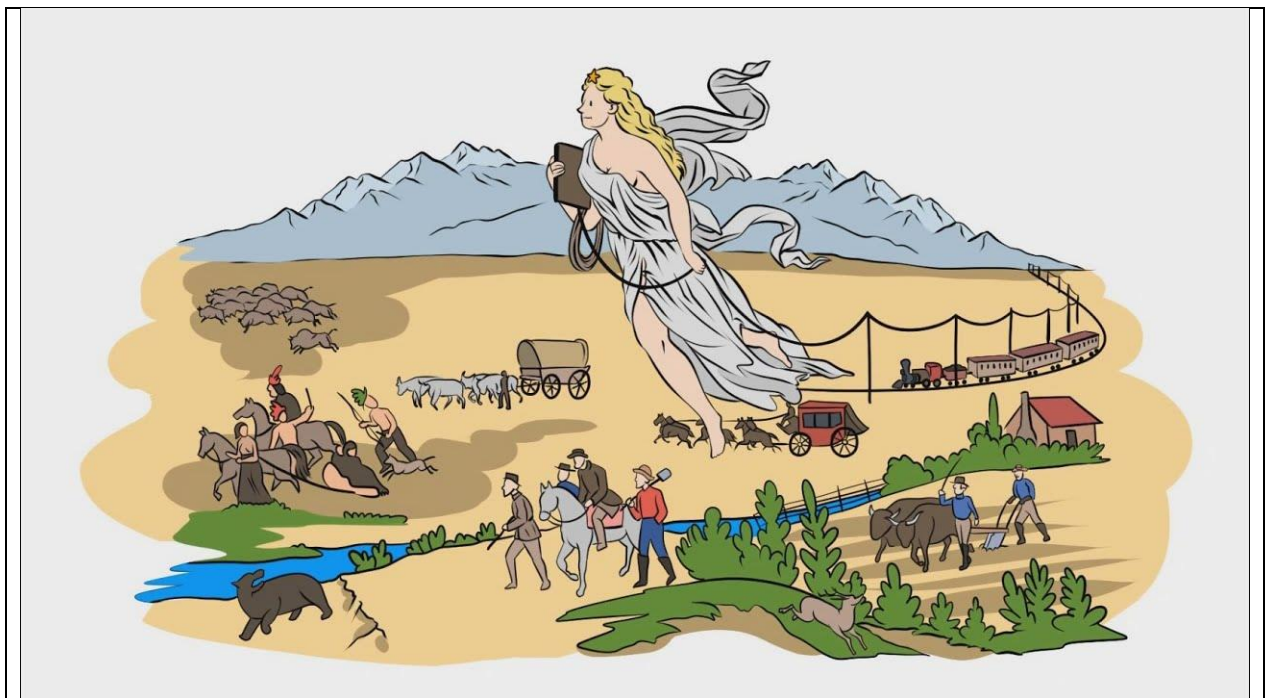


Name: _____

History

Homework Booklet



Year 10

Term 5: American West Topic 1

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Exam Skills	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

History Homework Tasks Term 5

Homework 1 – Find definitions for the words below (first one has been done for you)
Use the Knowledge Organiser or BBC Bitesize

Keyword	Definition
Tipi	a portable conical tent made of skins, cloth, or canvas on a frame of poles , used by Native Indians of the Great Plains .
Counting coup	
Great Plains	
Manifest Destiny	
Migration	
Mormons	
Nomadic	
Oregon Trail	
Prospector	
Pull factor	

Homework 2 – Exam practice questions:

Answer the two 8 markers use the KO or BBC Bitesize to support your answers

1. Explain two consequences of the Gold Rush in 1849

Use PEE to explain TWO effects – remember to explain effect OF the Gold Rush, do not just explain the Gold Rush

2. Explain the importance of Brigham Young's leadership for the migration of the Mormons to the Salt Lake Valley

Try to explain 2-3 reasons why Brigham Young was important – explain his leadership using specific examples and explain why it was important for the successful migration of the Mormons

Homework 3 — Revise and prepare for your end of topic assessment using Seneca and other online resources such as BBC Bitesize.

Use the knowledge organisers and online websites to revise the following topics below are a few ways you could prepare:

Topics to Revise:

Plain Indians – society, survival and beliefs

Westward migration – reasons for migration, Oregon Trail and dangers, Mormon migration and problems settling on the Plains

Conflict and tension – tension with Plains Indians (Fort Laramie treaty) and lawlessness.

Resources to use:

Knowledge Organisers

Seneca

BBC Bitesize

YouTube – Rapid Revision videos

Revision strategies:

Mind Map the topic

Create revision cards for parts of a topic

Create a set of flashcards to quiz a certain area

Topic 1
Early settlement of the West 1835-62
PAGE 1

Key information

The Plains Indians

The Native Americans had long lived in the Americas, they had many different tribes, each had their own language and culture. **The Sioux** were the biggest set of tribes who lived and survived on the **Great Plains**. The tribes had **chiefs** and **councils** who would discuss important matters and make decision together.

The Sioux were skilled warriors and hunters, they hunted **buffalo** to survive, using every part of the buffalo to live off the Plains. They had spiritual beliefs about the nature and the land they lived off, and had ceremonial rituals like **Sun Dances**. They had a strong belief regarding the land being sacred especially certain areas like the Black Hills of South Dakota.



The US government policy towards the Plains Americans

US federal government policy was to try and keep white settlers and Plain Indians separate from each other, this became harder in the 19th century as more and more migrants moved west. White Americans came into conflict with the Plains Indians, especially as they had different beliefs for example over the use of land. This meant the US government had to make policies to try and gain control over the Plain Indians (see Key Events).

The turning point was in 1848 when the US won the war against Mexico and gold was discovered in California. These events caused a **mass migration** west and the government needed to move the Plains Indians onto reservations so they passed the Indian Appropriations Act in 1851. This policy moved Indians into **reservations** which over time would get smaller and smaller, the hope was that the Plains Indians would take up farming and **assimilate** into white American life.

Key Words

- Assimilate** – US government trying to destroy traditional Indian cultural identities such as hunting and tribal rituals.
- Buffalo** – found in North America, huge mammals which were important for Native American survival
- Chiefs** – leaders of the Plains Indians society
- Councils** – chiefs and the elders who would discuss important issues.
- Great Plains** – land west of the Mississippi up to the Rocky Mountains
- Irrigation** - the supply of water to land or crops to help growth

Key information

Westward migration

There were many reasons that ‘pushed’ and ‘pulled’ white Americans west of the Mississippi River, ranging from unemployment in the East and gold being discovered in the West.

Once the **Oregon Trail** was opened up in 1836 thousand of white migrants moved westward, also during the mid-19th century Americans believed in ‘**Manifest Destiny**’, where they believed God wanted white Americans to take possession of all of the USA.

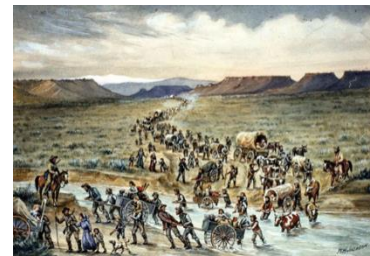
It was very difficult to make the 3,200km journey west along the Oregon Trail, migrants needed to make sure they had enough food and cattle to survive the journey, they needed to make sure they made the journey by the winter, and they needed to stay safe along the journey as diseases, accidents and attacks from Native Americans were common.

Donner Party Disaster

Between 1846-47 the Donner Party attempted to migrate west using the Oregon Trail, however some from the party split up and tried a ‘short cut’. This was a huge mistake as the short cut was very dangerous and the group were stranded in the Sierra Nevada mountains and became stuck in a snow storm. When rescuers reached the 80 migrants, only half of them had survived, and there were reports of cannibalism!

Mormon Migration, 1846-47

The **Mormons** were a religious group who had been persecuted by white Americans and were forced to move west. They were led by Brigham Young who was a brilliant leader and organised a successful migration from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Once at the Great Salt Lake he and Mormons successfully built a community through organisation of people and using **irrigation** to bring in fresh water to grow food and survive. By 1869 70,000 Mormons had moved to the Salt Lake Valley.



Key Words

- Manifest Destiny** – American belief that it was God’s will for white Americans to take the whole of the USA
- Mass migration** - movement of large groups of people from one geographical area to another.
- Mormons** – member of a Christian organisation founded by Joseph Smith in 1830
- Oregon Trail** – westward journey opened in 1836 from Missouri to Oregon
- Reservations** - an area of land held and governed by Native American tribal nations, but under control of the US federal government
- The Sioux** - term for the Dakota people of North America

Key events

- 1830 – Indian Removal Act, forces American Indians to move west of the Mississippi**
- 1834 – Permanent Indian Frontier set up**
- 1836 – Oregon Trail set up which allowed thousand of white settlers to move West**
- 1843 – the ‘Great Migration’ on the Oregon Trail, 900 settlers successfully moved West**
- 1846 – The Donner Party attempted to move west but met disaster and death**
- 1846 – Mormons travel to the Great Salt Lake**
- 1848 – US Army defeat Mexico and gains the south west lands.**
- 1848 – Gold discovered in California**
- 1849 – California Gold Rush**
- 1851 – Indian Appropriations Act, funded the moving of American Indians into reservations**

Key people

- Red Cloud** – chief of the Lakota Sioux who brought forces together to fight against white Americans during the Red Cloud’s War (1866-68)
- Sitting Bull** – refused to sign the Second Fort Laramie Treaty and together with **Crazy Horse** was able to beat General Custer and his men at the Battle of the Little Big Horn (1876)
- Crazy Horse** – led the Sioux to a famous victory over General Custer at eh Battle of the Little Big Horn
- General Custer** – a famous American general who was killed in the Battle of the Little Big Horn
- Brigham Young** – was the leader of the Mormons from 1846 and led the Mormons successfully to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

Paper 2 American West Exam Questions

- Explain two consequences (effects) of...**
- Write a narrative analysing the key events of...**
- X2 Explain the importance of ____ for the ____**

