



A Growing Nation

Sitting Bull



Student Workbook

Transcontinental railroad



Oregon Trail

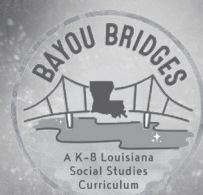


American settlers



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Student Workbook



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A Growing Nation

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Chapter 1: The Louisiana Purchase and the Corps of Discovery

Framing Question: How did the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition contribute to the growth of the United States?

Student Reading Notes

Use the information in your Student Reader to fill in the chart.

Section	Notes
Moving West	
The Louisiana Purchase	
The Expedition	

Sacagawea	
Reaching the West	
The Return Trip	

Primary Sources

PRIMARY SOURCE A: EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Meriwether Lewis (May 1805)

By the evening, our supplies had dried and were put back on the boat. The things that we lost were not as bad as thought. The Indian woman saved most of the things that were washed overboard. She has courage and strength equal to anyone on the boat.

William Clark (October 1805)

We landed in front of five lodges and saw no people. I went into the lodges with peace objects in my hand. I found men, women, and children. Many of them looked afraid. I made signs of my friendly purposes. I gave them small gifts and asked the men to meet with us outside. The chiefs and others came out. Soon they saw the Indian wife of our interpreter. They pointed at her and went to tell those who had not come out. They soon came out and looked more at ease. The sight of this Indian woman showed them our friendly purpose. No Indian woman in this region would ever travel with a group planning to make war.

Source: Adapted from *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804–1806*, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, vols. 2–3. New York: Antiquarian Press, 1959.

Primary Source Analysis

<p>Describe the source.</p>	<p>Connect the source to what you know.</p>
<p>Understand the source. Identify its message, purpose, and/or audience.</p>	<p>Draw a conclusion from or about the source.</p>

SOURCE:

PRIMARY SOURCE B: FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

August 13, 1805

The road took us to the most distant fountain of the waters of the mighty Missouri in search of which we have spent so many toilsome days and restless nights. thus far I had accomplished one of those great objects on which my mind has been unalterably fixed for many years, judge then of the pleasure I felt in allaying my thirst with this pure and ice-cold water. . . . here I halted a few minutes and rested myself. two miles below McNeal had exultingly stood with a foot on each side of this little rivulet and thanked his god that he had lived to bestride the mighty & heretofore deemed endless Missouri. after refreshing ourselves we proceeded on to the top of the dividing ridge from which I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the West of us with their tops partially covered with snow. . . . here I first tasted the water of the great Columbia river.

September 3, 1805

Some of the mountains was So Steep and rocky that Several of the horses fell back among the rocks and was near killing them. Some places we had to cut the road through thickets of balsam fir. . . . then passed down a Steep hill in to the head of a cove and branch where we Camped after a disagreeable days march of only 11 miles with much fatigue and hunger. . . . Set in to raining hard at dark So we lay down and Slept, wet hungry and cold. Saw Snow on the tops of Some of these mountains this day.

September 16, 1805

began to Snow about 3 hours before Day and continued all day the Snow in the morning 4 inches deep on the old Snow, and by night we found it from 6 to 8 inches deep, . . . I have been wet and as cold in every part as I ever was in my life, indeed I was at one time fearful my feet would freeze in the thin Moccasins which I wore, . . . men all wet cold and hungry.

September 22, 1805

the pleasure I now felt in having triumphed over the rocky Mountains and descending once more to a level and fertile country where there was every rational hope of finding a comfortable experience for myself and party can be more readily conceived than expressed, nor was the flattering prospect of the final success of the expedition less pleasing.

November 3, 1805

Some rain all day at intervals, we are all wet and disagreeable, as we have been for Several days past, and our present Situation a very disagreeable one in as much, as we have not level land Sufficient for an encampment and for our baggage to lie clear of the tide, the High hills jutting in so close and steep that we cannot retreat back, and the water of the river too Salt to be used, added to this the waves are increasing to Such a height that we cannot move from this place, in this Situation we are compelled to form our camp between the height of the Ebb and flood tides, and raise our baggage on logs.

March 23, 1806

at this place we had wintered and remained from the 7th of Dec. 1805 to this day and have lived as well as we had any right to expect, and we can say that we were never one day without 3 meals of some kind a day either poor Elk meat or roots, notwithstanding the repeated fall of rain which has fallen almost constantly since we passed the long narrows.

Source: From Thwaites, Reuben Gold, ed. *Original Journals of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*. New York: Antiquarian Press, 1959. Vol. 2, p. 335; vol. 3, pp. 69, 83, 212; vol. 4, p. 197; vol. 7, p. 148.

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis**Describe the source.****Connect the source to
what you know.****SOURCE:****Understand the source. Identify its
message, purpose, and/or audience.****Draw a conclusion from
or about the source.**

PRIMARY SOURCE C: FROM THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS, BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

This excerpt is from a message delivered to Congress on October 17, 1803, by President Thomas Jefferson, then in his third year in office.

While the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the western States, and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our treasury, an ample provision for our posterity, and a wide-spread field for the blessings of freedom and equal laws.

Source: Jefferson, Thomas. *Annual Message, October 17, 1803*. The Thomas Jefferson Papers at the Library of Congress.

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis**Describe the source.****Connect the source to
what you know.****SOURCE:****Understand the source. Identify its
message, purpose, and/or audience.****Draw a conclusion from
or about the source.**

Chapter 1 Check for Understanding: How did the Louisiana Purchase and the Lewis and Clark Expedition contribute to the growth of the United States?

[illegible]

Name _____

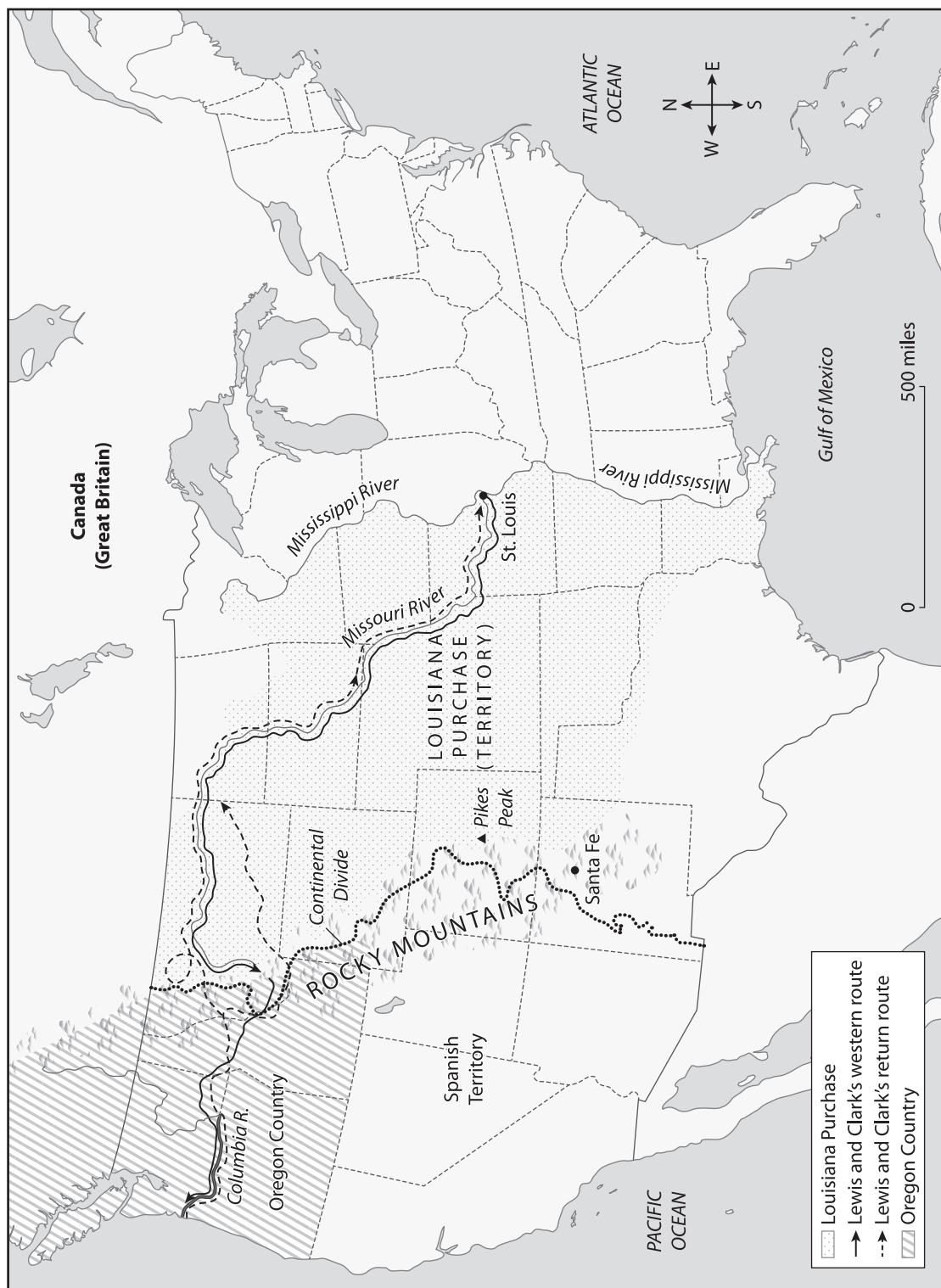
Date _____

Activity Page 1.5

Use with Chapter 1

The Lewis and Clark Expedition

Study the map. Then use it to complete the statements that follow.



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.5 (*continued*)

Use with Chapter 1

1. Lewis and Clark's route took them west from St. Louis along the _____ River.
2. The high _____ stood in the way of an all-water route to the Pacific.
3. The expedition also explored the _____ Country.
4. The final part of the journey followed the _____ River.
5. Although they traveled together on their journey west, Lewis and Clark took _____ routes on their journey back eastward.
6. The expedition avoided territory to the south controlled by the _____.

Chapter 2: Settlement of the West and the American Indian Experience

Framing Question: In what ways did American settlers move west?

Student Reading Notes

Use the information in your Student Reader to fill in the chart.

Section	Notes
Moving Farther West	
Life in the West	

To Oregon	
Manifest Destiny	
New Technologies	

Land, Gold, and Religion	
Native Americans	

Primary Sources

PRIMARY SOURCE D: EXCERPT FROM SITTING BULL'S RESPONSE TO U.S. BRIGADIER GENERAL ALFRED HOWE TERRY

After the victory of the Sioux over the U.S. Army at the Battle of the Little Bighorn, General Alfred Howe Terry went to Canada to meet with Chief Sitting Bull. This was Sitting Bull's response:

You came here to tell us lies but we don't want to hear them. This country is mine and I intend to stay here and raise a country full of grown people. The part of the country that you gave me you ran me out of. I don't want to hear two more words. . . . Tell them in Washington if they have a man who speaks the truth to send him to me and I will listen. I don't believe in a government that has made 52 treaties with the Sioux and has kept none of them.

Source: From "Speech of Sitting Bull to American General," in *The Soul of the Red Man*, by Thomas Benton Williams. Oklahoma City, 1937, p. 286.

Name _____ Date _____

Primary Source Analysis**Describe the source.****Connect the source to
what you know.****SOURCE:****Understand the source. Identify its
message, purpose, and/or audience.****Draw a conclusion from
or about the source.**

Chapter 2 Check for Understanding: In what ways did American settlers move west?

[illegible]

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 2.1

Use with Chapter 2

Native American Conflicts and Reservations, 1890

Study the map. Then use it to complete the statements that follow.



1. In 1890, which state or territory had the largest area of reservation lands?

2. In which state was the Battle of Little Bighorn fought?

3. How do you think Native Americans felt about being forced to live on reservations?

Activity Page 2.2

Use with Chapter 2

Native American Reaction to Removal

The Indian Removal Act of 1830, proposed by President Andrew Jackson, forced Native Americans living east of the Mississippi River to relocate west of the river. The passage below is from a speech given by Speckled Snake, a Creek. This speech was delivered after he learned about the forced relocation.

Read the speech, and answer the questions that follow.

Brothers! I have listened to many talks from our great father. When he first came over the wide water, he was but a little man. . . . His legs were cramped by sitting long in his big boat, and he begged for a little land to light his fire on. But when the white man had warmed himself before the Indians' fire and filled himself with their corn, he became very large. With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plains and the valleys. His hand grasped the eastern and western sea, and his head rested on the moon. Then he became our Great Father. He loved his red children, and he said, "Get a little further, lest I tread on thee."

Brothers, I have listened to a great many talks from our great father. But they always begin and end on this—"Get a little further; you are too near to me."

1. According to Speckled Snake, how did Native Americans help the white settlers?

2. What does Speckled Snake mean when he says, "With a step he bestrode the mountains, and his feet covered the plains and the valleys. His hand grasped the eastern and western sea, and his head rested on the moon"?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 2.2 (*continued*)

Use with Chapter 2

- 3.** What is the message of Speckled Snake's speech?

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 2.3

Use with Chapter 2

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 1–2

For each word, write the letter of the definition.

- | | | |
|-------|---------------------|---|
| _____ | 1. prairie | a) a group of people who work as a unit |
| _____ | 2. sod | b) a boat powered by a steam engine |
| _____ | 3. emigrate | c) a rock or mineral from which metal can be obtained |
| _____ | 4. pack animal | d) an area of land belonging to a government |
| _____ | 5. keelboat | e) a flat grassland |
| _____ | 6. steam engine | f) crossing the entire continent |
| _____ | 7. steamboat | g) freedom from external control; supreme power or authority |
| _____ | 8. locomotive | h) a home and the land surrounding it |
| _____ | 9. transcontinental | i) a boat with a flat bottom and square corners that can be used to carry loads and can also be used as a house |
| _____ | 10. ore | j) to leave one place to settle permanently in another |
| _____ | 11. homestead | k) a motor that uses steam to work |
| _____ | 12. sovereignty | l) the starting point or beginning of a moving body of water |
| _____ | 13. flatboat | m) a journey taken by a group that has a clear purpose or goal |
| _____ | 14. territory | n) the top layer of grassy soil, sometimes used to build houses |
| _____ | 15. expedition | o) a railroad engine |
| _____ | 16. corps | p) a person who translates from one language to another |
| _____ | 17. interpreter | q) an animal, such as a horse or a mule, that is used to carry heavy loads |
| _____ | 18. source | r) a boat with a long ridge on the bottom, used to navigate rivers |

Name _____

Date _____

Performance Task Activity: A Growing Nation

What was the the biggest impact of westward expansion? In your response, be sure to include how different groups of people within and around the United States were affected.

Use the Claims and Evidence Activity Page (AP 1.4) and the lines below to take notes and organize your thoughts. Remember to include details from the chapters and primary sources in *A Growing Nation*, as well as from the sources and resources in the unit activities.

Name _____

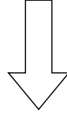
Date _____

Activity Page 1.4

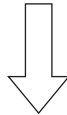
Use with Performance Task

Claims and Evidence

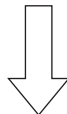
STATE THE CLAIM *What opinion or position are you defending?*



STATE THE REASON *Why should someone agree with this claim?*



IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE *What details from the text and sources support the reason?*



RECOGNIZE A COUNTERCLAIM *What different opinion or position might someone have?
What argument might be used against you?*

ANSWER THE COUNTERCLAIM *How will you disprove the counterclaim?*

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