



# AMERICANS MOVE WEST

Treaty of Paris (1783) → established the Mississippi as the western border of the U.S



# NORTH AMERICA IN 1800







## QUICK WRITE #2

The Great American Progress (circa 1872)



Describe this painting. What do you think the painter is trying to say with his painting? Look for symbolism!

# MANIFEST DESTINY

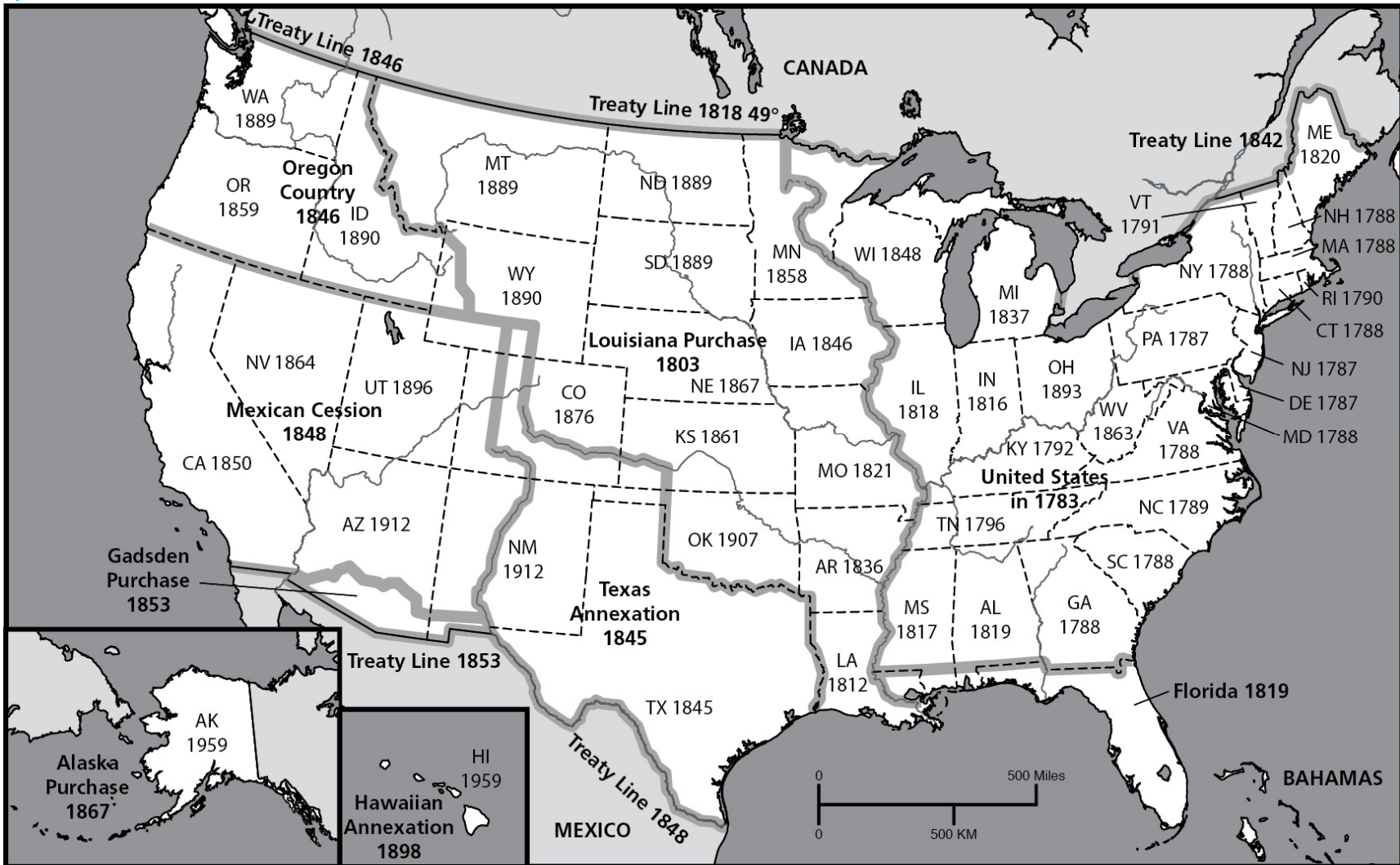


In 1845, journalist John L. O'Sullivan wrote, "It was the nation's manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us."

Belief that the United States was destined to expand and control the North American continent

Often used to justify territorial expansion

# THE PROGRESSION OF U.S. EXPANSION



# PPT NOTES: TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

## Louisiana Territory

Jefferson tried to win Senate support circulating reports that there was a huge mountain of pure white salt somewhere in the Louisiana Territory.



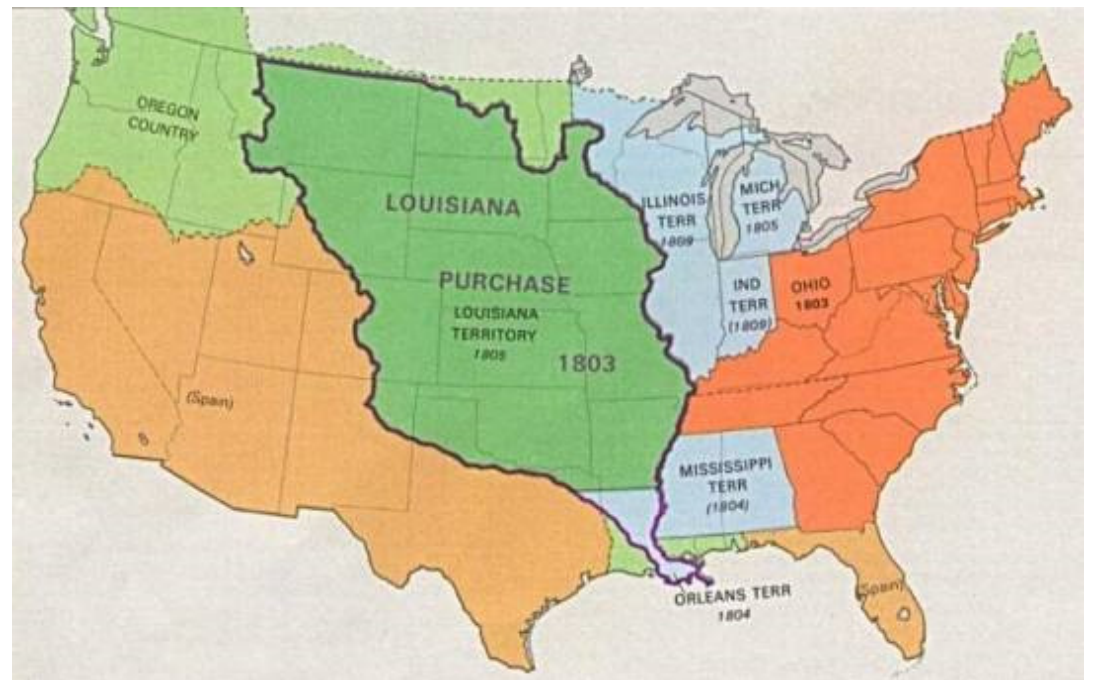
# LOUISIANA PURCHASE

Purchased from France in  
1803

Purchase price:  
\$15,000,000 (three cents  
per acre)

Doubled the size of the  
U.S. to that point  
(800,000 more square  
miles)

Gave the U.S. complete  
control of the Mississippi  
River





## Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804-1806)



*William Clark*



*Meriwether Lewis*

# LOUIS AND CLARK

On May 14, 1804, Lewis and Meriwether and their crew of 41 left St. Louis, MO to search for a water route to the Pacific Ocean.

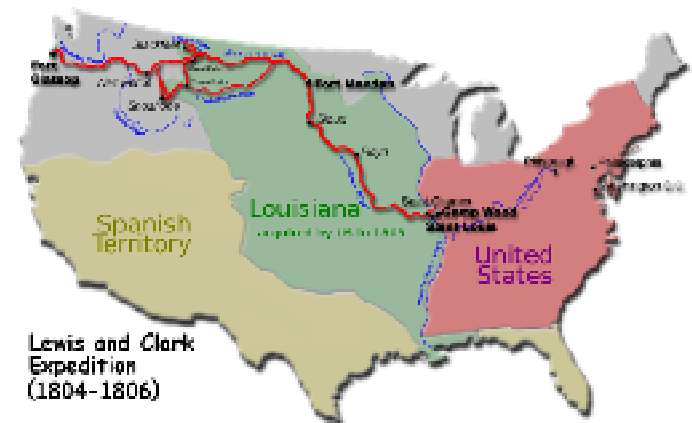
They were also to convey to Native Americans that their territory now belonged to leaders in Washington.

Their expedition withered in Oregon. On Sept 23, 1806, they returned to St. Louis. In those two years, they traveled nearly 8,000 miles.



*W. Clark*

*Meriwether Lewis*



[HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=ZLIJGUW6B7Q](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZLIJGUW6B7Q)

Lewis and Clark Expedition - AMAZING History Documentary [HD]



3:29 / 42:03



How were Native Americans  
impacted as a result of  
expansion?





European Settlements and Indian Tribes, 1750

# GREAT PLAINS INDIAN GROUPS AT THE TIME OF LEWIS AND CLARK



## 1787 Northwest Ordinance

“The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and, in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed.”

Why didn't the US keep its promise?

**“A long time ago this land belonged to our fathers; but when I go up to the river I see camps of soldiers here on its bank. These soldiers cut down my timber; they kill my buffalo; and when I see that, my heart feels like bursting; I feel sorry.”**

Santana, Chief of the Kiowas

Source: Santana, Chief of the Kiowas, 1867. U.S. Bureau of Ethnography Annual Report, 17th, 1895–96.



# INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME  
OF  
YOUR OWN  
\*  
EASY PAYMENTS



PERFECT TITLE  
\*  
POSSESSION  
WITHIN  
THIRTY DAYS

**FINE LANDS IN THE WEST**  
IRRIGATED      GRAZING      AGRICULTURAL  
IRRIGABLE           DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	\$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	\$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000 ACRES** WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

- |                       |   |   |  |   |  |
|-----------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| CALIFORNIA:<br>Hoopa. | MINNESOTA:<br>Onigum.                       | NORTH DAKOTA:<br>Fort Totten.<br>Fort Yates.                      | OKLAHOMA—Con.<br>Sac and Fox Agency.<br>Shawnee.<br>Wyandotte.   | SOUTH DAKOTA:<br>Cheyenne Agency.<br>Crow Creek.<br>Greenwood.<br>Lower Brule.<br>Pine Ridge. | WASHINGTON:<br>Fort Simcoe.<br>Fort Spokane.<br>Tekoa.<br>Tulalip. |
| COLORADO:<br>Ignacio. | MONTANA:<br>Crow Agency.                    | OKLAHOMA:<br>Anadarko.<br>Cantonment.<br>Colony.                  | OREGON:<br>Klamath Agency.<br>Pendleton.<br>Roseburg.<br>Siletz. | WISCONSIN:<br>Rosebud.<br>Sisseton.   | Oneida.  |
| IDAHO:<br>Lapwai.     | NEBRASKA:<br>Macy.<br>Santee.<br>Winnebago. | Muskogee, <sup>and</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>and</sup><br>Pawnee. |  |   |  |

**WALTER L. FISHER,**  
Secretary of the Interior.

**ROBERT G. VALENTINE,**  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

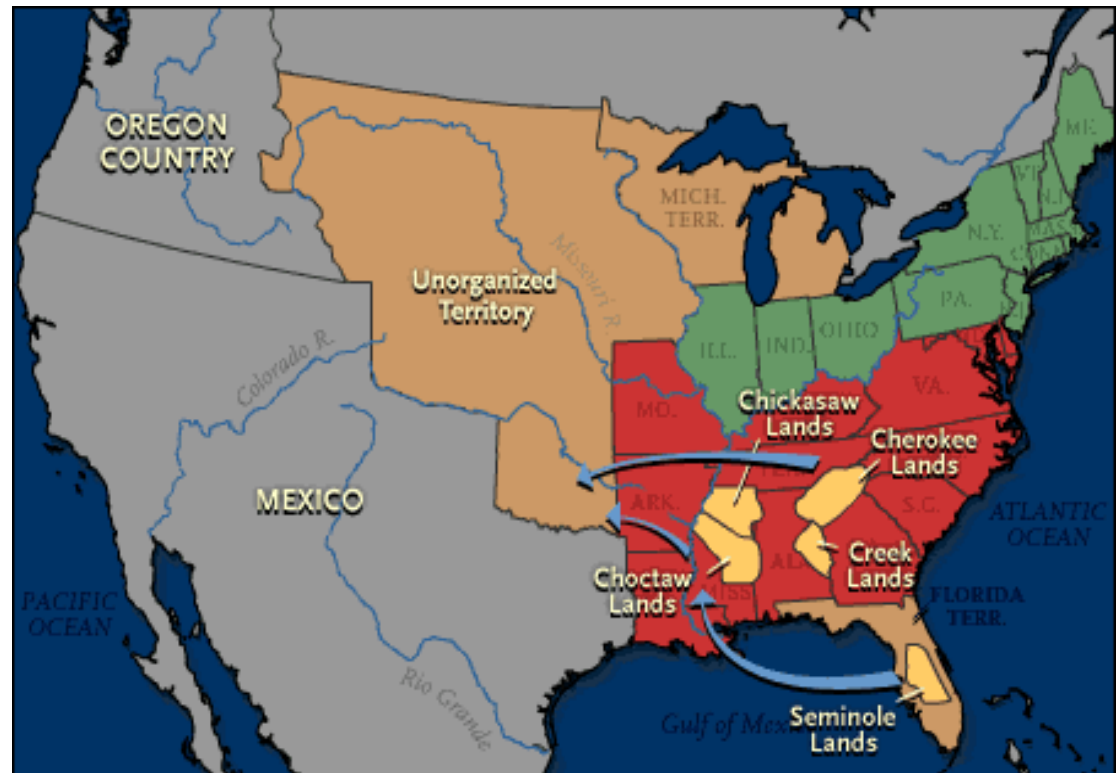
White land speculators, farmers, and entrepreneurs believed that the U.S. should take over Indians' land and resources in order to maximize the economic potential of these "assets" by "developing" them. Others believed that Indians should be converted to Christianity, taught agricultural skills and trades, and absorbed into American society.



# INDIAN REMOVAL

Jackson orders  
removal of Indians to  
the west

1830: Indian Removal  
Act



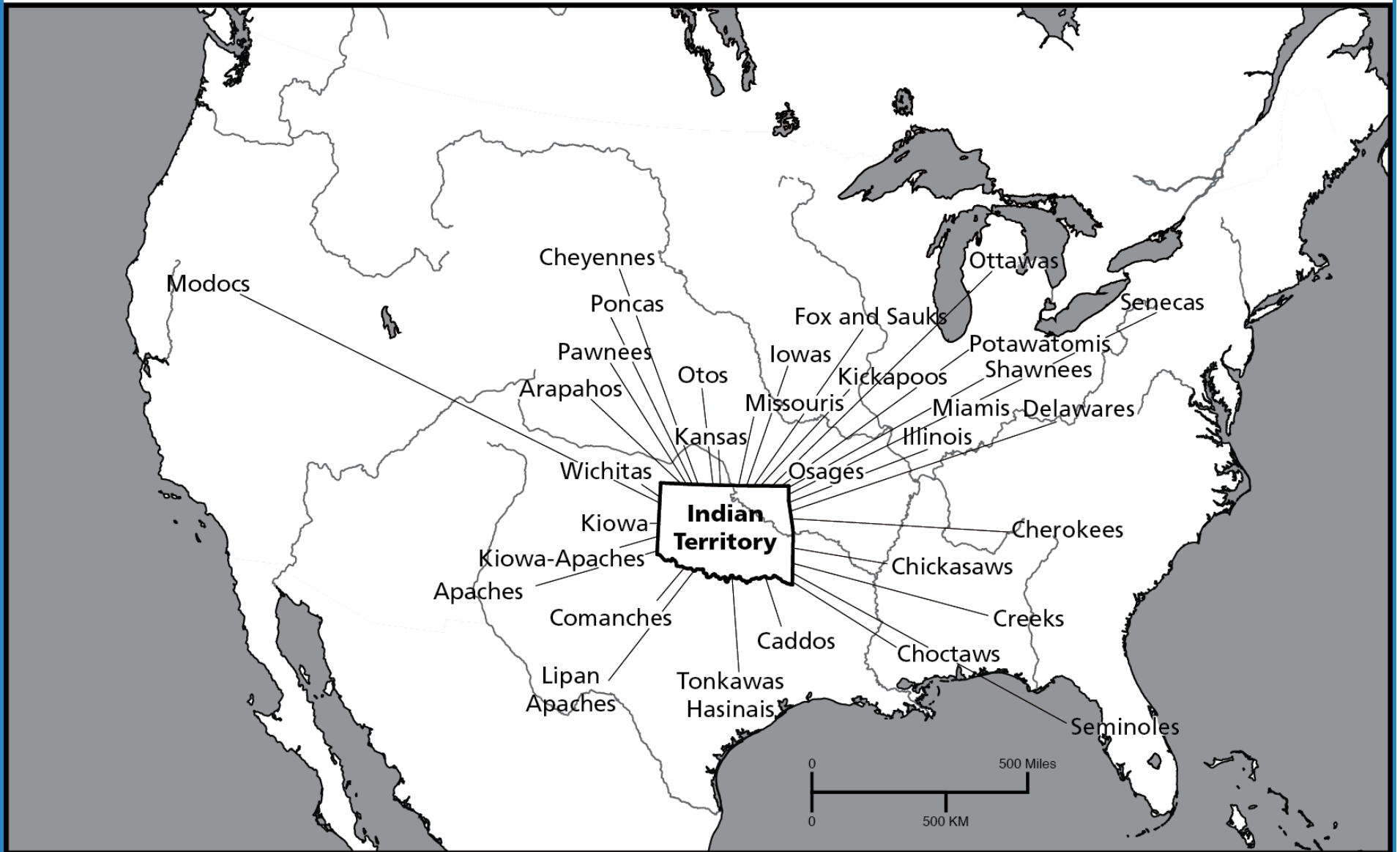


The **Indian Removal Act** empowered the president to negotiate removal treaties with Indian tribes living east of the Mississippi. Little “negotiation” actually took place; instead, the government strongly **pressured many Indian tribes to accept these treaties and move west. Jackson eventually used the military to enforce removal** for certain tribes.



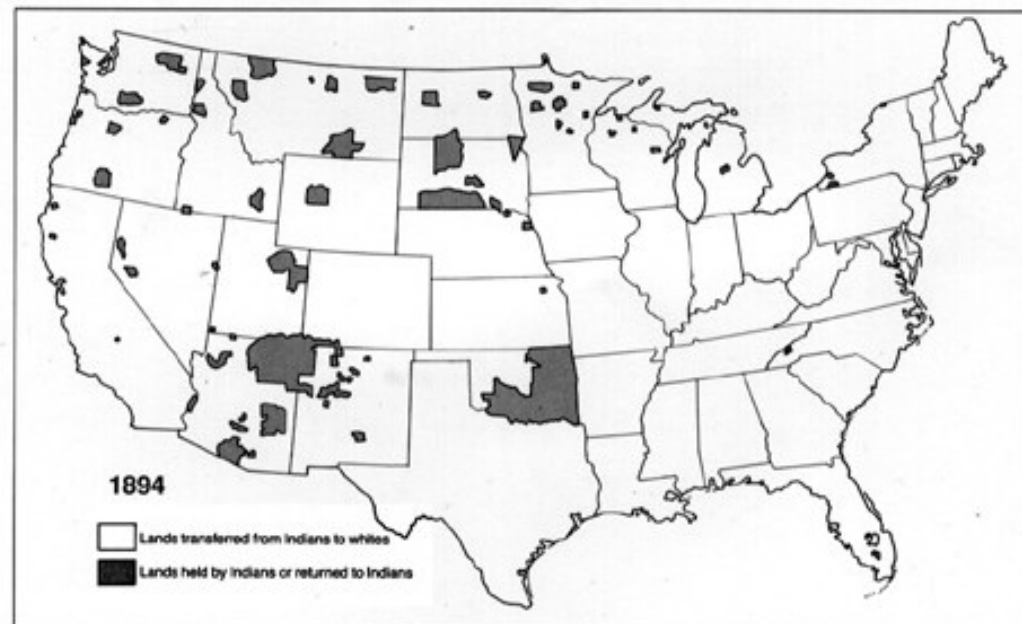
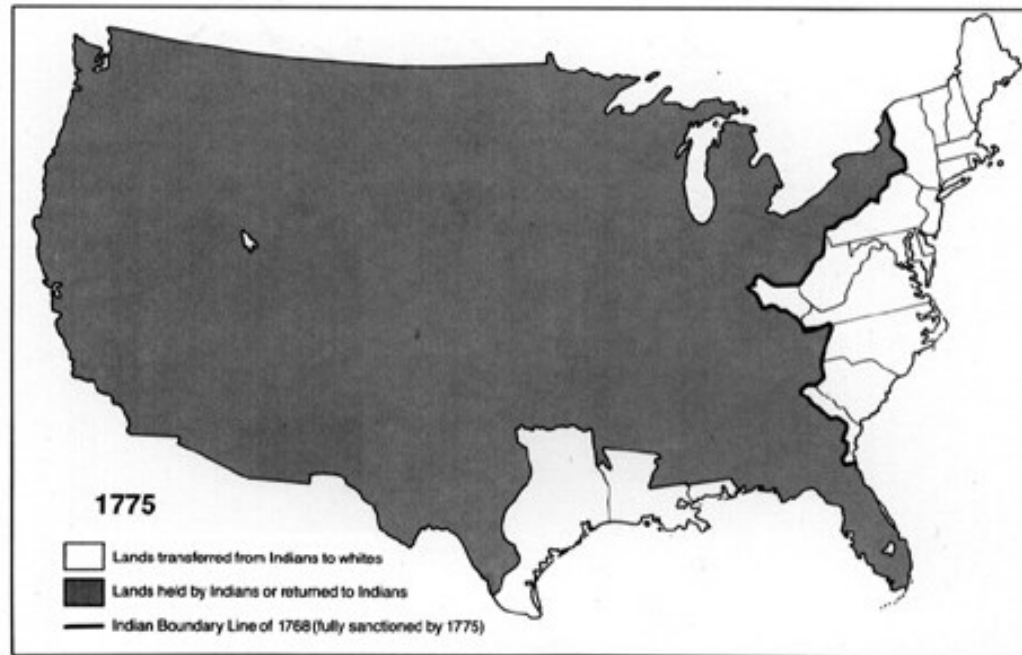
The Cherokee were led on a brutal march that came to be called the “Trail of Tears.” Over one-quarter of the number of Cherokees that started the forced march died en route to the new reservations; those who survived found that their new lands in the west were markedly inferior to those from which they had been removed.

# INDIAN TERRITORY: 1860



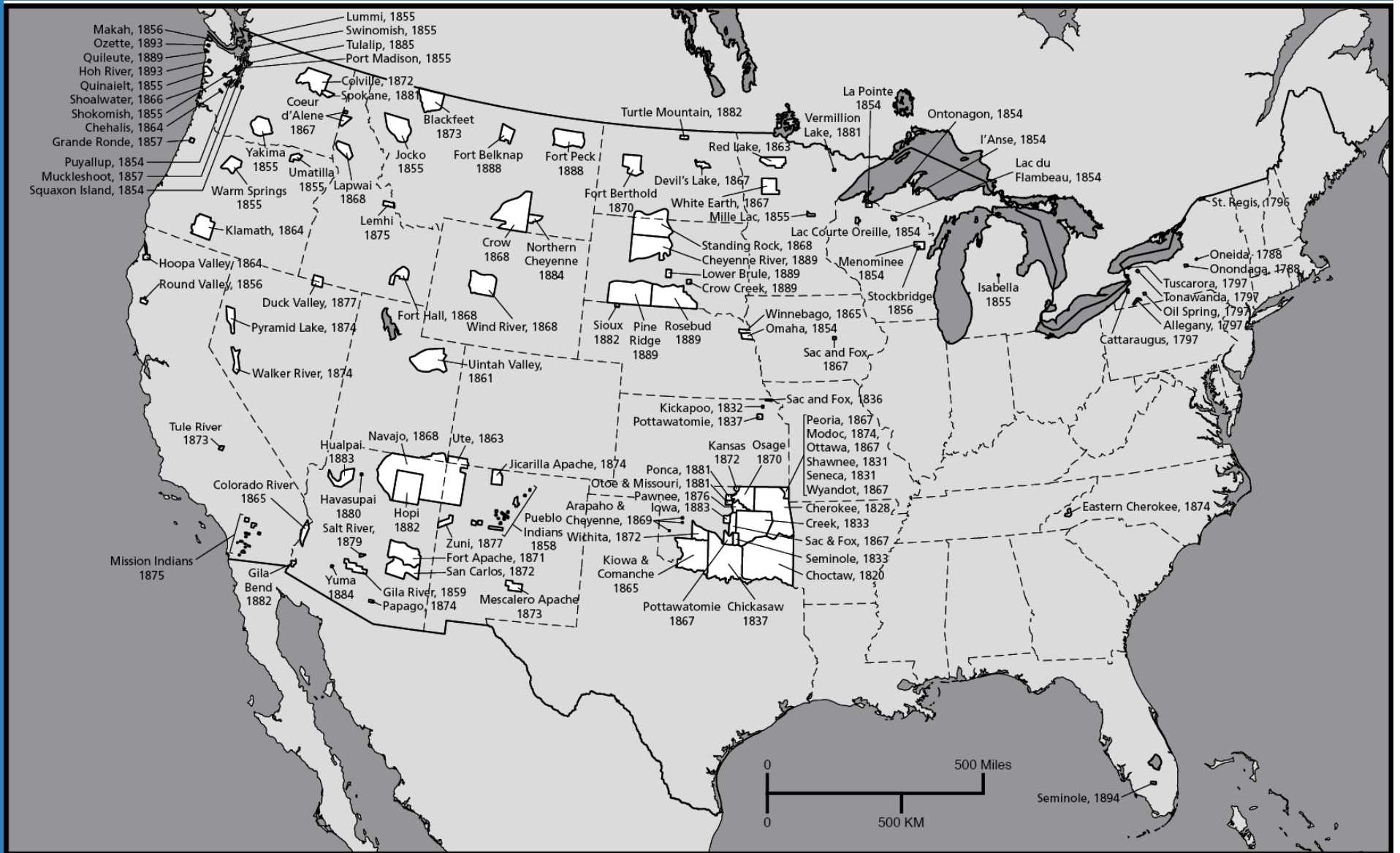


## Land Transfers from Native Americans to Whites: 1775-1894





# INDIAN RESERVATIONS: 1900



# HOME ON THE RANGE

Oh, give me a home where the buffalo roam,  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,  
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

## **Chorus**

Home, home on the range,  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where seldom is heard a discouraging word,  
And the skies are not cloudy all day.

How often at night when the heavens are bright,  
With the light of the glittering stars,  
I stood there amazed and I asked as I gazed,  
Does their glory exceed that of ours.

## **Chorus**

# HOME ON THE RANGE

1. What region of the country do you think this song is referring to? How can you tell?
2. Do you think the settlement of this region had a more positive effect or a more negative effect on the person or people who wrote this song? How can you tell?
3. What other reasons would encourage Americans to move West?





Hunters, fur traders and land speculators also moved westward.

Land speculators looked to buy land in large blocks that could be subdivided and sold at a profit to late comers.

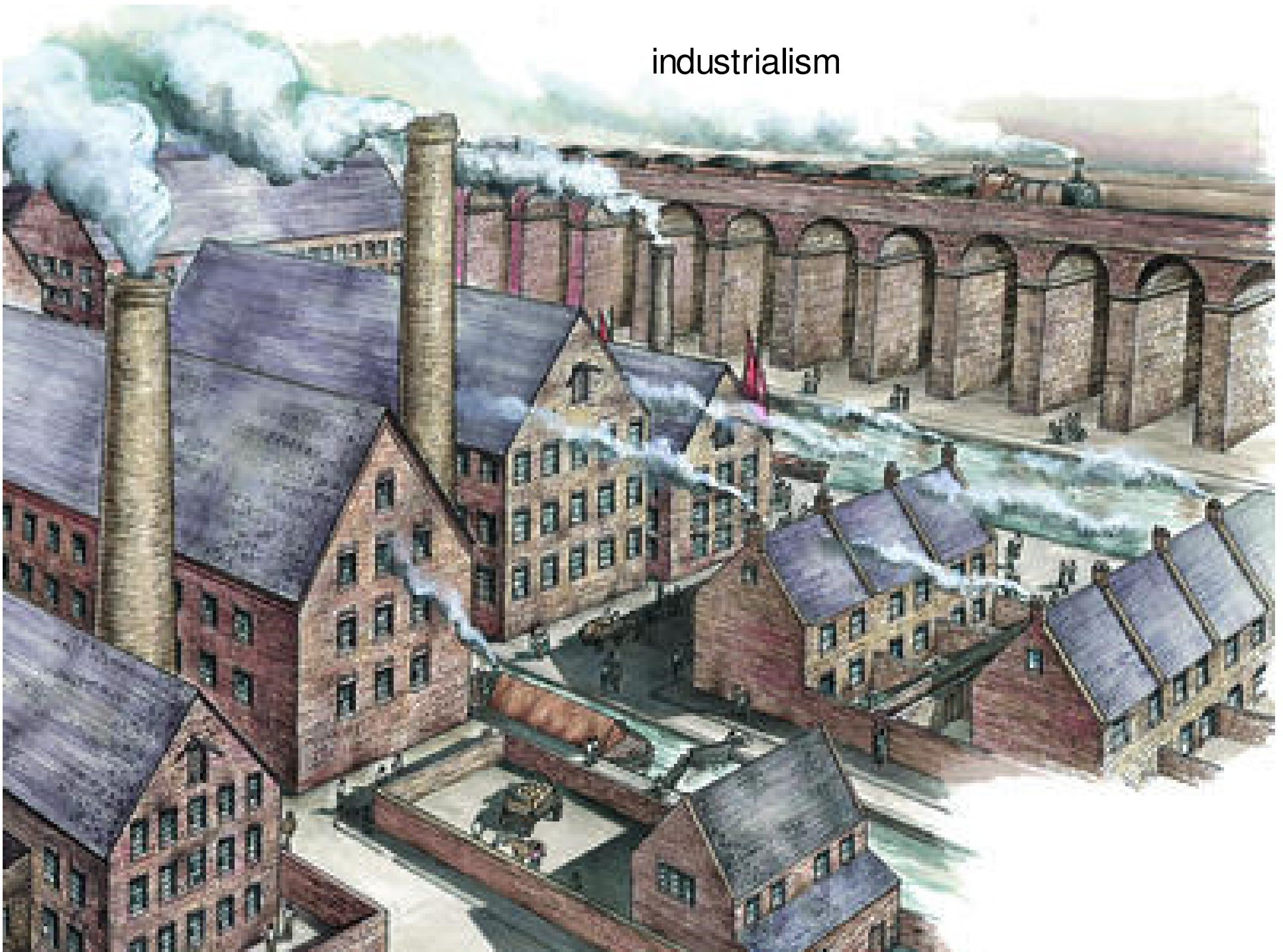
In 1806, Congress authorized funds for the nation's first interstate highway. By 1818, the National Road stretch from Maryland to Virginia.



Between 1800 and 1804, the population of Ohio grew from fewer than 50,000 to 1.5 million.

This movement led to the creation of many new states. When Michigan entered the Union in 1837, it was the 26<sup>th</sup> state.

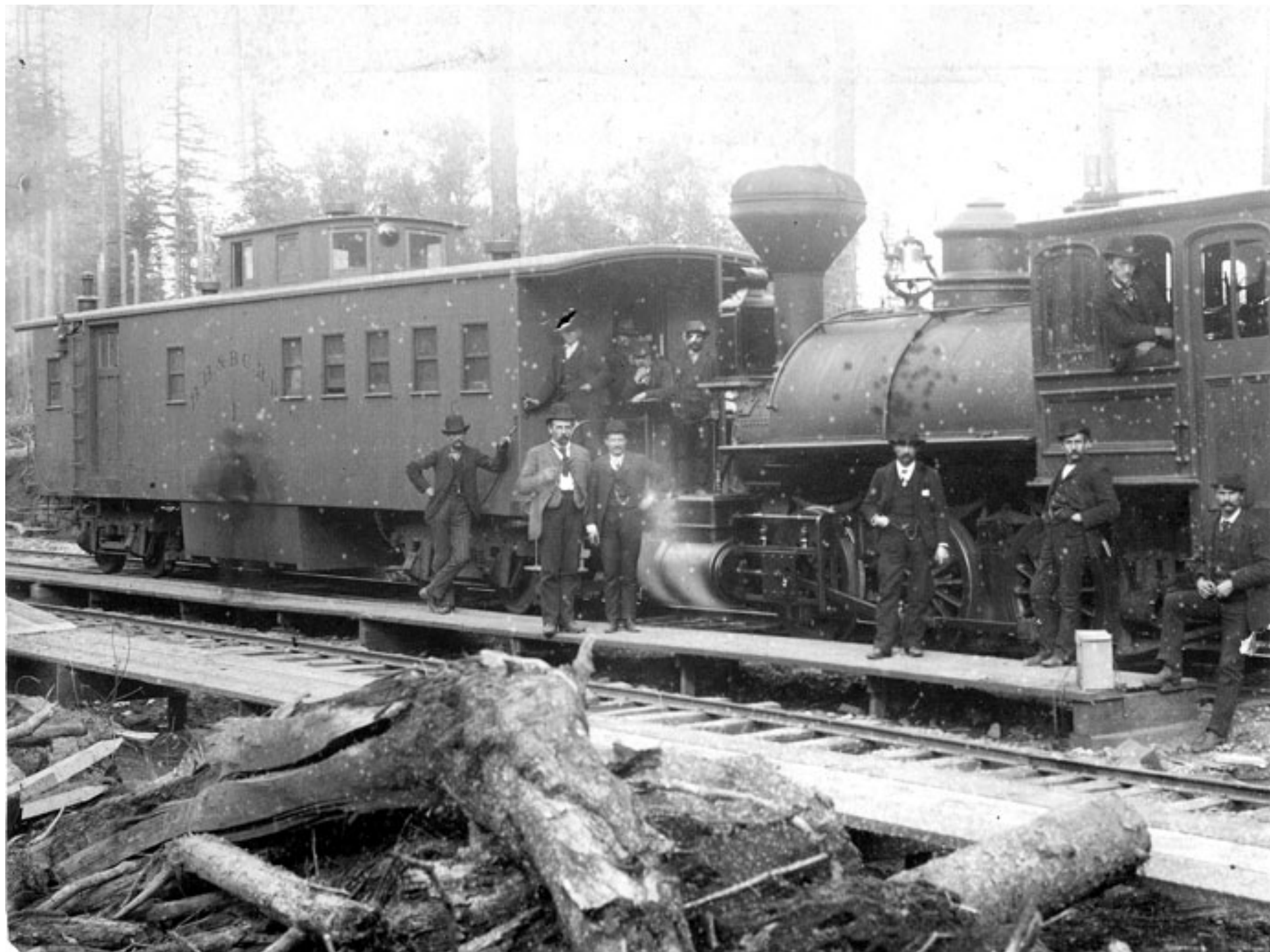
industrialism











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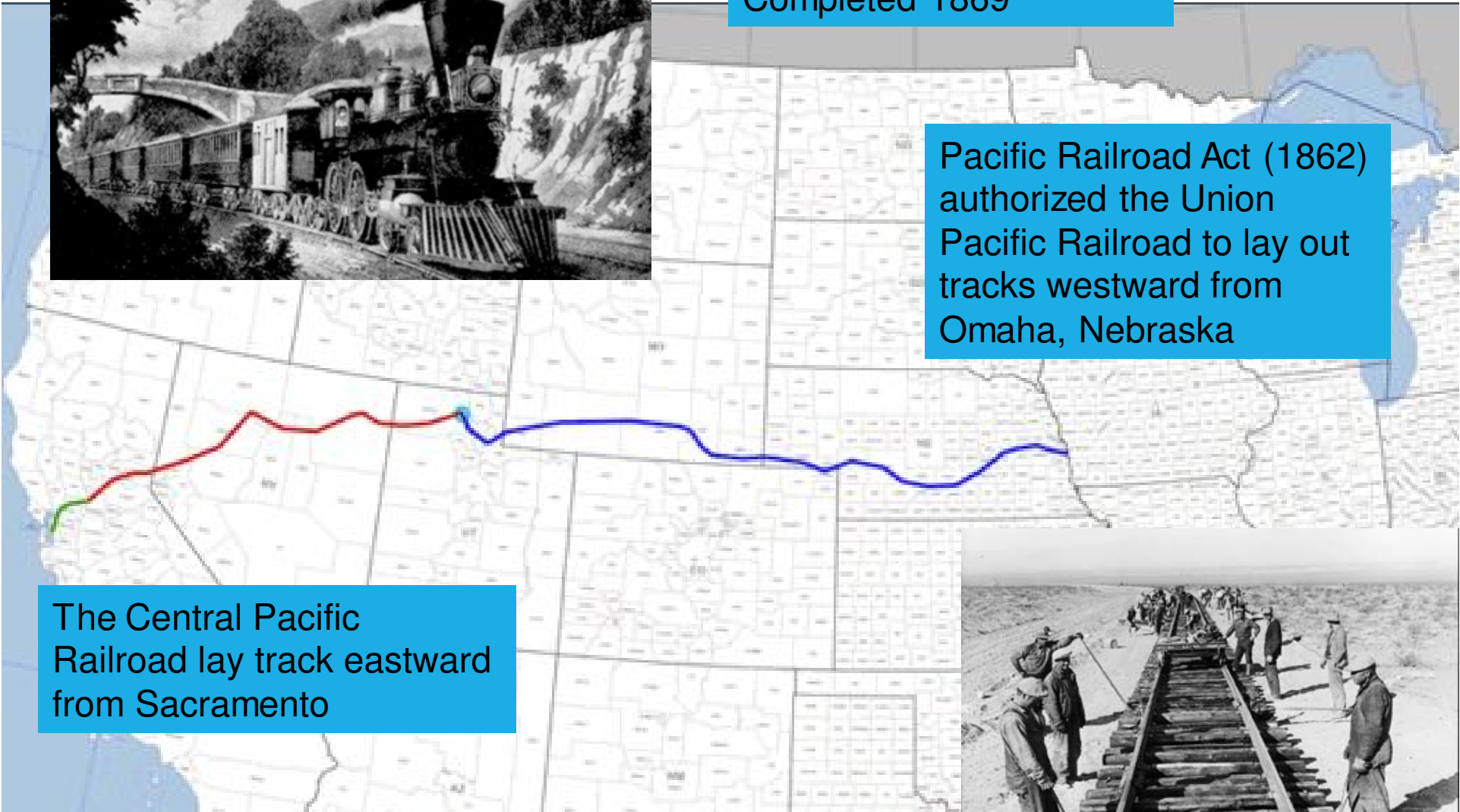
RAND, McNALLY & CO., PRINTERS, CHICAGO.





Transcontinental Railroad Completed 1869

Pacific Railroad Act (1862) authorized the Union Pacific Railroad to lay out tracks westward from Omaha, Nebraska



The Central Pacific Railroad lay track eastward from Sacramento



## PRIMARY DOCUMENTS

### *MOVING WEST: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES*

	Opportunities	Challenges
Miners		
Transcontinental Railroad Workers		
Settlers		
Ranchers, Cowboys & Cowhands		
Native Americans		



At 2:27 P.M., Promontory Point, 2,400 miles west of Washington, said to the people congregated in the various telegraph offices: "Almost ready. Hats off; prayer is being offered."

A silence for the prayer ensued. At 2:40 the bell tapped again, and the office at the Point said: "We have got done praying. The spike is about to be presented."

Chicago replied: "We understand; all are ready in the East."

Promontory Point: "All ready now; the spike will be driven. The signal will be three dots for the commencement of the blows."

For a moment the instrument was silent; then the hammer of the magnet tapped the bell. "One, two, three," the signal; another pause of a few seconds, and the lightning came flashing eastward, vibrating over 2,400 miles between the junction of the two roads and Washington, and the blows of the hammer upon the spike were measured instantly in telegraphic accents on the bell here. At 2:47 P.M., Promontory Point gave the signal, "Done," and the Continent was spanned with iron.

—*New York Times*, May 10, 1869





*Omega, California, Dec. 10, 1859*

It is with sad feelings that I sit down to pen you a few lines . . . I hope these lines will find you and the children well and enough to eat, for I have seen a number of times that I could not get enough but at present we have plenty . . . Lo and I have six claims here and 2 on the River. If I make enough to pay my way home next fall, you will see one fellow taking a bee line for his Wife and Children. For a man has got to be verry lucky or else he does not make much in this country. It is just like a lottery, if a man happens to be lucky . . . he makes something, if not, he makes nothing but grub and water . . . I am so lonesome I am sometimes almost sick, but I have got to stay here until next fall . . . My love to you all . . . back next fall. Your loving Wm. G. Henderson

—Excerpts from a letter by Dr. William Henderson  
to his wife, Weltha

(Dr. Henderson never made it back home to his family. He died in Omega, California, on February 10, 1861.)



### Drill Ye Tarriers Drill

Every morning about seven o'clock  
There were twenty tarriers drilling at the rock  
The boss comes along and he says, "Keep still  
And bear down heavy on the cast iron drill."

#### Chorus

And drill, ye tarriers, drill  
Drill, ye tarriers, drill  
For it's work all day for the sugar in you tay [tea]  
Down beyond the railway  
And drill, ye tarriers, drill  
And blast and fire!

The boss was a fine man down to the ground  
And he married a lady six feet 'round  
She baked good bread and she baked it well  
But she baked it harder than the hobs of Hell.

The foreman's name was John McCann  
By God, he was a blamed mean man  
Last week a premature blast went off  
And a mile in the air went big Jim Goff.  
*And drill, ye tarriers, drill.*

And when next payday came around  
Jim Goff a dollar short was found  
When he asked, "What for?" came this reply:  
"You were docked for the time you were up  
in the sky."  
*And drill, ye tarriers, drill.*



We had a new experience when we got to the Kansas state line. We ran into a bunch of settlers. The cowboys always called them "nesters." Now, they didn't like for these trail herds to cross their lands at all, and there they were gathered in groups, armed with shotguns and clubs, to force us to narrow the trail down as much as possible and keep the cattle moving. They were afraid they would lose some of their grass . . . It was in June of that year that they almost came to war with the cattlemen coming up the trail . . . but word came through from Washington, granting the Texas cattlemen the right to drive their cattle through the Indian Territory, and to the Kansas market.

—H. P. Cook, working cowboy, 1871



I am tired of fighting.  
Our chiefs are killed.  
Too-hul-hul-sit is dead.  
Looking Glass is dead.  
He who led the young men in battle is dead.  
It is the young men now who say "yes" or "no."  
My little daughter has run away upon the prairie.  
I do not know where to find her—perhaps I shall find her too among the dead.  
It is cold and we have no fire; no blankets.  
Our little children are crying for food but we have none to give.  
Hear me, my chiefs!  
I am tired; my heart is sick and sad.  
From where the sun now stands,  
Joseph will fight no more forever.

—Chief Joseph, surrender speech, 1877