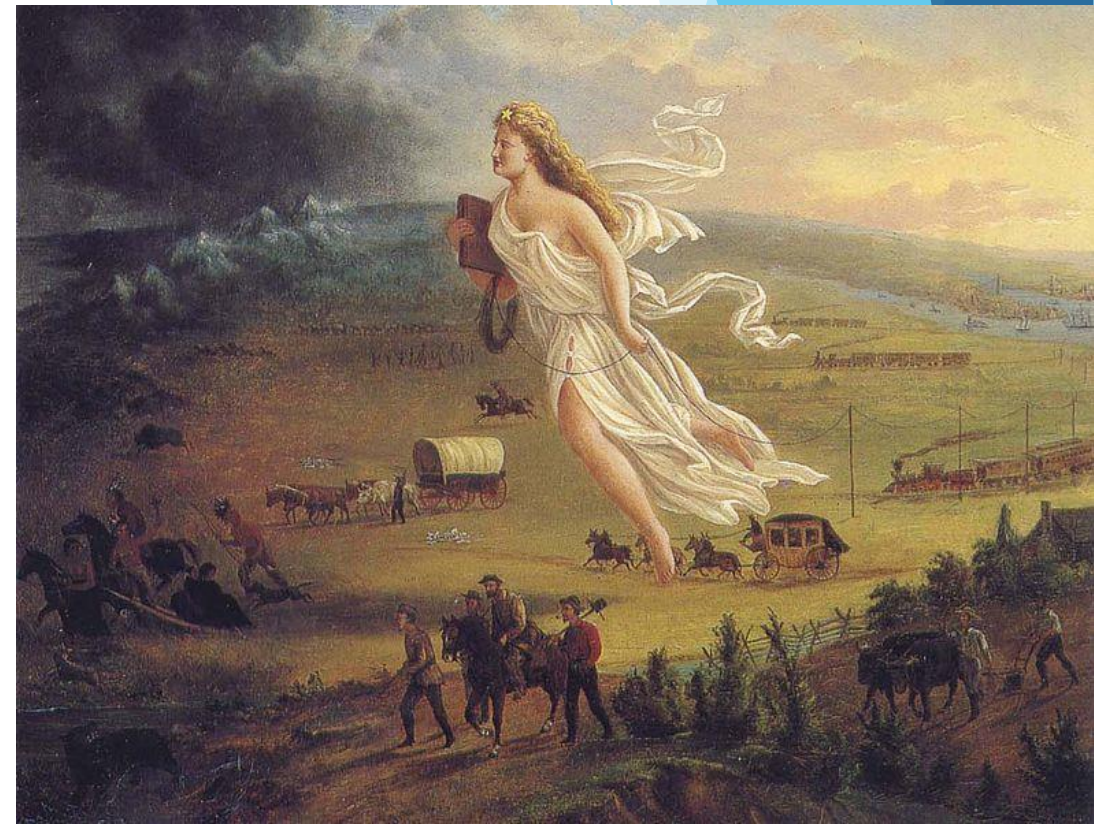


# APUSH - Period 5 - 1844-77



# Key Concept 5.1, I: Western Expansion and Globalization brought many issues

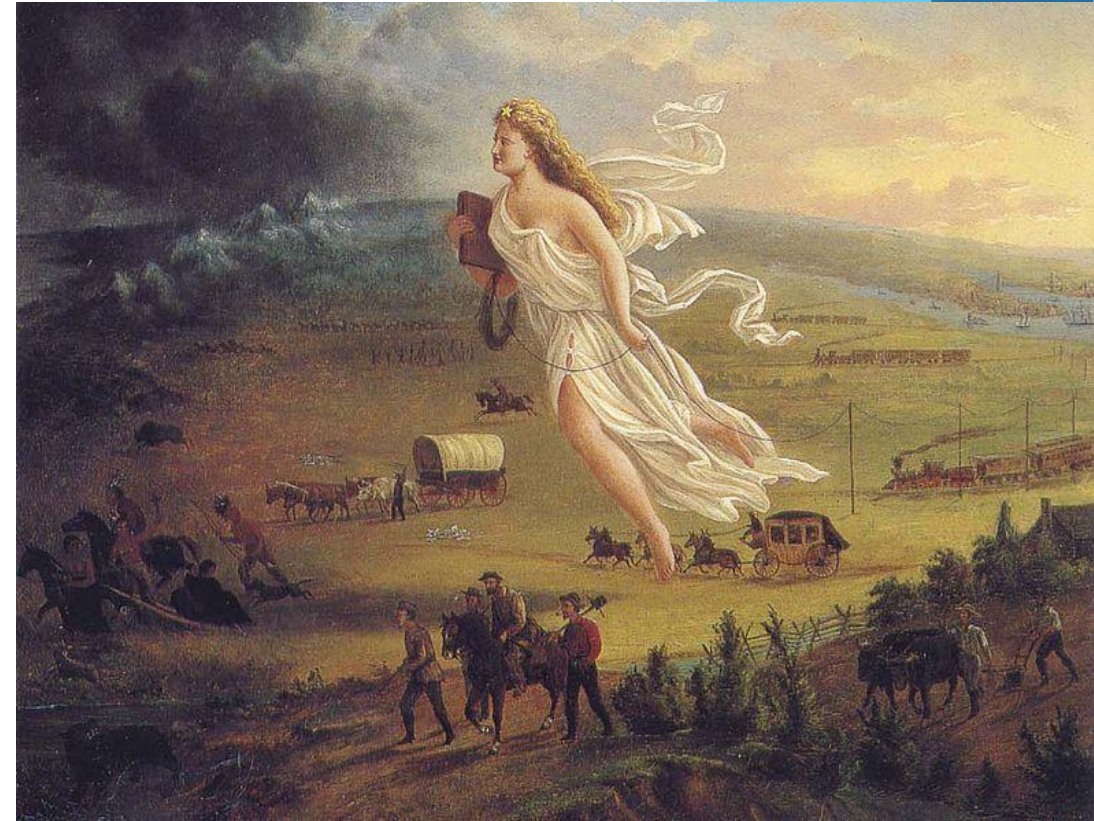
- ▶ Key Concept 5.1 “The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.”
- ▶ I. Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion, fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts.

# HUGE IDEAS

- ▶ What were the social, economic, and political impacts of Manifest Destiny and westward expansion?
- ▶ What impact did the Mexican-American War have on politics?
- ▶ What were reasons for, and goals of the nativist movement that emerges during this time?

# Manifest Destiny Debates

- ▶ Manifest Destiny and political debates
  - ▶ Belief in America's "God-given" right to expand westward
  - ▶ US increased power in Western Hemisphere
  - ▶ Promoted nationalism; belief in superiority
  - ▶ Shaped the era's political debates
    - ▶ Election of 1844 - Texas - Polk

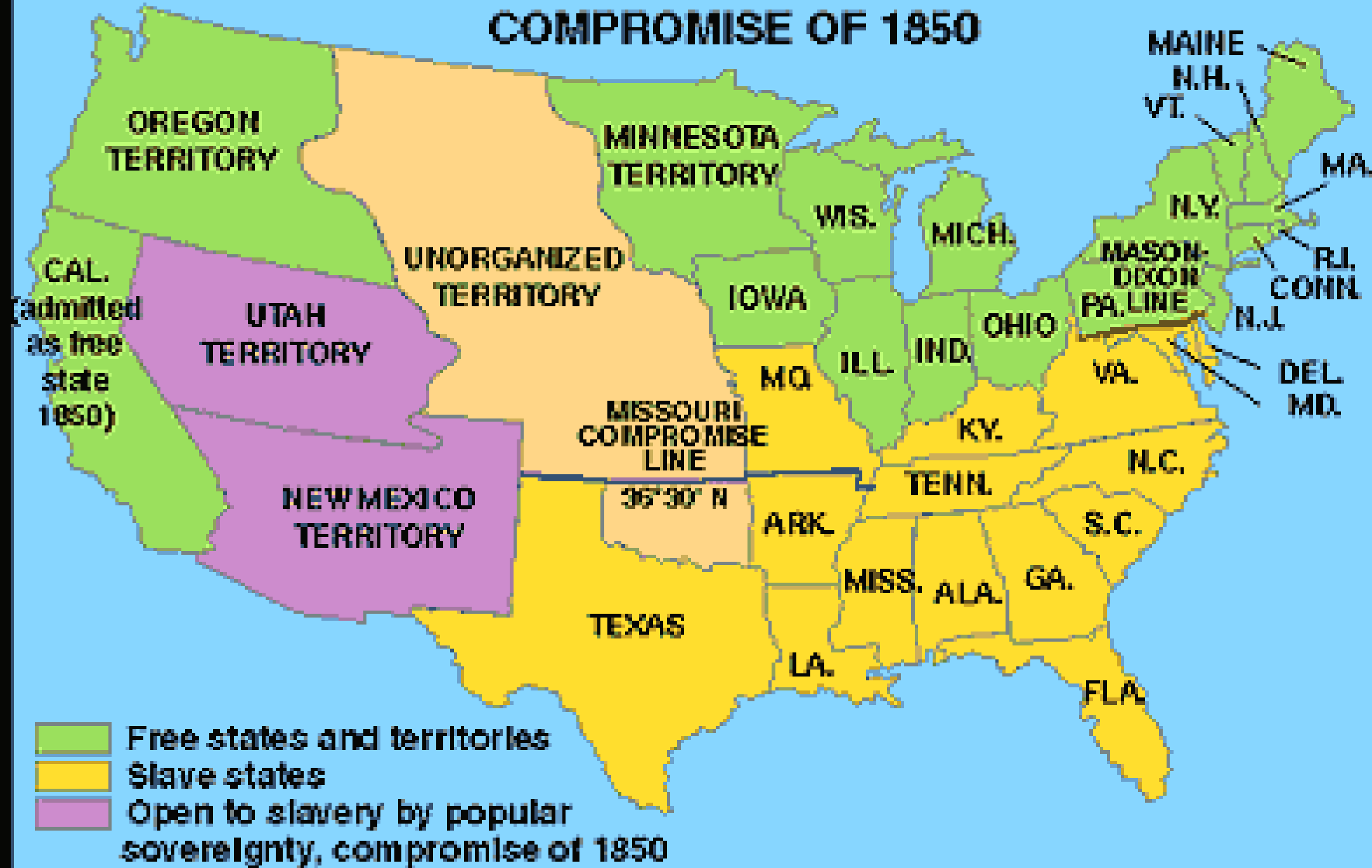


# Impacts of the Mexican War

- ▶ Debates over slavery - Wilmot Proviso, Free-Soil Party
- ▶ Compromise of 1850
  - ▶ popular sovereignty
  - ▶ California - free state
  - ▶ Slave trade banned in DC
  - ▶ Fugitive Slave Act



# COMPROMISE OF 1850



# Key Concept 5.1, I: Western Expansion and Globalization brought many issues

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# Impacts of Westward Expansion (5.1)

- ▶ Impacts of westward expansion?
  - ▶ Environmental transformation:
    - ▶ 1870s decline of Buffalo
    - ▶ Removing grass to plant led to erosion of soil
  - ▶ New economic activities:
    - ▶ railroad construction, cities built around RRs
    - ▶ Mining - Comstock Lode - silver settlements built around resources
  - ▶ Increased settlement, especially on former Native land









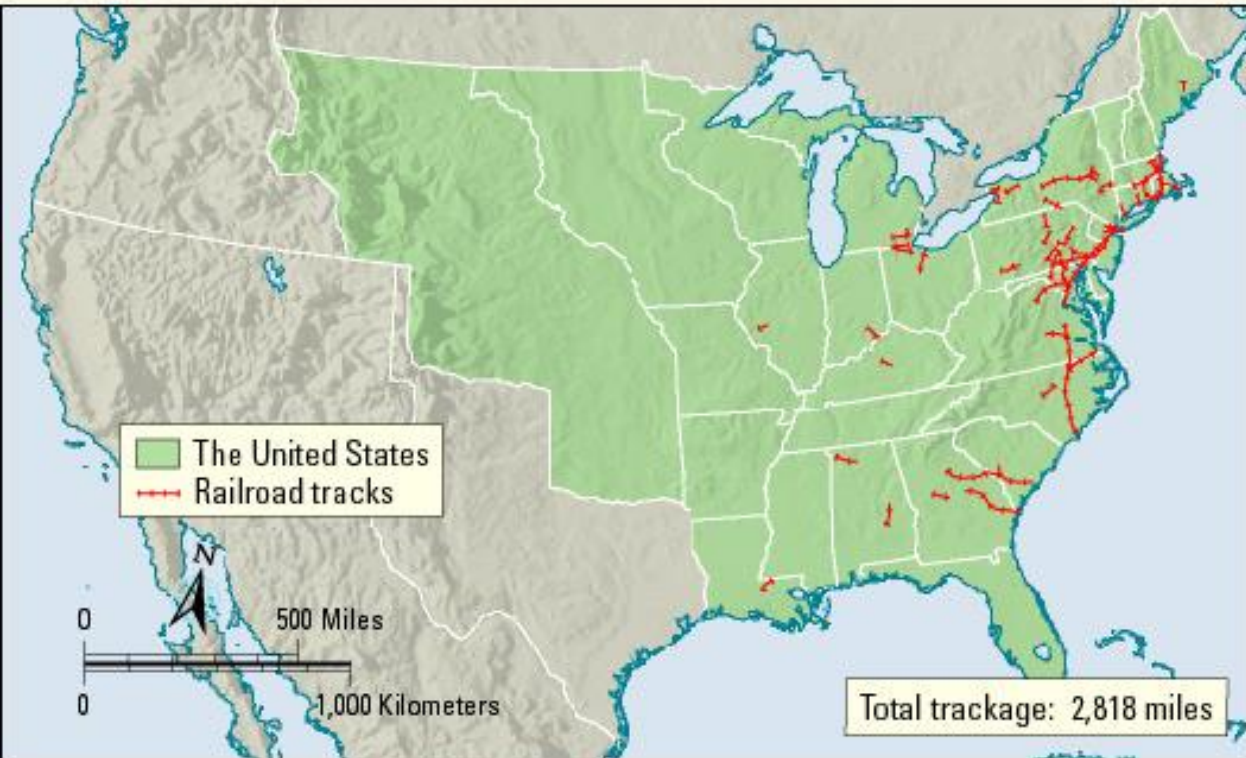
■ Circa 1870

■ Circa 1500

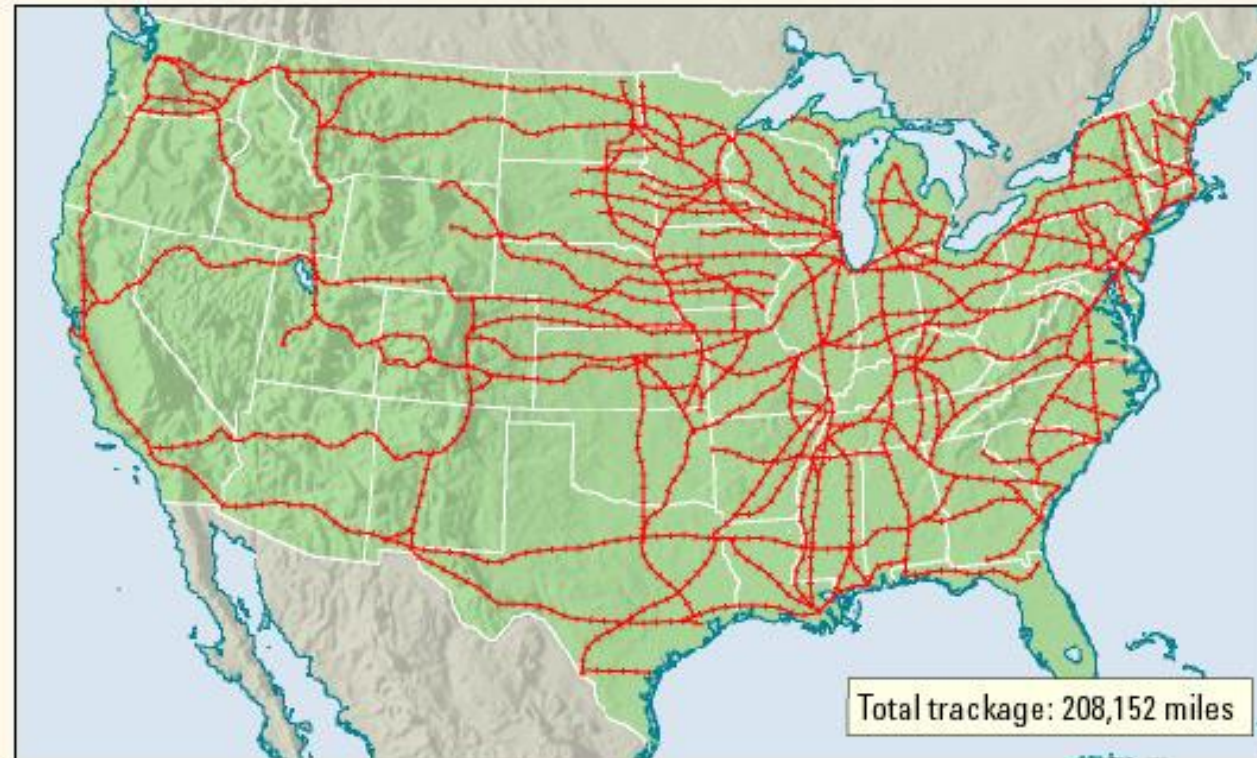
# Railroad Growth during Period 5

## The Growth of Railroads in the United States

Railroad System, 1840



Railroad System, 1890



### **GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**

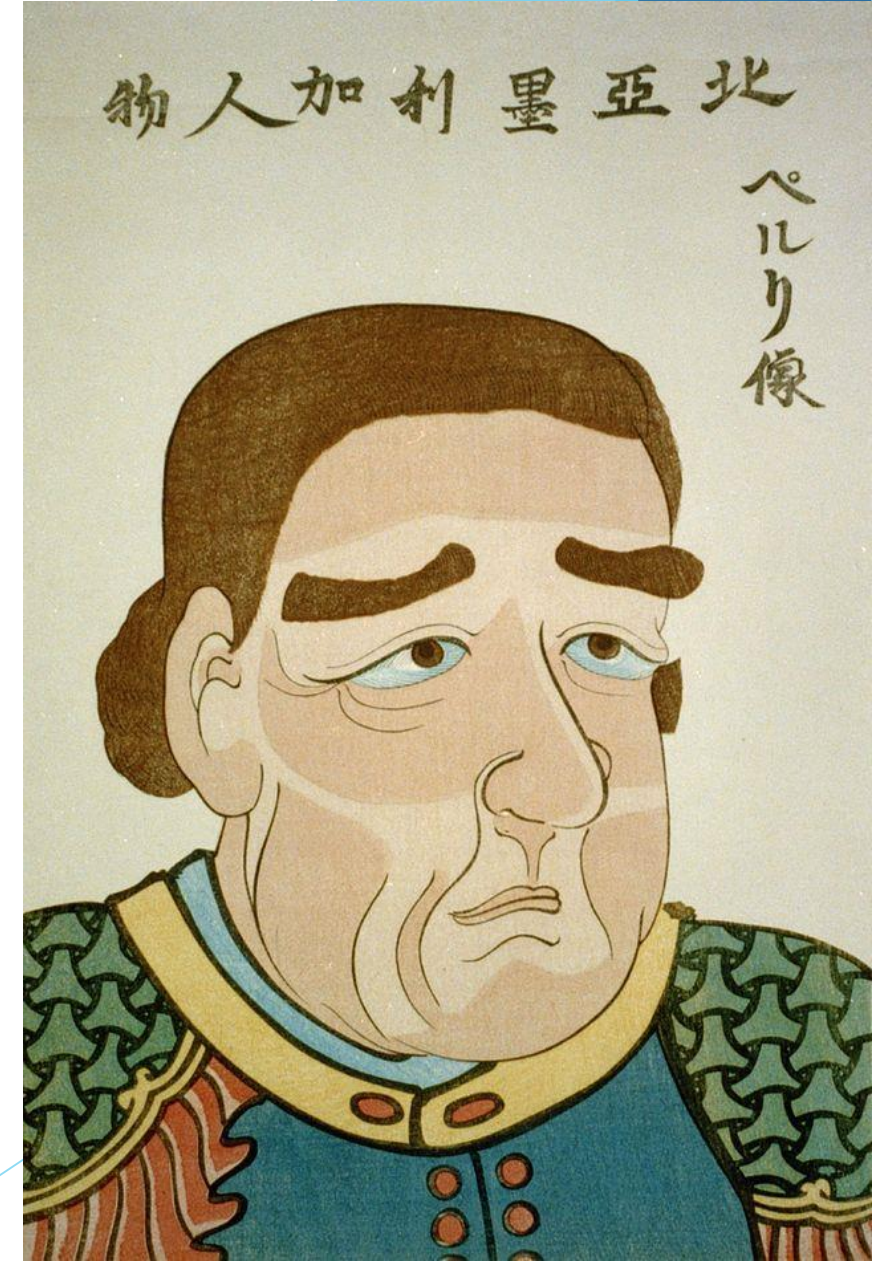
- 1. Region** *In what part of the country were the first railroads built? By 1890, what other part of the country was densely covered by railroad tracks?*
- 2. Movement** *In what direction did the railroads help people move across the country?*





# International Affairs (WOR)

- ▶ US looked to expand trade beyond its own borders, especially Asia
  - ▶ Economic initiatives - Clipper ships - faster travel, helped increase trade with China (tea)
  - ▶ Diplomatic initiatives - Matthew Perry and the “opening” (*Bakumatsu*) of Japan (1850s)
  - ▶ Cultural initiatives - Missionaries in China helped spread Christianity



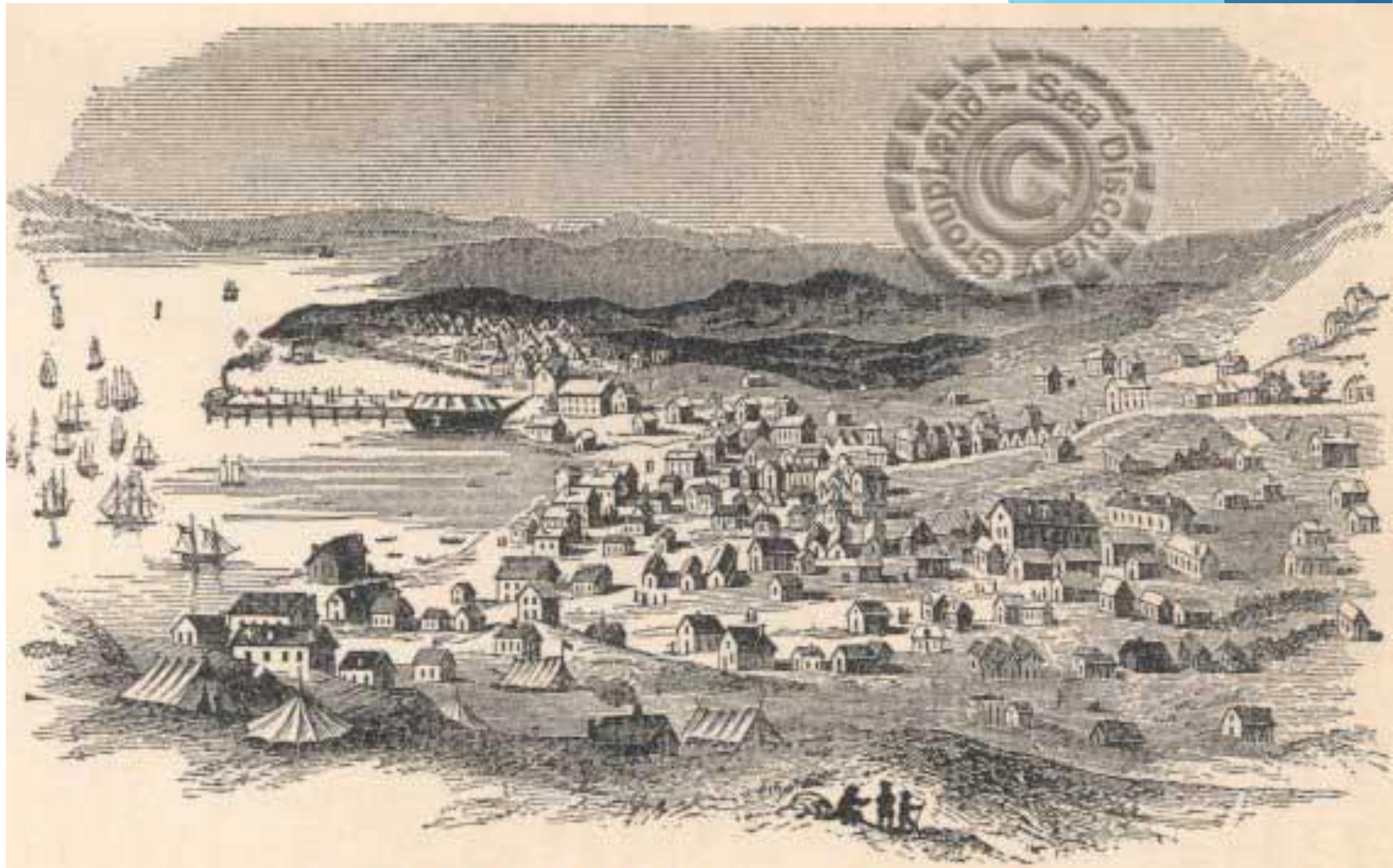
# 5.1, II: Western Expansion changed everything

- ▶ Key Concept 5.1 “The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.”
- ▶ II: “Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of US inhabitants.”

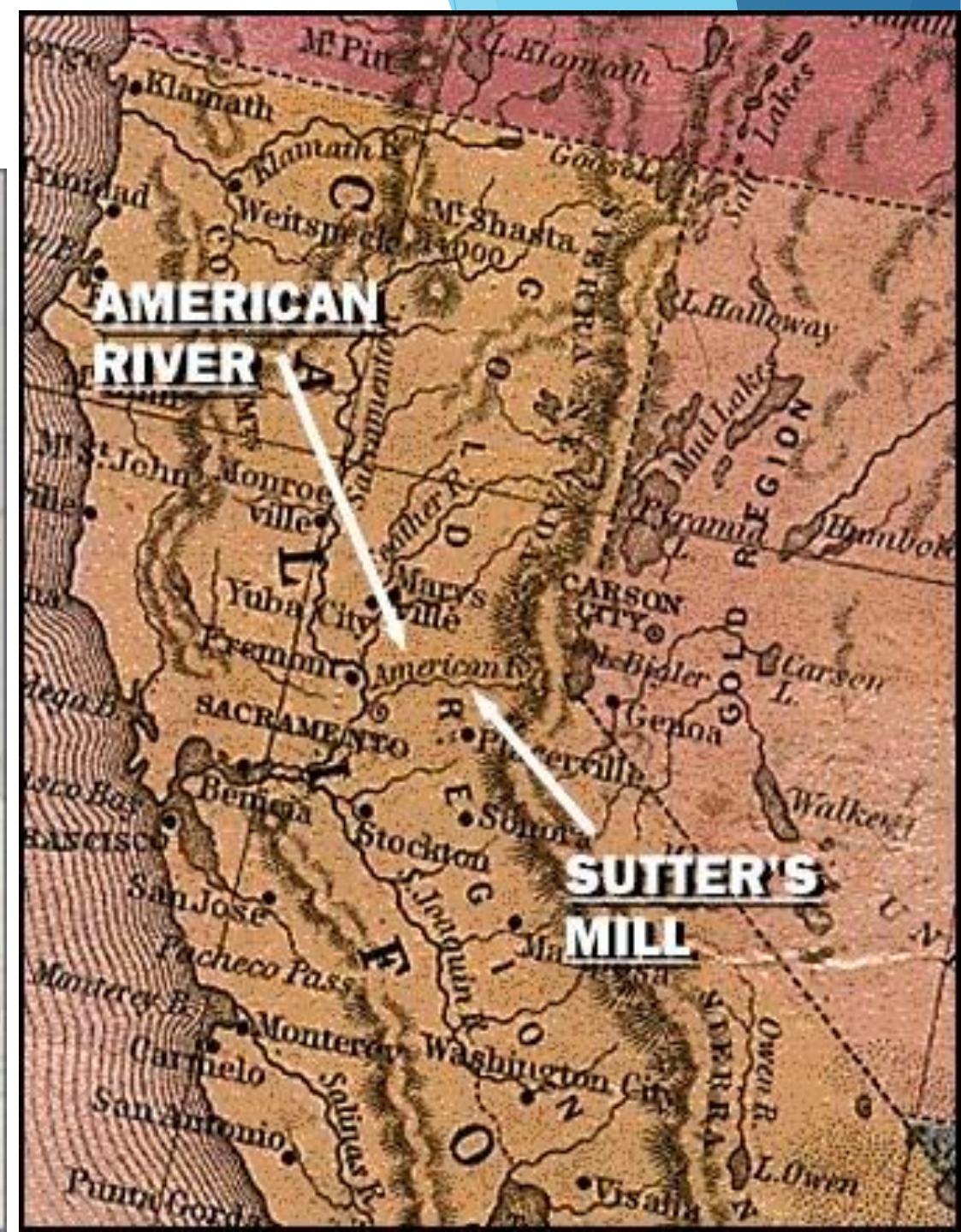
# The Emergence of the West

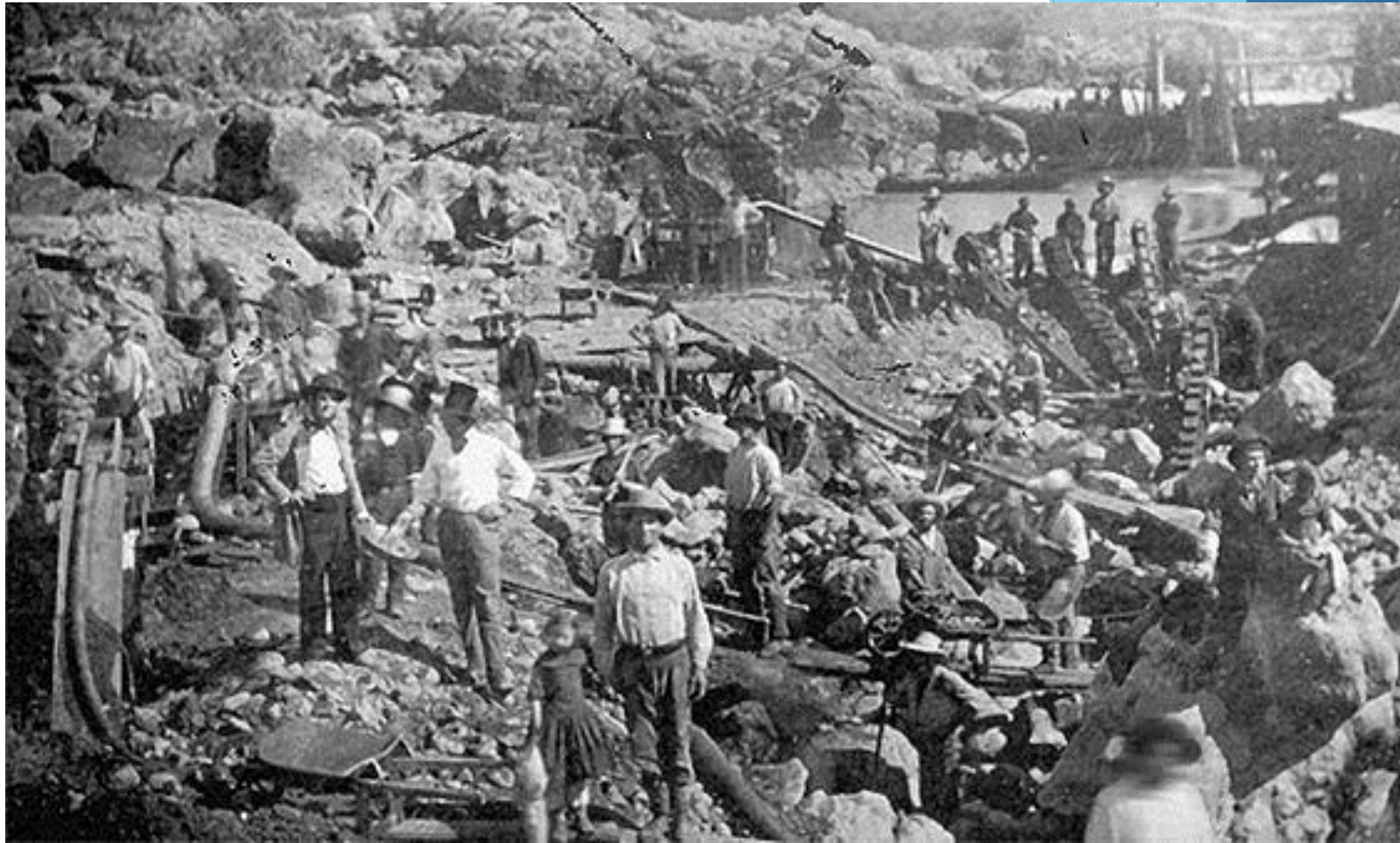
- ▶ New economic opportunities & religious refuge in West
- ▶ Gold Rush (1840s) in California
  - ▶ Cities grew in population overnight
- ▶ Mormons - sought refuge in Utah
- ▶ Cattle ranching - Dakotas





SAN FRANCISCO IN 1849.







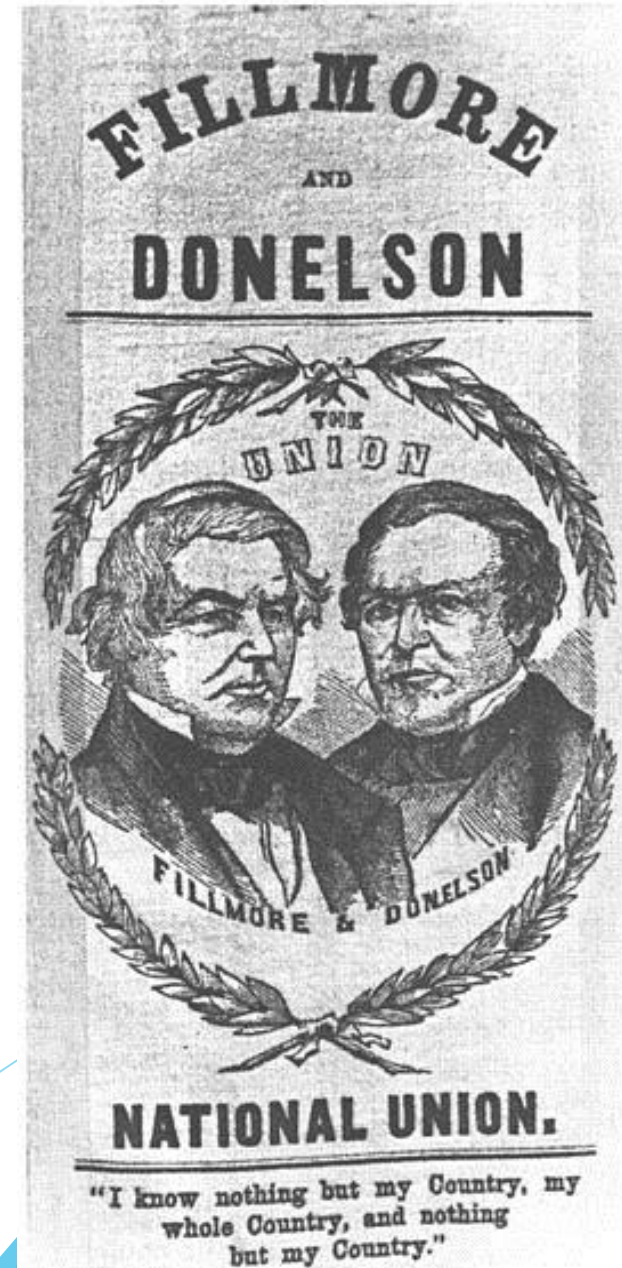
# Increased Immigration before Civil War

- ▶ Increased immigration prior to the Civil War:
  - ▶ “Old Immigration”: Northern and Western Europe (Irish and Germans)
  - ▶ New Immigration: China - West Coast
  - ▶ Settled in communities together and often kept their religions, languages, and customs
    - ▶ Irish - cities in Northeast, were mostly Catholic
      - ▶ Would work for lower wages -> resentment by American-born workers
    - ▶ Germans settled “frontier”



# Impact of Immigration

- ▶ Nativism - dislike/hatred of foreigners, sought to stop immigration
- ▶ “Know-Nothing” Party - became a popular political party, anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic
- ▶ Many Whigs resented the Irish and Germans because they tended to vote Democratic





asc

**HOMESTEAD.**

Land Office at *Bronville Neb*  
*January 20<sup>th</sup> 1868.*

CERTIFICATE, }  
*No. 1* }

} APPLICATION,  
} *No. 1*

It is hereby certified, That pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 20, 1862, entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain,"

*Daniel Arman* has made payment in full for *the NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 and SW 1/4 of T6 N 1/4* of Section *Twenty Six (26)* in Township *fourth N* of Range *five (5) E* containing *160* acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That on presentation of this Certificate to the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE, the said *Daniel Arman* shall be entitled to a Patent for the Tract of Land above described.

*Henry M. Atkinson* Register.

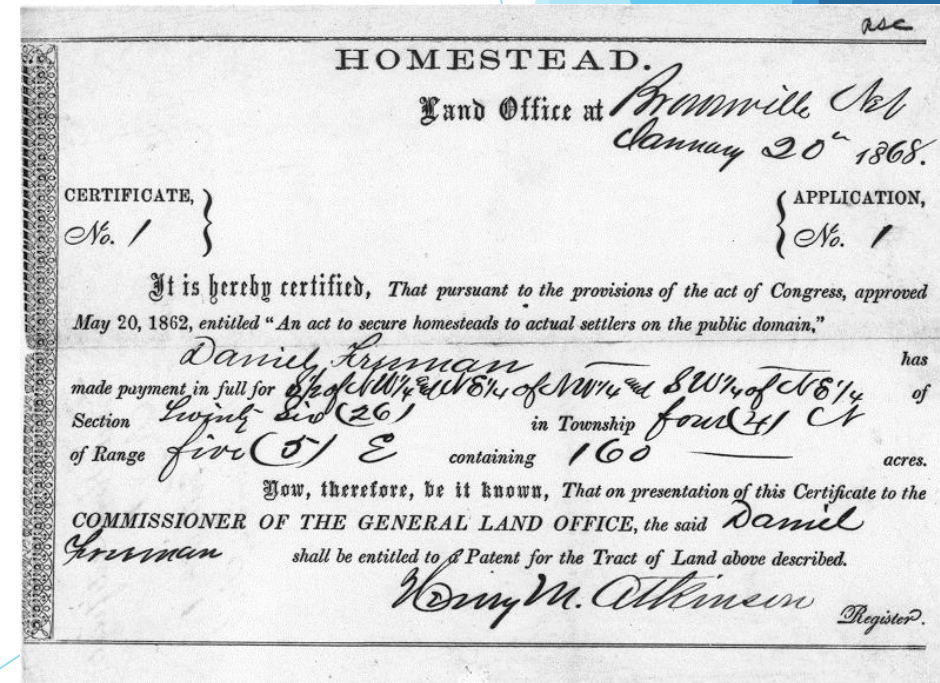
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# Key Concept 5.1 II

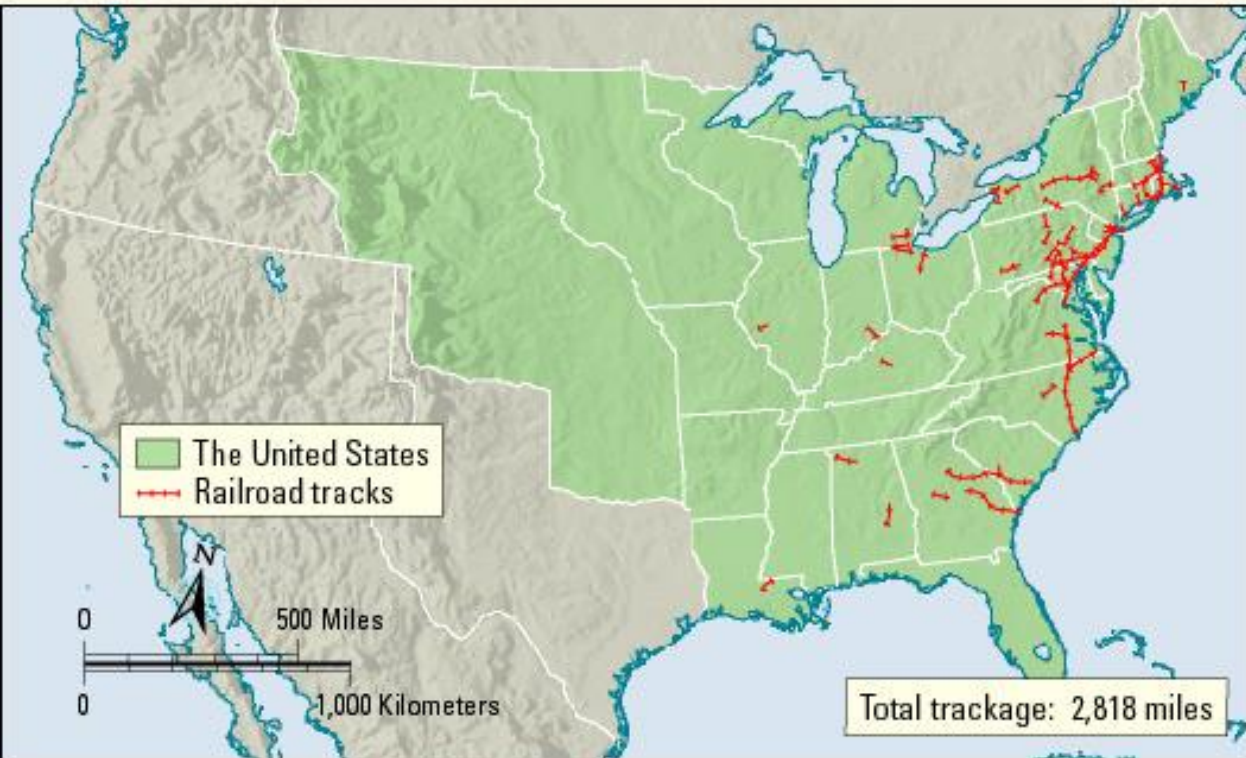
- ▶ The federal government (during and post-Civil War) helped promote economic development and westward expansion
  - ▶ Homestead Act (1862): 160 acres of land would be given for a small fee to anyone that moved west
  - ▶ State and federal governments often gave subsidies (\$ and land) to railroad companies to build



# Railroad Growth during Period 5

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Railroad System, 1890



### **GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps**

- 1. Region** *In what part of the country were the first railroads built? By 1890, what other part of the country was densely covered by railroad tracks?*
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**TANNED HIDE:**

Moccasins, Cradles, Winter Robes, Shirts, Leggings, Belts, Dresses, Pipe Bags, Quivers, Tipi Covers, Gun Covers, Dolls



**RAWHIDE:** Containers, Shields, Buckets, Moccasin Soles, Belts, Headdresses, Medicine Bags, Drums, Ropes, Saddles, Stirrups, Knife Cases, Quirts, Armbands, Bullet Pouches



**MUSCLES:**  
Sinew, Meat for Jerky



**HORNS:** Cups, Spoons, Ladles, Headdresses

**TAIL:**  
Decorations, Fly Brush, Whips

**BRAINS:**  
Hide Preparation

**FAT:**  
Soap, Cooking Oil

**SKULL:**  
Altar at Religious Ceremonies



**BONES:**  
Knives, Arrow-Heads, Shovels, Scrapers, Winter Sleds, Saddle Trees, War Clubs, Game Dice

**TONGUE:**  
Best Part of the Meat

**HOOVES:**  
Glue, Rattles

**BEARD:**  
Ornaments for Weapons



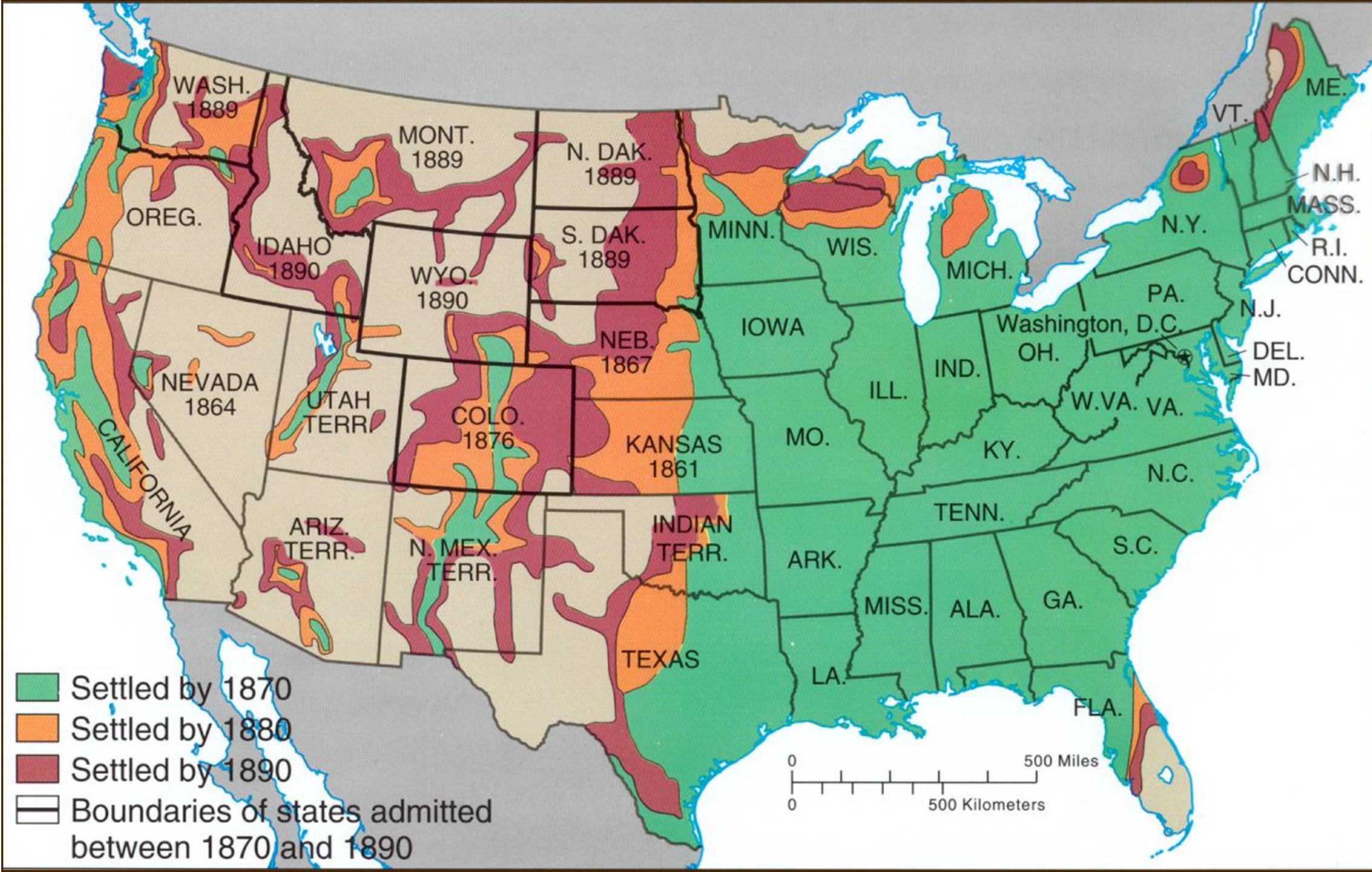
**STOMACH:**  
Buckets, Cups, Dishes, Cooking Pots

**DUNG:**  
Fuel

**HAIR:**  
Headdresses, Saddle Pad Filler, Pillows, Ropes, Halters







**1850**



**1865**

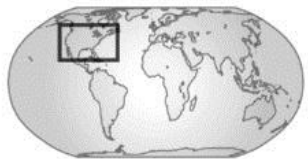
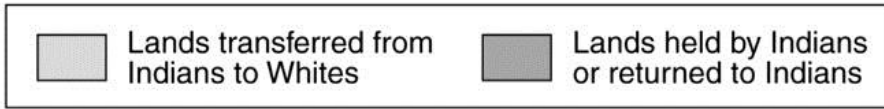


**1880**



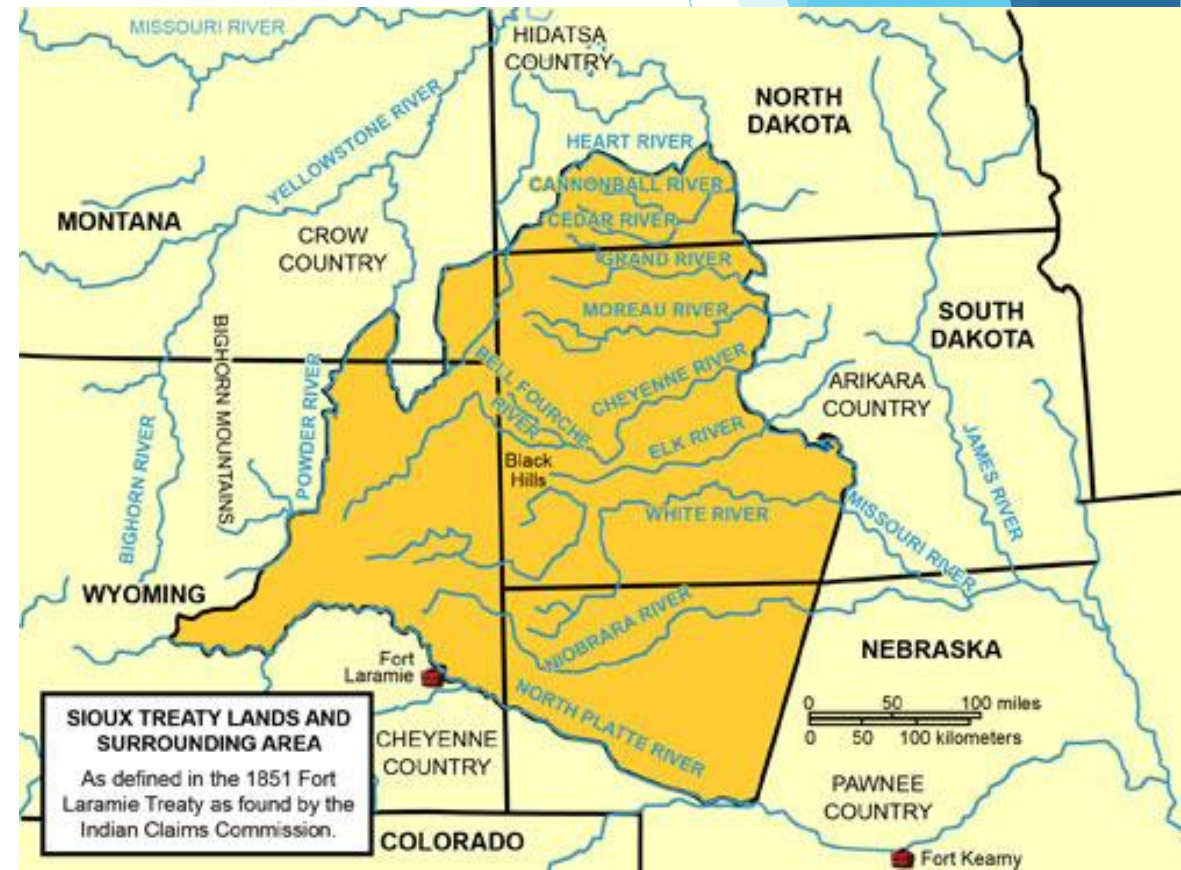
**1990**

Federal (■) and State (●)  
Indian Reservations

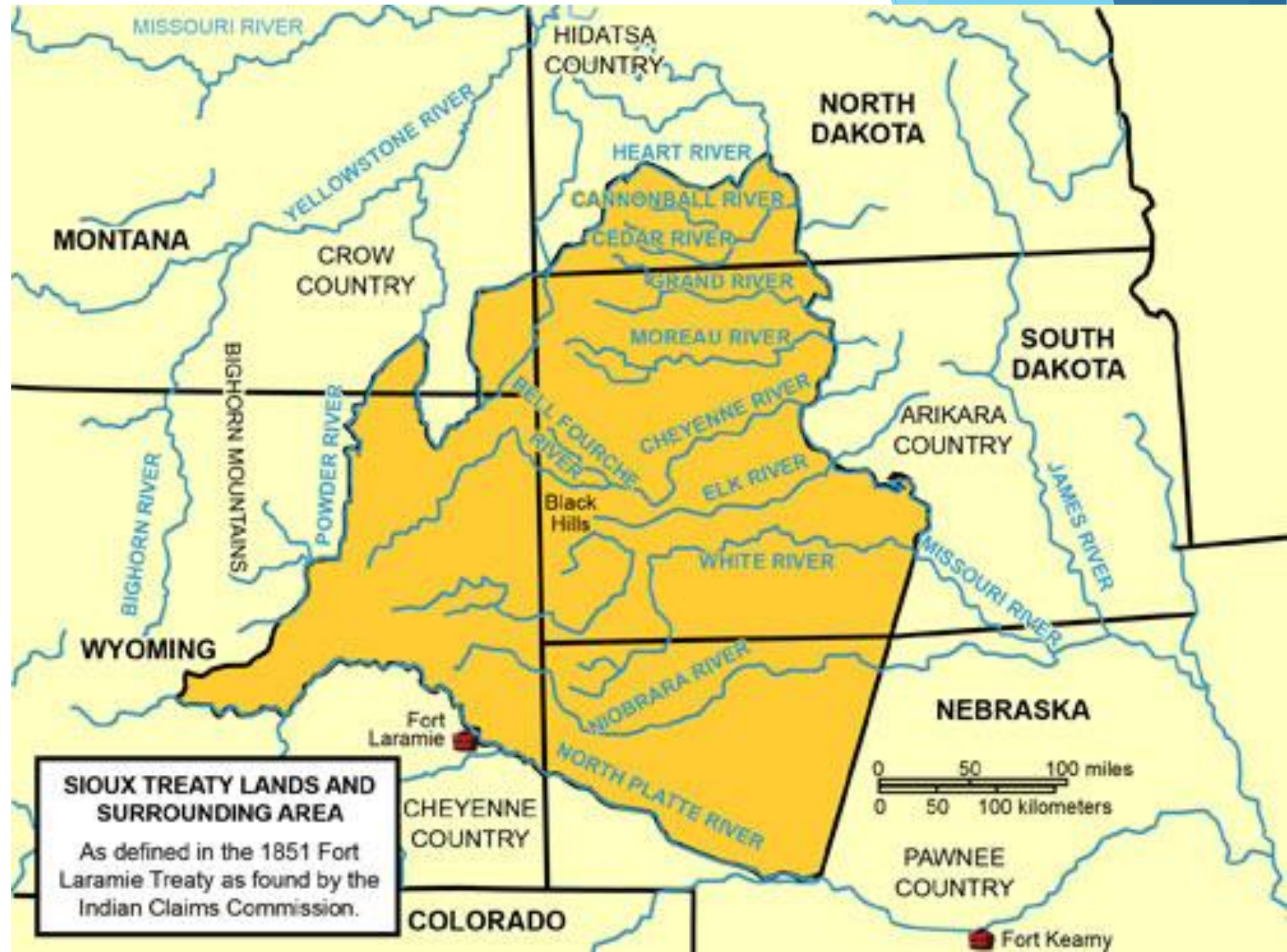


# Treat of Fort Laramie (1851)

- ▶ Gave various Great Plains (Cheyenne, Sioux, Arapaho) Tribes defined areas
- ▶ Set up safe passage for settlers along Oregon Trail







# Anglo-American Expansion - Conflict

- ▶ Conflict with Natives and Hispanics (those living in land formerly belonging to Mexico), often changing their ways of life
  - ▶ Sand Creek Massacre (November 29, 1864):
    - ▶ CO militia attacked Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, killed over 100, mostly women and children



# Little Big Horn (Custer's Last Stand)

- ▶ June 1876 - Natives attacked and killed Custer and all his men
- ▶ US sought to assimilate many Natives with the expectation they would adopt white ways





Little Big  
Horn  
Battlefield

# Battle of the Little Bighorn June 25, 1876

