


Name: _____

 **H-SS 5.8.1** Discuss the waves of immigrants from Europe between 1789 and 1850 and their modes of transportation into the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and through the Cumberland Gap (e.g., overland wagons, canals, flatboats, steamboats).

How did people reach lands west of the Appalachians?

SET THE SCENE Would you cross tall mountains in a horse-drawn wagon? Would you travel down long rivers in a small boat? Between 1789 and 1850, many people made choices such as these as they traveled into western lands. Why would they take such risks?

Preview the Lesson Vocabulary

immigrant (*n.*) a person who comes to a country from another country

overland (*adj.*) a route across land

terrain (*n.*) the physical characteristics of an area of land

pioneer (*n.*) an early settler of a region

steamboat (*n.*) a boat that moves by the power of a steam engine

canal (*n.*) a human-made waterway

flatboat (*n.*) a boat with a flat bottom for transporting heavy loads on canals

Vocabulary Activity A *compound word* is a word made up of two or more words. Knowing the meanings of each word in a compound word can help you predict its meaning. Draw a line separating the word parts in three compound words above.

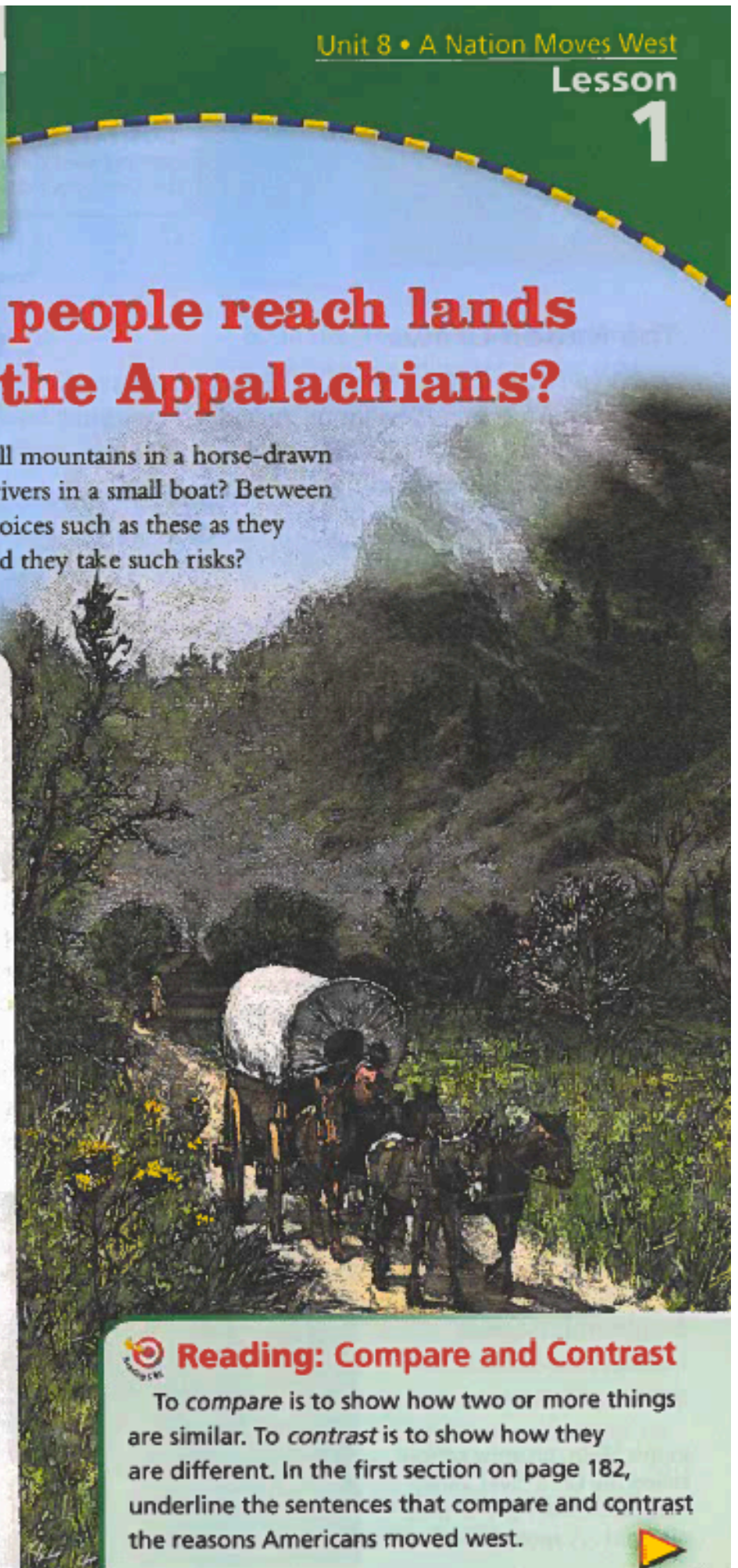
People

Daniel Boone



Reading: Compare and Contrast

To *compare* is to show how two or more things are similar. To *contrast* is to show how they are different. In the first section on page 182, underline the sentences that compare and contrast the reasons Americans moved west.



1770

1785



1775 Pioneers begin moving west through the Cumberland Gap.

1783 The Treaty of Paris is signed.

The Nation Grows

As you have learned, the 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the American Revolution and added new land to the United States. This land stretched west from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River. Americans had been eager to move into this land for some time. Now they could finally do so.

Many Americans moved west in the 1800s. They did so for reasons called push factors and pull factors. Push factors drive people away from a place. Poverty, disease, and crowded cities in the East pushed people to leave their homes. Pull factors draw people to new areas. Cheap land that was good for farming and other natural resources pulled many settlers west.

Immigrants Move West

Meanwhile, waves of European immigrants began arriving in the United States. An **immigrant** is a person who comes to a country from another country. Immigrants from Europe also wanted a better life. People from Britain came here looking for jobs and religious freedom. Irish immigrants came after a crop failure caused the Irish Potato Famine, which left many people in Ireland hungry. Political problems caused many Germans to leave their country for the United States. Between 1800 and 1850, nearly 3 million European immigrants came to the United States.

In the 1700s, an army officer called the Ohio River Valley "the most healthy, the most pleasant . . . spot of earth. . ."



1. Compare and Contrast **How were push factors and pull factors in the 1800s similar? How were they different?**



2. Compare and Contrast **In the text, underline a reason for coming to the United States that immigrants shared. Place check marks next to reasons that were different.**

1800

1815

1830

1811



1825 The Erie Canal is completed.

New Routes to the West

At first, routes leading west into the Ohio and Mississippi River Valleys along **overland** paths, or routes across land, were poor. The **terrain**, or physical characteristics of the land, included thick forests and tall mountains. This made travel by wagon difficult. Most people had to travel by foot or on horses, which was slow and tiring.

Pioneers began building roads to make travel easier. A **pioneer** is an early settler of a region. Roads let people in wagons travel faster and in larger groups. As early as 1775, Daniel Boone and other pioneers began creating a trail that would become known as the Wilderness Road. It ran on a stretch of flat land between the Appalachians called the Cumberland Gap, in Kentucky. In 1811 the U.S. government began building the National Road. Eventually this road ran from Maryland to Illinois.

Travel on roads still was not easy, so people looked for new ways to travel. Improvements in technology made travel by water faster and easier. **Steamboats**, or boats moved by the power of a steam engine, could carry more people and supplies than earlier boats. **Canals**, or human-made waterways, such as the Erie Canal in New York, allowed many settlers to travel west. Travel also improved with the invention of **flatboats**, or boats with flat bottoms for transporting heavy loads on canals.

3. In the text, circle the names of the land and water routes that improved westward travel.

Cause and Effect



The 363-mile Erie Canal in New York connected the Hudson River and Lake Erie.

Summary

More land, push and pull factors in the United States and Europe, and improvements in technology caused many people to migrate west. Use details to describe why and how people moved west during the 1800s.

Bar Graphs

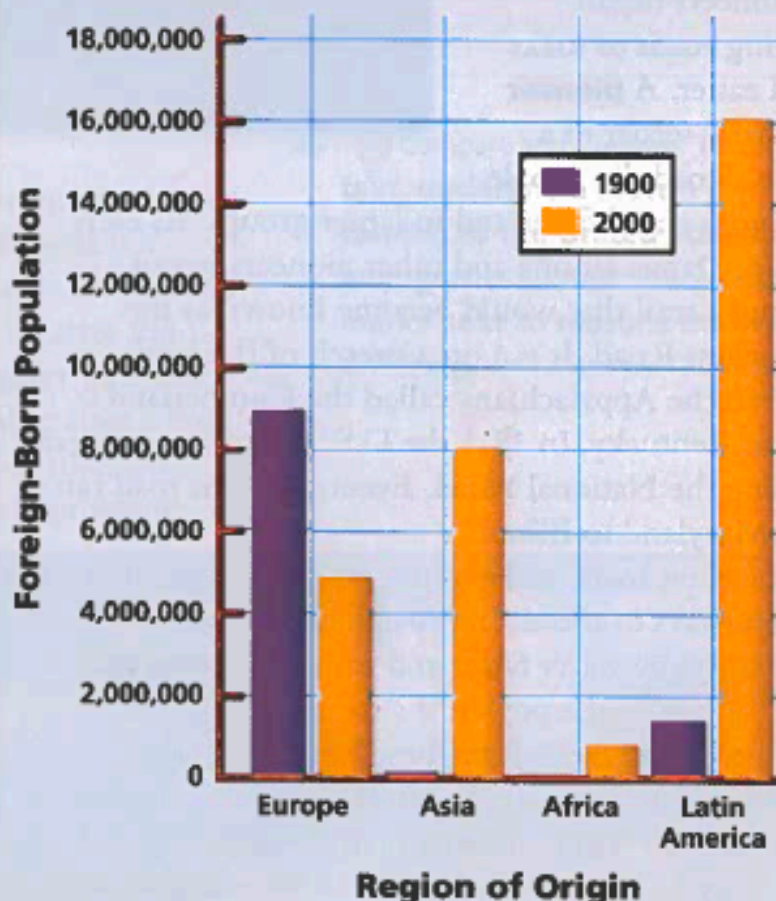
Learn More

A bar graph can be used to compare amounts and show change over time. The bar graph below shows the number of people born in other parts of the world who lived in the United States in 1900 and 2000. This kind of graph makes it possible for you to see, at a glance, that the number of immigrants from different parts of the world changed during the century. The growing diversity of immigrants coming to the United States has contributed to the increase in ethnic groups, languages, customs, and religions found in the country today. Use the graph to answer the questions about changes in the foreign-born population of the United States during the last century.

Try It


1. On the graph, circle the number closest to the amount of foreign-born people from Asia in 2000.
Identify
2. Underline the name of the region where most foreign-born people came from in 2000. *Apply*
3. Place a check mark by the region that had fewer of its people living here in 2000 than in 1900. *Apply*
4. About how many foreign-born people were living in the United States in 2000?
Analyze

Foreign-Born Population of the United States, 1900 and 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Name: _____

 **H-SS 5.B.2** Name the states and territories that existed in 1850 and identify their locations and major geographical features (e.g., mountain ranges, principal rivers, dominant plant regions).

What were the geographic features of western lands?

SET THE SCENE You have learned some of the ways pioneers traveled west. In less than seventy-five years, the United States expanded all the way to the Pacific Ocean. What geographic features did the pioneers cross on their journeys west?

Preview the Lesson Vocabulary

vegetation (n.) plant life

Vocabulary Activity The words *vegetation* and *vegetable* share a root word that means “to give life to.” How are the meanings of the two words related to the meaning of their root word?

Reading: Draw Conclusions

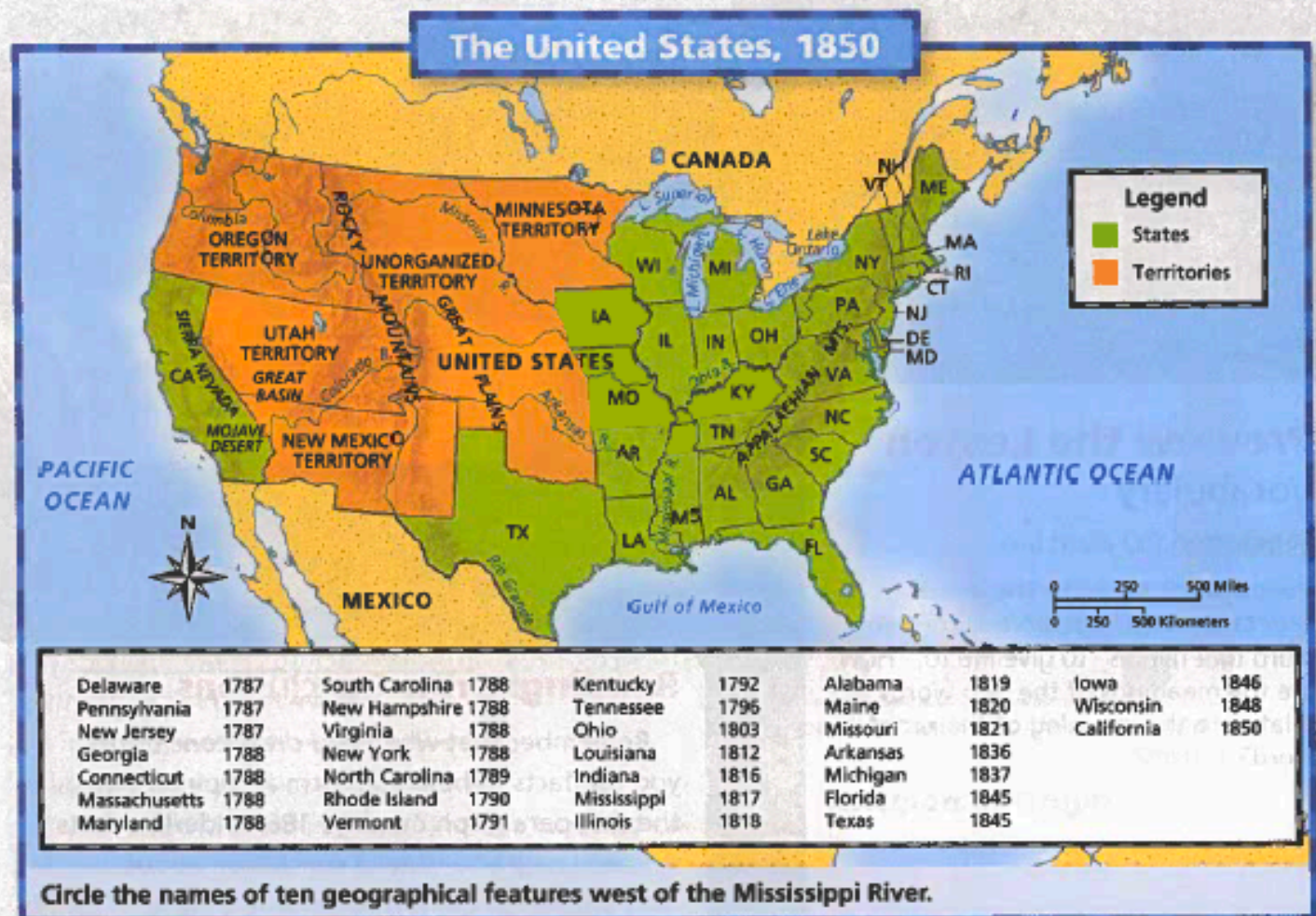
Remember that when you *draw conclusions*, you use facts to help you form an opinion. In the first paragraph on page 186, underline facts that will help you draw a conclusion about how and when California became a state.



Gaining Western Lands

The United States expanded into the far West in the 1800s. These new lands were either purchased, won in wars, or gained in treaties with other countries. For example, in 1803 the U.S. government bought a large area of land west of the Mississippi River from France. The Louisiana Purchase, as it was called, doubled the size of the United States. A treaty with Britain in 1846 added the Oregon Territory, which was the first land that the United States controlled along the Pacific Ocean. In 1848 the United States defeated Mexico in a war and gained most of the Southwest, including land in California. Some parts of these territories quickly became states. In 1850 California became the thirty-first state, only two years after it was won from Mexico. It was the first state to border the Pacific Ocean.

1. In the text, circle dates that help you draw the conclusion that the United States reached to the Pacific Ocean in less than seventy-five years. *Draw Conclusions*





Pioneers on their way to the Oregon Territory faced many challenges, including crossing rivers.

A Variety of Landscapes

As pioneers made their way west, they came across a wide variety of geographic features and **vegetation**, or plant life. The first region that pioneers came to after crossing the Mississippi River is called the Great Plains. This region is a large, generally flat grassland that stretches north from Texas to Canada. To the west of the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains rise high above the landscape. Pioneers could cross the Rockies through passes, or relatively flat areas between mountains. Beyond the Rockies, the rich forests of the Oregon Territory lay to the north. Farther south there is a dry, flat area with little vegetation called the Great Basin. Pioneers who continued west to California had two choices. They could cross the Sierra Nevada in the north and central part of the area, or they could cross the Mojave Desert.

Because western terrain made travel difficult, many settlers traveled on or near rivers. The Missouri and Colorado Rivers supplied water for cooking, cleaning, and drinking. Also, settlers could transport cargo more easily on water than over land.

2. Circle the names of two mountain ranges that pioneers may have crossed on their way to California.

Main Idea and Details

Summary

By the 1850s, the United States reached to the Pacific Ocean. However, the geography of the West could make travel difficult. Describe the geography and vegetation that pioneers encountered as they made their way west.

Physical Maps

Learn More A physical map shows geographical features such as mountains and rivers. Color is used to show vegetation. The map below is a physical map of the western United States. In the 1800s, thousands of pioneers began traveling across the continent to settle in the West. Use the map to answer the questions below.

Try It


- Circle the first mountain range pioneers faced after crossing the Great Plains.
Identify
- Circle the part of the legend that describes vegetation in the Mojave Desert. *Interpret*
- Locate where the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers meet. Draw a straight line west from that point to the Pacific Ocean. What geographical features does this line go through? *Analyze*

- Draw an arrow along connecting rivers that pioneers might have followed from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. *Apply*

The Western United States



Name:

 **H-SS 5.0.3** Demonstrate knowledge of the exploration of the trans-Mississippi West following the Louisiana Purchase (e.g., Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Zebulon Pike, John Fremont).

What were the major explorations of western lands?

SET THE SCENE If you bought a piece of land, would you want to explore it to see what was on the land? In 1803 the U.S. government knew little about a huge territory it had bought from France. The next year, an expedition set out to learn about what lay between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean.



Preview the Lesson Vocabulary

topography (*n.*) the surface features of a place or region

Vocabulary Activity The root word *topos* is Greek for “place.” Circle the root word in the vocabulary word above.

People

Meriwether Lewis	Zebulon Pike
William Clark	Robert Stuart
York	John Frémont
Sacagawea	

Reading: Make Generalizations

Generalizations are statements that are thought to be true for most people, places, or events. As you read page 191, underline a sentence that makes a generalization about the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition.



1804

1806

1804 The Lewis and Clark expedition begins.

1805



The Louisiana Purchase

Under President Thomas Jefferson, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803. Napoleon, the ruler of France, needed money to fight wars in Europe, so he sold the land at a very low price. This sale, called the Louisiana Purchase, was a good deal for the United States. The huge new territory stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. However, not much was known about its people or resources. Jefferson wanted to learn more.

Lewis and Clark Explore the West

President Jefferson asked Congress to pay for an expedition to explore the new territory and the lands beyond. When Congress approved the idea, Jefferson chose a former soldier named Meriwether Lewis to lead a group into the new territory. Lewis chose another former soldier named William Clark to help him lead the expedition. Jefferson wanted Lewis and Clark to search for a water route to the Pacific Ocean, study the area's resources, and meet with the territory's American Indians.

During their expedition, Lewis and Clark kept journals to record the new kinds of animals they saw. They also noted how American Indians used plants as medicines.

- 1. What was known about western lands at the time of the Louisiana Purchase?** *Make Generalizations*



- 2. What were Jefferson's goals for the Lewis and Clark expedition?** *Main Idea and Details*





1808

1810

1812

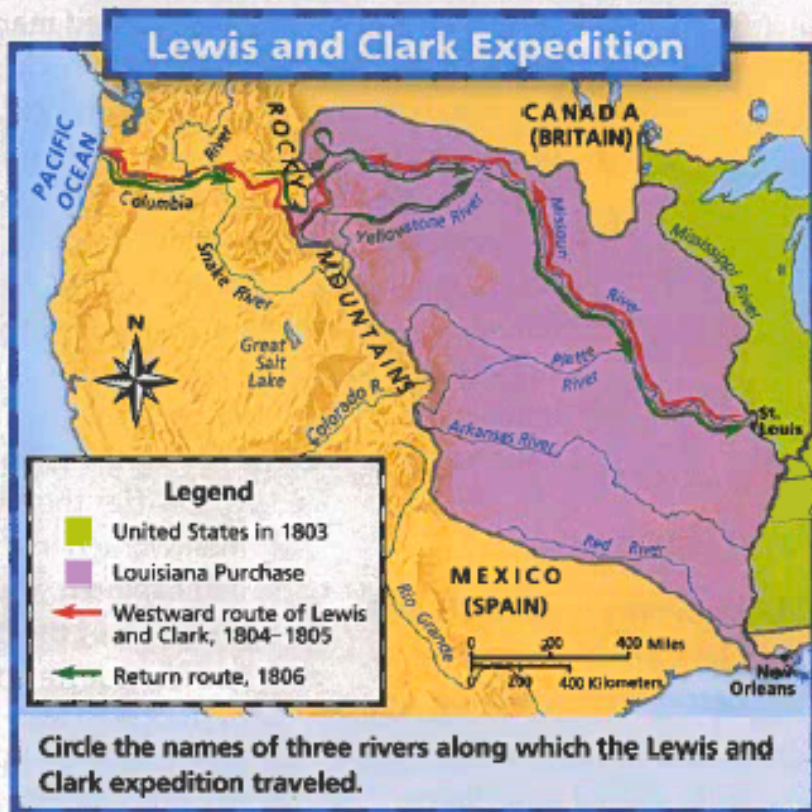


1812 Robert Stuart finds a pass through the Rocky Mountains.

In May 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition set out west from a camp near St. Louis. There were thirty-three permanent members of the group.

These people had different roles. An African American named York hunted food and sometimes cared for the sick. A Shoshone woman named Sacagawea (sah KAH gah WAY ah) later served as a guide and translator.

The expedition met many of its goals. The group reached the Pacific coast of present-day Oregon in 1805. They did not find a continuous water route, but Lewis and Clark mapped the mountains, plains, and lakes they had crossed. They also met the Mandan, Nez Percé, and other American Indian groups. When the expedition returned in 1806, President Jefferson was pleased with what they had accomplished.



Opening Up the West

After Lewis and Clark's expedition, other explorers helped open up the rest of the West for settlement. Zebulon Pike explored present-day Colorado and New Mexico starting in 1806. In 1812 Robert Stuart found a pass that allowed wagons to cross through the Rocky Mountains. Later, John Frémont led an expedition that mapped areas of the Great Basin and Pacific Coast. As more and more areas of the West were explored and mapped, pioneers began moving there in increasing numbers.

- Circle the name of each explorer who came after Lewis and Clark. Underline their accomplishments.

Main Idea and Details

Summary

The U.S. government gained land through the Louisiana Purchase and sent Lewis and Clark to explore it. How did their expedition help open the West for settlement?

Meriwether Lewis, 1774–1809

William Clark, 1770–1838

Learn More

Meriwether Lewis and William Clark served together in the U.S. Army before their expedition. Each man had a variety of skills that helped make the expedition a success.

Lewis was always interested in the outdoors. As a boy, he had a formal education but also learned many frontier skills. Later, in 1801 Lewis took a job as President Jefferson's secretary. When Jefferson asked Lewis to lead a westward expedition, Lewis accepted and then trained in subjects such as geography and botany, or the study of plants. He also studied medicine and navigation.

Clark also had many skills. He had little formal schooling, but his experience in the Army taught him about wilderness survival and **topography**, or the surface features of a place or region. This knowledge helped Clark create maps and interact with American Indians during the expedition.



Lewis



Clark

After the expedition, both men worked in the lands they had explored. Lewis became governor of the Louisiana Territory. Jefferson put Clark in charge of interactions with American Indians in the Louisiana Territory. Clark later became the first governor of the Missouri Territory.

Answer the questions below.

1. Underline how Lewis and Clark knew each other before the expedition. *Identify*
2. Which of Lewis's and Clark's skills would you like to have performed for the expedition? Why? *Apply*

