

Westward Expansion & Sectionalism

1815-1860 and late 1800s



Rise of Nationalism (p. 238-244)

Key Vocab:	Nationalism – belief and pride in nation as a whole Sectionalism – a section of the nation is more important Monroe Doctrine – no European colonization of North or South America Missouri Compromise – Missouri added as a slave state, Maine added as a free state to maintain balance in Congress McCulloch v. Maryland – national supremacy is upheld Adams-Onis Treaty – Spain cedes Florida to US and sets firm boundary of Louisiana Territory
Who was involved?	Alexis de Tocqueville – involved in progressing democracy and prison reform in the US John Quincy Adams – Secretary of States (makes deal for FL with Spain) James Monroe – President (writes Monroe Doctrine) Noah Webster – pushed for a new “American” style of the English language
What happened?	McCulloch v. Maryland uphold supremacy of national government over state governments. Adams-Onis Treaty gained FL from Spain. Missouri Compromise added Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state to maintain the balance of free and slave states in Congress. Monroe Doctrine tried to stop future European colonization in North and South America.
Where did it happen?	Nationalism was spreading across the US. Missouri and Maine were added as states to the US. Florida was gained from Spain.
When did it happen?	1819 – McCulloch v. Maryland 1819 – Adams-Onis Treaty 1820 – Missouri Compromise 1823 – Monroe Doctrine
Why did it happen?	After the US victory over Great Britain in the War of 1812, Americans are proud of their country and the sense of nationalism spreads across the US.
Main idea:	Nationalism contributed to the growth of American culture and influenced domestic and foreign policies.

Age of Jackson (p. 245-250)

Key Vocab:	Democratic Party – new political party (Jackson) Jacksonian Democracy – power exercised by regular people Indian Removal Act – law allowing US officials to remove natives by force Worcester v. Georgia – denied the US the right to take away native land Trail of Tears – removal of Cherokees from native land to present-day Oklahoma Second Bank of the US – Jackson allowed bank charter to expire, reduced to state bank Secede – to withdraw from the country Nullification crisis – South Carolina said law “null and void” & threatened to secede Spoils system – replacing officials with supporters and friends States’ rights – the rights of individual states versus the national government
Who was involved?	Andrew Jackson – President (1828-1836) John C. Calhoun – Pushed the idea that any state could resist
What happened?	Jackson was a war hero from the Revolution and War of 1812, ran and lost the presidency in 1824, created a new political party “Democrats” and won in 1828. He replaced officials with his supporters and friends (seen as corrupt to others). In 1830 he implemented the Indian Removal Act to remove all natives from southeastern US (Trail of Tears included). He discontinued the Second Bank of the US, disagreeing with the national bank idea. Tariff increases led to the nullification crisis in the south. Regular people exercising their political power would be known as “Jacksonian Democracy” in the future.
Where did it happen?	Indian Removal Act removed native tribes from southeastern states into present-day Oklahoma known as “Indian Territory” west of the Mississippi River.
When did it happen?	1824 – won popular vote but lost presidency 1828 – won presidency 1830 – Indian Removal Act 1836 – Second Bank of the US became a state bank
Why did it happen?	Native Americans are inhabiting recently acquired US land in the southeast, Indian Removal Act allows for white farmers to spread southeast. Jackson disagreed with the constitutionality and the purpose of a national bank and allowed the charter to expire on the Second Bank of the US and thus give more power to the states.
Main idea:	President Andrew Jackson’s bold action defined a period of American history.

Industrial North (p. 251-255)

Key Vocab:	Industrial Revolution – birth of modern industry National Road – 800 miles of road going west from Maryland to Illinois Erie Canal – 363 miles of canal that connected the Great Lakes and the Hudson River to the Atlantic Ocean Telegraph – machine that sends messages through wires
Who was involved?	Samuel Slater – (illegally) brought the idea for textile mill to the US Francis Lowell – wealthy textile merchant in Massachusetts Lowell Girls – women that worked in textile factories in Lowell, MA Robert Fulton – steamboat operator on Hudson River Samuel F.B. Morse – invented the telegraph machine and morse code
What happened?	The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain and textile mills and forms of production were brought over to America by Samuel Slater. From the late 1700s to the mid-1800s, many more inventions contributed to the Industrial Revolution such as the steam engine, telegraph, railroads, etc. It brought North America's economy from agriculturally-based to industrially-based. Transportation greatly increased during this time period.
Where did it happen?	Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to the US with Slater and his textile mill. Most industrial changes take place in the northern US.
When did it happen?	1790s to 1840s
Why did it happen?	With the country expanding, the Industrial Revolution allowed people to earn higher wages, the price of goods to be cheaper, and for communication and transportation to be easier.
Main idea:	The North developed an economy based on industry.

Land of Cotton (p. 256-259)

Key Vocab:	Cotton gin – machined that separated cotton fibers from seeds Cotton Belt – region of the southern US where cotton is the main crop King Cotton – nickname for cotton crop
Who was involved?	Eli Whitney – invented cotton gin in 1794 to separate the cotton fibers from the cotton seeds Farmers – many farmers moved south and west to begin farming cotton Slaves – increased demand for cotton meant increased demand for slave labor
What happened?	The cotton gin revolutionized the mass production of cotton and farmers began to realize the financial benefits of growing this cash crop and quickly began to form their own cotton fields. The increased demand for cotton domestically and abroad resulted in an increase in slavery on the cotton plantations to prepare, tend, and harvest the cotton crop. Slaves more than doubled from 1 million to 2.5 million from 1810-1840.
Where did it happen?	The cotton gin was invented in Georgia. Cotton crops are grown across the south in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Georgia. The Cotton Belt is known to stretch from Tennessee to Texas.
When did it happen?	1793 – Whitney invented the cotton gin 1794 – US patent given for the machine 1810 – 1 million slaves in the south 1840 – 2.5 million slaves in the south
Why did it happen?	Cotton was in high demand and was a valuable crop to grow. Increased number of slave labor needed to operate large cotton plantations. Whitney's cotton gin made the cleaning of cotton more efficient.
Main idea:	In the early 1800s, the South developed an economy based on agriculture, stemming from the cotton gin. The growth of farming led to an increased number of slaves and a rift between the North and South.

New Movements in America (p. 266-271)

Key Vocab:	Second Great Awakening – religious revival increasing church membership Reform Era – 1830-1860 many Americans tried to reshape society Temperance movement – tried to reduce the use of alcohol in society Transcendentalist movement – people believed knowledge also came from intuition and spiritual experiences Utopian movement – creating a “perfect society” free of social problems
Who was involved?	Charles Grandison Finney – a spirited preacher of the Second Great Awakening Horace Mann – school reformer, mandatory attendance and teacher training schools Dorothea Dix - prisoner reformer, humane treatment of prisoners and mentally ill Ralph Waldo Emerson – transcendentalist writer, believer of intuition Henry David Thoreau – transcendentalist writer, believer of individual thought
What happened?	Church attendance doubled during the Second Great Awakening. Teachers were trained in Normal Schools, standard textbooks were used throughout US schools, and attendance became mandatory in school reform. The mentally ill were separated from criminals in prisons and inmates were treated humanely due to prison reform. New ways of thinking led to attempting to reduce alcohol use and to creating communities without any social problems.
Where did it happen?	Second Great Awakening happened across the US but was especially dominant in the North. School reform, prison reform, and the utopian movement began in Massachusetts and spread throughout the US.
When did it happen?	Major activities of the Reform Era took place between 1830 and 1860.
Why did it happen?	The religious revival led many Americans to reevaluate society and attempt to make changes they felt would better society as a whole.
Main idea:	A revival in religion in the 1800s helped lead to an era of reform.

Early Immigration and Urban Reform (p. 272-277)

Key Vocab:	Great Irish Famine – disease in potato crop that killed over 1 million citizens Push-pull method of immigration – factors that “push” immigrants out of their home country and “pull” them into their new country Nativism – negative attitude toward new immigrants Tenements – poorly made, crowded apartment buildings in big cities Wage earners – factory workers that were paid a set amount by the owner Labor movement – workers organize to improve pay and working conditions
Who was involved?	German and Irish immigrants – moved to the US for economic opportunities and religious freedom (for Germans) Martin Van Buren – declared federal employees would have 10-hour workday Urban working class – new social class of poor, uneducated, immigrant factory workers Know-Nothings – pushed anti-immigrant ideas into American politics
What happened?	The potato famine in Ireland pushed Irish citizens to immigrate to the US for a better economic opportunity. Many Germans were facing religious persecution and immigrated to the US. Increased immigration and the need for jobs led to poor working conditions in factories and unsafe living environments in big cities until workers started to organize efforts to improve the working conditions. Many Americans were anti-immigrant at the time.
Where did it happen?	Irish immigrants often stayed in New York because they could not afford to travel further into the country while German immigrants moved west into the Ohio area. Increased immigration caused urbanization (more big cities) and industrialization (more factories).
When did it happen?	1840s through 1860s.
Why did it happen?	Push factors caused immigrants to travel to America for a better opportunity and led to the growth of big cities and the increase in factories in those big cities.
Main idea:	A wave of Irish and German immigrants entered the United States during a period of urbanization and industrialization.

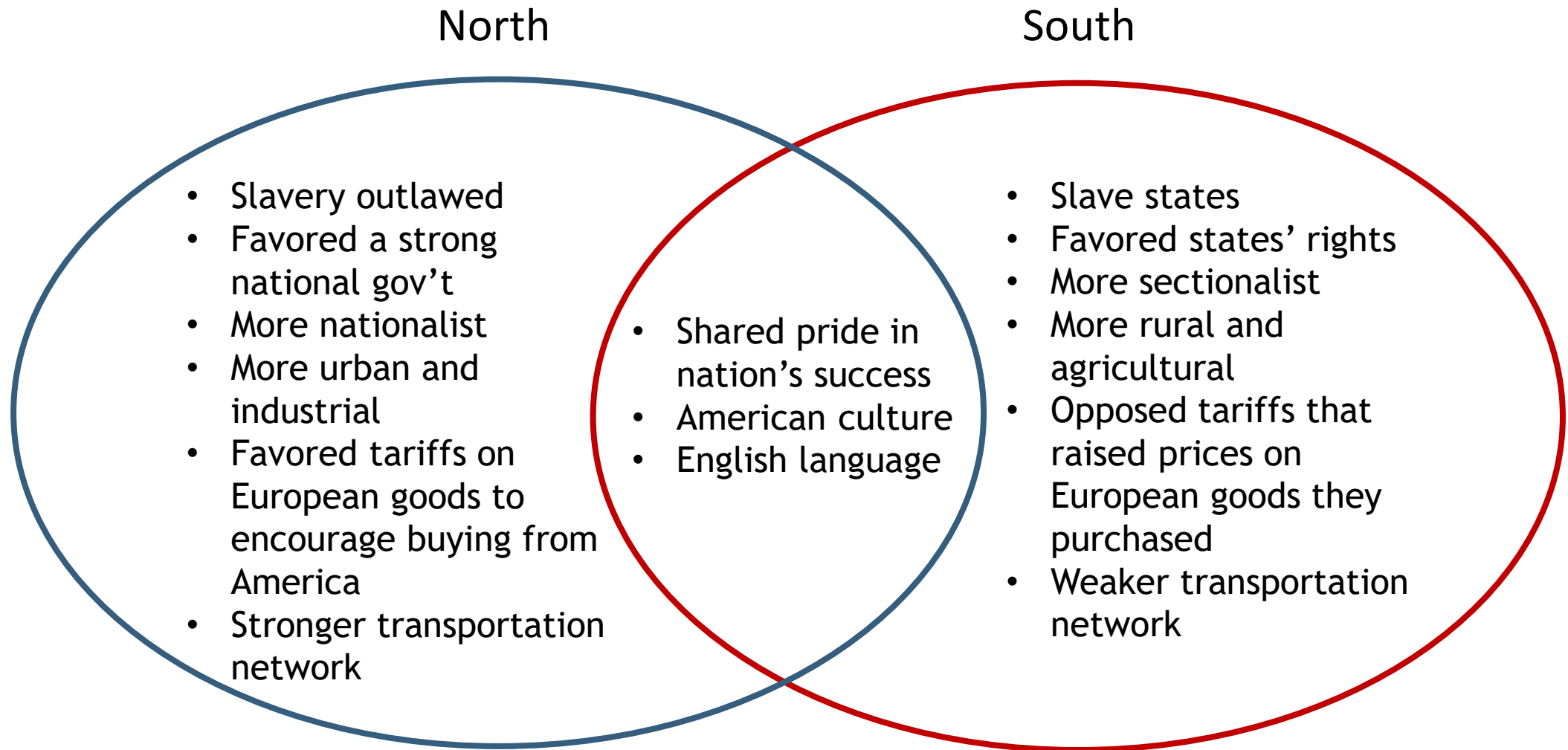
Women and Reform (p. 280-283)

Key Vocab:	<p>Cult of domesticity – a propaganda movement encouraging women to stay home and obey their husbands</p> <p>Reform societies – groups that organized and promoted social reforms</p> <p>Seneca Falls Convention – women’s rights convention in Seneca Falls, NY</p>
Who was involved?	<p>Catharine Beecher – education reformer ran a school to teach women how to be teachers</p> <p>Elizabeth Cady Stanton – co-organizer of the Seneca Falls Convention</p> <p>Lucretia Mott – co-organizer of the Senecas Falls Convention</p>
What happened?	In the early 1800s, society believed that women should only attend to household and family duties. These views were so common that they began to view them as unfair. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott started a reform that fought for their rights as women and held the Seneca Falls Convention. In 1848, the convention hosted 300 people including abolitionist Frederick Douglass and they wrote a declaration that “all men and women are created equal”.
Where did it happen?	Seneca Fall, New York.
When did it happen?	The convention was held in 1848.
Why did it happen?	Women had no political or legal voice in the US and many women began to organize and promote change on their own behalf.
Main idea:	After leading reform movements to help others, some American women began to work on behalf of themselves.

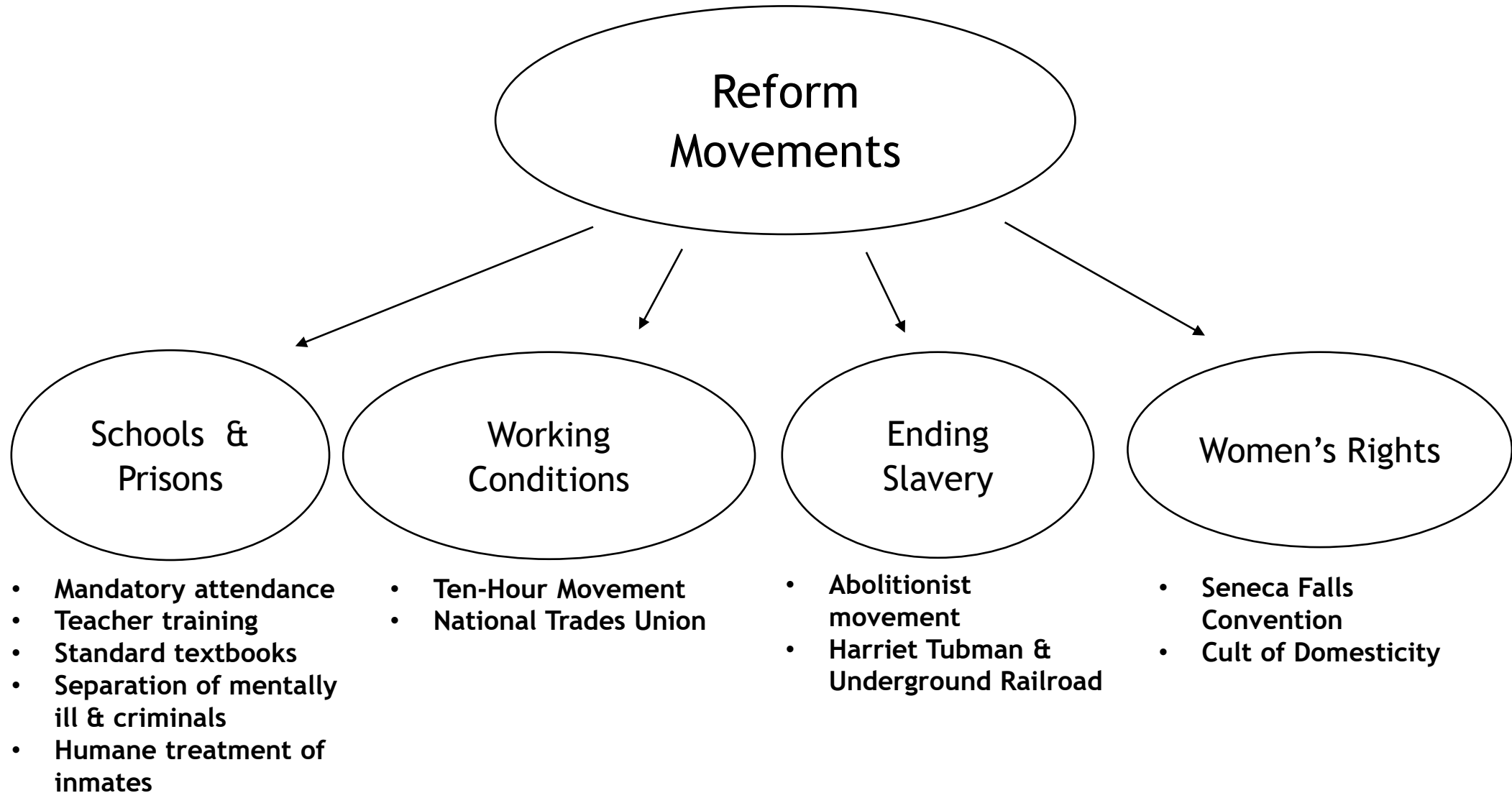
Fighting Against Slavery (p. 284-289)

Key Vocab:	<p>Underground Railroad – network of escape routes and safe houses for slaves escaping the south</p> <p>Abolition movement – a campaign to abolish slavery</p>
Who was involved?	<p>Nat Turner – leader of a deadly slave revolt in 1830</p> <p>Harriet Tubman – famous for her work helping to free slaves along the Underground Railroad</p> <p>Free blacks – African Americans that were either former slaves or their ancestors had been freed</p> <p>William Lloyd Garrison – abolitionist, publisher of <i>The Liberator</i>, founder of American Anti-Slavery Society</p> <p>Frederick Douglass – former slave and abolitionist author and speaker</p>
What happened?	During the Reform Era of the 1830s-1860s, the Abolitionist Movement began to try to abolish slavery in the US. Many free blacks, former slaves, and white sympathizers assisted slaves in escaping the South along secret networks of paths and safe houses called the Underground Railroad with the help of “conductors” like Harriet Tubman.
Where did it happen?	The Underground Railroad started in the south and ran north into Canada. The abolitionist movement was largely in the north and spreading across the US.
When did it happen?	Abolitionist movement took place during the Reform Era of the 1830s-1860s.
Why did it happen?	Slavery had been a political issue since the writing of the Constitution and had increased with the demand for cotton and the invention of the cotton gin. Slave revolts and the abolitionist movement encouraged slaves to escape slavery along the Underground Railroad.
Main idea:	The movement to end slavery dominated the Reform Era.

From Nationalism to Sectionalism:



A Push for Reform:



Manifest Destiny

- The term “**manifest destiny**” was first used by a newspaper editor, John O’Sullivan, in **1845** when he wrote about Americans having the God given right to spread across the **continent**
- Trappers and **missionaries** were among the first settlers west, followed by lumberjacks, miners, and later farmers, and business and trades men hoping to find **financial** opportunities in the newly established settlements
- Trails **west** were established by 1850 and migrants would travel by wagon or walk **hundreds** of miles to their new homes
 - **Santa Fe Trail** - the first trail west was originally a trade route from Missouri to the capital of Spanish New Mexico stretching **800** miles that soon became a trail for families moving west
 - **Oregon Trail** - the longest trail west at **2,000** miles was first used in **1843** to move large groups west but parts of it were well used by Native Americans and the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1803, a treacherous **6-month** journey took the lives of more than **20,000** travelers but tens of thousands made it to the fertile farmlands of the Oregon Territory
 - **Mormon Trail** - Joseph Smith founded the Church of Latter-day Saints in 1830 and called his members Mormons, they had different beliefs and practices than the dominant Protestant community and faced angry mob attacks and were forced west over time to find a place to practice their **religion** freely and ended up in present-day Utah near the Great Salt Lake, the trail from Illinois was **1,300** miles



AMERICAN TRAILS WEST

The Oregon Trail ran some 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri to Oregon Country.

The Old Spanish Trail was a series of foot paths and horse and mule routes that together formed a trade network between the United States and Mexico.

The Santa Fe Trail was an important commercial route, transporting silver, fur, and manufactured goods.

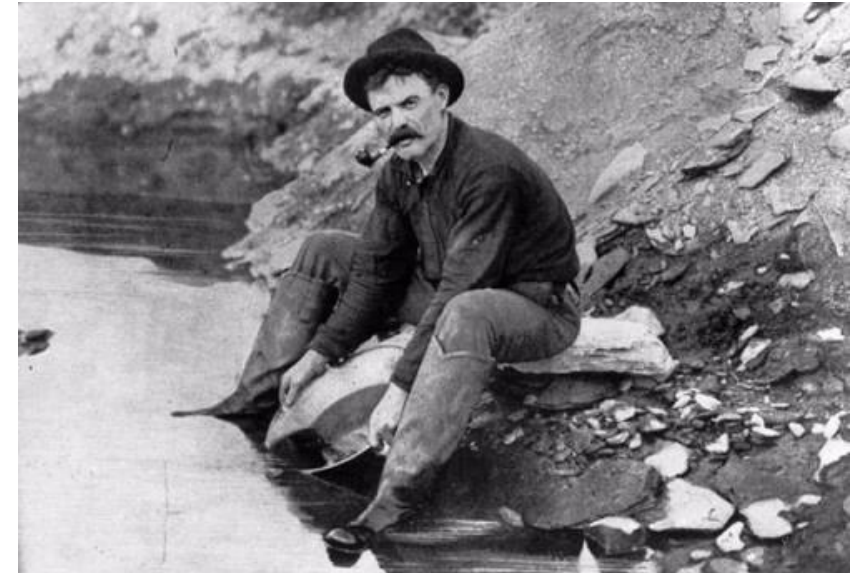
- Butterfield Overland Trail
- California Trail
- Mormon Trail
- Old Spanish Trail
- Oregon Trail
- Santa Fe Trail

0 200 400 Miles
0 200 400 Kilometers
Albers equal-area projection



The Gold Rush

- In 1848 a carpenter discovered **gold** in the American River in northern California at John Sutter's sawmill, and despite trying to keep it a **secret**, word spread quickly
- President James **Polk** told Congress in a speech that the gold in California seems to be **extensive** and thousands across the country caught "gold **fever**"
- The mass migration of miners and businessmen hoping to get rich off of the miners totaled **80,000** in 1849, they became known as the **forty-niners**
- Most followed the **California** Trail from the eastern US, but some people came from other countries by ship or by land north from Central America
- Cities in California **boomed** in population between 1849 and 1860, in **1850** California became the **31st** state in the US



Effects of Westward Migration

- More than **350,000** Americans had traveled west on the overland trails by 1869 when the **railroad** finally connected the east and west coast of the US
- James Polk had run for president with the campaign of trying to gain control of the **Oregon** Territory from Great Britain, which they had shared with the US until then
- His **campaign** speech was “Fifty-four forty or fight!” meaning he wanted the new boundary to be at the 54° 40’ latitude line, but he later settled for the **49th** parallel with the Oregon Treaty in 1846, which is the current day border of the US and Canada
- **Communication** was an issue with the vast expanse of land between the east and west coasts but the **Butterfield** Trail and Pony **Express** offered mail services before the **telegraph** lines were setup in 1861, although packages and mail were still delivered along the Pony Express’s central route
- The largest impact of westward expansion was on the lives of the **original** inhabitants of the land: the Native Americans

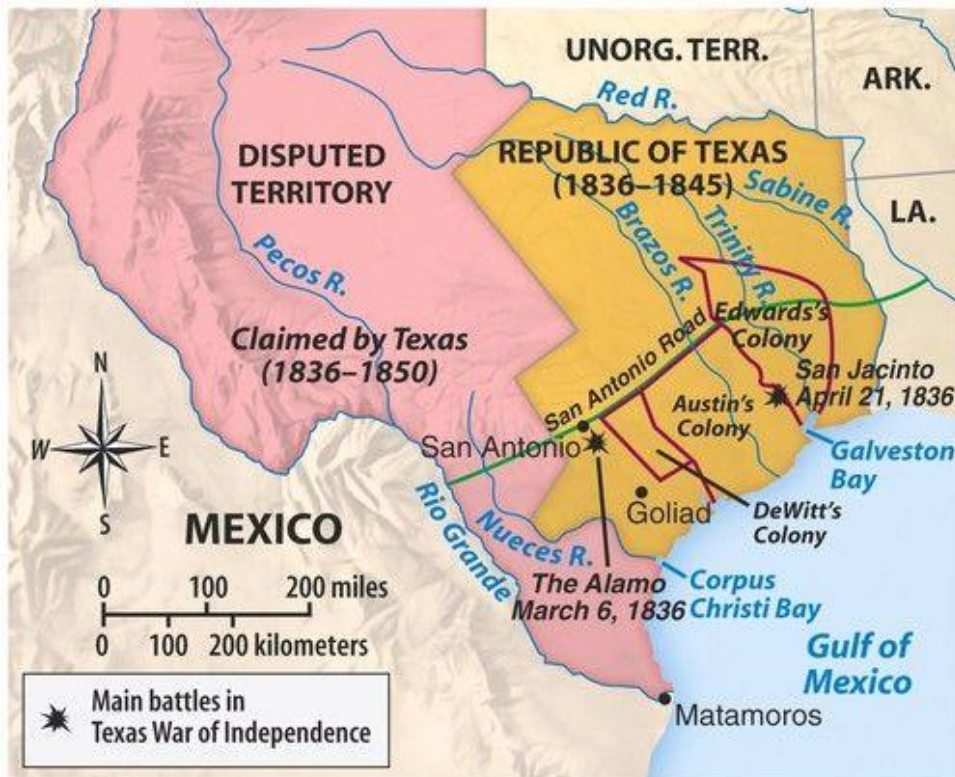


Texas

- Native American **tribes** had lived in present-day **Texas** for thousands of years and the **Spanish** had claimed the land during their explorations in the 1500s
- The Spanish used the **mission** system to settle the area as Spanish territory by building small settlements with **forts** and soldiers to protect them all around the area, these missions were designed to **convert** Native Americans to **Catholicism** and make them loyal Spanish subjects while also protecting the land from French settlement
- The missions were **unsuccessful** in converting Native Americans, many of which refused to give up their own **beliefs** and thousands more died of **disease** brought by Spanish settlers, leading to attacks by Native Americans who saw the Spanish as dangerous **trespassers**
- In 1820, Moses Austin proposed to the Spanish to build a **colony** in Texas but died before he could build and left the task to his son, Stephen **Austin**
- Stephen Austin built the colony and had **300** families living on farms and ranches by **1824**, but Texas was no longer under **Spanish** rule - Mexico had won its independence in **1821**



Texas Revolution



- Settlers in **Texas** had to give up American citizenship, obey Mexican law, and become Roman Catholic - most did **not** which caused conflict
- **Mexico** was worried that the US would try to take over Texas as they continued to **expand** west
- American settlers in Texas began to call themselves **Texans** instead of Mexicans and protests turned **violent** in 1832
- President Antonio López de Santa Anna of Mexico favored a strong central government which threatened the **liberties** of the Texans who fought back when refusing to **surrender** a cannon to the Mexican soldiers - the first **battle** of the Texas Revolution
- **Sam Houston** raised an army to fight, meanwhile a group of Texans wrote the Texas **Declaration** of Independence
- Santa Anna laid **siege** to the Alamo, winning most battles as Houston and his men retreated east to San **Jacinto** where the Texans captured Santa Anna and made him sign a treaty recognizing Texas' **independence**
- Texas became a separate nation called the **Republic** of Texas



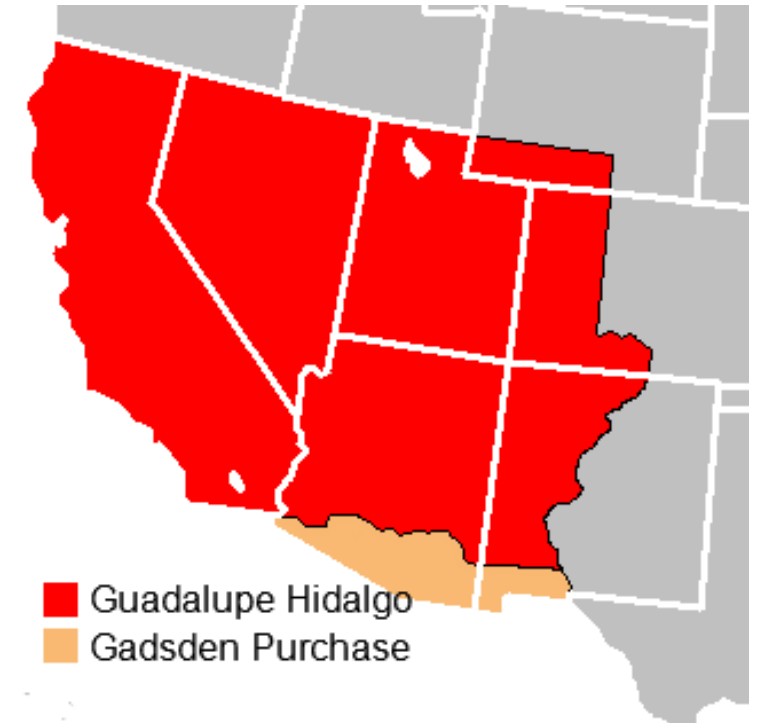
Annexation of Texas

- Mexico did not fully **recognize** Texas as a separate country and Texans were excited to join the **US** as a state to gain its **protection** from Mexican invasion
- **Southerners** were happy about admitting Texas since it allowed **slaves** but the northerners were **opposed** as it would upset the balance of free states and slave states in **Congress**
- After 9 years as an **independent** republic, President John Tyler signed the resolution **annexing** Texas days before he left office and incoming President James Polk, although he was pro-annexation, was left with Mexico's **warning** that annexing **Texas** would be "equivalent to a declaration of war"
- **Tensions** between the US and Mexico increased after the annexation of Texas and disputes over the **boundary** between the US and Mexico leave the countries at odds
- President Polk wants the territory between Texas and California as well and sends a messenger to the Mexican government to negotiate a deal
- John Slidell is supposed to **negotiate** for the Rio Grande to be the border between the US and Mexico in exchange for cancelling old debt and offer **\$30 million** to buy New Mexico and California - but the government refuses to see him



Mexican-American War

- President Polk ordered General Zachary **Taylor** and his troops to secure the land that was **disputed** between the US and Mexico and when a small battle broke out, he asked Congress to declare **war** on Mexico in May 1846
- General Stephen Kearny moved **west** to take control of New Mexico and eventually head to California, but in June 1846 a group of **Americans** had defeated a Mexican army in California and declared its independence as the **Republic** of California and made a flag with a bear on it, which later became known as the **Bear Flag** Revolt
- General Taylor moved into **northern** Mexico capturing towns in the area while General Winfield **Scott** sailed to Veracruz and marched into **Mexico City** in September 1847, in only a few months Mexico City fell to Scott and Mexico's **government** was forced to give in to American demands
- Treaty of **Guadalupe Hidalgo** was signed in 1848, officially ending the [Mexican-American War](#)
 - Mexico was forced to **cede** (give) a huge chunk of land called the Mexican Cession to the US
 - The US paid **\$15 million** in return for the land
- The **Gadsden** Purchase in 1853 further clarifies the border between the US and Mexico and transferred more land to the US



Growth of the United States 1783-1853



US Land Acquisition

	Land	Year	From	How
1	Original 13 Colonies	1607-1783	Great Britain	Treaty of Paris of 1783
2	Western Lands	1783	Great Britain	Treaty of Paris of 1783
3	Louisiana Territory	1803	France	\$15 million
4	Florida	1819	Spain	Ceded
5	Texas Annexation	1845	Mexico	Annexed
6	Oregon Territory	1846	Great Britain	Ceded
7	Mexican Cession	1848	Mexico	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo & \$15 million
8	Gadsden Purchase	1853	Mexico	\$10 million



Stage Set for Conflict

- **Plains** Indians (which include the Sioux, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Comanche tribes) were **nomadic** and followed the **buffalo** herd as their source of food, clothing, shoes, and shelter
- After decades of forcibly **removing** Native Americans from their homelands toward the west with the Indian Removal Act, white settlers wanted to move further **west** and the government policy **changed**
- The US government began **seizing** Native American land and sending them to live on **reservations**, the goal was to open up the land for settlement
- Being **confined** to a reservation did not work with a nomadic lifestyle centered around a traveling food source, but the buffalo were being driven to **extinction**
 - Between 1800 and 1894 the **buffalo** population fell from **60** million to 25 in the Great Plains
- Grazing lands were being settled, **migration** patterns were interrupted with settlements, livestock brought west carried **disease** that killed off the buffalo and hunting buffalo for **sport** (even from the train windows) became profitable as the hides were valuable in the east



The Indian Wars

Tensions between the settlers and the Native Americans on the Great Plains **escalated** into decades of violence over the late **1800s** known as the Indian Wars

- **Sand Creek Massacre** - In Colorado Territory in **1864** a group of Cheyenne raided nearby ranches and were offered **amnesty** (forgiveness) if they returned to the reservation at Sand Creek and they did. On November 29th, Army Col. Chivington arrived with 700 soldiers and the troops opened fire and killed **150** people, mostly women, children, and elderly, and burned the camp to the ground.
- **Second Treaty of Fort Laramie** - The **Sioux** attacked a wagon supply train that was interfering with their hunting grounds in **1866** and then killed the group of **80 soldiers** that tried to force the Sioux away. The US government agreed to shut down the trail that was interfering with the hunting grounds and the Sioux signed the treaty agreeing to live on a **reservation**.
- **Medicine Lodge Treaty** - The US government forced the Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne to sign the treaty **relocating** them to reservations in Oklahoma in **1867**.



The Indian Wars

- **Battle of Little Bighorn** - The Sioux had been leading **raids** on settlers that moved into their lands for years and were ordered to return to the **reservation** by January of 1876, when they did not return, the military was sent out. **2,000** Cheyenne, Sioux, and Arapaho gathered at the Little Bighorn River under the leadership of **Sitting Bull** and Crazy Horse. Col. Custer led his army of 200 into battle and were quickly **defeated** - but this makes the US more determined to stop the Native American **threat**.
- **Battle of Palo Duro Canyon** - In Texas in **1874**, Col. McKenzie found Plains tribes setting up a winter encampment and his men killed over 1,000 of their **horses** and destroyed their **food** stores. The starving tribes had no choice but to move to the **reservations** the next spring.
- **Ghost Dance** - A spiritual leader, **Wovoka**, had a vision that white settlers would leave, the **buffalo** would return, and told his followers to hold a ceremony which became a religious movement known as the Ghost Dance. Settlers feared this was a sign of an **uprising** and asked for military assistance. Sitting Bull was **arrested** and killed and many of his band of Sioux fled west and surrendered to US troops.
- **Wounded Knee Massacre** - Sitting Bull's Sioux were taken to Wounded Knee Creek to set up camp and were ordered to give up their **rifles**. One Sioux did not give up his gun and the gun went off in the struggle. Col. Forsyth and his men fired, killing **300** men, women, and children, even chasing down those that fled - bodies of women and children were found up to **three** miles from the camp.



Resistance Ends in Reservations

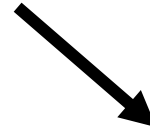
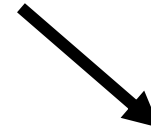


- In the **Northwest**, the Nez Percé agreed to move to a reservation in 1855 but the US government took back most of the land in **1863** and then ordered them to move again in 1877. Their leader, Chief **Joseph**, fled with his people toward Canada and were caught 40 miles from the border and taken to a **reservation** in Oklahoma. Half of the Nez Percé were eventually allowed back to the original reservation land.
- In the **Southwest**, the Apache people led by **Geronimo**, were moved to a reservation in southern Arizona where he fled with dozens and **raided** nearby settlements on both sides of the Arizona and Mexico border for years. Geronimo returned to the reservation in 1884 but began raiding again and was captured in 1886 and sent to an internment camp in **Florida** as a prisoner of war.



Americanization

- US government policy towards Native Americans **changed** again in the 1870s and tried to “**Americanize**” the Native Americans by forcing them to abandon their culture and way of life to live like the white Americans instead. The Bureau of Indian Affairs built **schools** for Native American children where they were not allowed to speak their native **languages** or wear their traditional clothes, their hair was cut, and learning American **culture** and **English** was the goal.
- The **Dawes Act** in 1877 split up reservation lands into individual plots for families to own and begin to **farm**, intending to instill the white **American** way of life on the Native American reservations.



Mining & Ranching



- The late 1800s brought more **miners** to the west with news of gold and silver being discovered in places like Colorado, Arizona, Montana, Idaho, and the Klondike River in Canada near the Alaskan border
- Mining **camps** were quickly setup near new mines and the wives and children of the miners would join them to turn a mining camp into a respectable town, these towns popped up almost overnight and were known as **boomtowns**
- Mining became big business as the **surface** level gold and silver was gone, digging for the riches required an investment in **machinery** and mining companies developed and began hiring employees to work the mines - mining was a **dangerous** job and miners organized for better working conditions but to little effect
- **Cattle** ranching became profitable after the buffalo had been hunted to near extinction in the Great Plains, the Texas **Longhorn** was a crossbreed of cattle that could survive in the **dry** climate
- The demand for **beef** in the east after the Civil War raised the price of a steer from \$4 in Texas to **\$40** in the northeast - cattle **drives** to railroad stations to sell the cattle became an **industry** for cowboys that would move the cattle slowly across the plains
- The invention of **barbed wire** changed the ranching industry as land was able to be easily and inexpensively **fenced** in so that cattle were not disappearing on the open range, but disputes over property lines led to fence **cutting** and a law to prevent cutting fences in **1884** but a harsh winter caused the end of the cattle **boom** when thousands of cattle died trapped by a fence running from NM to TX



Encouraging Western Settlement

- Three laws passed by Congress in **1862** encouraged people to move west and settle
 - **Homestead Act** - the head of the household over age 21 can claim **160** acres of land, full ownership rights granted if a **house** is built on the land, **improvements** are made to the land, and it is farmed for **five** years
 - Nearly 2 million people applied, the best land available was gone by 1900 but the last piece was taken in **1988**
 - **Pacific Railway Act** - land given to **railroad** companies to encourage the building of railroads and the placement of **telegraph** lines
 - **Morrill Act** - land given to states to build **colleges** on that would focus on agriculture and mechanics, most states did not build colleges but **sold** the land and used the money to support education in their state
- Present-day **Oklahoma** was set aside as “Indian Territory” in the early 1800s, but in 1879 a Cherokee activist noticed that **two** million acres of land in the center of Indian Territory had not been assigned to any **tribe**. For the next ten years **settlers** tried to occupy the land despite the presidential proclamation forbidding settlement. In 1889, the land was **opened** for settlement and became known as the Oklahoma Land Run of 1889.
- The American “**frontier**” was classified as a square mile with a population of less than two people according to the Census Bureau and by **1890**, the Census Bureau declared the frontier to be **closed**

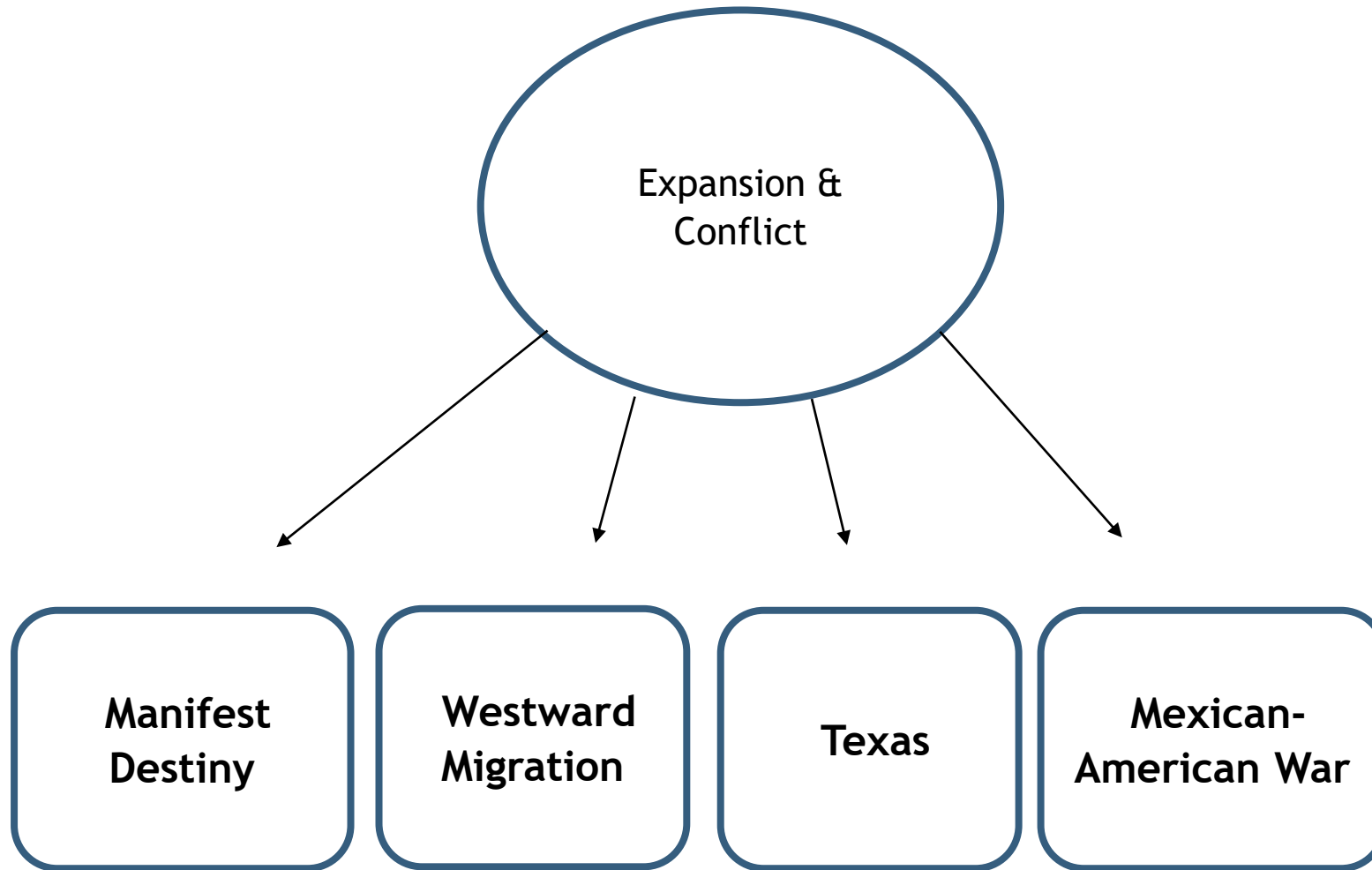


Migrating West to Farm

- After the **Civil War**, three major groups of people are migrating west: white Americans from the East, African Americans from the South, and immigrants from foreign countries
 - Middle class **farmers** and businessmen moved west from the Mississippi Valley where land was hard to find for **cheap**
 - African Americans fleeing **violence** from the Ku Klux Klan and oppression after the Civil War were known as **Exodusters** and moving into Kansas and further west in search of a peaceful life
 - European settlers from Finland, Sweden, Russian Mennonites, Germany, and Irish **railroad** workers settled in the west looking for economic opportunities
 - Chinese settlers that came for the gold rush or to build the railroad also stayed and began farming, but many were **laborers** on other farms as **Chinese** were often not able to own land
- Farming was difficult due to **harsh** winters and hot, **dry** summers, many utilized Native American irrigation techniques and dug wells with windmill-driven pumps
- New farming equipment like James Oliver's **plow** and combine harvesters that would strip fields and **separate** grains in one pass were extremely **helpful** but expensive
- **Bonanza** farms popped up where a large business would own the land and machinery and pay **laborers** to operate the machines and work the fields, these were profitable in good growing seasons, but **struggled** to stay afloat during bad growing seasons - small family farms often were more **successful** during the bad seasons and bonanza farms were all but **gone** by the 1890s



Visual Summary: Expansion Leads to Conflict



Visual Summary: The American West

Causes

- Westward Expansion



Effects

- Native Americans were massacred, sent to reservations, their lands stolen, their culture destroyed
- **Mining** boom created new towns and businesses
- Cattle boom created new trails and **ranches**
- **Farmers** settled the Plains, building communities

