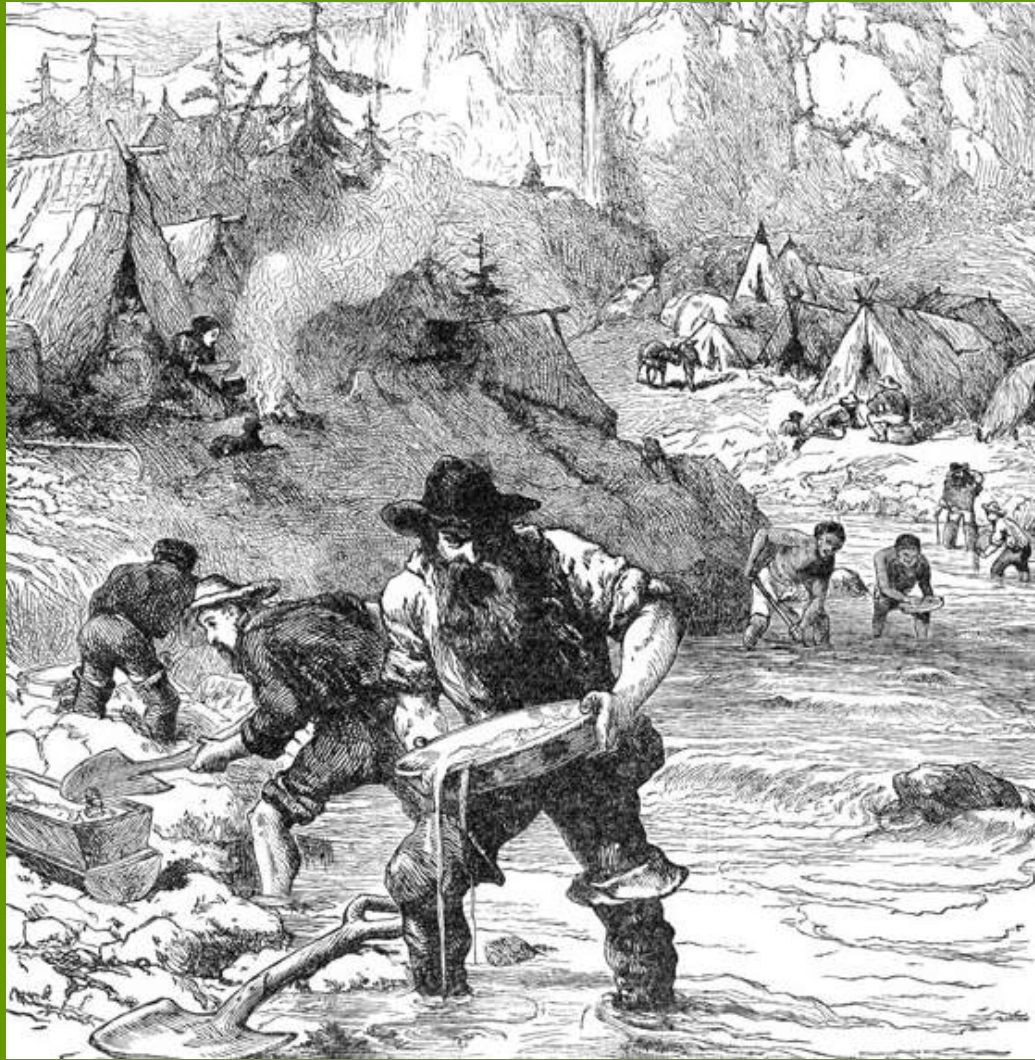


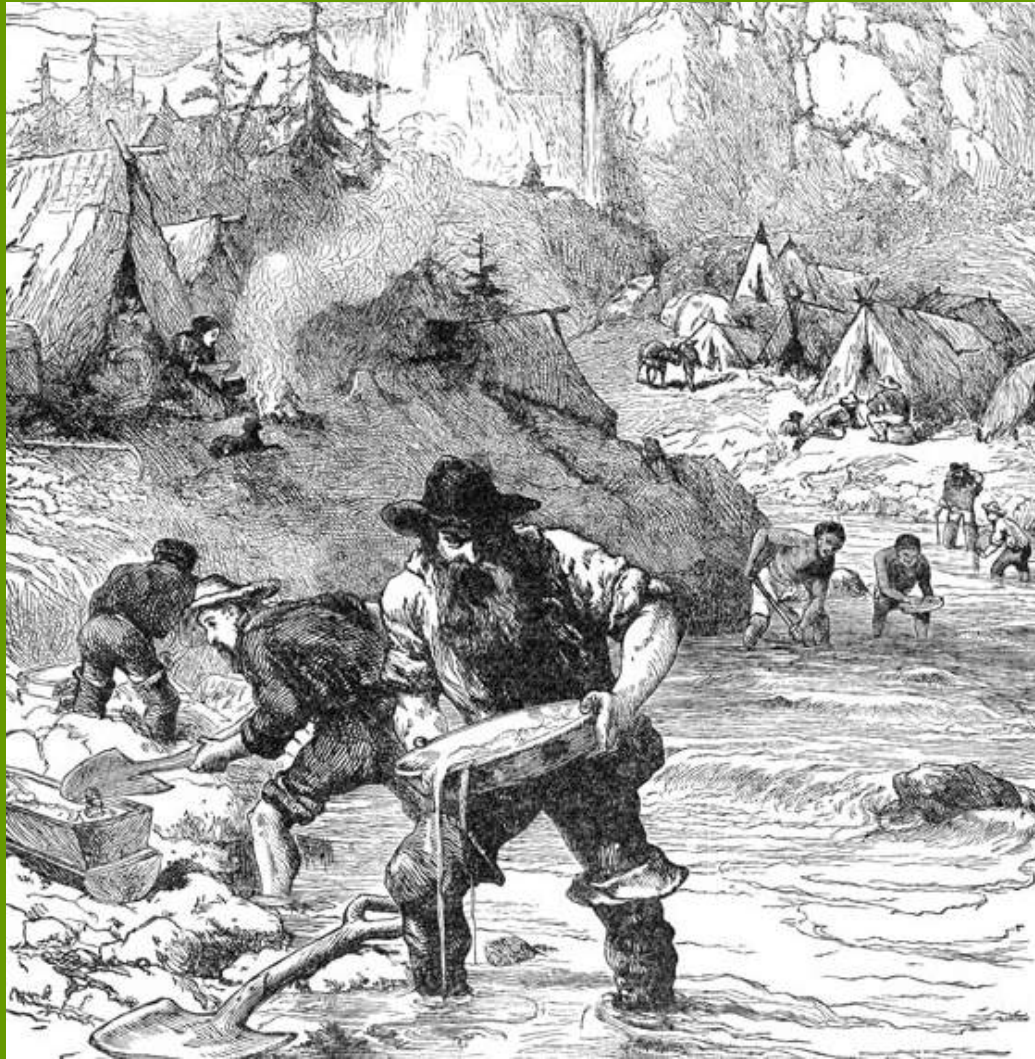
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Gold was discovered in California at Sutter's Mill on January 24, 1848. The news of gold eventually brought approximately 300,000 people to California. They mined what today would be worth tens of billions of dollars of gold. California became a state by 1850. This image, "Gold Washing in California," was created for Marshall H. Bright's *True Stories of American History for Our Young People*. It was published in 1898.

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Forty-Niners



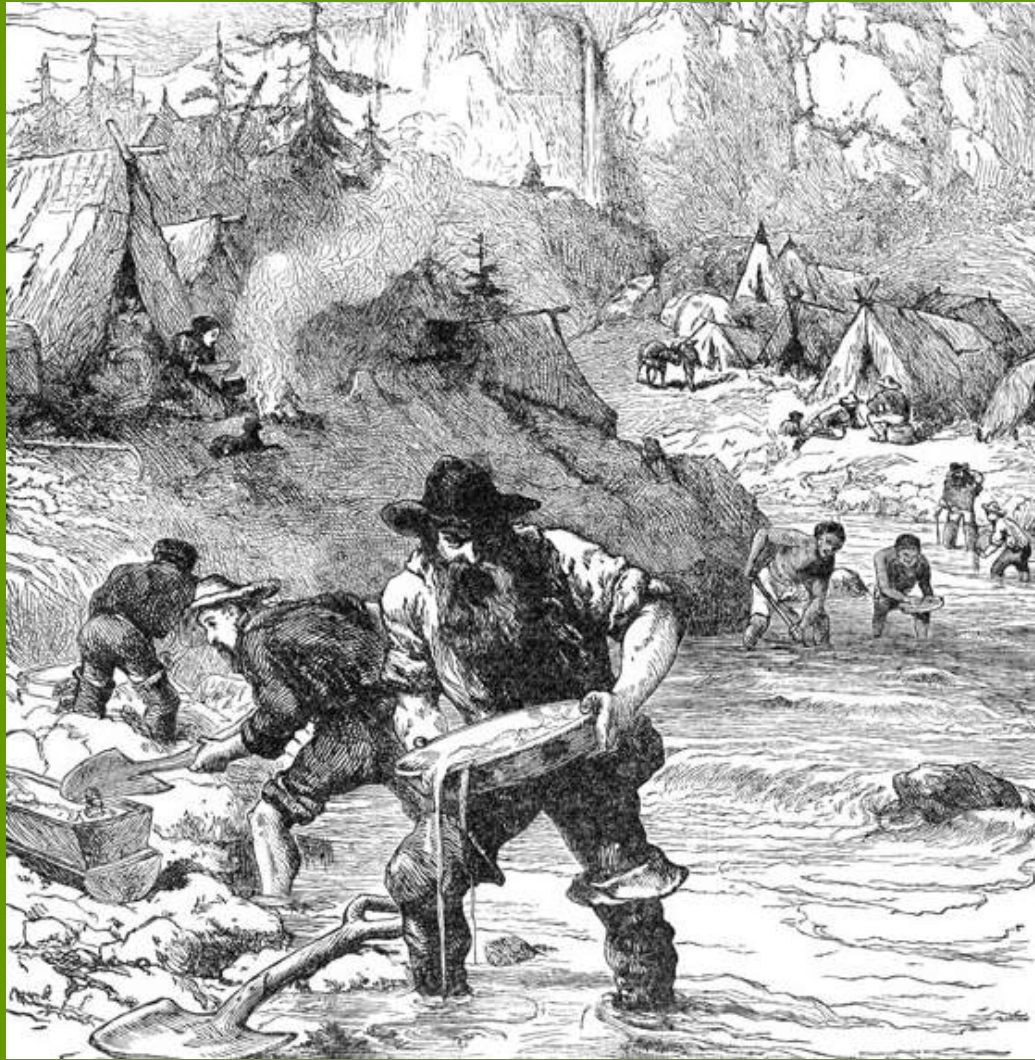
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The California Gold Rush



This image, "California and Oregon Stage Company" shows a Wells Fargo and Company stagecoach carrying passengers and the U.S. Mail past Mount Shasta at the southern end of the Cascade Mountain range in California. The artist was A. Stein (1835-) and the lithographer was the company Britton & Rey which was active from 1851-1902. This image is courtesy of the Bancroft Library at the University of California at Berkeley.

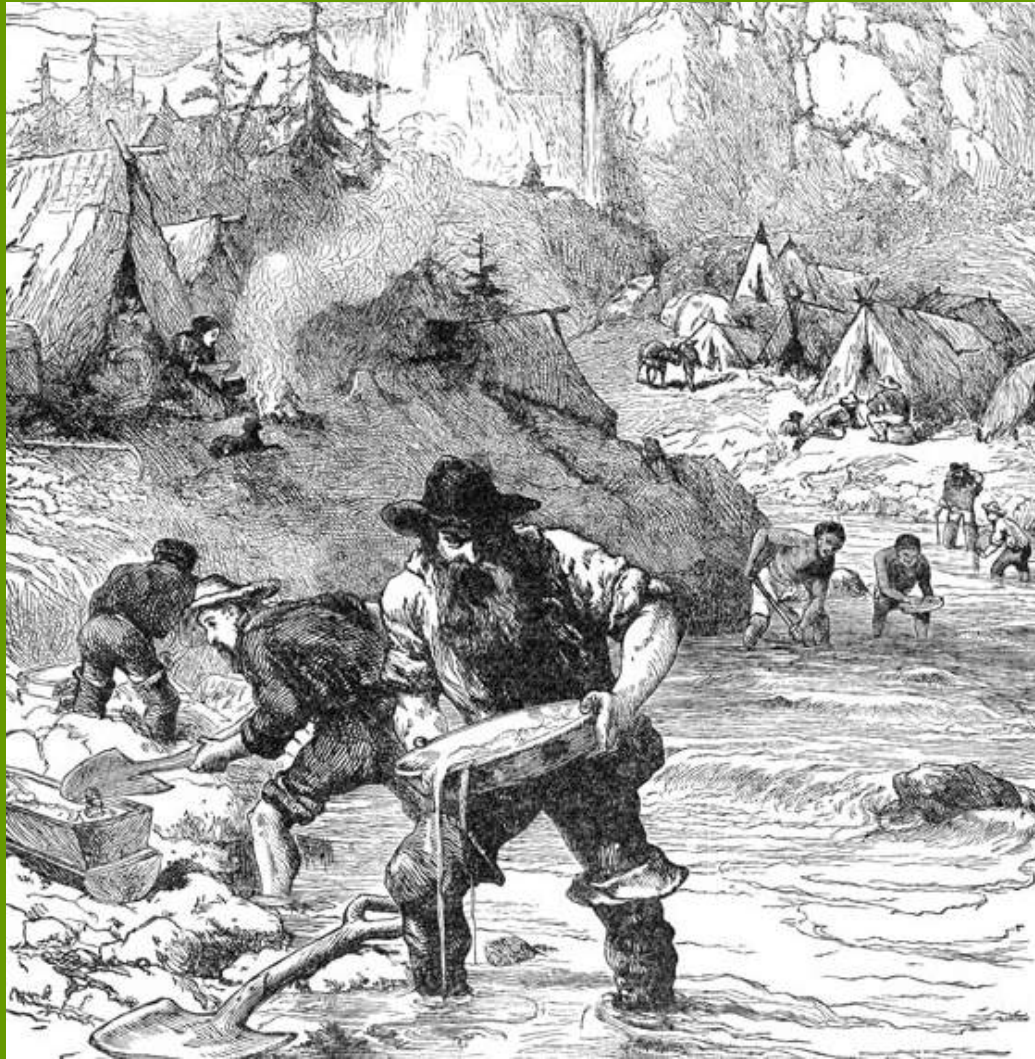
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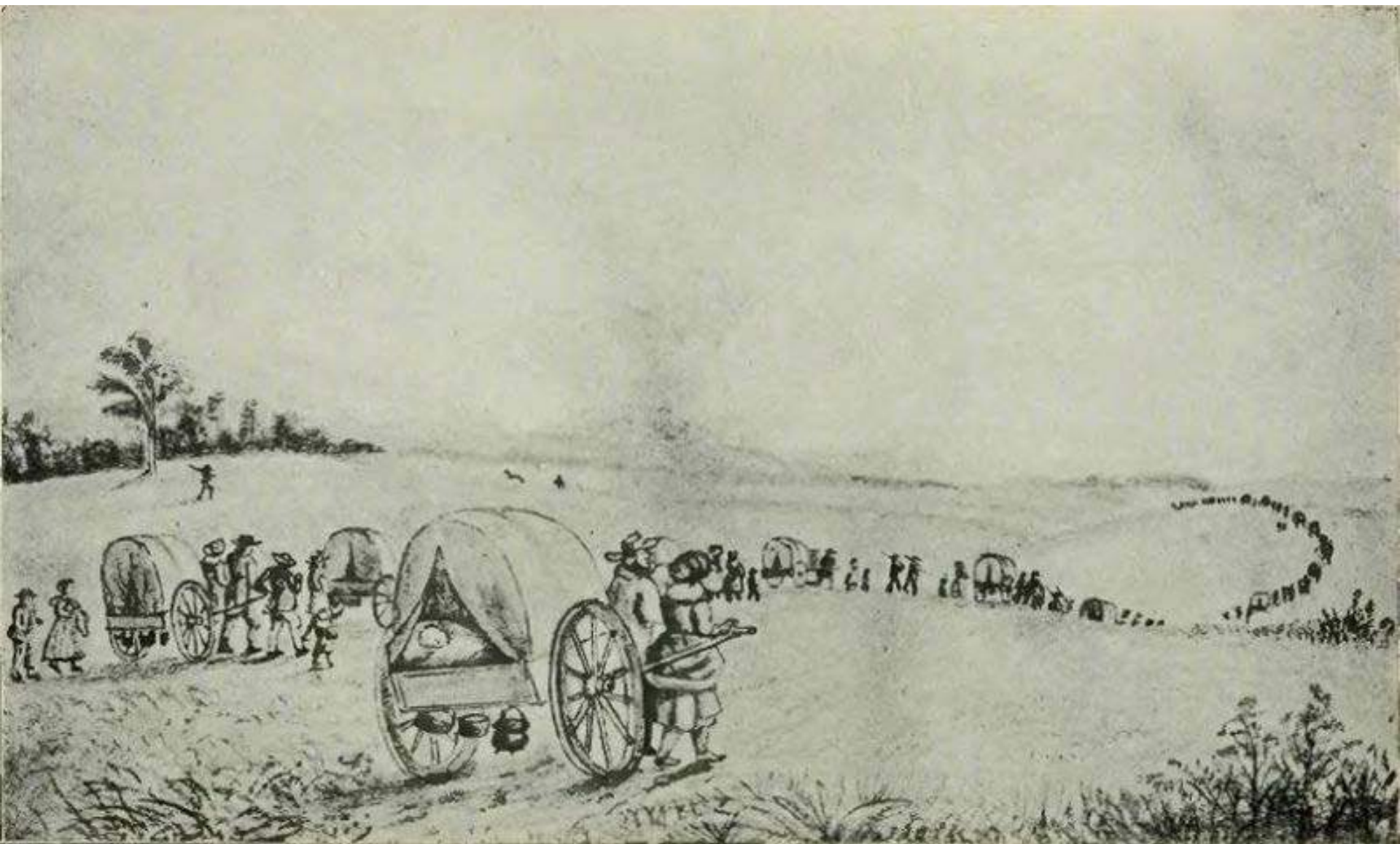
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This is depiction of members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints traveling to Salt Lake City, Utah.



They are pulling two wheel handcarts. This illustration is from *History of Iowa from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the Twentieth Century* which was published in 1903. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The Mormons came to the desert for the same reason countless settlers had traveled to North America—for religious freedom.



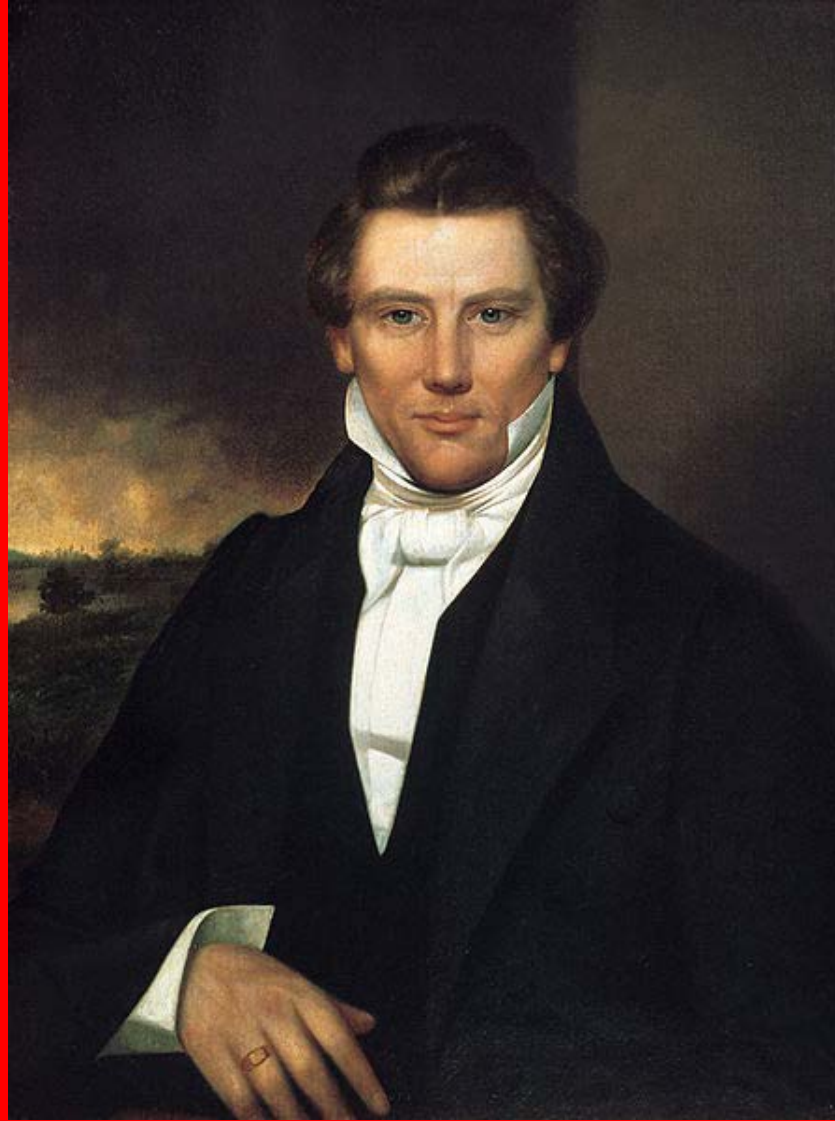
This is a statue commemorating Mormon handcart pioneers. It is located in Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah. This photograph by CDGentry is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The settlers of Utah belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



They referred to themselves as “Saints.” Most people, though, knew them as Mormons. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir was founded in August, 1847, one month after the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake City Valley. It is one of the most visible symbols of the Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints (the Mormons). The choir now has 360 all volunteer members. The organ at the Tabernacle in Salt Lake City has 11,623 pipes. This image is courtesy of ticketsinventory.com.

The Mormons owed their origins to Joseph Smith, a farmer in upstate New York.



In the 1820s Joseph Smith (1805-1844) had a vision that convinced him to found a new Christian religious group. His faith and enthusiasm won converts. Several of his beliefs, however, won him enemies. This painting by an unknown artist was created circa 1842. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Joseph Smith believed that property should be held in common.



Holding property "in common" means that property did not belong to an individual. It belonged to a group as a whole, and the whole group shared in the loss or profit of the property. This image shows the Order of Orderville, Utah. The town had a central plaza and a dining hall where communal meals were prepared and shared, and all property was held in common with the wealth being evenly distributed. This image is courtesy of hcn.com.

Joseph Smith also supported polygamy, the idea that a man could have more than one wife.



The belief of polygamy angered many people in the 1800s, and the Mormons eventually gave up this practice. This image shows the family of Joseph F. Smith (1838-1918), a nephew of the founder of the Mormon Church. This picture was created circa 1900. It shows members of Smith's family, including his sons and daughters, as well as their spouses and children. This image is courtesy of the Utah Historical Society and Wikimedia Commons.

1

In 2014 the Mormon Church admitted for the first time that its founder, Joseph Smith, had approximately how many wives?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40



Previously the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) portrayed Joseph Smith as being married to one woman, his first wife Emma (right). This image is courtesy of bbc.com.

1

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- A. 10
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- C. 30
- D. 40



One of his wives was as young as 14 years old, five others were 17 and under, and others were already married to other men. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

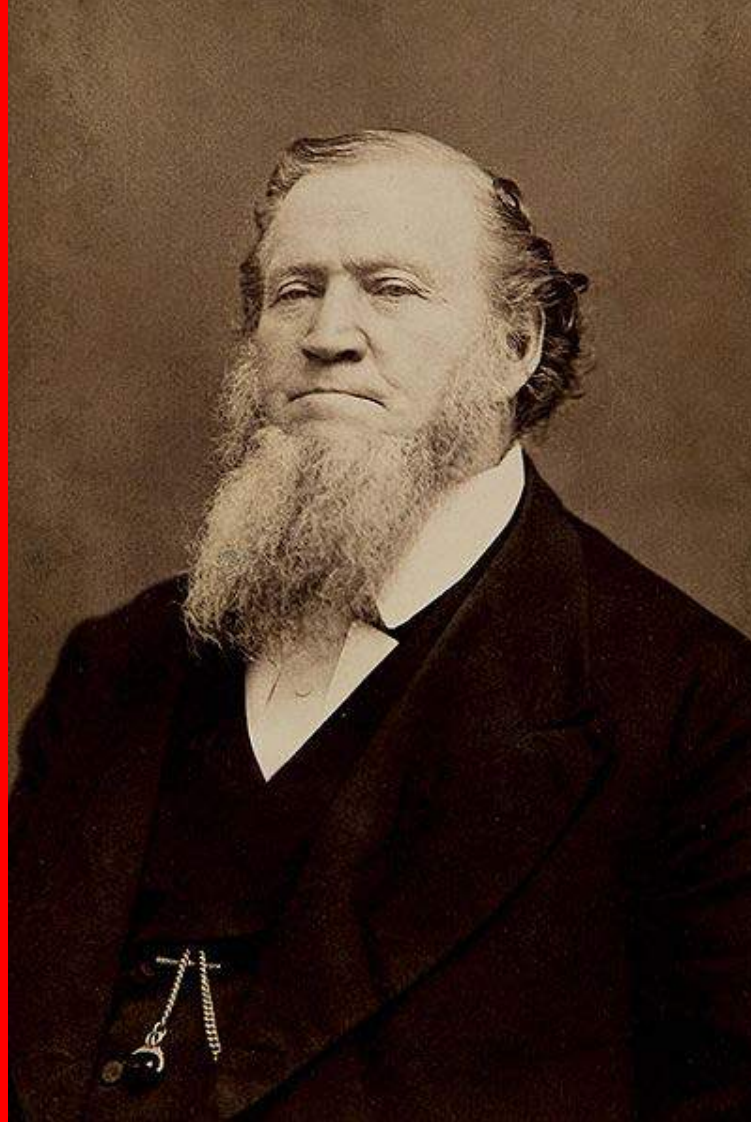
D. 40

The Mormons moved from New York to Ohio, then to Missouri, and then to Illinois because neighbors who were concerned about the Mormon's beliefs harassed the Mormons.



In 1844 a mob attacked and killed Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum. Smith was in jail for trying to shut down a newspaper that criticized Smith and the practice of polygamy. While in the jail, a mob with painted faces attacked and killed the Smith brothers. This image is titled "Martyrdom of Joseph and Hiram Smith in Carthage Jail, June 27, 1844." This lithograph was created in 1851 by G.W. Fasel. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress and of Wikimedia Commons.

Joseph Smith's successor, Brigham Young, decided to lead the Mormons to shelter in the Far West.



Brigham Young (1801-1877) was President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, founded Salt Lake City, and was the first governor of the Utah Territory. This image, taken by Charles William Carter (1832-1918) circa 1870 is courtesy of Harvard Art Museum/Fogg Museum and Wikimedia Commons.

In 1847 the Mormons began a long trek to Utah.



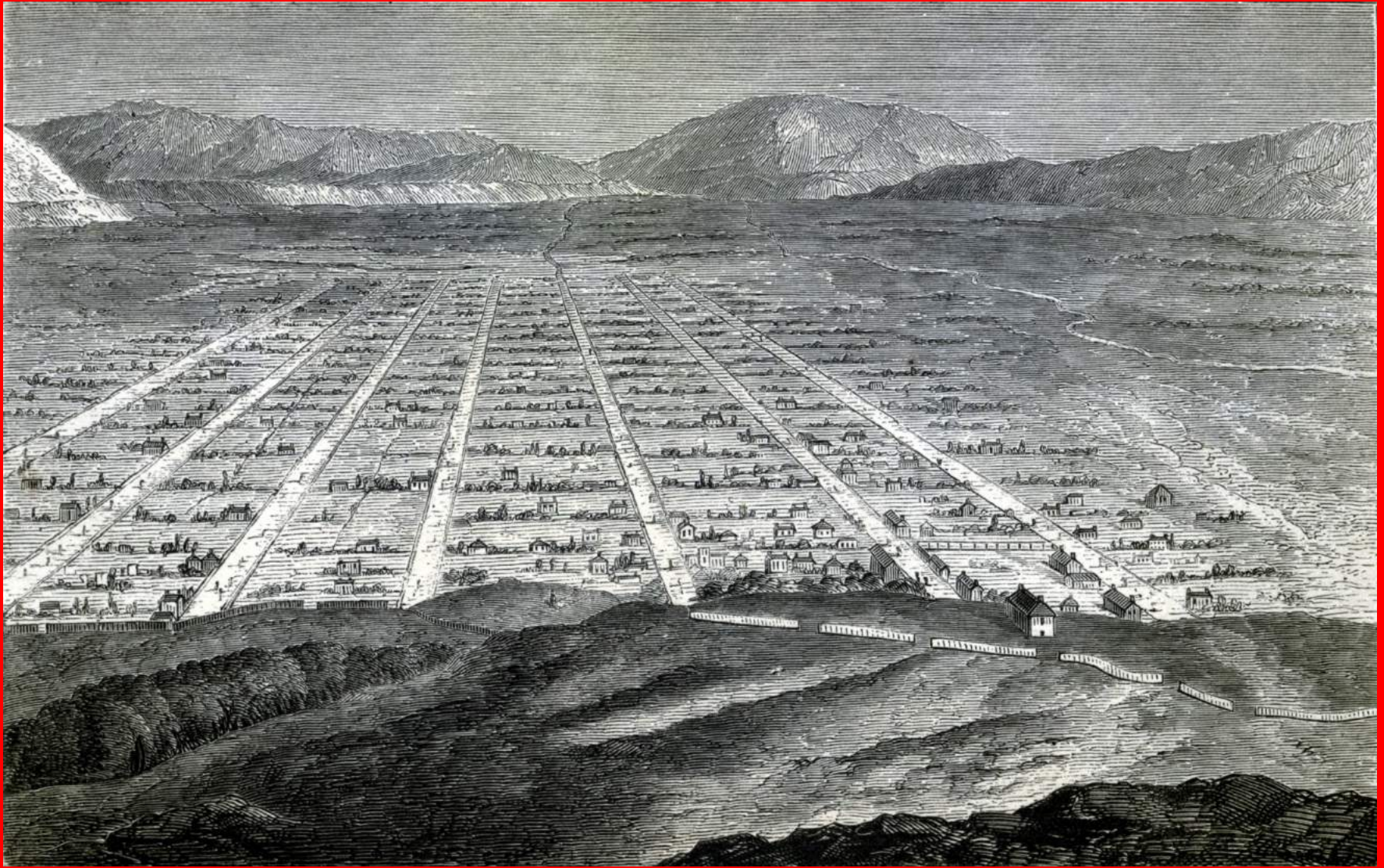
More than 15,000 people made the difficult journey across the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains. South Pass was an important landmark on the Mormon Trail. This image by Matthew Trump was taken on October 15, 2004. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Over the next decade the Mormons built 1043 miles of canals and irrigated 154,000 acres of formerly arid, or dry, land.



This image shows the 1000 South Canal in Salt Lake City, Utah. This image is courtesy of tinypineapple.com.

By 1860 about 30,000 Mormons lived in Salt Lake City and more than 90 other towns in present-day Utah.



This image shows Salt Lake City looking south in 1860. This image appeared in Richard F. Burton's *City of the Saints* in 1862. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Utah eventually entered the Union in 1896 as the forty-fifth state.



This image shows Temple Square in Salt Lake City, Utah in 1896. This image was taken by William Henry Jackson (1843-1942) for the Detroit Publishing Company. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

While the Mormons were building houses in Utah, a Swiss immigrant, John Sutter, had ordered some workers to build this sawmill along the American River in northern California.



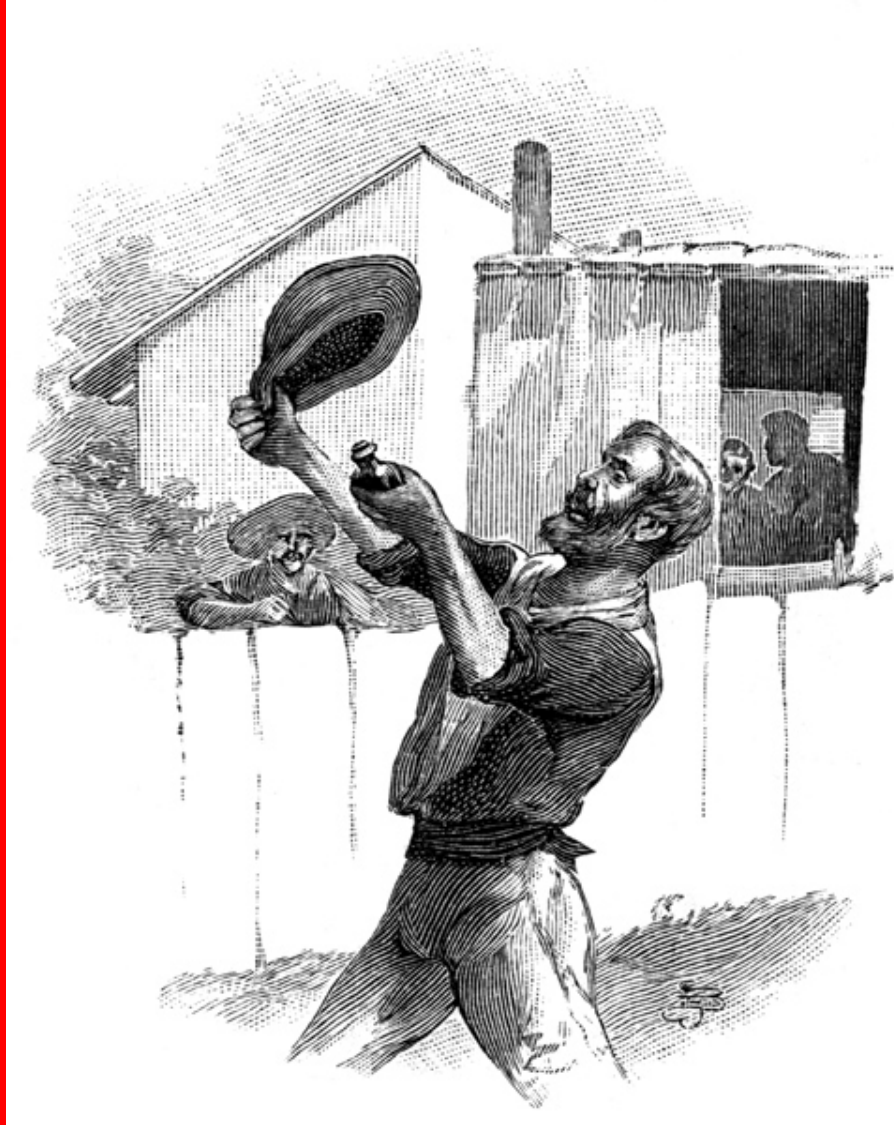
The man in front is probably the photographer's assistant who was placed in the picture to show scale. This image was taken in 1850 by R.H. Vance. It is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

On January 24, 1848, a golden glint in the river caught the eye of James Marshall, the supervisor of the job to construct Sutter's sawmill.



Marshall reached into the water and pulled out a lump of ore. This is the gold nugget discovered by James W. Marshall in the American River at Sutter's Mill. This enlarged photograph is misleading. The nugget is the size of a dime, and weighs just over a quarter of an ounce. This image is courtesy of the University of California.

A single word slipped through Marshall's lips: "gold."



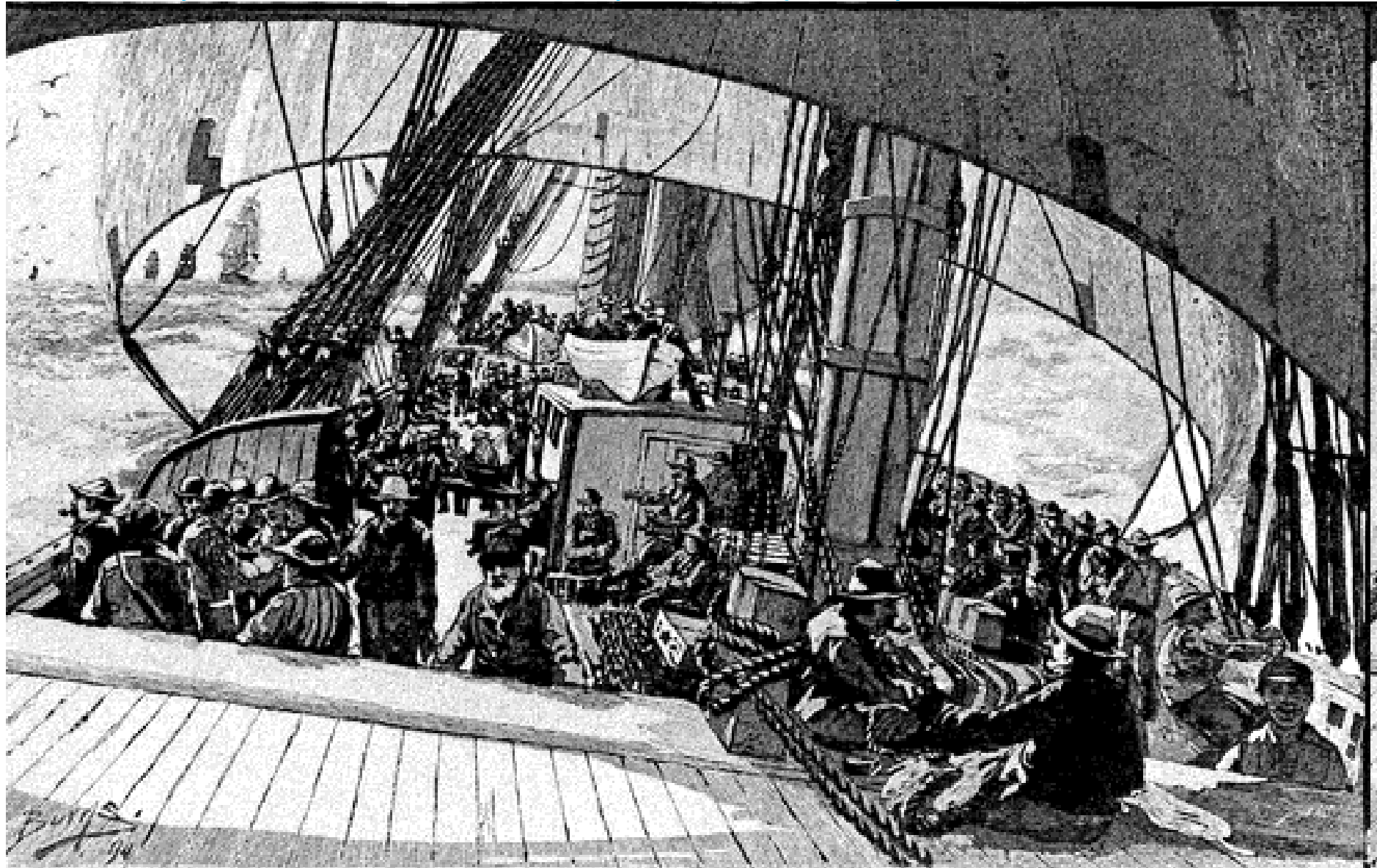
This image shows James W. Marshall discovering gold in the American River on January 24, 1848. This event began the California Gold Rush. This image appeared in D. H. Montgomery's *The Beginner's American History*, published in 1902 by Ginn and Company of Boston, Massachusetts. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

James Marshall and John Sutter tried to keep the discovery a secret, but word spread quickly to nearby towns.



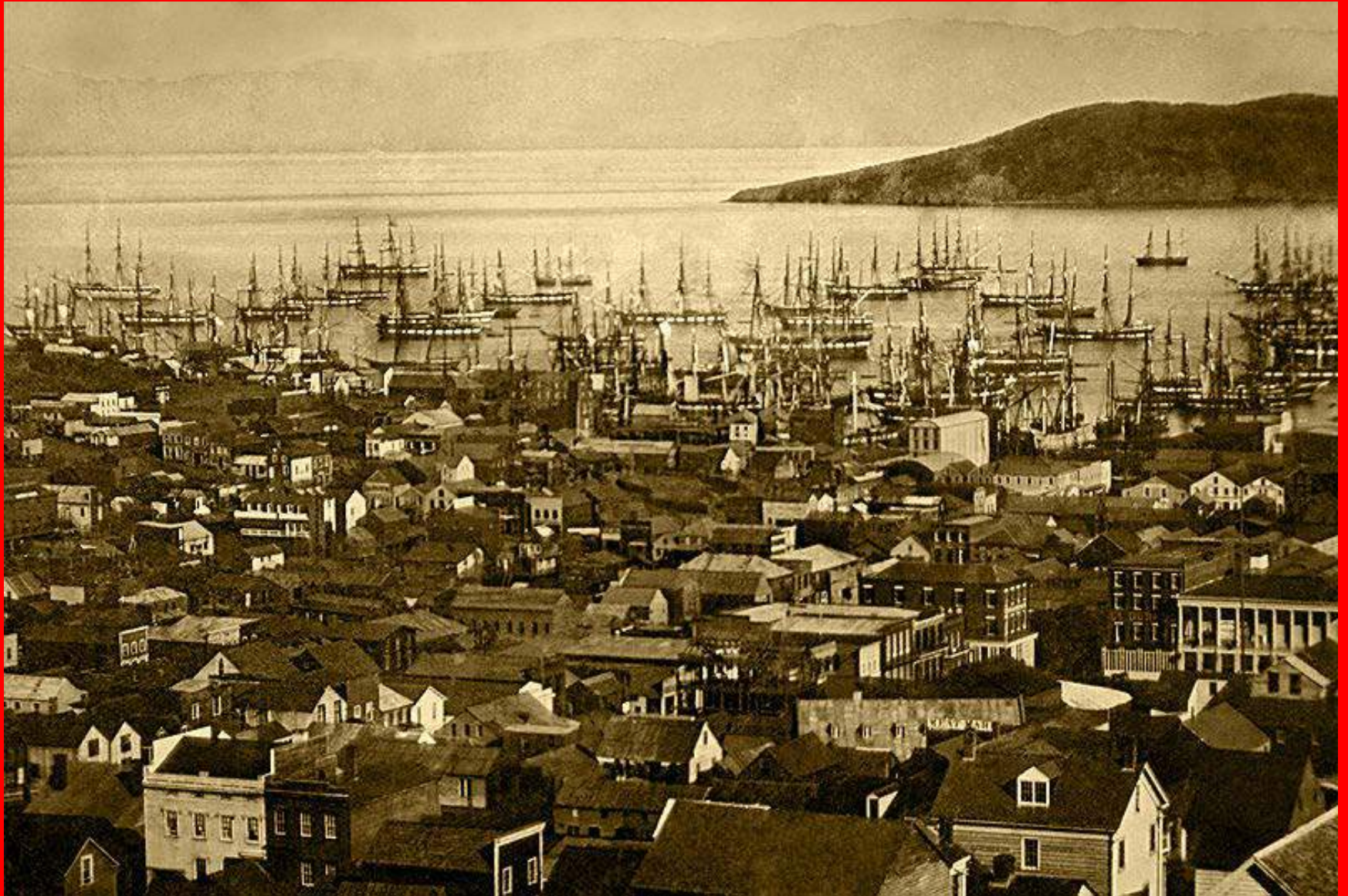
This image shows the spot in the American River where John Marshall discovered gold in California. The property is now known as Marshall Gold Discovery State Park. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The gold seekers who rushed to California became known as the Forty-Niners for the year, 1849, in which many of them journeyed to The Golden State.



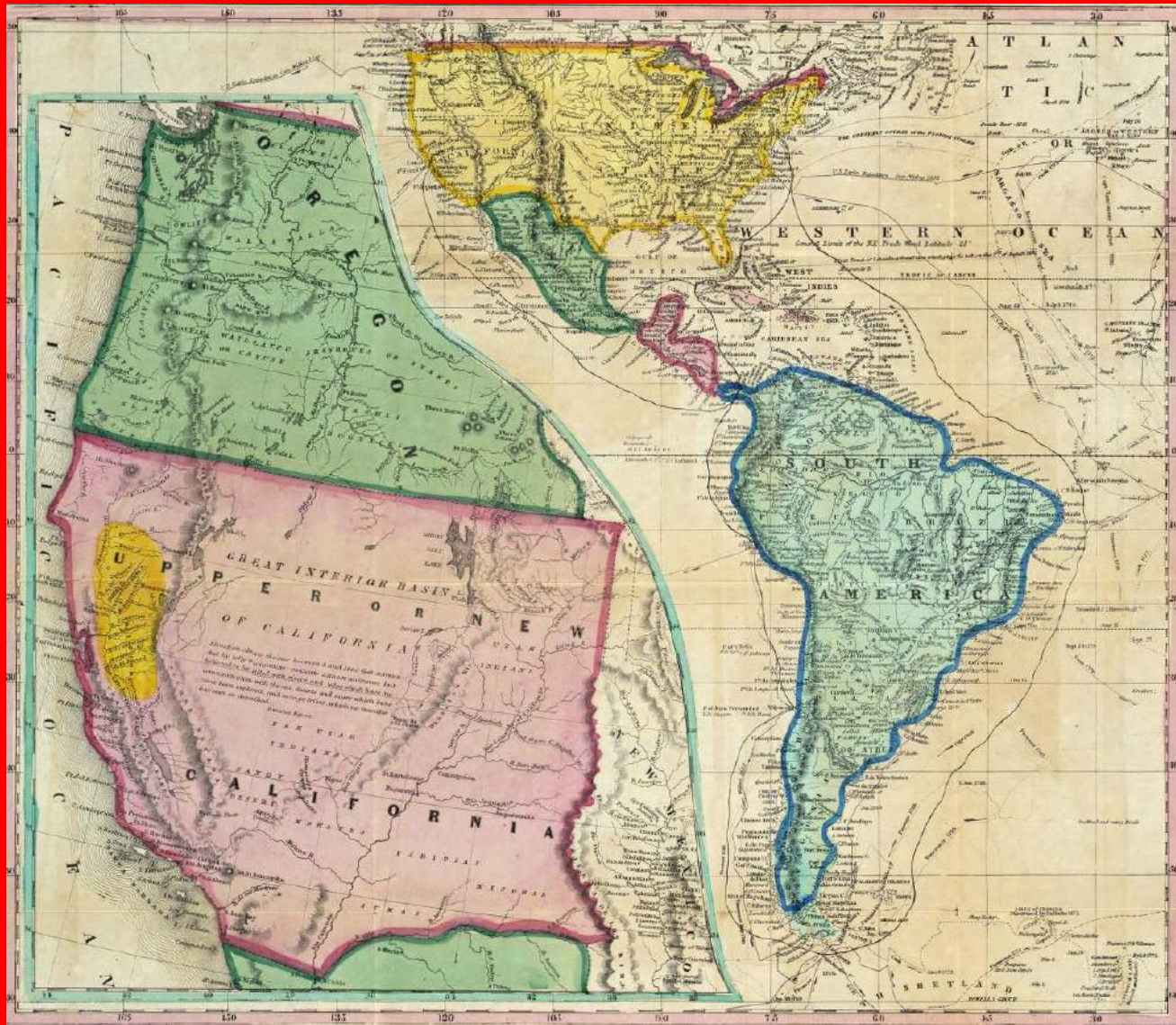
“Fair Weather” is the title of this drawing of a crowd of Forty-Niners on board a ship. This image was created by Milton Burns in 1890 for the July, 1891 issue of *Century Magazine*. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Thousands of forty-niners sailed to San Francisco from New York, Boston, and Galveston.



This image shows the Harbor at San Francisco with Yerba Buena Island in the right background. This image was taken circa 1850-1851. This image is courtesy of the Library and Congress and Wikimedia Commons.

Many of the Forty-Niners traveled around the southern tip of South America.



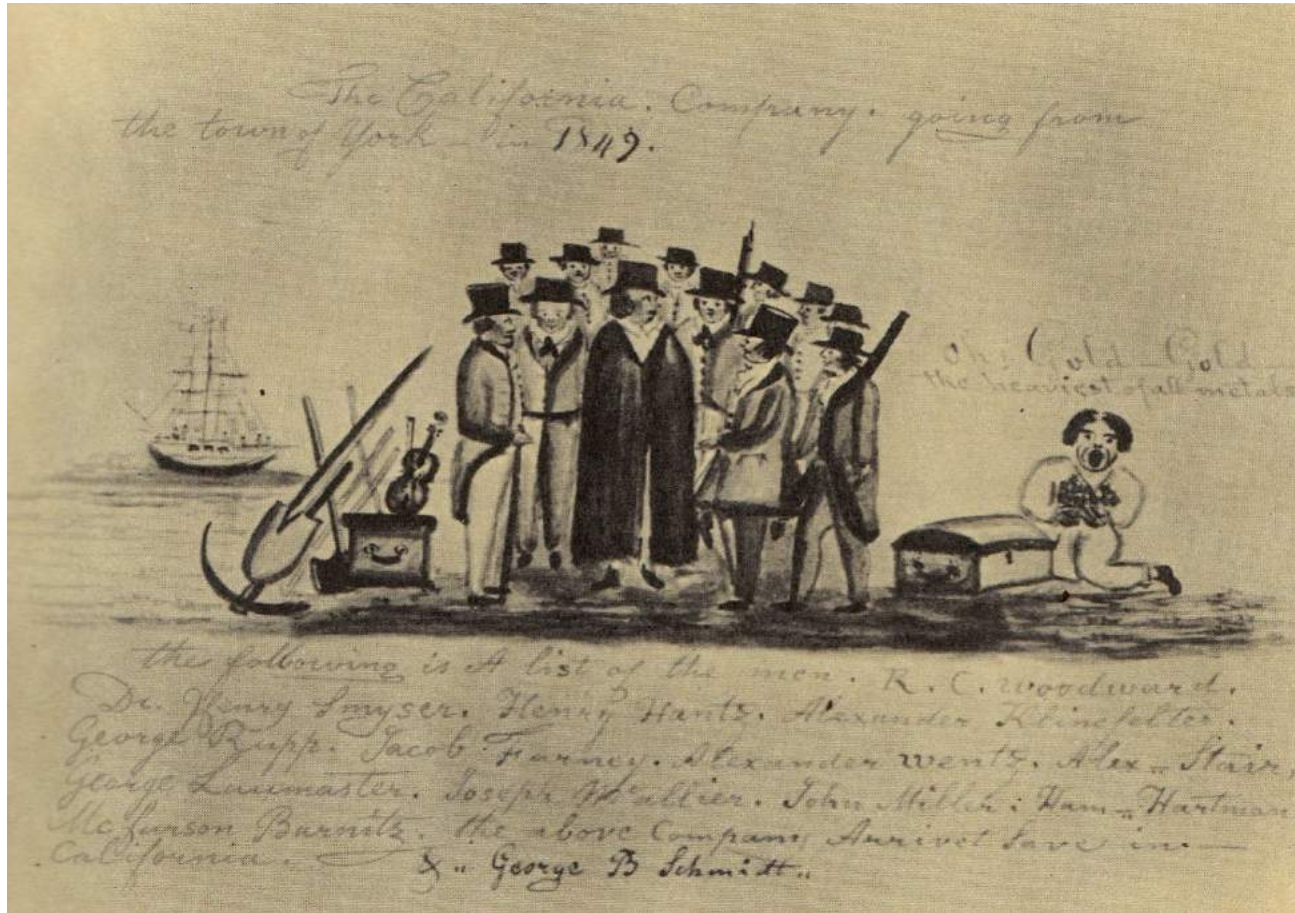
The Southern Tip of South America is known as Cape Horn. A Cape is a piece of land jutting into large body of water. This map shows some of the water routes from the east coast of the United States to California. One route goes to Panama. Another route goes around South America and its Cape Horn. This image was created by Ensigns and Thayer in 1849. It is courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection and Wikimedia Commons.

Some more adventurous—or impatient—travelers sailed to the Isthmus of Panama.



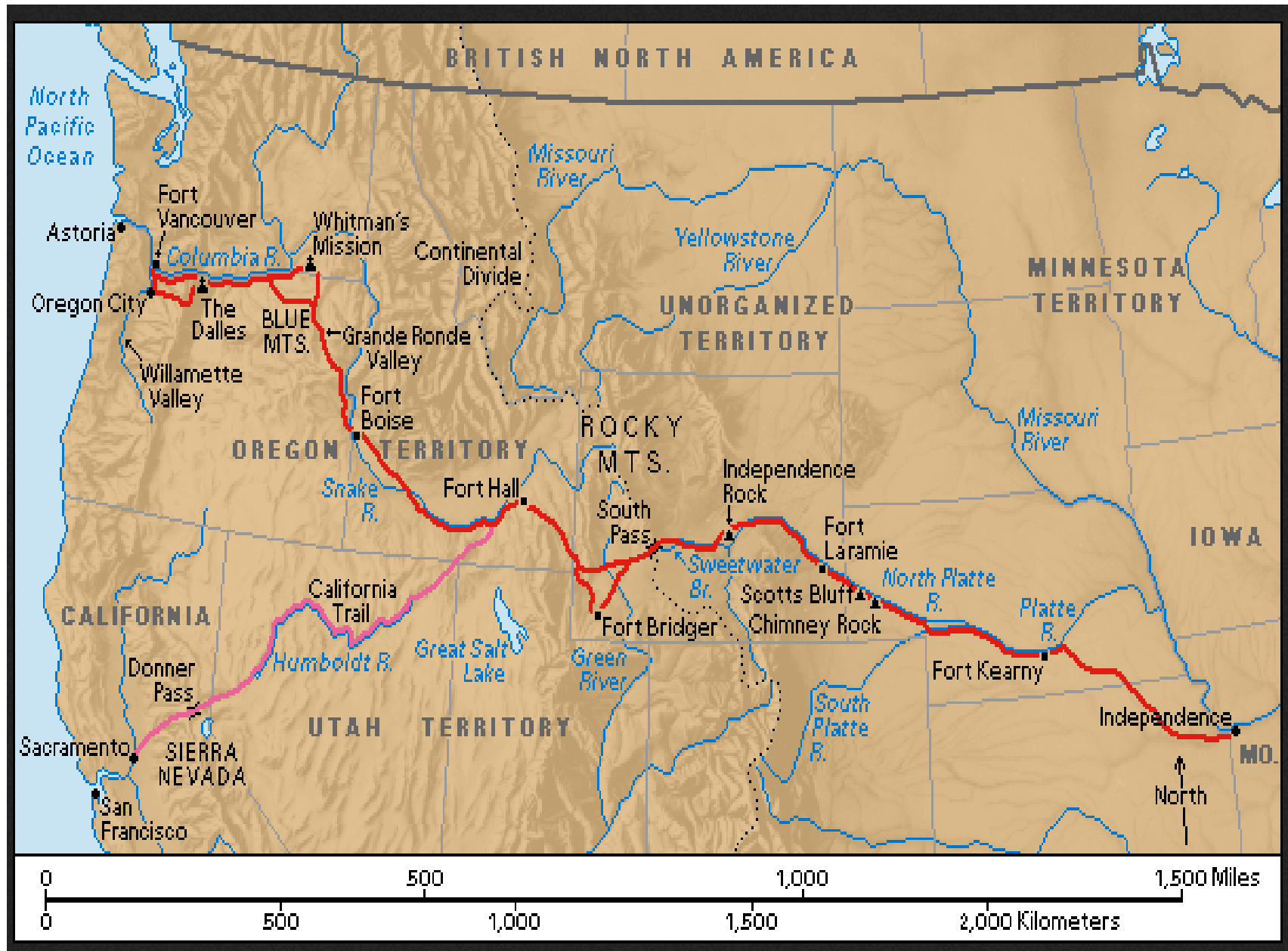
When they reached the Atlantic Coast of Panama, they climbed on mules and rode through the steamy jungle to reach the Pacific Coast of Panama. At the coast, they hoped to catch a ship bound for California. The Isthmus of Panama is shown in the bottom right of this map. Johnson, A. J., *Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas of The World with Physical Geography, and with Descriptions Geographical, Statistical, and Historic including The Latest Federal Census, A Geographical Index, and a Chronological History of the Civil War in America*, 1866. This image is courtesy of Geographicus Rare Antique Maps and Wikimedia Commons.

The people who departed from the ships in San Francisco came from nearly every corner of the earth, including York County, Pennsylvania.



This image is titled "The California Company going from the town of York. In 1849." The person kneeling on the right says, "Oh, Gold, Gold, the heaviest of all metals." The caption lists the group of people leaving York, Pennsylvania: "The following is A list of the men. R.C. Woodward, Dr. Henry Smyser, Henry Hantz, Alexander Klinefelter, George Rupp, Jacob Forney, Alexander Wentz, Alex. Stair, George Laumaster, Joseph Mcallier, John Miller, Ham Hartman, McFurson Burnitz & George B. Schmitt. The above Company Arrived Safe in California." This image by participant Lewis Miller (drawn in his journal) is courtesy of the Historical Society of York County, Pennsylvania.

By far the greatest number of gold seekers traveled to California on overland trails.



Guided by former mountain men, many traveled over a southern spur of the Oregon Trail, called the California Trail. This image is courtesy of humboldt.edu.

In 1849 alone, more than 80,000 people poured across the continent.



This painting is titled "The Lone Prospector." It was created by Albertus Del Orient Browere (1814-1887) in 1853. It is part of the collection of the Oakland Museum of California. This image is courtesy of museumca.org.

When the forty-niners reached California, they threw up temporary towns overnight with names such as Shinbone Peak and You Bet.



This image shows the mining town of Columbia, California in the 1850s. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Most of the prospectors in the mining towns lived in tents.



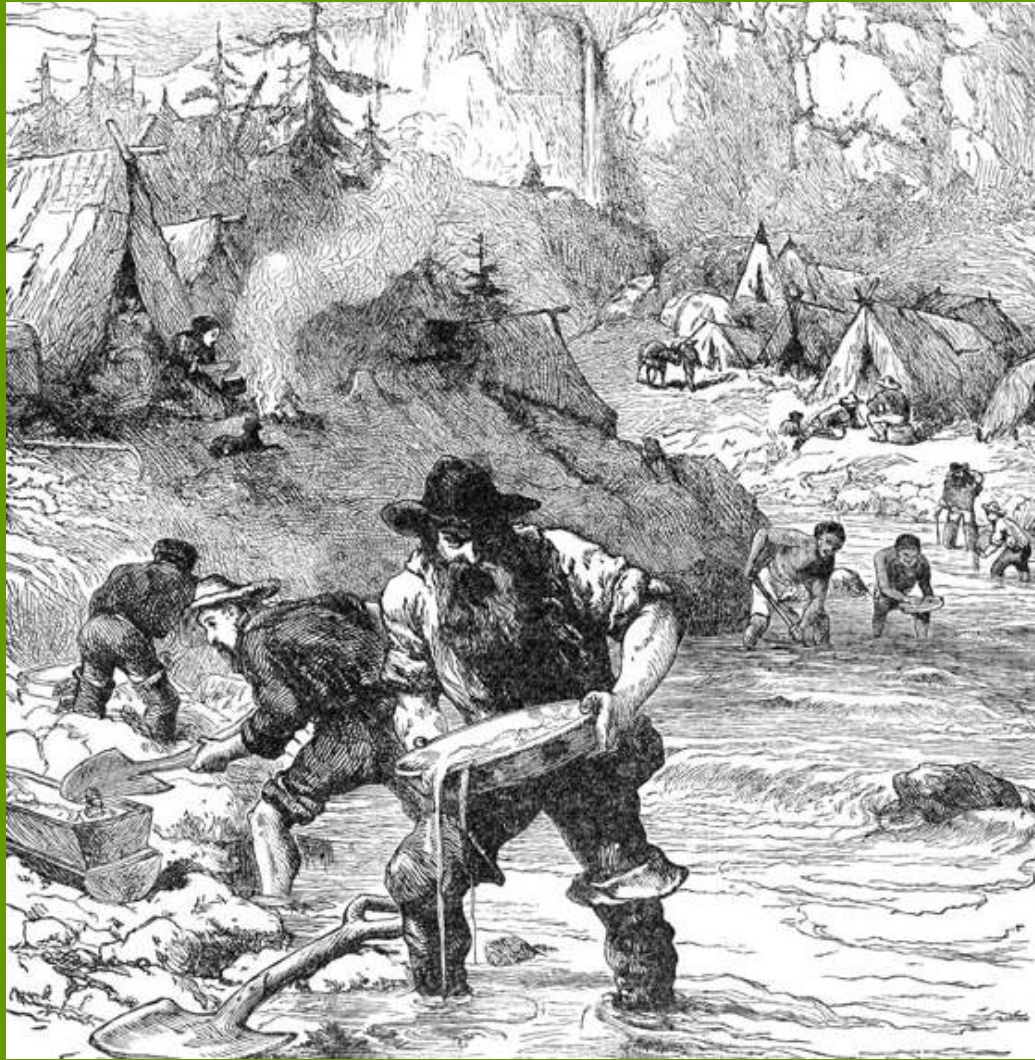
The lucky ones owned cabins, most of which lacked windows or chimneys. Tents were convenient because miners could pick them up and move them to the next claim. This image is courtesy of legendsofamerica.com.

Some women staked claims, but more made money by opening boardinghouses or laundries.



In this picture it appears that the three men are mining and the woman has clothes in her right hand. This image is courtesy of fold3.com.

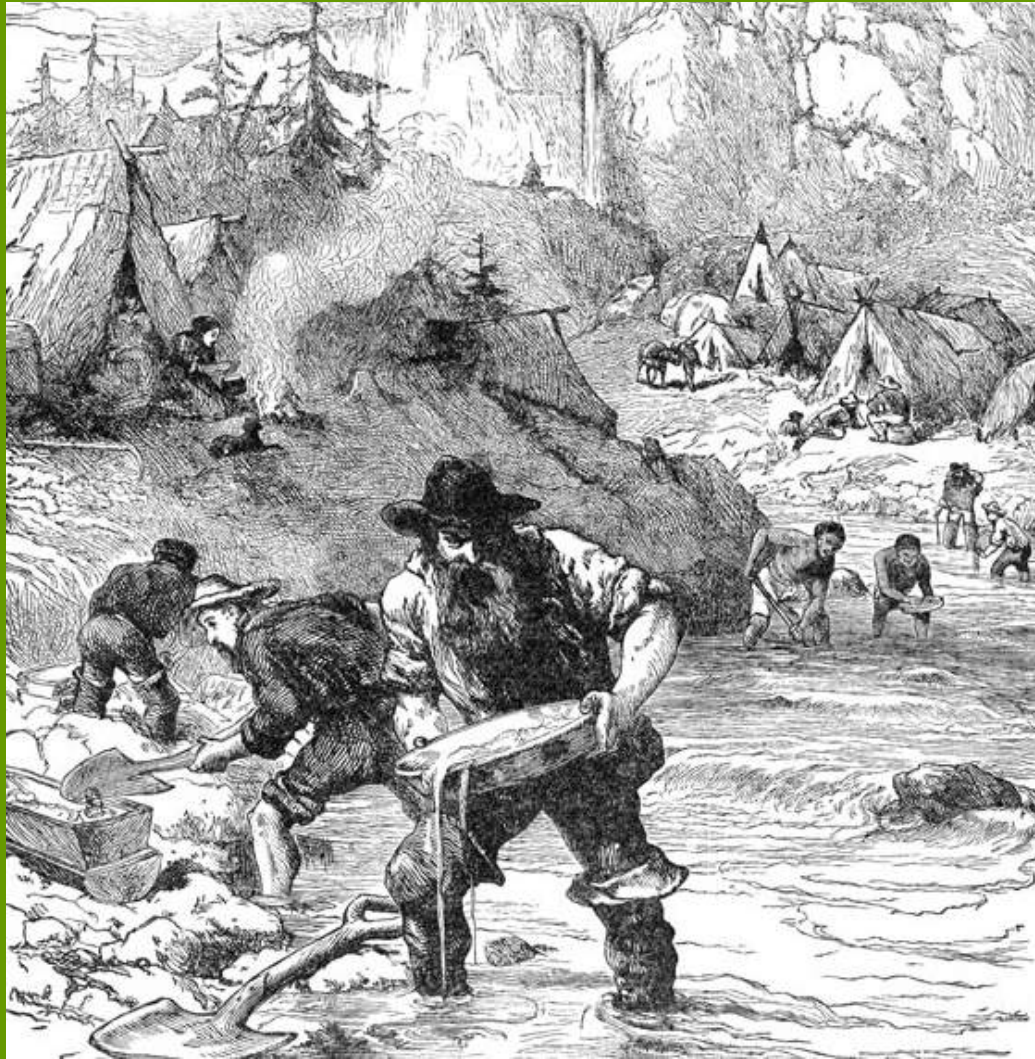
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Mining towns had no police or prisons, so robbers posed a real threat to business owners and miners, also called prospectors.



Townspeople took the law into their own hands, and formed vigilance committees. This image is titled "Placer Mining." This image is courtesy of William M. Thayer's *Marvels of the New West*. It was published in Norwich, Connecticut in 1890 by Henry Bill Publishing.

The committee members, or vigilantes, drove petty thieves out of town and hanged murderers.



Such justice became known as vigilante justice— law without judge or jury. This image was created for William H. Mace's A School History of the United States. It was printed in Chicago, Illinois in 1904 by Rand McNally and Company. This image is courtesy of ushistoryimages.com.

In 1849 California delegates drafted a constitution that prohibited slavery.



The next year California entered the Union as a free state. Hoping to find riches and freedom, a number of African Americans headed west. This image is courtesy of usslave.blogspot.com.

By 1852 more than 2000 African Americans lived in California.



Some African Americans struck it rich in the mines. Others succeeded at business enterprises. In 1850 Nancy (Ross) Gooch (center) was brought to California by her owner, leaving her only son behind in Missouri. After she was freed by laws prohibiting slavery in California, she was able to buy her son's and daughter-in-law's freedom by sewing, cooking, and by doing laundry for miners. This image is courtesy of californiastatelibrary.tumblr.com.

As a group, African Americans in California boasted savings of more than \$2.3 million by 1855.



The shadow of prejudice, however, still produced huge inequalities. This image shows a gold piece created by the California company Wass, Molitor & Company. This image is courtesy of aucmcoins.com.

The California legislature denied African Americans the right to vote.



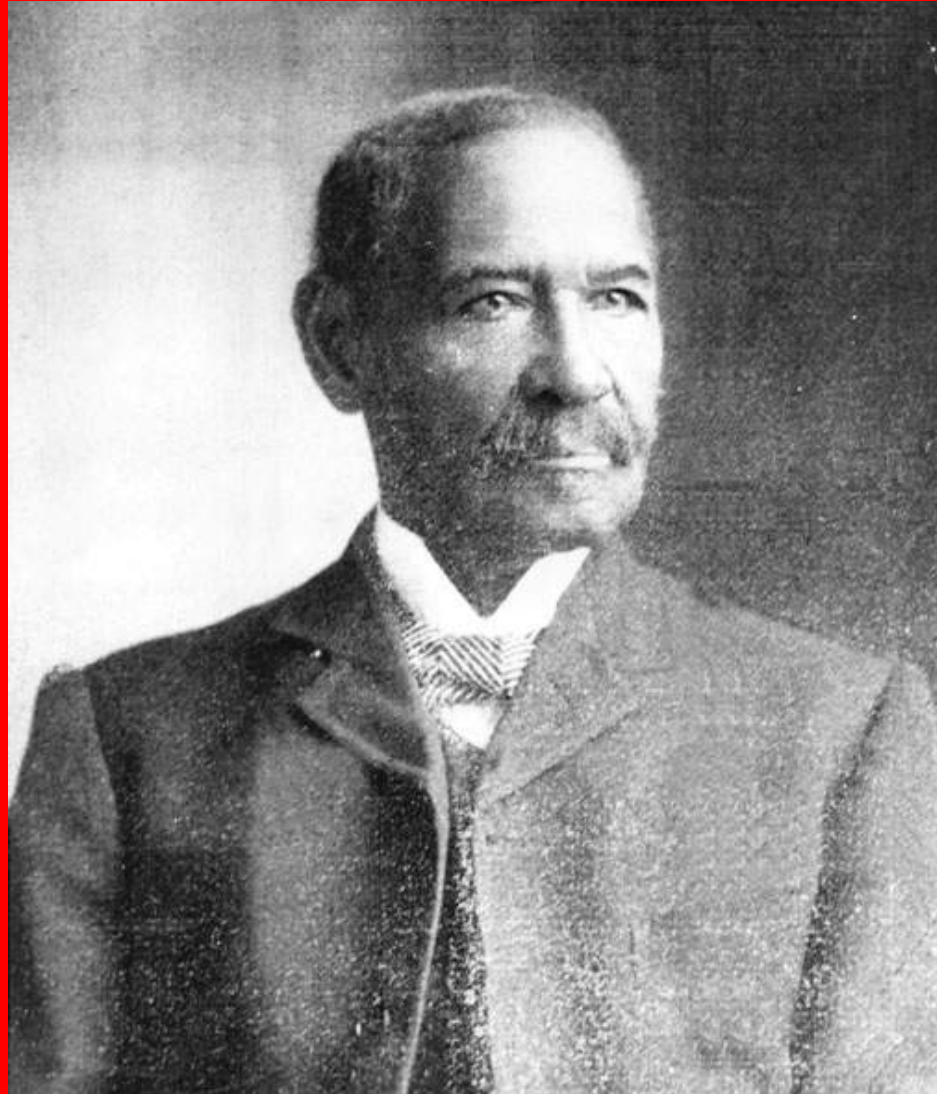
This image shows Colton hall in Monterey, California. This building hosted the first California State Convention and it is now a museum. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Black laws in California barred African Americans from testifying in court and prohibited integrated schools.



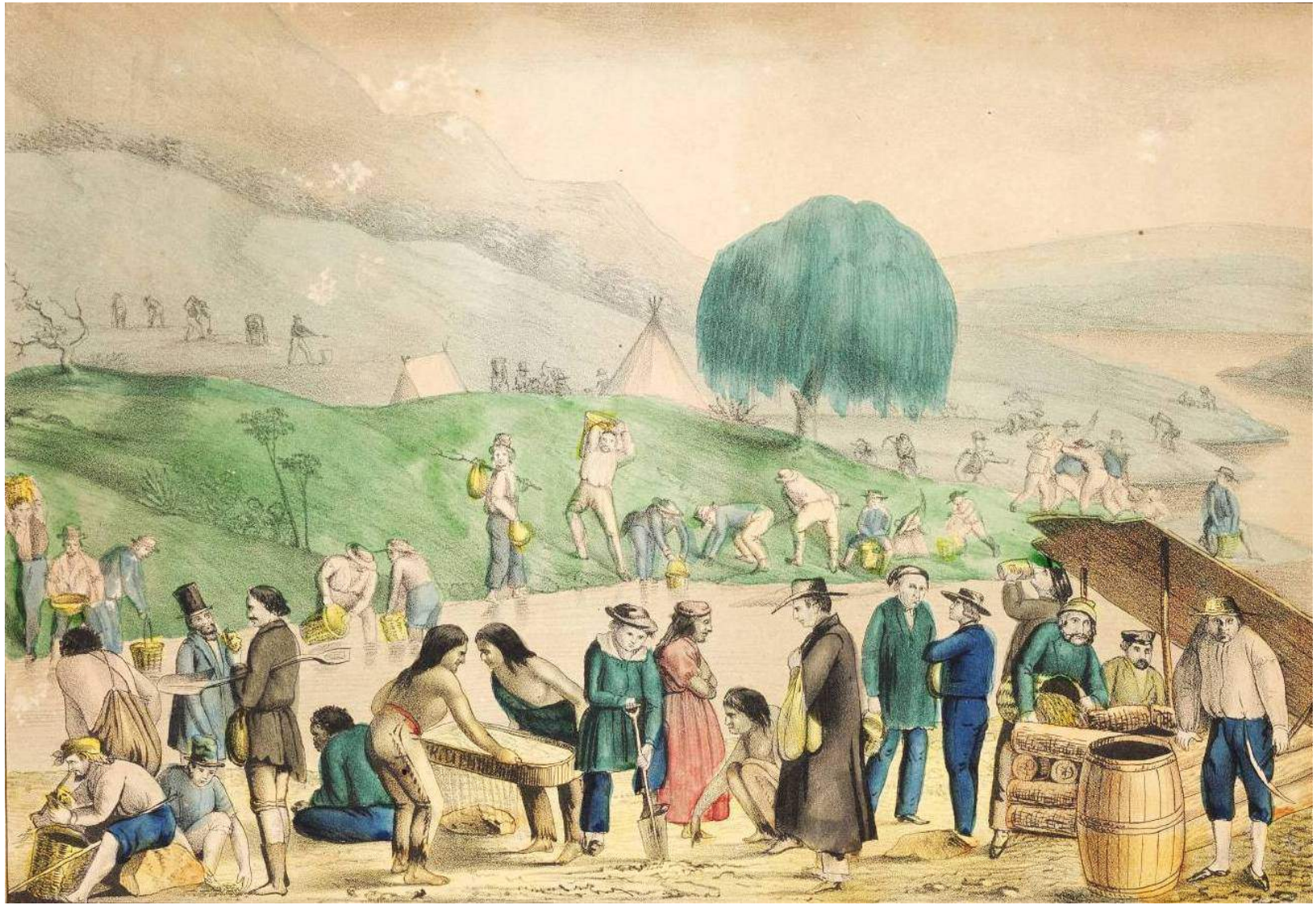
This image shows the interior of the first courthouse in San Diego, California. It was located in the Whaley House. The photograph was taken in 1960. This image is courtesy of [Wikimedia Commons](#).

Led by African American journalists such as San Francisco newspaper owner Mifflin Gibbs, African Americans forced the repeal of the black laws.



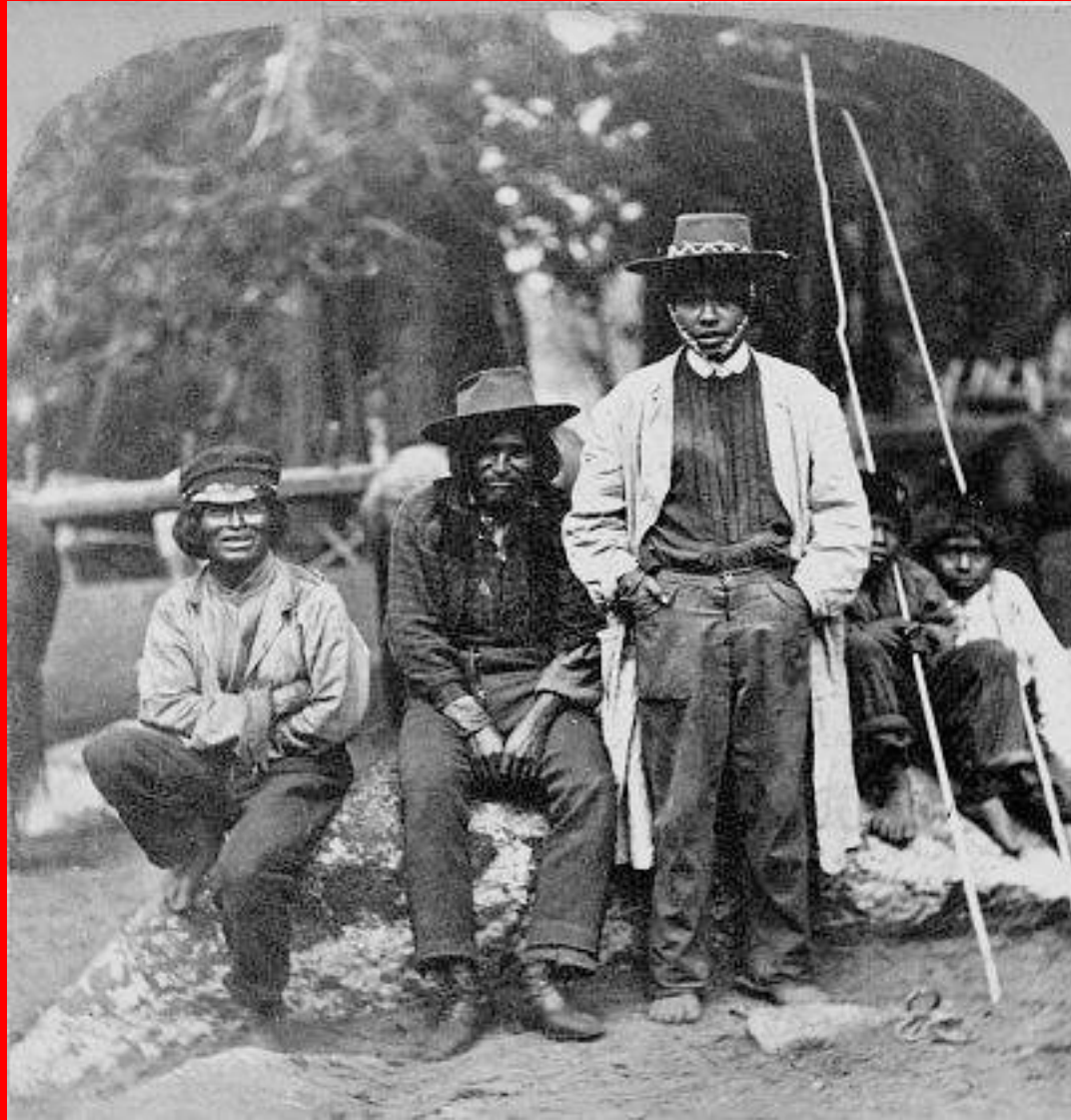
African Americans did not win the right to vote until after the passage of the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution. Mifflin Wistar Gibbs (1823-1915) was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and after the 1849 California gold rush moved to San Francisco, California where he was a retail merchant and a leader of the African American community. This image is courtesy of thwright.org.

For Native Americans, the migration of thousands of settlers to California proved disastrous.



Tens of thousands of prospectors forced Native Americans to work. Native American men toiled in the mines while Native American women worked in households. This item is titled "California Gold Diggers, Mining Operations on the Western Shore of the Sacramento River." It was a lithograph published by Kellogg & Comstock of New York City and Hartford, Connecticut circa 1850. This image is courtesy of the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale University, and of Wikimedia Commons.

Disease and forced labor reduced the Native American population in California from about 150,000 in 1848 to 35,000 by 1860.



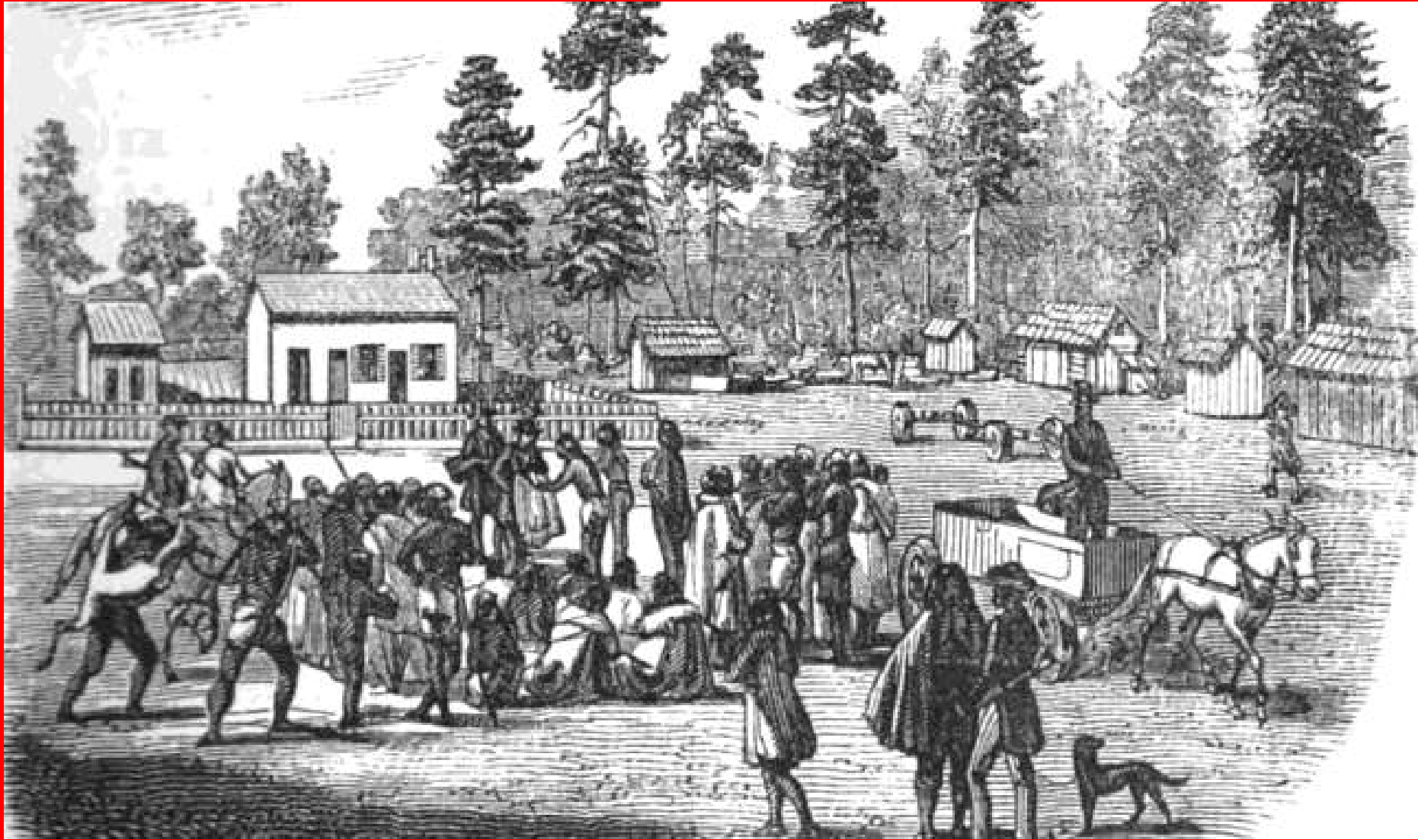
This image shows a “Group of Paiute Indians.” Paiute is the correct spelling for this Native American group. This image was taken by San Francisco’s Thomas Houseworth & Co. for the Central Pacific Railroad. This image was created circa 1869. It is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

The national government created the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1824.



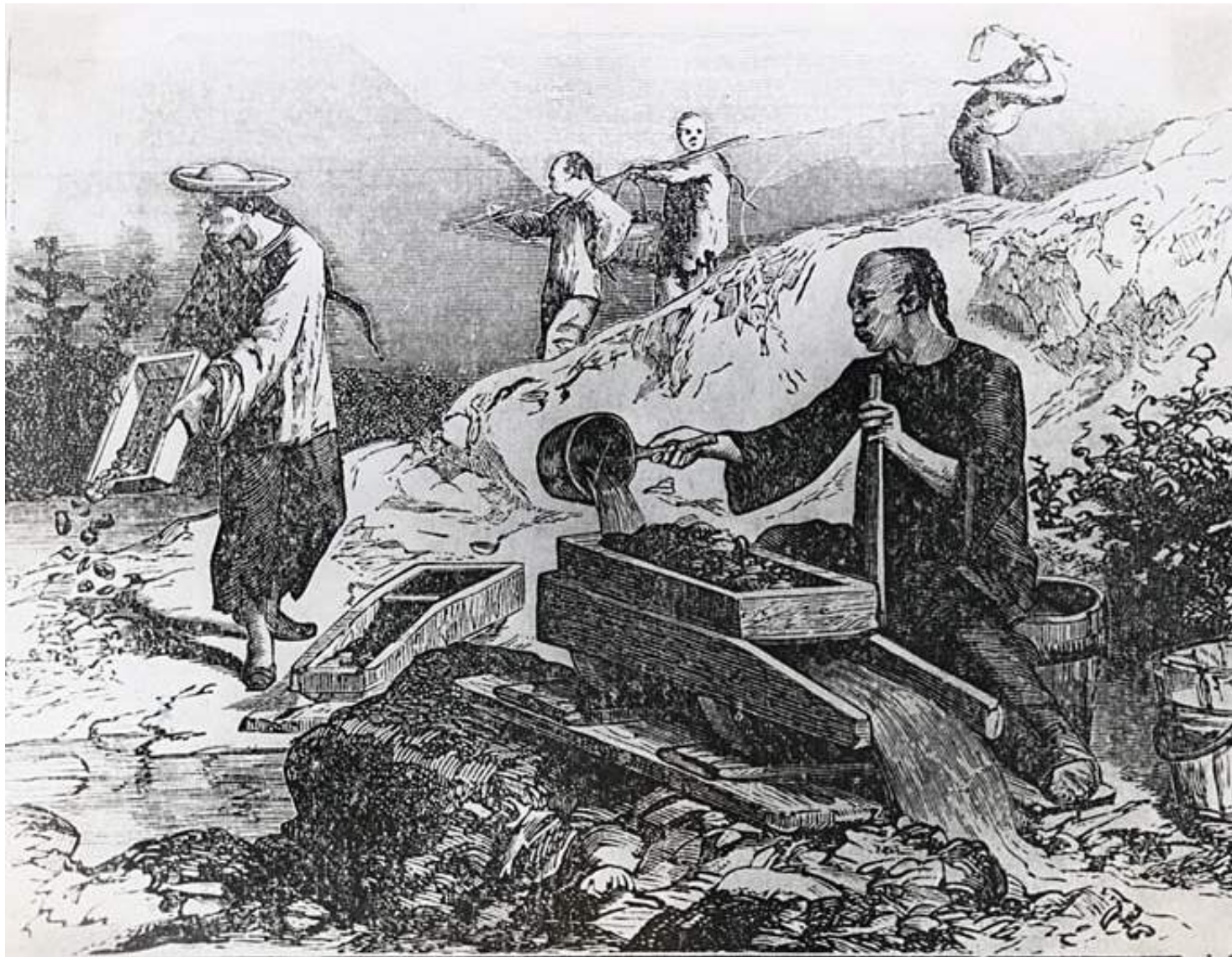
Originally the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) attempted to reduce Native American land claims. The Bureau is now responsible for the administration and management of over 55 million acres of land held in trust by the United States for Native Americans. This image is courtesy of nwcg.gov.

In the 1850s the government advocated confining Native Americans on reservations or lands set aside for Native Americans.



Frequently, Native Americans were forcefully moved to these reservations. Despite Native Americans' fierce resistance to this policy, by 1858 the bureau had created eight reservations in California. This image shows the Mendocino Reservation in California in 1858. This image is courtesy of mendonews.wordpress.com.

Immigrants from China also felt the heavy hand of prejudice.



Lured by tales of the American's Gam San, or "Gold Mountain," hundreds of Chinese peasants poured into California from 1849 to 1851. By 1852 their numbers had increased to the thousands. This image shows Chinese gold miners. This image is courtesy of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, and of Wikimedia Commons.

The rising tide of immigration from Asia alarmed the miners in the United States.



This image shows Chinese and “white” miners using a “long tom” to look for gold at Auburn Ravine in Northern California’s Placer County in 1852. This image is courtesy of the California State Library.

In 1852 American miners convinced state lawmakers to tax foreign-born miners who did not plan to become citizens.



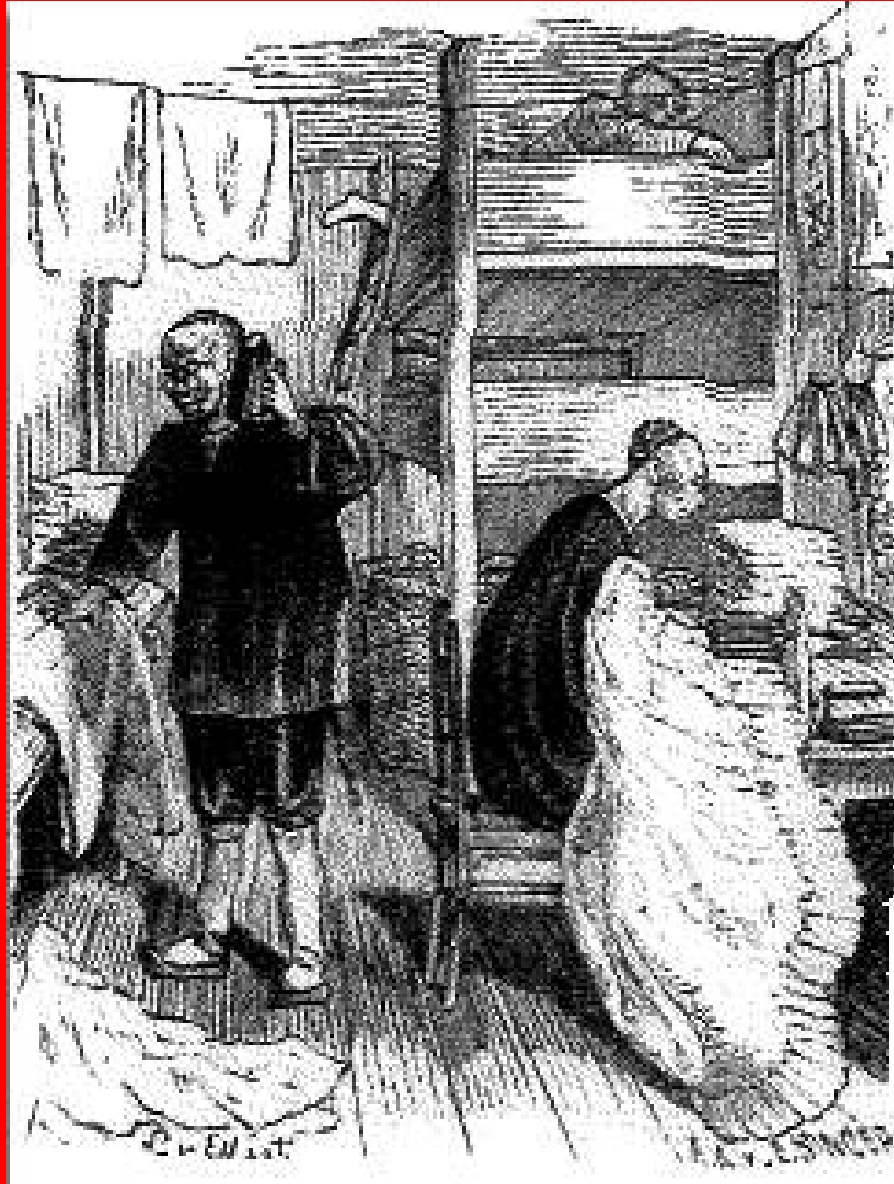
This image is titled "Chinese Miners," and it was part of an article titled "Mining Life in California" in the October 3, 1857 issue of *Harper's Weekly*. This image is courtesy of Library of Congress.

Federal law limited citizenship to “whites,” so Chinese miners had to pay the tax or quit mining.



Under the law, the government took a total of \$5 million from the pockets of Chinese prospectors. This image is titled “Gamblers.” and it was part of an article titled “Celestial Empire in California.” It was a lithograph published by the firm of Britton & Rey which was located at the corner of Montgomery and California Streets in San Francisco circa 1851. This image is courtesy of Library of Congress.

Forced out of mining, the Chinese opened other businesses.



Chinese laundries, restaurants, and boardinghouses became familiar sights in the mining towns. This painting is titled "Chinese Laundry." This image is courtesy of sfmuseum.net.

In San Francisco these shops made up a city within a city called Chinatown.



This image showing San Francisco's Chinatown is called "Street of Gamblers." It was created by Arnold Genthe in 1898. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Although the Gold Rush continued into the 1850s, latecomers found little gold left in rivers and streams.



After a few years, large companies took over most of the mining in California. This image is titled “Hydraulic Mining– Washing Down the Bank Into the Sluice.” This image was part of a series titled “Gems of California Scenery” which was produced by the firm of Lawrence & Houseworth in 1866. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Many forty-niners settled down as farmers, shopkeepers, or city workers in towns like San Francisco.



This image shows San Francisco's Portsmouth Square in 1851. Some of the businesses include the California Restaurant, Book and Job Printing, a wholesale and retail drug store, a possible hotel called the Louisiana, and a possible hotel called the Bella Union. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

When the mines ran dry, smaller towns went bust and people moved on.



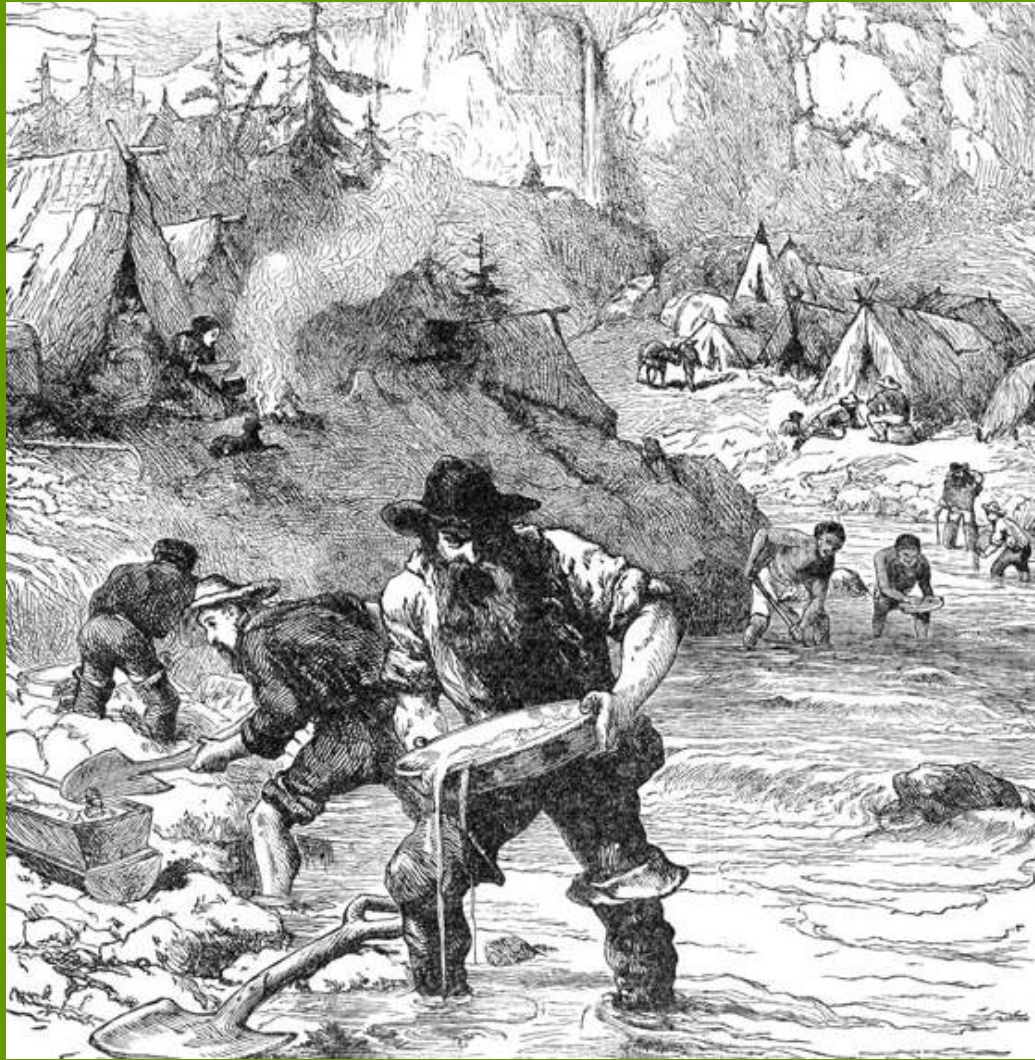
Many towns, such as Bodie, California, became abandoned ghost towns. Gold was discovered in Bodie in 1859, and in 1876 ore was discovered in the area. By 1879 Bodie had approximately 6000 people. When minerals such as gold were discovered in other areas, people left town, and by 1910 the population was only 698 people. This image was taken by Francesco Orfei in 2007. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

People continued the search for gold, however, and many moved to Colorado in the Pike's Peak Gold Rush.



The Pike's Peak Gold Rush or Colorado Gold Rush began in 1858 and lasted until 1861. An estimated 100,000 gold seekers came to this area of what is now Colorado, and were known as Fifty-Niners, after the year 1859, the peak year of the gold rush. Traveling to the area, their motto was "Pike's Peak or Bust!" This image shows prospectors in the "Pikes Peak" region circa 1858. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

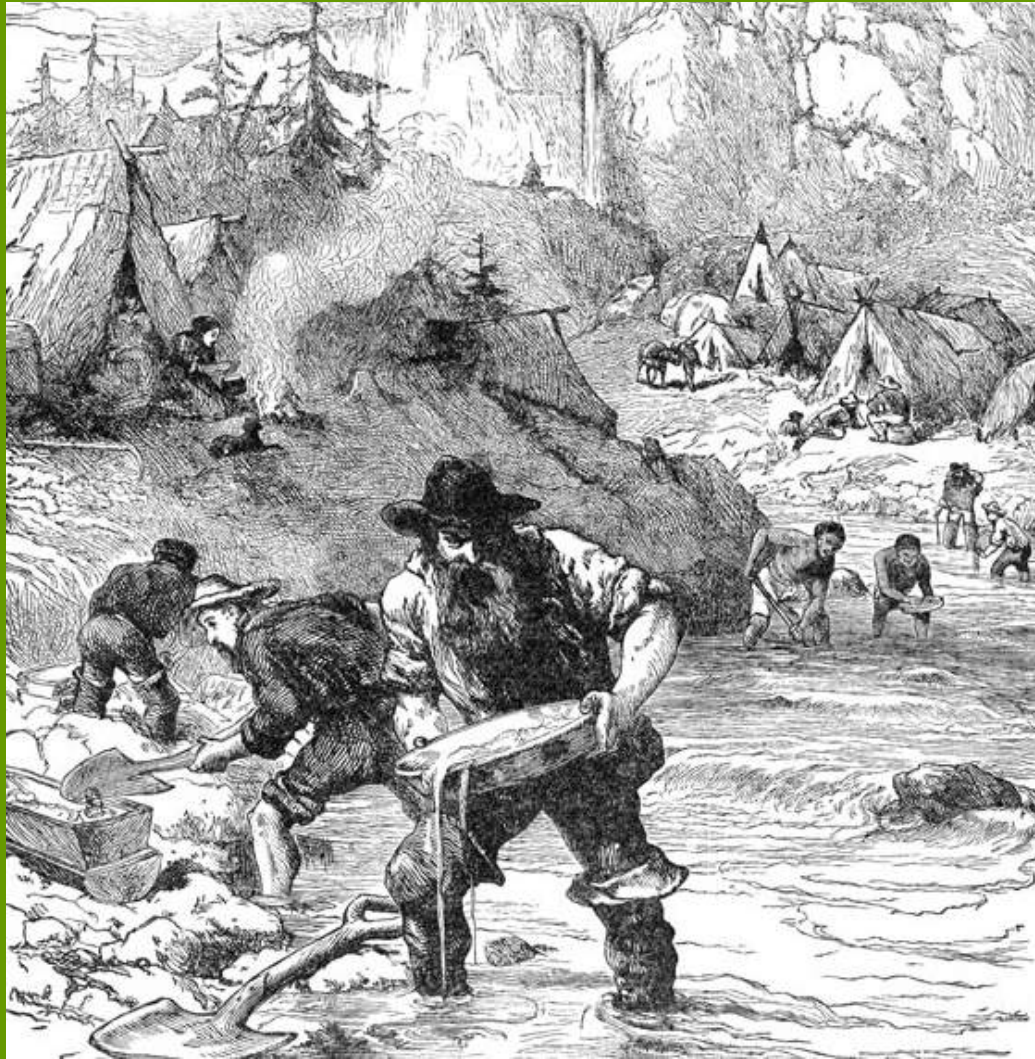
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Trails West



Under “[Related Documents](#)” open up the Gold Rush newspaper pages 2-8

A. Read at least 5 “sections”

B. Explain in 3-5 sentences what each “section” is discussing, and then describe how each section is connected to something going on in our country or in our world today.

Page 2: Epidemic Spreads

Page 2: Thousands Flock to Gold Strike

Page 3: Around the States/Around the World and the Map United States in 1848

Page 4: Letters

Page 6: So You’re Headed for California...

Page 6: Fiery Dish was Born in the West and Crime Report

Page 6: Don’t Be a Fool: How to Know the Real Thing

Page 7 Ask Dr. Bones

Page 8 Advertisements

Page 8 Children’s Scene and Firemen Heat up Stage