Westward Expansion (Skills 56-59)

1. Name the countries of immigrants to the United States in the late 1700’s and early 1800’s. (p. 427)
   - England
   - Scotland
   - Ireland
   - Germany

2. The immigrants came to escape hardships, earn money, and own their own land. (p. 427)

3. Many immigrants traveled to the west through the Appalachians on an old Native American trail called the **Cumberland Gap**. A **gap** is a low place between mountains. (p. 427)

4. Name the present-day states at the point of the Cumberland Gap. (p. 427)
   - Tennessee
   - Virginia
   - Kentucky

5. A **pioneer** is an early settler. (p. 427)

6. **Daniel Boone** was a well-known pioneer that helped widen the trail through the Cumberland Gap called the Wilderness Trail. (p. 427)

7. The **Wilderness Trail** became the main route to the west. (p. 427)

8. By 1792, **Kentucky** had become the fifteenth state and the first state west of the Appalachians. (p. 427)

9. In 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state and elected **John Sevier**, a former Continental Army general. (p. 428)

10. The Northwest Territory was growing fast. By 1800, more than 45,000 people lived in **Ohio**. In 1803, it became the seventeenth state. (p. 428)

11. In 1801, **Thomas Jefferson** became the third President of the United States. (p. 429)
12. Jefferson wanted to expand the borders of the United States and the leader of France, Napoleon Bonaparte needed money. On April 30, 1803, the United States bought 800,000 square miles of land from France for $15 million. The sale was called the **Louisiana Purchase**. (p. 429)

13. Little was known about the land purchased in the Louisiana Purchase. President Jefferson chose **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** to lead an expedition. (p. 430)

14. They put together a group of about 40 people that became known as the **Corps of Discovery**. (p. 430)

15. In May 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition left **St. Louis, Missouri** (p. 430)

16. **Sacagawea** became well-known Shoshone for guiding the Lewis and Clark expedition through Shoshone lands. (p. 430)

17. Lewis and Clark drew many maps showing mountain passes and major rivers to the Pacific Ocean. (p. 431)

18. The information gathered by the Corps of Discovery aided in knowledge about Western lands. (p. 431)

19. After the Lewis and Clark expedition, Zebulon Pike led an expedition to explore the southwestern area of the Louisiana Purchase. He discovered a “blue mountain” now known as **Pike’s Peak** and discovered that the Spanish territories needed manufactured goods. (p. 432)

20. As the pioneers moved west, they came into conflict with the Native Americans. (p. 436)

21. **Chief Tecumseh** urged the Shawnee, his people, and other Native Americans to unite. He fought against the Americans in the War of 1812 and was killed during the Battle of Thames. (p. 437-438)

22. In the early 1800’s many Americans became angry with the British. They believed that British actions in both the East and West threatened the United States. (p. 437)

23. Name the actions taken by the British that angered the Americans. (p. 437)
   - captured American trading ships at sea to prevent trade with France
   - forced American sailors to work on British navy ships (called impressments)
24. In June 1812, President James Monroe declared war on Britain—the War of 1812. (p. 438)

25. In September 1813, Captain Oliver Hazard Perry won the Battle of Lake Erie. This victory helped the United States keep control of its western lands. (p. 438)

26. In 1814, the British attacked, Washington, D.C. First lady Dolley Madison saved many important papers before the British burned most of the city including the White House. (p. 438)

27. Next, the British attacked Baltimore, Maryland. The city was protected by a nearby Fort McHenry. After firing on the fort for hours, but still seeing our flag flying in the morning, Francis Scott Key wrote a Poem called “the Star Spangled Banner.” (p. 438)

28. This poem was later put to music and became our national anthem. (p. 438)

29. In New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson led the Americans to another victory. This battle actually took place two weeks after a treating ending the war had already been signed in Europe. (p. 438-439)

30. After the War of 1812 ended, Americans felt a sense of pride in their country or nationalism. (p. 439)

31. In 1823, President James Monroe announced a plan known as the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine said that the American continents are not to be considered for future colonization by the Europeans. (p. 439)

32. In the election of 1828, all white American men could vote. They elected Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. He was the first President from one of the new states. (p. 439)

33. In 1830, President Jackson signed a law called the Indian Removal Act. (p. 440)

34. The Indian Removal Act forced the Cherokee (even those who had assimilated or adopted ways of the white settlers) and other tribes to leave their lands and go to an area called Indian Territory. (p. 440)

35. Indian Territory was west of the Mississippi River in what is now the state of Oklahoma. (p. 440)

36. After the Indian Removal Act, John Ross, the Cherokee chief, went to the Supreme Court to protect the Cherokee’s rights to their own land. The Supreme Court sided with the Cherokee, but President Jackson ignored their decision. (p. 440)
37. **Sequoyah** was a Cherokee who created an alphabet for his people’s language that had 85 characters. (p. 440)

38. On March 27, 1838, President Van Buren sent the United States Army to force the remaining Cherokee to move west. This 800 mile journey became known as the **Trail of Tears.** (p. 440-441)

39. In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain and took control of much of the Southwest. (p. 445)

40. Many Americans moved to Texas because Mexico was offering land. In 1830, Mexico tried to stop further American settlement. It also raised taxes on those Americans already living there. (p. 445)

41. To enforce Mexican laws General Santa Anna sent troops, fighting broke out. (p. 445)

42. Santa Anna made himself the dictator of Mexico. a **dictator** is a leader who has complete control of the country. (p. 445)

43. On February 23, 1836, Santa Anna and his men attack a mission that was made into a fort called the **Alamo.** Thirteen days later the Mexicans defeated the Texans and all but a few Alamo defenders died. Among those who died were famous pioneers **Davy Crockett** and **Jim Bowie.** (p. 445)

44. Texas declared itself an independent republic during the Alamo attack. In April 1836, Texas was granted independence by General Santa Anna. (p. 446)

45. Texas was an independent republic until it was **annexed,** or added on, by the United States in 1845. (p. 446)

46. As Americans continued westward expansion, many pioneers looked to **Oregon Country** in the Pacific Northwest. (p. 446)

47. Pioneers followed the **Oregon Trail** to Oregon Country. The Oregon Trail began in Independence, Missouri. (p. 446)

48. Traveling in “prairie schooners,” the pioneers traveled in wagon trains. To avoid the harsh winter, the wagon trains began in the spring. One danger during the trip was crossing rivers. When the wagons would **ford** the river, the wagon could tip and goods could be lost or people could drown. (p. 447)

49. In the 1840’s, the Mormons, or members of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, traveled west because they were not welcome in many places of the United States.
Their trip from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake Valley (in what is now Utah) became known as the **Mormon Trail**. (p. 447)

50. In the 1840’s, many people in the United States believed that their country had the right to the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This was called **manifest destiny**. (p. 448)

51. In 1846, Britain and the United States settled the northern border disputes. Congress created the **Oregon Territory**. (p. 448)

52. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico over disputes about the border between Texas and Mexico. This was called the **Mexican-American War**. (p. 448)

53. In February 1848, the United States and Mexico officially signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**. (p. 449)

54. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Rio Grande was recognized as the southern border of Texas. Mexico also sold the United States a large area known as the **Mexican Cession**. (p. 449)

55. A **cession**, or concession, is something given up. (p. 449)

56. Name the present-day states included in the Mexican Cession. (p. 449)
   - California
   - Nevada
   - Utah
   - parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming

57. In 1853, the United States bought the rest of New Mexico and Arizona from Mexico in what was called the **Gadsden Purchase**. (p. 449)

58. In 1848, the first gold was found at Sutter’s Mill in California. This discovery caused the **gold rush**, or a sudden rush of people to an area were gold has been found. (p. 450)

59. The people who went to California for the gold were called **forty-niners** because most of them arrived in 1849. (p. 450)

60. The gold rush brought many people and changes to California. In 1850, California became the thirty-first state. (p. 451)

61. During first half of the 1800’s, inventions allowed people to travel and transport goods more easily. Name these inventions. (p. 453-454)
canals—man-made waterway that connects bodies of water (For example, the Erie Canal linked the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.)
locks—allowed the water levels to change in the canal
steamboats—Robert Fulton invented the first in 1807
locomotives—or railroad engines were first built by Peter Cooper

62. By 1850, more than 9,000 miles of railroad track crossed the country. Railroads made it easier for people to travel and ship goods. (p. 454)

63. During the 1800’s people began to use machines instead of hand tools. This change in manufacturing that began in Britain became known as the Industrial Revolution. (p. 455)

64. Name inventors and their inventions in the Industrial Revolution. (p. 455-456)
   Samuel Slater—memorized details of machines in England and came to the United States and built the first textile mill in Rhode Island
   Eli Whitney—invented the cotton gin, a machine to remove the seeds from cotton. This invention changed plantation farming. As a result more enslaved workers were needed to harvest the cotton.
   Eli Whitney—invented a system of interchangeable parts for making guns
   Interchangeable parts made mass production possible.
   Cyrus McCormick—invented a mechanical reaper for harvesting grain As a result, farmers could harvest wheat much faster.
   John Deere—invented a strong steel plow to cut through the heavy soil in the Midwest
   Samuel F. B. Morse—invented the telegraph and a code system to communicate

65. The Industrial Revolution caused population in cities to increase. More people moved from farms to the city to work in factories. The United States was becoming an industrial power in the world. (p. 457)