

# Unit 3 – Part 2

- Trace the settlement and development of the Spanish borderlands.
- Explain the concept of Manifest Destiny.
  - Describe the causes and challenges of westward migration.
- Explain how Texas won independence from Mexico.
  - Analyze the goals of President Polk.
  - Trace the causes and outcome of the Mexican-American War.
    - Explain the effects of the Mexican-American War on the United States.
    - Trace the causes and effects of the California Gold Rush.
- Describe the political impact of California's application for statehood.

- Analyze the movement toward greater democracy and its impact.
- Describe the personal and political qualities of Andrew Jackson.
- Summarize the causes and effects of the removal of Native Americans in the early 1800s
- Evaluate the significance of the debate over tariffs and the idea of nullification.
- Summarize the key events of the conflict over the second Bank of the United States in the 1830s.
- Analyze the political environment in the United States after Andrew Jackson.

## **Election of 1824**

- The election of 1824 was a turning point in American history because it was the last presidential election decided by the House of Representatives. On February 9 1825 the house cast its votes with each state having one vote. John Adams won on the first ballot with 13 votes. Andrew Jackson received seven votes and William Crawford received four.

# Andrew Jackson -7th President

## 1. *The First's of Andrew Jackson*

**DBQ How were candidates chosen for office?**

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**DBQ How did the growing spirit of democracy help Jackson in the election of 1828?**

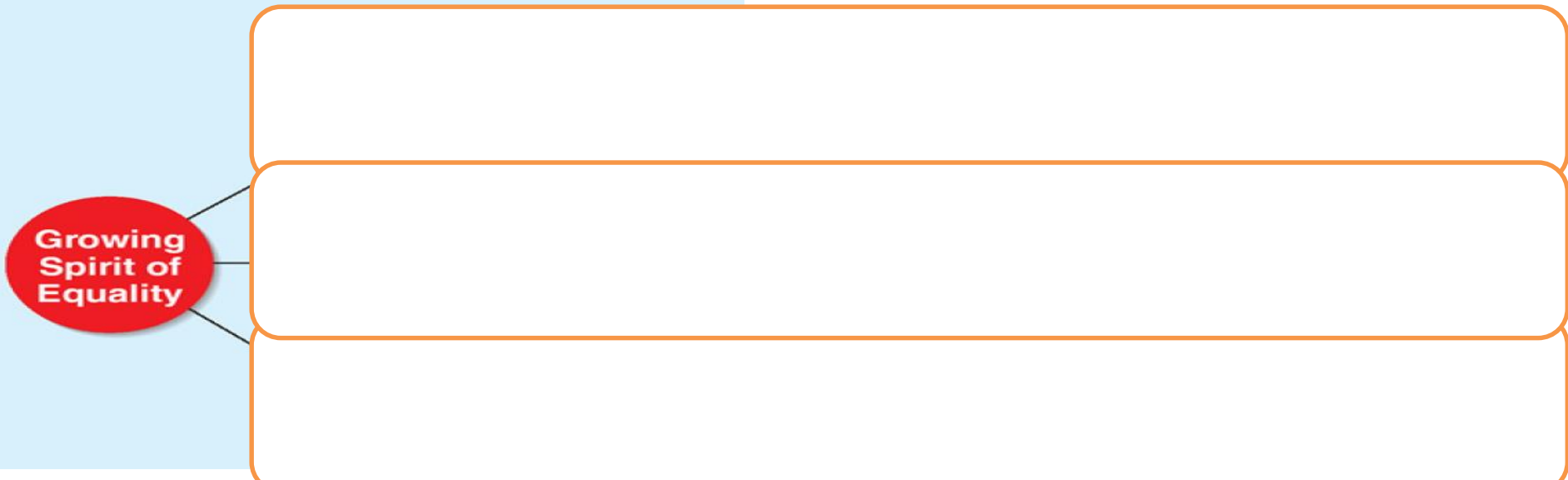
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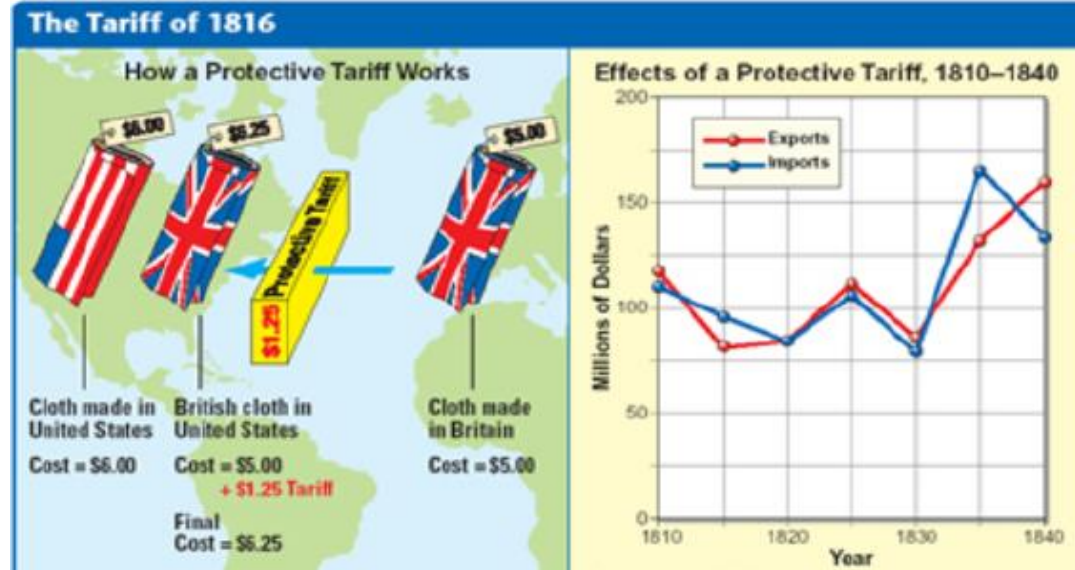
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## 2. *Jacksonian Democracy*



### 3. Protective \_\_\_\_\_ of 1828



Document – The following quotations were made by President Andrew Jackson in reference to the threatened South Carolina secession over the Tariff of 1828.

“...I would hang the first man I could get my hands on.”  
Jackson’s remarks to the states threatening secession

### 4. Southern Response to Tariff of 1828

“So obvious are the reasons which forbid this secession (withdrawal from the union), that it is necessary only to mention them. The Union was formed for the benefit of all. It was produced by the sacrifice of interest and opinions. Can those sacrifices be ignored?....Everyone must see that the other States, in self-defense, must oppose secession at all costs.”  
President Andrew Jackson (modified for this exercise)

**DBQ What was Jackson’s opinion of southern secession?**

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**DBQ Why did Jackson feel this way?** \_\_\_\_\_

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## 5. Jackson \_\_\_\_\_ Hamilton's Bank of the United States

A bank of the United States is in many respects convenient for the Government and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty at an early period of my Administration to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

## 6. Sectionalism Develops in America

**What does Jackson say about “some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank?”**



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“All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact that they can not live in contact with a civilized community and prosper....No one can doubt the moral duty of the Government .... To protect and if possible to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race....”

## 7. Indian Removal Act (1830)

\*\*Under Jackson, Native American Indians living in the eastern U.S. suffered greatly (Trail of Tears).\*\*

**Who is the ‘civilized community’ according to Jackson?**

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**Why did Jackson feel that relocating the Native Americans was the best policy?)**

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What is Andrew Jackson standing on in this cartoon?

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Why do you think the artist has him doing this?

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How do you think the author of this cartoon feels about Andrew Jackson? Explain your answer.

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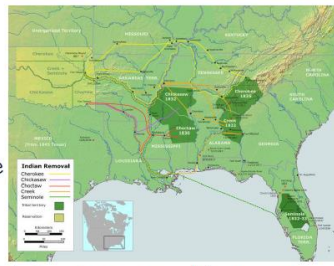
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After President Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act, American troops forced the Cherokee Indians to land west of the Mississippi River (Oklahoma) – the map above shows the of the routes taken by the Cherokees – the conditions were so harsh that this route became known as the “Trail of Tears”

The Cherokee called this journey the “Trail of Tears” because of the devastating conditions the forced marchers faced – it was a common to see family members collapse and die of starvation or cold – surviving family members would bury the dead and move on – over 4,000 Cherokees will die



By 1830, the United States was growing. Many Native American tribes still lived in the states, including the Cherokee, the Choctaw, the Chickasaw, the Muscogee-Creek, and the Seminole. President Andrew Jackson felt that these tribes were acting as foreign nations within the states, which was unconstitutional. He proposed the Indian Removal Act in 1830 which stated that Native American tribes living in the states would be removed to west of the Mississippi River to federal territory in exchange for their homelands. The tribes would sign peace treaties stating they would give up their lands in exchange for land in the west. Many Native Americans did not want to leave their land, but with mounting pressure from the government and soldiers, many tribes signed agreements.



### 3. What caused many of the Cherokee to die?

In Georgia, the Cherokee especially did not want to be removed. They fought all the way to the Supreme Court, and they won. In order to be removed, both sides would have to agree in a treaty. In 1835, both the Cherokee and the Senate came to an agreement. The removal of the Cherokee began in the summer of 1838. Soldiers came to force the Cherokee off their land.

The army had built removal forts. Cherokee were taken to these forts to wait for the long march to Indian Territory. The forts were terrible places to live, much like a prison camp. There was little food, their personal items were often stolen, and the forts were very dirty. Some Cherokee went to the forts voluntarily, but most waited for soldiers to come and get them. Sometimes they didn't even have time to collect their belongings before they were forced to leave.

### 4. How many Cherokee died on the “Trail of Tears”

#### 1. Who was responsible for the Indian Removal Act of 1830?

#### 2. What tribes were mostly affected by the Indian Removal Act?

The march to Oklahoma was almost 1,000 miles long. The first groups of Cherokee left in the summer. Food, medicine, and water was scarce. Some had to turn and go back to the camps. The rest of the Cherokee left in October or November. 12,000 men, women, and children began the march west. There were about 1,000 Cherokee in each group, along with a doctor. A total of 654 wagons went with the groups, usually to carry supplies. Sometimes the elderly, sick, or women with babies rode in the wagons. Everyone else walked.

Many of the groups took the trail to the north. This was not a good choice. The rain and all of the wagons made it very difficult to travel on these roads. Also, they were traveling towards the north in the winter. Many groups got stuck on the roads in January. The Cherokee did not have the correct supplies for travel, including blankets or shoes. There was very little grass for their animals to eat along the way and animals that could be hunted, like deer or elk, were hard to find.

The Cherokee had not been prepared for this long difficult journey. It was especially difficult on the elderly and the children. Many of them died. More than 4,000 Cherokees died on the march. They were forced to bury their dead along the side of the road as they walked. Those that lived made it to Oklahoma by March of 1839. Whenever the Cherokee speak of this time in history, they call it “Nunna-da-ultsun-yi” which translates to “the place where they cried”. This is why it is now called The Trail of Tears.

## Andrew Jackson Hero or Villain?

Directions: Using the information you have learned about Andrew Jackson evaluate his impact on American society. Create a hero's commemorative plaque for Jackson that emphasizes his positive contributions to American democracy, and a "Wanted" poster that shows his negative impact on American democracy. Make sure you include:

- Two sketches of Andrew Jackson
- Two sentences stating why Jackson should be praised (below the commemorative plaque).
- Two sentences stating why Jackson should be condemned (below the "Wanted" poster)

**Andrew Jackson**  
A National Hero

**WANTED**  
Andrew Jackson

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The Trail of Tears

Before

During

After

## II. Westward Expansion of the United States

### 3. Texas Revolts Against Santa Anna (1836)

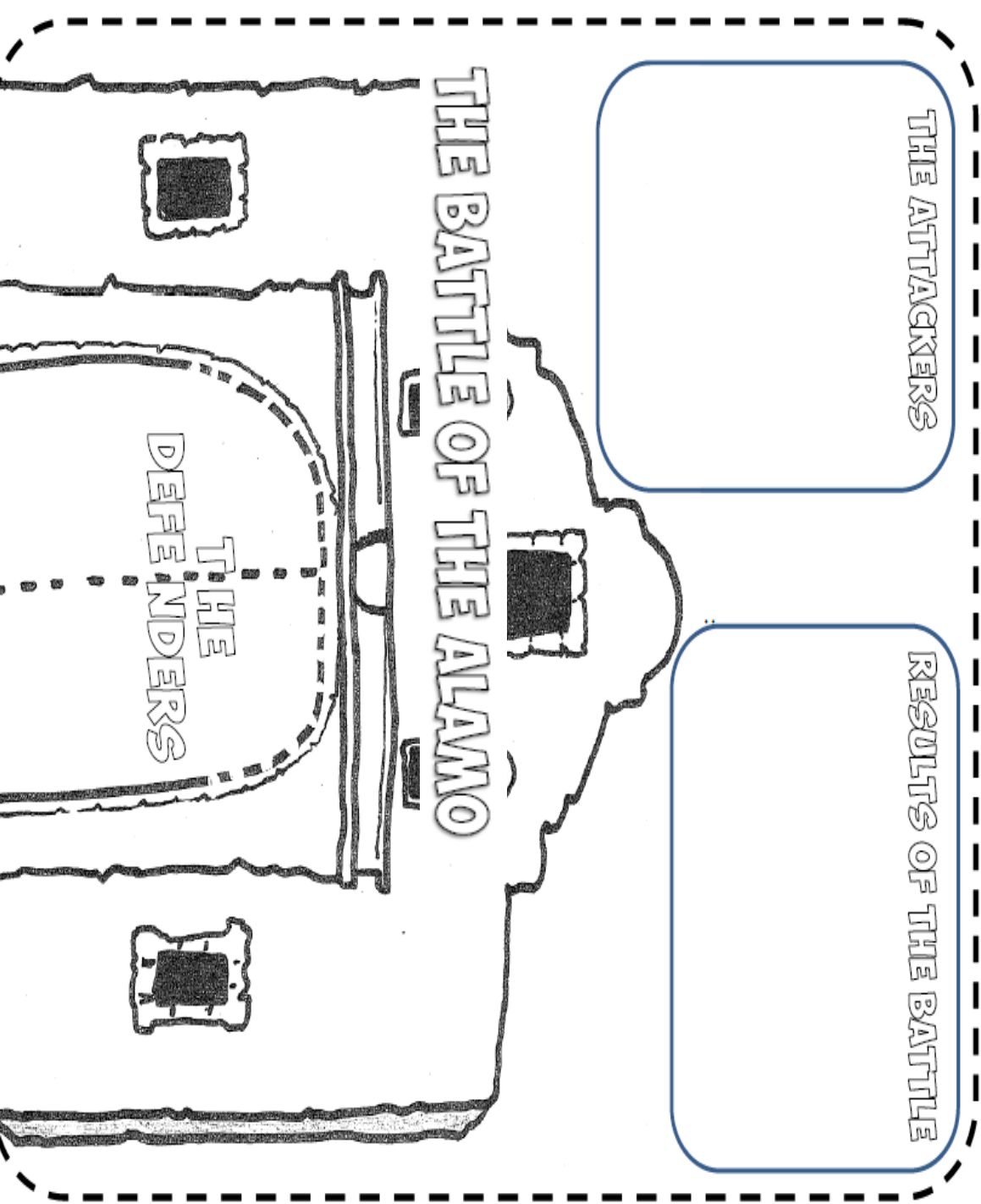
#### 1. Texas War for Independence (1836)

187 Texans held Santa Anna's Mexican army of over 2,000 men for approximately 3 weeks – the Texans faced constant bombardment from Mexican artillery (cannons / mortars), until the Alamo finally fell when the Mexican army stormed the Alamo

#### President Polk

#### 1. Santa Anna (1832) = becomes Mexican \_

#### 4. Battle of Sanjacinto



## 2. Mexican War (1846-1848)

In 1847, the Massachusetts legislature passed a resolution, written by Charles Sumner, opposing the war with Mexico. This is an excerpt from the resolution.

### a. Causes:

*Resolved, That the present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign State of Texas, while the same was still at war with Mexico; that it was unconstitutionally commenced by the order of the President, to General Taylor, to take military possession of territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, and in the occupation of Mexico; and that it is now waged ingloriously—by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor—unnecessarily and without just cause, at immense cost of treasure [money] and life, for the dismemberment of Mexico, and for the conquest of a portion of her territory, from which slavery has already been excluded, with the triple object of extending slavery, of strengthening the “Slave Power,” and of obtaining the control of the Free States, under the constitution of the United States...*

Source: Massachusetts House of Representatives

**According to this resolution, what is *one* reason the Massachusetts legislature was opposed to the Mexican War?**

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### b. Battles of the Mexican War

### c. Treaty of Guadeloupe – Hidalgo (1848)

# III. Westward Expansion & Manifest Destiny Continued

## 2. Oregon Territory

### 1. Mormons

**\*\*Many settlers die along the Oregon Trail because of deserts and mountains.\*\***

Mountain men were attracted to the Oregon Territory because of the fur trade – mountain men lived off the land and faced many dangers – Jedediah Smith was best known for his run-in with a grizzly bear along the Cheyenne River – the attack left several scars on his face – but he lived to tell the tale



Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were murdered while in jail awaiting their trial on the charge of ensuing a riot (Mormons faced discrimination b/c of their beliefs) – while in jail a mob of about 200 people with faces painted black stormed the jail and murdered the Smith brothers – after each was shot, Joseph's body was mutilated – soon after this event, the Mormons moved west



Once people started exploring the west, news of lands with rich soil and open prairies reached Americans in the east. Many Americans wanted the chance to claim these lands for themselves and began to travel west. The journey was long and hard, but the families were willing to risk everything to make the trip. These Americans were called pioneers because they would be the first to settle in a new area. The pioneers traveled along trails that Native Americans and fur trappers had been using for years before they came. The most common trail was the Oregon Trail. It went from Independence, Missouri to Oregon Country. It was a 2,000 mile long trail that took about five months to cross. Pioneers were able to travel about 15 miles per day. If the journey took more than five months, it could become very dangerous. Pioneers could get stuck in the snow in the mountains and may not survive.

What did they take with them?

Pioneers could take very little with them other than food. For a family of four, the pioneers had to have over 1,000 pounds of food to make the entire journey. They brought flour, bacon, coffee, sugar, salt, rice, and beans. They may also bring cooking utensils, buckets, a coffee pot, and an iron skillet. In order to bring this much food, they had to have a wagon. The wagon was mostly filled with food and maybe three sets of clothing for each person in the family. Many also brought a shovel, an ax, a rifle, bedding, and maybe a tent with them. Pioneers left almost all of their belongings in their homes in the east. There just wasn't room to bring anything fancy with them. Many pioneers overloaded their wagons with supplies. As they started on the journey, they would realize the wagons were too heavy, so they would throw items out of the wagon onto the side of the trail. Especially on sections of the trail that were difficult to travel, there would be materials littered along the side. Heavy trunks, wedding gifts, and family heirlooms could be found all along the trail as the oxen became more and more tired from pulling the wagons.

How did they get their supplies to Oregon?

Most pioneers used covered wagons on the trail. They were often called Prairie Schooners because they looked like boats traveling along the prairie. When a family decided they wanted to take the trip west, they often had to save money for three to five years. A wagon cost about \$400 and the trip with supplies could be as much as \$1,000. The wagon was made of wood with iron around the wheels. The front wheels were smaller than the back wheels to help the wagon turn. It was usually four feet wide and ten feet long. They could carry about 2,500 pounds. If an axle broke on the wagon, the owners were in serious trouble. Without a spare, they would have to abandon the wagon. The cover was made from canvas and was waterproofed with linseed oil. It would protect the supplies for a while, but would eventually leak during constant rain. Oxen often pulled the wagons because it took a strong animal to pull such a heavy load and horses could not survive on prairie grass. Many oxen died of exhaustion or thirst. They would be abandoned along the side of the road.



A Prairie Schooner

## 1. Why did pioneers travel in wagon trains?

### 1. Why did people want to travel west on the Oregon Trail?

### 2. How far was the Oregon Trail and how long did it take pioneers to travel it?



What was a wagon train?

Pioneers traveled in groups called wagon trains. This was a group of covered wagons, usually around 100 of them. People signed up to join the group and they were well organized. The groups would elect someone to be in charge and often hired a guide to take them on the trail. At night, the wagon

train would circle up. This helped corral the animals so they would not wander off.

What were some of the problems faced on the Oregon Trail?

Traveling west was difficult. One in ten people that made the journey would not survive. Because the wagons carried the supplies, pioneers had to walk. Only the elderly, sick, or babies would travel inside the wagon. The trails were very dusty and dirty. When it rained, the dust turned to mud. The sun would cause people's lips to blister and split. Most thought that the greatest danger was from Native Americans, but they were wrong. The biggest killer among the pioneers was a disease called cholera. People would feel fine in the morning but be dead by evening. Cholera could kill a whole family in a week. There were also accidents that occurred on the trail. Guns would go off when people weren't paying attention. Children would fall from the wagons and be crushed under the wagon wheels. River crossings, called fording, were one of the most dangerous times. Wagons could become stuck in the mud at the bottom of a river and the wheels may break. Wagons had to be floated across the deeper rivers. Many did not know how to swim and would drown. If a wagon tipped over, they would lose everything. The Oregon Trail has been called the nation's longest graveyard. There were almost 65,000 deaths. Those that made it to Oregon were rewarded with beautiful land, but they'd had to suffer many hardships to get there.

## Westward Expansion (1803-1853)

## Leaving Home: Push and Pull Factors

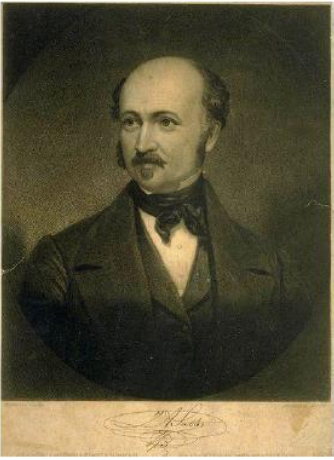
**Directions: Identify whether the following circumstances are a reason why people want to leave their life in the East (Push Factors) or if it is a reason why the people have chosen to move to the West (Pull Factors)**

- There is no way for me to own land here.
- I lost everything when the banks closed.
- People here try to limit what I can become.
- People here are dying of Cholera.
- The West is an untapped market for trade.
- The natural resources are abundant.

- There's gold out there, and I'm going to find it!
- It will be less crowded, so there will be less illness.
- I cannot live where there is slavery.
- The railroads are headed West.
- The land is cheap!
- The city is becoming overcrowded.

There had been rumors of gold in California for years. John Sutter was a Swiss emigrant who arrived in California in 1839. Because California was claimed by Mexico, he became a Mexican citizen and received a land grant of 50,000 acres in Sacramento Valley on the Sacramento River. He built a fort and developed a farm and other businesses. Sutter's Fort became a rest stop for travelers and immigrants to California. In 1846, California was occupied by the United States as they tried to acquire it from Mexico. The U.S. obtained California in February of 1848 in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after the Mexican-American War.

In 1847, John Sutter hired James Marshall to build a sawmill on his property at a site named Coloma, on American River. On January 4, 1848, as they were building the mill, James Marshall found a piece of metal that looked like gold. He quickly took it to Sutter and they did some research to find out if it was actually gold. After some testing, they discovered it was gold. Sutter became very worried about others finding out about the gold. He knew that the discovery of gold would bring many people to his property, and he did not want this. He asked all of his workers to keep it a secret. Unfortunately, the secret got out when merchant and publisher Samuel Brannan returned to San Francisco with a gold nugget from Sutter's Mill and published his finding. Large groups of people proceeded to Sutter's Mill and began a search for gold. This destroyed Sutter's property and all he had worked for. He was disappointed that his land would not become the businesses he had hoped. He gave the land to his son, who realized the potential of the land, and quickly began planning a town, calling it Sacramento. It eventually became the capital of California.



John Sutter

1. **Who was the first to find gold in California? How did they find gold?**

2. **Why did John Sutter want to keep the discovery of gold a secret?**

3. **How did everyone find out about the gold?**

On August 19, 1848, *The New York Herald* was the first major East Coast newspaper to report about the discovery of gold. On December 5, 1848, President James Polk spoke about the discovery of gold to Congress and confirmed gold had been found. This made gold in California national news. Just as Sutter had feared, more and more people poured into California in search of gold from all over the world.

The first people to rush to find gold were people who already lived in California. Many abandoned their homes, stores, and boats for the opportunity to find gold. Entire families could be found searching for gold, including women and children.

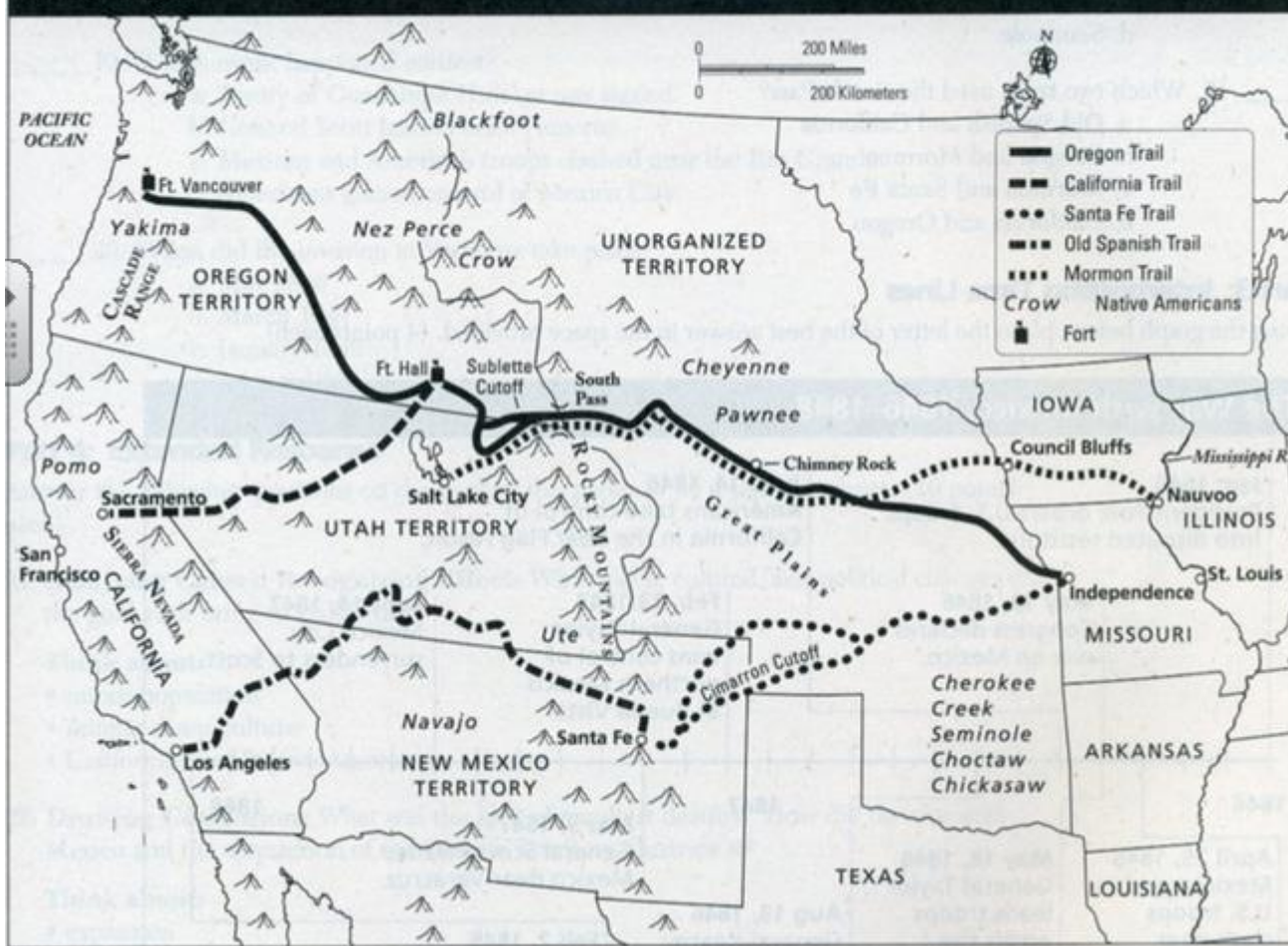


SUTTER'S MILL AT COLOMA  
A reproduction of photograph in possession of Charles H. Merrill, of San Francisco, from original photograph taken on the spot by E. H. Young in 1850.

A picture of Sutter's Mill in Coloma, California



## Trails West



**Which trail to the West was the longest?**

- Sante Fe Trail
- Oregon Trail
- Mormon Trail
- California Trail

**What town was the starting point for both the Oregon Trail and the Sante Fe Trail?**

- Independence, Missouri
- Sacramento, California
- Sante Fe, New Mexico
- Nauvoo, Illinois

**Which of the following Native American tribes would a settler be unlikely to encounter of the Sante Fe Trail?**

- Cherokee
- Chickasaw
- Blackfoot
- Seminole

**Where did the Oregon Trail end?**

- Fort Hall
- Sacramento
- Fort Vancouver
- Salt Lake City

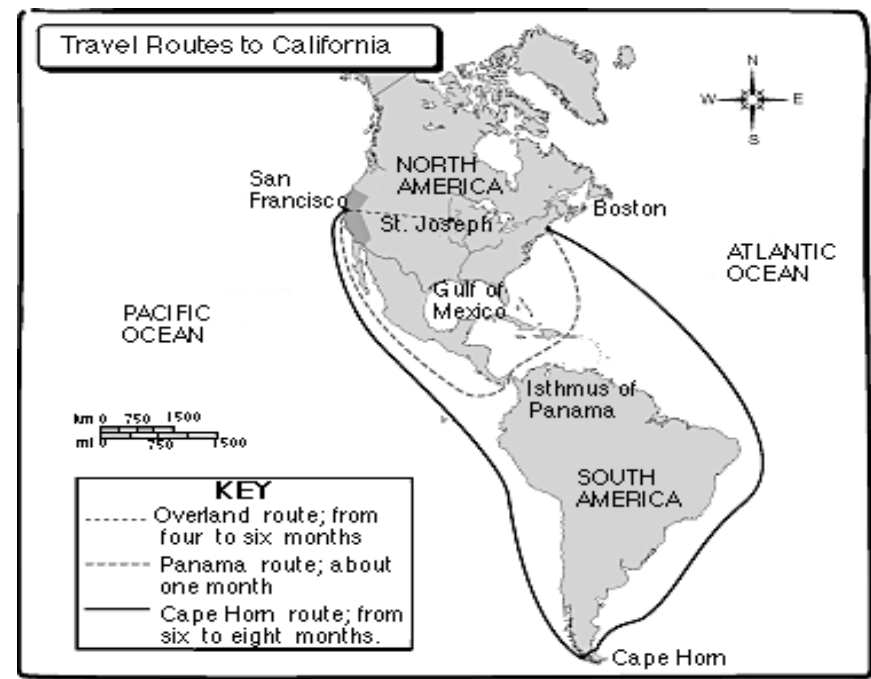
### 3. California Becomes a State (1850)

**\*\*Because gold is discovered, California becomes a state prior to most western states.\*\***

“The first result of the rush of emigrants from all parts of the world into California- a country almost unknown- was to nearly end all law. The countries which were nearest the golden coast sent forth thousands of adventurers, who speedily outnumbered the American population.

Another factor that threatened serious consequences was the large numbers of worthless and wicked people from our own country who came to the pacific coast. From the beginning, a lack of government, or law might have been expected. Instead of this, there was a desire to maintain order and protect the rights of all throughout the mining districts. In the absence of all law or available protection, the people met and adopted rules for their mutual security – rules adapted to their situation where they had neither guards nor prisons. Small thefts were punished by banishment from diggings. For those of large amount or for more serious crimes, there was the single alternative of hanging.

.... There is much jealousy and bitter feeling among some of the people. The large number of emigrants from the Atlantic states outnumbered the native population three times over within a single year, and consequently placed forever in a hopeless minority. They witnessed the swift loss of their own political importance and the introduction of a new language, new customs, and new laws.”



The California Gold Rush (1848–1855) began on January 24, 1848, when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in Coloma, California – news of the discovery soon spread, resulting in some 300,000 people coming to California from the rest of the United States and abroad – the early gold seekers were called “49’ers”

What problems were created by the vast increase in population California experienced as a result of the Gold Rush? \_\_\_\_\_

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In what ways did the California people try to protect themselves from the resulting problems? \_\_\_\_\_

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The first **prospectors**, people who search for minerals, that came to California were able to get rich off of gold. This is because there were only about 6,000 people that came to California in 1848. Only 500 came by land. Many heard about the discovery of gold and sailed to California. Many wanted to get rich quick and then go home. Others were able to make money by building cabins, stores, and cooking food for the men that came to mine for gold.



Panning for gold on the Mokelumne

By 1849, the news of gold had spread around the world. Gold-seekers and merchants caught "Gold Fever" and began to arrive in California from all over the world. These people were called **forty-niners** because they arrived in 1849. About 90,000 people came to California hoping to get rich that year. They expected to find rivers of gold, but instead found fields crowded with miners. By 1855, nearly 300,000 people had arrived in California. Many were Americans, but there were also large groups from China, Mexico, Australia, France, Italy, and Latin America.

The trail to California by land was the cheapest route, but also the slowest. Many Americans traveled by covered wagon to California. They started the trail just as those did that went to Oregon, but split away from the Oregon Trail and took the California trail. One of the benefits of taking a covered wagon was that they could take all of their supplies with them. They were also able to take food and tools they would need once they made it to California. The trail was dangerous, and it was important for the prospectors to get through the Sierra Nevada Mountains before winter. Many would make it to California, but many would also die from illness or starvation.

Most prospectors were previously store owners, innkeepers, teachers, and farmers. After the surface gold had all been panned, it was difficult to find gold. When prospectors didn't get rich quick, they often started businesses and trading posts. They imported goods to sell to the miners and some began farming and ranching. They used the skills that they already had to be successful in California. By the mid 1850s gold was very difficult to find. People were making fortunes from selling supplies to miners rather than actually mining for themselves.



California Trail

## 1. How did most people get to California?

## 2. Who came to California?

## 3. Where were most people from?

## 4. When gold became difficult to find, what did many people make money doing?



Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, California in 1851

Although many went to California hoping to get rich quick, there were only a few who actually did. However, many people moved to California and lived there permanently, creating towns and businesses that helped California and the United States become more successful.

# Map Activity: Westward Expansion

**Directions:** Use the maps from the interactive website to complete the map and chart below.

- Color each territory a different color.
- Create a key in the first column of the table by coloring the square. Then, complete the table using the map and your knowledge of Westward Expansion.



<b>Name of Territory</b>	<b>Color on Map</b>	<b>Year Acquired by the U. S.</b>	<b>Prior Owner of Territory</b>	<b>How the US Acquired the Territory</b> (purchased, treaty, annexed, etc.)
<b>Original Thirteen Colonies</b>				
<b>United States to the Mississippi River</b>				
<b>Louisiana Purchase</b>				
<b>Florida</b>				
<b>Texas</b>				
<b>Oregon Territory</b>				
<b>Mexican Cession</b>				
<b>Gadsden Purchase</b>				