

Social Studies
Chapter 12: The Way West

Name: Key

P.376 I. The Industrial Revolution

P.378 A. Industry Comes to the United States

1. Industrial Revolution

- new inventions changed the way people lived, worked, and traveled
- used machines instead of hand tools
- new transportation routes
- made things faster, cheaper, saper, and easier
- started in Britain

2. Samuel Slater

- studied a British **textile mill** - factory where fibers such as cotton and wool are woven into cloth, or textiles
- illegally took his knowledge to the U.S.
- brought Industrial Revolution to U.S.

3. Eli Whitney

- inventor
- cotton gin - cleaned cotton quickly
- mass production** - producing large amounts of goods at one time
- interchangeable parts** - identical copies of each part used to make or repair something
- made machines to put them together faster
- no longer needed skilled craftworkers

4. Francis Cabot Lowell

- visited Britain to study machines
- his 3 in 1 textile mill spun, dyed, and wove
- cotton went in and cloth came out
- workers were mostly women and young girls

5. immigrants

- 1,000s came each year to work in factories
- big manufacturing cities grew

B. Changes in Transportation

1. The Erie Canal

- needed to **transport** - more - products to the West.
- raw products needed to be transported back to cities
- canal** - human-made waterway

- d. connects Great Lakes to Hudson River (longest in world)
 - e. 3,000 Irish immigrants dug by hand for 80¢ /day
 - f. attracted thousands more to the U.S.
 - g. made NYC the leading trade city in U.S.
2. The National Road
- a. needed better roads to transport things West
 - b. wide and level, paved with stones and tar
 - c. took 30 years to reach Illinois
 - d. linked the East coast with Western lands
 - e. had towns, blacksmiths and inns built along it
3. Steamboats
- a. Robert Fulton's Clermont was first
 - b. soon steam-wheel steamboats were a common sight
 - c. trips now took days instead of months
4. Railroads and Locomotives
- a. **locomotives** - railroad engines
 - b. Peter Cooper's Tom Thumb was the first
 - 1.) railroad cars had been pulled by horses
 - 2.) raced Tom Thumb against a horse
 - 3.) broke down but had better pulling power
 - c. were worried about staying on the track and boiling blood !
 - d. 9,000 miles of track by 1850 (mostly on east coast)
 - e. made moving raw materials and manufactured goods across the country easier
 - f. led to more manufacturing and growth in the U.S.

NAME _____ DATE _____

Inventors and their Inventions

Link Past Technology to the Present

DIRECTIONS: Complete the following chart about inventions of the Industrial Revolution by filling in the missing information.

INVENTOR	INVENTION	IMPORTANCE OF INVENTION	WHAT YOUR LIFE WOULD BE LIKE WITHOUT THE INVENTION
Unknown	spinning machine		
Eli Whitney			
	one-factory system		
		speeded travel and trade over water	
	locomotive, the <i>Tom Thumb</i>		

P. 368

II. The Age of Jackson

A. "Old Hickory"

1. Adams and Jefferson
 - a. lived to see the nation's 50th birthday
 - b. both died that day
2. 24 states now
 - a. Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee
 - b. Northwest Territory - Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana
 - c. Louisiana Purchase - Louisiana and Missouri
 - d. Alabama - Creeks forced from land
 - e. Mississippi - land once belonging to Spain
3. Andrew Jackson - 7th President
 - a. different than most Presidents
 - b. not wealthy - lived on frontier in a log cabin
 - c. not from Massachusetts or Virginia - from South Carolina
 - d. not well educated - taught self law to become a judge
 - e. "tough" general famous in the War of 1812
 - f. won because All white men were allowed to vote by then
 - g. promised to help the rich AND the poor

B. Regional Disagreements

1. **sectionalism** - regional loyalty
 - a. North
 - b. South
 - c. Western frontier
2. V.P. John C. Calkoun
 - a. Southerner
 - b. upset that Jackson raised tariffs
 - c. this would make Americans buy American - made products
 - d. believed in **states' rights** - idea that the states have final authority over the national government
 - e. South Carolina threatened to **secede** - leave the Union
 - f. Jackson said it would be treason so they didn't

C. Indian Removal

1. Indian Removal Act (1830)
 - a. settlers thought land west of the Mississippi was no good because there were no trees
 - b. ordered all Indians east of the Mississippi River to move west
 - c. Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Cherokees, etc.
 - d. forced to Indian Territory (present day Oklahoma)
 - e. Seminole Chief Osceola and others fought back but lost

2. Cherokees

- a. wealthiest with 15,000 members
- b. towns, villages, farms, and plantations
- c. republican government with a Constitution and Capital (New Echota)
- d. had a treaty with U.S.
- e. we broke it when gold was discovered on their land
- f. Chief John Ross took case to Supreme Court
- g. Justice John Marshall's ruling - decision - was to protect Cherokee and their lands in Georgia
- h. Jackson ignored it and removed them

3. Trail of Tears

- a. crossed many states and 800 miles to Indian Territory
- b. 4,000 (1/4) died of cold, disease, and starvation
- c. the 116-day journey was "...a trail of death."

The Trail of Tears

Sequence Events

DIRECTIONS: Read the following events leading up to the Trail of Tears. Then identify the year in which each event took place. You may wish to review the information in your textbook before you begin.

- _____ Gold is discovered on Cherokee lands; settlers pour in to stake their claims.
- _____ Chief Justice John Marshall gives the Court's ruling that the United States should protect the Cherokees and their lands in Georgia, but President Jackson ignores the ruling.
- _____ Congress passes the Indian Removal Act, forcing all Indians living east of the Mississippi to move to the Indian Territory.
- _____ The United States government agrees to accept the independence of the Cherokee nation.
- _____ Andrew Jackson becomes the seventh President of the United States.
- _____ A large group of Cherokees begin the journey that has come to be known as the Trail of Tears; more than 4,000 Cherokees die.

DIRECTIONS: Use the information above to complete the following activities.

1. Circle the date of the event that marks the beginning of forced relocation of native peoples from the East to the West.
2. Underline an economic reason why the Cherokees were forced from their lands.
3. Draw a box around the year that marks the beginning of the Trail of Tears.
4. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a horizontal time line using the dates and events listed above. Start your time line at 1790 and end it at 1840. Make one inch represent a ten-year period.

P.394 III. Westward Ho!

A. Manifest Destiny

1. belief shared by many Americans that it was the certain future of the United States to stretch from the Atlantic to the Pacific
2. headed to Spanish colony of Texas, Oregon Country, and other western lands

B. The Texas Revolution

1. Stephen F. Austin
 - a. was allowed to start an American Colony there
 - b. American colonists raised Cotton, corn, and cattle
2. Mexico gained independence in 1821
 - a. Mexico began to worry about so many Americans
 - b. passed laws saying no more could come
 - c. said settlers had to obey Mexico's laws - no slavery!
 - d. Texans grew angry
3. Santa Anna
 - a. took over as **dictator** - leader who has total authority
 - b. sent soldiers to Texas and fighting broke out
4. The Alamo
 - a. old Spanish mission church in San Antonio
 - b. captured by Texans
 - c. Santa Anna wanted it back
 - d. James Bowie, Davy Crockett, and commander William Travis and Tejanos fought
 - e. fought for 13 days
 - f. all 189 Texans were killed
 - g. Santa Anna spared women and children
5. Texas declared independence
 - a. the Republic of Texas
 - b. David Burnet became its president
 - c. Sam Houston became commander of the army
6. nearing the end
 - a. Santa Anna killed 300 prisoners at Goliad
 - b. Houston captured Santa Anna at Battle of San Jacinto
 - c. Santa Anna gave them independence in order to live

P.400 C. Oregon Country

1. The Oregon Trail

- a. Christian missionaries wanted to teach the Indians
- b. headed to present day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming
- c. wrote letters home about green valleys, wooded hills, and fertile soil

- d. many others came by following the Oregon Trail
 - e. 2,000 miles and 6 months
 - f. ran into troubles and many died on the way
 2. President James Polk
 - a. signed treaty with Britain
 - b. set the border between U.S. and Canada in the west
 - c. 49th parallel
- D. The Mormon's in Utah
1. the Mormon Trail
 - a. the Mormon leader was killed in Illinois
 - b. Brigham Young led them west
 - c. to start a community of their own
 - d. created a trail over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains
 2. Salt Lake City
 - a. had to dig irrigation Canals to bring water from the mountains for crops
 - b. had grain, fruits, and vegetables
 - c. became known as Utah Territory
- E. War with Mexico
1. President James Polk
 - a. disagreed with Mexico about the border
 - b. U.S. declared war
 - c. fought on 3 fronts
 2. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - a. we won in a year
 - b. bought California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming
 - c. only \$ 15 million
 3. Gadsden Purchase
 - a. bought rest of the land between Canada and New Mexico
 - b. had the Continental U.S. – later became the 48 states
- F. The California Gold Rush
1. Sutter's Mill
 - a. gold discovered in Sacramento
 - b. news reached the east
 2. forty-niners
 - a. gold seekers in 1849
 - b. 80,000 came by Oregon Trail or boat around Cape Horn on clipper ships (took half the time)
 - c. came from Europe, Asia and the East
 3. California became a state two years later

THE Oregon Trail

Arrange Information in Order

DIRECTIONS: Read the following sentences about a trip on the Oregon Trail. Then place the sentences in the proper order by numbering them from 1 to 6, with 1 being the earliest event and 6 being the latest event.

- _____ A steamboat carries our family up the river from St. Louis to Independence, Missouri.
- _____ The wagons in our group finally arrive in Willamette Valley, Oregon at last!
- _____ At nightfall the wagons in our group circle for camp.
- _____ In Independence we load our possessions onto a wagon and hear the cry, "Wagons roll!"
- _____ We leave our home in the East and board a train headed for St. Louis, Missouri.
- _____ In the morning we eat breakfast, and then continue our journey by wagon to Oregon.

DIRECTIONS: Study the list of supplies below. Then complete the activities that follow.

One box of sardines	\$16	_____
One pound of hard bread	\$ 2	_____
One pound of butter	\$ 6	_____
One-half pound of cheese	\$ 3	_____
<i>Total</i>		_____

1. Number the items from most expensive to least expensive in the spaces provided. Start numbering with 1 as the most expensive.
2. Write the total cost of the supplies in the space provided.
3. Imagine that you can spend only \$25. Put a line through the item or items that you would have to take off your list.

IV. An Age of Reform

A. Reform

1. change for the better
2. America was growing fast
3. this caused problems
4. needed changes

B. Better Schools

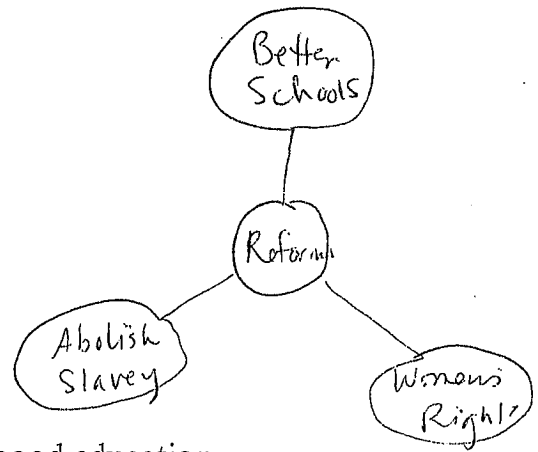
1. education in the North and West
 - a. white children received a good education
 - b. free African children had to go to seperate schools
2. in the South
 - a. white boys went to private schools
 - b. white girls got little education
 - c. slaves got none
3. Horace Mann
 - a. worked to improve **public schools** - paid for by taxes and open to all children
 - b. laws to make children go to school
 - c. better teacher training
 - d. new schools

C. The Fight Against Slavery

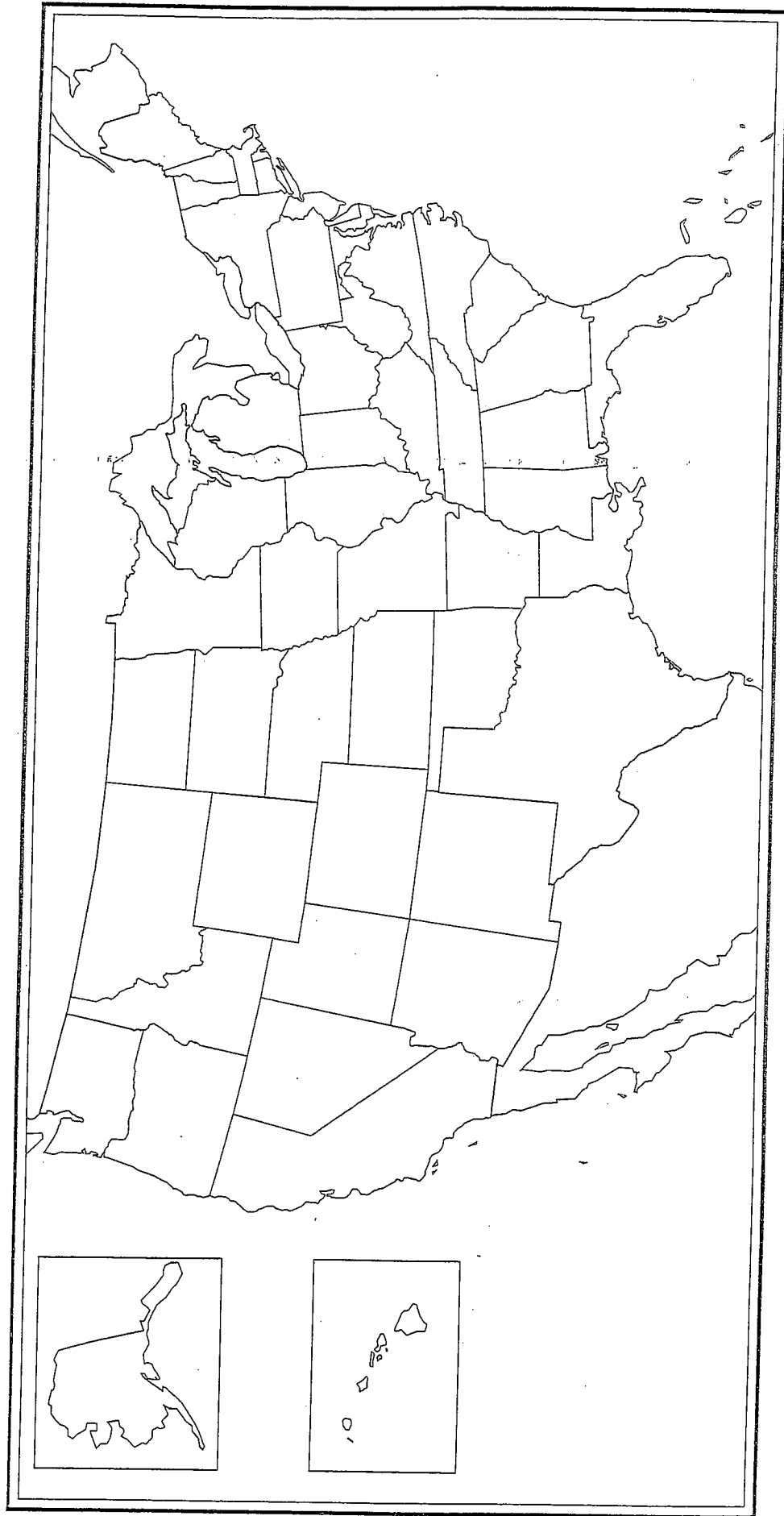
1. **abolitionists**
 - a. people who wanted to abolish - end - slavery
 - b. Quakers were the first to work to end slavery
 - c. called for **equality** - same right for all
2. used writing
 - a. Freedom's Journal - first newspaper to be owned and written by Africans
 - b. William Lloyd Garrison - The Liberator
 - c. Harriet Beecher Stowe - "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
3. used speaking
 - a. Frederick Douglas - runaway slave
 - b. Sojourner Truth - former slave named Isabella

D. Rights for Women

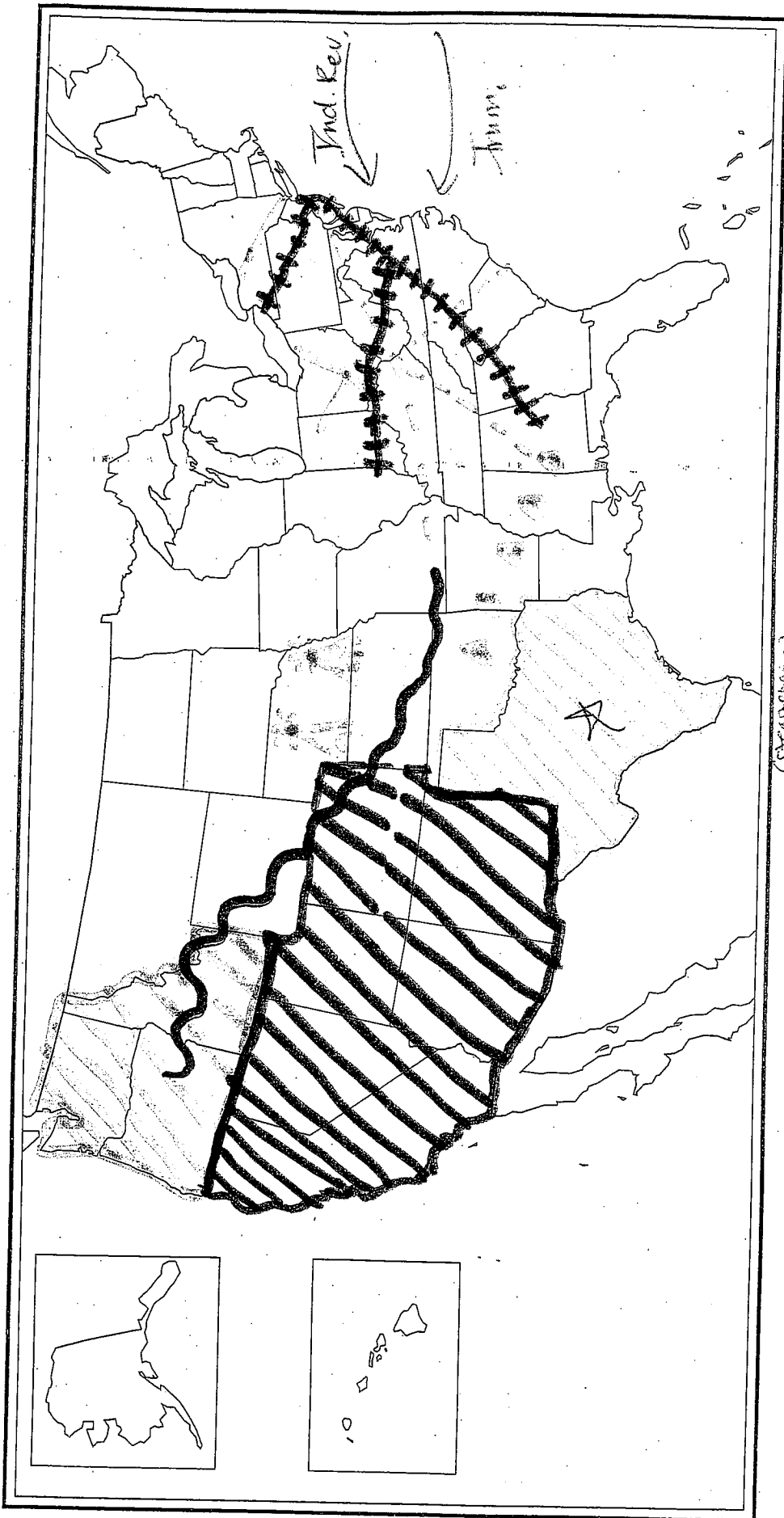
1. Seneca Falls Convention (NYC)
 - a. Elizabeth Cady Stanton
 - b. said women should have same rights as men
 - c. should be able to keep wages and property
 - d. also wanted **suffrage** - right to vote
2. other strong women who fought
 - a. Susan B. Anthony
 - b. Sojourner Truth
3. received few rights (allowed to vote in 1920 - 19th Amendment)



THE UNITED STATES



THE UNITED STATES



(Standard) — Erie Canal + + + + Rail Road ~ ~ ~ Oregon Trail // // Oregon
 (Industry) — Panama Canal * Trail of Tears // // Mexican * Alamo * Gadsden
 — Road * Texas Annex // // Texas * Texas * Texas