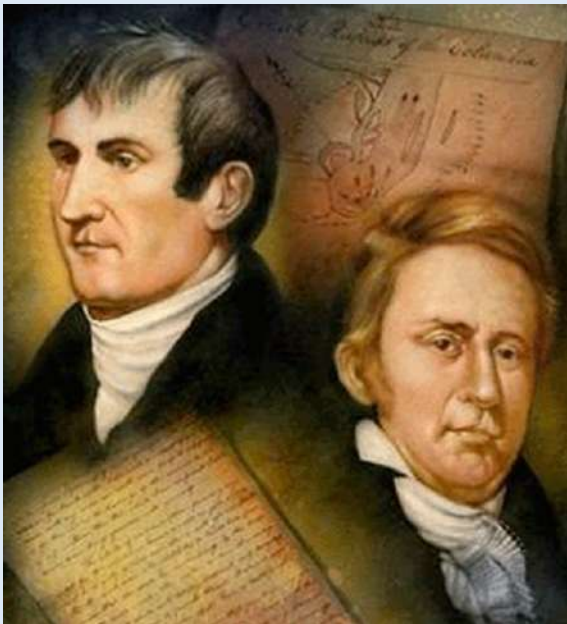




# Unit 6-Westward Expansion

## ■ Fourth Grade



# Vocabulary

- Pioneer- one of the first of a group of people to enter or settle a region.
- Frontier- The edge of a country or settled region.
- Prosperity- economic success and security.
- Nationalism- devotion to one's country.
- Suffrage- the right to vote.
- Reform- an action that makes something better.

# Vocabulary Continued

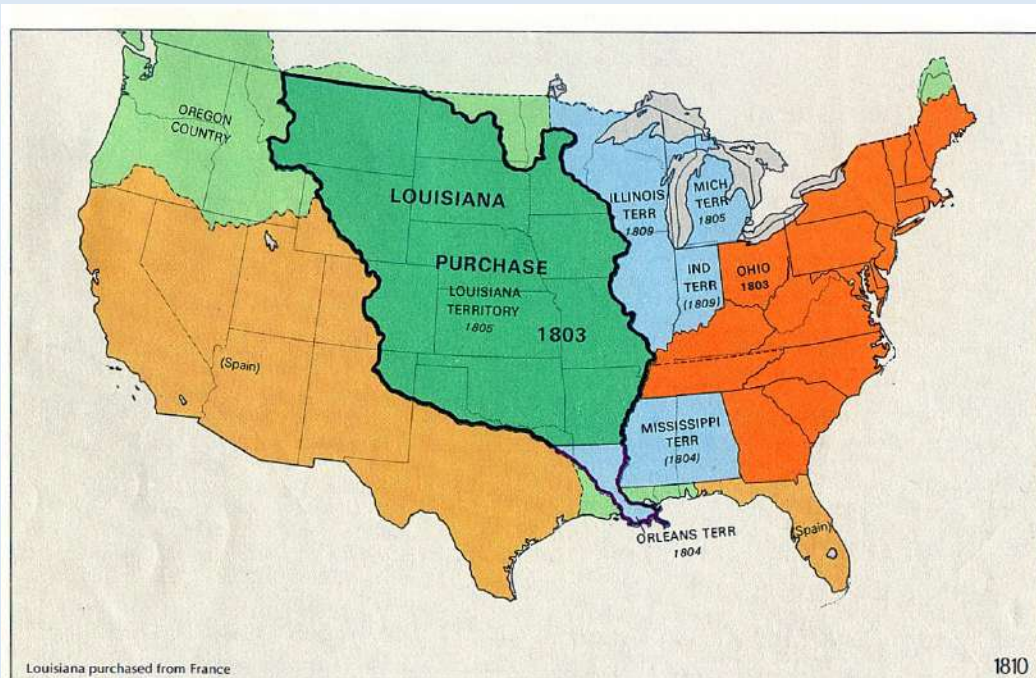
- Injustice- unfair treatment that abuses a persons rights.
- Annexation- the act of joining two countries or pieces of land together.
- Forty-Niner- a miner who went to California in 1849.
- Gold Rush- a movement of many people hurrying to the same area to look for gold.
- Boomtown-a town who's population booms, or grows very quickly

# Louisiana Purchase

- The year Jefferson was elected, a large area of land west of the Mississippi river came under French control. This land, known as Louisiana, had been claimed by French. Thomas Jefferson wanted to secure the United States trading on the Mississippi River.
- He sent representatives to France to negotiate to purchase the city of New Orleans.
- Napoleon (King of France) was not interested because he wanted to restart the French colonial empire by going to war with Britain and he needed money for the war.
- What do you think Napoleon did?

# Louisiana Purchase Continued

- Instead of just offering just the small area, he offered to sell the entire Louisiana Region for \$15 million dollars (3 cents per acre) Jefferson bought roughly 530 million acres.
- Jefferson believed that the people should have access to land and the potential new resources – he accepted the offer.



# Louisiana Purchase Continued

- One of the largest land purchases in history
- Roughly doubled the size of the United States – 828,000 square miles
- It marked a turning point for the new nation economically as it began to pursue prosperity within its own borders rather than from foreign trade.

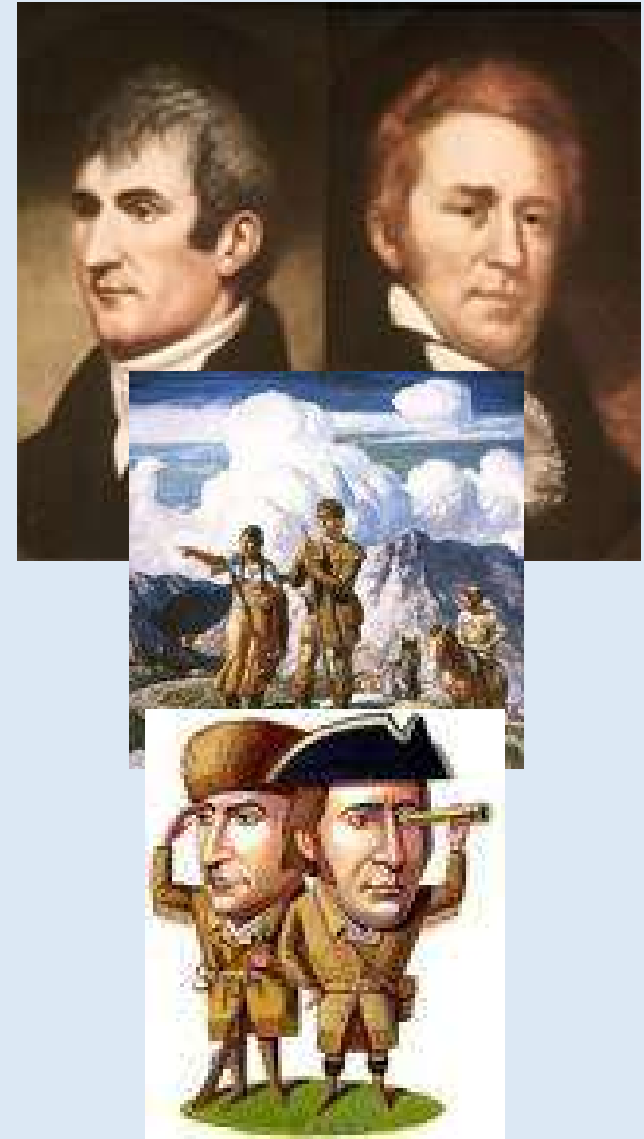


- So.....
  - Jefferson has just purchased this land.....
  - What do you think his next move is?

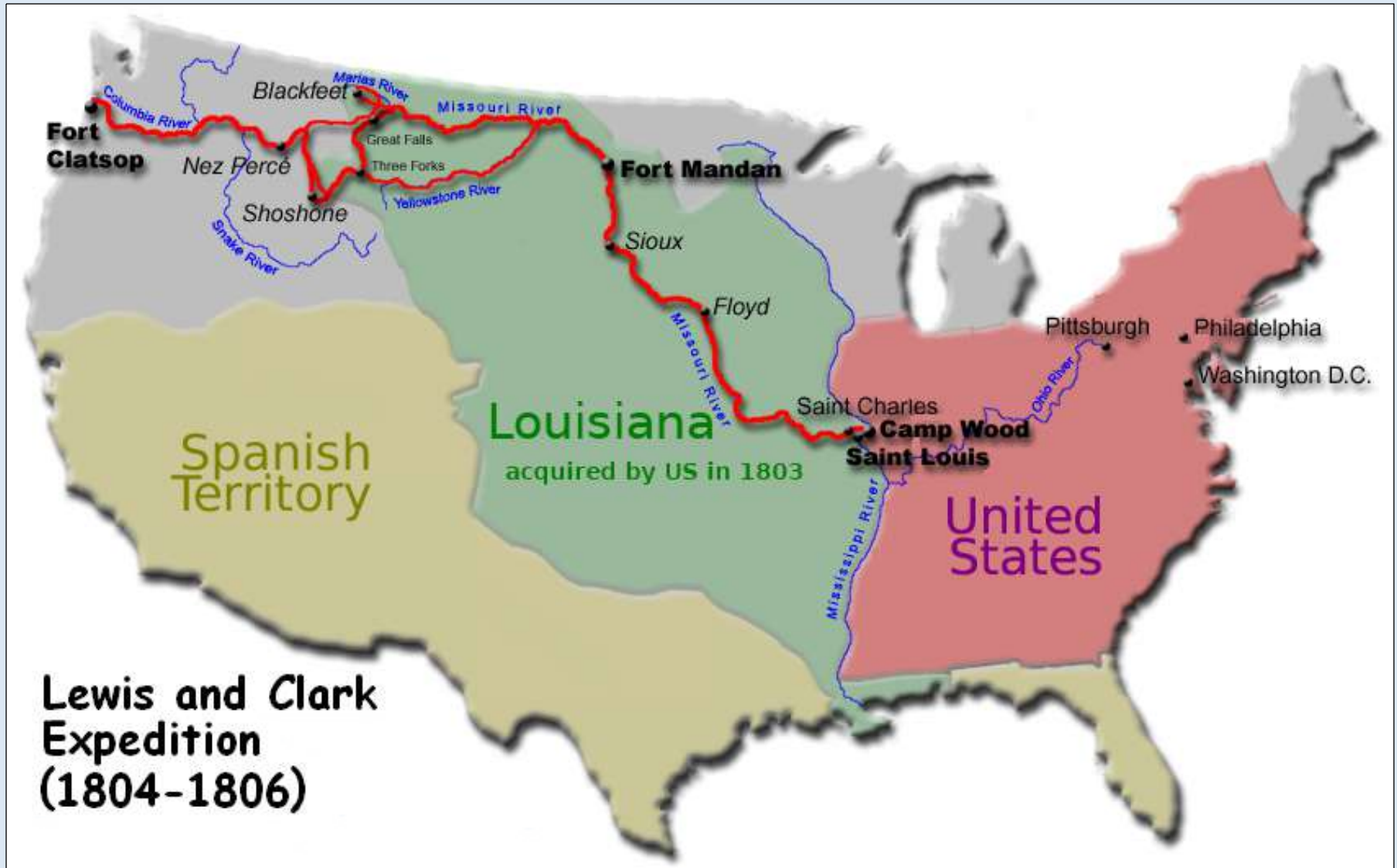
# Explore It!!!

## Lewis and Clark Expedition

- Jefferson had always been interested in science and nature. He was curious about the people, land, plants, and animals in this new territory and beyond. He sent an expedition to explore it. Jefferson chose Meriwether Lewis to lead the expedition.
- Lewis invited his friend William Clark to help.
  - First, Jefferson told Lewis and Clark to gather information about land forms, plants, animals, and climate of the west.
  - Second he asked them to study the cultures of the western Indians.
  - Finally he wanted them to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers.



# Lewis and Clark Expedition Continued





# Lewis and Clark Expedition Continued

- They reached the Pacific Northwest coast by November 1805.
- They returned to St. Louis in September of 1806 with valuable information about the territory.
  - **EVERYONE became INTERESTED**
- This led to rapid migration to the Pacific Northwest along the Oregon Trail from Missouri.

# Causes of the War of 1812

- James Madison became president in 1808 while Britain and France were at war. Jefferson tried to keep the United States out of it, but failed.
- U.S. settlers felt threatened by the British presence in Canada and the apparent alliance between themselves and the Native Americans.....(Remember at the time Britain was still angry that they lost the American Revolution war and Colonists keep fighting Native Americans so they are going to help them out)
  - By land- British were providing Native Americans with weapons to stop the colonists from taking over their lands
  - By sea- Americans hired British soldiers to work on our ships. When Britain found out, they came and took their soldiers, but also took American soldiers captive.....
- The United States declared war of Great Britain in June of 1812.

# The War of 1812

## ■ The Burning of the White House

- British attacked and burned Washington D.C.
- Dolley Madison quickly gathered important papers to be taken to safety. She didn't have time to pack up their personal belongings, but remembered one important item
  - A famous painting of George Washington
  - Why do you think it was so important to her to grab that one item?

## ■ Next, the British moved on to Baltimore. British ships fired cannons at Fort McHenry, but the US army did not surrender

- Frances Scott Key, a lawyer was on a ship several miles away and watched the battle
- The sight of the American flag flying over the fort in the early morning inspired him to write a poem called, "The Defense of Fort McHenry"
- This poem was later set to music and became the "Star Spangled Banner"

- Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.  
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?



# The Effect of War of 1812

- War was a draw – Either side won or lost
- The War of 1812 helped to produce a stronger sense of national identity among U.S. citizens.
- People felt a great deal of pride in standing up to the British, again!
- Northern manufacturers sold more products to other regions of the country.
- Southern plantation economy exploded as the nation's only supplier of cotton.
- By the time the war ended, U.S. citizens had a new sense of national pride and manufacturers and planters had established themselves as players in domestic and international trade.
- **AMERICANS STARTING INVENTING.....**

# Industrial Revolution (New Technology)

## Steamboat

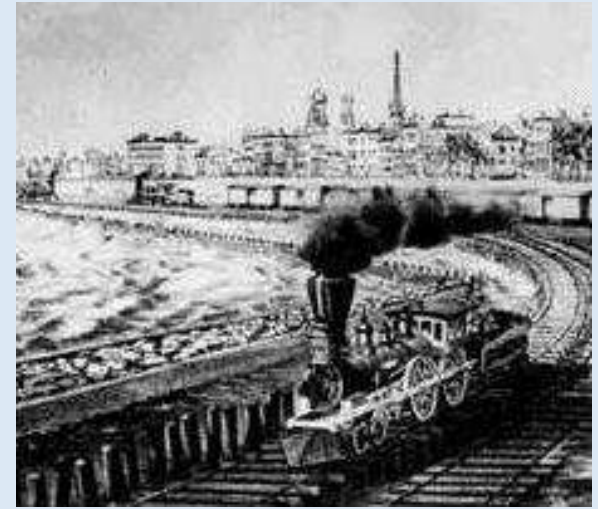
- A ship in which the primary method of movement is steam power. The steam drove the propellers or paddlewheels.
- Until then, boats needed wind or water currents to move.
- This new technology in the 1800's allowed boats to provide the fastest and cheapest way to ship goods.



# Industrial Revolution (New Technology)

## Steam Locomotive

- Locomotive-a railway vehicle that provides the motive power for a train powered by steam.
- Trains pulled by steam locomotives were fast. They could go up and down hills effortless
- Steam locomotives dominated railroad usage from the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



# Industrial Revolution (New Technology)

## Telegraph

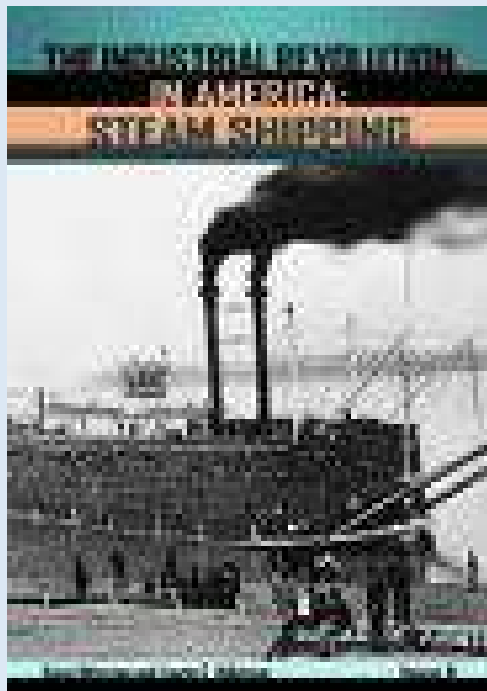
- A telegraph is a machine which is used for transmitting messages in the form of electrical pulses which can be converted into data (Morse Code).....hence the inventor Samuel Morse.
- Telegraphy was a major mode of communication from the middle of the 1800s until well into the 1900s, before being replaced by inventions like the telephone and internet.



# New Technology....



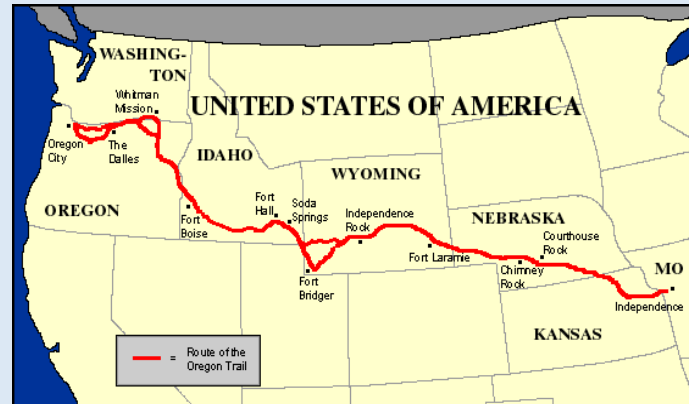
- How did these items impact life in America?
  - It made life easier for Americans
  - The inventions provided a quicker and easier way to get things done in a timely manner
    - Communication
    - Shipments of goods





# Oregon Trail

- Families rushed to cross the continent on the Oregon Trail in the mid-1800s
- They were looking for a less crowded and more fertile place to farm. Some went hoping to find better health or better living conditions. Some went to escape problems. Others went for adventure and to seek new experiences.
- Life on the trail was very harsh. They had to barter with each other to get what they needed to survive. Many did not survive the difficult move.
- They were all a part of Manifest Destiny (the belief that the people would spread out over the United States to share with others (Native Americans) about their democracy.)

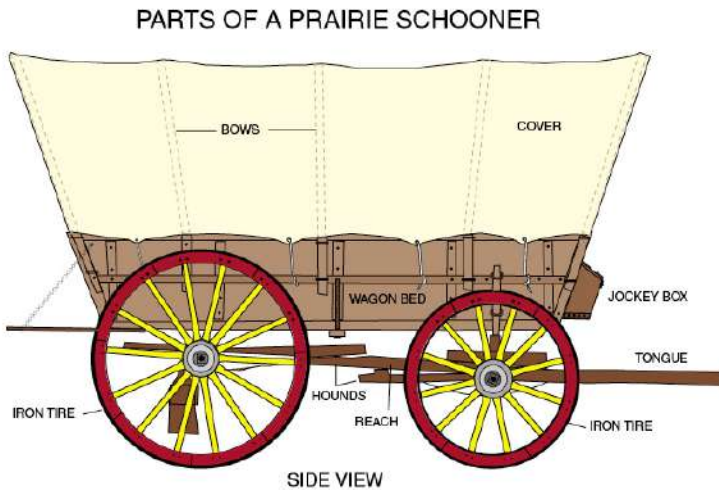


# Oregon Trail Questions and Answers Website




■ Click on Link for Information

■ <http://www.blm.gov/or/oregontrail/education-kids-homework.php>




- Layout of wagon left
- Inside view of a wagon above
- Advertisement of maker of wagons right

WAGGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, &C.



**WILLIAM M'KEE,**  
MANUFACTURER OF



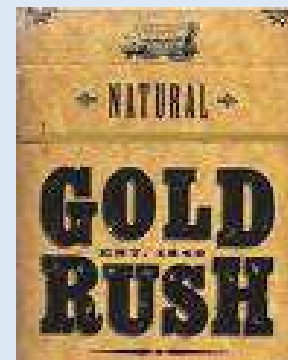
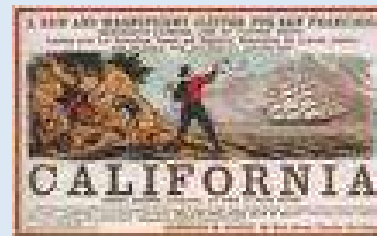
**WAGGONS, CARTS, DRAYS,**  
**TIMBER WHEELS, TRUCKS,**  
WHELLBARROWS, COAL CARS, RAILROAD  
CARS, AND LOCOMOTIVES of every description,  
&c. &c. &c.

**60 FIFTH-ST.,** Bet. Wood and Smithfield,  
**Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
**BLACKSMITHING**  
Of every description done at short notice.

Keeps constantly on hand or makes to order at short notice,  
any amount of work, by the best workmen and of good  
materials, at prices to suit the times. Those engaged in the  
Santa Fe trade, and Furnace men, are requested to give  
him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

# California Gold Rush

- The **California Gold Rush** (1848–1855) began on January 24, 1848, when gold was found by James Marshall in California
- News of the discovery brought some 300,000 people to California from the East
- The gold-seekers, called "Forty-niners" (as a reference to 1849), often faced substantial hardships on the trip.
- At first, the prospectors retrieved the gold from streams and riverbeds using simple techniques, such as panning
- More advanced technology started to be used to find the gold so few people could afford to pay for the advanced technology
- Gold worth tens of billions of today's dollars was recovered, which led to great wealth for a few.
- People did not want to go through the hardship of traveling back so they started a small settlement to a boomtown (population grew very rapidly), and roads, churches, schools and other towns were built throughout California. A state constitution was written and California became a state in 1850.



# Texas and Mexican War

## The Alamo and how Texas gained independence

- Colonists, later called Texans, wanted to move into Mexican territory.
- Mexicans did not want them there and said that they could not bring slavery into Mexico
- Colonists wanted to move in and Mexicans wanted to remain separated so they had a battle at the Alamo.
- Mexicans killed a lot of Texans at the Alamo
- Later, the Texans captured Santa Anna (Mexico's leader) and the Texans shouted, "Remember the Alamo" (remember....the Mexicans killed our men)
- Santa Anna agreed that if the Texans would set him free, he would allow them to move in and create Texas.



# Abolitionist and Suffrage Movements

- Not only was technology a large movement during the early 1800s, but Abolitionist and Suffrage Movements were a large part of this time period
- At this time, freedoms and rights promised in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were not given to all Americans
  - Abolitionist Movement- “abolish” or end slavery
  - Suffrage Movement- (suffrage = right to vote) give women the right to vote

# Group Discussion



- What is going on in this cartoon?
- What event inspired this cartoon?
- What are the clues in the picture to let you know what event is going on?
- What is the cartoonists' opinion about this issue?
- Is this cartoon persuasive? Why or why not?

# Important Women during Abolitionist and Suffrage Movements- Elizabeth Cady Stanton

- A teacher who believed women should have the same voting rights as men.
- She was a writer who used words to protest what was wrong with America and how it could become better.
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton became “the face” of the Women’s Suffrage Movement.
- She was the leader of Seneca Falls Convention (a convention about Suffrage)



# Elizabeth Cady Stanton Continued

**VOTES FOR WOMEN**

WOMEN'S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL UNION,  
4, CLEMENT'S INN.

---

A  
**DEPUTATION OF WOMEN**

WILL ARRIVE IN

**PARLIAMENT SQUARE**

At 8 o'clock,  
**TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.**

---

TO LOVERS OF FAIR PLAY!  
**WOMEN VERSUS THE GOVERNMENT!**  
**Will you come and Umpire?**

---

Read "VOTES FOR WOMEN," Weekly, One Penny, from all  
Newsagents and Bookstalls.



***"We hold these truths to be self-evident:  
that all men and women are  
created equal..."***

**1848 Seneca Falls Declaration  
Elizabeth Cady Stanton**



# Important Women during Abolitionist and Suffrage Movements- Harriet Tubman

- A runaway slave from Maryland who became known as the “Moses of her people”
- When she escaped Maryland, she then returned 19 times to lead others to freedom. Each time, she risked being caught and enslaved again.
- Harriet Tubman helped out approximately 300 people escape to the north.
- She became a symbol and leader of the abolitionist movement.



# Harriet Tubman Continued

*I had reasoned this out in my mind,  
there was one of two things  
I had a right to,  
liberty or death;  
if I could not have one,  
I would have the other.*

*Harriet Tubman*



**To JOSEPH GOSNAY, Esq.**  
**CONSTABLE OF WAKEFIELD.**

WE, the Undersigned, request that you would call an early Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Town and Neighbourhood, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing his Majesty, and petitioning both Houses of Parliament, for the

**ABOLITION OF COLONIAL  
SLAVERY.**

Wm. Leatham,	O. L. Collins,	John Scholey,
C. Crowther,	John Farushaw,	Twiss ton Haxby,
Thomas Kilby,	William Fyesson,	George Holdsworth,
T. Johnstone,	M. J. Naylor, D. D.	C. F. Gullboard,
Thomas Barff,	Richard Cope, LL. B.	J. D. Lorraine,
J. Barthrop,	Samuel Stocks,	Wm. Taotak,
Thomas Rogers, M. A.	Isaac Shaw,	Rowland Hurst.
W. C. Ellis, M. D.		

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE REQUISITION, I DO HEREBY APPOINT A

**MEETING**

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 10th Instant,  
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON.

**JOSEPH GOSNAY, Constable.**

Wakefield, November 4, 1830.

HURST, PRINTER, JOURNAL-OFFICE, WAKEFIELD.

# Important Women during Abolitionist and Suffrage Movements- Sojourner Truth

- *Isabella Bomefree* was born a slave in New York and sold 4 times before she obtained her freedom.
- She changed her name to Sojourner Truth and planned to travel the land sharing the truth.
- She became a powerful speaker for both the *Abolitionist* and *Suffrage* movements.
- She helped runaway slaves find housing and served as a counselor to freed slaves and a lecturer in the North.
- She never stopped trying to improve the conditions for African Americans and women.



# Sojourner Truth Continued

- "Ain't I a Women"? Was a speech that Sojourner Truth gave at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention in 1851.
- In her speech, Truth argued that while American culture often placed white women upon a pedestal and gave them certain privileges (most notably that of not working), this attitude was not extended to black women.
- A portion of the speech~
  - That man over there says that women need to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman? Look at me! Look at my arm! I have ploughed and planted, and gathered into barns, and no man could head me! And ain't I a woman? I could work as much and eat as much as a man - when I could get it - and bear the lash as well! And ain't I a woman? I have borne thirteen children, and seen most all sold off to slavery, and when I cried out with my mother's grief, none but Jesus heard me! And ain't I a woman?

***Truth is powerful  
and it prevails.***

Sojourner Truth

