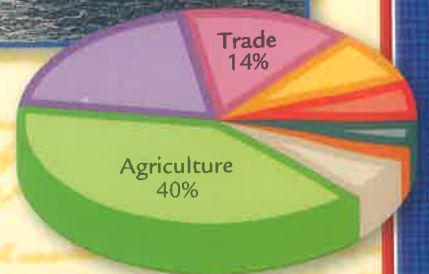
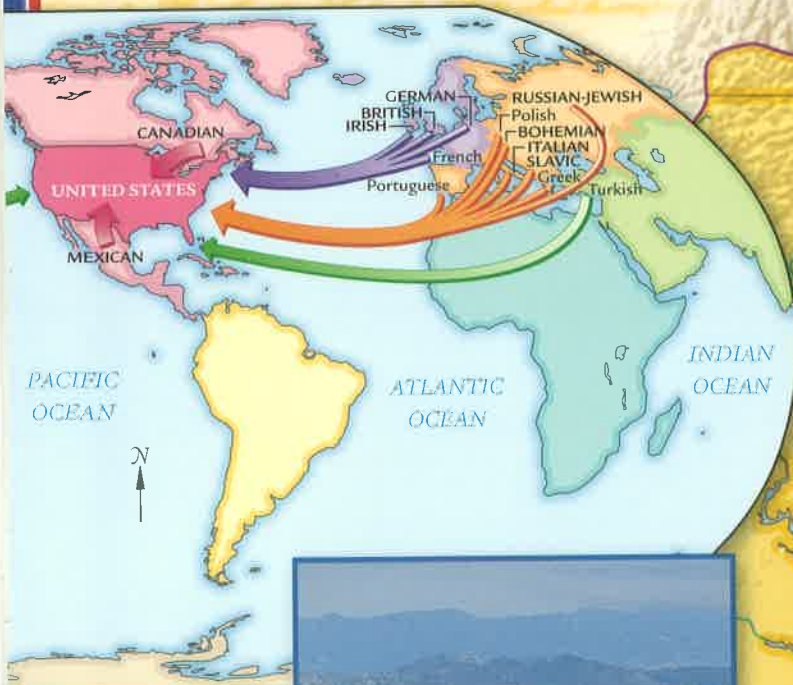


The
NYSTROM

ATLAS of UNITED STATES HISTORY





Presidents of the United States

YEARS IN OFFICE

1789–1797	George Washington
1797–1801	John Adams
1801–1809	Thomas Jefferson
1809–1817	James Madison
1817–1825	James Monroe
1825–1829	John Quincy Adams
1829–1837	Andrew Jackson
1837–1841	Martin Van Buren
1841	William H. Harrison
1841–1845	John Tyler
1845–1849	James K. Polk
1849–1850	Zachary Taylor
1850–1853	Millard Fillmore
1853–1857	Franklin Pierce
1857–1861	James Buchanan
1861–1865	Abraham Lincoln
1865–1869	Andrew Johnson
1869–1877	Ulysses S. Grant
1877–1881	Rutherford B. Hayes
1881	James A. Garfield
1881–1885	Chester A. Arthur
1885–1889	Grover Cleveland

YEARS IN OFFICE

1889–1893	Benjamin Harrison
1893–1897	Grover Cleveland
1897–1901	William McKinley
1901–1909	Theodore Roosevelt
1909–1913	William H. Taft
1913–1921	Woodrow Wilson
1921–1923	Warren G. Harding
1923–1929	Calvin Coolidge
1929–1933	Herbert C. Hoover
1933–1945	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1945–1953	Harry S. Truman
1953–1961	Dwight D. Eisenhower
1961–1963	John F. Kennedy
1963–1969	Lyndon B. Johnson
1969–1974	Richard M. Nixon
1974–1977	Gerald R. Ford
1977–1981	James E. Carter
1981–1989	Ronald W. Reagan
1989–1993	George H. W. Bush
1993–2001	William J. Clinton
2001–	George W. Bush



Abbreviations

adm.	administered by
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AK	Alaska
AL	Alabama
Alb.	Albania
A.M.	before noon
Apr.	April
AR	Arkansas
Arm.	Armenia
Aug.	August
Aus.	Austria
AZ	Arizona
Azer.	Azerbaijan
B.C.	Before Christ
Bel.	Belgium
Bos.	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Br.	Britain
Bulg.	Bulgaria
C.	Cape
CA	California
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
CO	Colorado
Cro.	Croatia
CSA	Confederate States of America
CT	Connecticut
Cz.	Czech Republic
D.C.	District of Columbia
Dec.	December
DE	Delaware
Den.	Denmark
Dom. Rep.	Dominican Republic
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
Dr.	Doctor
E or E.	East

Eng.	England
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
Eq.	Equatorial
Est.	Estonia
Feb.	February
FL	Florida
Fr.	France
Ft.	Fort
GA	Georgia (state)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Geo.	Georgia (country)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
H.R.E.	Holy Roman Empire
HI	Hawaii
Hun.	Hungary
I. or Is.	Island or Islands
IA	Iowa
ID	Idaho
IL	Illinois
IN	Indiana
It.	Italy
Jan.	January
Jr.	Junior
Jul.	July
Jun.	June
km	kilometer
Kos.	Kosovo
KS	Kansas
KY	Kentucky
Kyr.	Kyrgyzstan
L.	Lake
LA	Louisiana
Lat.	Latvia
lbs.	pounds
Liech.	Liechtenstein

Lith.	Lithuania
Lux.	Luxembourg
Mac.	Macedonia
Mar.	March
MA	Massachusetts
MD	Maryland
ME	Maine
MI	Michigan
mi.	miles
MN	Minnesota
MO	Missouri
Mol.	Moldova
MS	Mississippi
Mon.	Montenegro
MT	Montana
Mt. or Mts.	Mount, Mountain, or Mountains
N	North
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota
NE	Nebraska
Neth.	Netherlands
NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey
NM	New Mexico
Nor.	Norway
Nov.	November
NV	Nevada
NY	New York
Oct.	October
OH	Ohio
OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon
PA	Pennsylvania
P.M.	after noon

Pol.	Poland
Port.	Portugal
Pt.	Point
R.	River
Rd.	Road
Res.	Reservoir
RI	Rhode Island
Rom.	Romania
S	South
S. Afr.	South Africa
SC	South Carolina
SD	South Dakota
Sep.	September
Serb.	Serbia
Sl.	Slovakia
Slov.	Slovenia
Sp.	Spain
sq.	square
St. or Ste.	Saint or Sainte
Str.	Strait
Switz.	Switzerland
TN	Tennessee
Terr.	Territory
TX	Texas
U.A.E.	United Arab Emirates
U.K.	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
Unorg.	Unorganized
U.S. or US	United States
USA	United States of America
U.S.S.	United States ship
UT	Utah
v.	versus
VA	Virginia
VT	Vermont
WA	Washington
W or W.	west
WI	Wisconsin
WV	West Virginia
WY	Wyoming

The
NYSTROM

U **ATLAS** *of*
UNITED
S **STATES**
HISTORY

 **NYSTROM**
HERFF JONES EDUCATION DIVISION



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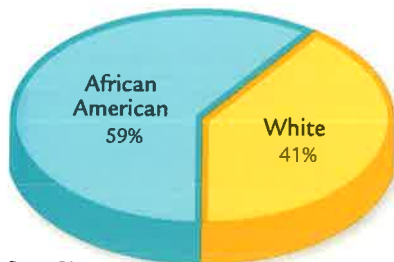
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CONTENT REVIEWERS

Betty B. Franks, History Teacher and Department Chairperson,
Maple Heights High School, Maple Heights, OH

Jacqueline L. Frierson, Principal and former History Teacher,
William H. Lemmel Middle School at Woodbourne, Baltimore, MD

Robert Hagopian, History Teacher, Scotts Valley Middle School,
Scotts Valley, CA

Francis N. Stites, Professor of History, Department of History,
San Diego State University, San Diego, CA

Arthur Zilversmit, Distinguished Service Professor, Emeritus,
Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL

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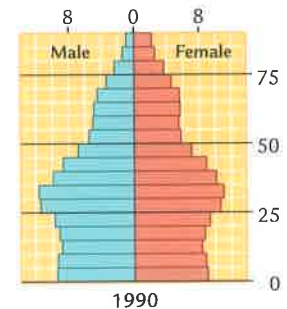
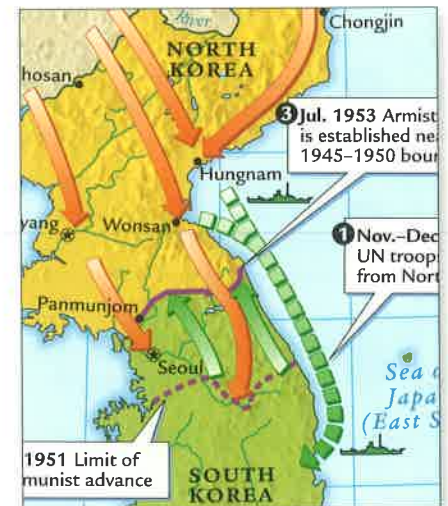
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PHOTO CREDITS

Credit abbreviations

GI Getty Images GC The Granger Collection, New York
 HA Hulton Archives LOC Library of Congress
 NW North Wind Picture Archive SB Stock Boston
 TLP Time & Life Pictures TS Tony Stone

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Using This Atlas

The *Nystrom Atlas of United States History* is much more than a collection of maps. It uses graphs, photos, charts, and explanatory text to explore the history of our country. To get the most out of *The Nystrom Atlas of United States History*, follow these steps.

Cross-references can tell you if there is a map or graph on the same topic. Use cross-references to track change over time.

1 First look at the **era title** and **dates**. The title states the theme for the section, and the dates give you the time frame.

2 Read the **timeline**, which shows key events from this era.

3 Check the **topic title** to find out what these two pages cover.

4 Next, read the **overview** for more about the topic.

5 Now follow the **A-B-C-D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

Maps show places, movement, people, and events from specific times.

Call-outs are mini-captions right on the map.

Legends give the title of the map or graph and explain what its colors and other symbols mean.

Quotations provide a glimpse of what people thought about the events of their time.

ERA 6

Development of the Industrial United States

1865-1900

1860 1865 1870

1865 Civil War ends

1866 Sedalia Trail brings Texas cattle to Missouri railhead.

1869 Union Pacific and Central Pacific link East and West.

Early 1860s Chinese immigrants in California begin work on Central Pacific Railroad.

1867 Alaska purchased from Russia.

Immigration Swells the Work Force

After the Civil War, immigration increased so much that total U.S. population rose despite wartime losses.

★ Immigrants provided a vast new pool of labor for the rapidly industrializing nation. They built railroads, worked in mines and factories, and farmed the Great Plains.

★ By 1890 almost one out of every seven people in the United States was foreign-born.

IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

Most immigrants still came from Northern and Western Europe, but the numbers from Southern and Eastern Europe were increasing. Compare this graph with graph A on page 50.

Year	Northern & Western Europe	Southern & Eastern Europe	North America	Asia
1870	387,203	~10,000	~10,000	~10,000
1880	~150,000	~150,000	~100,000	~10,000
1890	~100,000	~200,000	~150,000	~10,000

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free..."

—INSCRIPTION AT THE BASE OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FROM THE POEM, "NEW WORLD COLOSSUS," BY EMMA LAZARUS, 1883

1882 Growing Chinese immigration is halted by Chinese Exclusion Act.

1882 German and Scandinavian immigration both reach their peak.

IMMIGRANTS 1861-1895

Largest Groups

- GERMAN Ethnicity

Other Groups

- Chinese Ethnicity

62

The United States Enters World War I

At first the United States resisted involvement in World War I, but eventually U.S. troops helped win the war.

- ★ Austria-Hungary had declared war on Serbia in 1914. The rest of Europe quickly took sides in the conflict.
- ★ On one side were the nations known as the Central Powers. On the other side were the Allies.
- ★ Much of the fighting was done from trenches dug along two battlefronts in Europe: the Western Front and the Eastern Front.
- ★ The United States joined the Allies in 1917. After another year of brutal trench warfare, the Central Powers surrendered.

"In one instant the entire front, as far as the eye could reach... was a sheet of flame."

—AMERICAN CORPORAL EUGENE KENNEDY
BATTLE OF ST. MIHIEL, SEPTEMBER 12-16, 1918

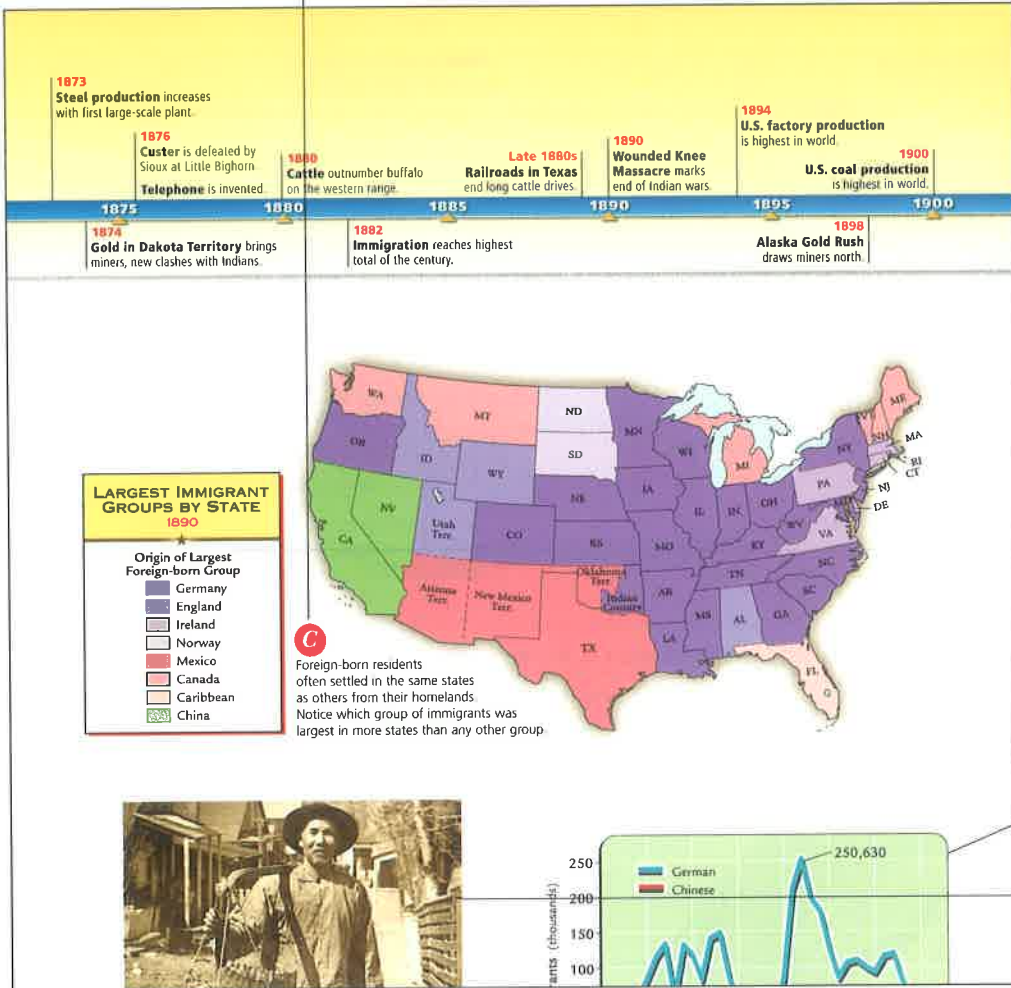
A The familiar character Uncle Sam appeared on an Army recruiting poster in 1917.

1914 BELGIUM 1914 UNITED KINGDOM 1914 CANADA 1914 GERMANY 1914 AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1914 RUSSIA

The A-B-C-D **captions** help you understand each map, graph, and picture

What else can you find in this atlas?

- ★ **Presidents of the United States** are listed on the inside front cover.
- ★ **Abbreviations** are explained on the inside front cover too.
- ★ **References maps** of the United States and the world on pages 112–119 show our country and the world today.
- ★ The **glossary** on pages 120–121 defines special words and names used in the atlas.
- ★ **State facts** on pages 122–123 provide important information about each state.
- ★ The **index** on pages 124–128 lists all the pages where people, places, or events are mentioned.
- ★ The **thematic index** on the inside back cover lists all the pages related to certain big topics.



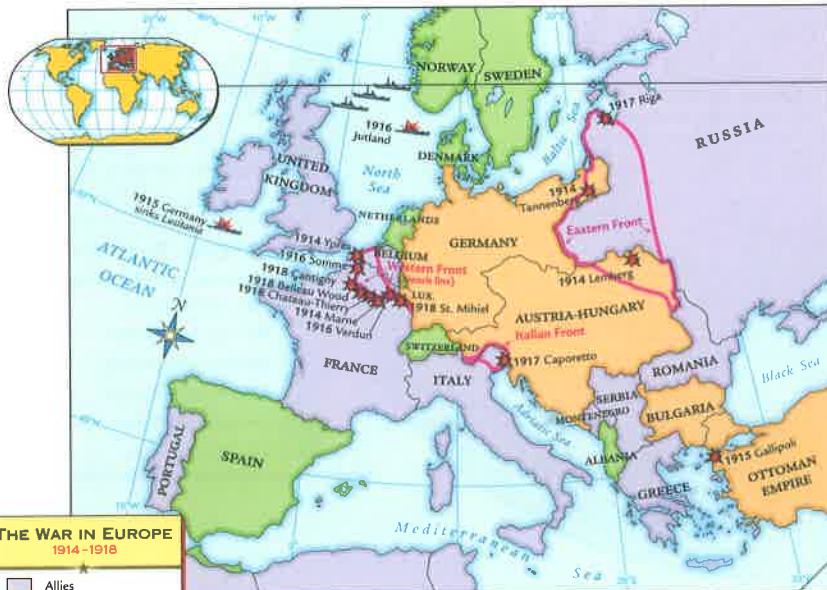
Graphs and charts organize information visually.

Photos and pictures show people and places related to the information told by the maps and graphs.



Emergence of Modern America 1890-1930

ERA 7



Locator maps tell what part of the world is shown.

THE WAR IN EUROPE 1914-1918

- Allies
- Central Powers
- Neutral country
- Battlefront
- British naval blockade
- ★ Major battle site

C Modern weapons and outdated tactics led to very high casualties, especially along the Eastern and Western Fronts. Trucks, airplanes, and submarines played key wartime roles for the first time.

more at USHAtlas.com

This symbol lets you know that the website **USHAtlas.com** has more maps, graphs, photos, and/or primary sources on the topic.



Three Worlds Meet

BEGINNINGS TO 1620

25,000 B.C.

25,000 B.C.
Earliest Americans may have migrated from Asia.

12,000 B.C.

12,000 B.C.
Later migrations from Asia and perhaps Europe begin.

800

800
Hohokam civilization peaks in North America.

800
Maya civilization dominates Central America.

Ghana controls trade between West and North Africa.

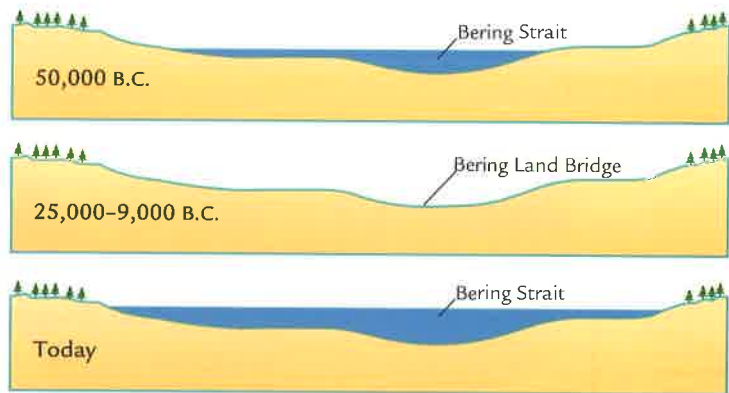
900

850

The Long Journey to the Americas

The first human inhabitants reached North and South America long after Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia were populated.

- ★ During the last *Ice Age*, sea level dropped. People could walk from Asia to what is now Alaska.
- ★ Some then walked to warmer parts of North America by an ice-free route east of the Rocky Mountains.
- ★ Most people, however, probably came in boats. They followed the edge of the ice: most of them from Asia, some from Europe.



A CHANGING SEA LEVEL

Sea level dropped during the Ice Ages, exposing dry land at the Bering Strait. When the ice later melted, the seas rose.



1 25,000-9,000 B.C.
Dry land connects Asia and North America.

2 After 23,000 B.C. ice blocks the route south.

B

Prehistoric sites suggest that people came in 17,000 B.C. or earlier, probably traveling by land to Alaska and then south by boat.

WERE THESE THE EARLIEST JOURNEYS?

Ice Age, 16,000 B.C.

- Sea ice, permanent
- ▨ Sea ice, winter only
- Glacier or ice sheet
- Present coastline
- Ice Age coastline

Possible Migration Routes

- ➡ 25,000-23,000 B.C.
- ➡ 25,000-17,000 B.C.

1096
First Crusade to Holy Land begins.

1325
Mali empire flourishes in West Africa.

1444
Slave trade in Atlantic begins.

1500
Inca and Aztec empires reach their peak in Central and South America.

1550
Songhai empire extends across West Africa.

1620
English Pilgrims settle at Plymouth.

1607
Jamestown is first permanent English colony in America.

1400s-1600s
European explorers seek sea route to the Indies.

Early 1500s
Spanish conquests of Aztecs, Maya, and Inca.

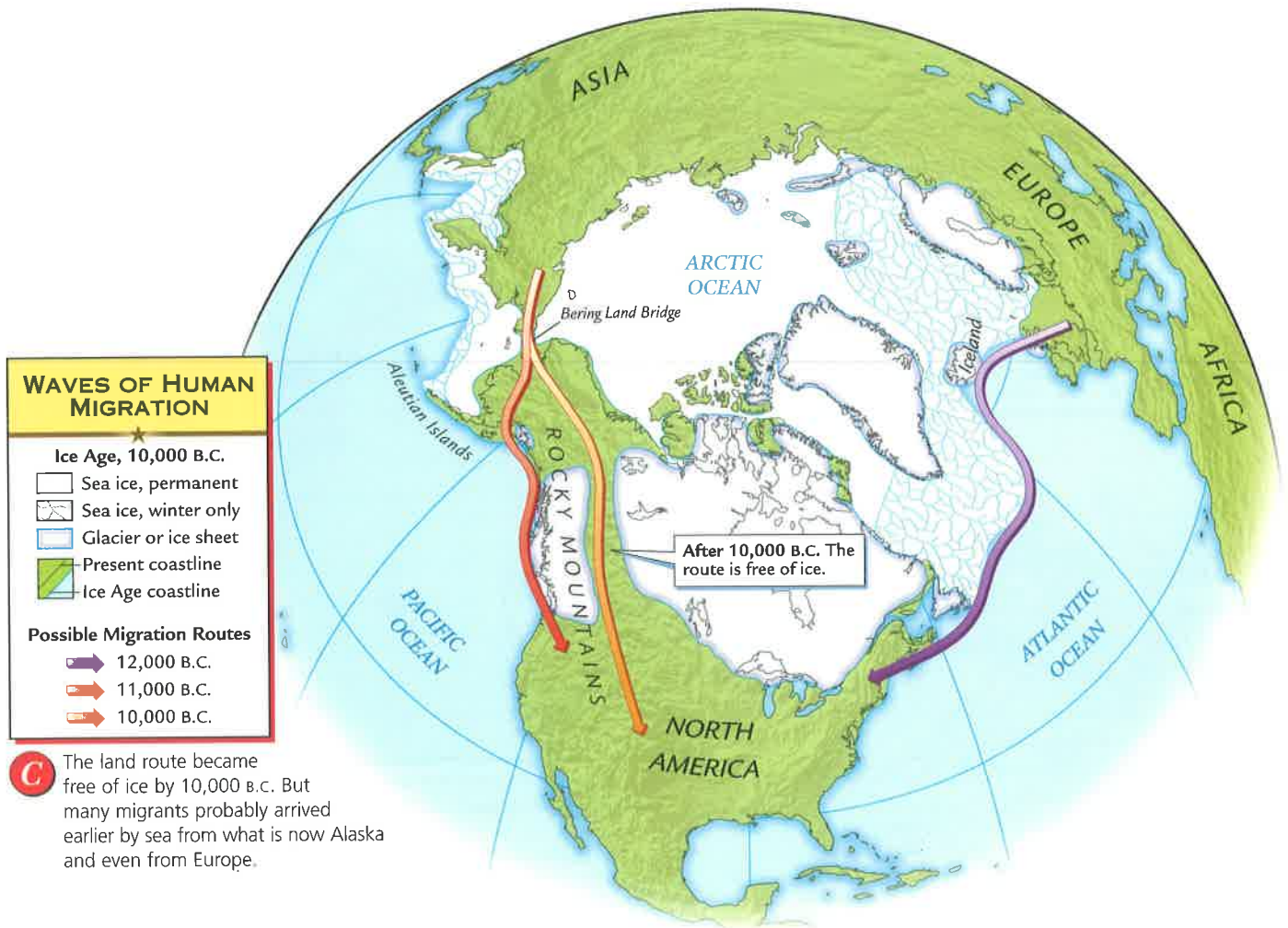
1000
Late 900s
Vikings briefly settle in North America.

1100
Anasazi, Mississippian cultures thrive in North America.

1492
Columbus reaches a New World.

Early 1500s
European fishermen begin to exploit New World resources.

1619
First Africans are brought to Jamestown.



C The land route became free of ice by 10,000 B.C. But many migrants probably arrived earlier by sea from what is now Alaska and even from Europe.

D Icy seas and primitive sailing skills made it dangerous to migrate by sea from Alaska or from Europe.

The World of the First Americans

Thousands of years after migration ended, most people in the Americas lived in small hunting or farming villages. But complex empires emerged too.

- ★ The Maya flourished from 250 to about 900. They built pyramids and developed an accurate calendar.
- ★ The Aztecs ruled their region from the early 1400s to 1521. They built canals, aqueducts, and large cities.
- ★ The Incas expanded along the Andes Mountains from 1438 to 1532. They devised bookkeeping, a road network, even brain surgery.



A After reaching land free of ice, early migrants to North America spread out by land and by sea. The far north was settled last.

B North of the Maya, Aztecs, and Incas were the Anasazi and Mississippian civilizations and the irrigated lands of the Hohokam.



C Mayan temples and cities can still be found in southern Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala.

The World of West Africa

Trade with Mediterranean ports linked West Africa to Europe and Asia 1700 years ago.

- ★ Empires and smaller kingdoms developed along the southern edge of the Sahara, connected to the north by trade routes.
- ★ The most powerful empires controlled the north bend of the Niger River, gateway to the shortest routes to the Mediterranean Sea.
- ★ Mali, and then Songhai, dominated this key region along with the richest gold mines.
- ★ Timbuktu, Mali's main trade center, and Gao, capital of Songhai, were important centers of learning.



A Arab traders carried goods by camel caravan between Mediterranean ports and West African empires. They traded luxury goods from Europe and salt from the Sahara for gold, leather, and slaves from West Africa.



B Songhai, like Mali before it, became powerful by controlling trade between the Mediterranean and the gold mines upstream along the Niger River.

more at
USHAAtlas.com

The World of Europe

The period from about 1300 to 1600 in Europe is known as the *Renaissance*.

- ★ The Renaissance was marked by a revival of learning, as Europeans studied both the ancient world and what was known of their own world.
- ★ The new printing press, invented in the 1450s, let knowledge spread quickly and inexpensively. Art, science, and exploration flourished.
- ★ Seafaring nations used newly acquired knowledge to broaden trade, increase wealth, and gain power.

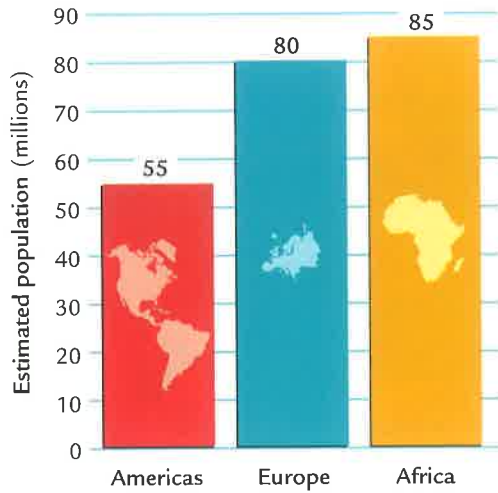
*“The world is small
and six parts of it are land,
the seventh part being entirely
covered by water.”*

—CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS



A Explorers sailing from Lisbon and other European ports knew that the earth was a sphere. What surprised them was how big it was.



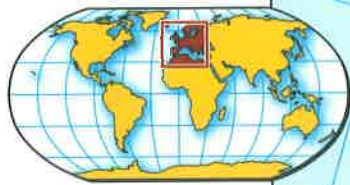


C POPULATION SIZES, 1492

Europe was smaller and more crowded than Africa and the Americas, and far more of its people lived in cities.



D The modern city of Venice is part of Italy, but 500 years ago it was the heart of a powerful seafaring and trading nation of its own.



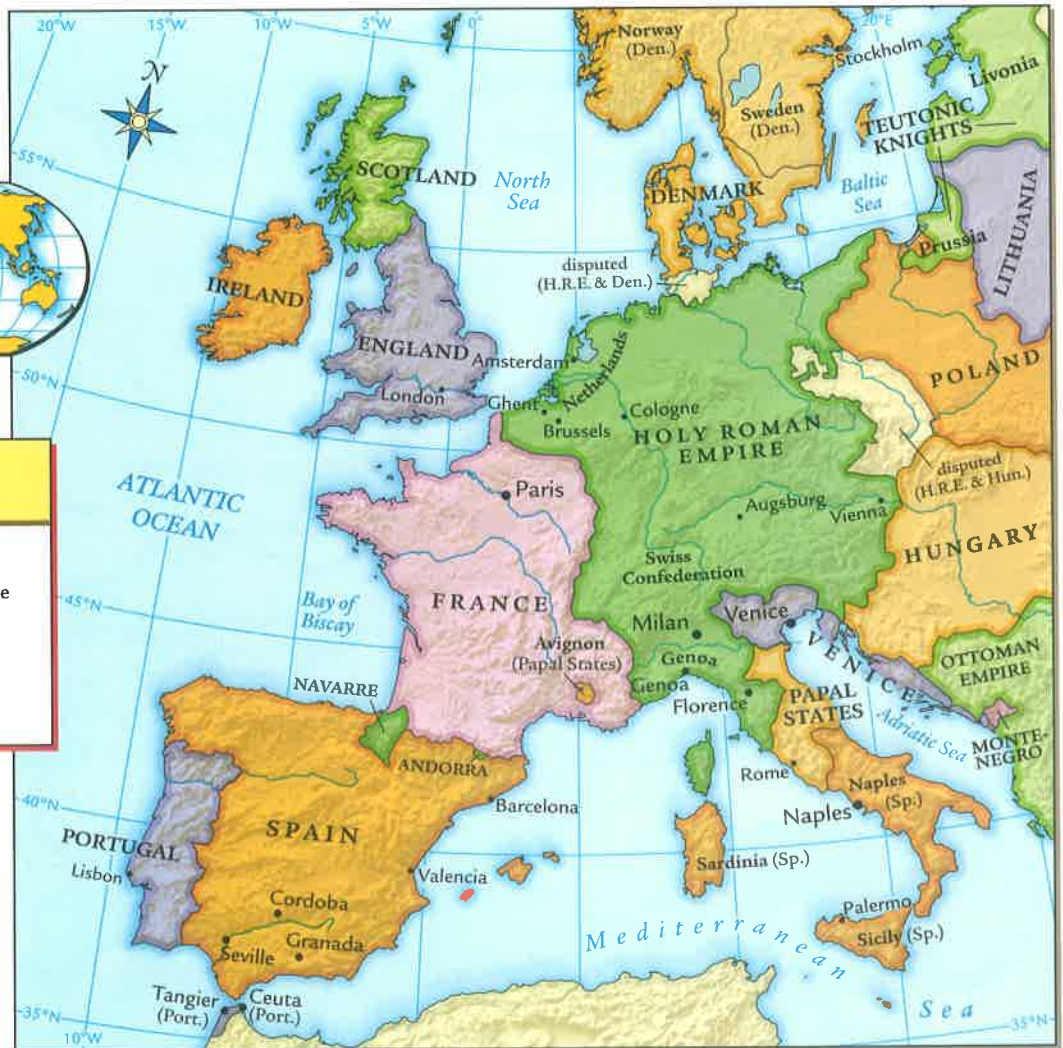
WESTERN EUROPE 1492

City Symbols

- Paris • Over 100,000 people
- Seville • 60,000 to 100,000
- London • Under 60,000

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

E Coastal nations such as Venice, Portugal, and later Spain gained wealth and power by dominating the sea.



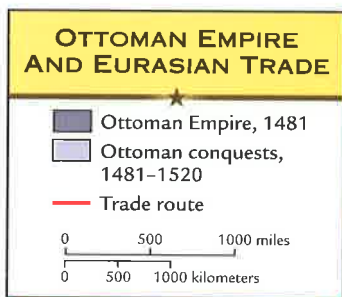
Trade With the Indies Spurs Exploration

From the 1000s through the 1200s, European soldiers returned from the *Crusades* in the Middle East carrying treasures from Asia as souvenirs.

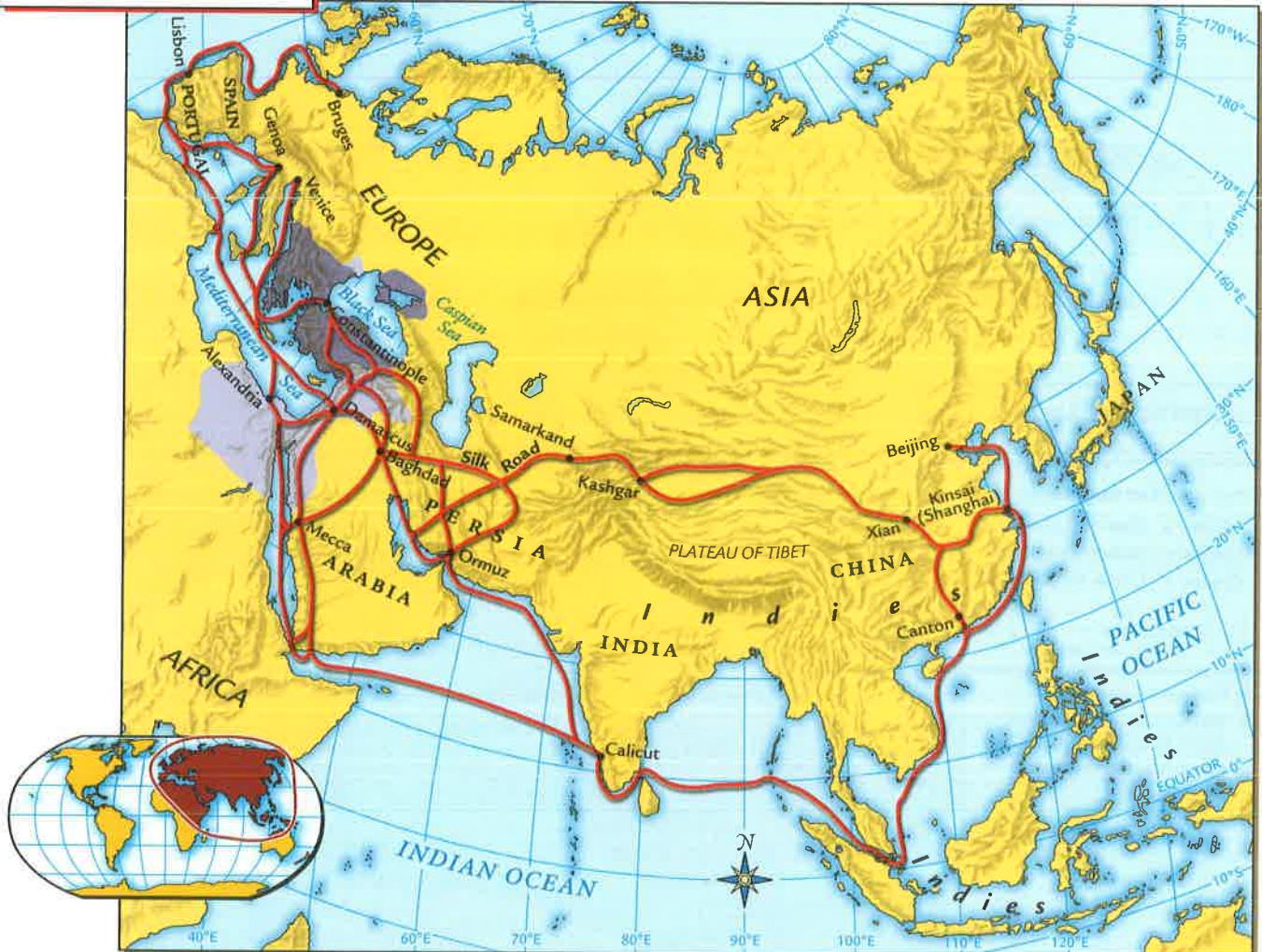
- ★ Soon Europeans were trading for spices, perfume, precious stones, and other goods from the region they knew as the *Indies*.
- ★ Muslim empires and Italian merchants controlled the routes to the *Indies*. Western Europeans wanted a share of this wealth.
- ★ Portugal and Spain sought trade routes that they could control. Portugal looked for an eastern route; Spain looked for a western one.

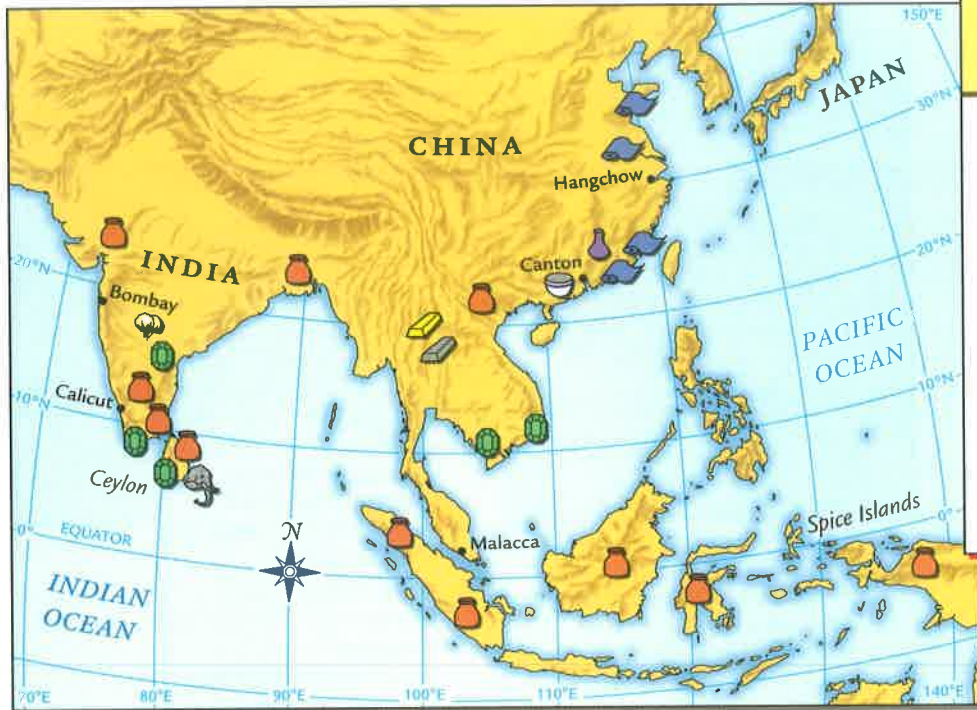


A Smooth, colorful, and lightweight, silk has been valued for thousands of years. Its origin in China established the Indies as a source of prized goods even after silk production had spread to western Asia and Europe.



B As the Ottoman Empire gained control of the traditional trade routes, goods from the Indies became even more expensive. These rising prices further encouraged Western Europeans to find new trade routes.





TREASURES OF THE INDIES
1400-1500

- Cotton
- Gold
- Ivory
- Perfume
- Porcelain
- Precious stones
- Silk
- Silver
- Spice

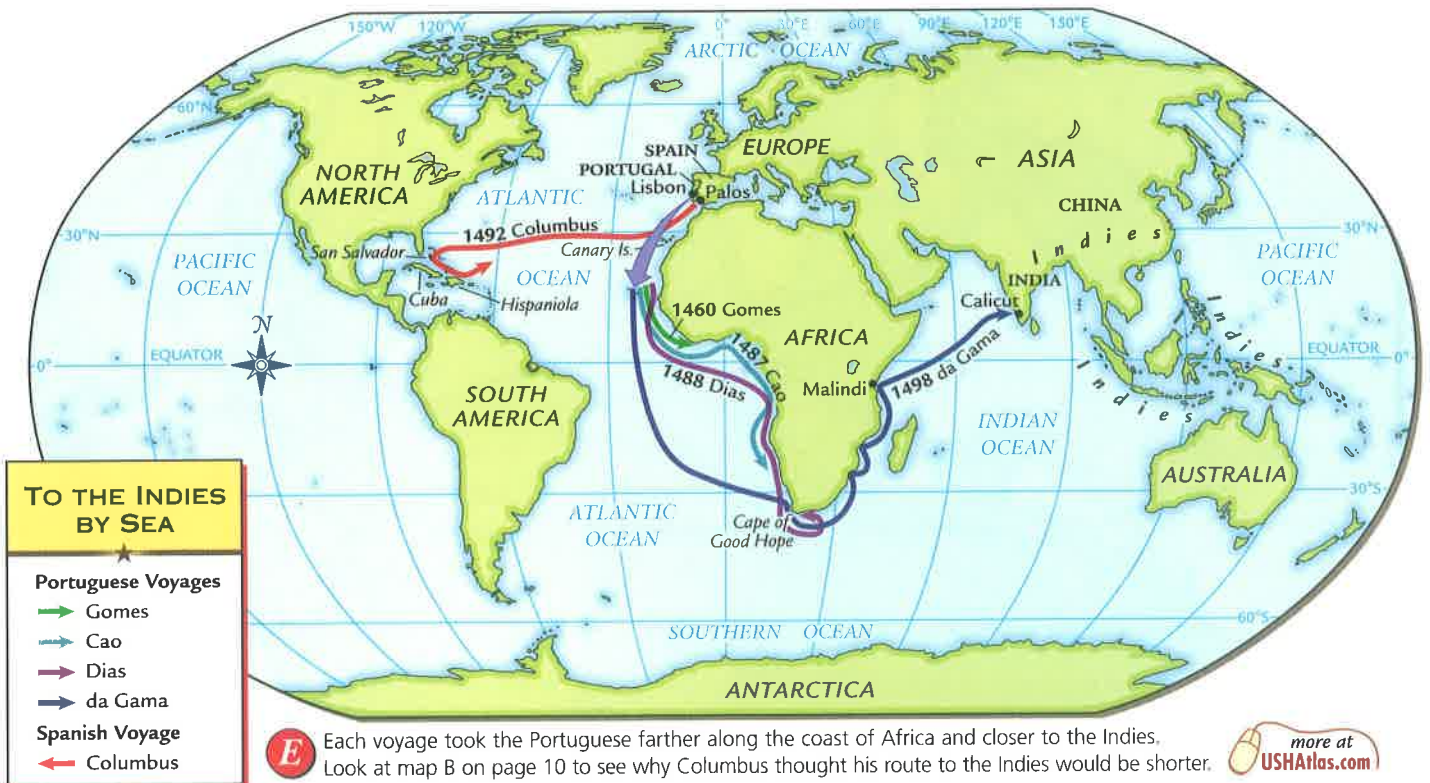
C Most trade goods from the Indies were prized for their rarity or beauty. Perfume and spices were valued for masking unpleasant smells and tastes.

"Go back and go still further."

—PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR
ORDERS TO PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS



D Gemstones from the Indies such as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and amethysts were valued for their beauty. Many Europeans thought the gems had magical powers.



TO THE INDIES BY SEA

- Portuguese Voyages**
- Gomes
- Cao
- Dias
- da Gama
- Spanish Voyage**
- Columbus

E Each voyage took the Portuguese farther along the coast of Africa and closer to the Indies. Look at map B on page 10 to see why Columbus thought his route to the Indies would be shorter.



Europeans Explore the New World

In the 900s Vikings from Scandinavia sailed to North America. But word of this unfamiliar land did not reach the rest of Europe.

- ★ Five hundred years later, Columbus believed he had reached the islands of the Indies and referred to their inhabitants as *Indians*.
- ★ After finding no sign of the cities and treasures of the Indies, other European explorers began calling the Americas the *New World*.



A Ancient Scandinavian *sagas*, or stories, told of Viking settlements in Vinland. Few believed them until traces were found of a Viking village, L'Anse aux Meadows.

VIKINGS REACH NORTH AMERICA

- Viking homeland
- ⊠ Viking colony
- Ericson
- - Herjolfsson
- ⋯ Unconfirmed Viking voyages

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DUTCH EXPLORATIONS

★

English

- ← Cabot
- ← Frobisher
- Hudson

French

- ⋯ Verrazano
- - Cartier
- ← Champlain

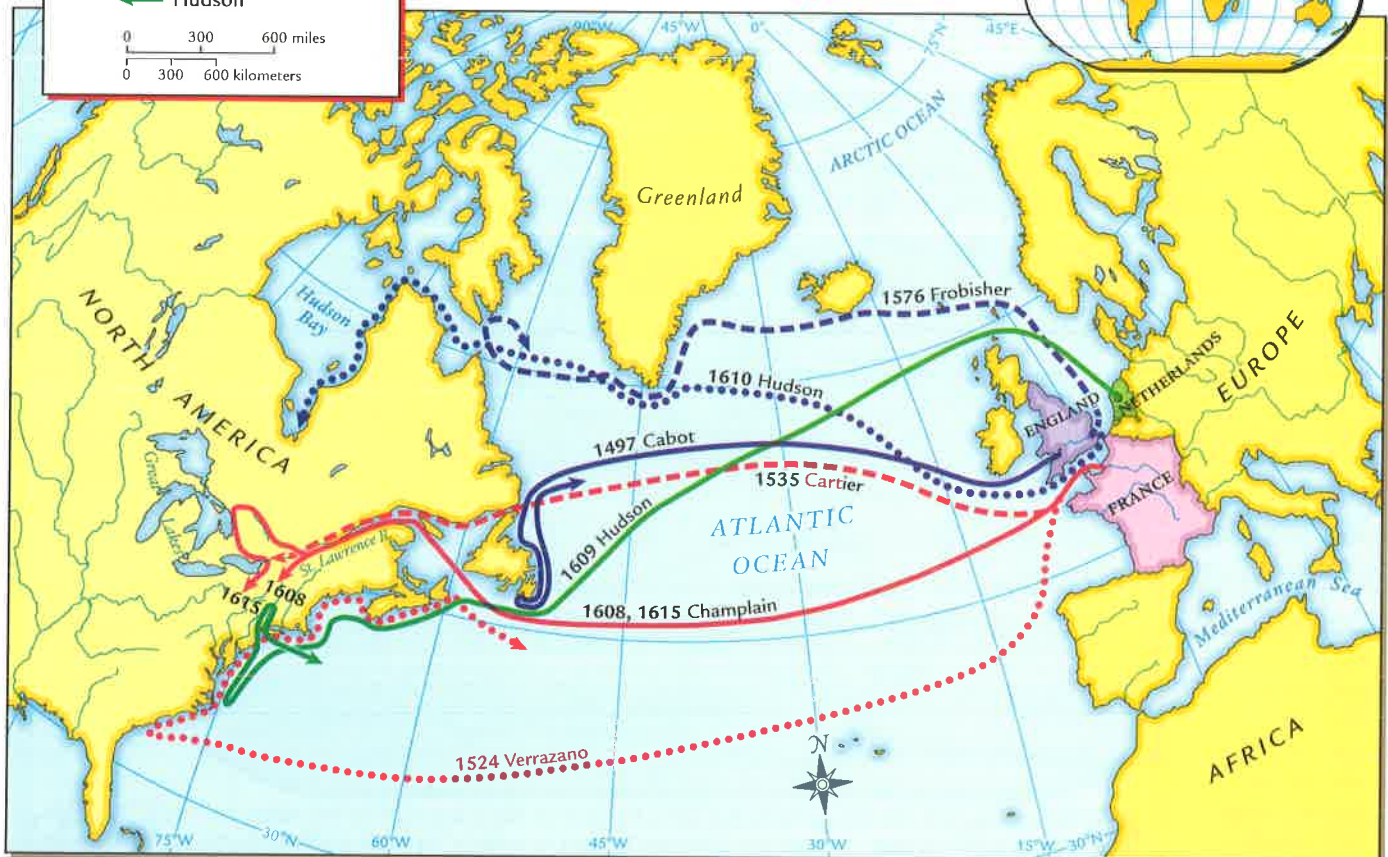
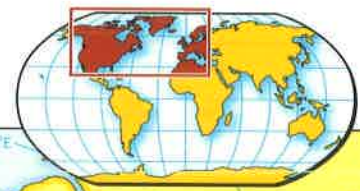
Dutch (Netherlands)

- ← Hudson

0 300 600 miles
0 300 600 kilometers

B The English, French, and Dutch sought the Northwest Passage, a water route through North America to the Indies. No such route was found, but all three claimed lands on the newly mapped continent.

more at USHAAtlas.com



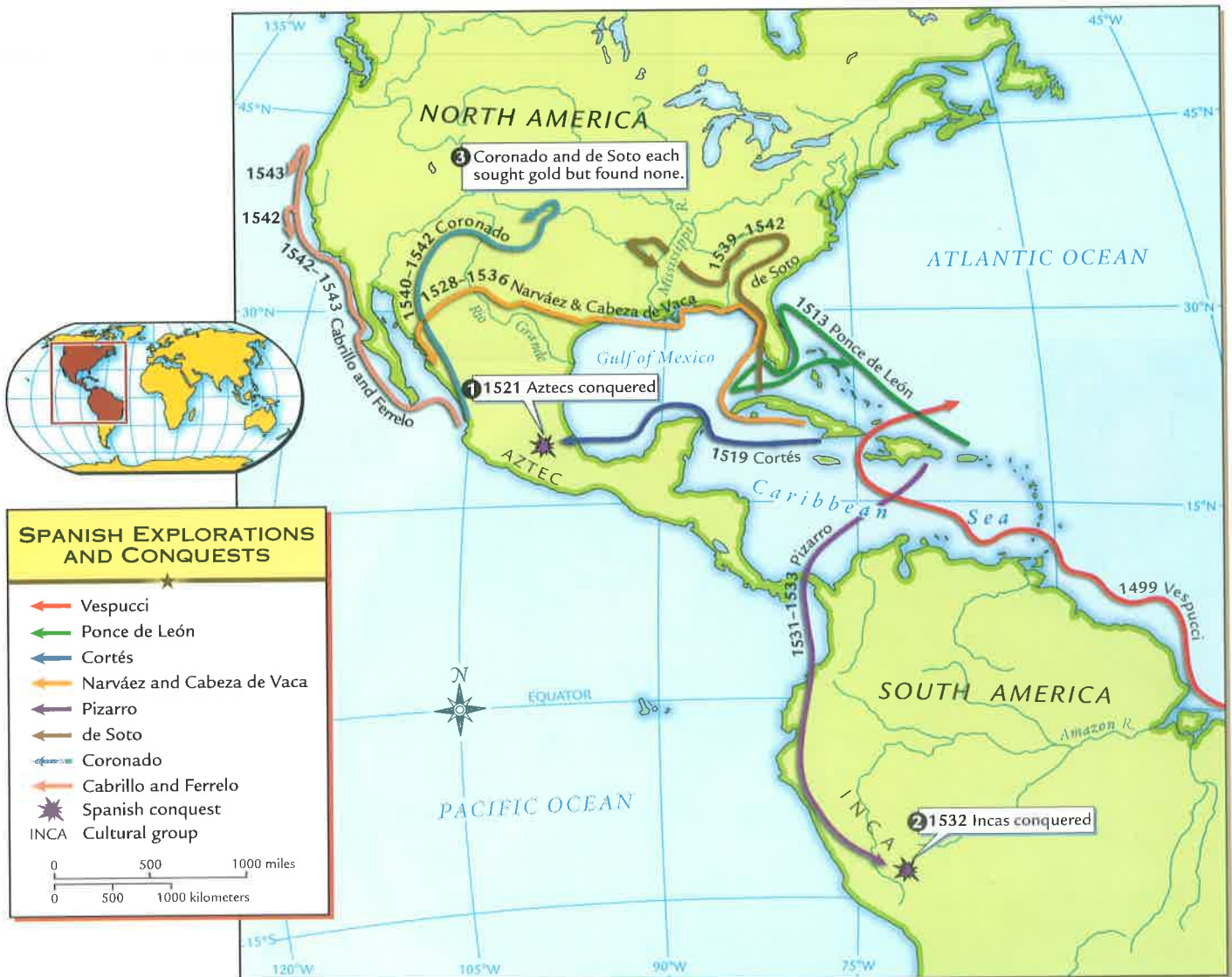
Three Worlds Meet
BEGINNINGS TO 1620



C Treasures of the Incas and the Aztecs fueled Spain's quest for gold.



D **GOLD AND SILVER SENT TO SPAIN**
Spanish explorers soon stopped looking for the Indies and started looking for gold. They mined silver and seized gold objects made by Aztecs and other Native Americans.

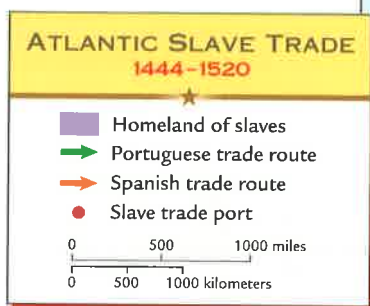


E The Spanish explored coasts and traveled inland searching for gold. They based their land claims on their explorations and their conquests of native empires.

Exploitation and Settlement Begin

People of the Americas, West Africa, and Europe came together in the New World.

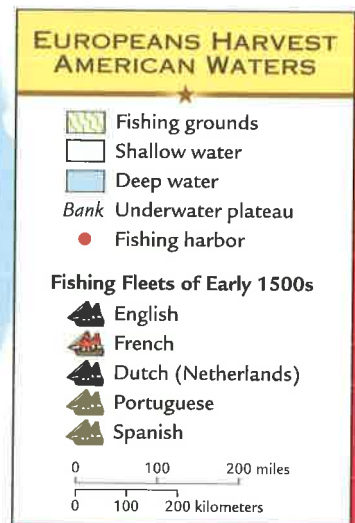
- ★ By the mid-1400s, Portuguese ships reached the African homeland of people long prized in Europe as slaves. The Atlantic slave trade was born.
- ★ In the early 1500s, the Spanish enslaved the Caribbean Indians. When the Indians died, slave ships brought Africans to replace them.
- ★ Soon European fishing captains and landlords made fortunes in the Americas. Indians and Africans died there of disease and overwork.



A The Portuguese bought Africans captured by local African traders, then shipped them into slavery on Atlantic islands or in European cities.



B In 1497 John Cabot reported that shallow waters near Newfoundland were filled with codfish. European fishing fleets soon arrived to harvest these waters. Harbors built for repairing ships and drying the catch later became permanent villages.



Three Worlds Meet
BEGINNINGS TO 1620



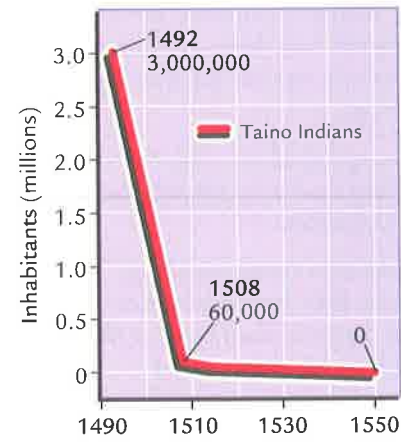
NORTH AMERICAN POPULATION DENSITY 1492

- Very low
- Low
- Medium
- High
- Major settlement
- Uninhabitable

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

C No one is sure how many people lived in North America in 1492. It is certain, though, that the largest city at the time was Tenochtitlán, the Aztec capital. With at least 100,000 people, it was larger than most cities in Europe and Africa.

more at
USHAtlas.com



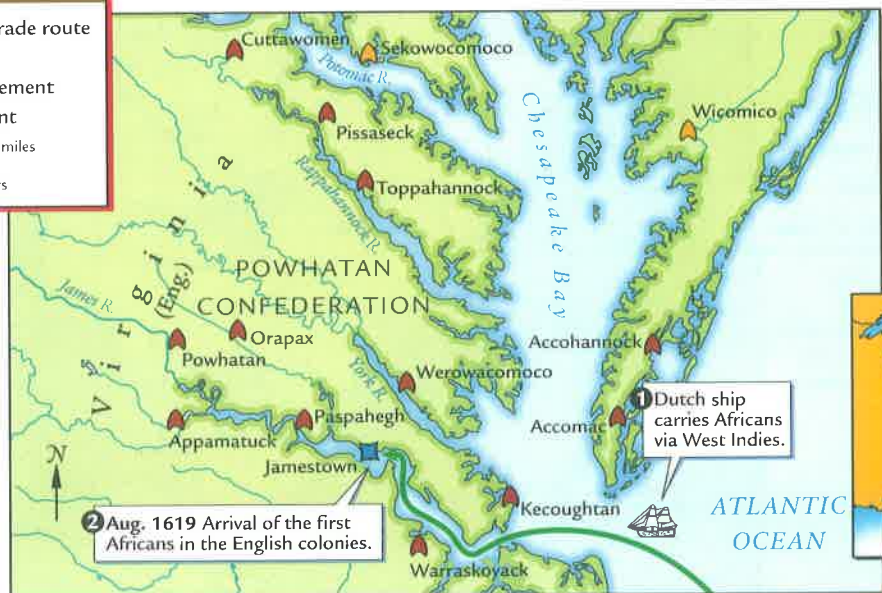
D INDIANS OF HISPANIOLA ARE DESTROYED

The original people of Hispaniola had all died from slave labor and smallpox within 58 years after Columbus arrived. Millions of other Indians would meet a similar fate in the centuries to come.

THREE WORLDS MEET IN CHESAPEAKE BAY 1607-1619

- West Indies-Virginia trade route
- English settlement
- Powhatan Indian settlement
- Other Indian settlement

0 15 30 miles
0 15 30 kilometers



E In 1619, Africans were brought to Jamestown, joining Europeans and Native Americans. Now people from all three worlds lived side by side in what is now the United States.

2 Aug. 1619 Arrival of the first Africans in the English colonies.

1 Dutch ship carries Africans via West Indies.



Colonization and Settlement

1585–1763

1607, 1608, 1609
Jamestown, Quebec, Santa Fe settled by the English, French, Spanish.

1598
New Spain extends into what is now New Mexico.

1622
Indian Wars begin and continue for nearly three centuries.

1585
Roanoke Island settled by the English.

1550
African slaves replace last Indians in West Indies.

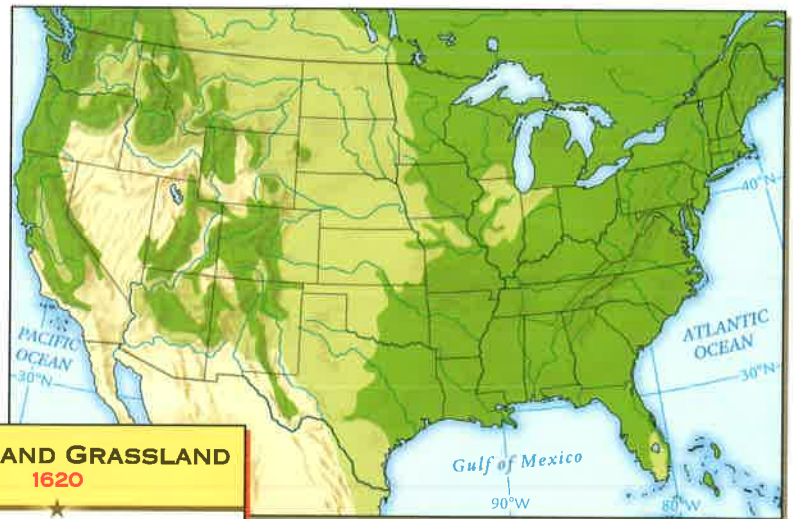
1565
St. Augustine established by the Spanish.

1600
Horses from Spain first used by Indians.

A New World to the Europeans

Europeans thought the natural resources of the New World—as they called the Americas—were unlimited, to be used as they pleased.

- ★ Long before Europeans arrived, Native Americans had developed many different *cultures* and ways of life based on the same resources.
- ★ The meeting of the Old World with the New had a cultural impact that began with Columbus.
- ★ As explorers crisscrossed the Atlantic, they introduced new plants, animals, and even germs to both areas of the world.



FOREST AND GRASSLAND
1620

Forest Grassland
 Political boundaries of today

A When European diseases killed much of the Native American population, the eastern forests grew wild again. Europeans thought the land had always been as they found it.

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NATIVE AMERICANS
1620

Main Source of Food

- Fishing
- Hunting
- Gathering
- Farming
- Balanced hunting and gathering
- Sparsely populated

PIMA Indian nation
 Political boundaries of today



B Most hunters and gatherers moved frequently in their search for food. Farmers and fishers had *settlements* that were more permanent.

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1624
New Amsterdam
settled by
the Dutch.

1661
Slavery in
Virginia
allowed by law.

1682
Mississippi Valley
claimed by France.

1732
Georgia established
as last of the 13
British colonies.

1750
Over 1 million people
live in the 13 colonies.

1750
Slavery exists in
all 13 colonies.

1650

1700

1750

1800

1683
First German immigrants
settle in Pennsylvania.

1763
French colonial rule ends
in mainland North America.



THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE
1492 - 1650

- To the Americas
- To Europe, Africa, and Asia
- Fruits and vegetables
- Beans, nuts, and grasses
- Other plant products
- Livestock
- Diseases

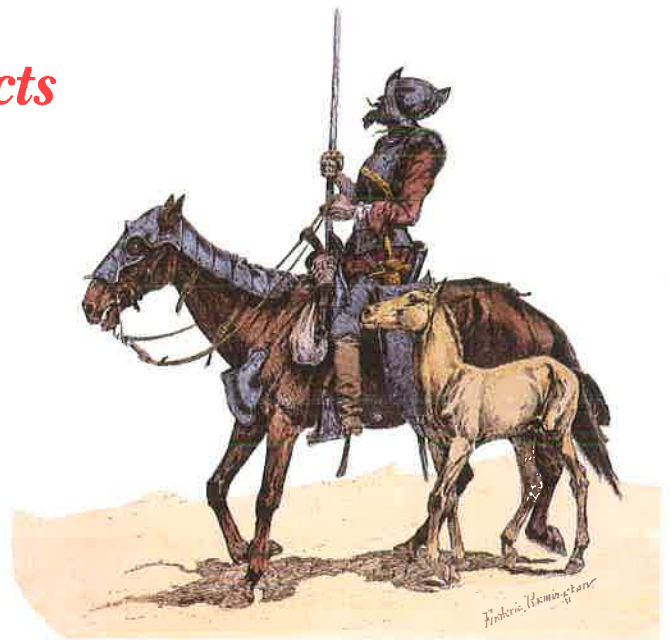
0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers

C The exchange of plants and animals provided new flavors, more varied diets, and improved health to both sides of the Atlantic. But new diseases caused the death of millions of people with no natural immunity (see graph D on page 17).

Early Claims, Early Conflicts

European explorers claimed vast areas of the Americas for the countries that sponsored their expeditions.

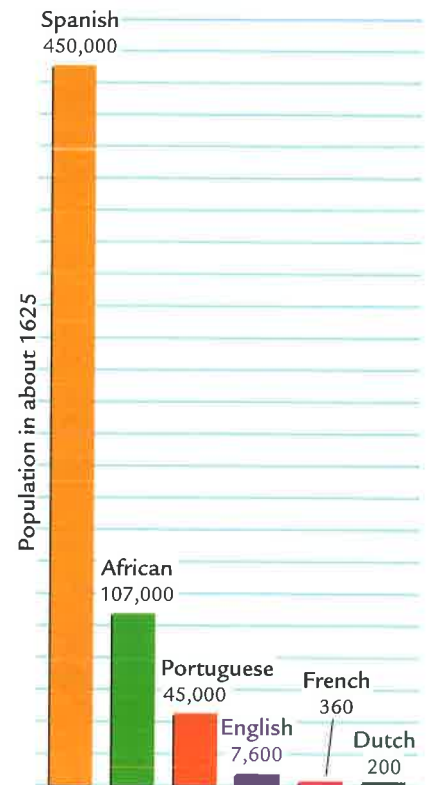
- ★ The largest land claims were made by Spain, France, and England.
- ★ The European powers were confident of their right to claim the Americas as their own.
- ★ European claims quickly caused violent conflict with Native Americans throughout the hemisphere.



B The first horses in the Americas were brought by Spanish explorers, such as this one drawn by Frederic Remington (color added). When Plains Indians captured and learned to ride horses, their lives were transformed.



A Spain gained much of its territory by conquering the Aztecs in Mexico and the Incas in South America. See map E on page 15.



C **NEWCOMERS TO THE AMERICAS**

In the early 1600s, most Africans in the Americas were slaves in the West Indies and Brazil.

**NORTH AMERICA
1682**

★

European Land Claims

- English
- French
- Spanish

D

France based its claims in North America on exploration of inland waterways. England based its claims on expansion inland from the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay. Refer to map B on page 14 and map A on page 20.



**ARMED CONFLICTS WITH NATIVE AMERICANS
To 1700**

★

Europeans Fighting Indians

- English
- French
- Spanish

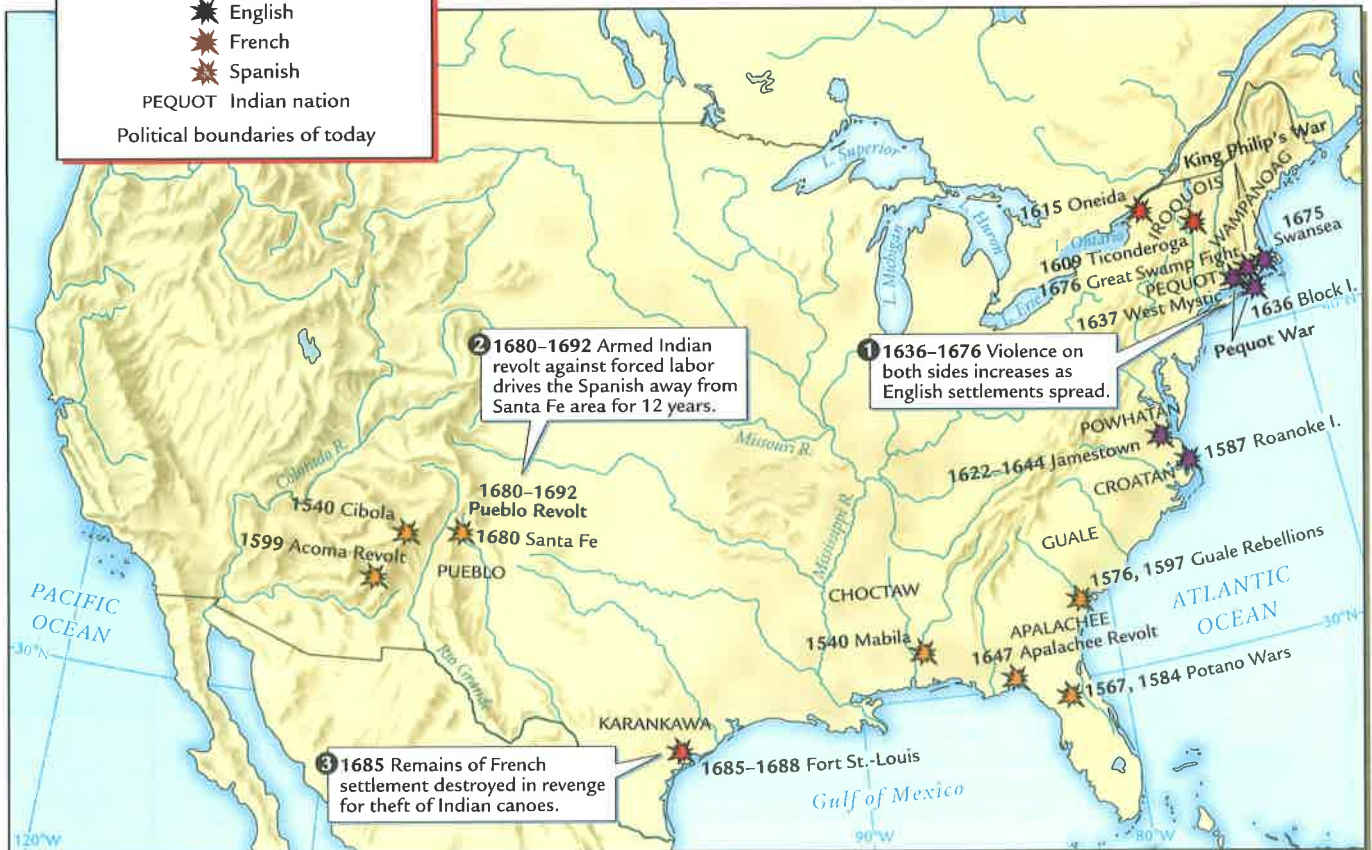
PEQUOT Indian nation

Political boundaries of today

E

The European use of Native American land and labor led to fear and violence.

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European Settlements in North America

Europeans settled in lands claimed by earlier explorers.

- ★ The Spanish settled in areas originally claimed by Columbus, Ponce de León, de Soto, and Coronado.
- ★ The French and Dutch settled farther north in areas first explored by Cartier and Hudson.
- ★ English and Swedish colonists settled in previously unclaimed lands along the Atlantic coast.
- ★ Some colonists sought freedom in a new land. Others were committed to long terms of hard labor. Still others came to make their fortunes and return to Europe.

"...to give light to those who were in darkness, and to procure wealth which all men desire."

—BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO
ON THE GOALS OF THE SPANISH CONQUERORS
OF INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS



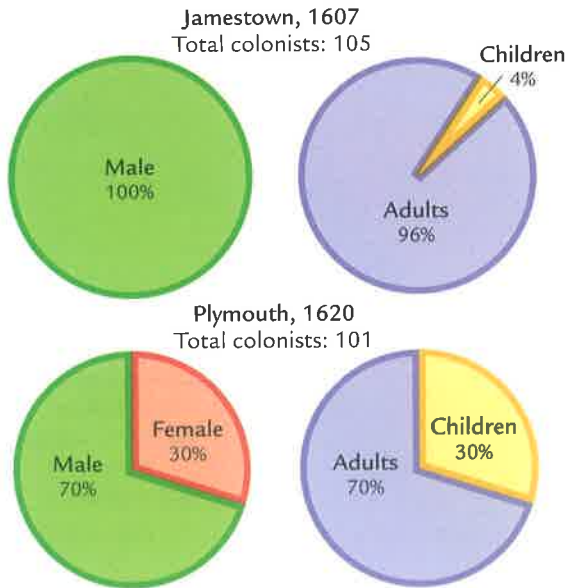
A Taos Pueblo is more than 200 years older than nearby Santa Fe, the oldest Spanish settlement in the area. It survives as home to descendants of its Pueblo Indian builders.



B Most Spanish settlements began as military forts, called *presidios*, or as Roman Catholic *missions*. Towns, known as *pueblos*, usually developed later. Find the areas that were settled first and those that were settled later.



C Early French and Swedish settlements were trading posts. English and Dutch settlements were mainly farming communities. As in Europe, many settlements included forts for defense. [more at USHAAtlas.com](http://moreatUSHAAtlas.com)



E Just as they had in England, the colonists at Plymouth planted gardens and built board houses—some with thatched roofs—like those at the reconstructed historical site above. Log cabins were introduced by Swedish settlers.

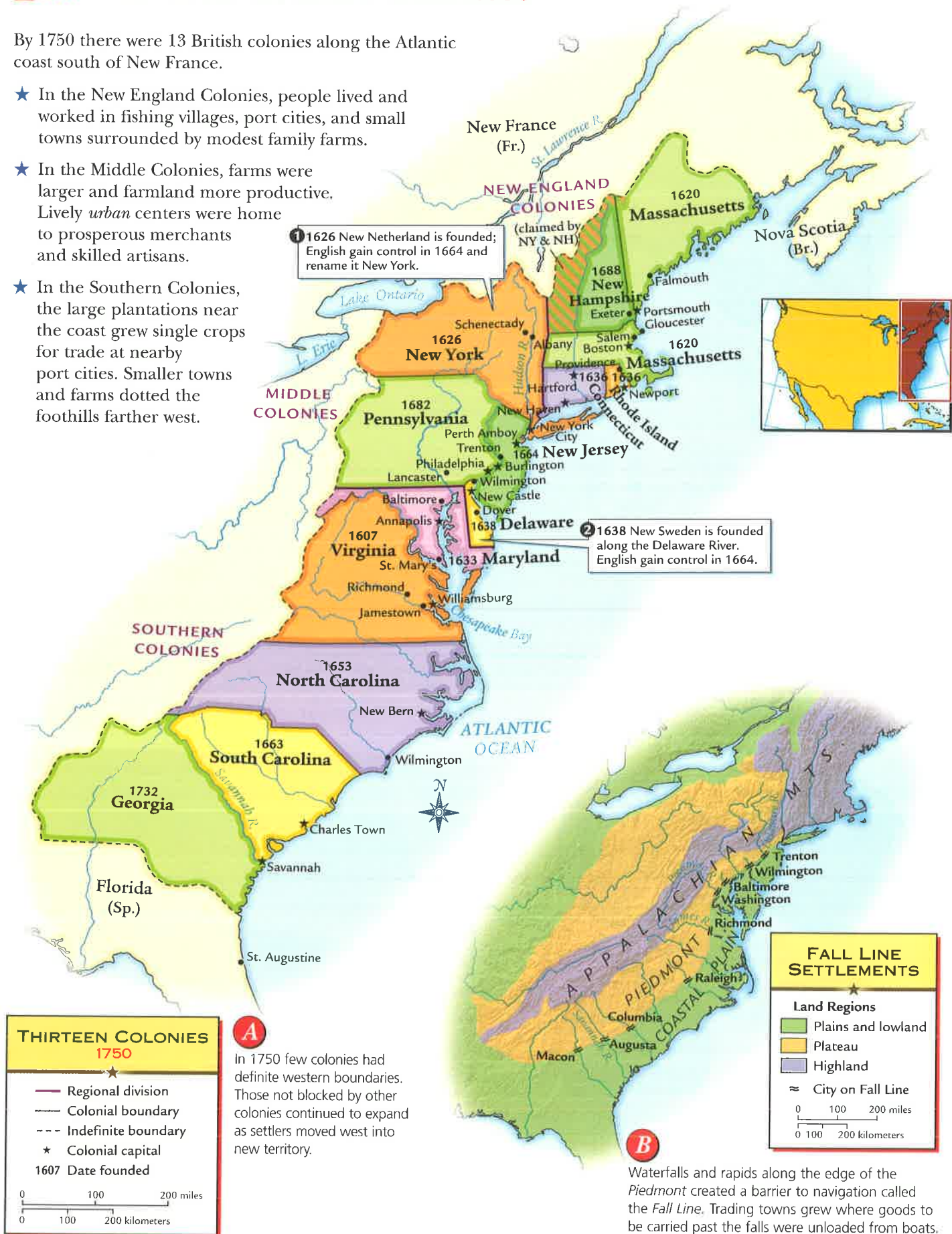
D EARLY COLONISTS

Some *colonies*, such as Jamestown, were founded with the goal of gaining wealth. In others, such as Plymouth, the main goal was to start a new life in a new land. Compare these distinct groups of original settlers.

The Thirteen British Colonies

By 1750 there were 13 British colonies along the Atlantic coast south of New France.

- ★ In the New England Colonies, people lived and worked in fishing villages, port cities, and small towns surrounded by modest family farms.
- ★ In the Middle Colonies, farms were larger and farmland more productive. Lively *urban* centers were home to prosperous merchants and skilled artisans.
- ★ In the Southern Colonies, the large plantations near the coast grew single crops for trade at nearby port cities. Smaller towns and farms dotted the foothills farther west.



THIRTEEN COLONIES 1750

- Regional division
- Colonial boundary
- - - Indefinite boundary
- ★ Colonial capital
- 1607 Date founded

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

A In 1750 few colonies had definite western boundaries. Those not blocked by other colonies continued to expand as settlers moved west into new territory.

FALL LINE SETTLEMENTS

★

Land Regions

- Plains and lowland
- Plateau
- Highland

≈ City on Fall Line

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

B Waterfalls and rapids along the edge of the Piedmont created a barrier to navigation called the *Fall Line*. Trading towns grew where goods to be carried past the falls were unloaded from boats.

RELIGION IN THE COLONIES 1760

Official Religions	Other Religions
Anglican (Episcopal)	Baptist
Puritan (Congregational)	Lutheran
None (policy of religious tolerance)	Mennonite
	Presbyterian
	Quaker
	Roman Catholic
	Jewish

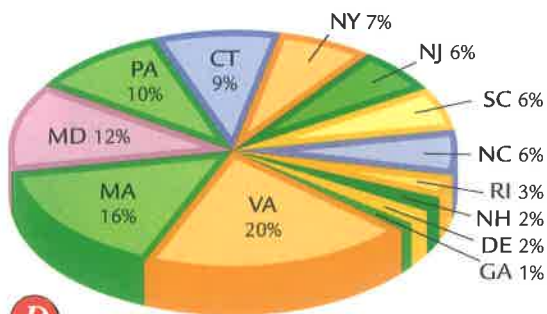
0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

C Like European countries of the time, most colonies financially supported one religion, called the "established church," and not others. Four other colonies encouraged all religions but gave money to none.



"...foreigners of different languages have ... ventured over wide and stormy seas to come hither..."

—PETER KALM,
SWEDISH IMMIGRANT
DESCRIBING PENNSYLVANIA, 1738



D
POPULATION BY COLONY, 1750

By 1750 there were a million settlers and slaves in the 13 colonies. The two earliest colonies had the largest populations.



COLONISTS FROM MANY NATIONS

- Largest European Group**
- English
 - German
 - Scots-Irish
 - Dutch
 - Scots

- Enslaved Africans**
- Over 30% of local population

— Colonial boundary, 1760

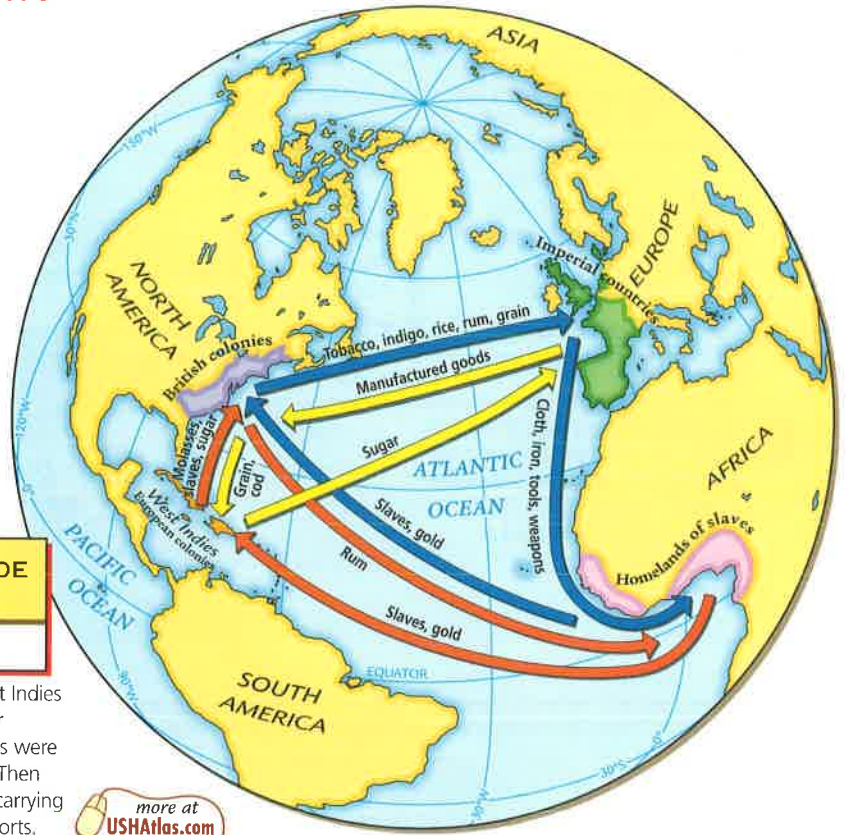
0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

E Colonists tended to settle with others from the same part of Europe. By 1760 ethnically distinct regions could be found throughout the colonies. Notice the changes since 1640, shown on map C on page 23.

Slavery in the Americas

More than 11 million Africans were sold into slavery in the Americas. Most were put to work on plantations in the West Indies and Brazil.

- ★ In North America, the Southern Colonies copied the plantation system, which relied on slave labor.
- ★ By 1760 slaves were held in all 13 colonies, but slavery remained concentrated on plantations and in large cities.
- ★ Although far outnumbered by slaves, many people of African descent gained their freedom and continued to live in the colonies.



TRIANGLES OF TRADE
1505-1770

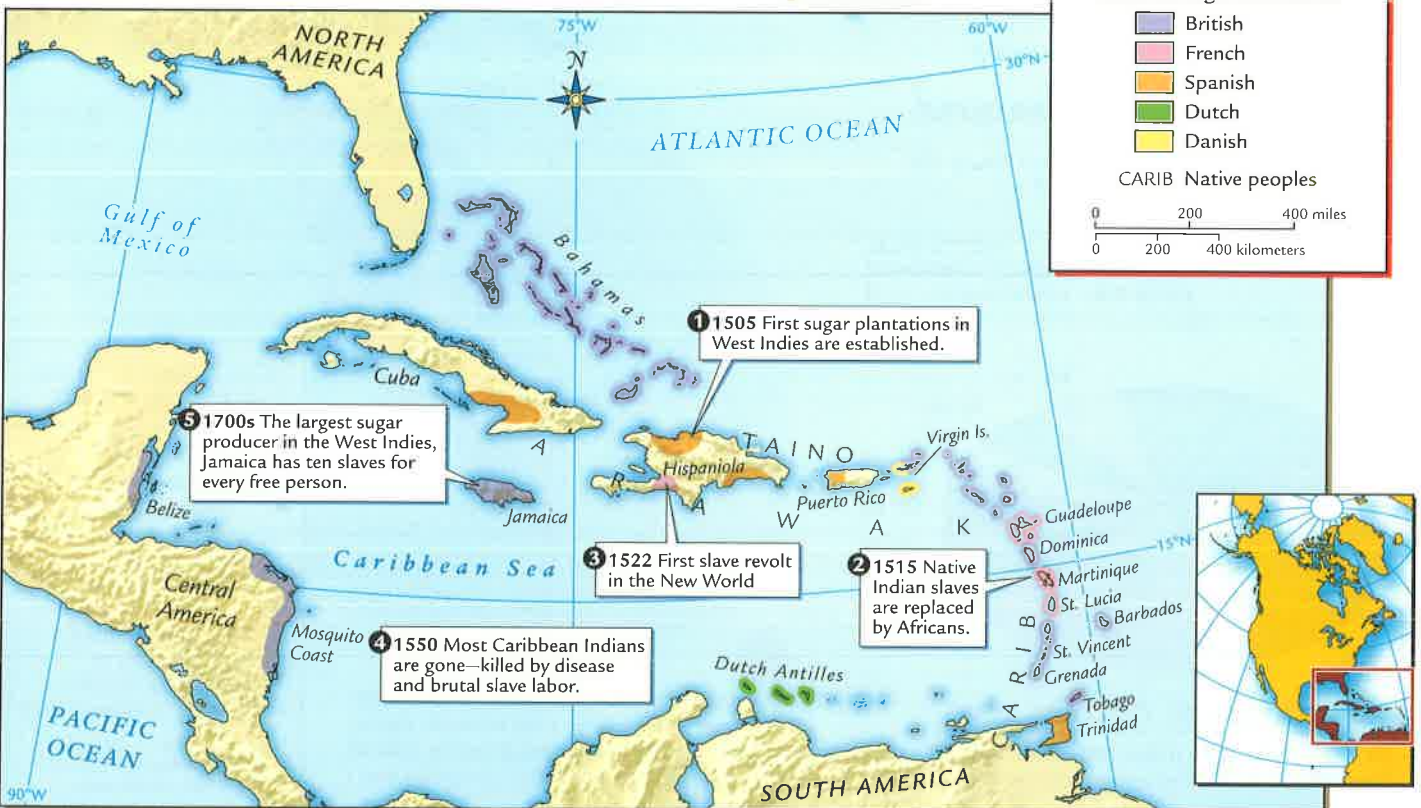
Trade route

A Ships sailed to Africa or the West Indies to trade manufactured goods for enslaved Africans. Next the slaves were taken to ports near plantations. Then ships completed their routes by carrying plantation crops to their home ports.

more at USHAAtlas.com

B Slaves on plantations dug pits for planting sugar cane and later harvested it with large knives. Then they crushed and boiled the cane in mills where temperatures reached 140°F. Millions died after leading short lives of brutal labor.

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SUGAR AND SLAVERY
1505-1763

Areas of Sugar Cultivation

- British
- French
- Spanish
- Dutch
- Danish

CARIB Native peoples

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers



C

Rice was a familiar crop to many of the African farmers brought directly to Southern slave markets. Most slaves in Northern colonies arrived by way of the West Indies.

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SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES
1750

Where Slaves Worked

Household	Small farm
Workshop	Rice plantation
Merchant ship	Tobacco plantation
	Indigo plantation

Slave trade route

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

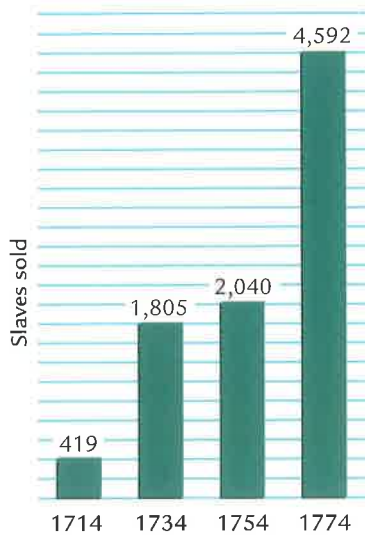
E

Slave ships carried nearly 13 million people across the Atlantic Ocean. One in eight died during the terrible journey.

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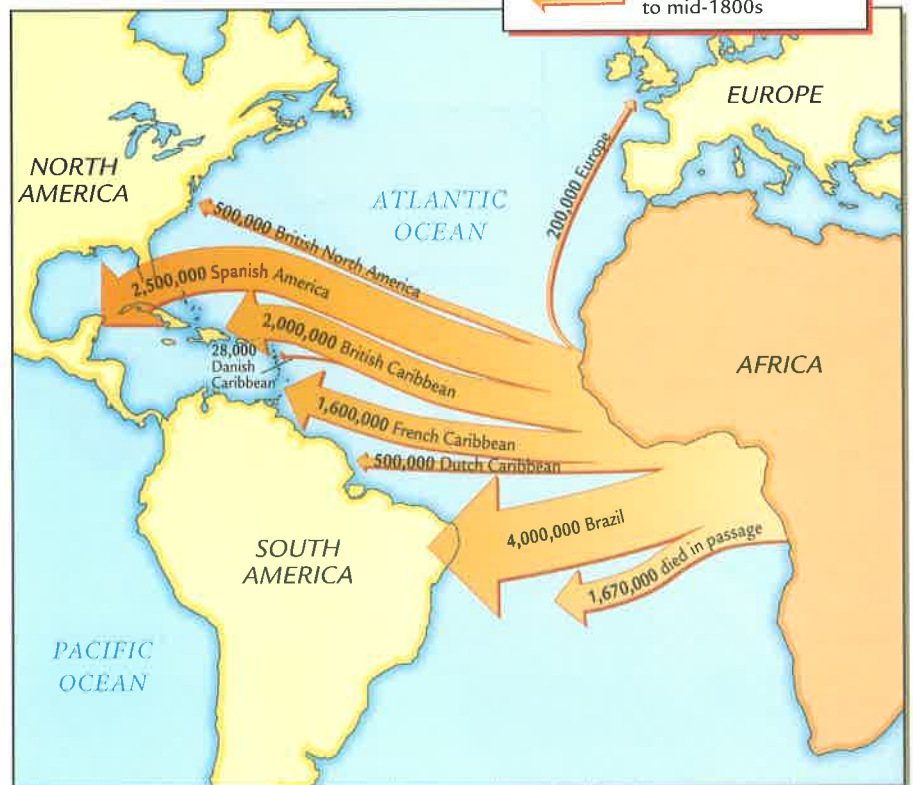
DESTINATIONS OF ATLANTIC SLAVE TRADE

Slave trade mid-1400s to mid-1800s



D SLAVE TRADE AT CHARLES TOWN

The demand for slave labor in the 13 colonies grew with the demand for the plantation crops of rice, indigo, and tobacco.





Revolution and the New Nation

1754-1820s

1754-1763
French and Indian War ends in victory for Britain.

1764
Sugar Act is first of new taxes imposed on colonists.

1750

1760

1770

The French and Indian War Changes America

The bitter rivalry between France and Britain led to war over their competing claims in North America.

- ★ Huron and Algonkin Indians fought with the French. Colonists and Iroquois Indians fought with the British.
- ★ Britain won the war and took control of French territory east of the Mississippi River.
- ★ In the Proclamation of 1763, Britain reserved all lands west of the Appalachians for Native Americans.
- ★ Colonists faced new British taxes and tighter British control after the war. Many colonists grew rebellious.

NORTH AMERICA 1754

★

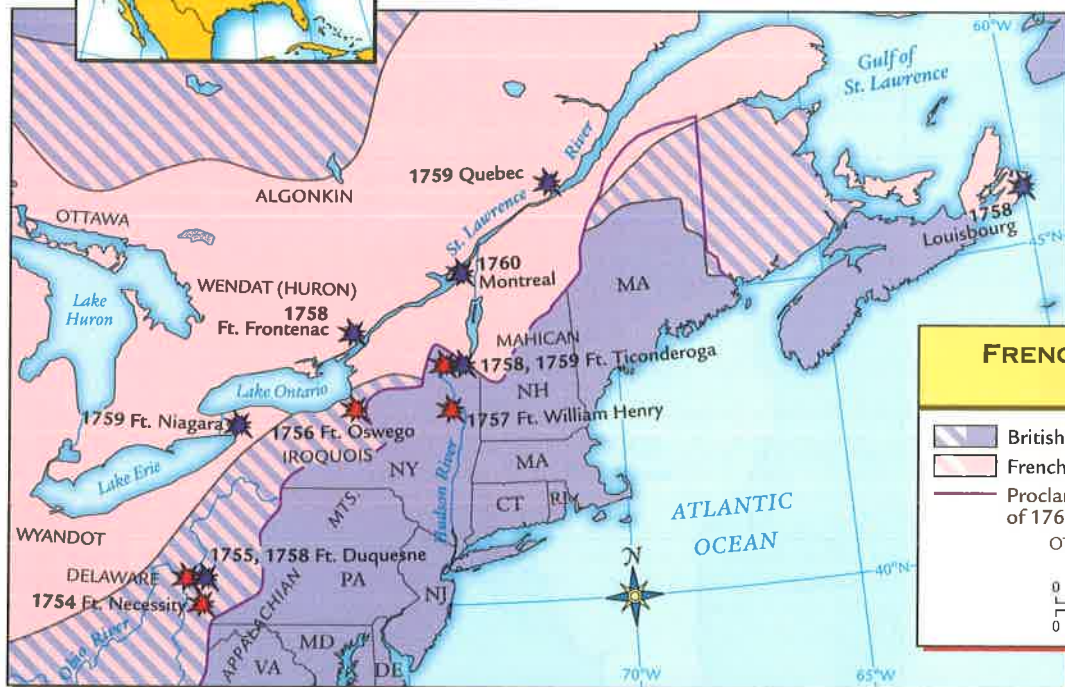
European Land Claims

- British
- French
- Spanish

Bands of color show conflicting claims.



A Britain challenged the French land claims west of the Appalachians. Compare this with map D on page 21.



B The French and their Indian allies won early battles of the war. But the British forces won later battles and drove France out of North America.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR 1754-1763

★

- British claim
- French claim
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- British victory
- French victory
- Colonial boundary

OTTAWA Indian nation

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

1783
United States expands beyond Appalachians to Mississippi River.

1775-1781
Revolutionary War wins U.S. independence from Great Britain.

1787
Northwest Territory laid out for settlement.

1788
U.S. Constitution ratified.

1792
Kentucky becomes first state west of Appalachians.

1803
Louisiana Territory bought by United States.

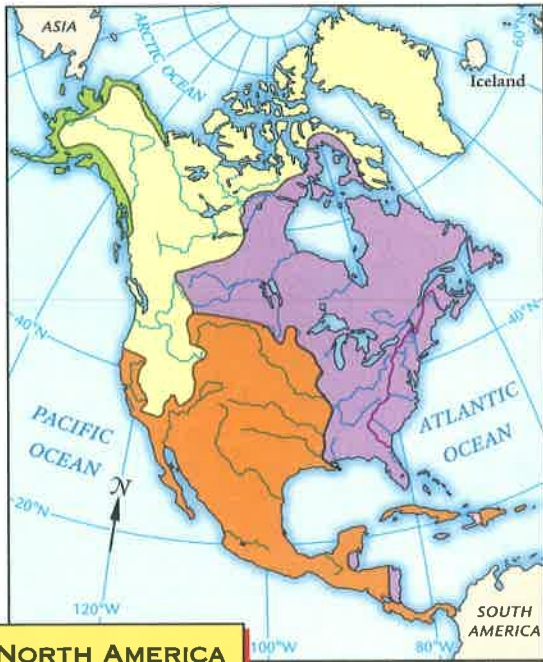
1812-1815
War of 1812 fought against Britain.

1823
Monroe Doctrine bans new colonies in the Americas.

1780
1776
Declaration of Independence signed in Philadelphia.

1790
1790
Slaves and free blacks total 19% of U.S. population.

1820
1821
Mexico gains independence from Spain.



NORTH AMERICA 1763

European Land Claims

- British
- French
- Spanish
- Russian

— Proclamation Line of 1763

C Indians fought colonists who moved west. In 1763 Britain set the Proclamation Line and banned settlement west of it to avoid another war.

YEAR	TAX LAW	ITEMS TAXED
1764	Sugar Act	Molasses
1765	Stamp Act	Newspapers, dice, playing cards, legal documents
1767	Townshend Act	Imported paint, lead, glass, paper, tea

D BRITISH TAXES ON COLONISTS

After the French and Indian War, Britain taxed colonists for the first time. Taxes were meant to pay for defense of the colonies and to assert British control over colonists and colonial trade.

more at USAtlas.com



E The 1773 Tea Act gave special privileges to the British East India Company and threatened colonial merchants, especially in Boston. Colonists, some dressed as Indians, boarded the company's ships and dumped the tea into Boston Harbor. Their protest became known as the Boston Tea Party.



739,221 lbs.

F TEA IMPORTED FROM BRITAIN

To protest the Tea Act and avoid paying taxes, some colonists chose to *boycott* British imports. The demand for tea and other British goods quickly dropped.



73,274 lbs.



22,198 lbs.

Patriots Fight the Revolutionary War

Colonial rebellion grew into the American Revolution, the war for independence from Great Britain.

- ★ French, Spanish, and Dutch forces helped the Patriots fight Britain.
- ★ On the British side were American Loyalists, Hessian (German) troops, and Indians west of the colonies.
- ★ Slaves fought in both the Patriot and British armies in exchange for offers of freedom.
- ★ After six years of fighting on land and at sea, the Patriots won the war and Great Britain lost its 13 colonies.

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A

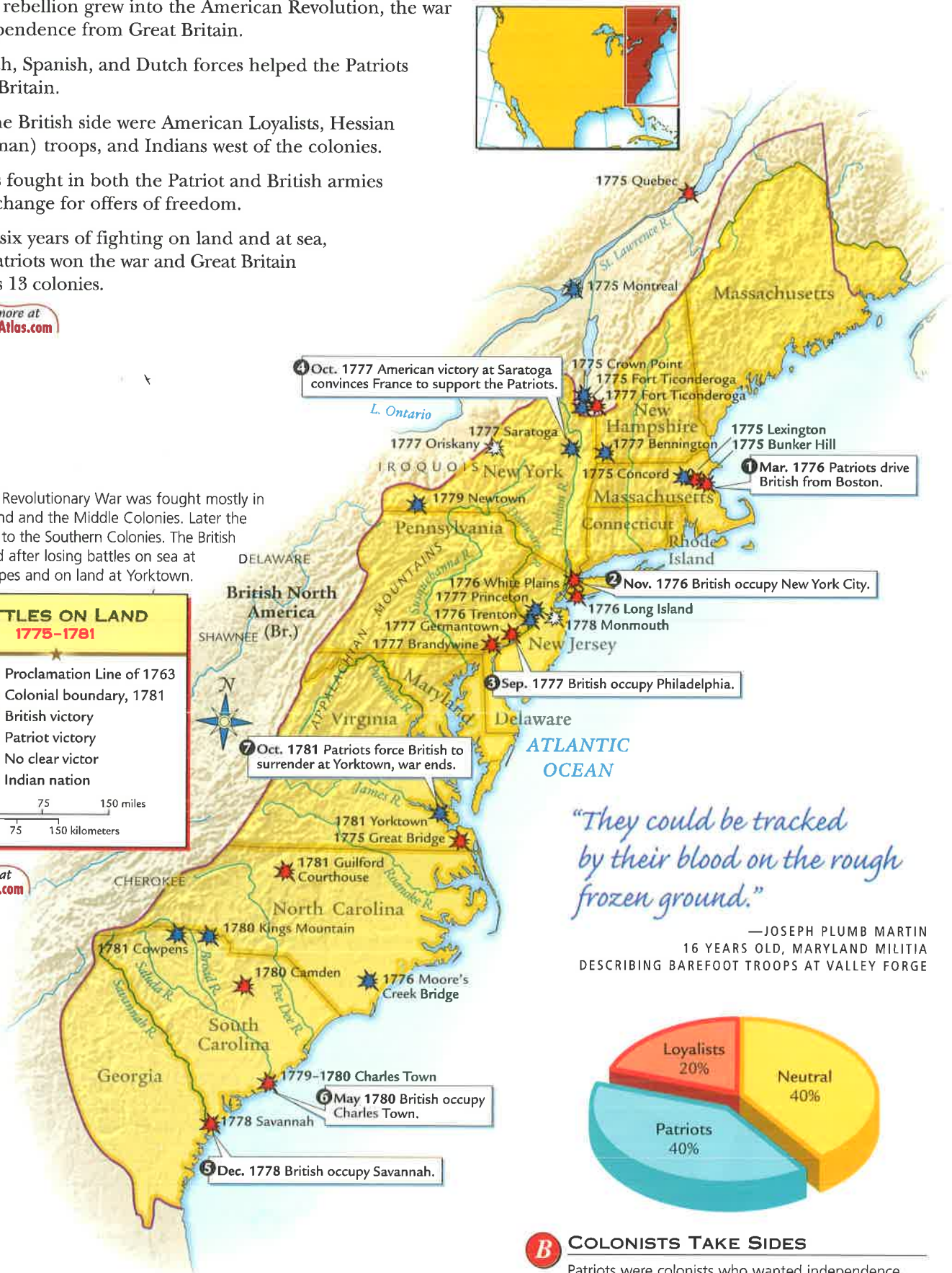
At first the Revolutionary War was fought mostly in New England and the Middle Colonies. Later the war shifted to the Southern Colonies. The British surrendered after losing battles on sea at Virginia Capes and on land at Yorktown.

**BATTLES ON LAND
1775-1781**

- Proclamation Line of 1763
- Colonial boundary, 1781
- ★ British victory
- ★ Patriot victory
- ★ No clear victor

SHAWNEE Indian nation

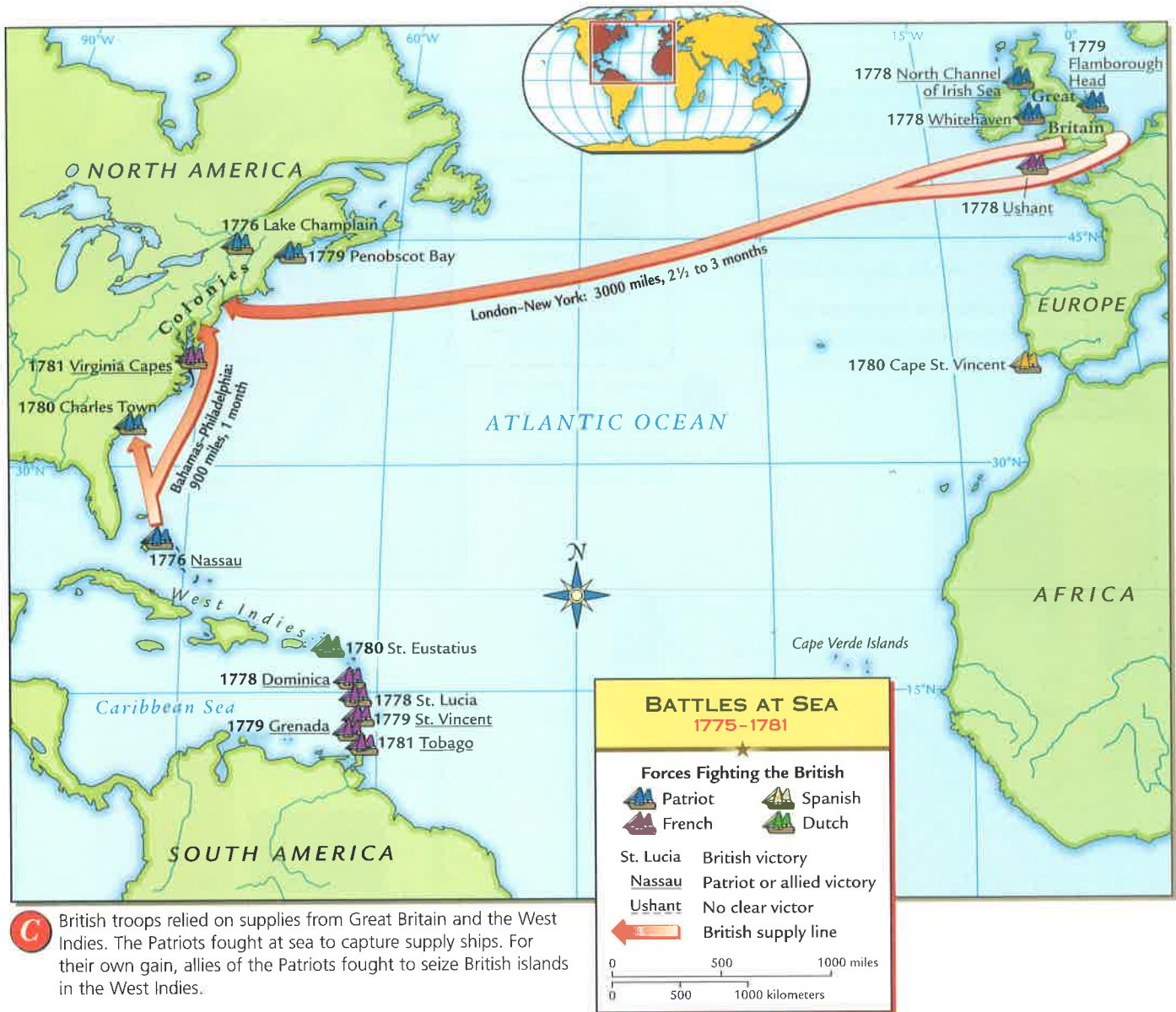
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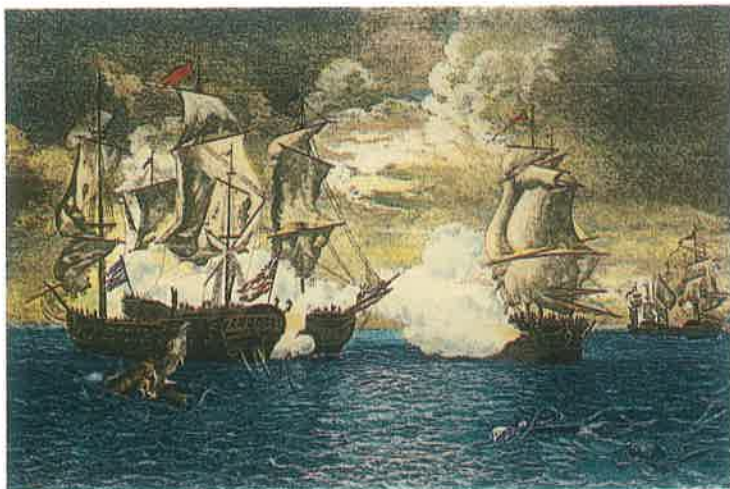
B

COLONISTS TAKE SIDES

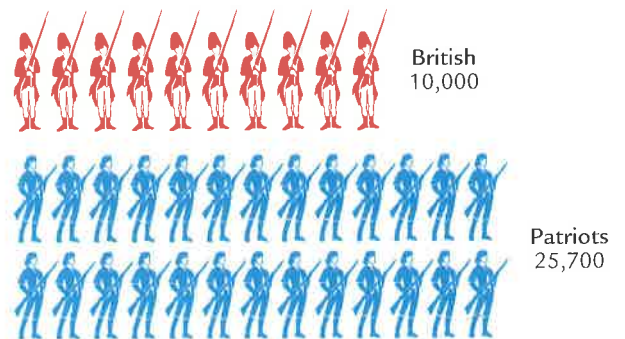
Patriots were colonists who wanted independence. Loyalists were colonists who wanted to remain British.



C British troops relied on supplies from Great Britain and the West Indies. The Patriots fought at sea to capture supply ships. For their own gain, allies of the Patriots fought to seize British islands in the West Indies.



D At Flamborough Head and elsewhere, warships fought with cannons at close range.



E SOLDIERS' DEATHS

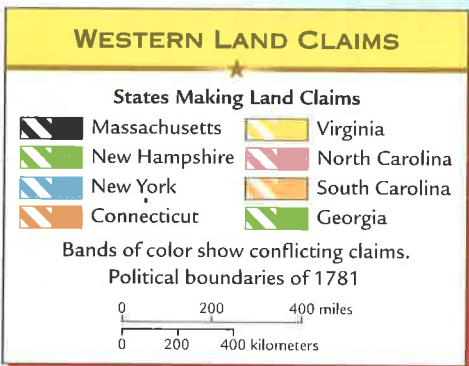
Patriot troops outnumbered the British but were poorly fed and clothed. Only 28 percent of those who died were killed in battle. The rest died from disease, of exposure, or as prisoners.



A New Nation: The United States of America

In 1783 the Treaty of Paris officially recognized the United States as an independent country.

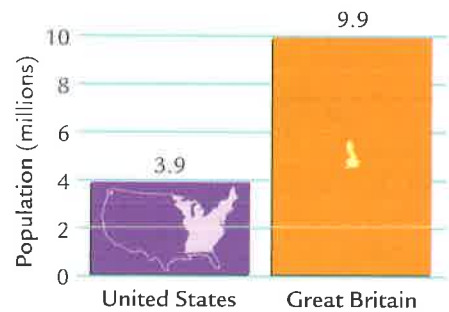
- ★ The new nation gained all British land west of the Appalachians, east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Great Lakes.
- ★ In 1781 the states were loosely organized under the Articles of Confederation. The new country could not collect taxes, so it could not afford to carry out its responsibilities.
- ★ In 1788 the Constitution replaced the Articles of Confederation, uniting the states under a stronger *federal* government.



B Eight states made competing claims on western lands on the basis of their old colonial *charters*. Other states refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation until such claims were dropped.



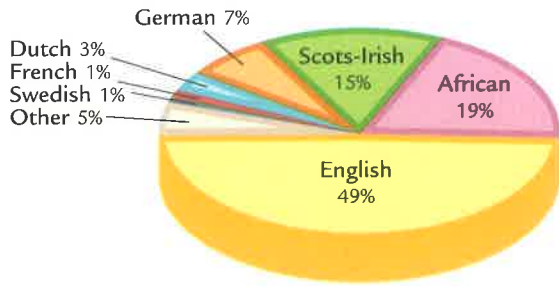
A Compare this map with map C on page 29 to see who gained and who lost after the American Revolution.



C **A SMALL POPULATION**
In 1790 the United States was a big country with a small population. Tiny Great Britain had more than twice as many people.



D State and European claims on western lands ignored the Native Americans who had lived throughout North America for centuries.

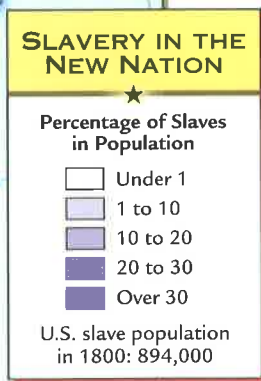
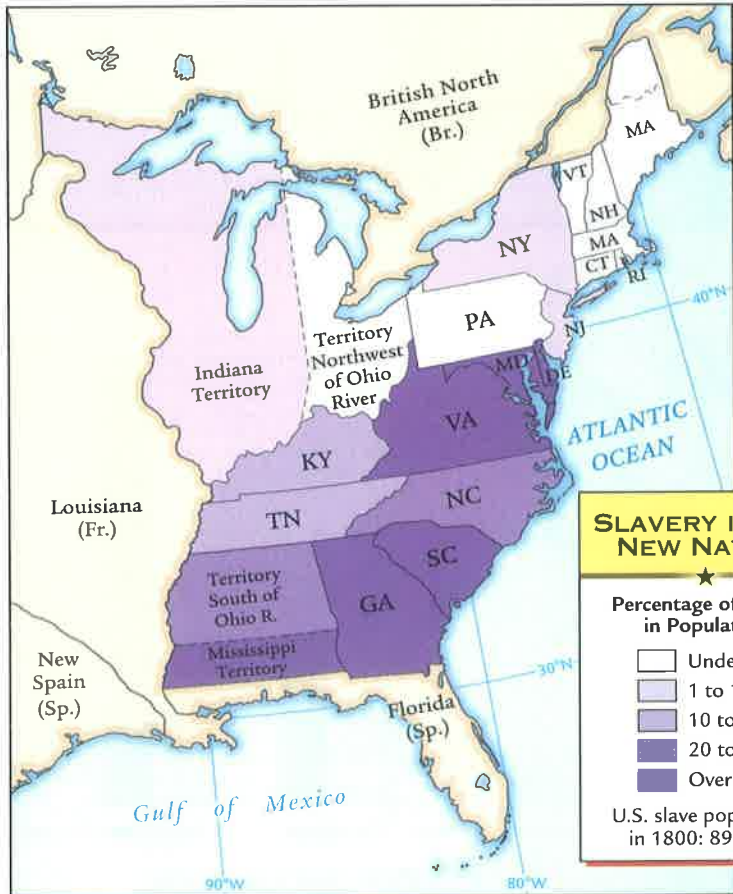
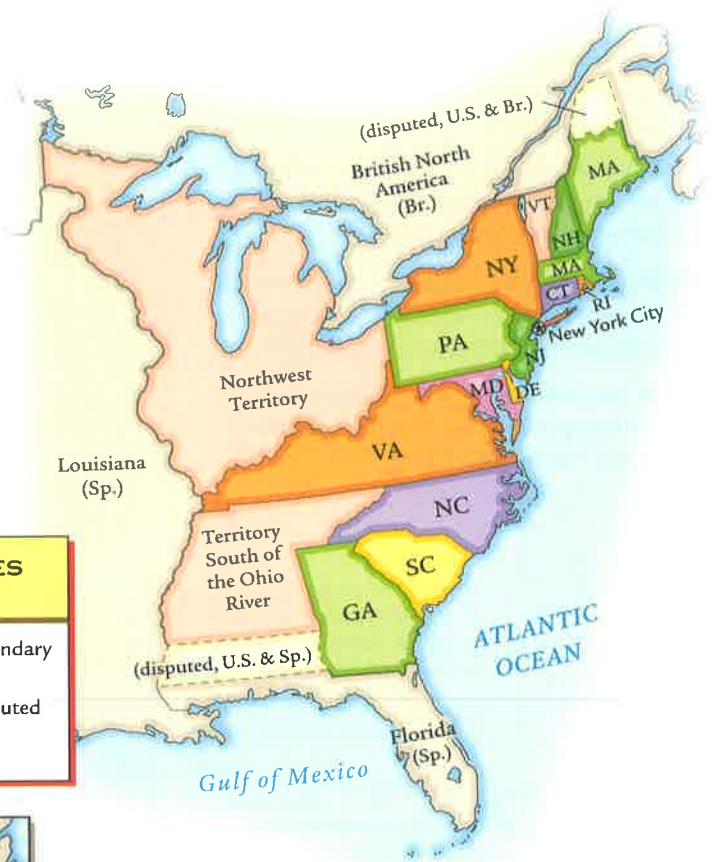
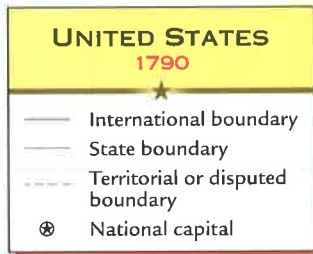


E PEOPLE OF THE NEW NATION

In 1790 former colonists still thought of themselves only as English or German—or as New Yorkers or Virginians. It took awhile for them to view themselves as Americans. For slaves, free blacks, and Indians, it took even longer.

F

In 1790 the 13 former colonies had become states. Vermont and two larger areas in the West were territories.



G The new Constitution based representation in Congress on population. The South wanted to count slaves, but the North did not. The *compromise*, which lasted more than 75 years, counted each slave as three-fifths of a person. (The map above counts each slave as an entire person.)

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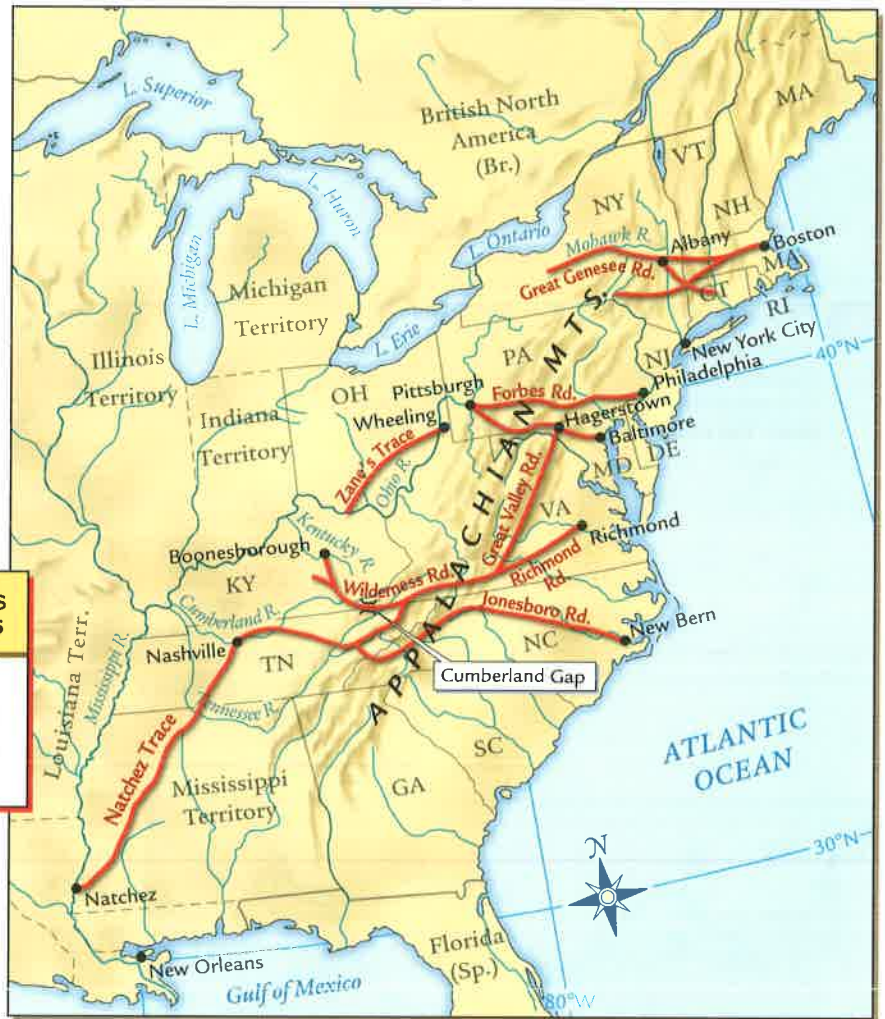


H Most slaves were put to work on plantations in the South. Northern states began to abolish slavery after the Revolution.

A Growing Population Spreads West

In 1775 Daniel Boone helped build the Wilderness Road, the first wagon road across the Appalachians. Other wagon roads leading west soon followed.

- ★ After the Revolution, people headed west across the mountains, looking for affordable land to settle.
- ★ Despite Indian resistance to American claims, newly surveyed land was soon dotted with farms, schools, and towns.
- ★ By road and river, growing numbers of settlers pushed the frontier westward to the Mississippi River.



WESTWARD ACROSS THE APPALACHIANS

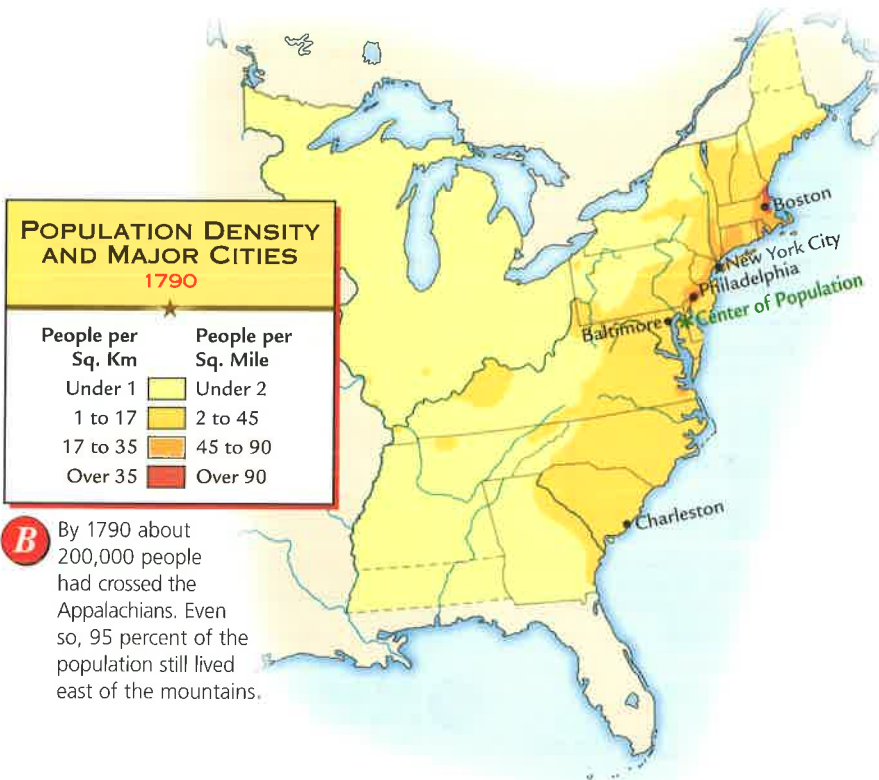
— Major road or trail

Political boundaries of 1810

0 200 400 miles

0 200 400 kilometers

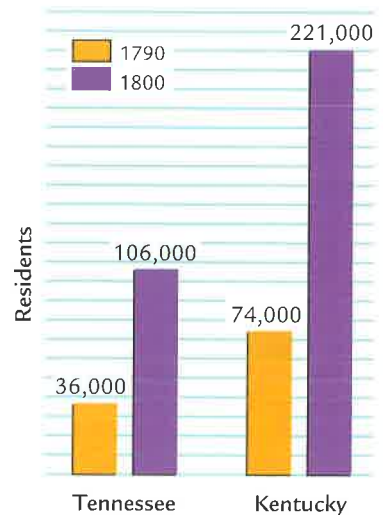
A Travel to places across the mountains often took weeks. The fastest means of travel was by horse. Follow the route from New Bern in North Carolina to Natchez in the Mississippi Territory.



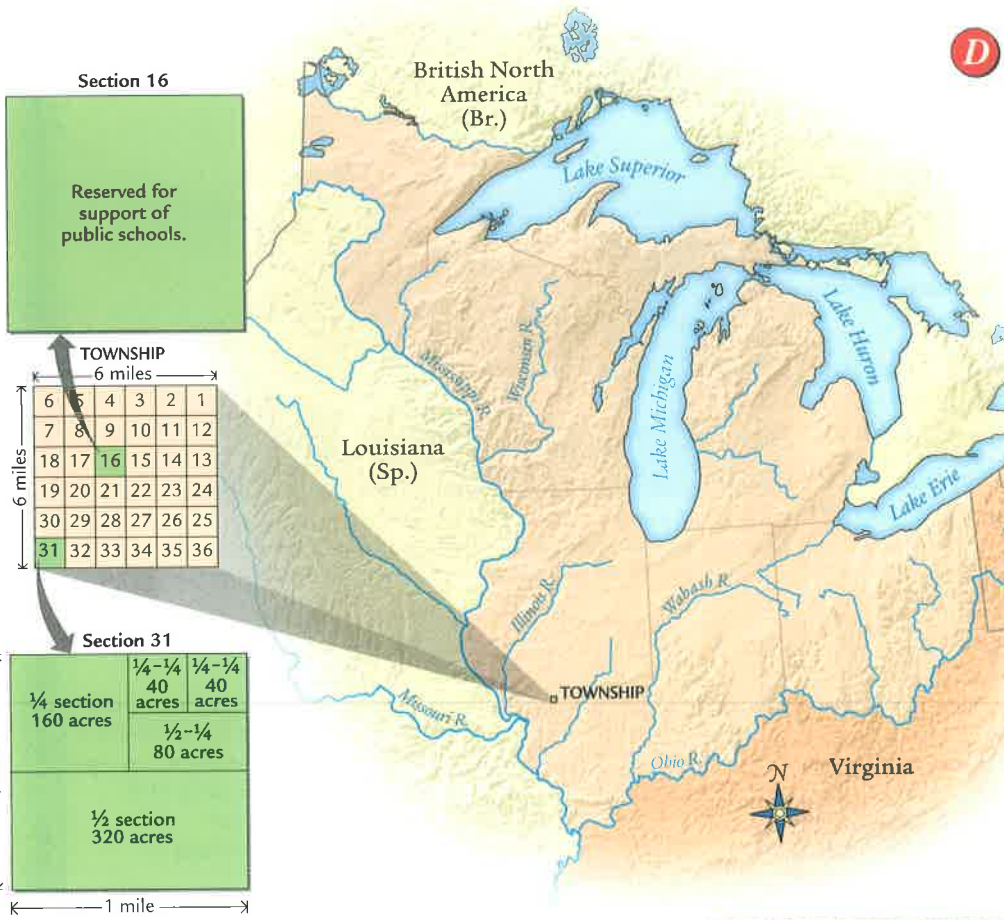
POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1790

People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	2 to 45
17 to 35	45 to 90
Over 35	Over 90

B By 1790 about 200,000 people had crossed the Appalachians. Even so, 95 percent of the population still lived east of the mountains.



C **POPULATION BOOM** Once an area in the territories had 60,000 settlers, it could apply for statehood. Kentucky became a state in 1792, Tennessee in 1796.



D The Northwest Territory was divided into townships. Each township was then divided into 36 sections. The same system divided the land in most later territories and brought order to their settlement.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

- Northwest Territory
- State boundary today (in Northwest Territory)
- Other boundaries are those of 1787.

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

Section 16
Reserved for support of public schools.

TOWNSHIP
6 miles

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

6 miles

Section 31

1/4 section 160 acres	1/4-1/4 40 acres	1/4-1/4 40 acres
	1/2-1/4 80 acres	
1/2 section 320 acres		

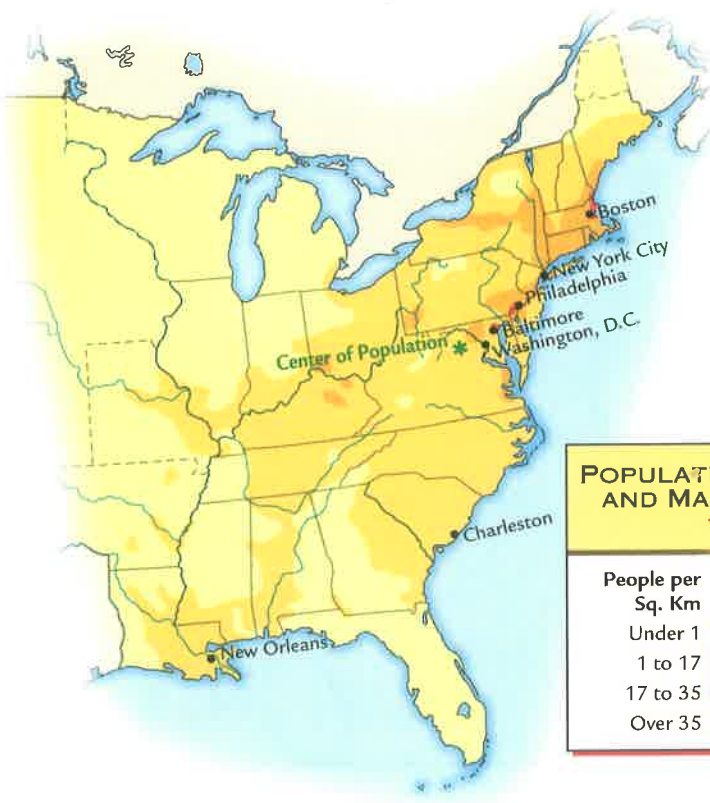
1 mile

1 mile

“Old America seems to be breaking up and moving westward.”
—ANONYMOUS



E The Ohio River was the main route for settlement and trade west of the Appalachians. Find the Ohio River on these maps.



POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES
1820

People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	2 to 45
17 to 35	45 to 90
Over 35	Over 90

F Compare this map with map B. Notice which areas gained population. Only four cities had more than 40,000 people: New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston

Neighbors Gain Their Independence

In the early 1800s, the spirit of revolution swept from the United States through the rest of the Americas.

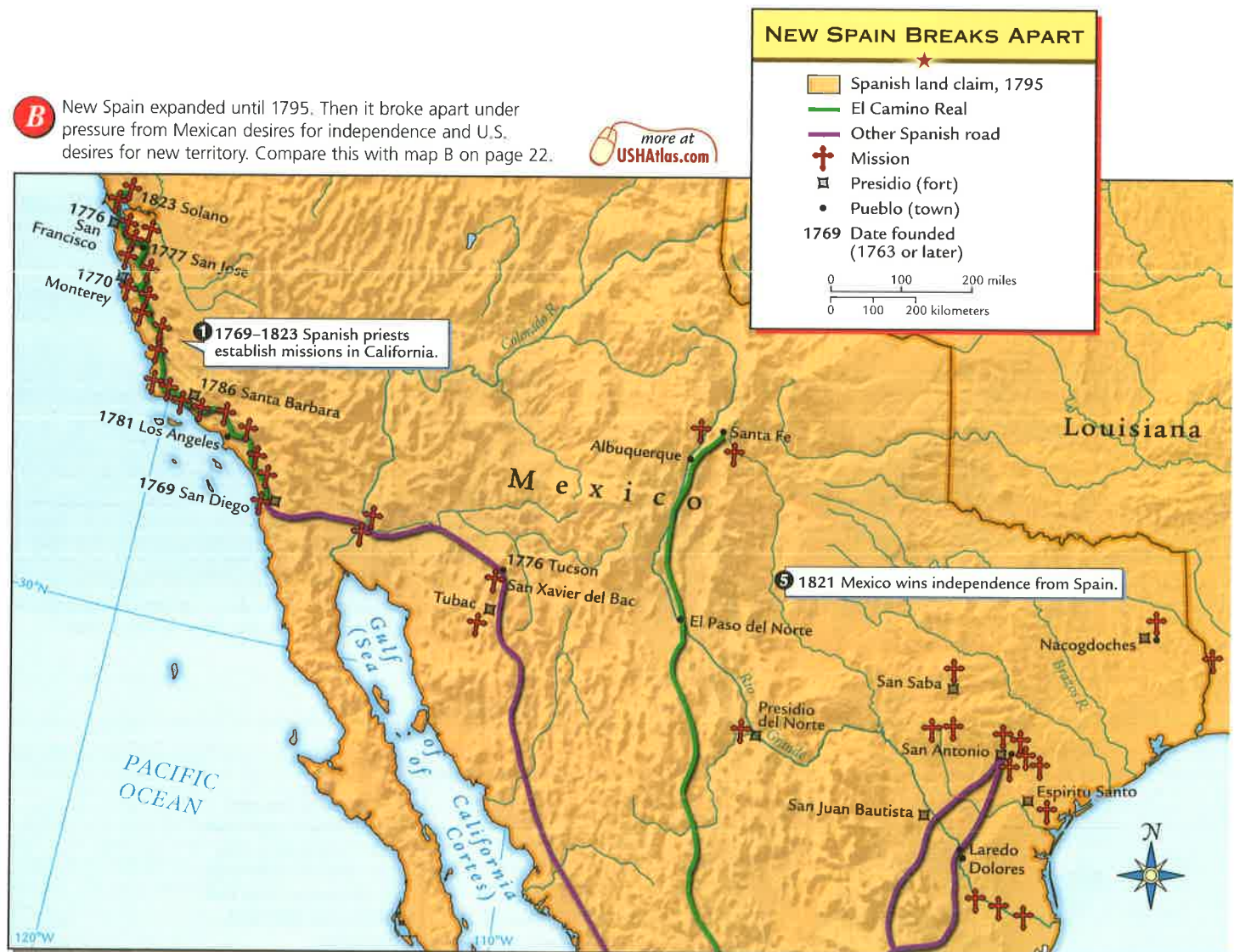
- ★ Mexico and several other colonies broke away from Spain. Haiti won independence from France.
- ★ Russia, Austria, and Prussia feared revolution and offered to help Spain and France regain their colonies.
- ★ President James Monroe warned Europe that the Americas were off-limits to future colonization.
- ★ His policy, known as the “Monroe Doctrine,” established the United States as the dominant country of the Americas.



A New Spain's last missions were built in California. Most missions had not only a church but a courtyard lined with workshops, storerooms, and places to cook, eat, and sleep. Fields, stables, and water were usually nearby.

B New Spain expanded until 1795. Then it broke apart under pressure from Mexican desires for independence and U.S. desires for new territory. Compare this with map B on page 22.

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AREA PROTECTED BY THE MONROE DOCTRINE

★

Colonies in 1823

- British
- Spanish
- Dutch
- French
- Danish
- Russian

Independent nation

Bands of color show joint claims.

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

C The Monroe Doctrine banned new European colonies in the Americas. Identify the countries that still had colonies in the Americas in 1823.



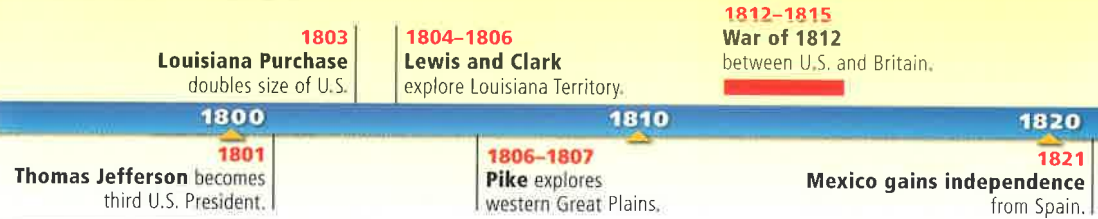
“Viva la independencia!”

—FATHER MIGUEL HIDALGO, 1810
EARLY LEADER IN FIGHT FOR MEXICAN
INDEPENDENCE



Expansion and Reform

1801-1861



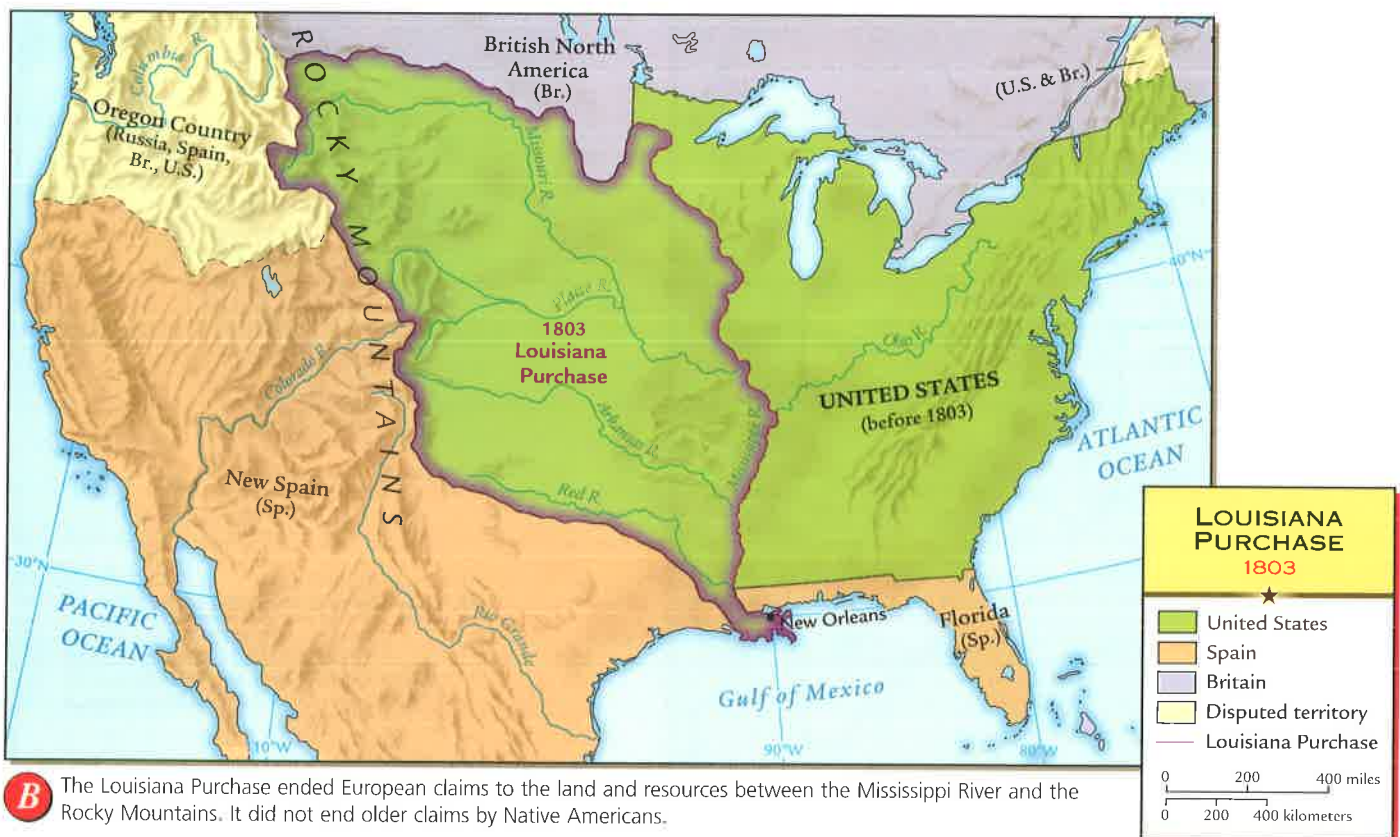
Growing With the Louisiana Territory

The Louisiana Purchase was the first step in the expansion of the country during the 1800s.

- ★ When the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, the size of the country doubled.
- ★ In 1804-1806, an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the new territory.
- ★ Information they gathered about the route and its people, terrain, plants, and wildlife guided later exploration and settlement.



A Much of the Louisiana Territory consisted of the Great Plains. In 1803 they were inhabited by Native Americans such as these hunters painted by George Catlin.



B The Louisiana Purchase ended European claims to the land and resources between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It did not end older claims by Native Americans.

1825
Erie Canal links Great Lakes with Atlantic.

1836
Texas wins independence from Mexico.

1849
Gold Rush draws miners to California.

1854
Japan trade opened by Commodore Perry.

1830s
Removal of Indians from East to the Indian Territory.

1837
School reform begun by Horace Mann.

1848
First women's rights convention, Seneca Falls, NY

1850s
Abolition movement grows in North.

1861
Civil War begins.

1830

1840

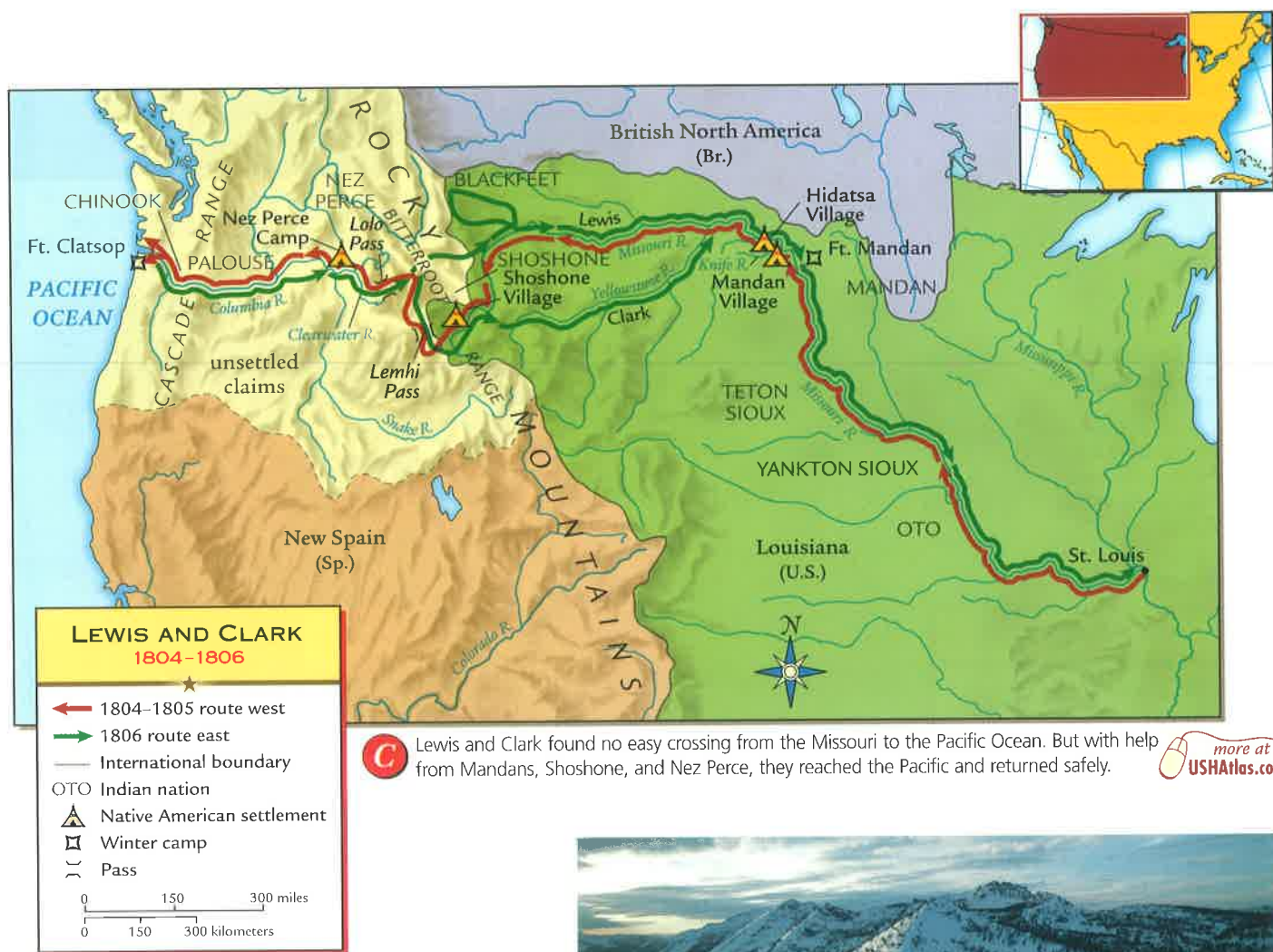
1850

1860

1831
The Liberator begins publication.

1846-1848
War with Mexico expands U.S. again.

1847-1854
Irish immigrants flee Potato Famine.



C Lewis and Clark found no easy crossing from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. But with help from Mandans, Shoshone, and Nez Perce, they reached the Pacific and returned safely.

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"I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the West..."

—CAPTAIN MERIWETHER LEWIS, AUGUST 12, 1805
DESCRIBING THE VIEW FROM LEMHI PASS
ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE



D When the Lewis and Clark expedition began to climb the Rockies, they hoped to see an easy route to the Pacific Coast once they reached the top. All they saw were more mountains.

War of 1812 and Indian Resettlement

In 1812 the United States went to war with Great Britain over the seizure of American ships trading in Europe.

- ★ Organized by the Shawnee leader Tecumseh, a confederation of eastern American Indian tribes had been fighting U.S. expansion. Now they joined forces with the British.
- ★ In 1814 the Treaty of Ghent officially ended the war. Neither country lost or gained territory, but the British gave up attempts to stop U.S. expansion.
- ★ Indians lost the most. By 1840 the United States gained control of more than 100 million acres of Indian land.



B The Battle of New Orleans, the most famous American victory of the War of 1812, was fought after the war was officially over. Neither side knew that a peace treaty had been signed weeks before.

A British interference with U.S. shipping and the expansion of U.S. settlement led to the War of 1812. Both issues affected the Great Lakes and the Gulf Coast, where many battles of the war took place.

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WAR OF 1812

- U.S. state
- U.S. territory
- British North America
- Spanish territory
- U.S. victory
- Indian victory
- British victory
- British blockade

Indian Nations

- CHOCTAW U.S. ally
- CREEK British ally (Tecumseh's confederation)

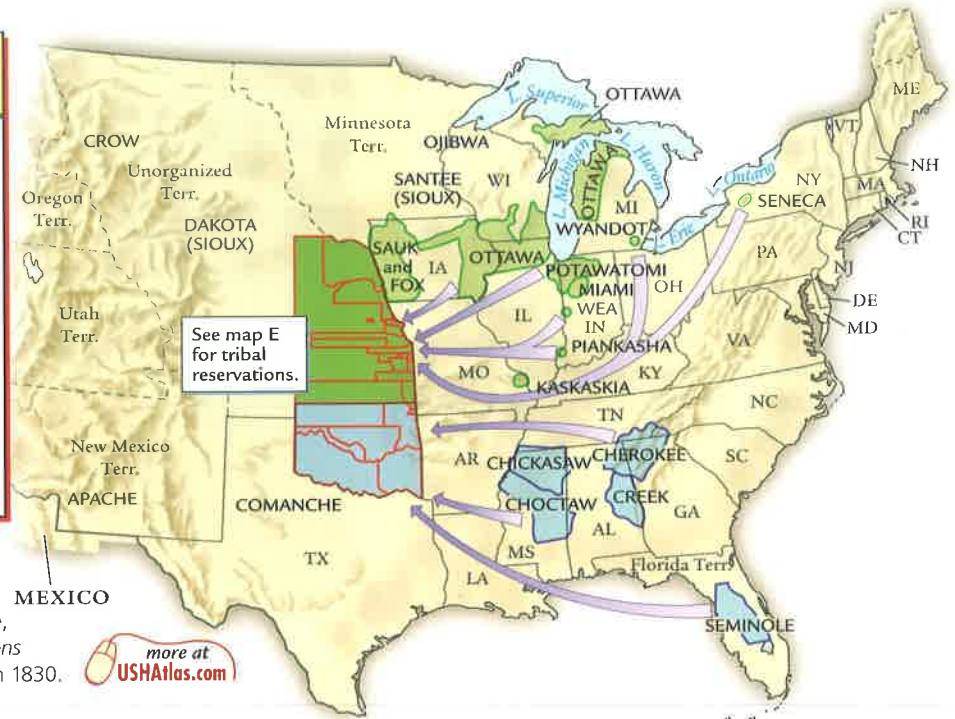
Bands of color show conflicting claims.



**REMOVAL OF INDIANS
1830-1850**

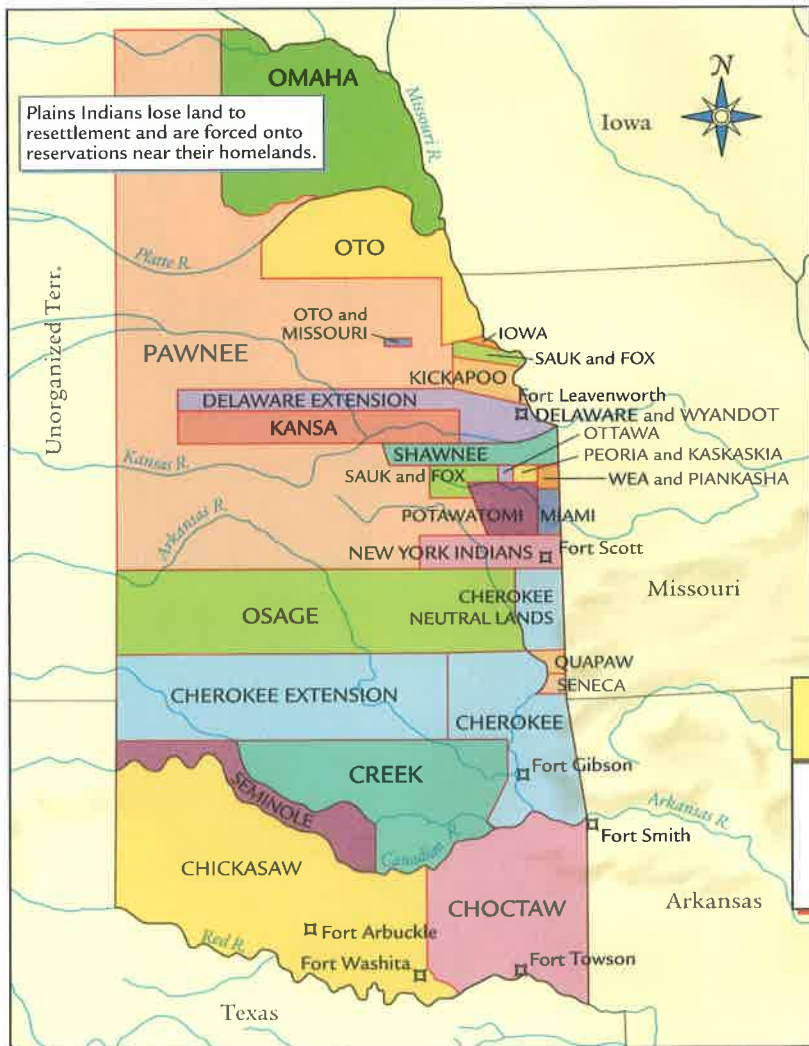
- Northern Indians**
 - Traditional lands
 - Reservation lands
- Southern Indians**
 - Traditional lands
 - Reservation lands
- Forced Indian migration
- MIAMI Indian nation
- Political boundaries of 1850

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



C The United States encouraged settlement west of the Appalachians, pushing Indians farther west. After much resistance, Indians were forced onto reservations west of the Mississippi beginning in 1830.

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D In 1832 Black Hawk led Sauk and Fox Indians against white settlers backed by the U.S. Army. Black Hawk and his followers were defeated and forced onto a tiny reservation.

**THE INDIAN TERRITORY
1854**

- Reservation boundary
- SAUK Indian nation

0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 kilometers

E The five so-called "civilized tribes" of the South (see map C) were farmers like the white settlers displacing them. These tribes got most large tracts of land in Indian Territory.

Exploration Opens the West

Between 1790 and 1820, the United States doubled its size and added ten new states.

- ★ The larger country offered new opportunities to the white settlers who replaced the Indians.
- ★ During the first half of the 1800s, Americans blazed new trails, gathered information, and scouted the West for places to settle.
- ★ By 1850, Americans had settled nearly all the land east of the Mississippi River and along the western coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Few settlers had moved farther west onto the vast, treeless Great Plains.



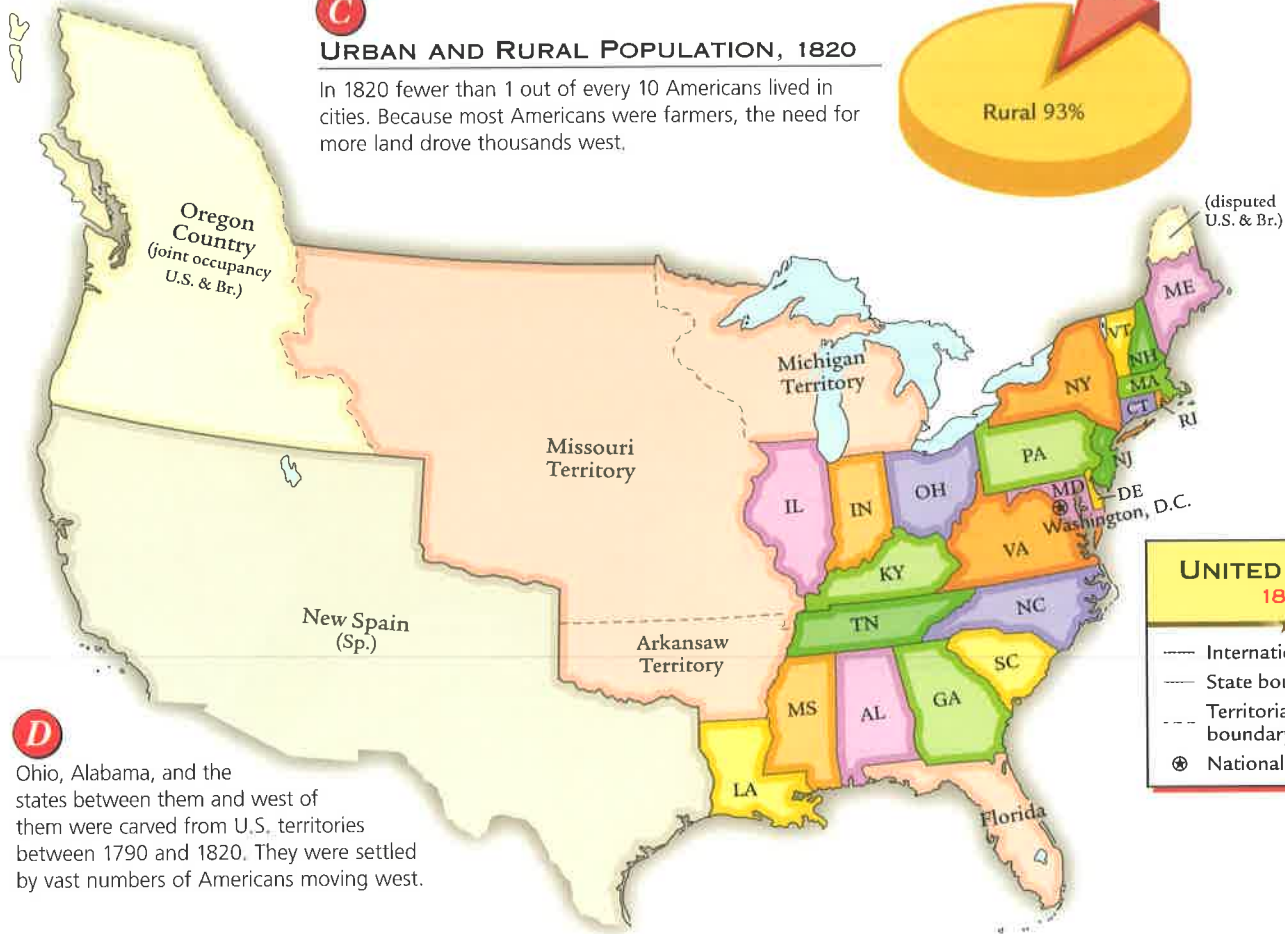
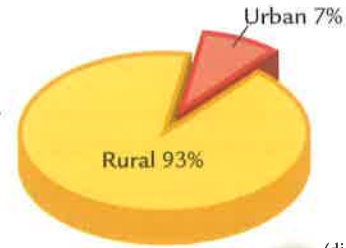
A In 1820 Captain Stephen Long described the western plains as the "Great American Desert." Few settlers disturbed the people and wildlife of the plains for years afterward.



C

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1820

In 1820 fewer than 1 out of every 10 Americans lived in cities. Because most Americans were farmers, the need for more land drove thousands west.

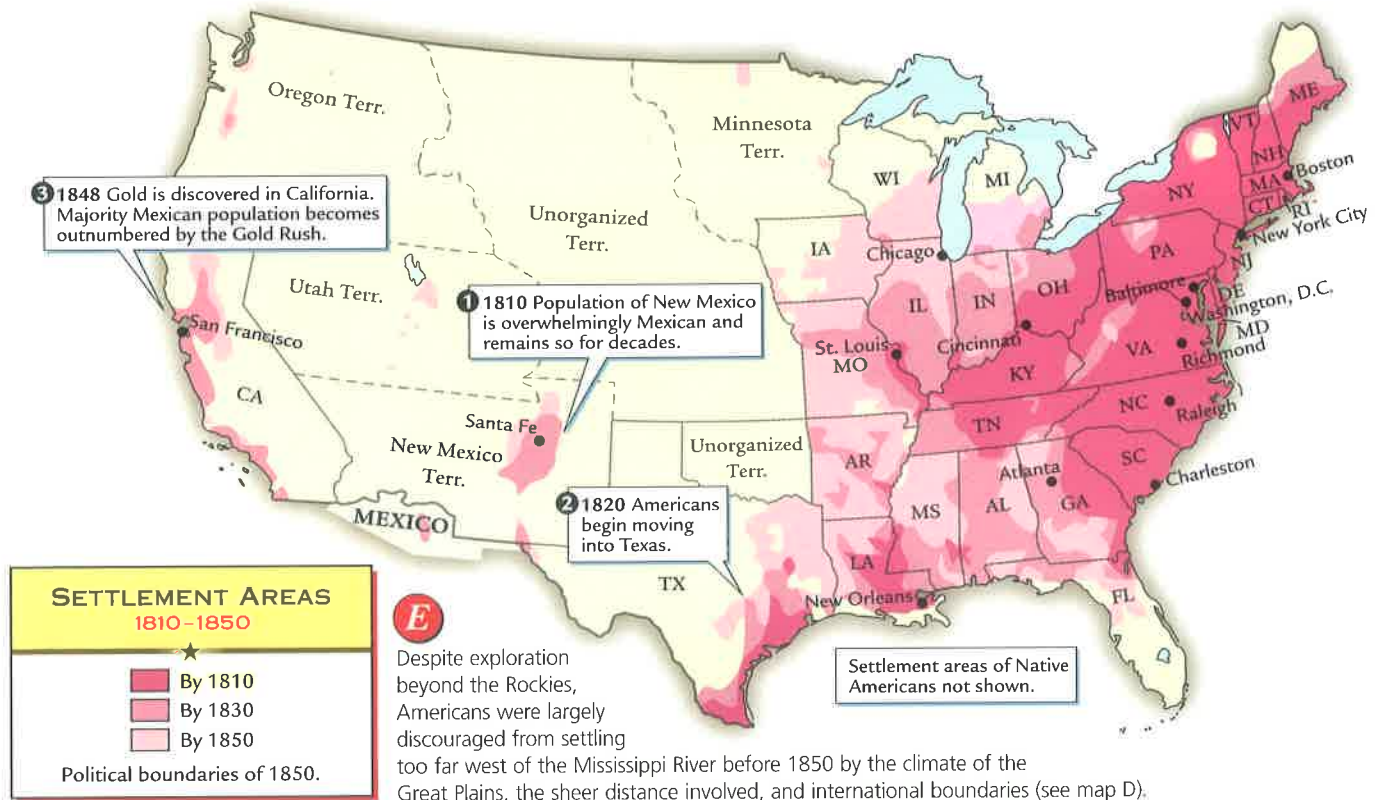


UNITED STATES 1820

- International boundary
- State boundary
- Territorial or disputed boundary
- National capital

D

Ohio, Alabama, and the states between them and west of them were carved from U.S. territories between 1790 and 1820. They were settled by vast numbers of Americans moving west.



SETTLEMENT AREAS 1810-1850

- By 1810
- By 1830
- By 1850

Political boundaries of 1850.

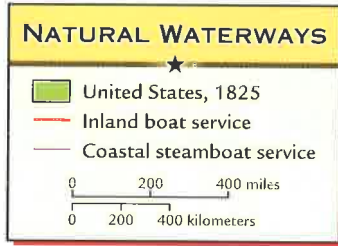
E

Despite exploration beyond the Rockies, Americans were largely discouraged from settling too far west of the Mississippi River before 1850 by the climate of the Great Plains, the sheer distance involved, and international boundaries (see map D).

Travel in a Growing Nation

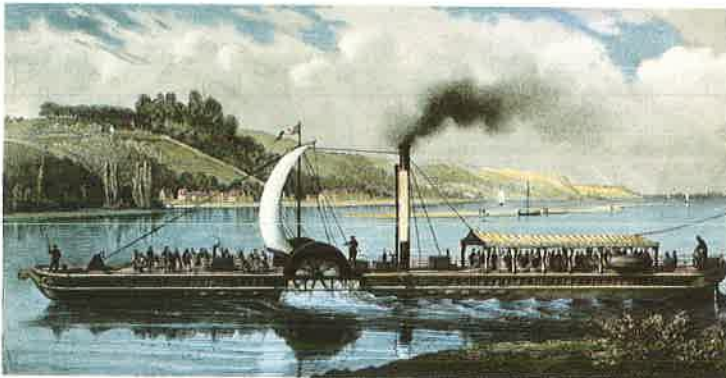
The great size of the growing United States made overland transportation difficult and expensive.

- ★ In the early 1800s, travel by steamboat was the fastest and least expensive way to get around.
- ★ During the 1820s and 1830s, canals were built to link eastern cities to the Great Lakes and western rivers.
- ★ In the 1840s, railroads improved travel again, and by 1860 railroad lines ran through most of the eastern United States.



A

Because there were few passable roads in the young nation, heavy goods going long distances usually were transported on waterways. Compare this map with map B on page 24.



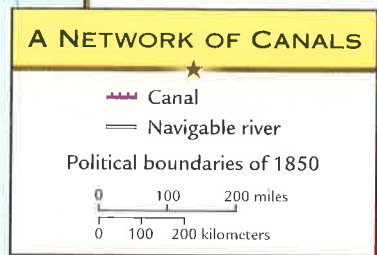
B

Robert Fulton invented the first successful steamboat, the *Clermont*, in 1807. Steamboats soon dominated eastern waterways. By 1860 they also were the primary mode of travel on western rivers.



C

In 1825 the Erie Canal made the trip from New York to the Great Lakes cheaper and faster than the same trip by road. By 1850 a network of canals linked the Northeast and Midwest.

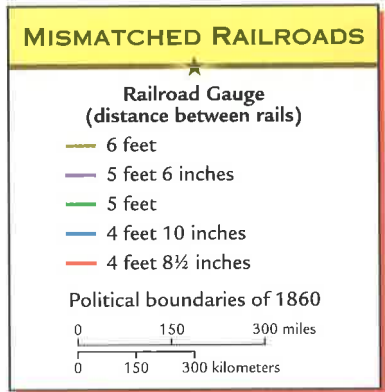
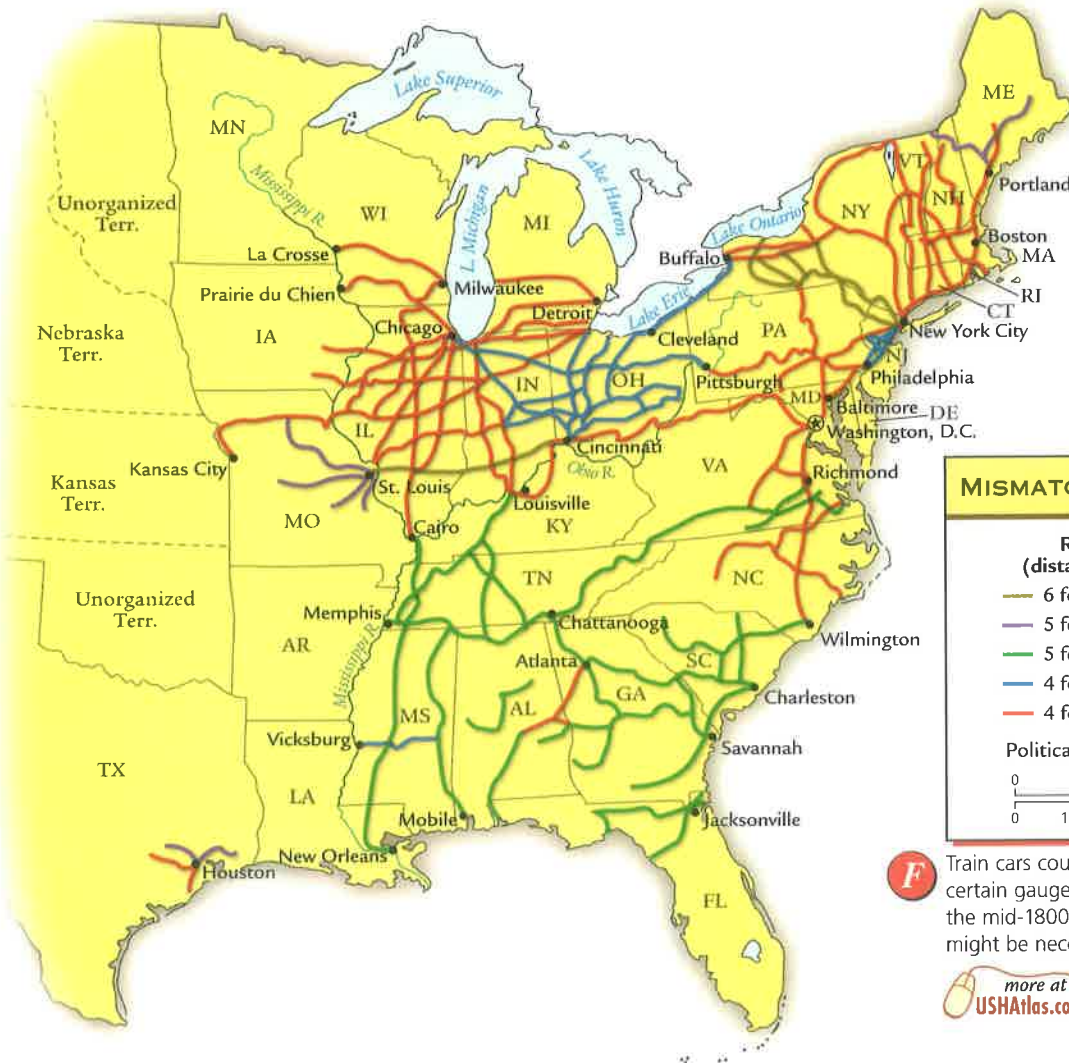
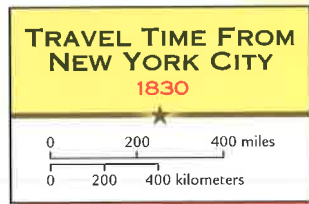




D Americans relied on horses for most long-distance travel in the East until the 1830s, and in the West for at least a generation longer.



E Improvements in transportation, especially by water, cut travel times in half between 1800 and 1830. As a result, more Americans traveled west to settle or do business.



F Train cars could run only on rails of a certain gauge, or distance apart. In the mid-1800s, several changes of train might be necessary on a long trip.






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America Expands to the Pacific

In the 1840s, the United States sought land from Texas, Mexico, and Britain so that it could expand to the Pacific.

- ★ Texas had won independence from Mexico in 1836. The United States *annexed* it in 1845.
- ★ In 1848, victory in the War with Mexico gave the northern third of Mexico to the United States.
- ★ Farther north, the United States gained the southern half of Oregon Country in an 1846 agreement with Britain.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
1836-1845

	Republic of Texas		Texan victory
	Mexico		Mexican victory
	United States	APACHE	Indian nation

Bands of color show conflicting claims.

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers







A In 1820 slavery was banned in most U.S. territories. The next year Americans from slave states began to move to Texas. They won independence from Mexico in 1836, and in 1845 the United States annexed Texas as a slave state.


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B War with Mexico began in 1846 when U.S. troops invaded land claimed by both countries. The war ended in 1848, not long after the U.S. conquest of Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.

WAR WITH MEXICO
1846-1848

	Mexico		Mexican victory
	United States		American victory

PAIUTE Indian nation

 Movement of U.S. Navy

Bands of color show conflicting claims.

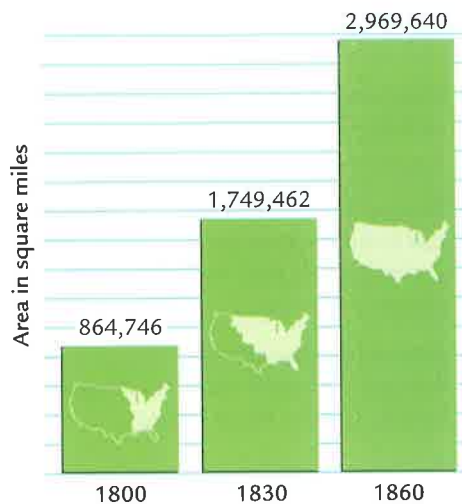
0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



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C Mexican *vaqueros*, or cowboys, developed ranching methods suitable for the Southwest, which their English-speaking neighbors later adopted. *Vaqueros* were among the 75,000 Mexican residents of lands acquired by the United States during the 1840s.



D LAND AREA OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States tripled in size between 1800 and 1860. Many Americans believed it fulfilled their "Manifest Destiny" to inhabit the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.



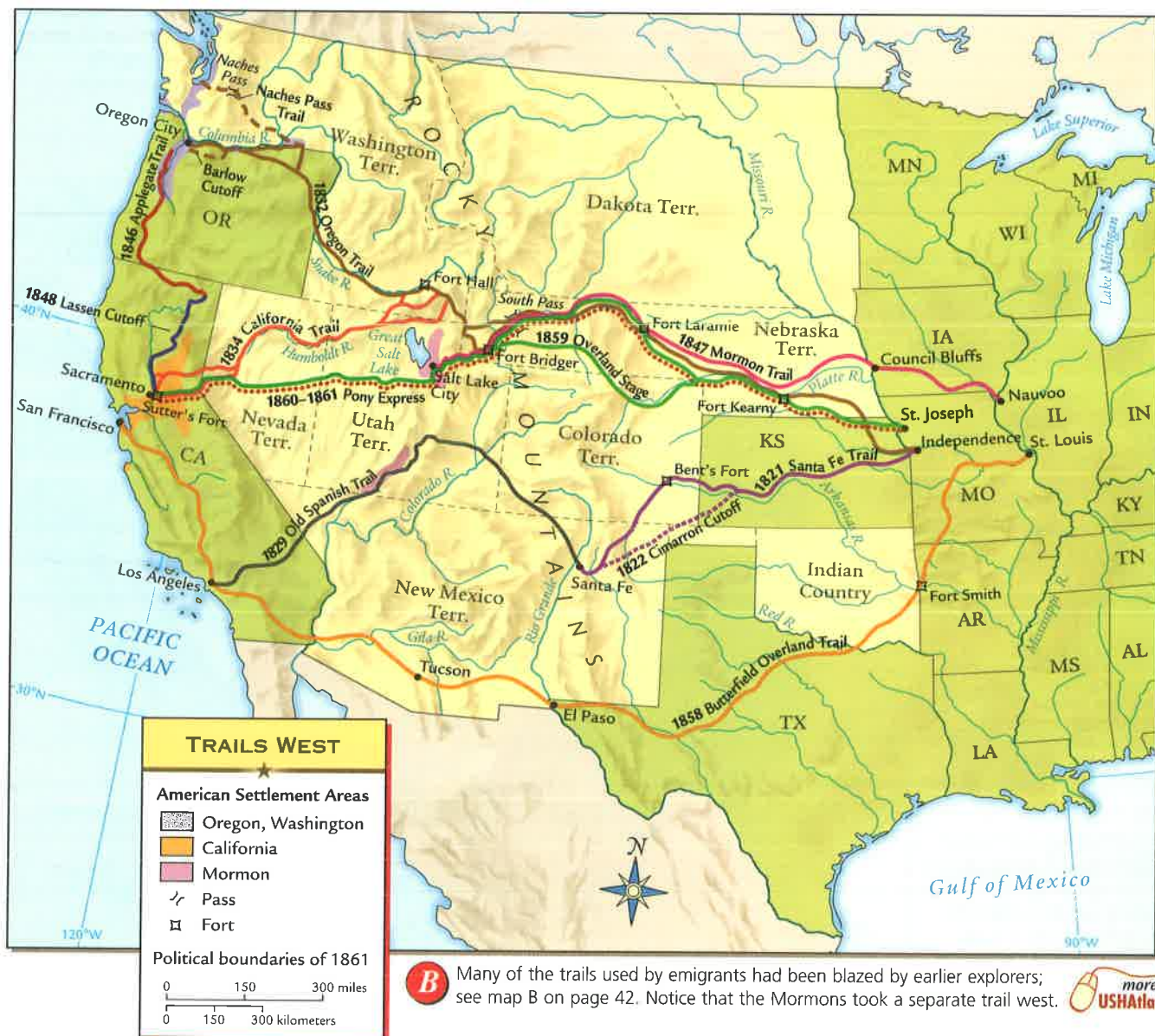
West Across the Rockies

Until the 1860s, trails provided the only routes for settlers, traders, soldiers, freight, and mail bound for the West.

- ★ Westward journeys covered great distances at walking speed. Water was scarce, help far away.
- ★ During the 1840s, wagon trails saw heavy use from farmers seeking land, miners seeking gold, and *Mormons* seeking religious freedom.
- ★ Increasing western settlement soon demanded better trails for freight and, briefly, for the Pony Express.



A Emigrants on the Oregon Trail traveled nearly half a year before they reached their destination. In this reenactment, a wagon train nears mountains after crossing the vast plains.

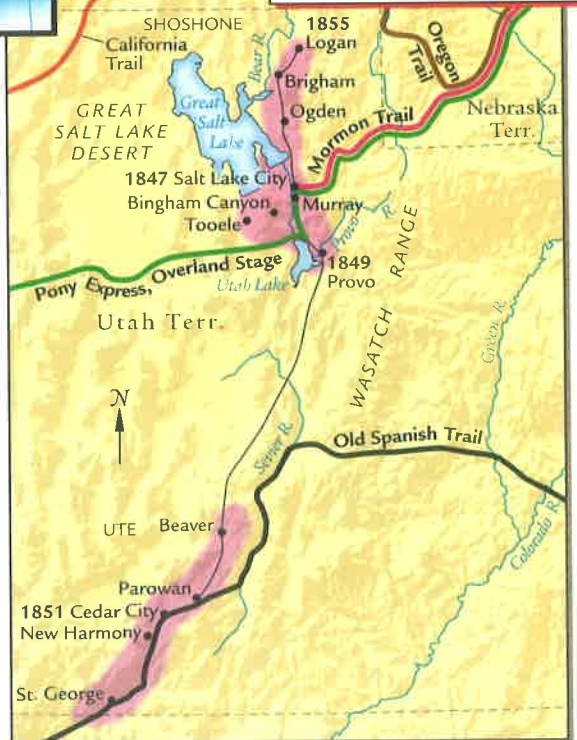
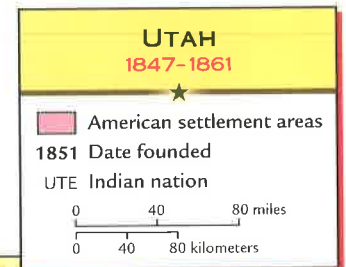
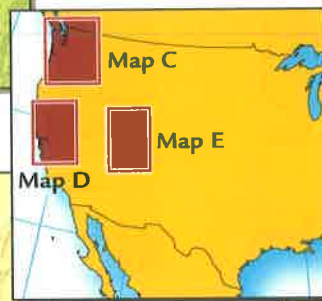




C Farmers and loggers moved to the Oregon Country (later the state of Oregon and Washington Territory) between 1840 and 1861. They were drawn by reports from early fur traders and missionaries.

“One night my oldest sister and I were going from one wagon to another and a big wolf came up. We didn’t stay to see what he wanted.”

—10 YEAR OLD SARAH SPRENGER, REMINISCENCE: OHIO TO OREGON, 1852



E The Mormons escaped religious persecution by moving to the harsh Utah desert, hoping that isolation would enable them to practice their religion in peace.



D Miners looking for gold near Sierra Nevada boomtowns found supplies and services in the fast-growing cities of Sacramento and San Francisco.

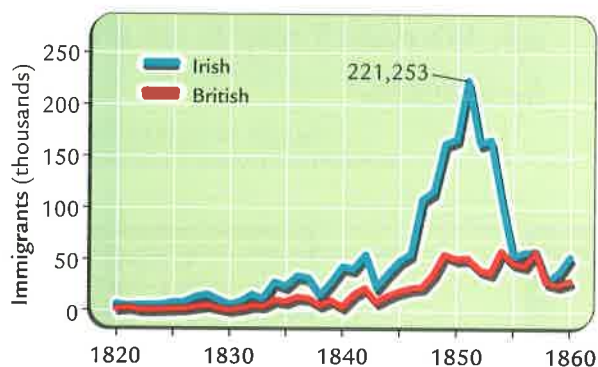
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Immigrants and Runaway Slaves

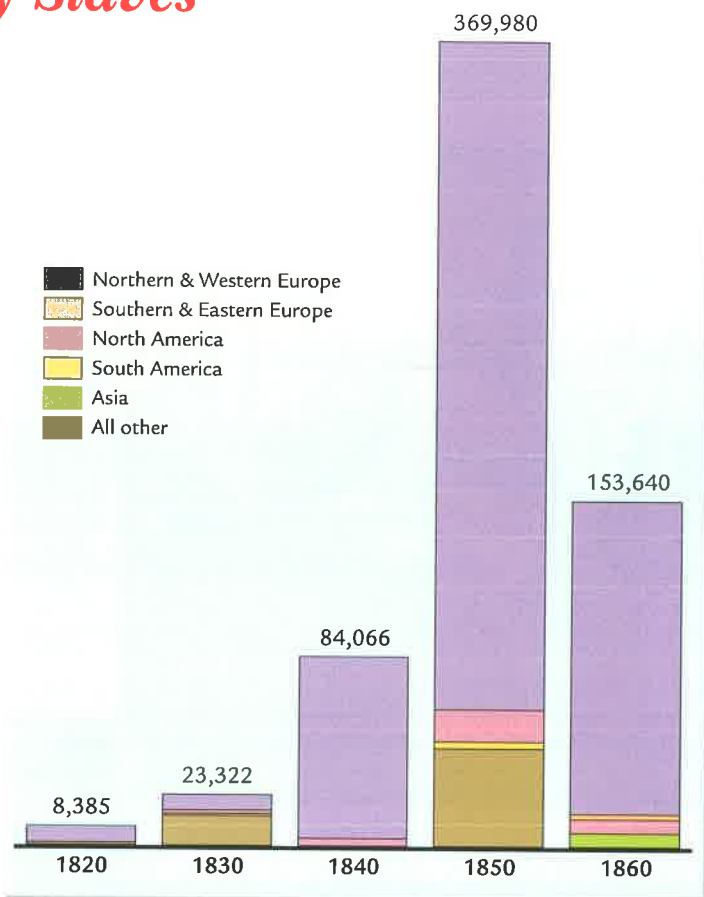
Opportunity in the growing United States was a beacon that drew people from other parts of the world.

- ★ Between 1820 and 1860, about 5.1 million immigrants came to the United States, most from Northern and Western Europe.
- ★ Freedom in the North and in Canada drew African American slaves escaping the South.
- ★ By the 1830s, reformers were supporting the abolition movement to abolish slavery and the Underground Railroad to aid escaped slaves.



A IRISH AND BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

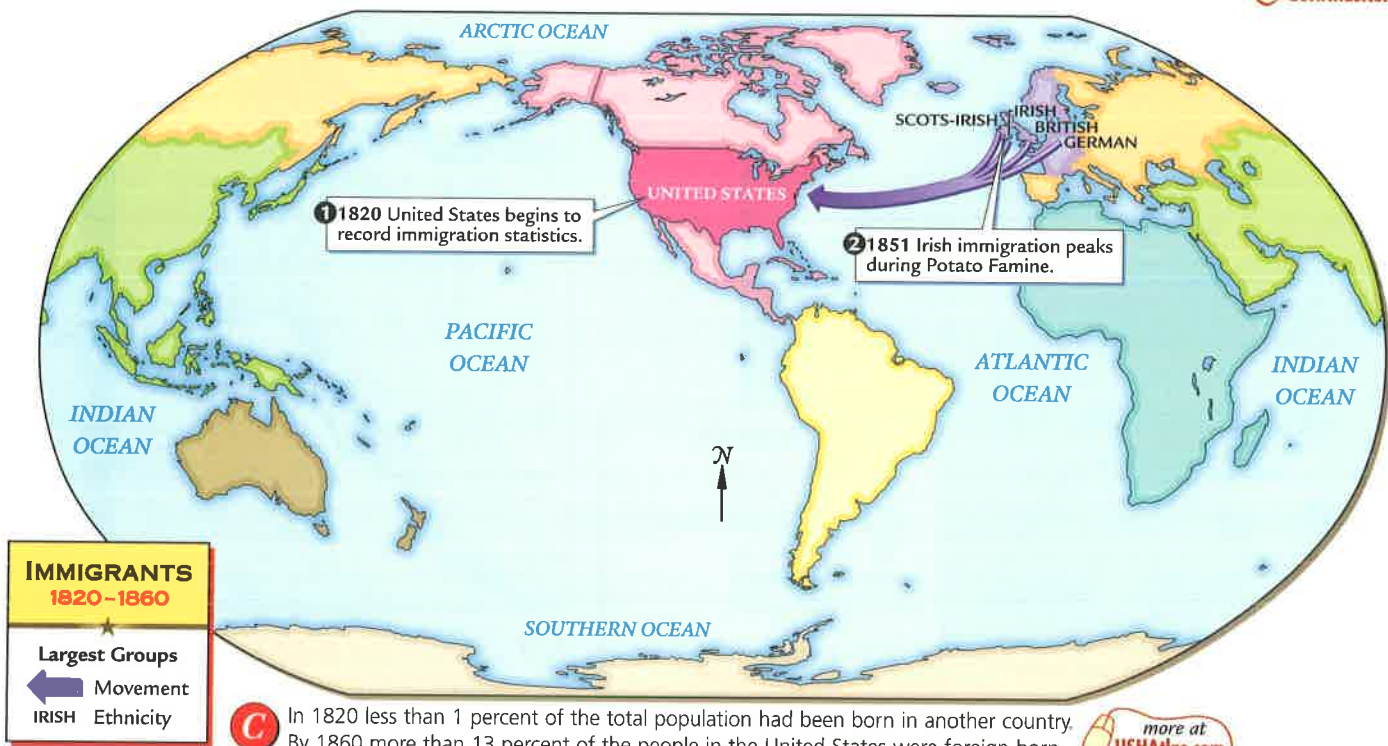
Immigrants from rural Ireland came to America to escape poverty. Their numbers soared to unprecedented levels in the 1840s and 1850s after the Irish potato crop failed.



B IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

Most immigrants were from the same places as the original colonists (see graph E on page 33). Others often faced bigotry and discrimination. For example, in many U.S. cities Irish immigrants were denied jobs.

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C In 1820 less than 1 percent of the total population had been born in another country. By 1860 more than 13 percent of the people in the United States were foreign-born.

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ABOLITION MOVEMENT

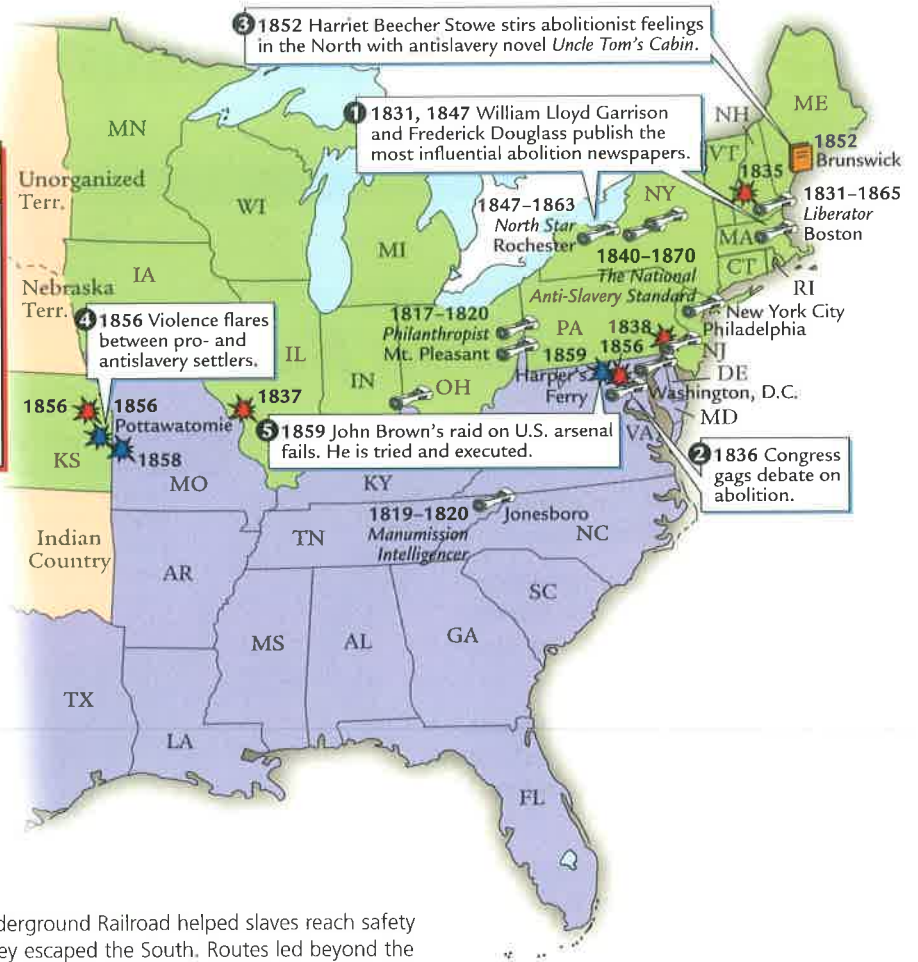
- Slave state
- Free state
- U.S. territory
- Pro-abolition newspaper
- Pro-abolition book
- Pro-abolition violence
- Anti-abolition violence

Political boundaries of 1861

D

Most abolitionists fought against slavery by writing, protesting, and voting. A few, like John Brown, thought that only violence could end slavery.

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UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

- Slave state
- Free state
- U.S. territory
- Direction of Underground Railroad

Political boundaries of 1861

E

The Underground Railroad helped slaves reach safety after they escaped the South. Routes led beyond the United States after 1850, when the Fugitive Slave Act (see map B on page 52) made the North unsafe.



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F

Harriet Tubman, shown here, was one of many runaway slaves to join the struggle against slavery. She was one of the few abolitionists brave enough to go to the South and guide runaways to freedom.



Civil War and Reconstruction

1820-1877

1854
Republican Party founded to oppose slavery in the territories.

1860
Democratic Party divides into antislavery and proslavery factions.
Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln elected U.S. President.
South Carolina secedes from the Union, first of 11 states to do so.

1820
Missouri Compromise prohibits slavery north of 36°30'N.

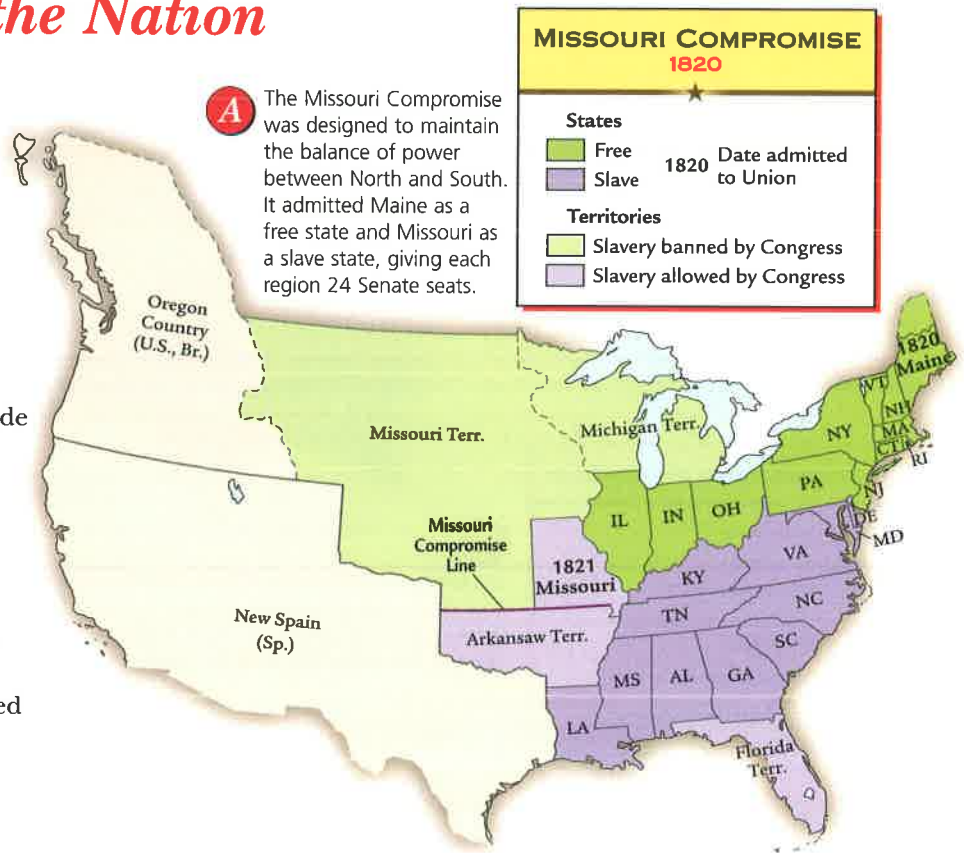
1857
Dred Scott decision declares blacks are not U.S. citizens.

Slavery Divides the Nation

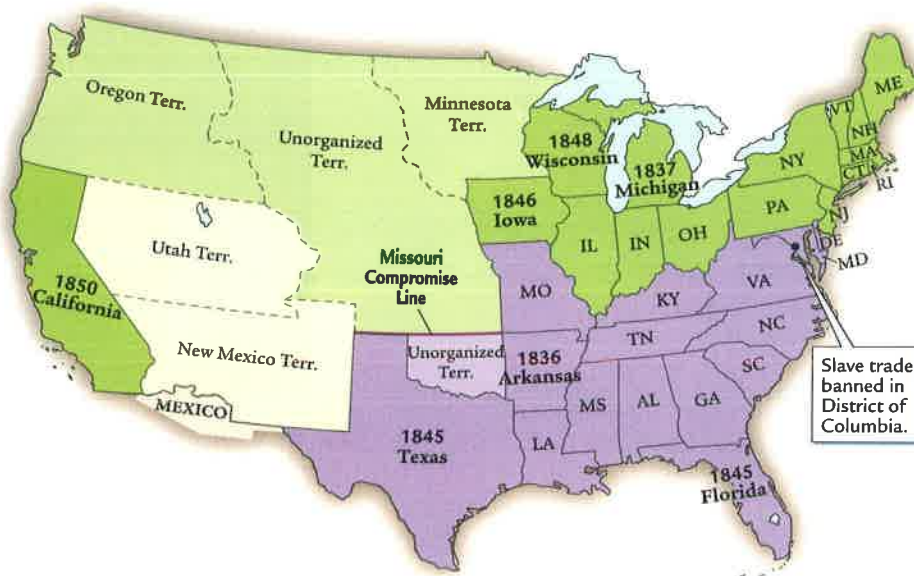
The issue of slavery affected national decisions for decades. Congress twice compromised to satisfy both North and South, but without lasting success.

- ★ The Missouri Compromise divided new territories at 36°30'N. Slavery was banned north of this line and allowed south of it.
- ★ The Compromise of 1850 allowed territory gained from Mexico to decide on slavery by a vote of the residents, or *popular sovereignty*.
- ★ The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed slavery in those two territories, even though they were north of 36°30'N.
- ★ In the Dred Scott case, the Supreme Court ruled that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery. This opened *all* territories to slavery.

A The Missouri Compromise was designed to maintain the balance of power between North and South. It admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, giving each region 24 Senate seats.



B New states gave the North a majority in the Senate. But the Compromise of 1850 permitted the residents of Utah and New Mexico to allow slavery. The related Fugitive Slave Act required that escaped slaves in the North be returned to their Southern owners.



Slave trade banned in District of Columbia.

1863
Emancipation Proclamation declares freedom for slaves in Confederacy.

Battle of Gettysburg is a major turning point.

1861-1865
Civil War pits the Union against the Confederacy.

1865
Surrender of Confederacy. **Lincoln** is assassinated.

1870
Readmission of last Confederate states to the Union.

1877
Democrats regain control of the South; Reconstruction ends.

1860 1865 1870 1875 1880

1861
Confederate States of America founded with Jefferson Davis as President.

1865-1877
Reconstruction restores Confederate states to the Union.

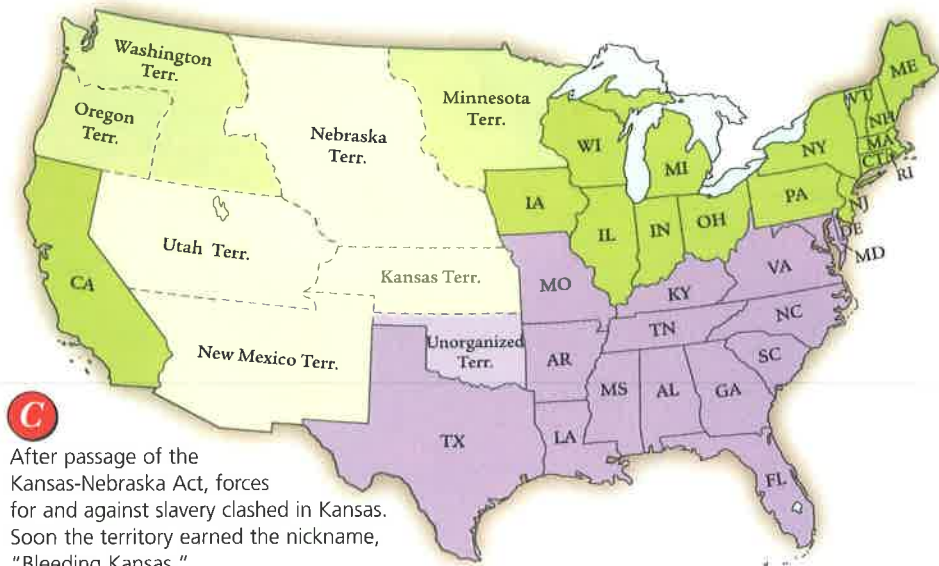
KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT
1854

States

- Free
- Slave

Territories

- Slavery banned by Congress
- Slavery allowed by Congress
- Slavery decision left to territory



DRED SCOTT DECISION
1857

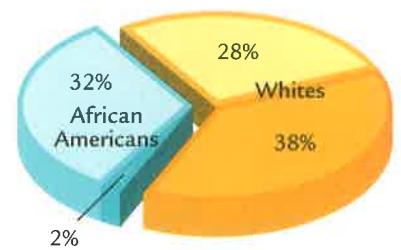
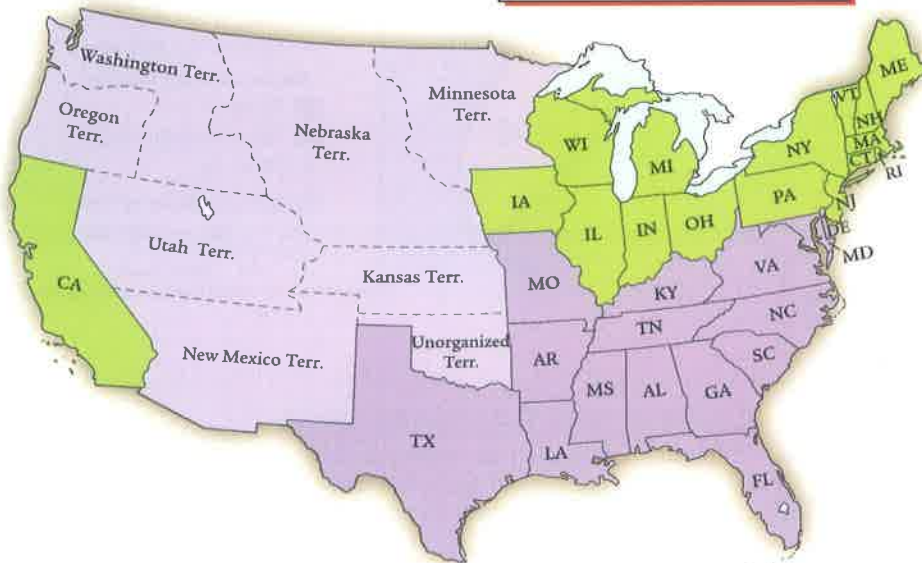
States

- Free
- Slave

Territories

- Slavery allowed by Supreme Court

D Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom. He lost his case when the Supreme Court decided that blacks were not U.S. citizens and had no rights in a federal court of law.



E SOUTHERN POPULATION, 1860

Only 24,000 of the 8 million Southern whites were in families owning more than 100 slaves. More than half of Southern white families owned no slaves at all. More than half of the country's free blacks also lived in the South.

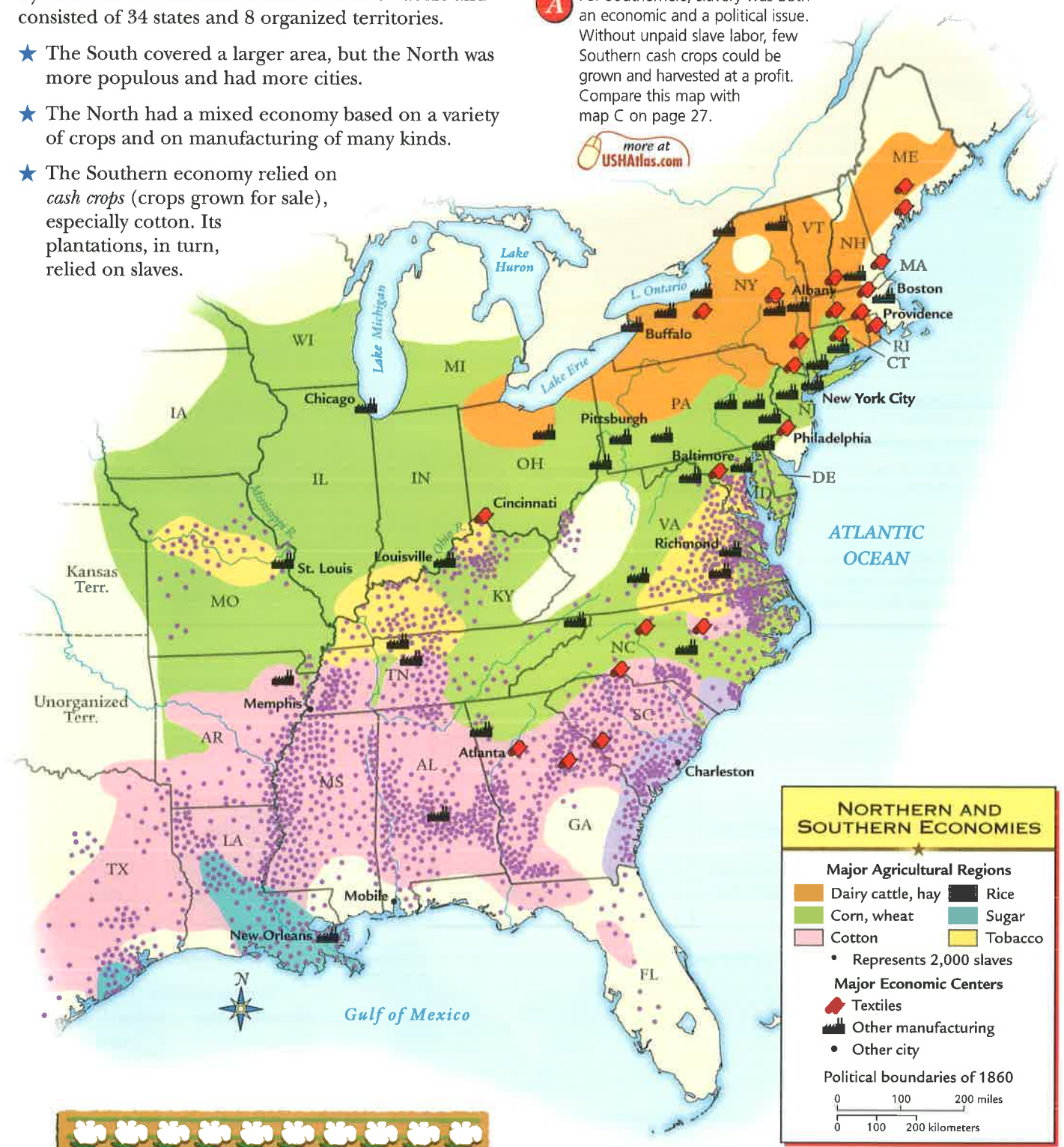
The United States Before the Civil War

By 1861 the United States stretched to the Pacific and consisted of 34 states and 8 organized territories.

- ★ The South covered a larger area, but the North was more populous and had more cities.
- ★ The North had a mixed economy based on a variety of crops and on manufacturing of many kinds.
- ★ The Southern economy relied on *cash crops* (crops grown for sale), especially cotton. Its plantations, in turn, relied on slaves.

A For Southerners, slavery was both an economic and a political issue. Without unpaid slave labor, few Southern cash crops could be grown and harvested at a profit. Compare this map with map C on page 27.

more at USAAtlas.com



NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ECONOMIES

Major Agricultural Regions

- Dairy cattle, hay
- Corn, wheat
- Cotton
- Rice
- Sugar
- Tobacco

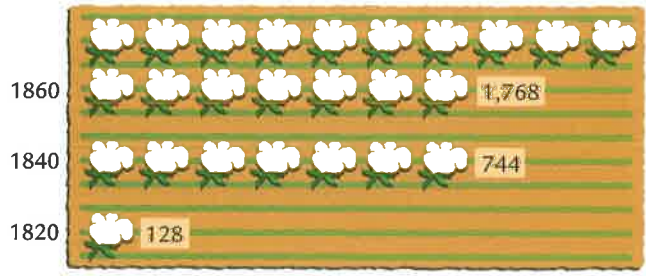
• Represents 2,000 slaves

Major Economic Centers

- Textiles
- Other manufacturing
- Other city

Political boundaries of 1860

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers



Cotton exported (millions of pounds)

B SOUTHERN COTTON EXPORTS

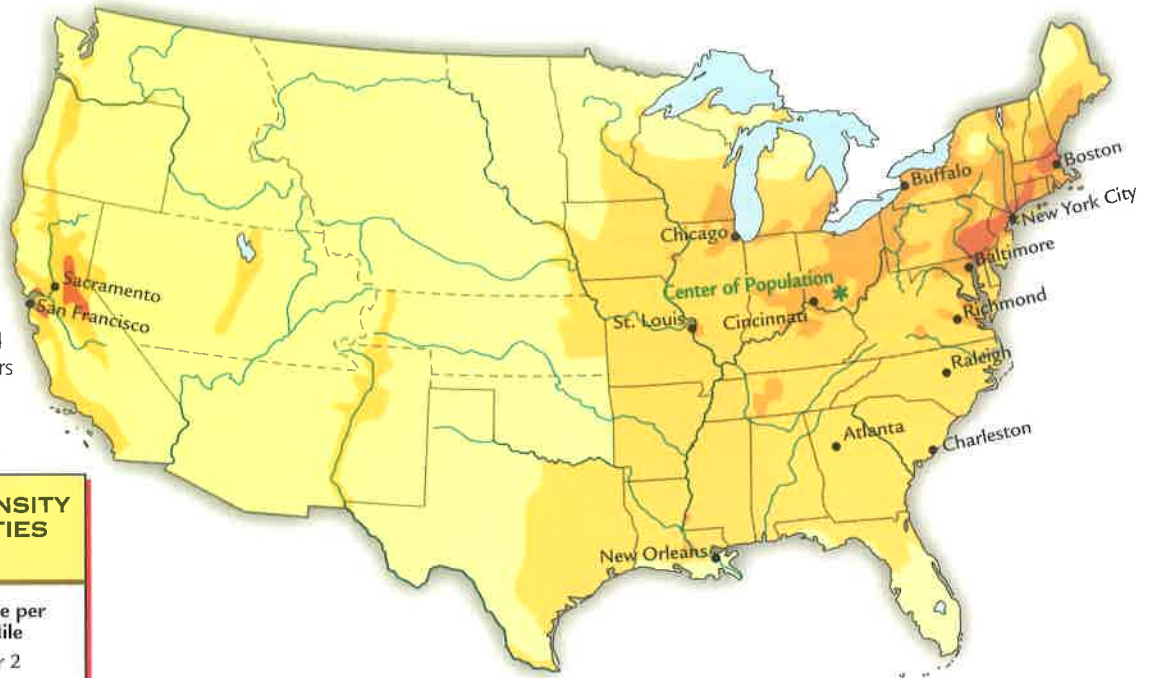
Between 1820 and 1860, *textile* mills both in the North and in Europe came to rely on Southern cotton. The more cotton it grew, the more the South came to rely on slavery.

C

A large population provided numerous low-wage workers for Northern industry. Compare this map with those on pages 34 and 35.

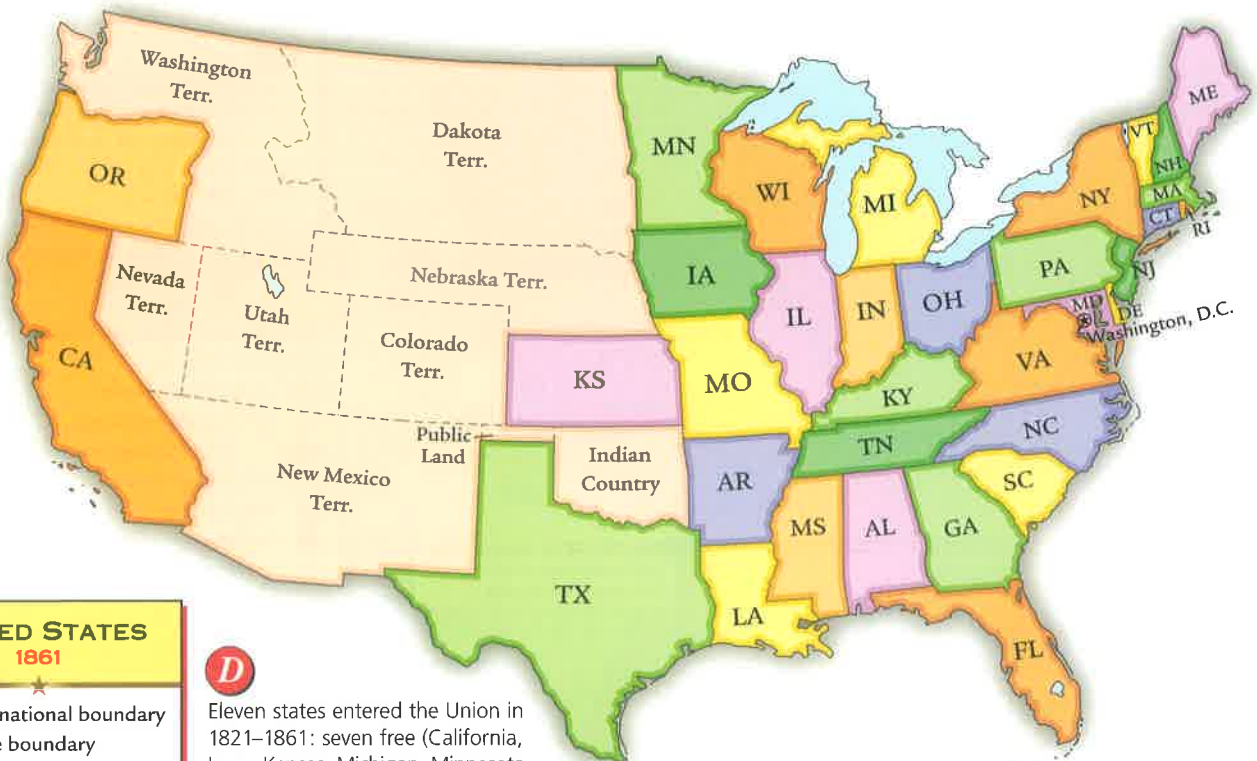
POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES
1860

People per Sq. Km	People per Sq. Mile
Under 1	Under 2
1 to 17	2 to 45
17 to 35	45 to 90
Over 35	Over 90



"I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858
SPEECH TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



UNITED STATES
1861

- International boundary
- State boundary
- - - Territorial or disputed boundary
- ⊕ National capital

D

Eleven states entered the Union in 1821-1861: seven free (California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin) and four slave (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas). Compare this map to map D on page 43.

The Civil War Begins

The Civil War broke out in 1861 over the right of states to *secede*, or withdraw, from the United States.

- ★ Soon after Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860, 11 slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America.
- ★ Lincoln believed that individual states could not leave the nation. The North fought to preserve the Union—the United States of America.
- ★ The Confederate army fought with skill and determination. It dealt the Union army many early defeats.

THE UNION AND THE CONFEDERACY

United States of America		Confederate States of America	
Free state	Slave state	Slave state	
Slavery allowed by Supreme Court		Boundary between USA and CSA	
Political boundaries of 1861		Capital of USA or CSA	



A Eleven slave states seceded to form the Confederate States of America, also known as the *Confederacy*. The other four slave states stayed in the Union, saving Washington, D.C., from isolation and providing access to the lower Mississippi River.

more at USHAAtlas.com



B Confederate troops won most battles in the first year of the Civil War. One of the most important, the First Battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, was fought 30 miles from Washington, D.C.

EARLY CONFEDERATE VICTORIES 1861

Union control	Confederate control
Union troop movement	Confederate troop movement
Union naval blockade	Union victory
Confederate victory	Boundary between USA and CSA
Capital of USA or CSA	

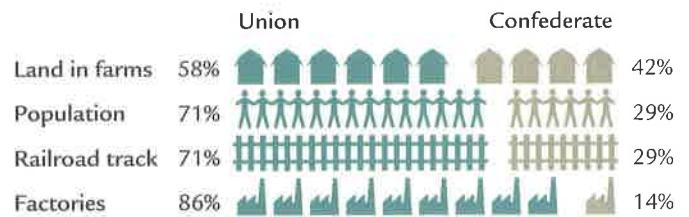
0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



C During the second year of the war, the Confederate army won many eastern battles due to the skill of its generals. Union victories came in the West, where Union and Confederate forces fought for control of the Mississippi River.



D Confederate troops, called “rebels” by Northerners, wore gray uniforms, such as the ones in this battle reenactment. Union troops, called “Yankees” by Southerners, wore blue.



E UNION AND CONFEDERATE RESOURCES

The resources of the Union made it better able to withstand a long, destructive conflict than the Confederacy, which had more troops with prior training and experience.



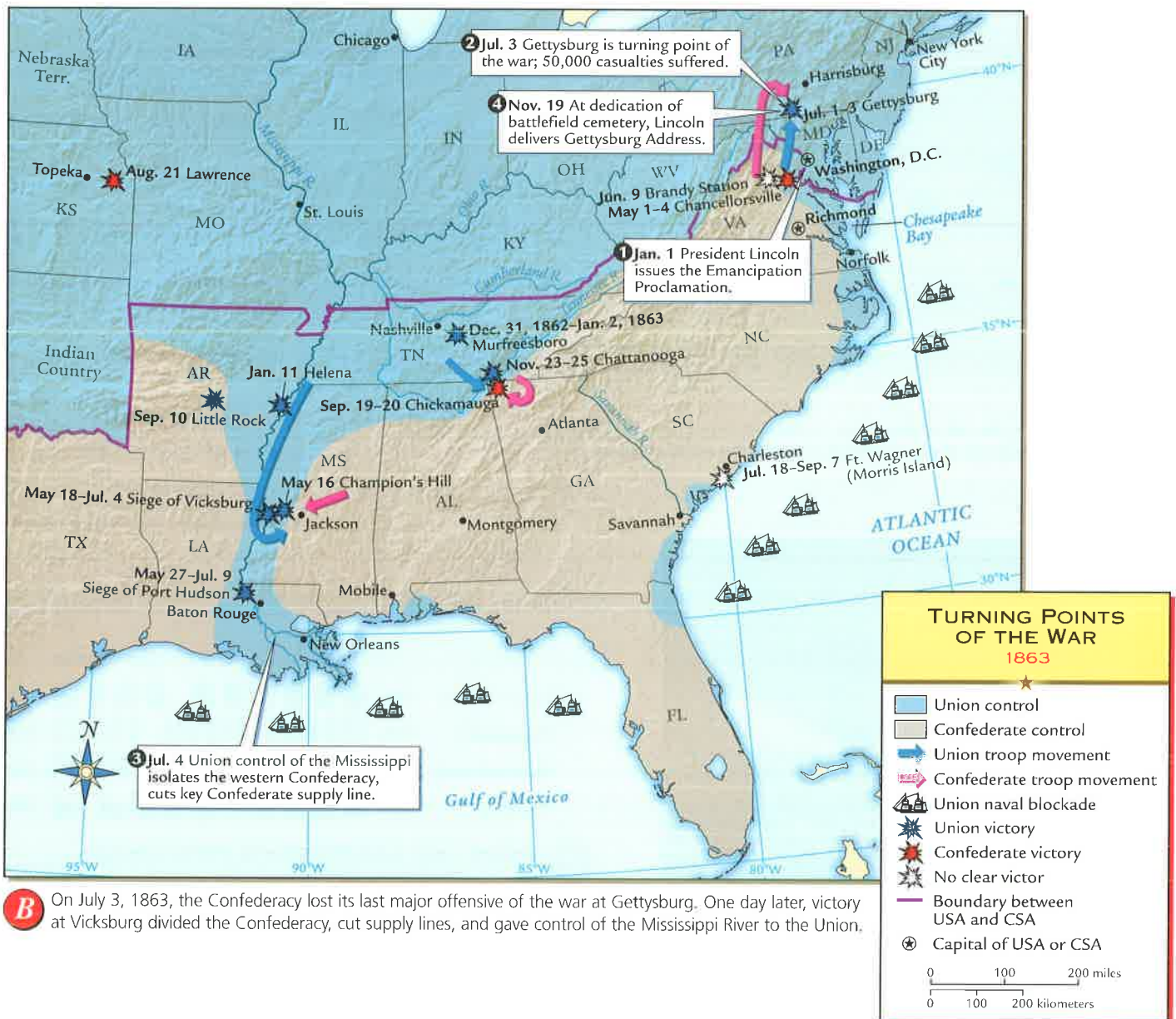
The Civil War Continues

The Union gained decisive advantages in 1863.

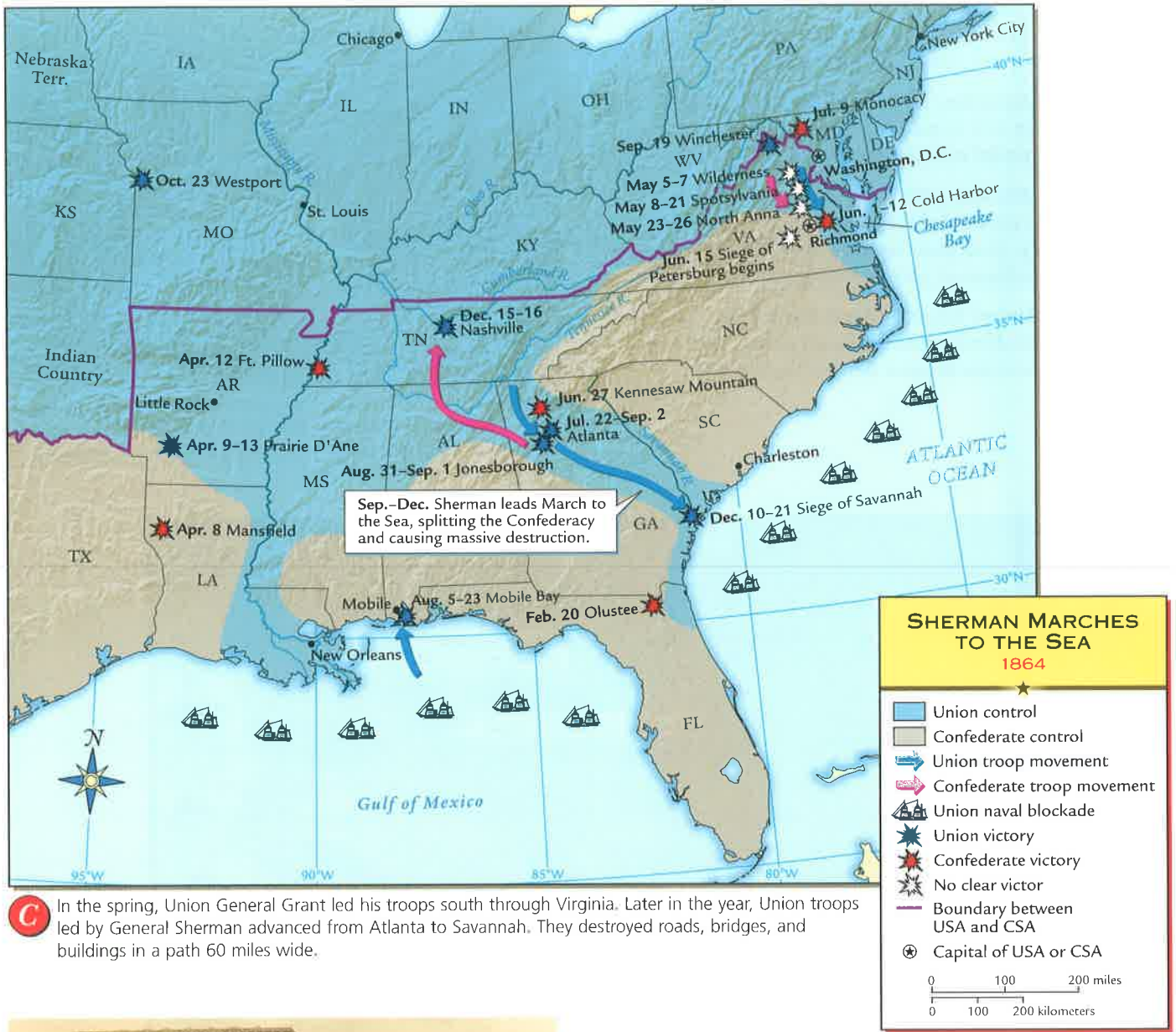
- ★ On January 1 President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which declared slaves in the Confederacy free.
- ★ Union victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, along with the Union cutoff of Confederate trade, weakened the South's ability to fight.
- ★ The Confederacy had expected support from Britain and France. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the Europeans saw the war as a conflict over slavery and honored the Union *blockade*.
- ★ By 1864 the Confederate army was short of men and supplies, but it continued to fight.



A Many Civil War battles were fought in farm fields. Most soldiers, like the Union troops in this reenactment, arrived on foot.



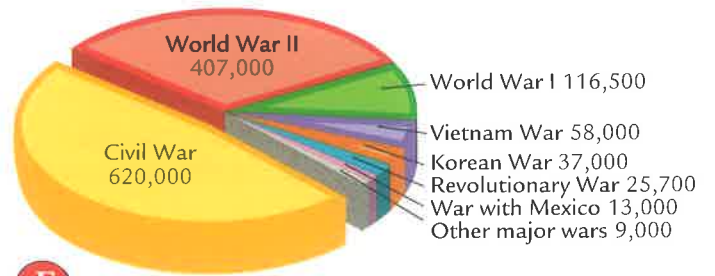
B On July 3, 1863, the Confederacy lost its last major offensive of the war at Gettysburg. One day later, victory at Vicksburg divided the Confederacy, cut supply lines, and gave control of the Mississippi River to the Union.



C In the spring, Union General Grant led his troops south through Virginia. Later in the year, Union troops led by General Sherman advanced from Atlanta to Savannah. They destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings in a path 60 miles wide.



D Charleston, South Carolina, was one of many Southern cities damaged during the war. Most Northern cities were far from the fighting and suffered no physical damage.



E
AMERICAN WAR DEATHS

Medical practices of the 1800s were overwhelmed by the deadly tactics and weapons of the Civil War. Loss of blood, shock, and infection cost thousands of lives. Disease cost many more.

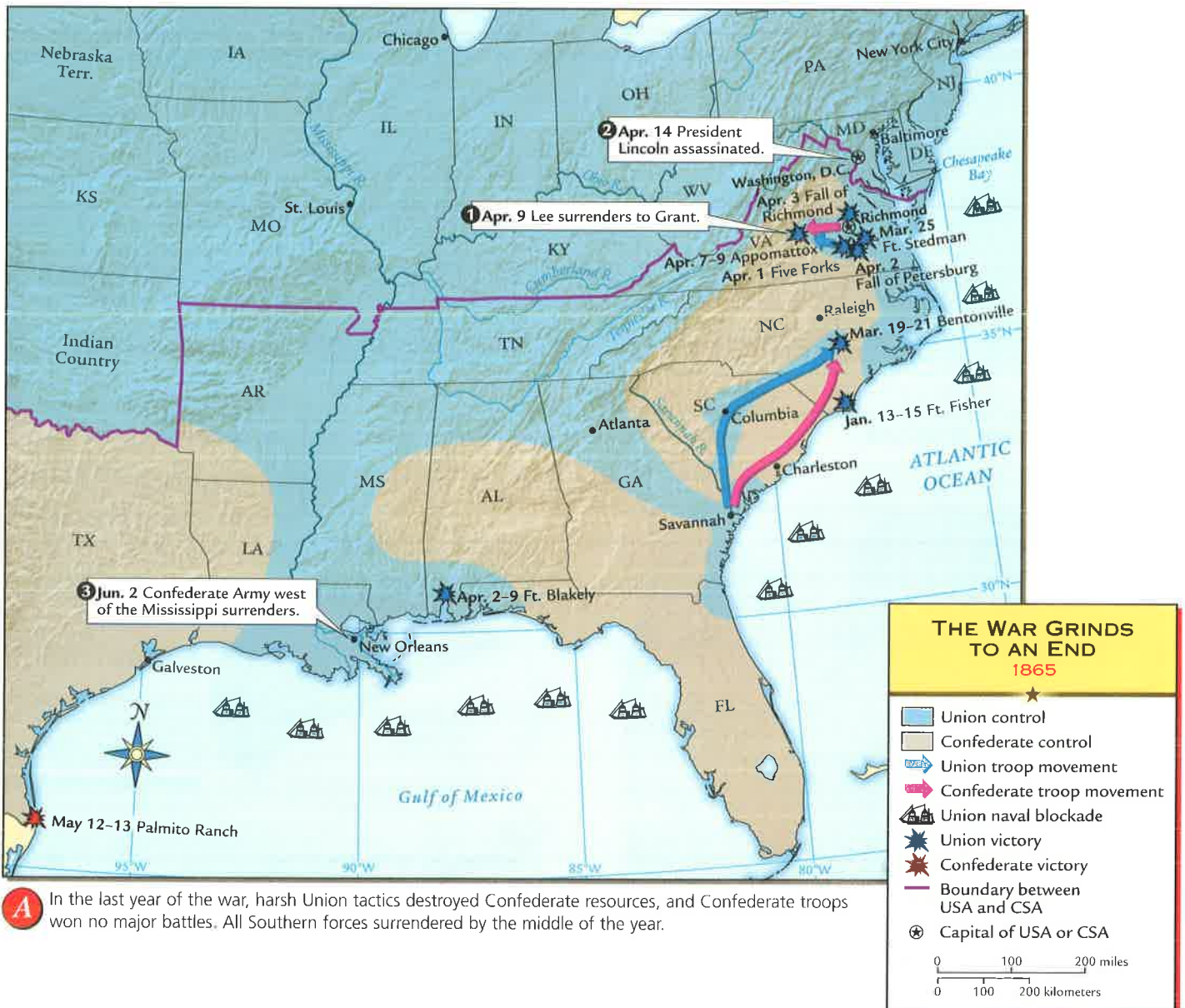
The War Ends, Reconstruction Follows

In April 1865 General Lee surrendered his Confederate army to Grant. Other Confederate generals soon surrendered too, and the Civil War ended.

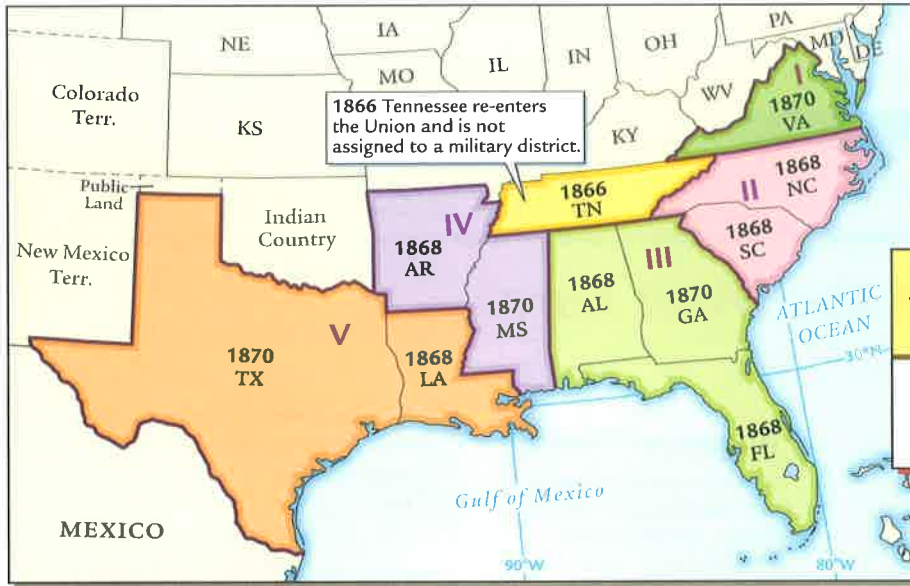
- ★ During *Reconstruction*, former Confederate states had to accept new constitutional amendments before they could re-enter the Union.
- ★ The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments ended slavery and extended the vote and other rights of citizenship to all men regardless of “race, color, or condition of previous servitude.”
- ★ By 1877 all Union forces had left the South. Former Confederates had regained power, and soon afterward blacks were denied their newly won rights.



B The 13th Amendment to the Constitution ended slavery in the United States. Having few alternatives, most former slaves, like the *sharecropper* family in this hand-painted photo, continued to work on Southern farms.



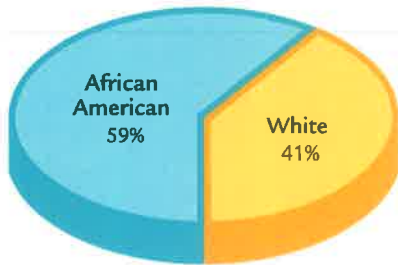
A In the last year of the war, harsh Union tactics destroyed Confederate resources, and Confederate troops won no major battles. All Southern forces surrendered by the middle of the year.



C In 1867 the former Confederacy was divided into five military districts. District commanders replaced governors until the states were readmitted to the Union. Troops remained to protect black voters in some areas until 1877.

MILITARY OCCUPATION OF THE FORMER CONFEDERACY
1867-1877

- Military district boundary
- IV Military district number
- 1868 Year of readmission to the Union

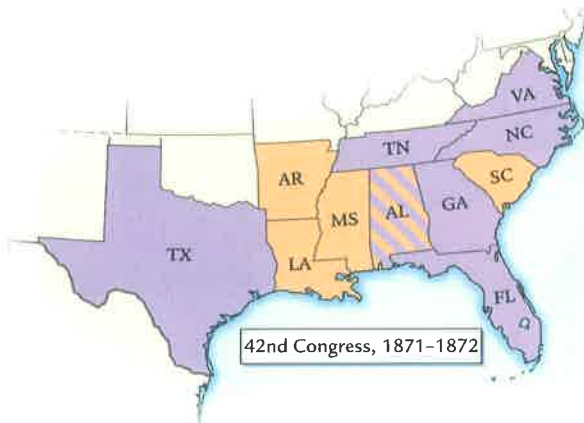


D SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION, 1870

Southern whites feared loss of political power if blacks had the chance to vote. Blacks outnumbered whites in three former Confederate states, and nearly equaled their numbers in three others.



E In 1870 Hiram Revels of Mississippi became the first African American elected to the U.S. Senate. During Reconstruction many blacks were elected to state and federal offices.

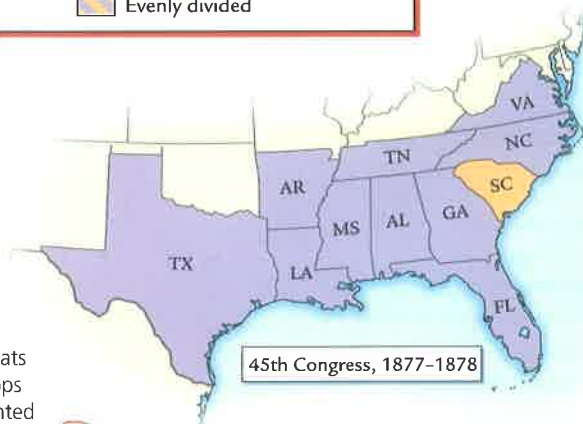


F Black voters helped the Republican Party win seats in Congress after the war. But when Union troops left the former Confederacy, blacks were prevented from voting, and Democrats regained power.

POLITICAL POWER STRUGGLE

Membership in U.S. Congress

- Democratic majority
- Republican majority
- Evenly divided





Development of the Industrial United States

1865-1900

1869
Union Pacific and Central Pacific
 link East and West.

1866
Sedalia Trail brings Texas cattle to Missouri railhead.

1865
Civil War ends.

1860

1865

1870

Early 1860s
Chinese immigrants in California begin work on Central Pacific Railroad.

1867
Alaska purchased from Russia.

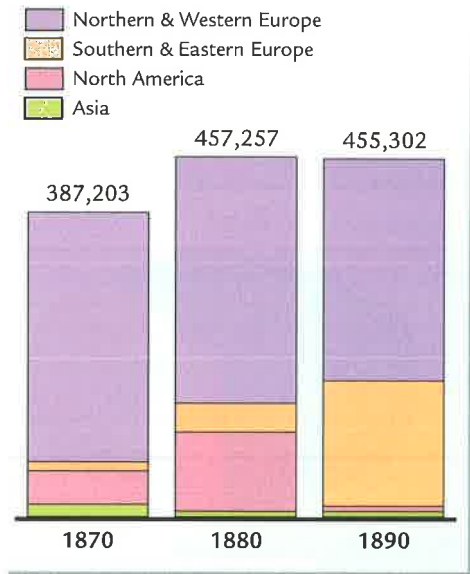
Immigration Swells the Work Force

After the Civil War, immigration increased so much that total U.S. population rose despite wartime losses.

- ★ Immigrants provided a vast new pool of labor for the rapidly industrializing nation. They built railroads, worked in mines and factories, and farmed the Great Plains.
- ★ By 1890 almost one out of every seven people in the United States was foreign-born.

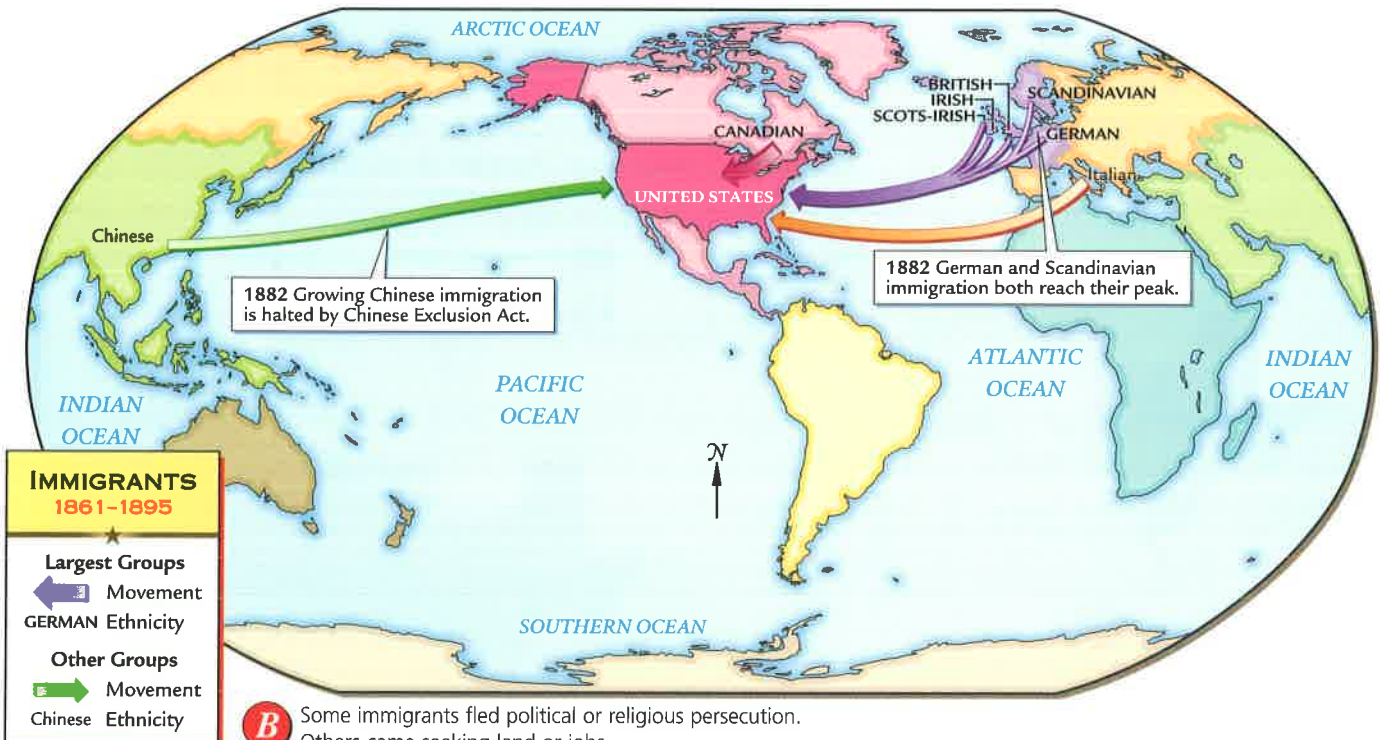
IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

Most immigrants still came from Northern and Western Europe, but the numbers from Southern and Eastern Europe were increasing. Compare this graph with graph B on page 50.



"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free..."

—INSCRIPTION AT THE BASE OF THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FROM THE POEM, "NEW WORLD COLOSSUS," BY EMMA LAZARUS, 1883



IMMIGRANTS 1861-1895

★ Largest Groups

← Movement GERMAN Ethnicity

Other Groups

→ Movement Chinese Ethnicity

B Some immigrants fled political or religious persecution. Others came seeking land or jobs.

1873
Steel production increases with first large-scale plant.

1876
Custer is defeated by Sioux at Little Bighorn.
Telephone is invented.

1880
Cattle outnumber buffalo on the western range.

Late 1880s
Railroads in Texas end long cattle drives.

1890
Wounded Knee Massacre marks end of Indian wars.

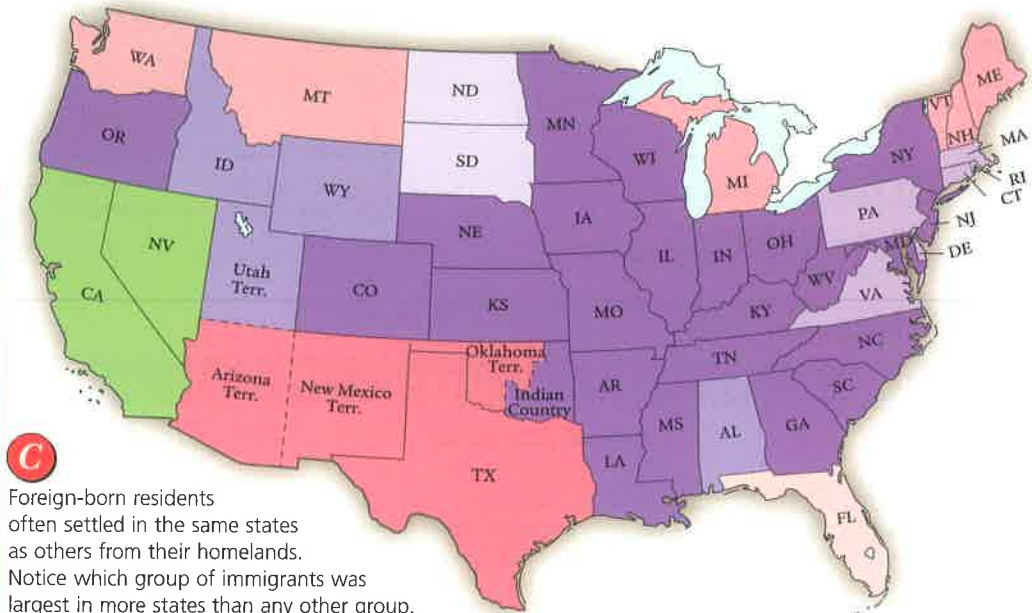
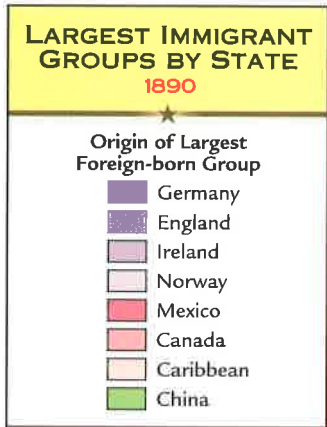
1894
U.S. factory production is highest in world.

1900
U.S. coal production is highest in world.

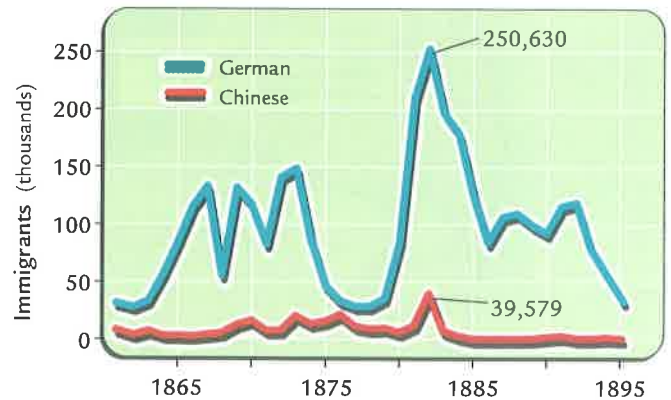
1874
Gold in Dakota Territory brings miners, new clashes with Indians.

1882
Immigration reaches highest total of the century.

1898
Alaska Gold Rush draws miners north.



D Most Chinese immigrants became railroad laborers, but others worked as farmers, peddlers, and local merchants.



E GERMAN AND CHINESE IMMIGRANTS
 Political upheaval in Germany sent huge numbers of Germans to the United States in the early 1880s. Chinese immigrants outnumbered all others of non-European ancestry until 1882, when the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed.

more at
 USHAAtlas.com

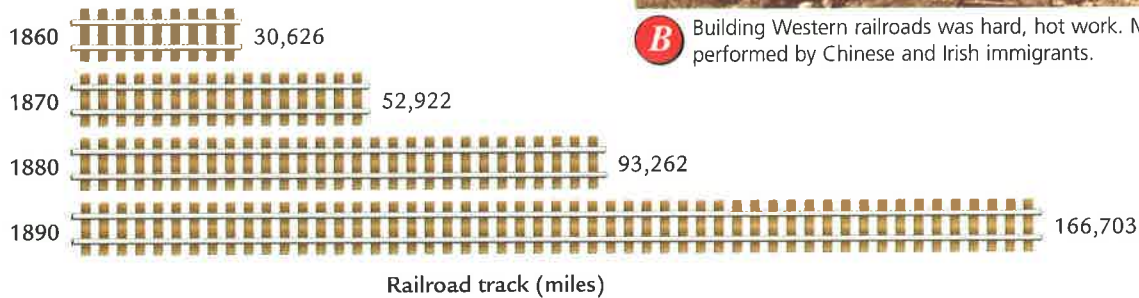
Railroads Transform the West

The first *transcontinental* railroad was completed in 1869. It cut cross-country travel time from 26 days to 7 days.

- ★ Federal subsidies helped pay for Western railroads. Railroads, in turn, made it easier to settle the West.
- ★ Trains carried cattle to Eastern markets and supplies to Western settlers.
- ★ Railroad expansion helped destroy the buffalo (formally called the North American bison). Cattle replaced buffalo on the range and provided meat for fast-growing Eastern cities.

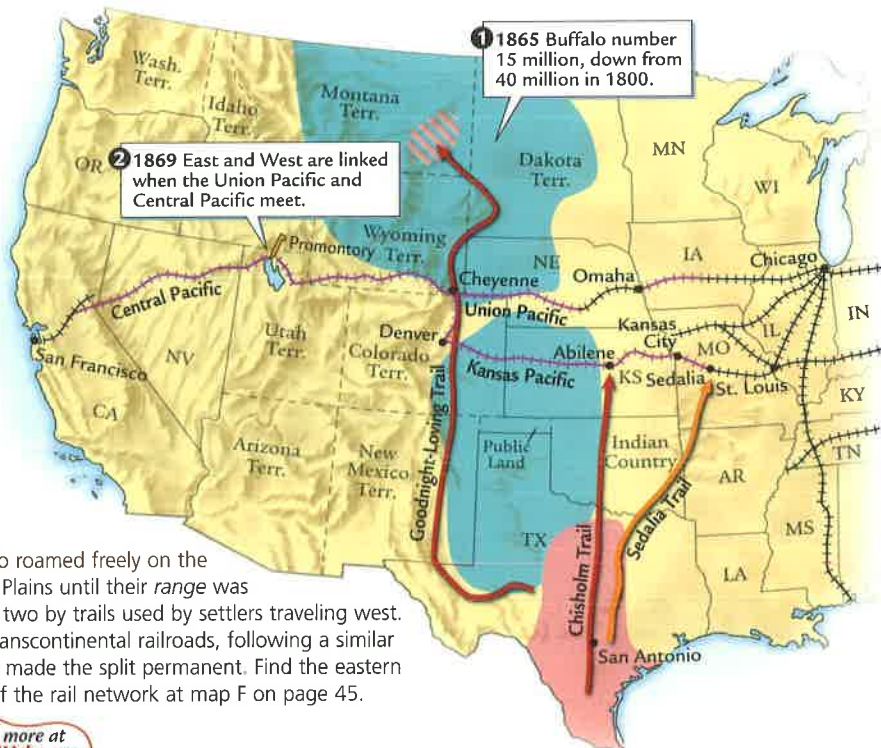


B Building Western railroads was hard, hot work. Most of the labor was performed by Chinese and Irish immigrants.



A MILES OF RAILROAD TRACK

After 1860 all railroad track was the same gauge, or width: 4 feet, 8½ inches. Now a single train could go anywhere track had been laid. The growing U.S. steel industry provided all the track railroads needed to expand.



RAILROADS CROSS THE OPEN RANGE

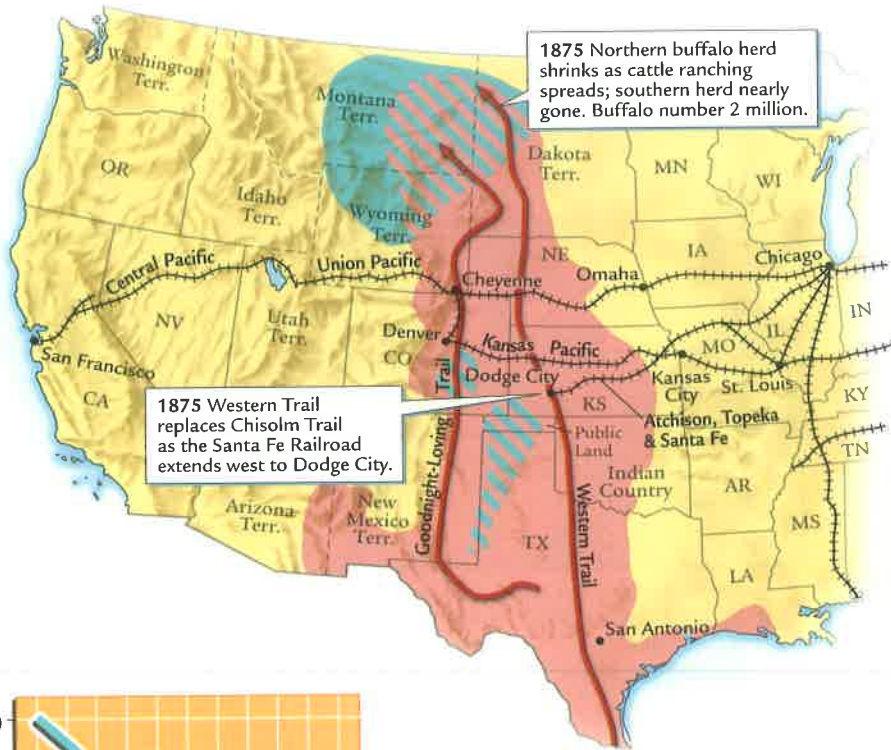
- Buffalo range
- Cattle range
- Railroad, 1865
- Railroad added by 1870
- Cattle trail, 1866 to 1869
- Cattle trail added by 1870
- Final spike of transcontinental railroad

0 150 300 miles

0 150 300 kilometers

C Buffalo roamed freely on the Great Plains until their range was cut in two by trails used by settlers traveling west. The transcontinental railroads, following a similar route, made the split permanent. Find the eastern part of the rail network at map F on page 45.



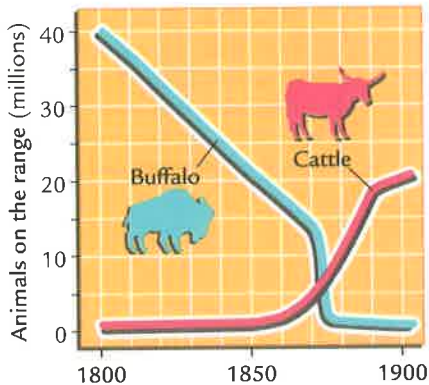


D By 1870 more than 300,000 cattle per year were being driven north to cow towns, where they were shipped to eastern cities. Abilene was the first cow town of the Great Plains, but Dodge City became the most famous.

RANCHING EXPANDS, BUFFALO HERDS SHRINK

- Buffalo range
- Cattle range
- Railroad
- Cattle trail

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



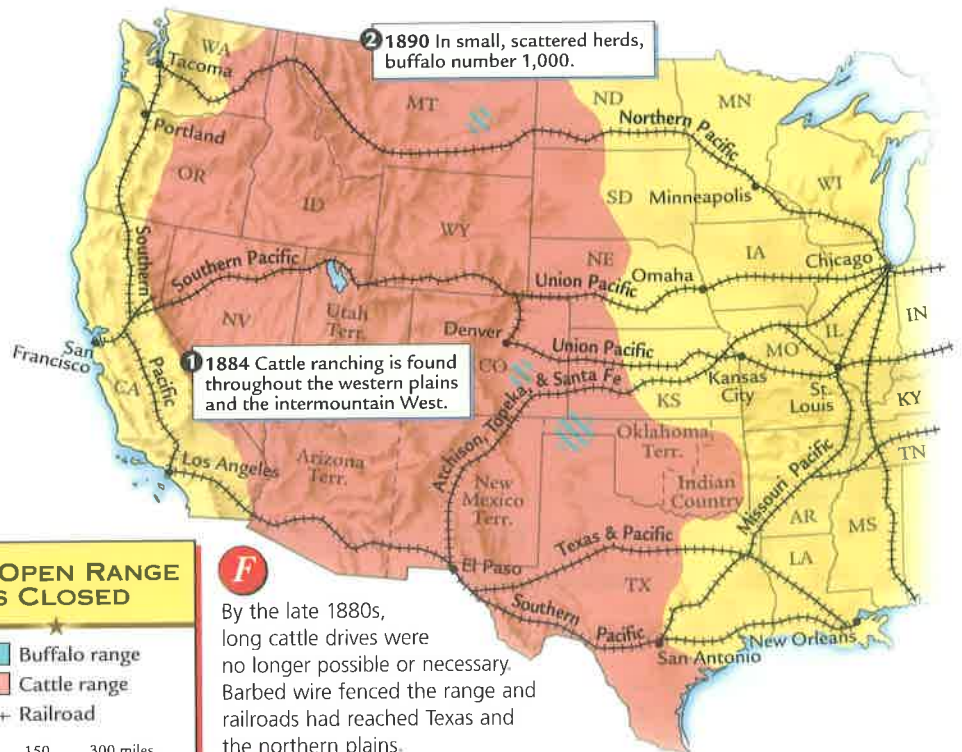
"A couple of years before it was nothing to see 5,000, 10,000 buff in a day's ride. Now if I saw 50 I was lucky."

—FRANK H. MAYER
1870s BUFFALO HUNTER

E CHANGING HERDS

As Americans exterminated the buffalo, Plains Indians lost their main source of food. They were forced onto reservations by the loss of food and land and by losses in their battles with the U.S. Army.

more at
USHAAtlas.com



THE OPEN RANGE IS CLOSED

- Buffalo range
- Cattle range
- Railroad

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers

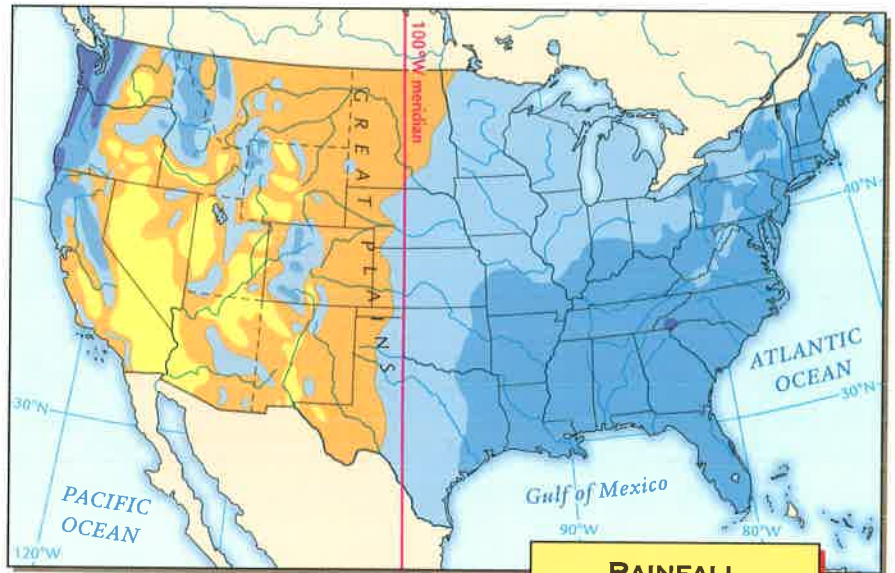
F By the late 1880s, long cattle drives were no longer possible or necessary. Barbed wire fenced the range and railroads had reached Texas and the northern plains.

more at
USHAAtlas.com

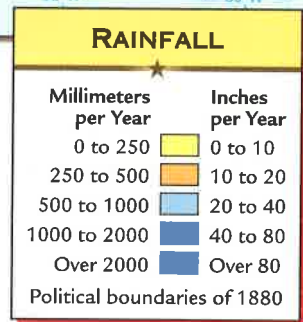
Using Indian Lands to Feed the Nation

After the Civil War, nearly 250,000 Indians lived on the western prairies and the Great Plains, a region Eastern settlers believed useless for farming.

- ★ To encourage citizens to settle the Plains, the Homestead Act of 1862 offered settlers 160 acres of free land.
- ★ Indians fought these intruders but were weakened by the loss of the buffalo. By 1880 the army had forced most Plains Indians onto reservations.
- ★ By 1900, 500,000 settlers farmed the Plains, growing food to help feed the cities of the East.

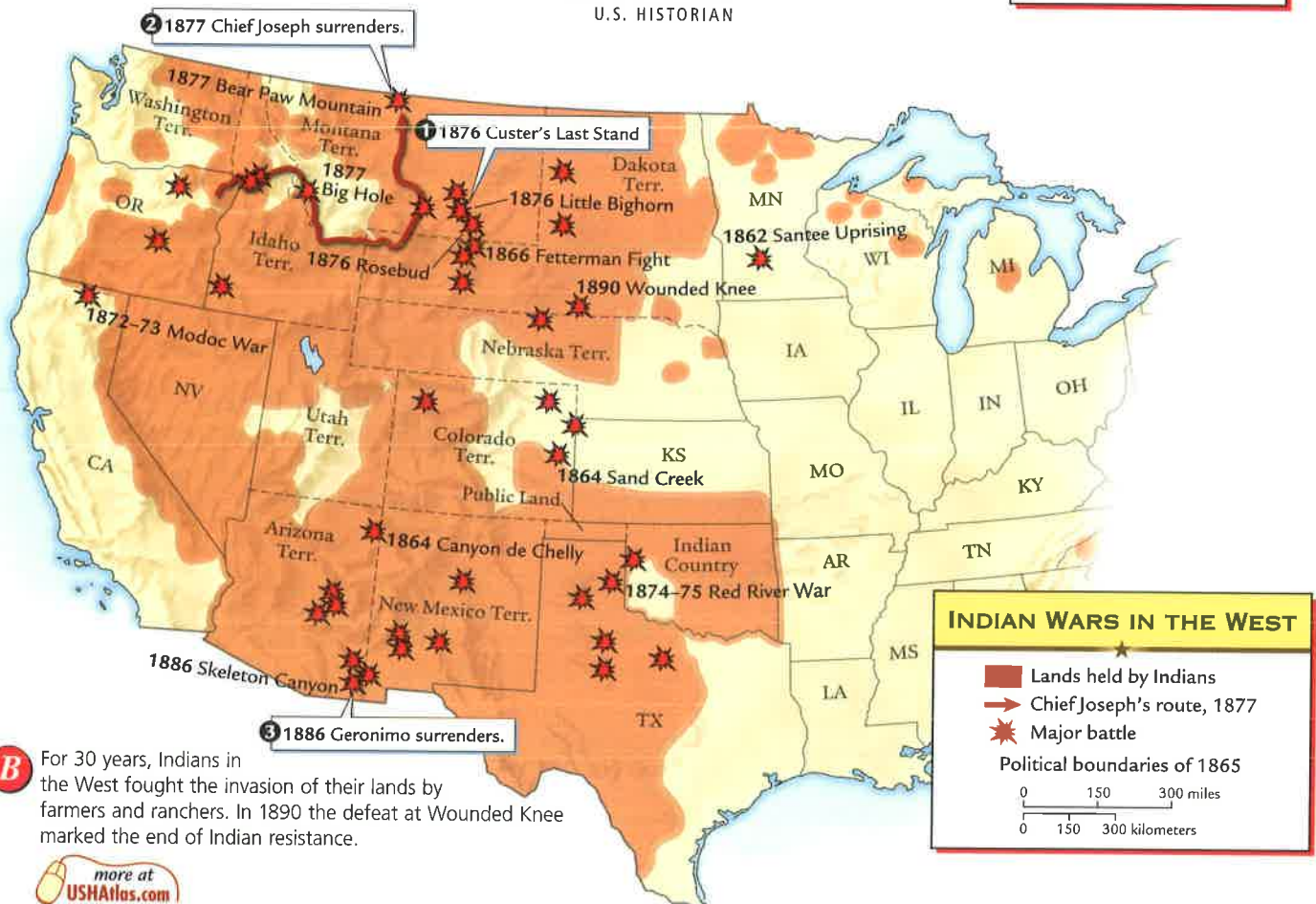


A The Great Plains was once called the "Great American Desert." It was believed that the land west of the 100th meridian was too dry to farm.



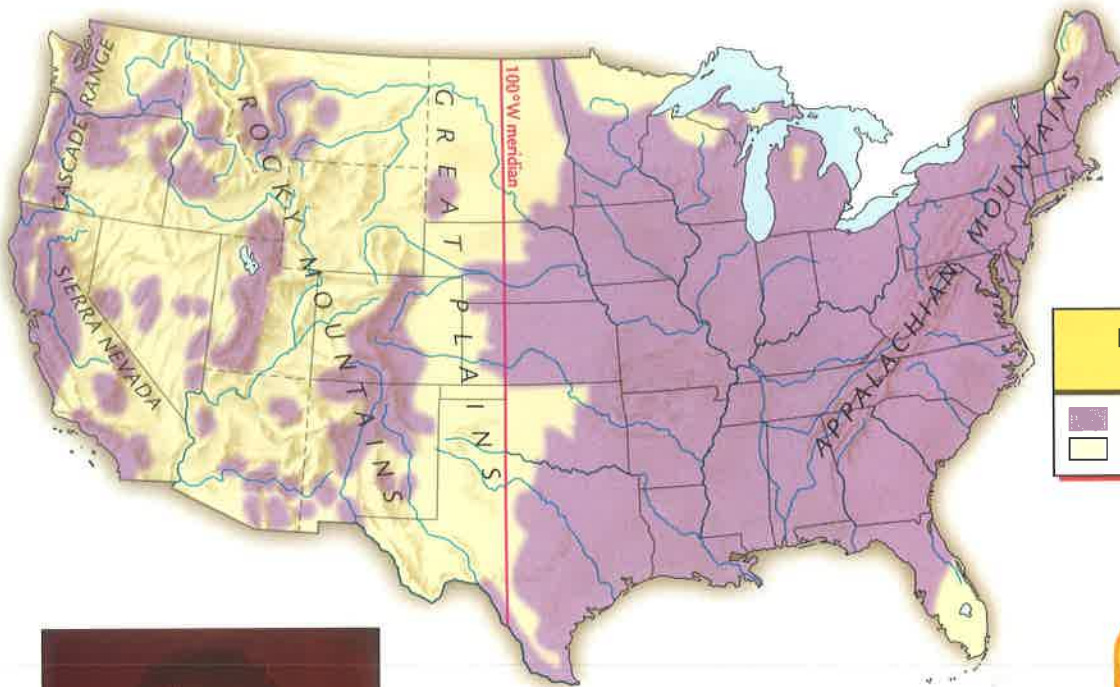
"The West begins where the average annual rainfall drops below twenty inches."

—BERNARD DE VOTO
U.S. HISTORIAN



B For 30 years, Indians in the West fought the invasion of their lands by farmers and ranchers. In 1890 the defeat at Wounded Knee marked the end of Indian resistance.

more at
USHistory.com



D

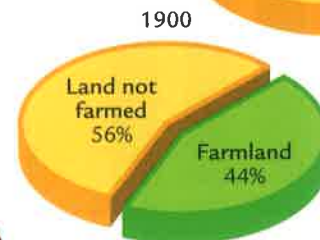
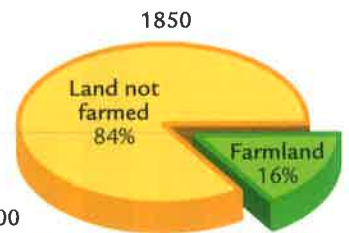
For nearly 100 years, American settlers had moved westward, clearing land, starting farms, opening mines, and building towns. By 1880 homesteaders were raising cattle and wheat on the Plains.



*"I will fight no more
forever."*

—CHIEF JOSEPH,
OCTOBER 5, 1877
SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCE

C In 1877 Chief Joseph led the Nez Perce in a long flight from Oregon toward freedom in Canada. He surrendered to save his people's lives when U.S. Army troops caught up with them near the border.



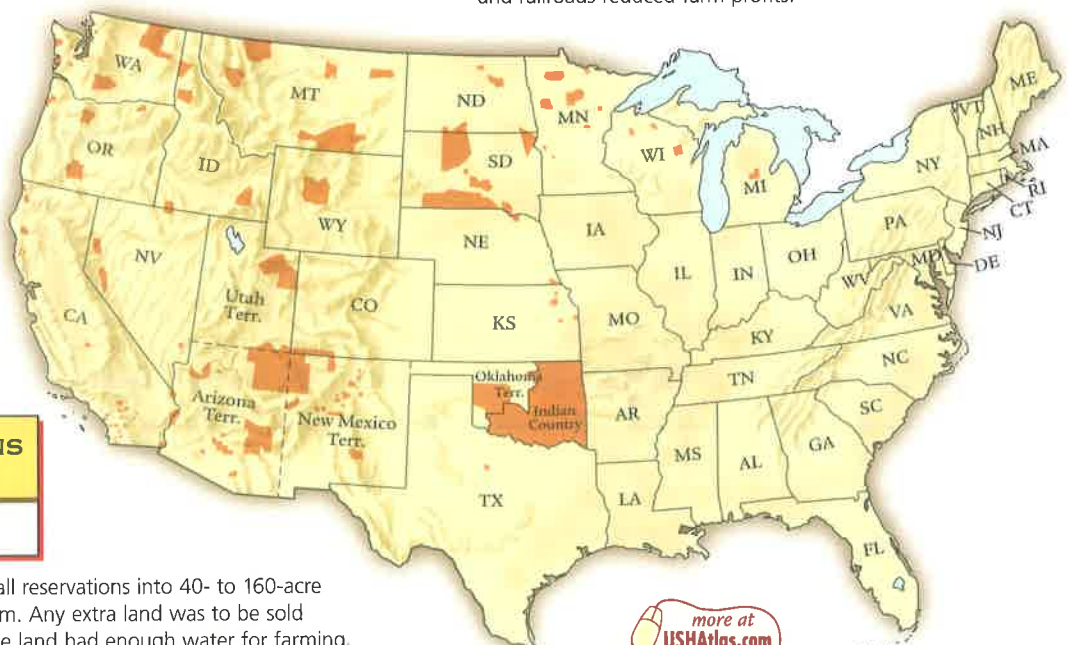
E

LAND USED FOR FARMS

Settling the prairies and Great Plains nearly tripled the nation's farmland. By 1900 the United States was producing six times as much wheat as it had in 1850. But rising costs from banks and railroads reduced farm profits.

**INDIAN RESERVATIONS
1890**

Land held by Indians

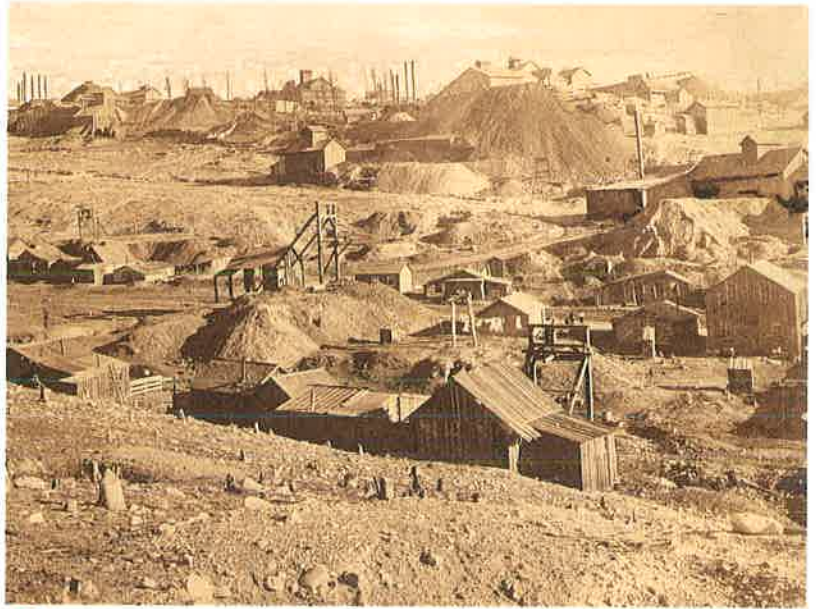


F The Dawes Act of 1887 divided all reservations into 40- to 160-acre plots for individual Indians to farm. Any extra land was to be sold to settlers. But in fact, little of the land had enough water for farming.

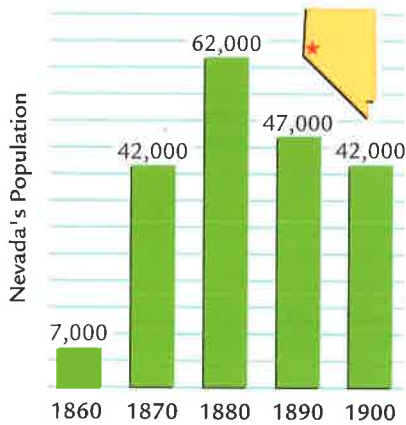
Mining the Raw Materials for Industry

Whenever gold was discovered in the United States, miners arrived from all over the world. Few became rich, but many stayed to settle the land.

- ★ Less glamorous metals such as copper and lead provided valuable resources for Eastern factories.
- ★ When lone miners had used up surface mines, mining companies took over with underground mining equipment.
- ★ Purchased in 1867, Alaska went largely unnoticed for 30 years—until gold was discovered in the nearby Yukon Territory.

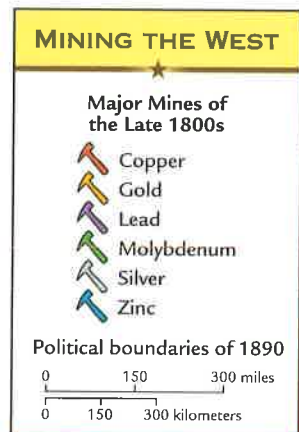


A Mining companies often carried out operations at the expense of the environment. Mining by-products poisoned water and soil at the mines, downstream, and in nearby boomtowns such as Leadville, Colorado, shown in the photo above.



B BOOM AND BUST IN NEVADA

Nevada's population boomed with the discovery of silver. But when the price of silver dropped, so did the population.

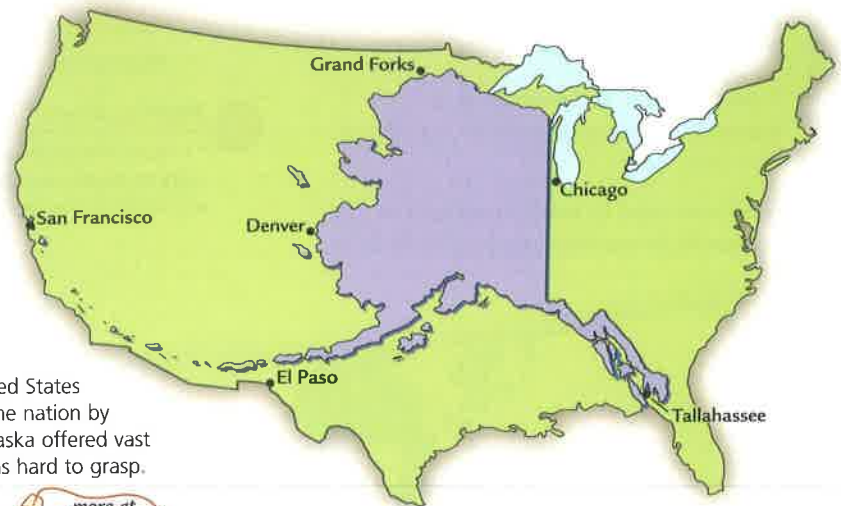


C Zinc, molybdenum, and lead were added to other metals to form strong, durable alloys, or mixtures. Copper was valuable as a conductor of electricity.





ALASKA PURCHASE	
Alaska	591,004 sq. mi. (1 530 693 sq. km)
48 States	3,021,295 sq. mi. (7 825 112 sq. km)



D In 1867 Secretary of State Seward arranged for the United States to purchase Alaska from Russia, increasing the area of the nation by 20 percent. Though called “Seward’s Folly” by many, Alaska offered vast and valuable natural resources. Its enormous size remains hard to grasp.

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USHAAtlas.com

“Gold is as plentiful as sawdust.”

—ADVERTISEMENT FOR A STEAMER TO
KLONDIKE COUNTRY
THE SEATTLE DAILY TIMES
JULY 14, 1897



E Miners such as these discovered that Alaska was more than ice and snow. Mining is still one of Alaska’s leading industries.



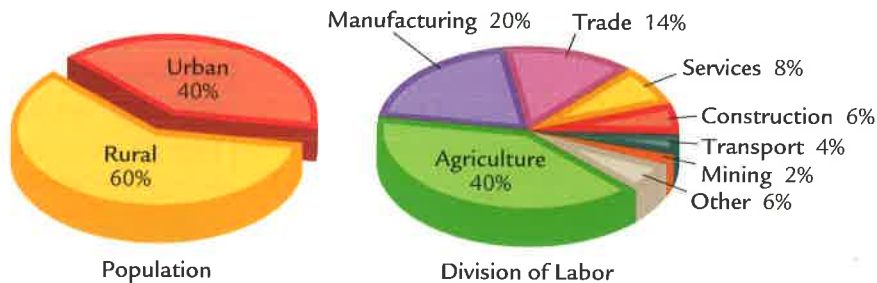
MINING THE NORTH	
	Gold strike
1898	Major gold discovery
	Route from Seattle
Political boundaries of 1900	
0 150 300 miles	
0 150 300 kilometers	

F Once gold was discovered in the late 1800s, thousands of prospectors went north by ship, crossed steep mountains on foot, then built boats to carry them to mining camps near the Yukon River.

Becoming an Industrial Nation

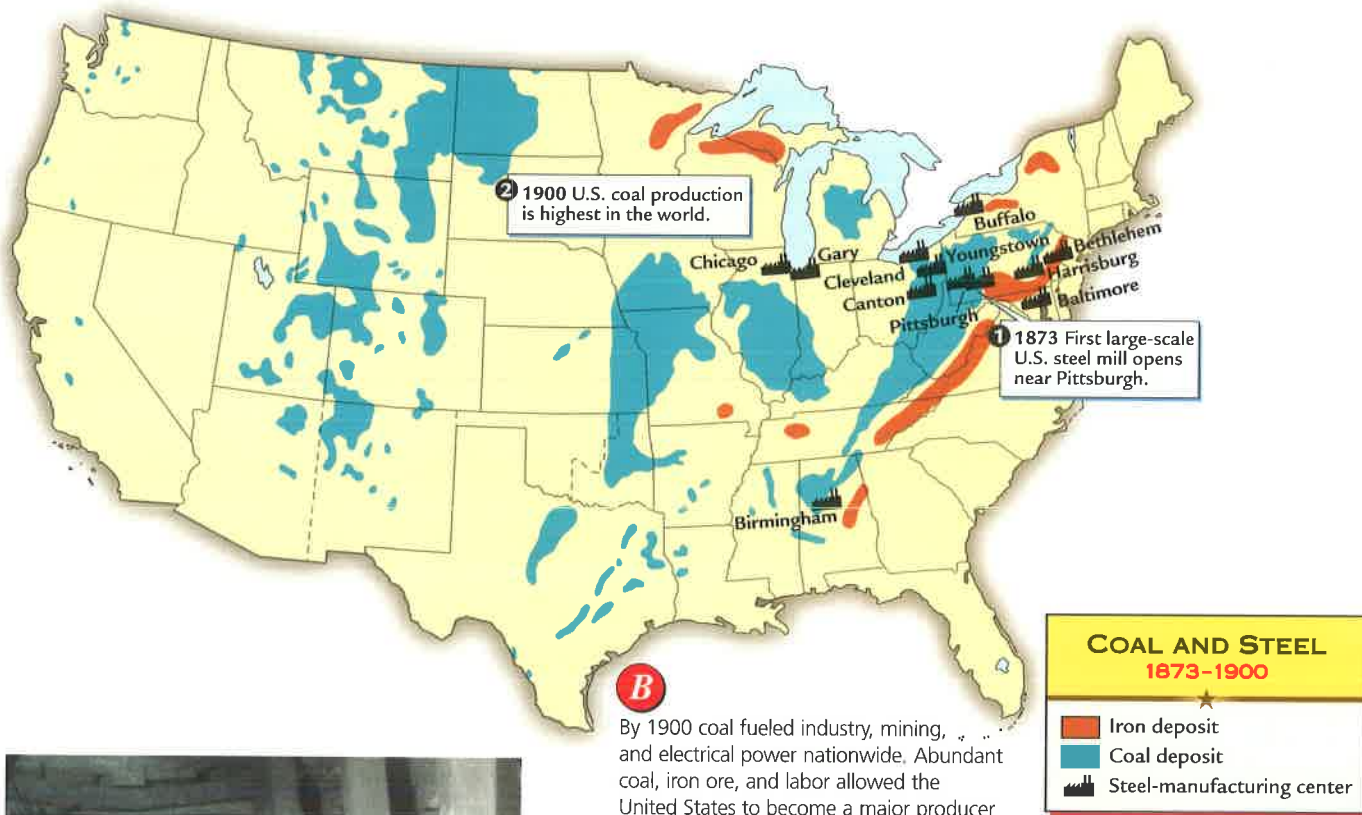
By 1900 there were five times as many industrial workers as before the Civil War, and the United States was first in the world in factory production.

- ★ Miners and industrial workers often worked dangerous 10-hour days, six days a week, for low pay. *Labor unions* sought better conditions.
- ★ Coal powered locomotives and factories. It was also used to transform iron into steel.
- ★ Steel was used to build machinery, railroads, steamships, and tall buildings.



A POPULATION AND LABOR, 1900

Compare the graph of urban and rural population with graph C on page 43. Industry introduced immigrants and longtime residents to new kinds of work and to life in the big city.



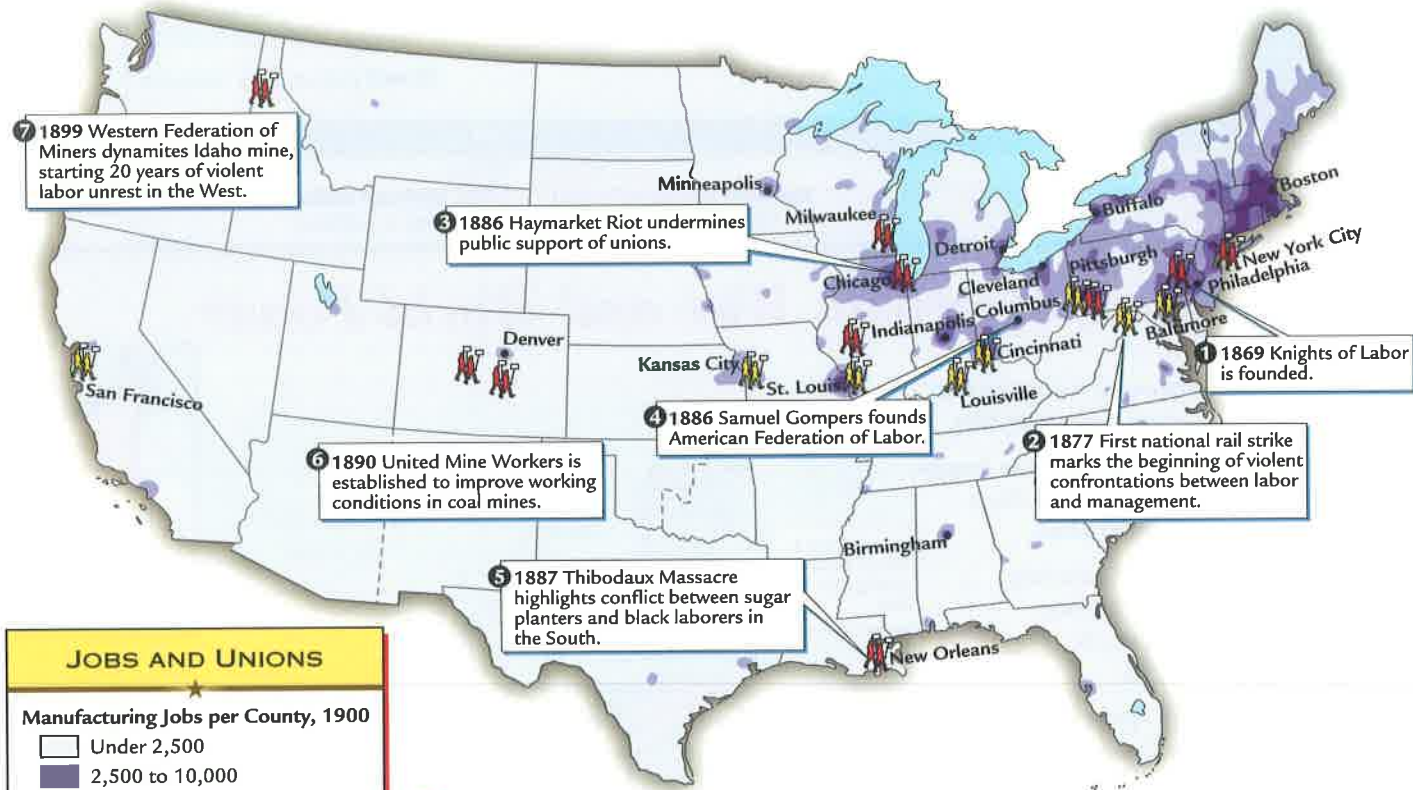
B By 1900 coal fueled industry, mining, and electrical power nationwide. Abundant coal, iron ore, and labor allowed the United States to become a major producer of steel.



C Many coal miners were immigrants. Cave-ins, explosions, and disease made their work much more dangerous than work in factories, on railroads, and in other kinds of mines.

"...there is seldom a day in the coal fields that some woman is not widowed by the mines."

—EARL W. MAYO, 1900
FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY



JOBS AND UNIONS

★ Manufacturing Jobs per County, 1900

- Under 2,500
- 2,500 to 10,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- Over 20,000

Detroit Major manufacturing city

- 🚒 Labor conflict
- 🚂 National railroad strike, 1877

D

Northern and Eastern states produced about 85 percent of the country's industrial output. But working conditions in factories and mines were harsh. In response, workers organized labor unions to demand higher pay, shorter hours, and greater safety. Strikes and other protests often led to violence between companies and workers.

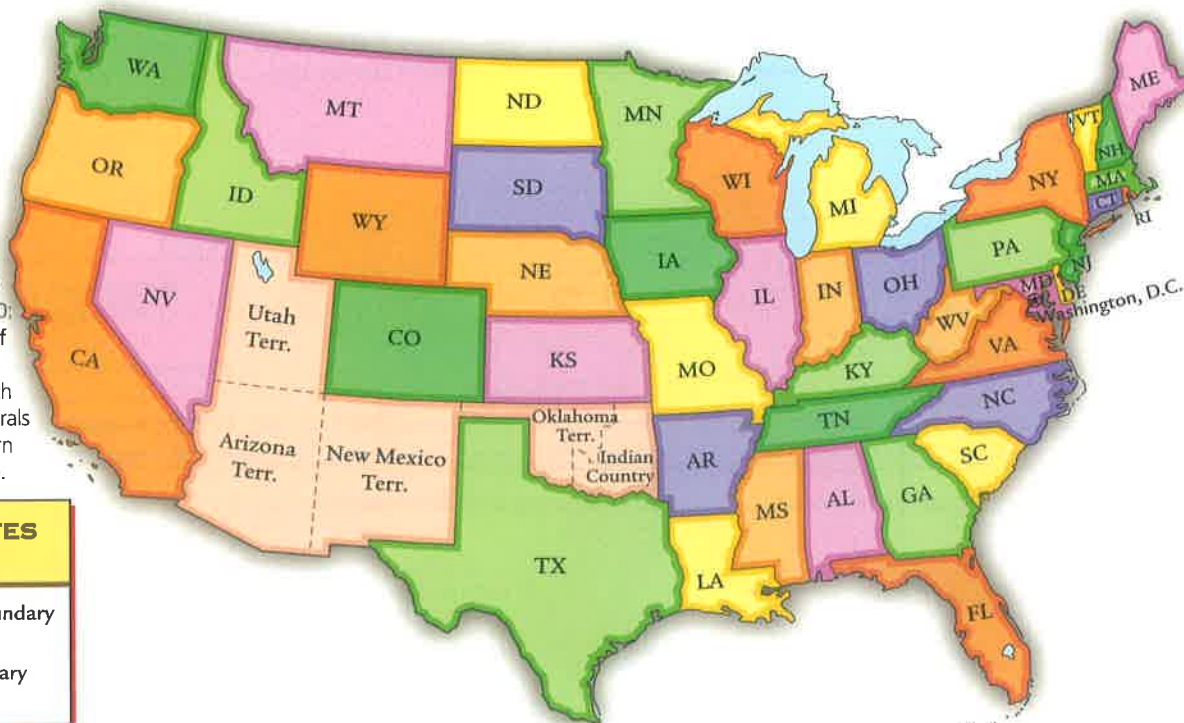
more at
USAtlas.com

E

American settlement of the West led to the creation of 9 new states between 1864 and 1890: Washington and most of the interior states north and west of Kansas. Each provided food and minerals that helped make Eastern industrialization possible.

**UNITED STATES
1890**

- International boundary
- State boundary
- - - Territorial boundary
- ⊗ National capital





Emergence of Modern America

1890-1930

1898
Spanish-American War involves America in Cuba and Philippines.
Hawaii becomes a U.S. possession.

1890 **Late 1800s**
Jim Crow laws passed to limit rights of African Americans.

1890
 Three **National Parks** are established in California.

1895

1900

The Spanish-American War and World Power

The United States became recognized as a world power after the Spanish-American War.

- ★ The Spanish-American War was fought over the independence of Cuba, a Spanish colony for 400 years.
- ★ After the *Maine*, a U.S. warship, exploded in Havana harbor, Americans called for U.S. intervention in Cuba.
- ★ U.S. victories over Spain brought independence to Cuba and made the Philippines and Puerto Rico U.S. territories.

