

Westward Expansion

Proclamation of 1763

- King George III said that no one could settle west of the Appalachian Mountains
- This was one of the reasons for the French & Indian War
- Some colonist ignored this and moved west anyway

Impact on Native Americans

- Settlers moved to the **Ohio** and **Mississippi** River Valley between the **Appalachian** Mountains and the **Mississippi** River
- The Native **Americans** and the settlers **fought** over this **land** called the **frontier**
 - The Frontier is the **edge** of a settled **country** or **region**
- Settlers and Native Americans also **borrowed** ideas and **customs** from each other

Traveling West

- Traveled west on **foot, horse, wagon** and **boat**
- Floated down the **Ohio** River and the **Erie** Canal (p.382, R53, R55)
 - A **canal** is a **waterway** built for boats for **travel** and **trade**
- Floated down the **Hudson** River to Lake **Erie** in the **Great** Lakes

Impact on Native Americans

- Did not believe land could be **bought** or **sold**, so they signed treaties to let settlers **hunt** on Native American land.
- Settlers **ignored** the treaties and **settled** on Native American land

Louisiana Purchase

- Land **west** of the **Mississippi** River was under **French** control
- The **largest** port used for **shipping** goods to **Europe** was in New Orleans, Louisiana
- **Framers** were afraid France would **close** the port to them
- President **Thomas** Jefferson sent representatives to make sure the **U.S.** could use the **port**

Louisiana Purchase

- France (Napoleon Bonaparte) said they would **sell** Louisiana because **France** needed **money** to pay for a war with **Great Britain**
- Louisiana **doubled** the size of the **United States**

Lewis and Clark

- President Thomas Jefferson was interested in **science** and **nature** so he sent **explorers** to learn about **Louisiana** and beyond
- President Jefferson asked **Lewis** and **Clark** to study **culture** of **western** Native Americans
- Lewis and Clark explored the **Missouri** and **Columbia** Rivers to try find a **water** route to the **Pacific Ocean**

Lewis and Clark

- A group called the **Corps of Discovery** traveled with the explorers
- **Sacagawea**, a Native American woman, served as their **interpreter** to tribes they met
- Sacagawea **explained** that they were a **peaceful** group
- She gathered **plants** for food and medicine and helped **trade** for **horses** and **supplies**

Lewis and Clark

- They traveled up the **Mississippi** River, over the **Rocky Mountains**, down the **Columbia** River to the **Pacific** Ocean
- They did **not** find a **water** route to the Pacific Ocean but **proved** they could **cross** the continent through **passes** in the Rocky Mountains (p. 358)

Impact of Native Americans

- Native Americans were **forced** to move from **Georgia** to **Oklahoma**
- They traveled by **land** and by **water**
- This was known as the **Trail of Tears** (800 miles west)
- Many Native Americans became **sick** and some **died**

The Alamo

- **Americans/Texans** fought **Mexico** in a revolution because they wanted **Texas** to be **free** or independent from **Mexico**
- Mexico's president led an **army** to stop the **rebellion**
- **Mexico** wanted to **capture** a military fort called **The Alamo**
- The Americans and Texans were **defeated** at The Alamo

The Alamo

- The Texas army later **attacked** the Mexican **troops**
- They shouted, “**Remember the Alamo!**” during the attack
- America gained **Texas** as part of the **United States**

Industrial Revolution

- New **inventions** helped **people** do things **faster**
- Examples of inventions
 - **Telegraph**: a machine that sends **message** signals over **wire**. This helped get information **across** the country **faster**
 - **Steamboats**: boats that used **steam** from coal instead of **oars** or wind. They traveled through canals for faster shipping and trade
 - **Railroads**: steam trains or locomotives created the **greatest** change in **transportation**. They were fast and could go over hills easily
 - Manufactures could **ship** goods to almost **any** city in the U.S.