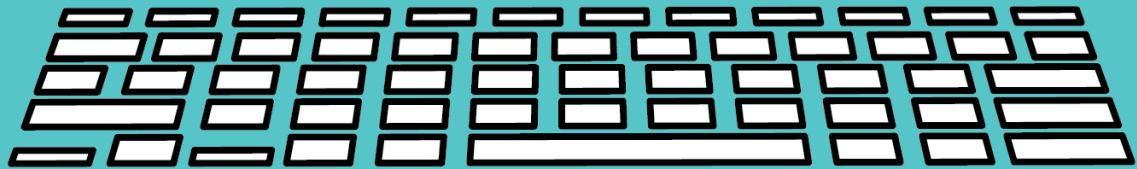
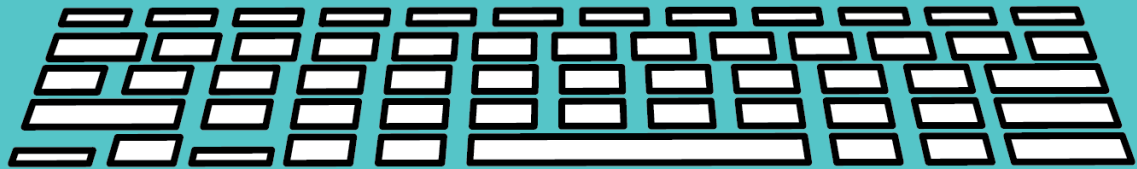


THE WESTERN
EXPANSION
ENDED IN 1912
WHEN
ARIZONA WAS
ADMITTED TO
THE UNION

Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. Who was president in 1803?	
2. What river did Lewis & Clark start on?	
3. What year was the Great Missouri Compromise?	
4. What state was added at the same time as Missouri?	
5. What animal pulled the pioneers' covered wagons?	
6. How many states did the Oregon Trail go through?	
7. Who joined Lewis & Clark as an interpreter?	
8. Who sold the land involved in the Louisiana Purchase?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. Who was president in 1803?		9. Westward Expansion paved the way for ____ of all kinds.	
2. What river did Lewis & Clark explore?		10. To ____ means to leave your country & move to another.	
3. What year was the Great Missouri Compromise?		11. The ____ War was between 1861 and 1865.	
4. What state was added at the same time as Missouri?		12. The ____ Gold Rush took place between 1848 and 1855.	
5. What animal pulled the pioneers' covered wagons?		13. Gold in California was first discovered by ____ in a marsh.	
6. How many states did the Oregon Trail go through?		14. In 1843, ____ pioneers headed out on the ____ trail.	
7. Who joined Lewis & Clark as an interpreter?		15. Jefferson sent out the Corps of ____.	
8. Who sold the land involved in the Louisiana Purchase?		16. Two explorers were Meriwether Lewis and William ____.	



WESTWARD EXPANSION

Freedom was on everyone's list of priorities once the Louisiana Purchase had been added to the United States. Some sought (desired) financial freedom or freedom from responsibilities so they could do what they wanted to do. Westward Expansion paved the way for freedom.

In 1803, the third President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, purchased a section of land for \$15 million, doubling the size of the territory owned by the United States overnight. With the Louisiana Purchase came the way to explore westward to the west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson sent out a Corps of Discovery headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark. They explored, and their team were the first official expedition funded by the US Government. Their expedition began in St. Louis on the Mississippi River in 1804. The expedition started out on the Mississippi River and made its way West to the Pacific Ocean before returning. Sacagawea joined the group of over forty men as an interpreter. The total journey, there and back, was over 7,000 miles. The Corps of Discovery was seen as a beginning and Westward Expansion had begun.

Most of the citizens of the United States had either come from Europe themselves or had heard stories of older family members who emigrated before them. To emigrate means to leave your home country and move to another. Europe was crowded and there wasn't much choice in occupation (jobs). Many people had to work in less-than-ideal conditions, often in factories or other jobs that were less than glamorous. Westward Expansion into the Louisiana Purchase territory offered land ownership, farming opportunities, and the freedom to make your own destiny. In 1843, 1,000 pioneers headed out on the Oregon Trail in search of their own form of freedom. The Oregon Trail stretched through six different states. The route began in Independence, Missouri and ended in Oregon City, Oregon. The

pioneers used covered wagons pulled by oxen to carry their supplies. On average, it took about five months to complete the journey.

The California Gold Rush took place between 1848 and 1855.

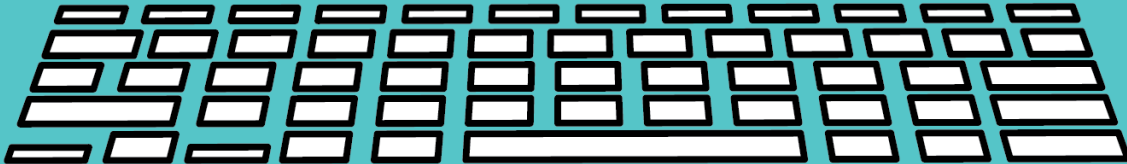
Thousands of people headed to California in an attempt to get rich. Those who went to California in 1849 were known as the "Forty-Niners." Gold was first discovered by James Marshall at Sutter's Mill. When the gold ran out, the miners would move to new locations leaving abandoned towns known as ghost towns.

As more and more settlers moved West, more territories formed governments and applied to be official states of the United States. A big question in every state's petition was the status of slavery in their state. The U.S. sat in a delicate position in terms of slavery. In 1820, half of the states in the Union were slave states, and half were free states.

The government was divided on what to do with new states wanting to join the United States. The southern, slave states wanted the state government to decide whether or not the state would have slaves or be a free state prohibiting (not allowing) slavery. The northern, free states wanted a more concrete decision. They compromised (came to an agreement) on the great Missouri Compromise of 1820. Missouri was admitted as a slave state, but to balance the Union, Maine was admitted as a free state. The compromise also stated that states above the longitude line that marked the southern border of Missouri

couldn't be allowed to enter into the Union and allow slavery in their states so long as they would be allowed to have slavery.

Slavery was a hot topic throughout Westward Expansion with every new state added. Things got particularly violent when Nebraska and Kansas were allowed to decide whether or not their states were to be free. This led to the "Bleeding Kansas" After the small battle there, the fight against neighbor, the Civil War (1861-1865) was fought and eventually slavery in the United States was banned and the long fight for equal rights for all Americans began.





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