Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**6.4: Westward Movement**

I. Settlers were moving west past the Appalachian Mountains for farmland and work.

A. Settlers went west from the east by wagon and boats- packed everything and animals.

B. Slaves went with their owners.

C. Between 1792-1819- 8 new states entered the union- including Illinois in 1818

II. New Roads needed

A. turnpikes- toll roads- paid tolls to use the road

B. corduroy roads- government built roads – lines of logs

C. National Road from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling, Virginia

III. Steamboats- Robert Fulton- travel in record time

A. Steamboats- cheaper to move people and goods

B. Dangerous- fire hazard from smokestacks and boiler explosions

IV. Canals built- Erie Canal began in 1817 finish in 1825- cheaper transportation and linked western farms to eastern markets

**6.5: Settling Oregon Country**

I. By 1820’s- white settlers moved between the Appalachians and Mississippi River. Many moved

past the Great Plains to the Far West- good farmland and good for fur trapping

A. Britain and the US agreed to both occupy Oregon Country.

B. New Englanders visited Oregon to buy furs.

C. Mountain men lived off the land, friendly with Native Americans, hard life used survival

skills- scarce food, many married Indians- by 1830’s fur trade dying

D. Guides moved settlers and traders west over trails

II. 1830’s white settlers moving to Oregon- many as missionaries

A. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman- set up missions to spread Christianity to Natives

B. In 1847 they were killed in a raid when many Indians died from a measles outbreak.

C. Starting in 1843 wagon trains moved west in the spring on the Oregon Trail from

Independence, Missouri- 2,000 miles.

D. Traveling 15 miles a day was good- up at 6:00 a.m. done at 7:00 p.m.

Dangerous- drowning in rivers, blistering heat, snowy mountains, illnesses (Cholera)

E. Traded with Indians

F. More than 50,000 people reached Oregon Country between 1840-1860.

**6.6: Independence for Texas**

I. Early 1800’s- Texas was part of New Spain (a Spanish Colony of Mexico)

A. 1821- Mexico won independence from Spain- Stephen Austin had land grant from

Mexican government to bring settlers to Texas, which was part of Mexico- These

first settlers agreed to become Mexican citizen and worship the Roman Catholic Church

B. American settlers went to Texas for the fertile land- 30,000 US settlers in Mexico-

they felt no loyalty to Mexico

C. The US tried to buy Texas from Mexico- Mexico wanted no more US settlers in Texas

D. In 1833- dictator, General Santa Ana, gained power in Mexico. Many Texans wanted freedom.

II. March 2, 1836- Texans declared independence for the Republic of Texas- Sam Houston

commander- African Americans and Tejanos (people in Texas with Mexican descent) joined.

A. Famous battle at the Alamo- few Texans against the Mexican Army- Mexican Army

executed the surviving Texans- Texans wanted revenge against Mexico

B. Battle of San Jacinto- Sam Houston and the Texans- captured Santa Ana and forced

him to sign a treaty granting Texas independence

C. The Lone Star Republic- Sam Houston became president of the Republic of Texas

D. Mexico refused to accept Texas’s Independence and Texas has no money and

the Comanche and other tribes continued to attack Texas, so most Texans wanted the

US to annex Texas- worry over slavery and possible war with Mexico- US didn’t annex it

E. 1845 the US annexed Texas

**6.7: Manifest Destiny in California and the Southwest**

I. New Mexico Territory ruled by Mexico- hot dry desert region- settlers used the Santa Fe Trail

II. Father Junipero Serra built 21 missions in California starting in San Diego and went north-

including a church and surrounding land- Spanish soldiers made Natives work for missions-

converting Natives to the Roman Catholic faith- Indians forced to give up their culture-

thousands died from over work and diseases-

III. Wealthy landowners took over missions creating ranches- vaqueros- Mexican cowboys

IV. Manifest Destiny- the US had the right to spread across the continent- tried to buy California

A. Many whites believed they were superior to Native Americans and Mexicans

B. James Polk was elected president in 1844- wanting the US to move west-

C. 1846- Treaty with Britain – the US gained Oregon land south of the 46 North

V. Mexican-American War-Mexico mad the US annexed Texas, the US mad Mexico wouldn’t

accept the US offer to buy California for $30 million

A. President Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to fight in Texas against Mexico- fighting in

Texas, Mexico, New Mexico, and California- US settlers in Northern California fighting

against Mexican rule- California named Bear Flag Republic on June 14, 1846

B. 1848- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo- ceded California and New Mexico to the US-

called the Mexican Cession paid Mexico $15 million and later $10 million for Arizona and

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico in 1853- after 1848 many settlers flocked to the new territory

VI. Mormons Joseph Smith founded the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints moved to

Nauvoo and clashed with neighbors, moved to Utah Territory- Brigham Young leader

VII. Thousands of settlers moved west to find gold and silver- 1848- John Sutter- gold found

at Sutter’s Mill- thousands flocked to San Francisco in 1849- forty-niners- very few

made it rich- found other jobs or farmed

A. California admitted into the Union in 1850 as a free state

B. Mix of cultures in California- 1. many Mexican Americans lost family land in California,

2. Natives were driven off lands and died from diseases and starvation and murdered,

3. Asians moved to the California to strike it rich- white miners drove them off, so many became

successful farmers 4. Africans were successful, but discrimination- by 1860 population of

of 300,000- many people came from other countries