

PGAMO FREE K-12 SCHOOL · STUDY PACK

Grade 5 History & Geography

Unit 10: Westward Expansion Before the Civil War

10 lessons and a unit quiz. Use this pack with the **Westward Expansion Before the Civil War Student Reader** (print it, or download it once from the course) to teach the whole unit without the internet.

What is in this pack

- A lesson plan for each chapter: the Big Question, words to know, which pages to read, questions to talk over and the activity pages.
- The unit quiz, ready to print.
- Answers for the teacher at the back: every discussion question and the quiz key.

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Lesson schedule

Two or three lessons a week, about 30 minutes each. Tick each one off as you go.

	Lesson	Reader pages	Activity pages
☐	Chapter 1: Daniel Boone	PDF pages 8–13	AP 1.1, AP 1.2, AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 2: Exploring the Louisiana Territory	PDF pages 14–21	AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 2.1
☐	Chapter 3: Native Americans Resist	PDF pages 22–27	AP 1.2, AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 4: Improvements in Transportation	PDF pages 28–35	AP 1.2, AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 5: Canals and Railroads	PDF pages 36–43	AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 5.1
☐	Chapter 6: Land, Land, and More Land	PDF pages 44–53	AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 6.1
☐	Chapter 7: Texas Joins the Union	PDF pages 54–63	AP 1.2, AP 1.3
☐	Chapter 8: Oregon	PDF pages 64–73	AP 1.2, AP 8.1
☐	Chapter 9: War with Mexico	PDF pages 74–81	AP 1.2, AP 1.3, AP 9.1
☐	Chapter 10: Settling the Far West	PDF pages 82–89	AP 1.3, AP 8.1, AP 10.1
☐	Unit quiz	—	—

Page numbers are the PDF page numbers of the Student Reader file, so they match what your PDF reader shows.

Chapter 1: Daniel Boone

THE BIG QUESTION

What were some of the reasons why so many people wanted to move west?

Words to know

- **pioneer** — one of the first people to settle in a region *The pioneer built his home on the prairie, far from civilization.*
- **self-reliant** — needing no help from other people *To survive in the new land, the settlers had to be self-reliant.*
- **frontier** — where newly settled areas meet unsettled, but not necessarily uninhabited, areas *The brave settlers made their home on the frontier.*
- **flatboat** — a boat with a flat bottom that can easily travel in shallow water *The captain slowly maneuvered the flatboat through the shallow waters.*
- **territory** — an area of land *Daniel Boone explored previously uncharted territory.*

Read

Read Chapter 1 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 8–13. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who was Daniel Boone?
2. How would you describe Daniel Boone's personality and why?
3. Why was travel so difficult in America in the early 1700s?
4. How did Daniel Boone encourage westward expansion?
5. Why was the flatboat important to the settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were some of the reasons why so many people wanted to move west?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.1: World Map — Teacher Guide PDF page 96
- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99

Chapter 2: Exploring the Louisiana Territory

THE BIG QUESTION

How might Lewis and Clark's expedition and findings have helped the United States government?

Words to know

- **interpreter** — a person who translates from one language to another *The interpreter helped the Spaniard and the Englishman understand each other.*
- **translate** — to restate in another language *Lewis and Clark relied on Sacagawea to translate their conversations with Native Americans.*

Read

Read Chapter 2 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 14–21. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the United States get the Louisiana Territory?
2. What did President Jefferson want to learn about the Louisiana Territory?
3. Do you think President Jefferson's decision to buy the Louisiana Territory was risky? Why or why not?
4. What are some of the supplies Lewis and Clark packed for their expedition?
5. Why do you think Lewis and Clark brought items to give as gifts and to trade?
6. How did Sacagawea help the expedition members?
7. How might the Corps of Discovery have felt upon reaching the Pacific Ocean?
8. What are some of the memorable sights the expedition saw?
9. How did Zebulon Pike's journey compare to that of Lewis and Clark?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How might Lewis and Clark's expedition and findings have helped the United States government?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99
- Activity Page 2.1: The Lewis and Clark Expedition — Teacher Guide PDF pages 100–101

Chapter 3: Native Americans Resist

THE BIG QUESTION

Why was it a struggle for Native Americans to hold onto their land?

Words to know

- **acre** — an area of land that measures 4,840 square yards *The settler hoped to find an acre or two on which he could build his home.*
- **game** — animals that are hunted for sport or for food *Native Americans living on the Great Plains relied on game to survive.*

Read

Read Chapter 3 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 22–27. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did the American pioneers force Native Americans from their homelands?
2. What was the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and what was the outcome?
3. How did Tecumseh try to resist the push of settlers into Native American lands?
4. What happened at the Battle of Tippecanoe?
5. How did the Battle of Tippecanoe affect Tecumseh's efforts to unite Native American nations?
6. How did Tecumseh and other Native Americans seek revenge on the Americans?
7. What happened to Tecumseh?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why was it a struggle for Native Americans to hold onto their land?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99

Chapter 4: Improvements in Transportation

THE BIG QUESTION

What were the advantages of traveling by steamboat rather than by stagecoach?

Words to know

- **inn** — a place where travelers can pay to eat and sleep *The weary traveler was relieved when he saw the warm light of the inn in the distance.*
- **lumber** — wood that has been cut and is used for building *The builder used lumber to construct the frame of the house.*
- **paddle wheel** — a large wheel with boards attached to it that help push a ship forward *The small boy watched as the large paddle wheel propelled the boat upstream.*

Read

Read Chapter 4 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 28–35. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How had some roads in the East improved by 1800?
2. Based on the image on page 25, how were roads still a challenge?
3. What inconveniences were part of travel by stagecoach?
4. How did turnpikes differ from other roads?
5. Where were most turnpikes located? Why?
6. How did the steamboat change river travel and river trade?
7. What was the Clermont, and why was it significant?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What were the advantages of traveling by steamboat rather than by stagecoach?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99

Chapter 5: Canals and Railroads

THE BIG QUESTION

What drove the need for better forms of transportation?

Words to know

- **locomotive** — a railroad engine *The locomotive chugged along the tracks, sending steam and ash into the air as it went.*
- **stove** — a device in which fuel is burned to generate heat, usually for cooking or warmth *In the early railroad cars, a stove might be placed in each car for heat during winter travel.*

Read

Read Chapter 5 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 36–43. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why couldn't the steamboat solve all of the nation's transportation needs?
2. After its completion, how did the Erie Canal affect the state of New York?
3. In what ways were stagecoach and railroad travel similar?
4. Why did railroads become the most important form of transportation in America?
5. How did the Erie Canal in New York and the first railroad in Maryland affect the rest of the country?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What drove the need for better forms of transportation?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99
- Activity Page 5.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–5 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 102–103

Chapter 6: Land, Land, and More Land

THE BIG QUESTION

What was Manifest Destiny?

Words to know

- **Congress** — the law-making branch of the American government that is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate *Congress passed a new law that allowed settlers to move farther west.*
- **treaty** — a formal agreement between two or more groups, especially countries *As a part of the treaty, both countries agreed to stop fighting one another.*
- **stockades** — enclosures or pens usually made from stakes or poles driven into the ground *The Native Americans held in the stockades had no protection against the rain and other weather conditions.*
- **swamp** — a wet, marshy area where water collects *Farmers struggled to grow crops on the land in the swamp.*
- **fertile** — able to grow a large amount of crops *Settlers headed west in search of fertile land to farm.*

Read

Read Chapter 6 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 44–53. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. How did Americans' desire for more land affect Native Americans?
2. What was the Indian Removal Act?
3. What does the narrow margin of votes that ultimately passed the Indian Removal Act tell you about the act's popularity?
4. Who were the Five Tribes?
5. What did the Five Tribes decide to do?
6. Who was Sequoyah?
7. What was the Trail of Tears?
8. Who was Osceola?
9. How did the Seminole differ from the rest of the Five Tribes?
10. Why did Americans believe it was acceptable to take over more and more land?
11. Do you think the early settlers' belief in Manifest Destiny was an acceptable reason for taking the land on which the Native Americans were living? Why or why not?
12. What did Great Britain and Mexico think of America's concept of Manifest Destiny?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What was Manifest Destiny?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99
- Activity Page 6.1: Native American Reaction to Removal — Teacher Guide PDF page 104

Chapter 7: Texas Joins the Union

THE BIG QUESTION

What was the main reason the Texans and the Mexicans went to war against each other?

Words to know

- **Roman Catholic religion** — a form of Christianity led by the pope, whose headquarters are in Rome, Italy *Many Spanish settlers practiced the Roman Catholic religion.*
- **mission** — a settlement built for the purpose of converting Native Americans to Christianity *The priest encouraged Native Americans to send their children to school at the mission.*

Read

Read Chapter 7 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 54–63. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who was Stephen Austin?
2. What promises did the American settlers make to the Mexican government in exchange for land?
3. Why did the Mexican government decide not to allow additional American settlers to colonize Texas?
4. Did the Mexican government's decision not to allow any more Americans to settle in Texas stop Americans from coming to Mexico and relieve Mexico's concerns about the Americans?
5. Who was General Antonio López de Santa Anna?
6. When he learned about the troops being led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna, what did the commander of the American troops in San Antonio, William Travis, decide to do?
7. What was the outcome of the Battle of the Alamo?
8. Why was "Remember the Alamo" a rallying cry for Texans in their rebellion against Mexico?
9. What were Sam Houston's main strategies for defeating the Mexican army?
10. What was the main reason Texas had to wait to become a state?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: What was the main reason the Texans and the Mexicans went to war against each other?

- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97-98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99

Chapter 8: Oregon

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did settlers set off for Oregon, and what was different about the way they moved west along the Oregon Trail?

Words to know

- **buckskin** — skin from a male deer *The Mountain Man used the buckskin to make a jacket.*
- **emigrate** — to leave one country to settle permanently in another *The settlers decided to emigrate from the East Coast to Oregon Country.*
- **pack animal** — an animal, such as a horse or a mule, that is used to carry heavy loads *The pack animal carried many of the settlers' belongings, including food, clothing, and tools.*
- **latitude** — the distance between the equator and a place north or south of the equator; measured in degrees *The traveler used a line of latitude to determine the exact location of the town.*

Read

Read Chapter 8 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 64–73. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why were Americans interested in Oregon Country?
2. What groups traded in Oregon Country?
3. How did the Mountain Men help settle Oregon Country?
4. Why do you think the Mountain Men chose to live alone in the West far from towns or cities?
5. Jim Bridger married a Native American woman and lived among Native Americans at different times in his life. What does that reveal about Native Americans?
6. What hardships did settlers face on the Oregon Trail?
7. What happened when both the United States and Great Britain wanted Oregon Country?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did settlers set off for Oregon, and what was different about the way they moved west along the Oregon Trail?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97-98
- Activity Page 8.1: Going West — Teacher Guide PDF page 105

Chapter 9: War with Mexico

THE BIG QUESTION

Why did President Polk seek to gain land that belonged to Mexico?

Words to know

- **conscience** — a sense or belief a person has that a certain action is right or wrong
Because of her conscience, the little girl knew she should not take her sister's candy without permission.

Read

Read Chapter 9 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 74–81. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Why do you think the United States claimed the border to be the Rio Grande instead of the Nueces River?
2. What did President Polk do after Mexico turned down his offer to buy the territory?
3. What was the main reason President Polk declared war against Mexico?
4. Why did some people oppose President Polk?
5. What is civil disobedience?
6. How did Henry David Thoreau demonstrate civil disobedience?
7. Why was the American revolt against Mexico in Northern California called the Bear Flag Revolt?
8. After the Mexican War, which states were carved out of the new land?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: Why did President Polk seek to gain land that belonged to Mexico?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.2 — Teacher Guide PDF pages 97–98
- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99
- Activity Page 9.1: Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 6–9 — Teacher Guide PDF page 106

Chapter 10: Settling the Far West

THE BIG QUESTION

How do the experiences of the Mormons who moved west compare with those of the people who flocked to California?

Words to know

- **prosper** — to be successful *The settlers hoped to prosper in their new land.*
- **irrigate** — to water crops by moving water from a well, a river, or a lake to a place where it does not rain enough to grow crops *The farmer decided to irrigate the drier parts of his land to help his crops grow.*
- **desert plain** — a large, flat area of land with limited rainfall and little vegetation *The Mormons crossed the vast desert plain in search of a new home.*
- **sawmill** — a place where logs are cut down to be used as lumber *After the trees were felled, they were taken to the sawmill to be processed.*
- **pick** — a pointed tool used to chip away at rock or other hard surfaces *The miner used his pick to remove the rock, hoping to find gold beneath the surface.*

Read

Read Chapter 10 in the Student Reader: PDF pages 82–89. Look at the pictures and maps together.

Talk it over

1. Who were Joseph Smith and Brigham Young?
2. Why did the Mormons move to the Far West?
3. Why did the gold rush attract so many people to California?
4. What effect did the gold rush have on settlement in the Far West?

Answers are at the back of this pack.

Check for understanding

- Answer the Big Question in a sentence or two: How do the experiences of the Mormons who moved west compare with those of the people who flocked to California?
- Use one of today's words in a sentence of your own.

Activity pages

- Activity Page 1.3: Map of the United States — Teacher Guide PDF page 99
- Activity Page 8.1: Going West — Teacher Guide PDF page 105
- Activity Page 10.1: Whose Line Is It? — Teacher Guide PDF page 107

UNIT QUIZ

Westward Expansion Before the Civil War

Name: _____ Date: _____

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Why was it hard for people to travel in America in the early 1700s?
 - a) There were no maps.
 - b) The trains were very crowded.
 - c) The roads were bad.
 - d) It was too expensive.
2. Why did some people want to go west even though travel was difficult?
 - a) Manifest Destiny
 - b) new farmland
 - c) a new start
 - d) all of the above
3. How did Daniel Boone help encourage settlement of the West?
 - a) He traveled around and spoke about the West.
 - b) He cleared a pass through the Appalachian Mountains.
 - c) He led wagon trains out west.
 - d) He helped build the first railroad through Kentucky.
4. Which did Lewis and Clark not see on their expedition?
 - a) Pacific Ocean
 - b) Atlantic Ocean
 - c) Continental Divide
 - d) Rocky Mountains
5. How did Sacagawea help Lewis and Clark?
 - a) She made maps of the Louisiana Territory.
 - b) She took care of Clark's children.
 - c) She helped guide them through unfamiliar land.
 - d) She collected rocks, plants, and animals for them.
6. What was the main reason Native Americans resented settlers who moved into the West?
 - a) The settlers took the Native Americans' land.
 - b) The Native Americans didn't approve of settlers' beliefs.
 - c) The settlers didn't pay taxes to the Native Americans.
 - d) The Native Americans didn't approve of farming.
7. What was Tecumseh's idea for resisting American settlers?
 - a) charging the Americans money for the land
 - b) uniting Native American tribes against the Americans
 - c) having each tribe sign independent treaties
 - d) asking Great Britain to help fight the Americans

- 8.** What was the biggest advantage of the steamboat compared to other river travel?
- a) It could carry people and goods both upstream and downstream.
 - b) It was cheaper to build.
 - c) It could travel at night.
 - d) It reduced farmers' dependence on flatboats.
- 9.** How did the building of the Erie Canal in New York affect the rest of the country?
- a) New York got all the other states' business.
 - b) Other states also built canals.
 - c) It had no effect on other states.
 - d) Other states closed their canals.
- 10.** What advantages did railroads have over canals?
- a) They didn't freeze in winter.
 - b) They could travel over mountains.
 - c) They were faster.
 - d) all of the above
- 11.** As Americans took over more and more land, what happened to Native Americans?
- a) They agreed to give up their land.
 - b) They were given their choice of where to live.
 - c) They were forced to live in certain areas.
 - d) They voluntarily moved into Canada and Mexico.
- 12.** Which was not a reason Americans kept expanding into new land?
- a) Americans were being forced westward by Native Americans.
 - b) Americans felt they had a "right" to settle the entire continent.
 - c) Americans thought they could never have too much good farmland.
 - d) Americans wanted to extend liberty across North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- 13.** When the first Americans moved into Texas, what did the government of Mexico ask them to do?
- a) become loyal Mexican citizens
 - b) bring their enslaved workers with them
 - c) come up with their own religion
 - d) make their own laws
- 14.** What did the Battle of the Alamo represent to the Texans who fought the Mexican army under the leadership of Sam Houston?
- a) the conflict between the Texans and Mexicans
 - b) the Mexican army that won the battle
 - c) the presence of Daniel Boone
 - d) the heat of the day on which the battle was fought

15. Why wasn't Texas admitted to the United States right away?

- a) It covered too large an area.
- b) It allowed slavery.
- c) Sam Houston wanted it to be independent.
- d) Texans wanted to be part of Great Britain.

16. What made Oregon Country so valuable to America?

- a) its location on the Pacific Ocean
- b) its mountains
- c) the fur of its animals
- d) its wide open spaces

17. What strategy did the United States and Great Britain use to avoid war over Oregon Country?

- a) complement
- b) compromise
- c) comprehend
- d) comprise

18. With the Mexican War, President Polk hoped to add new areas to the United States. Which were two of them?

- a) Louisiana Territory and Oregon Country
- b) Appalachia and Texas
- c) California and New Mexico
- d) California and Oregon Country

19. Why did the Mormons settle in the Far West?

- a) to avoid paying taxes
- b) to avoid religious persecution
- c) to avoid the overcrowded East Coast
- d) to avoid the Mexican War

20. Which is not true about the California gold rush?

- a) It attracted more than 80,000 people to California.
- b) Very few people "struck it rich."
- c) Merchants had a hard time selling their products.
- d) Prospecting was a very hard life.

Answers

Chapter 1: Daniel Boone

1. **Who was Daniel Boone?**

Daniel Boone was a hunter and trapper who was born and raised near the edge of Pennsylvania's wilderness. He later moved to North Carolina along the edge of the Appalachian Mountains.

2. **How would you describe Daniel Boone's personality and why?**

Student responses may vary. Some may note that he was very independent, self-reliant, adventurous, and possibly even shy, explaining why he enjoyed spending months by himself in the woods.

3. **Why was travel so difficult in America in the early 1700s?**

Roads were often rough paths that were hard to follow. Many people had to travel by foot. It took a long time to get from place to place.

4. **How did Daniel Boone encourage westward expansion?**

He came upon the Warrior's Path and expanded it into the Wilderness Trail. His explorations inspired others to follow.

5. **Why was the flatboat important to the settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee?**

Many pioneers used flatboats to travel downstream on the Ohio River before settling in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Chapter 2: Exploring the Louisiana Territory

1. **How did the United States get the Louisiana Territory?**

It bought the territory from France.

2. **What did President Jefferson want to learn about the Louisiana Territory?**

He wanted to learn details about the animals, plants, land, and other resources it held; if it contained a water passage to the Pacific Ocean; what the Rocky Mountains were like; and what the Native Americans were like.

3. **Do you think President Jefferson's decision to buy the Louisiana Territory was risky? Why or why not?**

Student responses may vary. Some may describe President Jefferson's decision as risky because he did not know what the territory contained. Others might say that Jefferson's decision was smart because he expanded the size of the United States.

4. **What are some of the supplies Lewis and Clark packed for their expedition?**

They packed clothes, tools, food, medicine, ammunition, and goods to be traded or given away.

5. **Why do you think Lewis and Clark brought items to give as gifts and to trade?**

They likely wanted to establish friendly relationships with the Native Americans they encountered.

6. **How did Sacagawea help the expedition members?**

She guided them, served as an interpreter, and helped them travel peacefully among Native American tribes. 28

7. **How might the Corps of Discovery have felt upon reaching the Pacific Ocean?**

They likely felt relieved and excited. They were the first people to achieve such a journey, and they had managed to achieve their goal of making it to the Pacific.

8. **What are some of the memorable sights the expedition saw?**

They saw several rivers; the Rocky Mountains and the Continental Divide; and the Pacific Ocean.

9. **How did Zebulon Pike's journey compare to that of Lewis and Clark?**

Both journeys started in Missouri; however, Pike followed the Arkansas River to the Rockies instead of the Missouri River. Have students answer the two questions on the Lewis and Clark Expedition (AP 2.1), and review the answers as a class.

Chapter 3: Native Americans Resist

1. **How did the American pioneers force Native Americans from their homelands?**

Pioneers moved onto Native American land. When fighting broke out, the Native Americans were forced to move away. Sometimes Native Americans were pressured or tricked into signing treaties, giving up their land. Page 17

2. **What was the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and what was the outcome?**

The Battle of Fallen Timbers was a defeat for Native Americans in 1794 near present-day Toledo, Ohio. The Native Americans were forced to give up their land in the Ohio Territory and moved west to the Indiana Territory.

3. **How did Tecumseh try to resist the push of settlers into Native American lands?**

He tried to persuade Native American nations to join together to stop the flow of settlers.

4. **What happened at the Battle of Tippecanoe?**

Tenskwatawa, Tecumseh's brother, ordered an attack on soldiers sent by Governor Harrison to the Shawnee village. Harrison's forces defeated the Shawnee and burned their village.

5. **How did the Battle of Tippecanoe affect Tecumseh's efforts to unite Native American nations?**

It weakened them.

6. **How did Tecumseh and other Native Americans seek revenge on the Americans?**

Native Americans attacked settlers in the Northwest Territories. Tecumseh joined with the British during the War of 1812 and led Native Americans in battle against the Americans.

7. **What happened to Tecumseh?**

Tecumseh was killed in 1813.

Chapter 4: Improvements in Transportation

1. **How had some roads in the East improved by 1800?**

They had been widened, so wagons and horses could travel on them.

2. **Based on the image on page 25, how were roads still a challenge?**

Students might note that the roads were not paved roads, but dirt roads that were rocky, which could cause problems for wagons or stagecoaches. People traveled long distances by stagecoach. In addition to the stagecoach, a wagon, known as the Conestoga wagon, was widely used to carry goods long distances.

3. **What inconveniences were part of travel by stagecoach?**

Inconveniences included stopping to change horses; starting journeys in the early morning; sitting on hard seats; helping push the coach out of mudholes; eating poor meals; and getting a poor night's sleep.

4. **How did turnpikes differ from other roads?**

Turnpikes required that travelers pay a fee before they traveled on the roads, whereas other roads were free of charge to travelers. Often turnpikes were also a little smoother or wider than the free roads.

5. **Where were most turnpikes located? Why?**

Most turnpikes were located in the East, because the East had a lot of travelers who could pay the tolls.

6. **How did the steamboat change river travel and river trade?**

The steamboat enabled people and goods to travel both upstream as well as downriver, expanding travel and trade opportunities. Robert Fulton's steamboat, the Clermont, made the trip from New York City to Albany much faster than a horse-drawn wagon could.

7. **What was the Clermont, and why was it significant?**

The Clermont was the steamship invented by Robert Fulton. It made the trip between New York City and Albany up the Hudson River in a fraction of the time it would have taken to travel over land.

Chapter 5: Canals and Railroads

1. **Why couldn't the steamboat solve all of the nation's transportation needs?**

Many people, including Thomas Jefferson, thought Governor Clinton's idea was impossible to achieve.

2. **After its completion, how did the Erie Canal affect the state of New York?**

Trade grew, and cities, such as Buffalo and New York City, became larger.

3. **In what ways were stagecoach and railroad travel similar?**

Both stagecoaches and railroads could be immensely uncomfortable for passengers, as well as potentially dangerous. Travel by railroad eventually became faster than traveling by stagecoach or even by canal.

4. **Why did railroads become the most important form of transportation in America?**

Railroads were faster than other methods of travel, could be used year-round, and could be built in any direction and on any type of land.

5. **How did the Erie Canal in New York and the first railroad in Maryland affect the rest of the country?**

Their success led to the building of more canals and railroads, improving transportation overall.

Chapter 6: Land, Land, and More Land

1. **How did Americans' desire for more land affect Native Americans?**

It forced Native Americans to leave their homes and to move farther west.

2. **What was the Indian Removal Act?**

The Indian Removal Act was a law signed by Congress that forced all Native Americans living east of the Mississippi to move to the new "Indian Territory" west of the Mississippi.

3. **What does the narrow margin of votes that ultimately passed the Indian Removal Act tell you about the act's popularity?**

The Indian Removal Act was passed by only three votes, indicating that nearly as many people disapproved of the act as those who approved of it.

4. **Who were the Five Tribes?**

The Five Tribes included the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Seminole. You may also want to tell students that the Creek called themselves the Muskogee.

5. **What did the Five Tribes decide to do?**

They decided that their best chance to keep their land was to adopt the ways of the settlers.

6. **Who was Sequoyah?**

He was a Cherokee leader who created the Cherokee alphabet.

7. **What was the Trail of Tears?**

It was a forced march in which American soldiers drove Native Americans from the southeastern states to Oklahoma. About four thousand Native Americans died during the march due to disease, hunger, and the bitter cold weather.

8. **Who was Osceola?**

He was a Seminole leader who led Seminole resistance against the U.S. Army. He was eventually tricked into being captured.

9. **How did the Seminole differ from the rest of the Five Tribes?**

The Seminole decided to fight the U.S. Army in an attempt to keep their land. Though most Seminole were forced to move west, several hundred people were able to remain hidden in the swamps of Florida.

10. **Why did Americans believe it was acceptable to take over more and more land?**

They wanted more farmland, and they needed more land for the fast-growing

population. They believed that the United States was a special nation and that it was their “duty” to extend the boundaries of their republic. They thought they had a right to the land.

11. **Do you think the early settlers’ belief in Manifest Destiny was an acceptable reason for taking the land on which the Native Americans were living? Why or why not?**

Student answers may vary. Some students may indicate that the early pioneers thought they were doing something good or positive by moving west. Others may note that this point of view failed to take into consideration the value of the Native American culture and way of life and that the removal of Native Americans from their land was cruel and often violent.

12. **What did Great Britain and Mexico think of America’s concept of Manifest Destiny?**

They were angered by it. They wanted the land the United States claimed and wanted to prevent the United States from expanding to the Pacific Ocean.

Chapter 7: Texas Joins the Union

1. **Who was Stephen Austin?**

Stephen Austin was an American who offered to start a colony of American settlers in Texas in exchange for land from the Mexican government.

2. **What promises did the American settlers make to the Mexican government in exchange for land?**

They promised to adopt the Roman Catholic religion and to become loyal Mexican citizens. They also promised to free any enslaved workers they brought with them to Texas.

3. **Why did the Mexican government decide not to allow additional American settlers to colonize Texas?**

The Americans who settled in Mexico did not keep any of the promises they had made to the Mexican government.

4. **Did the Mexican government’s decision not to allow any more Americans to settle in Texas stop Americans from coming to Mexico and relieve Mexico’s concerns about the Americans?**

No, there were already many more Americans living in Texas than Mexicans. Also, it was easy to cross the border from the United States into Texas, so more Americans continued to settle in Texas.

5. **Who was General Antonio López de Santa Anna?**

He was the ruler of Mexico who led an army of four thousand soldiers toward San Antonio to crush the Texan rebels.

6. **When he learned about the troops being led by General Antonio López de Santa Anna, what did the commander of the American troops in San Antonio, William Travis, decide to do?**

Instead of retreating from San Antonio, Travis and his men moved inside an

abandoned Spanish mission, known as the Alamo, to defend themselves.

7. **What was the outcome of the Battle of the Alamo?**

After twelve days under fire by the Mexican army, the rebels inside the Alamo ran out of ammunition. The Mexican army stormed the walls of the Alamo, successfully entering the mission after their second attempt. All of the Alamo's defenders were killed; only seven lives—women, children, and servants—were spared.

8. **Why was “Remember the Alamo” a rallying cry for Texans in their rebellion against Mexico?**

Texans believed that the Battle of the Alamo was a symbol of their struggle against Mexico and a way to remember the Texans who fought and died at the Alamo.

9. **What were Sam Houston's main strategies for defeating the Mexican army?**

Houston's main strategies included appearing to retreat in order to build and train his army, along with careful planning, preparation, and the element of surprise.

10. **What was the main reason Texas had to wait to become a state?**

Many Americans were concerned about allowing another slave state to enter the Union.

Chapter 8: Oregon

1. **Why were Americans interested in Oregon Country?**

Oregon Country had a rich fur trade.

2. **What groups traded in Oregon Country?**

American, British, and Native American groups traded in Oregon Country.

3. **How did the Mountain Men help settle Oregon Country?**

They built up the fur trade over land instead of by sea; some of them became guides who helped wagon trains find their way across the West.

4. **Why do you think the Mountain Men chose to live alone in the West far from towns or cities?**

Student responses may vary. Students may note that the Mountain Men were able to earn a good living by trading furs. They may also have preferred quiet lives in the mountains as opposed to being closer to towns or cities.

5. **Jim Bridger married a Native American woman and lived among Native Americans at different times in his life. What does that reveal about Native Americans?**

Some Native Americans permitted outsiders to join their communities.

6. **What hardships did settlers face on the Oregon Trail?**

The settlers had to travel long distances each day; most people had to walk and did not ride in the wagons. The settlers faced potential starvation, dying pack animals, and broken down wagons. In many instances, they had to drop their belongings along the way to lighten their loads.

7. **What happened when both the United States and Great Britain wanted Oregon Country?**

They settled the problem by coming up with a compromise. They divided Oregon

Country into two parts along the 49th parallel. The southern part went to the United States and the northern part went to Great Britain.

Chapter 9: War with Mexico

1. **Why do you think the United States claimed the border to be the Rio Grande instead of the Nueces River?**

The Rio Grande was south of the Nueces River, which would give the United States more territory.

2. **What did President Polk do after Mexico turned down his offer to buy the territory?**

He sent General Zachary Taylor and U.S. troops south of the Nueces River and stationed them on the Rio Grande.

3. **What was the main reason President Polk declared war against Mexico?**

He wanted to acquire new land, including a new boundary for Texas, and California and New Mexico.

4. **Why did some people oppose President Polk?**

They didn't believe that Polk had told the truth about Mexican soldiers attacking American troops on American soil; they believed that the war was wrong.

5. **What is civil disobedience?**

It is a kind of behavior based on one's conscience, such as refusing to support a government's acts you view as evil.

6. **How did Henry David Thoreau demonstrate civil disobedience?**

He refused to pay his taxes.

7. **Why was the American revolt against Mexico in Northern California called the Bear Flag Revolt?**

The Americans had raised a white flag with a grizzly bear on it over their fort.

8. **After the Mexican War, which states were carved out of the new land?**

Key points students should cite include: The land had many valuable goods, resources, and port cities that could expand U.S. trade to countries in Asia.

Chapter 10: Settling the Far West

1. **Who were Joseph Smith and Brigham Young?**

Joseph Smith was the original founder of the Mormons. After he was killed by an angry mob, Brigham Young assumed leadership of the Mormons and led them west.

2. **Why did the Mormons move to the Far West?**

They moved to escape religious persecution. They wanted to create a separate settlement that was not subject to the laws of the United States.

3. **Why did the gold rush attract so many people to California?**

Many people wanted to find gold and get rich quick; other people saw a chance to make money by selling goods and services that the miners needed.

4. **What effect did the gold rush have on settlement in the Far West?**

Thousands of people made their way to California; when they failed in their search for

gold, they stayed on to farm or make a living in other ways. Many people became rich in California but not because they found gold.

Unit quiz key

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. d 11. c 12. a 13. a 14. a 15. b 16. c 17. b 18. c
19. b 20. c