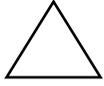


### Vocabulary



**Conestoga wagons:** specially built wagons the pioneers used in moving west

**forty-niners:** men who hurried to California in 1849 in hope of finding gold

**sod:** a piece of earth containing grass and roots



Read “How Were the New Lands Settled?” on pages 345-349.



Complete the sentences.

1. The pioneers thought prairie soil was not \_\_\_\_\_, but they were wrong; the land was good, it just didn't get enough \_\_\_\_\_ for trees to grow.
2. The pioneers were used to making farms on cleared \_\_\_\_\_ land.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wagons carried many of the pioneers to the West.
4. At the time of the Gold Rush of 1849 many people called “\_\_\_\_\_” went to California.
5. Because there weren't trees on the prairie to make \_\_\_\_\_ houses, many pioneers built \_\_\_\_\_ houses.



Answer the questions.

6. Why did the pioneers think the grassland wasn't good for growing crops?

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7. Why was barbed wire important to the settling of the Great Plains?

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8. How did the farmers on the dry plains get water for crops?

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## Looking Back



**Underline the correct answers to complete each sentence.**

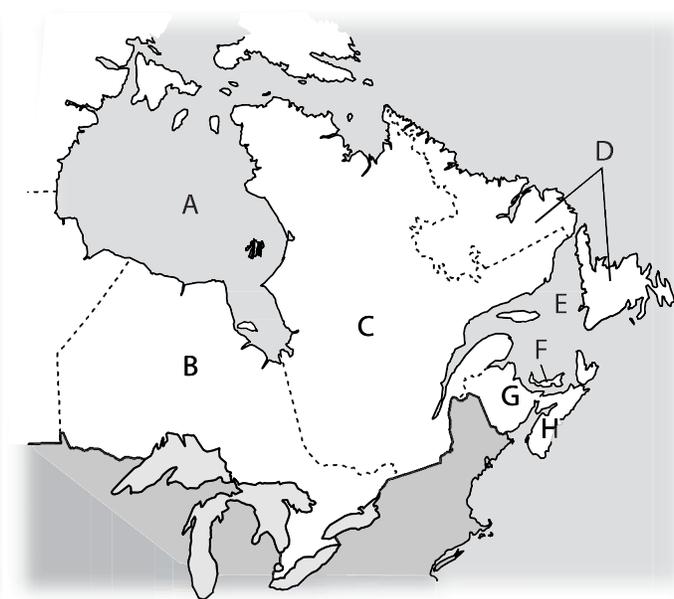
9. In 1819 the United States acquired **Alaska, Florida, Oregon** from Spain.
10. When **Polk, Harrison, Jackson** was president, the United States won a war with **Mexico, Russia, Spain** and forced them to sell the land between Texas and the Pacific.
11. The United States bought **Alaska, Florida, Texas** from Russia for about two cents per acre, and many people called it **the Gadsden Purchase, Seward's Icebox**.
12. Some Americans accepted **Mexico's, the United States'** invitation to settle in Texas.
13. The Americans didn't like the law Mexico passed against **farming, ranching, slavery**.
14. It took **five, seven, nine** giant steps for the country to expand into the conterminous United States.



**Do this map activity. In the first blank, write the letter from the map. In the second blank, write the letter of the capitals in the box next to the correct province.**

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| a. Quebec        | d. Toronto     |
| b. Charlottetown | e. Halifax     |
| c. St. John's    | f. Fredericton |

15. \_\_\_\_\_ Ontario
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Quebec
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Nova Scotia
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Newfoundland
19. \_\_\_\_\_ New Brunswick
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Prince Edward Island
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Hudson Bay
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Gulf of St. Lawrence



© Map Resources

**Use this checklist to prepare for Quiz 2:**

- Review the vocabulary words in this section.
- Review the *Looking Back* exercises in this section.
- Review the work you did in Lesson 9.



**Tell your teacher when you are ready to take the quiz.**

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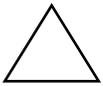
# Section 3

## Division and Union

### Lesson 11

### Improved Travel

#### Vocabulary



**transcontinental:** across the continent



Read “How Did Travel Improve Between East and West?” on pages 349-353.



Complete the sentences.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ Canal was built from the \_\_\_\_\_ River to Lake \_\_\_\_\_ and was immediately a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. News of the opening of the canal was sent by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ invented the telegraph and gave honor to \_\_\_\_\_ for his invention.
4. The telegraph sent messages along a \_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The first railroads were built in the \_\_\_\_\_ United States.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ railroad was built across the \_\_\_\_\_ and through the \_\_\_\_\_ to California and was completed in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
7. By 1869 the east and west coasts of the United States were connected by \_\_\_\_\_ and by \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 11



### Answer the questions.

8. What was the first message given by telegraph?

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9. How did railroad travel compare to covered wagon travel?

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## Looking Back



### Underline the correct answers to complete each sentence.

10. During the Gold Rush of 1849, the **forty-niners**, **frontiers**, **Indians** rushed to find gold in **Alaska**, **California**, **Great Plains**.
11. Only **grass**, **trees** grew on the prairies because the **fertile**, **infertile** soil didn't get enough **fertilizer**, **rainfall**.
12. Pioneers on the prairie used **logs**, **sod**, **tree bark** to make houses; **barbed wire**, **electric wire**, **rails** to make fences; and **horses**, **waterfalls**, **windmills** to pump water for crops.
13. Land beyond a **city**, **frontier**, **prairie** has not yet been settled.
14. The pioneers traveled west in **California**, **Conestoga**, **transcontinental** wagons.

### Vocabulary

**abolitionist** (a' bə li' shən ist): a person who wanted to end slavery

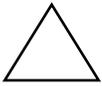
**coffle:** a train of slaves chained together

**Confederate States of America:** the eleven states that withdrew from the United States at the time of the Civil War and set up a separate country

**federal:** of the central government of a country, as different from state government; the Union or government at Washington, D.C., controlled by the North during the Civil War

**fugitive** (fyü' jə tiv): running away; escaping

**secede** (si sēd'): to withdraw or stop being a part of



**Underground Railroad:** the routes traveled by runaway slaves to the North or Canada

**Union:** the group of states that are joined together to form the United States



Read “Why Did Some People Oppose Slavery?” on pages 355-362.



Write the letter of the description for each term.

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. ____ federal              | a. secret runaway slave route to the North                        |
| 2. ____ fugitive             | b. invention that revived slavery in the South                    |
| 3. ____ secede               | c. the eleven southern states that seceded from the United States |
| 4. ____ abolitionist         | d. a country's central government                                 |
| 5. ____ Confederate States   | e. a person who wanted to end slavery                             |
| 6. ____ Underground Railroad | f. the action of withdrawing from a country                       |
| 7. ____ cotton gin           | g. a runaway  |



Write *true* if the sentence is true and *false* if the sentence is false.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ People were stolen from Africa and brought to America as slaves.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Farmers and factory owners in the North made money using slaves.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ The North and the South disagreed on issues, including slavery.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Slaves were mistreated even before they arrived in America.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The Confederate States gave more power to their federal government than to the states.

Lesson 12



Write the letter of the description for each term.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 13. ____ Abraham Lincoln | a. tried to free slaves by armed rebellion        |
| 14. ____ Jefferson Davis | b. Quaker; opposed slavery; helped runaway slaves |
| 15. ____ John Brown      | c. U.S. President who opposed slavery             |
| 16. ____ Levi Coffin     | d. President of the Confederate States            |



Do this map activity.

△ 17. Color the key and then color these sections on the map to match the key.

**Legend:**

- Northern States including Kansas
- Slave States not seceding and West Virginia
- Confederate States

**Map Labels:** Oregon, California, Territories Not Yet States, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Vt., N.H., Mass., Conn., R.I., Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey.

## Looking Back



**Underline the correct answers to complete each sentence.**

18. Samuel F. B. Morse invented the **cannon, telegraph, transcontinental railroad.**
19. The telegraph sent messages by electricity along **air waves, rails, wires.**
20. The first telegraph message was “**In the beginning God,**” “**What hath God wrought,**” “**Behold the great communicator.**”
21. By the year **1776, 1869, 1886** the United States was connected from east to west by **transcontinental canals, a transcontinental railroad** and **the telegraph, the telephone.**