

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION

Vocabulary

ADAMS-ONIS TREATY- This treaty, signed with Spain in 1819, delivered East Florida (the equivalent of present-day Florida) to the United States and established the boundary between American and Spanish possessions in the West. It also fixed the northern boundary of Upper California, thus ending Spanish claims to the Oregon Country. The treaty was negotiated by John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State under President James Monroe.

ADOBE- Sun-dried mud brick; the Spanish style of building, used throughout the American Southwest. Bent's Fort was built of adobe.

AMERICAN RIVER- A tributary of the Sacramento River in California. In 1848, gold was discovered on the American River about fifty miles north of present-day Sacramento. This strike and others nearby led to the famous California Gold Rush.

ARKANSAS RIVER- One of the principal rivers draining the southern Rocky Mountains in present-day Colorado. The Arkansas was used by early explorers as an east-west corridor for travel between the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains. Later, part of the Santa Fe Trail was located along the river, and the trading post known as Bent's Fort was strategically located on its banks.

BEAVER HAT- Men's hats made from beaver skin were very popular in the United States and Europe from about 1800 until the 1830's, prompting fur trappers to cover the Northern Hemisphere in search of beaver. After the 1830s, other materials, especially silk, were substituted for beaver, and the market for beaver pelts collapsed.

BENT'S FORT- A fortified trading post built in 1833-34 on the upper Arkansas River in present-day Colorado. It was built by two brothers, William and Charles Bent, and their partner in the fur trade, Ceran St. Vrain. Strategically located on a branch of the Santa Fe Trail, the trading post was operated successfully until the time of the Mexican War. But after that, trouble with Indians, a sharp decline in business, the death of Charles Bent, and an outbreak of cholera resulted in the decline of the Fort, and its abandonment in 1849.

BOONE, DANIEL- (1734-1820) American hunter, trapper, and explorer, Daniel Boone fought in the French and Indian War under general Edward Braddock. Between 1767 and 1780, Boone explored and lived in the Kentucky wilderness and helped in the American settlement of the region. In 1799, he settled on land near St. Louis in present-day Missouri, when it was still a wilderness under Spanish control. He lived there in a cabin until his death in 1820, one year before Missouri became a state.

BUFFALO ROBE- The dressed skin of a bison, with the hair left on.

CARSON, CHRISTOPHER (1809-68)- "Kit" Carson, western trapper and scout, was closely associated with the Santa Fe trade and Bent's Fort. Kit Carson accompanied John Fremont on three of his expeditions of exploration to the Oregon Country and California. In 1854, he was appointed Indian agent at Taos, New Mexico. During the Civil War, he served the Union in the West and, in 1865, he was made Brigadier General.

CEDE- To give up or yield, especially by treaty. After the French and Indian War, France ceded all of her territory in North America to Britain and Spain. After the United States invaded Mexico, that country ceded Upper California and most of the American Southwest to the United States.

CLARK, WILLIAM (1770-1838-) A soldier, explorer, and brother of the renowned General George Rogers Clark; William Clark shared with his friend, Meriwether Lewis, the command of the famed Lewis and Clark Expedition. He was governor of the Territory of Missouri from 1813 to 1821.

CODY, WILLIAM F. (1846-1917)- "Buffalo Bill" Cody was a Pony Express rider in 1860 and during the American Civil War was a government scout and guide. At the close of the war, he contracted with the Kansas Pacific Railroad to provide buffalo meat to the men laying the track west. In 1872, he was elected to the Nebraska state legislature. In 1883, he organized his Wild West Show, a troupe of cowboys and Indians that toured the United States and Europe, putting on a pageant celebrating the glory days of the old West.

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE- A theoretical line between streams that flow to opposite sides of a continent; the line dividing the North American continent into Atlantic and Pacific watersheds. East of the divide, rivers empty into the Atlantic Ocean, or one of its divisions, such as the Gulf of Mexico or Hudson Bay. West of the divide, water finds its way to the Pacific. However, there are exceptions: in parts of the Great Basin in the United States (centered in Nevada and Utah), streams cannot escape to the ocean; rainwater in these regions evaporates. In the north, the Continental Divide was the accepted western border of the Louisiana Purchase and the eastern border of the Oregon Country.

CROCKETT, DAVID (1786-1836)- "Davey" Crockett, hunter, marksman, and trapper, served with Andrew Jackson in the campaign against Creek Indians in 1813. Crockett was a member of the Tennessee State legislature and served in the U.S. Congress. He went to Texas and took up the cause of the Texans who were seeking independence from Mexico; he was killed at the famous defense of the Alamo at San Antonio.

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CUMBERLAND GAP- A narrow, rocky passage through the Cumberland Mountains, near the western tip of present-day Virginia; it was by this passage that early emigrants passed from Virginia to the Kentucky frontier. The passage lay near the eastern end of the fabled Wilderness Trail, laid out by a team of woodsmen led by Daniel Boone.

EMIGRANT- A person who leaves a place to settle elsewhere; one of the names applied to the western settlers.

EXPANSIONIST- Favoring the expansion of the United States; Americans who favored aggressive territorial expansion of the nation were called "Expansionists."

FORT LARAMIE- An early fur trapping and trading fort located in present-day southwestern Wyoming, Fort Laramie was later converted to military use to protect U.S. interests in the region. It was one of the few supply points and outposts of civilization on the Oregon Trail.

FREMONT, JOHN C. (1813-90)- American explorer, army officer, and politician; he married the daughter of Missouri Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Between 1842 and 1845, Fremont led three expeditions into the Oregon Country and California, mapping the Oregon Trail and exploring large sections of California and the Great Basin. During the Mexican War, Fremont attained the rank of Major, and assisted in the conquest of California, but he was later court-martialed for insubordination after he refused to obey the orders of General Kearney. In the winter of 1848-49, Fremont led an expedition to survey a railroad route from the upper Rio Grande to California. After California became a state, Fremont was elected as one of the first senators from that state. During the Civil War, Fremont served as a Major General. In 1856, he ran for President as a Republican, but lost to James Buchanan. He came close to nomination again, but withdrew in favor of Abraham Lincoln.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-1763)- The name usually applied to the American extension of the Seven Years' War between France and Great Britain. In America, the combatants were, on one side, the British and American colonial forces, and on the other, the French forces and their Algonquian Indian allies. The primary issue of the war was control of the strategic Ohio Valley from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. The French sought a link between their possessions in Canada and "Louisiana," the name given to the vast territory drained by the Mississippi River. The British sought to check French control of Louisiana and open it for British settlement and control.

FUR TRADE- The international trade in animal furs. It began in the New World with the first colonists; for example, trading posts were established in the Hudson Valley of New York as early as 1613-14. The trade in beaver pelts became heavy in the early 19th century, when beaver hats for men were very popular. French and English Canadians had long dominated the fur trade in the northern territories, but, in 1811, an American company under the direction of John Jacob Astor established the first trading post in the Columbia River region. American influence in the fur trade began to grow in the Oregon Country and the Rocky Mountains, but a review of famous mountain men and explorers will always turn up a large number of French names, for even after France lost her American colonies, it was French-speaking trappers, called "voyageurs," who were often hired to work in the wilderness. It was the trails of Indians and trappers that Lewis and Clark followed in their explorations of the Northwest. Moreover, it was the Indians who from the beginning performed much of the actual trapping of animals, trading their pelts for blankets, iron implements, guns, and the like. After the beaver market collapsed in 1839, attention was turned to buffalo hides, leading to the near extinction of this species of animal.

GREAT BRITAIN- The largest island of Europe. The name was adopted in 1707, when England, Scotland, and Wales agreed to unite under one crown. Union with Ireland in 1801 created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, but in historical references the name Great Britain is often retained.

HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862- The first of a series of homesteading laws established to distribute land to American citizens and encourage settlement of the West. The act provided that any head of a household or any adult male, who had not borne arms against the United States, could obtain land from the federal government by making certain improvements to the land, such as building a house and cultivating the earth.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA TERRITORIES- Two U.S. territories established in 1854 which originally extended into present-day Colorado and Wyoming, as far as the Continental Divide. The first "Colorado" gold strikes were actually made in the far western parts of the Nebraska and Kansas Territories. The Colorado Territory, established in 1861, was carved from the older and larger territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

LA SALLE (1643-87)- Sieur de La Salle, the French explorer who led an expedition down the Mississippi River in 1681-82, claiming the entire Mississippi watershed for France.

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LEWIS, MERIWETHER (1774-1809)- This American explorer was the private secretary to President Thomas Jefferson from 1801 to 1803. Jefferson appointed him to command the expedition to explore Louisiana and the Columbia River. He chose William Clark to help him lead the expedition.

LOUISIANA- All of the land comprising the water shed of the Mississippi River, claimed for France in 1682 by the French Explorer, Sieur de La Salle. In 1763, after the French and Indian War, all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi was ceded to Great Britain, while the portion west of the Mississippi was ceded to Spain. Spanish (western) Louisiana was returned to France by a secret treaty in 1800, then sold by France to the United States in 1803 in the Louisiana Purchase.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE- The purchase by the United States of the Louisiana Territory from France. By the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, "Louisiana" referred only to the territory west of the Mississippi.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY- Sometimes called the Louisiana Purchase; the vast region, 885,000 square miles in area, purchased by the United States from France. In 1803, the Louisiana Territory comprised the western part of the Mississippi watershed (which did not include most of Texas, for the principal rivers of Texas drain into the Gulf of Mexico).

MANIFEST DESTINY- Literally, the "obvious future;" according to many 19th century Expansionists, it was obvious that the future of the United States would include its expansion to the Pacific Ocean. In 1845, a New York editor named John O'Sullivan declared that it was "our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." Manifest Destiny was more than a prediction about the future; it was also a doctrine based on the belief that the United States possessed a moral right to western lands.

MERIDIAN- Any of the imaginary lines running north and south around the earth, converging at the north and south poles. Meridians are lines of longitude. Under terms of the Adams-Onis Treaty, part of the boundary between Spanish and U.S. territory ran along the 100th meridian.

MEXICAN WAR- The armed conflict between Mexico and the United States, lasting from 1846 to 1848. The war was controversial in the U.S. at the time, but expansionist fervor carried the day. The principal causes of the war were the annexation of Texas (December 29, 1845) to the United States and the desire of the United States to acquire Upper California as a U.S. territory. When, in a border dispute, Mexico sent troops across the Rio Grande into Texas, the American Congress declared the act to be an invasion of U.S. soil and declared war on Mexico on May 12, 1846. New Mexico was easily invaded and occupied by U.S. forces under the command of Colonel Stephen Kearney. Kearney then led forces west against California, but by the time his army arrived, California had already declared its independence from Mexico under the leadership of Commodore John Sloat and Captain John Fremont. Northeastern Mexico was invaded by forces under the command of General Zachary Taylor, and after several very difficult battles, Mexican resistance in the North was finally ended in February of 1847. However, Mexico would not acknowledge defeat. The United States then invaded central Mexico with an army of 12,000 men, led by General Winfield Scott, finally capturing the capital, Mexico City, on September 13, 1847. Peace was established by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Under terms of the treaty, the Rio Grande was established as the southern boundary of Texas, and most of that territory which today comprises California and the American Southwest was ceded to the United States. In return, the United States paid Mexico the sum of \$15,000,000.00 and agreed to settle all claims of U.S. citizens against Mexico.

MOUNTAIN MAN- The name given to any of the fur trappers or traders who lived for long periods in the western wilderness during the 19th century.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE (1769-1821)- French soldier and military genius who became for a time the Emperor of France. Napoleon dedicated his adult life to the goal of conquering Europe and placing it under French rule. He died in exile on a remote island in the south Atlantic Ocean.

NOON HALT- A "halt" is a stop in a march or trek. Each day a wagon train would stop at noon so that emigrants might rest and take the mid-day meal.

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OREGON COUNTRY- The Oregon Territory; roughly, the present-day Pacific Northwest, including all of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana. The first Europeans to see the Oregon Country were fur trappers, traders, and maritime explorers. An American naval expedition commanded by Captain Robert Gray discovered the Columbia River in 1792, naming it after his ship, the Columbia. The immense wilderness was explored in 1804-05 by the overland expedition of Lewis and Clark. In the early part of the 19th century, Spain, Russia, Great Britain, and the United States all maintained territorial claims in the Northwest. The British claim was strengthened by large British-owned fur companies that controlled the rich fur trade in the region. In 1818, Great Britain and the United States agreed to jointly administer the Oregon Country. The rather weak Spanish claim was extinguished by the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which established the 42nd parallel as the northern limit of California. During the 1820s, organized American immigration to the Oregon Country began, and, by the 1840s, thousands of settlers were flooding into Oregon by way of the Oregon Trail. By this time, many Americans were demanding that the United States take control of the entire region west of the Rocky Mountains, as far north as 54°-40' latitude—approximately the southern tip of Alaska. The campaign slogan of James Polk, who was running for president in 1844, was “Fifty-four forty, or fight!” In 1846, an agreement was reached with Great Britain establishing the 49th parallel as the boundary between British (Canadian) territory and American soil. In 1848, the Oregon Country was organized as the Oregon Territory.

OREGON TRAIL- The overland trail from Independence, Missouri (present-day Kansas City) to the Willamette Valley in the Oregon Country. A western branch of the trail led southwest into California (the California Trail), and parts of the trail were heavily used by Mormon emigrants migrating to Utah. There were numerous other branches; in later years, a major branch headed south along the South Platte River into the Colorado gold region. There were three major sections of the trail, dividing the trip, roughly, into thirds. The first section ran close to the Kansas and Little Blue Rivers to the Platte River, then west along the Platte to Fort Laramie. The second leg of the journey crossed the Rocky Mountains at South Pass and descended to the Bear River in present-day Idaho. The third and most difficult section threaded across rugged lava fields and river gorges to the Columbia River and then crossed yet another pass into the Willamette Valley of Oregon.

PELT- The skin of a fur-bearing animal. A beaver skin is often called a “pelt.”

PIKE, ZEBULON (1779-1813)- American soldier and explorer who, in 1806, led an expedition to explore the western fringes of the Louisiana Territory as far south as present-day southern Colorado. After crossing the Arkansas River into Spanish territory, supposedly searching for the Red River, he was arrested by the Spanish. Pike died in battle in the War of 1812. Pike’s Peak in Colorado bears his name.

PLATTE RIVER- The river flowing from the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Wyoming across present-day Nebraska to the Missouri River. The Platte Valley was the route of the Oregon Trail, and when the first transcontinental railroad was constructed, it also followed this route. The river has north and south tributaries. The Oregon Trail followed the North Platte into Wyoming, while a branch of the trail followed the South Platte into Colorado.

PONY EXPRESS- The mail service established in 1860 between Missouri and California. Mail was carried by a relay of horsemen dashing between stations strung out across the West. There were about one hundred stations and eighty riders. Fresh horses were maintained at each station; stations averaged about twenty-five miles apart. A rider was expected to cover about seventy-five miles each day; the whole trip took about eight days. The service only lasted until 1861, when a telegraph line was completed.

PRECINCT- Environs; an administrative district. The settling of the West transformed it from an unbroken wilderness occupied by native peoples to a patchwork of jurisdictions administered by industrialized man.

PROMISED LAND- An image of the Far West painted in the minds of many Easterners during the period of westward expansion; some western guidebooks and pamphlets of the day described California and Oregon in almost Biblical terms. Contemporary painters such as Thomas Cole, Albert Bierstadt, and others depicted the West with romantic, almost heavenly images. Mormon pilgrims sought to establish a new life in the West, free from religious persecution.

RENDEZVOUS- The annual open-air gatherings of fur trappers and traders. The meetings were opportunities for trappers to sell their year’s catch and obtain supplies for the following year. Rendezvous were also legendary as social gatherings — the occasions for excessive drinking, bragging and merrymaking.

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REPUBLIC OF TEXAS- An independent country established in 1836 by American settlers in the region comprised by present-day Texas, and lands to the north and west of it. After Mexico won independence from Spain, American settlers were encouraged by the Mexican government to settle in Texas, but by 1830, it was apparent that the American settlers were a threat to Mexican sovereignty over the region and Mexico passed a series of decrees to limit the immigration of more Americans to Texas. In 1835, war broke out between the American settlers and the Mexican government; Samuel Houston was named commander in chief of the Texan armies. The famous defense of the Alamo occurred in February-March 1836. On March 2, 1836, the Texans issued a declaration of independence, and in September Sam Houston was elected president of the new Republic of Texas. The new country was recognized by the United States, France, Great Britain, and other nations, but nine years later the United States made an offer of statehood, and Texas was admitted to the Union on December 9, 1845.

SANTA FE TRAIL- The Santa Fe Trail ran some 780 miles from Westport, Missouri (present-day Kansas City), to the provincial capital of Santa Fe in Mexico; it connected at Santa Fe to the northern terminus of El Camino Real, a road leading south into the heart of Mexico. After winning independence from Spain in 1821, Mexico allowed overland commerce with the United States, and traders from Missouri began to carry manufactured goods to Santa Fe and points to the south. They often returned to the States with mules, Mexican silver, and furs from the southern Rocky Mountains.

SOUTH PASS- The pass over the continental divide on the Oregon Trail. Originally a Crow Indian trail, South Pass was one of the few relatively easy passages through the Rocky Mountains, and it was in proximity to the upper reaches of the Platte River, making it a natural choice on the way west.

SUTTER'S FORT- The fort built in Upper California by John Augustus Sutter. John Sutter (1803-80) immigrated to the United States from Germany, living in St. Louis and then Santa Fe (a part of Mexico). In 1839, he moved to the province of Upper California, where he received a grant of 49,000 acres of land from the Mexican government. On the site of present-day Sacramento, he built a fort, blanket factory, and other installations that became a magnet for settlers, including many Americans. When American settlers in California revolted against Mexico in 1846, Sutter helped the American forces under John C. Fremont. In 1848, while constructing a sawmill on the American River, gold was discovered, leading to the California Gold Rush; in the first five years of the rush, \$258,000,000.00 worth of gold were taken from the region.

UPPER CALIFORNIA- In Spanish, "Alta California." The name given to the region of present-day California by the Spanish colonists. The peninsula of Baja California in Mexico was called Lower California, while the coastal territory north of the peninsula was called Upper California. Between 1769 and 1823, nineteen Roman Catholic missions were founded along the coast of Upper California.

UNITED STATES TERRITORY- Land possessed by the United States. An organized territory (as distinguished from an unorganized territory) had a government, including a governor, attorney general, judges, and other officials appointed by the President of the United States, subject to confirmation by the Senate. In effect, organized territories served as precursors for states.

WATERSHED- An area of land drained by a river or stream. During the colonization of North America, great territorial significance was attached to watersheds. For example, standing at the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682, Sieur de La Salle claimed the entire Mississippi watershed for France. After discovering the Columbia River in 1792, Captain Robert Gray claimed the Columbia watershed for the United States. At one time, parts of present-day North Dakota and Minnesota lay in Canada, because the Red River of the North ultimately flows into Hudson Bay.

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Vocabulary Match

Directions: Match the following vocabulary words, phrases, and figures to their identifications by placing the corresponding number in each blank.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ____ ADAMS-ONIS TREATY | ____ ARKANSAS RIVER |
| ____ BEAVER HAT | ____ BENT'S FORT |
| ____ CONTINENTAL DIVIDE | ____ CUMBERLAND GAP |
| ____ EMIGRANT | ____ EXPANSIONIST |
| ---- FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR | ____ FUR TRADE |
| ____ HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862 | ____ MERIWETHER LEWIS |
| ____ LOUISIANA | ____ LOUISIANA PURCHASE |
| ____ MANIFEST DESTINY | ____ MEXICAN WAR |
| ____ MOUNTAIN MAN | ____ OREGON COUNTRY |
| ____ PLATTE RIVER | ____ PROMISED LAND |
| ____ OREGON TRAIL | ____ REPUBLIC OF TEXAS |
| ____ SANTA FE TRAIL | ____ CEDE |
| ____ WATER SHED | |

1. A narrow, rocky passage through the Cumberland Mountains.
2. Commanded an expedition of exploration on the Missouri and Columbia Rivers.
3. The river on which Bent's Fort was built.
4. An almost Biblical image of the Far West.
5. A person who leaves a place to settle elsewhere.
6. The commerce that attracted mountain men to the western rivers.
7. A men's fashion, very popular after the year 1800.
8. An agreement signed in 1819 establishing the U.S./Spanish border in the west.
9. The doctrine that it was the "obvious future" of the United States to overspread the continent.
10. A theoretical line between streams that flow to opposite sides of a continent.
11. The pioneer trail from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon.
12. A law designed to distribute land in the west to citizens.
13. The present-day Pacific Northwest.
14. An independent country established west of the State of Louisiana in 1836.
15. The purchase by the United States of the western portion of the Mississippi watershed.
16. Any fur trapper or trader who lived for long periods in the Western wilderness.
17. The armed conflict between Mexico and the United States.
18. A river across present-day Nebraska; route of the Oregon Trail.
19. All of the land comprising the watershed of the Mississippi River.
20. An area of land drained by a river or stream.
21. The trading post built in 1833-34 on the Arkansas River.
22. A person or philosophy favoring the expansion of the United States.
23. The trading route across the plains from Missouri to Santa Fe.
24. To give up or yield, especially by a treaty.
25. The American extension of the Seven Year's War between France and Great Britain.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION Outline Map

RIVERS AND COLONIAL TERRITORIES, 1760

Rivers and mountains helped shape the pattern of territorial claims made by the European powers in North America. Understanding these geographical features is key to understanding these claims, and the later expansion of the United States.

Directions: Using the Outline Map Blackline Master 8, label the following items.

1. LABEL MAP FEATURES:

a.) Label the following rivers on the map (Consult an atlas, if necessary):

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|
| • Mississippi | • St. Lawrence | • Ohio |
| • Missouri | • Columbia | • Colorado |
| • Rio Grande | | |

Note: Leave space on your map for labeling territorial claims (Part 2, below).

b.) Locate the Platte River. Find the Arkansas River and the Red River (Hint: Look on a map of Texas/Oklahoma). Next, find the Red River of the North (Hint: Look at a map of North Dakota/Minnesota). Locate the Great Lakes and the Appalachian Mountains.

2. LABEL WATERSHEDS AND TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

a.) Observe the areas drained by the rivers on the map. Where is the Continental Divide? Draw a line on the map completely outlining the watershed of the Mississippi River. Your line will surround the Mississippi and all of its tributaries, but will exclude the Great Lakes watershed and rivers which do not flow into the Mississippi. Label the territory you have surrounded "Louisiana." (You may wish to lightly shade this and other territories with different colors.)

b.) Draw another line from the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean, separating the watershed of the Columbia River from rivers south of it. Label the territory south of this line and west of Louisiana "Spanish Territory." (The land north of this line and west of the Continental Divide will become known as the "Oregon Country," so you may label it as such.)

c.) Label the Great Lakes/St. Lawrence River watershed "French Colonies." Label the territory between the Appalachian mountains and the Atlantic Ocean "English Colonies." Label Florida and the rivers west of it "Spanish Florida."

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Time Line

- 1492** Christopher Columbus expedition reaches Americas.
- 1540-41** Spanish expedition under command of Francisco Vasquez de Coronado marches northward from New Spain (present-day Mexico) in search of the golden treasure of a legendary civilization called "Cibola." Coronado explores American Southwest and Great Plains as far as the Kansas River in present-day Kansas, but finds no gold.
- 1565** Founding of St. Augustine in Florida, the first permanent European settlement in North America.
- 1588** Spanish naval power is shattered by the English in the famous battle of the Spanish Armada. After this defeat, Spain is no longer an effective rival of England for colonization of the Atlantic coast of North America.
- 1598** Spanish colonists settle at San Juan de los Caballeros in the Chama River Valley of present-day New Mexico.
- 1607** Founding of Jamestown in Virginia, the first permanent English settlement in North America.
- 1608** City of Quebec founded by French colonists.
- 1609** Founding of Santa Fe, New Mexico, by the Spanish.
- 1619** First African slaves are brought to Virginia.
- 1620** A party of English Separatists, a dissident Christian sect, arrives in the Massachusetts Bay on their ship the Mayflower. Assembling in the ship's cabin, they draft and sign the Mayflower Compact, conveying certain democratic rights to themselves. They found the Plymouth Colony.
- 1626** New Amsterdam (present-day New York City) founded by the Dutch.
- 1630** Massachusetts Bay Colony founded at Salem, Massachusetts, by English Puritans.
- 1682** French explorer Sieur de La Salle claims entire Mississippi watershed for France, names it Louisiana after his King, Louis XIV.
- 1763** Under terms of Treaty of Paris, which ended the Seven Years' War in Europe (and its American component, the French and Indian War), possession of Canada and eastern Louisiana are transferred from France to Great Britain. Spain, an ally of the French during the war, cedes Florida to Great Britain; in exchange, the British evacuate Havana, seized by it during the war. Spain is also granted control of that portion of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River.
- 1764** St. Louis is founded on the Mississippi River by French fur traders from New Orleans. It was named in honor of Louis IX (Saint Louis) of France.
- 1769** Spanish begin establishing Catholic missions in Upper California.
- 1775** Daniel Boone, famous woodsman and explorer, sets out from eastern Tennessee with thirty men to clear a trail for emigrants into the Kentucky wilderness.
- 1776** The signing of the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming the English colonies in America to be independent of Great Britain. The Mission San Francisco de Assisi is established by Spanish in Upper California; around it will grow the city of Yerba Buena (present-day San Francisco).
- 1781** British forces surrender to the colonial army, bringing an end to the American Revolutionary War. Los Angeles is founded in the Spanish province of Upper California.
- 1783** Peace treaty signed in Paris between Great Britain and the new United States of America. Great Britain yields to the U.S. all land between Canada and Florida. Florida itself is returned to Spain, in exchange for the Bahama Islands.
- 1787** Ordinance of 1787 provides a governing structure for the old Northwest Territory, the region between the Ohio River and Great Lakes.
- 1792** Columbia River discovered by American naval expedition under command of Captain Robert Gray.
- 1794** Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin, a machine for easily separating raw cotton from its seeds. The invention will revolutionize the South; cotton will become "king" and there will be a renewed demand for slaves to plant, tend, and pick the crops.
- 1795** Spain sells West Florida (parts of present-day Alabama and Mississippi) to France.
- 1800** Spain cedes Louisiana to France by secret treaty.
- 1803** United States buys Louisiana from France (Louisiana Purchase). U.S. troops build a stockade, Fort Dearborn, on the present-day site of Chicago.
- 1804** President Jefferson sends Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore Louisiana Territory and Columbia River.
- 1806** Zebulon Pike leads expedition of exploration to Rocky Mountains.
- 1808** The importation of slaves from Africa to the United States ceases to be legal, but the ban is rarely enforced.
- 1811** Fort Astoria established near mouth of Columbia River by American fur trader John Astor. First steamboat on western waters launched at Pittsburgh.
- 1812** United States declares war on Great Britain over maritime grievances.
- 1813** There are twenty-one steamboats on the Ohio-Mississippi River system.

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Time Line (*Continued*)

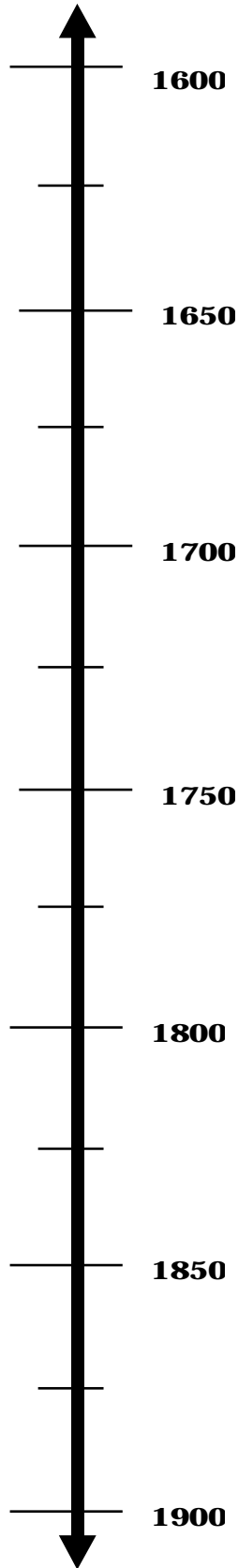
- 1817** The United States begins a policy of relocating Indian tribes to the region of present-day Oklahoma.
- 1818** The U.S.-Canadian border is established at the 49th parallel of latitude between the Great Lakes (Lake of the Woods) and the continental divide. Great Britain and the United States agree to jointly administer the Oregon Country.
- 1819** Adams-Onís Treaty conveys Florida to the United States and establishes the boundary between Spanish and American territories.
- 1821** Mexico wins independence from Spain. First trading party from St. Louis is welcomed in Santa Fe. Missouri admitted to the Union as a state, under terms of the Missouri Compromise. Napoleon Bonaparte dies.
- 1822** \$15,000 in trade goods passes over Santa Fe Trail.
- 1825** First trappers' rendezvous held in Rocky Mountain fur trade.
- 1833** Chicago incorporated as a town.
- 1833-34** Bent's Fort built.
- 1834** Establishment of the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma).
- 1836** Texas wins independence from Mexico.
- 1839** Market for beaver fur collapses.
- 1845** Texas admitted to Union as a state.
- 1846** U.S. invades Mexico. Boundary between United States and Canada, west of Rocky Mountains, established at 49th parallel, making the Oregon Country a sole possession of the United States. Iowa becomes a state.
- 1847** A group of Mormons (143 men, three women and two children) led by Brigham Young arrives in the Great Salt Lake Valley in Utah. Yerba Buena in California is renamed "San Francisco."
- 1848** Mexico and U.S. sign the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in which Mexico cedes California and present-day American Southwest to the United States. Oregon Country is organized as the Oregon Territory. Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill in California; will lead to California Gold Rush.
- 1850** California becomes a state.
- 1851** City of Portland, Oregon, is incorporated.
- 1852** Settlement of Seattle, Washington.
- 1853** The United States buys from Mexico a strip of land in southern New Mexico Territory (Gadsden Purchase), thus completing the western expansion of the "Lower Forty-Eight" United States.
- 1858** Gold is discovered in Colorado near present-day Denver; will cause a rush to the central Rocky Mountain region. Within three years Denver, Boulder, and Colorado City (Colorado Springs) are founded.
- 1860** Abraham Lincoln is elected sixteenth president of the United States. Pony Express mail service established from Missouri to California. There are 3,566 steamboats on the Ohio-Mississippi River system.
- 1861** American Civil War begins with hostile action at Fort Sumpter. A telegraph line is completed to California.
- 1862** Passage of first Homestead Act.
- 1865** Slavery in the United States is abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.
- 1867** Through the negotiations of William Seward, Russian America (Alaska) is purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000.00. Although the purchase was a bargain, at the time it was dubbed "Seward's Folly."
- 1869** Completion of the first American transcontinental railroad. Mahatma Gandhi, is born in India.
- 1870** Settlement of Phoenix, Arizona.
- 1875** Population of San Francisco is about 200,000.
- 1876** A U. S. Army regiment under the command of General George Custer attacks a band of Indians in Montana; outnumbered, Custer's center column is completely destroyed (battle of the Little Big Horn). Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.
- 1883** William ("Buffalo Bill") Cody organizes his Wild West Show, a pageant celebrating the old West. First American gasoline automobile built by brothers Frank and Charles Duryea.
- 1888** Last herd of bison (buffalo) is destroyed.
- 1889** It is estimated that 541 bison remain in all of North America. Unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) are opened for settlement by whites; on April 22nd, the day land is opened to the public, almost 50,000 people rush to claim land.
- 1890** U.S. soldiers kill nearly 300 Native Americans at Wounded Knee Creek, South Dakota.
- 1897** J.J. Thomson discovers the electron.
- 1900** First automobile show held in New York City. Test drivers prove to watching crowds that cars can be steered and will go up inclines.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION**Time Line Puzzle**

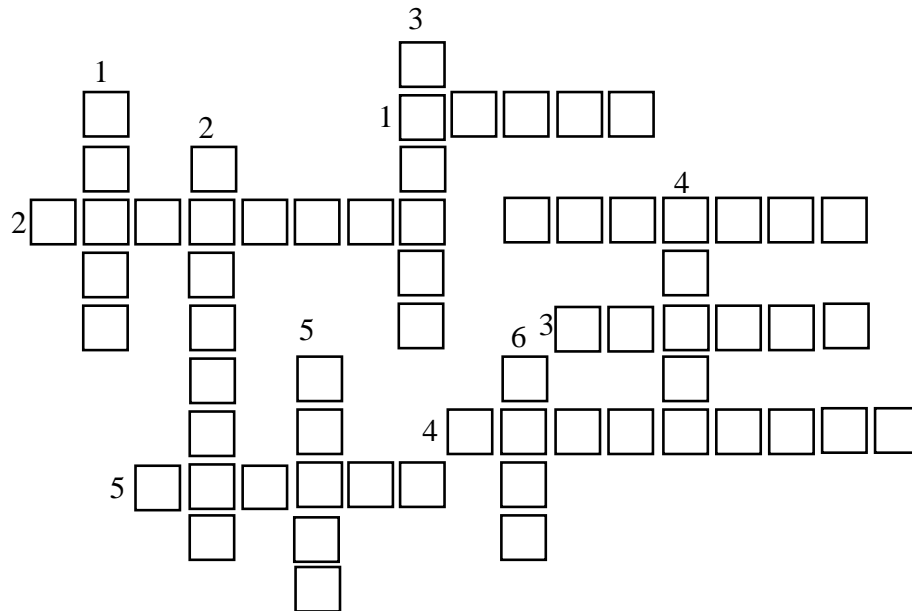
Directions: Place the historic events listed below onto the time line shown on Blackline Master 12 , by cutting around each event then pasting the strip on the time line. Fill in as many as you can, then consult Blackline Masters 9-10, Time line.

1. Spain cedes Louisiana to France by secret treaty.
2. Signing of the American Declaration of Independence.
3. President Jefferson sends Lewis and Clark to explore Northwest.
4. First African Slaves are brought to Virginia.
5. Completion of the first transcontinental railroad line.
6. Gold is first discovered in Colorado.
7. English colonists found Jamestown in Virginia.
8. American Civil War begins with attack on Fort Sumpter.
9. Texas wins independence from Mexico.
10. U.S.\Canadian border established east of Continental Divide.
11. Sieur de La Salle claims Mississippi watershed for France.
12. Columbia River discovered and named by Captain Robert Gray.
13. Adams-Onis Treaty establishes U.S.\Mexican border in West.
14. United States invades Mexico.
15. Founding of Santa Fe, New Mexico by the Spanish.
16. United States buys Louisiana from France.
17. City of Chicago is incorporated.
18. Daniel Boone clears Wilderness Trail to Kentucky.
19. The ship Mayflower arrives in Massachusetts Bay.
20. Slavery is abolished in the United States.
21. Mexico wins independence from Spain.
22. Los Angeles is founded in Upper California.
23. France loses her possessions in North America.
24. Last herd of bison (buffalo) is destroyed.
25. Gold is first discovered in California.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Time Line Puzzle



GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Crossword Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. This man shared the command of an expedition to explore the upper Missouri River and the Columbia River in 1804.
2. The doctrine that provided a rationale for the westward expansion of the United States in the 19th century.
3. The United States captured California and New Mexico from this country.
4. The name of the territory claimed for Louis XIV of France by Sieur de La Salle.
5. During the 1840s, settlers poured into this territory after traveling the length of a famous western emigrant trail.

DOWN

1. One of the two men who led an exploration of the Louisiana Territory the year after its purchase by the United States.
2. Traders crossed the prairie from this frontier state to trade with the Mexicans in Santa Fe.
3. Emigrants followed this river in crossing the prairie westward.
4. This state won its independence from Mexico in 1836 and joined the Union in 1845.
5. The vehicle used to carry people and provisions west.
6. Discovered in California in 1848, leading to a rush to the territory.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION**Essay: Manifest Destiny**

Directions: Research the 19th century doctrine of Manifest Destiny, using the materials in this program and other history references. In the space provided, and using the back of the page if necessary, write an essay on Manifest Destiny, explaining what the doctrine was.

In your essay you might want to address some of the following questions:

How did the doctrine of Manifest Destiny influence people? Did everyone in the United States agree with this doctrine? Do you agree with it? Why? How did it affect government policy toward Native Americans? How did it influence public opinion about the invasion of Mexico?

Are there parallels to this doctrine at work in the world today? Cite modern instances in which religious or ethnic factors have led to political movements, territorial disputes or warfare.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Additional Discussion Questions

Directions: Discuss the answers to the following questions.

1. In the state of California, many cities, rivers, mountains and other geographical features have Spanish names; why is this so? What other states reflect a Spanish influence? If you were to search for French names on a map of the North America, where might you look?

2. What happened to French territorial claims in North America after the French and Indian War? What happened to Spanish Florida? After the war, where was the new border between the English colonies and Spanish territory to the west?

3. What were some of the wars and treaties that helped determine the western borders of the United States?

4. Why do you think the United States took territory from Mexico in 1846? Would the United States be likely to invade Mexico or Canada today? Why or why not?

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION**Quiz****I. MULTIPLE CHOICE**

Directions: Circle the letter of the answer which best completes the following statements or questions.

1. The original English colonies in North America were located
 - (a) near the Atlantic Ocean.
 - (b) near the Pacific Ocean.
 - (c) in the Mississippi Valley.
 - (d) in the desert Southwest.

2. Spanish colonists founded the city of
 - (a) Quebec.
 - (b) Jamestown.
 - (c) Santa Fe.
 - (d) New Amsterdam.

3. Which European power did **not** have extensive colonies in North America?
 - (a) France
 - (b) Portugal
 - (c) Great Britain
 - (d) Spain

4. When emigrants began to settle in Kentucky, they passed over the mountains through a passage called
 - (a) the Continental Divide.
 - (b) Donner Pass.
 - (c) South Pass.
 - (d) the Cumberland Gap.

5. France lost her colonies in North America after losing this war:
 - (a) the French Revolution.
 - (b) the French and Indian War.
 - (c) the War of 1812.
 - (d) the Napoleonic War.

6. The United States bought Louisiana from France in
 - (a) 1607.
 - (b) 1783.
 - (c) 1803.
 - (d) 1821.

7. In 1819, the Adams-Onis Treaty
 - (a) established the boundary between Spanish and U.S. territories.
 - (b) delivered California and New Mexico into the possession of the United States.
 - (c) established joint administration of the Oregon Country by the U.S. and Great Britain.
 - (d) provided for the withdrawal of French troops from New Orleans.

8. In 1836, American settlers in Texas
 - (a) voted to join the Union as a slave state.
 - (b) invaded Mexico over a border dispute.
 - (c) petitioned the United States to separate their territory from New Mexico.
 - (d) won their independence from Mexico.

9. Part of the Oregon Trail follows the valley of this river:
 - (a) Missouri.
 - (b) Arkansas.
 - (c) Platte.
 - (d) Ohio.

10. The Mexican War began in
 - (a) 1789.
 - (b) 1804.
 - (c) 1846.
 - (d) 1876.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Quiz (Continued)

II. FILL IN THE BLANK

Directions: Complete each of the following statements by filling in the appropriate word or phrase in the space provided.

1. The United States purchased the territory of _____ from France for \$15,000,000.00.
2. The trading post built on the Arkansas River near the Rocky Mountains in 1833 was called _____.
3. In 1818, the United States and _____ agreed to jointly administer the Oregon Country.
4. Until 1821, Upper California was a province of _____.
5. Missouri traders reached markets in Mexico by traveling over the _____ Trail.

III. TRUE/FALSE

Directions: Mark each statement "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false.

- ___ 1. The Homestead Act of 1862 provided that any head of a household or any adult male who had not borne arms against the United States could obtain land from the federal government by making certain improvements to the land, such as building a house and cultivating the earth.
- ___ 2. The doctrine used to rationalize the western expansion of the United States was called Manifest Destiny.
- ___ 3. After the French and Indian War, France ceded her territory in Canada and east of the Mississippi River to Great Britain.
- ___ 4. As early as the 1820s, Expansionists had designated the Rocky Mountains as the "natural" western boundary of the United States.
- ___ 5. In 1846, a treaty was signed with Great Britain extending the border at the 49th parallel westward from the Continental Divide to the Pacific Ocean.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Quiz (Continued)

IV. VOCABULARY MATCHING

Directions: Match each description on the list with its name from the list below by placing its number in the blank provided.

1. Signed with Spain in 1819, delivered East Florida to the United States and established the boundary between American and Spanish possessions in the West. It also fixed the northern boundary of Upper California, thus ending Spanish claims to the Oregon Country.
2. American soldier and explorer who, in 1806, led an expedition to explore the western fringes of the Louisiana Territory as far south as present-day southern Colorado.
3. The doctrine that it was the "obvious future" of the United States to overspread the continent.
4. The commerce that attracted mountain men to the western rivers.
5. The present-day Pacific Northwest.
6. The purchase by the United States of the western portion of the Mississippi Watershed.
7. The armed conflict between Mexico and the United States.
8. A river across present-day Nebraska; route of the Oregon Trail.
9. All of the land comprising the watershed of the Mississippi River.
10. The trading route across the plains from Missouri to Santa Fe.

____ LOUISIANA

____ ADAMS-ONIS TREATY

____ FUR TRADE

____ PLATTE RIVER

____ LOUISIANA PURCHASE

____ MANIFEST DESTINY

____ MEXICAN WAR

____ OREGON COUNTRY

____ SANTA FE TRAIL

____ ZEBULON PIKE

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Quiz (Continued)

V. MATCHING DATES

Directions: Match each event on the list with its correct date from the list below by placing its number in the space provided.

1. Spain cedes Louisiana to France by secret treaty.
2. French explorer Sieur de La Salle claims entire Mississippi watershed for France, names it Louisiana after his King, Louis XIV.
3. Completion of the first transcontinental railroad line.
4. Texas wins independence from Mexico.
5. U.S./Canadian border established east of Continental Divide.
6. United States invades Mexico.
7. United States buys Louisiana from France.
8. Mexico wins independence from Spain.
9. France loses her possessions in North America.
10. Gold is first discovered in California.

_____ 1763

_____ 1800

_____ 1803

_____ 1682

_____ 1818

_____ 1821

_____ 1836

_____ 1846

_____ 1848

_____ 1869

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Quiz (Continued)

VI. ESSAY QUESTION

Directions: Answer the following question in the space provided. Use the back of this sheet if necessary.

What was the doctrine of Manifest Destiny? What was the result of this doctrine during the period of westward expansion? Support your answer with examples.

GONE WEST: THE GROWTH OF A NATION
Video Quiz

TRUE/FALSE

Directions: Mark each statement "T" if it is true or "F" if it is false.

- ___ 1. The United States bought Louisiana from France in 1803.
- ___ 2. In 1803, much of the West was wilderness, unknown to Americans.
- ___ 3. In 1769, the French began establishing Catholic missions along the California coast.
- ___ 4. In 1763, after the French and Indian War, France ceded her claims west of the Mississippi to Great Britain.
- ___ 5. Wagon trains covered about ten to fifteen miles a day.
- ___ 6. Until 1846, the Oregon Country was jointly administered by the United States and Spain.
- ___ 7. In 1650, Mexico won her independence from Spain.
- ___ 8. The Republic of Texas was, for a time, an independent nation.
- ___ 9. The Santa Fe Trail ran from the United States to Mexico.
- ___ 10. Many settlers headed for Colorado after gold was discovered there in 1858.

GONE WEST: The Growth of a Nation

Cat. No. 3210

BLACKLINE MASTERS

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