

US History I (to 1865) & Honors US History I (SOC STDY 6, HON SOC STDY 6)

Learning in Place, Phase II

April 6-10, 20-24



Norfolk Public Schools
The cornerstone of a proudly diverse community

Name: _____

School: _____

Teacher: _____

U.S. History I & Honors U.S. History I - Learning in Place, Phase II

April 6-10

✓	Task	Text	Write
	How did United States territory change over time?	Task 1	Use Document A in the Performance Task to write a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support the claim with 3 pieces of evidence from the document. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/ argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.
	How did cities like San Francisco change in the late 19 th Century?	Images 2 and 3	Make a list of everything you can see in Image A and everything you can see in Image B. Explain how the city of San Francisco changed between 1846 and 1862. Write a paragraph to explain the differences between the two images and what you think caused these changes to take place.

April 20-24

✓	Task	Text	Write
	What opportunities were available to settlers going West?	Task 4	Use Document A in the Performance Task to write a claim that answers the driving historical question. Then, support the claim with 3 pieces of evidence from the document. In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/ argument for why the evidence supports your claim. Use additional paper if necessary.
	Describe the effects of the Indian Removal Act.	Passage 5	Cause and Effect: List the conditions that Fredrick Norcom described in Mississippi. Write a paragraph explaining what the effects of the Indian Removal Act were, according to this letter.

Task 1

Driving Historical Question: How did the United States change after 1800?

Part A. Closely read Document A and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

Document A



Source: Robert A. Divine et al., *America: Past and Present*, Scott, Foresman (adapted)

Based on Document A, discuss three ways the United States changed over time.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Part B.

- Write a claim that answers the Driving Historical Question.
- Support your claim with **at least 3** different pieces of evidence from the document. These are facts that support your claim.
- In complete sentences, provide your reasoning/argument for why the evidence supports your claim.
- Use additional paper, if necessary.

Driving Historical Question: How did the United States change after 1800?

Image 2

View of San Francisco in 1846-1847 before the Discovery of Gold”

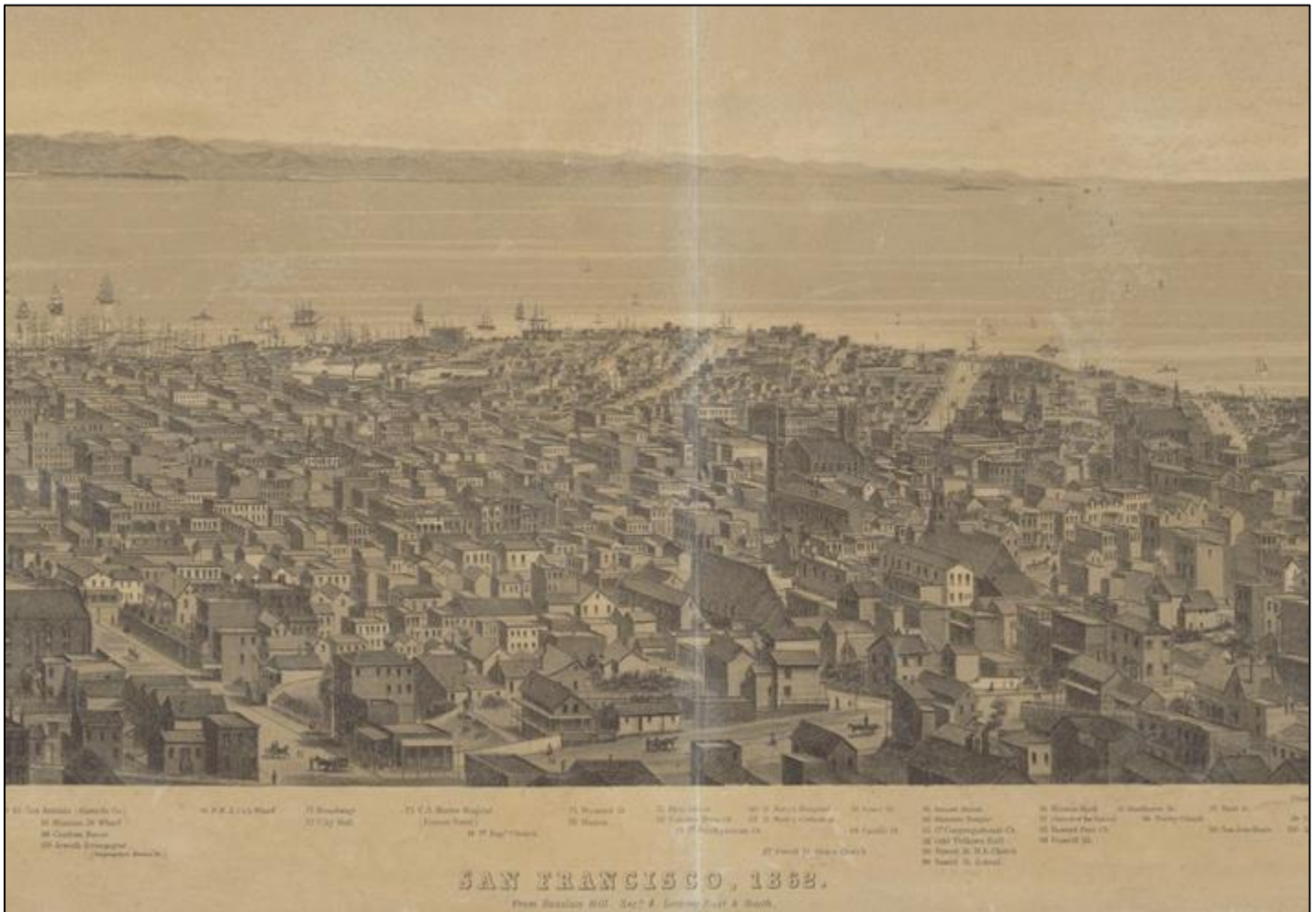
Artist: Bosqui Eng. & Print Company

Date created: 1884 (designed and copied from views taken at the time).



Image 3

“San Francisco, 1862, from Russian Hill” Artist: C.B. Gifford
Date created: 1862



Task 4

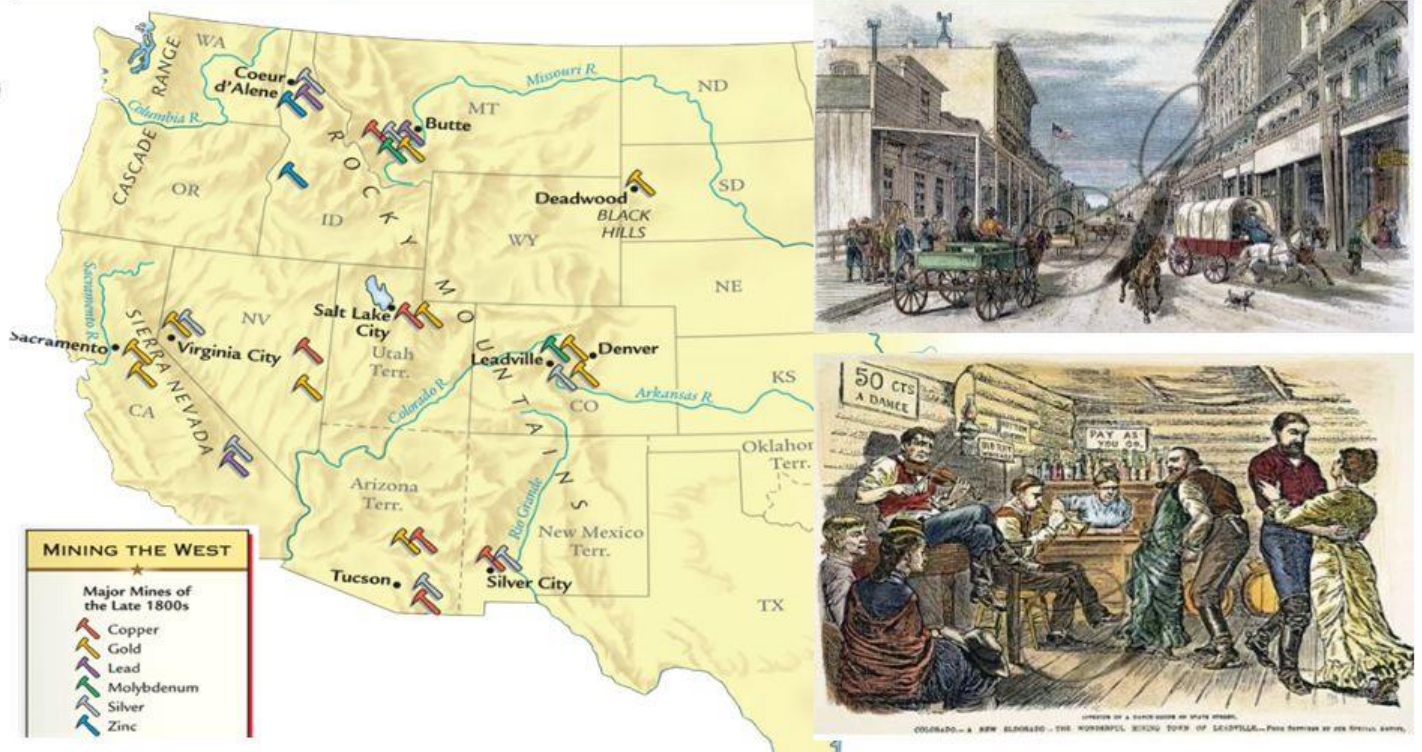
Task: Use the document to address the following question:

Driving Historical Question: What opportunities were available to settlers going to the West?

Part A. Closely read Document A and determine what is important by answering the accompanying question(s).

Document A

Mining towns helped develop the West because each town created a need for businesses and government



Based on Document A, discuss three factors that impacted westward expansion.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Passage 5

Indian Removal and Slave Plantations

In the early 19th century, white settlers began pushing into the fertile lands of the southeast, some to farm, others to establish plantations using slave labor. The Native American people living in this region were gradually forced out, particularly following the passage of the Indian Removal Act. White speculators moved in to take advantage of the newly available lands.

This letter, from Frederick Norcom to James C. Johnston, describes the bounties of the new cotton lands. Norcom had migrated from North Carolina to Mississippi. He writes to Johnston, a North Carolina plantation owner, telling him of the wealth to be made by speculating in land newly acquired from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian nations. "It is in truth the only country I ever read or heard of, where a poor man could in 2 or 3 years without any aid, become wealthy...."

Fredrick Norcom to James C. Johnston, January 24, 1836

From Vicksburg, Mississippi to Edenton, North Carolina

I have met with I suppose from 50 to 100 men who (many of them are entirely destitute of a common education) five years since could not get credit for a pair of shoes, now worth 100,000 to a million of dollars -- I have seen a great number who came here rich, and now immensely rich; I have not seen but one single soul, nor have I heard of 3, who have failed -- and these were all merchants, who without much Capital went to speculating in Cotton --. It is in truth the only country I ever read or heard of, where a poor man could in 2 or 3 years without any aid, become wealthy.

At Pontotoc in the Chickasaw Nation, there was 4 to 5 millions of dollars lying last summer to be employed in land; at the sales in December at Columbus, there was more than 5 millions, how much at the other land offices I have not heard.

You can thus see how easy it was to get rich here -- a little labour would raise \$800 -- that will enter a section of land, to sell that for 10, to \$20,000, and lay that out again and get in return 10 or 20 for one, is an easy & rapid mode of getting rich....

Frederick Norcom to James C. Johnston, Jan. 24, 1836

Hayes Collection, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill