

■ Essential Question:

- What were the main causes & effects of Manifest Destiny?

- CPUSH Agenda for Unit 5.1:

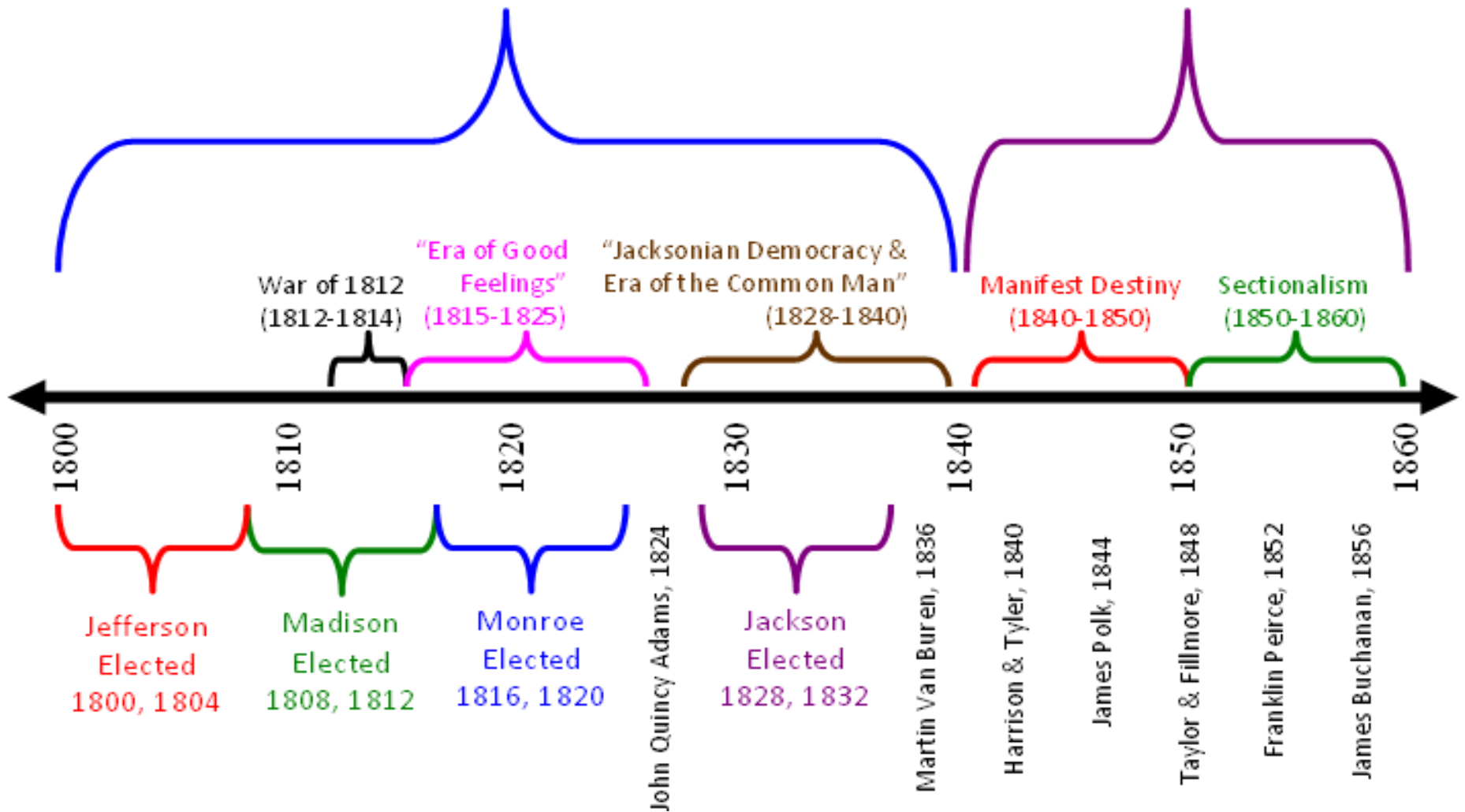
■ Clicker Preview Questions

- Manifest Destiny notes
- Today's HW: 9.2
- Unit 5 Test: Wednesday, October 17
- In-Class Essay: Thursday, October 18

The period of time in U.S. history before the Civil War is known as the Antebellum Era (1800-1860)

Early Antebellum Era (1800-1840)

Late Antebellum Era (1840-1860)



What major changes occurred in America in the 1840s?



In the 1840s, westward expansion led Americans to acquire all lands from the Atlantic to Pacific in a movement called Manifest Destiny

“Obvious”

“Future”

Americans flooded into the West for new economic opportunities

The U.S. gained Texas, Oregon, California, and other territories through treaty or war



Changes in the early Antebellum era (1800-1840), encouraged westward expansion in the 1840s



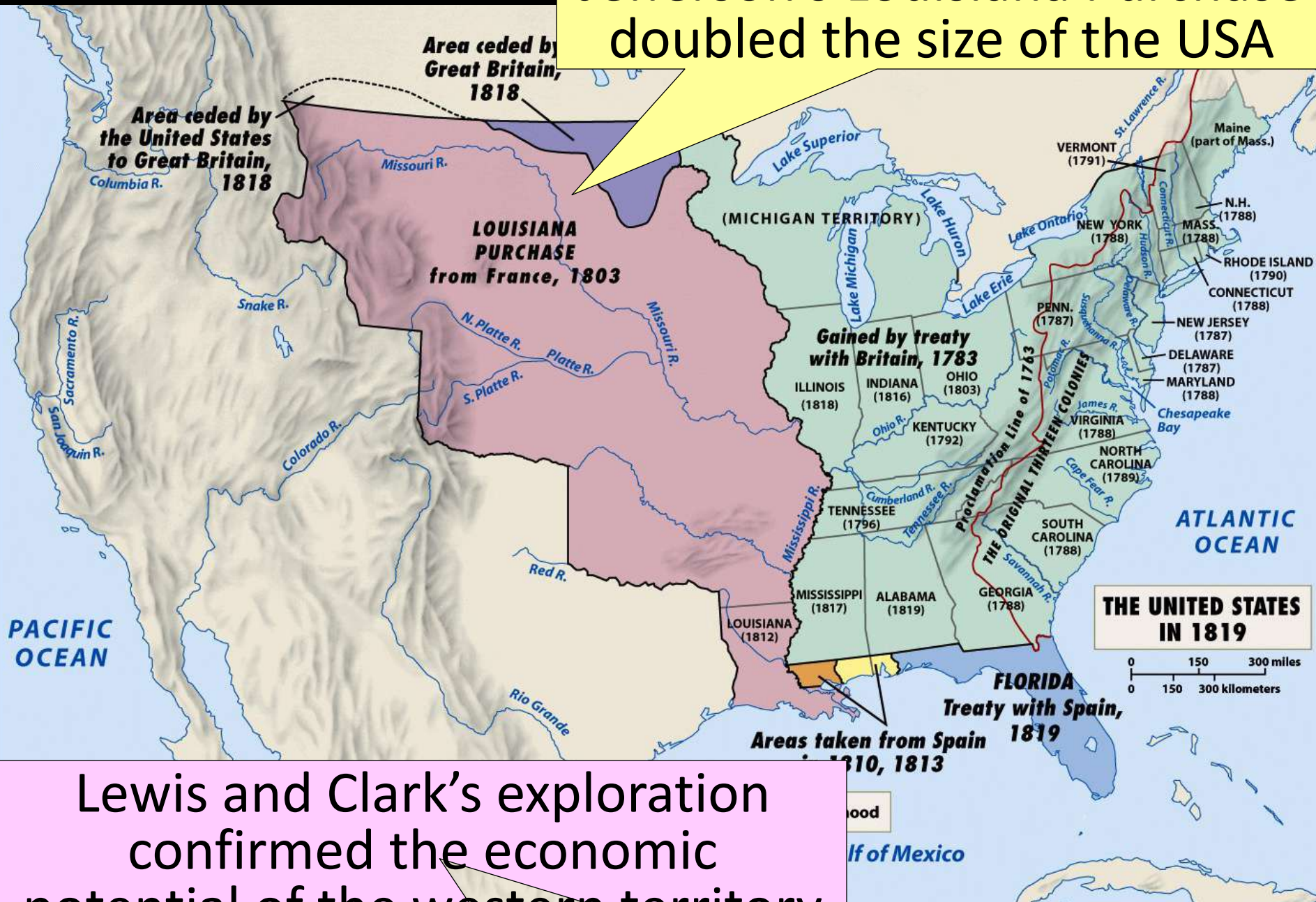
When Americans were colonists (1607-1783), the western border was the Appalachian Mountains



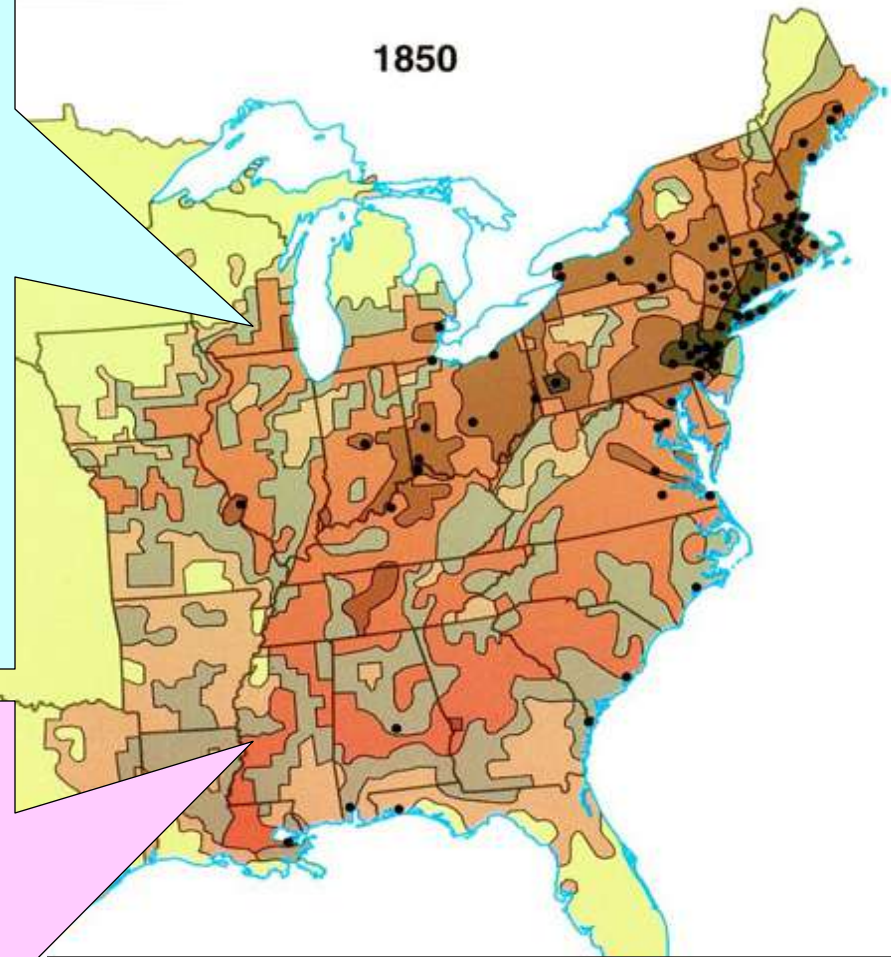
After the Revolutionary War, the western border of the U.S. was the Mississippi River



Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the USA



Lewis and Clark's exploration confirmed the economic potential of the western territory



The growth of
“King Cotton” and
commercial farming
led to a desire for
more western lands

Changes in the early Antebellum era (1800-1840), encouraged westward expansion in the 1840s

Improved transportation such as canals, steamboats, & railroads increased speed & profitability



The number of U.S. states grew from 13 to 26

Western state populations exploded (Ohio's population grew from 50,000 to 1.5 million)

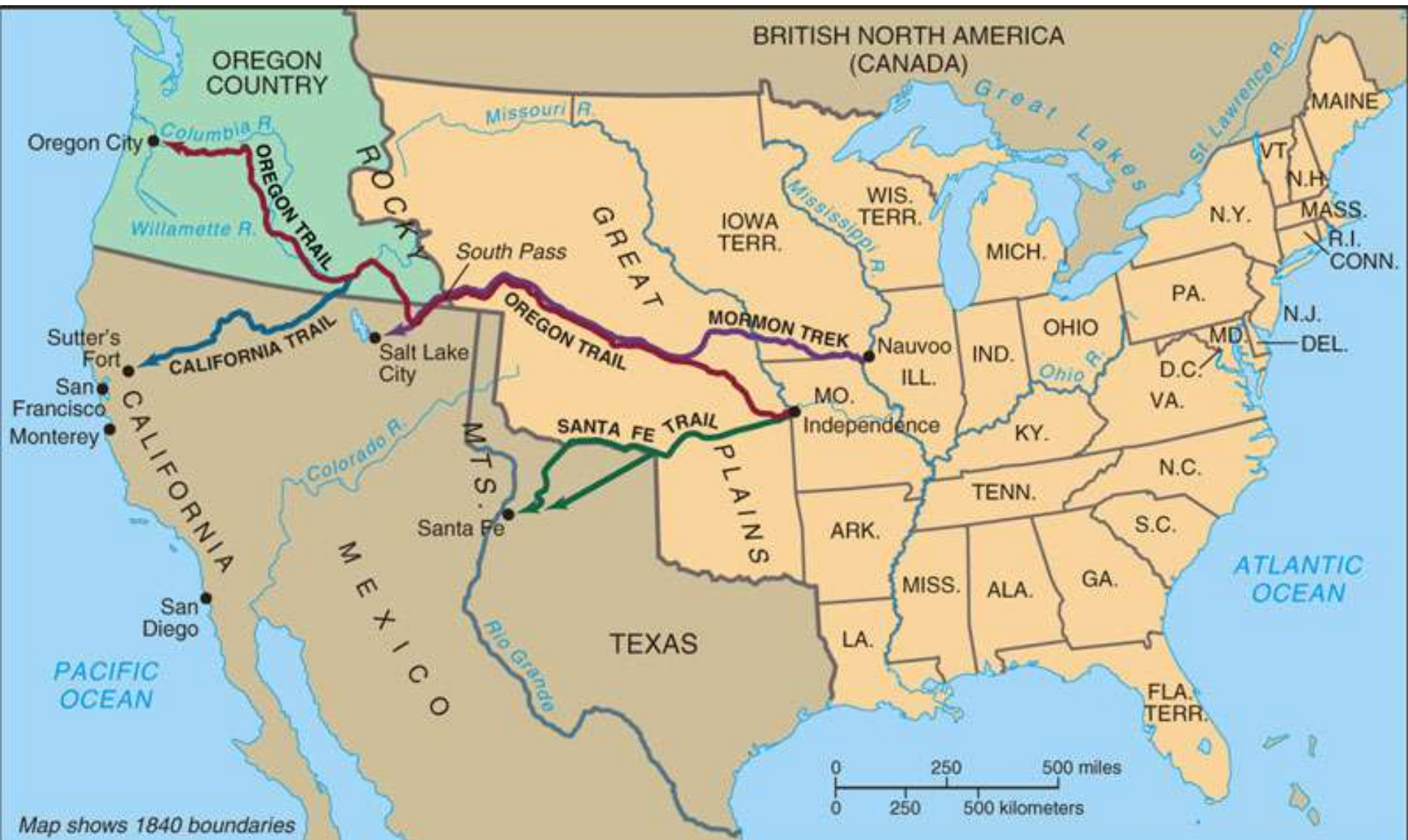
New States, 1790–1840

State	Year of Admission
1. Vermont	1791
2. Kentucky	1792
3. Tennessee	1796
4. Ohio	1803
5. Louisiana	1812
6. Indiana	1816
7. Mississippi	1817
8. Illinois	1818
9. Alabama	1819
10. Maine	1820
11. Missouri	1820
12. Arkansas	1836
13. Michigan	1837

Five Most Populous States, 1790–1840

1790	1820
1. Virginia	1. New York
2. Pennsylvania	2. Pennsylvania
3. North Carolina	3. Virginia
4. Massachusetts	4. North Carolina
5. New York	5. Ohio
1800	1830
1. Virginia	1. New York
2. Pennsylvania	2. Pennsylvania
3. New York	3. Virginia
4. North Carolina	4. Ohio
5. Massachusetts	5. North Carolina
1810	1840
1. New York	1. New York
2. Virginia	2. Pennsylvania
3. Pennsylvania	3. Ohio
4. North Carolina	4. Virginia
5. Massachusetts	5. Tennessee

The journey West was dangerous and unpredictable, yet thousands of Americans traveled along the Oregon, Santa Fe, and Mormon Trails





“Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way”

Emanuel Leutze, 1862

What kind of person made the journey into the West?

What can you tell about the journey into the West?

Why would Americans make the journey into the West?

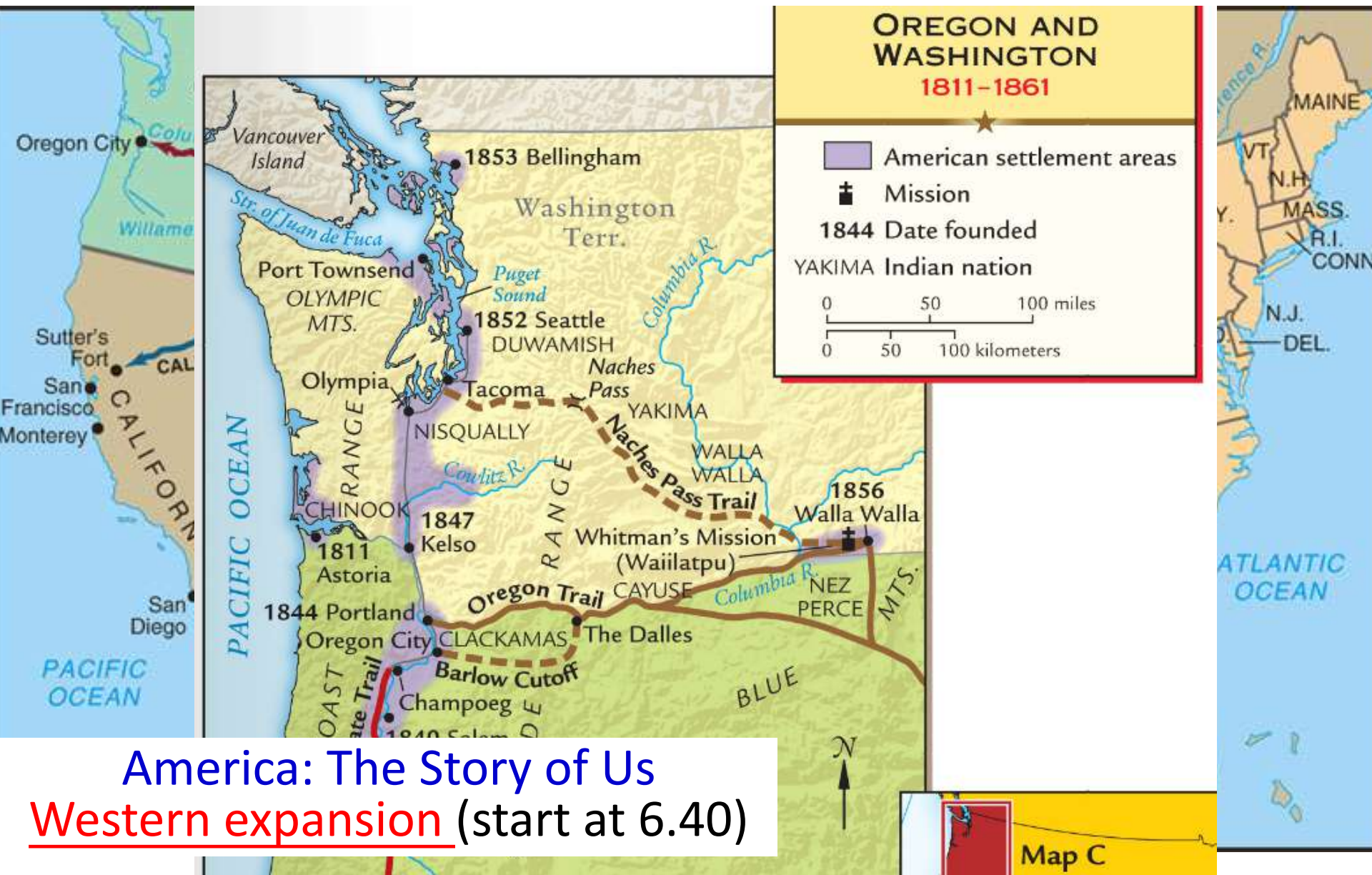


The earliest pioneers were fur traders, land speculators, and poor farmers looking for cheap land

Soon, farmers, miners, ranchers, and religious groups flooded West



The Oregon Trail led thousands of farmers to the fertile lands of Oregon in the 1840s

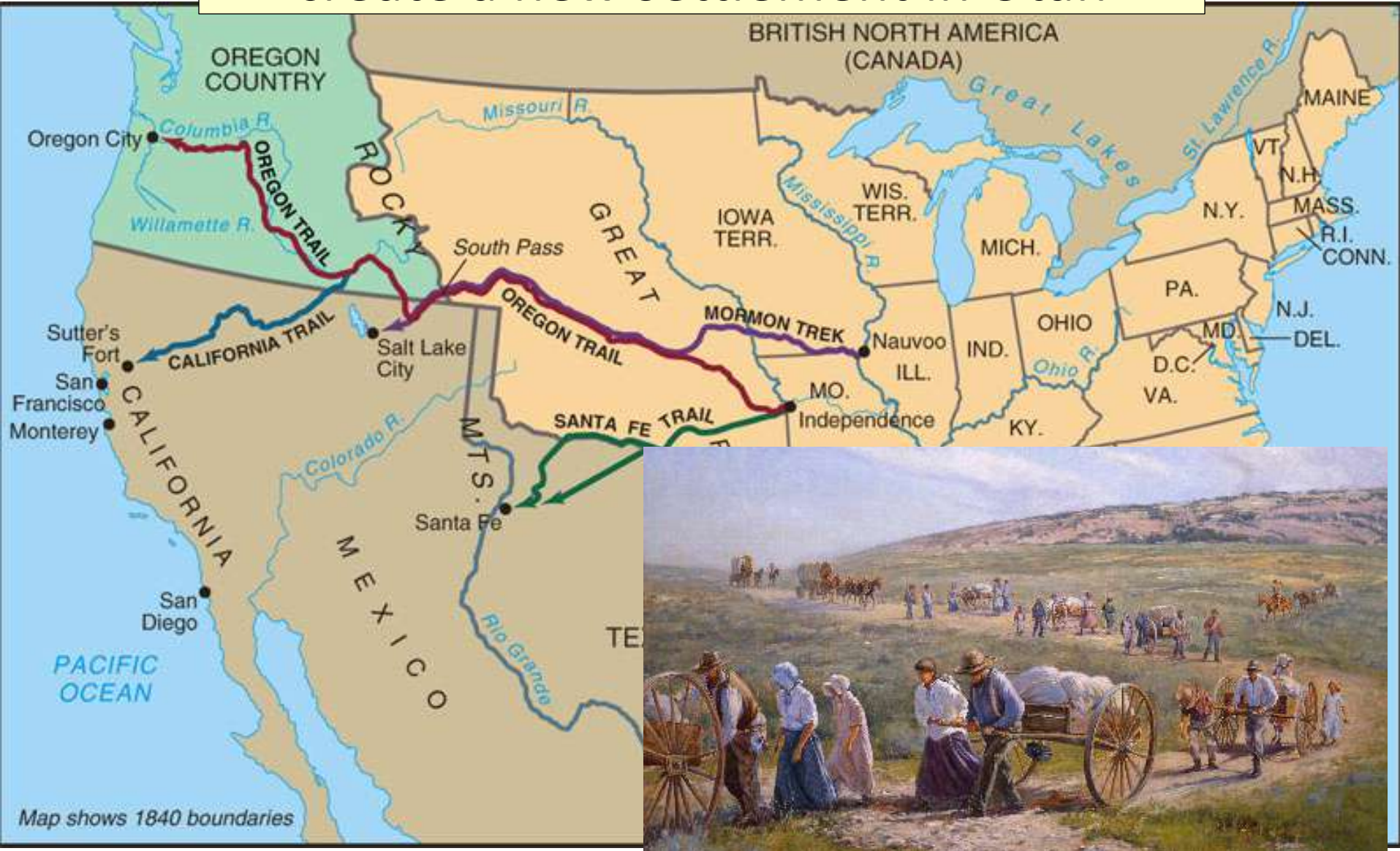


America: The Story of Us
Western expansion (start at 6.40)

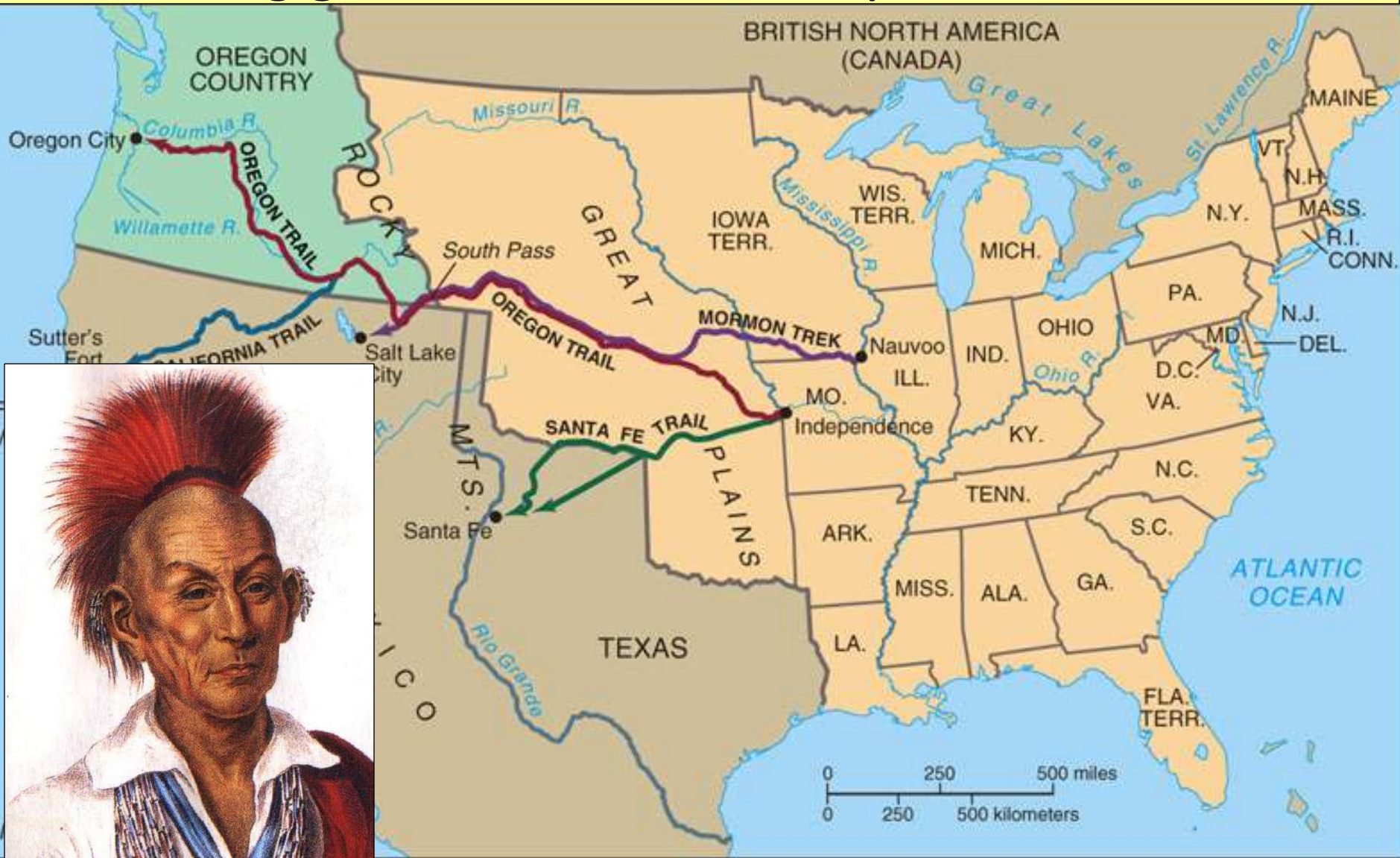
The Santa Fe Trail allowed the U.S. to sell goods to Mexico



After Joseph Smith's murder in Illinois, Brigham Young led the Mormons to create a new settlement in Utah



Westward expansion brought conflict with Indians, such as the Black Hawk War, as trails disrupted hunting grounds and violated previous treaties



The Treaty of Fort Laramie created a vast Indian Territory but was repeatedly ignored by whites expanding West



In this image, identify three reasons Americans moved West
Identify three consequences of American westward expansion
What does the woman in the center of the image represent?
What point is the artist trying to make with his use of light?



America: The Story of Us Western expansion (start at 6.40)



“Life on the Oregon Trail” Excerpt #1

“Pioneers along the Oregon Trail averaged 15 miles per day, almost exclusively on foot, for nearly 6 months”



Excerpt #2 “Covered wagons dominated traffic on the Oregon Trail. The typical wagon was about 11 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, with bows of hardwood supporting a bonnet that rose about 5 feet above the wagon bed. With only one set of springs under the driver's seat and none on the axles, nearly everyone walked along with their herds of cattle and sheep.”



Excerpt #3 “A typical day started before dawn with breakfast of coffee, bacon, and dry bread. The wagon was repacked in time to get underway by 7 o'clock. At noon, they stopped for a cold meal of coffee, beans, and bacon. Then back on the road again. Around 5 in the afternoon, they circled the wagons for the evening. The men secured the animals and made repairs while women cooked a hot meal of tea, boiled rice, and bacon”



Excerpt #4 “When the Trail got crowded (in 1849 and later) camping became more difficult. The biggest problem was finding fuel for the campfires. Soon trees were scarce and there was only one alternative: buffalo dung. No one liked collecting it, but it did burn and gave off a consistent odorless flame”



Excerpt #5 “Weather-related dangers included thunderstorms, hailstones, lightning, tornadoes, and high winds. The intense heat of the deserts caused wood to shrink & rims to fall off axles. The pioneers’ lips blistered and split in the dry air, and their only remedy was to rub axle grease on their lips. River crossings were often dangerous: even in slow currents & shallow water, wagon wheels could be damaged by rocks or become mired in the muddy bottom”



Excerpt #6 “Nearly 1 in 10 who set off on the Oregon Trail did not survive. The two biggest causes of death were disease and accidents. The worst disease was cholera, caused by unsanitary conditions. People in good spirits in the morning could be dead by evening. Symptoms started with an intense stomach ache, then came diarrhea and vomiting causing dehydration. If death did not occur within the first 12 to 24 hours, the victim usually recovered”



Excerpt #7 “Indians were usually the least of the pioneers’ problems. Tales of hostile encounters far overshadowed actual incidents. Indian conflicts occasionally resulted from trigger-happy emigrants who shot at Indians for target practice. A few massacres were highly publicized. The Ward Train was attacked by Shoshones who tortured & murdered 19 emigrants”

