

## California Gold Rush Document Based Questions Apush

Among the hordes of starry-eyed 'argonauts' who flocked to the California gold rush of 1849 was an Australian named Edward Hargraves. He left America empty-handed, only to find gold in his own backyard. The result was the great Australian rush of the 1850s, which also attracted participants from around the world. A South African named P.J. Marais was one of them. Marais too returned home in defeat - only to set in motion the diamond and gold rushes that transformed southern Africa. And so it went. Most previous historians of the gold rushes have tended to view them as acts of spontaneous nationalism. Each country likes to see its own gold rush as the one that either shaped those that followed or epitomized all the rest. In *The Gold Crusades: A Social History of Gold Rushes, 1849-1929*, Douglas Fetherling takes a different approach. Fetherling argues that the gold rushes in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa shared the same causes and results, the same characters and characteristics. He posits that they were in fact a single discontinuous event, an expression of the British imperial experience and nineteenth-century liberalism. He does so with dash and style and with a sharp eye for the telling anecdote, the out-of-the-way document, and the bold connection between seemingly unrelated disciplines. Originally published by Macmillan of Canada, 1988. John Sutter's entrance into American history began because of a rocky situation. He fled Switzerland in search of riches, leaving behind his wife and young children, because he owed people a great deal of money. After bartering his way from New York to the West Coast, Sutter started a settlement in California along the Sacramento River. The Gold Rush changed Sutter's life forever. Primary source documents and lively sidebars help tell this story of a man who made his mark on America.

Rush to the California gold fields a century ago is pictured in a collection of old prints, sketches, and daguerreotypes.

This document is an authentic record of one man's experiences during the California gold rush of 1849. It is based on a set of manuscripts that are now in the possession of the author's grandson. In this memoir, Eugene recounts the long sea-voyage from New York to California, his experiences in Panama and California, and a dangerous journey across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in Mexico. His story includes vivid descriptions of the southern coast of Chile, the unruly behavior of the immigrants in Panama and California, the Sacramento flood of 1850, and the effects of cholera in southern Mexico.

Providing a thorough grounding in the Praxis exams for prospective teachers, an up-to-date handbook furnishes two full-length practice examines for each of the Pre-Professional Skills Tests in reading, writing, and math, as well as three full-length examines for the Principles of Learning and Teaching for each of the grade levels tested, drill questions, three complete practice case studies, and more. Original. 15,000 first printing.

This guidebook offers armchair entertainment and open-road adventure for casual and serious ghost hunters as well as tourists who seek a lively twist to local history. It is a detailed book about places that are accessible to the public. More than 70 haunted sites in California's Gold Rush Country are described in this guide.

On January 24, 1848, pioneer James W. Marshall discovered gold in central California. When word got out, gold fever set in, drawing

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hundreds of thousands of pioneers to the state hoping to strike it rich. Discover the circumstances and effects of this event in *The California Gold Rush*.

The first book to examine the glittering dreams and rigorous experiences of the 49ers from representative sections and classes of a single state.

This document collection examines the ways in which events in California resonated throughout the Pacific Ocean, how different communities around the Pacific participated in and changed as a result of California's gold rush, and offers a perspective on the "Pacific World" as a place of connections, migration, and transits. Students are guided through their analysis of the primary sources with an author-provided learning objective, central question, and historical context.

During the California gold rush, the state's population soared, its economy grew, new towns popped up, and its cities swelled. The state would not be what it is today without the gold rush. Help students achieve literacy in social studies through dynamic primary source documents! Primary sources provide authentic nonfiction reading materials, and help students understand continuity and change over time. The Gold Rush 6-Pack offers instructional opportunities to guide students to increased fluency and comprehension of nonfiction text. Aligned to the National Council for Social Studies (NCSS) and other national and state standards, this nonfiction title includes essential text features like a glossary, index, captions, sidebars, and table of contents to increase understanding and build academic vocabulary. The Write It! culminating activity provides an opportunity for assessment that challenges students to apply what they have learned in an interactive way. The Read and Respond activity immerses students in the content through diverse, engaging activities related to the content. This 6-Pack includes six copies of this title and a lesson plan.

Most people in the United States have forgotten that tens of thousands of U.S. citizens migrated westward to California by way of Panama during the California Gold Rush. Decades before the completion of the Panama Canal in 1914, this slender spit of land abruptly became the linchpin of the fastest route between New York City and San Francisco—a route that combined travel by ship to the east coast of Panama, an overland crossing to Panama City, and a final voyage by ship to California. In *Path of Empire*, Aims McGuinness presents a novel understanding of the intertwined histories of the California Gold Rush, the course of U.S. empire, and anti-imperialist politics in Latin America. Between 1848 and 1856, Panama saw the building, by a U.S. company, of the first transcontinental railroad in world history, the final abolition of slavery, the establishment of universal manhood suffrage, the foundation of an autonomous Panamanian state, and the first of what would become a long list of military interventions by the United States. Using documents found in Panamanian, Colombian, and U.S. archives, McGuinness reveals how U.S. imperial projects in Panama were integral to developments in California and the larger process of U.S. continental expansion. *Path of Empire* offers a model for the new transnational history by unbinding the gold rush from the confines of U.S. history as traditionally told and narrating that event as the history of Panama, a small place of global importance in the mid-1800s. For more information about the United States in the World series, [click here](#).

Their dramatic story exposes the underside of the American dream and the haunting consequences of trying to strike it rich.

From the author of *Hellacious California!*, deeply human stories of the California Gold Rush generation, full of brutality, tragedy, humor, and prosperity. In less than ten years, more than 300,000 people made the journey to California, some from as far away as Chile and China. Many of them were dreamers seeking a better life, like Mifflin Wistar Gibbs, who

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eventually became the first African American judge, and Eliza Farnham, an early feminist who founded California's first association to advocate for women's civil rights. Still others were eccentrics—perhaps none more so than San Francisco's self-styled king, Norton I, Emperor of the United States. As *Gold Rush Stories* relates the social tumult of the world rushing in, so too does it unearth the environmental consequences of the influx, including the destructive flood of yellow ooze (known as “slickens”) produced by the widespread and relentless practice of hydraulic mining. In the hands of a native son of the Sierra, these stories and dozens more reveal the surprising and untold complexities of the Gold Rush. “Seamlessly fuses academic rigor, original reporting and emotional intensity into one meditation on an era.... If the task of the historian is to be faithful to lost truths, then Noy's latest exploration succeeds on every level, and does so in a way that will keep readers wanting to dig deeper into the past.”—Scott Thomas Anderson, *Sierra Lodestar* “An original and lively look at all the usual suspects, plus bears, weather, women, Joaquín, disappointment and dissipation.... Exhaustively researched and highly entertaining.”—JoAnn Levy, author of *They Saw the Elephant: Women in the California Gold Rush Between 1849-1865* Daniel Jenks kept a detailed journal of his extraordinary adventures across America's Wild West. A literary treasure, buried in the archives for over 150 years and never published. *Go West, young man! With Daniel Jenks*. In 1848, gold was discovered in California. This exciting news spread eastward. People from all walks of life with dreams of enormous riches packed up their belongings and left their comfortable homes behind in search of the hidden treasure. Author Linda Jacobs Altman describes the development of this rugged world of the mining towns, which sparked the development of California. Altman also highlights the stories of prospectors, bandits and thrill seekers who make up the legend and the myth of the time.

Jacques Antoine Moerenhout (1796-1879) was the French consul at Monterey in 1848. The inside story of the gold rush (1935) contains Moerenhout's official dispatches concerning the discovery of gold in California. He reports his trip to the goldfields above Sacramento in July 1848 as well as later developments in the Gold Rush, 1848-1850.

Presents both famous and obscure presidential speeches, letters and other documents

Bring history to life for students in grades 4-7 with *The California Gold Rush!* This 64-page book provides challenging activities that enable students to explore history, geography, and social studies topics. Activities include word searches, fact-or-opinion questions, and creative writing. The book includes answer keys, time lines, and suggested reading lists. Provides a dramatic re-creation of the exciting events during the California Gold Rush, combining letters, firsthand accounts, and historical narrative

Pt. I originals, transcripts and photocopies. Some items from the T.W. Norris Collection. Items cataloged individually. Pt. II: on film only.

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Documents convey excitement of Fffforty-Niners.

The story of the California Gold Rush is one of unanticipated, rapid, and momentous change. In 1848, California was a remote and underpopulated province of Mexico; by 1850 it had become part of the United States and produced one-third of the gold in the world. Popularly, the Gold Rush is remembered as a pleasant adventure in which many prospectors not only became wealthy but furthered national expansion. Yet few prospectors struck it rich, the Gold Rush was characterized by appalling violence, and the environmental consequences of mining were devastating. In this volume, Andrew C. Isenberg confronts these controversies and paradoxes directly. The collection focuses on the social and environmental context and consequences of the Gold Rush, and considers, in the final section, whether the popular memory and scholarly understanding of the Gold Rush reflect that context and those consequences. A Chronology, Questions for Consideration, maps, and a Selected Bibliography all enrich students' understanding of the California Gold Rush.

More than five hundred alphabetically arranged entries cover issues of importance to economic life in the United States.

Uses primary source documents, maps, charts, and statistics to trace the history and contributions of Hispanic Americans from their first travels across the Atlantic to the present day.

Uses primary source documents, narrative, and illustrations to recount how the mid-nineteenth century California gold rush affected Americans and immigrants and how it shaped history.

A history of the California Gold Rush documents the first discovery of raw gold in 1848, the dangerous and lengthy routes to San Francisco, and the hordes of fortune-seeking people from all over the world who journeyed there.

In January of 1848, James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. For a year afterward, news of this discovery spread outward from California and started a mass migration to the gold fields. Thousands of people from the East Coast aspiring to start new lives in California financed their journey West on the assumption that they would be able to find wealth. Some were successful, many were not, but they all permanently changed the face of the American West. In this text, Mark Eifler examines the experiences of the miners, demonstrates how the gold rush affected the United States, and traces the development of California and the American West in the second half of the nineteenth century. This migration dramatically shifted transportation systems in the US, led to a more powerful federal role in the West, and brought about mining regulation that lasted well into the twentieth century. Primary sources from the era and web materials help readers comprehend what it was like for these nineteenth-century Americans who gambled everything on the pursuit of gold.

The Gold Rush A Primary Source History of the Search for Gold in California The Rosen Publishing Group

John A. Sutter (1803-1880) could have become one of the richest men in California when gold was found on his property. Instead he lost his vast land holdings on the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and eventually left California penniless. Sutter always claimed to be the victim of charlatans, but he bore considerable responsibility for his downfall. He had amassed huge debts before the gold discovery and added even more afterward. In the rough dealings of frontier capitalism in gold rush California, Sutter was

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easy prey. Soon after the gold discovery, Sutter's eldest son, John Jr., (1826-1897) arrived, but soon moved south to Mexico. Hoping to obtain compensation for the land that he and his father had lost, John, Jr., returned to California in 1855 to give his lawyer a thorough statement cataloging how both Sutters were swindled. This extensive document describes the dirty deals of the first great gold rush in the western United States. Sutter's statement has not been available for sixty years. Editor Allan R. Ottley reproduced and annotated this statement, providing a full biographical context and offering an appendix, bibliography, and index. Albert L. Hurtado's introduction updates the book, originally published in 1942. A history of the founding of California's Jewish community during the Gold Rush.

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