

Santa Fe Trail 1803-1881

Cause and Effect

Overview: The Santa Fe Trail didn't come about on a whim or as a matter of luck. It was the result of many choices and the consequences of these choices. This lesson helps students working in groups to use close reading and manipulatives to pair causes and the resulting effects. The lesson is designed to take thirty minutes. By completing the **Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Summary** students will have an overview of the Santa Fe Trail.

Because the Santa Fe Trail and westward expansion is taught in various grade levels, the standards are taken from the national overviews not specific states.

National Curriculum Standards of Social Studies:

Era 4 Expansion and Reform (1801-1861)

- Standard 1: United States territorial expansion between 1801 and 1861, and how it affected relations with external powers and Native Americans.

Historical Thinking Standard 3

- Analyze cause-and-effect relationships bearing in mind multiple causation including (a) the importance of the individual in history; (b) the influence of ideas, human interaction and (c) the role of chance, the accidental and the irrational.

College and Career Readiness Anchor Standards for Reading (Common Core English, Language Arts Anchors):

1. Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it; cite specific textual evidence when writing or speaking to support conclusions drawn from the text.

Objectives:

Content:

- Students will identify the causes for each of the major events affecting the Santa Fe Trail.
- Students will identify the effects each event had on the Santa Fe Trail.
- Students will use these causes and effects to summarize the history of the Trail.

Skills:

- Students will practice close reading.

Materials:

- Prepare one set of cause cards for each group. For students who have not had much success with cause and effect practices, it is advisable to color code the cause cards and the effect cards. It is advisable to laminate the cards so they can be used many times.
- Prepare one set of effect cards for each group. Prepare in the same method as the cause cards.
- Prepare one set of event boards for each group. It is advisable to print the event boards on card stock paper and laminate each sheet.

- Prepare a cause and effect key for each group. This may be prepared on a template similar to the Events Board or simply as a list.
- Prepare individual student copies of **Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Summary**.

Instructions:

- Divide the students into groups of 2 or 4 and pass out both the cause and effect cards along with the Events Board to each group.
- Explain the purpose of the activity: to match the cause and effect cards with the events listed on the event board. Remind the students to use their close reading skills for help in finding the cause that led to the event.
- After the students believe they have the cause and effect cards correctly matched with the event give them the key to self-check their work. The teacher should be observing students as they work, asking questions related to their metacognitive thinking, reviewing the results with them, discussing the students' reasoning for any cards that may be misplaced.

Estimated Time:

- 30 minutes

Follow-up Activity:

- The individual assessment of the activity is the **Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Summary**.

For the Teacher:**Research Background:**

Robert Marzano and fellow educational researchers at McRel (*A Handbook for Classroom Instruction That Works*) purport the importance of helping students to organize ideas through the use of cause and effect principles. Students can better understand cause and effect if they have practice seeing the specific elements of an event and the relationship these have to one another.

Rita and Kenneth Dunn have written in their book *Teaching Students Through Their Individual Learning Styles* that students should be allowed to use their tactile-kinesthetic intelligence through the use of manipulatives such as task cards. The activity, "Cause and Effect Timeline of the Santa Fe Trail," is based on the teachings of both groups of theorists.

Through the use of this activity and similar ones, teachers can develop for other lessons; students will understand the chronological organization of history and know how to organize events and people into major eras to identify and explain historical relationships

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Lesson–Cause Cards p 1

French Emperor Napoleon needs money for expanding his empire in Europe	French Emperor Napoleon needs money for expanding his empire in Europe	French Emperor Napoleon needs money for expanding his empire in Europe
The United States purchases Louisiana Territory	The United States purchases Louisiana Territory	The United States purchases Louisiana Territory
Desire for self rule	Desire for self rule	Desire for self rule
William Becknell has financial problems and will have to go to jail to pay his debts	William Becknell has financial problems and will have to go to jail to pay his debts	William Becknell has financial problems and will have to go to jail to pay his debts
Desire for quicker route to Santa Fe	Desire for quicker route to Santa Fe	Desire for quicker route to Santa Fe
Increased travel along the trail leads to increases in attacks by American Indians	Increased travel along the trail leads to increases in attacks by American Indians	Increased travel along the trail leads to increases in attacks by American Indians

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Lesson–Cause Cards p 2

Even more attacks along the trail	Even more attacks along the trail	Even more attacks along the trail
Need for trading posts in Santa Fe and on the Arkansas River	Need for trading posts in Santa Fe and on the Arkansas River	Need for trading posts in Santa Fe and on the Arkansas River
President Polk decides to settle the land disputes between Texas and Mexico	President Polk decides to settle the land disputes between Texas and Mexico	President Polk decides to settle the land disputes between Texas and Mexico
Col. Stephen W. Kearny and the Army of the West march along the trail to Santa Fe	Col. Stephen W. Kearny and the Army of the West march along the trail to Santa Fe	Col. Stephen W. Kearny and the Army of the West march along the trail to Santa Fe
Discovery of gold	Discovery of gold	Discovery of gold
Expansion of railroad	Expansion of railroad	Expansion of railroad

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Lesson—Effect Cards p1

The size of the United States is almost doubled	The size of the United States is almost doubled	The size of the United States is almost doubled
Spanish arrest Pike and take him to Santa Fe and then Chihuahua. He assesses the possibility of future trading and records this in journals which are published in Missouri	Spanish arrest Pike and take him to Santa Fe and then Chihuahua. He assesses the possibility of future trading and records this in journals which are published in Missouri	Spanish arrest Pike and take him to Santa Fe and then Chihuahua. He assesses the possibility of future trading and records this in journals which are published in Missouri
Now free from Spanish control, Mexicans look for new trade partners and settlers	Now free from Spanish control, Mexicans look for new trade partners and settlers	Now free from Spanish control, Mexicans look for new trade partners and settlers
Becknell returns to Missouri with many times his initial investment, inspires more traders to go west to make their fortune	Becknell returns to Missouri with many times his initial investment, inspires more traders to go west to make their fortune	Becknell returns to Missouri with many times his initial investment, inspires more traders to go west to make their fortune
Traders can now choose between two routes	Traders can now choose between two routes	Traders can now choose between two routes
Fort Leavenworth is established	Fort Leavenworth is established	Fort Leavenworth is established

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Lesson—Effect Cards p2

Major Bennet Riley and his troops provide security for a caravan	Major Bennet Riley and his troops provide security for a caravan	Major Bennet Riley and his troops provide security for a caravan
Provides a venue for cultural and material exchanges between American Indians, mountain men, and traders	Provides a venue for cultural and material exchanges between American Indians, mountain men, and traders	Provides a venue for cultural and material exchanges between American Indians, mountain men, and traders
In addition to the lands of the Southwest, Santa Fe becomes an American city	In addition to the lands of the Southwest, Santa Fe becomes an American city	In addition to the lands of the Southwest, Santa Fe becomes an American city
The Santa Fe Trail is no longer an international trade route	The Santa Fe Trail is no longer an international trade route	The Santa Fe Trail is no longer an international trade route
Massive immigration along both the Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail. Mail service and stage routes are established to New Mexico	Massive immigration along both the Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail. Mail service and stage routes are established to New Mexico	Massive immigration along both the Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail. Mail service and stage routes are established to New Mexico
Santa Fe Trail fades into history	Santa Fe Trail fades into history	Santa Fe Trail fades into history

	<p>1803 Thomas Jefferson authorizes the Louisiana Purchase</p>	
	<p>1806 Zebulon Pike is selected to lead expedition party across Midwest to the Rocky Mountains</p>	
	<p>1821 Mexican Independence</p>	
	<p>1821 William Becknell trades in Santa Fe</p>	
	<p>1822 William Becknell takes the Cimarron (Dry-land) Route</p>	
	<p>1827 U.S. Government authorizes building of forts in the west</p>	

	<p>1829 Pres. Jackson authorizes U.S. Army troops to escort trains on the trail</p>	
	<p>1835 William and Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain establish the Bent, St. Vrain Company and found Bent's Fort</p>	
	<p>1846-1848 Mexican-American War</p>	
	<p>1846 Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny took control of Santa Fe</p>	
	<p>1849 California Gold Rush</p>	
	<p>1880 The AT&SF Railroad reaches Santa Fe</p>	

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Key—page 1

<p>French Emperor Napoleon needs money for expanding his empire in Europe</p>	<p>1803 Thomas Jefferson authorizes the Louisiana Purchase</p>	<p>The size of the United States is almost doubled</p>
<p>The United States purchases Louisiana Territory</p>	<p>1806 Zebulon Pike is selected to lead expedition party across Midwest to the Rocky Mountains</p>	<p>Spanish arrest Pike and take him to Santa Fe and then Chihuahua. He assesses the possibility of future trading and records this in journals which are published in Missouri</p>
<p>Desire for self rule</p>	<p>1821 Mexican Independence</p>	<p>Now free from Spanish control, Mexicans look for new trade partners and settlers</p>
<p>William Becknell has financial problems and will have to go to jail to pay his debts</p>	<p>1821 William Becknell trades in Santa Fe</p>	<p>Becknell returns to Missouri with many times his initial investment, inspires more traders to go west to make their fortune</p>
<p>Desire for quicker route to Santa Fe</p>	<p>1822 William Becknell takes the Cimarron (Dry-land) Route</p>	<p>Traders can now choose between two routes</p>
<p>Increased travel along the trail leads to increases in attacks by American Indians</p>	<p>1827 U.S. Government authorizes building of forts in the west</p>	<p>Ft. Leavenworth established</p>

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Key—page 2

<p>Even more attacks along the trail</p>	<p>1829 Pres. Jackson authorizes U.S. Army troops to escort trains on the trail</p>	<p>Major Bennet Riley and his troops provide security for a caravan</p>
<p>Need for trading posts in Santa Fe and on the Arkansas River</p>	<p>1835 William and Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain establish the Bent, St. Vrain Company and found Bent's Fort</p>	<p>Provides a venue for cultural and material exchanges between American Indians, mountain men, and traders</p>
<p>President Polk decides to settle the land disputes between Texas and Mexico</p>	<p>1846-1848 Mexican-American War</p>	<p>In addition to the lands of the Southwest, Santa Fe becomes an American city</p>
<p>Col. Stephen W. Kearny and the Army of the West march along the trail to Santa Fe</p>	<p>1846 Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny took control of Santa Fe</p>	<p>The Santa Fe Trail is no longer an international trade route</p>
<p>Discovery of gold</p>	<p>1849 California Gold Rush</p>	<p>Massive immigration along both the Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail. Mail service and stage routes are established to New Mexico</p>
<p>Expansion of railroad</p>	<p>1880 The AT&SF Railroad reaches Santa Fe</p>	<p>Santa Fe Trail fades into history</p>

Santa Fe Trail Cause and Effect Summary

Directions: Using your completed Cause and Effect cards complete the following summary of the Santa Fe Trail.

America began its efforts to extend from coast to coast when _____ sold the Louisiana Territory to _____ in _____. Jefferson sent explorers, Lewis and Clark to explore the new land, which had doubled the size of the United States. Instructed to explore to the mouth of the Missouri River, the expedition went on to the Pacific Ocean. _____ was chosen to explore the southern part of the purchase and to inform the Plains Indians that the land now belonged to the United States not France. The Spanish arrested Pike and his men for illegally entering their territory. They were taken as far south as Chihuahua all the while recording information about the land and the people in his secret journal. It was this information that stirred the imaginations of the _____ traders.

Travel into Mexico was very dangerous as long as the Spanish controlled the land. However in _____, the Mexicans achieved self-rule, or _____. Now they turned to America for trade. The Santa Fe Trail was born shortly after that with both Mexicans and Americans traveling the Trail to sell their goods.

The first successful American to trade in Santa Fe was _____. He entered Santa Fe in 1821 and sold his trade goods for several sacks of silver. Upon his return to Franklin, Missouri, many other merchants began to make preparations to go to Santa Fe. Becknell's first trip had been along a route that would be known as the Mountain Route. This route was the easiest for finding water, but was very difficult because of the steep mountains. As the other merchants were preparing a pack train to go to Santa Fe to trade, Becknell and several other men loaded three or four thousand dollars worth of cloth, shoes, saws, nails, glassware, and other articles into three wagons. Fearing that crossing Raton Pass with wagons would be nearly impossible, Becknell decided to cross the Arkansas River near the site of the present day town of Dodge City and head south. This area was an arid land that Becknell had not expected. Even with the problems of lack of water and grass, Becknell arrived in Santa Fe much before the other traders. The _____ route soon became the favored route.

Because of the growing number of merchants along the trail and the increasing problems with American Indians, the U.S. government established _____, in 1827. This fort was located near the jumping-off point of both the Santa Fe and the Oregon Trail. By 1829, the Indian problem was becoming so severe that President _____ authorized U.S. Army troops to _____ the trains. _____ led the first military escort. The U. S. troops could only escort the wagons as far as the beginning of the Cimarron Route, since the rest of the trip was in _____ territory.

By 1835, three traders had established trading posts in Santa Fe and along the Trail at _____ Fort. The men were brothers, William and Charles _____, and _____. Bent's Fort became a meeting place of three cultures, _____, _____, and American Indians.

America's desire for Manifest Destiny became even stronger after Texas gained its independence from Mexico. President _____ led the nation into war with _____ in 1835. _____ marched the U. S. Army of the West across the Trail and into Santa Fe. The lands of the southwest including California, Arizona, and New _____ became American territory. _____ was no longer an international trade city, but now belonged to _____. The

discovery of _____ in California in _____ created even more traffic on the Santa Fe Trail. The Trail continued to be active until 1880, when the _____ railroad reached Santa Fe.