



United States History

Robert Taggart

Table of Contents

<i>To the Student</i>	v
Unit 1: Birth of a Nation	
Lesson 1: From Colonization to Independence	3
Lesson 2: Confederation	15
Lesson 3: Framing the Constitution	22
Lesson 4: The Founding Fathers	36
Unit 2: Development of the Nation I	
Lesson 5: Westward Expansion	49
Lesson 6: The Civil War and Reconstruction	72
Unit 3: Development of the Nation II	
Lesson 7: Industrialization and Urbanization	99
Lesson 8: Immigration	112
Lesson 9: Isolationism Versus Internationalism	123
Unit 4: Twentieth-Century America and Beyond	
Lesson 10: America from 1900 to 1930	141
Lesson 11: America from 1930 to 1945	157
Lesson 12: America from 1945 to the Present	171
<i>Appendixes</i>	
A. <i>Chronological List of Presidents</i>	192
B. <i>The Bill of Rights</i>	193
C. <i>The Declaration of Independence</i>	195
<i>Glossary</i>	201
<i>Index</i>	225

UNIT 2

Development of the Nation I



LESSON 5: Westward Expansion

GOAL: To identify the causes, events, and results of the westward expansion of the United States

WORDS TO KNOW

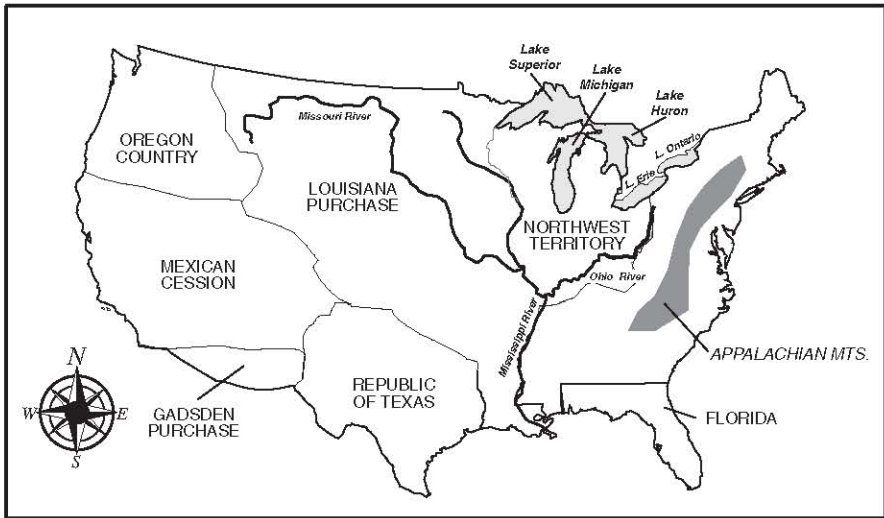
Alamo	Lone Star Republic	nomadic
annex	Louisiana Purchase	Northwest Territory
California Gold Rush	Manifest Destiny	Oregon Country
Canal Era	merchant vessels	prospector
Forty-niners	Mexican Cession	reservation
free state	migration	Seward's Folly
frontier	Missouri Compromise	territory
Gadsden Purchase	Monroe Doctrine	Treaty of Ghent
Homestead Act	nationalism	War of 1812
homesteader	neutral	westward expansion

Westward Expansion

In 1800, the population of the United States was a little over 5 million. These people lived in .9 million square miles along the Atlantic coast. However, it did not take long for America to start growing. Throughout the 1800s, the American frontier moved west. A **frontier** is a boundary between land that is settled and land that is unsettled. As settlers moved farther west, the frontier kept moving with them.

By 1900, the United States controlled much more **territory**, or land. The country's land area had grown from .9 million to 3 million square miles. The population had also greatly increased. By 1900, there were 75 million people living in America. Less than half of these people lived in the original 13 states. New lands were settled as the nation spread across the continent.

Look at the map below. This map shows all of the new territories gained by the United States in the 1800s. You can refer to this map throughout this lesson.



This lesson explains the **westward expansion**, or growth toward the west, of the United States. It also examines the nation’s development into a world power.

The Northwest Territory

Expansion of the New World started soon after the colonies gained independence from England. Settlers began to head west. They rushed to the frontier, looking for good farmland and a chance to make it on their own. Between 1791 and 1796, the United States added three more states to its union: Vermont in 1791, Kentucky in 1792, and Tennessee in 1796.

Then, the nation began expanding into the **Northwest Territory**. This was the land northwest of the original 13 states. It was given to America as part of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. Today, this area is known as the Midwest. Once this area was settled, new states were established. Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin became states in the years that followed.

THINK ABOUT IT



Most people think of western settlers as traveling in covered wagons. However, many families traveled down the Ohio River on flatboats. A flatboat was a huge raft made of heavy planks. All of the family's possessions were loaded onto the flatboat. This included their farm animals, which were tied to the rear of the boat. What do you think were some advantages of traveling in flatboats? Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

PRACTICE 20: The Northwest Territory

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What is a frontier?
 - a. a place where a battle is fought
 - b. a boundary between settled and unsettled lands
 - c. a growing population
 - d. a border between two states
2. Which of the following states was NOT part of the Northwest Territory?
 - a. Vermont
 - b. Ohio
 - c. Michigan
 - d. Illinois

Threats of War

Soon after the American Revolution ended, the people of France began their own revolution. The new French government declared war on England and other nations in Europe. The United States had promised to help France in case of war. But the country was too small and too weak to do so at the time. The United States could not afford another war. So, it decided to stay **neutral**. This meant that it did not side with either England or France.

The Americans continued trading with both of the warring nations. This was risky. It meant that American **merchant vessels**, or trade ships,

shared the seas with warships from England and France. Both English and French warships tried to stop American ships from reaching their enemy's ports. England did not want Americans to sell France supplies that might help France win the war. France felt the same way about American ships reaching English ports. Therefore, both countries began attacking American ships.

This made the Americans very angry. It looked as though war could break out with both countries. However, the United States signed a treaty with England in 1794. England agreed to remove its warships from the northeast coast of the United States. The United States also signed a treaty with France.

More and more, the United States realized it would have to be strong to get along in the world.

■ PRACTICE 21: Threats of War

Decide if each statement below is true (T) or false (F). Write the correct letter on the line before each statement.

- _____ 1. If a country remains neutral in a war, it joins forces with the weaker country.
- _____ 2. Americans continued to trade with both England and France while the two countries were at war with each other.
- _____ 3. America had to pay a fine to England if it wanted to trade with France.

The Louisiana Purchase

The next problem for the United States involved the Mississippi River. Settlers in the Northwest Territory used the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to get their farm goods to markets in the East. These rivers were the only way for farmers to move their crops. There were very few roads. And the roads that did exist were useless for heavy loads.

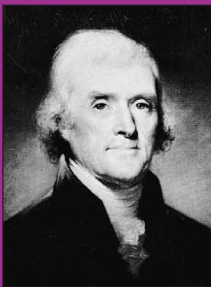
The Mississippi River was also very important because it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico. The river met the Gulf at the port of New Orleans.

In New Orleans, goods that had traveled down the river could be loaded onto ocean ships. These ships could then travel to the Atlantic Ocean and to important ports in Europe. In 1802, Americans were told by France that they could no longer use the port of New Orleans. France owned this area and the millions of acres of land west of the Mississippi known as Louisiana.

Thomas Jefferson was the U.S. president at this time. He decided to try to buy New Orleans from France. The French leader, Napoleon, agreed to sell the land. He needed the money to pay for France's war with England.

America bought New Orleans and the entire Louisiana Territory in 1803. This was a total of 500 million acres. This price was 15 million dollars. At 3 cents per acre, this was a great deal! Known as the **Louisiana Purchase**, it nearly doubled the size of the United States.

■ PRESIDENTIAL PORTRAIT



Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826)

Third president of the United States

Vice president: James Madison

Term: 1801–1809

Party: Democratic-Republican

Home state: Virginia

Jefferson is probably best remembered for something he did years before he became president. This was writing the Declaration of Independence. Once he was president, one of Jefferson's most important acts was the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson also sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on America's first overland expedition. Lewis and Clark traveled all the way to the Pacific Ocean in 1801. Jefferson was a well-educated man. He is remembered not only as a statesman but also as a scientist, an educator, and a philosopher.



United States History

Teacher's Guide

Table of Contents

<i>To the Teacher</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Classroom Management</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>Application Activity Rubric</i>	<i>ix</i>
<i>Use Chart</i>	<i>x</i>

Unit 1: Birth of a Nation

Unit Overview	1
Suggested Activities	3

Unit 2: Development of the Nation I

Unit Overview	4
Suggested Activities	5

Unit 3: Development of the Nation II

Unit Overview	6
Suggested Activities	7

Unit 4: Twentieth-Century America and Beyond

Unit Overview	9
Suggested Activities	11

<i>Answer Key</i>	12
<i>Graphic Organizers</i>	17
<i>Student Book Appendixes</i>	22
<i>Student Book Glossary</i>	28

Unit 2: Development of the Nation I

This unit presents the development of the United States from the early 1800s through the post-Civil War years. Lesson 5 examines the causes, events, and results of the nation's westward expansion. Lesson 6 examines the causes, events, and results of the Civil War, including the postwar Reconstruction era.

Lesson 5—Westward Expansion

Goal: To identify the causes, events, and results of the westward expansion of the United States

WORDS TO KNOW

Alamo	Lone Star Republic	nomadic
annex	Louisiana Purchase	Northwest Territory
California Gold Rush	Manifest Destiny	Oregon Country
Canal Era	merchant vessels	prospector
Forty-niners	Mexican Cession	reservation
free state	migration	Seward's Folly
frontier	Missouri Compromise	territory
Gadsden Purchase	Monroe Doctrine	Treaty of Ghent
Homestead Act	nationalism	War of 1812
homesteader	neutral	westward expansion

Lesson 6—The Civil War and Reconstruction

Goal: To identify the causes, events, and results of the U.S. Civil War

WORDS TO KNOW

abolitionists	Civil War	Fifteenth Amendment
agricultural	Confederate States of America	Fourteenth Amendment
black codes	economy	Freedmen's Bureau
blockade	Emancipation Proclamation	Gettysburg Address

impeach	Radicals	sovereignty
industrial	Reconstruction	stalemate
invasion	Republican Party	suffrage
Ku Klux Klan	secede	tariffs
nullify	servitude	Thirteenth Amendment
plantations	siege	Yankees

Notes on Application Activities in Student Text

Activity	Skills Applied	Product(s)
These Honored Dead	applying information, preparing a written presentation	speech
On the Trail	preparing a written presentation	letter
Point of View	working with others, gathering information, preparing a written presentation	role-play, written analysis

Additional Activity Suggestions

- Ask students to recite the words of the “Star Spangled Banner.” Write the words down on the board, or hand out copies of the lyrics to the class. Explain that the song was written by Francis Scott Key during the War of 1812. Help students understand what the words mean and how they reflect the spirit of the United States.
- One of the most courageous regiments of the Civil War was the Massachusetts 54th, a regiment of African American soldiers led by Robert Gould Shaw. The movie *Glory* is based on the experiences of the 54th. If you have access to a VCR or a DVD player, show this movie to your class. Then have students discuss the challenges that faced African American soldiers during the Civil War.
- Invite students to take turns “orating” the Gettysburg Address by Abraham Lincoln. Then ask them to paraphrase the address to show that they understand its meaning. Ask them why this address stands out so dramatically as a symbol of the Civil War.



Differentiation

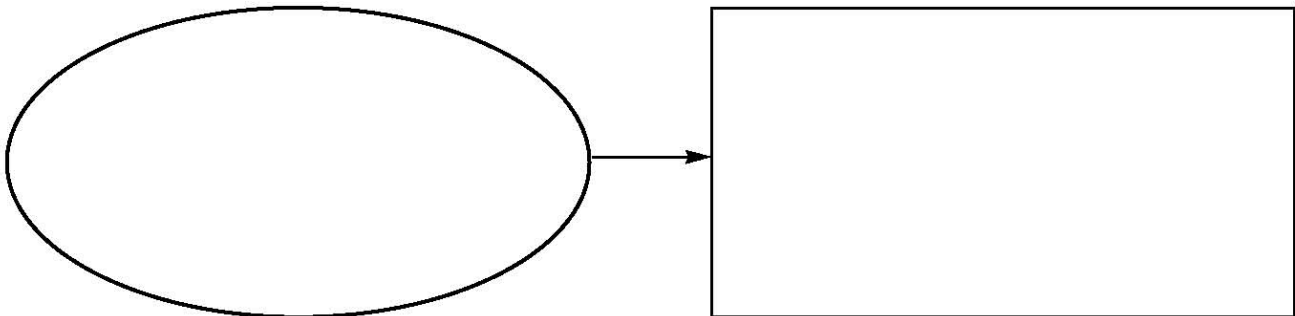
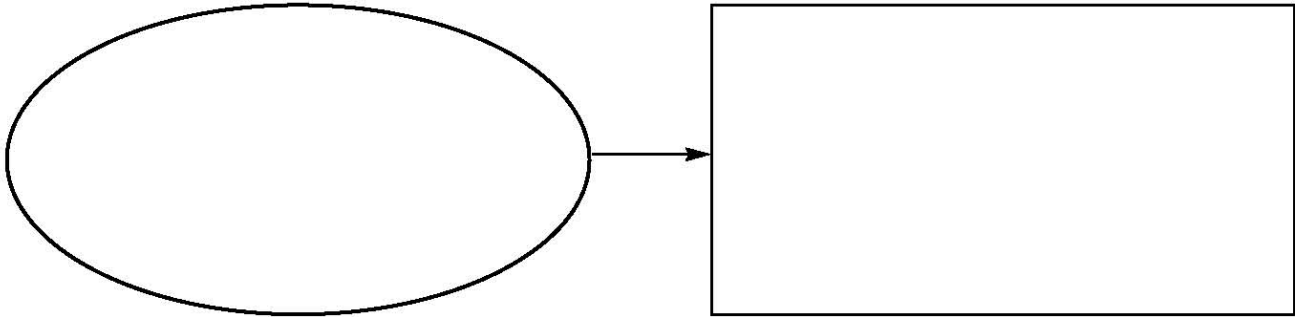
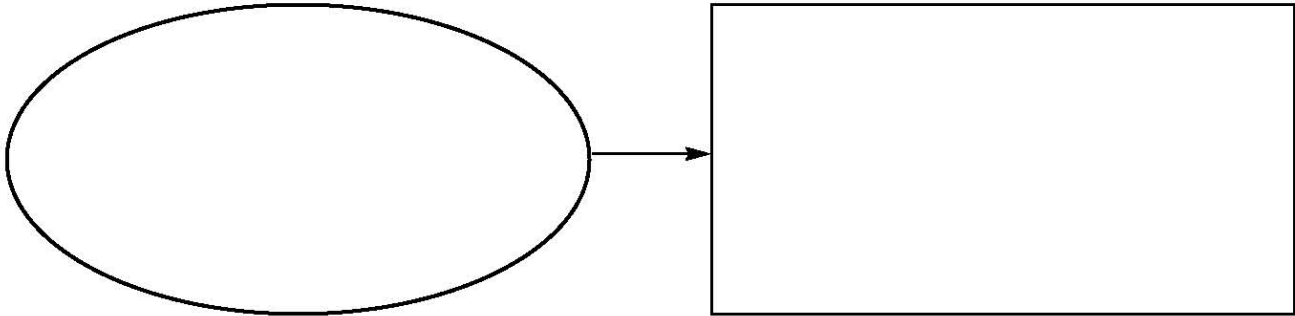
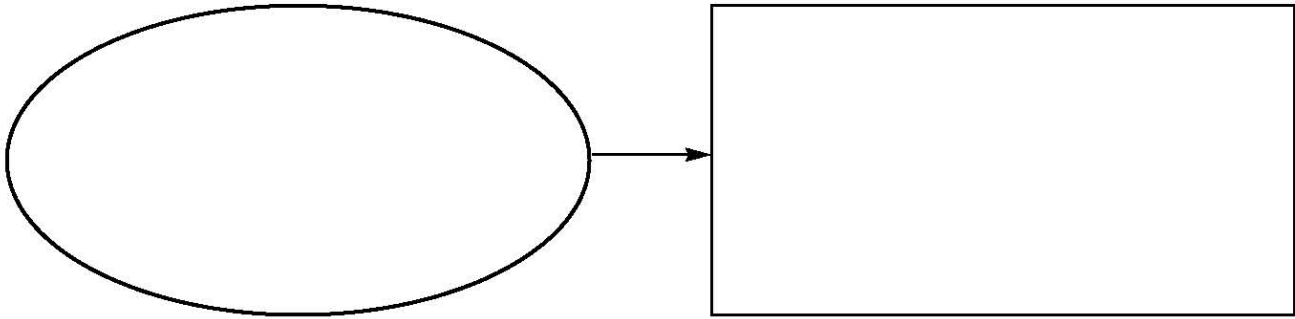
- Learners with an interest in music will discover that many traditional (as well as commercial) songs can be used to form a record of American history. Suggest that they refer to songbooks from various periods and prepare a written program of songs from the Civil War period. Two sources students might use are *Rise Up Singing* (Sing Out Corporation, Bethlehem, PA) and the *Fireside Book of Folk Songs* (Simon and Schuster).

Cause-and-Effect Map

Write one cause in each oval. Write its effects in the rectangle that is connected to the oval.

Cause

Effect





United States History

Workbook

Table of Contents

To the Studentvii

Unit 1: Birth of a Nation

Activity 1	
Native American Life	1
Activity 2	
Important Colonial Terms	2
Activity 3	
Colonial Life	3
Activity 4	
Colonial Workers	4
Activity 5	
Colonial Trade	5
Activity 6	
The Road to War	6
Activity 7	
The Loyalists and the Patriots	7
Activity 8	
Problems Puzzle	8
Activity 9	
Who Has the Power?	9
Activity 10	
Philadelphia: A Busy City	10
Activity 11	
The Constitution's Powers	11
Activity 12	
Plantation Life	12
Activity 13	
Federalists and Antifederalists	13
Activity 14	
The Amendment Process	14
Activity 15	
Government Terms	15
Activity 16	
The Judicial Branch	16
Activity 17	
The Birth of American Political Parties	17

Unit 2: Development of a Nation I

Activity 18	
Frontier Life	18
Activity 19	
Lewis and Clark's Journey	19
Activity 20	
Early Trade with the United States	20
Activity 21	
Who Said It?	21
Activity 22	
Working Together on the Frontier	22
Activity 23	
The Erie Canal	23
Activity 24	
Andrew Jackson	24
Activity 25	
Before the Civil War	25
Activity 26	
Moving West	26
Activity 27	
Texas and the Mexican War	27
Activity 28	
Life in a Mining Town	28
Activity 29	
Changes in the West	29
Activity 30	
The Transcontinental Railroad	30
Activity 31	
Westward Expansion	31
Activity 32	
Differences Between the North and South	32
Activity 33	
Civil War Issues	33
Activity 34	
Against Slavery	34
Activity 35	
Advantages and Disadvantages	35

Table of Contents, *continued*

Activity 36
Civil War Songs36

Activity 37
Civil War Battles37

Activity 38
Changes After the Civil War38

Activity 39
Reconstruction Changes Life39

Activity 40
Reconstruction40

Unit 3: Development of a Nation II

Activity 41
Technology Changes41

Activity 42
The Industrial Revolution42

Activity 43
Effects of the Industrial Revolution43

Activity 44
Urbanization44

Activity 45
Tenement Apartments45

Activity 46
Reformers46

Activity 47
Technology Improves Life47

Activity 48
Reform Groups48

Activity 49
Coming to America49

Activity 50
Local Immigration50

Activity 51
Changes in Immigration51

Activity 52
Immigrant Puzzle52

Activity 53
Naturalization Test53

Activity 54
Understanding Foreign Policy54

Activity 55
What Policy Is This?55

Activity 56
What in the World Happened?56

Unit 4: Twentieth-Century America and Beyond

Activity 57
American Imperialism57

Activity 58
Farm Life58

Activity 59
The Biggest Businesses59

Activity 60
Strikes60

Activity 61
World War I at Home61

Activity 62
The Versailles Conference62

Activity 63
Urban Life in the 1920s63

Activity 64
Because It Was the Great Depression64

Activity 65
The New Deal65

Activity 66
Making the Depression Worse66

Activity 67
The Home Front67

Activity 68
World War II68

Activity 69
Some Results of World War II69

Activity 70
The Cold War70

Activity 71
The Civil Rights Movement71

Table of Contents, *continued*

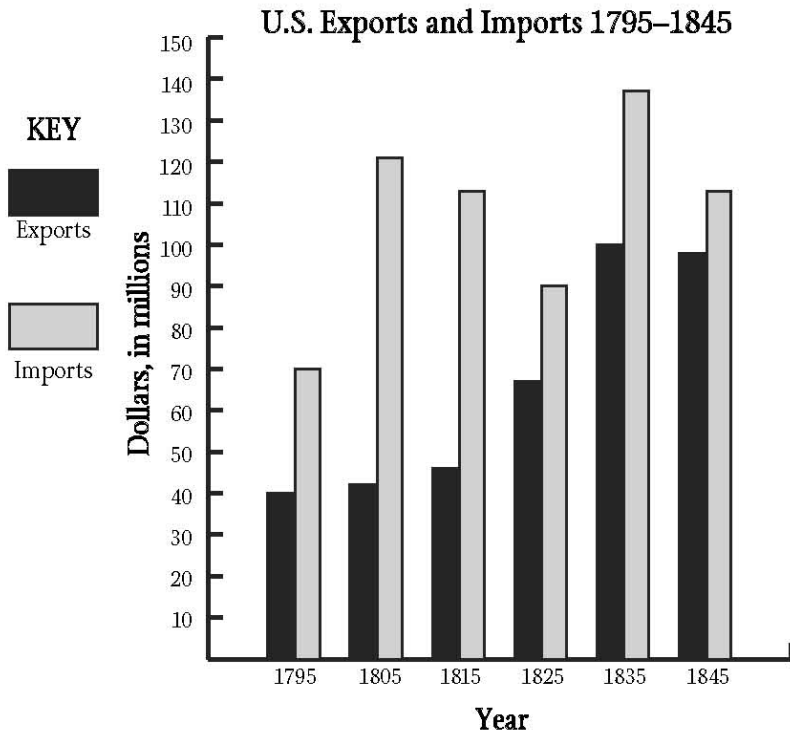
Activity 72		Activity 77	
After World War II	72	Who Supported What	77
Activity 73		Activity 78	
Youth of the 1960s	73	America Today	78
Activity 74		Activity 79	
Death in the 1960s	74	Technology Today	79
Activity 75		Activity 80	
The Vietnam War	75	September 11	80
Activity 76			
Watergate	76		



UNIT 2 • ACTIVITY 20

Early Trade with the United States

Goods are made, produced, or grown in a country. These goods might be sent to another country, or exported. They are sold in that country. When one country brings in goods from another, the goods are imported. The United States exports, or sends, goods to Canada. The United States imports, or gets, goods from China. The graphs below show the exports from and imports to the United States. Use the graph and what you know about the United States to answer the questions.



1. What was the value of exports of U. S. products in 1805? _____
2. Between what years was the biggest growth in U.S. exports? _____
3. Which year had the biggest difference between the value of imported goods and exported goods? _____
4. What war slowed imports and exports between 1805 and 1815? _____
5. What new way of moving goods helped increase exports between 1825 and 1835?

6. Most American exports were farm goods. What crops were the most important American exports? _____





UNIT 2 • ACTIVITY 23

The Erie Canal

New transportation changed America in many ways. It changed American business. It also changed where people lived. Many people moved to be near the transportation. Some wanted to use the transportation. Most wanted jobs. Some of these jobs were in transportation. Some were in the factories and businesses that opened in the cities near the transportation.

Here is a chart that shows the growth of three cities along the Erie Canal. Use it to answer the questions below.

Population in Cities Along the Erie Canal from 1810 – 1860

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860
Albany	10,762	12,630	24,209	33,721	50,763	62,367
Rochester			9,207	20,191	36,403	48,235
Buffalo			8,668	18,213	42,261	81,129

- Which cities did not exist in 1820? _____
- What was the population of Albany in 1820? _____ In 1830? _____
- What happened to Rochester and Buffalo between 1820 and 1830? _____
- Why did these cities grow so fast after 1830? _____
- How much did Albany grow between 1810 and 1860? _____
- How much did Rochester grow between 1830 and 1860? _____
- How much did Buffalo grow between 1830 and 1860? _____
- What city grew the most between 1830 and 1860? _____ Why do you think that happened? Support your opinion with facts. _____

- What do you think you would find in Rochester in 1860 that was not there in 1830? _____

- How did the Erie Canal affect these cities? _____





United States History

Test Pack

Table of Contents

To the Teacher	v
Testing Students Who Do Not Test Well	vi
Test-Taking Strategies for <i>Power Basics</i>	vii
Pretest	1
Unit 1 Test: Birth of a Nation	8
Unit 2 Test: Development of the Nation I	14
Unit 3 Test: Development of the Nation II	20
Unit 4 Test: Twentieth-Century America and Beyond	26
Posttest	32
Answer Key	39
Student Record-Keeping Form	40
Strategies for Standardized Testing	41



UNITED STATES HISTORY • PRETEST

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What did European explorers call Native Americans?
 - a. colonists
 - b. Indians
 - c. Americans
 - d. none of the above

2. Which term was used to describe Europeans who settled in the New World?
 - a. Redcoats
 - b. Indians
 - c. colonists
 - d. Native Americans

3. What is a revolution?
 - a. a peaceful agreement
 - b. a world war
 - c. a fight to overthrow a government
 - d. a nonviolent protest

4. Which statement below is TRUE?
 - a. The Declaration of Independence ended the American Revolution.
 - b. The Boston Massacre was the last battle of the American Revolution.
 - c. George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the English army.
 - d. France helped the American colonies win the American Revolution.

5. Who were the Loyalists?
 - a. people who signed the Declaration of Independence
 - b. anyone who promised to stay loyal to his or her colony
 - c. colonists who wanted to break away from England
 - d. colonists who stayed loyal to England during the American Revolution

UNIT 2 TEST • DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION I

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. How did the United States gain the Northwest Territory?
 - a. in a war with Mexico
 - b. as part of the Treaty of Paris
 - c. in a war with Canada
 - d. by buying it from France

2. What is a frontier?
 - a. a territory that has just been settled
 - b. an area of rich farmland
 - c. a boundary line between settled and unsettled lands
 - d. a row of navy ships

3. What was the main reason England blockaded American ships in the late 1700s?
 - a. to take American guns for its own ships
 - b. to get America into the war with France
 - c. to destroy American goods
 - d. to prevent America from trading with France

4. Which United States president was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase?
 - a. Abraham Lincoln
 - b. Ulysses Grant
 - c. Andrew Johnson
 - d. Thomas Jefferson

5. Why did Napoleon agree to sell the Louisiana Territory?
 - a. He didn't want to own land in North America.
 - b. He needed money to pay for France's war with England.
 - c. He knew that the Louisiana Territory had poor farmland.
 - d. The Americans forced him to sell.

-
6. Which of the following statements about the Louisiana Purchase is TRUE?
- It doubled the land area of the United States.
 - It was land that once belonged to England.
 - Spain sold the land to the United States.
 - all of the above
-
7. Whom did America fight in the War of 1812?
- Germany
 - Canada
 - England
 - France
-
8. Which statement about the War of 1812 is TRUE?
- England won it.
 - At the end, neither England nor the United States gained any territory.
 - Most of the battles were fought along the border between the United States and Mexico.
 - all of the above
-
9. What is nationalism?
- a weak central government
 - a feeling of national pride
 - a feeling of loyalty to your state
 - a government ruled by a king or queen
-
10. What was the purpose of the Erie Canal?
- to provide an all-water route from New York to the Great Lakes
 - to connect the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River
 - to slow down foreign imports
 - to stop people from settling in the West
-
11. Which event drove pirates away from the Atlantic Coast?
- the settlement of Florida by Native American tribes
 - the purchase of Florida from Spain
 - the purchase of New Orleans from France
 - a revolution in South America

-
12. What was the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine?
- Europe would stay out of America's affairs, and America would stay out of Europe's affairs.
 - The United States would double its territory.
 - No states west of the Mississippi River could be slave states.
 - The United States was willing to share the Northwest Territory with England.
-
13. What was Manifest Destiny?
- the treaty that ended the War of 1812
 - the belief of many Americans that westward movement was a right given to them by God
 - a document that limited Europe's control of South America
 - none of the above
-
14. Which of the following happened in part because of the battle at the Alamo?
- Texas became a free nation.
 - Texas remained part of Mexico.
 - Texas was given to Europe.
 - Texas became a part of Florida.
-
15. Whom did Texan soldiers fight against at the Alamo?
- Mexican soldiers
 - English soldiers
 - Colonial soldiers
 - none of the above
-
16. What is the Lone Star Republic?
- a group of states that broke away from the United States and formed their own nation
 - the only state in the Union that allowed slavery
 - the name of Texas after it gained its independence from Mexico
 - another name for Florida

UNITED STATES HISTORY • POSTTEST

Circle the letter of the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. What are colonists?
 - a. people who make their home in a new land but remain citizens of their native country
 - b. people who form an army to overthrow a government
 - c. people who spend their entire lives in the same country
 - d. people who travel from country to country and never settle in one place

2. What country were European explorers looking for when they found the New World?
 - a. Egypt
 - b. America
 - c. Italy
 - d. India

3. What is foreign policy?
 - a. economic differences between countries
 - b. limits on immigration
 - c. the way people from other countries are treated
 - d. the way one country deals with other countries

4. Which statement about the American colonies is TRUE?
 - a. The colonies did not have help from any other countries during the American Revolution.
 - b. The original 13 colonies were on the West Coast.
 - c. George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army.
 - d. Native Americans tried to control the colonies' foreign policy and trade.

5. What did it mean to be a Loyalist during the American Revolution?
 - a. You promised loyalty to the 13 colonies.
 - b. You believed in a strong central government.
 - c. You remained loyal to England.
 - d. You moved back to England to avoid the revolution.