

Friday November 1, 2019

Aim: What represented “American Progress” in regard to the Westward movement of the 1800s?

Do Now: To what extent was the “last west” a land of opportunity for many Americans during the late 19th century? Explain using the experience of the following groups - African Americans, Native Americans, White Settlers, and Chinese Immigrants.

EXAM – The New South and The Last West – Friday 11/8



American Progress by John Gast

- What images stand out most in the picture?
- Describe the lighting? What do you think the artist is trying to say?
- What direction is Columbia facing?
- What is she holding in her hands. Why?
- Who are the various groups of people in the painting?
- What is the message of the artist? What else in the painting adds to its overall message
- What title would you give this painting?

Columbia

- female representation of the United States. Represents freedom, opportunity, democracy, core American Values

Manifest Destiny

- Nationalistic idea in the United States that the country must expand to the Pacific Ocean. (Coast to Coast)

Progress

- forward or onward movement toward a destination.

- Do you agree or disagree with John Gast's (painting) point of view in regards to American progress, why or why not? Why might there be two different points of views on the same historical event?

Point of View

- the position from which something or someone is observed

Settlers moving West

Resource #2

Settlers Moving West The Native Americans Point of View



When settlers began to spread across the West, they brought their own cultures with them. These cultures were different from the cultures of the Native Americans. Settlers, or homesteaders, began to fan out over the plains. Of course, the lands these settlers claimed for their farms were lands that had long been home to a variety of Native American tribes. While some settlers were sympathetic to the Native Americans, most were not. Many settlers thought the Native American were simply in the way, and that they should make room for the settlers. Some of the Native Americans were very unhappy about the newcomers. Often they were sick with measles and other diseases such as cholera and smallpox when they arrived. These deadly diseases spread through the tribes since the Native Americans had never been exposed to these germs and didn't have any immunity. An outbreak of smallpox in 1837 almost wiped out the Mandan tribe of North Dakota and the Lakota and Cheyenne tribes of the Great Plains suffered many deaths from cholera in the 1840's.

The settlers were mostly farmers. They cleared trees, planted crops, and built fences. These fences prevented buffalo from roaming free on the open plains. The Native Americans who lived on the plains depended on the buffalo, 'their supermarket on a hoof', in many ways. The meat of the buffalo was the main element in their diet. The hides of the buffalo were used to make shelter, bedding, and clothing. Bones, horns, and hooves were used to make tools and utensils. During this time, professional hunters came through the plains, killing as many as 1 million buffalo each year. During the construction of the transcontinental railroad in the 1860's, hunters killed thousands of buffalo while clearing the land, often leaving behind the bodies of the buffalo to rot in the sun. After the railroad was completed, it became easier for hunters to send hides back East, and the number of buffalo killed increased.

The government wanted to force the Plains Indians to give up their valuable land. If the buffalo were gone, the government reasoned, the Indians would be forced to give up their land. Sometimes the government made treaties with the Native Americans, granting them the rights to certain lands if they would withdraw from a particular area. The treaties were often signed under threat of violence. Many treaties were broken when more land was needed, or when the land "given" to Native Americans turned out to be more valuable than expected. In the worst cases, the Native Americans were rounded up and forced to leave their homes. When gold was discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1875, the government wanted to break the treaty given to the Lakota Sioux. When they refused to go, the government sent soldiers to attack them and forcing them to leave the Black Hills and move to reservations. Native Americans faced difficulty adjusting to life on the reservations. These reservations were located in other parts of the country. Poverty levels were high and living conditions were poor. It was easy for Native Americans to become depressed in their new homes. Some turned to alcohol as a way to cope with their unhappiness.

American Progress

Answer the essential question, was the westward movement really progress for all Americans, using evidence from the text/picture to support your point of view.



Settlers

Native Americans



A Native American artist was asked to paint a picture titled “American Progress” from the point of view of Native Americans.

- What kind of picture would he paint?
- What objects, symbols, or figures would be in the painting?
- What would the title be?

Explain the difference in the Native American point-of-view of American Progress to that of the settlers