

The Statue of Liberty ▶

WITNESS HISTORY  AUDIO**America!**

For many Irish families fleeing hunger, Russian Jews escaping pogroms, or poor Italian farmers seeking economic opportunity, the answer was the same—America! A poem inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty expressed the welcome and promise of freedom that millions of immigrants dreamed of:

“Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door.”
—Emma Lazarus, “The New Colossus”

Focus Question How did the United States develop during the 1800s?

Expansion of the United States

Objectives

- Describe how the territory of the United States changed during the 1800s.
- Summarize how American democracy grew before and after the Civil War.
- Analyze the impact of economic growth and social reform on the United States.

Terms, People, and Places

expansionism
Louisiana Purchase
Manifest Destiny
secede
segregation

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Categorize Create a chart like the one below. As you read this section, list key events under the appropriate columns.

Civil War	
Before	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western expansion • • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteenth Amendment • •



In the 1800s, the United States was a beacon of hope for many people. The American economy was growing rapidly, offering jobs to newcomers. The Constitution and Bill of Rights held out the hope of political and religious freedom. Not everyone shared in the prosperity or the ideals of democracy. Still, by the turn of the nineteenth century, important reforms were being made.

Territorial Expansion

From the earliest years of its history, the United States followed a policy of **expansionism**, or extending the nation's boundaries. At first, the United States stretched only from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana territory from France. In one stroke, the **Louisiana Purchase** virtually doubled the size of the nation.

By 1846, the United States had expanded to include Florida, Oregon, and the Republic of Texas. The Mexican War (1846–1848) added California and the Southwest. With growing pride and confidence, Americans claimed that their nation was destined to spread across the entire continent, from sea to sea. This idea became known as **Manifest Destiny**. Some expansionists even hoped to absorb Canada and Mexico. In fact, the United States did go far afield. In 1867, it bought Alaska from Russia and in 1898 annexed the Hawaiian Islands.

 **Checkpoint** Describe the United States' physical expansion during the 1800s.

Traveler's Tales

EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT

Lewis and Clark Reach the Pacific Ocean

In 1803, Thomas Jefferson appointed Meriwether Lewis to lead an expedition from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Lewis invited William Clark to share the leadership. The expedition set out from St. Louis in May 1804 and returned in September 1806. Along the way, both Lewis and Clark kept extensive journals (background), which included detailed maps, drawings (below), and descriptions of the land, people, and animals they encountered. The entry here describes the events surrounding what he believed was the group's first view of the Pacific Ocean (above).



“November 7th, 1805—A cloudy foggy morning some rain. ...Two canoes of Indians met and returned with us to their village.... They gave us to eat some fish, and sold us, fish, wappato roots, three dogs, and 2 otter skins for which we gave fishhooks principally, of which they were very fond....

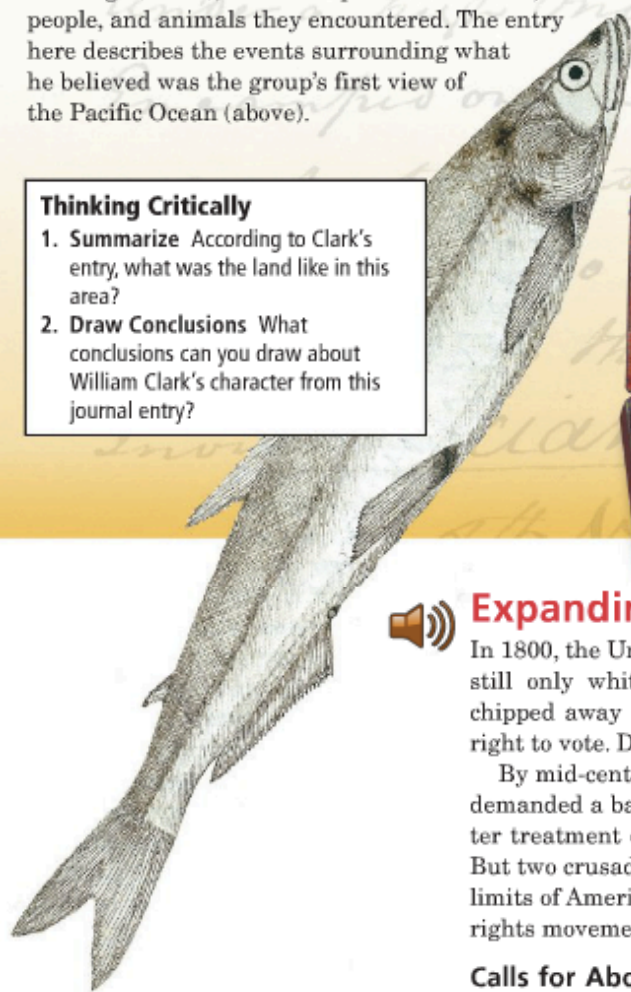
After delaying at this village one hour and a half we set out piloted by an Indian.... Rain continued moderately all day...our small canoe which got separated in the fog this morning joined us this evening....

Great joy in camp we are in view of the Ocean, ...this great Pacific Ocean which we [have] been so long anxious to see. And the roaring or noise made by the waves breaking on the rocky shores (as I suppose) may be heard distinctly.”

—Captain William Clark,
from *The Journals of the
Lewis and Clark Expedition*

Thinking Critically

1. **Summarize** According to Clark's entry, what was the land like in this area?
2. **Draw Conclusions** What conclusions can you draw about William Clark's character from this journal entry?



Expanding Democracy

In 1800, the United States had the most liberal suffrage in the world, but still only white men who owned property could vote. States slowly chipped away at requirements. By the 1830s, most white men had the right to vote. Democracy was still far from complete, however.

By mid-century, reformers were campaigning for many changes. Some demanded a ban on the sale of alcoholic beverages. Others called for better treatment of the mentally ill or pushed for free elementary schools. But two crusades stood out above all others because they highlighted the limits of American democracy—the abolition movement and the women's rights movement.

Calls for Abolition In the early 1800s, a few Americans began to call for an immediate and complete end to slavery. One of these abolitionists was William Lloyd Garrison, who pressed the antislavery cause through his newspaper, the *Liberator*. Another was Frederick Douglass. He had been born into slavery and escaped, and he spoke eloquently in the North about the evils of the system.



By the 1850s, the battle over slavery had intensified. As each new state entered the union, proslavery and antislavery forces met in violent confrontations to decide whether slavery would be legal in the new state. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* helped convince many northerners that slavery was a great social evil.

Women's Rights Movement Women worked hard in the antislavery movement. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton traveled to London for the World Antislavery Convention—only to find they were forbidden to speak because they were women. Gradually, American women began to protest the laws and customs that limited their lives.

In 1848, in Seneca Falls, New York, Mott and Stanton organized the first women's rights convention. The convention passed a resolution, based on the Declaration of Independence. It began, "We hold these truths to be self evident: that all men and women are created equal." The women's rights movement set as its goal equality before the law, in the workplace, and in education. Some women also demanded the vote.

✓ Checkpoint How did the abolition movement and the women's rights movement highlight the limits of American democracy?

The American Civil War, 1861–1865

During the American Civil War, Union forces from the North fought against the Confederate Army of the South. This scene shows the black 54th Massachusetts Regiment of the Union army attacking Fort Wagner in South Carolina.

The Civil War and Its Aftermath

Economic differences, as well as the slavery issue, drove the Northern and Southern regions of the United States apart. The division reached a crisis in 1860 when Abraham Lincoln was elected president. Lincoln opposed extending slavery into new territories. Southerners feared that he would eventually abolish slavery altogether and that the federal government would infringe on their states' rights.

North Versus South Soon after Lincoln's election, most southern states **seceded**, or withdrew, from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. This action sparked the Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865.

The South had fewer resources, fewer people, and less industry than the North. Still, Southerners fought fiercely to defend their cause. The Confederacy finally surrendered in 1865. The struggle cost more than 600,000 lives—the largest casualty figures of any American war.

Challenges for African Americans During the war, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, by which enslaved African Americans in the South were declared free. After the war, three amendments to the Constitution banned slavery throughout the country and granted political rights to African Americans. Under the Fifteenth Amendment, African American men won the right to vote.

Still, African Americans faced many restrictions. In the South, state laws imposed **segregation**, or legal separation of the races, in hospitals, schools, and other public places. Other state laws imposed conditions for voter eligibility that, despite the Fifteenth Amendment, prevented African Americans from voting.

✓ Checkpoint What changes did the Civil War bring about for African Americans?



Expansion of the United States, 1783–1898

Geography *Interactive*

For: Interactive map

Web Code: nap-2345



Chinese laborers helped build the railroads.

Settlers heading west to acquire land



Map Skills Through wars and treaties, the United States expanded its borders to its present size. During the 1800s, settlers flocked to newly acquired lands. The discovery of gold in California drew a flood of easterners. Other people, like the Mormons, sought a place to practice their religion freely. Still others headed west in the spirit of adventure. Some Native American nations resisted the invaders, but they were outgunned and outnumbered. By the 1890s, most surviving Native Americans had been driven onto reservations.

- 1. Locate** (a) Louisiana Purchase (b) Florida (c) Texas (d) Alaska (e) Hawaii
- 2. Place** Identify three countries that sold territories to the United States.
- 3. Make Comparisons** Compare this map to a map of the present-day United States. How did the area where you live become part of the United States?



Economic Growth and Social Reform

After the Civil War, the United States grew to lead the world in industrial and agricultural production. A special combination of factors made this possible including political stability, private property rights, a free enterprise system, and an inexpensive supply of land and labor—supplied mostly by immigrants. Finally, a growing network of transportation and communications technologies aided businesses in transporting resources and finished products.

Business and Labor By 1900, giant monopolies controlled whole industries. Scottish-born Andrew Carnegie built the nation's largest steel company, while John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company dominated the world's petroleum industry. Big business enjoyed tremendous profits.

But the growing prosperity was not shared by all. In factories, wages were low and conditions were often brutal. To defend their interests, American workers organized labor unions such as the American Federation of Labor. Unions sought better wages, hours, and working conditions. Struggles with management sometimes erupted into violent confrontations. Slowly, however, workers made gains.

Populists and Progressives In the economic hard times of the late 1800s, farmers also organized themselves to defend their interests. In the 1890s, they joined city workers to support the new Populist party. The Populists never became a major party, but their platform of reforms, such as an eight-hour workday, eventually became law.

By 1900, reformers known as Progressives also pressed for change. They sought laws to ban child labor, limit working hours, regulate monopolies, and give voters more power. Another major goal of the Progressives was obtaining voting rights for women. After a long struggle, American suffragists finally won the vote in 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment went into effect.

Checkpoint Describe the factors that helped the United States become an industrial and agricultural leader.

Vocabulary Builder

dominate—(DAHM un nayt) *vt.* to rule or control by superior power or influence

SECTION 4 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-2346

Terms, People, and Places

1. Place each of the key terms at the beginning of the section into one of these two categories: geography or politics. Explain your choices.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Categorize** Use your completed chart to answer the Focus Question: How did the United States develop during the 1800s?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Summarize** Describe how the United States grew in each of these areas in the 1800s: (a) territory, (b) population, (c) economy.
4. **Identify Central Issues** Describe two ways that democracy expanded.
5. **Draw Conclusions** (a) How did immigrants benefit from economic growth in the United States after the Civil War? (b) What problems did workers face?

Writing About History

Quick Write: Write a Thesis Statement
Conduct research to learn more about American entrepreneur, Andrew Carnegie. While some historians have portrayed Carnegie and others like him as philanthropists and captains of industry, others have portrayed him as a "robber baron." Write a thesis statement for a biographical essay on Carnegie in which you summarize your views of the man and his achievements.

Chapter Assessment

Terms, People, and Places

1. How did the Great Reform Act of 1832 correct the problem of **rotten boroughs**?
2. What group of people was added to the British **electorate** in 1918?
3. Why did members of the Chartist movement demand the use of **secret ballots**?
4. Why did the opponents of the Corn Laws in Britain favor **free trade**?
5. Why did French politicians need to form **coalitions**?
6. Where did Britain establish **penal colonies**?
7. What is **segregation**?
8. What is a **provisional government**?

Main Ideas

Section 1 (pp. 722–725)

9. What were the effects of the Great Reform Act of 1832?

Section 2 (pp. 726–732)

10. How did British policy toward slavery change in 1833?

Section 3 (pp. 733–738)

11. How did the party system in France's Third Republic differ from the British party system?
12. What was the main goal of the Zionist movement?

Section 4 (pp. 739–743)

13. List two goals of the Progressives in the United States in the early 1900s.

Chapter Focus Question

14. How did Britain, France, and the United States slowly extend democratic rights during the 1800s and early 1900s?

Critical Thinking

15. Analyzing Cartoons

What views of suffrage does this cartoon reflect?

16. Draw Conclusions

Britain and France faced many similar political and social problems in the 1800s. Why do you think Britain was able to avoid the upheavals that plagued France?

17. Recognize Cause and Effect

(a) List two long-term causes and two immediate causes of the Great Hunger; (b) list two immediate effects. (c) Why do you think the famine sparked lasting feelings of bitterness against Britain?

18. Synthesize Information

Describe how each of the following was related to nationalism: (a) the prestige of Queen Victoria, (b) the revolt of the Paris Commune, (c) the rise of Zionism.

19. Geography and History

How did the geography of the United States encourage the American government to achieve its goal of Manifest Destiny?



● Writing About History

In this chapter's four Section Assessments, you developed skills for writing a compare and contrast essay.

Writing a Compare and Contrast Expository Essay

Conduct research and write a compare and contrast essay on the careers and accomplishments of Benjamin Disraeli and William Gladstone (left).

Prewriting

- Identify points of comparison and contrast for your essay. For example, you may want to compare and contrast the two men in terms of their background, political views, specific accomplishments, and impact on British politics. These categories will help you organize details in your essay.
- Create a Venn Diagram showing differences between the two men in the outside circles and similarities in the overlapping center.

- Collect the facts you need to write your essay.

Drafting

- Start with an engaging opening that defines the comparison/contrast and grabs readers' interest. This could be a quotation, surprising detail or statistic, or a question.
- Give details about each point of comparison to make it more accessible to readers. For example, you might give the years during which each man served as prime minister.
- Discuss the points about each man in the same order. You might even use similar sentence structure to emphasize this.

Revising

- Use the guidelines for revising your essay on page SH12 of the Writing Handbook.

