

Belief held in the 1800's that Americans had the right and the duty to spread across the continent all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

This event was significant because it encouraged people to move westward, it forced Native Americans out of their homes in the west, and it caused issues between Native Americans and white Americans.

WESTWARD EXPANSION

It encouraged Western migration by providing settlers 160 acres of public land. In exchange, homesteaders paid a small filing fee and were required to complete five years of continuous residence before receiving ownership of the land.

More people moved westward which means that many Native Americans lost their homes. In the overpopulated eastern states, the Homestead Act encouraged people to move west and settle the land further west. The eastern states that were overpopulated became less populated because the pioneers left those states so they could have their own land.
The act partially achieved its goals because only a certain amount of people could afford to build new farms and homes on their new land

LITTLE BIGHORN

SAND CREEK MASSACRE

The process of adapting or adjusting to the culture of a group or nation, or the state of being so adapted.

MANIFEST DESTINY

1887 law which gave all Native American males 160 acres to farm and also set up schools to make Native American children more like other Americans.

HOMESTEAD ACT

A railroad that connected the eastern United States with the western United States. It was the project of two railroad companies: the Union Pacific built from the east, and the Central Pacific built from the west. The railroad firmly bonded the West Coast with the Union, created a trade route to the Far-East, and helped the western expansion.

ASSIMILATION

A movement westward for jobs, land, hope, the gold rush, adventure, a new beginning and the transcontinental railroad. It lasted from 1850-1890.

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

(1864) U.S. Army's killing of about 150 Cheyenne elderly, women and children at the Sand Creek Reservation in Colorado Territory.

(1876) Battle during which the Sioux Tribe defeated the U.S. Army forces led by Colonel George A. Custer.

DAWES ACT

LIVEWORKSHEETS