



CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES

Curriculum Support Information



Terminology (make flashcards & practice):

Pioneer: One of the first of a group of people to enter or settle a region

Frontier: The edge of a country or settled region

Flatboat: A large, rectangular boat partly covered by a roof

Canal: A waterway built for boat travel and shipping

Manufacturers: Someone who uses machines to make goods

Corps: A team of people who work together

Interpreter: Someone who helps speakers of different languages understand each other

Source: The place where a river begins

Suffrage: The right to vote

Campaign: A series of actions taken toward a goal, such as winning a presidential election

Ruling: An official decision

Textile: Cloth or fabric

Interchangeable parts: Parts made by a machine to be exactly the same in size and shape

Mass production: Making many products at once

Productivity: The amount of goods and services produced by workers in a certain amount of time

Entrepreneur: Someone who takes a risk to start a business

Injustice: Unfair treatment that abuses a person's rights

Annexation: The act of joining two countries or pieces of the land together

Manifest destiny: The belief that the U.S. should spread across the entire North American continent, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean (manifest means obvious and destiny means what will happen)

Front: Where fighting takes place in a war

Cession: Something that is given up

Wagon train: A line of covered wagons that moved together

Forty-niner: A miner who went to California around 1849

Gold rush: Many people hurrying to the same place to look for gold

Boomtown: A town whose population booms, or grows very quickly

Abolition: The movement to end slavery

Westward Expansion

Students will:

Fourth Grade 6 of 7

History:

- Trace the events that led to the expansion of the United States including the Louisiana Purchase, the expedition of Lewis & Clark, and the acquisition of Texas (Mexican-American War & the Alamo), Oregon (the Oregon Trail & the Trail of Tears), and California (the Gold Rush)
- Explain how the steamboat, steam locomotive, and telegraph impacted life in America
- Discuss the major accomplishments of Harriet Tubman and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Explain the significance of Sojourner Truth's speech, "Ain't I A Woman", on the Ohio Women's Rights Convention of 1851

Geography:

- Locate man-made features on a map, specifically New York, New York, Boston, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the Erie Canal
- Describe the physical barriers that hindered and the physical gateways that benefited Westward Expansion from 1801-1861

Economics:

- Give examples to explain how productivity improved during Westward Expansion (especially with the invention of the steamboat, the steam locomotive, and the telegraph)



Map Legend

- Triangle: Boston, Massachusetts
- Apple: New York, New York
- Heart: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Line: Erie Canal (man-made waterway that connects the Hudson River to Lake Erie). Opened in 1825.

| Cause | Key Leaders | Accomplishments |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Slaves' Rights (Abolition) | Harriet Tubman | Many people fought to make slavery illegal. Harriet Tubman is famous for leading the Underground Railroad and helping many people escape slavery! She gained her freedom and then risked it again to help other people along to safety and freedom. |
| Women's Rights (Suffrage) | Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Sojourner Truth | Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the leader of the Seneca Falls Convention. She referred to the Declaration of Independence when she stated, "all men and women are created equal" and that women should have the same rights as men. Sojourner Truth gave a speech, "Ain't I A Woman" at the Ohio Women's Rights Convention of 1851. She said the women were just as capable as men to be contributing members of society, so they should have equal rights (Ex: owning property, voting). |

| Event | Year(s) | Summary | States Acquired |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| The Louisiana Purchase | 1803 | Jefferson sent representatives to France to get Napoleon Bonaparte to agree to let the U.S. use the port of New Orleans for trade. The French needed money for a war against Great Britain so they agreed to sell all of Louisiana to the U.S. for \$15 million. It doubled the size of the U.S. by adding 828,000 square miles. | All: Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas Part: Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico |
| Lewis & Clark Expedition | May 1804 to September 1806 | Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis & William Clark to explore the land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. They were told to keep journals about the people, land, animals, and plants they saw on their journey. They were also looking for a route to the Pacific Ocean. Sacagawea traveled with them as an interpreter. | None |
| The Oregon Trail | 1811-1840 | A trail that was followed by traders and fur trappers. At first it was traveled by foot and on horseback. Wagons started traveling it by 1836. It was the path that people took to move out west. It could be dangerous and many people who traveled it died of diseases such as yellow fever. | Oregon |
| The Annexation of Texas | 1836-1845 | U.S. settlers began traveling to Texas, which was owned by Mexico, in 1821. Mexico said it was illegal to settle and illegal to have slaves but the settlers kept coming until there were more settlers than Mexicans. The Tejanos (the Mexicans who lived in Texas) started a rebellion to break away from Mexico. Mexico's president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, led an attack on the rebels to capture the Alamo, a military fort. Most of the 200 Texans & Tejanos were killed. The rebels officially declared their independence from Mexico. Sam Houston led the rebel's army to a surprise attack on Santa Anna's army. They shouted "Remember the Alamo!", defeated the Mexican army, and captured Santa Anna. Santa Anna gave Texas its independence so the Texans & Tejanos would release him. Texas wanted to join the United States but the U.S. president (Martin van Buren) was against it because he didn't want to go to war with Mexico – they wanted Texas back – and Texas allowed slavery which was illegal in the United States. Congress voted to annex Texas (allow it to become a state) in 1845 when James Polk was elected as President. | Texas |
| The Gold Rush | 1848-1853 | California became a state 1848 after a sudden growth in population. Gold was discovered the same year so more than 250,000 people from all over the world started moving to California to find their own fortune. The people who moved to California in 1849 to search for gold were called forty-niners . Towns quickly popped up to support the people who came to California during the gold rush. Merchants were able to set up shops and sell goods to the people who were there looking for gold. Since they grew so quickly, they were called boomtowns. | California |