

### Box A: Homesteaders

#### People became homesteaders because:

1. Homestead Act offered 160 acres of free land is inhabited for 5 years.
2. Railroad companies advertised Plains as great place to farm. Unusually high amount of rain in 1860s. New technology made e
3. Ex Slaves could but land to farm and escape the South
4. Railroads allowed people to sell farmed goods to the cities more easily which helped homesteaders to make a profit.

#### Homesteaders faced problems like:

5. Families often lived miles from nearest town. Lonely and isolated.
6. Few trees.
7. Getting supplies was extremely difficult. People had to improvise.
8. Lack of clean water meant cholera and typhoid was common.
9. Harsh climate; strong winds, freezing in winter and hot in summer.
10. They could not fence the land due to lack of wood.
11. The soil was too hard and broke their traditional tools

#### To solve these problems they:

12. Would build their homes out of Saud instead of wood as it was cheap and quick
13. Use wind pumps to get water from underground. To do this they would drill into the ground and use the power of the winds to pump the water up from Deep below.
14. Use dry farming methods to capture what little rain fell by turning the soil to prevent evaporation
15. Use new types of crops which could survive the plains, like turkey red wheat.
16. Use the new invention of barbed wire which was developed in 1874 this was cheaper and easier than using wood
17. Women were very resourceful making what they could from what they had such as soap from fat and fixing and mending clothes.
18. They used buffalo dung, or chips, as fuel for their ovens and fires
19. When more people move to the Plains they would work together

### Box C: Growth of Big business (1877 - 1900)

1. Big business created opportunities and hardship.
2. Cotton: Picked by poorly paid sharecroppers. Changing it into cloth created jobs but low paid.
3. Tobacco: 90% controlled by one company. No reason to improve wages.
4. Bonanza Farms: People could work there to save for own land. Best land, water and railroad access own by these big companies. Small-scale often could not compete against them.
5. Trade unions had little power in mineral industry. Black and Mexican workers used to undermine striking. Black-listing normal.



Year 10

The Making of America 1789 - 1900

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### Box B: Changing lives of Plains Indians (1877 - 1900)

1. After 1877, government policy towards natives became harsher.
2. Natives forced onto reservations after Great Sioux War. Supplies, medical aid and rations were low.
3. Growth of railroad brought many hunters to the Plains. They killed 3 million buffalo by 1883. Government did little to stop them.
4. Homesteaders, ranches and big businesses on Plains pushed many tribes to starvation. Again, government did little to stop this.
5. Government destroyed culture. Tribes sent to different reservations. Lived in houses not tipis. Forced conversion to Christianity. Forced education, often in boarding schools away from family. Children forced to choose English names and beaten if they did not speak English. Dawes Act in 1887 gave natives 160 acres of land and citizenship if they gave up tribal lands.
6. Ghost dance was last major attempt at resistance. Religious movement of 1890s. Believed white settlers would be swept off land and buffalo would return if they danced / prayed. Banned by government. Army killed over 250 believers at Wounded Knee.

### Box E Changing Lives of African Americans 1877 - 1900

- 1.
2. Black Americans continue to live in poverty after the end of the reconstruction
3. the cotton industry collapsed after the Civil War because it costs too much
4. black Americans were prevented from getting better paid jobs
5. black Americans in the south was sharecroppers
6. some black Americans became homesteaders, encourage by Benjamin Singleton
7. by 1879 over 6000 black Americans had moved to Kansas these people became known as the exodusters
8. there is racism in northern cities
9. in 1882 Booker T Washington set up schools to train black children to be Farmers and crafts people
10. in 1900 Washington established the Negro business League to support black businesses
11. in 1900 there were 23866 black teachers, and 417 black doctors
12. in the south Jim Crow laws kept living conditions difficult for Blacks
13. Jim Crow laws separated trains theatres churches parks and schools
14. there was an increasing number of black authors with over 100 books and 206 journals published by black authors between 1865 and 1893
15. there was violence against black Americans due to the Ku Klux Klan who reformed secretly in the 1890s
16. there were Redeemer governments who were around by ex slaveholders they tried to undo the changes made by the Civil War
17. Redeemer governments put in place and possible literacy tests which prevented black Americans from voting
18. in 1905 in Louisiana only 1342 black Americans were registered to vote
19. black Americans were lynched in 1892 161 black Americans were lynched

### Box D: Cities and Mass Migration (1877 - 1900)

1. Cities attracted people, especially in West, as they controlled local water supplies and promised work, education and entertainment..
2. Often overcrowded, e.g. 32 families sharing 8 storey building, which led to disease. In Chicago, 60% died before 1 year old.
3. Driving force in US women getting vote in 1920s.
4. Steam ships made travel faster. 600,000 immigrants came from Italy alone in 1890s. Jews and other minority groups left persecution. Needed to pass language test and medical check.
5. Immigrants often met racism and hostility. Violence was common. Low wages. Lived in poorest areas of cities.



## Year 10

# The Making of America 1789 - 1900

### Box F Railroads

1. The new transcontinental railroad United the east and the West of America for the first time
2. in 1862 Abraham Lincoln had approved the Pacific railroad act which meant the government gave money to help building the Railroad
3. the line was completed in 1869 at The Golden spike ceremony in Utah
4. the Railroad have both positive and negative impacts on the USA
5. people who invested in the Railroad had become very wealthy from it
6. the native Americans were negatively impacted because it disrupted the buffalo. people who use the Railroad could also buy a special ticket which meant they could go out on the special buffalo Hunt which again destroy the native Americans source of life. it also meant that more people came to Settle on native land.
7. the people who worked building the Railroad had a terrible time there are over 12000 Chinese immigrants who were building the railways. the Railroad builders were paid very little and it was a very dangerous job
8. the Railroad did help America to grow as it created new railroad lines along which towns were built. however some of these towns were very drunken and unruly such as Dodge City.
9. overtime the Railroad help to improve Law and Order across America

### Box G Cattle Industry

1. The cattle industry grew thanks to the railroads.
2. the cattle industry started in Texas here cowboys reared the Texas longhorn cattle
3. a few times a year the cattle would be driven which actually means walked to the northern towns where they would be sold. Here the cowboys got a bigger profit.
4. after the American Civil War in 1865 soldiers found that their cattle herds had grown massively whilst they had been away fighting
5. in 1866 Charles goodnight and Oliver Loving made \$24,000 by selling 2000 cattle to Indians on reservations at Fort Sumner. They had set up a new cattle Trail
6. these trails weren't called The Long drives. remember they did not involve cars.
7. these drives cause conflict with the native Americans because the cowboys went through Native American land.
8. when the Railroad was built Joseph McCoy decided to set up a cow town at the point of a railroad in Kansas, this town was called Abilene and was built in 1867
9. Abilene was a place for the Cowboys to take their cattle and then it could be sold to cities in the east using the Railroad.
10. Abilene was a drunken place as cowboys who went their off and just went and spent all their money on alcohol prostitution and gambling
11. John Jiff was a famous cattle rancher who started to ranch on the Plains of America using the open range
12. the open range means that the cattle were free to roam
13. however the cattle needed a lot of grass and water.
14. droughts men that eventually the cattle industry couldn't support itself and it collapsed

### Box H: Indian Wars

#### There was growing tensions between the Whites and the Natives because

1. Growing tension between natives and whites due to impact of gold rushes, railroads, homesteaders and cattle ranches.
2. Government began policy of moving natives to reservations (set aside areas of land) so they would not interfere with white settlement.
3. The transcontinental Railroad disrupted Indian hunting grounds.
4. Gold being discovered at Pikes Peak lead to conflict over land and Resources,
5. Natives like the Sioux refused to stay on their reservations

#### The Wars

6. Little Crows War - This was caused by little crow who have to sign a reservation agreement in 1861 in return for supplies from the US government. The government was not helping them and refused to open up the emergency stores when the Indians were starving in 1862. This led to little crow and his Warriors attacking white farmers because they were desperate for food they killed 500 white settlers. Little Crows people were then attacked by local soldiers, little crow was killed. The survivors were severely punished with 38 being publicly hanged. This made the natives very angry. The remaining Sue were forced to move to a reservation in Dakota
7. Red Cloud's War - In 1851 the Sioux had signed a treaty with the US government who promise to respect Sioux and this was called The Fort Laramie Treaty. in 1862 gold was discovered on the Sioux reservation and miners began pouring in they created a new trail called the bozeman trail which went right through the Sioux Lands. Red Cloud of the lakota Sioux led attacks against some of the miners in response the US Army set up Forts on Sioux Land. Between 1866 and 1868 red cloud and his Warriors for the US Army eventually the government had to admit defeat. The consequences of this more were a new Fort Laramie treaty which was signed in 1868 it gave the soon more land but they have to promise that they would not attack the Settlers, it also gave them the Black Hills which was sacred land. The government were humiliated.
8. The Great Sioux Wars - Gold was discovered in the Black Hills of Dakota in 1874, this was the land that had been promised to red cloud in the 1868 fort Laramie Treaty. the government tried to buy the black hills but the Sioux refused as the Black Hills were sacred to them. the US government and frustrated and ordered the Sioux back onto their reservations, however Sitting Bull a powerful chief and his people did not return. on the 25th of June 1876 General Custer found sitting Bulls camp on the Bighorn river. Custer and his 210 cavalry man attacked with 6000 natives. It took just minutes for Custer and his soldiers to be defeated. The natives scalped and mutilated the bodies of the Fallen soldiers. Whilst the natives won this battle they were treated very harshly afterwards they were rounded up by the US Army and rations were stopped on reservations, Sitting Bull fled to Canada, eventually the sewer forced to sell their Lands and move onto even smaller reservations