

# Social Studies

## Chapter 8: Westward Expansion

Name: Key

### I. Inventions, Roads, and Railroads

#### 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, safer, and easier
- started in Britain

##### 2. Samuel Slater

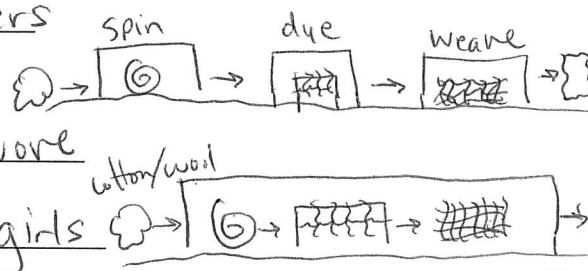
- studied a British **textile mill** - factory where fibers such as cotton and wool are woven into cloth, or textiles
- illegally took his knowledge to the U.S.
- brought Industrial Revolution to U.S.

##### 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

fabric cloth

#### 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
- connects Great Lakes to Hudson River (longest in world)
- 3,000 Irish immigrants dug by hand for 80¢/day
- attracted thousands more to the U.S.

- g. made NYC the leading trade city in U.S.
2. The National Road
- needed better roads to transport things West
  - wide and level, paved with stones and tar
  - took 30 years to reach Illinois
  - linked the East Coast with Western lands
  - had towns, blacksmiths and inns built along it
3. Steamboats
- Robert Fulton's Clermont was first
  - soon paddle-wheel steamboats were a common site
  - trips now took days instead of months
4. Railroads and Locomotives
- locomotives** - railroad engines
  - Peter Cooper's Tom Thumb was the first
    - railroad cars had been pulled by horses
    - raced Tom Thumb against a horse
    - broke down but had better pulling power
  - were worried about staying on the track and boiling blood!
  - 9,000 miles of track by 1850 (mostly on east coast)
  - made moving raw materials and manufactured goods across the country easier
  - 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>		

## II. Independence for Texas

### 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 land

### B. The Texas Revolution

1. Stephen F. Austin
  - a. was allowed to start an American colony there
  - b. inhabited mostly by the Apache and Comanche Indians
  - c. many Americans moved there because land was cheap
  - d. American colonists raised cotton, corn, and cattle
  - e. Tejanos - Spanish-speaking people living in Texas
  - f. **vaqueros** - Mexican cowboys
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
  - c. Texans won at Gonzales
  - d. Texans won again at Goliad
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

### C. New Tensions

1. Texans wanted the U.S. to annex Texas - take it over and make it a state
  - a. many Americans feared the spread of slavery
  - b. annexed in 1845
  - c. the Mexican government didn't agree with this
2. The Mexican War

- a. disagreed that the Rio Grande was the border as well
- b. President Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to defend the border
- c. lasted only a few months and ended when Scott captured Mexico City
- d. changed our southern border forever

3. The Bear Flag Revolt

- a. Fremont and Kit Carson explored Mexico-controlled California
- b. Californians, with the support of Fremont, led a revolt
- c. became an independent republic briefly
- d. U.S. naval forces showed up and made it a U.S. territory

D. A Peaceful Ending

1. 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
- d. promised to protect the rights of the Mexicans that stayed but didn't always

2. Gadsden Purchase

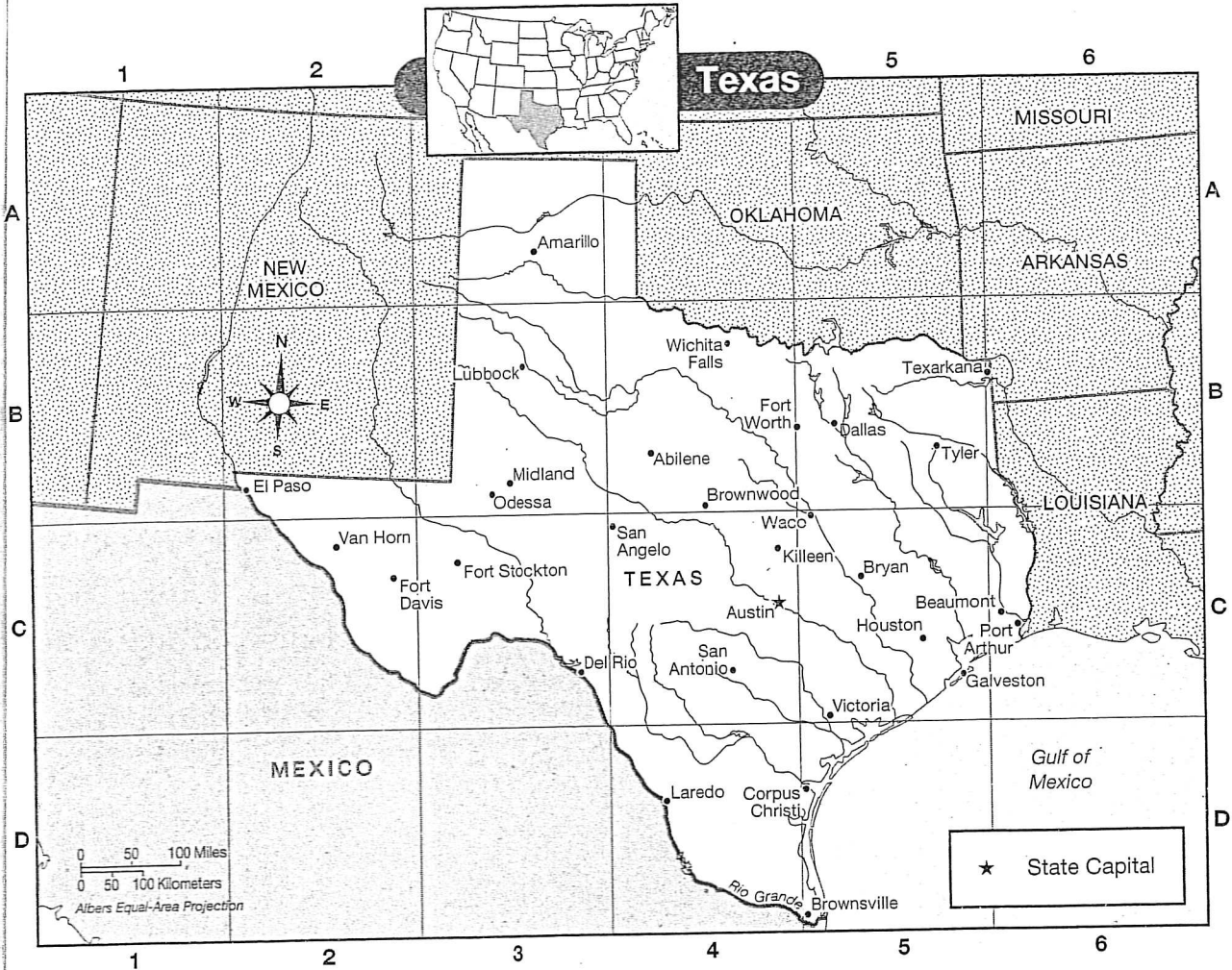
- a. bought rest of the land between Canada and New Mexico for \$10 million
- b. had the Continental U.S. – later became the 48 states



# MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

## Read a Map

**Directions** Use the map to answer the questions that follow.



- 1 What is the capital of Texas? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What states border Texas? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 What cities are located in C5? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What bodies of water border Texas? \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 About how many miles is it from Fort Davis to El Paso if you drive through Van Horn? \_\_\_\_\_  
In what direction do you travel to get there? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 What river forms the border between Texas and Mexico? \_\_\_\_\_

### III. Trails to the West

#### A. Pioneer Life

1. hundreds of thousands traveled west between 1840 and 1860
2. going by **flatboat**
  - a. large rectangular boat partly covered by a roof
  - b. went down the Ohio River or Erie Canal
  - c. faster and more comfortable
3. going by wagon
  - a. **wagon train** - line of wagons traveling as a group
  - b. left Independence, Missouri
  - c. 2,000 mile journey across the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains took months
  - d. **prairie schooner** - Common wagon on westward trails (named after a ship)
    - 1.) horses, oxen, or mules pulled the wagon
    - 2.) covered
    - 3.) large wheels so up out of the mud
    - 4.) water-tight and floated across rivers
    - 5.) packed wagon so full there was no room for people
    - 6.) often broke down on the rough "roads"
  - e. brought along cows for milk and chickens for eggs
  - f. hunted wild animals
  - g. packed barrels of water, butter churns, and other tools and supplies
  - h. many deaths
    - 1.) disease
    - 2.) accidents
    - 3.) raging rivers
    - 4.) dry deserts and sand storms
    - 5.) snowstorms
    - 6.) lack of water
    - 7.) no medicine
4. when they arrived
  - a. cleared forests
  - b. used the wood to build homes and farms
  - c. had little food until crops were ready
  - d. became self-sufficient and traded with natives
  - e. banded together in forts for protection
  - f. for most, life was better than before

#### B. The Oregon Trail

1. head to Oregon Territory
  - 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
    - 1.) 2,000 miles and 6 months
    - 2.) followed the Platte River

- 3.) animals ate grass and shrubs
- e. ran into troubles and many died on the way
  - 1.) crossed dangerous mountains
  - 2.) could be trapped in mountains

2. settling in Oregon

- a. families claimed 640 acres for free
- b. cleared forests for farmland and got to work

3. President James Polk

- a. signed treaty with Britain
- b. set the border between U.S. and Canada in the west
- c. 49<sup>th</sup> parallel

C. The Mormons in Utah

1. the Mormon Trail

- a. the Mormon leader, Joseph Smith, was killed in Illinois
- b. Brigham Young led 150 west
- c. to start a community of their own
- d. followed the Platte River across the Great Plains
- e. 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

D. The Sante Fe Trail

1. used by traders and the military during the Mexican War
2. used Conestoga wagons which could hold five tons
3. sold cloth, tools, jewelry, etc. for mules, silver, furs and more
4. American Indians resented the loss of land and freight-hauling traders

E. The Old Spanish Trail

1. led traders from Sante Fe to California
2. crossed desert and mountains
3. led to Los Angeles

F. The California Trail

1. led settlers from Missouri to California
2. split from the Oregon Trail route at the Snake River
3. crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains
4. ended in Sacramento, California



# 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. The California Gold Rush

##### A. Gold!

1. Sutter's Mill
  - a. James Marshall discovered gold in Sacramento
  - b. news reached the east
2. before the gold rush
  - a. farmers
  - b. many American Indians
  - c. Mexicans, British, Russians, and Chinese
  - d. sailors from New England to trade sea otters and seal skins for cattle
3. **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
  - d. boom towns like San Francisco grew rapidly
  - e. gold drew 250,000 people
4. searching for gold
  - a. panning
  - b. sluicing
  - c. mining
  - d. rock-cutting mills
5. dangers
  - a. freezing Stream water
  - b. disease
  - c. poor diet
  - d. accidents
  - e. no gold

##### B. Goods and Services for 49ers

1. merchants
  - a. sold supplies to miners
    - 1.) pans
    - 2.) picks
    - 3.) shovels
    - 4.) kettles
    - 5.) tents
    - 6.) blankets
    - 7.) clothing
    - 8.) food
  - b. charged a high price because of high demand
2. new innovations
  - a. Levi Strauss
    - 1.) entrepreneur
    - 2.) invented Levi's jeans - made of blue denim held together with rivets or tiny bolts
  - b. Luzena Stanley Wilson opened a hotel and provided a meal

### C. Statehood

1. California became a state two years later
2. many Mexican and Chinese immigrants
  - a. faced **discrimination** - unfair treatment
  - b. had to pay an extra tax
3. **Pony Express**
  - a. system of carrying mail by horse
  - b. left St. Joseph, Missouri
  - c. rode 70 to 100 miles
  - d. passed the mailbag to the next rider
  - e. took about 10 days for mail to reach California
  - f. telegraph lines put it out of service a few years later in 1861
4. continued growth in California
  - a. lumber companies
  - b. ranches
  - c. huge farms
  - d. many jobs
  - e. shipped goods east by train

# Famous Entrepreneurs

## Categorize Information

**DIRECTIONS:** Read the stories that follow, and use the information to fill in the chart. Use your textbook and library reference materials to fill in the information about Andrew Carnegie.

**Levi Strauss**, a Jewish immigrant from Germany, left New York City for the West in 1850. He went west to sell canvas to settlers to use for sails and coverings for their wagons. When he arrived there, he found that settlers could not find pants strong enough to last. Strauss took his canvas material and made it into the first pair of jeans. His company became Levi Strauss & Co.

**John Harvey Kellogg**, of British ancestry, believed that a healthful diet would help people heal more quickly from illness. He was once sued by an elderly woman who broke her false teeth on a zwieback (hard bread) that he had recommended for her to eat. As a result of this incident, he started to think about producing a softer ready-to-eat food. One night he dreamed of how to make flaked foods. This dream resulted in his producing the first dry cereal, which today is known as Kellogg's Cornflakes.

**Fannie Merritt Farmer** was born in Boston of British descent. She suffered a childhood illness that left her with a limp. After doctors discouraged her from going to college, she entered cooking school in 1887. By 1891 she was running it! In those days, cooking ingredients were measured by "pinches and dabs." Farmer applied science to cooking. In her best-selling cookbook, she standardized measurements. You can thank her for the level teaspoon.

FAMOUS ENTREPRENEURS			
ENTREPRENEUR	HERITAGE	COMPANY/PRODUCT	FUN FACT
Levi Strauss	German		
John Harvey Kellogg	British		
Fannie Merritt Farmer	British		
Andrew Carnegie	Scottish		

# THE UNITED STATES

