

Exploration Opens the West

★ Thinking About History

1. Turn to pages 50–51 of the Atlas. Read the overview. Also look at the photo and the map “Exploring the West.” For each pair of events, write **C** next to the cause and **E** next to the effect.
 - a. _____ Indians removed from an area.
 _____ White settlers replace Indians.
 - b. _____ Explorers gather information about the West.
 _____ Farmers settle in the West.
 - c. _____ Few settle in the Great Plains.
 _____ Captain Stephen Long calls the plains a “desert.”

🗺️ History Through Maps

2. Look at the map “Exploring the West” and the map “Lewis and Clark” on page 47. Use the information to complete the following chart.

Explorer(s)	Westernmost Point Reached	Years
Lewis and Clark		
	near El Paso del Norte	
Long		
	San Francisco	

🗺️ Places, Regions, and Landscapes

3. Look again at the map “Exploring the West.” Match the explorer with the places he saw on his expedition.

Explorer

- a. Pike •
- b. Long •
- c. Walker •
- d. Frémont •

Places Seen

- Cascade Range, Fort Vancouver
- Great Salt Lake, Humboldt River, San Francisco
- Long’s Peak, Canadian River
- Osage River, Pike’s Peak, Santa Fe

🐞 Gathering the Facts

4. Look at the graph “Urban and Rural Population” and the map “Population Density and Major Cities, 1820” on page 43. Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.
- a. Most Americans lived on farms in 1820. _____
 - b. Most of the urban population was in the Southeast. _____
 - c. As the rural population grew, people needed more land to farm. _____

🐞 Time and Change

5. Compare the map “United States, 1820” with the map “United States, 1790” on page 41. List the 10 new states added since 1790.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. _____ | f. _____ |
| b. _____ | g. _____ |
| c. _____ | h. _____ |
| d. _____ | i. _____ |
| e. _____ | j. _____ |

🐞 People and Their Environments

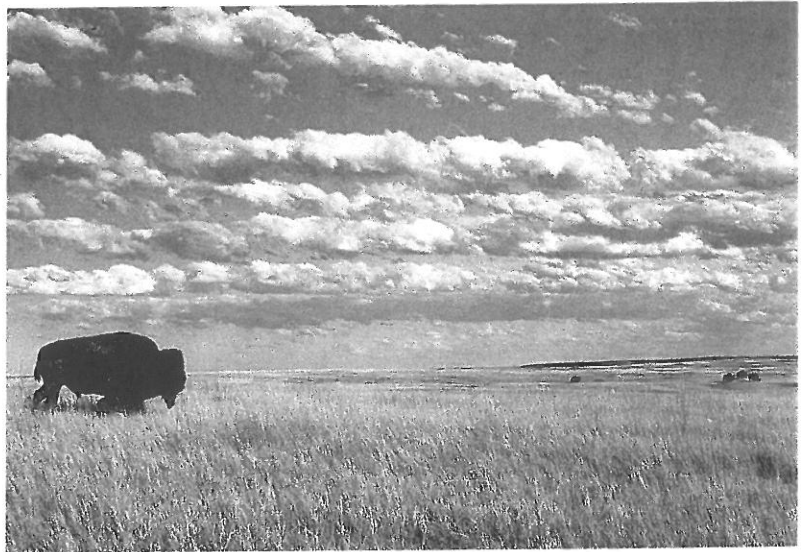
6. Compare the map “Forest and Grassland, 1860” with the map “Forest and Grassland, 1620” on page 26. Use the information to answer the following questions.
- a. Which natural region was most heavily changed by the new settlements?

 - b. Which section of the United States east of the Mississippi had lost more forests—the north or the south? _____
 - c. What state west of the Mississippi had cleared its forests and grasslands by 1860?

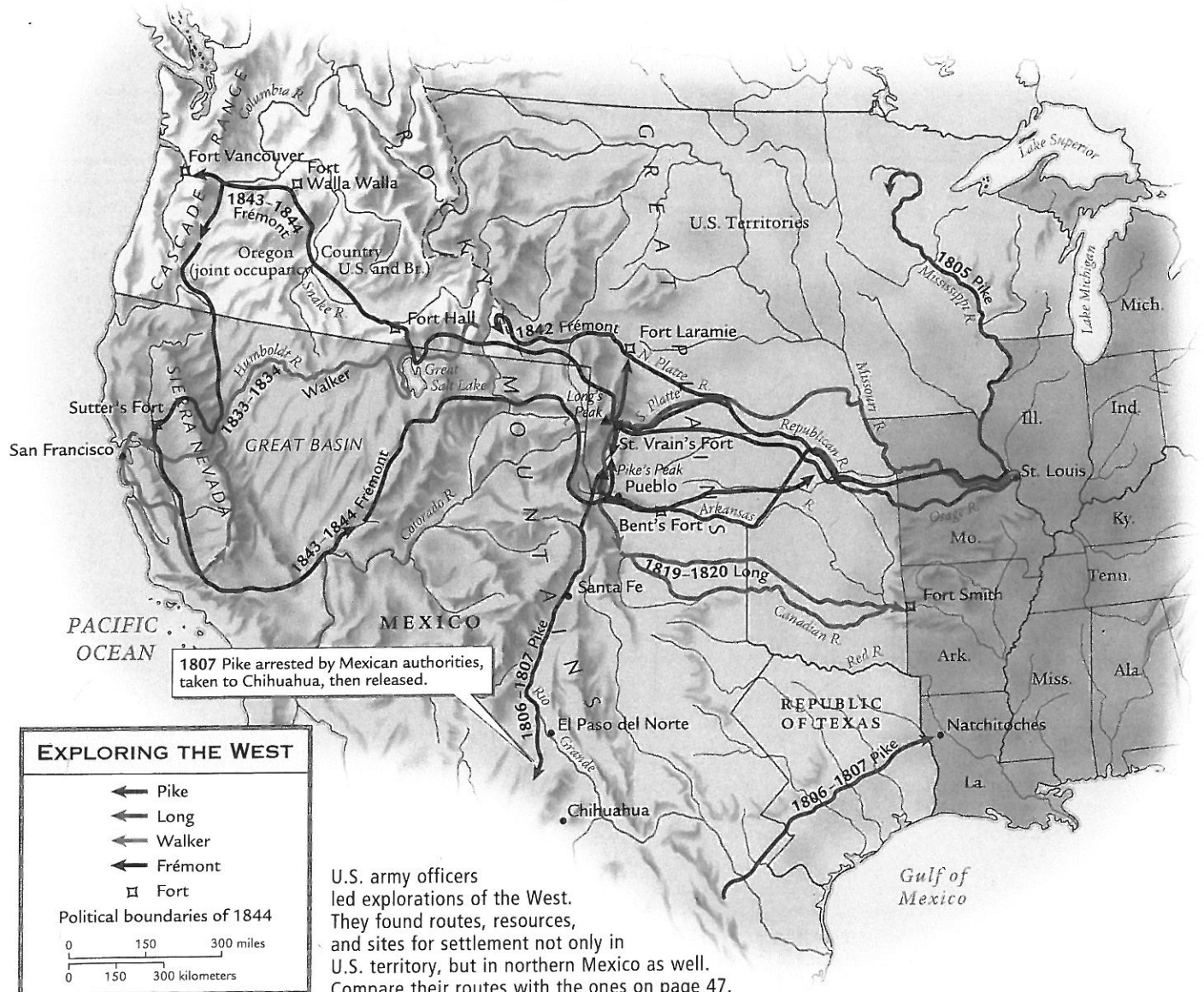
 - d. Which state in the west had no forest or grassland? _____

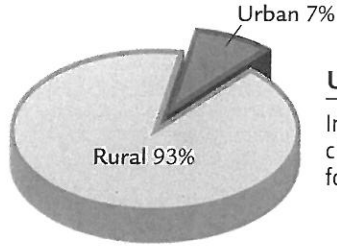
Exploration Opens the West

- Between 1790 and 1820, the United States doubled its size and added ten new states.
- The larger country offered new opportunities to the white settlers who replaced the Indians.
- During the first half of the 1800s, Americans blazed new trails, gathered information, and scouted the West for places to settle.
- By 1860 older territories were settled by farmers who grew crops where forests and prairies had been.
- Few settlers moved farther west onto the vast, treeless Great Plains.



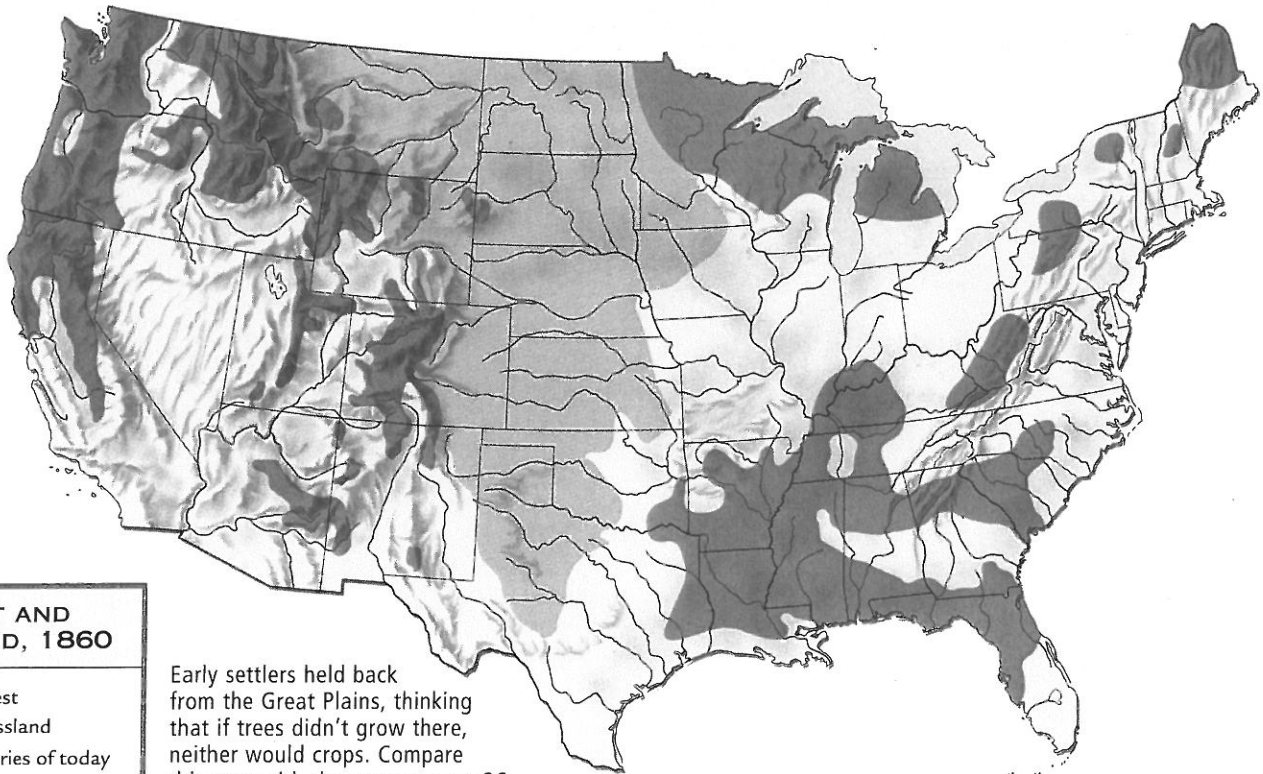
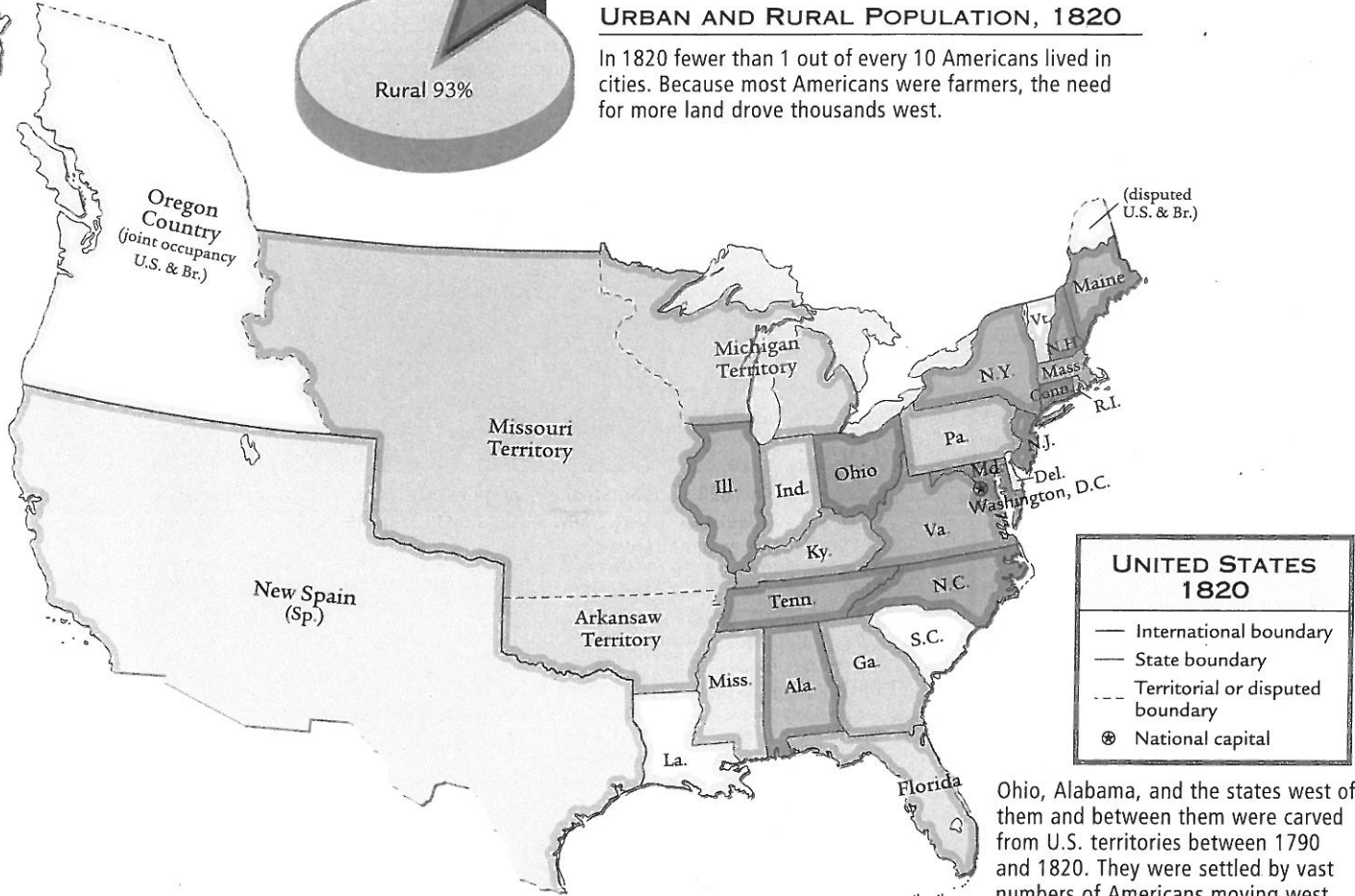
In 1820 Captain Stephen Long described the western plains as the "Great American Desert." Few settlers disturbed the people and wildlife of the plains for years afterward.





URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1820

In 1820 fewer than 1 out of every 10 Americans lived in cities. Because most Americans were farmers, the need for more land drove thousands west.



1825 Erie Canal links Great Lakes with Atlantic.

1830s Removal of Indians from East to the Indian Territory.

1831 *The Liberator* begins publication.

1836 Texas wins independence from Mexico.

1837 School reform begun by Horace Mann.

1846-1848 War with Mexico expands U.S. again.

1848 First women's rights convention, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

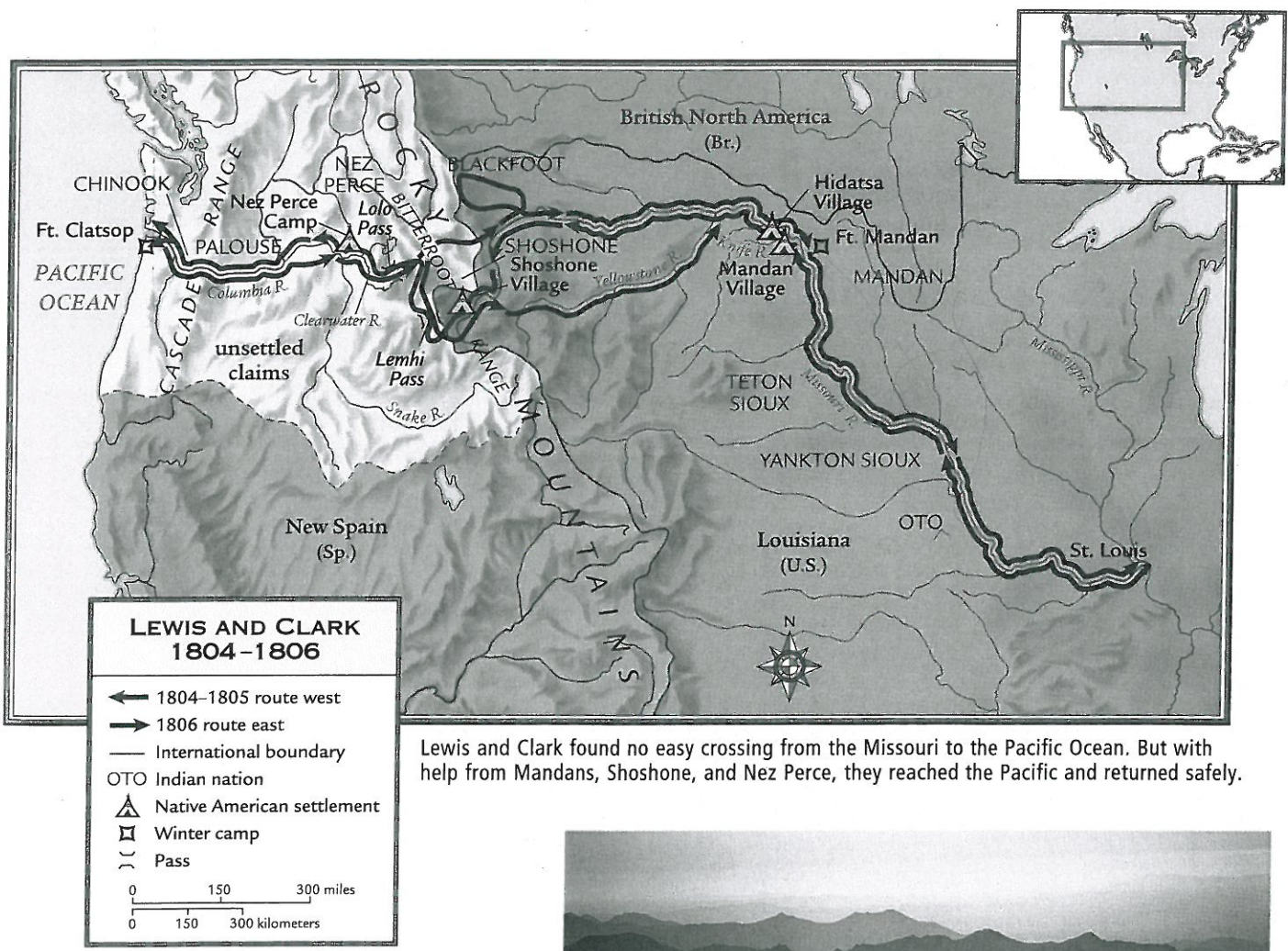
1849 Gold Rush draws miners to California.

1850s Abolition movement grows in North.

1854 Japan trade opened by Commodore Perry.

1861 Civil War begins.

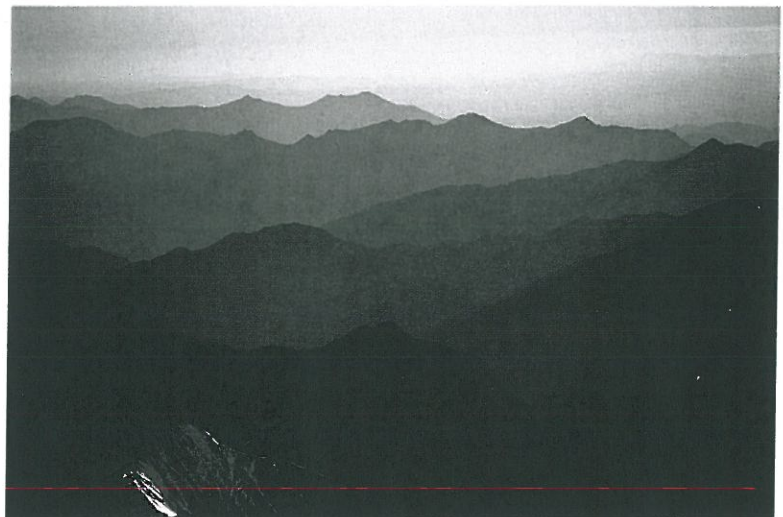
1847-1854 Irish immigrants flee Potato Famine.



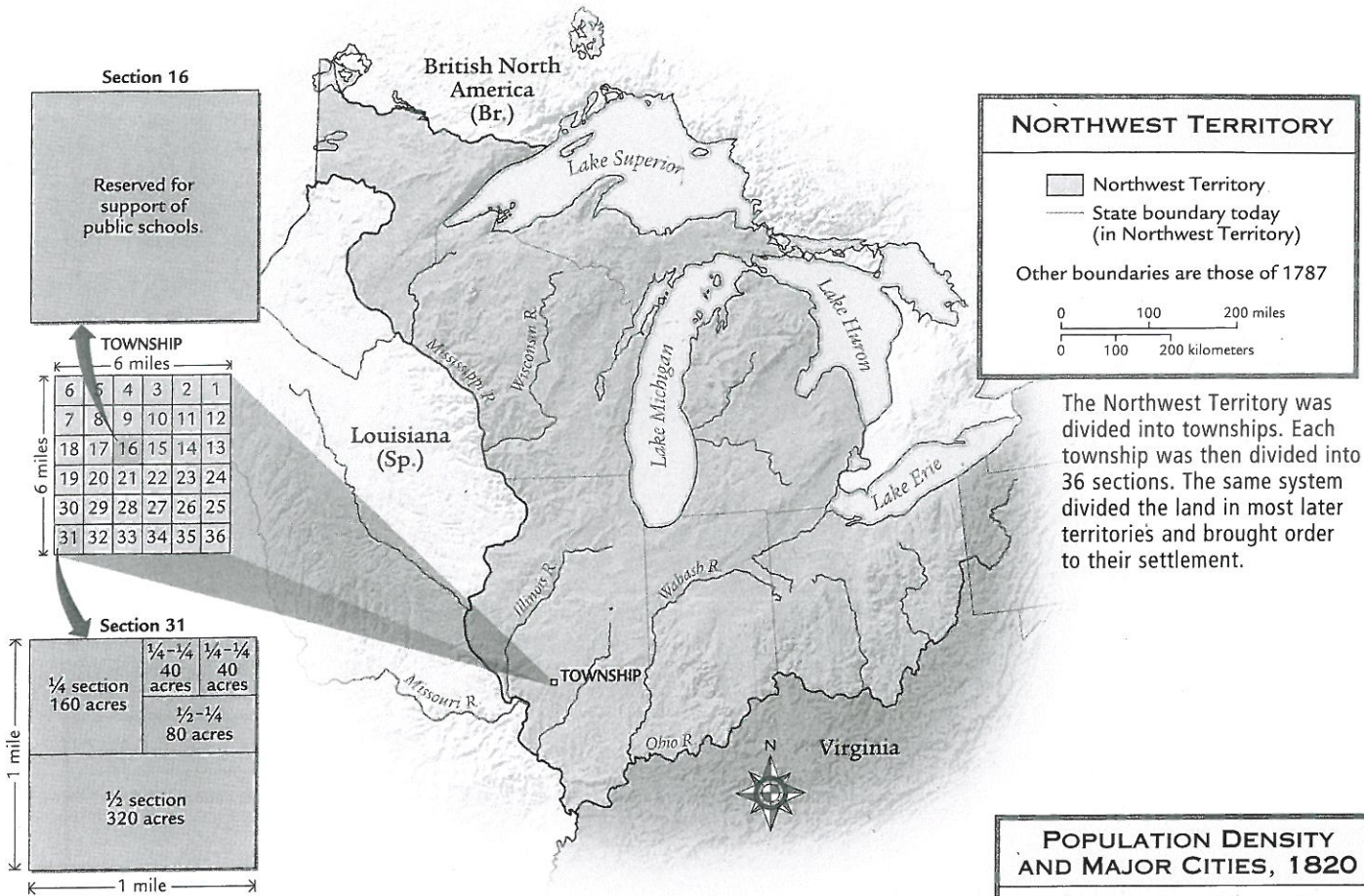
Lewis and Clark found no easy crossing from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. But with help from Mandans, Shoshone, and Nez Perce, they reached the Pacific and returned safely.

"I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the West..."

—CAPTAIN MERIWETHER LEWIS, AUGUST 12, 1805
DESCRIBING THE VIEW FROM LEMHI PASS
ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE



When the Lewis and Clark expedition began to climb the Rockies, they hoped to see an easy route to the Pacific Coast once they reached the top. All they saw were more mountains.



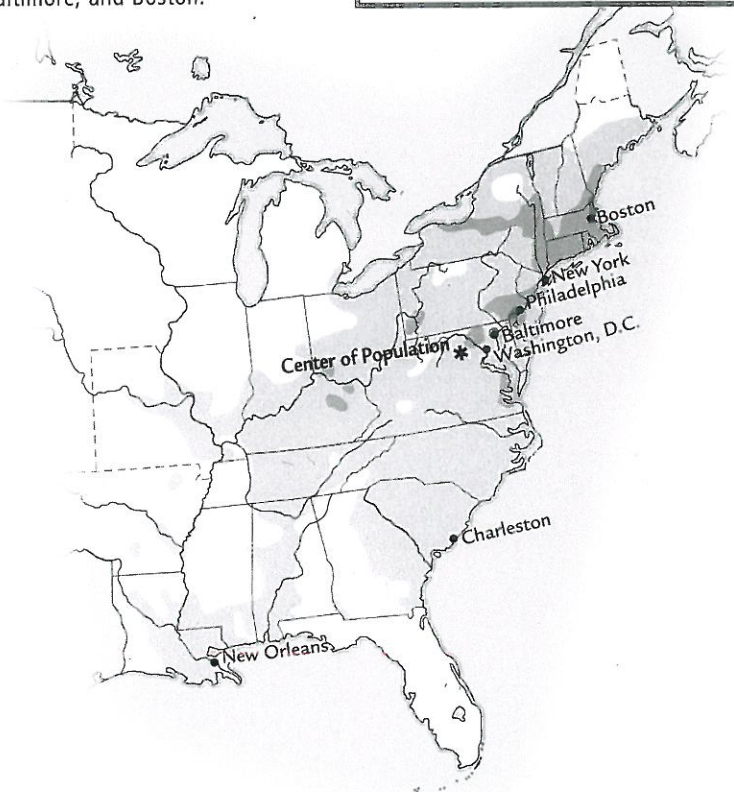
Compare this map with the 1790 map on page 42. Notice which areas gained population. Only four cities had more than 40,000 people: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston.

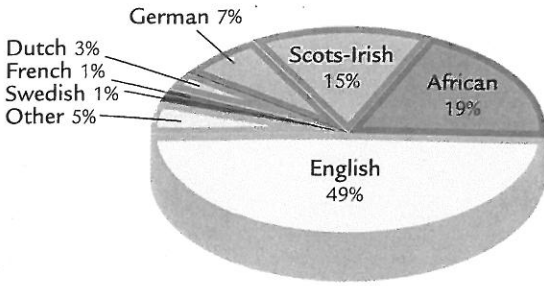
"Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward."

—ANONYMOUS



The Ohio River was the main route for settlement and trade west of the Appalachians. Find the Ohio River on these maps.

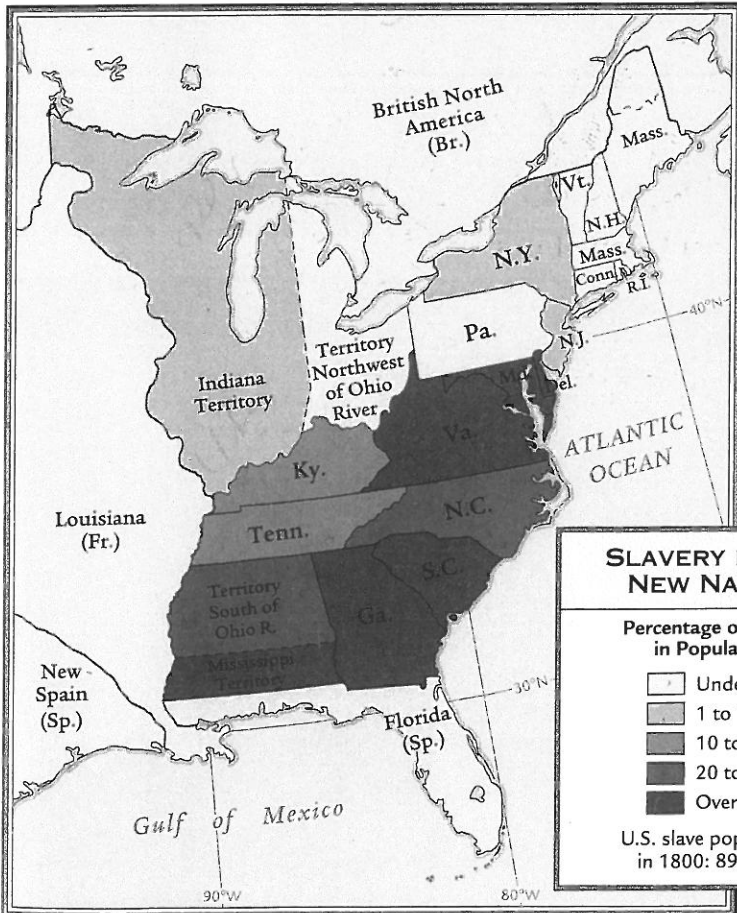
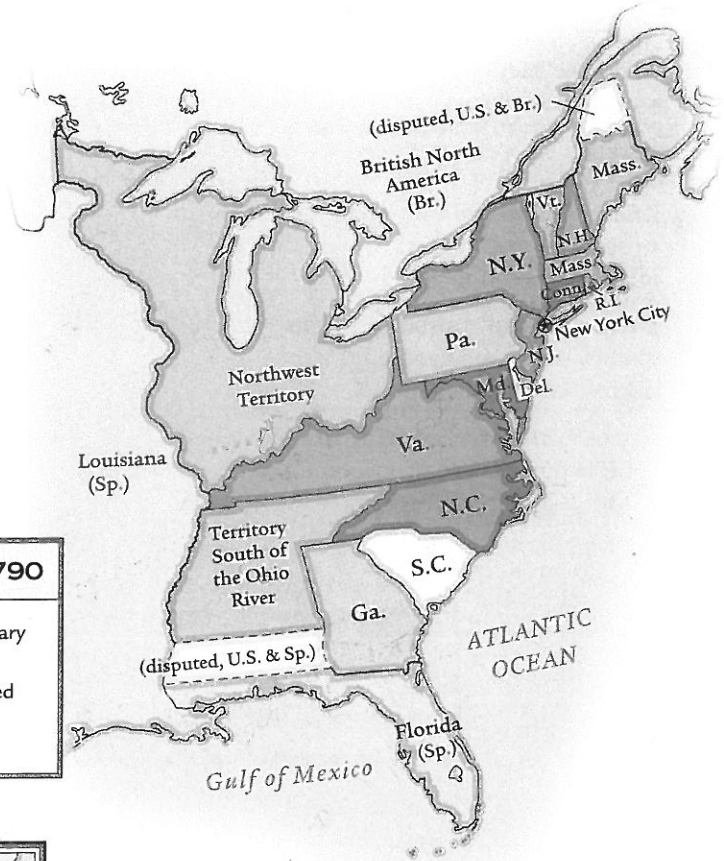
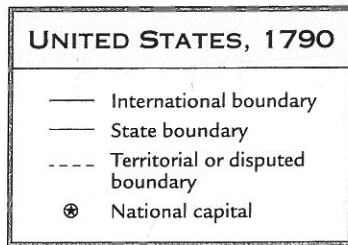




PEOPLE OF THE NEW NATION

In 1790 former colonists still thought of themselves only as English or German—or as New Yorkers or Virginians. It took awhile for them to view themselves as Americans. For slaves, free blacks, and Indians, it took even longer.

In 1790 the 13 former colonies had become states. Vermont and two larger areas in the West were territories.



The new Constitution based representation in Congress on population. The South wanted to count slaves, but the North did not. The compromise, which lasted more than 75 years, counted each slave as three-fifths of a person. (The map above counts each slave as an entire person.)



Most slaves were put to work on plantations in the South. Northern states began to abolish slavery after the Revolution.

ERA 2

Colonization and Settlement

1585–1763

1607, 1608, 1609
Jamestown, Quebec, Santa Fe settled by the English, French, Spanish.

1622
Indian Wars begin and continue for nearly three centuries.

1585
Roanoke Island settled by the English.

1598
New Spain extends into what is now New Mexico.



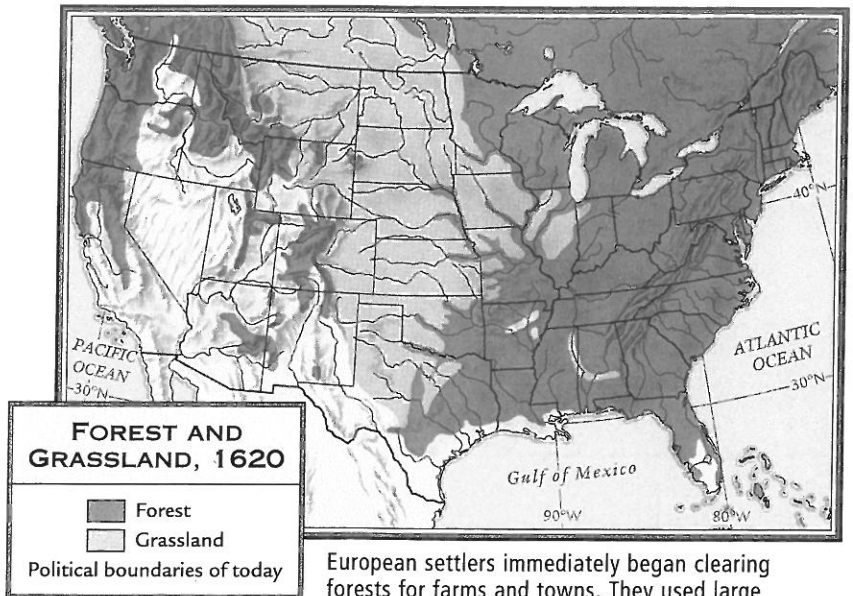
1550
African slaves replace last Indians in West Indies.

1565
St. Augustine established by the Spanish.

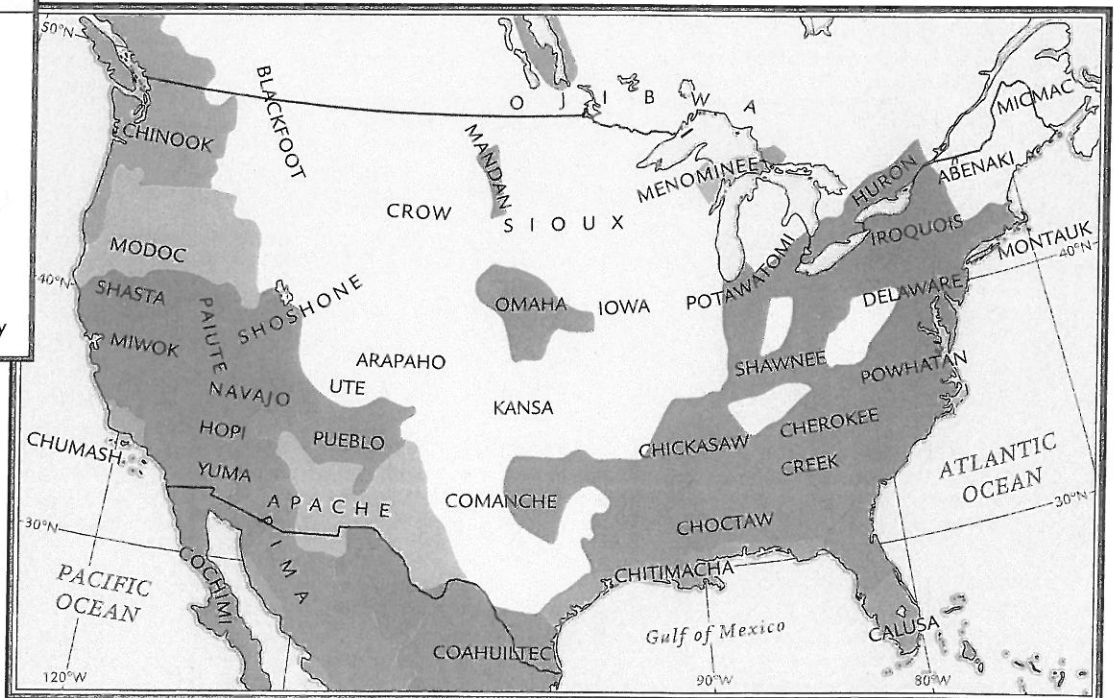
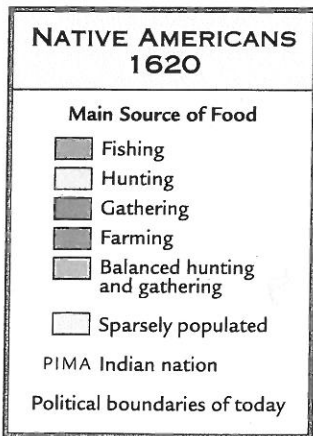
1600
Horses from Spain first used by Indians.

A New World to the Europeans

- ☛ Europeans thought the natural resources of the New World—as they called the Americas—were unlimited, to be used as they pleased.
- ☛ Long before Europeans arrived, Native Americans had developed many different cultures and ways of life based on the same resources.
- ☛ The meeting of the Old World with the New had a cultural impact that began with Columbus.
- ☛ As explorers crisscrossed the Atlantic, they introduced new plants, animals, and even germs to both areas of the world.



European settlers immediately began clearing forests for farms and towns. They used large amounts of wood for lumber and fuel.



Most hunters and gatherers moved frequently in their search for food. Farmers and fishers had settlements that were more permanent.