

Social Studies Chapter 18: Vocabulary and Study Notes

Manifest Destiny and Settling the West

H.1.3 - Analyze the chronology of key events in the United States.

H.G.1.4 Exemplify migration within or immigration to the United States in order to identify push and pull factors (why people left/came).

Vocabulary:

1. **territory** - a large region of land
2. **annex** - to add or incorporate (a new territory) into a country
3. **acquisition** - something that is gained, or acquired. The United States made a number of land acquisitions between 1783 and 1853 to reach the West Coast.
4. **Manifest Destiny** - an American belief in the 1800s that it was the natural right of the United States to expand westward to the Pacific Ocean
5. **reservation** - an area of land set aside by the United States government for American Indians to live on
6. **expedition** - a group of people sent to explore unknown places
7. **boundary** - the geographic line between two places, such as two countries
8. **cede** - to give up territory, usually as the result of a treaty
9. **pioneer** - one of the first people to settle in a territory
10. **immigrant** - a person who comes from his or her homeland to settle in another country

Big Ideas:

- Major territorial acquisitions made by the United States between 1783 and 1853 - The United States wanted new acquisitions to the west to give its growing population of people (immigrants) more land to farm and live on.
 - **The United States in 1783** - After the American Revolution ended in 1783, Great Britain gave the United States control of the 13 colonies along the Atlantic Ocean plus the territory that extended west to the Mississippi River.
 - **Louisiana Purchase 1803** - In an agreement with France, President Thomas Jefferson purchased most of the land reaching from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains for \$15 million dollars. President Jefferson wanted Americans to be able to ship goods down the Mississippi River to the port city of New Orleans - it was easier and cheaper than trying to move goods by land over the Appalachian Mountains.
 - **Florida Acquisition 1819** - After General Andrew Jackson attacked Florida, Spain realized it could not keep the United States from taking over this territory. In 1819, Spain agreed to give Florida to the United States, for which President James Monroe paid \$5 million dollars. The United States gave this money to Georgia settlers in payment for slaves lost and property damage claims against Spain.
 - **Texas Annexation 1845** - In 1821 Mexico gained its independence from Spain. To encourage settlers, Mexico offered free land to American settlers. Soon disputes began over the issue of slavery - many American settlers owned slaves and some of the settlers wanted to join the United States. In 1836, after the Battle of the Alamo, Texas declared its independence from Mexico. Texas became known as the Lone Star Republic. In 1845, after 9 years as a republic, Congress admitted Texas as the 28th state.

The test will cover information presented in these notes, plus information in your journal, as well as information presented in classroom discussions and activities.

- **Acquisition of the Oregon Country 1846** - (Ever wonder why some of our borders are straight?) Neither country wanted to fight a war over Oregon Country, Realizing that the southern part of the territory contained more Americans, in 1846 Great Britain agreed to give up any claims from south of a boundary drawn at 49th north latitude that went from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.
- **Mexican Cession 1848 and the Gadsden Purchase 1853** - Mexico and the United States disagreed about the southern border of Texas. After a two year war, the United States won and Mexico ceded a huge amount of territory (the Mexican Cession, which included what is now California, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada) to the United States. We paid Mexico \$15 million for this land. Five years later, in 1853, Congress bought the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico for \$10 million.
- Lewis and Clark Expedition 1804 - 1806 - President Jefferson commissioned two former soldiers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to map the Louisiana territory and look for a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean. They started up the Missouri River, went through what is now North Dakota, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and traveled down rivers to the Pacific Ocean. At this time, the United States had already bought the Louisiana Purchase, but it did not negotiate with Great Britain for the Oregon Country until 40 years later in 1846.
- In the 1838 the Cherokees were forced to leave their land in a harsh journey called the Trail of Tears. The United States government was forcing them to move off their land because the settlers wanted more land. The Trail of Tears started in the area of the United States in 1783 (Georgia and other parts in the Southeast) and moved across the Louisiana Purchase.

Application of Learned Skills and Knowledge:

- Know how to use a map and a timeline to answer questions. Be able to add information to a timeline based on the dates given for those events.

