

## Lesson 3

### VOCABULARY

**explorer** p. 71

**frontier** p. 71

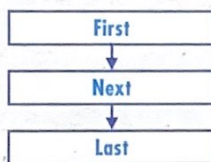
**pioneer** p. 71

**territory** p. 72

### READING SKILL

#### Sequence

Copy the chart below. As you read list the events that helped change the United States after the Revolutionary War.



### STANDARDS FOCUS

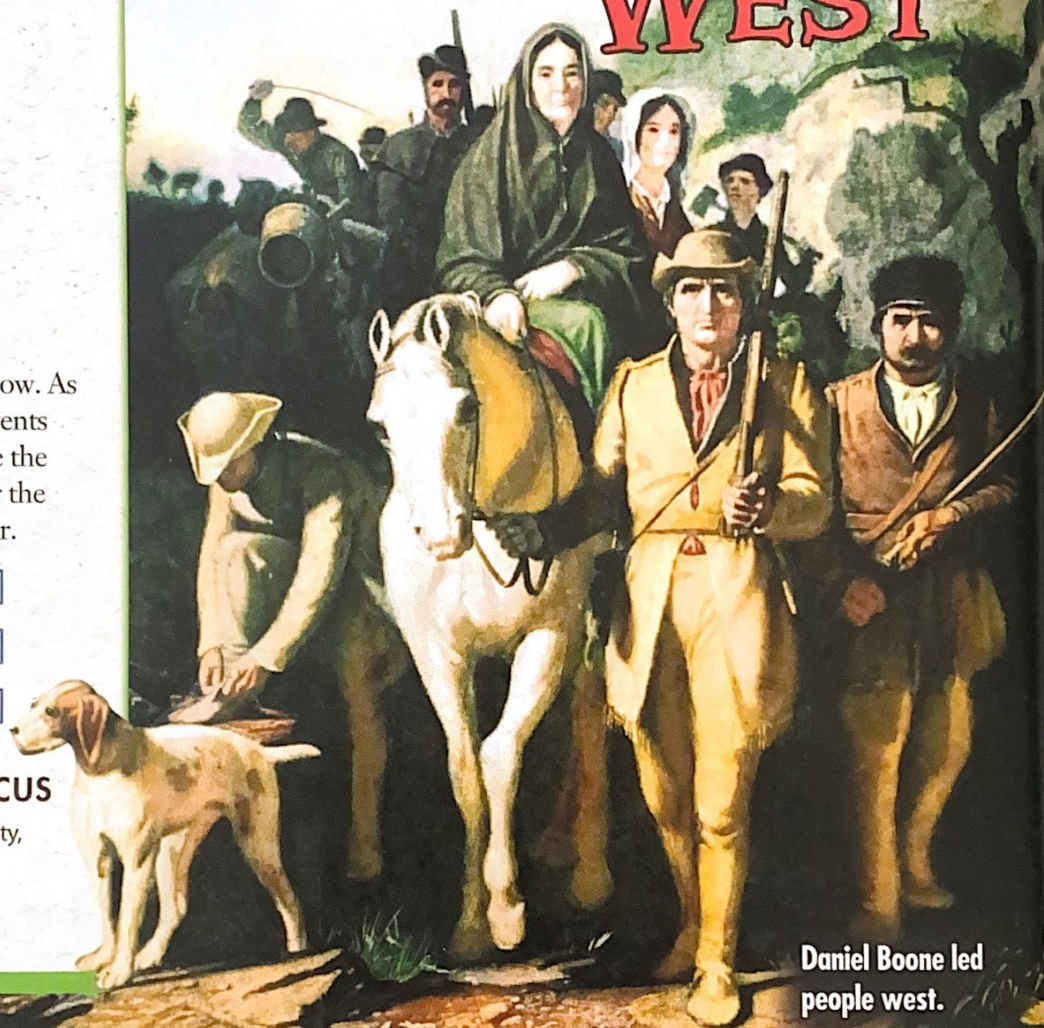
**SOCIAL STUDIES**

Time, Continuity, and Change

**GEOGRAPHY**

The World in Spatial Terms

# MOVING WEST



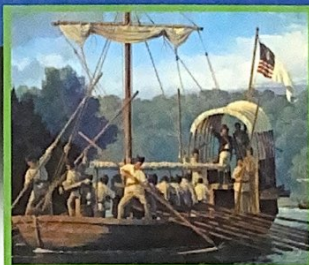
Daniel Boone led people west.

### Essential Question

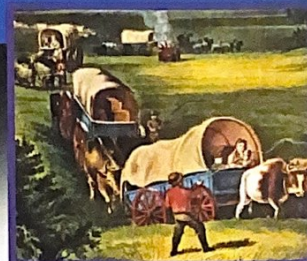
How did the United States change after the American Revolution?



**A** As the country grew, people began to move west.



**B** Lewis and Clark led a team to find out about the land to the west.



**C** Many people traveled west in covered wagons.



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**A****LOOKING WEST**

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*You are traveling west but you are not even on a road.*

*You are following a Native American  
trail over the mountains.*

**T**he country was growing quickly! Soon people began thinking about moving west. Daniel Boone was an **explorer** who followed Native American trails west in the 1770s. An explorer is someone who goes to a new place to find out about it. Boone found forests filled with bear, deer, and fox. He also discovered Native American communities as he traveled through the **frontier**. A frontier is the far edge of a country where new people are just beginning to settle.

Boone explored the area that is now Kentucky. Later he helped settlers cross the Appalachian Mountains to make new homes on the other side.

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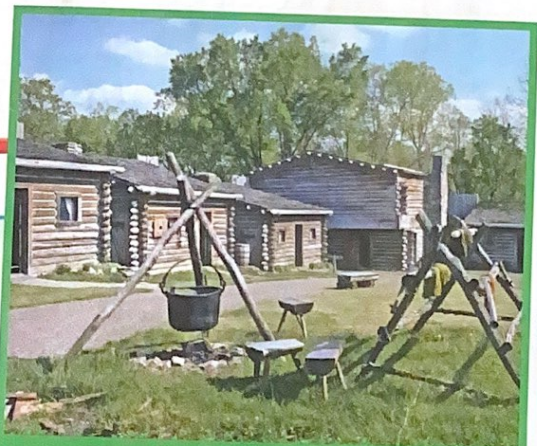
**QUICK CHECK**

**Sequence** What did Daniel Boone do after he explored Kentucky?

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**PLACES**

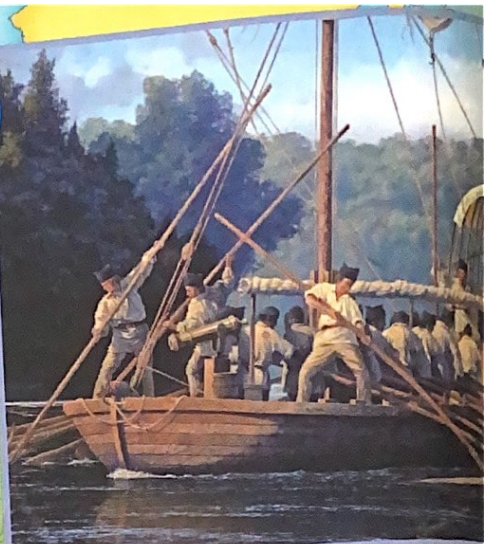
Daniel Boone helped build a new settlement in Kentucky called **Fort Boonesborough**. Today people can visit Fort Boonesborough State Park to see what life was like for **pioneers**. A pioneer is the first of a group of people to settle in an area.



**Fort Boonesborough**



## LEWIS AND CLARK'S JOURNEY



**1** In May 1804 Lewis and Clark leave St. Charles, Missouri, with a group of men to explore the West. They use three boats to travel up the Missouri River.

### Map Skill

**LOCATION** What landforms did Lewis and Clark cross?

## B

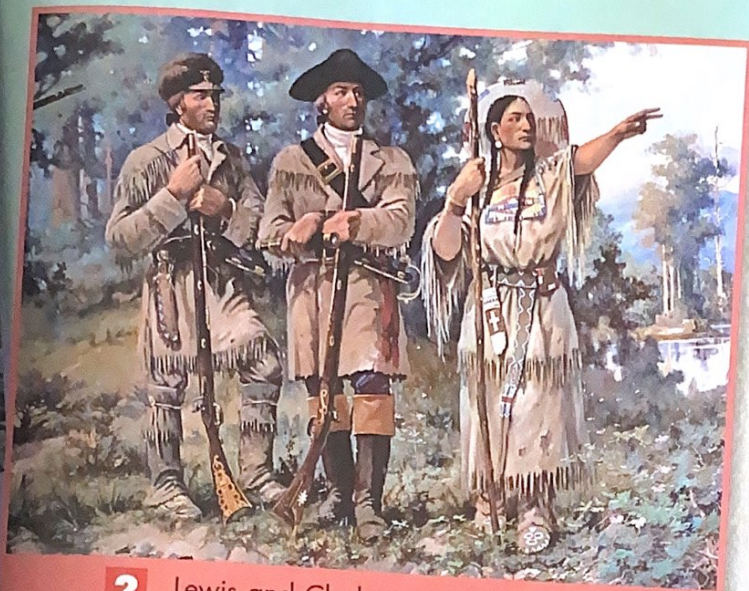
## ACROSS THE CONTINENT

The Mississippi River was important for trade and travel. President Thomas Jefferson wanted to get control of the Mississippi River from France. He tried to buy New Orleans, the city where the Mississippi River flows into the sea. Instead, in 1803 France sold all of the Louisiana **Territory**. A territory is land owned by a country. This deal, called the Louisiana Purchase, doubled the size of the United States, all for \$15 million!

### Learning About the New Land

The United States knew very little about this huge territory. So Jefferson hired Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to go and explore the new land. During their journey Lewis and Clark made maps that would help settlers who moved west later.





- 2** Lewis and Clark meet a Native American woman named Sacagawea. She travels with them as their guide. She tells them which plants are safe to eat and helps them get horses to finish their journey.



- 3** Along the way Lewis and Clark study plants and animals and keep careful records of their findings.

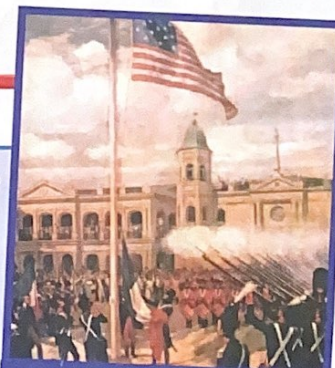
## People, Plants, and Animals

During their two-year journey, Lewis and Clark met some of the Native Americans who lived in the West. Sacagawea, their Native American guide, helped them talk with the people they met because she knew many of their languages. Lewis and Clark wrote about all these different people and their ways of life.

Lewis and Clark also studied plants and animals. They wrote about at least 170 plants. They also described animals such as the white-tailed deer and the plains gray wolf.

### EVENT

The **Louisiana Purchase** included all or part of 15 states and even parts of Canada. In New Orleans the event was celebrated by raising the American flag!



**Louisiana Purchase**

### QUICK CHECK

**Summarize** What did Lewis and Clark do during their journey?





## TRAILS TO THE WEST

Pioneers and settlers followed Native American and explorers' trails to the West. Many trails, like the Oregon Trail, began in Independence, Missouri. Settlers often traveled in wagon trains, a group of covered wagons traveling together across country.

### The Oregon Trail

The Oregon Trail was difficult to travel. Rivers were good for drinking water, but they were hard to cross. Families always looked for food and fuel for cooking fires. Have you ever written a letter or journal entry about a trip you have taken? Below, read how a 17-year-old girl described her journey on the trail.

### Primary Sources

"We traveled but nine miles. . . . The roads were very hilly and the sand six inches deep. We traded with the Indians this evening for salmon; they are the best fish I ever saw."

Journal Entry  
Abigail Jane Scott, August 5, 1852

**Write About It** Write a paragraph describing what Scott's journal entry tells you about traveling on the Oregon Trail.



Traveling by wagon train  
was slow and difficult.



### Why Move West?

By 1870 thousands of pioneers had traveled across the Oregon Trail. Many had listened to the words of John Soule, an Indiana journalist who said,

“Go West, young man, and grow up with the country.”

Some settlers started farms in Oregon. Others hoped to find gold in California! Others went just for adventure. All who went west hoped for better lives.

### QUICK CHECK

**Main Idea and Details** Why did pioneers travel the Oregon Trail?

### Check Understanding



1. **VOCABULARY** Make a drawing that shows the meaning of each word below.  
**explorer**      **frontier**      **pioneer**

2. **READING SKILL Sequence** Use your chart from page 70 to write a paragraph telling how the United States changed after the American Revolution.

First
Next
Last

#### Essential Question

3. **Write About It** Write a diary entry that a pioneer traveling west might have written.



# Map and Globe Skills

## Understanding Hemispheres

### VOCABULARY

**sphere**

**hemisphere**

**prime meridian**

**equator**

Today people come to the United States from all over the world. You can find these places on a globe, a model of Earth. A globe is a **sphere**. It is round, like a ball. You can see only half of a globe at a time. The part of the globe that you see is called a **hemisphere**, which means “half of a sphere.”

### Learn It

We can divide Earth two ways— around the middle or top to bottom.



- The **equator** is an imaginary line around Earth halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole. Any place north of this line is in the Northern Hemisphere. Any place south of this line is in the Southern Hemisphere.

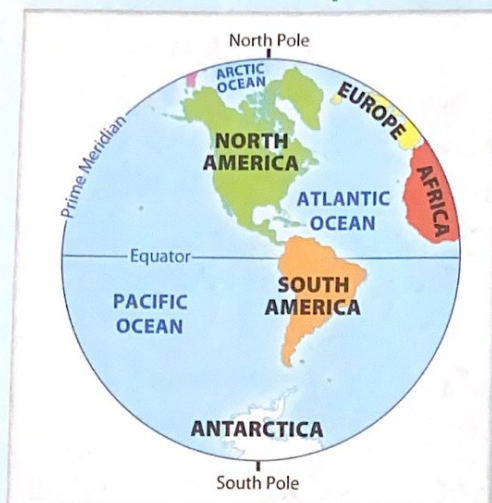


- The **prime meridian** is an imaginary line that runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through Greenwich, England. Places east of this line are in the Eastern Hemisphere. Places west of this line are in the Western Hemisphere.
- A continent can lie in more than one hemisphere.





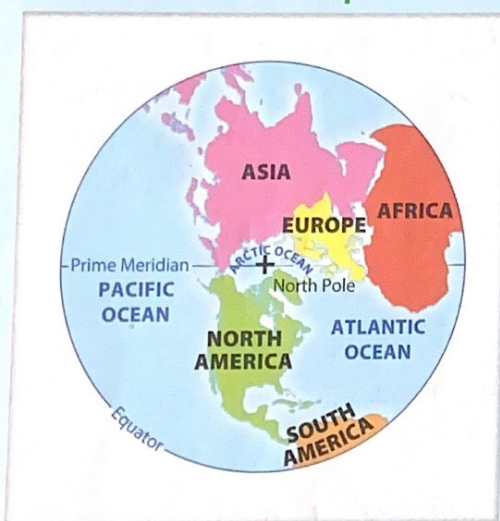
### Western Hemisphere



### Eastern Hemisphere



### Northern Hemisphere



### Southern Hemisphere



### Try It

- Look at the maps above.
- Name the four hemispheres.
  - Which hemisphere is entirely south of the equator?

### Apply It

- Which two hemispheres is North America in?
- Which two hemispheres is Australia in?