wore white man's clothes and lived in houses. . Without buffalo dance their religion and culture was damaged.
11. Why did the Dawes Act destroy Indian Way of life?	Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm	Limited Sioux to even smaller reservations. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation.	Without buffalo meat, tribes became dependent on US government for rations. Or gave up traditional way of life and became farmers. Without hides Indians wore white man's clothes and lived in houses. . Without buffalo dance their religion and culture was damaged.
12. Why did the Massacre at Wounded Knee destroy Indian Way of life?	Aimed to assimilate Indians 'kill the Indian, save the man' Long hair cut, traditional clothes banned, English names given, native languages banned, forced to go to church, taught to farm	Limited Sioux to even smaller reservations. Each tribe was allotted it's own mini reservation.	Ghost Dance movement believed the dance would bring spirits of dead back to drive whites away Nervous soldiers massacred Ghost Dancers at wounded Knee. Last Indian Resistance movement was over.

