

Week of May 11- 22

If you have any questions email me at shaney@nfschools.net or remind (class code @mrshaney1) text this to 81010

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Read pages 165-168 in your packet. Answer the questions in your packet including the essential questions and guiding questions Also make sure you make the foldables.</p> <p>Due Wednesday</p>	<p>Same as Monday</p>	<p>Read pages 169-172 in your packet. Answer the questions in your packet including the essential questions and guiding questions Also make sure you make the foldables.</p> <p>Due Friday</p>	<p>Same as Wednesday</p>	<p>Read pages 173-176 and complete all sections including essential questions and guiding questions Also make sure you make the foldable</p> <p>Due Monday</p>

Week of May 11-22

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<p>Read pages 177-180 in your packet.</p> <p>Answer the questions in your packet including the essential questions and guiding questions</p> <p>Also make sure you make the foldables.</p> <p>Due Wednesday</p>	<p>Same as Monday</p>	<p>Complete Mapping Activity</p> <p>Due Friday</p>		<p>Complete Chart and Chapter Quiz</p> <p>Turn in on Tuesday with Drop off/ Pick UP</p>

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1 The Oregon Country

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How does geography influence the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *Why did Americans want to control the Oregon Country?*
2. *What is Manifest Destiny?*

Terms to Know

joint occupation people from two countries living in the same region

mountain man person who lived in the Rocky Mountains and made his living by trapping animals for their fur

emigrants people who leave their country

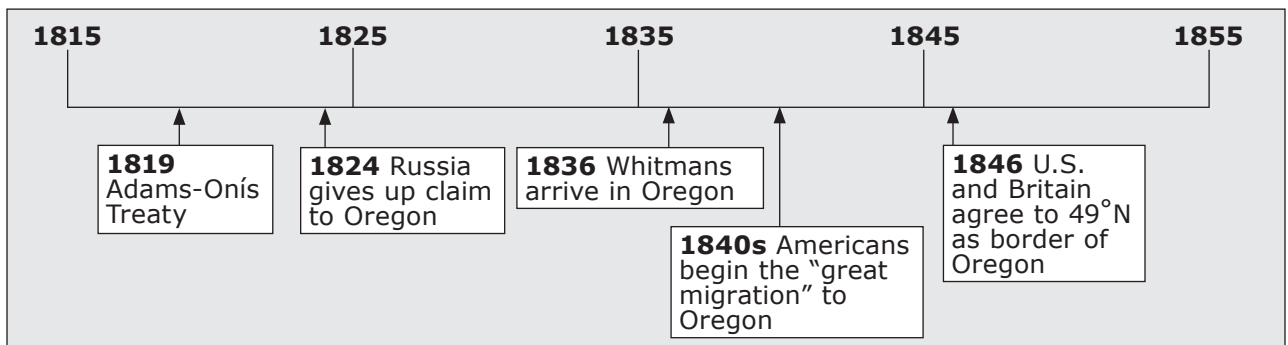
prairie schooner cloth-covered wagon that was used by pioneers to travel West in the mid-1800s

Manifest Destiny the idea that the United States was meant to spread freedom from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1 The Oregon Country, *Continued*

Rivalry in the Northwest

The Oregon Country covered much more land than today's state of Oregon. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming were all a part of it.

In the early 1800s, four countries claimed the Oregon Country. They were the United States, Great Britain, Spain and Russia.

Claims in the Oregon Country	
Country	Reason for Claim
United States	Claimed the land based on Robert Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792 and on the Lewis and Clark expedition
Great Britain	Claimed the land because it had explored the Columbia River
Spain	Controlled California
Russia	Had settlements south of Alaska and into Oregon

Many Americans wanted to be able to get to the Pacific Ocean. One way to do this would be to control Oregon. In 1819, the United States and Spain signed the Adams-Onís Treaty. With this treaty, Spain gave up its lands in the Oregon Country. Spain's territory would end at California's northern border. In 1824, Russia gave up its claims on lands south of Alaska.

The deal with Britain was more complicated. In 1818, John Quincy Adams worked out a solution. The United States and Great Britain agreed to **joint occupation**. This meant that settlers from both countries could live there. When Adams became president in 1825, he suggested a plan for Britain and the United States to divide the land. Britain said no to the plan, so both countries continued on with joint occupation.

The first Americans to live in the Oregon Country were fur traders. These men trapped beaver for their skins. Fur companies bought the skins to sell in the United States and Europe. The fur trappers were called **mountain men**. Mountain men traded with Native Americans. Many adopted Native American ways.

For years, trappers made their living trading furs. They trapped so many beavers that there were few left. Styles began to change, too, and fewer people used fur. Mountain men had to find new ways to make a living.



Mark the Text

- Underline the definition of *joint occupation*. Which two countries agreed to joint occupation of Oregon?



Reading Check

- What did America gain from the Adams-Onís Treaty?



Analyzing

- Why did the mountain men give up trapping furs?

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1 The Oregon Country, *Continued*



Making Inferences

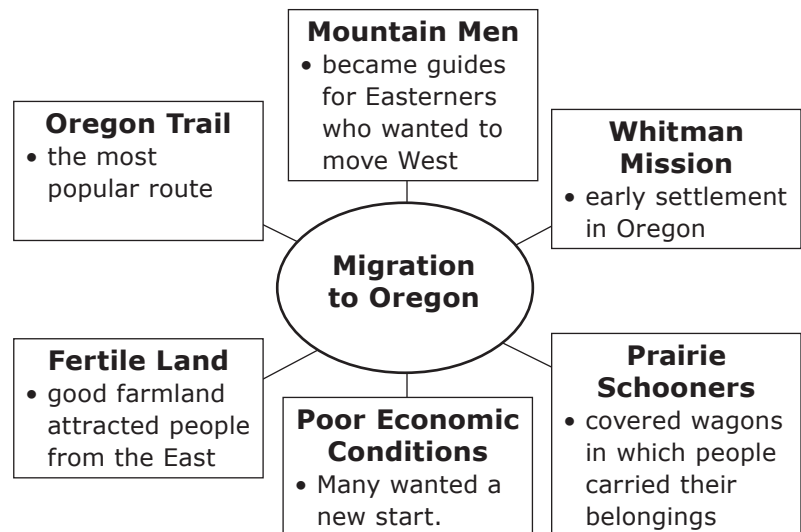
4. Why were the Whitmans killed?

Some became farmers. Others used their knowledge of the region and became guides. Jim Bridger and Kit Carson were two mountain men who became guides.

Guides helped settlers who were moving west to the Oregon Country. They created new routes that led from the east to the west. The best-known route was the Oregon Trail. Guides created other important routes. One was the California Trail and another was the Santa Fe trail.

Oregon and Manifest Destiny

Americans began to settle all over the Oregon country in the 1830s.



Dr. Marcus Whitman and his wife Narcissa were among the first settlers. They built a mission among the Cayuse people in 1836. The Cayuse are Native Americans who lived near what is now Walla Walla, Washington. The Whitmans wanted to convert the Cayuse to Christianity. They also wanted to provide medical care.

New settlers came to the mission. They did not know it, but they carried the disease, measles. The Cayuse had no defenses against measles, and the disease spread. Many children died of measles. The Cayuse blamed the Whitmans for the deaths. In November 1847, the Cayuse attacked the mission. They killed the Whitmans and 11 others.

Settlers kept coming to Oregon. Reports of fertile land attracted many of them. Others faced economic hard times and wanted a fresh start. These pioneers were called **emigrants**. Emigrants are people who leave their home



Defining

5. What is an *emigrant*?

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1 The Oregon Country, *Continued*

country for another place. To reach Oregon, they had to travel about 2,000 difficult miles. They packed everything they owned in covered wagons. These wagons were called **prairie schooners**. From a distance, they looked like a ship called a schooner. Even though it was a very hard trip, thousands of people started for Oregon.

In the early 1800s, many Americans thought the nation had a special role to play in the world. Many Americans thought they should spread freedom by settling the whole country, all the way to the Pacific Ocean. In the 1840s, newspaper editor John O'Sullivan called this mission "**Manifest Destiny**."

Many Americans thought the United States should take over all of Oregon. James K. Polk ran for president in 1844. He believed in Manifest Destiny. His campaign slogan was "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" This names a line of latitude (54 degrees, 40 minutes North of the equator). This was where they wanted America's northern border in Oregon to be.

The British did not agree to this. The border was finally set at 49°N (49 degrees North of the Equator). James K. Polk won the election because of his support for Manifest Destiny.

Check for Understanding

List the four nations that claimed the Oregon Country.

List three reasons Americans moved to Oregon.



Describing

6. "Manifest Destiny" was America's special mission. Describe it.



Reading Check

7. What views did Polk present in the 1844 election campaign?



8. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Migration to Oregon* on the anchor tab. Label the left tab *West: Oregon Country* and the right tab *East: Manifest Destiny*. Draw an arrow from east to west across both tabs. Write what you remember about each and the migration to Oregon. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 2 Statehood for Florida and Texas

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did Florida become a state?*
2. *How did Texas become a state?*

Terms to Know

Tejano a Texan of Hispanic, and often Mexican, descent

decree official order

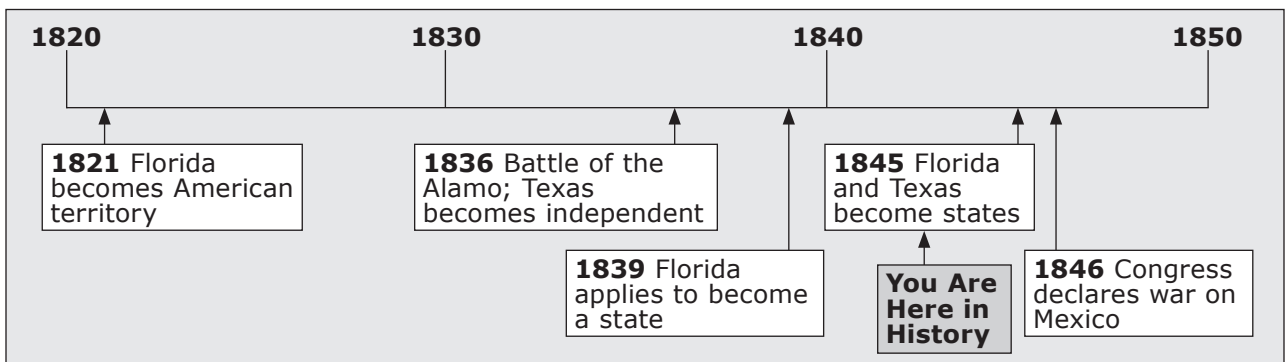
barricade block off

annex take control of

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Manifest Destiny

Lesson 2 Statehood for Florida and Texas, *Continued*

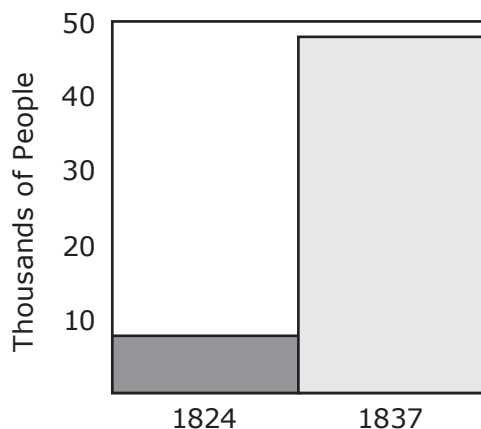
Florida

Florida belonged to Spain until 1821. In that year, Spain transferred Florida to the United States. Tallahassee was made the capital of the territory in 1824. It was located between two major cities, St. Augustine and Pensacola.

Thousands of new settlers came to Florida from the United States. Many came because of the fertile soil. Among these were planters from Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas. The soil in those states had been overused. It did not grow crops well. The planters settled mostly in western and northwestern Florida. They set up cotton and tobacco plantations. Small farms and cattle ranches were started in central Florida.

The population began to grow quickly. By 1837, the population was 48,000. Enslaved people made up about half of the population.

Florida Population



Voters in Florida voted that they wanted to become a state. They chose 56 people to write a constitution.

Florida's First Constitution

- Governor elected for four years
- An elected General Assembly, or legislature
- Public schools to be set up
- Slavery allowed

In 1839, the constitution was submitted to the U.S. Congress for approval. The question of allowing slavery created a problem. Congress wanted to keep the number



Explaining

1. Why did planters move to Florida from Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas?



Visualizing

2. Based on the graph, about how much did the population of Florida increase between 1824 and 1837?



Determining Cause and Effect

3. Why didn't Florida become a state as soon as it had written a constitution?



Reading Check

4. What caused the population of Florida to grow?

Manifest Destiny**Lesson 2** Statehood for Florida and Texas, *Continued***FOLDABLES®****Describing**

5. Place a two-tab Foldable along the line under the heading *Texas*. Write the title *Texas* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *country* and *state*. On both sides of the tabs, describe Texas as a country and then a state.

**Mark the Text**

6. Circle the definition of *decree*. Then underline what the Mexicans decreed.

**Identifying**

7. Who was Santa Anna?
- _____

**Analyzing**

8. What happened to Texas after the battle of San Jacinto?
- _____
- _____

of slave states and the number of free states equal.

Admitting Florida as a slave state would make the number uneven. Six years later, in 1845, Iowa joined the Union as a free state and Florida joined as a slave state.

Texas

//////////, Glue Foldable here //////////

In 1821, Mexico won its freedom from Spain. Mexico owned Texas. Mexican citizens who lived there were called

Tejanos (teh • HAH • nohs). Mexico wanted more people to settle in Texas. They encouraged Americans to come and live there. Stephen F. Austin brought 300 American families to Texas and became their leader.

Americans did not want to follow the rules that Mexico made for those living in Texas. The rules included learning Spanish and becoming Catholic. Mexico made a **decree**, or official order, that no more Americans could come to Texas. American leaders Stephen Austin and Sam Houston tried to reach an agreement with Mexico, but could not. They decided to break away from Mexico so that they could form their own government.

In 1835, Mexican general Santa Anna led an army into Texas to stop the Americans. The Mexicans had many more soldiers. Still, the Texans captured the city of San Antonio.

Santa Anna did not give up. In 1835, his army marched to San Antonio. It found a group of American soldiers **barricaded**, or blocked off, in a mission building called the Alamo. Santa Anna attacked. The defenders of the Alamo fought long and hard for 13 days. In the end Santa Anna killed all the American soldiers. The general was sure the Texans were beaten. The bravery of the defenders inspired other Texans. "Remember the Alamo!," Texans would cry.

In 1836 while fighting was going on at the Alamo, Texan leaders met. They announced that they were independent of Mexico. Sam Houston gathered an army and supplies. The Texan army made a surprise attack near San Jacinto (san hah • SIHN • toh). They beat the Mexican army and captured General Santa Anna. Santa Anna signed a treaty agreeing that Texas was independent of Mexico.

Texas was now a country. It was named the Lone Star Republic. In September 1836, voters elected Sam Houston president. He asked the United States to annex, or take control of, Texas. Again the problem of balancing slave and free states came up. Adding Texas as a slave state would upset the balance in Congress.

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 2 Statehood for Florida and Texas, *Continued*

Southerners wanted to annex Texas. Northerners were against adding another slave state. By 1844, the mood of the country had changed. Manifest Destiny had become a very popular idea. James K. Polk was elected president. He strongly supported expanding the country in Oregon and in Texas. In 1845 Texas entered the Union.

//////////Glue Foldable here//////////

Check for Understanding

Where in Florida did each of the following develop?

cattle ranches _____

cotton plantations _____

tobacco plantations _____

small farms _____

Write one thing each of the following men did in Texas:

Sam Houston _____

Santa Anna _____

Stephen Austin _____



Reading Check

9. Why did it take a long time for the United States to annex Texas?
- _____
- _____



10. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *New States* on the anchor tab. Label the two tabs *Texas* and *Florida*. List two things you recall about each. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 3 War With Mexico

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

Why does conflict develop?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the Santa Fe Trail benefit the New Mexico Territory?*
2. *How did the culture of California develop?*
3. *Why did war break out between the United States and Mexico?*

Terms to Know

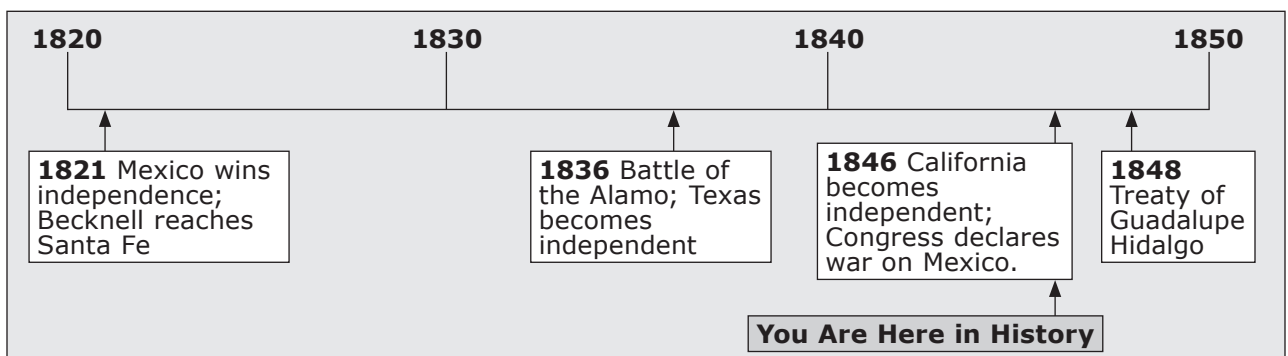
rancho ranch, especially the large estates set up by Mexicans in the American West

ranchero rancher, owner of a rancho

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Manifest Destiny

Lesson 3 War With Mexico, *Continued*

The New Mexico Territory

The New Mexico Territory included all of present-day New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Mexico and the United States fought a war over this land.

Native Americans had lived in the area for thousands of years. Then Spanish explorers claimed it for Spain. They started a settlement at Santa Fe. In 1821, Mexico won its independence. New Mexico then became part of Mexico.

The Spanish did not want Americans to live in Santa Fe. They were afraid the Americans would take the land away from them. However, the new government of Mexico welcomed Americans. They hoped more trade would help the economy.

William Becknell was the first American trader to reach Santa Fe in New Mexico. He arrived in 1821. He brought many goods to sell. The route he took became known as the Santa Fe Trail. It began near Independence, Missouri. That was the western edge of the United States. The trail was mostly flat, so Becknell could use wagons to transport his goods.

Other American traders began to use the trail. It became a busy route. Settlers followed. Many people thought New Mexico was part of the country's Manifest Destiny.

California's Spanish Culture

The Spanish were the first Europeans to reach California. In the 1700s, Spanish explorers and Mexican missionaries settled there. Captain Gaspar de Portolá and Father Junipero Serra (hoo•NIP•uh•roh SEHR•uh) began building missions. Over time, there were many missions built between San Diego and Sonoma. Missions were built to convert Native Americans to Christianity and to teach them the Spanish way of life.

When California became a part of Mexico in 1821, Mexicans bought mission lands. They set up **ranchos**, or large estates. The estates were owned by wealthy **rancheros**. Native Americans worked on ranchos and in exchange, they received food and shelter. However, rancheros treated them almost like slaves.

In the 1840s, Americans came to California. One person was John C. Frémont, an army officer. He wrote about how nice the weather was there, and also described the vast natural resources. This attracted even more Americans.



Identifying

1. Who claimed New Mexico before 1821?

2. Who claimed it after 1821?



Reading Check

3. How did William Becknell affect American settlement in New Mexico?



Defining

4. Circle the definition of *rancho*. Who were *rancheros*?



Summarizing

5. What did John C. Frémont say about California?

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 3 War With Mexico, *Continued*



Reading Check

6. Why did Americans want to add California to the United States?



Identifying

7. Where did the United States say the border between Texas and Mexico was? What did Mexico say?

Americans began to talk about adding California to the United States. If California became a state, the nation's western border would be the Pacific Ocean. Americans would not have to worry about sharing a western border with any other country. Shippers also wanted to build seaports on the coast. From there, they could trade with countries in Asia.

Conflict Begins

President Polk wanted to get both New Mexico and California from Mexico. He offered to buy the land, but Mexico would not sell it. Polk planned to get the land by going to war with Mexico. He hoped to get Mexico to start the fighting.

Mexico and the United States disagreed about where the border was between Texas and Mexico. The United States said it was the Rio Grande, the river to the south. Mexico said the border was the Nueces (nu•AY•sehs) River. It was 150 miles (241 km) farther north. Polk sent General Zachary Taylor to march his army into the area between the two rivers. He hoped that Mexican soldiers would fire first. On April 25, 1846, they did. On May 13, Congress voted to go to war with Mexico.

Polk had three goals to win the war.

U.S. Goals for War With Mexico

1. Push Mexican forces out of Texas
2. Take control of New Mexico and California
3. Capture Mexico City

General Taylor accomplished the first goal in Texas by 1847. General Stephen Kearney led American troops down the Santa Fe trail and captured Santa Fe, New Mexico's capital. Then Kearney headed toward California.

Meanwhile, General John C. Frémont was leading a revolt against Mexico in California. Frémont won. The rebels declared California independent of Mexico.

They named California the Bear Flag Republic. However, the Bear Flag Republic did not stay independent for long. American navy ships sailed into the ports of both San Francisco and San Diego. The Navy claimed California for the United States.

Mexico did not give up, however. Since Mexico had not given up yet, American soldiers were sent to Mexico.

Manifest Destiny**Lesson 3** War With Mexico, *Continued*

Finally, General Winfield Scott and his troops captured Mexico City.

In 1848, the Mexicans stopped fighting. The treaty, or agreement, that ended the war was called the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (GWAH•duh•loop he•DAHL•goh). Mexico gave up California and the New Mexico Territory. It also agreed that the Rio Grande was the border between Mexico and Texas. Mexico gave more than 500,000 square miles (1,295,000 sq. km) of land to the United States. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million dollars for the land. They also took on \$3.25 million in debts that Mexico owed to American citizens. The dream of Manifest Destiny had become a reality.

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Check for Understanding

What did the Mexican War have to do with the idea of Manifest Destiny?

List three results of the Mexican War.

**Reading Check**

- 8.** What did America gain from the Mexican War?



- 9.** Place a three-tab Venn diagram Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write *Compare* on the anchor tab. Label the three tabs *New Mexico Territory*, *Both*, and *California*. List two things you recall about each and what they had in common. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 4 California and Utah

ESSENTIAL QUESTION

How do new ideas change the way people live?

GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. *How did the discovery of gold help California?*
2. *Why did the Mormons settle in Utah?*

Terms to Know

forty-niner person who came to California to find gold in 1849

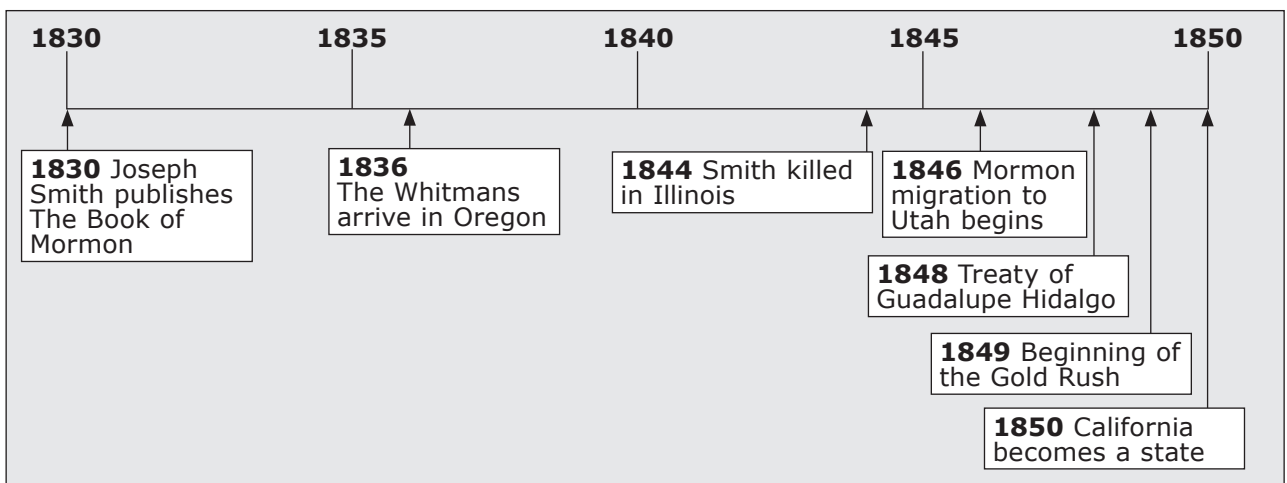
boomtown a fast-growing community

vigilante person who takes it on himself to bring law and order to a place

Where in the world?



When did it happen?



Manifest Destiny

Lesson 4 California and Utah, *Continued*

California Gold Rush

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California in 1848. The news traveled fast. Soon many people came to California to see if they could get rich.

Where did they come from?

- About 80 percent of these people were American.

Others were from:

- Mexico
- South America
- Europe
- Australia
- China

The 300 immigrants from China were the first large group of Asians to settle in America. Some of them started the Chinese American community in California.

Taken together, all these groups made up the **forty-niners**. That is because most got there in 1849.

The people already living in California were called Californios. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had ended the Mexican War. It said that the Californios were now citizens of the United States. The treaty said they had the right to keep their land. Then, the Land Law of 1851 passed. This law said that if a new settler claimed the land of a Californio, he had to go to court to prove the land belonged to him. Many Californios lost their land to newcomers because of this law.

When miners rushed to new areas to look for gold, they built new villages. These grew quickly into cities. Such places were called **boomtowns**.

Cities like San Francisco grew quickly. Ships arrived every day carrying people who wanted to search for gold. Before long, San Francisco had 20,000 people.

Most of the forty-niners had no experience mining. They rushed to any place that they heard had gold. They searched in streams and hillsides for gold.

Much gold was found. The California Gold Rush doubled the amount of gold in the world. Very few individuals got rich from gold mining, though. Most people did not find gold. Some found gold and spent it foolishly. Those who opened stores in the boomtowns did well, however.

Life in the boomtowns was hard. Mostly men lived there. There were no official laws or police. Sometimes people



Defining

1. Why were miners called *forty-niners*?



Mark the Text

2. Underline the sentence that explains the Land Law of 1851.



Analyzing

3. Why was life in a boomtown hard?



Reading Check

4. How did the California Gold Rush lead to the expansion of cities?

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 4 California and Utah, *Continued*



Identifying

5. Who was Joseph Smith?

6. What happened to him in Illinois?



Reading Check

7. Why did the Mormons have to keep moving from one place to another?

formed groups of **vigilantes** to protect themselves. Vigilantes took the law into their own hands. They acted as police, judge, and jury.

The Gold Rush had many lasting effects:

- Agriculture, shipping, and trade grew
- Many people who came to look for gold stayed
- Those who stayed went into farming or business
- In 1849 California asked to become a state

Californians wrote a new constitution. The new constitution banned slavery. Southern states did not want California to join the Union. Congress wanted an equal number of slave states and free states. In 1850 a compromise was reached. California became a state.

A Religious Refuge in Utah

While the Gold Rush was taking place in California, change was also taking place in Utah. Mormons were building a new community there.

Joseph Smith founded the Mormon religion. He founded it during the religious awakenings that took place during the 1830s and 1840s.

Smith said he had visions that led him to build a church. He called it the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The religion is also known as the Mormon religion.

Smith began to preach his ideas in 1830. He published *The Book of Mormon* that year as well.

Smith wanted to build an ideal community. Mormons believed in hard work. They also believed that a man could have more than one wife. This belief made them unpopular wherever they went. They created a prosperous community named Nauvoo in Illinois. Then, in 1844, Joseph Smith was killed by an angry mob.

Brigham Young took over as leader of the Mormons. He decided that the Mormons should move again to find religious freedom. He led them westward to the Great Salt Lake. The territory was in present-day Utah. It was part of Mexico at the time. However, no Mexicans lived there. The land was dry and harsh.

The Mormons built a successful community through hard work. They:

- planned their towns,
- built irrigation canals,

Manifest Destiny

Lesson 4 California and Utah, *Continued*

- taxed property,
- regulated natural resources,
- founded industries, and
- sold supplies to forty-niners who were on their way to California.

In 1850 Congress set up the Utah Territory. Brigham Young was named governor.

The Mormons often had conflicts with the U.S. government. Utah did not become a state until 1896.

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Check for Understanding

Read each statement. Write *T* if it is true. If it is false, write *F*.

___ Mormons worked hard to grow crops in Utah.

___ Utah became a state soon after it was settled.

In what ways did the Gold Rush affect California?



8. Place a two-tab Foldable along the dotted line to cover Check for Understanding. Write the title *Go West* on the anchor tab. Label the left tab *Gold Rush: California* and the right tab *Religious Refuge: Utah*. List what you remember about each and the movement west. Use the Foldable to help answer Check for Understanding.

United States - From Sea to Shining Sea

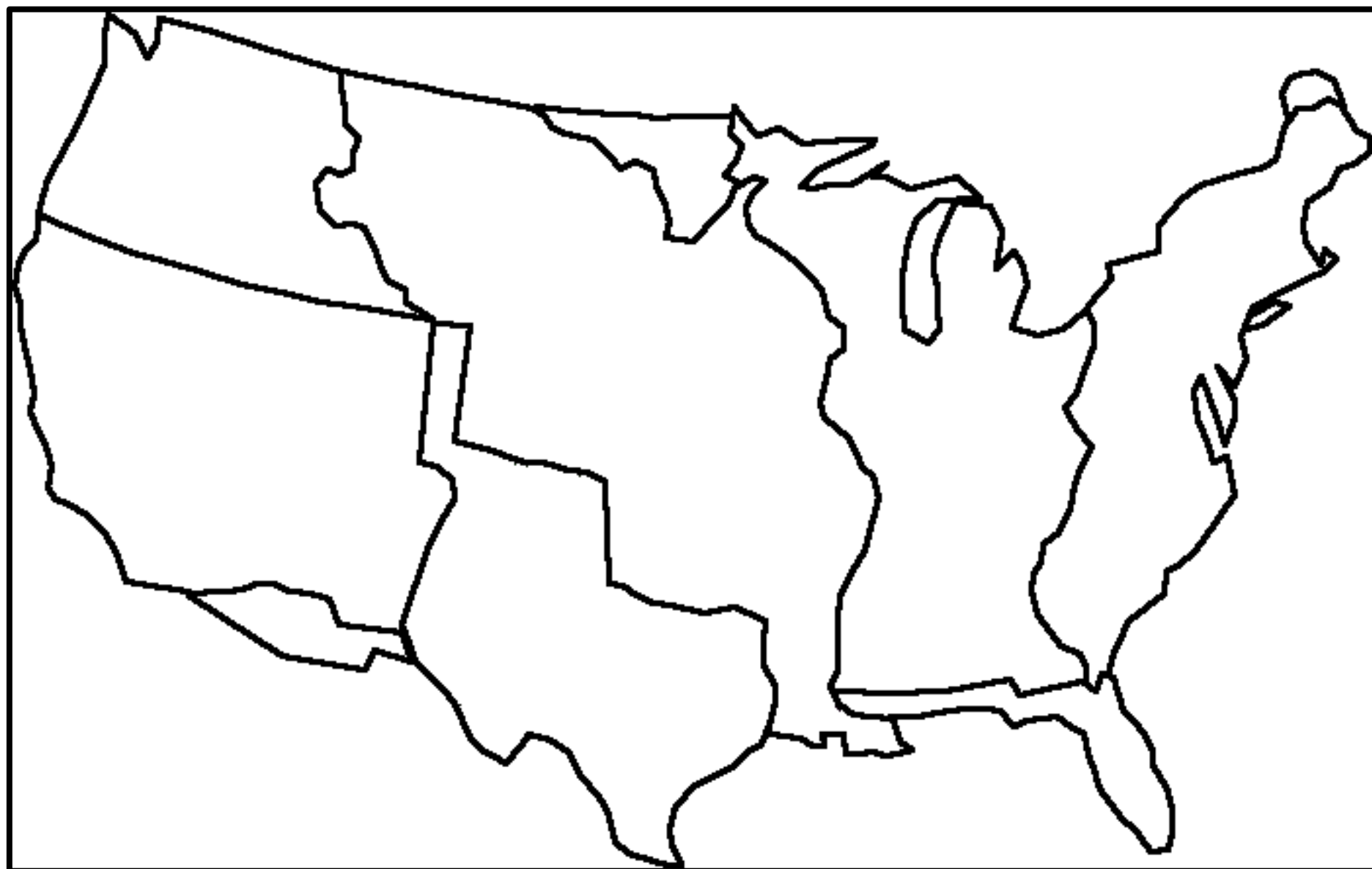
Name:

Date:

Period:

Directions: Use the map to help you make your own map. In ink, label each of the nine territories acquired that make up the contiguous United States. Include the date and how or from whom they acquired the territory. After labeling, color each section.





Westward Expansion Chart- Check for Understanding

Directions: Give 3 facts about each of these regions- DATES, location, impacts are good facts

[illegible]

Western Expansion Quiz

Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Oregon Country was which direction from California?
 - a. east
 - b. north
 - c. south
 - d. west
2. Which philosophy meant that the United States was meant to extend its boundaries all the way to the Pacific?
 - a. Emigrant Theory
 - b. Joint Occupation
 - c. Manifest Destiny
 - d. Rendezvous Philosophy
3. The main route that settlers took through the Rocky Mountains to Oregon was called the
 - a. East Pass.
 - b. North Pass.
 - c. South Pass.
 - d. West Pass.
4. One reason the United States claimed Oregon Country was because of
 - a. the 1844 presidential election.
 - b. the Lewis and Clark expedition.
 - c. the Treaty of Guadalupe.
 - d. the Whitman massacre.
5. Which group represented about half of the population of Florida in the 1830s?
 - a. enslaved people
 - b. rancheros
 - c. Tejanos
 - d. Virginians
6. Florida could not become a state until which of the following happened?
 - a. A free state joined the Union.
 - b. A slave state joined the Union.
 - c. It agreed to end slavery.
 - d. Texas joined the Union.
7. Who was one of the first Americans to settle in Texas?
 - a. Davy Crockett
 - b. Jim Bowie
 - c. Stephen Austin
 - d. William Travis
8. What happened to the Texan forces at the Alamo?

Western Expansion Quiz

- a. They declared Texas independent.
 - b. They negotiated a truce.
 - c. They were defeated.
 - d. They won a major victory.
9. Which president refused Texans' request for annexation?
- a. Andrew Jackson
 - b. Henry Clay
 - c. James Polk
 - d. Sam Houston
10. What did Junípero Serra do?
- a. explored the West as far as California
 - b. founded a chain of missions
 - c. invaded Mexico with Zachary Taylor
 - d. made a fortune with his trading posts
11. What was the final step of President Polk's plan to defeat Mexico?
- a. capture Mexico City
 - b. declare California's independence
 - c. stop traffic along the Santa Fe Trail
 - d. topple Santa Anna
12. Which event, beginning in 1849, had long-lasting effects on California's economy?
- a. discovery of gold
 - b. growth of industry
 - c. shipping to the North
 - d. trade with Mexico
13. Discoveries made in California more than doubled the world's supply of which item?
- a. farmland
 - b. gold
 - c. oil
 - d. water
14. What was the largest single migration in American history?
- a. forty-niners to California
 - b. Mormons to Utah
 - c. mountain men to Oregon
 - d. traders to Mexico
15. Which of the following groups made huge profits during the California Gold Rush?
- a. boomtown merchants
 - b. forty-niners
 - c. Mormon traders
 - d. rancheros

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Western Expansion Quiz