Westward Expansion/Suffrage/Technological Inventions Study Guide

Sojourner Truth-When Sojourner Truth was sold, her owner said she was strong inside. She was stronger than the men slaves. She worked and worked every day for her Master. Her Master dies, and his son took over for him, but he got old and died too. SO he had to sell Sojourner to Dutoum’s Farm. She married Robert. One day when Robert went to see Sojourner, he was almost killed. He never saw her again. She married Tom and they had five kids. One day she ran away and she met people that were abolitionists. One day she was free, but still sad. Her son Peter was still a slave in the South. She went to Washington, DC and met Abraham Lincoln. He signed and then slaves were free. (Jenna, Bryson, and Izzy)

\*\*Sojourner Truth fought for the abolition of slavery. She also wanted equal rights for women. She gave a famous speech called “Ain’t I A Woman” that told how women worked as hard (or harder) than men, and deserved to be treated as equals.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton-Elizabeth fought for women’s rights. She delivered speeches with Susan B. Anthony. She was famous for her speeches. (Ashley, Gary, Ventura)

\*\*Elizabeth Cady Stanton gave many speeches in support of women’s rights, especially the right to vote. She worked side-by-side with other women, including Susan B. Anthony, for women’s rights. Although she gave many speeches and fought hard, women were not given the right to vote until after her death.

Harriet Tubman- When Harriet was a teen, a weight hit her which made her have seizures occasionally, and she fell asleep randomly. Harriet was known as a courageous person. All the sleep made her want to escape slavery. She worked with the Underground Railroad, which helped slaves. She influenced slaves to escape with her bravery. She changed the world by helping slaves escape to freedom. As a kid, she was sold to many plantations. When she was little, she loved nature. As an Underground Railroad conductor she helped many slaves. It was hard, but she saved thousands of people. (Will, Mariana, Carlos)

\*\*Harriet Tubman was a brave woman who worked hard to help others escape slavery. She went on many trips through the Underground Railroad, each time risking being caught and killed. She was devoted to helping other slaves reach freedom.

Gold Rush-When the gold was starting to shrink, the people were starting to leave. After that, people would call those towns “ghost towns”. The men went to get gold and sent it to their family. (Bruno, Elena, Arianna)

\*\*During the Gold Rush, people rushed to California after hearing about the discovery of gold. Mining towns were quickly established, but as the gold supply dried up, people began to leave. 10 to 15 years after the original Gold Rush, many towns were deserted, and they were called “ghost towns”. Most people did not get rich during the gold rush, as much of the surface gold was mined quickly, and it took a lot of effort to mine the deeper gold.

Steamboat, Steam Locomotive, and Telegraph- The steamboat helped carry goods and crops down the Mississippi River. It was a faster way to take things up and down the river. The purpose of the telegraph was to send messages from one place to another. The steam locomotive traveled faster and carried more stuff, like goods and luggage. It also helped people get across the country faster. (Joy, Harli, Joanne)

\*\*These three inventions made big changes in the lives of the people of the 1800’s. The telegraph made it possible to send news across long distances quickly, whereas before it would have to travel by foot/horse. The steam boat and locomotive both changed the way goods were sent and people traveled. The steamboat allowed goods to be shipped both up and down stream, which hastened travel time. The steam locomotive allowed goods and people to be sent across the country in a few days, as opposed to taking a few months.

Oregon Trail-The Oregon land was very good for farming. It has lots of nutrients and land for barter that was normally free. Many people were excited and eager to get land in the Oregon territory. Traveling the Oregon Trail was not always easy. The pioneers had to face bad weather, disease, and bumpy roads also, trying to stay on track. To do this, the early furtrappers worked with the traders to give names to all the big rocks and mountains to make landmarks for the pioneers to follow. It was hard for the people to decide what items to leave or take. Items they would take, such as cooking supplies, clothing, weapons, and games if they had space. Did you know that not every day they traveled the same distance? This is because on rainy or muddy days it was hard to get around, and on sunny and warm days it was very easy to get around. (Parker, Marcos, Varun)

Lewis and Clark/Louisiana Purchase-The Lewis and Clark expedition began on May 21, 1804 and ended on September 23, 1806. Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark on the expedition because he officially bought Louisiana from the French. The land was unknown and foreign, so he sent Lewis and Clark to find out more about the new territory. The expedition wasn’t easy. Days were hot and nights were cold. There was bad weather, scarcity of food, attacking wild animals, diseases, thieves, and many more dangers for them to face. In the Dakotas, they met a French man named Toussaint Charbonneau and his wife Sacajawea. Toussaint offered to be a guide and a translator, and they got two guides for the price of one. Lewis and Clark agreed. In the Shosone territory, the guides came in handy, they helped communicate from one to another. Some Indians helped Lewis and Clark, some stole and attacked. The Lewis and Clark expedition affected the USA greatly. Lewis and Clark brough back 123 species of animals and 173 new species of plants, and more information about the new territory, so it is still remembered today. (Jason, Mackinsey, Nathan)