

Brandon Valley School District
District Learning Plan
April 6-10, 2020

Grade 5 Social Studies



Brandon Valley School District Distance Learning Plan

LESSON/UNIT: Westward Expansion

SUBJECT/GRADE: 5th Social Studies

DATES: April 6 - 10

<p>What do students need to do?</p> <p><u>Link to BV instructional video for week of April 6-10, 2020</u></p>	<p>Monday (4/6)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the Newsela article, An Overview of U.S. Westward Expansion. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. <p>Tuesday (4/7)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the Newsela article, Westward Expansion: The Louisiana Purchase. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. <p>Wednesday (4/8)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read the Newsela article, Manifest Destiny: The idea behind America's westward expansion. Answer the 4 questions at the end of the article. <p>Thursday (4/9)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a 5 question QUIZ over the 3 Newsela articles that you read this week. See handout for instructions. <p>Friday (4/10) - No School</p>
<p>What do students need to bring back to school?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 question QUIZ over Westward Expansion(written by the student), parent answers, and quiz graded by the student. Any Social Studies magazines --- when we return back to school.
<p>What standards do the lessons cover?</p>	<p>5.H.2.3 -- Identify the key changes leading to and resulting from growth and invention in the U.S. between the Revolution and 1865.</p> <p>5.H.4.5 -- Compare and contrast social, economic, and philosophical differences between the north and south prior to the Civil War.</p>
<p>What materials do students need? What extra resources can students use?</p>	<p>3 Newsela articles --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An Overview of U.S. Westward Expansion Westward Expansion: The Louisiana Purchase Manifest Destiny: The idea behind America's westward expansion <p>Blank sheet of paper for Westward Expansion 5 question quiz</p>
<p>What can students do if they finish early?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watch CNN10 -- daily student news program -- https://www.cnn.com/cnn10 Watch the Brain Pop videos over Westward Expansion and Lewis and Clark.

Who can we contact if we have questions?	Brandon Valley Intermediate School Principal- Mr. Skibsted- Nick.Skibsted@k12.sd.us Assistant Principal- Mr. Pearson- Rick.Pearson@k12.sd.us Social Studies Teachers: Ms. Klumper- Abby.Klumper@k12.sd.us (silver team) Ms. Lubinus- Michelle.Lubinus@k12.sd.us (red team) Ms. Farnen- Lindsey.Farnen@k12.sd.us (white team) Ms. Strand- Jennifer.Strand@k12.sd.us (blue team)
Notes: This week we will discover if your parent/guardian/grandparent/sibling is “smarter than a 5th grader!”	

Instructional materials are posted below (if applicable)

Brandon Valley School District

Westward Expansion in the United States!!



This week you will be looking at 3 Newsela articles over different topics in the Westward Expansion of our United States.

The following list shows the order for the articles for the week and your assignment instructions:

Monday -- Read the article, **An Overview of U.S. Westward Expansion**. Answer the 4 questions following the article. Keep this article for your assignment on Thursday.

Tuesday -- Read the article, **Westward Expansion: The Louisiana Purchase**. Answer the 4 questions following the article. Keep this article for your assignment on Thursday.

Wednesday -- Read the article, **Manifest Destiny: The idea behind America's westward expansion**. Answer the 4 questions following the article. Keep this article for your assignment on Thursday.

Thursday -- Review through the articles that you read the past 3 days this week. Your task is to write a **5 QUESTION QUIZ** from these articles. Your quiz questions can be multiple choice, fill in the blank, true/false or short answer. Make sure that you keep track of the answers for your questions also. After you have created your quiz, have an adult in your house take the quiz to see how they do on it!! Do not let the adult read the articles. They should try to answer the questions from what they can remember from 5th grade United States history! Correct the quiz and this will be what you need to turn in for the week!



An Overview of U.S. Westward Expansion

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 04.28.17

Word Count **704**

Level **790L**



The first Fort Laramie as it looked before 1840. A painting from memory by Alfred Jacob Miller in 1858-60. Fort Laramie lay at the crossroads of an old north-south Native American trail and what became known as the Oregon Trail. It was called Fort Laramie because of the nearby Laramie Mountains. Originally established as a private fur trading fort in 1834, Fort Laramie became the largest military post on the Northern Plains before its abandonment in 1890. It witnessed the entire saga of America's western expansion and Native American resistance to expansion into their territories.

President Thomas Jefferson bought the territory of Louisiana from France in 1803. Known as the Louisiana Purchase, this new territory stretched from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains, and from Canada south to New Orleans. It doubled the size of the United States.

Jefferson believed that the young country should continue to grow. The original states in the east and south were not enough. He felt that it was important that the United States claim more land out west. This growth was known as Westward Expansion.

Jefferson believed that owning land, especially farming land, was the key to independence and freedom. A man who owned land did not need to work for anyone else. He was his own master. In order to provide enough land for all of its citizens, the United States would have to continue to expand, Jefferson believed.

Westward expansion and slavery

By 1840, nearly 7 million Americans lived in the West. Most had left their homes back east in search of better jobs and money. Like Thomas Jefferson, many of these pioneers believed that owning land was the path to freedom. The western frontier seemed to offer a chance at independence for all.

Meanwhile, one difficult question remained unsettled. Would slavery be allowed in the new western states?



Slavery was permitted in the Southern states, but not in the North. Many Southern farmers relied on slaves to do work on farms. Their African-American slaves worked for free and could be bought and sold like farm animals. Northern farmers were angered by this. Many believed it gave Southern farmers an unfair advantage in making money.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 was an attempt to settle the problem. It admitted Missouri to the United States as a slave state. But, it declared that slavery would not be allowed north of Missouri.

However, the Missouri Compromise did not cover new territories that were not part of the Louisiana Purchase. Because of this, the fight over slavery was not really settled.

Westward expansion and the Mexican War

Americans kept on moving west in the years after the Missouri Compromise. Thousands moved into the Mexican territories of California, New Mexico and Texas. In 1837, Texas won independence from Mexico. It then asked to join the United States as a slave state.

In 1844, Southern farmer James K. Polk was elected president. Two years later, in 1846, Texas joined the United States as a slave state.

That same year, Polk declared war against Mexico and invaded it. Many Northerners were against the war. They saw it as an attempt to expand the area in which slavery would be allowed.

The Compromise of 1850

In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War. It added more than 1 million square miles to the United States. The territory taken from Mexico was even larger than the Louisiana Purchase.

Fights soon broke out over whether slavery would be allowed in this new territory.

In 1850, Kentucky Senator Henry Clay proposed another compromise. California would enter the Union as a free state. No slavery would be allowed there. However, in the rest of the Mexican territory, the settlers themselves would decide if slavery would be allowed.

Bleeding Kansas

In 1854, Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas proposed that two new states, Kansas and Nebraska, be established. Both were inside the Louisiana Purchase territory.

According to the Missouri Compromise, both states should have been free states. They were both north of Missouri. However, the Douglas plan gave settlers the right to decide whether their state would be slave or free.

Northerners were angry. "Free-soil" settlers were against slavery. They established their own government in the Kansas territory. Civil war broke out in Kansas between people who wanted slavery and those who did not. Hundreds of people died in the fighting, which became known as "Bleeding Kansas."

Ten years later, the fight over slavery led to the nation's Civil War. The question of slavery in the West nearly tore the United States into pieces.

Quiz

- 1 What was Westward Expansion?
- (A) the growth of slavery to western states
 - (B) the belief that America should continue to grow
 - (C) the introduction of white settlers to new Native Americans tribes
 - (D) the growth of family farms into new territories
- 2 What are the MAIN ideas of this article?
- (A) Thomas Jefferson believed that the West was better for farming; it later became a problem to decide how many western states there would be.
 - (B) Thomas Jefferson wanted Americans to farm their own land; it later became a problem to decide if Texas would allow slavery.
 - (C) Thomas Jefferson started the process of westward expansion; it later became a problem to decide which western states would allow slavery.
 - (D) Thomas Jefferson started the process of the Louisiana Purchase; it later became a problem to decide which states would be a part of Mexico.
- 3 Look at the map. Which state that was part of the Louisiana Purchase would have been allowed to have slaves after the Missouri Compromise?
- (A) Arkansas
 - (B) Tennessee
 - (C) California
 - (D) Minnesota
- 4 Which sentence from the article is MOST important to include in its summary?
- (A) Jefferson believed that owning land, especially farming land, was the key to independence and freedom.
 - (B) Most had left their homes back east in search of better jobs and money.
 - (C) Many Southern farmers relied on slaves to do work on farms.
 - (D) But, it declared that slavery would not be allowed north of Missouri.
- 5 How did Westward Expansion create new political conflicts?
- (A) Congress did not want Jefferson to spend so much money on the Louisiana Purchase.
 - (B) The US gained a number of new enemies as it continued to steal land from other countries.
 - (C) People in new Western states rebelled against the government and started the civil war.
 - (D) The U.S. government had to decide whether new states would permit slavery.
- 6 What was the relationship between westward expansion and slavery?
- (A) Slavery caused westward expansion to happen slowly.
 - (B) Slavery caused westward expansion to happen quickly.
 - (C) Westward expansion created conflict over whether the South should allow slavery.
 - (D) Westward expansion created conflict over where slavery would be allowed.

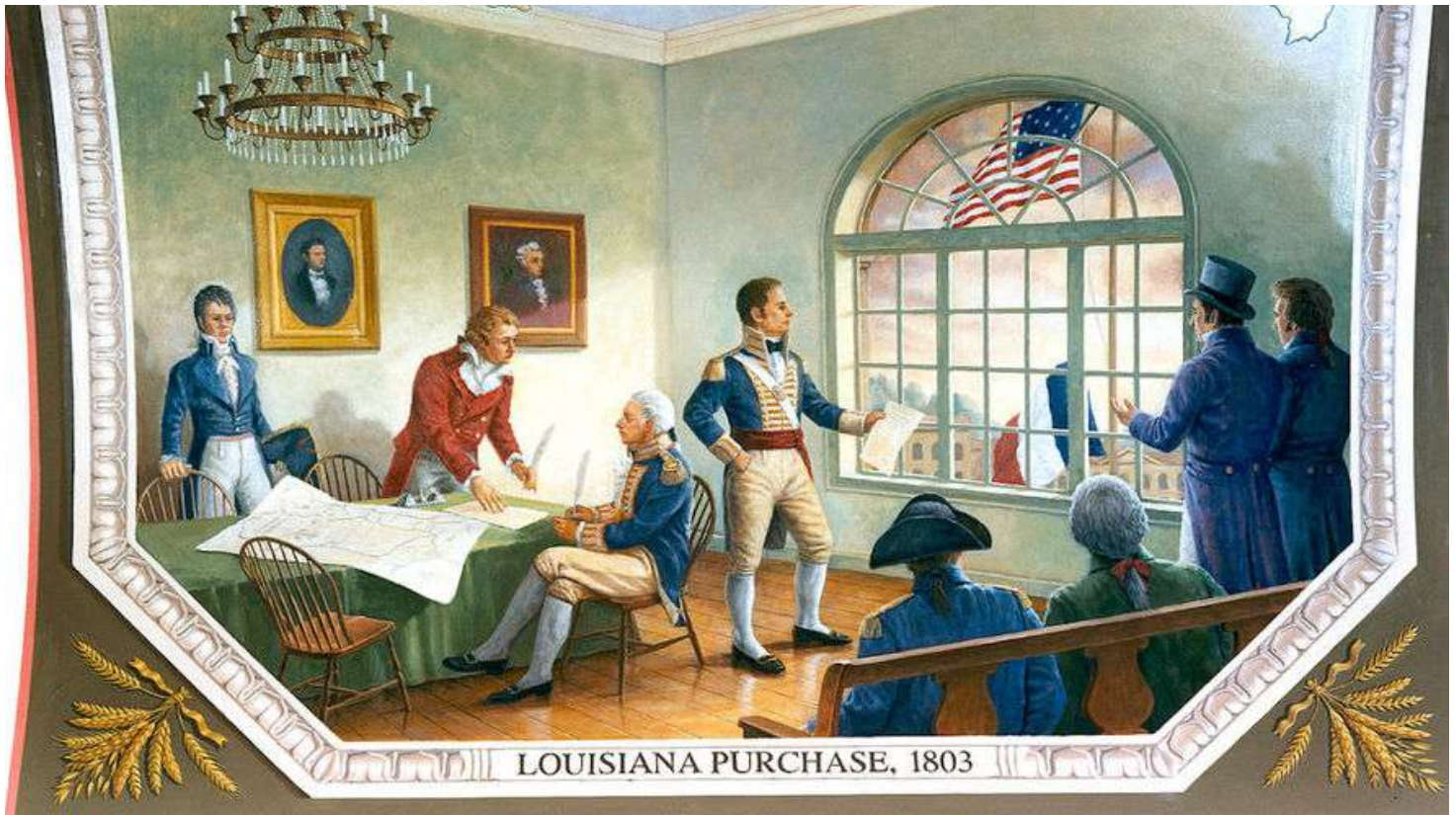
- 7 What is most likely the reason President James Polk went to war with Mexico in 1864?
- (A) He wanted to build more farms in Mexican territory.
 - (B) He wanted to add more slave states to the Union.
 - (C) He wanted access to the Pacific Ocean.
 - (D) He wanted to make Mexico weaker than the US.
- 8 Which section of the article explains WHY Jefferson thought Westward Expansion was important?
- (A) Introduction [paragraphs 1-3]
 - (B) "Westward expansion and slavery"
 - (C) "Westward expansion and the Mexican War"
 - (D) "The Compromise of 1850"

Westward Expansion: The Louisiana Purchase

By UShistory.org, adapted by Newsela staff on 02.21.17

Word Count 708

Level 730L



TOP: The third signing of the Louisiana Treaty, which occurred in New Orleans, is depicted. MIDDLE: Official White House portrait of Thomas Jefferson. BOTTOM: Map showing the extent of the Louisiana Purchase. Photos from: Wikimedia Commons.

Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States from 1801 to 1809. The United States had just become its own country after declaring independence from Britain and defeating the British in the Revolutionary War. Jefferson was the newly formed nation's third president.

Jefferson had strong ideas about what type of society America should be. He believed the country should make its money from farming. Across the ocean in Britain, industry was growing. People were moving away from farming to work in factories.

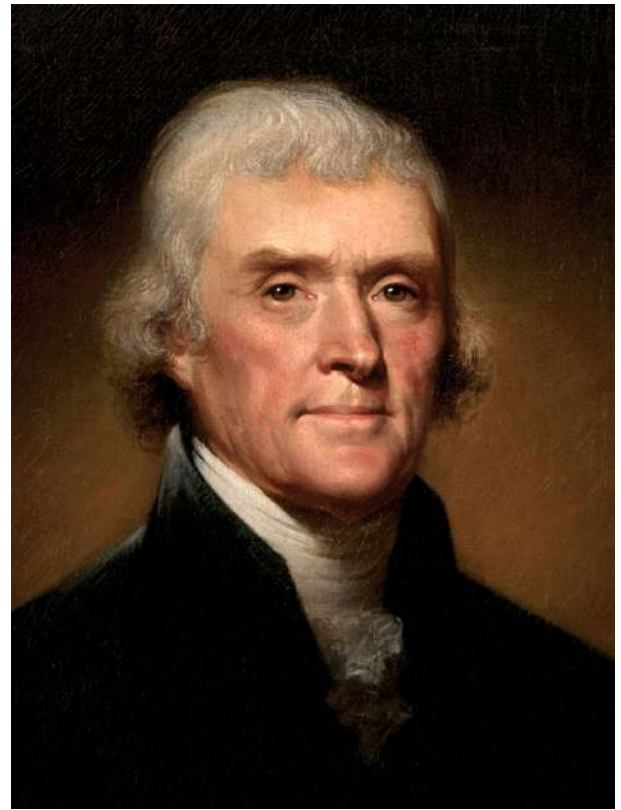
Jefferson worried that the growth of factories would make American society less equal. As England's industry began to grow, workers in factories worked in terrible conditions. They made very little money. Factory owners were making much more, and suffering less. Jefferson saw this as a terrible example of what could happen at home.

Jefferson pushes western growth

Jefferson believed the best idea was for America to grow to the west. This would free up more land for farmers. It would keep the new country grounded in farming, and would prevent inequality from growing.

France had regained control of Louisiana in the south. This put Jefferson's idea at risk. French leader Napoleon Bonaparte had risen to power in France, and now threatened to block America's use of New Orleans as trading port. New Orleans, a city in Louisiana, sits on the Mississippi River. American towns to the north of New Orleans depended upon the river. They used it to ship goods and make their living.

Blocking America from using New Orleans to trade would harm the U.S. So President Jefferson sent a U.S. official to France to bargain for continued trade along the Mississippi River. James Monroe was the top American negotiating in Paris. He wanted to buy New Orleans and West Florida. The U.S. was willing to pay between \$2 million and \$10 million.



French leader sold land to the U.S. for \$15 million

Surprisingly, Napoleon offered the U.S. even more land. His army was at war with Britain, and needed money to continue. Napoleon also knew that he could not force Americans out of the land France owned in North America.

Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana to the U.S. for \$15 million. The amount of land was huge. It stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. This more than doubled the size of the United States. Napoleon's asking price was low for such a large piece of land. It came out to about 4 cents for each acre of land.



For Jefferson, the decision was not easy. He believed that governments should stay small. He did not think they should spend a lot of money. As president, he made the government smaller by ending taxes on people's property and the goods they bought. His wish to limit the government came from his strict reading of the Constitution. Spending an enormous amount of money to buy land was against Jefferson's principles.

Everyone didn't like the land deal

Still, the deal was struck in April 1803. Jefferson knew America needed to grow west to become a stronger country. He felt it was worth it.

Not everyone liked the deal. Some people complained that Jefferson was not following the U.S. Constitution, which he helped write. They argued that the Constitution didn't allow the government to buy new land. In the end, Jefferson decided that the Constitution did allow the president to buy the land. That's because it allows treaties, or agreements, with other countries. Most of the country's lawmakers agreed. They voted in favor of the deal with France.

Major achievement for Jefferson

The deal also went against Jefferson's wish to quickly lower the amount of money the country owed. Fifteen million dollars was a small price for so much land. Still, it was a lot of money for the country back then.

The Louisiana Purchase is a good example of Jefferson's willingness to make sensible decisions. It went against some of what he had long believed, but it guaranteed America would expand westward. This was Jefferson's biggest hope for the country.

The new land would in time add 13 new states to the country. Louisiana would be the first. It became a state in 1812.

Quiz

- 1 What is the MAIN idea of the section "Jefferson pushes western growth"?
- (A) France controlled Louisiana before the United States bought it.
 - (B) The leaders of the United States wanted the country to get more land.
 - (C) New Orleans was an important trade city on the Mississippi River.
 - (D) James Monroe was the leader who negotiated buying land from France.
- 2 Which sentence from the section "French leader sold land to the U.S. for \$15 million" describes the MAIN idea of the article?
- (A) Napoleon also knew that he could not force Americans out of the land France owned in North America.
 - (B) Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana to the U.S. for \$15 million.
 - (C) Napoleon's asking price was low for such a large piece of land.
 - (D) Spending an enormous amount of money to buy land was against Jefferson's principles.
- 3 Select the paragraph from the section "Major achievement for Jefferson" that BEST explains the long-term impact of the Louisiana Purchase.
- (A) Still, the deal was struck in April 1803. Jefferson knew America needed to grow west to become a stronger country. He felt it was worth it.
 - (B) The deal also went against Jefferson's wish to quickly lower the amount of money the country owed. Fifteen million dollars was a small price for so much land. Still, it was a lot of money for the country back then.
 - (C) The Louisiana Purchase is a good example of Jefferson's willingness to make sensible decisions. It went against some of what he had long believed, but it guaranteed America would expand westward. This was Jefferson's biggest hope for the country.
 - (D) The new land would in time add 13 new states to the country. Louisiana would be the first. It became a state in 1812.
- 4 Which sentence from the introduction [paragraphs 1-3] explains WHY Jefferson wanted to buy more land for the United States to farm.
- (A) Thomas Jefferson was president of the United States from 1801 to 1809.
 - (B) Jefferson had strong ideas about what type of society America should be.
 - (C) Jefferson worried that the growth of factories would make American society less equal.
 - (D) Jefferson saw this as a terrible example of what could happen at home.

Manifest Destiny: The idea behind America's westward expansion

By History.com, adapted by Newsela staff on 10.28.19

Word Count **684**

Level **840L**



Image 1. A family pose with their wagon in Loup Valley, Nebraska, on their way west to a new homestead. Photo: MPI/Getty Images

The phrase Manifest Destiny was first used in 1845. It described the idea that the United States would settle and control most of the North American continent. The idea helped drive the country's westward expansion.

Louisiana Purchase

The U.S. population exploded in the first half of the 19th century. It jumped from about 5 million people in 1800 to more than 23 million by 1850. Millions of Americans looked westward in search of new land and new opportunities.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson completed the Louisiana Purchase. This land deal with France added some 828,000 square miles to American control. It basically doubled the young country's territory. Jefferson also sponsored the western expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805-07. This mission gave Americans a better understanding of what and who lay west of the Mississippi River.

Texas Independence

Texas became a battleground as U.S. settlement pushed westward. In 1821, Mexico had won its independence from Spain. Mexico's control of much of the west put the United States and Mexico on a collision course.

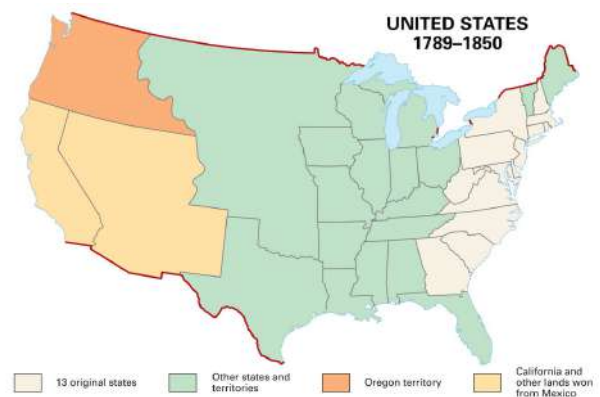
Texas settlers won independence from Mexico in 1836. Their new leaders aspired to have Texas join the United States. Presidents Andrew Jackson and then Martin Van Buren resisted such calls, however. They wanted to avoid war with Mexico over the territory. They also faced political opposition from anti-slavery groups. These groups believed calls for annexation were part of an effort to expand slavery into Texas.

In 1840, John Tyler won the presidency. He moved forward with plans for adding Texas as a new state, though many lawmakers opposed it. However, the pro-annexation candidate James K. Polk won the 1844 election. Tyler then pushed the bill through Congress before he left office.

The Coining of "Manifest Destiny"

Texas gained statehood in 1845. By that time, the idea had taken hold that the United States would control territory all the way to the Pacific Ocean. A majority of Americans now accepted the march westward as a certainty.

"Manifest Destiny" became an expression of this idea. The phrase first appeared in newspapers in 1845. The writer urged "the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent ... for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." Writer and editor John O'Sullivan is widely credited with creating the phrase. He suggested God had made the land for Americans to own and control.



Oregon Territory

By the 1840s, the Oregon Territory had become a fresh point of conflict. An 1842 treaty between Great Britain and the United States had partially decided where to draw the Canadian border. However, it left open the question of the Oregon Territory. This vast region included what is today Oregon, Idaho, Washington State and most of Canada's British Columbia.

President Polk was a big supporter of Manifest Destiny. As president, though, Polk was more concerned with acquiring California from Mexico. In mid-1846, his administration agreed to a compromise with the British. Oregon was split along the 49th parallel, narrowly avoiding war with Britain.

Impact of Manifest Destiny

American relations with Mexico were a different story. In 1846, President Polk and his supporters launched an all-out war with Mexico. Many Americans opposed U.S. military actions, seeing them as a land grab.

An 1848 treaty ended the war. The American victory added 525,000 square miles to U.S. control. It included all or parts of what is now California, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah

and Wyoming.

Manifest Destiny might have described a lofty ideal. However, it came with a high price for those who stood in its way. It left thousands of Americans and Mexicans dead in the war. Many Native American nations and Hispanic landowners were treated brutally. They were driven from their lands by white settlers backed by U.S. soldiers.

U.S. expansion also fueled the debate over slavery. It raised the question of whether new states in the west should allow slavery or not. It eventually led to the bloodiest war in U.S. history—the Civil War.

Quiz

- 1 What caused Thomas Jefferson to complete the Louisiana Purchase?
- (A) The growing population meant many people wanted to move west.
 - (B) The expedition of Lewis and Clark found the Mississippi River.
 - (C) The people living there had won their independence from Spain.
 - (D) The bill supporting it was pushed through by Polk and Tyler.

- 2 What is the relationship between the Oregon Territory and California?
- (A) Both territories were opposed by many Americans who saw them as a greedy grab for land.
 - (B) Both territories had to be taken through agreements between the United States and Mexico.
 - (C) The Oregon Territory was settled with a compromise, while the United States went to war over California.
 - (D) The Oregon Territory was a small piece of land, while California included Washington and Idaho.

- 3 Read the paragraph from the section "Texas Independence."

Texas settlers won independence from Mexico in 1836. Their new leaders aspired to have Texas join the United States. Presidents Andrew Jackson and then Martin Van Buren resisted such calls, however. They wanted to avoid war with Mexico over the territory. They also faced political opposition from anti-slavery groups. These groups believed calls for annexation were part of an effort to expand slavery into Texas.

Which phrase from the paragraph helps the reader understand the meaning of "annexation"?

- (A) won independence
- (B) join the United States
- (C) wanted to avoid war
- (D) faced political opposition

- 4 Read the selection from the section "Impact Of Manifest Destiny."

However, it came with a high price for those who stood in its way. It left thousands of Americans and Mexicans dead in the war. Many Native American nations and Hispanic landowners were treated brutally. They were driven from their lands by white settlers backed by U.S. soldiers.

What is the meaning of the phrase "high price" as it is used in this selection?

- (A) simple answers
- (B) quick and happy sale
- (C) profit from a cash deal
- (D) large amount of suffering