Washington State History

**Unit#1: The Natural Environment**

**Section #1: The History of the land**

1. Mt.St.Helens Erupted

2. They study the earth is made of and how it’s formed.

3. Each of them provides clues about how to apart of the earth surface was formed.

4. Lava is a melted rock that reaches the surface of earth.

5. A: Its shoots up to the surface, then falls and cools, then piles up into a giant cone.

 B: Slowly and spreads evenly over the land.

6. Mt.Rainer has 26 glaciers covered large parts of the state.

7. Ice age is where glaciers covered large parts of the state.

8. The Glaciers of the ice age created the Puget Sound and lake Washington.

9. In the ice age an ice dam was made when it melted the great force of the lake came out and changed the surface of the eastern Washington also made the channeled scablands.

10. A: To know where to build cities and roads.

 B: To know to find resources of oil, gold, silver and coal.

**Section #2**: **The Importance of location**

11. Washington was isolated for so long is because no way to travel to the western US in the early year.

12. A relative location is location that is nearness or distance from the other world location.

13. The Pacific Rim is all the cities and lands surrounding the Pacific Ocean.

14. It is the large part of Washington for its trades and sales of product between the Pacific Rim.

15. The cost effect of sending out product costed more, so that caused it difficult for companies to compete with other industries that are closer to big populations.

16. Trade: To trade or sale a product that is created from one company to the other.

 Raw Materials: An unrefined product to build or create a final product.

 Product: Is a finished design ready for sale to customers.

**Section #3: The Climate of Washington**

17. Wynooche river

18. Why western Washington gets more rain fall is because the westerly winds from the ocean comes in against the Olympic Mountains and the willapa Hills. The air must rise to get over them, so when the air rises over them it cools. This cooling causes the moisture in the air to condense, and it falls to the ground as snow or rain.

19. Prevailing winds: Is winds that blow in the same direction or also known as westerly winds.

 Leeward: Is the mountain side that is away from the winds.

 Rain Shadow: Is the eastern side of the mountains.

20. Washington Coast has mild temperatures because the prevailing winds bring in the warm or cold air from the ocean that is warm in the winters and cold in the summer.

21. Mild temperatures and heavy rainfall.

22. Eastern Washington heats up and cools down faster than bodies of water.

23. Because large areas of the land on North America, Europe and Asia have similar climates

24. It means at latitude is in the middle of the North Pole and the equator.

25. Latitude affects climate by closer to the poles or to the equator. Closer to the equator is going to be warmer, or closer to the poles will be colder.

26. A particular area that shares common geographical features makes up a natural region.

27. Oregon, Idaho, and part of Montana.

28. Natural Boundary is a natural feature as in the rocky and pacific ocean.

29. Political boundary is boundaries that are created by people.

30. Puget Sound lowland, Cascade Range, coastal region, Columbia plateau and the Okanogan highlands

31. Northern part is called Olympic peninsula. The southern part is referred to as southwest Washington or the williapa Hills. The third part is the coastal plain.

32. The Olympics receives the heaviest rainfall.

33. Elliott Bay, Bellingham Bay, and Commencement Bay.

34. Douglas fir, hemlock, fresh and saltwater fish.

35. The east is drier and western is a marine climate. This is a region that is rich in natural resources also minerals in the ground for coal, sand, gold, silver, lead, zinc.

36. Volcanic activity and Rivers.

37. The climate of the Columbia plateau is dry and has deep soil a great place to grow wheat.

38. Snake, Yakima, Wenatchee and Spokane rivers.

 39. The Okanogan climate is little more moist so vegetation is little better with more trees and vegetation.

40. Lead, zinc, copper, gold, silver clay, sand, gravel and limestone.

**Unit #2: The First People in Washington**

**Section #1: Origins and Names**

1. Culture is a way of living with the environment, based on our knowledge, values, beliefs and traditions.

2. Walking across the land that was once below the sea.

3. They are descendants of the one or more of the ten lost tribes of Israel, or traveled across the seas same as Columbus.

4. Archaeologist is scientists who study human cultures of the past by examining the things they have left behind.

5. 10,000 years

6. Native American is more accurate because they where the original people of this land.

7. Coastal Indians and plateau Indians

8. Trading

9. Washington tribes had frequent contact with the north and plateau Indians then the plateau Indians had contact to the plains Indians east of the rocky.

**Section #2: Coastal Cultures**

10. The buildings of longhouses made of the coastal Indians.

11. Cedar

12. Salmon was there life so they thanked it and honored it. “Uncontrollable, EAT THE DEER!”

13. Respect and loved.

14. Cod, halibut, hering, smelt, clams, and oysters. Some other Indians ate sea mammals such as seals, otter.

15. To gather berries and camas roots and hunt and fish

16. Canoes

17. By wealth and inherits

18. Food, clothing and dried foods

19. To give payments to the witness and to compete to show off their wealth, to do so will give them more status.

20. Fishing, whaling and wealth. They believed that all living and non-living things had spirits.

21. Shaman’s role is to play doctor.

22. To scare and earn respect in their history, values and beliefs of their culture.

23. Totem poles represented the history of the family who owned the totem poles.

24. Carvings of animals, wooden makes for ceremonial dances and basket weavers.

25. Eastern Washington

26. It influences them to travel farther places to gather food and work with other tribes to gather food.

27. To show respect to other tribes mean respect to them as it’s a loyalty to their tribe.

28. Horses made it easier to hunt, communicate and trade with the plain Indians. However was hard for them since they were not friendly.

29. It influences them to build houses 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet in the ground with mats on top of them to keep them out of the weather and to wear heavier clothes for the winters.

30. Their decisions were made as a council communticated, not to one person as a chief of the tribe/president.

31. The leaders were chosen for their skills as in war or hunting.

32. The also has ceremonies of the start of salmon, hunting and gatherings.

33. To also share their beliefs and values among the tribe.

**Unit #3: Explorations and Claims**

**Section #1: Exploration by Sea**

1. The Northwest Passage was spouse to be an all water route through North America.

2. To get to Asia for their valuable items to trade on the market.

3. The search of the Northwest Passage brought the Europeans to the Pacific Northwest.

4. The strait was mention by Juan de fuca to be around 48 degrees when it was at 49 and the rock was on the south side, which is known as mount Olympus.

5. It took 20 days and passed many islands and found gold, silver, and pearls then ended up in the Atlantic Ocean.

6. The Indians had metal weapons.

7. Northwest Timber, furs, and fish.

8. Trade with northwest Indians for fur, then trade to Asians for silks, spices and more, then trade Asian goods in Europe for a large profit.

9. When he found out that he can trade the otter fur for 300$ to the Asians.

10. They where the first settlers of South America and named the pacific coast.

11. Juan Perez, Juan de la bodega y Quadra, Bruno Heceta, Lt. Francisco Eliza, Lt. Manuel Quimper

12. Sea otter fur.

13. They where majority on the pacific coast to all the way down to California where they discovered gold.

14. Alaska

15. Peter Puget is now the Puget Sound, New Georgia was the name of Washington for 50 years.

16. The discovery of the Columbia River was one of the many claims that has made us today.

17. Captain Gray discovered Grays Harbor and Columbia River.

18. To settle the dispute on the claims of the land.

19. For the Spanish to claim the land before England.

20. Martinez seized all four ships, is what started the Nootka controversy.

21. They agreed that both countries could use the port at Nootka and neither country would try to keep the other out.

**Section #2: Exploration by Land**

22. Louisiana Purchase was land from the Rockies to Mississippi river that was bought from France.

23. Jefferson wanted the expedition to travel overland from st. Louis to the pacific coast.

24. To bring back information on geography, climate, physical features and natural resources.

25. May 13, 1804 from the Missouri river.

26. Kellboats and peroques

27. Storms and snakes, ticks and mosquitoes.

28. To have fur trades later on.

29. York was Captain Clark’s Slave.

30. She taught the men about the culture of her people and survival in the wilderness, also having a woman in the party was a sign to Indians that the party was peaceful.

31. She was kidnapped from her tribe and made agreement to trade for horses.

32. Columbia

33. To be nice to people, ride horses instead of boating UPSTREAM to improve time, gave US more claim of the land, never found an easy way between the Missouri river and Columbia River, they made a detailed map of the land.

34. To take the opportunity to grow and make more money before any other explores claim the rivers.

35. Hudson’s Bay Company

36. To find the pacific ocean.

37. Fraser River

38. David Thompson’s accomplishment was the accurate maps he created, in 1810 he founded Spokane house, and the first trading post in what is now Washington State.

39. Great Britain

40. Fort Astoria was the first fur trading fort established by pacific fur company.

41. John Jacob Astor was a New York fur merchant that already has a large fur trade east of the Rockies.

42. Captain Jonathan Thorn was in lead of the sea, Wilson price hunt was in lead of the overland expeditions.

43. It was stormy.

44. Captain thorn was a military man that was use to military discipline and was intolerant of others’ suggestions

45. Wilson price hunt didn’t have any wilderness experience so most of his men died from starvation to drowning, also was attacked by hostile Indians.

46. Fort Astoria had to give up their goods to the British in threats of a war ship coming in.

47. It was the agreement of the border of United States and Britain.

48. 49th parallel of north latitude

49. Nothing, they were not able to reach a decision, so they agreed to meet to consider the issue again.

50. They agreed on the 42nd parallel north latitude.

51. They where mutual agreement between British, US and Russians to trade.

52. 51 degrees WAS the Russian territories.

53. England

54. The rivers claims, trade posts, and settlements determine that the US won the land.

**Unit #4: Fur Traders and Missionaries**

**Section #1 The Hudson’s Bay Company**

1. Hudson’s Bay Company

2. The British government forced the two companies to merge into Hudson’s Bay Company.

3. Doctoring

4. Chief Factor is a judge, governor and policymaker.

5. McLoughlin had a respectful and cooperating relationship with the Indians.

6. He even respected fort Vancouver traders.

7. He chose fort Vancouver location for a safer headquarters and to claim the north side of the Columbia, and the better farming lands.

8. The Indians

9. for easy bribing of the Indians.

10. The depended on the fort for their equipment to make their jobs easier.

11. Up the Snake River and up and down the coast.

12. Peter skene Ogden was an adventuresome person that was often called a troublemaker. “Sounds like me”

13. In the spring they brought beads, blankets, tobacco, guns and ammunition, and they would bring back mail and supplies.

14. Agricultural Company farming and fishing and hunting of their own and selling the products to other posts.

15. Puget Sound Agricultural Company was two big farms, one on the Cowlitz River and another on the Nisqually River.

**Section #2: Later American Fur traders**

16. American

17. It was men that traveled alone.

18. The rocky mountain trappers where successful in the Spanish-California area, however they where ran out of the Spanish-California.

19. With respect and even bought the furs they had for a fair price.

20. Smith was angry for the control Hudson’s bay company had.

21. Wyeth’s supply ships sank and were damaged, Bonneville spent lots of money on trying and didn’t make enough money and failed against the Hudson’s bay company.

22. He was the first person to bring wagons though the south pass of the Rocky Mountains, also the great Bonneville hydroelectric dam.

23. To encourage the Americans to settle in the Oregon country because he believed that US should have the land then England.

24. The settlers would chase away all the animals away that would take away from the company.

25. Waving their money in their face and proving to them the land is fit for farming and ranching.

**Section #3: The First Missionaries**

26. To learn where their guns and everything they have came from.

27. Because the Indians wanted to learn their white man religion.

28. They believed that the Indians wanted to change their culture and religion.

29. 10 miles north of Salem.

30. The great reinforcement was a congregation of people from the US on a mission to the Oregon country to start up schools and churches.

31. Lee was fired because he lost track on teaching the Native American in their religion.

**Section #4: Catholic Missions**

32. French Canadians requested for the catholic to come to Oregon country.

33. Hudson Bay Company didn’t want any conflicts between the religions.

34. Father Francois Blanchet and Father Modeste Demers.

35. Peter John de smet was a respected Jesuit priest that truly taught the Native Americans the religion.

36. Because the Protestants forced their religion on you to make you change to them. While the Catholics where less demanding and were more willing to accept their tribal traditions.

37. They lost trust in the Native American in both religion for there competitions of controlling the Native Americans. This also applies to the American settlement also.

**Section #5: American Board Missions**

38. American Board hired them

39. Mrs. Whitmen was intelligent, well-educated, and attractive.Mr. Whitmen was vigorous, energetic, strong, and fearless.

40.Mrs. Whitmen was proud and intolerant and never got along.Mr. Whitmen Was serious, stubborn, and sometimes rude also was more interested in the white settlement.

41. Hard working and healing their illness.

42. Nez Perce

43. They agreed on finding more missionaries and doctors.

44. To prove that wagons could be brought though the mountains.

45. They were the first 2 women’s to make it to the west.

46. McLoughlin respected them also and gave them supplies and food for their missionary travel.

47. They chose the location on the Clearwater River in the nez Perce country and it was called lapwai.

48. The advantage was it was near the intersection of the main trails into Oregon country and it was good farming land, however it was a disadvantage because the Cayuse people where proud and aggressive.

49. There daily activities where to teach religion, school and chop firewood, plant crops, raised animals and many other daily chores.

50. John Hinds was a black trapper that helped build the mission and died there afterwards.

51. They also help build and pitched tents, saddle their horses, and more.

52. Mary and elkanah walker, reverend and Mrs. Cushing Eels, and Mr. and Mrs. A.B. Smith.

53. So they can always have meat.

54. Henry Spalding didn’t like how Marcus Whitmen was running the missions and was still jealous of Whitmen marring Mrs. Whitmen and the two could never get along. They both wrote letters to the American board criticizing each other.

55. The Settlers started arriving in 1840 to the west.

56. White brought news of shutting down of the missions of lapwai and waiilatpu.

57. Marcus went back to the east to convince the board to keep open of the missions.

**Unit #5: American Government comes to Oregon Country**

**Section #1: Provisional Government**

1. The early settlers had to do without salt, suger and specity foods.

 2. They had to live off the land and build their own homes, furniture, toys for the kids and equipment to farm, soap and candles.

3. The play musical instruments sing and dance.

4. They wanted a government for safty, schools, disposing of dead bodys, money, marriages and settling land claims.

5. Because the American settlers didn’t want to listing to the British McLoughlin so they wanted U.S. congress to claim Oregon country so they could have system of money and other services.

6. They appointed an Indian agent of Oregon Dr. Elijah White and did not pass the bill.

7. When Ewing young died they needed someone to give the Ewing Young’s property to.

8. So at Ewing Young’s funeral they chose Babcock as judge.

9. They wanted more than a judge so they started appointing sheriffs and more officials.

10. ALL of them. The Americans had issues with Hudson Bay Company, Protestants and issues with the Catholics.

11. Because McLoughlin didn’t agree with it and was a powerful man.

12. The settlers still wanted a government.

13. They STILL WANTED A GOVERNMENT other then wild animals.

14. The people that opposed the creation of a government.

15. Organic laws shows that this act created a new government, Provisional government means it’s a temporary government

16. The legislative Branch, The Judicial Branch, The Executive Branch

17. Each Adult Male could Claim 640 Acres. He had to mark his boundaries and file an official claim.

18. The rights to worship to trial by jury treat Native Americans treated fairly, slavery and cruel or unusual punishment.

**Section #2: Oregon Fever**

19. The Great Migration was the first biggest migration of 1000 people to the west.

20. Peter Burnett was the organizer.

21. Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, and Tennessee.

22. Jesse Applegate

23. Flour, corn meal, sugar, fruit, pots, kettles, rifles, axes, cattle, horses, and chickens.

24. Independence, Missouri

25. Oxen

26. 6 months

27. To rotate wagons from back to front.

28. They split into 2 columns into a cow column and travelers, they did that because the cow column slew down the travel.

29. They would wake up at 4am gather the animals, by 7am they would head out have lunch by noon. Then evening time they would have dinner and sing and have conversations among each other.

30. To gather firewood, water. However there problems was to get the firewood and water because they had to travel far distance to get it. They had Indians and animals’ attacks on their travel also.

31. It was difficult to pass the Columbia River where the lost people and animals.

32. Dr. Whitmen

33. Drowing, dying from accidents, many died of diseases and few were killed by Indians.

34. They were in depression and were hoping to make more money in Oregon.

35. Oregon was so attractive because their understanding was that each person was allowed 640 acres of land per family.

6. Manifest destiny is the obvious future of America.

37. Oregon Fever is all the Midwest Americans were attracted to make lots of money in the new “free” land, so the results was THOUSANDS of people started heading west.

38. They disapproved the 3 person executive committee, they wanted one elected governor.

39. The new laws they organized a formal tax system also prohibited all blacks from moving to Oregon.

40. George Abernethy was the first provisional governor.

**Section #3: Settling the Border Dispute**

41. They met many time to Dispute the England and U.S. Border and where it should be.

42. The Different boarders was the 49th parallel or north latitude however the British insisted the border should be Columbia River.

43. The claim to Oregon country was getting stronger because the large amount of Americans that was claiming the land of Oregon country was over whelming the British claims.

44. George Bush and Mike Simmons went north to Tumwater and claimed that land and started up a mill. Then the Americans were claiming everything else around the Hudson Bay Company.

45. George Bush and Mike Simmons went north of the Columbia River because the provisinional government’s laws of prohibiting black settlement in there border.

46. He allowed it to become under provisional government control to protect his personal belongings from getting taken away, however that didn’t work and they ended up just waiting till his death to take his land and gave some land away to the kids of McLoughlins kids.

47. Expansionist are people that wanted more land.

48. It was a slogan for the people to get all of the old Oregon Territory.

49. They disputed with Britain on there boundaries of the U.S. At this time Britain was already giving up claim of the land.

50. England gave into the American demand.

52. British people had no interest in the trading business and didn’t want to get into a fight over the land.

53. The benefits of becoming a US territory are army protection, federal money for public buildings for government services, and for officials’ salaries.

54. US congress had 2 other big problems of going to war with the Spanish and slavery.

**Section #4: A Violent Response**

55. Native Americans were left out of the treaty.

56. The Native Americans relighed on the tools of the settlers and learned how to farm and raise crops.

57. Measles and smallpox

58. The Native Americans didn’t have the immunity to the new disease while some did.

59. They believed that the newcomers where so strong with sprit powers that they were using their powers to kill the Indians.

60. The tribal leaders requested them to remane friendly and peaceful to the settlers.

61. They were angry to the missionaries because the missionaries didn’t accept their religion that caused them to split the tribe.

62. The people wanted them to abandon the mission because it was a warning to them to stop.

63. Tom Hill came to the Indians and told them how they killed all the eastern Indians and took their land from them and to take back their land from the missionaries. Then the son of Chief Peo Peo Mox Mox was killed so the people of Cayuse were FURIOUS!

64. McLoughlin told the Indians to leave him alone so they listened to him because the Indians depended on McLoughlin for supplies.

65. Measles

66. Joe Lewis story was that Dr. Whitmen was going to poison the Indians and take their land.

67. Chief Tilaukait accused him of poisoning the tribe another tribe member of the Cayuse tamahas stuck Dr. whitmen then tilaukait struck him again and stumbled and bleed out of the door and died. Then the tribe started killing all the men in the mission and killed narcissi whitmen then kidnapped all the rest and mistreated them were some of them died.

68. The Cayuse tribe wrote that they would forget the unpaid death of peo peo mox mox son if the white men would forget the waiilatpu killings.

69. Nez Perce, lapwai

70. Peter Skene Ogden

71. They were afraid of the Oregon tribes might join together to attack the settlements.

72. They surrendered because most of their tribe died in the cold winter.

73. Joe meek rode to D.C. to alert the congress of the current events of the Cayuse tribe’s killings that has spously upraised a concern of attacks on the settlers, and to request support by the army.

74. The southern opposed this creation of Oregon territory is because the amount of the free states to slave states were balanced and didn’t want to upset.

75. Joseph lane as the first governor and Joe Meeks and the first marshal.

76. March 3, 1849

77. Abraham Lincoln

78. It was a law for the claiming of the land of Oregon country.

79. They had to be a citizen of U.S. is older than 18 years old, had to farm his land at least four years in a row.

80. 320 acres per husband and wife

81. The advantage of the land law was that many people got married to claim more land however the disadvantage was that the amount of property was able to claim hindered any cities or large populations could grow.

82. EVERYONE was discriminated against by the donation land law, only people that was allowed to claim land was a WHITE male or female that was a citizen of the United States.

83. 1,000

84. Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Tumwater and Centralia

85. Because the felt that they were getting neglected by the southern people of the Columbia.

86. They debated where the border of the northern people and the southern people would be.

87. They named it Washington to avoid confusions with the District of Columbia it was made in March 2, 1853.

**Unit #6: Treaties and Wars**

**Section #1: Agreements and Misunderstandings**

1. U.S. Coastal Survey, Governor of Washington Territory, and Secretary of Indian Affairs

2. Steven started Territories first laws, school, and roads

3. The main treaty was for the Indians to give up their land to the settlers however they were allowed to reserve their main land as a reservation.

4. Pacific Northwest reservation allowed each individual tribe to reserve their land unlike earlier reservation were they tried to make one giant reservation for all the tribes that didn’t work out for the hardship of the different tribes.

5. In 1854 near medicine creek representatives of the Puyallup, Nisqually, and other nearby tribes got together to sign the treaty from Steven.

6. They knew that they couldn’t resist against the settlers, so they gave in and signed the treaty.

7. Chief Leschi objected the treaty because his tribe was nowhere near any river and the land was rocky and small.

8. He expected the easy success similar to the coastal Indians however the platue Indians were more individual tribes and none of them were happy to the treaty.

9. They weren’t willing to the treaty because they had to go hundreds of miles for food and was worried that there people would starve living on a reservation.

10. Steven had to change his offer to separate the reservations to get the Indians to sign the treaty.

11. Native Americans belief of the earth was it was Mother Nature’s gift to them and to respect its land, to not take its natural resource.

12. Non-Indians believed that the natural resource was the best way to make money to take the natural resources and sale it then hunting and gathering.

13. They believed that the land didn’t and shouldn’t have border lines of each person it was owned by.

14. Tribal decisions were actually made by a group of Indians, when the government officials believed they could have had one person as in a chief represent the entire group.

15. Chinook Jargon had a fairly small number of words and no exact grammar, so it was difficult to say anything very complicated in the jargon.

16. They failed on letting them keep their land once they found out the reservation had valuable resources as in gold and many more. Steven told the Indians that they didn’t have to leave there land till the treaties were ratified however the settlers did not wait and took their land.

**Section #2: Indian Wars in Washington**

17. Because if they didn’t accept it they would be killed so they didn’t want to lose everything and try to keep what they got sooooooo they agreed.

18. The U.S. Navy warship The Decatur shot its guns into the forest outside the settlement.

19. Leschi was hanged because he and his people attacked the settlement of whites and spousaly killing a U.S. Army Colonel so the jury founded him guilty.

20. A band of Yakima, Klickitat, and cascade Indians attacked a little settlement at the cascades on the Columbia.

21. The Yakima Indians felt this was a violation of their treaty rights for the miners to invade there land so they killed them.

22. Kamiakin’s believed that running out all the newcomers would bring peace to them.

23. General Wool believed that it was the settlers fault for the bad relations with the Indians.

24. He Ordered that the eastern part of Washington territory be closed off to new settlers that only missionaries and Hudson’s Bay Company employees would be allowed to remain.

25. US soldiers and the Spokane Tribe.

26. 15 people, 3 Americans, 12 Native Americans

27. They ran to the hill near rosalia and left the horses and supplies behind and escaped in the dark.

28. He took 700 soldiers into eastern Washington and started killing most of the hostile leasers and many other Native Americans, then capture 900 of the Indians’ horses and destroyed stores of food that they were saving for the winter.

29. Chief Joseph was Nez Perce Chief though out the change of the 19th century.

30. They were forced out by the miner and president grant “didn’t do anything about it”.

31. The non-treaties were Chief Joseph and his group of Nez Perce that moved off their reservation.

32. The non-treaties decide to fight their way to the east to the land of the Crow Indians.

33. The Crows Indians were fighting with the nez Perce so instead of fighting the headed north to Canada.

34. Ollokot, josephs brother.

35. Joseph surrender for the same reasons as the other Indians by the whites killing their tribe off. Once the whites killed enough of his tribe he wanted no more killing and gave in to them.

**Section #3: Washington State and the Civil War**

36. The Oregon Settlers prohibited/Not allow slavery.

37. Blacks, mulattos, and Chinese.

38. The blacks were brought to Washington mines because the present miners went on strike for a safer and better pay, so the company just fired them all and got more blacks to work for them.

39. The blacks worked on ships, railroads, barbershops, waiters and more.

40. Joseph Lane opposed the civil war however didn’t participate in the war. That is known as a copperhead.

41. Senator Baker and Isaac Stevens.

42. Shenendoah was a Confederate Raiding Ship that just cruised the pacific coast and attacked Yankee ships.

43. Philip Sheridan, George McClellan, George Pickett, and Ulysses S. Grant

44. They postponed the statehood of Oregon because the Congressmen didn’t want to admit to another free state.

**Unit #7: The Road to Statehood**

**Section #1: Washington gets its present Boundaries**

1. There weren’t any roads over the Rockies and Cascade Mountains.

2. The people of the settlements got tired of waiting for the government and made roads over the cascades themselves, however these roads were nothing but trails and were narrow and rough and Longmire’s group came over close to starving and exhausted.

3. They wanted to be able to move troops in and out of the west.

4. Gold attracted them to Washington territory

5. Walla Walla

6. The People wanted Walla Walla the state capital of Washington territory

7. The people didn’t want any interference from Olympia of their profits from the eastern territories.

8. There were 2 channels between the San Juan Island it was claimed by British people and Americans, the two governments discussed the territory but never was resolved.

9. The pig and potatoes almost started a war because butler and Griffin was residents of Britain and America on a fence line and the pig got though the fence and ate the potatoes that almost made them go to war.

10. They chose emperor of Germany to decide who got the land.

11. Emperor William 1st decides that San Juan Island was deeper so that the Americans got the land.

**Section #2: Railroads and the Growth Contest**

12. Each settlement hoped there settlement would be the biggest and most successful with a big city and paved roads and all.

13. It was important for the transportation of ships getting in and out of the ports for Washington’s natural resources.

14. Northwest products were sold to California, Alaska, and Asia.

15. Railroad means that more people would come over and more products to sale and more money.

16. Tacoma, Olympia, Nisqually, Steilacoom, and Seattle.

17. Tacoma

18. They were angry and they built their own railroad across the cascades.

19. Chin Gee Hee was an American-Chinese contractor that hired workers to complete the line to Renton.

20. Villard controlled almost all the transportation in Oregon and Washington, including steamships.

21. Helena, Montana in 1883 is where the railroad connected to the east.

22. The U.S. Government would donate large amounts of land to the rail companies then once the rail is done they would sale it back to the Government to pay off most of costs of building it.

23. They would benefit from the lumber that Weyerhaeuser would cut and sale to customers and the railroad company would benefit from getting paid from shipping it to them.

24. The Railroads would bring in resources from the east to the west and west to the east. Pretty much any business that was on the railroad could ship their products to buying customers and would make tons of money for any city that was near the railroad, also the railroad company would benefit from charging shipping costs. So everything grew.

25. Jim Hill was the president of the Great Northern Railroad.

26. Jim Hill helped lumber, cotton and wheat businesses though out Asia and east coast to grow and he also develop ships to transport goods to Japan and china.

27. He develop the Japan and china market to be able to sale and buy goods from them.

28. The people of eastern Washington were happy because of the low rates that Jim Hill was charging unlike the Northern pacific’s rates.

29. The people in Seattle were happy that the great northern chose Seattle as its terminus, so they got its own transcontinental railroad.

30. It originated from the workers of the stampede tunnels. When they got off work they “stampede” out of work.

31. The Canadian pacific railroad crossed the continent to Washington State.

32. The railroads opened up an easier route to the west and 100s of people per day would migrate over to Washington to settle that in 10 years thousands of people has settled to Washington.

33. The population grew with amazing speed in the 1880’s thanks to the railroads.

**Section #3: People from many Countries**

34. The Scandinavians and Europeans were the 2 largest contributors to the Washington settlement.

35. Scandinavian people are from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark. The British Isles is from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

36. Lots attracted people over to Washington State for the fishing, mining, and logging. Lots of the newcomers were from Norway and Sweden so Washington State had all the area of resources that the settlers had skill for. The people also liked that most of them were family and friends so lots of them spoke the same language.

37. They wanted more people to move near the railroad for more customer imports and products to ship out.

38. That they would pay free passage to go back to their homeland, and low rates on the property on near the railroads.

39. Get away from the wars of Europe, the population of Europe tripled since it tripled the farmlands of Europe couldn’t support the amount of people and lots of them would starve.

40. Lumber, fishing, Farming

41. European Organization included Greeks, Swiss, French, Italians, and gypsies

42. Russia, Europe, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Scotland, Germany, Ireland, and Denmark

43. Northern and southern Europeans were the most accepted.

44. They were going to give it to their families in china to improve their growth.

45. California

46. Building the Railroads.

47. Cooking and laundry, fish canneries, build ship canals, railroads and office buildings.

48. They had to be discriminated to make enough money to help their families.

49. it’s an act to exclude Immigration of Chinese.

50. They were sent back to California and Portland.

**Section #4: Statehood at Last**

51. The advantage was to be able to veto votes and to vote for congress and presidents.

52. Congress responsibilities were to pass an enabling act then they would review the proposed state constitutions then they would approve and vote to admit the territory was a state.

53. They voted to become a state.

54. The population in 1878 was 75,000 and the congress required for statehood to be 150,000.

55. Washington, Montana, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

56. That majority of congress was a democrat and they didn’t want the new lands to be republican, however over time congress ended up been republican anyhow and they passed the enabling act.

57. The enabling act required that each territory hold a constitutional convention to write a constitution.

58. Olympia and Elisha P. Perry for governor.

59. November 11, 1889 was the day that Washington became a state.

60. The 2 questions was to prohibit the sale of alcohol and to let women to vote, and the voters voted NO for both of them.

61. 1854 was the first time to vote for women to vote.

62. Everyone can vote even included blacks.

63. Susan B. Anthony and Abigail Scott Duniway were fighting the legislature for the rights to vote.

64. They lost the right to vote by the Territorial Court that declared women’s suffrage unconstitutional.

65. WOMEN

66. They provisional government saved land for the schools to be built on.

67. They were nothing but cabins.

68. Public Education to every child regardless of race, color or creed.

69. It was a law to tax the workers for more money to pay for the schools.

**UNIT #8: Beginning the 20th Century**

**Section #1: Cities Grow and Build**

1. Depression

2. The Populist Party was 8-12 people that wanted to reform income taxes, women’s suffrage, and secret ballots at elections.

 3. GOLD!

4. To mine gold and become rich.

5. They advertised all over the world as the gateway to Klondike gold.

6. They got most of the business from the miners coming in with the gold and spending there gold on the city and entertainment.

7. AYP means Alaska-Yukon-Pacific

8. The purpose was to bring tourists and fame to their city. It was to in-richen the city of Seattle.

9. The two products led the nation was its lumber and wheat.

10. Washington needs to meet roads, parks, Bigger Electricity and water supply systems.

**Section #2: The Progressive Era**

11. Progressive Era was the reform of the National and states Politics.

12. Direct Primary: It allows voters themselves to choose the one candidate who will represent each political party for state office.

Initiative: This allows citizens to initiate a law by themselves, instead of having the legislature do it. There are two kinds of initiatives. One kind is given to the legislature to vote on; the other kind is decided by the voters.

Referendum: The referendum allows voters a chance to approve or disapprove a law that has already been considered by the legislature.

Recall: This allows voters to remove elected officials from office before their terms are up. Voters can ask for a recall election by presenting a petition stating charges against the official. Any official can be recalled, except a Supreme Court or Superior Court Judge.

13. These are starting by writing a petition, stating the law to be voted on or official to be recalled.

14. 1910

15. Emma Smith DeVoe, May Arkwright Hutton.

16. They worked guys 60-70 hours a week with only getting 10$ a week and worked in unsafe and unhealthy conditions. Then they would give them terrible food and crowed, uncomfortable shelters were their mattresses were full of lice and bedbugs. ☹

17. There was a law that passed that guaranteed a minimum wage for women and children and women can’t work over 8 hours a day. An important law was the workman’s compensation act.

18. Labor Union is bunch of workers getting together and joining forces to change problems within the company. Sometimes they would have to go on strikes and stop all production to get the attention of the employer to their complaints and they would do a collective bargain with the employees to work an agreement between both sides.

 19. Labor Unions increase their power by teamwork and working out problems within the company.

20. The AFL was many of unions that were loosely organized together. The IWW was a union that workers form all kinds of jobs would be able to join it.

21. They couldn’t improve because unemployment was high so it was easy to keep the poor working conditions because people were in need of a job.

**Section #3: World War 1 Affects Business and Labor.**

22. They got three transcontinental railroads and instead of telegraph they got telephones also they got the first daily newspapers of the Olympia’s Pacific Tribune.

23. Lumber, apples, salmon, shellfish, dairy products, and vegetable seeds.

24. Coffee, Tea, spices, steel, and other raw materials.

25. It was important because it brought many more business to the state and was able to ship products faster to the Atlantic coast.

26. WW1 was in need of supplies so Washington farmers had to machine farming to increase supplies.

27. Washington MOST important wartime companies were Boeing, and shipbuilding.

28. Lumber companies also increased.

29. Everyone that was here ran off to the war so business had a labor shortage.

30. When everyone ran off to WW1 and causing the labor shortage companies were fighting for employees and to attract employees they had to raise their pay rate, so when they did that people from all over the States came over for jobs that increased population about 300,000 between 1910-1920.

31. More jobs were open to women once the employer realized that women can work as hard as guys.

32. Farm Shortage was a big problem because they were needing people to help them out in the harvest seasons and didn’t want to fill the shortage with Chinese people because of the men that was out to war. The local communities came and help out on the farms on their time off.

33. Pretty much back in the days there were few companies and lots of people “like today” so many people kept their mouth shut of the bad conditions or got fired, well the war made the companies in need of employees.

34. The army got involved because the loggers stopped working for 3 months and was hurting the supplies to the war.

35. They agreed on the 8 hour days.

36. Seattle general strike was everyone in Seattle at that time all went on strike for better wages.

37. Shipbuilders started the strike.

38. It was a success but winning the support of thousands of workers, including non-unionized workers and some union members in Renton and Tacoma. However it was also a failure because the strike was unclear and no formal demands with no concrete goals and gave a bad impression of the unions.

**Unit #9: From One War to Another**

**Section #1: The 1920’s In Washington**

1. The company had to lay off their people and lots of business closed their doors.

2. The IWW lost importance after the war and the AFL Grew stronger and still remains today.

3. Buying and selling of alcohol was prohibited in Washington.

4. Bootlegging was illegally buying and selling alcohol after the law was passed.

5. They bribed the citizens and continued selling alcohol them self’s and making profit off it.

6. Because they were alcoholics that’s why they opposed mayor brown.

7. She became temporary maybe because mayor brown left town to a convention.

8. She fired the police chief because he refused to cooperate with Landes decision of cleaning up the town.

9. Her distinction was to make the city government work more honestly and efficiently and supported expanding city parks and protecting lakes; increased support of public utilities and more.

10. Cleaning up the city.

11. Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos.

12. It took away the employees from the low paying companies of the canneries, railroads and fishing.

13. They were also like the Chinese wanting to make more money for their family so they had to take the long, difficult, unpleasant boat trip to the U.S.

14. The true part it was more money than their country however the untrue part they had to work 10+ hours a day for 1.50$ and also had many health problems and accidents on the jobs.

15. They had no other choice of jobs then the lowest paying jobs.

16. Chinese was contribution was the railroads, Japanese contribution was for their agriculture and aquaculture, Filipinos contribution was fish canning.

17. No the Asian immigrants couldn’t become U.S. Citizens, However their children was citizens of the U.S.

18. Burning down of farms and barns, signs in stores saying “no-Orientals” and even an anti-Japanese league were founded by businesspeople.

19. This law made it illegal for non-citizens to own land. Therefore, Japanese farmers could not own their farms. Many families put their property in their children’s names.

20. “Uhhhhhh there isn’t any question 20 on page 177, lmao!!! One less for me to do :D”

21. The exclusion act didn’t apply to the Filipinos because U.S. already at that time owned the Philippines.

22. Filipinos were discriminated against in jobs, schools, restaurants and even in churches. Some Movie theaters had segregated seating for Filipinos.

**Section #2: The Great Depression**

23. “Their also isn’t a questions 23”

24. 1/3 of the U.S. workers were unemployed in 1933.

25. Buy and selling stocks and bonds with credit and reckless buying and selling of land. Companies expanding on credit.

26. Washington Commonwealth Federation

27. The people turned to the government for leadership because the depression kept on dropping and dropping.

28. The New Deal was insurance of bank deposits to keep banks from failing, protection to workers, helped businesses, or providing direct aid to the unemployed. Minimum wages, social Security and unemployment all started in the depression.

29. C.C.C. got jobs for outdoor work in parks, planting trees, and hired researchers for flood control, sewage systems, and social problems. Also at that time The Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams also created thousands of jobs for people.

30. James O’Sullivan was the man that fought his butt off writing and talking to the people and government to work out an agreement to keep the dam’s opponents from stopping construction.

31. They thought the Grand Coulee dam was ridiculous and a waste of money and they were also scared that of the competition.

32. It was needed for the dry months in eastern Washington for the farm fields.

33. There plan was to build a very high dam on the Columbia near the Grand Coulee because the water from behind the dam could be pumped into the Grand Coulee. The dam also could be used to control floods, to improve navigation, and provide electricity.

34. They did freeze the bank because it was slipping away and eroding.

35. Because it would dam the salmon from swimming upstream to their spawning grounds and fingerlings downstream.

36. Fish Ladders, Elevators and fish hatchers.

37. Electricity

38. Nellie Cornish established an art school in Seattle which gained a national reputation; Imogen Cunningham developed a new method of coating photographic paper.

39. Mark Tobey, Kenneth Callahan, Morris graves.

**Section #3: World War 2**

40. World War 2 marked the end of the Great Depression.

41. Once again the war was a high demand of supplies from the U.S. so farmers and warehouses and more were in a labor shortage again in need of workers to keep up on the volume of demands.

42. The war kept all the companies busy to pay their employees more money for them to spend during the war.

43. Women were able to get jobs at wartime because the high demand of civil workers they need since all the men were off to war so women’s started out numbering the men in the work field.

44. The blacks came from South America and they came here for the high demands of workers.

45. Washington state Companies needed thousands of people to fill in demands of work. That’s why so many people came to Washington during the WW2.

46. Shipbuilding, lumber, Pacific Car and Foundry Company, Minerals and Chemical Companies and Aircraft Industry.

47. b-17and b-29

48. Tri-cities was miles away from any civilization and had large amount of energy to build the atomic bomb and was perfect to place to hide and disguise themselves from travelers along the railroads that also help bring in product to build it too.

49. they all were sayings for the current advents going on in this “mystery city” that was just one of many of the secret cities that helped create the atomic bomb.

50. “There isn’t any question 50 also.”

51. The disguised the Boeing plant with cardboard drawing of cars, fences and garages they also wanted to remove all the Japanese settlers out of the west coast.

52. A good suspicions was not to allow the American-Japanese to endanger the war efforts.

53. Most of them went peacefully because they are respectable citizens of America and didn’t want to cause any issues between them.

54. The 442nd Infantry was American-Japanese soldiers that fought in the war and did many outstanding records in the war.

55. In 1945 the Supreme Court ruled that the camps had to be closed, because many of the Japanese was already returning home.

56. When they got home their homes were stolen or gone so many of them stayed where they were working and some moved to the eastern and Midwest cities.

57. Farmers were needed in WW@ for the same reasons as in WW1 all the farmers went to war and to the cities for support in the war.

58. Germany, Japanese, and Mexicans.

59. The bracero Program was an agreement with the Mexicans and Americans that the Mexicans were allowed to come work on the farms to however couldn’t replace any Americans and was giving a place to live and health programs, however they had to go back to Mexico once the harvest was over.

60.1890’s

61. Because they lost their jobs though out the depression and came here to Washington to work again.

62. They never left back to their country and the food that was giving to them was poor and cheap as possible.

63. It was continued because they were cheap, dependable labor that left town after the harvest.

64. The Filipinos country was also bombed by the Japanese and was ready to fight back with the Americans.

65. They fought in the war with the Americans and they changed the Americans attitudes towards them.

**Unit #10: The Modern Period**

**Section #1: A Changing Economy**

1. They chose to stay here for the pleasant environment and the high standard of living.

2. Because there wasn’t enough jobs for the soldiers that came home from WW2 and the high demands for bombers weren’t needed anymore and the supplies.

3. Passenger Planes helped Boeing expand after the war.

4. More that companies meant more jobs for the Washington people and to give them more prosperity.

5. More people wanted to go to college and 4 year collages expanded then community colleges were created, then cars and dishwashers was developed and more money into entertainment.

6. Transportation got better from the cars so they built I5 and I90 also SeaTac Airport was created at this time for international traveling. Communication got better with their radio stations and televisions that were created after the war.

7. The economy changed from the industries growing for the needs for the people so the people went to school to learn the skills they needed for the higher paying jobs.

8. Lumber, agriculture products, coal, and fish.

9. Farming has picked up fertilizers and pesticides.They also invested into new machinery and equipment to harvest more crops

10. BOEING!

11. The military and airline companies started to pull their orders out from Boeing so Boeing had to lay off thousands of people that cause a statewide recession.

12. It convinced the people to continue building the pipelines that brought more business to Alaska for their camps and food and more.

13. Alaska pipeline is an oil transport to the states and it was important to the Washington economy because everyone was running out of fuel for their heating of their houses and gas in their car, trucks and semi-trucks.

14. In 1970’s unemployment went down and people started working again. Then in the 80’s technology industries started to grown and the other industries started to crash.

15. Faster since the WW2 every year business tries to change their direction of economy growth.

**Section #2: Changes in the Population**

16. Transportation and mobility, televisions, radios, and other modern communication systems brought unity to the U.S. during and after the war.

17. Women and Native Americans and other minority organized equal rights movements.

18. The blacks were segregated housing from the whites also wasn’t allowed in high paying jobs; wasn’t allowed in theaters, hotels and restaurants.

19. The three important gains of the civil rights movement was that black Washingtonians were becoming more active in all levels of government Charles M. Stokes, Sam Smith, Peggy Maxie, and George Fleming. Then Martin Luther King,Jr came to Washington and then passed the civil rights movement in the state that also passed “fair housing“law.

20. The Native Americans work to protect the fishing and land rights.

21. Their reading and writing and their right to vote.

22. Mexico, Cuba, other parts of Latin America.

23. Equal Rights Amendment took out the law of discrimination against women in all state laws and practices.

24. Buddhist Temples, Synagoues, Orthodox Churches, clubs, and mutual aid societies.

25. Korean, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Chinese, and Japanese.

26. Back in the days they were discriminated and was not giving an even chance for good paying jobs and now days they are.

27. Seattle Art Museum, The wing Like and Nordic Heritage Museums, The Burke Museum, Makah Culture and Research Center, Native American Culture, Maryhill Museum, and Marymoor Museum.

28. Seattle Art Museum, Tacoma Art museum; Seattle Symphony, Tri-Cities Orchestra; Seattle Opera, Tri-Cities Theater Group; Pacific Northwest Dance, Tri-Cities Dance Company

29. Tri-Cities of Pasco, Kennewick and Richland.

**Unit #11: Resources and Industries**

**Section #1: Natural Beauty is a Resource**

1. Sandy beaches, snow capped mountains, desert plains, and Heavy forests.

2. 1/3rd of Washington is owned by the government.

3. The water uses are for wildlife, water sports, pleasure and adventures.

4. Fishing, sail boating, motorboats, jet skiing, water skiing and hydroplane racing.

5. Olympics, cascades and rocky

6. Hiking, climbing, skiing, camping, picnics and fishing.

7. Gifford Pinchot, Mt. Baker, Snoqualmie, Wenatchee, Colville, Olympic, Okanogan, Kaniksu and Umatilla.

8. It is an area that the federal government owns to maintain the wilderness to remain the natural state to give us a taste of what the Pacific Northwest was like before the pioneers began to develop it.

9. Olympic National Park for its mountains, forests, lakes, glaciers, wildlife, beaches, and unusual rain forests, Mount Rainer National Park for its state’s highest mountain and thousands of acres of land around it.

10. Crawford state park is a huge limestone cave that is 1000 feet long and includes several natural stone sculptures. Fort Flagle has an annual music camp for students each summer. Sacajawea Park is dedicated to Sacajawea who helped guide Lewis and Clark to Washington.

11. A: Elk, bears, cougars, bobcats, coyotes, foxes, raccoons, and badgers

 B: Beaver, muskrat, river otter, and fox

 C: Wolverines, eagles, hawks, and owls

12.Fort Vancouver, Whitman Mission National Historical Sites, Klondike Gold Rush, San Juan Islands National Historical Parks, and Ebey’s Landing National Historical Reserve.

13. Park Rangers, Ski Instructors, Motel Managers, tour guides, boat skippers and snowmobile mechanics.

14. It’s important to preserve the land to keep the good soil and clean waters and also to learn more from our resources.

15. Logging, mining and shipping.

**Section #2: Using Our Forests**

16. Lumber

17. Douglas Fir

18. Cedar Trees

19. Because of the rainy climate that is here.

20. Ponderosa Pine

21. Eastern side is less and thin and tall while the west is tall and thick with lots of undergrowth.

22. Hudson’s Bay Company started the first sawmill.

23. Tacoma and Everett.

24. Stream Power and Ox Power were used to move the lumber out of the forests and the people power was to cut the trees down with axes and hand saws.

25. “Cut and Run” Was the policy to produce the most lumber to compete in the lumber business and make the most money.

26. The Trees are in there way to farm the land for their crops.

27.The Federal Government kept thousands of acres of land and only allowed so much of the land to be cut at a time to preserve the land same as lumber company-owned forests. Another big help to preserve the land of Washington’s trees was the decline in demands for lumber.

28. When the decline of demand for lumber happened thousands of employees had to be laid off from work because they couldn’t any longer pay the employees.

29. Logging Machinery has got machines now days that picks up the logs and cut them to size and transport them to their needs, sawmill machinery got better technology to use more of the tree resources as in saw dust and woodchips, lumber products even got better with technology and faster producing of plywood, paper and chipboard, they also with technology learned better and faster ways to regrow the trees with better soil and pesticides.

30. Government

31. Clearcutting is cheaper, and better for the under trees to get sunlight to grow also it’s a good living grounds for deer and other animals. It’s also bad too because it weakens the soil that may wash away in to rivers and creeks killing animals and destroying the natural beauty of the forests.

32. Bears scratch the bark off of trees to get to the sweet lower layer and mice likes to eat the seeds off the trees for new growth of trees.

33. The Yacolt burn was the worst fire in western Washington back in 1902 that burnt down 239,000 acres of land and killing 50 people that also created its first program to fight forest fires.

**Section #3: Food and Jobs from the Sea**

34. A: When the cold water rises it carries up important minerals that provide Nutrition for plankton.

 B: Plankton then provides food to larger seal life as in fish, shellfish and whales

35. Salmon

36. They get born in the river and swim downstream to the ocean and live there for years and then swim back upstream to their nesting grounds and dies.

37. Because their wasn’t an enough Native Americans to eat all the salmon so they had more babies fishys then Indians.

38. Fish Canneries developed a better way of preserving the fish and started to stock piling fishes, salmon wheel and traps also was over catching and massively declining salmon also pollution from gas powered boats and industries.

39. Fish Ladders at Dams, Fish Hatcheries, Enforced laws of fishing, and stopping fishing methods.

40. Halibut

41. Flounder, sole, rock fish, cod and herring

42. Shallow Shores

43. Japan

44. King Clam, Dungeness crab, Razor Clam

45. They also spawn in freshwater and go to saltwater however they return to the saltwater many times.

**Section #4: Agriculture**

46. Rich soils from all the rain.

47. Its time between frosts.

48. Missionaries were the earliest farmers.

49. They wanted the Indians to farm their own land.

50. California

51. Dry Farming is where they plow the land deeply and allow it to absorb rainfall for a year or more before the plant a crop.

52. The helped with the irrigation projects because people before the government tried to get together and start a private Irrigation Company however it went bankrupt.

53. Settler brought an end to the cattle drives in Washington when they started putting up their own fences.

54. Now days they have their own feed and grain unlike back then were the cattle would migrate into the mountains for the winter and pasters in the summer and get herded by ranchers.

55. for its wealthyness of the rain and thick grass for the cattle to graze on.

56. To the urban development

57. Irrigation systems, Heavy Equipments for harvesting, planting and plowing, and growing condition testing throughout the year.

58. Heavy Machine Operators and managers and they hire temp workers.

59. Wheat and Peas.

60. Peppermint, strawberries, sweet corn, alfalfa and asparagus.

61. Grapes, hopes, and mint.

62. Carnation Company, Martin Creamery, and Hubbard Creamery

**Section #5: Manufacturing & Trade**

63. “Thought I would let you know that in the book this is also question #62, Misprint.”Primary industries are the starts of the process of creation of secondary Industries as in logging is primary and lumber is secondary.

64. Shipbuilding and BOEING!

65. BOEING!!!!!

66. Lumber, planes, wheat, apples, potatoes, ships, salmon, King Clams, Chemicals, and Meats

67. Data Processing Services, communication, scientific research, aerospace, and farming.

68. NUCLEAR!!!!!!!!!

69. It is important to Washington because not everything that we use is made here in the state as in aluminum.

70. Japan, Canada, Korea, and Nationalist China.

71. The top 2 Imports are Automobiles, Audio & Video Machines; top exports are Airplanes and corn.

72. Klondike Gold Rush Brought a boom in shipping to Alaska, then the opening of Panama Canal opened us up to trade to Atlantic markets, then ww1&2 brought great increases in shipbuilding, international trade, and military use of ports.

73. The dams helped ships travel.

74. Public port district is local area ports as in Seattle port, Tacoma port, Vancouver port and more.Cantainerized is an easy transporting method of shipped product onto railroad or trucks.

75.They are related from what is growing at that time if technology is growing then there will be more of a demand in that job field to fill in that demand.

76. White Collar workers are managers, clerical and technical workers and salespeople. Blue Collar workers are skilled and unskilled laborers, from plumbers and carpenters to machine Operators to truck loaders.

77. White Collars

78. Welding, printing, DRAFTING, electronics, and dental hygiene.

79. University of Washington ion Seattle.

80. Power and lumber is shared by Washington to Oregon and other northwest states.

81. Housing development stops growing then all the lumber companies will start declining in sales.

82. Western Washington is in need of the wheat from eastern Washington for the bakery companies, also eastern Washington needs lumber for housing growth so they would buy it from the western Washington.

**Unit #12: Government in Washington**

**Section #1: Citizens and Their Government**

1. Keeping people from “bumping” into each other and promoting general welfare.

2. Because they lacked in control over the national government, and to voice their opinions.

3. The key is the right to vote.

4. Good Citizenship includes expressing our opinions between elections.

5. You can write your elected officials to express your opinions on an issue, Involve in pre-election campaigns, voting, and voice your opinions to the representatives.

6. Jim Ellis led the effort to clean up lake Washington, Emma Smith DeVoe helped win equal voting rights for women, Wing Luke worked for minority involvement in government and Joe Meek helped form the first government here.

7. Picking up little, helping your neighbor, and treating member of all groups equally.

**Section #2: Federal Government in Washington**

8. A representative government is many people representing the people of America.

9. The Legislative Branch, The executive Branch, and The Judicial Branch.

10. System of check and balances is a balance and control of one of the other branch so one branch doesn’t get to powerful.

11. United States Constitution is the highest law!

12. Constitution is a guideline for are government to follow by “that they sometimes don’t”.

13. Laws are easier to change.

14. Congress is the legislative branch of the United States. Veto is when the president refuses to sign or pass a bill; a bill is a law before it is passed by the president.

15. Congress has the power to approve or reject cabinet members and other key officials appointed by the president, and the president may recommend that the congress to pass a certain law.

16. The job of the executive branch is to carry out the law though other agencies as in the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

17. The president

18. The cabinet is the President’s advisors.

19. There are district courts, military, territorial, special courts and the highest is the Supreme Court of the United States.

20. The Judges decides whether a law is constitutional.

21. Forests, military, and dams.

22. Post Office, Dams, Forest Rangers, and Hospitals

23. They service us for public schools, colleges, highways, pollution control, and scientific research.

24. Senators and representatives that elects laws for the people of Washington State or for their district.

25. Presidents and vice-presidents are 4 years senators are 6 years and representatives are 2 years.

26. They can help by choosing a bill to pass for their constituents that will help them for the better.

27. caucus is small division of people about 300 people that vote for the laws and their representatives for their district, a precinct is individual voters from each political party has a chance to vote for the presidential candidate they prefer, Party Platform is the party policy on key issues of the elections.

28. Three candidates for governor can represent each party at the general election.

29. Caucus is where the people vote for the candidate and direct primary is when voters choose the one candidate from each party will run in the November general election.

30. Direct Primary is a person that is voted into office, wide-open primary is a public office, closed primary is where the voter must register as a member of one political party, and Non-partisan in this state, candidates for city offices and judges are “non-partisan”.

31. They will get together and make a group to make their point even louder to the officials.

32. By writing letters, telephone, telegraph, or visit their federal representatives.

**Section #3: Washington State Government**

33. Legislative branch too make laws; Executive Branch to enforce the laws; Judicial Branch to interpret the laws.

34. Divided Executive is where voters elect several executive officials separately, Item veto is where the governor may veto just parts of a law instead of the whole thing.

35. They are chosen by the voters.

36. The purpose of political parties is to pass important bills and to have more power in the party.

37. There is the precinct and the chairmen of the precinct of the legislator.

38. It is important because they are the people that make and Carrie out the bill though the legislature.

39. The chairperson of the rules committee is the most powerful one.

40. Because in are state constitution states that every county in Washington state has to provide public schools for the children in that county.

41. The purpose of are state constitution is guidelines for are state government to abide by to keep everything equal.

42. The 2 methods is constitutional amendment and New Constitutional Convention, the most common method is the constitutional amendment.

43. Equal Rights Amendment

44. Women been discriminated against jobs, marriage, and care of children. They had to be changed because of the ERA.

45. State Legislature makes the specific decisions.

46. Legal Drinking age, unemployment insurance, state roads and buildings, the minimum punishment for certain crimes and guidelines for stopping discrimination.

47. The Senator introduces the bill.

48. To over look the bill as it goes though its passes many times.

49. Then they have a conference committee.

50. They will try to influence the legislature while in a meeting to pass a bill; they also try to have a good speaker for them.

51. Three committees.

52. Because they are busy researching, holding public hearings on the bill, listening to speakers opinions, and researching similar laws that have passed in other states.

53. Executive Branch

54. Governor

55. The directors of Department of Natural Resources, State Superintendent of public instruction are voted by the people.

56. Highway Department, The department of Agriculture, the parks and recreation Commission, the department of ecology, the department of social and health services and Washington state patrol.

57. The Judicial Branch.

58. Municipal courts and justice courts.

59. Murder, manslaughter, and arson cases are first tried by the superior court.

60. Criminal cases are involve crimes or broken cases, civil cases are disputes or differing claims between people as in divorces and wills.

61.There responsibilities is that if a person appeals judges call, that the court of appeals will decided to consider the case to the supreme court. The state Supreme Court involves in violations of the constitution cases.

62. 16 judges in the Court of Appeals and 9 in the Supreme Court.

**Section #4: Local Governments**

63. The main unit of local government is called a county the main center of each county is called a county seat as in Chehalis for are county.

64. 39 Counties in are state.

65. Their duties are to provide police and fire protection; Operating Libraries, maintaining water, sewage, and waste disposal systems.

66. The officials are the Sheriff, prosecuting attorney, treasurer, and assessor that make most counties legislative branch. In king county the vote for county council and executive, he nine members of the council makes up the legislative branch.

67. The Commissioner is the head of executive branch and legislator in most counties, in king county there is only one person the executive acts like governor of the county.

68. Charter is a county’s “constitution”, freeholder is elected people to write the charter and they call that county a home rule county.

69. City Governments

70. Mayor-council, commissioners, and council-manager.

71. A district is an area inside the county.

72. They will individually tax each district differently for their needs.

73. All the people within the counties around lake Washington were dumping their sewage into the lake.

74. A metropolitan Corporation is the people getting together and making a corporation to handle the community’s sewage, transportation, water, garbage, and parks.

Tracy Valentine 8/9/09