

# CHAPTER 2 EXPLORING THE AMERICAS

## LESSON 1 “A CHANGING WORLD” P. 28-33

MIDDLE AGES—1000 YEAR PERIOD AFTER THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN A.D. 476. SOMETIMES REFERRED TO THE DARK AGES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—ONLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN MIDDLE AGES THAT HAD GREAT POWER IN EUROPE.

CRUSADES (1095)—CATHOLIC CHURCH DECLARED A HOLY WAR TO WIN BACK THE HOLY LAND. 9 CRUSADES HAPPENED OVER THE NEXT 200 YEARS. IN THE END, THEY FAILED TO WIN BACK THE HOLY LAND. CRUSADES INSPIRED EUROPEANS TO LOOK OVERSEAS FOR TRADE.

RENAISSANCE (1300’S)—REBIRTH OF LEARNING IN EUROPE. INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC CREATIVITY. SCIENCE AND INVENTION FLOURISHED.

1. PRINTING PRESS—JOHANN GUTENBERG (1455) INVENTED THE PRINTING PRESS. MORE BOOKS LED TO MORE READING.

TECHNOLOGY—TAKING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND PUTTING IT TO A PRACTICAL PURPOSE.

MARCO POLO—ITALIAN EXPLORER WHO TRAVELED BY LAND TO CHINA. HE WAS HELD CAPTIVE THERE FOR 28 YEARS. HE FINALLY RETURNED TO ITALY BRINGING BACK TRADE GOODS STARTING EUROPEAN INTEREST IN TRADING WITH FAR EAST. HE WROTE A BOOK ABOUT HIS TRAVELS INSPIRING EUROPEAN SAILORS.

### EXPLORATION BEGINS

1. PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR—SET UP A SCHOOL IN PORTUGAL TO TEACH NAVIGATION AND MAPMAKING SKILLS TO SAILORS.

- A. MAGNETIC COMPASS—DEVICE TO FIND DIRECTION AT SEA.

- B. ASTROLABE—DEVICE TO DETERMINE PRECISE LATITUDE, OR DISTANCE FROM THE EQUATOR.

- C. CARAVEL—THREE MASTED SHIP, WITH TRIANGULAR SAILS.

MALI—WEALTHY AND POWERFUL KINGDOM IN WESTERN AFRICA.

MANSA MUSA—MALI’S MUSLIM KING WHO TRAVELED ON A PILGRIMAGE (A RELIGIOUS JOURNEY) TO MECCA.

MOSQUE—A MUSLIM HOUSE OF WORSHIP

## **CHAPTER 2 EXPLORING THE AMERICAS**

### **LESSON 2 "EARLY EXPLORATION" PAGES 34-41**

**VIKINGS (1001)**—LANDED ON PRESENT DAY NEWFOUNDLAND OF CANADA. SEAGOING PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN NORTHERN EUROPE IN AN AREA KNOWN AS SCANDINAVIA.

**LEIF ERIKSON**—LEADER OF VIKINGS WHO FOUNDED VINLAND IN NORTH AMERICA.

**BARTHOLOMEU DIAS**—STUDENT OF PRINCE HENRY WHO SAILED TO CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**VASCO DA GAMA**—STUDENT OF PRINCE HENRY WHO SAILED AROUND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND ON TO INDIA.

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS**—BELIEVED YOU COULD REACH THE FAR EAST BY SAILING TO THE WEST ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN. COLUMBUS WAS AN ITALIAN.

**KING FERDINAND AND QUEEN ISABELLA**—LEADERS OF SPAIN WHO WILL FINANCE THE VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS.

**COLUMBUS' 1<sup>ST</sup> VOYAGE (1492)**—ABOUT 90 MEN.

1. **NINA, PINTA, AND SANTA MARIA**—3 SHIPS ON THE VOYAGE.
2. **OCTOBER 12, 1492**—SPOTTED LAND. NAMED LAND SAN SALVADORE.

**COLUMBUS' 2<sup>ND</sup>, 3<sup>RD</sup>, 4<sup>TH</sup> VOYAGES**—FOUND NO GREAT RICHES FOR SPAIN.

**AMERIGO VESPUCCI**—ITALIAN EXPLORER WHO MADE 2 TRIPS TO NEW LANDS. A GERMAN MAPMAKER NAMED THESE LANDS "LANDS OF AMERIGO", WHICH WERE SHORTENED TO AMERICA LATER ON.

**BALBOA (1513)**—WAS A SPANIARD WHO WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO SEE THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN (1519-1522)**—LED EXPEDITION THAT WILL SAIL AROUND THE WORLD WITH 5 SHIPS AND NEARLY 300 MEN. ONLY 1 SHIP RETURNED WITH 18 MEN TO SPAIN. MAGELLAN HIMSELF WAS KILLED IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN A TRIBAL WAR.

1. **PACIFIC OCEAN**—NAMED BY MAGELLAN MEANING "PEACEFUL".
2. **STRAIT**—NARROW PASSAGE BETWEEN 2 BODIES OF WATER (STRAITS OF MAGELLAN)
3. **CIRCUMNAVIGATE**—TO SAIL AROUND THE WORLD.

**COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE**—TRANSFER OF PEOPLE, PRODUCTS, AND IDEAS BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

1. HORSES, CATTLE, PIGS, CHICKENS, WHEAT AND OATS CAME FROM EUROPE
2. CORN, TOMATOES, BEANS, SQUASH, POTATOES, CHOCOLATE CAME FROM THE AMERICAS
3. EUROPEANS BROUGHT DISEASES TO AMERICA (SMALLPOX, CHICKEN POX, MEASLES, INFLUENZA, AND OTHERS)

**DANGERS AT SEA (SAILORS FEARED)** SEA MONSTERS, STORMS, GETTING LOST, PIRACY, STARVATION

## **CHAPTER 2 EXPLORING THE AMERICAS**

### **LESSON 3 "SPAIN IN AMERICA" PAGES 42-48**

**CONQUISTADORS**—SPANISH SOLDIERS WHO HAD THE RIGHT TO EXPLORE AND ESTABLISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE NEW WORLD. THEY MUST GIVE 1/5 OF ANY GOLD OR TREASURE TO SPAIN.

**HERNAN CORTES (1519)**—LANDED IN MEXICO AND STARTED TOWARD THE AZTECS.

1. **WEAKER TRIBES PAID TRIBUTE TO THE AZTECS. DONA MARINA**
2. **MONTECZUMA**—AZTEC EMPORER WHO BELIEVED HE WAS DESCENDANT OF THE SUN GOD.
3. **TENOCHITLAN**—CAPITAL CITY OF THE AZTECS.
4. **1521**—CORTES WILL DESTROY THE AZTECS.

**FRANCISCO PIZZARO (1532)**—WILL CAPTURE THE INCA EMPIRE IN PERU OF SOUTH AMERICA.

1. **ATAHUALPA**—INCA LEADER CAPTURED BY PIZZARO, WAS FORCED TO PAY RANSOM, AND THEN, HE WAS KILLED.

**WHY SPAIN SUCCEEDED?**

1. **TECHNOLOGY**—GUNS, CANNONS, ARMOR
2. **THE USE OF HORSES SCARED THE NATIVE AMERICANS**
3. **NATIVE AMERICANS WERE DIVIDED AMONG THEMSELVES**
4. **DISEASES KILLED GREAT NUMBERS OF NATIVE AMERICANS**  
A. **1492**—3 MILLION NATIVE AMERICANS    **1542**—500 NATIVE AMERICANS

**PONCE DE LEON**—FIRST SPANISH PERSON ON THE MAINLAND OF NORTH AMERICA. WAS LOOKING FOR A FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH. HE DISCOVERED FLORIDA.

1. **ST. AUGUSTINE (1565)**—FIRST SPANISH SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

**CABEZA DE VACA AND ESTEVANICO**—LED EXPEDITION INTO SOUTHERN U.S., WERE CAPTURED BY NATIVE AMERICANS, AFTER MANY YEARS THEY ESCAPED AND RETURNED TO MEXICO. THEY TOLD OF GOLDEN CITIES TO THE NORTH.

**FRANCISCO CORONADO**—EXPLORED THE SOUTHWEST UNITED STATES AND DISCOVERED THE COLORADO RIVER AND GRAND CANYON. LOOKING FOR GOLDEN CITIES. MANY OF HIS HORSES AND CATTLE ESCAPED.

**DE SOTO (1541)—EXPLORED SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AND DISCOVERED THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. MANY OF HIS PIGS ESCAPED.**

**PLANTATIONS—LARGE FARMS WORKED BY LABORERS WHO LIVED ON THE PROPERTY.**

**ENCOMIENDAS—LAND GIVE TO SPANIARDS, AND THEY COULD DEMAND TAXES OR LABOR FROM INDIANS LIVING ON THIER LAND.**

### **SPANISH SETTLEMENTS**

1. **MISSIONS—RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENTS**
2. **PUEBLOS—TOWNS**
3. **PRESIDIOS—FORTS**

**BARTOLOME DE LAS CASAS—SPANISH PRIEST WHO CONDEMNED THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF NATIVE AMERICANS. SAID THAT BLACKS SHOULD BE USED FOR LABOR INSTEAD OF NATIVE AMERICANS.**

**SLAVE TRADE (1517)—4000 BLACK SLAVES WERE BROUGHT IN BY THE SPANISH, AND MANY MORE TO FOLLOW OVER THE YEARS.**

### **SOCIAL CLASSES IN SPANISH SOCIETY IN NEW WORLD**

1. **PENINSULARES—UPPER CLASS FROM SPAIN (BOTH PARENTS BORN IN SPAIN)**
2. **CREOLES—PERSON BORN IN AMERICA TO SPANISH PARENTS**
3. **MESTIZOS—SPANISH AND NATIVE AMERICAN PARENTS**
4. **NATIVE AMERICANS**
5. **BLACK SLAVES**

# **CHAPTER 2 EXPLORING THE AMERICAS**

## **LESSON 4 "COMPETING FOR COLONIES" PAGES 49-53**

### **A DIVIDED CHURCH**

**PROTESTANT REFORMATION**—MOVEMENT BY MANY TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND START THEIR OWN CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

1. **MARTIN LUTHER**—GERMAN PRIEST WHO BROKE FROM THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND STARTED THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.
2. **JOHN CALVIN**—LEFT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND STARTED CHURCHES IN FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, SCOTLAND, AND NETHERLANDS.
3. **KING HENRY VIII**—KING OF ENGLAND WHO LEFT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND CREATED THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
4. **RELIGIOUS RIVALRIES**—RIVALRIES IN EUROPE SPREAD TO AMERICAS.

**ECONOMIC RIVALRIES**—THESE RIVALRIES BEGAN BETWEEN COUNTRIES DUE TO RELIGIOUS RIVALRIES.

**MERCHANTILISM**—THEORY THAT A NATION'S POWER WAS BASED ON WEALTH. NATIONS TRIED TO INCREASE POWER AND WEALTH THROUGH TRADE. COLONIES EXIST TO MAKE THE MOTHER COUNTRY WEALTHY AND POWERFUL.

### **DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH ARMADA (1588)**

1. **ELIZABETH I (1558)**—PROTESTANT WHO TOOK THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.
2. **KING PHILLIP II (SPAIN)**—HOPED TO MAKE ENGLAND A CATHOLIC COUNTRY AGAIN.
3. **ENGLISH SHIPS**—WERE RAIDING SPANISH TREASURE SHIPS.
4. **SPANISH ARMADA**—130 SHIPS FROM SPAIN SENT TO FORCE ELIZABETH I OFF THRONE OF ENGLAND. SPANISH NAVY DEFEATED BADLY.
5. **SPAIN'S POWER**—WEAKENED BADLY. SPAIN UNABLE TO STOP OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM SETTING UP COLONIES IN THE NEW WORLD.
6. **EVENT THAT CHANGED COURSE OF HISTORY????—**

**NORTHWEST PASSAGE**—A MORE DIRECT WATER ROUTE THROUGH THE AMERICAS TO THE FAR EAST. HOW TO GET FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC QUICKER.

1. **JOHN CABOT (1497)**—SAILING FOR ENGLAND, CABOT LANDED ON NEWFOUNDLAND, AND EXPLORED THE EASTERN COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.
2. **VERRANZANO (1524)**—SAILING FOR FRANCE, HE EXPLORED ALONG THE NORTH AMERICAN COAST.
3. **JACQUES CARTIER (1535)**—SAILED FOR FRANCE UP THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TO THE PRESENT DAY SITE OF MONTREAL. HE CLAIMED LAND ALONG THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER FOR FRANCE.
4. **HENRY HUDSON**—SAILING FOR THE DUTCH HE DISCOVERED THE HUDSON RIVER AND CLAIMED THIS LAND FOR THE NETHERLANDS. SAILING FOR THE ENGLISH HE DISCOVERED THE HUDSON BAY AND CLAIMED THE LAND AROUND IT FOR ENGLAND.

**COUREURS DE BOIS**—"RUNNERS OF THE WOODS", FRENCH EXPLORERS OF WILDERNESS.

**MARQUETTE AND JOLIET**—EXPLORED WATER ROUTES AROUND GREAT LAKES.

**LASALLE**—WENT DOWN MISSISSIPPI TO ITS MOUTH AND CLAIMED LAND FOR FRANCE. HE NAMED THE LAND DRAINED BY MISSISSIPPI RIVER LOUISIANA.

**PETER MINUIT**—BOUGHT LAND AT MOUTH OF HUDSON RIVER FROM INDIANS AND STARTED FIRST DUTCH SETTLEMENT OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

# **CHAPTER 10 THE JEFFERSON ERA**

## **LESSON 2 "THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE" PAGES 272-277**

**LOUISIANA TERRITORY**—LARGE AREA OF LAND WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONTROLLED BY THE FRENCH.

**NEW ORLEANS**—PORT CITY AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER THAT AMERICANS WANTED TO CONTROL FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRADE ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO THE GULF OF MEXICO.

**NAPOLEON BONAPARTE**—FRENCH EMPORER WHO HAD DREAMS OF CONQUERING THE EUROPE AND THE WORLD, AND STARTING A VAST EMPIRE IN THE NORTH AMERICA.

**TOUSSAINT-L'OUVERTURE**—LED A REVOLT AGAINST THE FRENCH ON THE ISLAND OF HAITI, AND DROVE THE FRENCH OUT. THIS ENDED THE NAPOLEAN'S IDEA OF AN EMPIRE IN NORTH AMERICA.

**ROBERT LIVINGSTON**—U.S. AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE NEGOTIATES THE SELLING OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SUM OF \$15 MILLION (4 CENTS PER ACRE).

**JEFFERSON DILEMNA**—JEFFERSON BELIEVED IN FOLLOWING THE U.S. CONSTITUTION VERY CLOSELY (STRICT CONSTRUCTIONISM). NO WHERE IN THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS IT STATED THAT A PRESIDENT CAN BUY AN AREA OF LAND. FINALLY, HE DECIDED THAT THIS CAME UNDER HIS POWER OF MAKING TREATIES.

**EXPEDITION**—LONG AND CAREFULLY ORGANIZED JOURNEY.

### **GOALS OF THE EXPEDITION**

- 1. REPORT ON THE GEOGRAPHY, PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL FEATURES OF THE REGION.**
- 2. MAKE CONTACT WITH NATIVE AMERICANS OF THE REGION.**
- 3. LOOK FOR A WATER ROUTE OR NORTHWEST PASSAGE TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.**

**MERIWETHER LEWIS**—PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON WHO WILL LEAD THE EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

**WILLIAM CLARK**—MILITARY LEADER CHOSEN BY MERIWETHER LEWIS TO BE A CO-LEADER ON THE EXPLORATION OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

**YORK**—AFRICAN AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

**SACAJAWEA**—YOUNG SHOSHONE INDIAN GIRL WHO SERVES AS A GUIDE TO LEWIS AND CLARK ON PART OF THE EXPEDITION.

**CONTINENTAL DIVIDE**—IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS WHERE RIVER SYSTEMS FLOW IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

**ZEBULON PIKE**—EXPLORER WHO EXPLORED THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY. PIKE'S PEAK IN COLORADO IS NAMED AFTER HIM.

**ALEXANDER HAMILTON AND AARON BURR**—FAMOUS DUEL BETWEEN ENEMIES.

# CHAPTER 13 MANIFEST DESTINY

## LESSON 1 "THE OREGON COUNTRY" PAGES 348-352

ADAMS-ONIS TREATY—SPAIN GAVE UP ALL ITS CLAIMS TO OREGON COUNTRY.

SANTE FE TRAIL—WILLIAM BECKNELL FOUND A TRAIL FROM INDEPENDENCE, MO. TO SANTE FE, NEW MEXICO OF ABOUT 800 MILES. THIS WAS A BUSY INTERNATIONAL TRADE ROUTE.

OREGON COUNTRY—AREA OF LAND BETWEEN PACIFIC OCEAN AND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, AND TO THE NORTH OF CALIFORNIA.

OREGON FUR TRADE—JOHN JACOB ASTOR ESTABLISHES THE AMERICAN FUR COMPANY AND BECOMES THE WEALTHIEST MAN IN THE U.S.

MOUNTAIN MEN—MEN WHO SPENT MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AS FURTRAPPERS AND EXPLORERS.

RENDEZVOUS—A MEETING OF MOUNTAIN MEN TO EXCHANGE FURS FOR GOODS, TO PARTY, SOCIALIZE, ETC.

JIM BECKWORTH—AFRICAN AMERICAN MOUNTAIN MAN WHO EXPLORED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND FOUND A PASS THROUGH THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

JEDEDIAH SMITH—MOUNTAIN MAN WHO FOUND THE SOUTH PASS; A PASSAGEWAY THROUGH THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

JIM BRIDGER—MOUNTAIN MAN WHO EXPLORED THE WEST AND HELPED ALONG THE OREGON TRAIL.

KIT CARSON—MOUNTAIN MAN WHO EXPLORED IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

### SETTLING OREGON

DR. MARCUS AND NARCISSA WHITMAN—WERE MISSIONARIES WHO WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO GO TO OREGON. THEY ESTABLISHED A MISSION AND TAUGHT THE NATIVE AMERICANS. THE INDIANS LATER KILLED THEM.

OREGON TRAIL—ROUTE TAKEN BY EARLY TRAVELERS TO REACH OREGON. THE JOURNEY WAS 2000 MILES AND LASTED 6 MONTHS.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—START OF THE OREGON TRAIL. "GATEWAY TO THE WEST".

PRAIRIE SCHOONERS—NAME GIVEN TO CONESTOGA WAGONS ON THE OREGON TRAIL.

LIFE ON THE OREGON TRAIL—THERE WERE MANY HARDSHIPS ALONG THE OREGON TRAIL. GIVE EXAMPLES.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY—FERTILE VALLEY IN OREGON WHICH WAS THE DESTINATION OF THE TRAVELERS ON THE OREGON TRAIL.

CALIFORNIA TRAIL—SPLIT OFF TRAIL OF OREGON TRAIL GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

JAMES POLK—PRESIDENT OF U.S. FROM 1845-1849. EXPANSIONIST PRESIDENT.

54'40 OR FIGHT—PRESIDENT POLK'S THREAT TO GO TO WAR IF U.S. DID NOT GET OREGON.

WOMEN IN THE WEST—WORKED ALONGSIDE OF MEN. 1869 WYOMING TERRITORY WAS THE FIRST AREA OF THE U.S. TO GIVE WOMEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

NATIVE AMERICANS AND SETTLERS—MUCH FIGHTING BROKE OUT WITH SETTLERS MOVING INTO NATIVE AMERICAN LANDS.

## CHAPTER 13 MANIFEST DESTINY

### LESSON 4 "CALIFORNIA AND UTAH" PAGES 365-369

MORMONS—MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

JOSEPH SMITH—FOUNDED THE MORMON CHURCH IN 1830 IN NEW YORK. HE WAS FORCED TO LEAVE NEW YORK WITH HIS FOLLOWERS TO OHIO, THEN MISSOURI, THEN ILLINOIS. ANGRY MOB KILLED JOSEPH SMITH IN ILLINOIS.

POLYGAMY—PRACTICE OF HAVING MORE THAN ONE WIFE AT A TIME.

BRIGHAM YOUNG—TOOK OVER FOR JOSEPH SMITH AND DECIDED TO MOVE THE MORMONS WEST TO A SAFE AREA.

DESERET—COMMUNITY THAT WAS CREATED IN THE DESERT, WHICH WILL BECOME SALT LAKE CITY. DESERET IS A NAME FOR AN INDUSTRIOUS HONEY BEE. THEY WILL MAKE THE AREA AROUND THE GREAT SALT LAKE FLOURISH.

UTAH—THE MORMON TERRITORY WILL BECOME A PART OF UTAH WHICH ENTERS THE UNION IN 1896 AFTER A LONG CONFLICT WITH THE U.S. GOVT.

CALIFORNIA—BECOMES A PART OF THE U.S. IN 1848.

JAMES MARSHALL—WAS BUILDING A SAWMILL ON JOHN SUTTER'S LAND NEAR SACRAMENTO WHEN HE DISCOVERED GOLD. THIS WOULD SET OFF ONE OF THE LARGEST MIGRATIONS OF PEOPLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY, AND LEAD TO THE STATEHOOD OF CALIFORNIA.

JOHN SUTTER—MAN WHOSE LAND THE FIRST GOLD IN CALIFORNIA IS FOUND ON.

FORTY-NINERS—NAME GIVEN TO THE FIRST GOLD-SEEKERS TO COME TO CALIFORNIA. THESE EARLY PEOPLE CAME IN 1849. GOLD RUSH

CALIFORNIOS—MEXICANS LIVING IN CALIFORNIA BECAME U.S. CITIZENS AND GUARANTEED THEM THEIR LAND RIGHTS.

BOOMTOWNS—NEW GOLD COMMUNITIES WHICH SPRANG UP OVERNIGHT AND GREW RAPIDLY.

VIGILANTES—CONCERNED CITIZENS WHO SOMETIMES TOOK THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS AND ACTED AS POLICE, JUDGE, JURY, AND EXECUTIONER. THERE WAS VERY LITTLE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE BOOMTOWNS.

LEVI STRAUSS—INVENTED THE FIRST BLUE JEANS WHICH MINERS USED IN GOLD EXPLORATION.

SONGS—"OLD SUSANNA" AND "SWEET BETSY FROM PIKE" WERE POPULAR SONGS OF THE DAY.

ROLE OF WOMEN—OUTNUMBERED GREATLY BY MEN, MANY OF THEM LIVED AND WORKED IN MINING TOWNS.

CHINESE LABORERS—TREATED WITH PREJUDICE

AFRICAN AMERICANS—WERE MOSTLY FREE

NATIVE AMERICANS—2/3 OF THEM DIED DURING THE GOLD RUSH.

CALIFORNIA STATEHOOD (1850)—NEEDING LAW AND ORDER, CALIFORNIA WHICH WAS GROWING SO FAST IN POPULATION WILL APPLY FOR STATEHOOD IN 1850. THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY WILL BE CONTROVERSIAL. CALIFORNIA WILL BECOME A FREE STATE.



# CHAPTER 19 OPENING THE WEST

## LESSON 1 "MINING AND RAILROADS IN THE WEST" PAGES 520-525

FRONTIER—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, THE FRONTIER WAS FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

GREAT AMERICAN DESERT—BELIEF BY MANY THAT CROPS COULD NOT GROW ON THE PRAIRIE.

### MINING

1. LODES—A RICH VEIN OF ORE. MOST OF THE GOLD OR SILVER WAS DEEP IN THE GROUND, AND HAD TO BE DUG OUT.
2. EXPENSE—MINING WAS VERY EXPENSIVE. NEEDED HEAVY EQUIPMENT, MANY WORKERS, AND FINANCIAL BACKING.

COMSTOCK LODE—NAMED AFTER HENRY COMSTOCK. \$300 MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD AND SILVER TAKEN OUT OF THE STRIKE.

### BOOMTOWNS

1. VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA—A SMALL MINING CAMP, BUT AFTER COMSTOCK LODE GREW TO 30,000 PEOPLE WITHIN 2 YEARS. HAD A STOCK EXCHANGE, HOTELS, BANKS, AN OPERA COMPANY, AND FIVE NEWSPAPERS. AFTER GOLD AND SILVER RAN OUT, IT BECAME A GHOST TOWN.
2. DEADWOOD, SD—GREW OVERNIGHT WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE BLACK HILLS. BECAME A VERY FAMOUS MINING TOWN OF THE OLD WEST.
3. VIGILANTES—PEOPLE WHO TOOK THE LAW INTO THEIR OWN HANDS IN THESE BOOMTOWNS.
4. GHOST TOWNS—TOWNS THAT BECAME DESERTED AFTER THE GOLD AND SILVER RAN OUT.

### RAILROADS

1. U.S. GOVT.—WANTED RAILROADS TO BE BUILT ACROSS THE COUNTRY.
2. TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD—RAILROAD THAT WOULD GO FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC OCEAN.
3. SUBSIDIES—FINANCIAL AID AND LAND GRANTS GIVEN TO RAILROAD COMPANIES TO BUILD RAILROADS. FOR EVERY MILE BUILT, THE RAILROAD RECEIVED 10 SQUARE MILES OF LAND ALONG THE RAILROAD.
4. UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—WORKED WESTWARD FROM OMAHA, NEBRASKA.
5. CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD—WORKED EASTWARD FROM SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.
6. PROMONTARY POINT, UTAH (1869)—THE TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES MET, AND COMPLETED THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

### EFFECTS OF RAILROADS

1. THE ECONOMY OF THE UNITED STATES ROSE.
2. TIME ZONES WERE ESTABLISHED ACROSS U.S.
3. NEW TOWNS SPRANG UP. PEOPLE AND SUPPLIES POURED IN. GOLD AND SILVER POURED OUT.

### RAILROADS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

1. ALEXANDER MITCHELL WAS INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD THROUGH WHAT IS NOW MITCHELL. THE CITY WAS NAMED AFTER HIM.

# CHAPTER 19 THE WEST TRANSFORMED

## SECTION 2 "FARMING IN THE WEST" PAGES 526-531

### HOMESTEADING (BY 1900, HALF MILLION FARMERS ON GREAT PLAINS)

1. HOMESTEAD ACT OF 1862—U.S. GOVT. GAVE FARMERS 160 ACRES OF LAND IF THEY LIVED ON THE LAND FOR 5 YEARS.
2. HOMESTEADERS—SETTLERS WHO ACQUIRED FREE LAND FROM THE GOVT.
3. RAILROADS—BROUGHT THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WEST. (MANY IMMIGRANTS)

### HARD LIFE ON THE PLAINS (WATER SCARCE)

1. SOD—SURFACE LAYER OF EARTH WHERE ROOTS OF GRASS TANGLE WITH SOIL
2. SODDIE—SOD HOUSE BUILT BECAUSE THERE WAS A LACK OF LUMBER.
3. JOHN DEERE (1877)—INVENTED A STEEL SODBUSTING PLOW.
4. SODBUSTERS—PLAINS FARMERS
5. CLIMATE—GREAT CHALLENGE (DROUGHTS, FLOODS, BLIZZARDS)
6. HAZARDS—FIRES, GRASSHOPPERS, LOCUSTS
7. FARM EQUIPMENT—DRILLS, REAPERS, THRESHERS, WINDMILLS, FENCES
  - A. JOSEPH GLIDDEN (1874)—INVENTED BARBED WIRE.
8. FARM FAMILIES
  - A. MEN—LABORED FROM DAWN TO DUSK
  - B. CHILDREN—TENDED ANIMALS AND DID CHORES
  - C. WOMEN—KEPT HOUSE, PLANTED, HARVESTED, EDUCATED CHILDREN, NURSED SICK, SEWED, PRESERVED FOOD, MADE CANDLES AND SOAP.
9. EXODUSTERS—THOUSANDS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS IN EARLY 1880'S WHO WENT WEST TO FARM ON GREAT PLAINS.
10. RIOS—HISPANICS OF SOUTHWEST WHO OWNED LARGE AREAS OF LAND. FOUGHT HARD TO KEEP LANDS.

### OKLAHOMA LAND RUSH OF 1889—OKLAHOMA (INDIAN TERRITORY) WAS OPENED TO SETTLERS.

1. SOONERS—PEOPLE WHO CLAIMED LAND IN OKLAHOMA BEFORE THE TERRITORY WAS OPENED.

1890—THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DECLARES THAT THE FRONTIER NO LONGER EXISTS.

# **CHAPTER 19 THE WEST TRANSFORMED**

## **SECTION 2 "THE CATTLE KINGDOM" PAGES 526-531**

LONGHORNS—TOUGH CATTLE BROUGHT BY THE SPANIARDS TO AMERICA WHICH SPREAD ACROSS TEXAS AND NUMBERED 5-7 MILLION IN THE 1870'S.

OPEN RANGE—LARGE OPEN AREAS OF LAND NOT FENCED IN. MUCH OF IT IN TEXAS.

BRANDING—USED BY RANCHES TO MARK THEIR CATTLE.

LONG DRIVE (CATTLE DRIVE)—THE HERDING OF CATTLE HUNDREDS OF MILES TO RAILROAD STATIONS IN COWTOWNS. CHISHOLM TRAIL, GOODNIGHT-LOVING TRAIL, WESTERN TRAIL. PAGE 591

LIFE ON THE TRAIL—HARD WORK, 15-18 HOURS A DAY, HOT, DRY, LONELY. PAID \$1 OR LESS A DAY. TRIP LASTED 2-3 MONTHS.

HAZARDS ON THE TRAIL—VIOLENT STORMS, RUSTLERS, SWIFT FLOWING RIVERS, STAMPEDES, INDIAN ATTACKS, CATTLE GOING BLIND WITH THIRST.

VAQUEROS—SPANISH COWHANDS WHO TAUGHT ROPING, RIDING, AND BRANDING THAT WAS USED BY COWBOYS. ALSO TAUGHT THE USE OF CHAPS AND LARIATS.

COWTOWNS—TOWNS WHERE CATTLE COULD BE SHIPPED BY RAILROAD TO MEAT INDUSTRY AND CONSUMERS IN THE EAST. EXAMPLES: ABILINE, KS (1<sup>ST</sup>), SEDALIA, MO., DODGE CITY, KS., WICHITA, KS., CHEYENNE, WYO.

MYTH OF THE WEST—(WILD WEST) BUFFALO BILL CODY STARTED A WILD WEST SHOW.

ANNIE OAKLEY—SHARPSHOOTER IN THE TRAVELING WILD WEST SHOW.

CATTLE BOOM—CALVES COULD BE BOUGHT FOR \$5 AND SOLD AS STEERS AT \$60.

### **CATTLE KINGDOM ENDS**

1. RANCHING REPLACED LONG DRIVES
2. BITTER WINTERS OF 1885-6 KILLED LARGE NUMBERS OF CATTLE
3. PRICES FELL ON CATTLE
4. FARMERS AND RANCHERS BUILT FENCES.
  - A. JOSEPH GLIDDEN—INVENTED BARBED WIRE