

Focus on Themes In this chapter you will read about the American people as they continued to move west. You will find out about the famous Oregon and Santa Fe trails, Texas's fight for independence from Mexico, and Mexico's war with the

United States. Finally, you will read about the California gold rush that brought thousands of people west. As you read each section, you will see how **economic** issues affected the growth of different **geographic** areas.



Section 1- Trails to the West

John Jacob Astor, p. 346
mountain men, p. 346
Oregon Trail, p. 348
Santa Fe Trail, p. 349
Mormons, p. 349
Brigham Young, p. 349

BUILDING BACKGROUND Many Americans in the Jacksonian Era were restless, curious, and eager to be on the move. The American West drew a variety of settlers. Some looked for wealth and adventure. Others, like this family on its way to the Northwest, dreamed of rich farmland and new homes.

Main Ideas

1. During the early 1800s, Americans moved west of the Rocky Mountains to settle and trade.
2. The Mormons traveled west in search of religious freedom.

The Big Idea

The American West attracted a variety of settlers.

Americans Move West:

1. What were the people moving west for?
2. What did they become known as?

The Oregon Trail:

3. Where did the Oregon trail begin and end?
4. How long did it take?
5. What kind of hardships did they face?

The Santa Fe Trail:

6. Where did it begin and end?
7. What did American traders do?

Mormons Travel West:

8. Who was Joseph Smith?
9. What were his followers known as?
10. Why did they leave New York?

Brigham Young:

11. Who was Brigham Young?
12. Where did they settle?

Section 2: The Texas Revolution

empresarios, p. 350

Stephen F. Austin, p. 351

Antonio López de Santa Anna, p. 351

Alamo, p. 352

Battle of San Jacinto, p. 352

BUILDING BACKGROUND Spain controlled a vast amount of territory in what would later become the American Southwest. The Spanish built missions and forts in Texas to establish control of that region. But the settlements were far apart, and conflicts with Native Americans discouraged Spanish settlers from moving to Texas. When Mexico became an independent republic, it actively looked for more settlers.

Main Ideas

1. Many American settlers moved to Texas after Mexico achieved independence from Spain.
2. Texans revolted against Mexican rule and established an independent nation.



The Big Idea

In 1836, Texas gained its independence from Mexico.

American Settlers Move to Texas:

1. What did the Spanish rulers of Mexico worry about?
2. What inspired the idea of revolution?
3. What did Mexico do once it became independent?

Stephen F. Austin:

4. What did Stephen Austin do?
5. What did his colony do?
6. What did they exchange for land?
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

Santa Anna:

7. Who was Santa Anna?
8. What was he concerned with?
9. What were the people in Texas doing?

Texans Revolt against Mexico:

10. What did the Mexican army try to do?
11. How did the rebels respond?

Texas Independence:

12. What did Texas do in the beginning of the war?
13. What did Sam Houston do?

Battle at the Alamo:

14. What was the "Alamo"?
15. Who joined the defense?
16. What happened to them?
17. Who won this battle?

Goliad:

18. What happened at the battle of Goliad?
19. How did the people of Texas feel about this?

Battle of San Jacinto:

20. What mistake did Santa Anna make?
21. What did Houston's forces do?
22. What did they shout?
23. What did they force Santa Anna to do?

An Independent Nation:

24. What did the republic do?
25. Who became the president?
26. How did Americans respond?

Section 3: The Mexican American War

manifest destiny, p. 354

James K. Polk, p. 355

vaqueros, p. 357

Californios, p. 357

Bear Flag Revolt, p. 358

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, p. 361

Gadsden Purchase, p. 361

BUILDING BACKGROUND Mexican independence set the stage for conflict and change in the West and Southwest. At the same time, American settlers continued to move westward, settling in the Mexican territories of Texas and California. American ambitions led to clashes with Mexico and the people who already lived in Mexico's territories.

Main Ideas

1. Many Americans believed that the nation had a manifest destiny to claim new lands in the West.
2. As a result of the Mexican-American War, the United States added territory in the Southwest.
3. American settlement in the Mexican Cession produced conflict and a blending of cultures.

The Big Idea

The ideals of manifest destiny and the outcome of the Mexican-American War led to U.S. expansion to the Pacific Ocean.

Manifest Destiny:

1. What is manifest destiny?
2. What was a major issue of expansion?

Oregon territory:

3. Who occupied the Oregon territory?
4. What did they disagree about?
5. What did the American expansionists cry?
6. Who wanted to fight?
7. What did America get?

Annexation of Texas:

8. What did congress approve?
9. What is annexation?
10. What upset Mexico?

California under Mexico:

11. What dominated the southwest?
12. What did Mexico begin doing?
13. What were Vaqueros'?

The Californios:

14. Who were the Californios?
15. How did they feel?
16. What did this cause?

Conflict Breaks Out:

17. What did the United States and Mexico disagree about?
18. What did Polk order?
19. How did Mexico view this?

The Bear Flag Revolt:

20. What happened in Sonoma?
21. What happened in the Bear Flag Revolt?

War's End:

22. What did Taylor do?
23. What did Winfield Scott do?
24. What was the Gadsden purchase?
25. What did the United States Receive?

American Settlement in the Mexican Cession:

26. What did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo do?
27. what lands did this include?

Surge of American Settlers:

- 28. What happened after the Mexican American war?
- 29. What did they struggle with?

Cultural Encounters:

- 30. How did the movement of people affect the culture of the southwest?

Directions: On the map below draw the borders of the United States that we learned about in this chapter and label the countries that were in dispute with each one.



Section 4: California Gold Rush

John Sutter, *p. 365*

Donner party, *p. 365*

forty-niners, *p. 365*

prospect, *p. 366*

placer miners, *p. 366*

BUILDING BACKGROUND At the end of the Mexican-American War, the United States gained control of Mexican territories in the West, including all of the present-day state of California. American settlements in California increased slowly at first. Then, the discovery of gold brought quick population growth and an economic boom.

Main Ideas

1. The discovery of gold brought settlers to California.
2. The gold rush had a lasting impact on California's population and economy.

The Big Idea

The California gold rush changed the future of the West.

Discovery of Gold Brings Settlers:

1. How were people getting to CA?
2. What did they praise?
3. What did they do to get more people to move there?

Donner party:

4. What happened to the Donner Party?

Gold in California:

5. What did John Marshall do?
6. What impact did this have on migration?
7. What were the migrants called?

Staking a Claim:

8. Define prospect:
9. How would someone "stake a claim"?
10. What did Placer Miners do?

Miners:

11. What percent of 49er's were women or children?
12. What did people begin doing?
13. Give one example of this:

Population Boom:

14. What did this increase in population do?

Economic Growth:

15. What transformed CA's economy?
16. What was the problem?
17. What was the solution to this problem?
18. What did the transcontinental railroad do?

