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Review Packet #6 – Unit 4: Westward Expansion

UNIT RECAP

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|  **Westward Expansion** was the settlement of new territories as America expanded between 1801 and 1861. As our country grew and developed, people began looking for ways to improve their own lives, mostly by farming. Westward migration was influenced by geography and economic opportunity. Fertile, cheap land in the west encouraged people to move. There are six big ideas to remember about Westward Expansion:1. There are **push & pull factors** that cause people to move or migrate.
2. People migrated westward in the United States throughout the 1800s.
3. The migration was aided by the **Northwest Ordinance**, the **Louisiana Purchase**, and the idea of **Manifest Destiny**.
4. During this expansion, the United States would fight (and win) the **War of 1812** with England.
5. During the Jacksonian Era, **President Andrew Jackson** made changes (good and bad) that helped westward expansion.
6. To make room for settlers, Native Americans were forced off of land and made to move west. We call this **Indian Removal or the Trail of Tears.**

 Westward Expansion was a product of many different **push & pull factors**. Push factors are reasons that make you want to leave a place. Pull factors are reasons that draw you to live in a place. These factors can be economic, social, or political. Some push factors that caused Westward Expansion include: a lack of cheap land, crowded cities in the east, a lack of opportunities. Pull factors encouraged much of our nation’s expansion: cheap land, fertile soil, discoveries of gold and silver, and available jobs. The combination of push and pull enticed many Americans and immigrants to move west. During this period, the United States needed to make a plan for new states and territories. To do so, Congress passed the **Northwest Ordinance**, which organized the territory now known as the Midwest. Additionally, President Thomas Jefferson authorized the **Lousiana Purchase** in 1803. The purchase of the land doubled the size of the United States. He would send **Lewis and Clark** to explore the territory. They came back after encountering numerous Native American tribes and many new plant and animal species. One consequence of westward expansion involved conflicts with Native Americans in the west. When the United States discovered that England was providing weapons to Natives. Additionally, England blocked American ships from trading and practiced **impressment** (forcing U.S. citizens into the British Army). For these reasons, the United States declared war on England. This was called the **War of 1812** and lasted from 1812-1815. Even though England burned Washington, D.C. to the ground, the war was considered an American victory due to a win at the Battle of New Orleans. Ultimately, the Treaty of Ghent ended the war with England agreeing to leave America alone. In the 1830s, the United States began a policy of **Indian Removal** under **President Andrew Jackson**. During this time, the United States Army forced Native Americans off of their land to reservations west of the Mississippi River. This forced removal is also called the **Trail of Tears.** By moving Native Americans, more land opened up for settlement by white Americans. Additionally, **slavery** expanded in the south as more farmland became available. Other than Indian Removal, President Andrew Jackson was a very controversial and very popular president. Although he is seen as a villain by Native Americans (with good reason), Jackson increased the power of the presidency by ending the **Nullification Crisis** and shutting down the Second National Bank. His actions would keep the country together for another 30 years, but would also lead to economic disaster with the **Panic of 1837**. |

UNIT RECAP QUESTIONS

1. What is the difference between push and pull factors?
2. Tell whether each of the following is a **push factor** or **pull factor**.
	1. A lack of food (famine)
	2. Job opportunities
	3. Better pay
	4. Cheap, available farmland
	5. Crowded city housing
	6. Discrimination and racism
	7. Freedom from oppression
3. What were three **pull factors** that caused people to move west?
4. What was the Louisiana Purchase? Why was it significant?
5. What were the main causes of the War of 1812?
6. What was the Trail of Tears?
7. Why did slavery expand during this time period?
8. What were some of Andrew Jackson’s main accomplishments?
9. How did Andrew Jackson increase the power of the presidency?

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| “Andrew Jackson, to most Native American people, is equivalent to [Nazi leader Adolph] Hitler.” --Donna Akers, Ph.D. |

1. Why do Native Americans view Andrew Jackson as “equivalent to Hitler?”

PRACTICE TEST QUESTIONS

11. Why were congressmen upset with Thomas Jefferson following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803?

 a. They wanted to buy more land from France than Jefferson had purchased

 b. They believed that we should go to war with France to get the land

 c. They had only given permission for Jefferson to buy New Orleans

 d. They thought that Louisiana was a waste of money

12. Which of the following was NOT an outcome of the War of 1812?

 a. The Treaty of Ghent confirmed the status of the United States as an independent nation

 b. The end of the Federalist Party in the United States

 c. The end of trade restrictions against the United States

 d. Andrew Jackson forced Native Americans to move westward

13. What was the result of President Jackson destroying the Second Bank of the United States?

 a. Since the smaller banks printed too much paper money, it caused inflation and the Panic of 1837

 b. Since he created a new national bank, the economy of the United States did very well

 c. When he put the money into state banks, the economy began to favor the rich rather than the poor

 d. None of these

PUSH & PULL FACTORS

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|  My name is Clara. I came from Guatemala in 2008. I came to live with my aunt in Tucson, Arizona, because in Guatemala I didn’t have much of a chance for a good education. Also, the village where I lived was kind of dangerous. There are more chances for me to be successful here in America. I miss my family in Guatemala because they couldn’t come with me. For now, though, I am trying my best to get my education. That is the most important thing to my family back in Guatemala. I feel lucky to have an aunt that is an American citizen. She helps me try my best in school. |

**14. Based on the above story, why did Clara move to the United States? Give 2 push factors and 2 pull factors to support your answer.**