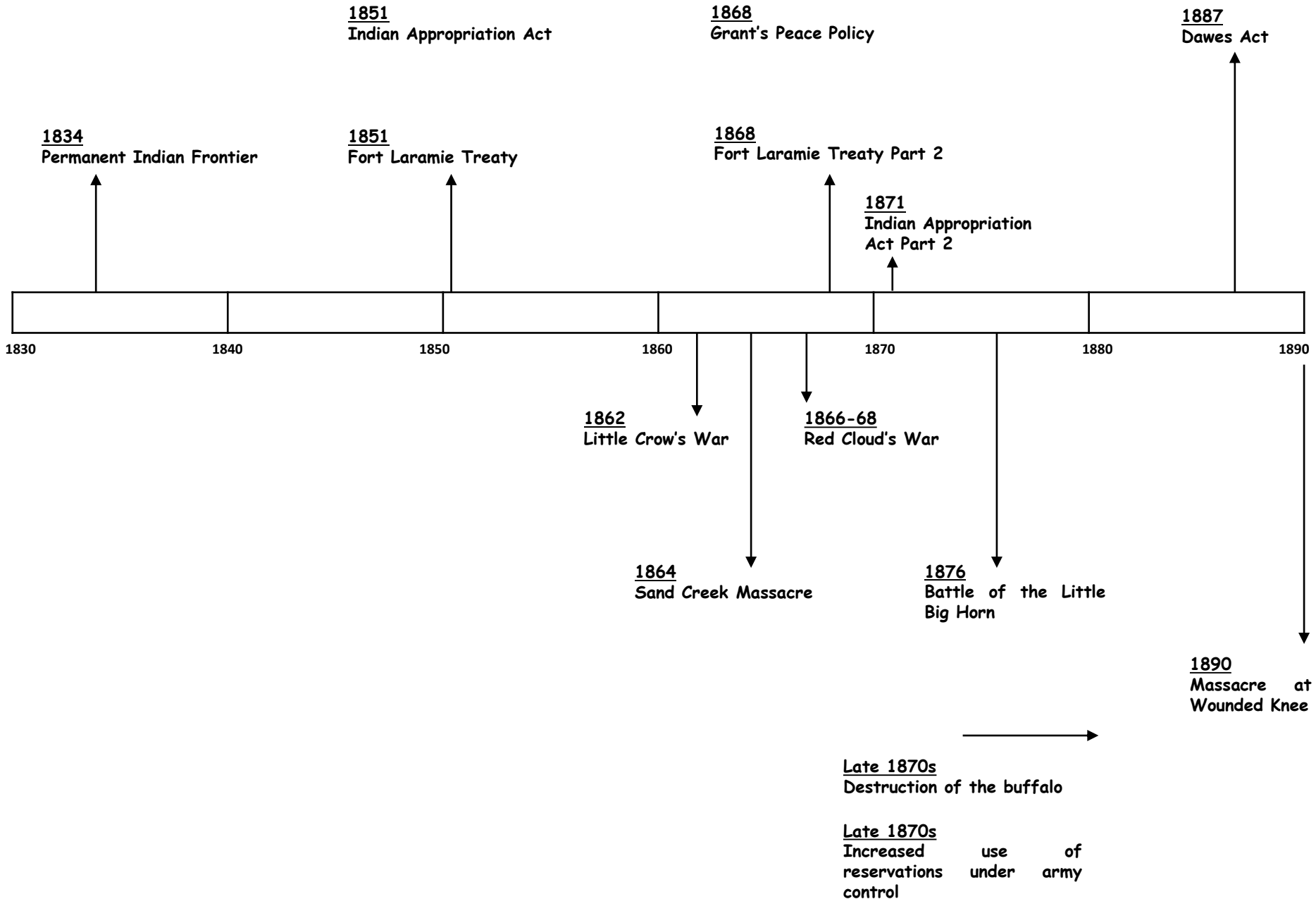


Native American Timeline 1830-1890



Native American Timeline material

1834 PERMANENT INDIAN FRONTIER:

- Set up by the Trade and Intercourse Act giving all the land to the West to the Indians forever. (because white people thought they would never need it)

1862 LITTLE CROW'S WAR:

- No food so Indians attacked the agency that ran their reservation and killed some US soldiers.
- Indians defeated and moved.

1851 INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS ACT:

- Government wanted some of the land that had been given to Indians.
- Act moved Indians on to reservations

1864 SAND CREEK MASSACRE:

- Indians left their reservation in search of food
- US army massacred 130 Indian men, women and children.

1851 FORT LARAMIE TREATY:

- Allow whites through Indian land safely and the government to build roads and construct army posts.
- Supposed to protect Indians from whites and stop them settling on Indian land.

1866-8 RED CLOUD'S WAR:

- Sioux tribes attacked white travellers along the Bozeman trail (the trail broke the Fort Laramie Treaty as it crossed Indian hunting grounds)

Native American Timeline material

1868 FORT LARAMIE TREATY PT 2:

- Result of Red Cloud's War.
- Agreed to close the Bozeman Trail and the army forts along it.
- Agreed the spiritual importance of the Black Hills of Dakota to the Sioux.

1876 BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN:

- Sioux leave reservations after government offered to buy their land.
- 17th June: Sitting Bull, Crazy Horse and 7000 Indians defeat General Crook
- 25th June: General Custer defeated

1868 GRANT'S PEACE POLICY:

- Tried to improve conditions on reservations and create new ones for all Indians with a \$2 million budget.

1871 INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT PT2:

- No Indian tribe to be recognised by the government and Indians now treated only as individuals.
- Indians have less power as individuals than they would do as a group.

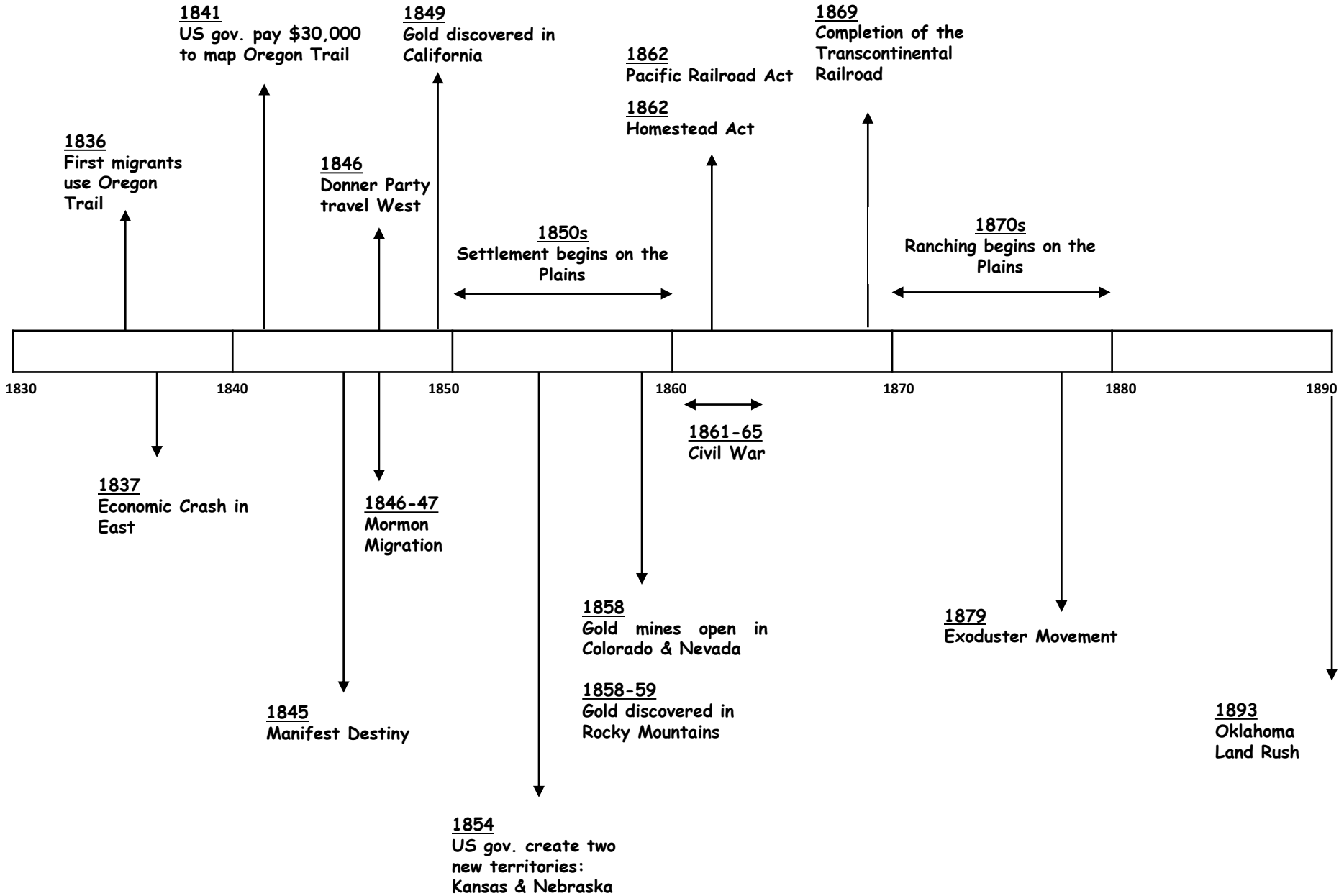
1887 DAWES ACT:

- Homestead Act for Indians.
- Each family allotted 160 acres of reservation land.
- Left over land sold to whites and railroad companies.

1890 MASSACRE AT WOUNDED KNEE:

- Claimed this was revenge for the BOTLBH.
- 250 Indians killed by US army in cold blood.
- Last clash with Indians: ended Ghost Dance

Migration & Settlement Timeline 1830-1890



Migration & Settlement Timeline material

1837 BANKS COLLAPSE IN EAST:

- People lost savings, businesses failed & thousands lost jobs.
- Unemployment = 25% in some areas
- Wages cut by 40%

1836 OREGON TRAIL:

- Only way to get across the mountains with wagons.
- After first successful migrants travelled the route in 1836 it encouraged more people to make the journey

1845 MANIFEST DESTINY:

- Belief that White Americans had the right to populate and settle America coast to coast.
- Mission by God to civilise America.

1846 DONNER PARTY:

- Group of 300 migrants led by the Donner brothers
- 80 split from the main group and took a short cut off the Oregon Trail & got stuck in the mountains
- Only 40 survived by eating the dead

1846-7 MORMON MIGRATION:

- Left Illinois in Feb 1846 due to hostility & took till June to reach Omaha.
- Spring 1847 - 150 Mormons set off for Salt Lake Valley: Marked out route, set up river crossings & planted vegetables.
- Reached Salt Lake in July 1847.

1849 GOLD RUSH:

- 100,000 left the East to travel to California.
- Few became rich, many either went back home or stayed and farmed.
- Rapid growth of mining towns led to problems with law & order.

Migration & Settlement Timeline material

1861-65 AMERICAN CIVIL WAR:

- Problems in the South after the war led to many people wanting a new life in the West - Ex-soldiers & former slaves.
- Settling in the West easier after the war due to laws passed by the government.

1862 HOMESTEAD ACT:

- Could claim 160 acres of land - \$10 to register a claim.
- Had to farm land for 5 years
- 1876 - 6 million acres of land settled
- Eventually 80 million acres settled.

1862 PACIFIC RAILROAD ACT:

- Split job of building railroad between two companies: Union Pacific & Central Pacific.
- US government gave each company \$16,000 for every mile of track laid & 45 million acres of free land.

1869 COMPLETION OF TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD:

- Connected new lands of the West to the northern industrial cities.
- Made migration quicker & easier.

1879 EXODUSTER MOVEMENT:

- A rumour spread that the government had given Kansas to ex-slaves for them to settle.
- By the end of 1870 - 40,000 had set off West

1893 OKLAHOMA LAND RUSH:

- US government opened up further land for white settlement.
- Land divided into 160 acre plots.
- Signal given on 22 April 1889 - People rushed to claim their plot.
- 8 million acres opened up for settlement.

Mormon Migration Timeline 1846-1847

July 1847
Young reached Salt Lake Valley

July 1847
Larger wagon train (1,500) leaves Omaha

June 1846
Mormons reached Omaha after difficult journey

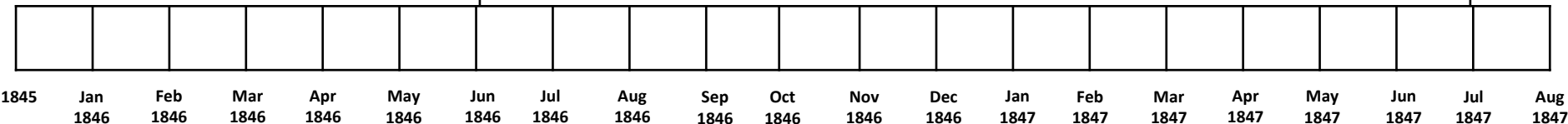
1845
Mormons ordered to leave Illinois

August 1847
Second group arrived at Salt Lake Valley

April 1847
Small party of 150 Mormons, led by Brigham Young leaves for Salt Lake Valley

Mormons stay in Omaha until Spring 1847 as they arrived there too late to begin the long journey to the Salt Lake Valley

February 1846
Mormons forced to leave Illinois early



Mormon Migration Timeline material

1846 REACHING OMAHA:

- Left Illinois in February due to hostility.
- Weather cold - Families suffered.
- Arrive in Omaha in June 1846 - Too late to set off for Salt Lake Valley.
- Harsh winter in Omaha.

1847 REACHING SALT LAKE VALLEY:

- April 1847 small party (150) led by Young set off for the Salt Lake Valley.
- Well supplied - Enough food for year.
- Cleared route for followers, located water sources, set up river crossings, planted crops along route.

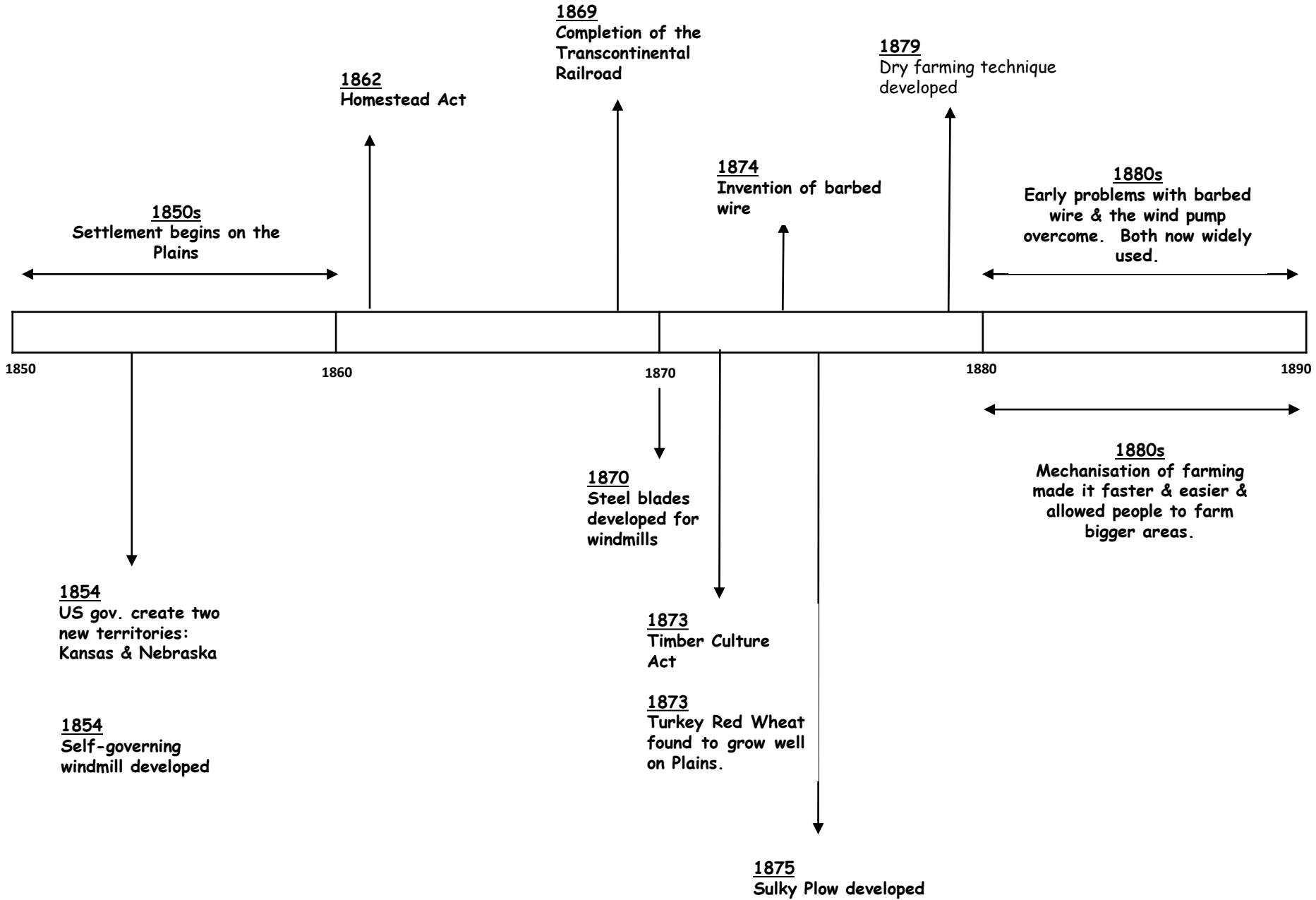
PLANNING THE MORMON MIGRATION:

- Migrants divided into groups, each with a leader.
- Everyone had a specific role.
- Resting places planned along the route
- Young taught migrants to form wagons in a circle at night - Protect livestock.

SURVIVING AT SALT LAKE VALLEY:

- Church owned the land - Everyone to work together
- Built irrigation systems - Water to grow crops.
- Took right range of skills for settlement to thrive: Farmers, craftsmen etc.

Farming on the Plains Timeline 1850-1890



Farming on the Plains Timeline material

1850s PROBLEMS FACED BY FARMERS ON PLAINS:

- Lack of water
- Extremes of weather: Cold winters/Hot summers
- Lack of wood for homes/fences
- Thick prairie sod/Dry soil

1854 SELF GOVERNING WINDMILL:

- Used to pump water out of the ground to water crops.
- ☺ Could pump water from 30ft underground.
- ☹ Not powerful enough to get water from very deep underground.

1870 STEEL BLADES FOR WINDMILLS

- Meant windmills could stand up better to strong winds.
- By 1880 all metal windpumps that needed oiling just once a year had been developed.

1873 TURKEY RED WHEAT

- Turkey Red Wheat, a crop from Russia found to grow well in the tough climate of the Plains
- Farmers were able to export grain - Led to a boost in settlement on the Plains.

1873 TIMBER CULTURE ACT

- Claim another 160 acres of land if plant trees on 25% of it.
- Majority of trees planted died due to lack of water.
- Only in Minnesota were number of trees increased.

1874 BARBED WIRE

- Cheap & effective way for farmers to fence off their land & protect their crops.
- Cattle ranchers also made use of barbed wire to keep livestock in one area.
- ☹ Early types broke & rusted - Not until 1880s it was widely used.

Farming on the Plains Timeline material

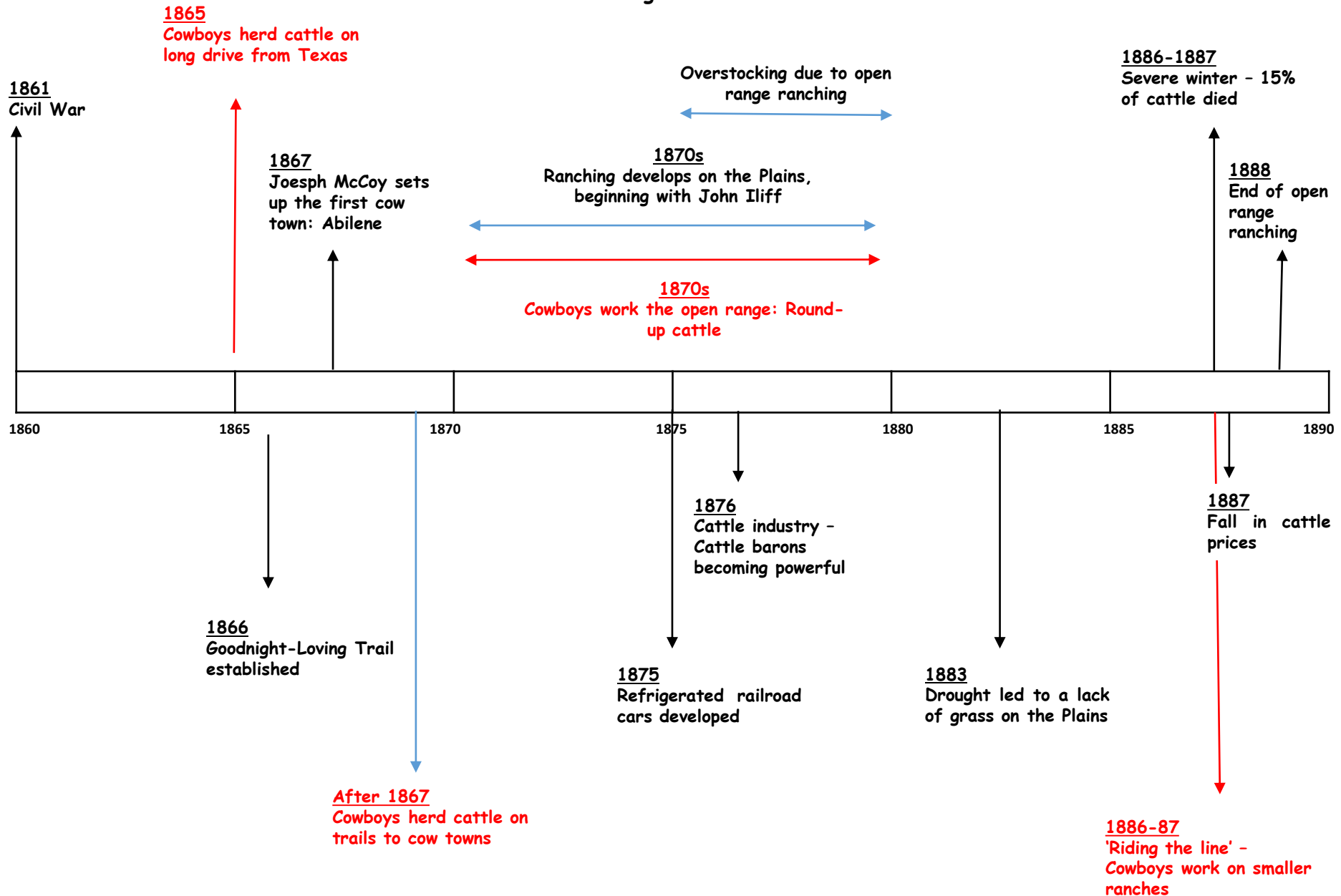
1875 **SULKY PLOW**

- Used to plough up tough weeds & prairie grass on Plains.
- ☺ Strong, easy to operate that made ploughing easier.
- ☹ Early types unstable & could tip up.
- By 1880s steel ploughs had been improved.

1879 **DRY FARMING**

- Farming technique to keep water in the soil.
- Trapped rainwater under the surface.
- Worked well with wheat.

Cattle Ranching Timeline 1860-1890



1861: CIVIL WAR

- 5 million cows in Texas after 1865.
- After war ended great demand for beef in the north - Cow worth \$40 in Chicago compared to in Texas where it was worth \$5

1866: GOODNIGHT-LOVING TRAIL:

- Trail to reach new markets in West.
- Sold cattle to starving Indians on reservations for \$12,000
- Sold cattle to John Iliff who was selling beef to government workers & reservations

1867: JOSEPH MCCOY & ABILENE

- McCoy established first cow town where cattle could be loaded onto railroad
- Built large stockyards where cattle kept safely
- 3 million cattle through Abilene between 1867 and 1872

1870s: OPEN RANGE RANCHING

- John Iliff began ranching on the Plains - Could sell cattle to markets without cost of driving cattle on long drive.
- Started a new phase in the cattle industry - More people began ranching on the Plains.

1870s: CATTLE BARONS

- Beef bonanza in West.
- Cattle industry easy way to make money - Lots of investment - A few rich men dominated industry - Cattle barons
- Led to overstocking on Plains

1883: DROUGHT

- Led to a lack of grass for cows to eat.
- Drought made overstocking worse.

1886-87: SEVERE WINTER

- Temperatures as low as -55
- Cattle couldn't reach grass - 15% of herds died
- Many cattlemen went bankrupt

1887: FALL IN BEEF PRICES

- Due to winter, everyone trying to sell cattle - Lowered price of cattle.
- Led to an end of open range ranching on the Plains.

1888: END OF OPEN RANGE

- Smaller ranches became the norm after the winter of 1886-87.
- Smaller herds easily found/cared for
- Reduced supply of beef - Quality improved & prices
- More land available for Homesteaders

LIFE ON LONG DRIVE

- Driving cattle from Texas to markets in West.
- Stampedes a common problem
- Dangers of going through Indian territory
- Getting across rivers was difficult

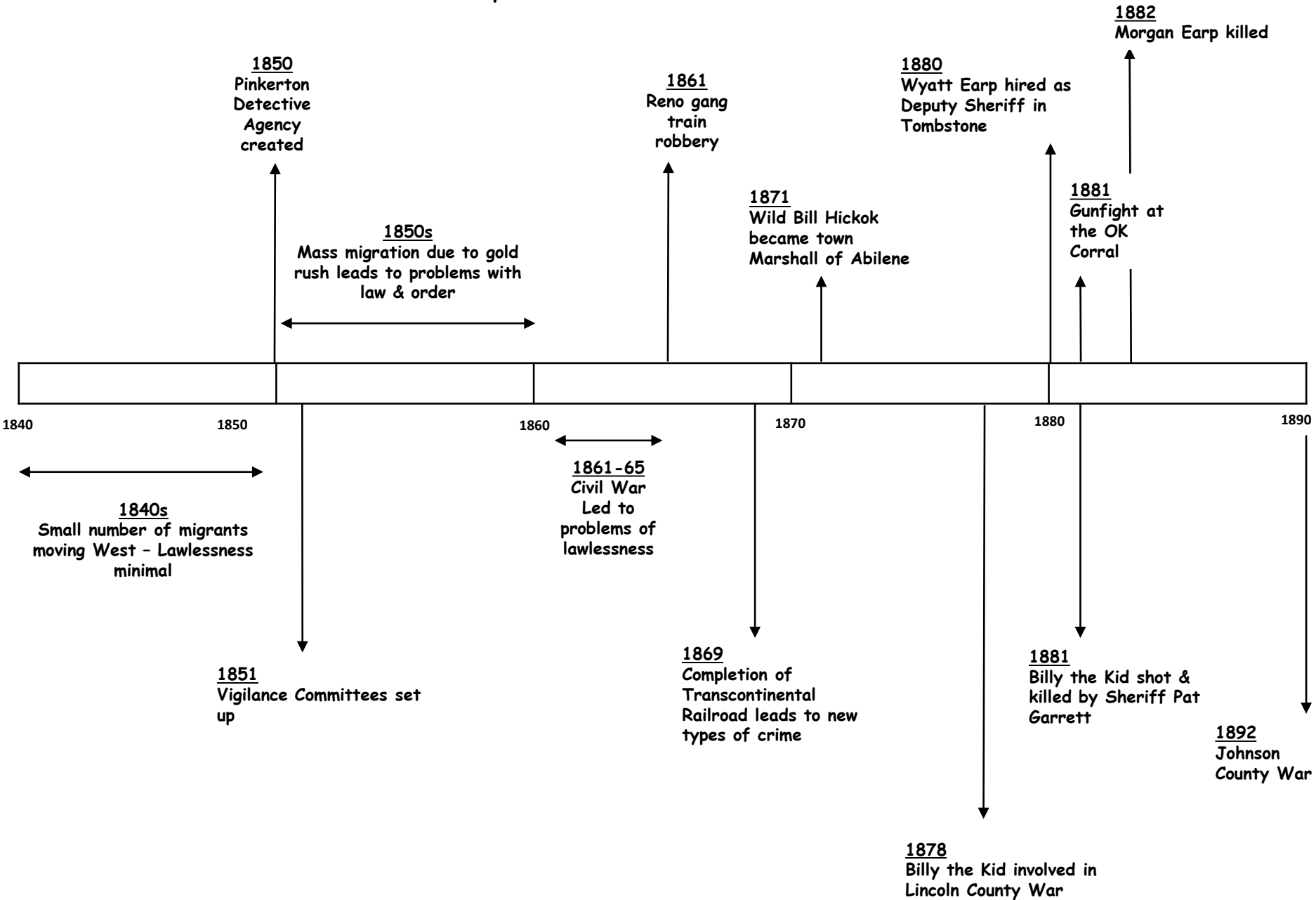
COWBOYS IN ABILENE/COWTOWNS

- Once paid - Cowboys get drunk, gamble, pay prostitutes
- Often fighting due to being drunk

LIFE ON THE RANCH

- During winter not much work
- Repaired equipment, helped animals in difficulty
- Spring: Round-up cattle, brand cattle
- Hard work

Development of law & order Timeline 1830-1890



Law and Order Timeline material

1850 PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY:

- A private law enforcement agency - Used to track down outlaws & bring them to justice.
- Arrested Reno gang

1851 VIGILANCE COMMITTEES:

- Due to belief that law enforcement was corrupt, these committees were set up.
- Made up of ordinary people who punish suspected lawbreakers.
- Idea of vigilance committees spread rapidly through the west.

1861-65 IMPACT OF CIVIL WAR

- Gangs of outlaws often ex-soldiers
- In many places law enforcement still too weak to deal with gangs of outlaws.
- Gangs terrified local people into doing what they said, e.g. Reno Gang

IMPACT OF RAILROAD

- New towns created by the railroad were lawless to begin with - 'Hell on Wheels'.
- Cow-towns most lawless - Gunfights, murders, prostitution, gambling.

RENO GANG

- Group of civil war deserters who terrorised communities in the West.
- Bribed local law enforcement to avoid arrest.
- Committed several train robberies before being caught by the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

1871 WILD BILL HICKOK

- Became town marshall of Abilene in 1871.
- He commanded fear & respect of cowboys but did little to solve problems of law & order.
- Sacked by town leaders by end of year.

Law and Order Timeline material

1880 WYATT EARP & TOMBSTONE:

- Hired as Deputy Sheriff by businessmen who controlled Tombstone.
- Clashed with two ranching families - Clantons & McLaurys - Accused of cattle rustling & robbing stagecoaches.

BILLY THE KID

- Hired gun, thief and murderer.
- Finally caught & shot dead by Sheriff Pat Garrett
- Life seen as exciting & romantic - Story re-told in Dime Novels.

1881 GUNFIGHT AT OK CORRAL

- The Earps killed members of the Clanton & McLaury families.
- Virgil Earp, City Marshall, claimed he only wanted to disarm the men but they opened fire first.
- Some townspeople doubted Earp's story.

1882 DEATH OF MORGAN EARP

- Trouble continued in Tombstone with cowboys shooting Virgil Earp & Killing Morgan Earp.
- Wyatt Earp killed the men responsible - Tombstone turned against the Earps.
- Forced to leave Tombstone.

1892 JOHNSON COUNTY WAR

- Range war between homesteaders & cattle barons.
- Cattle barons invaded Johnson County - Met resistance & were arrested.
- No one was put on trial due to the cattle barons influence in the county.

PROBLEMS OF LAW & ORDER

- Geography: Large areas so difficult for the few law officers there was to keep order.
- Government: Didn't pay law officers well so many officers took money from criminals.

Law & Order Timeline material

US MARSHALL

- Police officer in charge of a district.
- A Marshall could appoint deputies to help him.
- Could order any man to join a posse to hunt down lawbreakers.

POSSE

- A group of men called together by a sheriff or marshall to help him keep law and order.

SHERIFF

- Responsible for keeping peace in his area & carrying out orders of the law court.
- Issued warrants, made arrests, put people in jail.

RACIST CRIMES

- Increased due to mass settlement - Especially against Indians & Chinese.
- Attacks on Chinese encouraged in California.
- Chinese taxed more in California & they couldn't be witnesses in court.