
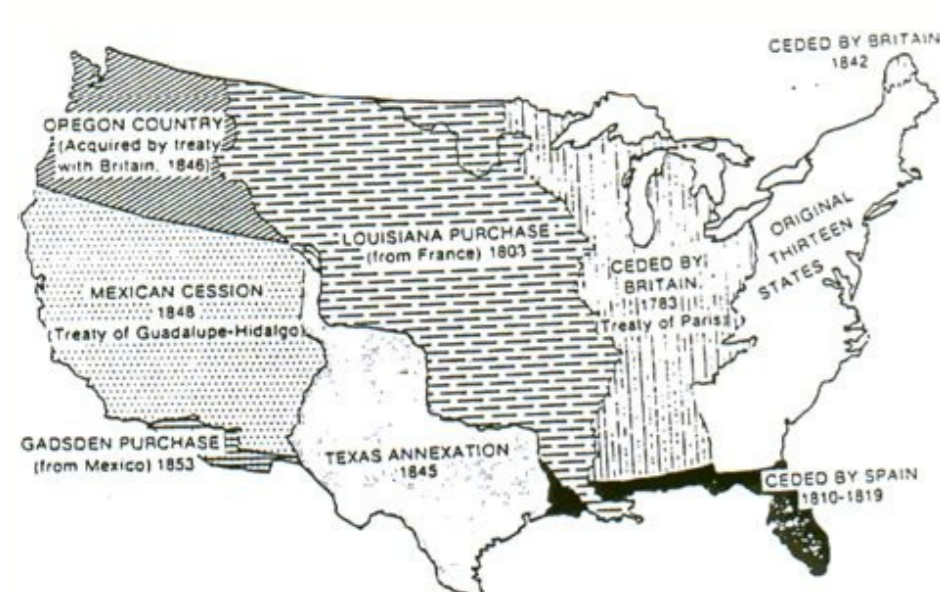


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Westward expansion and manifest destiny worksheet answers

1. How did the gain of horses and guns change Indian lifestyle? (147)
2. Which part of northern Spanish territory was dotted with many missions and presidios? (147, 148)
3. Which other European power was competing with Spain for control of California? (147, 148)
4. What country was established in 1821, that overthrew Spanish rule in this part of North America? (148)
5. Expansionist (148, 149)
6. Which journalist wrote that it was "manifest destiny" for the United States to control the entire American continent? (149)
7. Describe what Manifest Destiny means, which group of people it was supposed to benefit, and which groups of people would be hurt by it (149)
8. Why did the South strongly support the idea of Manifest Destiny? (149)
9. Two endpoints of the Santa Fe Trail (149)
10. Where did some mountain men settle? (149)
11. Oregon Trail (170)
12. Why did people traveling west often go in groups, known as wagon trains? (171)



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U.S. History and Government Chapter 13 Section 1 & 2 -- Vocabulary Terms

Vocabulary Term	Vocabulary Definition
Jedediah Smith	A man who was a daring fur _____, he even lost his eye after being attacked by a grizzly _____ while leading an expedition to find a route through the Rocky _____ when a bear attacked him.
Mountain men	Fur trappers and explorers were known as mountain men. The mountain men opened up the West by discovering the best trails through the Rockies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain men spent most of the year alone, trapping small animals such as _____ Easterners wanted beaver _____ to make the made hats that were in _____ at the time. Men trapped the Great Plains and the Far West, and set traps in by themselves.
Land speculators	Were people who bought large areas of land for a _____, and resold the land to settlers who dreamed of owning their own farms.
	A trail that ran from Missouri to Santa Fe. Santa Fe was a Spanish territory, but when Mexico gained independence she opened up borders to American traders, whom Spain was kept out.
The Oregon Trail	A trail that ran from Independence _____ to the Oregon Territory. The first whites to cross the overland to Oregon were missionaries, such as Marcus and Narcissa Whitman in 1811.
Polygamy	Allowing a man to have more than one _____ at a time
Mormons	A religious group that originated west and settled in Utah. They were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Founded by Joseph Smith. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mormons lived in close communities, worked hard, stored goods, and prepared. People reacted strongly to the Mormon teachings and practice of polygamy.

In order that students appreciate the enormity of undertaking the westward journey—and the usefulness of Capt. In the 1840s, however, under Presidents Tyler and Polk, the territory of the United States increased by nearly eight hundred million acres through the annexation of Texas, the acquisition of Oregon south of the forty-ninth parallel, the military conquest of California and New Mexico, and the assumption of Native American lands in the Great Lakes region as those tribes were forced to resettle on the Great Plains. What transformations—economic, political, technological, environmental—does the movement from east to west represent? Americans justified the expansion with the ideology of “Manifest Destiny,” invoking divine providence, national superiority, and exceptionalism. These may be used in a variety of ways, either singly or grouped. Two celebrated contemporary published narratives, Josiah Gregg’s 1842 *Commerce of the Prairies* and Thomas James’s 1846 *Three Years among the Indians and Mexicans* reward close reading, but they are both lengthy. Catherine Pringle and her siblings, traveling from Missouri to Oregon, lost their parents when Native Americans killed them, following a measles outbreak among the Indians, who attributed the epidemic to poisoning by Dr. Whitman. Students could read other diaries and letters collected by the Library of Western Fur Trade Historical Source Documents. Students might compare and contrast Catlin’s favorable attitudes with the those of Americans who lost family members and possessions to hostile Indians. Is there a linear progression implied here? To explain the economic, political, racial, and religious roots of Manifest Destiny and analyze how the concept influenced the nation’s westward expansion. 2. To understand the motivations and expectations of Americans who settled in the West. Part 1: Students should begin with journalist John O’Sullivan’s 1839 and 1845 articles in the *Democratic Review* in which he wrote about an American destiny and first used the phrase “manifest destiny.” Ask them to list the economic, cultural, political, and religious assumptions implicit in O’Sullivan’s formulation of Manifest Destiny. What do these political and diplomatic documents reveal about American intentions, justifications, and assumptions? Students could then juxtapose two 1859 documents by Juan Cortina, a Mexican living in Texas. This lesson looks ways that the ideology of Manifest Destiny expressed both national political objectives and the goals of ordinary men and women who settled the west. Objectives: 1. Toward themselves? A collection of resolutions, declarations, and treaties dealing with Texas independence, the acquisition of Oregon and Texas, and the Mexican-American War provides another way to approach the ideology of Manifest Destiny. Does the appearance of the trapper figures in the center bottom, in advance of the farmers with their oxen and plow, help us understand why the Hudson’s Bay Company was mentioned in the Oregon Treaty, or why that conflict was settled peaceably? Part 2: Did the ideology of Manifest Destiny that trumpeted and championed national expansion also shape the lives of ordinary Americans who traveled and settled the West? Similar lists of necessary provisions were published for the use of early English settlers in North America in the seventeenth century; students might be asked to find analogous lists. Spalding’s 1836 “Letter from the Rocky Mountains” offers another view of missionary work among the Indians. Randolph B. How were Anglo-Texan cultural and racial attitudes perceived by non-Anglos? The John Gast’s painting “American Progress” and George Croft’s copy used to market the print may be reproduced. Marcy’s 1859 guide for prospective settlers, laid out the conditions of overland travel on the western frontier, listed the provisions needed for the journey, and gave advice on dealing with Indians and wild animals. (American Progress by John Gast, 1872) Introduction: As early as 1751 Benjamin Franklin described a destiny for Americans to fill up new lands to the west, and Jefferson, Monroe, and Adams all expressed expansionist dreams. Whitman consciously kept a journal of her journey from Pittsburgh aboard a steamboat and subsequent land travel. The *Prairie Traveler: A Hand-Book for Overland Expeditions*, Capt. It charts her changing expectations and experience of frontier conditions, missionary activities, and Indian hostilities. Finally, ask the students to compare these earlier maps with the geographical detail present in an 1867 railroad map. Another set of sources—Narcissa Whitman’s letters and journals; Catherine Sager Pringle’s *Across the Plains* in 1844; and “Cavuse Request for a Material Witness”—deals with travel to the Oregon Country in the 1830s and 1840s. Not only was the expansion of the 1840s dramatic in its extent, it was also quite aggressive and nationalistic in tone. Henry H. Marcy’s handbook, students could be directed to nineteenth-century maps. What do the two articles reveal about American attitudes toward other nations? Students doing this exercise should also examine Catlin’s paintings of Native Americans for evidence of both the disappearing lifestyles of Native American peoples and of his sentiments toward the Native Americans themselves. William Becknell’s “Selected Letters,” for example, offers a version of events also discussed by Josiah Gregg, who embellished his account with descriptions of the travelers drinking the blood of mules and dogs and the water of a buffalo’s stomach to satisfy their thirst. Students should make a detailed analysis of the picture in terms of Manifest Destiny. Finally, George Catlin’s 1844 *Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of North American Indians* offers a romantic, idealized vision of Native Americans. A multitude of settlers’ journals, letters, diaries, and published narratives has survived. An 1802 map of North America, with its western region empty, should be contrasted to Lewis and Clark’s map published after their expedition.

Password requirements: 6 to 30 characters long; ASCII characters only (characters found on a standard US keyboard); must contain at least 4 different symbols; Read about manifest destiny, its definition, and the reasons behind it. Just read the top of the page down to the first picture (John O’Sullivan). *Read this worksheet, follow the directions, and answer the questions. You can add this to your portfolio. Sep 10, 2021 · The doctrine was put to the test in 1845 when President James Polk used it to legitimize America’s westward expansion and enter into ... Sep 17, 2021 · The Silent Generation refers to those born between 1925 and 1945 -- a generation with only 50 million births, making it one of the smallest generations of the last 100 years. Hawaii was an independent monarchy, ruled by Queen Liliuokalani, and exported sugar to the U.S. In 1893, U.S. Marines invaded the island and overthrew the Queen. In 1898 it was annexed as a U.S. territory, becoming a state in 1959.

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