Entry Task: Much of today is a CATCH UP day – finish the test, Jackson essay, and/or do test corrections. We’ll officially review over questions tomorrow.

Announcements:
- Please turn in Jackson questions, documents, graphic organizer, and essay if they are done!
- Socratic Seminar packet
  - Absent? Answer THREE questions from “Group A” questions and “Group B” each.
US History, November 17

• Entry Task: With your table, fill out the paper.

• Announcements:
  – Today: Review the test (can I use some examples of 4-point answers?)
  – ON YOUR PAPER:
    • Analyze John Gast’s “American Progress” 1872 (on p.1 of your next test)
    • Define Manifest Destiny
    • TRAILS: Oregon, Santa Fe, California, Mormon (Motivations/Push-pull factors? Challenges?)
    • Make a chart:
      Benefits
      Negative Consequences
If you are getting your test back today…

Test Corrections – separate sheet of paper attached to your test, complete sentences – DUE WEDNESDAY!!!

Chilson’s offer – $\frac{3}{4}$ points back IF YOU: reflect on why you missed it AND how you were able to fix it (examples: looked back at my notes, the text, asked the teacher, added more information or corrected details)

- 60/67 = A
- 53.5 and up = B
- 47 and up = C
- 40 and up = D
Did the benefits of Manifest Destiny outweigh the negative consequences?
Federalists 1796-1816

Democratic-Republican 1796-1824

Democratic 1828-

Whigs 1836-1852

John Gast, American Progress, 1872.
Chromolithograph published by George A, Crofutt.
Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.
The Whigs ran 3 sectional candidates to try to throw the election to the House of Reps.
Martin Van Buren: 8th President

- First President not born a British subject
- Jackson’s Secretary of State, then Vice President
- Supposed “heir” to “Old Hickory” inherits Panic of 1837 = “Martin Van Ruin”
Tippecanoe and Tyler, too
Whigs out Democrat the Democrats

• "Farewell dear Van, You're not our man"
• "Van, Van, is a used-up Man"

Up to 80% voter turnout.

Upon Harrison's inaugural pneumonia and death (served 32 days), Virginian John Tyler, sets out to annex Texas. Unable to pull it off, the issue fell to the next administration, the darkhorse candidate James Polk.
What motivated the United States to expand its borders westward?
Manifest Destiny “Fever”

- Americans believe that their movement westward & southward was “destined and ordained by God.”
- Americans believed that this destiny was manifest or obvious.
John O’Sullivan’s “Manifest Destiny”

- Term first coined by newspaper editor, John O’Sullivan in 1845.

- ".... the right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty..."
What is “Manifest Destiny?”

- Manifest Destiny was a term used in the 1840s to justify the United States' westward expansion into such areas as Texas, Oregon, and California.
- Americans, the "chosen people," had a divinely inspired mission to spread the fruits of their democracy.
- Common staple in the speeches and newspaper articles of the time.
American Attitudes Toward the Frontier

Many Americans had practical reasons for moving west.

PUSH/PULL FACTORS:

- Population growth in the East
- Religious freedom, missionary work
- Spread the virtues of democracy
- Owning land = freedom, opportunity
- Panic of 1837 (economic downturn)
- Gold Rush – Gold first discovered Jan 24, 1848

Who Moved West?

Farmers
Miners (seeking gold and other precious ore)
Merchants follow, seeking new markets
Overland Immigration to the West

Between 1840 & 1860, more than 250,000 people made the trek westward.
Entry Task: Please take out your notes from Tuesday.

Announcements:

- Test Corrections are due today!
- Grades have been updated except Jackson Essay
- Jackson Essay – we are using these next week – I am missing: 2nd – 13; 4th - 16
- Today: write down motivations and challenges (either trail or once they arrived!) – start with Sager children!
Writing Prompt—end of the week

Did the benefits of Manifest Destiny outweigh the negative consequences?
– Today: Clips from, “The West” by Ken Burns
  • Westward I Go Free (Sager Family) 55-1:06
  • The Diggings (35-47)
• Seeing the elephant = you hit some hard traveling, overwhelming emotion.
GRAND PATENT INDIA-RUBBER AIR LINE RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA.

COMPETITION DENIED.

FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC IN NO TIME. The principle of this Railway is such that if the Passengers are nearly balanced both as to weight and load, all that is necessary to start them at the "Gold diggers" is to set the line on the Atlantic side, then by one, and they reach their place of destination rapidly. Across the above and they are back again. N. B. What is claimed in this patent is having discovered the science, economy, and construction of India Rubber.
Pioneers like this family often lived in houses made of sod because there were few trees for lumber on the Plains.
How’d they get there?
The Conestoga Wagon

WAGON BOW
PRE-FORMED BOWS WERE UNDER MINIMAL TENSION

BONNET
BEVELED OUTWARDS TO KEEP RAIN FROM COMING IN UNDER THE BONNET

SIDEBOARDS

YANKEE BED
WATERTIGHT SO THE BED COULD BE FLOATED WHEN CROSSING DEEP WATER

BRACKET LEVER

NECK YOKE

JOCKEY BOX
OFTEN PLACED ON THE SIDE OF THE WAGON, ALONG WITH A WATER BARREL AND CHICKEN COOP, FOR EASIER ACCESS

DOUBLETREE

SINGLETREE

FALLING TONGUE

IRON TIRE

FELLY RIM

BRACKET BLOCK

IRON SKEIN (AXLE)

HUB

WAGON DESIGN COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Source: Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress.
The Oregon Trail

- Started in Independence, Missouri and ended in Portland, Oregon (the Willamette Valley)
- The route to Oregon followed some of the same paths that Lewis & Clark had followed decades before.
The Oregon Trail – Albert Bierstadt, 1869
Pioneers Face Difficulties on the Oregon Trail

- Difficulties faced by many pioneers:
  - The trip took avg 6 months
  - People traveled in covered Conestoga Wagons – 12-20 miles/day (2,000 miles total)
  - Many walked, pushing heavy handcarts loaded with few precious possessions
  - Many people died from FEVER, DIARRHEA, and CHOLERA, TYPHUS, and were BURIED alongside the trail
  - Caravans were often attacked by Native Americans
The Oregon Trail: The Whitmans

1836—Marcus & Narcissa Whitman traveled into the Oregon Territory to:

- Set up missionary schools to convert Native Americans to Christianity and educate

* Located in the Walla Walla Valley (despite advice against this decision)

- Settlement was within the Cayuse and the Nez Percé tribes.

- Home became a hostel for settlers
The Oregon Trail Massacre

- 1847: severe epidemic of measles (settlers suffered, too)
  - Treatment: sweating process – cold
- The Native Americans suffered a high mortality rate (HALF of the local Cayuse), with children dying in striking numbers.
- **Whitman Massacre**: Cayuse tribal members murdered the Whitmans in their home on November 29, 1847. For one month, another 54 women and children are held for ransom; 14 total are killed – including 2 of the Sager children.
- Tiloukaikt and Tomahas, Cayuse chiefs
Factors in the Whitman Massacre

• Indian tradition: held medicine men personally responsible for the patient's recovery (Te-Wat)
• Some claimed the medicine was laced with strychnine
• Instigator/s: Joe Lewis? Catholic priests who wanted the mission?
• Cayuse – some had served with Americans in California against Mexicans – had yet to receive payment
• Resentment over growing numbers of settlers
• Narcissa – didn’t allow Cayuse to come into her home, didn’t seem to like them at all (not many converted to Christianity)
The Santa Fe Trail – movie clip

The Santa Fe Trail, opened in 1821, generally followed old routes established by American Indians and then used by Spanish, Mexican, and American frontiersmen. Along with the Camino Real, the Santa Fe Trail was part of a trade network (shown here in 1845) linking Europe, New York, and St. Louis with Santa Fe and Mexico City. For well-armed and organized caravans, the trip was more hazardous than dangerous.
The Santa Fe Trail

- William Becknell, “Father of the Santa Fe Trail” – 2,000% profit on his second trip (1822) – food supplies, manufactured goods, etc
- 3 days with NO WATER SOURCE
- Spring Storms, snakes, thirst, accidents – 800 miles in wooden wagons
- Encounters with hostile Native Americans – Comanche and Apache – Congress voted for federal protection
The Santa Fe Trail

Trouble with Indians prompts traders to:

- Form organized groups with up to 100 wagons
- Have scouts ride ahead to check for danger
- Formed wagons into squares with their wheels interlocked, forming a corral for horses, mules, and oxen.

Teamwork ended when Santa Fe was in sight.

Settlers and traders raced to enter the Mexican province of New Mexico to: Trade, Load their wagons with gold, silver, and furs (they promptly return to the U.S.)

SIGNIFICANCE: Traders established first visible American presence in New Mexico and the Mexican province of Arizona.
The California Trail

- 1845-1869 – most common route was the Carson Route; trip was 6 months
- GOLD was discovered in 1848 by John Marshall on John Sutter’s land
- 300,000 people came to seek their fortune – 49ers
- California – BOOMtowns - 1850 becomes the 31st state
- 1869 – Transcontinental RR - $69 only 7 days!
– Today: Clips from, “The West” by Ken Burns
  • Westward I Go Free (Sager Family) 55-1:06
  • The Diggings (35-47)
US History, November 20

• Entry Task: Fill out Self-Eval (Nov 16-20)
  – Please take out your notes from Tuesday/Thursday (on the board).

• Announcements:
  – Test Corrections are due today!
  – Jackson Essay – we are using these next week – I am missing: 2\textsuperscript{nd} – 13; 4\textsuperscript{th} - 16
  – Today: write down motivations and challenges (either trail or once they arrived!).
  – Paragraph – time to write today.
  – Happy bday to Averie Turner and Logan Eugenio!
Did the benefits of Manifest Destiny outweigh the negative consequences?
Overland Immigration to the West

Between 1840 & 1860, more than 250,000 people made the trek westward.
An idea of the profit...

- In 1849, a prosperous farmer might make about two or three hundred dollars a year. A factory worker made about a dollar for working a twelve hour day. A skilled craftsmen made a dollar and a half a day.
- In California, gold was free to anyone who could find it. A miner could take $25 to $35 of gold a day--or even more--out of a riverbed.
- San Francisco – by 1850 – 35,000 people (537 drinking est, 48 brothels and 46 gambling dens)

- James Warner Woolsey – near Nevada City, CA
- Nugget - $1900.00 and weighed over 8 pounds
Levi Strauss

- Ran a successful dry-goods store
- Patented canvas pants with riveted pockets
- Now called Levis
Sam Brannan – CA’s 1st Millionaire

- Bought all mining tools in area
- Announced gold was found
- Made a fortune selling tools, then other necessities, to miners
- Became a millionaire – he paid 20 cents for pans and sold them for $15 a piece
The Doomed Donner Party

Of the 83 members of the Donner Party, only 45 survived to get to California!

A group of California-bound American emigrants caught up in the "westering fever" of the 1840s. After becoming snowbound for months in the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846–1847, some of them resorted to cannibalism. They were trapped for 5 months total.
Challenges

• Tried to take a shortcut: Hastings Cutoff
  – Delays in Wasatch Mts (adds 100 miles = 2 weeks), the Great Salt Lake Desert
  – Left behind wagons, oxen
  – Stress – James Reed stabbed John Snyder
  – Attacked by Paiute Indians
  – Delayed going through gateway to Sierra Nevadas – stuck at Donner Lake (4 mo)
  – Snowshoe Rescue efforts barely made it (2/10) – “Forlorn Hope”
  – Four Rescue/Relief parties were sent – 2/3 men perished, 2/3 of women & children lived
The Doomed Donner Party

April, 1846 – April, 1847

CANNIBALISM !?
Joseph Smith's (left) 1820 vision led to the organization of the Mormon Church. From 1839 to 1846 they lived and prospered in Nauvoo, Illinois (above).

Courtesy Museum of Church History and Art, Salt Lake City
The Mormon Migration

The Mormons: a religious community based on Christianity which was founded in western New York by Joseph Smith in 1827

- With his 5 associates, Smith established the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Fayette, New York in (1830)
  - Mormons forced to move west (from Illinois) when angry neighbors protested Mormon belief of **polygamy**:
  - Smith arrested and charged for treason
  - Anti-Mormon mob killed Smith and his brother
The Mormon Migration

• Smith’s successor—Brigham Young led the Mormons west beyond the borders of the U.S. (3,000 families)
• Mormon’s settle near the Great Salt lake in present day Utah
• Mormon Settlement—
  • Families awarded plots of land according to size of family
  • Communal ownership of two critical resources—
    – WATER and TIMBERLAND
• Polygamy: outlawed by the church in 1890
• 1850 – Utah became US territory;
  1857 – “Utah War”
Frontier cabins featured only one room, which served as kitchen, dining room, living room, workroom, and bedroom.
1846: The U.S. and Britain peaceably agree to extend the mainland boundary with Canada along the 49\(^{th}\) parallel westward from the Rocky Mountains to Puget Sound (this establishes the current U.S. border)
1. **Escape religious persecution** *(What group(s) were escaping religious persecution? Did religion play an important part in westward expansion and spreading the ideals?)*

2. **Find new markets for commerce** *(WHERE, WHAT, & WHO)*

3. **Claim land for farming, ranching, and mining** *(Why were Americans interested in moving west to farm, ranch, and mine when they could easily do those in the current territory held by the United States?)*
4. Locate harbors on the Pacific

5. Seek Employment and avoid creditors after the panic of 1837 (What was the economic status of many Americans who traveled west? Why would indebted Americans want to travel west?)

6. Spread the virtues of democracy (How did westward expansionists spread democracy? Did they achieve spreading the American ideals westward?)