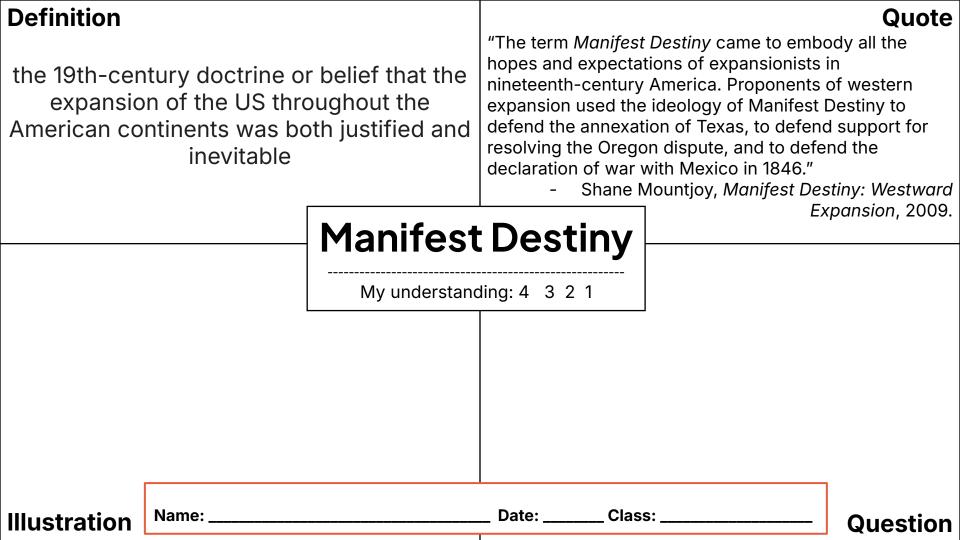
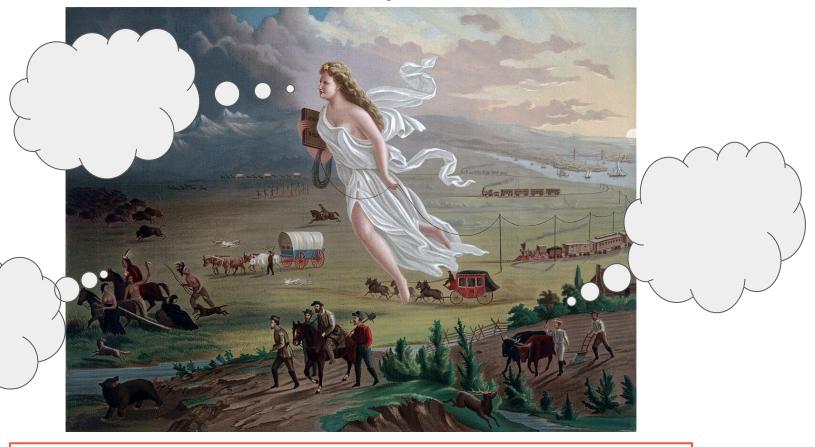
Contents

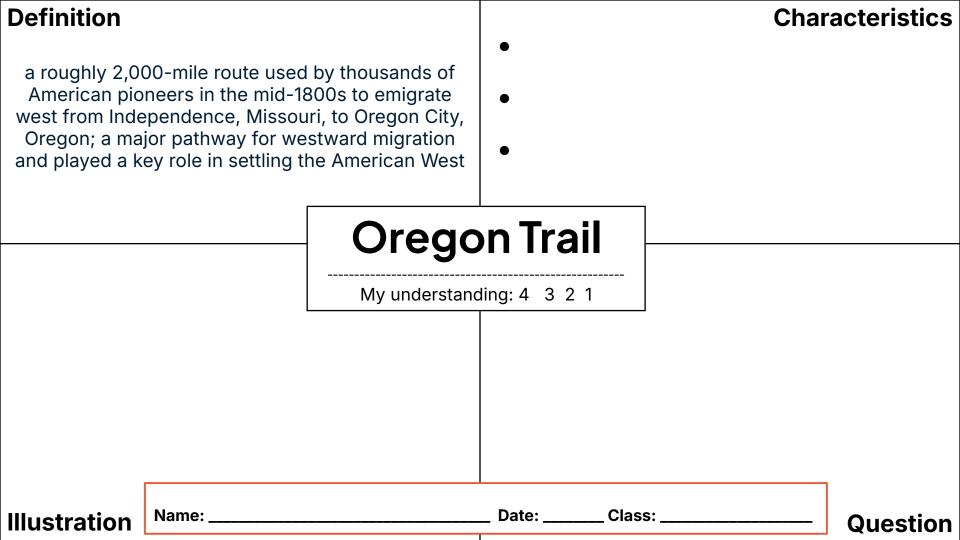
Lesson 1:	Lesson 4:	Lesson 8:
Slide 2: Frayer, "Manifest Destiny"Slide 3: Image Alive	Slide 8: Frayer, "Transcontinental"Slide 9: Quickwrite	Slide 16: Frayer, "Cession"Slide 17: Notice, Wonder, Think
Lesson 2:	Lesson 5:	Lesson 9:
Slide 4: Frayer, "Oregon Trail"Slide 5: A-Z Guide	Slide 10: Frayer, "Acquisition"Slide 11: Prediction	Slide 18: Frayer, "Compromise"Slide 19: Scenario Response
Lesson 3:	Lesson 6:	Lesson 10:
Slide 6: Frayer, "Overlander"Slide 7: Notice, Wonder, Think	Slide 12: Frayer, "Annexation"Slide 13: Anticipatory Guide	Slide 20: Frayer, "Sectional"Slide 21: Give One, Get One
	Lesson 7:	Lesson 12:
Answer Key: Slides 24-45	Slide 14: Frayer, "TreatySlide 15: Quote Analysis	Slide 22: AnnotationSlide 23: Quote Analysis



Source: John Gast, "American Progress," 1872. Public Domain



Name:	Date:	Class:
Name:	Date:	O1033

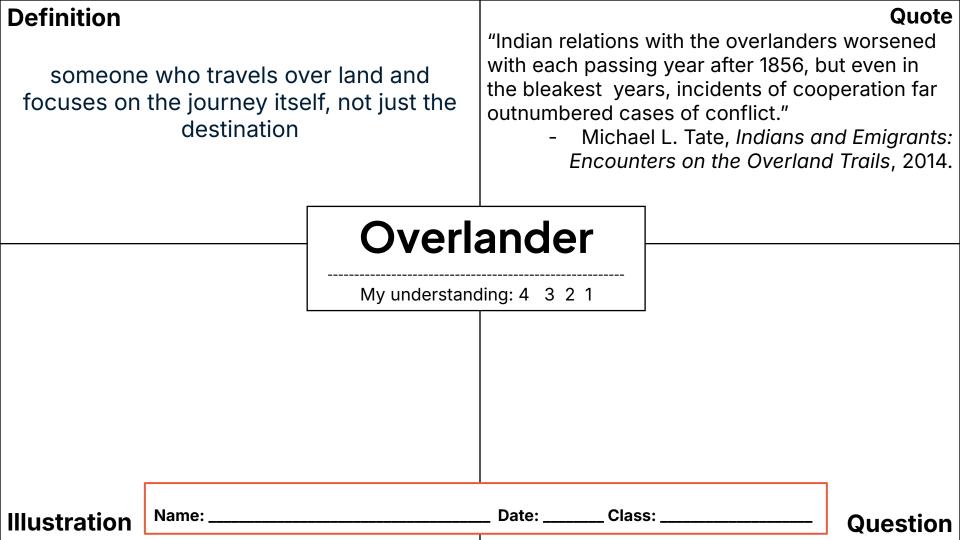


A-Z Guide

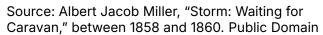
In the boxes, write words relating to or describing the topic listed below. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word. Try to use as many letters as you can!

Topic: Adventure		
A:	В:	C:
D:	E:	F:
G:	н:	I:
J:	К:	L:
M:	N:	O:
P:	Q:	R:
S:	Т:	U:
V:	w:	X:
Y:	z:	

Name: _____ Class: _____









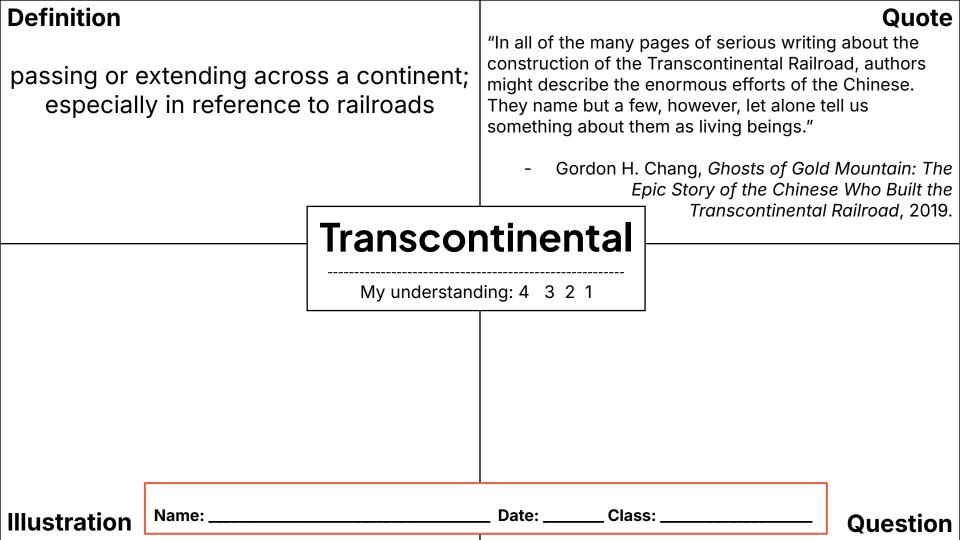
Source: Albert Bierstadt, "Oregon Trail," 1869. Public Domain

NOTICE
What do you see that seems interesting or important?

WONDER
What questions do you have about these images?

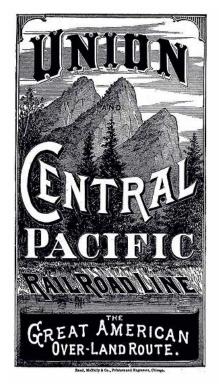
THINKWhat do you suppose is going on these image?

Name:	Date:	Class:
11411101		<u> </u>



QUICKWRITE: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

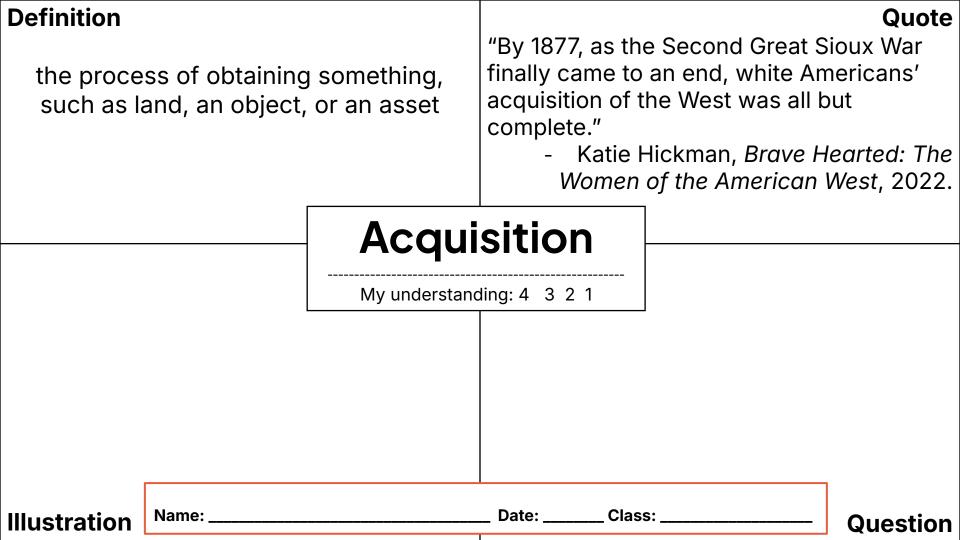
How does this railroad advertisement try to convince people to travel west, and what does it suggest about what people valued during this time?

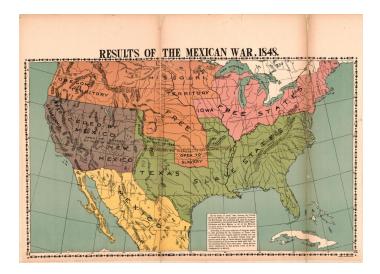




Source: The Cooper Collection of US Railroad History, "Timetable and Map of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Line "The Great American Over-Land Route," 1881. Public Domain

Name:	Date:	_Class:
14		





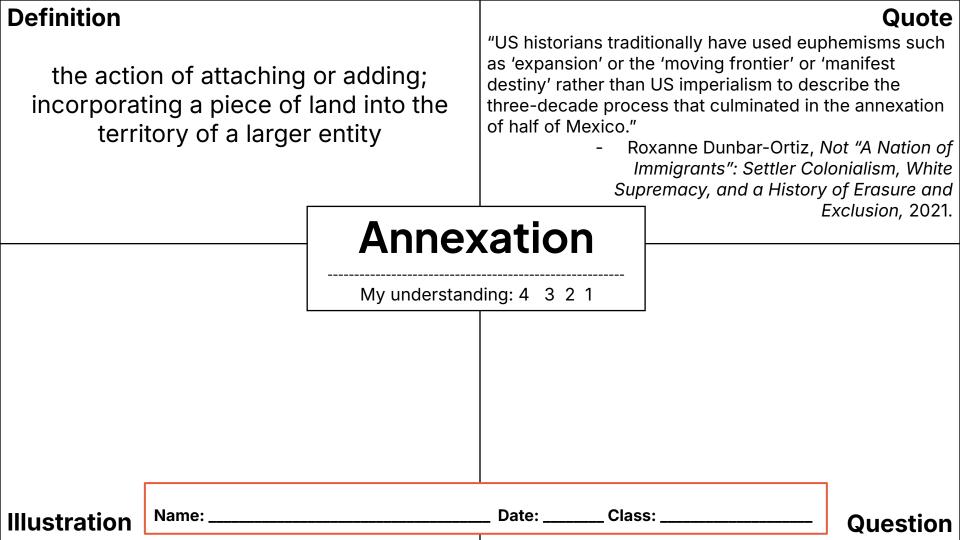
Source: James McConnell, "Results of the Mexican War, 1848," 1919. Library of Congress

PREDICTION

By the 1840s, the idea of Manifest Destiny gained strong support. President James K. Polk believed it was the nation's duty to expand westward, and he worked to add new lands, including Texas, Oregon, and California.

What do you predict will be the effects and impact of this territorial acquisition?

Name: _____ Date: ____ Class: ____

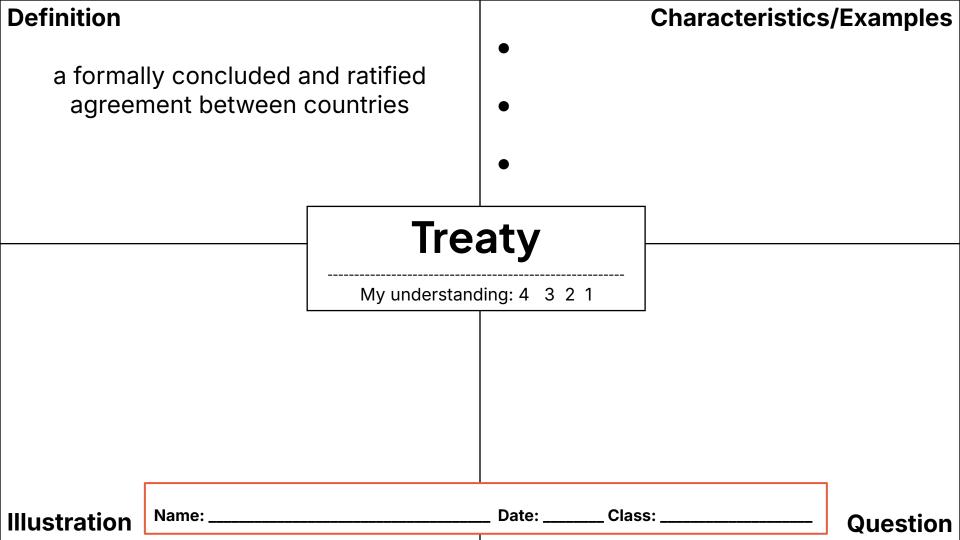


Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
	The annexation of Texas made war with Mexico inevitable.	
	Mexico agreed that the Rio Grande was the border of Texas.	
	President Polk successfully bought California from Mexico.	
	Mexico still considered Texas part of its territory after the U.S. annexed it.	
	A skirmish between Mexico and American troops happened in a disputed zone.	
	President Polk used the border clash as a reason to ask Congress for war.	

Name:	Date:	_ Class:



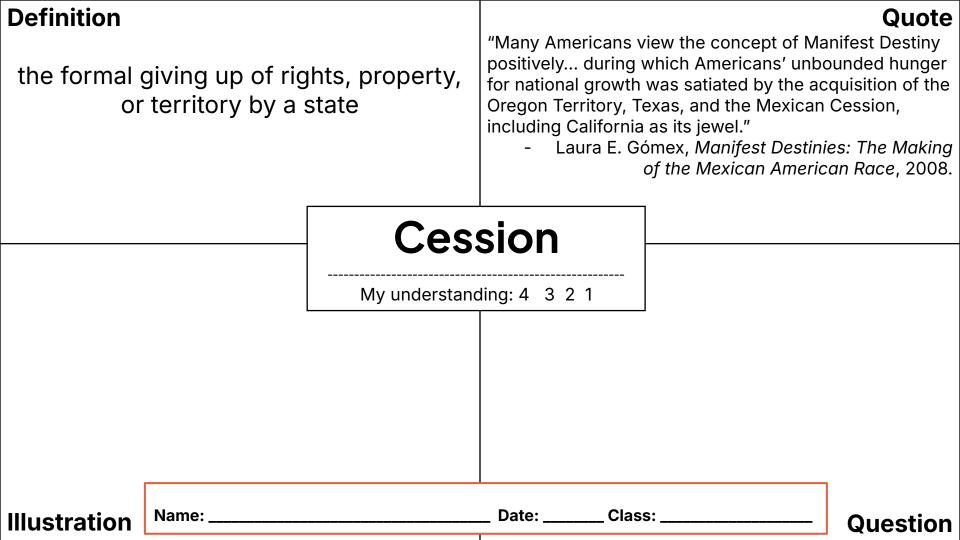
In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

What connections can you make between this history and other examples of unequal citizenship in U.S. history?

The year 1848 proved significant for **Mexicanos throughout the Southwest. With the** end of the Mexican-American War and the subsequent signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, native Californios, Nuevomexicanos, Tejanos and others were thrust into U.S. citizenship without many of the benefits afforded to Anglo Americans. Citizenship status given to Mexicans was "legally vague"... The United States neglect of its legal obligations via the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo meant that they were placed into a category of second-class citizenship, creating a racial hierarchy that, in fact, guaranteed Mexican Americans' inferior status.

Source: Karen R. Roybal, Archives of Dispossession: Recovering the Testimonies of Mexican American Herederas, 1848-1960, 2017.

Name:	_ Date:	_ Class:



NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?

WONDER

What questions do you have about this image?

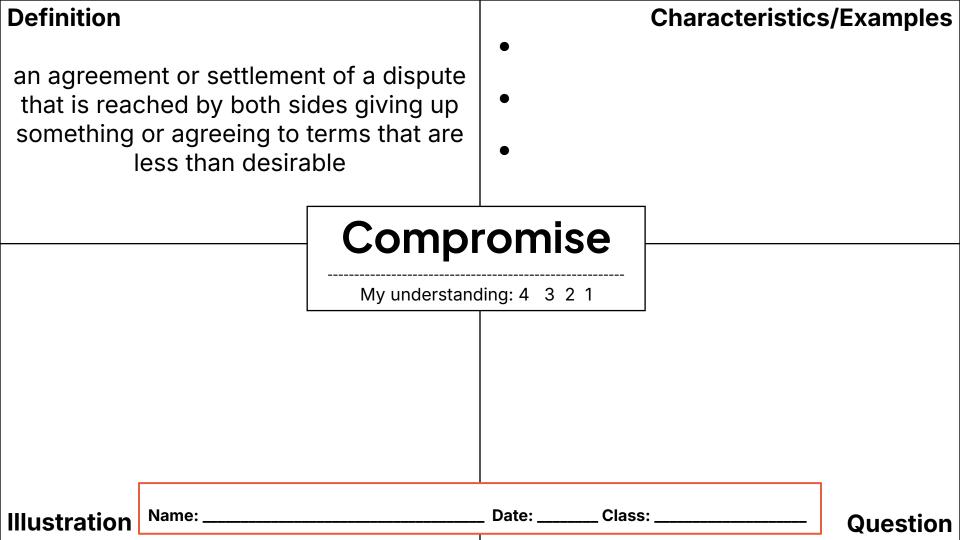
THINK

What do you suppose is going on this image?



Source: "Plucked: The Mexican Eagle Before the War! The Mexican Eagle After the War!" in *Yankee Doodle*, May 15, 1847. Library of Congress

Name:	Date:	_Class:



Group Project Disagreement

Your class has been assigned a group project, and your group gets to choose the topic. One person wants to do the project on space exploration, but another wants to focus on ocean life. A third group member doesn't really care and just wants it to be easy. Everyone has different ideas, and the group keeps arguing instead of getting work done. Your teacher notices the disagreement and reminds the group that learning to compromise is an important skill—not just for school, but for life.

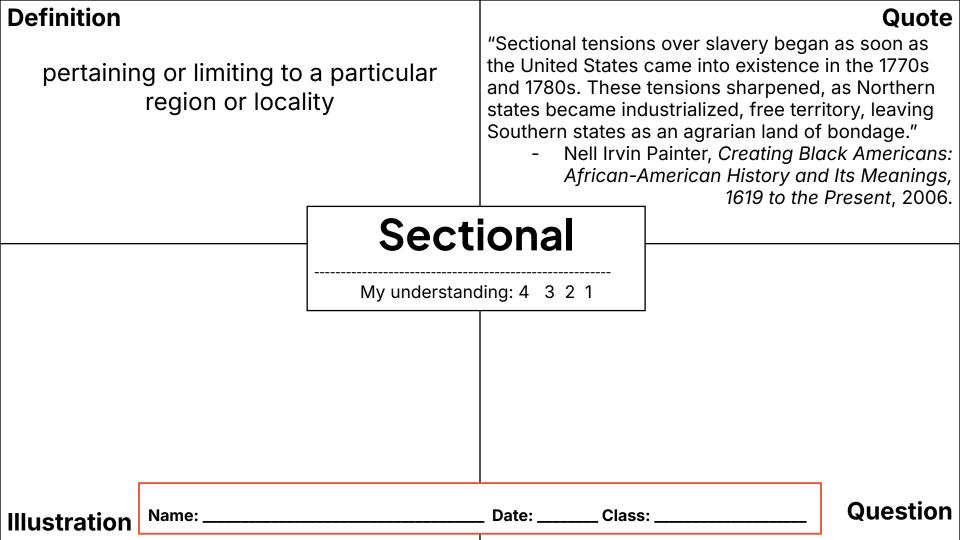


SCENARIO RESPONSE:

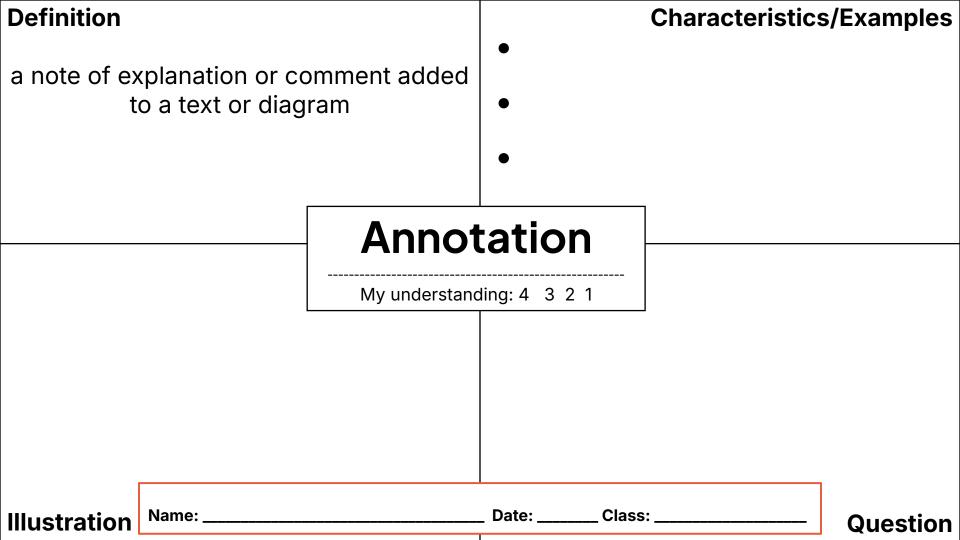
In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

What should the group do to move forward? How can compromise help the group succeed?

Name:	Date:	Class:



Give One	Get One		
PROMPT: 1. Student Name 2. What is a way that people divide today by region or locality?		1. 2.	1. 2.
MY ANSWER:	1. 2.	1. 2.	1.
2.	1. 2.	1. 2.	1. 2.
Name:			



In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

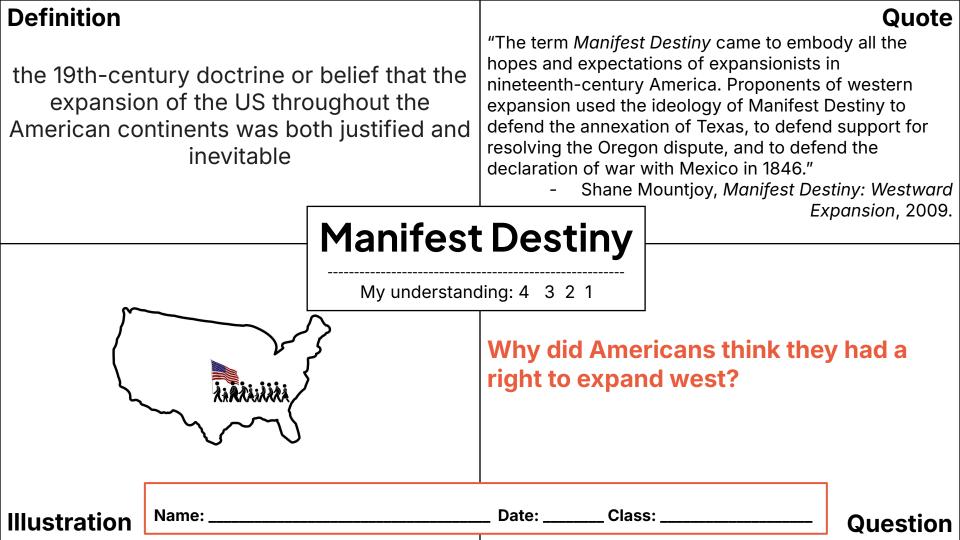
Can you think of a time when you or someone else added a note, comment, or reaction to something—like a message, post, photo, or video? How is that similar to what the quote says about annotation?

Annotation is a way that readers talk with their texts, to their texts, about and beyond texts, and within and through texts. Annotation connects together people, texts, and ideas, enabling shared insight, engaged dialogue, and new understanding and knowledge.

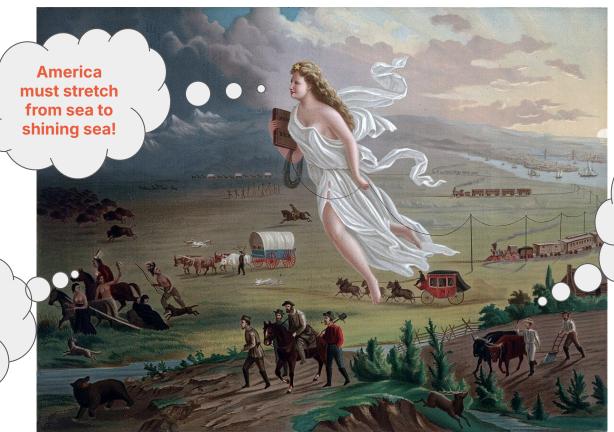
Annotation... is the addition of a note to a text.

Source: Remil Kalir and Antero Garcia, Annotation, 2021.

Name:	Date:	_ Class:



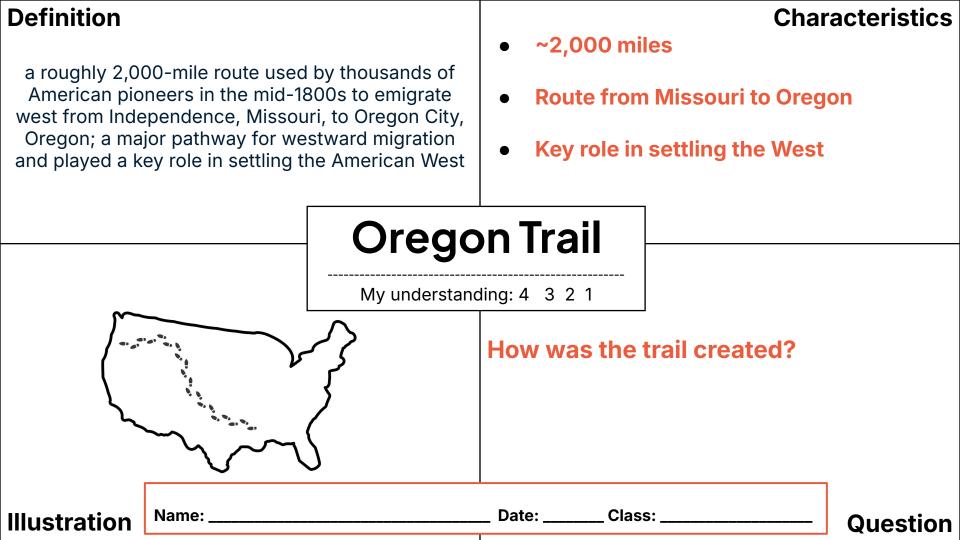
Source: John Gast, "American Progress," 1872. Public Domain



A new start and land to call our own!

We must move again... there is no place left to go!

Name: _____ Date: ____ Class: _____



A-Z Guide

In the boxes, write words relating to or describing the topic listed below. Put the word in the box with the first letter of the word. Try to use as many letters as you can!

Topic: Adventure				
A: Altitude	B: Brave	C: Compass		
D: Danger	E: Explore	F: Frontier		
G: Grit	H: Hike	I: Itinerary		
J: Journey	K: Knapsack	L: Landscape		
M: Map	N: Navigate	O: Obstacle		
P: Passage	Q: Quest	R: Risk		
S: Survival	T: Trail	U: Unknown		
V: Venture	W: Wander	X: X marks the spot		
Y: Yoke	Z: Zenith			

Date: _____ Class: ___

Name: __

"Indian relations with the overlanders worsened with each passing year after 1856, but even in someone who travels over land and the bleakest years, incidents of cooperation far focuses on the journey itself, not just the outnumbered cases of conflict." destination Michael L. Tate, *Indians and Emigrants:* Overlander My understanding: 4 3 2 1 Did people really know what they were getting themselves into before they started west?

Name:

Definition

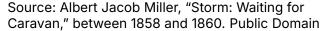
Illustration

Encounters on the Overland Trails, 2014.

Question

Quote







Source: Albert Bierstadt, "Oregon Trail," 1869. Public Domain

NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?
The left painting has a storm and Native Americans are prominent.
The right image has a beautiful sunset and shows the adventurous journey.

WONDER

What questions do you have about these images?

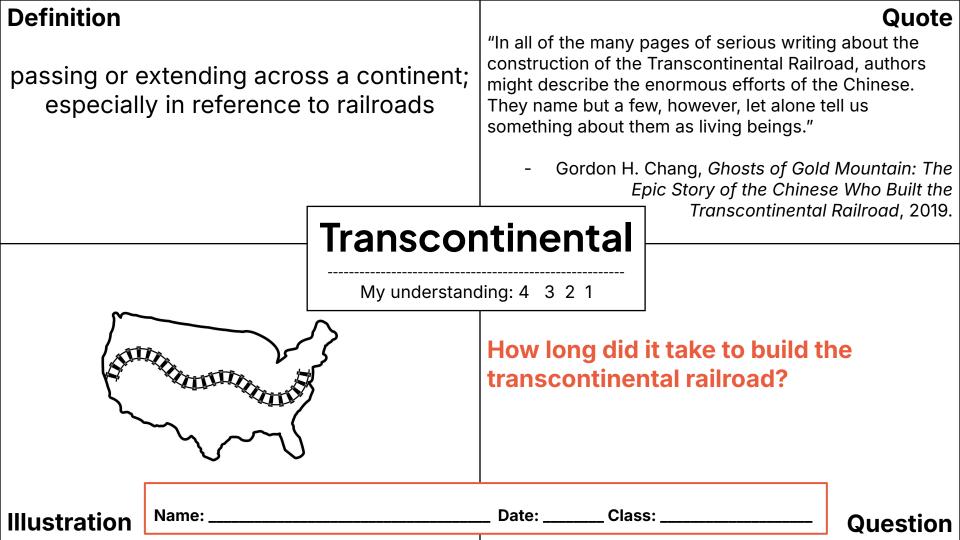
Did either of these painters go west or just paint based on others stories?

THINK

What do you suppose is going on these image?

I think these paintings show different perspectives of the westward migration. One is showing a dangerous and tense scene and the other is showing a more calm and hopeful depiction.

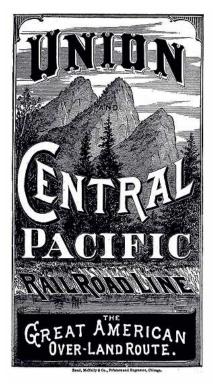
Name:	Date:	Class:



QUICKWRITE: In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompt.

How does this railroad advertisement try to convince people to travel west, and what does it suggest about what people valued during this time?

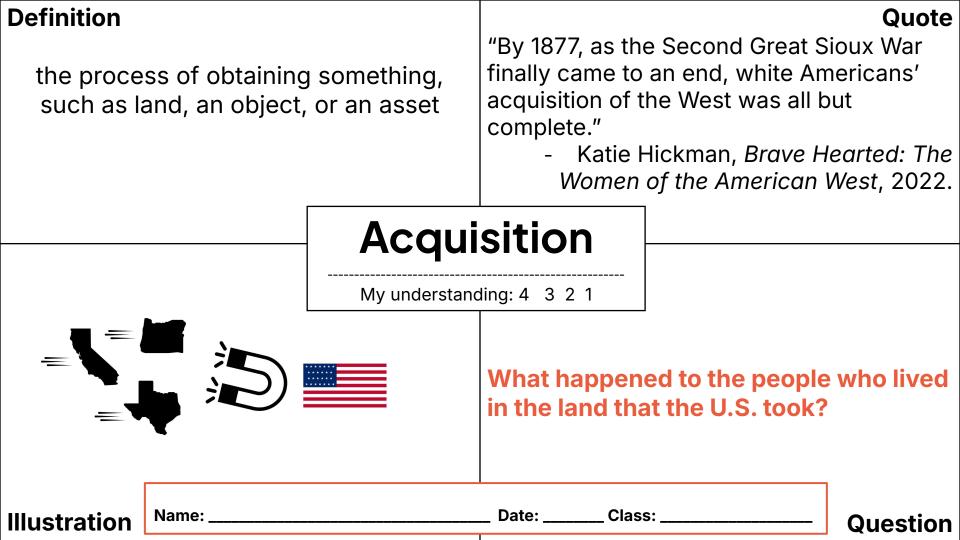
This ad tries to convince people to travel west by promising speed, comfort, and safety. It says you can save time and ride in style with things like air brakes and smooth platforms. This shows that people in the 1800s cared about traveling quickly and not getting hurt on the way. It also suggests that moving west was a big deal and people needed to feel confident that it would be a safe and smart choice.





Source: The Cooper Collection of US Railroad History, "Timetable and Map of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Line "The Great American Over-Land Route," 1881. Public Domain

Name:	Date:	Class:





Source: James McConnell, "Results of the Mexican War, 1848," 1919. Library of Congress

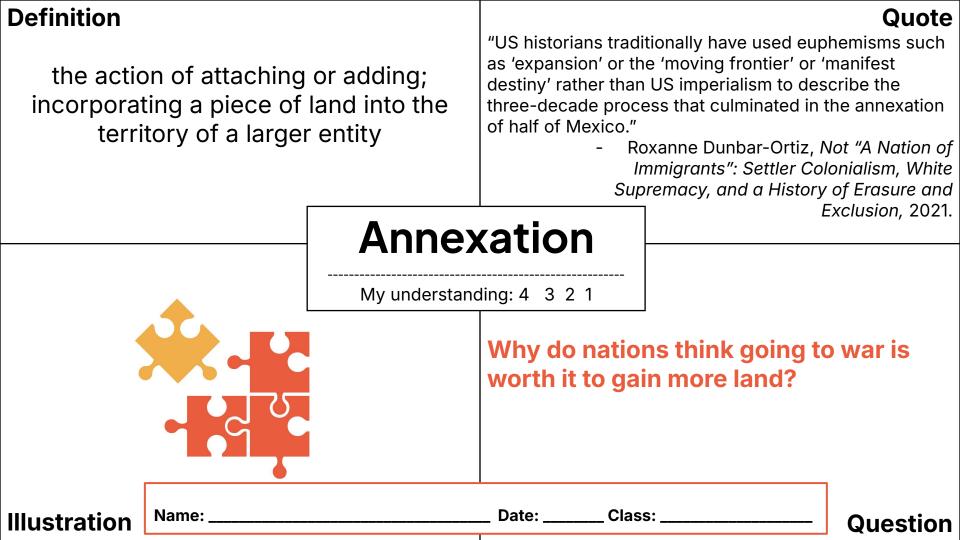
PREDICTION

By the 1840s, the idea of Manifest Destiny gained strong support. President James K. Polk believed it was the nation's duty to expand westward, and he worked to add new lands, including Texas, Oregon, and California.

What do you predict will be the effects and impact of this territorial acquisition?

I think the expansion will lead to more land for farming and new jobs for Americans. But it might also cause problems with other countries and Native American groups who already live on that land. There could be fights over who owns the land. Some people might feel excited, but others might lose their homes.

Name:	Date:	Class:

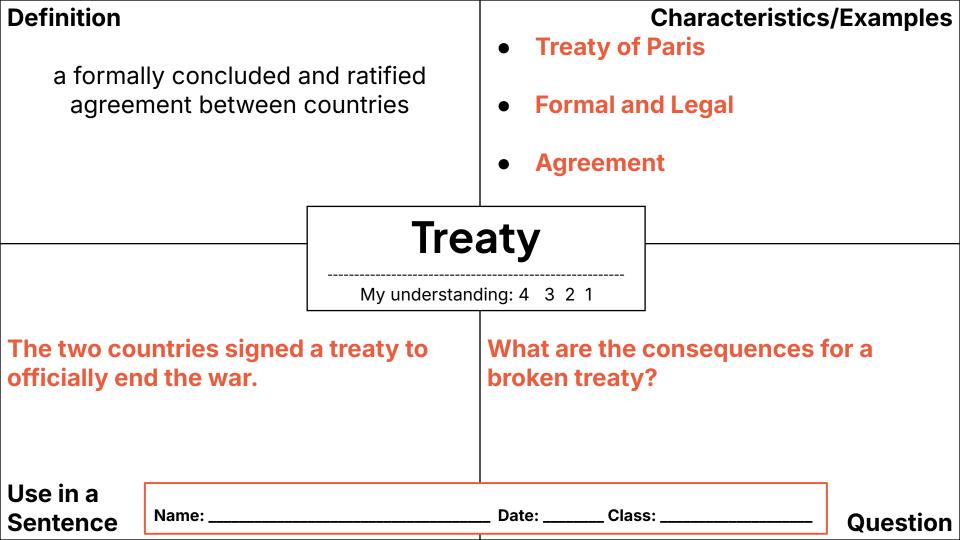


Anticipatory Guide

In the "Before Lesson" column, write an "A" if you agree or a "D" if you disagree with the statement in the row. Then, using the "After Lesson" Column, reevaluate the statement and write an "A" or a "D" with an explanation to reflect your informed opinion.

Before Lesson	Statement	After Lesson
Answers will vary.	The annexation of Texas made war with Mexico inevitable.	Disagree: Diplomatic solutions were still possible as leaders in both countries hoped to avoid conflict.
Answers will vary.	Mexico agreed that the Rio Grande was the border of Texas.	Disagree: Mexico claimed the Nueces River as the border, while the U.S. claimed the Rio Grande.
Answers will vary.	President Polk successfully bought California from Mexico.	Disagree: Mexico refused to sell the land, leading to frustration and military action from Polk.
Answers will vary.	Mexico still considered Texas part of its territory after the U.S. annexed it.	Agree: Mexico did not recognize Texas as part of the U.S., fueling conflict.
Answers will vary.	A skirmish between Mexico and American troops happened in a disputed zone.	Agree: The clash near the Rio Grande helped start the Mexican-American War.
Answers will vary.	President Polk used the border clash as a reason to ask Congress for war.	Agree: He claimed Mexico had attacked U.S. troops on American soil.

Name:	Date:	_Class:



In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

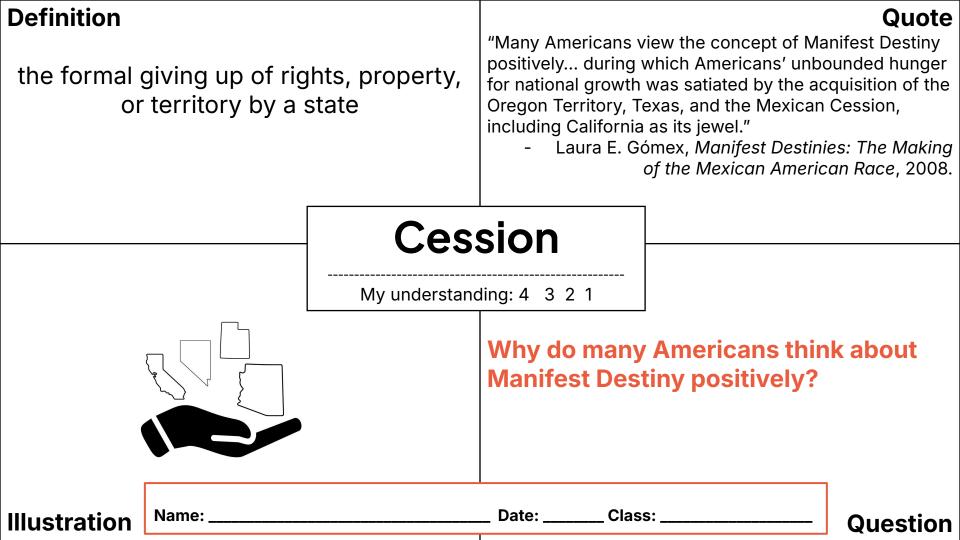
What connections can you make between this history and other examples of unequal citizenship in U.S. history?

One connection I can make is to how Native Americans were treated when their land was taken during westward expansion. Even though they lived on the land first, they weren't given the same rights as white Americans and were often forced to leave. Another example is how **African Americans were still enslaved in** the South and had no rights at all. These examples show that not everyone was treated equally, even if they were part of the country. It makes me think that "freedom" didn't mean the same thing for everyone.

The year 1848 proved significant for **Mexicanos throughout the Southwest. With the** end of the Mexican-American War and the subsequent signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, native Californios, Nuevomexicanos, Tejanos and others were thrust into U.S. citizenship without many of the benefits afforded to Anglo Americans. Citizenship status given to Mexicans was "legally vague"... The United States neglect of its legal obligations via the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo meant that they were placed into a category of second-class citizenship, creating a racial hierarchy that, in fact, guaranteed Mexican Americans' inferior status.

Source: Karen R. Roybal, Archives of Dispossession: Recovering the Testimonies of Mexican American Herederas, 1848-1960, 2017.

Name:	Date:	_Class:



NOTICE

What do you see that seems interesting or important?

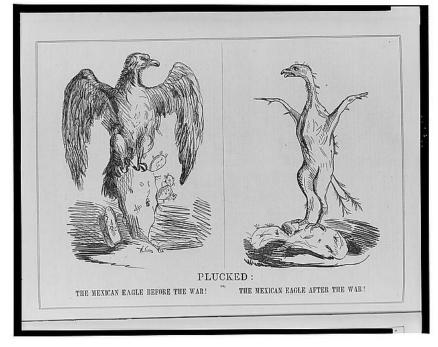
I notice that the eagle on the left looks strong and full of feathers, while the eagle on the right is almost bald and looks weak or sick.

WONDER

What questions do you have about this image? I wonder why the artist chose an eagle to represent Mexico.

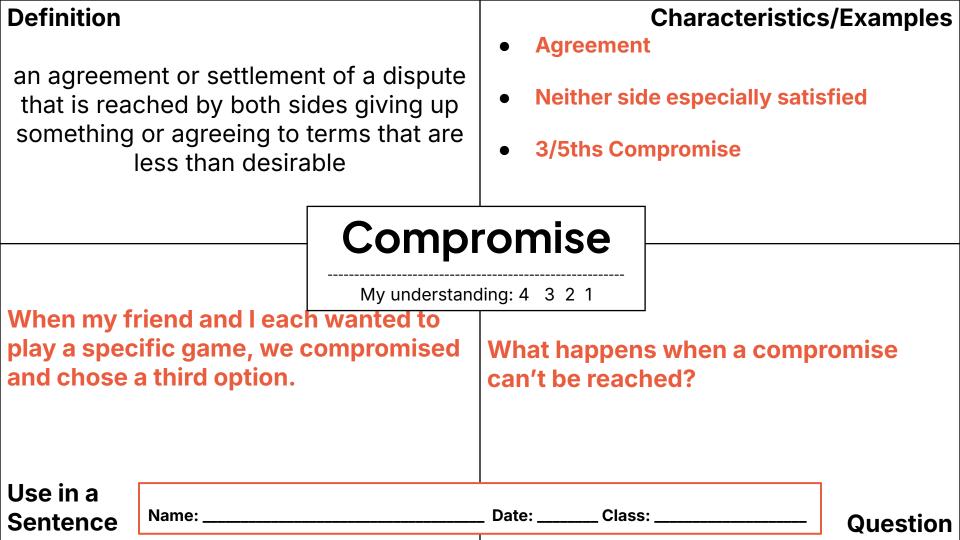
THINK

What do you suppose is going on this image?
I think it is showing that Mexico lost a lot in the war. The plucked eagle might represent
Mexico losing land or power after the war.



Source: "Plucked: The Mexican Eagle Before the War! The Mexican Eagle After the War!" in *Yankee Doodle*, May 15, 1847. Library of Congress

Name	D.4.	
Name:	Date:	_ Class:



Group Project Disagreement

Your class has been assigned a group project, and your group gets to choose the topic. One person wants to do the project on space exploration, but another wants to focus on ocean life. A third group member doesn't really care and just wants it to be easy. Everyone has different ideas, and the group keeps arguing instead of getting work done. Your teacher notices the disagreement and reminds the group that learning to compromise is an important skill—not just for school, but for life.



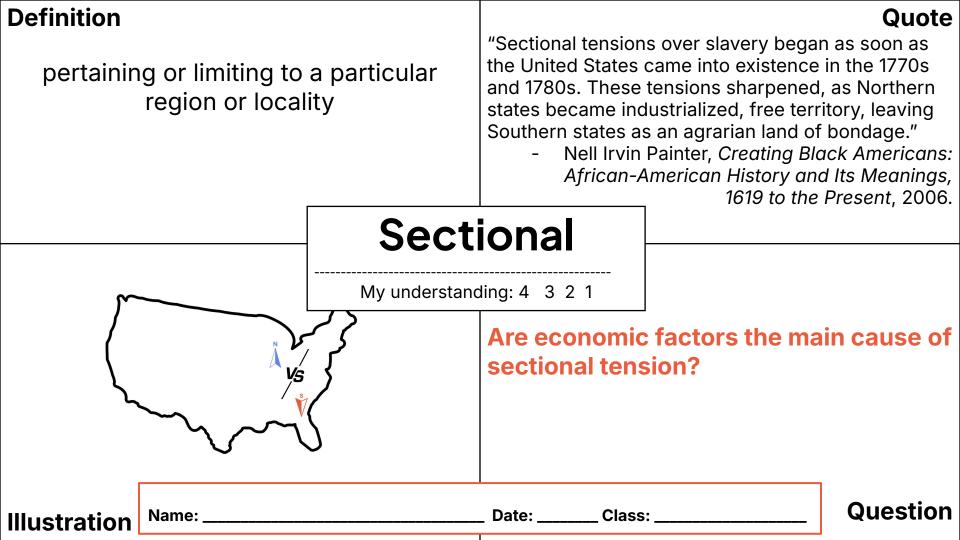
SCENARIO RESPONSE:

In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

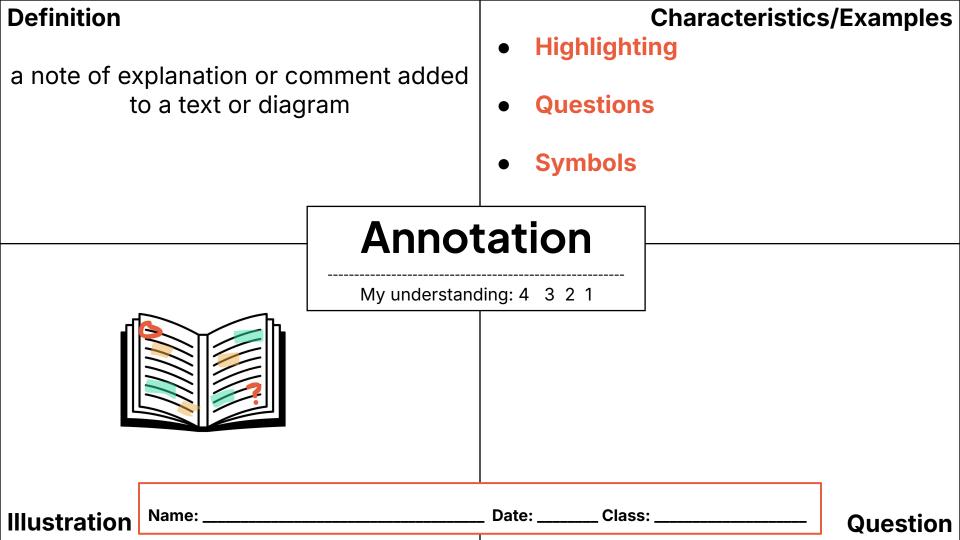
What should the group do to move forward? How can compromise help the group succeed?

The group should find a way to include parts of each idea so everyone feels heard. Maybe they could compare space and ocean exploration or vote on the topic but let the other person choose the presentation style. Compromise helps the group stay respectful and actually finish the project. It's better to work together than to keep fighting and waste time.

Name:	Date:	Class:



Give One	Get One					
PROMPT: 1. Student Name 2. What is a way that people divide today by region or locality?	1. 2. 1. 2.	State School	1. 2 ill vary but cororide I districts v. Rural	uld include	1.	
MY ANSWER: 1. Name		 Food preferences Climate or weather Political beliefs 				
2. Sports teams	2.		2.		2.	
Name:	:		Date: (Class:		



In 3-5 sentences, answer the following prompts.

Can you think of a time when you or someone else added a note, comment, or reaction to something—like a message, post, photo, or video? How is that similar to what the quote says about annotation?

One time I saw people annotating a music video on YouTube by leaving comments about the lyrics and what they thought the song meant. Some people even replied to each other and shared facts about the artist. That's kind of like what the quote says—people were talking with the text (the video) and connecting their ideas.

Annotation is a way that readers talk with their texts, to their texts, about and beyond texts, and within and through texts. Annotation connects together people, texts, and ideas, enabling shared insight, engaged dialogue, and new understanding and knowledge.

Annotation... is the addition of a note to a text.

Source: Remil Kalir and Antero Garcia, Annotation, 2021.

Name:	_ Date:	_ Class: