



JJHS Remote Learning Cover Sheet

Core: 8C

Lesson 1 Westward Expansion (Apr 6-17)

Teacher Name: Mr. Hokanson

Student Name: _____

Date returned: _____

UNITED STATES HISTORY UNIT 5 - WESTWARD EXPANSION, INDUSTRY, AND IMMIGRATION
Mr. Hokanson (Week 1 April 6-10 & Week 2 April 13-17) DUE BY APRIL 17th...

Instructions: Read and study the notes below. Use the notes to complete the Unit 5 Westward Expansion Quiz...

To turn in the quiz you can take a picture of it or scan it and email it to me at neil.hokanson@laramie1.org or return it to the school.

***All of this is available at <http://oxpower.blog> and can be accessed on a computer/laptop/tablet/phone if you are interested in trying...**

PRIORITY STANDARDS

8.2.2: Examine and evaluate how human expression (e.g. language, literature, arts, architecture, traditions, beliefs, and spirituality) contributes to the development and transmission of culture.

8.2.4: Explain the cultural contributions of and tensions between groups in Wyoming, the United States, and the World (e.g., racial, ethnic, social and institutional).

8.3.3 Describe the impact of technological advancements on production, distribution and consumption.

8.4.2: Describe how tools and technology in different historical periods impacted the way people lived, made decisions, and saw the world.

8.5.3: Explain how communities' current and past demographics, migrations, and settlement patterns influence place (e.g., culture, needs, and political and economic systems) and use this analysis to predict future settlement patterns.

8.5.4: Analyze the changes to and consequences of human, natural, and technological impacts on the physical environment.

WESTWARD EXPANSION

- During and after the Civil War, many settlers began moving out west in search of a better life. As compared to earlier settlement, the journey was made less difficult with the railroad.
- The need for railroads expanded rapidly between 1865 and 1890. Land grants were offered to two railroad companies willing to build a transcontinental rail system, which was completed on May 10, 1869 - Union Pacific Company & Central Pacific Company.
- Two immigrant groups that were most responsible for the labor to build the transcontinental railroad were the Chinese and Irish.
- The transcontinental railroad moved goods and people quickly across the country, contributed to the destruction of the buffalo herds, and developed time zones in the United States.
- The Homestead Act offered settlers 160 acres of free land in exchange for farming the land for 5 years.
- The combination of free land and new transport via the railroad led to increased expansion of the west.
- Farmers and ranchers helped settle the west, created industries that are still an important part of American life, but their presence led to increased conflict with Native Americans.
- The role of religion, how land should be owned and used, and educating the young for adulthood all resulted in conflict between white settlers and Native Americans.

CONFLICT IN THE WEST

- Native Americans of the Great Plains depended on buffalo to survive, but railroads threatened this lifestyle.
- For centuries, some Native Americans lived as farmers and hunters while others lived a nomadic life, following herds of buffalo.
- Government officials wanted to ensure the safety of whites moving into Native American territory, the Great Plains.
- American hunters slaughtered the buffalo to feed railroad crews and to prevent herds from blocking the trains. The buffalo were important to Native Americans as they used almost every part of it to help them survive.
- Conflict between Native Americans and whites grew as Native Americans were forced onto reservations. For instance, Custer's defeat at the Battle of the Little Big Horn led to a large push to place Native Americans on reservations. (WY - Wind River Reservation)
- The U.S. policy of assimilation tried to force Native Americans to adopt white culture.
- A battle at Wounded Knee was the last armed conflict between the U.S. government and Native Americans.

SUMMARY WESTWARD EXPANSION

What opened the West to settlement & conflict?

- Mining - Miners found gold in the West, leading to the creation of new states.
- Railroads - Railroads transported gold and silver to market and brought supplies to the miners.
- Settlers - Effects of the transcontinental railroad included ranchers and farmers moved west.
- Natives - Native Americans became angered with the poor land and the government's failure to deliver on promises, which led to widespread uprisings.

Westward Expansion Assessment

NAME _____ **CLASS PERIOD** _____

Westward Expansion Quiz - Multiple Choice - Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ____ 1. During and after the Civil War, many settlers began moving out west in search of
a. a worse life b. an easy life c. money d. a better life
- ____ 2. As compared to earlier settlement, the journey westward was made less difficult with the
a. railroad b. automobile c. interstate highway d. rest areas
- ____ 3. Two immigrant groups that were most responsible for the labor to build the transcontinental railroad were the
a. Japanese & Irish b. African Americans & Chinese c. Chinese & Irish d. Germans & Italians
- ____ 4. The transcontinental railroad did which of the following?
a. contributed to the destruction of the buffalo herds
b. moved goods and people quickly across the country
c. developed time zones in the United States
d. all of these
- ____ 5. The Homestead Act offered settlers how many acres of free land in exchange for farming the land for 5 years?
a. 160 b. 320 c. 640 d. it did not offer free land
- ____ 6. What resulted in conflict between white settlers and Native Americans?
a. the role of religion b. how to educate the young for adulthood c. how land should be owned and used d. all of these
- ____ 7. Native Americans of the Great Plains depended on what to survive?
a. the railroad b. buffalo c. settlers d. gold
- ____ 8. Which was a long-term effect of building the railroad across the West?
a. Most immigrants from Europe settled in California.
b. The population of the West increased significantly.
c. Conflicts between settlers & Native Americans decreased.
d. Abilene, Kansas became a major western city.
- ____ 9. What mostly threatened the lifestyle of Native Americans of the Great Plains and their dependence on buffalo to survive?
a. railroads b. disease c. climate change d. cattle drives
- ____ 10. American hunters were hired to slaughter the buffalo to...
a. take away the Native American's livelihood
b. create conflict between settlers & Native Americans
c. feed railroad crews & prevent herds from blocking the trains
d. sell to wealthy people back east
- ____ 11. Native Americans were eventually forced onto areas of land called...
a. stockades b. concentration camps c. territories d. reservations
- ____ 12. What U.S. government policy tried to force Native Americans to adopt white ways?
a. reservation b. Homestead Act c. assimilation d. reconciliation
- ____ 13. A battle that was the last armed conflict between the U.S. government and Native Americans?
a. Wounded Knee b. Dakota Uprising c. Battle of the Little Big Horn d. Sand Creek Massacre
- ____ 14. What parts of the buffalo did Native Americans use?
a. hide & meat b. almost every part c. hide, meat, & bones d. everything but the hoofs and horns
- ____ 15. What two railroad companies were given land grants to build a transcontinental railroad?
a. Burlington Northern & Union Pacific b. Santa Fe Railroad & Central Pacific c. Union Pacific & Central Pacific d. Kansas City Southern & CSX