

The Wild West

5th
Grade



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Certificate of Completion

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** Has an Answer Sheet*



The WILD WEST

People and Events That Shaped the American West

Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny was the 19th Century belief that the United States was destined, or meant, to occupy all land from the Atlantic Ocean to the coast of the Pacific. For the settlers, American expansion meant new land to farm, places to mine for metals and minerals, and natural resources.

For the Native Americans, however, the expansion meant the loss of their land, and sometimes even their lives. For this reason, American troops and Native American tribes sometimes engaged in battle. The United States government forced some Native Americans from their homelands and relocated them to far away places. Many lost their lives on the journey to these new places.

The idea of Manifest Destiny was used as a reason to annex the Republic of Texas in 1845, Oregon in 1846, and the Mexican Cession in 1848. The Mexican Cession consisted of what is now California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. Later on, it was used to justify U.S. involvement in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

Fun Fact:

The term "Manifest Destiny" was first used by writer and journalist John O'Sullivan in an 1845 magazine article.

If you were a settler in the American West, would you believe in Manifest Destiny? Why or why not?



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*People and Events That Shaped
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The Louisiana Purchase

The Louisiana Purchase was a land deal that took place in 1803, where France gave the United States over 800,000 square miles of new land. The land that the Louisiana Purchase included is now home to 14 states.

Louisiana had gone through many hands before the deal took place, having been passed back and forth between Spain and France many times. The land was in Spain's possession (who had it mainly to keep the British from taking it) when it began to be settled by nearby Americans.

New Orleans had proved to be the most important port on the Mississippi River, which was a major thoroughfare for trade in the United States as more and more people began to move west. In 1800, a secret agreement was made between Spain and France, and the land was given back to France. Napoleon sent troops to the port and their presence began to worry citizens, who feared they may soon take over the West and later the entire United States.

When President Jefferson heard about this, he sent James Monroe and Robert Livingston to Paris to talk to Napoleon, the Emperor of France, about buying Louisiana as a way to have access to New Orleans and the river. Jefferson didn't like the idea of buying the entire territory for many reasons: he thought it implied that France deserved to be in the United States in the first place, and he also didn't think it was his place as a president to make such a large transaction, since it was not explicitly written in the Constitution. However, he knew that not doing anything could result in a war to drive the French off American land. On April 30, 1803, The United States and France signed the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. Jefferson then began preparing to send explorers to map the new land, eventually sending Lewis and Clark.

What do you think the United States would be like if Jefferson had not bought the Louisiana Territory? Write a detailed paragraph below.

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Wagon Trains

Settlers of the American West often travelled in **wagon trains**. The pioneers' covered wagons were usually made of canvas stretched over a frame of hickory or other hard wood. The wagons were drawn by horses, oxen or mules. A wagon could only carry about 2,000 pounds, including the weight of the family it carried, so settlers could only bring a few belongings for the journey. Hooks hung from the hardwood hoops, where weapons hung at the ready.

Why did the travelers need to have weapons at hand? The journey could be very dangerous. Some Native American tribes, fearful of losing more of their land or even their lives, were hostile. Livestock might be attacked by wild animals, and marauding robbers might have been waiting around every corner.

There were many natural dangers on the journey as well. Rivers were deep, fast-moving, and dangerous to cross. The travelers often had to blaze their own trails through uncharted territory. New homes and new opportunities awaited those who reached their destinations, but many lost their lives along the way.

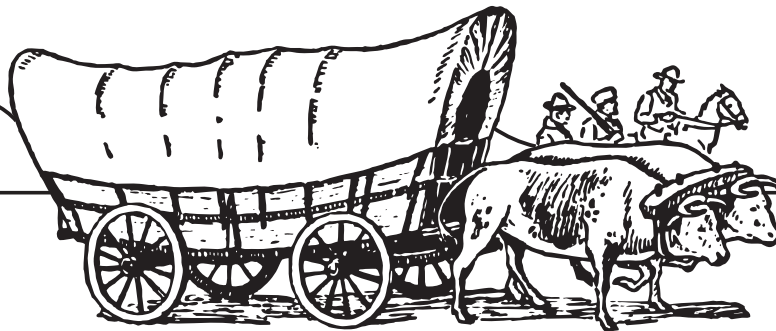
Fun Fact:

The most common form of covered wagon, the conestoga wagon, was named for Conestoga, Pennsylvania, where the first ones were built.

Would you have wanted to join a wagon train heading West? Why or why not?

THE TRAIL WEST WORD SEARCH

The words can be horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.



Find the terms listed below in the word search puzzle!

Prairie Schooner: a converted covered wagon used to hold supplies and personal possessions.

Oxen: very sturdy animals needed to pull the wagons for 2,000 miles west.

Independence: this Missouri city was a major starting point for most emigrants.

Oregon Trail: was the main route travelers used to head west.

California Trail: overlapped with the Oregon trail until Idaho, where it headed south.

Mormon Trail: was the other major route of westward migration, usually starting in Illinois.

Whitman: Marcus and Narcissa Whitman were the first to travel to Oregon with a covered wagon in 1836. Dr. Whitman also helped the Great Wagon Train make it to Oregon in 1843.

Astor: Astor Overland Expedition was the first expedition from St. Louis MO to the mouth of the Columbia River, after Lewis and Clark blazed a trail.

Oregon Trail



The Great Migration of 1843

In the 1840s the United States barely spread passed the Mississippi River. Western areas at that time belonged to Mexico or were open country. Texas was fighting to be its own republic. And to head west from the safety of organized borders and cities was daring and dangerous.

Read along and connect stops on the Oregon Trail headed west on the map.

1. Almost 1,000 people with 120 wagons and several thousand cattle left Independence, MI within days of each other in May 1843. It was the largest group at the time to travel west. They didn't know it yet but their successes would spur other Americans dreaming of Manifest Destiny.



Oregon Trail

2. Shawnee Mission was an outpost built by the Methodist church in the 1830s, and the first night's camp of many emigrants.

3. Alcove Spring rewarded travellers with a restful, green place for fresh water. And by now they needed it! Overland travellers had gone over 165 miles from Independence, most of them on foot.

4. Traveling hundreds of miles along the southern side of the Platte River emigrants had to ford across before it forked to reach the North Platte River and continue west. Nearby, Ash Hollow offered clear, spring water but only after a dangerous, steep hill. After drinking muddy Platte water for so long, many thought it was worth the hazard.

5. Today Chimney Rock stands at an impressive 325 feet from the spire to the base. Back then it was taller, and inspired many attempts to climb it.

6. Reaching Fort William (called Ft. Laramie since 1850) meant that emigrants were a third of the way there. The fort also marked the start of the Rocky Mountains.

7. Emigrants reached Independence Rock by Independence Day. After 1843 migrations were an annual event and travellers knew if they hadn't reached here by July 4th, they were behind schedule and in danger of being trapped in the mountains during winter.



Independence Rock

8. The most important trail site was the South Pass through the Rocky Mountains—an opening in the mountain range about 20 miles wide. It was the halfway point of the trail, (and it crosses the Continental Divide). Wagons would not have had access to the western territories without it.

9. Built at the Black Fork of the Green River in 1843, Ft. Bridger was started by Jim Bridger, a famous mountain man, and seasoned fur trapper, Louis Vasquez, to resupply the emigrants to Oregon.

10. Fort Hall was owned by the British business, Hudson's Bay Company. Employees at the fort had been convincing travellers to abandon their wagons, and generally discouraged people from going to Oregon Country. Led by Dr. Marcus Whitman, most of the wagon train in 1843 pressed on; some split toward California.



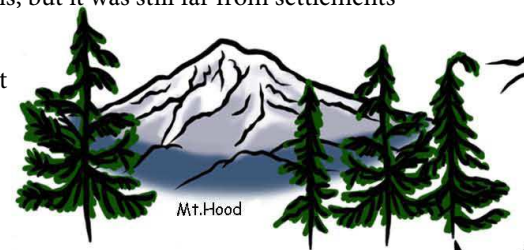
Shoshone Falls

11. Shoshone Falls on the Snake River was a short side trip for some. It was a remarkable sight, higher than Niagara Falls.

12. There were still 400 miles to go from Boise, and worries of getting to Willamette Valley before winter.

13. The green Grande Ronde valley was a welcome sight after traveling dry plains, but it was still far from settlements or protection.

14. When the wagon train reached The Dalles they were stopped short by Mount Hood. Wagons had to be disassembled and floated down the Columbia River, and cattle lead around the mountain.



Mt. Hood

15. In October 1843 the wagon train made it to Oregon City, the hub of the Willamette Valley. And the end of the 2,000 mile trek!

The WILD WEST

*People and Events
That Shaped the
American West*



Stephen Fuller Austin

Stephen Fuller Austin is known as “The Father of Texas”. He grew up in Missouri, but moved to Arkansas after becoming an adult. While he was living in Arkansas, his father got an offer to help settle the new land of Texas, but he got sick and died before he could do so. He left the contract in Austin’s name, and he decided to carry out his father’s wish.

However, on his way there, Spain gave Texas to Mexico, who wouldn’t honor the land grants that Spain had given out to people like Austin’s father. Austin traveled all the way to Mexico City to convince the government to let him have the land he was promised. The Mexican government changed the law so that individual states could allow settlers to make their homes in the new land.

Stephen Austin eventually recruited 300 families, known in Texas history as ‘The Old 300’, to settle there. He became their leader, and set up infrastructure and government in the settlement. However, in 1830, Mexico passed a law that wouldn’t let any more immigrants into Texas. Austin, who always preferred to work with the Mexican laws that were in place whenever possible, found a loophole that let him continue to peacefully bring settlers to his colony, but his residents were still angry that the government would not allow their new town to grow. They sent Austin to Mexico with a list of their complaints, and also a constitution for a new state where they could live under their own government. The Mexican president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, repealed the law but didn’t let them become a separate state.

Austin still wanted to keep a peaceful alliance with Mexico, but the start of the Texas Revolution forced him to side with his settlers. He went to Washington to ask for help from the U.S. military. He did not succeed, but by the time he had returned to Texas, Texas had won its independence at the Battle of San Jacinto. He went on to serve as Secretary of State to the new republic.

Fun Fact:

Both the city of Austin and Austin County in Texas are named after him. However, the city of Austin is not actually in Austin County!

It is often said that Stephen Austin would rather work with the Mexican government rather than fight them for as long as peace was possible. Do you think this was a realistic way of making decisions for his new colony? Why or why not?

The WILD WEST

People and Events
That Shaped the
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FATHER JUNIPERO SERRA

Junipero Serra was born in Spain in 1713. He became a Franciscan monk at age 16, and at age 36 he decided it was his calling to travel to the New World and be a missionary. He set sail with some other monks and arrived in California (now Mexico) in 1749 and was sent to serve as a missionary in the Sierra Madre. Soon, he was given the task of building missions in upper California, a land that very few people had visited before them. Father Serra established the first mission in San Diego in 1769 and went on to build 21 more all the way up the California coast to Sonoma. The work of Father Serra and his missionaries was the first major effort by outsiders to settle in the West coast.

Did you know? El Camino Real, or "The Royal Road", was a long road that connected the missions. Much of it is now rerouted by modern streets and highways, but you can still drive on a long portion of it in the San Francisco area.

WORD SCRAMBLE!

Can you unscramble the name of each mission?

1. San CRSLAO Borromeo de Carmelo _____
2. Nuestra Senora de la DDSOELA _____
3. San TNONAOI de Padua _____
4. San GMIELU Arcangel _____
5. San ILSU PBISOO de Tolosa _____
6. La IPMRISUA Concepcion _____
7. Santa EISN _____
8. San CFROACNIS SAOOLN _____
9. San RFALAE Arcangel _____
10. San FACISORNC de Asis _____
11. San OJES _____
12. Santa LCRAA de Asis _____
13. Santa ZUCR _____
14. San JNUA UABTATIS _____
15. Santa AAABRBR _____
16. San BNAUNEVETUAR _____
17. San OFNEANRD Rey de Espana _____
18. San IGALBRE Arcangel _____
19. San AJUN CPISTORAAN _____
20. San IUSL Rey de Francia _____
21. San GDOIE de Alcala _____

★ TEXAS REVOLUTION ★ SIEGE OF THE ALAMO



1854 drawing of the Alamo

In 1835, Texas was a state of Mexico. The citizens of Texas were unhappy with the government of Mexico. Many were settlers from the U.S. and were used to American laws. When the Mexican government established new laws that the Texans thought were unfair, the Texans began the Texas Revolution.

In February 1836, around 200 members of the Texan army were in the Alamo Mission in San Antonio. The Texan army was made up of volunteers and militia.

General Santa Anna, who was also president of Mexico, came to San Antonio with 2,400 troops to stop the revolution. He tried to take the Alamo from the Texans, but lost the first attempts. Finally, on March 6, 1836, just before dawn, the final battle began. In about an hour, the battle was over and all of the Texan soldiers had been killed. The siege was over and the Mexican Army had won.

The Siege of the Alamo played an important part in the Texas Revolution. While Santa Anna spent time in San Antonio, in another part of the state the Texans had met and signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836. The loss of the men at the Alamo inspired other Texans to join the army as volunteers.

On April 21, 1836 the Texan army, led by General Sam Houston, defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. Texas had won its independence.

THE SIEGE OF THE ALAMO

Dates: February 23 to
March 6, 1836

Texan forces: 182-260
led by Colonel William
B. Travis and

Colonel James Bowie
Mexican forces: 2,400
led by General Antonio
Lopez de Santa Anna



Painting of the Siege of the Alamo.
Former U.S. Congressman Davy
Crockett, one of the Texans, is the
man wearing a coonskin cap.

★ QUICK QUIZ ★

Who led the Texan forces at the Alamo?

Who led the Mexican forces at the Alamo?

What day did the battle end?

What Texan at the Alamo was a former U.S. Congressman?

SECRET CODE WORD

Use the secret code to find a word about the Alamo. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

_ 19 _ 9 _ 5 _ 7 _ 5

SECRET CODE

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

★ TEXAS REVOLUTION ★ THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

The Battle of San Jacinto was the final battle of the Texas Revolution. The battle only lasted 18 minutes, but the Texas forces won and Texas became an independent country.

Until the battle, Texas had been a part of Mexico. The Mexican government, under President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, had changed some of the laws regarding the Texas citizens. The citizens, many of whom were settlers from the United States, resisted the new laws. Santa Anna sent troops into Texas to stop the rebellion. The first battle of the Texas Revolution was in Gonzales, Texas in October 1835.

After many setbacks, including losing the battles at the



Painting of Santa Anna surrendering to Sam Houston after the Battle of San Jacinto. Houston was shot in the ankle during the battle. Here he lies under a tree with his ankle bandaged.

Alamo and Goliad, the Texas forces had retreated to the eastern part of the state. Santa Anna followed and believed he had the Texas forces cornered. He planned to attack the Texas forces on April 22. However, the Texas forces, led by General Sam Houston, made a surprise attack on April 21, 1836. Santa Anna had made a mistake and had not posted lookouts, so the Mexican soldiers were unprepared for battle. In 18 minutes, the battle was over, and the Texans had won their independence.



Sam Houston, commander of the Texas forces at San Jacinto.

**THE BATTLE OF
SAN JACINTO**

Date: April 21, 1836
Texan forces: 910
 led by General Sam Houston

Mexican forces: 1,360
 led by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

★ QUICK QUIZ ★

What was the date of the Battle of San Jacinto?

Who led the Texas forces?

Who led the Mexican forces?

Where was Houston shot during the battle?

Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Battle of San Jacinto. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

19 21 18 16 18 9 19 5

Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
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ANCIENT TRADE ROUTES: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is an historic trail from Mexico City, Mexico to San Juan Pueblo, near Sante Fe, New Mexico. The name means “The Royal Road of the Interior Land” in Spanish. At one time it was the longest road in North America.

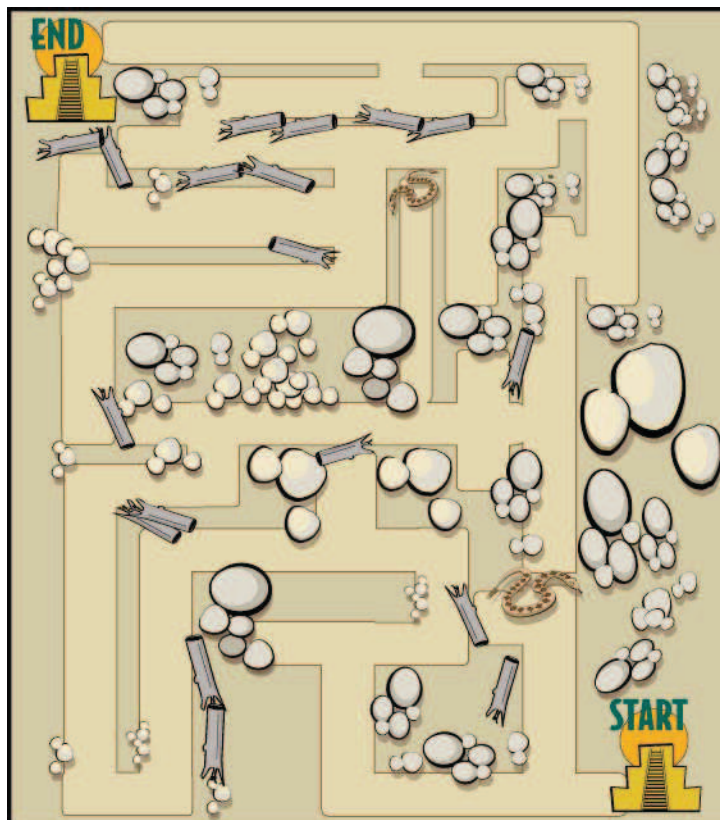
The trail is about 1,600 miles long. Parts of the trail were used by Native Americans around 1000 A.D. as a trade route. They would travel to tribal settlements along the trail to trade goods.

In 1598, the Spanish used the trail to send over 500 settlers to northern New Mexico. This made the trail an official Spanish trade route, which would be used for the next 300 years.

The road has about 400 miles in the United States. It passes through two U.S. states: Texas and New Mexico. It encouraged settlement in the area and made Santa Fe a major center of western travel.



Help the traders find their way north to trade at the pueblo. (*Don't tread on the rattlers.*)



Fill in the Blanks:

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro means

_____ in Spanish.

At one time it was the _____ road in North America.

Native Americans used the road to _____ goods.

The road passes through two U.S. states: _____ and _____.

T · E · X · A · S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In March 1836 Texas was a state in Mexico. Many of the settlers in Texas were from the U.S. They came to Texas to own their own land. Mexico had a different government from the U.S. It did not allow some of the rights that the U.S. allowed, such as freedom of religion. This made the settlers dissatisfied with the Mexican government.

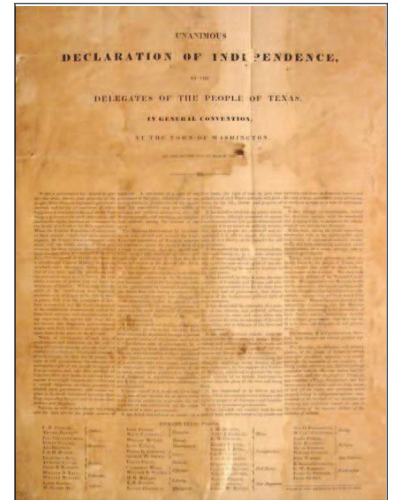
After the Mexican president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, disbanded the state legislature and state militia, the conflict between the Texans and the Mexican government got worse. In 1835 Santa Anna sent troops into Texas. In October, the Texan army, made up of volunteers and the militia, met at the Battle of Gonzales. The Texans won the battle and the Mexican army retreated to San Antonio. The Texas Revolution had begun.



Reproduction of the cabin where the delegates met.

On March 1, 1836 elected delegates from around Texas met in Washington-on-the-Brazos to decide the goal of the Revolution. Some wanted to stay a part of Mexico, but have greater freedom. Others wanted to be an independent country. The next day, on March 2, 1836, the delegates approved the Texas Declaration of Independence. Fifty-nine men signed the document.

Texas would win its independence by defeating Santa Anna's army at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. Texas remained an independent country for over 10 years. It became a U.S. state on February 19, 1846.



Printed version of the Texas Declaration of Independence

QUICK QUIZ

What country did Texas belong to before 1836?

What battle started the Texas Revolution?

When was the Texas Declaration of Independence signed?

What battle won Texas its independence?

SECRET CODE WORD

Use the secret code to find a word about the Texas Declaration of Independence. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

4 5 12 5 7 1 20 5

SECRET CODE

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
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Women History



Annie Oakley in about 1899.



Annie Oakley on a poster for the Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

Annie Oakley

Annie Oakley was born on August 13, 1860 in Darke County, Ohio. Her real name was Phoebe Ann Moses, called Annie by her family. She was the sixth of eight children of her parents.

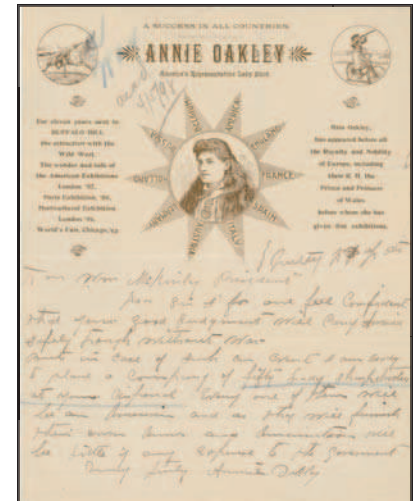
Annie's father, Jacob Moses, died in 1866 when Annie was only 5 years old. Annie began hunting when she was 8 to help feed her family. As she grew older, she sold the meat to restaurants and hotels in the area, which brought in money for her family.

Annie was famous as an excellent shot with a rifle. Her fame began in 1876, when she was only 15. A hotel owner arranged a shooting match between Annie and Frank Butler, a rifle expert in a traveling show. Annie won the contest. Frank and Annie began a courtship and married in 1882. They lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Annie used "Annie Oakley" as her name when she was performing as a sharpshooter. In 1885, Frank and Annie joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Annie was very popular and was nicknamed "Little Sure Shot."

Annie traveled the world. She performed for Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. Historians believe that Annie was America's first superstar. She later became an actress and performed in plays and in an early film.

Annie continued to display her shooting talent until the end of her life. She died on November 3, 1926 in Greenville, Ohio.



Annie Oakley's 1898 letter to President McKinley saying she could send 50 "lady sharpshooters" for the Spanish American War.

Where was Annie born?

What was the name of the show that Frank and Annie performed in?

What was Annie's nickname?

What did Annie offer President McKinley?

Q
AND
A



US History

Women in American History

Match each historical event with the woman who accomplished them.

Harriet Tubman

Susan B. Anthony

Sacagawea

Sojourner Truth

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Laura Ingalls Wilder

1. She traveled with Lewis and Clark during their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. She was also featured on the gold US dollar coin, first minted in the year 2000.

2. She was born a slave but became an African American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Although she could not read or write, she was a talented public speaker.

3. She was the main author of the Declaration of Sentiments and a leading figure in the American women's rights and suffrage movement in the 19th Century.

4. She was an American author who was famous for writing the Little House series of books based on her childhood in a pioneer family.

5. She is known for helping hundreds of American slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad.

6. She was a women's rights leader who fought for the women's right to vote for many years of her life. Although she did not live to see women vote, she is highly credited. She also appeared on the US dollar coin in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1999.



The WILD WEST

People and Events That Shaped the American West

Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch Gang

Butch Cassidy was born Robert LeRoy Parker on April 13, 1866. He was a train and bank robber, and he led a gang of outlaws called the Wild Bunch Gang.

The Wild West was truly a wild place. With vast ranch lands and the expansion of the railroads, there were many unpoliced miles of road and prairie. Robbers, thieves, and all kinds of outlaws took full advantage of the vast expanse.

Butch left home as a young teenager and found work on a dairy farm. There, he met Mike Cassidy, a horse thief and cattle rustler who became his mentor. During this time, he acquired the nickname "Butch," to which he added the last name "Cassidy" in honor of his mentor.

According to lore, in 1896, Butch helped organize the Wild Bunch Gang, made up of smaller groups of outlaws. These gangs robbed banks and trains and stole livestock and horses. In 1899, Butch paired with outlaw Harry Longbaugh, better known as the Sundance Kid. Along with Harry's girlfriend, Etta Place, the two escaped to New York City, then to South America.

Fun Fact:

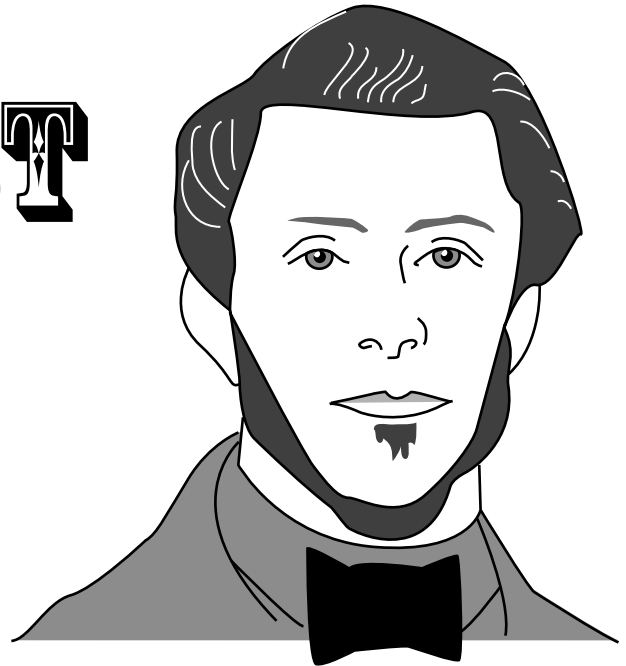
Though it was widely believed that Butch and Harry died in a shootout in 1908, Butch's sister Lula Parker Betenson, claims to have visited with him as late as 1925. The date of his death remains a mystery.

Why do you think Butch turned to a life of crime? What choice would you have made?

The

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SAM BRANNAN

Sam Brannan traveled to California with a group of Mormon emigrants in 1846, where he was named the president of their group. Having run a newspaper in New York, he set up San Francisco's first newspaper, the California Star. He quickly bought and started many businesses in the growing city and supply stores in the gold fields up north, quickly making him California's first millionaire. It was said that by the mid-1800s, he owned about one-fifth of the entire city! The businesses he started helped San Francisco become the big city it is today. He is remembered for his theatrical personality and as one of the founding fathers of not only San Francisco, but of California and the West coast.

Fun Fact:

Brannan Street in San Francisco is named after him.

Brannan earned a lot of his money by selling supplies to miners at very high prices in cities and towns where the supplies were hard to find. Do you think it was fair him to do this? Why or why not?

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LEVI STRAUSS

Levi Strauss was a German immigrant who came to the U.S. in the mid-1800s to help his siblings, who owned a store in New York City. Once they heard about the gold discoveries in the West, his family decided to open a second store in the growing city of San Francisco to serve the miners that were settling there. In the 1870s, he met a tailor who was making special pants with metal pins in them to help the pants last longer in the rough conditions that the miners worked in. When the tailor bought his fabric from Strauss' store, he suggested they go into business together. They patented the style of pants and sold them in the Levi Strauss & Co. store in San Francisco, and they quickly became the store's best-selling item. Today, we call this style of pants simply "jeans". They are no longer worn for hard work – they are also a fashion staple around the world!

IN YOUR OWN WORDS...

Levi Strauss was an immigrant who made one of the most famous American products – blue jeans. List three other famous immigrants you have learned about in school and what they contributed to American culture.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

The WILD WEST

People and Events
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MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain was born in Missouri in 1835 on the banks of the Mississippi River. To help his family, he took jobs in printing and newspaper offices as a teenager. Then, at age 22, he set out on a journey along the Mississippi to New Orleans. He became a steamboat pilot until his brother got a job in Nevada and he decided to join him out west. He used his newspaper experience to get jobs writing for the local newspaper in Nevada, and a few years later, in San Francisco, where he wrote true stories about his travels around California and around the world. In 1872, he moved to Connecticut with his wife and began writing fiction that was inspired by his childhood in Missouri, most famously *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. In both his fiction and non-fiction writing, Mark Twain influenced how others thought of the then-uncharted American West, and still influences what we think life was like in the early days of the West. Mark Twain was one of America's first native Westerners, one of the first journalists to write about life in the West, and is considered one of the greatest American authors.

Fun Fact!

Mark Twain was known for his humorous writing style. An award called the Mark Twain Award is given out to comedians every year.

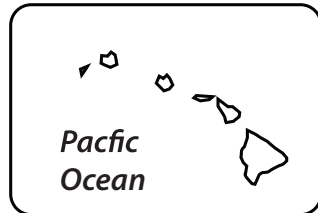
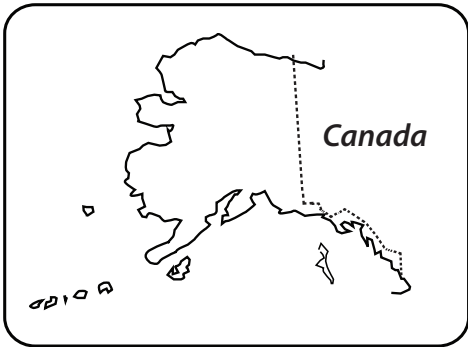
IN YOUR OWN WORDS...

"The human race has one really effective weapon, and that is laughter." - *Mark Twain*

Mark Twain is known as much for his humorous quotes as for his funny writing. What does the above quote mean to you? Do you agree? Why or why not?

The 50 States

Label each state with its state abbreviation from page 2.






The 50 States

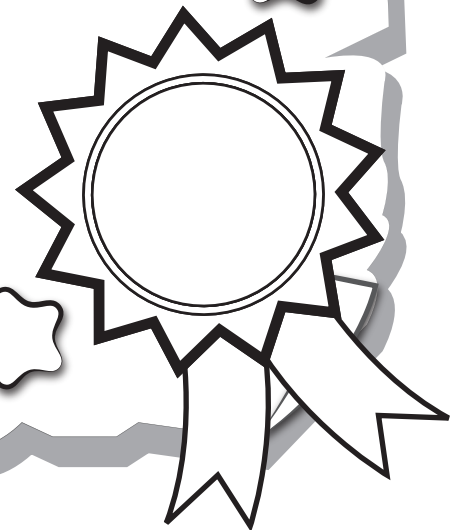
Label the map on page 1 using the state abbreviations below.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. | <i>Alabama</i> | <i>AL</i> | 26. | <i>Montana</i> | <i>MT</i> |
| 2. | <i>Alaska</i> | <i>AK</i> | 27. | <i>Nebraska</i> | <i>NE</i> |
| 3. | <i>Arizona</i> | <i>AZ</i> | 28. | <i>Nevada</i> | <i>NV</i> |
| 4. | <i>Arkansas</i> | <i>AR</i> | 29. | <i>New Hampshire</i> | <i>NH</i> |
| 5. | <i>California</i> | <i>CA</i> | 30. | <i>New Jersey</i> | <i>NJ</i> |
| 6. | <i>Colorado</i> | <i>CO</i> | 31. | <i>New Mexico</i> | <i>NM</i> |
| 7. | <i>Connecticut</i> | <i>CT</i> | 32. | <i>New York</i> | <i>NY</i> |
| 8. | <i>Delaware</i> | <i>DE</i> | 33. | <i>North Carolina</i> | <i>NC</i> |
| 9. | <i>Florida</i> | <i>FL</i> | 34. | <i>North Dakota</i> | <i>ND</i> |
| 10. | <i>Georgia</i> | <i>GA</i> | 35. | <i>Ohio</i> | <i>OH</i> |
| 11. | <i>Hawaii</i> | <i>HI</i> | 36. | <i>Oklahoma</i> | <i>OK</i> |
| 12. | <i>Idaho</i> | <i>ID</i> | 37. | <i>Oregon</i> | <i>OR</i> |
| 13. | <i>Illinois</i> | <i>IL</i> | 38. | <i>Pennsylvania</i> | <i>PA</i> |
| 14. | <i>Indiana</i> | <i>IN</i> | 39. | <i>Rhode Island</i> | <i>RI</i> |
| 15. | <i>Iowa</i> | <i>IA</i> | 40. | <i>South Carolina</i> | <i>SC</i> |
| 16. | <i>Kansas</i> | <i>KS</i> | 41. | <i>South Dakota</i> | <i>SD</i> |
| 17. | <i>Kentucky</i> | <i>KY</i> | 42. | <i>Tennessee</i> | <i>TN</i> |
| 18. | <i>Louisiana</i> | <i>LA</i> | 43. | <i>Texas</i> | <i>TX</i> |
| 19. | <i>Maine</i> | <i>ME</i> | 44. | <i>Utah</i> | <i>UT</i> |
| 20. | <i>Maryland</i> | <i>MD</i> | 45. | <i>Vermont</i> | <i>VT</i> |
| 21. | <i>Massachusetts</i> | <i>MA</i> | 46. | <i>Virginia</i> | <i>VA</i> |
| 22. | <i>Michigan</i> | <i>MI</i> | 47. | <i>Washington</i> | <i>WA</i> |
| 23. | <i>Minnesota</i> | <i>MN</i> | 48. | <i>West Virginia</i> | <i>WV</i> |
| 24. | <i>Mississippi</i> | <i>MS</i> | 49. | <i>Wisconsin</i> | <i>WI</i> |
| 25. | <i>Missouri</i> | <i>MO</i> | 50. | <i>Wyoming</i> | <i>WY</i> |



Great job!

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Answer Sheets

The Wild West

The Trail West Word Search

Father Junipero Serra

Texas Revolution: Siege of the Alamo

Texas Revolution: The Battle of San Jacinto

Ancient Trade Routes: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

Texas Declaration of Independence

Women in History: Annie Oakley

Women in American History

Alphabetize the 50 States

Answer Sheet

ANSWERS

1. San CARLOS Borromeo de Carmelo
2. Nuestra Senora de la SOLEDAD
3. San ANTONIO de Padua
4. San MIGUEL Arcangel
5. San LUIS OBISPO de Tolosa
6. La PURISIMA Concepcion
7. Santa INES
8. San FRANCISCO SOLANO
9. San RAFAEL Arcangel
10. San FRANCISCO de Asis
11. San JOSE
12. Santa CLARA de Asis
13. Santa CRUZ
14. San JUAN BAUTISTA
15. Santa BARBARA
16. San BUENAVENTURA
17. San FERNANDO Rey de Espana
18. San GABRIEL Arcangel
19. San JUAN CAPISTRANO
20. San LUIS Rey de Francia
21. San DIEGO de Alcala

Answer Sheet

★ TEXAS REVOLUTION ★ SIEGE OF THE ALAMO



1854 drawing of the Alamo

In 1835, Texas was a state of Mexico. The citizens of Texas were unhappy with the government of Mexico. Many were settlers from the U.S. and were used to American laws. When the Mexican government established new laws that the Texans thought were unfair, the Texans began the Texas Revolution.

In February 1836, around 200 members of the Texan army were in the Alamo Mission in San Antonio. The Texan army was made up of volunteers and militia.

General Santa Anna, who was also president of Mexico, came to San Antonio with 2,400 troops to stop the revolution. He tried to take the Alamo from the Texans, but lost the first attempts. Finally, on March 6, 1836, just before dawn, the final battle began. In about an hour, the battle was over and all of the Texan soldiers had been killed. The siege was over and the Mexican Army had won.

The Siege of the Alamo played an important part in the Texas Revolution. While Santa Anna spent time in San Antonio, in another part of the state the Texans had met and signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836. The loss of the men at the Alamo inspired other Texans to join the army as volunteers.

On April 21, 1836 the Texan army, led by General Sam Houston, defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto. Texas had won its independence.

THE SIEGE OF THE ALAMO

Dates: February 23 to
March 6, 1836

Texan forces: 182-260
led by Colonel William
B. Travis and

Colonel James Bowie
Mexican forces: 2,400
led by General Antonio
Lopez de Santa Anna



Painting of the Siege of the Alamo. Former U.S. Congressman Davy Crockett, one of the Texans, is the man wearing a coonskin cap.

★ QUICK QUIZ ★

Who led the Texan forces at the Alamo?

William Travis and James Bowie

Who led the Mexican forces at the Alamo?

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

What day did the battle end?

March 6, 1836

What Texan at the Alamo was a former U.S. Congressman?

Davy Crockett

SECRET CODE WORD

Use the secret code to find a word about the Alamo. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

S	I	E	G	E
19	9	5	7	5

SECRET CODE

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

Answer Sheet

★ TEXAS REVOLUTION ★ THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

The Battle of San Jacinto was the final battle of the Texas Revolution. The battle only lasted 18 minutes, but the Texas forces won and Texas became an independent country.

Until the battle, Texas had been a part of Mexico. The Mexican government, under President Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, had changed some of the laws regarding the Texas citizens. The citizens, many of whom were settlers from the United States, resisted the new laws. Santa Anna sent troops into Texas to stop the rebellion. The first battle of the Texas Revolution was in Gonzales, Texas in October 1835.

After many setbacks, including losing the battles at the



Painting of Santa Anna surrendering to Sam Houston after the Battle of San Jacinto. Houston was shot in the ankle during the battle. Here he lies under a tree with his ankle bandaged.

Alamo and Goliad, the Texas forces had retreated to the eastern part of the state. Santa Anna followed and believed he had the Texas forces cornered. He planned to attack the Texas forces on April 22. However, the Texas forces, led by General Sam Houston, made a surprise attack on April 21, 1836. Santa Anna had made a mistake and had not posted lookouts, so the Mexican soldiers were unprepared for battle. In 18 minutes, the battle was over, and the Texans had won their independence.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

Date: April 21, 1836

Texan forces: 910
led by General Sam Houston

Mexican forces: 1,360
led by General Antonio Lopez
de Santa Anna



Sam Houston, commander of the Texas forces at San Jacinto.

★ QUICK QUIZ ★

What was the date of the Battle of San Jacinto?

April 21, 1836

Who led the Texas forces?

Sam Houston

Who led the Mexican forces?

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna

Where was Houston shot during the battle?

in the ankle

Secret Code Word

Use the secret code to find a word about the Battle of San Jacinto. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

S	U	R	P	R	I	S	E
19	21	18	16	18	9	19	5

Secret code

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

Answer Sheet



ANCIENT TRADE ROUTES: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro



El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro is an historic trail from Mexico City, Mexico to San Juan Pueblo, near Sante Fe, New Mexico. The name means “The Royal Road of the Interior Land” in Spanish. At one time it was the longest road in North America.

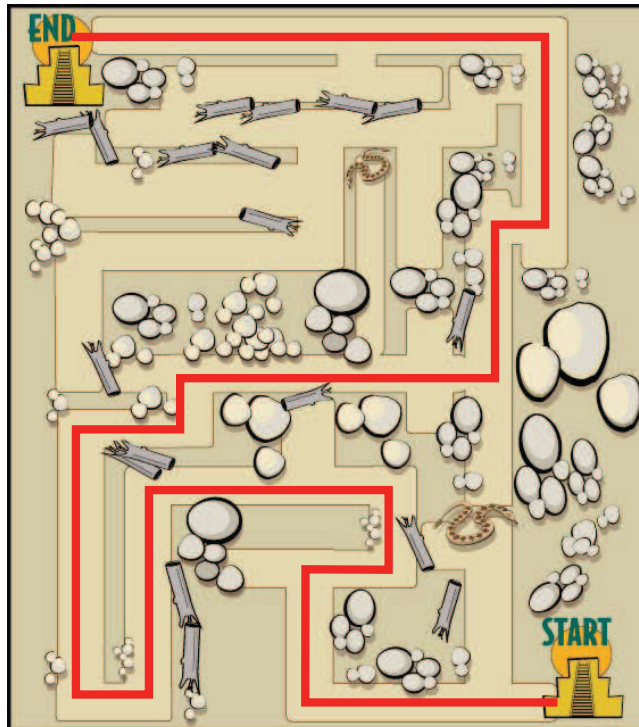
The trail is about 1,600 miles long. Parts of the trail were used by Native Americans around 1000 A.D. as a trade route. They would travel to tribal settlements along the trail to trade goods.

In 1598, the Spanish used the trail to send over 500 settlers to northern New Mexico. This made the trail an official Spanish trade route, which would be used for the next 300 years.

The road has about 400 miles in the United States. It passes through two U.S. states: Texas and New Mexico. It encouraged settlement in the area and made Santa Fe a major center of western travel.



Help the traders find their way north to trade at the pueblo. (*Don't tread on the rattlers.*)



Fill in the Blanks:

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro means The Royal Road of the Interior Land in Spanish.

At one time it was the longest road in North America.

Native Americans used the road to trade goods.

The road passes through two U.S. states: Texas and New Mexico.

Answer Sheet

T • E • X • A • S DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In March 1836 Texas was a state in Mexico. Many of the settlers in Texas were from the U.S. They came to Texas to own their own land. Mexico had a different government from the U.S. It did not allow some of the rights that the U.S. allowed, such as freedom of religion. This made the settlers dissatisfied with the Mexican government.

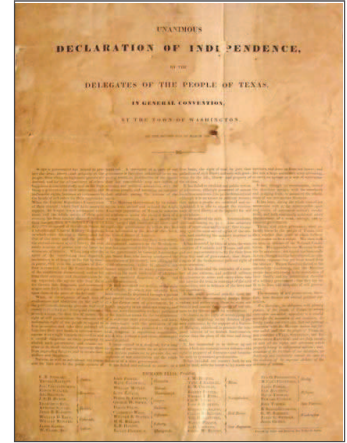
After the Mexican president, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, disbanded the state legislature and state militia, the conflict between the Texans and the Mexican government got worse. In 1835 Santa Anna sent troops into Texas. In October, the Texan army, made up of volunteers and the militia, met at the Battle of Gonzales. The Texans won the battle and the Mexican army retreated to San Antonio. The Texas Revolution had begun.



Reproduction of the cabin where the delegates met.

On March 1, 1836 elected delegates from around Texas met in Washington-on-the-Brazos to decide the goal of the Revolution. Some wanted to stay a part of Mexico, but have greater freedom. Others wanted to be an independent country. The next day, on March 2, 1836, the delegates approved the Texas Declaration of Independence. Fifty-nine men signed the document.

Texas would win its independence by defeating Santa Anna's army at the Battle of San Jacinto on April 21, 1836. Texas remained an independent country for over 10 years. It became a U.S. state on February 19, 1846.



Printed version of the Texas Declaration of Independence

QUICK QUIZ

What country did Texas belong to before 1836?

Mexico

What battle started the Texas Revolution?

Battle of Gonzales

When was the Texas Declaration of Independence signed?

March 2, 1836

What battle won Texas its independence?

Battle of San Jacinto

SECRET CODE WORD

Use the secret code to find a word about the Texas Declaration of Independence. Write the letter in the blank that matches the number from the code.

D	E	L	E	G	A	T	E
4	5	12	5	7	1	20	5

SECRET CODE

1 = A	7 = G	13 = M	19 = S	25 = Y
2 = B	8 = H	14 = N	20 = T	26 = Z
3 = C	9 = I	15 = O	21 = U	
4 = D	10 = J	16 = P	22 = V	
5 = E	11 = K	17 = Q	23 = W	
6 = F	12 = L	18 = R	24 = X	

Answer Sheet

Women IN History



Annie Oakley in about 1899.



Annie Oakley on a poster for the Buffalo Bill's Wild West show.

Annie Oakley

Annie Oakley was born on August 13, 1860 in Darke County, Ohio. Her real name was Phoebe Ann Moses, called Annie by her family. She was the sixth of eight children of her parents.

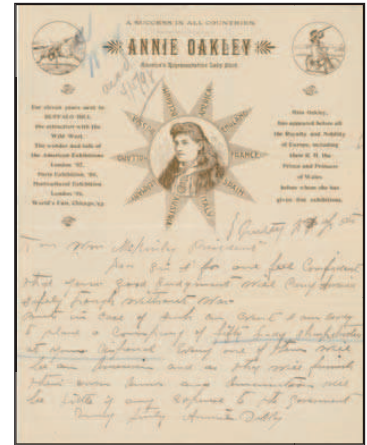
Annie's father, Jacob Moses, died in 1866 when Annie was only 5 years old. Annie began hunting when she was 8 to help feed her family. As she grew older, she sold the meat to restaurants and hotels in the area, which brought in money for her family.

Annie was famous as an excellent shot with a rifle. Her fame began in 1876, when she was only 15. A hotel owner arranged a shooting match between Annie and Frank Butler, a rifle expert in a traveling show. Annie won the contest. Frank and Annie began a courtship and married in 1882. They lived in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Annie used "Annie Oakley" as her name when she was performing as a sharpshooter. In 1885, Frank and Annie joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West show. Annie was very popular and was nicknamed "Little Sure Shot."

Annie traveled the world. She performed for Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany. Historians believe that Annie was America's first superstar. She later became an actress and performed in plays and in an early film.

Annie continued to display her shooting talent until the end of her life. She died on November 3, 1926 in Greenville, Ohio.



Annie Oakley's 1898 letter to President McKinley saying she could send 50 "lady sharpshooters" for the Spanish American War.

Where was Annie born?

Darke County, Ohio

Q

What was the name of the show that Frank and Annie performed in?

Buffal Bill's Wild West

AND

What was Annie's nickname?

Little Sure Shot

A

What did Annie offer President McKinley?

50 lady sharpshooters

Answer Sheet



US History

ANSWERS

Women in American History

Match each historical event with the woman who accomplished them.

Harriet Tubman

Susan B. Anthony

Sacagawea

Sojourner Truth

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Laura Ingalls Wilder

1. She traveled with Lewis and Clark during their expedition to the Pacific Ocean. She was also featured on the gold US dollar coin, first minted in the year 2000.

SACAGAWEA

2. She was born a slave but became an African American abolitionist and women's rights activist. Although she could not read or write, she was a talented public speaker.

SOJOURNER TRUTH

3. She was the main author of the Declaration of Sentiments and a leading figure in the American women's rights and suffrage movement in the 19th Century.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

4. She was an American author who was famous for writing the Little House series of books based on her childhood in a pioneer family.

LAURA INGALLS WILDER

5. She is known for helping hundreds of American slaves to freedom through the Underground Railroad.

HARRIET TUBMAN

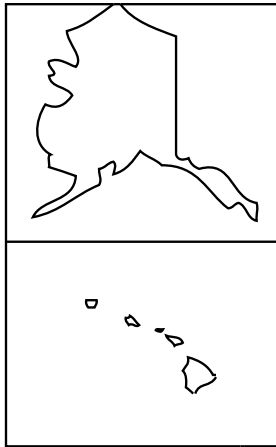
6. She was a women's rights leader who fought for the women's right to vote for many years of her life. Although she did not live to see women vote, she is highly credited. She also appeared on the US dollar coin in 1979, 1980, 1981, and 1999.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Answer Sheet

Alphabetize the 50 States

Can you list the states in alphabetical order? Use the map as reference and check off the states as you go.



Alabama

Alaska

Arizona

Arkansas

California

Colorado

Connecticut

Delaware

Florida

Georgia

Hawaii

Idaho

Illinois

Indiana

Iowa

Kansas

Kentucky

Louisiana

Maine

Maryland

Massachusetts

Michigan

Minnesota

Mississippi

Missouri

Montana

Nebraska

Nevada

New Hampshire

New Jersey

New Mexico

New York

North Carolina

North Dakota

Ohio

Oklahoma

Oregon

Pennsylvania

Rhode Island

South Carolina

South Dakota

Tennessee

Texas

Utah

Vermont

Virginia

Washington

West Virginia

Wisconsin

Wyoming
