

8th Grade History: US History

April 27th – May 1st

Time Allotment: 30 minutes per day

Mr. Maiorano's Office Hours via Zoom:

Period 1: Monday and Wednesday from 10:00am – 10:50am

Period 2: Monday and Wednesday from 11:00am – 11:50am

Period 6: Tuesday and Thursday from 1:00pm – 1:50pm

Mr. Growdon's Office Hours via Zoom:

Period 3: Monday and Wednesday from 1:00pm – 1:50pm

Period 4: Tuesday and Thursday from 10:00am – 10:50am

Student Name: _____

Teacher Name: _____

Packet Overview

Date	Objective(s)	Page Number
Monday, April 27 th	1. Explain the causes and effects of Manifest Destiny in California and Utah	2
Tuesday, April 28 th	1. Explain how the Industrialization of the North helped people and goods move westward.	7
Wednesday, April 29 th	1. Explain the significance of the train as a means of transportation.	10
Thursday, April 30 th	1. Explain why the American is “restless” and its’ connection to Manifest Destiny	16
Friday, May 1 st	1. Quiz: Manifest Destiny – California / Utah, Trains and Tocqueville	27

Additional Notes: As you know, GHNO is closed for the remainder of the Academic Year. Although this is sad news, I know we laid the foundations in Quarters 1-3 to still have a wonderful Q.4 when we dive deeper into the causes, details, and effects of the Civil War. My goal is to end with the Assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Since I am pushing us toward this goal, we will be skipping chapters in the textbook. Please know this was not an easy decision. Next week, we will start looking at the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 to begin our lead up into the Civil War. This will be our last week on Manifest Destiny. Email me if you have any questions!

KEEP FLASHCARDS AT HOME WITH YOU. ONLY SUBMIT OR SCAN IMBS, GQS, AND RPCS. THANK YOU!

Academic Honesty

I certify that I completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Student signature:

I certify that my student completed this assignment independently in accordance with the GHNO Academy Honor Code.

Parent signature:

Monday, April 27th

History Unit: Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1: California and Utah

Unit Overview: Manifest Destiny

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Explain the causes and effects of Manifest Destiny in California and Utah

Introduction to Lesson 1:

We enter into our final week on Manifest Destiny with California and Utah. These two new states provide us with interesting insights for why people moved westward, which is similar to the three G's of the Early Exploration. Do you remember the "three G's".... God, Gold, and Glory. In California, one argument is that Gold is literally what causes persons to leave the civilized industrialized north and agrarian south and west to have a chance at striking gold! For Utah, one argument is that God brought them to Utah as Salt Lake City became a home for Mormons. Overall, these two states provide interesting insights into Manifest Destiny. California will want to join the Union as a free state, and this opens up the conversation again about what to do with admitting free versus slave states. Remember when Jefferson wrote the following about the Missouri Compromise, "But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper..." Well, California is going to irritate the Union.

Plan of Attack:

- A. Read p.415 – 419 (IMB, GQs, RPCs, FCs)
 - B. Challenge 14.4 and Corrections (Answer Key found on p....)
 - C. Map Work / Painting Analysis Questions:
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- A. P. 415 – 419 (IMB, GQs, RPCs, FCs)



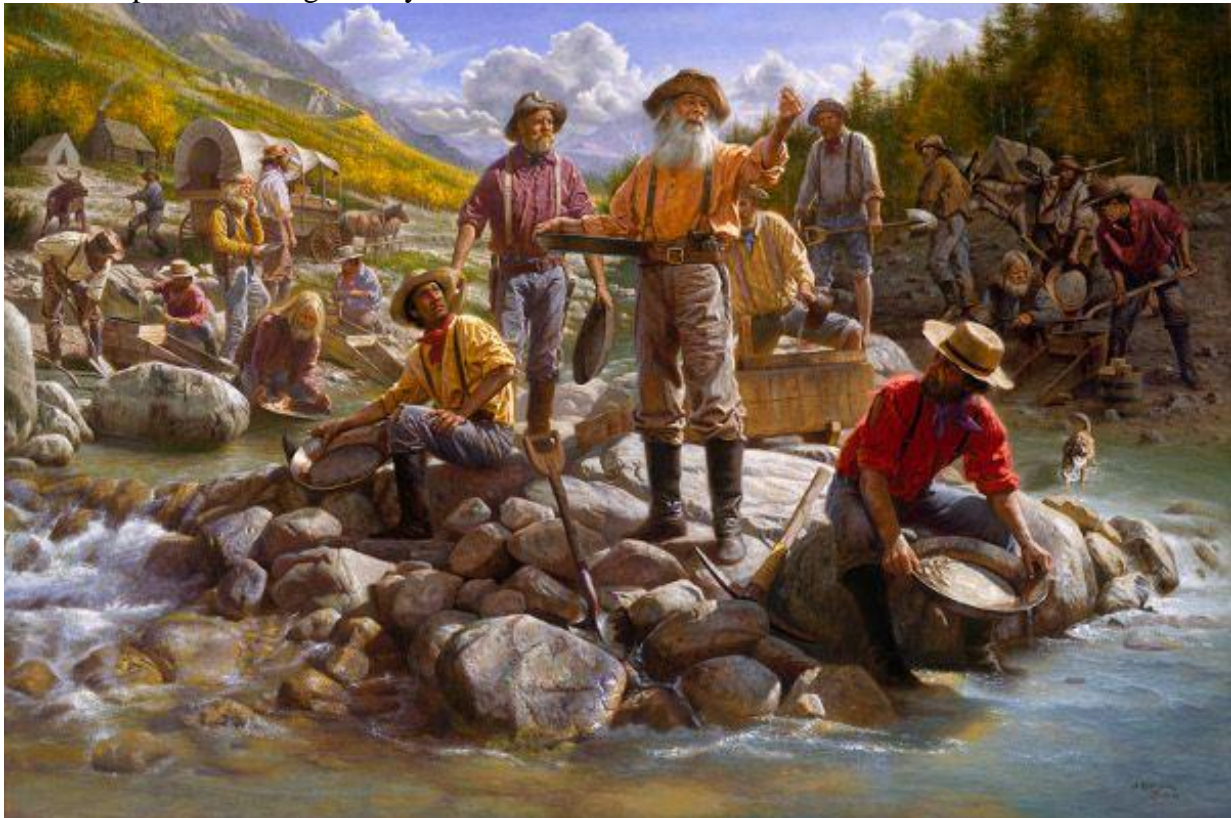
Figure 1 - Mormons traveling to Salt Lake City in the 1850s. Some families could not afford a team of oxen or horses and a Prairie Schooner. Therefore, these families placed all their belongings on handcarts. Families members took turns pushing the handcarts on their journey.

B. Challenge 14.4: Make corrections with red pen and answer key found on page 20.

1. In 1848, where was a great deal of gold found? In what State?	
2. What is the vocabulary word, “a fortune-seeker who came to California during the Gold Rush?”	
3. What percentage of Gold-Rushers were American?	
4. From which Asian Nation did many immigrants come from to settle in California?	
5. What was the name given to Mexicans living in California after the Treaty of Guadalupe – Hidalgo?	
6. True or False: During the California Gold Rush, many cities grew very quickly.	
7. What is the vocabulary word for “a fast-growing community”?	
8. What is the word for “gently swirling water and gravel in a pan to remove dirt, and perhaps a speck of gold”?	
9. True or False: The California Gold Rush more than doubled the World’s supply of Gold.	
10. With the lack of competition from other nearby business, what were boomtown merchants able to with their price?	
11. What is the vocabulary word for “a person who acts as police, judge and jury without formal authority”?	
12. What did mining-towns lack that caused an increase in vigilantes?	
13. In 1849, what did the state of California apply for? What did they write up?	
14. Yes or No: Did California ban slavery?	
15. Did California enter the Union as a free or slave state?	
16. Which religious community moved and began to live in Utah?	
17. Who was the founder of the Mormon Church?	
18. True or False: The Mormon emerged during the Second Great Awakening of the 1830s and 1840s.	
19. What is the name of the book Joseph Smith published that was a translation of the words he saw on golden plates which he saw in an angelic vision?	
20. Moving from New York, in what city and state did the Mormons settle? What did they rename this town?	
21. After the death of John Smith, who became the new head of the Mormon religion?	
22. Under Brigham Young’s leadership, in what city and state did the Mormon’s live?	

23. True or False: The Mormon trail served as a valuable route to the West.	
24. How many Mormons moved to Salt Lake City, making it the single largest migration in American History?	
25. In what year did the United States acquire Mormon lands?	
26. In 1850, who was made governor of Utah?	
27. In what year did Utah officially become a state?	

C. Map Work / Image Analysis



Directions: Using image above, answer the following questions.

1. What is happening in the image? How do you know? Annotate the image

2. What does the word “panning” mean for Gold-miners? Why might this word be important for the image?



USH Map Work: Directions: Using map above, answer the following questions. Using red pen and answer key found on p21, make corrections

1. After 1783, what river served as the western most border of the Original 13 United States?

2. Which [land](#) deal and which territory became part of the union in the year 1803?

3. In what year did the Oregon territory become part of the United States? What modern-day states make up the Oregon Territory?

4. In what year did the territory containing California and Utah become part of the United States? What modern-day states make up the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo?

Tuesday, April 28th

History Unit: Manifest Destiny

Lesson 1: The Industrial North

Unit Overview: Manifest Destiny

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Explain how the Industrialization of the North helped people and goods move westward.

Introduction to Lesson 2:

In this lesson, you will explore how an industrial North provided railroads and trains to help Americans move westward. You will read through how industrialization happened in three key phases in the North. You will read about the growth of steam locomotive trains helped move people westward, along with some agricultural advancements that helped farmers in the West grow crops in heavily-packed dirt. Overall, this first investigation into the north’s manufacturing capabilities puts us in a great position to begin comparing the North and South during the Civil War.

Plan of Attack:

- A. Read Pages 426 – 431 (IMBs, GQs, RPCs, FCs)
- B. Challenge 15.1 and corrections (Answer key found on page 23)
- C. Map Work: Trains / Railroads

Challenge 15.1 The Industrial North: Make corrections using red pen and answer key found on p. 22

1. What is the academic vocabulary word for “a new development or invention” ?	
2. How many phases did the North’s industrialization take place?	
3. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “employers dividing up jobs into smaller steps, allowing for each worker to specialize in one step of the process”?	Underline the answer A. Phase 1 B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
4. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “entrepreneurs created factories to gather all the specialized workers into one location, allowing the product to transfer efficiently from one worker to the next”?	Underline the answer A. Phase 1 B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
5. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “Specialized workers use specialized machines to complete their tasks. The worker’s job changed. For example, from weaving to tending the machine, because the machine works faster than any human”?	Underline the answer A. Phase 1 B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
6. What did Elias Howe invent?	
7. By 1860, factories in the north made what fraction of the country’s manufacture goods?	

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8. In the 1840s, when builders widened the canals, what boat could now travel through the canal? What did this do to cities like Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Chicago	
9. What is the vocabulary word for “a ship with sleek hulls and tall sails that “clipped” or “shortened” time from long journeys”?	
10. How many miles could the clipper ship travel in one day?	
11. What did Peter Cooper design and build?	
12. What was the name of this first train?	
13. How many miles of track were in the U.S. by 1840? 1860?	
14. Before railways and canals, how did western goods arrive to the east coast ports, such as Boston, or New York City?	
15. Like Canals, and the steamboat, what effect did trains have on Western cities?	
16. What are two urban railroad cities?	
17. What train disaster occurred in 1856? What resulted from this disaster?	
18. What steamboat disaster occurred in September 1857?	
19. What is the vocabulary word for “a device that used electric signals to send messages”?	
20. Who invented the telegraph?	
21. What was the first message typed out on the Telegraph?	

22. What is the vocabulary word for “a system of dots and dashes that represent the alphabet”?	
23. By 1852, how many miles of telegraph lines were there in the US?	
24. What did John Deere invent? Why was this helpful in western farm areas in the Prairie?	
25. What did Cyrus McCormick create?	
26. What crop did the reaper make profitable?	
27. True or False: The North became an industrial and urban region.	

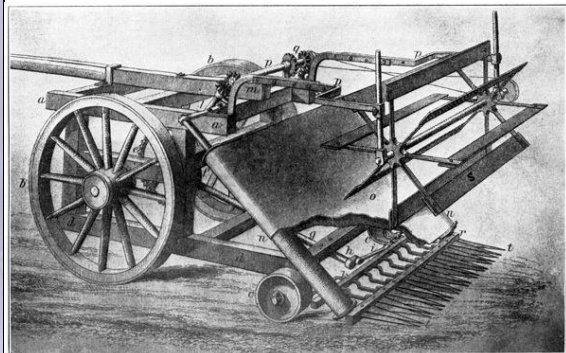
The Steel Tipped Plow

Who created the Steel-tip plow?



The Mechanical Reaper

Who created the Mechanical Reaper?



Wednesday, April 29th

History Unit: Manifest Destiny

Lesson 2: Trains!

Unit Overview: Manifest Destiny

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson:

1. Explain the significance of the train as a means of transportation.

Lesson 3:

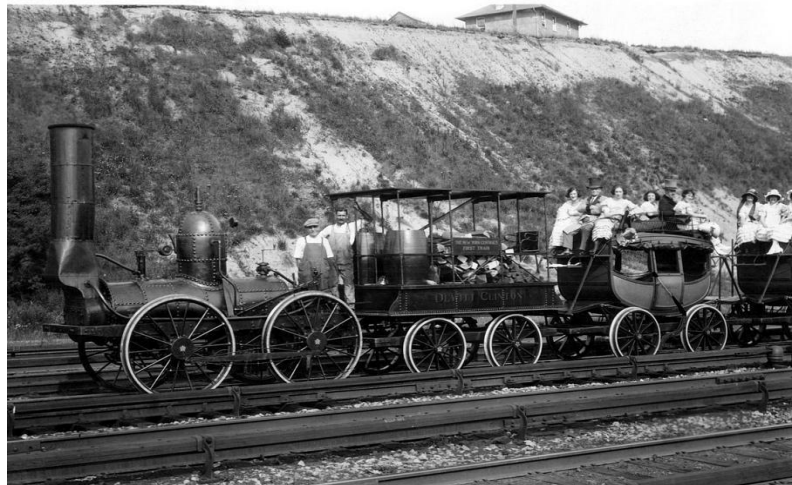
The train became an innovative and fast way to travel over land when rivers or water ways were inaccessible. In this lesson, you will read through two intriguing stories regarding trains that give us a sense of the exhilarating newness in riding a train. The first story is a secondary source from eyewitnesshistory.com about a race between one of the first steam locomotives and a horse. The second story is from Charles Dickens, the famous author of “A Christmas Carol”, “Oliver Twist”, “A Tale of Two Cities”, and “Great Expectations”. The World-renowned British author Charles Dickens made his first visit to the United States in 1842 with his wife, Catherine Thomson Hogarth, and detailed his experience on riding on an early train carriage in a travelogue called *American Notes for General Circulation*. On this trip, he particularly enjoyed Boston, calling it his favorite American city. When he left United States to return to England, Mr. Dickens began his work on *A Christmas Carol*. These two stories gives us wonderful reflections on the train in the 1830s and 1840s.

Plan of Attack

1. USH SS / RS: “America’s First Steam Locomotive, 1830”
 2. USH PS / RS: “Dickens on an early Train”
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What do you see in this image?

What is the train pulling on the track?



In the 1820s the port of Baltimore was in danger. The threat came from the newly opened Erie Canal and the proposed construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal that would parallel the Potomac River from Washington, DC to Cumberland, MD. These new water routes promised to provide a commercial gateway to the West that would bypass Baltimore's thriving harbor and potentially hurl the city into an economic abyss. Something had to be done.

The local entrepreneurs looked across the Atlantic to England and found an answer in the newly developed railroad. In 1828, the Maryland syndicate, led by Charles Carroll - a signer of the Declaration of Independence - broke ground for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The railroad's objective was to connect Baltimore with the Ohio River and the West. Initially, the railroad's power was to be provided by horses. However, it soon became obvious that animal muscle was no match for the long distances and mountainous terrain that would have to be traveled. The solution lay with the steam engine.

By 1830, the B&O Railroad had extended its track from Baltimore to the village of Ellicott's Mills thirteen miles to the west. The railroad was also ready to test its first steam engine - an American-made locomotive engineered by Peter Cooper of New York.

It was a bright summer's day and full of promise. Syndicate members and friends piled into an open car pulled by a diminutive steam locomotive appropriately named the "Tom Thumb" with its inventor at the controls. Passengers thrilled at the heart-pumping sensation of traveling at the then un-heard speed of 18 mph. The outbound journey took less than an hour. [John Latrobe, a lawyer for B&O railroad who rode on Tom Thumb said, *The trip [to Ellicott's Mill] was most interesting. The curves were passed without difficulty at a speed of fifteen miles an hour; the grades were ascended with comparative ease; the day was fine, the company in the highest spirits, and some excited gentlemen of the party pulled out memorandum books, and when at the highest speed, which was eighteen miles an hour, wrote their names and some connected sentences, to prove that even at that great velocity it was possible to do so. The return trip from the Mills - a distance of thirteen miles - was made in fifty-seven minutes.* On the return trip, an impromptu race with a horse-drawn car developed. The locomotive came out the loser. It was an inauspicious beginning. However, within a few years the railroad would become the dominate form of long-distance transportation and relegate the canals to the dustbin of commercial history.



USH RS: “America’s First Steam Locomotive, 1830”

Direction: Using PS: “America’s First Steam Locomotive, 1830”, answer the following questions.

1. What was happening to Baltimore as a result of the Lake Erie Canal?

2. What solution did entrepreneurs like Charles Carroll find to stop Baltimore’s decline?

3. How fast did the “First Steam Locomotive” go? *Today’s Amtrak trains travel over 100mph consistently, with some even hitting 150mph* _____
4. On Mr. Cooper’s return journey from the Mills, how long did it take for the train to cover 13 miles? _____
5. Who won: The Train or the Horse? _____

Make corrections with red pen using answer key found on p.23.

USH PS: Dickens on an early Train

1. “Before leaving Boston, I devoted one day to an excursion to Lowell[, Massachusetts]... I made acquaintance with an American Railroad, on this occasion, for the first time. As these works are pretty much alike all through the States, their general characteristics are easily described.”
2. “There are no first and second class carriages as with us [in England]; but there is a gentlemen’s car and a ladies’ car: the main distinction between which is that in the first,

everybody smokes; and in the second, nobody does. As a black man never travels with a white one, there is also a negro car; which is a great blundering, clumsy chest, such as Gulliver put to sea in, from the kingdom of Brobdingnag [a land where everything is huge]. There is a great jolting, a great deal of noise, a great deal of wall, not much window, a locomotive engine, a shriek, and a bell.”

3. “The cars are like shabby omnibuses, but larger: holding thirty, forty, fifty, people. The seats, instead of stretching, from end to end, are places crosswise. Each seat holds two persons. There is a long row of them on each side of the caravan, narrow passage up the middle, and a door at both ends. In the centre of the carriage there is usually a stove, fed with charcoal or anthracite coal; which is for the most part red-hot. It is insufferably close; and you see the hot air fluttering between yourself and any other object you may happen to look at, like the ghost of smoke...”

4. “Except when a branch road joins the main road, there is seldom more than one track of rails; so that the road is very narrow, and the view, where there is a deep cutting, by no means extensive. When there is not, the character of the scenery is always the same. Mile after mile of stunted trees: some hewn down by the axe, some blown down by the wind, some half fallen and resting on their neighbors, many mere logs half hidden in the swamp, others mouldered away to spongy chips. The very soil of the earth is made up of minute fragments such as these; each pool of stagnant water has its crust of vegetable rottenness; on every side there are the boughs, and trunks, and stumps of trees, in every possible stage of decay, decomposition, and neglect. Now you emerge for a few brief minutes on an open country, glittering with some bright lake or pool, broad as many as English river, but so small here that it scarcely has a name; no catch hasty glimpses of a distant town, with its clean white houses and their cool piazzas, its prim New England church and schoolhouse; when whir-r-r! almost before you have seen them, comes the same dark screen: the stunted trees, the stumps, the logs, the stagnant water – all so like the last that you seem to have been transported back again by magic.”

5. “The train calls at stations in the woods, where the wild impossibility of anybody having the smallest reason to get out, is only to be equaled by the apparently desperate hopelessness of their being anybody to get in. It rushes across the turnpike road, where there is not gate, no policeman, no signal: nothing but a rough wooden arch, on which is paint, ‘WHEN THE BELL RINGS, LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.’ On it whirls headlong, dives through the woods again, emerges in the light, clatters over frail arches, rumbles upon heavy ground, shoots beneath a

wooden bridge which intercepts that light for a second like a wink, suddenly awakens all the slumbering echoes in the main street of a large town, and dashes haphazard, pell-mell, neck-or-nothing, down the middle of the road. There- with mechanics working at their trades, and people leaning from their doors and windows, and boys flying kites and playing marbles, and men smoking, and women talking, and children crawling, and pigs burrowing, and unaccustomed horses plunging and rearing, close to the very rails –there – on, on, on –tears the mad dragon of an engine with its train of cars; scattering in all directions a shower of burning sparks from its wood fire; screeching, hissing, yelling, panting; until at last the thirsty monster stops beneath a covered to drink, the people cluster round, and you have time to breath again.



USH RS: Dickens on an early Train – Make corrections using red pen and key on p. 24.

Directions: Using PS: “Dickens on an early Train”, answer the following questions.

What details do you see throughout the reading happening inside the train? (How are the cars structured? What kind of cars are there? How is it inside the cars? Draw the internal structure)

What details do you see throughout the reading happening outside the train? (What did he see outside of the train?)

Dickens describes the train as “a mad dragon of an engine with its train of cars... the thirsty monster.” How is the train like a “mad dragon”, or a “thirsty monster”?

Thursday, April 30th

History Unit: Manifest Destiny

Lesson 3: The “Pursuit of Wealth”

Unit Overview: Manifest Destiny

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Explain why the American is “restless” and its’ connection to Manifest Destiny

Introduction to Lesson 4:

In this last story on Manifest Destiny, we, surprisingly, turn our gaze toward a French man named, Alexis De Tocqueville. In 1831, Alexis De Tocqueville left France to travel to the United States to view our prison system. He left with a wide array of observations, and collected these observations in a book he finished writing at the age of 25, called “Democracy in America.” He visited and interviewed prisoners, and he even spoke to President Andrew Jackson at the time. You will read “Democracy in America” in Humane Letters next year, and it is considered one of the great investigations into the “democratic soul” that emerged in 1830s United States. Although written in 1831, you will find that this section on “Pursuit of Wealth” continues to remain relevant to today’s “Democratic Soul” We are not reading this simply because it is relevant. We are reading this wonderful piece of text to gain insight into why Americans pursued wealth.

Plan of Attack:

- A. Map Work: Alexis de Tocqueville’s Journey
 - B. PS / RS: Tocqueville
-



Figure 2: A young Alexis De Tocqueville

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USH: Mapwork: Trace Tocqueville's Journey

Directions: The following list contains in the proper order the places to which he traveled from 1831- 1832. There are some locations missing on the list because they are not on the map. With this list, circle these locations and put the number next to the city name. Trace a line from 1-20. This will give you a sense of where Tocqueville traveled. He did arrive in Newport, Rhode Island and continued from there.

1. Newport, Rhode Island (Circle RI)
2. New York City, New York
3. Albany, New York
4. Buffalo, New York
5. Erie, Pennsylvania
6. Cleveland, Ohio
7. Detroit, Michigan
8. Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan
9. Hartford, Connecticut
10. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
11. Cincinnati, Ohio
12. Louisville, Kentucky
13. Nashville, Tennessee
14. Memphis, Tennessee
15. New Orleans, Louisiana
16. Mobile, Alabama
17. Montgomery, Alabama
18. Columbia, South Carolina
19. Norfolk, Virginia
20. Washington, D.C.



USH PS: Tocqueville on “Pursuit of Material Wealth”

“In America I saw the freest and most enlightened men, placed in the happiest circumstances which the world affords; [yet] it seemed to me as if a cloud habitually hung upon their brow, and I thought them serious and almost sad in their pleasures...”

“It is strange to see with what feverish ardor the Americans pursue their own welfare; and to watch the vague dread that constantly torments them lest they should not have chosen the shortest path which may lead to it...”

“A native of the United States clings to this world’s goods as if he were certain never to die; and he is so hasty in grasping at all within his reach, that one would suppose he is constantly afraid of not living long enough to enjoy them. He clutches everything, he holds nothing fast, but soon loosens his grasp to pursue fresh gratifications...”

“In the United States a man builds a house to spend his latter years in it, and he sells it before the roof is on; he plants a garden, and [rents] it just as the trees are coming into bearing... he settles in a place, which he soon leaves afterwards, to carry his changeable longings elsewhere. If his private affairs leave him any leisure, he instantly plunges into the vortex of politics...if...he finds a few days’ vacation, his eager curiosity whirls him over the vast extent of the United States, and he will travel fifteen hundred miles in a few days, to shake off his happiness. Death at length overtakes him, but it is before he is weary of his bootless chase of that complete felicity which is for ever on the wing.”

“At first there is something surprising in this strange unrest of so many happy men, restless in the midst of abundance. The spectacle itself is however as old as the world; the novelty is to see a whole people furnish an exemplification of it...”

He who has set his heart exclusively upon the pursuit of worldly welfare is always in a hurry, for he has but a limited time at his disposal to reach it, grasp it, and to enjoy. The recollection of the brevity of life is a constant spur to him...this thought fills him with anxiety, fear, and regret, and keeps his mind in ceaseless trepidation, which leads him perpetually to change his plans and

abode...Men will then be seen continually to change their track, for fear of missing the shortest cut to happiness...”

“It may be readily conceived, that if men, passionately bent upon physical gratifications, desire eagerly, they are also easily discouraged: as their ultimate object is to enjoy, the means to reach that object must be prompt and easy, or the trouble acquiring the gratification would be greater than the gratification itself...”

...

“It is possible to conceive men arrived at a degree of freedom which should completely content them; they would then enjoy their independence without anxiety and impatience. But men will never establish any equality with which they can be contented...When inequality of conditions is the common law of society, the most marked inequalities do not strike the eye; when everything is nearly on the same level, the slightest are marked enough to hurt it. Hence the desire of equality always becomes more insatiable as equality is more complete.”

“Among democratic nations men easily attain a certain equality of conditions... [example: sweeping away privileges and opening the door to universal competition]...they can never attain the equality they desire. It perpetually retires from before them, yet without hiding itself from their sight, and in retiring draws them on. At every moment they think they are about to grasp it; it escapes at every moment their hold. They are near enough to see its charms, but too far off to enjoy them; and before they have fully tasted its delights, they die...”

“In democratic ages enjoyments are more intense than in the ages of aristocracy, and especially the number of those who partake in them is larger. But, on the other hand, it must be admitted that man’s hopes and his desires are often blasted, the soul is more stricken and perturbed, and care itself more keen.”

USH RS: Tocqueville on “Pursuit of Material Wealth”

*Directions: Answer the following questions in COMPLETE SENTENCES, using PS:
Tocqueville on “Pursuit of Material Wealth”*

1. Although Americans live in happy “circumstances, what does Tocqueville see in the American?

2. What kind of happiness does the American Pursue? Is this happiness, true happiness? Why or why not?

3. What makes the American so restless? What does the American fear?

Make Corrections with red pen and answer key found on p. 24.

Answer Keys

Challenge 14.4

1. In 1848, where was a great deal of gold found? In what State?	Sutter’s Mill in California
2. What is the vocabulary word, “a fortune-seeker who came to California during the Gold Rush?”	Forty-niner
3. What percentage of Gold-Rushers were American?	80%
4. From which Asian Nation did many immigrants come from to settle in California?	China
5. What was the name given to Mexicans living in California after the Treaty of Guadalupe – Hidalgo?	Californios
6. True or False: During the California Gold Rush, many cities grew very quickly.	True
7. What is the vocabulary word for “a fast-growing community”?	Boomtown
8. What is the word for “gently swirling water and gravel in a pan to remove dirt, and perhaps a speck of gold”?	Panning
9. True or False: The California Gold Rush more than doubled the World’s supply of Gold.	True
10. With the lack of competition from other nearby business, what were boomtown merchants able to with their price?	Raise the prices of their goods to make a great deal of profit.
11. What is the vocabulary word for “ a person who acts as police, judge and jury without formal authority”?	Vigilante
12. What did mining towns lack that caused an increase in vigilantes?	Lacked police and prisons.
13. In 1849, what did the state of California apply for? What did they write up?	They applied for Statehood and wrote a Constitution
14. Yes or No: Did California ban slavery?	Yes
15. Did California enter the Union as a free or slave state?	Free (More information to come one this!)
16. In Utah, which religious community began to live in Utah?	The Mormons, members of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints
17. Who was the founder of the Mormon Church?	Joseph Smith
18. True or False: The Mormon emerged during the Second Great Awakening of the 1830s and 1840s.	True
19. What is the name of the book Joseph Smith published that was a translation of the words he saw on golden plates which he saw in an angelic vision?	The Book of Mormons
20. Moving from New York, in what city and state did the Mormons settle? What did they rename this town?	The Mormons settled in Commerce, Illinois, and renamed the city, Nauvoo
21. After the death of John Smith, who became the new head of the Mormon religion?	Brigham Young

22. Under Brigham Young’s leadership, in what city and state did the Mormon’s live?	Salt Lake City, Utah
23. True or False: The Mormon trail served as a valuable route to the West.	True.
24. How many Mormons moved to Salt Lake City, making it the single largest migration in American History?	12,000
25. In what year did the United States acquire Mormon lands?	1848
26. In 1850, who was made governor of Utah?	Brigham Young
27. In what year did Utah officially become a state?	1896



Directions: Using map above, answer the following questions.

1. After 1783, what river served as the western most border of the Original 13 United States? **Answer: Mississippi River**
2. Which deal and which territory became part of the union in the year 1803? **Answer: The Louisiana Purchase; the Louisiana Territory.**
3. In what year did the Oregon territory become part of the United States? What modern-day states make up the Oregon Territory? **Answer: 1846; Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and parts of Montana and Wyoming**
4. In what year did the territory containing California and Utah become part of the United States? **Answer: 1848; California, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada**

Ch. 15.1 Challenge

1. What is the academic vocabulary word for “a new development or invention” ?	Innovation
2. How many phases did the North’s industrialization take place?	Three Phases
3. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “employers dividing up jobs into smaller steps, allowing for each worker to specialize in one step of the process”?	Underline the answer A. <u>Phase 1</u> B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
4. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “entrepreneurs created factories to gather all the specialized workers into one location, allowing the product to transfer efficiently from one worker to the next”?	Underline the answer A. <u>Phase 1</u> B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
5. Which industrialization phase best fits this description: “Specialized workers use specialized machines to complete their tasks. The worker’s job changed. For example, from weaving to tending the machine, because the machine works faster than any human”?	Underline the answer A. <u>Phase 1</u> B. Phase 2 C. Phase 3
6. What did Elias Howe invent?	The sewing machine
7. By 1860, factories in the north made what fraction of the country’s manufacture goods?	2/3rds !!!!
8. In the 1840s, when builders widened the canals, what boat could now travel through the canal? What did this do to cities like Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Chicago	The steamboat: These cities grew
9. What is the vocabulary word for “a ship with sleek hulls and tall sails that “clipped” or “shortened” time from long journeys”?	Clipper Ship
10. How many miles could the clipper ship travel in one day?	300 miles (from San Antonio to 50miles North of Dallas)
11. What did Peter Cooper design and build?	The first American steam-powered locomotive.
12. What was the name of this first train?	Tom Thumb (A character in and English Fairy-tale who apparently was smaller than his father’s thumb)
13. How many miles of track were in the U.S. by 1840? 1860?	By 1840: 3,000miles (About the width of the United States going in a straight line) By 1860: 31,000miles (the earth’s diameter is 7,915miles... so the tracks could circle the world almost 4x)
14. Before railways and canals, how did western goods arrive to the east coast ports, such as Boston, or New York City?	The goods had travel down the Mississippi River, around Florida and then up to the port. This took a long

	time and increased prices for these goods.
15. Like Canals, and the steamboat, what effect did trains have on Western cities?	Trains increased the growth of cities, and helped persons move westward.
16. What are two urban railroad cities?	Chicago (Illinois) and Omaha (Nebraska)
17. What train disaster occurred in 1856? What resulted from this disaster?	In 1856, the Great Train Wreck of 1856, where two trains crashed head on, killing 60 people, and injuring over 100. Newspapers demanded railroad companies to improve their methods and equipment to make traveling safe!
18. What steamboat disaster occurred in September 1857?	The sinking of the SS Central America. A Hurricane sunk the passenger ship and hundreds of people died off the Carolina coast.
19. What is the vocabulary word for “a device that used electric signals to send messages”?	Telegraph
20. Who invented the telegraph?	Samuel Morse
21. What was the first message typed out on the Telegraph?	“What hath God wrought?”
22. What is the vocabulary word for “a system of dots and dashes that represent the alphabet”?	Morse Code
23. By 1852, how many miles of telegraph lines were there in the US?	23,000 miles.
24. What did John Deere invent? Why was this helpful in western farm areas in the Prairie?	The Steel-tipped plow can cut through hard-packed prairie dirt.
25. What did Cyrus McCormick create?	The Mechanical Reaper
26. What crop did the reaper make profitable?	It made the growing of wheat popular in the Mid-western prairies
27. True or False: The North became an industrial and urban region.	True.

USH RS: “America’s First Steam Locomotive, 1830”

1. What was happening to Baltimore as a result of the Lake Erie Canal?

Answer: Because of the Lake Erie Canal, and the proposed construction of canals in Ohio and Chesapeake, Baltimore would no longer serve as an essential destination. This would hurt Baltimore’s economy.

2. What solution did entrepreneurs like Charles Carroll find to stop Baltimore’s decline?

Answer: Charles Carroll and others thought to build a train station and a railroad to connect Baltimore with Ohio River .

3. How fast did the “First Steam Locomotive” go? *Today’s Amtrak trains travel over 100mph consistently, with some even hitting 150mph* **Answer:** The first locomotive went as fast as 18mph.
4. On Mr. Cooper’s return journey from the Mills, how long did it take for the train to cover 13 miles? **Answer:** The train took 57 minutes to go 13 miles.
5. Who won: The Train or the Horse? **Answer: The Horse**

USH RS: Dickens on an early Train

Directions: Using PS: “Dickens on an early Train”, answer the following questions.

What details do you see throughout the reading happening inside the train? (How are the cars structured? What kind of cars are there? How is it inside the cars? Draw the internal structure)
Answer: There are ladies and gentlemen cars, with the main distinction is that the gentlemen’s car is filled with cigarette smoke, and the ladies’ car has no smoking. There is a car for African-Americans which was simply designed as a big chest. The cars can hold 50 people, with the seat placed crosswise. Each seat sits two people. The center of the car has a boiler which is hot, and fed with charcoal.

What details do you see throughout the reading happening outside the train? (What did he see outside of the train?)
Answer: The scene outside the looks similar; cut trees, logs, and swamps, lakes with crusty vegetation on the surface. It changes from open country to small city back to open country. It alternates between beautiful New England cities with open country, and it does so as if by magic!

Dickens describes the train as “a mad dragon of an engine with its train of cars... the thirsty monster.” Why would Dickens use this words to describe the train? In other words, how is the train like a “mad dragon”, or a “thirsty monster”?
Answer: Because of the all the steam, the train requires constant water to move along the tracks. This constant need for water makes the train thirsty. The train moves fast along the tracks that it moves like a long monster or snake. He uses these metaphors to help us see how fast the train moves.

USH RS: Tocqueville on “Pursuit of Material Wealth”

1. Although Americans live in happy “circumstances, what does Tocqueville see in the American?

Answer: Tocqueville writes, “[yet] it seemed to me as if a cloud habitually hung upon their brow, and I thought them serious and almost sad in their pleasures...” Although Americans live in happy circumstances, they are still sad.

2. What kind of happiness does the American Pursue? Is this happiness, true happiness? Why or why not?

Answer: Americans pursue a kind of material and worldly happiness during this time. They want all things and all experiences as soon as they can. The American clings to this world's goods as if he were certain never to die; and he is so hasty in grasping at all within his reach..." He sells his homestead while it is being built, if he has any leisure, he moves right into politics, or if there is any time for vacation, he travels many miles to ensure that he is happy. He seeks complete, eternal felicity, but attempts to use material or short-lived experiences to fill this eternal need. Overall, given his sadness and restlessness, Americans seem forever on a "bootless chase" for happiness. Remember, happiness is a life lived well, a virtuous life. Tocqueville makes very little reference to Americans trying to lead a virtuous life, or even pursuing "the Good, True, or Beautiful." The Happiness Americans pursue is not true happiness."

3. What makes the American so restless? What does the American fear?

Answer: Tocqueville writes how "He who has set his heart exclusively upon the pursuit of worldly welfare is always in a hurry, for he has but a limited time at his disposal to reach it, grasp it, and to enjoy. The recollection of the brevity of life is a constant spur to him...this thought fills him with anxiety, fear, and regret, and keeps his mind in ceaseless trepidation, which leads him perpetually to change his plans and abode...Men will then be seen continually to change their track, for fear of missing the shortest cut to happiness..." This quote suggests that Man fears the shortness of live and his mortality. He seeks to experience as much as possible on this earth, because he has no conception of an after-life. This is an interesting reflection because man's restlessness stems from a fear of mortality and death.

Friday, May 1st

History Unit: Manifest Destiny

Lesson 5: Quiz on Manifest Destiny: California / Utah, Trains, Tocqueville

Unit Overview: Manifest Destiny

Objective: Be able to do this by the end of this lesson.

1. Complete a quiz/

Introduction to Lesson 5:

Plan of Attack:

- A. Review (8min)
 - a. Review the Answer Key! This is a great place to prepare for your quiz.
- B. Quiz: (22min. max)

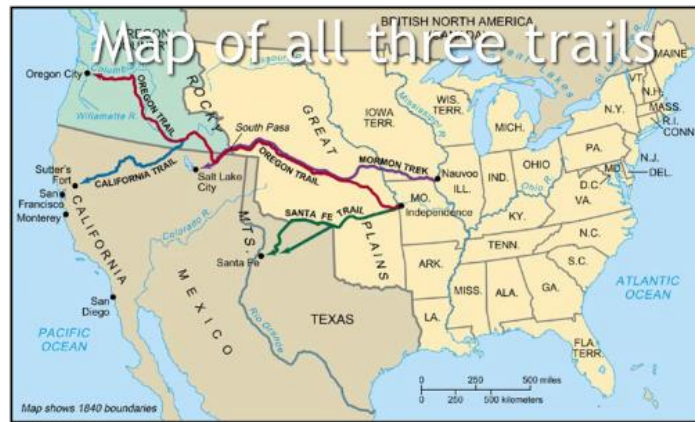
*****Do not turn to page 28 until you are ready to begin the quiz. Please do not use your study packet to complete the quiz. By signing the academic integrity statement on page 2 of this packet, you are saying that you completed the quiz on your own and without use of your notes.*****

Historical Quotes

1. ____: We finally made it to Salt Lake City after many miles pushing our cart.
 2. ____: I constructed the mechanical reaper.
 3. ____: I constructed the steel-tipped plow.
 4. ____: I pan for gold on a regular basis!
 5. ____: I am a French author who travelled through the United States via train to investigate the prison system.
 6. ____: I left Indiana to make my way to California to find gold at Sutter’s Mill.
 7. ____: Brigham Young is an excellent leader.
 8. ____: My famous book is “Democracy in America”
 9. ____: My invention will help western farmers break ground with their hard-packed dirt.
 10. ____: I am British author who wrote about my experience writing on a train.
 11. ____: My invention helps make Wheat a profitable crop to grow in the west.
- A. Forty-Niner B. Mormon Pilgrim C. John Deere
 D. Cyrus McCormick E. Charles Dickens F. Alexis De Tocqueville

Map Work

1. If you were a forty-niner, draw a triangle next to your final destination.
2. If you were a Mormon Pilgrim draw two squares, one circle next your starting location and another circle next to your final destination.



WESTERN TRAILS

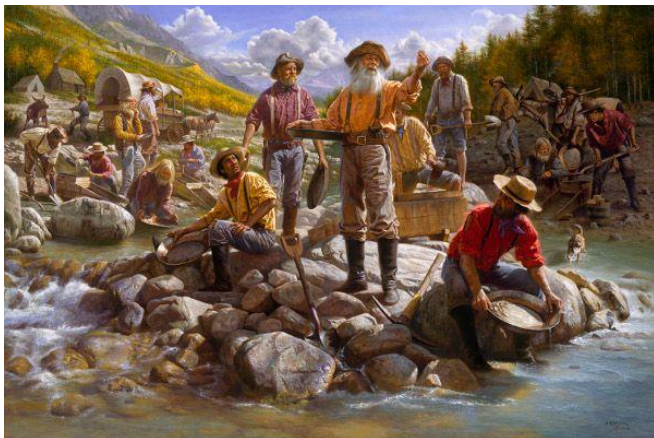


Image Analysis: Directions: Using image above, answer the following questions.

1. What does the word “panning” mean for Gold-miners? Why might this word be important for the image? Annotate the image to show panning.

Textual Evidence Analysis: Using the quote answer the questions.

A. “In the United States a man builds a house to spend his latter years in it, and he sells it before the roof is on; he plants a garden, and [rents] it just as the trees are coming into bearing... he settles in a place, which he soon leaves afterwards, to carry his changeable longings elsewhere...if...he finds a few days’ vacation, his eager curiosity whirls him over the vast extent of the United States, and he will travel fifteen hundred miles in a few days, to shake off his happiness. Death at length overtakes him, but it is before he is weary of his bootless chase of that complete felicity which is for ever on the wing....The recollection of the brevity of life is a constant spur to him...this thought fills him with anxiety, fear, and regret, and keeps his mind in ceaseless trepidation, which leads him perpetually to change his plans and abode...Men will then be seen continually to change their track, for fear of missing the shortest cut to happiness...”

1. **Complete Sentence Response:** In at least three (3) sentences, what makes the American man so restless? In other words, why does the American man constantly moving throughout the United States?
