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| **Part two: Conﬂict across America** | **Fort Laramie: 1851** | **Failure of Concentration** | **Indian Wars: 1862-7** | **Cheyenne War 1863-7:**  **Sand Creek Massacre** | **Red Cloud’s War 1865-8: Fetterman’s Trap** |
| **Why?** Defeated Mexico 1848 – now owned Oregon, California and Texas. Needed to settle it. Pioneers had been crossing the Plains since the 1840s and the Gold Miners since 1849. All of this **brought more whites west causing conflict with the Natives**. | 1858 **gold** was discovered in the Rocky Mountains. Between 1858 and 1861, **100,000 miners** rushed to get rich quick. They **moved onto Indian lands**, breaking the treaty. The **government ignored them breaking the agreement**.  The government also **did nothing to stop settlers moving onto Indian lands** in Nebraska and Kansas from 1854.  From 1858, **overland mail coaches** began to cross the Plains. **Railway** surveyors also looked for routes across the Plains.  Whilst the **chiefs** may have **agreed** to the peace treaty, many of their **warriors did not**. They did not think they had to stick to the agreement.  Grattan incident 1854. Disagreement over cow. Soldiers kill chief Conquering Bear, Indians kill 30 soldiers. Troops kill 86 Sioux in 1855. | **Why?** Whites broke the Laramie Treaty.  Plains were so big the US government could not protect all of the Indian land.  The US government did not punish whites who went onto Indian land.  The white people thought the Indians were savages and evil.  Manifest Destiny -white people believed they had the right to take over the whole of US.  **It all comes down to land. Indians had it and white people wanted it.**  **Consequences: 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty was a Peace Treaty.**  US Gov realised they could not win militarily.  Alternative routes to Gold Mining areas had been found  Treaty said US Army would withdraw from forts and the Great Sioux Reservation was created. Red Cloud stopped fighting.  However, many Indians continued to fight | **Why?** 1864. Dispute over cattle. Cheyenne Indians raided ranches & stagecoaches.  Colorado Territory urged the ‘hunting down’ of ‘hostile Indians’.  Chief Black Kettle set up a new camp at Sand Creek – Army promised to protect it.  **What?** When the men were hunting, the women, children and elderly were left in the camp.  November 1864, Colonel Chivington and 700 Militia attacked the camp, killing and taking scalps as trophies.  **Outcome?** Congress held an enquiry which heard that Chivington had ‘planned and executed’ a ‘massacre’. However, he was never brought to justice.  Many Indians went on onto reservations, other continued to fight.  In 1867 Custer defeated a Cheyenne Band at the Battle of Washita. | **Why?** In 1862 Gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains of Montana. Miners rushed in along the Bozeman Trail which crossed Sioux lands. Rather than stopping the miners, the government encouraged them as they needed gold for the Civil War.  Government did try peace talks with Red Cloud but also built forts along the trail.  **What?** Red Cloud was disgusted with the forts. He could not capture them as they had artillery but did lay siege. In1866 Captain William Fettermen, of Fort Phil Kearney, was lured into a trap set by Red Cloud. His 80 men were all killed and mutilated.  **Outcome?** Red Cloud still could not capture Fort Phil Kearney but his warriors stopped the use of the Bozeman Trail. He kept the US Army on the defensive until the peace of 1868. |
| **What?** US to pay $50,000 a year for 10 years (later 5) as compensation for each **tribe promising to live on a reservation**. Indians **could leave to hunt buffalo**.  **Whites not to enter reservations**.  US to protect Indians from crimes committed by US citizens.  **Government to have unlimited access to the Plains** and the US **Army to build roads and forts on Indian territory**. |
| **Timeline** | **American Civil War, 1861-1865: Causes** | | | | |
| 1820 Missouri Compromise seems to resolve issue of slave/free states  1831 Nat Turner Rebellion  1845-8 Mexico-American War increases US land  1851 – Fort Laramie Treaty  1854 – settlers started moving on the Plains in Kansas and Nebraska  1854 – Kansas-Nebraska Act  1854 –Grattan Incident – ends Fort Laramie Treaty  1857 – Governor sent to Utah with 2,500 troops to replace Brigham Young  1857 – Mountain Meadow Massacre  1857-58 Mormon War  1858 –gold was discovered in the Rocky Mountains and the Colorado gold rush began.  1859 – John Brown’s Raid at Harper’s Ferry  1860 – Abraham Lincoln elected President  1860 – 11 states secede from the Union and form the Confederacy  1861 – Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederacy  1861 – First shots fired at Fort Sumter  1861-2 Little Crow’s War  1862 gold was discovered in Montana  1865 – North defeats South in the Civil War | **North/South: Differences** | **Slavery** | **Nat Turner’s Rebellion 1831** | **Westward Expansion** | **Kansas & Nebraska Act 1854** |
| **North:** Industrialised. Towns and cities were developing along with agriculture.  Larger population (23 million) and wealthier.  Many immigrants to America came and stayed in these states. They did not want to compete with slave labour.  The abolition movement was growing.  Slavery was disappearing New Jersey was the last state to abolish it in 1804 | Slavery had always been debated and by 1804 the Northern states (which became known as ‘Free states’) had outlawed slavery while it continued in the slave states of the south. The issue of slavery became a major source of pressure as new areas of America were opened up for settlement. | Led by Nat Turner, rebel slaves killed between 55 to 65 people. The rebellion was ended quickly but Nat stayed on the run.  There was widespread fear and white militias organised in retaliation against the slaves. The state executed 56 slaves accused of being part of the rebellion. At least 100 African Americans, and possibly up to 200, were also murdered by militias and mobs in the area. Across the South, state legislatures passed new laws prohibiting education of slaves and free black people, rights to meet were restricted and whites had to be present at religious services. | When the USA expanded westward the federal government divided land into new territories. As each territory was settled and its population grew, the people within it could apply for full statehood. They would then be admitted to the Union as a state. As the free states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois entered the Union so too did the slave states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, thus maintaining a voting balance between North and South (the slave owners and those without slaves). | The Kansas-Nebraska Act overturned the Missouri Compromise’s use of latitude as the boundary between slave and free territory.  People in the new States would be able to decide if the state was free or slave.  Kansas was flooded with people on both sides of the debate in order to try to influence the decision and two illegal, opposing governments were created. In 1856, 700 pro-slavery supporters entered the free town on Lawrence and attacked it and killed one person. This caused John Brown to attack a pro slavery settlement. |
| **Missouri Compromise 1820** |
| **South:** Smaller population (9 million).  Economy based on arable and crop farming.  Plantation system relied on slave labour and made up ¼ of the economy.  Trade with Britain and Europe had made these states very rich. | To attempt to compromise, an agreement was reached in **1820** which drew a line between the North and the South and stated that slavery could be used below the line, but not above it. (Unless slavery already existed there). |
| **John Brown’s Raid 1859** | **President Lincoln 1860** | **Secession 1860** | **Jefferson Davis 1861** | **Fort Sumter 1861** |
| John Brown attacked an army base at Harper’s Ferry, in the Southern state of Virginia. He did this because he hated slavery and thought that he could set slaves free by force. He thought that when he attacked, slaves in Virginia would rebel. He was wrong, his raid failed and he was executed. However, the South were now terrified of Northerners who wanted to force them to get rid of slavery. | In 1860 there was an election for a new president of the United States. It was won by Abraham Lincoln, a man who did not agree with the expansion of slavery but said he would not interfere with it where it existed. Many of the Southern States panicked because they believed Lincoln would force them to get rid of slavery. | When Lincoln became President of the United States, 11 of the Southern States decided they no longer wished to part of the United States of America. They declared that they were independent countries, not ruled by the American government, just as the USA had when it broke away from Britain. This is called **secession**. The Confederate States named Richmond their new capital. | Jefferson Davis was a slave he had also fought and been wounded in the War of 1848; after the War he took a seat in Congress and became Secretary of War. He was a supporter of states’ rights but argued against secession. He was elected the Presidency of the Confederacy in 1861.  Lincoln raised an army to persuade the Confederate State to return to the Union. | After South Carolina declared that it was no longer part of the United States, it wanted to remove any United States presence from the state. There was a large army base at Fort Sumter, in the state capital of Charleston. At the time it was occupied by soldiers from the North, South Carolina used its own army to bomb the base and force it to surrender, and the soldiers inside to leave. These were the first shots of the Civil War. |
| **American Civil War, 1861-1865: Consequences** | | | **Mormons after 1846:** **Mountain Meadow Massacre & Aftermath** | |
| **Emancipation** | **Social Impact** | **Economic Impact** | **Mormons in Utah** | **Mountain Meadow Massacre**  **September 1857** |
| Recruits were eager to sign up at the beginning of the war but by 1862, as the war dragged on the Confederacy introduced Conscription of men between 18-35. The rich could pay to be exempt in both the North and South. Opposition limited the enforcement of conscription, however.  The 1863 Emancipation Proclamation – which freed slaves – served 3 purposes:  It encouraged slaves to revolt against their Confederate masters and withdraw their labour from the Confederate war effort.  IT prevented Britain and France from supporting the Confederacy by making the war about slavery.  It gave the North a moral cause to fight for.  Immediately slaves joined the Union army, however, black soldiers did not always receive equal treatments. 38,000 died.  In 1865 the 13th Amendment made slavery unconstitutional. | Many women were forced to take on new roles as plantation managers, farmers, munitions factory workers and nurses. Although they returned to more traditional roles after the war the impact remained.  High numbers of casualties left widows, spinsters and wives of disabled husbands.  However, there was little support for women, or black votes after the war.  Emancipation would lead to huge changes in the south with feed slaves left without employment and homeless.  This coincided with moves to settle the Plains. | Confederacy: Inflation rose from 12% in 1861 to 500% by 1865 drastically reducing the spending power of southerners. Printing money led to hyper-inflation.  Cotton production fell from 4 million bales in 1861 to 3,00,000 in 1865. The blockade prevented the sale of cotton to European markets.  Crop yields fell due to lack of manpower leading to food shortages and riots as early as 1863. | Both the Indians and the Mormons were affected by the increasing number of settlers emigrating to Oregon and California.  Emigrants complained Mormons charged high prices for supplies.  The conversion of Indians to the Mormon faith raised fears they were plotting to kill all Gentiles.  Federal US government concerned about polygamy.  Utah a theocracy – state ruled by religion –Young very powerful.  1857 – non-Mormon Governor sent with 2,500 troops to replace Young.  Defence forces, the Nauvoo Legion, harassed the army with guerrilla tactics. | A wagon train heading to California camped at Mountain Meadows. They were attacked by either Pauite Indians or Mormon Militia.  The local Mormon leader decided to kill all of the emigrants so there would be no witnesses. All were killed except 17 children under 7.  Mormons hampered the investigation and only 1 conviction was made in 1874 – John Lee was executed in 1877.  Public opinion against Mormons forced them into a peace. A non-Mormon was appointed Governor in 1858 & the Mormons were pardoned.  Utah was not allowed to become a state until 1896 when polygamy was banned. |
| Union: Shoe industry lost the southern market. The textile industry lost access to the raw material – cotton.  Industries related to the war – munitions, the railway & uniforms flourished. Wealthy traders & manufacturers profited.  Wartime taxes and inflation pushed prices up, women and boys replaced men for lower wages.  In 1865 the North was set for growth. |