

Second order concepts
Change, Continuity
Consequence,
similarity, difference
and significance.

Year: 11
Topic: The Making of America

- Areas to study further Concepts**
- USA expansion 1789-1838.
 - Expansion of Southern cotton on plantations and of slavery, 1793-1838.
 - Removal of indigenous people from the East, 1830-38.
 - Plains Indians – Lakota Sioux.
 - Early migrants to California/Oregon; Mormon settlement of Utah.
 - Californian gold rush and Pike’s Peak gold rush.
 - Slavery and causes of the Civil War.
 - African-American experience of the Civil War.
 - Reconstruction and continuing limitations to African-American liberty.
 - White American exploitation of the Plains.
 - Homesteaders.
 - The Indian Wars.
 - Changes to the Plains Indians’ way of life.
 - Impact of change on African Americans.
 - Growth of business/migration.

Core Text:
Alex Ford – The Making of America, 1789-1900 SHP OCR GCSE textbook

Key Assessment
50 minute assessments based on knowledge – 1,9,10,18 marks

Key Words

Amendment	A change or alteration.	Congress	The name of the body that passes laws in the USA.
Dawes Act	A law which allowed Plains Indians to become citizens in return for giving up tribal claims to land.	Ghost Dancers	Reservation Indians who believed that white Americans could be removed from the Earth through a spiritual dance.
Founding Fathers	The people who signed the Declaration of Independence.	Speculation	Investing in a product with the hope of selling it later for more money.
Jim Crow Laws	Racist laws which attempted to reduce the power of black Americans.	The Plains	Land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.
Manifest Destiny	A belief in a God-given right to take over the whole of America.	Mormons	Followers of the teachings of Joseph Smith and the Book of Mormon.
Senate	Part of the USA’s Congress where laws are made.	Ku Klux Klan	A violent, racist, white supremacist group.
Coffle	A chained group of slaves.	Constitution	The rules by which a nation is governed.
Emancipated	Freed.	Prospectors	People who went searching for gold.
Segregation	Division, keeping apart e.g. blacks from whites.	Exodusters	Black settlers who moved to Kansas.

Key dates

1775-83	War of Independence
1776	Declaration of Independence
1789	First President of the USA
1793	The cotton gin was invented
1794	Battle of Fallen Timbers
1803	Louisiana Purchase
1804	Expedition to the Pacific
Jan 1811	Revolt in the Deep South
1820	The Missouri Compromise
1830	The Indian Removal Act
1848-9	Gold Rush
1851	Fort Laramie Treaty
1858-9	The Pike’s Peak gold rush
1861-2	Little Crow’s War
1861-5	US Civil War
1862	Homestead Act
1 Jan 1863	Emancipation Proclamation
1864	The Sand Creek Massacre
1865-8	Red Cloud’s War
1870	15 th Amendment declared that every US citizen had the right to vote
1875-77	The Great Sioux War
1876	25 June – Battle of the Little Bighorn
1892	World’s Fair

Key Individuals

Dred Scott	A slave who took his case for freedom to the Supreme Court and lost
George Washington	First president of the USA, 1789-1797.
Thomas Jefferson	Third president of the USA, 1801-1809. Tried to sell land as quickly as possible.
Merriweather Lewis and William Clark	Explorers of the West of the continent, with the help of Sacagawea.
Andrew Jackson	7 th President, 1829-37. He openly supported slavery.
Alfred Jacob Miller	Artist who travelled across the Great Plains.
Joseph Smith	Founder of the Mormons.
James K. Polk	11 th President, 1845-9. Leader during the Californian gold rush.
Abraham Lincoln	16 th President, 1861-5. Promised to prevent the expansion of slavery and help the working people.
Andrew Johnson	17 th President, 1865-9. Led to increased racism.
Ulysses Grant	18 th President, 1869-77. Reconstruction slowed.
Ida Wells	Born a slave, protested on a train and wrote about the contributions made to the USA by black Americans.

19 November 1863 Gettysburg Address, Abraham Lincoln – *‘government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth’*