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DKLAHDMA	Oklaho	oma: Land of Opport	unity	
	Chapter	7: Opening the West Quick	Notes	
	Slide 1	OKLAHOMAND Land of Opportunity Chapter 7: Opening the West STUDY PRESENTATION		
	Slide 3	Section 1: Westward Movement > Essential Question: • What factors led Americans and immigrants to		
		move and settle in the West?		
	Slide 4	Section 1: Westward Movement		
		> What terms do I need to know? • immigrant • buffer zone • annex		
	Slide 5	Manifest Destiny > Manifest Destiny was the belief that Americans should expand their land and spread their beliefs and ideals. > Births and immigration caused the population to rise. > Cheap land and opportunity for wealth led some to move west.		
		 Westward movement of whites caused the federal government to continue to relocate native peoples to the "Great American Desert" (present day Oklahoma). Louisiana had been a buffer zone between Euro-Americans and the Spanish, but settlers came into the region. American settlers demanded protection from the federal governmen Oregon (claimed by Great Britain), Texas and California (claimed by 	t in	
		Spain). President James K. Polk worked out treaty over Oregon and annexed Texas. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) secured much of the southwest for the U.S. and the Gadsden Purchase (1853) set the final border between U.S. and Mexico.		

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	Chapter 7. Slide 6	Opening the West Quickl	Notes ■			
	U.S. Territorial Expansio	U.S. Territorial Expansion				
	THE DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF					
	Slide 7	Impressions of Indian Territory				
		 Indian Territory (later Oklahoma) was viewed as poor land for settlement (Capt. Benjamin Booneville). Dr. Josiah Gregg (1839) and Lts. James Albert and William Peck (1845) were famous explorers 				
		of the region.				
		,				
	Slide 8	Section 2: Crossing the Territory				
		 Essential Question: What were the best methods of travel for settlers moving West? 				
		,				
	Slide 9	Section 2: Crossing the Territory	1			
		> What terms do I need to know? • station				
		caravan transcontinental railroad contract				

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Slide 10			
Slide 10	Trailblazing		
	➤ Many trails began as animal paths.		
	> Old Indian trails were also used.		
	Spanish priests, traders, and trappers followed the old Spanish trail – Natchitoches, Louisiana,		
	up the Red River to Tillman County, and on to Santa Fe, New Mexico.		
	~		
	10		
Cl: do 11			
Slide 11	Early Trails		
	No Man's Land Cherokee Outset Onerokee Instance		
	Seminole Nation Seminole Nation Creek Nation		
	Treas final		
	Learning Chapter		
	Nation Nation		
	•		
	11		
Slide 12			
51146 12	Trailblazing: The Santa Fe Trail ➤ 1848: Gold was discovered in California and began a gold		
	rush.		
	Trails to the west were rugged and dangerous, but took half the time of ship travel (6 months vs. 1 year).		
	➤ The Santa Fe trail began in Independence, MO.		
	The Cimarron Route went through the Oklahoma Panhandle. It was shorter but drier than the Rocky Mountain Route.		
	> 1821: William Becknell led the first wagon train on the trail.		
	 1825: George Sibley surveyed the trail. 1870s: Railroads became the best choice for travelers going 		
	west.		
	12		
Slide 13	Tuellblasias Tarra David		
2	Trailblazing: Texas Road		
	➤ Osage Trace went from St. Louis, MO to Santa		
	Fe through Oklahoma and Texas.		
	It became known as the Texas Road.Stations along the road provided relief for stage		
	coaches and other travelers.		

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	Slide 14	Trailblazing: The Ca			
		➤ 1849: Capt. Randolph Marr gold seekers from Fort Smi Oklahoma toward Santa Fe miles).	cy led a caravan of th, AK across		
		 ➤ The trail became known as ➤ Travel was 4-15 miles/day, terrain and weather. ➤ Rock Mary named for Mary 	depending on the		
		travelers in the group.	34		
	Slide 15	Trailblazing: Other C	alifornia Trails		
		➤ 1849: Capt. L. Evans led a c Fayetteville, AK.	aravan from		
		It traveled the new Cheroke Cherokee nation.	ee Trail through the		
		Another trail followed the Coal Creek, then turned SV			
		730 ABC			
			15		
	Slide 16	Traveling the	e Trails		
		➤ The Oregon Trail was more n estimated 75,000 travelers w			
		trails in 1850. > Trails through Indian territor handled about 25,000 in the			
		➤ The Prairie Traveler by Capt. routes, supplies, wagons, and	Marcy recommended		
		successful migration. > Weapons were needed for h	unting and protection.		
		➤ 1851: Marcy establishes Fort to protect immigrants and ke			
		Indians.	16		
	Slide 17	Railroad Su	irvey		
		The Transcontinental Railroad spanned the continent from the Atlantic to Pacific Oceans.	RAILROAD. RAILROAD		
		 The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) divided and organized the territory north of Oklahoma. 	Commence of the Part of the Name of the Part of the Pa		
		Settlers entered these areas and plans for the railroad were begun. Surveys were made to determine the	The state of the s		
		best route, supervised by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. Surveys along the 35th parallel provide	Segment of the segmen		
		 Surveys along the 35th parallel provide much information about life in the area in the 1850s. This route was not chosen, in the end, 	"Typism and cigin (plantage), dots ORRANNE, Osmorbinding and the CORRANNE, De factor Virgini Cut, solid prints PACHINO TORY, Val. Transmat And, Lat. Transmat And, Exp. (Contra Path Informat Information), and CPUBLYPARTY Committee (Contra More, Internation), and CPUBLYPARTY COMMITTEE (CONTRA MORE), and CPUBLYPARTY CONTRA MORE, and CPUBLYPARTY COMMITTEE (CONTRA MORE), and CPUBLYPARTY CONTRA MORE, and CPUBLYPARTY CONTRA		
		due to the Civil War and the push for a	Proceedings of the Control of the Co		

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	Slide 18	Butterfield Overland Mail				
		Stagecoaches were used in the 1850s-1870s to haul mail and travelers. The telegraph did not stretch across the continent at first. The Butterfield Stage was a famous company with a route across Oklahoma, entering at Ft. Smith, AK, and traveling to the Red River via Boggy Depot and Colbert's Ferry. Stations located along the way had fresh horses and refreshed travelers. Choctaw and Chickasaw nations had deals with the company to maintain roads and stations for a fee. The Choctaw had a toll system to cover expenses of the business in their territory. The first stage in 1858 with available trains took 4 days to go from St. Louis, MO to Sherman, TX or to San Francisco in 25 days. 1860: The Pony Express increased the speed of mail travel. The Civil War delayed expansion of the Pony Express and stage coach route development.				