**Early Missionaries and Pioneers**  
**Chapter 6**

**Directions:** Use your textbook, *Washington, a State of Contrasts*, to answer the questions for each section below. Eventually there may be an open-note test or quiz based on your answers to this packet.

Remember to **read with a purpose** (keep words from the questions tucked away in your brain as you read), to **skim and scan text features** (titles, subtitles, pictures, captions, special features….) to guide your reading, and to **re-read passages** in order to increase your understanding.

**Chapter 6: Early Missionaries and Pioneers:** Pages 166-193

**Chapter Overview:** page 166

1.) According to the **Chapter Overview** on page 166 in your textbook, several distinct groups of people made everlasting impressions on the settling of Washington State. What are the groups they mention that had a permanent impact on our state?
   - The ___________________ and _____________ Indians
   - The ___________________ and ___________________ explorers
   - The ___________________ and ___________________ fur traders

2.) Use the glossary in your textbook to define missionary: __________________________________________________________

3.) What are some reasons that missionaries came to Oregon? (Remember some of the Oregon territory later became Washington State.) Name at least two.
   - __________________________________________________
   - __________________________________________________

4.) In addition to discussing the impact of missionaries, Chapter 6 will focus on American Pioneers and the " _____________ _________________ " to the Oregon Country and the Oregon Trail.

**The Early Missionaries and Pioneers:** page 168

5.) Take a look at the Oregon Country text feature on page 168. According to the map and its caption, what currents states/country were once part of “Oregon Country”?
The Early Missionaries and Pioneers continued: page 168

6.) Oregon Country was also called the _______________ ___________________.

7.) True or False: At first there were relatively small numbers of permanent white settlers in Oregon Country and most were American, British or French Canadian men.

8.) At this time, much of what is now the western United States was relatively unoccupied by white settlers. However, men called “Oregon ___________________” used speeches, newspapers and books to promote the west as a place with an abundance of ______________________________ and a potential for ____________.

9.) These men also argued that it was the “______________________________” of the American people and civilization to spread all the way from the east coast to the west.

10.) This idea of ___________________ __________________ is what first encouraged missionaries to come to the Oregon Country in 1834.

The Oregon Country: pages 168-169

11.) What is it that Oregon Promoters overlooked about residents (people permanently living in a region) of the Oregon Country?

12.) White fur trappers and traders lived alongside the Indians in the Oregon Country, but with the specific consent (permission) of the local tribes. Who was it that worked hard to ensure peaceful relations between the whites and Indian tribes? Why do you think this is?

13.) The Indians tolerated the presence of fur trappers and traders because they were interested in having _________________ from Europeans and Americans.

14.) For the next three paragraphs in this section of the text, I want you to access your schema and each time you read information that you have background knowledge (schema) about, record a tally mark below. We studied much of the information here in Chapter 3 with the Coastal and Plateau People. When done reading page 169, total up your tally marks and write the total number here: __________
Missionaries in North America: page 170

15.) According to your text, during this time of Manifest Destiny with the Oregon Promoters encouraging Americans to head west, the general thinking was that the Indians were not civilized and were somehow “less than.” In fact, according to your text, most Europeans and Americans viewed Indians one of two ways. To many individuals, Indians were considered primitive __________________ who didn’t have the same rights as civilized people from the U.S. or Europe. Or, the saw the Indians as naïve and __________________ who could be “properly” educated and trained to be civilized.

16.) At that time, most Europeans and Americans felt that their culture was the most ____________________ in the world and that it was the duty of the whites to spread their __________________ to the Indians.

17.) The thinking that whites were better than and more civilized than Indians is clearly ____________________ to us today; however, during the early 19th century it was a common belief. As a result of these beliefs, whites took it upon themselves to “_____________________” Indians.

18.) According to your text, what did missionaries see as their task?

19.) What two Christian religious groups competed to convert Indians to Christianity?
_____________________________ and _____________________

20.) Though these two religious groups were different in methods (ways) of devotion, they were similar in their ____________________ and tenants.

Missionaries in Oregon Country: pages 170-181
Matching: Circle the letter of the correct answer. You may only circle one answer.

21.) What are the two main reasons that missionaries came to the Pacific Northwest?
a.) they heard that the land was rich in natural resources
b.) they heard that they could become wealthy landowners
c.) there were no ministers or priests to conduct religions services for the whites
d.) they felt called upon to share their religion with the Indians
e.) both “a” and “b”
f.) both “c” and “d”
Missionaries in Oregon Country continued: pages 170-181

22.) What were some reasons that Jason Lee was well suited to settle in Oregon Country to do missionary work?
   a.) he and Daniel were brothers
   b.) he was eager to explore the Willamette River Valley
   c.) he had outdoor survival skills and was a trained minister
   d.) he had experience speaking and trading with the Nez Perce Indians

23.) Which of the statements below is true?
   a.) Jason and Daniel Lee thought that the Indians had requested their mission
   b.) there was an ongoing war between the Nez Perce and Blackfeet Indians
   c.) John McLoughlin told the Lee brothers to settle in the south for the safety of the brothers
   d.) John McLoughlin told the Lee brothers to settle in the south for political reasons
   e.) all of the above

24.) Which of the statements below is true?
   a.) Upon settling in modern day Salem, Oregon, the Lee brothers immediately began their mission of converting the local Indians
   b.) the local Indians traded with the Jason and Daniel Lee
   c.) the local Indians were eager to convert to Christianity
   d.) the local Indians refused to even listen to Jason Lee preach Christianity

Pages 172-173 explain the history between Catholics and Protestants. You are encouraged to read these pages noting how both Catholics and Protestants are Christian religions but that they have a history of conflict with one another that influenced missionaries centuries later as they competed for followers in the “New World”.

Missionaries in Oregon Country continued: pages 170-181

The Whitmans and Spaldings: page 174

25.) What is true about Marcus Whitman?
   a.) he was a minister
   b.) he was a doctor
   c.) he had a passion for missionary work
   d.) all of the above
   e.) only “b” and “c”

26.) What is true about Henry Spalding?
   a.) he was a minister
   b.) he was married
   c.) he worked to convert the Nez Perce Indians
   d.) all of the above
True or False: If the statement is true, write “T”. If it’s false at all, write “F”.

_____ 27.) The Whitmans and Spaldings settled near present-day Walla Walla.

_____ 28.) The missionary settlements were self-sustaining communities that included things like a home, school, blacksmith shop and mills.

_____ 29.) Though the missionaries lived among the Indians, they still struggled to convert Indians to Christianity.

_____ 30.) When they first arrived, the Whitmans and Spaldings found local Indians hungry and desperate for the message of the missionaries.

_____ 31.) When they first arrived, the Whitmans and Spaldings found the local Indians proud of their heritage and beliefs and resistant to changing their traditional religious customs.

_____ 32.) Many Indians had never seen a white woman prior to the Whitmans and Spaldings arriving in the Oregon Country.

_____ 33.) The Waiilatpu and Lapwai missions were the first permanent white settlements in Oregon Country.

_____ 34.) Unlike the interaction Indians had with the fur traders and trappers at trading posts, many Indians viewed missionaries with suspicion.

_____ 35.) Missionaries relied on the help and knowledge of fur traders such as Dr. John McLoughlin.

Who were the “Black Robes” of the Catholic missionary movement? __________________

What three things were the early Catholic missionaries supposed to provide to people in the Oregon Country in the early 1800s?

1. 

2. 

3. 
Missionaries in Oregon Country continued: pages 170-181
Fathers Francois Blanchet and Modeste Demers: page 178

38.) As opposed to how the Protestant missionaries tried to “civilize” the Indians, Fathers Blanchet and Demers founded a positive relationship with many Indians. Explain how their philosophy helped to create good rapport (a good relationship) with local Indians.

Missionaries in Oregon Country continued: pages 170-181
Father Pierre Jean DeSmet: page 179

39.) Father DeSmet worked a wide range of the Oregon Country in 1840. Even the war-like tribe, the ________________________________, were known to respect and even seek out the spiritual power of Father DeSmet.

Catholic Missionary Efforts: page 179

40.) Overall, Catholic priests were more successful in their missionary work had had a better reputation among the Indians than the ___________________________ missionaries did.

41.) While similarities existed between the Protestant and Catholic missionaries, such as building churches and schools, a key difference between the two was that the Catholic priests rarely asked Indians to give up their native customs and beliefs. Rather, the Catholic priests encouraged tribes to ___________________________ (or blend) Catholic beliefs into their native religious customs.

42.) Another reason that the Catholic religion was perhaps more adaptable to the Indians’ belief system was that the Catholics expressed faith by attending religious services like mass and taking part in set ______________________________. These Catholic practices were highly ceremonial and involved ___________________________ and ___________________________.

43.) For many Indians, these Catholic religious customs felt familiar as Indians’ religious practices also involved elaborate ______________________________, ___________________________ and ___________________________.

44.) By contrast, Protestant missionaries valued personal faith, and a rigorous study of the ______________________________. Since ______________________________ and ______________________________ were not part of the Indian culture, they were not as interested in Protestant church practices.

45.) Finally, Catholic priests became respected as ______________________________ and were believed to have ______________________________ powers by the Indians.
According to your text, a pioneer is defined as any person who is among the first to attempt something. Americans who migrated west to the Oregon Country between the years 1840 and 1870 were considered pioneers because they were considered the first major group of Americans to attempt to live permanently in the region. And, in 1843, the Great Migration occurred in which over ______________ pioneers traveled across the ___________________ ___________________ to the Oregon Country.

Between 1843 and 1869, nearly ____________________ Americans used the Oregon Trail to head west.

Prior to the Great Migration, only a few thousand whites lived in the western U.S. and even fewer lived in the ___________________ ___________________. The White House debated whether or not they should renew joint occupation of this region with Great Britain or if they should just let the British have the Oregon Country.

What were the four major developments that changed history and encouraged Americans to come to the Oregon Country?
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

During just about a 5-year period in the mid-1840s, nearly ______________ Americans came to settle in the Oregon Country. This large number of American settlers arriving in the west in a relatively short period of time upset the balance of ______________ in the Oregon Country between Great Britain and the ___________________ ___________________.

What did President Polk’s campaign slogan “54 40’ or fight” have to do with the Oregon Country?

a.) if you weren’t at least 54 inches tall, you couldn’t fight over that territory
b.) if you were over 40 years old, you couldn’t fight over that territory
c.) it marks how far into Oregon Country the U.S. wanted control of vs. Britain
d.) it marks the spot where the U.S. and Great Britain signed a peace treaty
The End of Joint Occupation continued: page 190

52.) What did the Treaty of Oregon do?
   a.) it gave treats to all permanent settlers in Oregon Country
   b.) it negotiated a peace settlement between local Indians and white pioneers
   c.) it permanently gave what is now Washington, Oregon and Idaho to the U.S.
   d.) it required that all British residents in Oregon Country withdraw to British Territory
   e.) both “c” and “d”

53.) What were other effects of the Treaty of Oregon?
   a.) most British people moved out of the Oregon Territory
   b.) the Hudson’s Bay Company sold all of its possessions and moved to Victoria on Vancouver Island
   c.) war with Britain over the Oregon Territory was averted (didn’t happen)
   d.) Washington, Oregon and Idaho became permanent territories of the U.S.
   e.) all of the above

Chapter Summary: page 190

54.) Which of the following statements is false?
   a.) it took only 12 years for the missionary movement to spur (move) the Oregon Country from a disputed territory to a new American territory
   b.) Great Britain, during this time, was more powerful than the United States
   c.) Great Britain had the most powerful navy and army in the world
   d.) Great Britain was the richest nation in the world
   e.) none of the above; all of the statements are true

55.) What were some reasons that the U.S. wound up successfully obtaining the Oregon Country?
   a.) geography—the U.S. was simply closer to this region than Great Britain
   b.) distance—Great Britain was far away to fight an effective war for such a small territory
   c.) American missionaries began to populate the region
   d.) American pioneers began to populate the region
   e.) all of the above

The Journey Along the Oregon Trail: pages 186-189

For details about the Oregon Trail and ways to further explore the journey pioneers made on the Oregon Trail, you have two choices.

1.) Read pages 186-189 and write a brief journal (diary) marking the decisions you and your wagon train made for each section mentioned in your textbook: The Great Plains, The Rocky Mountains, The Snake River Valley, The Blue Mountains and the Columbia River and Beyond. Note any hardships your group of pioneers encountered and where you ultimately chose to settle. Be historically accurate as well as creative with details you choose to add. Use lined paper or type your journal entries. Date each entry and use the subtitles above to give context. Feel free to illustrate!

2.) Play the free, online Oregon Trail Game using the following link: https://classicreload.com/oregon-trail.html It’s free and educational and fun!