

## **SS Unit 3 Westward Expansion Study Guide**

### **The War of 1812:**

1. This was a war between the United States and **Great Britain**.
2. The war lasted from June 1812 to February **1815**.
3. The British burned **The White House** which was a US government building.
4. The British burned the White House because the Americans looted and burned a Canadian city **True OR False**.
5. Francis Scott Key watched the Battle of Fort McHenry from a British **warship** then wrote The Star Spangled Banner.

### **Native Americans:**

6. Native Americans moved to reservations because their **lands** were taken from them. They were not happy about this and **fought** back. Many **battles** occurred between the Army and Native Americans.
7. The Battle of Little Bighorn happened because The US government wanted Native Americans on **reservations** and Native Americans wanted to continue their way of life.
8. General George **Custer** led troops against the Lakota in the Battle of Little Bighorn.

### **Louisiana Purchase:**

9. The Louisiana Territory was purchased by Thomas **Jefferson** for **\$15** million from France.
10. The Louisiana Purchase **doubled** the size of the United States.
11. **Merriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** explored the Louisiana Territory from St. Louis, Missouri to (Oregon Country) the Pacific Ocean with the help of Sacagawea.
12. It was difficult for settlers traveling west to cross rivers and streams because there were no **bridges**.

13. The flat grassy lands of the Great Plains allowed **covered wagons** to travel across the land easily.

#### **Oregon Trail:**

14. Settlers traveling on the Oregon Trail between Fort Laramie and Fort Hall had to cross the **Rocky** Mountains.

15. Before the Oregon Trail settlers only traveled on foot or horseback, but the Oregon Trail allowed settlers to travel by **wagons**.

#### **Texas and The Alamo:**

16. “Remember the Alamo” was a rally cry in the independence of **Texas**.

17. The United States acquired Texas after fighting with **Mexico**.

#### **California and the Gold Rush:**

18. Giving up something to try to gain something else is called **opportunity** cost.

19. Exchanging goods for other goods or gold is called **voluntary** exchange.

20. People who traveled to California hoping to find gold were called **49ers**.

21. **Merchants** had many new “jobs” in mining towns.

#### **Technology in the 1800s:**

22. **Railroads** made travel across the United States faster, **Steamboats** made travel on rivers and lakes faster, and the **Telegraph** allowed people to send messages to people in other cities.

#### **Historical Figures:**

23. Harriet Tubman was called the **Moses** of her people for helping them escape slavery on the Underground Railroad.

24. Frederick Douglass was born a **slave**, was taught to read but got into trouble for teaching other **slaves** to read. He **escaped** slavery then gave many **speeches** throughout the rest of his life to try to end slavery.

25. Sojourner Truth was born into slavery but gained her **freedom**. She became a **preacher** and spoke about life in **slavery** and gave speeches against **slavery**.

26. Elizabeth Cady Stanton started the women's rights movement at a **tea** party. She went to an anti-slavery convention in London, but was **denied** entry because she was a woman. She helped organize the Seneca Falls Convention to help women gain **equal** rights.

27. Susan B Anthony was born in **1820** to a Quaker family. Quakers believed men and women should have equal rights. She worked to help end slavery. She worked hard to give all women **suffrage** and the right to **vote**.

### **Slavery and the Cotton Gin:**

28. Slavery began in America in the **South**. Slaves had no **freedom**, and could be **beaten** or killed.

29. The invention of the **Cotton Gin** greatly impacted slavery. More seeds could be removed from **cotton plants** which meant more cotton could be grown which lead to the need for more **slaves** to plant and pick more **cotton**.

30. In 1808, slaves could no longer be removed from **Africa**, but children born into slavery were still considered **slaves**.

31. Slavery was outlawed in the **North** in 1850.