

CHAPTER 6

Westward Expansion

6.1 Early Expansion

6.2 Manifest Destiny

From independence to the 1860s, the United States grew larger. At the end of the Revolutionary War, the new nation reached from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. It shared the area that is now the United States with Britain, France, Spain, and even Russia. Over the next few decades, diplomacy and war helped the nation stretch all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Territorial growth was supported by growth in population and the economy. The United States was becoming a major power.



Analyzing Visuals

In this 1873 painting, *American Progress*, by George Crofutt, American settlers, covered wagons, railroads, and telegraph lines move westward. Many Americans came to believe it was the Manifest Destiny of the United States to spread across the continent.

What is occurring on the far left of the image?

American Progress, by George Crofutt, reproduction of 1872 painting of same title by John Gast

Interpreting Maps

8.6E, 8.10A, 8.10C, 8.29C

The United States expanded greatly in the years from 1803 to 1867. That growth came mainly through five important events. Other treaties and purchases gave it smaller but important pieces of land. Look at the dates on the map to see when the United States added each area.



Westward Expansion

8.6 History. The student understands westward expansion and its effects on the political, economic, and social development of the nation.

8.6(B) explain the political, economic, and social roots of Manifest Destiny

8.6(D) explain the causes and effects of the U.S.-Mexican War and their impact on the United States

| important words for concept development | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| standard | words new to grade level | previously introduced words | | social studies terms |
| 8.6(B) | economic depression* financial panic* | economic federal policy* foreign trade* inexpensive land* land ownership* | political population growth* roots social | Manifest Destiny* Territory of Oregon* |
| 8.6(D) | disputed area* foreign territory* | border dispute* boundaries* cause effect | | U.S.-Mexican War* United States* Mexico* Texas* |
| related vocabulary from supporting standards | concept of... land acquired westward growth | | | Louisiana Purchase Oregon Territory* Pacific Ocean* United States |

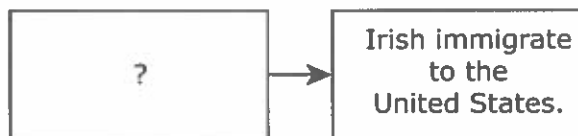
other words related to the content

emergence*
gained*

Diagnostic Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 What was the main attraction that drew new settlers to the Northwest Territory in the late 1700s and early 1800s? (8.6B)
- A The land was uninhabited.
 - B Growing cities offered factory jobs.
 - C The region thrived on plantation agriculture.
 - D Land was good for growing crops.
-
- 2 Which of these geographic factors was most important in making the Lewis and Clark Expedition possible? (8.10C)
- F The number of ideal, natural harbors along the Pacific Coast
 - G The relatively flat, open terrain of the Great Plains region
 - H The navigable waterways connected to the Missouri River
 - J The densely wooded forests of the Pacific Northwest region
-



- 3 Which of the following options best completes the diagram above? (8.23A, 8.29C)
- A A crop disease contributes to widespread famine in Ireland.
 - B Civil war made living in Ireland increasingly dangerous.
 - C A decline in manufacturing creates high unemployment in Ireland.
 - D Ireland stops imports and exports due to poor international relations.

We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence is with us, and no earthly power can. We point to the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration, and we proclaim to the millions of other lands, that . . . the powers of aristocracy and monarchy—“shall not prevail against it.” . . .

. . . [This] nation of many nations is destined to manifest to mankind the excellence of divine principles.

—John L. O’Sullivan, “The Great Nation of Futurity,” 1839

- 4** In this passage, newspaper writer John L. O’Sullivan links Manifest Destiny to — (8.6B, 8.29D)
- F** the abolition of slavery
 - G** American independence
 - H** the Declaration of Independence
 - J** the growing American economy
-
- 5** What territorial addition to the United States occurred in 1845? (8.6E)
- A** Republic of Texas
 - B** Louisiana Territory
 - C** Mexican Cession
 - D** Oregon Country
-
- 6** Which of the following was a consequence of the U.S.–Mexican War? (8.6D)
- F** Annexation of Texas
 - G** Idea of Manifest Destiny
 - H** Debate over slavery in the territories
 - J** Election of James Polk as president
-
- 7** The land acquired in the Gadsden Purchase in 1853 enabled the United States to — (8.11A)
- A** build a transcontinental railroad through the southern part of the country
 - B** establish a more secure southern border to prevent illegal immigration
 - C** gain access to the silver-rich mountainous regions of New Mexico and Arizona
 - D** control the Rio Grande to provide water for the cotton-producing regions in Texas

Test-Taking Tip

To interpret long quotes, read them closely and look for key words that connect to the answer choices. In this item, two words provide the most important clue to the correct answer.

LESSON 6.1

Early Expansion

What caused the early phase of expansion from the original thirteen states? *8.1A, 8.1C, 8.6E, 8.10A, 8.10C, 8.11A*

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 gave the United States more than independence. The new country also gained control of most of the land between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Settlers began streaming into these areas.

Northwest Ordinance
law passed by the Confederation Congress that detailed how areas in the Northwest Territory could eventually become states

Northwest Territory The northern part of this area—north of the Ohio River—was called the Northwest Territory. In 1787, the Confederation Congress passed the **Northwest Ordinance**. It set forth how this region would be formed into territories that could eventually become states. American Indians lived in these areas, but they ceded, or gave up, much of this land to the U.S. government through treaties.

Settlers were attracted by the rich farmland in these lands. They were also driven to move west because the population along the Atlantic Coast had grown. Land was hard to find in the East. It was plentiful in the new territories, however. It also cost little. Thousands of settlers moved to what is now Ohio and points west and north. By 1803, Ohio's population had grown enough that Ohio was admitted as a state.

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.6B

- 1 What was the main attraction that drew new settlers to the Northwest Territory in the late 1700s and early 1800s?
- A The land was uninhabited.
 - B Growing cities offered factory jobs.
 - C The region thrived on plantation agriculture.
 - D Land was good for growing crops.

Explanation

- A is incorrect. American Indians were living in the Northwest Territory when settlers came.
- B is incorrect. While cities and factories arose later in the 1800s in the states that had once been in the Northwest Territory, they were not prominent there in the late 1700s or early 1800s.
- C is incorrect. Settlers in the Northwest Territory did not practice plantation agriculture.
- D is correct. The Northwest Territory offered fertile farmland at low prices.

Louisiana Purchase
the U.S. purchase of the vast Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 at the cost of \$15 million

westward expansion
growth of the United States to the west of its original territory

Louisiana Purchase Farmers in the Northwest Territory had difficulty sending their crops to eastern markets over the Appalachian Mountains. It was easier to send them down the Ohio River and then the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Then their crops could be loaded on ships to be carried to markets. President Thomas Jefferson hoped to gain control of New Orleans. He offered to buy it from France, but Napoleon Bonaparte, the leader of France, surprised him by offering the whole Louisiana Territory for \$15 million. Jefferson accepted the offer and made the **Louisiana Purchase**. The purchase doubled the size of the United States. It was the first major step in the **westward expansion** of the United States.

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Lewis and Clark Jefferson chose two men to lead a group of explorers on a long expedition, or journey. They were to explore and map the new lands. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out in 1804 from St. Louis. They moved up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and then traveled along rivers that carried them farther west. They finally crossed the Rocky Mountains, entered the **Oregon Country**, and reached the northwest Pacific Coast. The Lewis and Clark Expedition gave Americans much information about the Louisiana Territory.

Oregon Country the area of what is now the Pacific Northwest including what are now the states of Oregon and Washington and the Canadian province of British Columbia

Diagnostic Test Item

8.10C

2 Which of these geographic factors was most important in making the Lewis and Clark expedition possible?

- F The number of ideal, natural harbors along the Pacific Coast
- G The relatively flat, open terrain of the Great Plains region
- H The navigable waterways connected to the Missouri River
- J The densely wooded forests of the Pacific Northwest region

Explanation

- F is incorrect. Reaching the Pacific was a goal of the expedition, not a reason for its success.
- G is incorrect. The flat Great Plains was still very difficult and time consuming to travel across for people who did not know the land. It was not a major factor in making the expedition possible.
- H is correct. Several navigable rivers made travel by the expedition possible.
- J is incorrect. The expedition had completed the mission of reaching the Pacific Ocean before those wood resources were available to it.

Settling the Lands In the next decades, more Americans moved westward. Under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, the Confederation Congress had banned slavery in the Northwest Territory. The Americans who moved there came mainly from the New England and Middle Atlantic states. They grew wheat and corn. As populations increased in western areas, more states entered the Union. Indiana became a state in 1816, and Illinois did so in 1818.

Southern Americans also moved westward. They moved to the Old Southwest—the area from western Georgia to Missouri and south of the Ohio River. They found rich soil along rivers. In the Deep South, many of these settlers began growing cotton. Settlers brought enslaved African Americans with them. In this way, slavery spread across the southern United States. Populations in these areas also grew. By 1819, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana had all joined the Union as states.

How did the U.S. population grow and change in the early 1800s? 8.6E, 8.10A, 8.10C, 8.11A, 8.23A

One reason that Americans were moving west was that the population was growing. The states along the Atlantic Coast were growing crowded as more immigrants arrived. These states were also changing.

Settling Boundaries While the population was moving west, the United States was also gaining new lands. An 1818 treaty settled a boundary dispute with Britain over the northern edge of the Louisiana Territory. The next year, a treaty with Spain gave the United States control of Florida.

Growing Industry and Cities in the Northeast The economy of New England changed in the early 1800s as textile mills sprang up. Textiles are cloth goods. Mills are places where raw materials are turned into finished products. Business owners in New England built mills along rivers. They used water to turn large wheels that powered machines to make cloth. Their need for more cotton spurred increased cotton production in the South. Other industries grew in the New England and Middle Atlantic states as well. Businesses made clocks and firearms and built ships.

Immigration Grows In the early 1800s, the United States had large amounts of cheap land and a growing economy. These features increased **immigration**. The main **ethnic groups** were Scots-Irish, Irish, and Germans.

The Scots-Irish were the descendants of people who had left Scotland to settle in northern Ireland. These immigrants tended to settle in the South. Another large group of immigrants came from Ireland in the late 1840s. That land had long suffered from poverty. Poor Irish farmers relied on potatoes as their main food supply. In 1845, a plant disease spread throughout Ireland and destroyed much of the potato crop. This caused a great famine, or lack of food. The Great Famine continued for several years. Many thousands of Irish died and up to two million people left Ireland. Many came to the United States. They tended to settle in the cities of the Northeast.

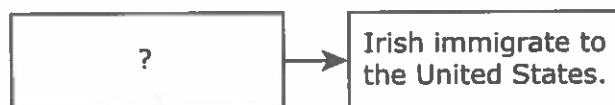
While Ireland experienced a famine, Germany had a civil war. Some Germans wanted to have a more democratic government. They staged a revolution in 1848, but the government defeated them. Thousands of Germans left the country in the following years. Many settled in the Northeast. Others moved into Ohio and other parts of what had been the Northwest Territory.

immigration moving from one country or area to another to settle and make a new life

ethnic group a group of people with a common national heritage, such as Irish Americans and German Americans

Diagnostic Test Item

8.23A, 8.29C



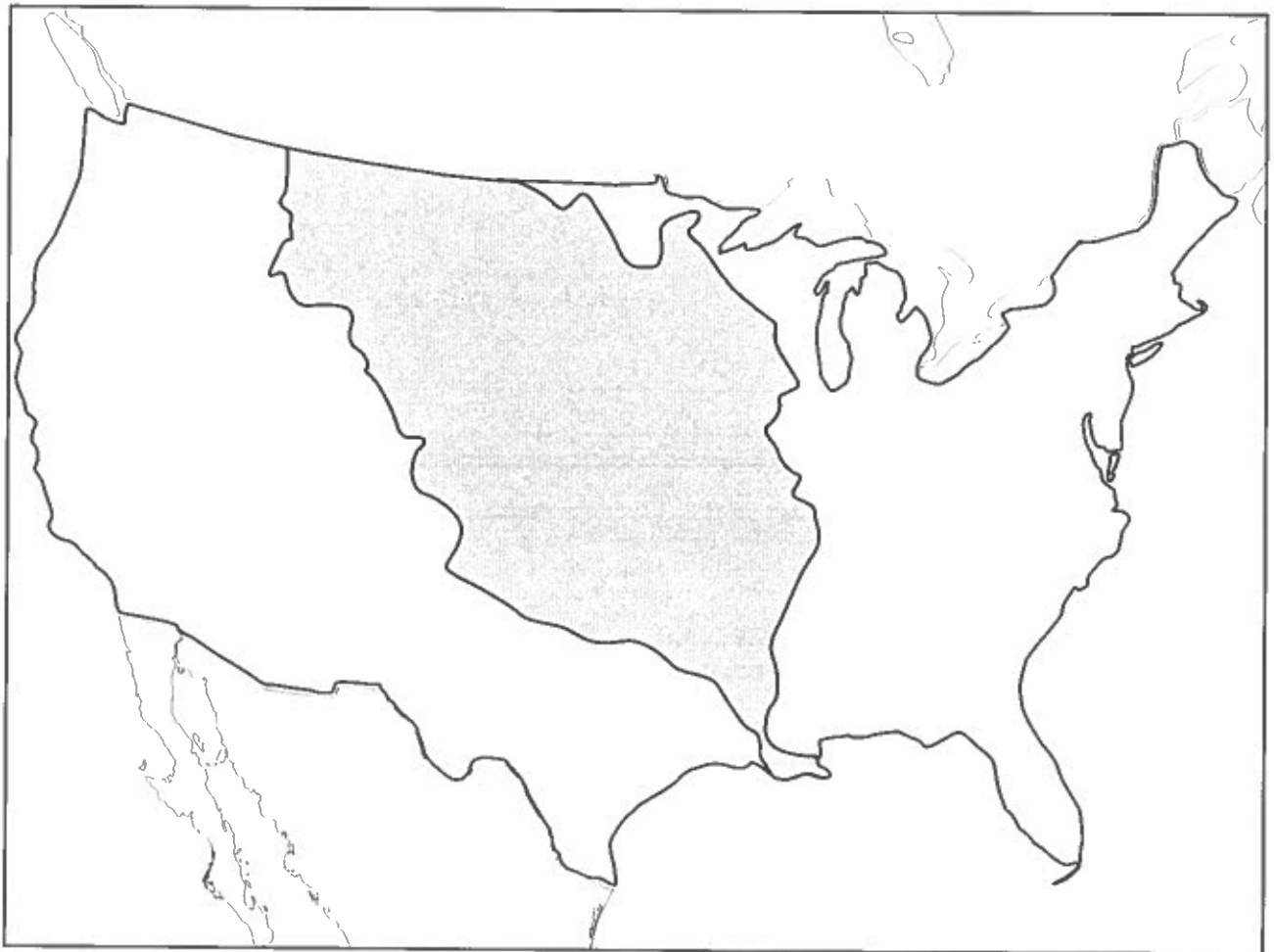
- 3 Which of the following options best completes the diagram above?
- A A crop disease contributes to widespread famine in Ireland.
 - B Civil war made living in Ireland increasingly dangerous.
 - C A decline in manufacturing creates high unemployment in Ireland.
 - D Ireland stops imports and exports due to poor international relations.

Explanation

- A is correct. During the 1840s, a plant disease destroyed much of the Irish potato crop, which led to famine and to Irish immigration to the United States.
- B is incorrect. Civil wars prompted immigration from Germany, not Ireland, in this time.
- C is incorrect. Ireland was not widely industrialized during this time period.
- D is incorrect. Ireland did not stop imports and exports during this time.

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 Why did President Jefferson send a representative to France to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans? (8.10C)
- A The city was arming American Indians to attack frontier settlers.
 - B The city was located at the mouth of the Mississippi River.
 - C He feared Spain might try to get control of the city.
 - D He feared the French would incite slave rebellions in the American South.



- 2 What does the shaded area of the map represent? (8.6E, 8.29C)
- F Territory won by the United States in the War of 1812
 - G Territory won from Mexico in the U.S.-Mexican War
 - H The Gadsden Purchase of 1853
 - J The Louisiana Purchase of 1803

3 From which two countries did the majority of immigrants to the United States arrive in the early 1800s? (8.23A)

- A Mexico and Canada
- B France and Scotland
- C Ireland and Germany
- D Italy and Greece

Test-Taking Tip

Make careful note of any dates in a question. For example, in this question, the correct answer for the *early* 1800s is different from what the answer would be if the question asked about the *late* 1800s.

4 In the Deep South, farmers moved westward in the early 1800s primarily to clear land to grow — (8.10C)

- F cotton
- G wheat
- H rice
- J sugarcane

Before the Lewis and Clark Expedition, little was known about the Pacific Northwest. President Jefferson ordered the expedition in hopes of finding a water route to the Pacific Ocean. Although such a route did not exist, the expedition revealed information about the unknown Pacific Northwest region and paved the way for the longest western trail.

5 To which trail is the text above referring? (8.10A, 8.29B)

- A California Trail
- B Mormon Trail
- C Oregon Trail
- D Santa Fe Trail

Test-Taking Tip

Check to see what the question is asking about a quote before trying to choose an answer. This question is asking you to use background knowledge to understand a detail from the text.

LESSON 6.2

Manifest Destiny

What was Manifest Destiny?

8.6B, 8.6C, 8.6E, 8.10C, 8.11A

Westward expansion continued from the 1830s to the 1860s. A growing population and economy joined with a new belief that the United States had a special fate.

Manifest Destiny That belief was called **Manifest Destiny**, a phrase coined by newspaper writer John O’Sullivan. He argued that the United States was based on the principles of equality and democracy. These principles made the nation a symbol of human progress. O’Sullivan claimed the United States was destined, or fated, to spread these principles across the North American continent. In this way, American democracy was linked to the right to add territory.

Anglo Americans to Texas Many Americans were eager to spread the American way of life across the continent. They were not spurred only by a belief in the superiority of **Anglo American culture**, however. These Americans also wanted good land to make prosperous farms and new communities. In the 1820s and 1830s, a few thousand moved to Texas, then a part of Mexico. They found good soil and plentiful land. These settlers came mainly from the southern states, and many brought enslaved African Americans with them. They grew cotton and other crops.

Manifest Destiny the idea popular in the mid-1800s that the United States was fated to spread across the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean

Anglo American culture American culture that reflects the influence of English culture and history

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.6B, 8.29D

We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence is with us, and no earthly power can. We point to the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration, and we proclaim to the millions of other lands, that . . . the powers of aristocracy and monarchy—“shall not prevail against it.” . . .

. . . [This] nation of many nations is destined to manifest to mankind the excellence of divine principles.

—John L. O’Sullivan, “The Great Nation of Futurity,” 1839

- 4 In this passage, newspaper writer John L. O’Sullivan links Manifest Destiny to —
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| F the abolition of slavery | H the Declaration of Independence |
| G American independence | J the growing American economy |

Explanation

- F** is incorrect. O’Sullivan was not writing in support of the cause of ending slavery.
- G** is incorrect. American independence had long been established.
- H** is correct. O’Sullivan refers to “the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration,” which is the Declaration of Independence.
- J** is incorrect. O’Sullivan does not mention American economic success.

Did You Know?

Stephen Austin and Sam Houston were important figures in the history of Texas. Austin brought many Americans to settle in Mexican Texas. Houston led the Texas army during the Texas Revolution and was the first president of the Republic of Texas.

annex to take over territory and incorporate it into another country

Did You Know?

The wheels of covered wagons dug deep ruts into the Great Plains along the Oregon Trail. In some places, those ruts can still be seen today.

By the 1830s, relations between these settlers in Texas and the government of Mexico had grown tense. In 1836, a coalition of American settlers and Tejanos (Spanish-speaking Mexican Texans) launched the Texas Revolution. They won their independence as the Republic of Texas.

The Texas Question Many Texans hoped that the United States would **annex**, or take over, their republic. Many Americans agreed, but the government did not take that step. Leaders worried that annexing Texas would anger the Mexican government and result in a war. Also, some northerners objected because adding another slave state would upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate.

"Oregon Fever" Americans hungry for land were also attracted to the Pacific Coast. The first American settlers in the region were trappers who worked in the fur trade. Their accounts of lush valleys sparked the interest of Americans in the East.

In the early 1840s, several thousand American families traveled to the **Oregon Country** to settle. They made the journey by covered wagon. The route they followed was called the Oregon Trail. The longest of the trails west, the Oregon Trail extended across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains to fertile valleys near the Pacific Coast. Many of these settlers came from the northern states or from what had been the Northwest Territory. They did not set up a system of slavery in Oregon.

The 1844 Election In 1844, the Democrats chose former governor of Tennessee James Polk as their candidate for president. Polk believed in Manifest Destiny. He wanted to annex Texas. He also wanted to gain full control of Oregon, which was jointly occupied by the United States and Britain. Polk won the election.

Texas and Oregon Even before Polk took office, the first of his goals was achieved. President John Tyler saw Polk's victory as a sign that Americans supported the annexation of Texas. He began the process of annexation. Texas was officially admitted as a state in December 1845.

The next year, the United States and Britain reached an agreement about the Oregon Country. The United States gained full control of what are now the states of Oregon and Washington. Britain gained full control of what is now British Columbia.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.6E

5 What territorial addition to the United States occurred in 1845?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A Republic of Texas | C Mexican Cession |
| B Louisiana Territory | D Oregon Country |

Explanation

- A** is correct. After many years of debate, Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845.
- B** is incorrect. The Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803. By 1845, several parts of the Louisiana Territory had already become states.
- C** is incorrect. The United States gained the territory referred to as the Mexican Cession in the treaty that ended the U.S.–Mexican War, which came after 1845.
- D** is incorrect. The United States gained control of the Oregon Country in 1846, as a result of a treaty with Britain.

What were the causes and results of the U.S.-Mexican War?

8.6C, 8.6D, 8.6E, 8.7D, 8.10C, 8.11A, 8.23A

President Polk wanted more than just Oregon and Texas, though. He had his eye on the lands from Texas to the Pacific Coast. His desire for those lands led to war and had important results for the United States.

Northern Lands of Mexico The northern lands of Mexico had some important communities. Santa Fe, in what is now New Mexico, was an important trading area. The long Santa Fe Trail connected it to the United States. California had good farmland and ports, such as San Francisco. Polk offered to buy these lands, but the government of Mexico refused to sell them. Mexican leaders were angry about the annexation of Texas. They also did not want to lose any more land.

War Breaks Out Mexico had never officially recognized the independence of Texas or its annexation to the United States. Furthermore, the United States and Mexico disagreed over the southern border of Texas. In early 1846, Polk ordered American army troops to cross into the disputed border region. Mexican soldiers attacked them, killing some of the Americans. Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico, claiming Mexican soldiers had “shed American blood upon American soil.” Congress declared war in May, and the **U.S.–Mexican War** was underway.

Fighting Mexico U.S. troops won several battles in Texas and northern Mexico. A small force captured Santa Fe. Anglo American settlers and U.S. forces took control of California. In the fall of 1847, American troops captured the Mexican port of Veracruz and then the capital, Mexico City. The Mexican government decided it was time to end the war. The two countries signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Mexico agreed to give up a large area called the **Mexican Cession**, which stretched from Texas to California. In return, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million.

New Problems Many people in northern states did not want the lands gained from Mexico to become slave states. Some members of Congress tried to prevent

U.S.–Mexican War conflict between the United States and Mexico that lasted from 1846 to 1848 and resulted in the United States gaining the Mexican Cession

Mexican Cession the large area the United States won from Mexico, including the land that is now the states of California, Utah, and Nevada, and parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming

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Diagnostic Test Item

8.6D

6 Which of the following was a consequence of the U.S.–Mexican War?

- F Annexation of Texas
- G Idea of Manifest Destiny
- H Debate over slavery in the territories
- J Election of James Polk as president

Explanation

- F is incorrect. The United States annexed Texas before the U.S.–Mexican War began.
- G is incorrect. Manifest Destiny helped spur many Americans to favor starting a war with Mexico. It was not a consequence of the war.
- H is correct. The gain of territory as a result of the U.S.–Mexican War raised the issue of whether slavery would be allowed in these areas.
- J is incorrect. Polk was elected before the outbreak of the U.S.–Mexican War.

that from happening. The Wilmot Proviso, as the measure was known, never passed. The issue of slavery in the new territories, however, was hotly debated.

The Gold Rush In 1848, gold was discovered in the mountains of California. The discovery prompted thousands of people to move to the area hoping to make a fortune. They came from the United States, Europe, South America, and China. Few people struck it rich, but many remained in California. Some farmed. Some settled in growing cities like San Francisco. Many, including many Chinese, found work in later years building railroads, which had become important for transportation. By 1850, California had enough people to become a state and requested admission to the Union as a free state.

Compromise of 1850 set of laws that included admitting California as a free state; allowing the people of other areas of the Mexican Cession to decide whether they wanted slavery or not; banning the slave trade in Washington, D.C.; and passing a new Fugitive Slave Act

Gadsden Purchase area of what is now southern New Mexico and Arizona purchased by the United States in 1853 from Mexico

The Compromise of 1850 If California were admitted as a free state, it would upset the balance of free and slave states in the U.S. Senate. Thus, Congress worked out a complex agreement called the **Compromise of 1850**. California was admitted as a free state. In other parts of the Mexican Cession, whether slavery would be allowed was left up to the people in each territory. This policy came to be known as popular sovereignty. The compromise also banned the slave trade, but not slavery, in Washington, D.C., and included the passage of a new Fugitive Slave Act for the capture of runaway slaves.

The Gadsden Purchase Some Americans hoped to build a transcontinental railroad across the southern United States. A *transcontinental* railroad crosses the continent. Mexico still had some of the land between southern Texas and California, however. In 1853, the United States bought land in what is now southern New Mexico and Arizona to make that railroad possible. The agreement was called the **Gadsden Purchase** after James Gadsden, who negotiated the deal with Mexico.

Buying Alaska American territorial growth ended for a time until 1867. That year, Secretary of State William Seward made an agreement with Russia. In the deal, Russia sold its rights to Alaska for \$7.2 million.

Diagnostic Test Item

8.11A

- 7 The land acquired in the Gadsden Purchase in 1853 enabled the United States to —
- A build a transcontinental railroad through the southern part of the country
 - B establish a more secure southern border to prevent illegal immigration
 - C gain access to the silver-rich mountainous regions of New Mexico and Arizona
 - D control the Rio Grande to provide water for the cotton-producing regions in Texas

Explanation

- A is correct. The United States purchased land in southern Arizona and New Mexico in order to build a transcontinental railroad through the southern part of the country.
- B is incorrect. Illegal immigration was not an issue at the time.
- C is incorrect. Although there are silver mines in New Mexico and Arizona, that was not why the United States purchased the land from Mexico.
- D is incorrect. The Rio Grande forms the border between Texas and Mexico, so the purchase did not give the United States control over the river.

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 In 1844, the Democrats nominated James Polk, who ran on a platform favoring — (8.6B)
- A reopening the international slave trade
 - B renewing peace negotiations with Mexico
 - C acquisition of Oregon and Texas
 - D purchasing Florida from Spain



Test-Taking Tip

Take some time to study an illustration before reading the question about it. If you understand the illustration before you try to answer the question, you will find the correct answer more easily.

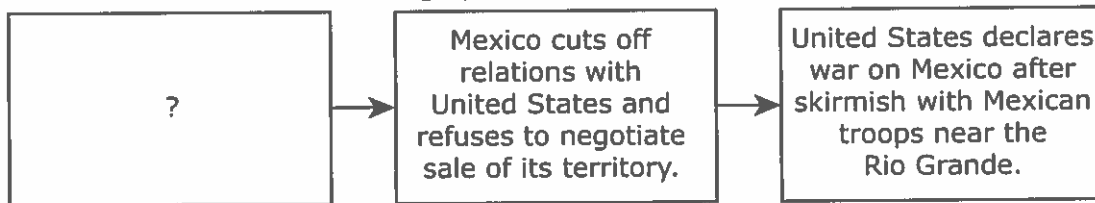
- 2 What popular belief of the American people in the mid-1800s is best illustrated by the image above? (8.6C, 8.29A)
- F The American people must be respectful and live in harmony with American Indians.
 - G The American people are destined to expand the nation westward.
 - H The American people need to return to their roots and live on family farms.
 - J The American people must turn their backs on old European powers if they are to succeed.
- 3 How did the Oregon Territory officially become part of the United States? (8.6E)
- A It was bought from France, as it was part of the territory that changed hands with the Louisiana Purchase.
 - B It was part of the Mexican Cession, which was territory gained following the U.S.-Mexican War.
 - C It was purchased from Russia, which had previously established fur trading posts there.
 - D It was signed over by Britain in a treaty, ending decades of joint occupation by the two countries.



4 Which of the following best completes the diagram about events leading up to the Compromise of 1850? (8.7D, 8.29C)

- F Nat Turner leads a slave rebellion
- G A civil war erupts in Kansas
- H South Carolina declares the tariff null and void
- J California requests admission as a free state

Events Leading up to the U.S.-Mexican War



5 Which of the following best completes the diagram about the events leading up to the U.S.-Mexican War? (8.6D, 8.29B)

- A The United States annexes the Republic of Texas, which Mexico still considers to be Mexican territory.
- B The United States passes the Wilmot Proviso, which bans slavery in former Mexican territories.
- C The United States announces plans to build a southern transcontinental railroad, which would pass through Mexican territory.
- D The United States provides funding for people to settle in California, which is still part of Mexico.

6 The joint occupation of the Oregon Country by the United States and Britain was ended by — (8.6E)

- F a treaty negotiated by Russia
- G a war between the United States and Britain
- H an agreement between the United States and Britain
- J the outcome of the U.S.-Mexican War

Study Guide and Review

Reviewing Key Terms of Westward Expansion

8.6A, 8.6B, 8.6C, 8.6D, 8.6E, 8.7D, 8.10A, 8.10C, 8.23A

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

Louisiana Purchase
famine
ethnic
Westward

Compromise
U.S.-Mexican War
annex

Manifest Destiny
Northwest Ordinance
Cession

- One important _____ group that moved to California during the Gold Rush was the Chinese.
- John O'Sullivan said that the United States had a _____ to spread across the continent of North America.
- The _____ resulted in a major gain of territory for the United States in 1848.
- President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore the area gained from the _____.
- The _____ spelled out how the areas of the Northwest Territory could become states.
- Immigration from Ireland was prompted by a _____ in that area.
- The territory the United States won from Mexico in the U.S.-Mexican War is referred to as the Mexican _____.
- _____ expansion by Anglo Americans resulted in American Indians losing their land.
- The _____ of 1850 was a set of laws that tried to settle the question of whether lands gained from Mexico would have slavery or not.

Sequencing Events of Westward Expansion 8.1A, 8.6E, 8.29B

Write the correct date in the space next to the step in America's westward expansion.



_____ Annexation of Texas

_____ Agreement with Britain over Oregon

_____ Treaty gaining Florida

_____ Gadsden Purchase

_____ Purchase of Alaska

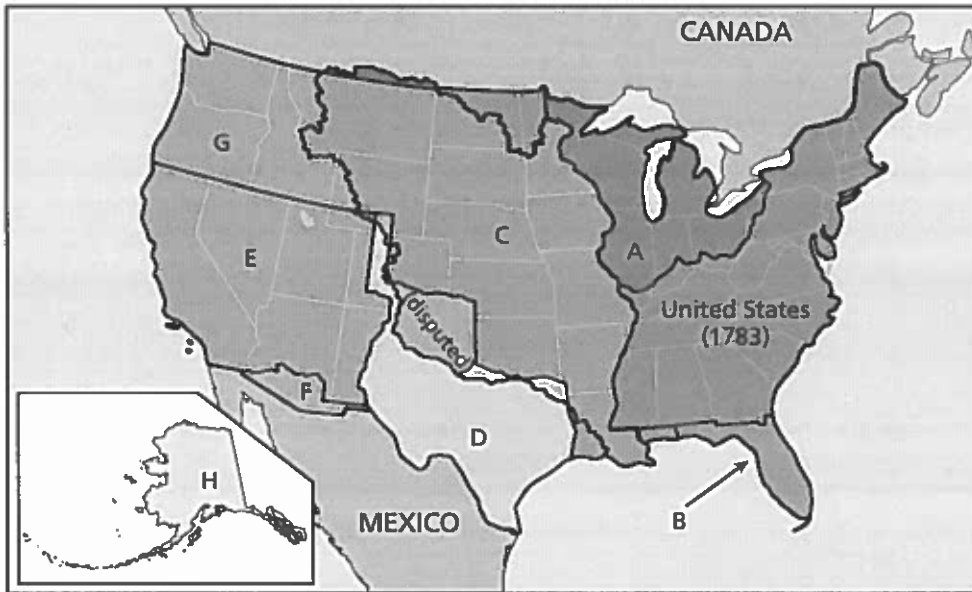
_____ Louisiana Purchase

_____ Acquisition of California and New Mexico

Identifying Areas Involved in Westward Expansion

8.6E, 8.29C

U.S. Territorial Growth, 1783–1867



Write the letter of each region on the map next to the correct label.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Alaska | _____ 5. Mexican Cession |
| _____ 2. Florida | _____ 6. Northwest Territory |
| _____ 3. Gadsden Purchase | _____ 7. Oregon Country |
| _____ 4. Louisiana Purchase | _____ 8. Texas |

Identifying Causes and Effects in Westward Expansion

8.6D, 8.29B, 8.29B

Write each phrase in the correct column to identify causes and effects of the U.S.–Mexican War.

Belief in Manifest Destiny
 Mexican Cession
 California becomes a state
 Trade along the Santa Fe Trail

Election of James Polk
 Debate over slavery in the territories
 Annexation of Texas

| Causes | Effects |
|--------|---------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |

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Post Test

Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

- 1 In the early 1800s, Americans mainly settled in the Oregon Country to — (8.6B)
- A take part in the thriving fur trade
 - B escape religious persecution elsewhere
 - C become factory workers and merchants
 - D establish large-scale plantations
-
- 2 As the United States expanded westward, why did control of New Orleans become an issue? (8.10C)
- F New Orleans produced much of the oil needed to power the manufacturing industries in the North.
 - G New Orleans was a key strategic defensive point against enemies sailing from Europe.
 - H New Orleans's location on the Gulf of Mexico, close to the sugar-rich islands of the West Indies, made it a major rum producer.
 - J New Orleans's location at the mouth of the Mississippi River, connecting the interior of the country to the sea, made it a valuable port.
-

Most Chinese immigrants entered California through the port of San Francisco. From San Francisco and other ports, many sought their fortunes in other parts of California. The Chinese formed part of the diverse gathering of peoples from throughout the world who contributed to the economic and population explosion that characterized the early history of the state of California.

—*"Chinese and Westward Expansion," Library of Congress,*
<http://www.loc.gov> (accessed October 15, 2014)

- 3 Based on the excerpt above, what drew the first Chinese immigrants to the United States? (8.23A, 8.29A)
- A A desire for political freedom
 - B Economic opportunities
 - C Curiosity about other places
 - D Relief from famine in their home country

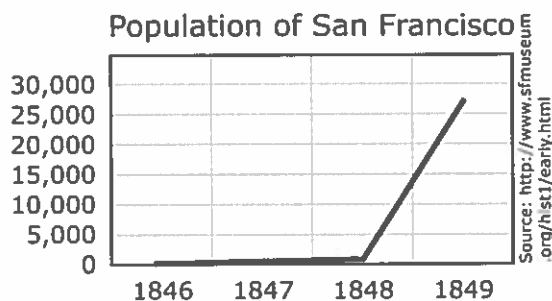
Roots of Manifest Destiny

| Economic | Political | Social |
|---|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| To open new trade routes and markets | To expand the country's borders | To escape persecution |
| Example: The fur trade in the Pacific Northwest | Example: ? | Example: The Mormons in Utah |

- 4 Which of the following best completes the chart above? (8.6B, 8.29C)
- F** The Chinese in California **H** The southerners who moved to Texas
- G** The Mexican Cession **J** The Homestead Act

- 5 Which territorial change best represents the achievement of one of the goals of Manifest Destiny? (8.6E)
- A** The formation of the Republic of Texas
- B** Territorial expansion into northern Maine
- C** The admittance of the state of California
- D** The admittance of the state of Ohio

- 6 Southern Democrats were largely in favor of war with Mexico because — (8.6D)
- F** they were expansionists who believed it was the United States' destiny to expand into South America
- G** the new territory gained from Mexico could be opened up to slavery
- H** the Mexicans supported American Indians in their battles with settlers
- J** most weapons manufacturers were located in the South, and a war would be an economic benefit



- 7 The change shown in this graph most likely resulted from— (8.11A, 8.29C)
- A** the Gadsden Purchase
- B** industrialization in the western United States
- C** the discovery of gold in California
- D** the Monroe Doctrine