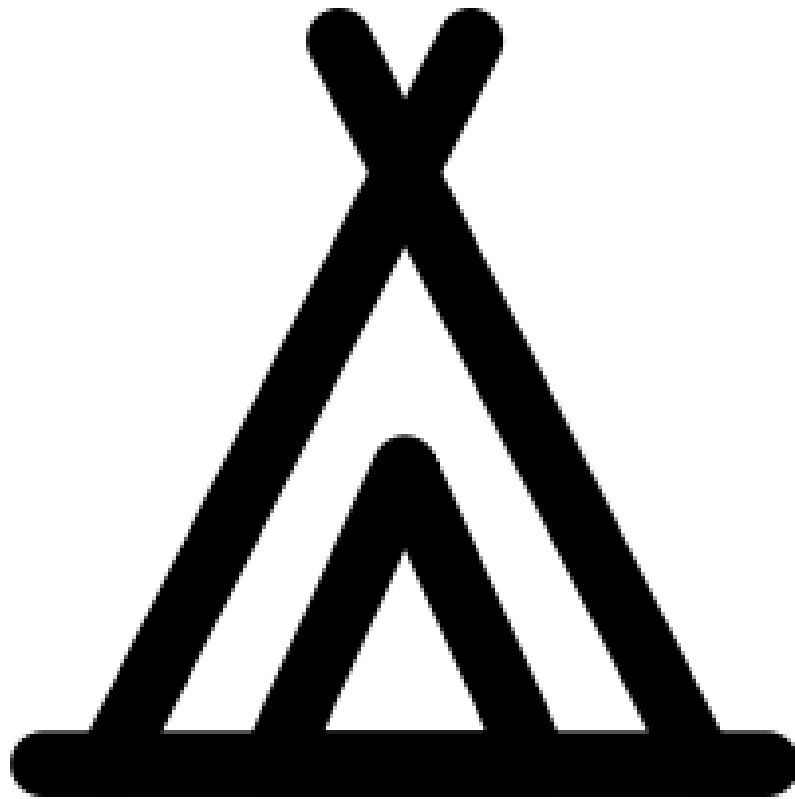












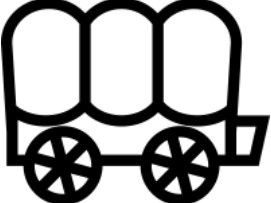


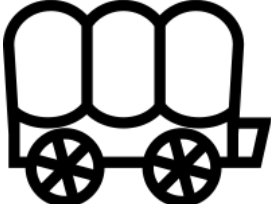










The American West



**Key Dates & Events -
Revision Guide**

American West—Key Dates & Events

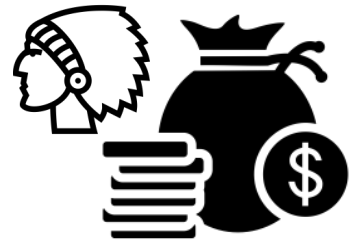
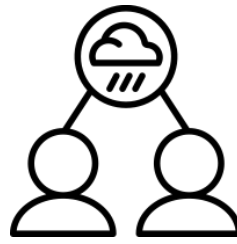
Pre-1830s			
1834			
1837			
1838			
1846			
1846			
1849			
1851			

American West—Key Dates & Events

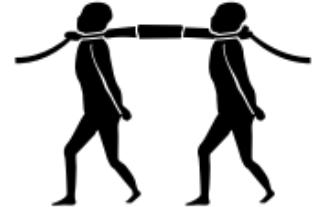
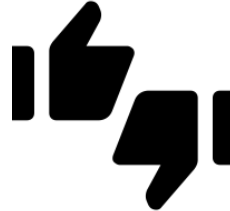
- Pre-1830s
 - **Lakota Sioux** roaming free on the Plains.
 - Hunting buffalo, following a **nomadic** lifestyle
- 1834
 - **Permanent Indian Frontier.**
 - US government agreed to stop settlers from crossing the border into Indian territory.
- 1837
 - **Banks collapse** & lead to financial difficulty.
 - **Mormons in Kirtland** are chased out as a result.
- 1838
 - **Mormons** who have moved to **Illinois** are chased out after growing their numbers & introducing the **Danite Army**
- 1846
 - The **Donner Party** use the Oregon Trail but fail to get west & resort to cannibalism.
- 1846
 - **Mormons travel to Salt Lake** successfully, under Brigham Young's leadership, using Advance Parties..
- 1849
 - California Gold Rush
- 1851
 - Indian Appropriations Act

American West—Key Dates & Events

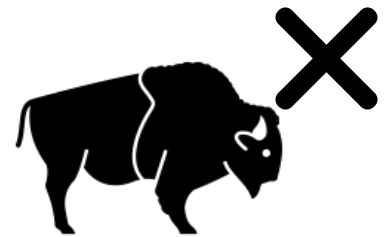
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1854



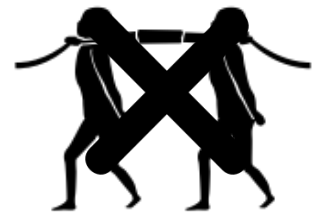
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1860



1861-65



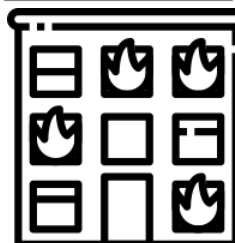
1862



1862



1862

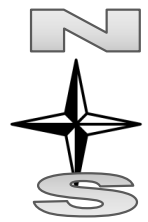


American West—Key Dates & Events

- 1851 • The first Fort Laramie Treaty said that settlers were allowed to pass through Indian land, in exchange for an annual payment from the government.
- 1854 • The Kansas-Nebraska Act was proposed by Stephen Douglass and said that a state should be able to choose whether they had slaves.
- 1859 • Gold is discovered at Pike’s Peak, Colorado.
 - The people who went to Pike’s Peak had a negative effect on the food sources of the Indians.
- 1860 • Abraham Lincoln is elected President.
 - He is anti-slavery. This begins to divide the coun-
- 1861-1865 • The American Civil War breaks out in 1861.
 - The North is the ‘Union’ and the South is the Confederacy.
- 1862 • The Pacific Railroad Act is passed in 1862.
 - Two companies started at opposite sides of America and met in the middle.
- 1862 • The Homestead Act gave settlers 160 acres of hard-to-farm land on the Plains, for just \$10.
 - They had to live on it to buy it.
- 1862 • Little Crow’s War happened when the tribe’s crops failed & government rations didn’t arrive.
 - They set fire to government buildings and killed men. 38 were executed, the rest moved to a barren reservation.

American West—Key Dates & Events

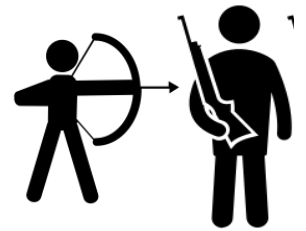
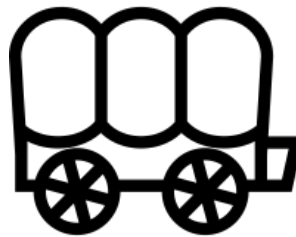
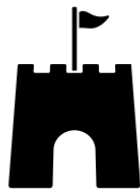
1863



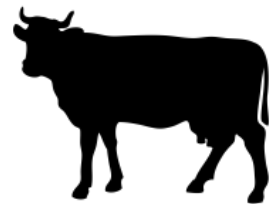
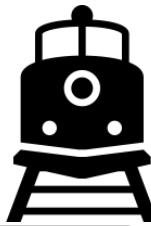
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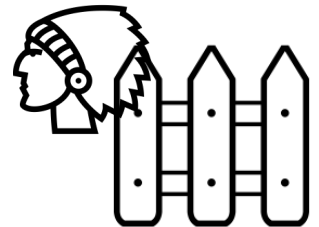
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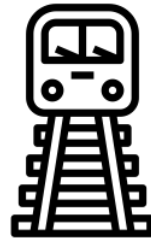
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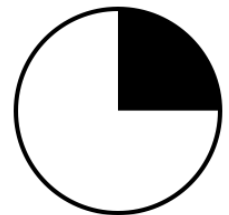
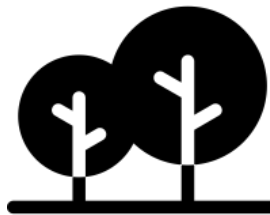
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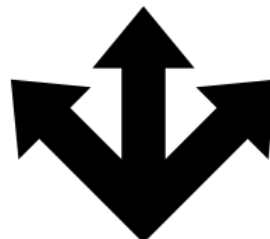
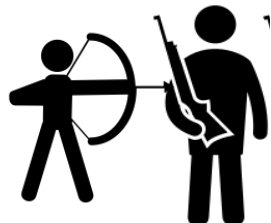
1869



1873



1876



American West—Key Dates & Events

- 1863 • Lincoln gives the South an ultimatum— surrender or he will free all slaves. They don't surrender so on 1st Jan 1863 he issues the Emancipation Proclamation.
- 1864 • After several years of killing travellers, the Chief of the Cheyenne, Black Kettle, negotiates with the government. However, Colonel Chivington attacks the Cheyenne and massacres 150 Cheyenne.
- 1866-68 • The Bozeman Trail cut through Sioux hunting land. Red Cloud led attacks on passing settlers.
- 68 • Red Cloud massacred Captain Fetterman and 80 of his men.
- 1867 • The first cow town, Abeline, is opened by Joseph McCoy. It is somewhere for cowboys to rest, near the railway so that cows can be easily transported.
- 1868 • The second Fort Laramie Treaty agreed that the Bozeman trail would be abandoned.
- Red Cloud moved his tribe onto a new reservation.
- 1869 • The Transcontinental Railroad was completed, funded by the government.
- They negotiated to move Indians off of land it passed through.
- 1873 • The Timber Culture Act was passed to encourage more farming on the Plains.
- Settlers could have another 160 acres if they planted trees on 25%.
- 1876 • Gold had been found in the Black Hills, but the Sioux would not move.
- Custer launched a 3-pronged attack but most of the American army was killed by Sitting Bull & Crazy Horse's men.

American West—Key Dates & Events

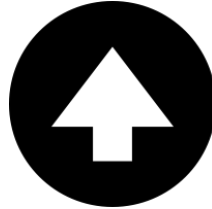
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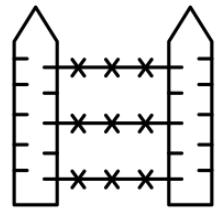
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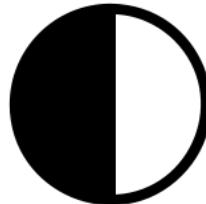
1879



1886-87



1887



1889



1890



1890



1892



American West—Key Dates & Events

- 1877
 - As another way to encourage homesteaders onto the Plains, the Desert Land Act was passed.
 - It allowed land which had very little rainfall to be bought cheaply in
- 1879
 - Many southerners were not allowing black people to have the equality they had achieved so over 40,000 black southerners migrated to Kansas in the Exoduster movement, where they set up homesteads.
- 1886-87
 - Following a freezing winter between 1886-87 which killed 15% of cattle, the end of the Open Range farming came about.
 - Once Joseph Glidden had invented barbed wire, many farmers moved to closed range ranching.
- 1887
 - The Dawes Act divided Indian territory up into 160 acre plots. Any land which was unclaimed by Native Americans was then allowed to be claimed by white settlers. This allowed the government to split up tribes and weaken the power of the Indians.
- 1889
 - In the centre of Oklahoma, there was a piece of land which didn't belong to any Indian tribe. On 22nd April a gunshot signalled the start of the Oklahoma Land Rush, where people ran across the border to claim the best land for themselves.
- 1890
 - Wovoka had a vision that the ancestors of the Native Americans were coming back to help them defeat the army—this is the Ghost Dance Movement.
 - Hearing this, the government sent the army who massacred 250 Indians at Wounded Knee.
- 1890
 - After 1890, none of the land on the Plains was protected for the Indians to remain on. All land could now be bought and sold and the Indians were left to settle on their small plots or reservations.
- 1892
 - Homesteaders had been accused of cattle rustling. Cattle barons paid hitmen to kill over 70 of them but their ideas didn't go to plan in the Johnson County War. Although the barons were found out they were not convicted.

Using This Guide

1. **Black Pen, Red Pen:** Study the double page spreads for 4-5 minutes. Read the content which is linked to the symbols. Then, cover the written content and just look at the symbols. How much can you write out? Uncover the writing. Fill in the gap with red pen. Complete the exercise again but this time, really focus on the red pen.
2. **Factors:** For each time period, build a factors map. Using main factors like: Science & Technology, Religion, Government, Communication, Individual Genius, Attitudes, which of these factors were most influential in which time period? Compare this over the four time periods
3. **Ask The Expert:** Pick one time period. Study the events carefully. Have someone else hold the timeline. How much can you remember?
4. **Pictionary:** Look at only the image side of your timeline. How much can you recall by looking only at the images?