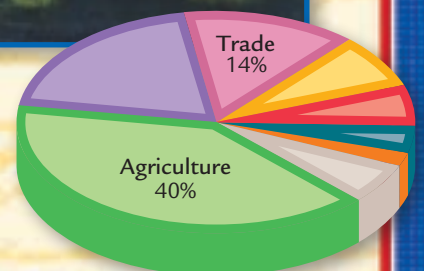
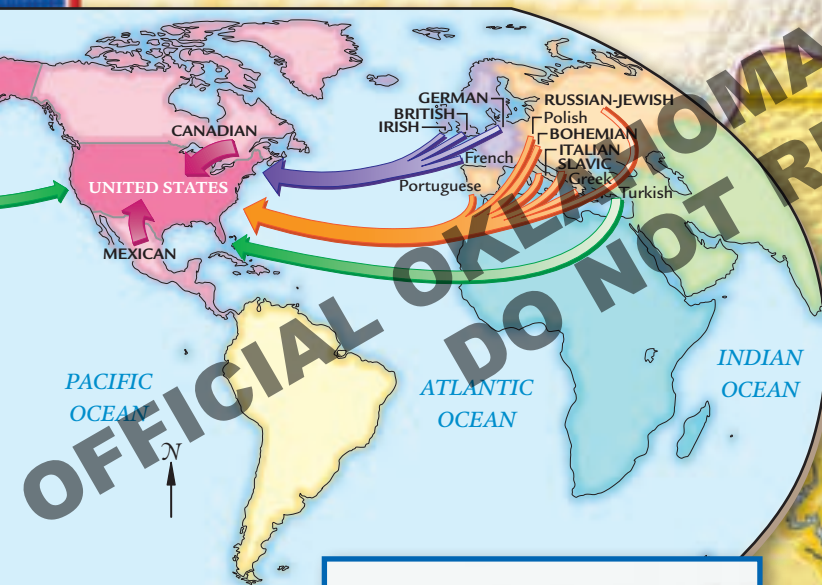


*The*  
**NYSTROM**

# **ATLAS** *of* **UNITED STATES** **HISTORY**





# Presidents of the United States

## YEARS IN OFFICE

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

## YEARS IN OFFICE

<b>1889–1893</b>	Benjamin Harrison
<b>1893–1897</b>	Grover Cleveland
<b>1897–1901</b>	William McKinley
<b>1901–1909</b>	Theodore Roosevelt
<b>1909–1913</b>	William H. Taft
<b>1913–1921</b>	Woodrow Wilson
<b>1921–1923</b>	Warren G. Harding
<b>1923–1929</b>	Calvin Coolidge
<b>1929–1933</b>	Herbert C. Hoover
<b>1933–1945</b>	Franklin D. Roosevelt
<b>1945–1953</b>	Harry S. Truman
<b>1953–1961</b>	Dwight D. Eisenhower
<b>1961–1963</b>	John F. Kennedy
<b>1963–1969</b>	Lyndon B. Johnson
<b>1969–1974</b>	Richard M. Nixon
<b>1974–1977</b>	Gerald R. Ford
<b>1977–1981</b>	James E. Carter
<b>1981–1989</b>	Ronald W. Reagan
<b>1989–1993</b>	George H. W. Bush
<b>1993–2001</b>	William J. Clinton
<b>2001–2009</b>	George W. Bush
<b>2009–2017</b>	Barack H. Obama
<b>2017–</b>	Donald J. Trump



# Abbreviations

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

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

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

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



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**UNITED STATES**  
**HISTORY**

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THE NYSTROM



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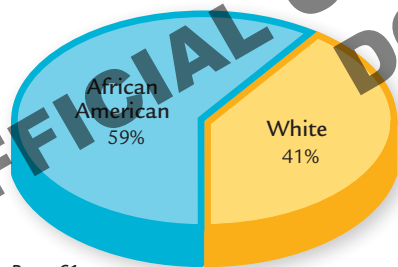
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2017 Update of Images  
2014 Update of Names and Boundaries  
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# ATLAS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY

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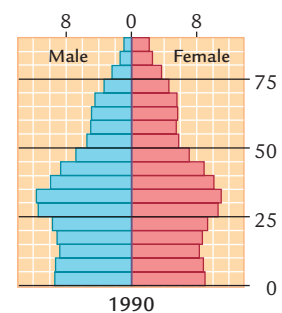
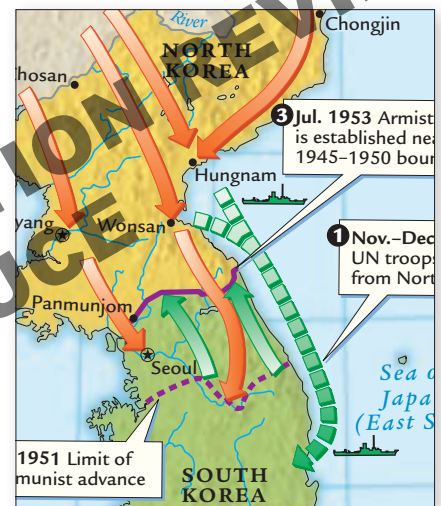
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Credit abbreviations

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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.

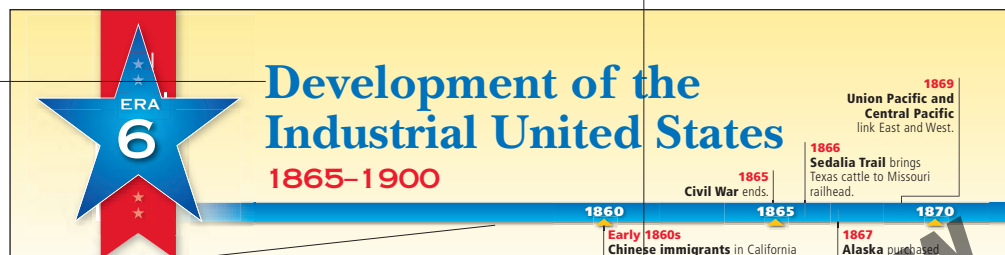
**5** Now follow the **A-B-C-D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

**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.



## Immigration Swells the Work Force

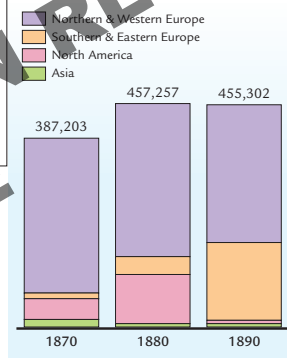
After the Civil War, immigration increased so much that total U.S. population rose despite wartime losses.

★ 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.

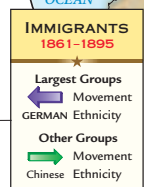
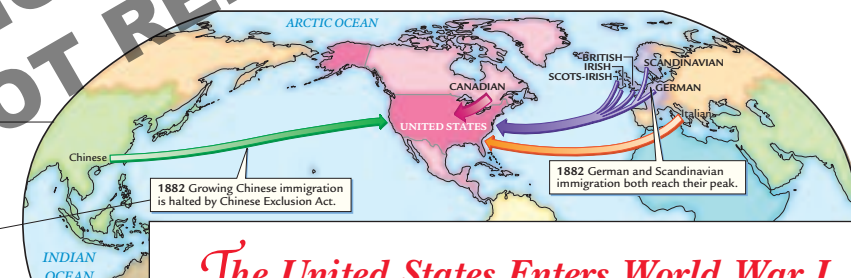
### IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

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



## 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.



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

## What else can you find in this atlas?

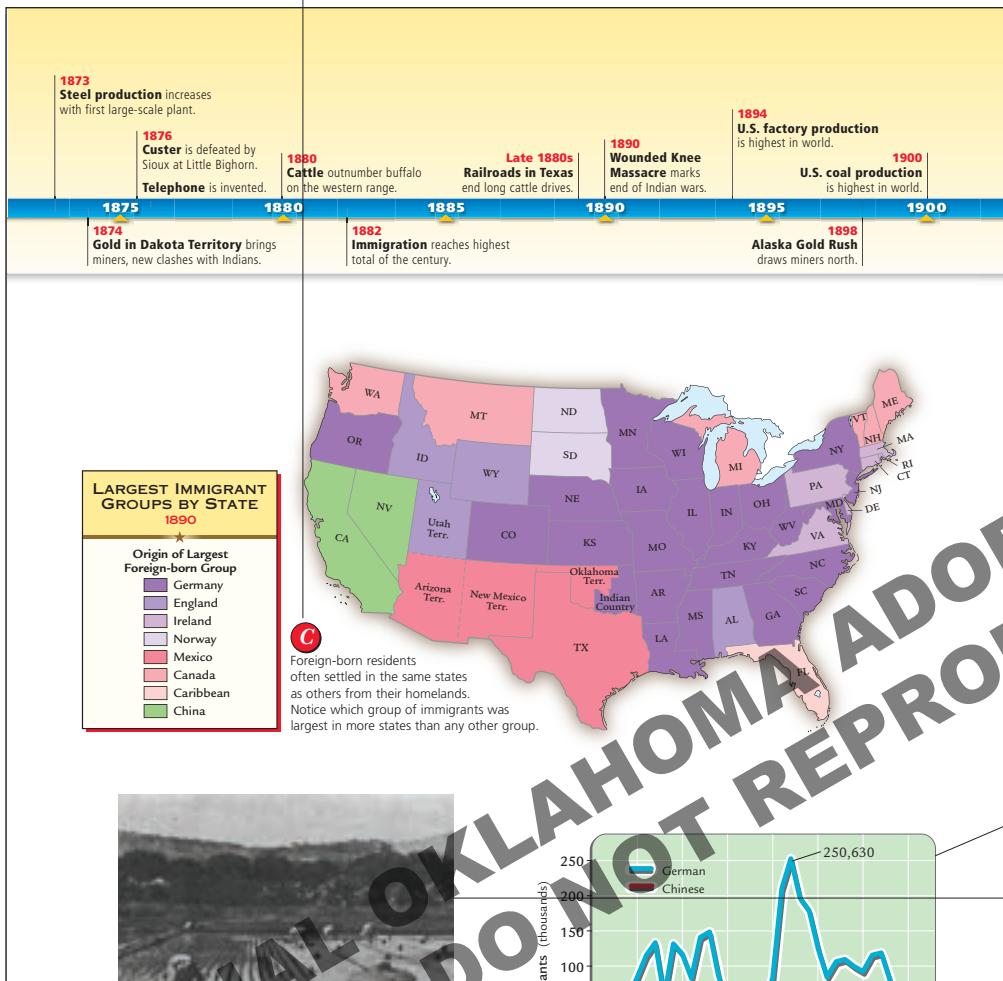
- ★ **Presidents of the United States** are listed on the inside front cover.
- ★ **Abbreviations** are explained on the inside front cover too.
- ★ **References maps** of the United States and the world on pages 112–119 show our country and the world today.
- ★ The **glossary** on pages 120–121 defines 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.

**Locator maps** tell what part of the world is shown.

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



### Emergence of Modern America 1890–1930

ERA 7



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](http://USHAtlas.com)



# 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.

**Later migrations** from Asia and perhaps Europe begin.

800

**Maya** civilization dominates Central America.

**Ghana** controls trade between West and North Africa.

800

**Hohokam** civilization peaks in North America.

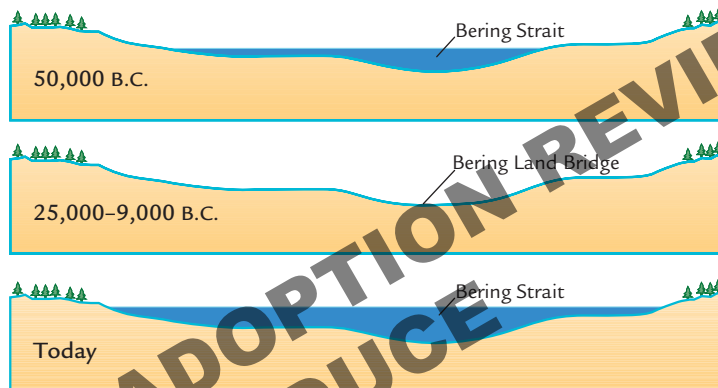
850

900

## The Long Journey to the Americas

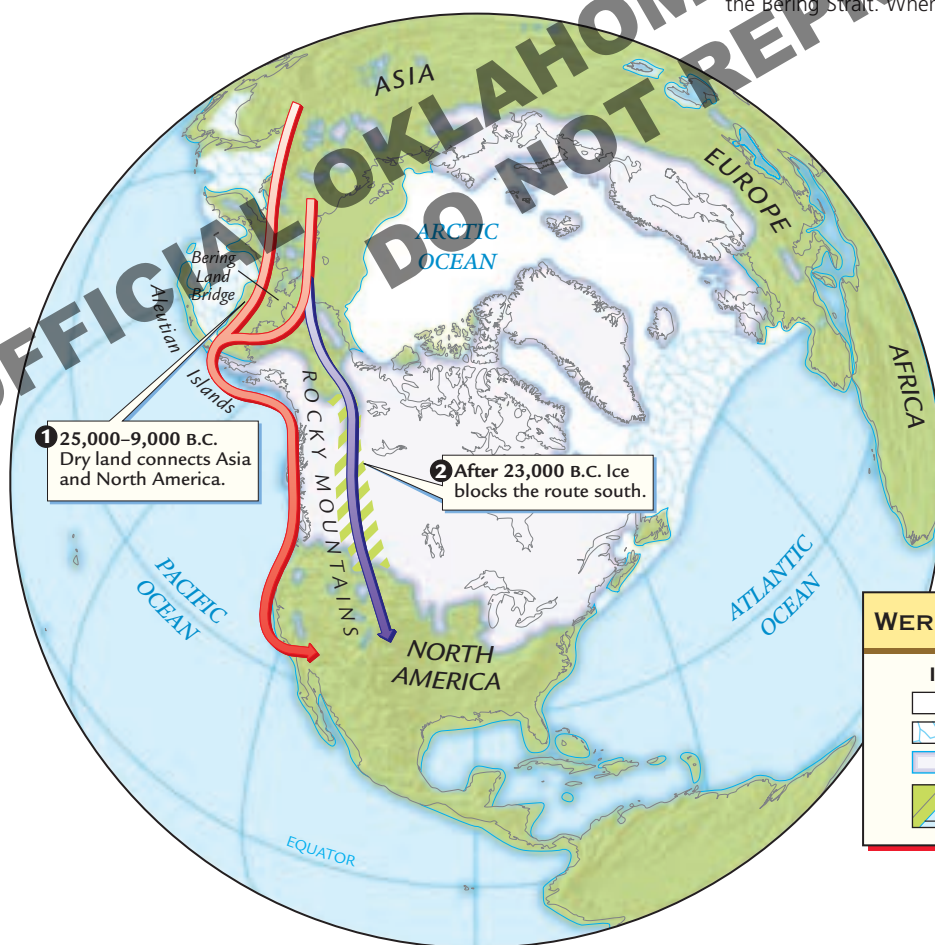
The first human inhabitants reached North and South America long after Africa, Europe, Asia, and Australia were populated.

- ★ 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, perhaps some from Europe.



### 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.



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?

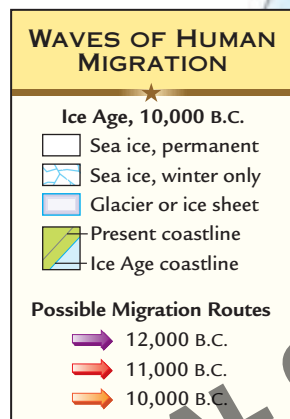
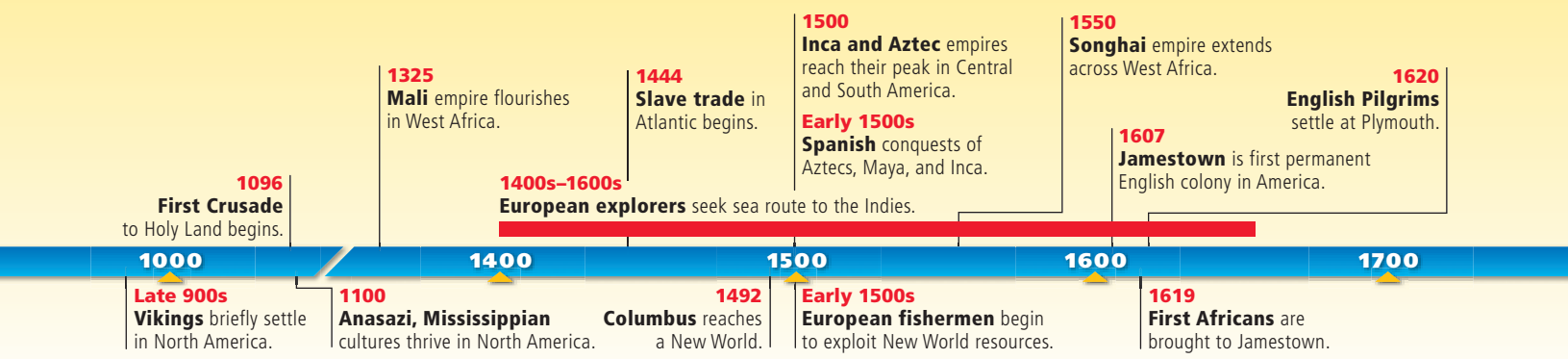
Ice Age, 16,000 B.C.

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

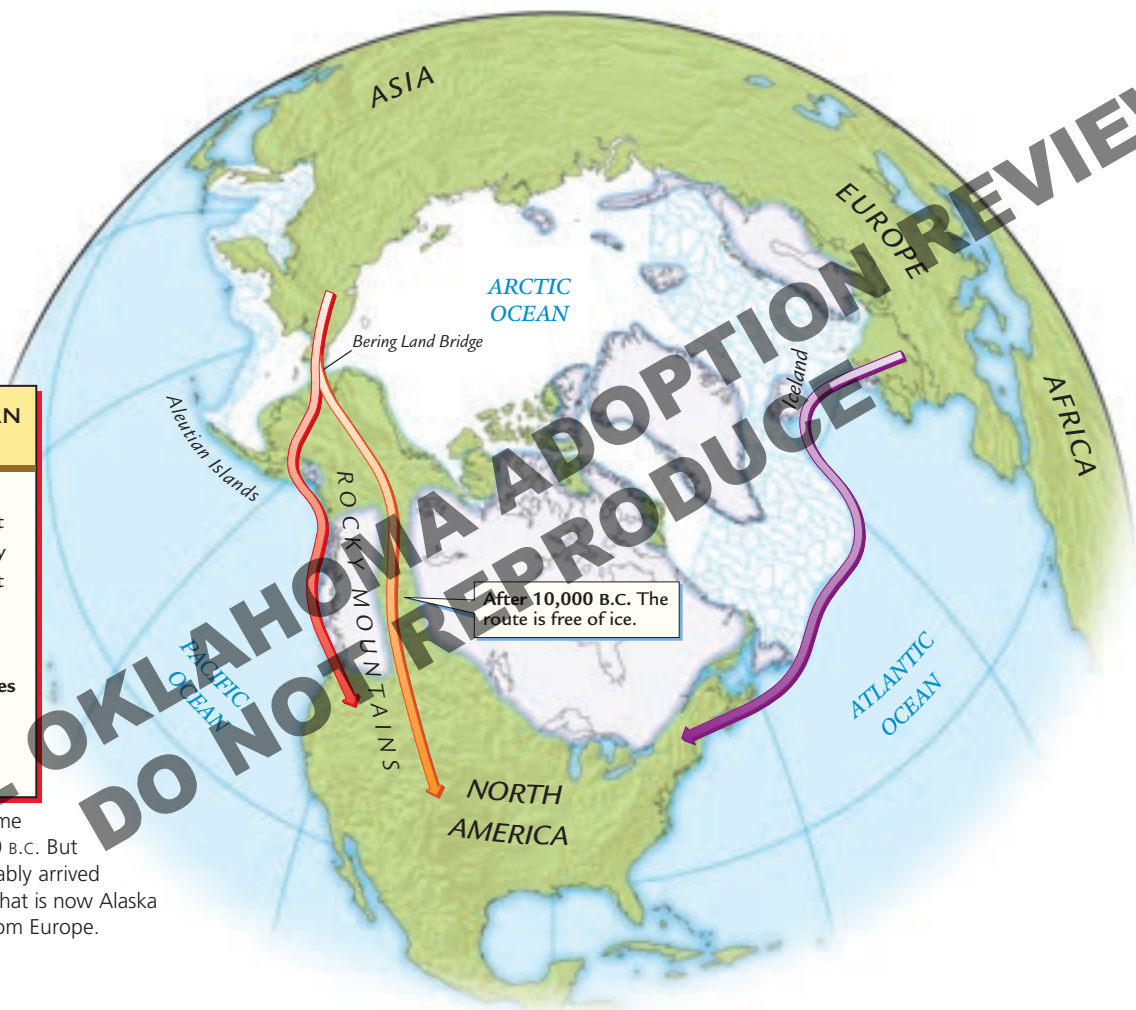
Possible Migration Routes

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





**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 perhaps even from Europe.

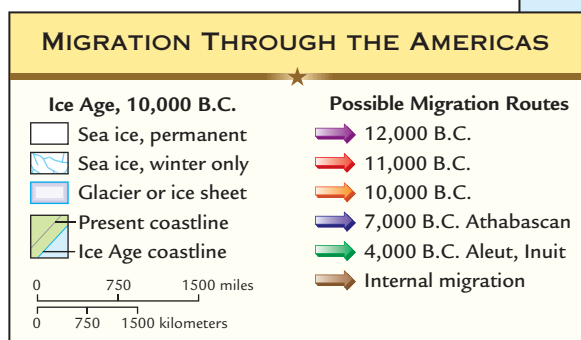


**D** Icy seas and primitive sailing skills made it dangerous to migrate by sea from Alaska or from Europe.

# 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.



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



# The World of West Africa

Three Worlds Meet  
BEGINNINGS TO 1620

ERA  
1

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

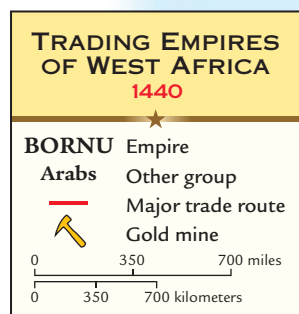
- ★ Empires and smaller kingdoms developed along the southern edge of the Sahara, connected to the north by trade routes.
- ★ The most powerful empires controlled the north bend of the Niger River, gateway to the shortest routes to the Mediterranean Sea.
- ★ Mali, and then Songhai, dominated this key 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.



ATLANTIC OCEAN



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

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# 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.

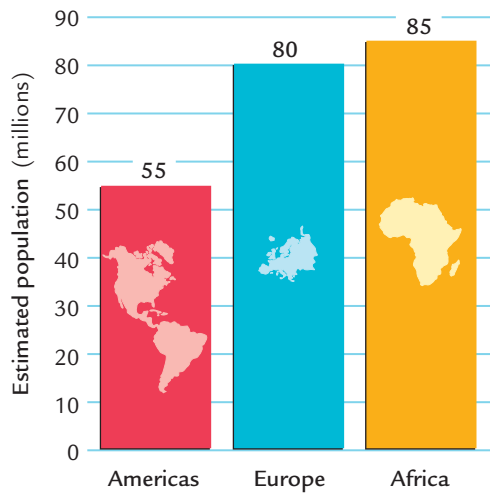


MAP OF THE WORLD  
1490

Mountain range  
River  
Based on world map of  
Henricus Martellus Germanus, 1490

**B** This world map was the best available when Columbus planned his first voyage. Compare it to the locator map and to the world maps on pages 116–119.





**C POPULATION SIZES, 1492**

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

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**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.



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

# Trade with the Indies Spurs Exploration

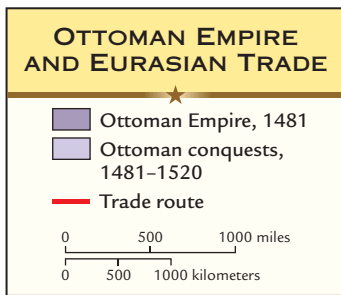
From the 1000s through the 1200s, European soldiers returned from the *Crusades* in the Middle East carrying treasures from Asia as souvenirs.

- ★ 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.





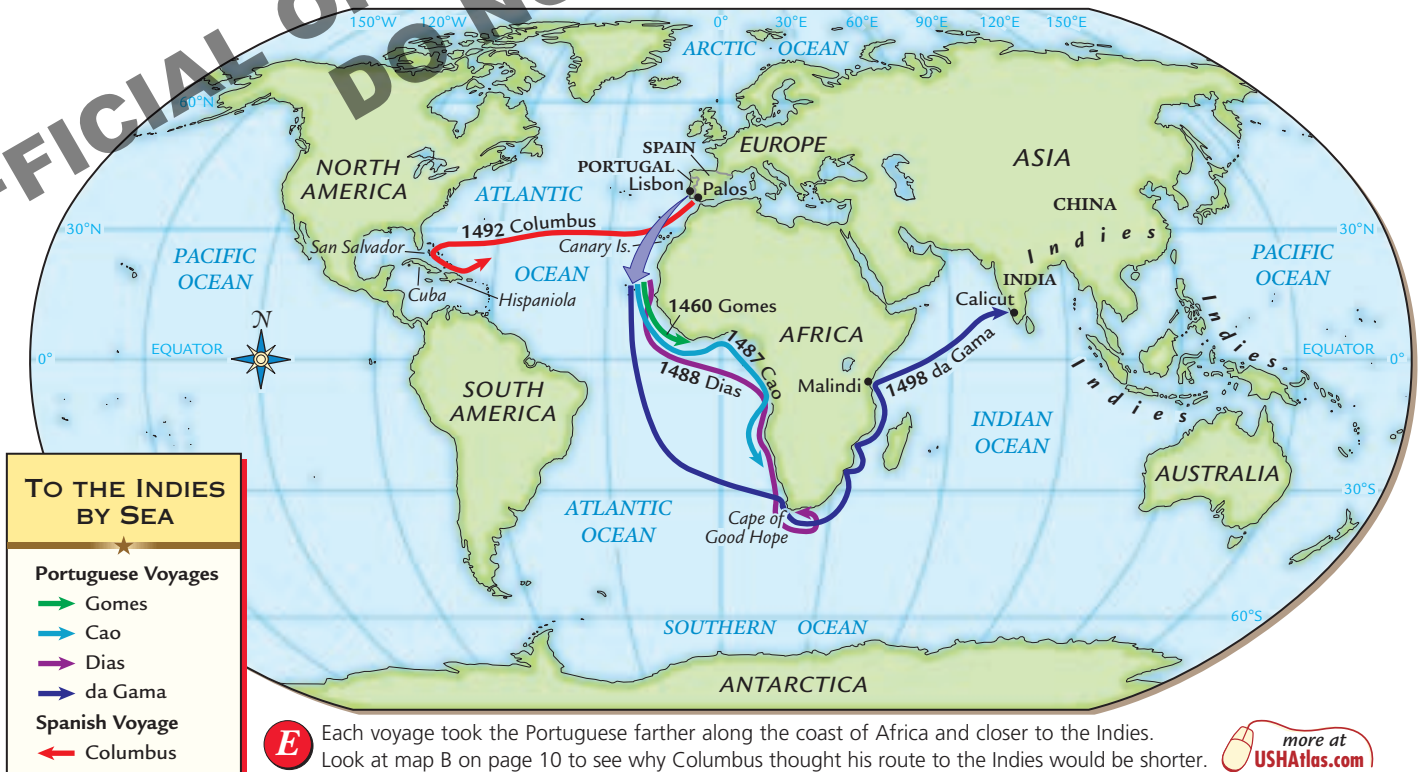


**C** Most trade goods from the Indies were prized for their rarity or beauty. Perfume and spices were valued for masking unpleasant smells and tastes.

*"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.



**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.

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# 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.

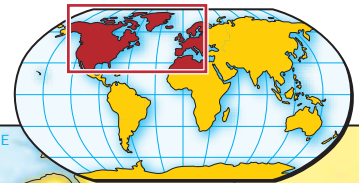
- ★ Five hundred years later, Columbus believed he had reached the islands of the Indies and referred to their inhabitants as *Indians*.
- ★ After finding no sign of the cities and treasures of the Indies, other European explorers began calling the Americas the *New World*.



**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.

**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.

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## ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DUTCH EXPLORATIONS

### English

- ← Cabot
- ← Frobisher
- ← Hudson

### French

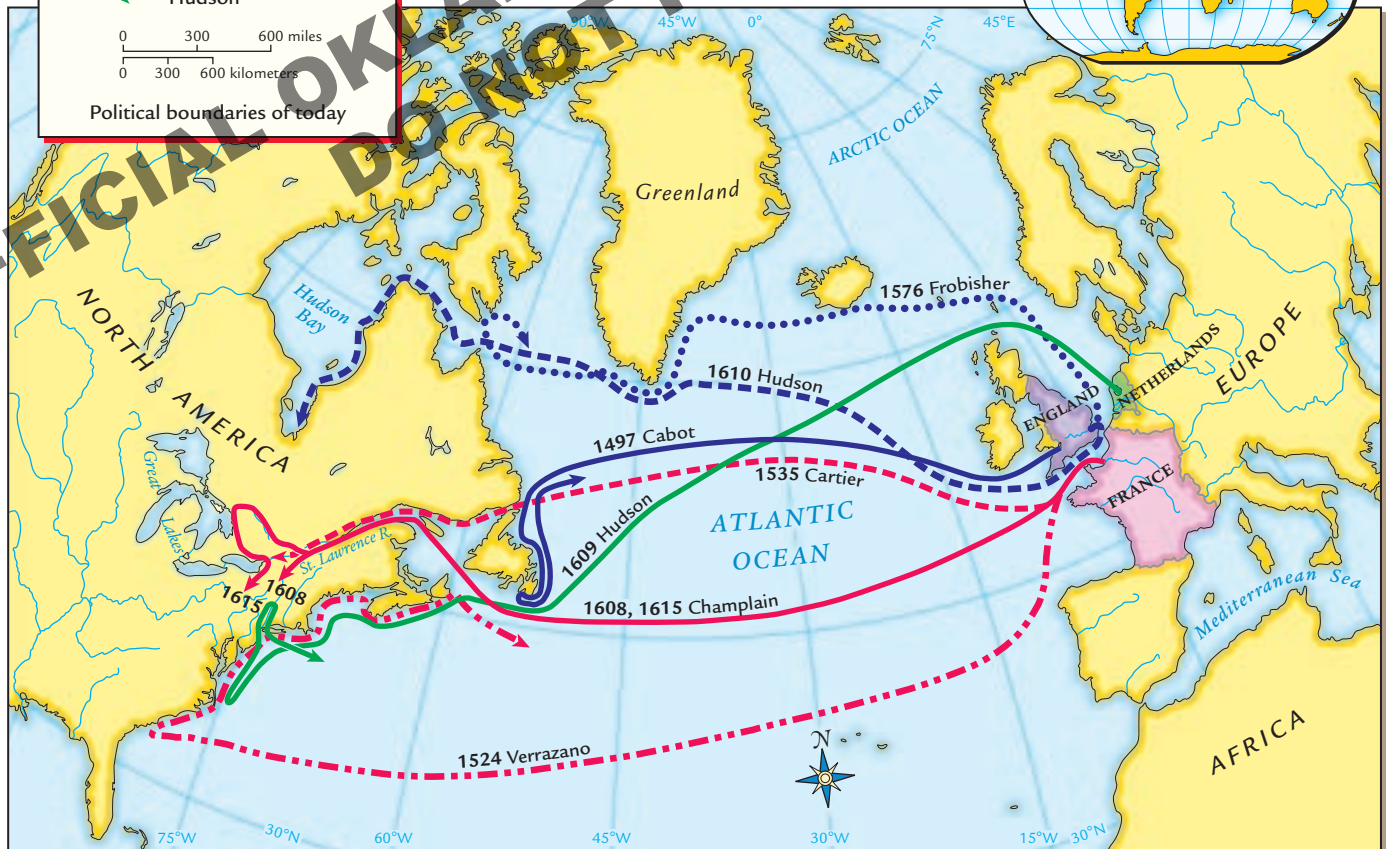
- ← Verrazano
- ← Cartier
- ← Champlain

### Dutch (Netherlands)

- ← Hudson

0 300 600 miles  
0 300 600 kilometers

Political boundaries of today

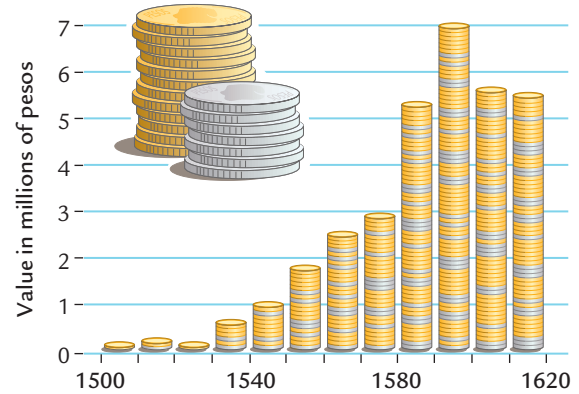




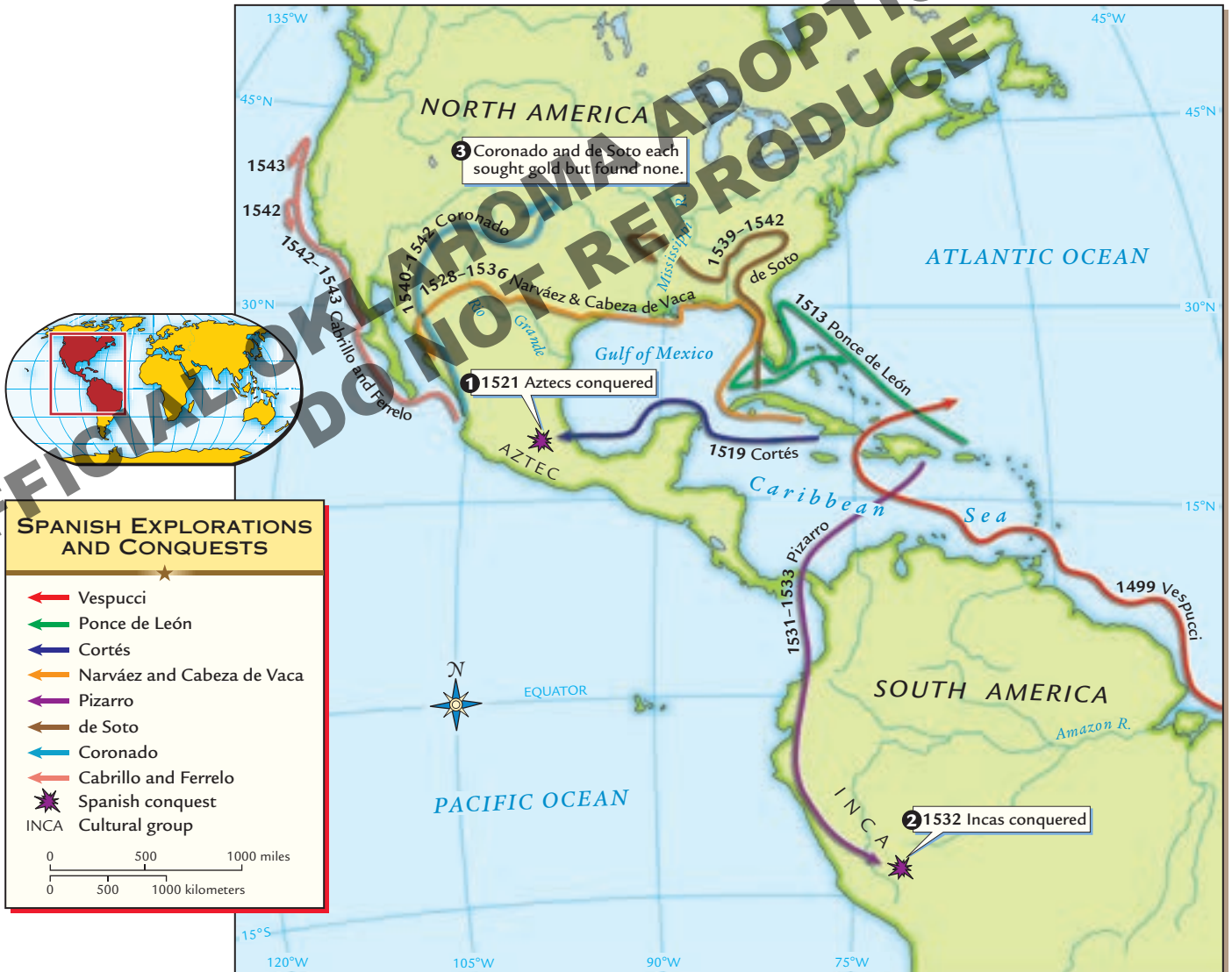
# Three Worlds Meet BEGINNINGS TO 1620



**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.

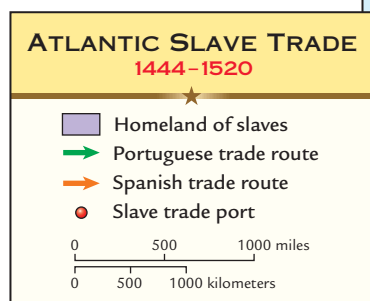


**E** The Spanish explored coasts and traveled inland searching for gold. They based their land claims on their explorations and their conquests of native empires.

# Exploitation and Settlement Begin

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

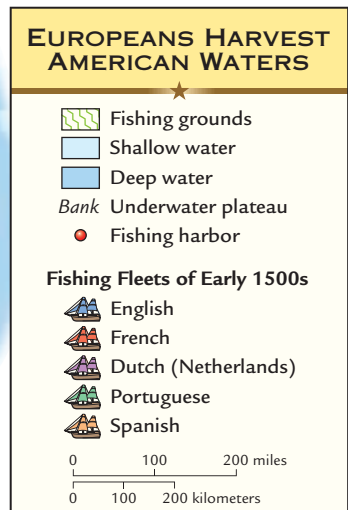
- ★ By the mid-1400s, Portuguese ships reached the African homeland of people long prized in Europe as slaves. The Atlantic slave trade was born.
- ★ In the early 1500s, the Spanish enslaved the Caribbean Indians. When the Indians died, slave ships brought Africans to replace them.
- ★ Soon European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



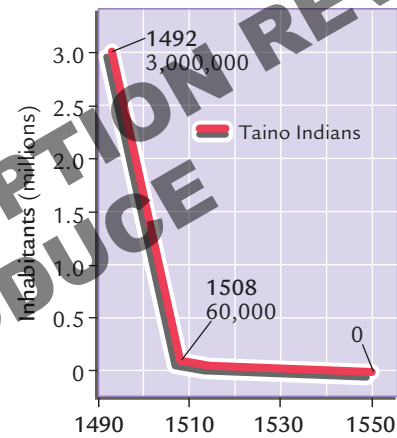


# Three Worlds Meet BEGINNINGS TO 1620



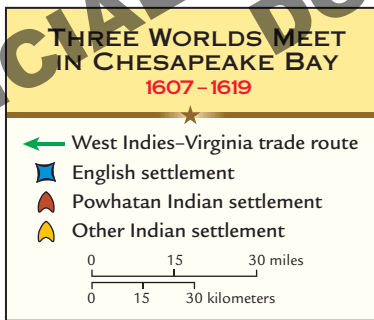
**C** No one is sure how many people lived in North America in 1492. It is certain, though, that the largest city at the time was Tenochtitlán, the Aztec capital. With at least 100,000 people, it was larger than most cities in Europe and Africa.

more at  
**USHAtlas.com**

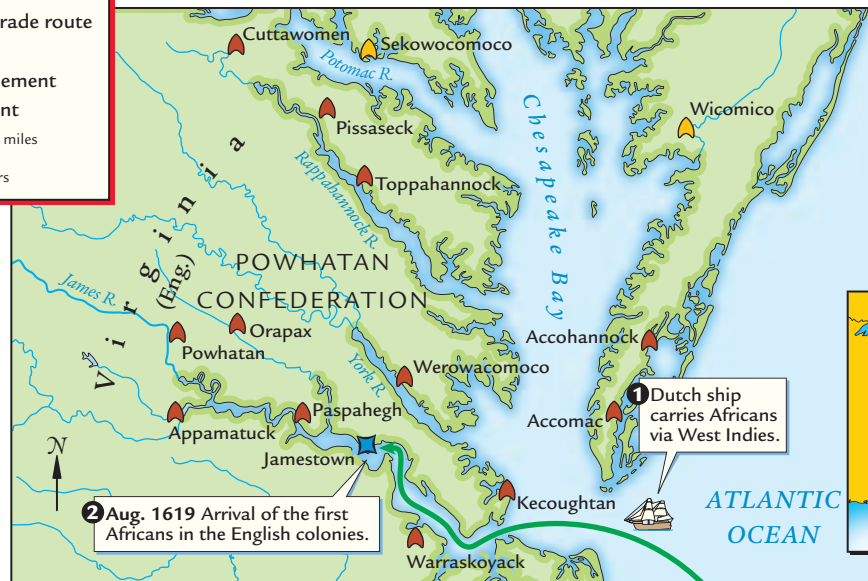


## **D** INDIANS OF HISPANIOLA ARE DESTROYED

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.



**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.





# Colonization and Settlement

## 1585–1763

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

**1622**  
Indian Wars begin and continue for nearly three centuries.

**1598**  
New Spain extends into what is now New Mexico.

**1585**  
Roanoke Island settled by the English.

**1550**  
African slaves replace last Indians in West Indies.

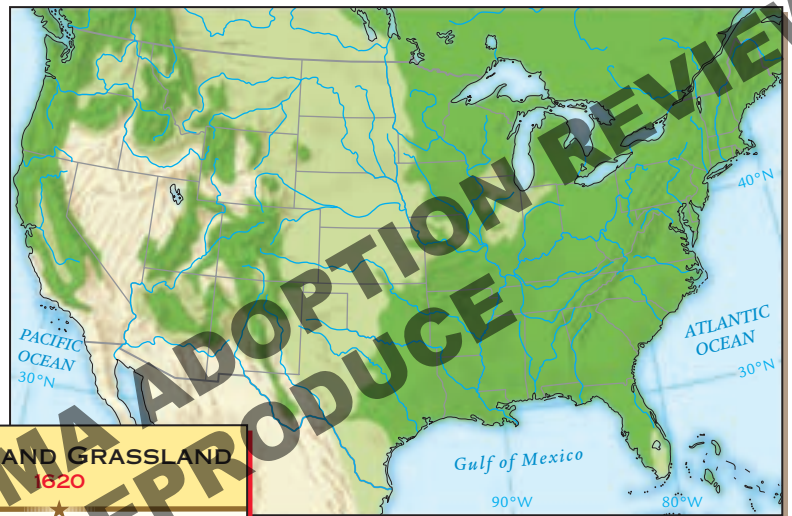
**1565**  
St. Augustine established by the Spanish.

**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**

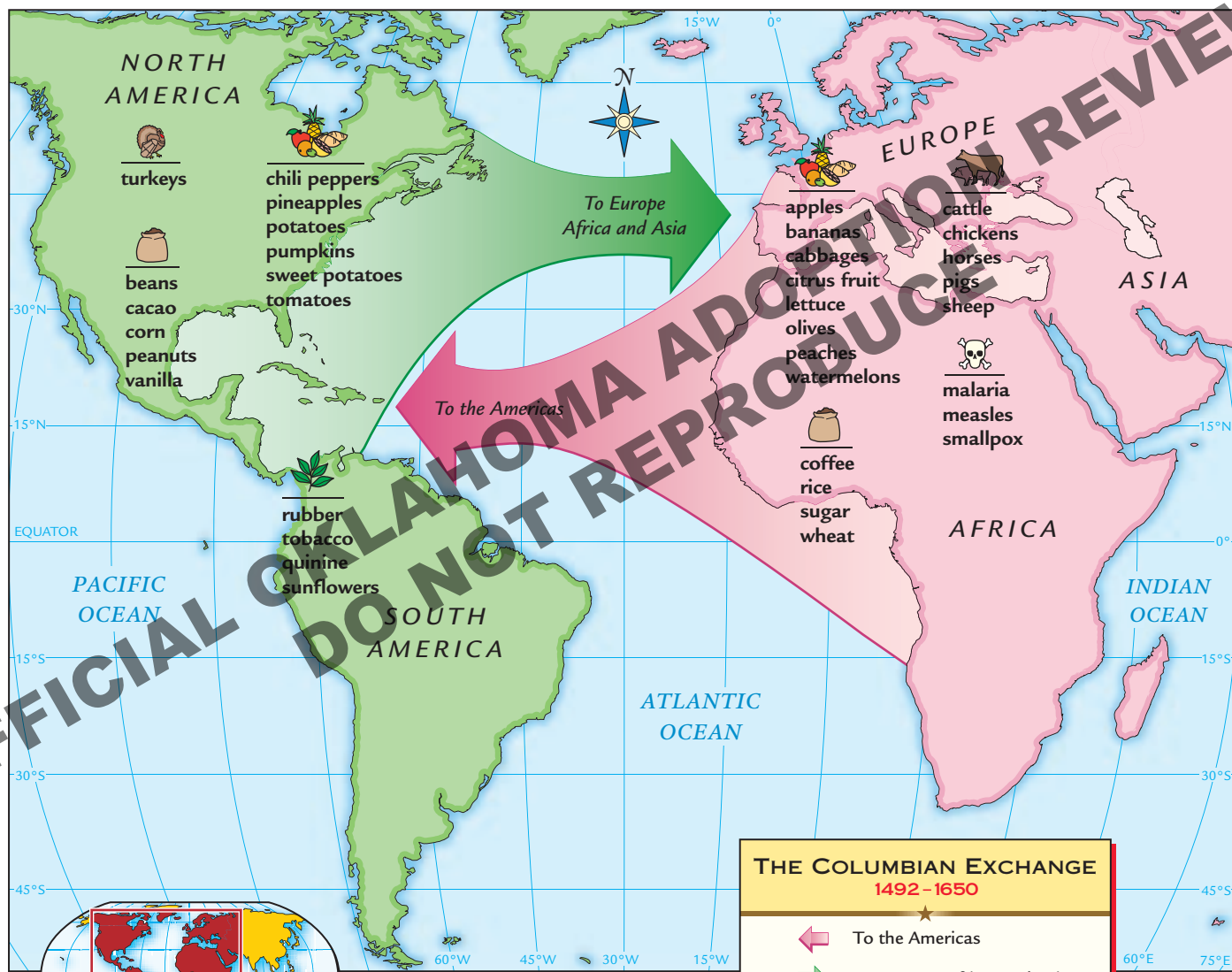
**1700**

**1750**

**1800**

**1683**  
First German immigrants  
settle in Pennsylvania.

**1763**  
French colonial rule ends  
in mainland North America.



**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).

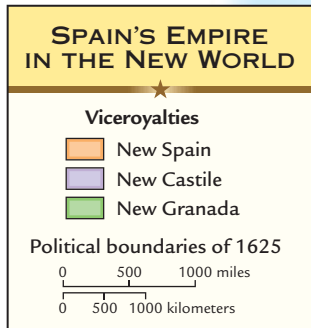
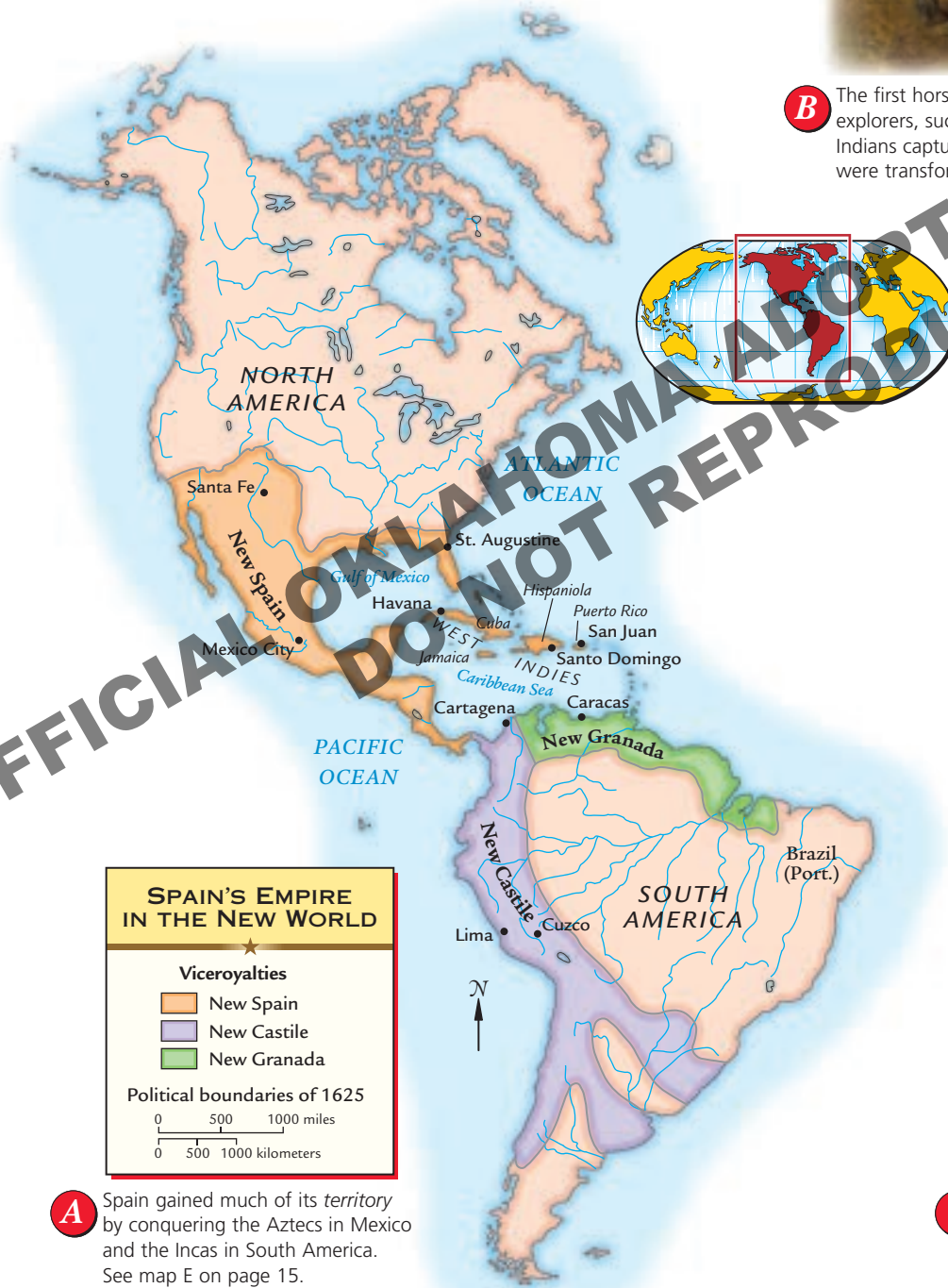
# Early Claims, Early Conflicts

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

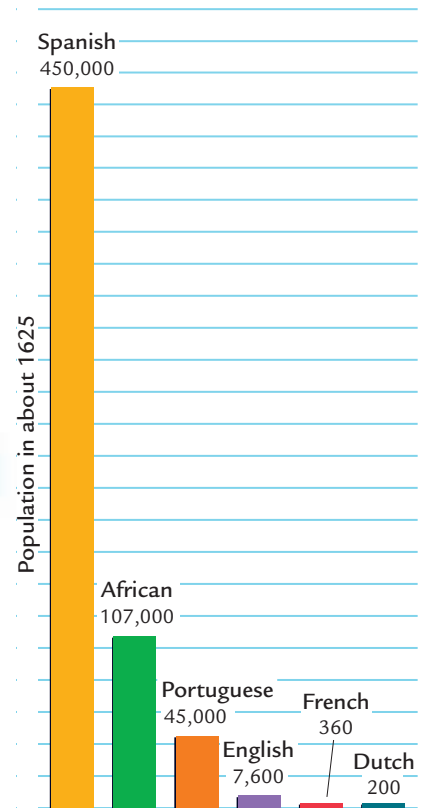
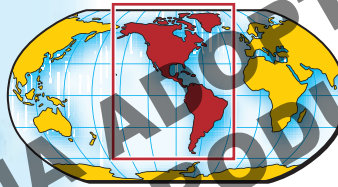
- ★ The largest land claims were made by Spain, France, and England.
- ★ The European powers were confident of their right to claim the Americas as their own.
- ★ European claims quickly caused violent conflict with Native Americans throughout the hemisphere.



**B** The first horses in the Americas were brought by Spanish explorers, such as this one painted by Titian. 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.



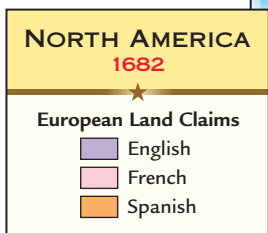
## **C** NEWCOMERS TO THE AMERICAS

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



**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

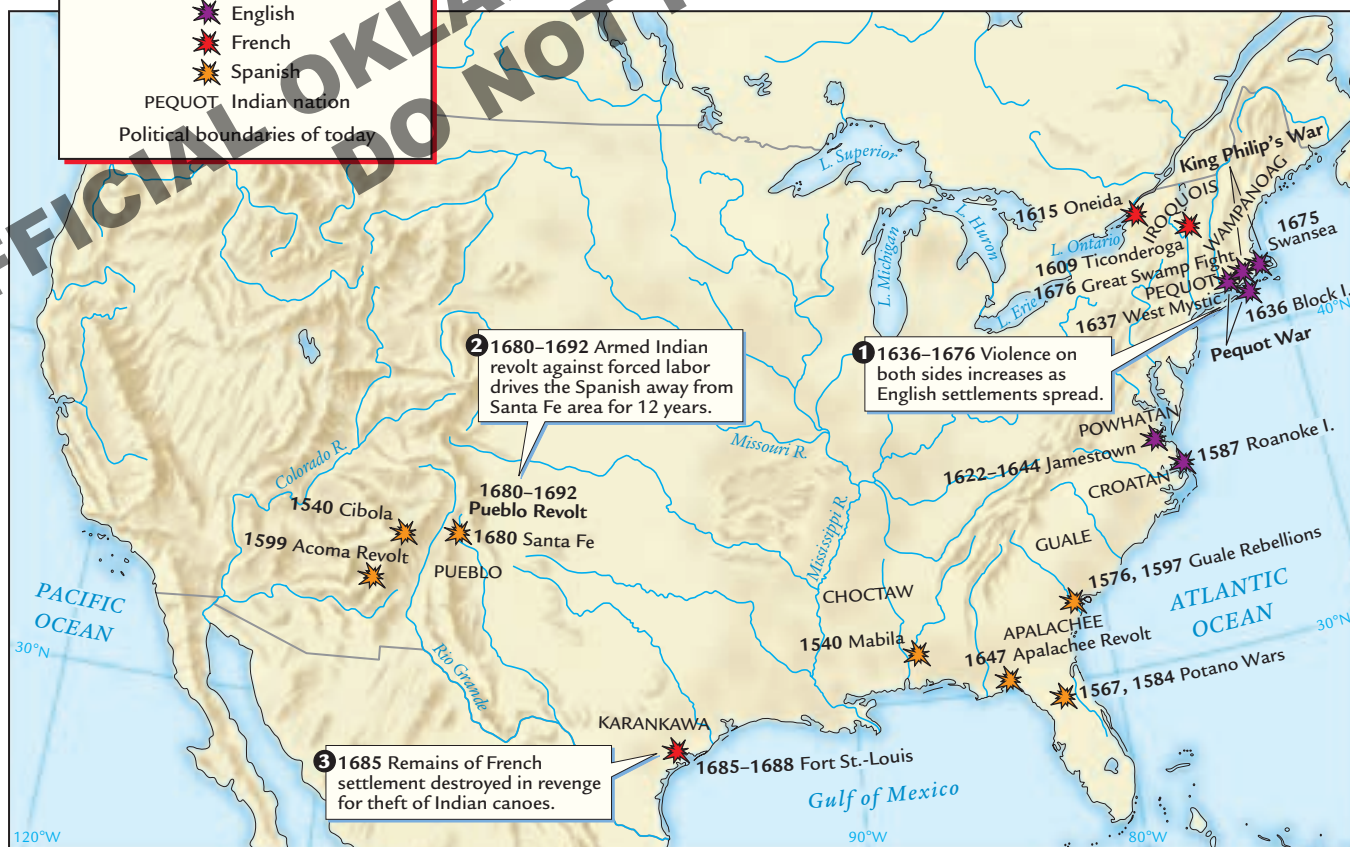
PEQUOT, Indian nation

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."*

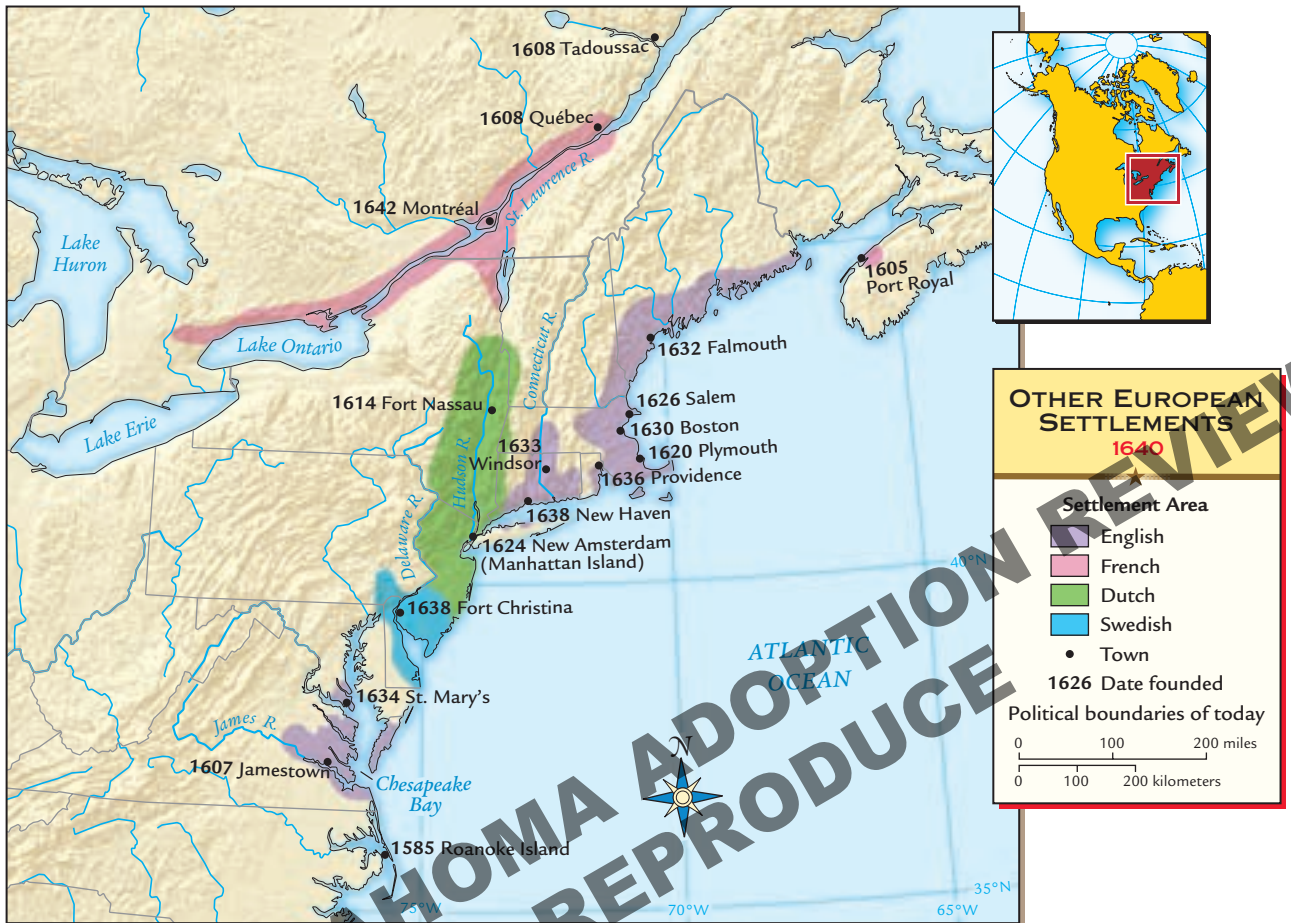
—BERNAL DIAZ DEL CASTILLO  
ON THE GOALS OF THE SPANISH CONQUERORS  
OF INDIAN CIVILIZATIONS



**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.

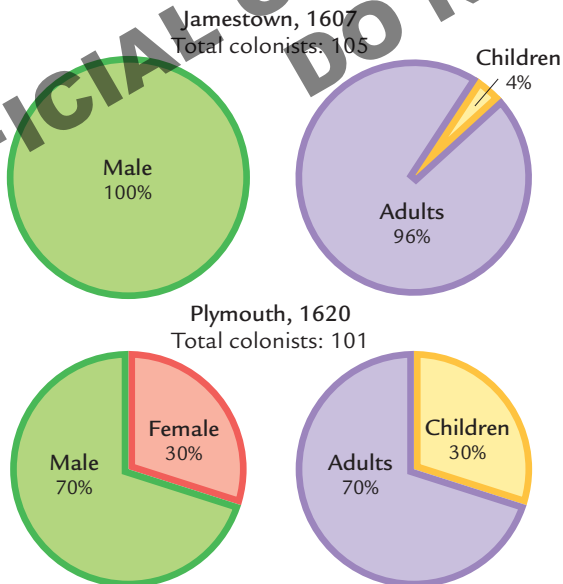






**C** Early French and Swedish settlements were trading posts. English and Dutch settlements were mainly farming communities. As in Europe, many settlements included forts for defense.

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## **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.

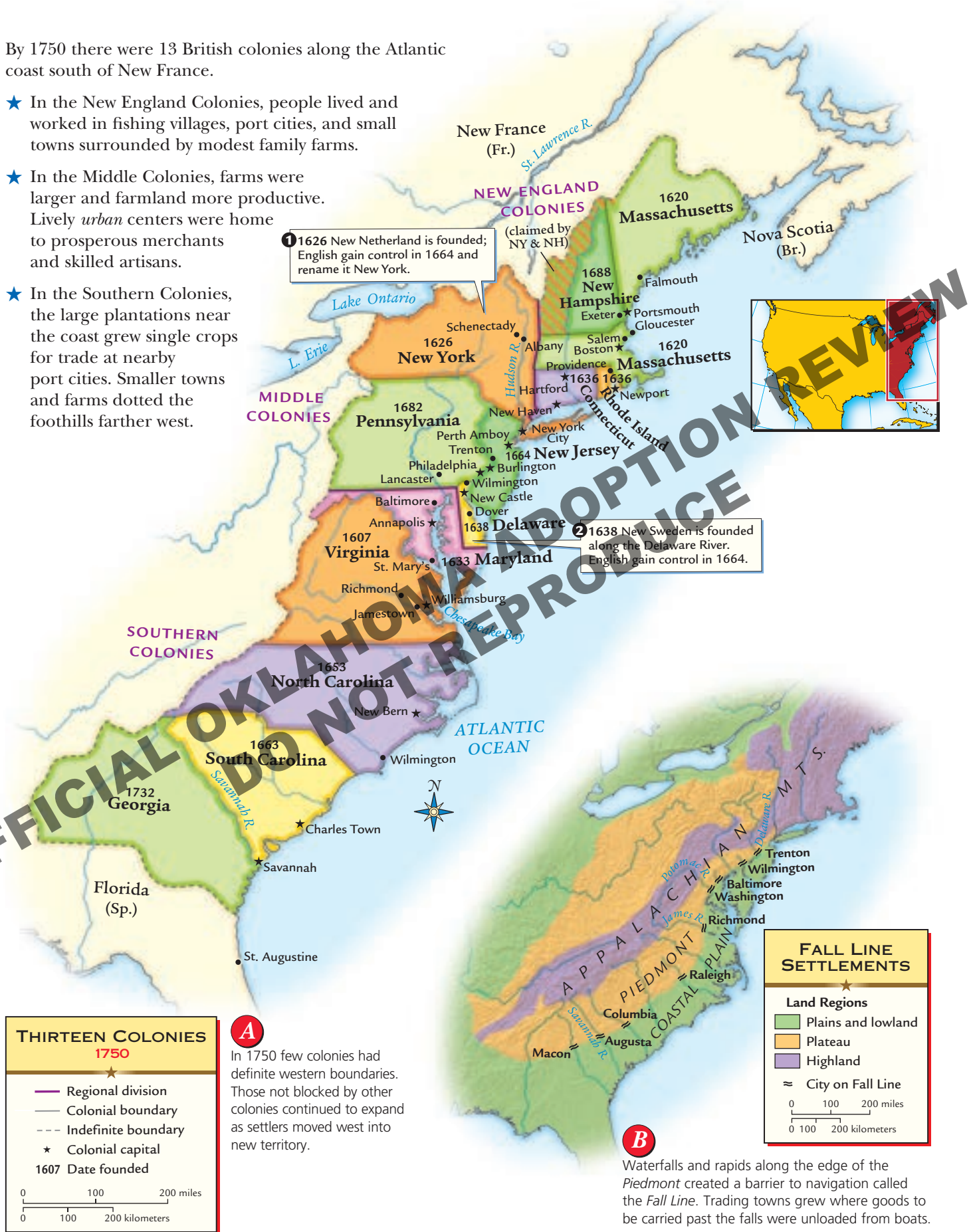


**E** Just as they had in England, the colonists at Plymouth planted gardens and built board houses—some with thatched roofs—like those at the reconstructed historical site above. Log cabins were introduced by Swedish settlers.

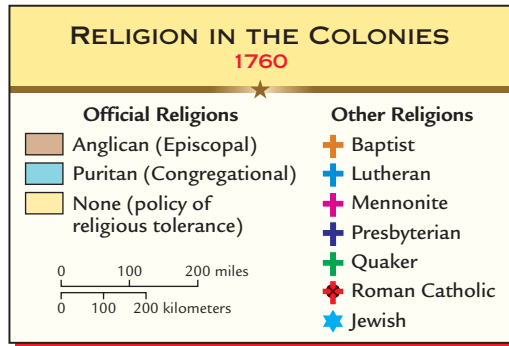
## *The Thirteen British Colonies*

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

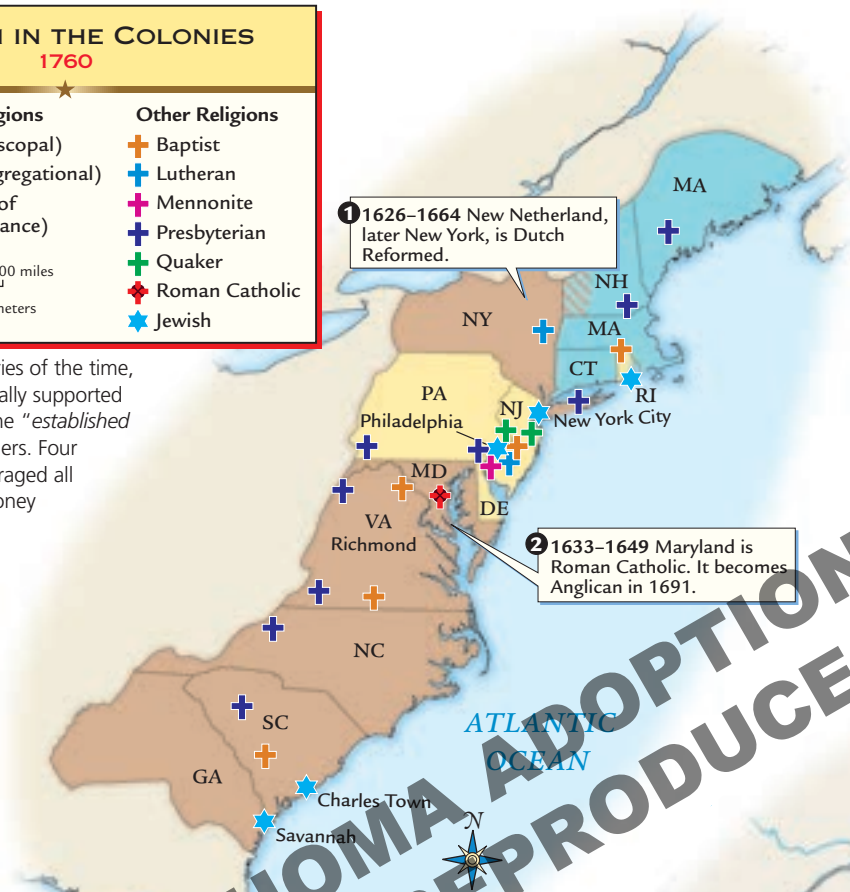
- ★ In the New England Colonies, people lived and worked in fishing villages, port cities, and small towns surrounded by modest family farms.
  - ★ In the Middle Colonies, farms were larger and farmland more productive. Lively *urban* centers were home to prosperous merchants and skilled artisans.
  - ★ 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.
- 





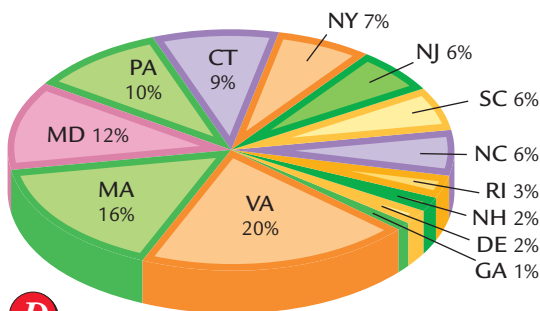


**C** Like European countries of the time, most colonies financially supported one religion, called the “established church,” and not others. Four other colonies encouraged all religions but gave money to none.



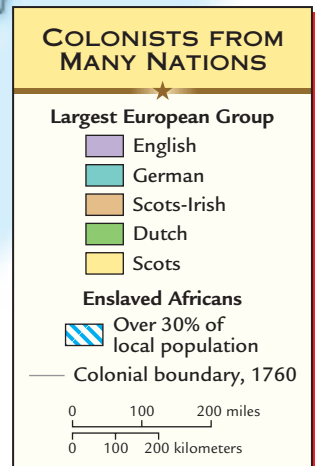
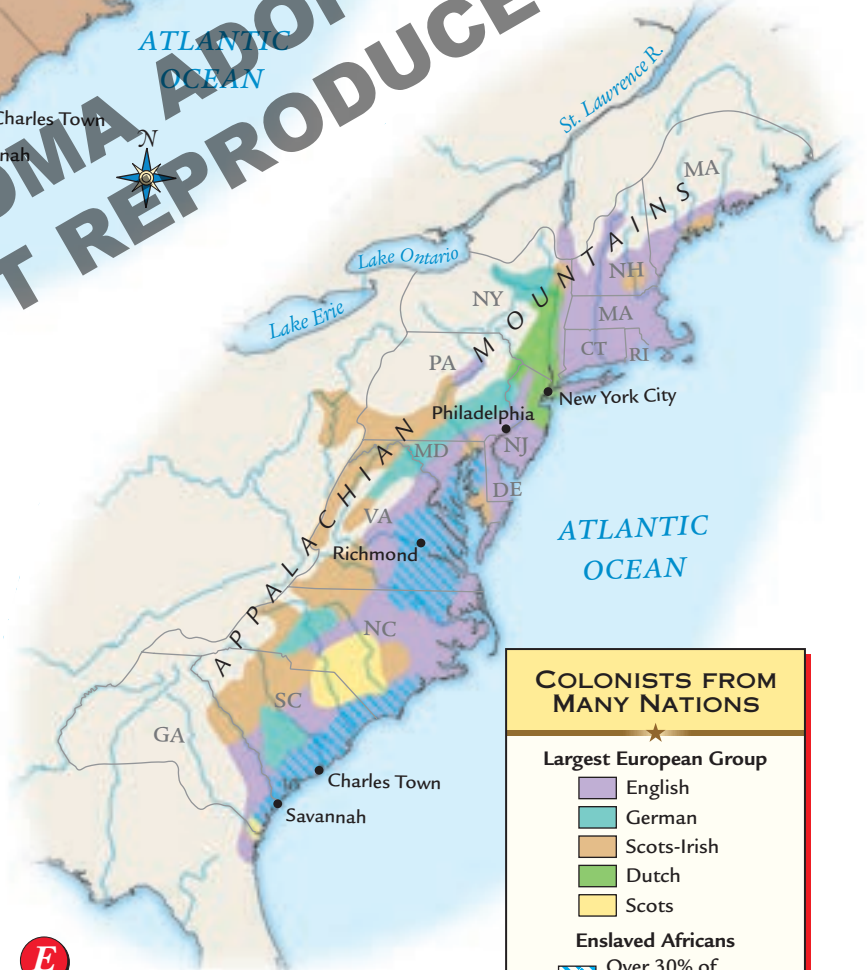
“...foreigners of different languages have ... ventured over wide and stormy seas to come hither...”

—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.

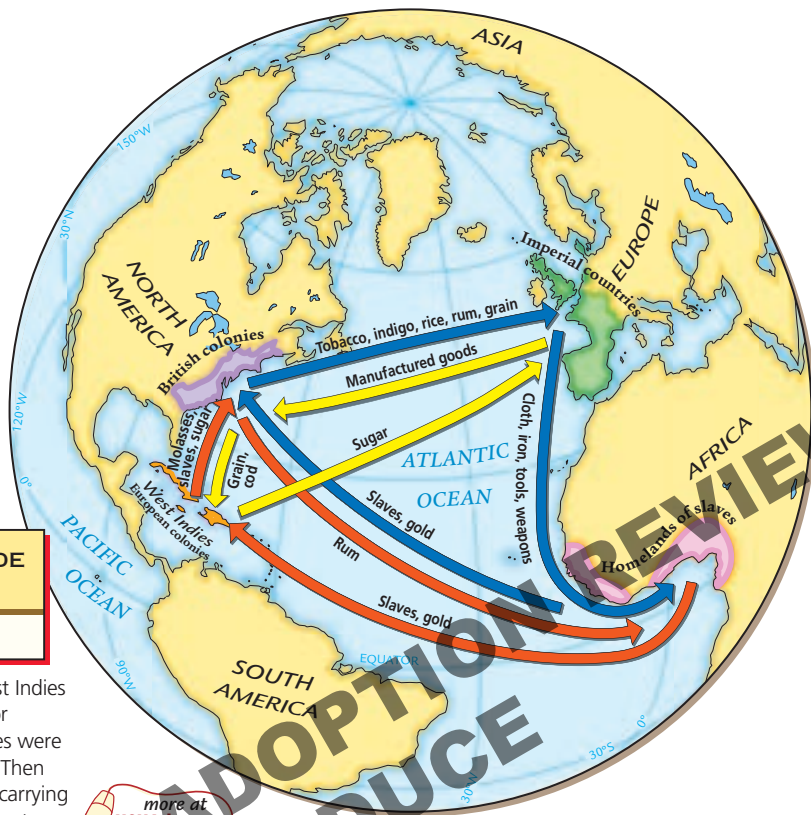


**E** Colonists tended to settle with others from the same part of Europe. By 1760 ethnically distinct regions could be found throughout the colonies. Notice the changes since 1640, shown on map C on page 23.

# Slavery in the Americas

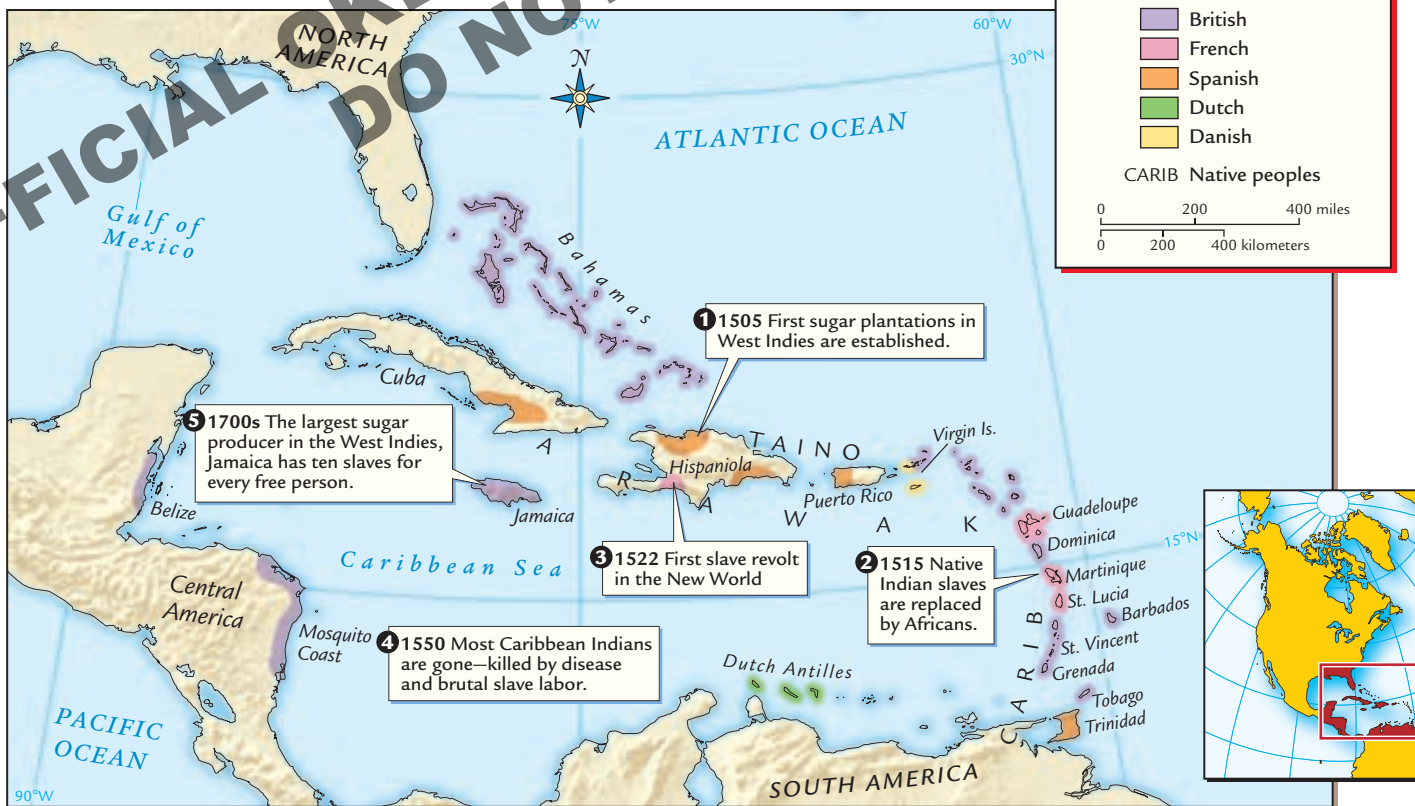
More than 11 million Africans were sold into slavery in the Americas. Most were put to work on plantations in the West Indies and Brazil.

- ★ 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.



- 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.

- 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.







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.

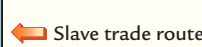
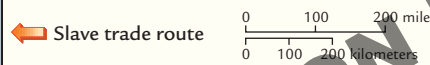


### SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

1750

#### Where Slaves Worked

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

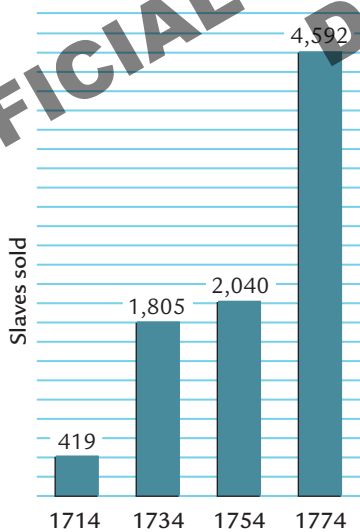


Slave ships carried nearly 13 million people across the Atlantic Ocean. One in eight died during the terrible journey.



### 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

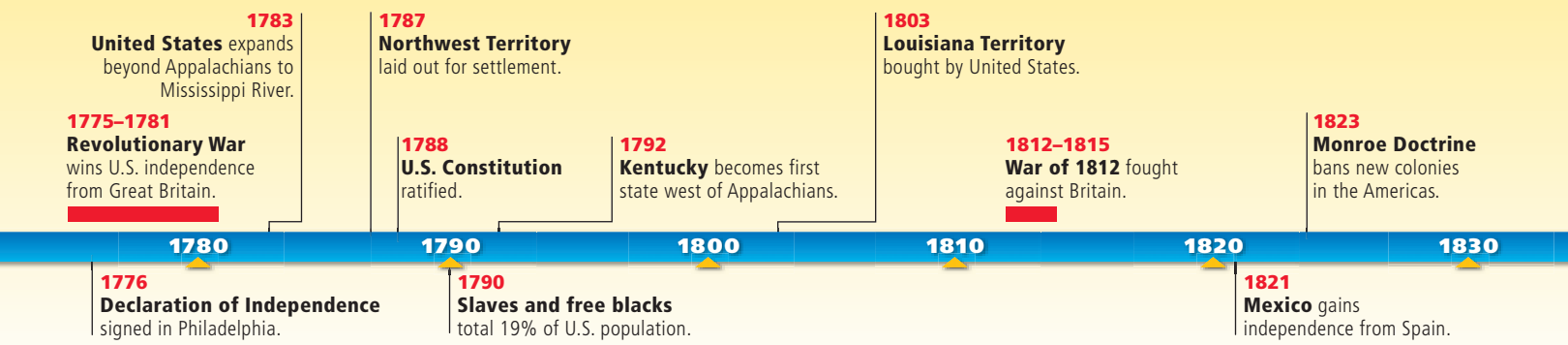
- British claim
- French claim
- Proclamation Line of 1763
- British victory
- French victory
- Colonial boundary

OTTAWA Indian nation

0 100 200 miles  
0 100 200 kilometers







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.

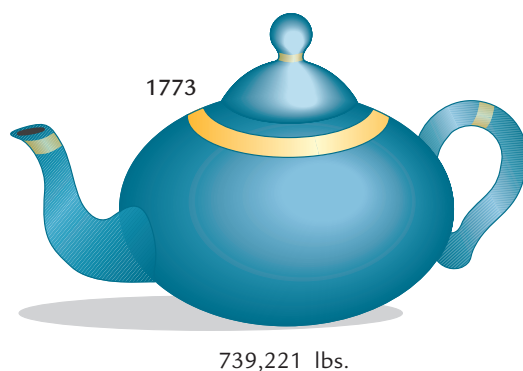
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**C** Indians fought colonists who moved west. In 1763 Britain set the Proclamation Line and banned settlement west of it to avoid another war.



**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.



### 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.



# Patriots Fight the Revolutionary War

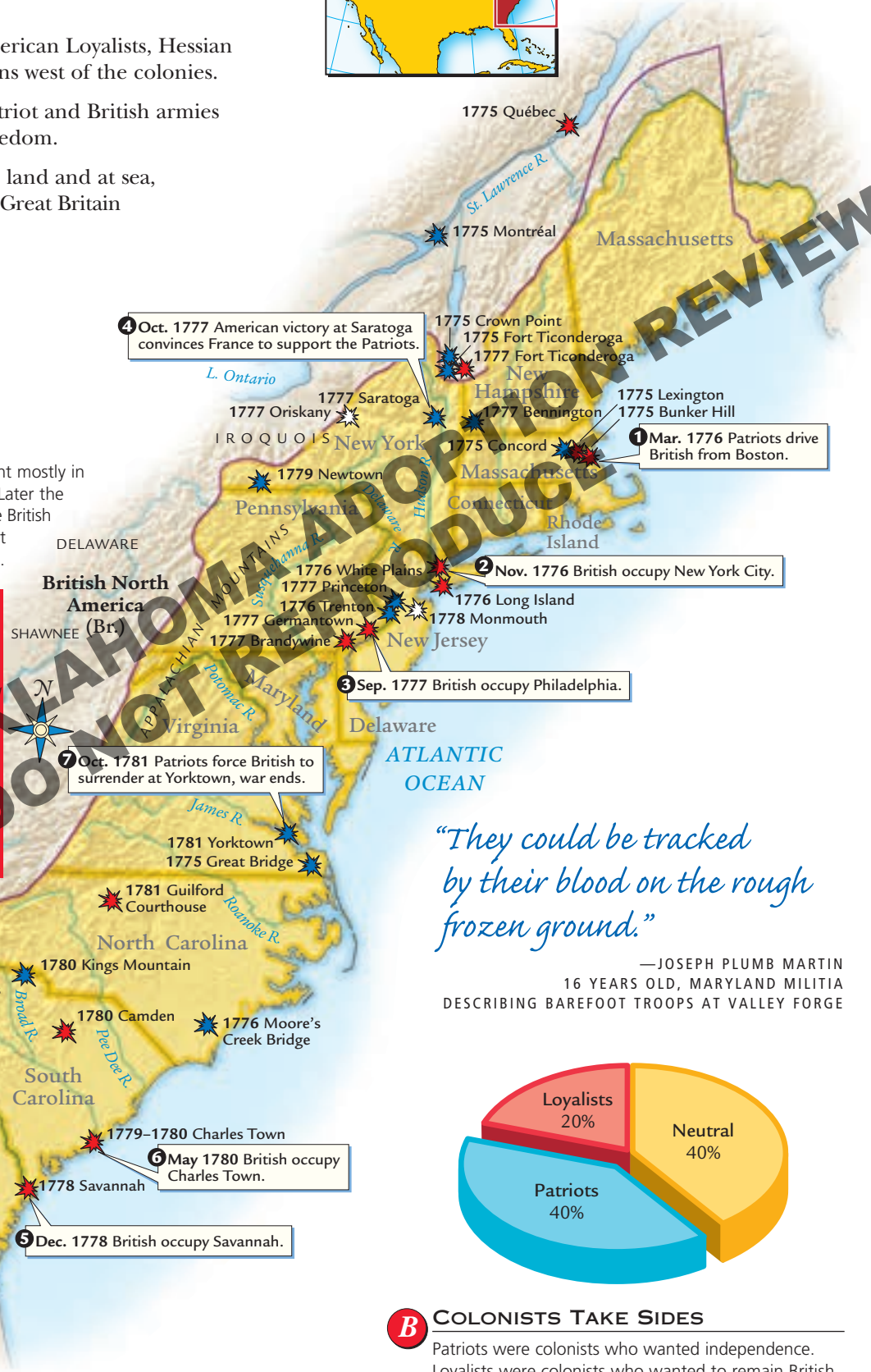
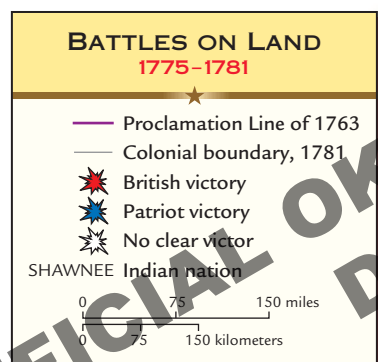
Colonial rebellion grew into the American Revolution, the war for independence from Great Britain.

- ★ 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.



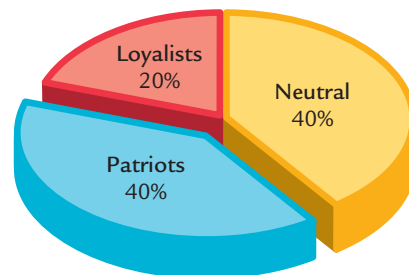
**A**

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.



*"They could be tracked by their blood on the rough frozen ground."*

—JOSEPH PLUMB MARTIN  
16 YEARS OLD, MARYLAND MILITIA  
DESCRIBING BAREFOOT TROOPS AT VALLEY FORGE

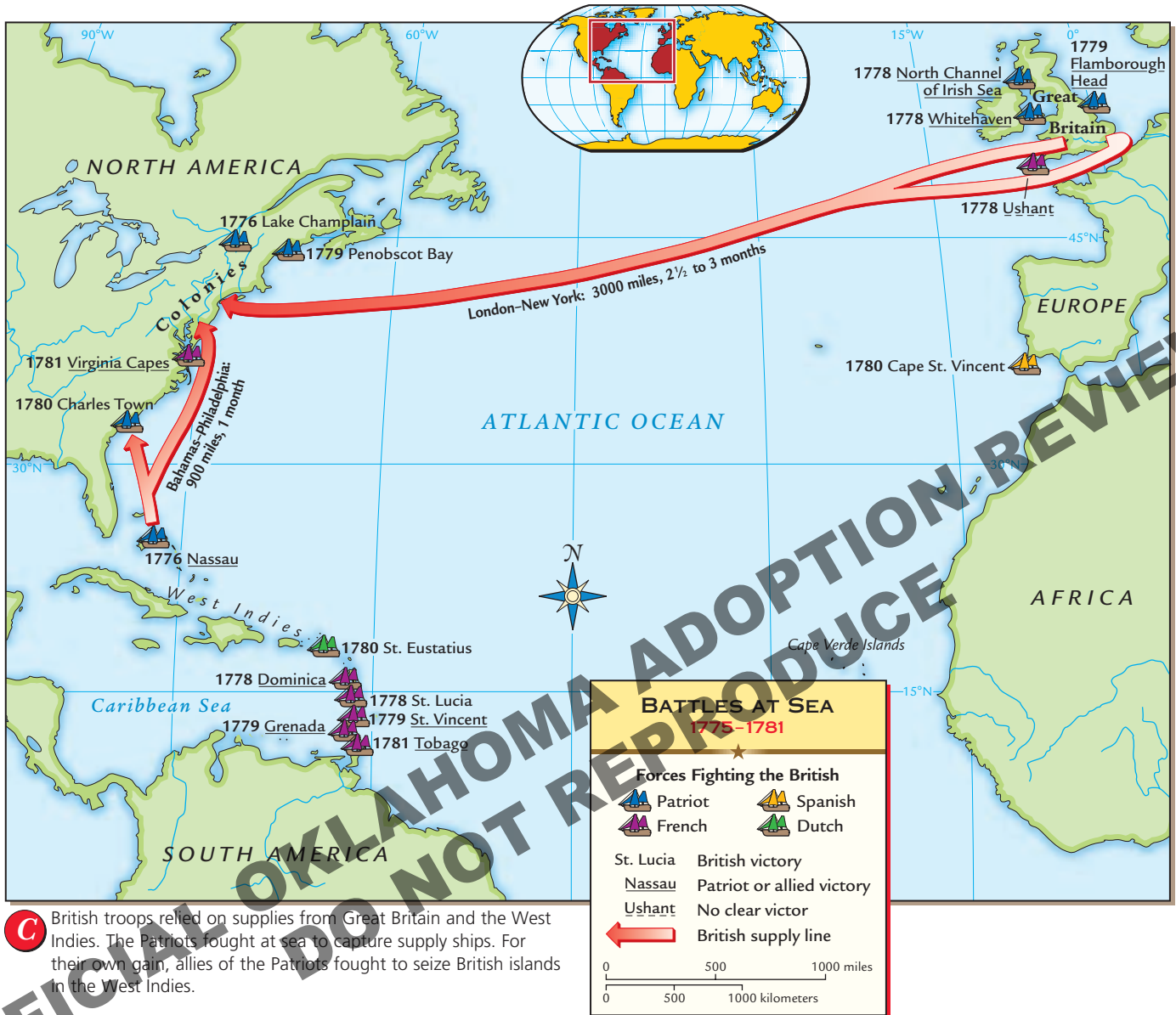


**B**

## COLONISTS TAKE SIDES

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

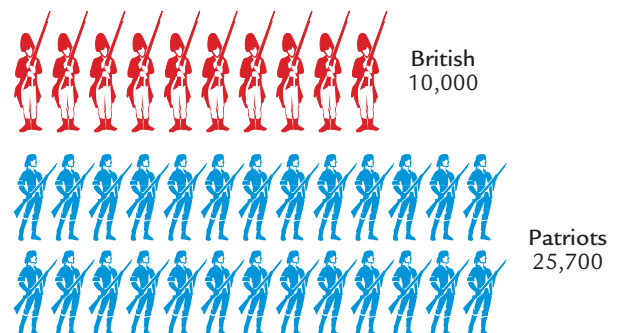




**C** British troops relied on supplies from Great Britain and the West Indies. The Patriots fought at sea to capture supply ships. For their own gain, allies of the Patriots fought to seize British islands in the West Indies.



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



### **E** SOLDIERS' DEATHS

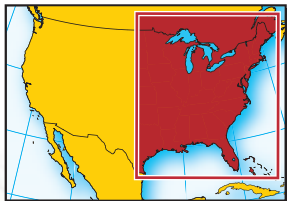
Patriot troops outnumbered the British but were poorly fed and clothed. Only 28 percent of those who died were killed in battle. The rest died from disease, of exposure, or as prisoners.

more at  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.com)

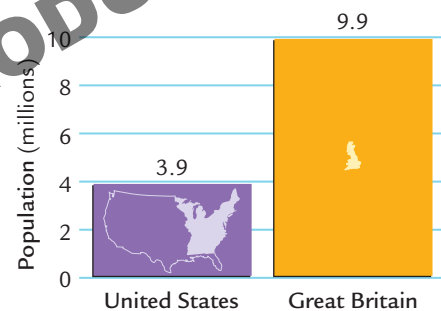
# A New Nation: The United States of America

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.

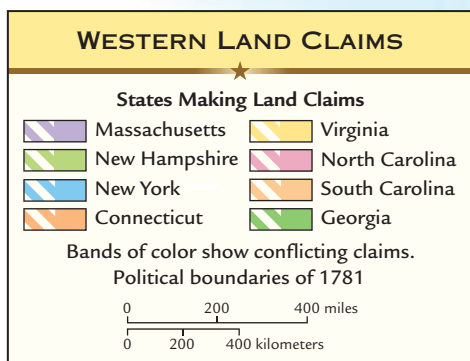


**A** Compare this map with map C on page 29 to see who gained and who lost after the American Revolution.



## **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.

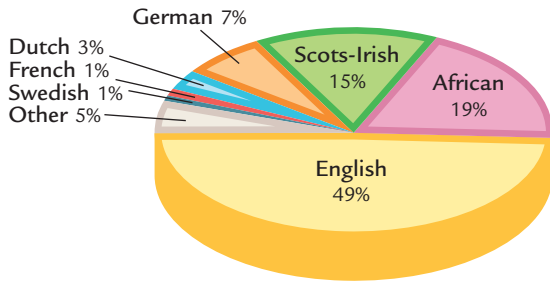


**B** Eight states made competing claims on western lands on the basis of their old colonial *charters*. Other states refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation until such claims were dropped.



**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

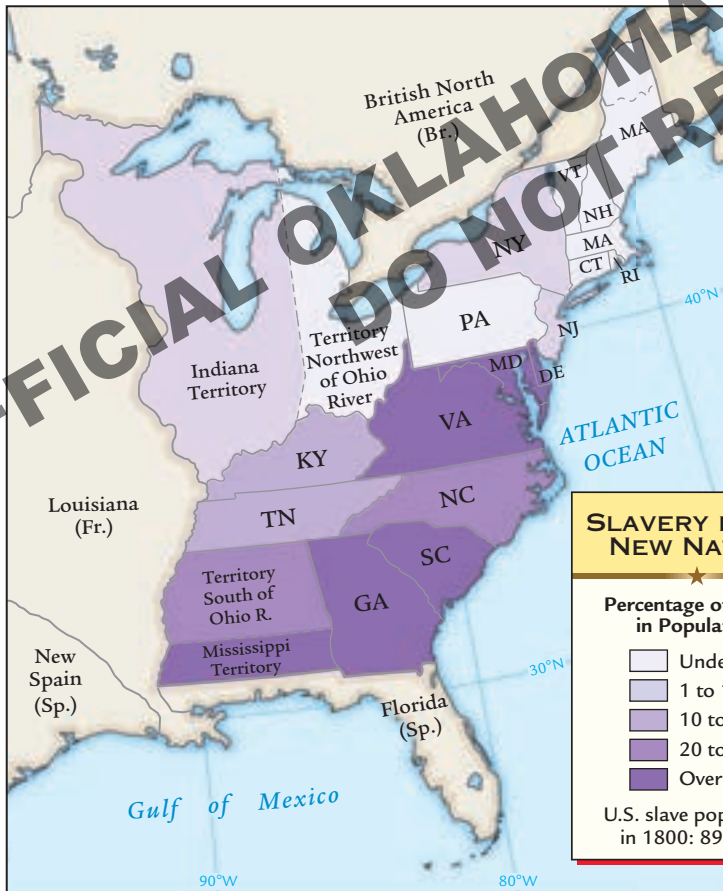
In 1790 former colonists still thought of themselves only as English or German—or as New Yorkers or Virginians. It took awhile for them to view themselves as Americans. For slaves, free blacks, and Indians, it took even longer.

## F

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

### UNITED STATES 1790

- International boundary
- State boundary
- - - Disputed boundary
- ⊙ National capital



### SLAVERY IN THE NEW NATION

#### Percentage of Slaves in Population

- Under 1
- 1 to 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 30
- Over 30

U.S. slave population  
in 1800: 894,000

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.)

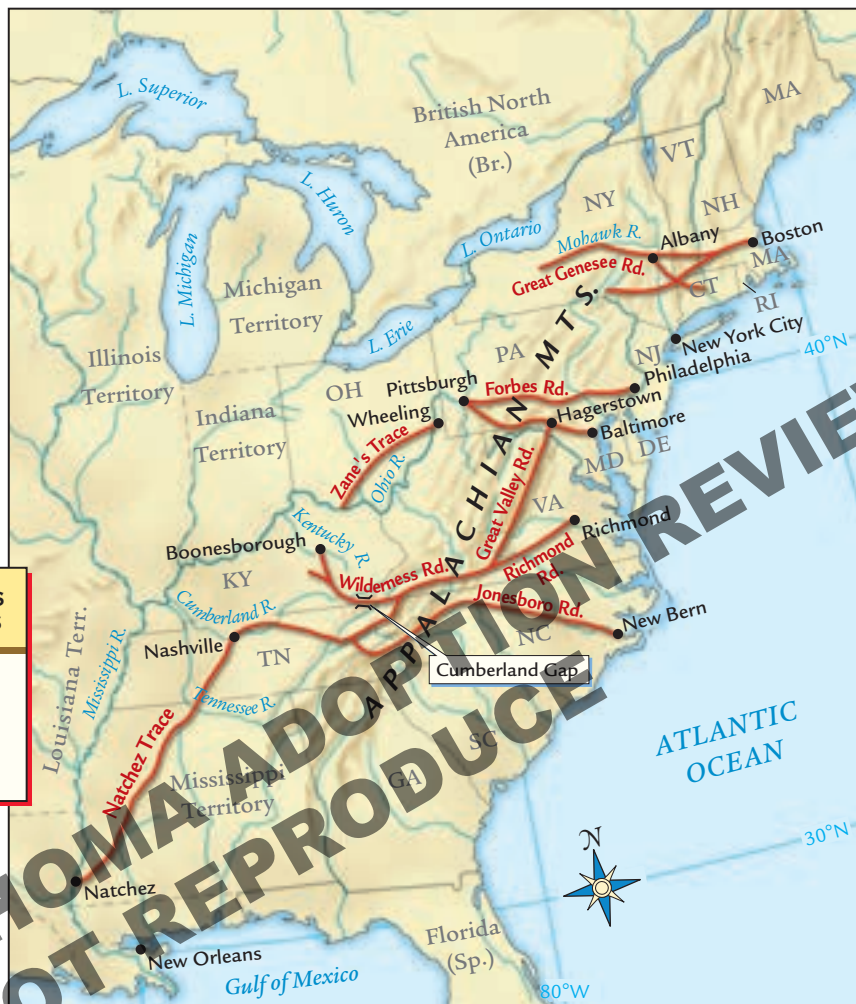


Most slaves were put to work on plantations in the South. Northern states began to abolish slavery after the Revolution.

# 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.

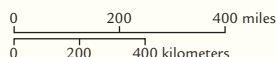
- ★ After the Revolution, people headed west across the mountains, looking for affordable land to settle.
- ★ Despite Indian resistance to American claims, newly surveyed land was soon dotted with farms, schools, and towns.
- ★ By road and river, growing numbers of settlers pushed the frontier westward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



## WESTWARD ACROSS THE APPALACHIANS

— Major road or trail

Political boundaries of 1810



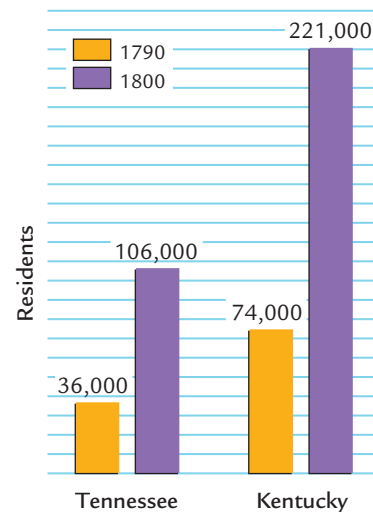
A

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.

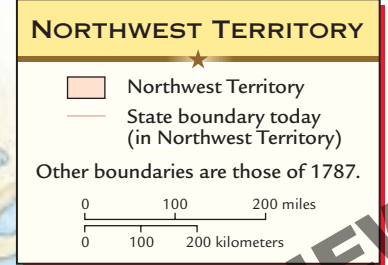


## C POPULATION BOOM

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

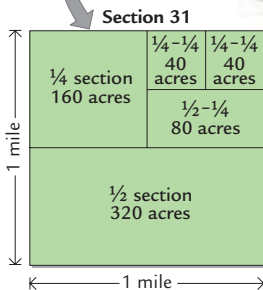
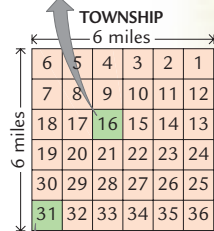
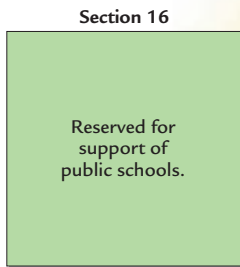


**D** The Northwest Territory was divided into townships. Each township was then divided into 36 sections. The same system divided the land in most later territories and brought order to their settlement.



*“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.

**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.

**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

# 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.

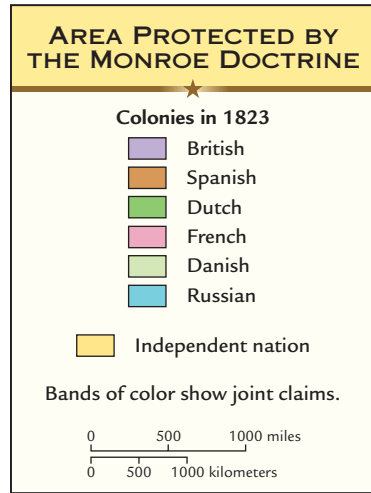


**A** New Spain's last missions were built in California. Most missions had not only a church but a courtyard lined with workshops, storerooms, and places to cook, eat, and sleep. Fields, stables, and water were usually nearby.

**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.







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



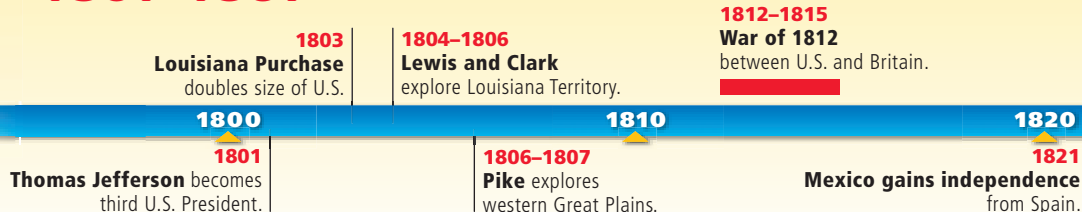
*"Viva la independencia!"*

—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.

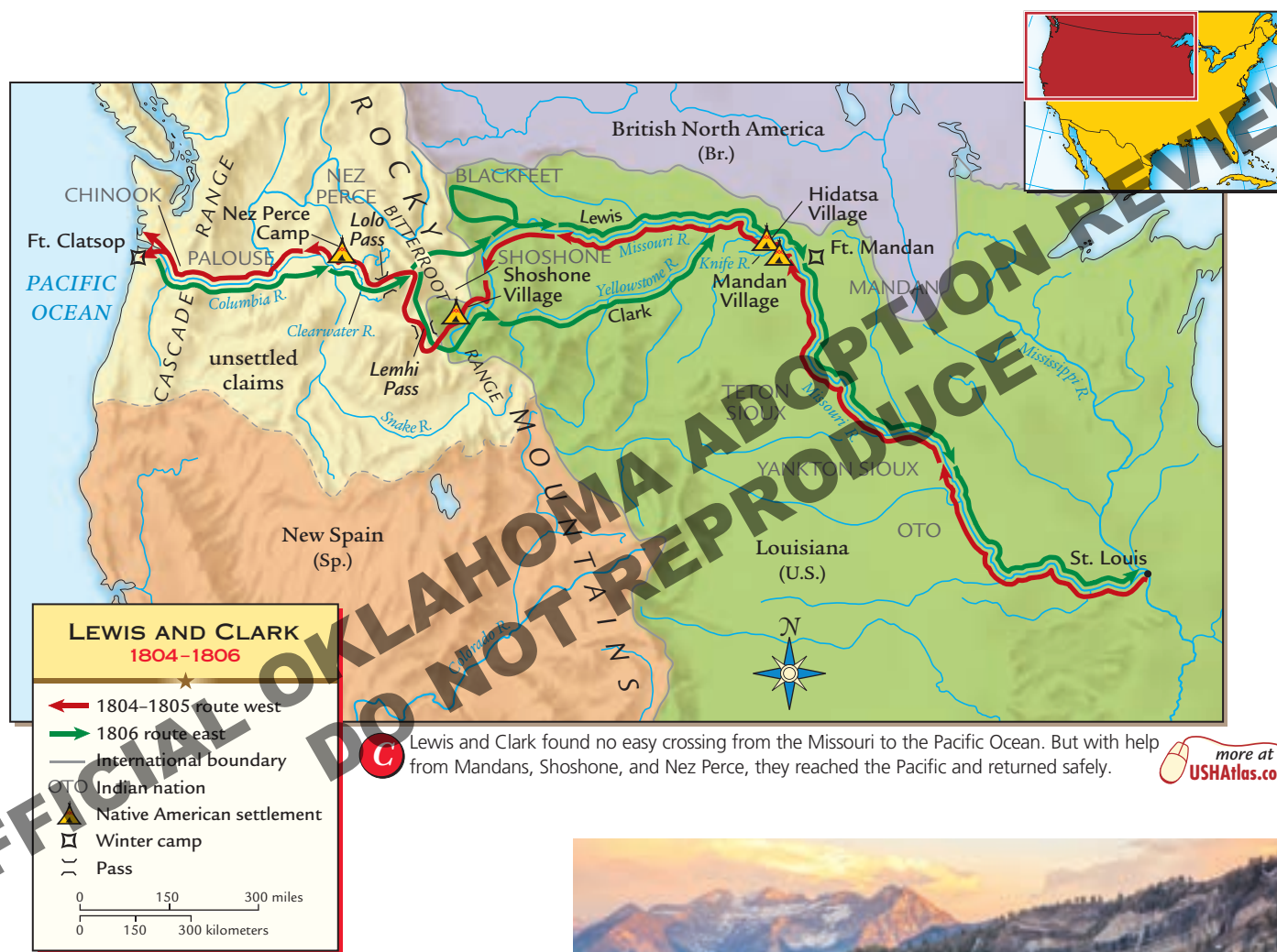
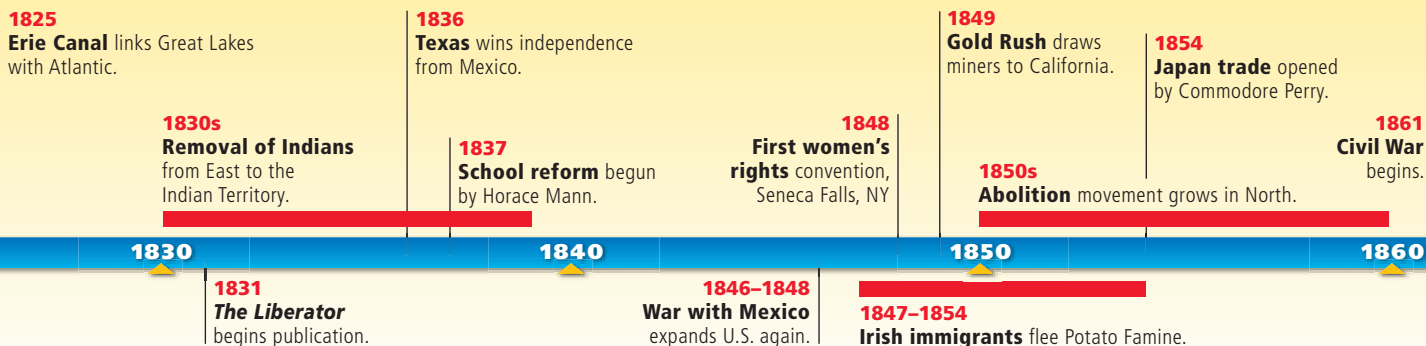


**A** Much of the Louisiana Territory consisted of the Great Plains. In 1803 they were inhabited by Native Americans such as these hunters painted by George Catlin.



**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.





*"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.

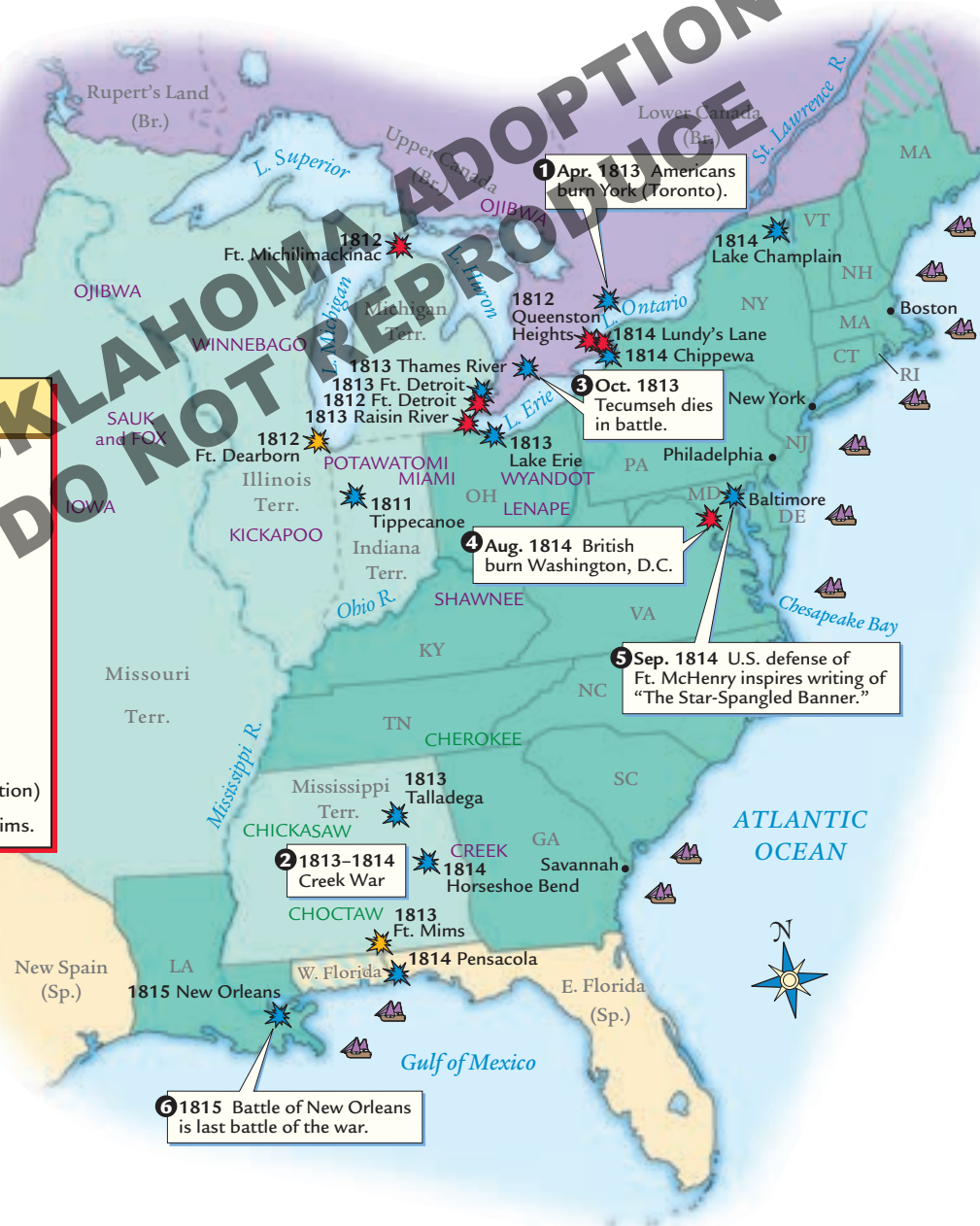
**A**

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.

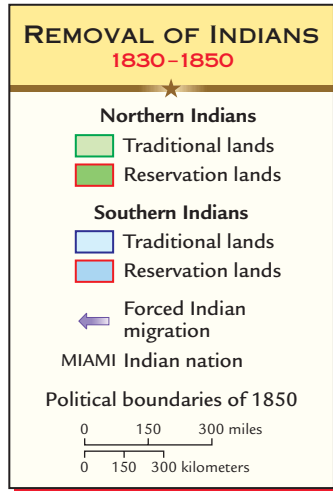


**WAR OF 1812**

	U.S. state
	U.S. territory
	British North America
	Spanish territory
	U.S. victory
	Indian victory
	British victory
	British blockade
<b>Indian Nations</b>	
	U.S. ally
	British ally (Tecumseh's confederation)
Bands of color show conflicting claims.	

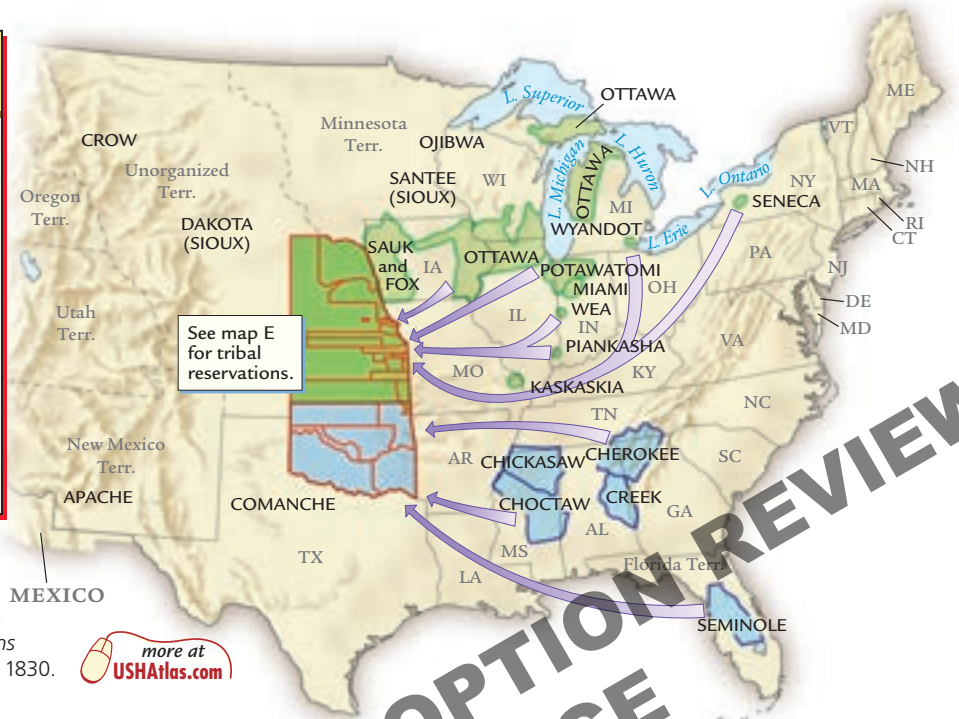






**C** The United States encouraged settlement west of the Appalachians, pushing Indians farther west. After much resistance, Indians were forced onto reservations west of the Mississippi beginning in 1830.

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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.

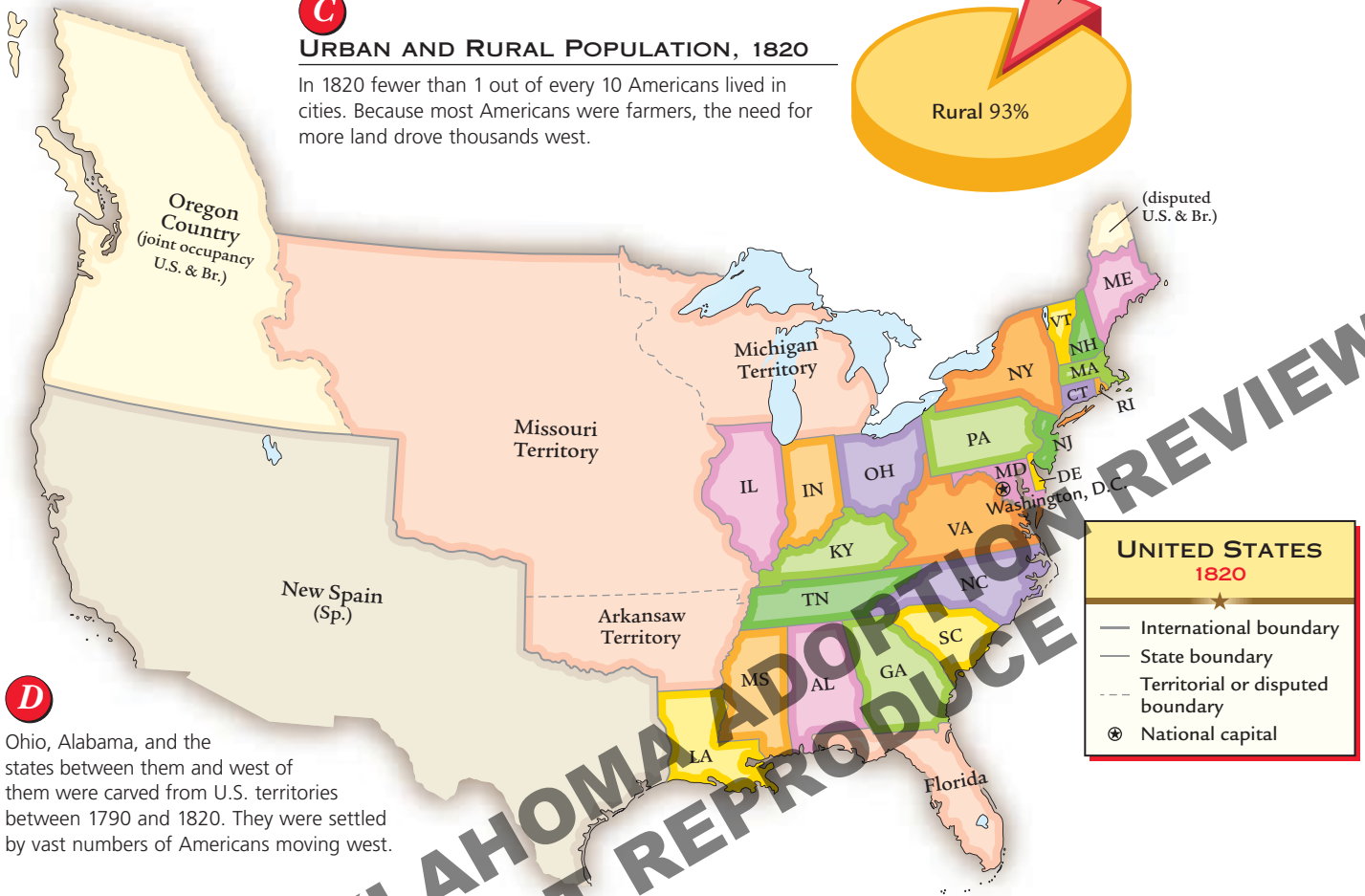
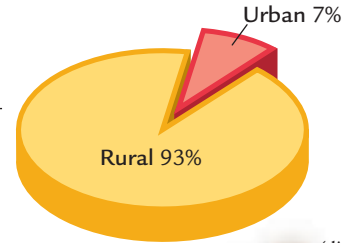




**C**

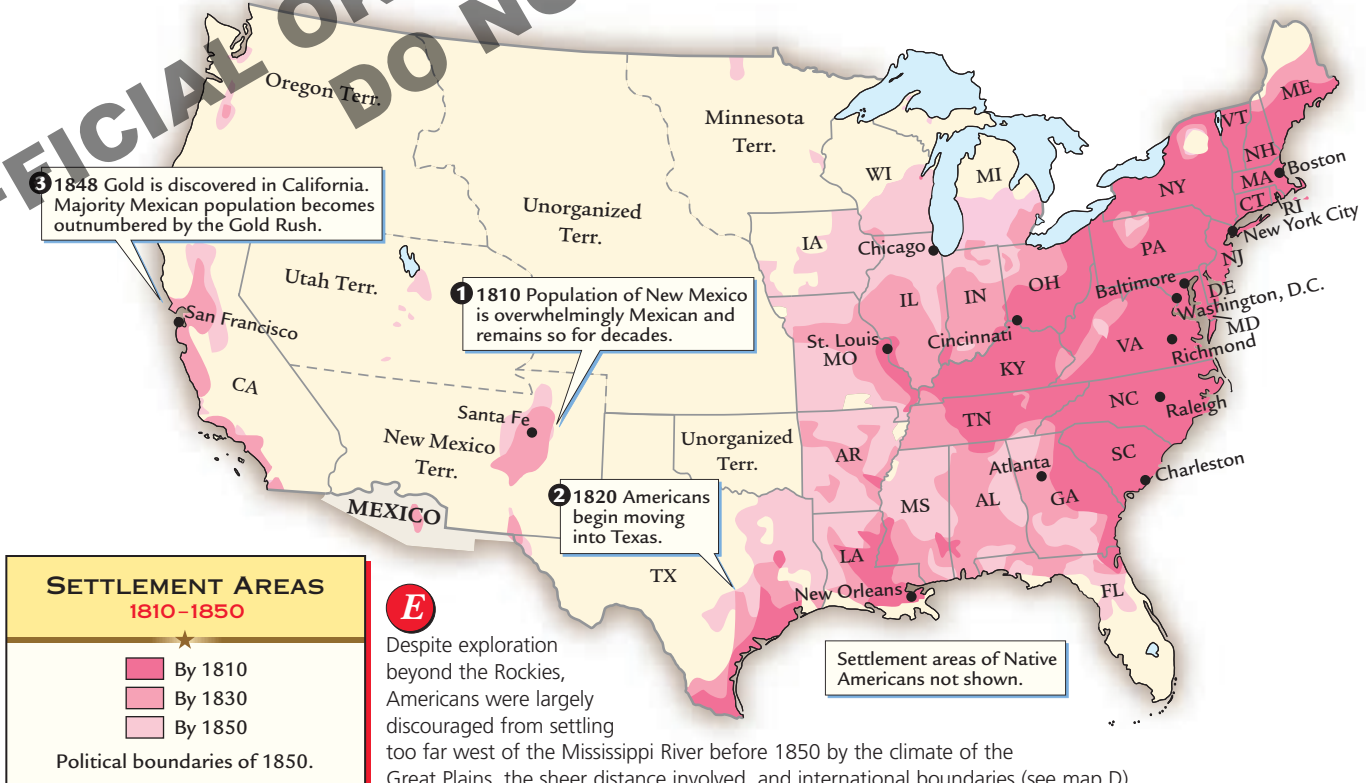
### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1820

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.



**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.



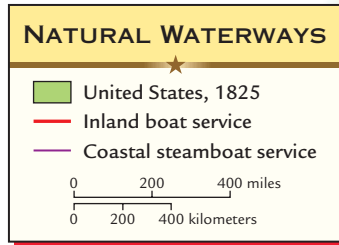
**E**

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.



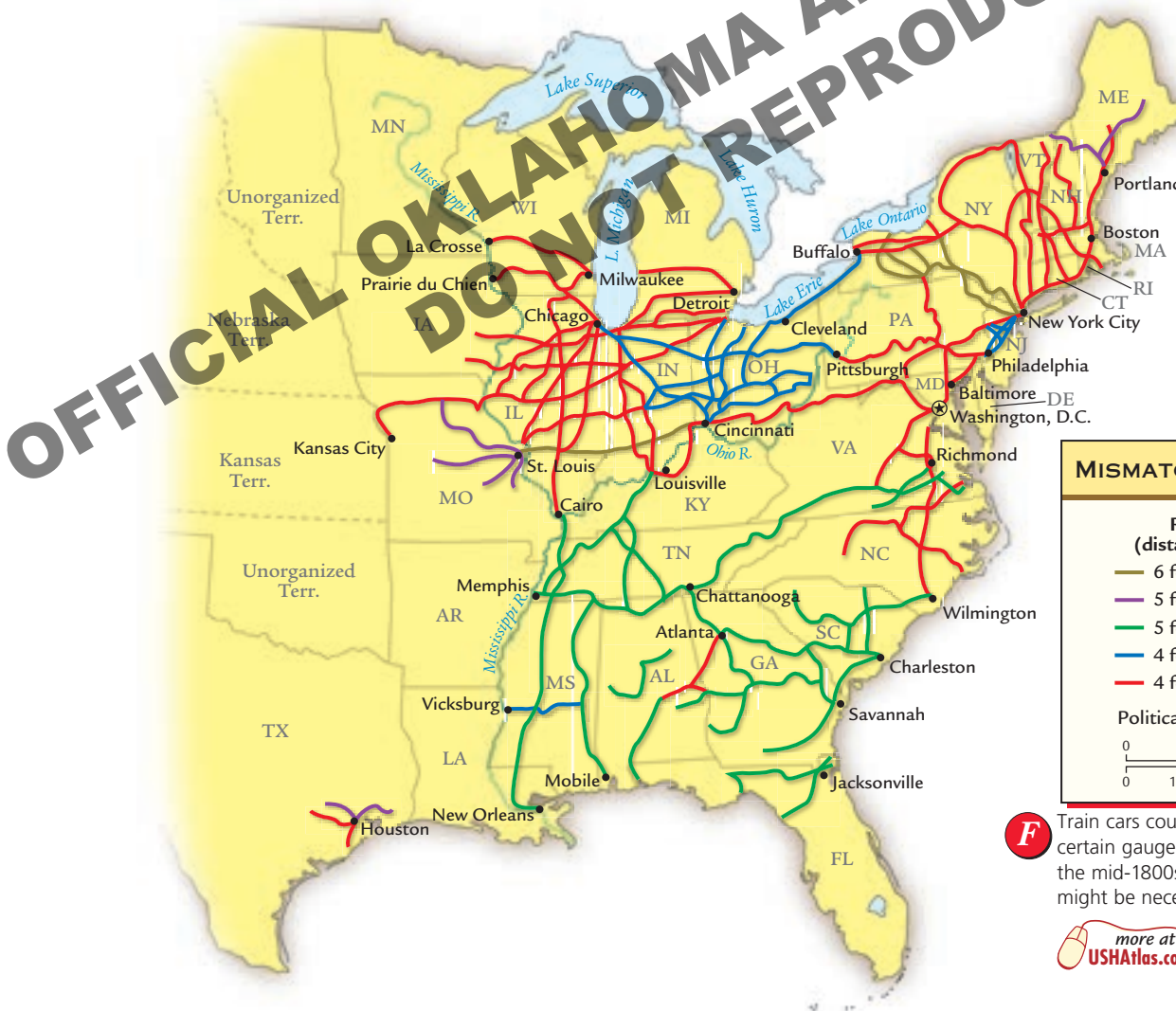
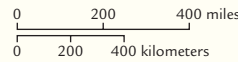




**D** Americans relied on horses for most long-distance travel in the East until the 1830s, and in the West for at least a generation longer.

**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.

TRAVEL TIME FROM  
NEW YORK CITY  
1830

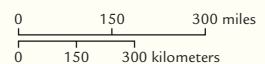


MISMATCHED RAILROADS

Railroad Gauge  
(distance between rails)

- 6 feet
- 5 feet 6 inches
- 5 feet
- 4 feet 10 inches
- 4 feet 8 1/2 inches

Political boundaries of 1860

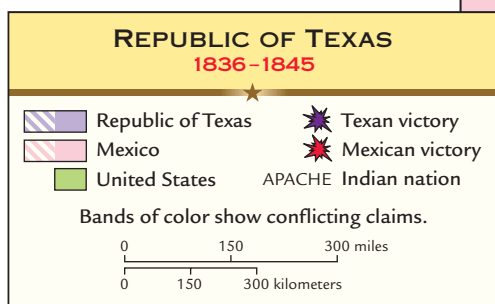


**F** Train cars could run only on rails of a certain gauge, or distance apart. In the mid-1800s, several changes of train might be necessary on a long trip.

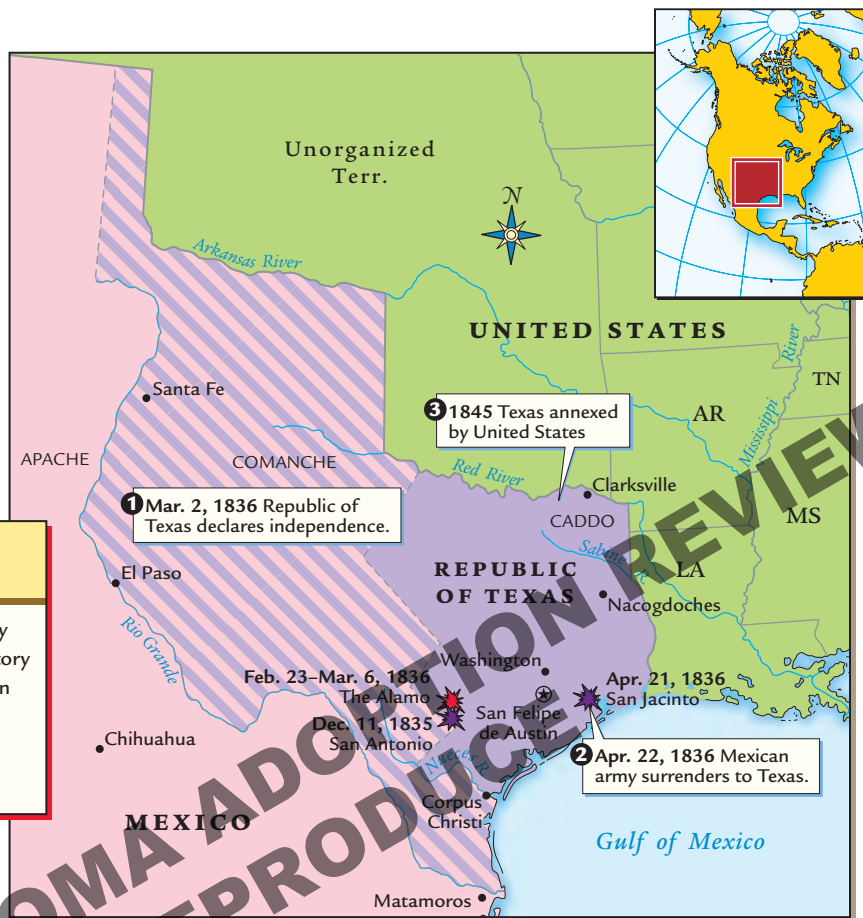
# America Expands to the Pacific

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

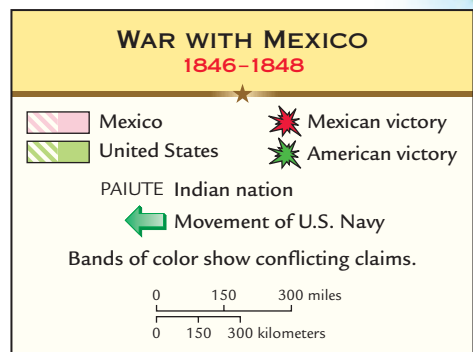
- ★ Texas had won independence from Mexico in 1836. The United States *annexed* it in 1845.
- ★ In 1848, victory in the War with Mexico gave the northern third of Mexico to the United States.
- ★ Farther north, the United States gained the southern half of Oregon Country in an 1846 agreement with Britain.



- 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.



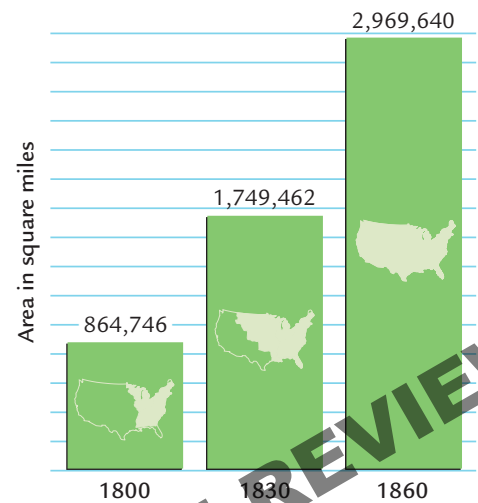
- B** War with Mexico began in 1846 when U.S. troops invaded land claimed by both countries. The war ended in 1848, not long after the U.S. conquest of Mexico City, the capital of Mexico.







**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.



**E**

The United States gained most of its western land in four steps between 1845 and 1853. Each acquisition was different: an annexation, a peaceful treaty, a treaty ending a war, and a purchase.

# 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.



**B** Many of the trails used by emigrants had been blazed by earlier explorers; see map B on page 42. Notice that the Mormons took a separate trail west.

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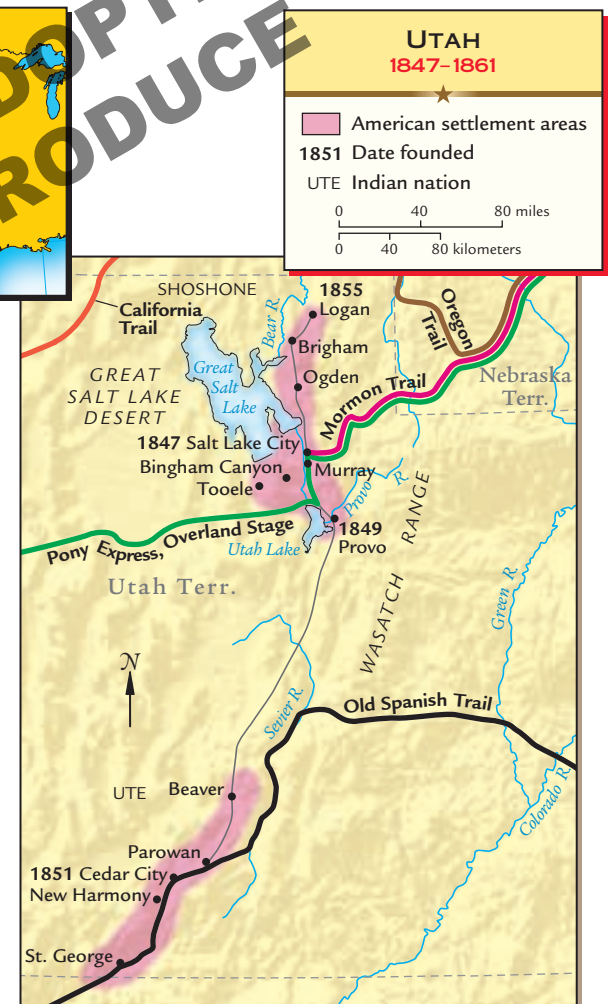
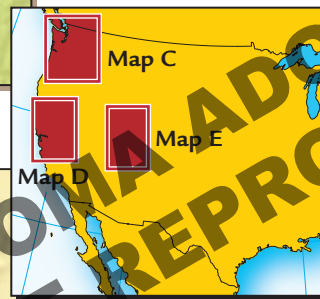
**C** Farmers and loggers moved to the Oregon Country (later the state of Oregon and Washington Territory) between 1840 and 1861. They were drawn by reports from early fur traders and missionaries.

*“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



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

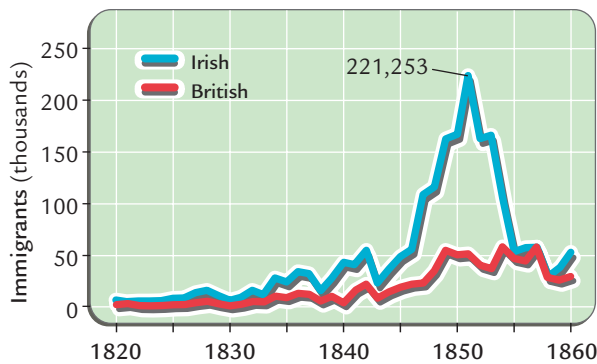


**E** The Mormons escaped religious persecution by moving to the harsh Utah desert, hoping that isolation would enable them to practice their religion in peace.

# 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.

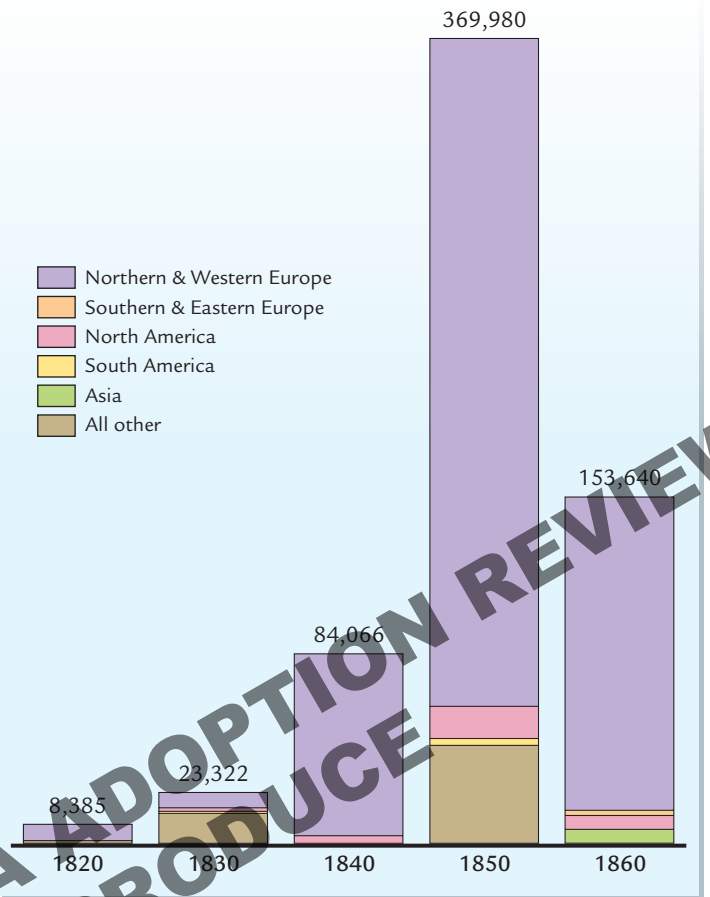


## A IRISH AND BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

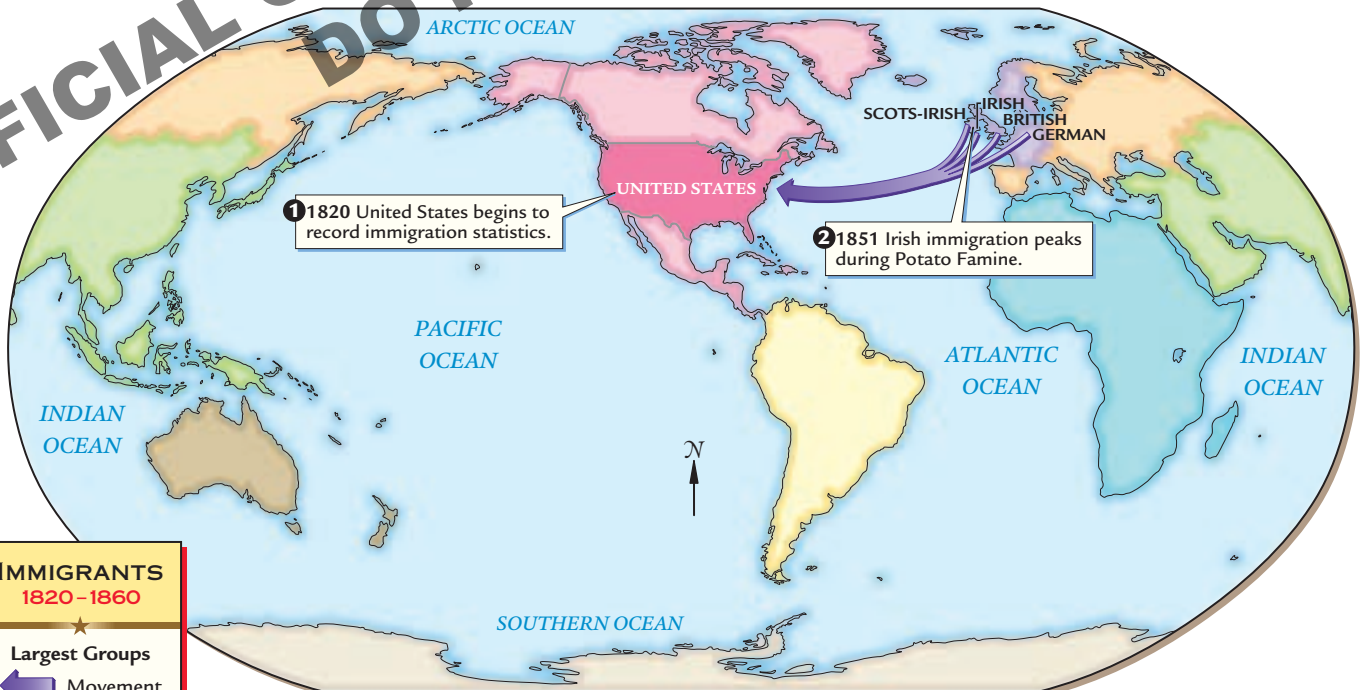
Immigrants from rural Ireland came to America to escape poverty. Their numbers soared to unprecedented levels in the 1840s and 1850s after the Irish potato crop failed.

## 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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## IMMIGRANTS 1820-1860

Largest Groups  
← Movement  
IRISH Ethnicity

- 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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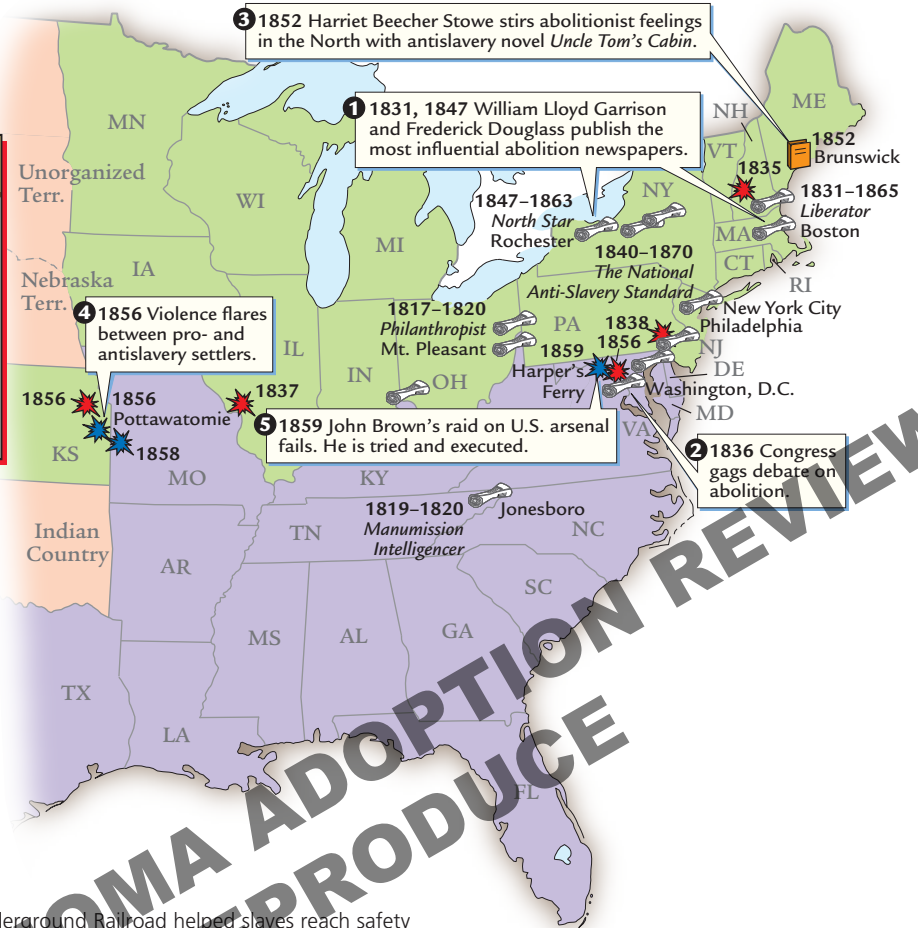
### ABOLITION MOVEMENT

- 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.



**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.

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# Civil War and Reconstruction

## 1820-1877

**1860**  
Democratic Party divides into antislavery and proslavery factions.

**1854**  
Republican Party founded to oppose slavery in the territories.

**1860**  
Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln elected U.S. President.

**1860**  
South Carolina secedes from the Union, first of 11 states to do so.

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

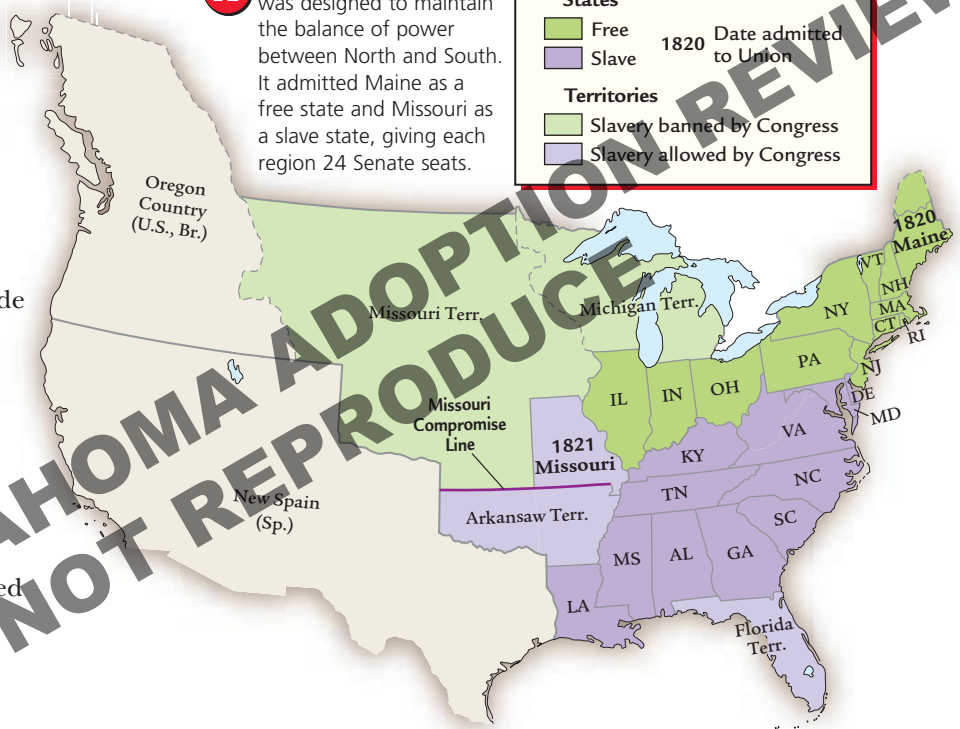
**1855**  
**1857 Dred Scott decision declares**  
blacks are not U.S. citizens.

## Slavery Divides the Nation

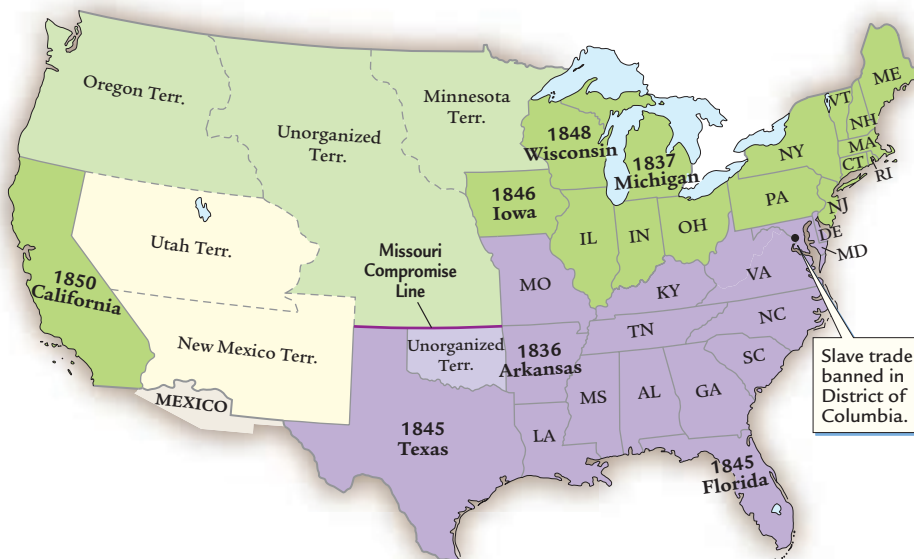
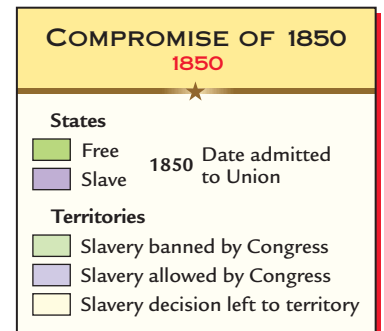
The issue of slavery affected national decisions for decades. Congress twice compromised to satisfy both North and South, but without lasting success.

- ★ 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.

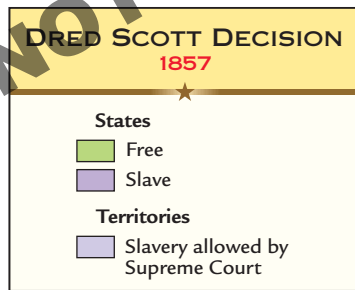
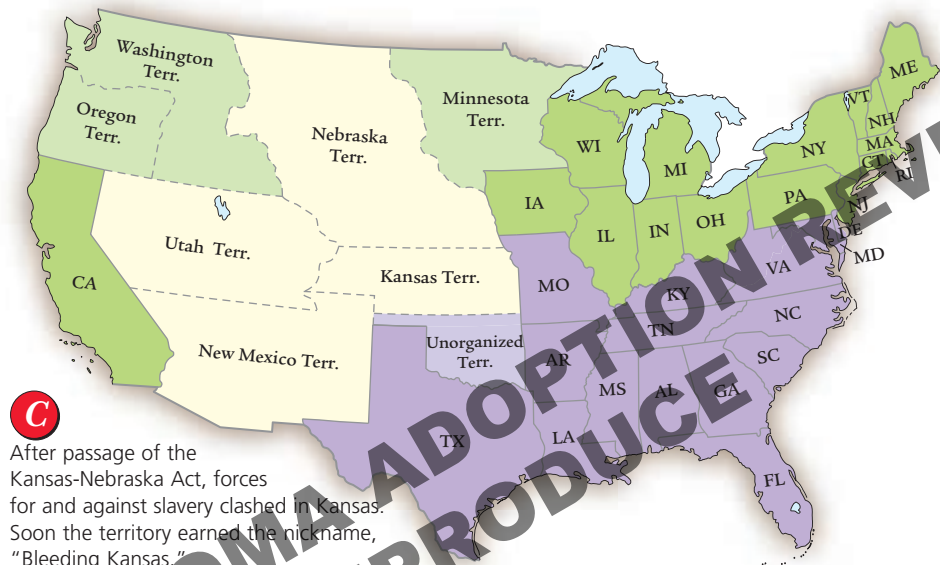
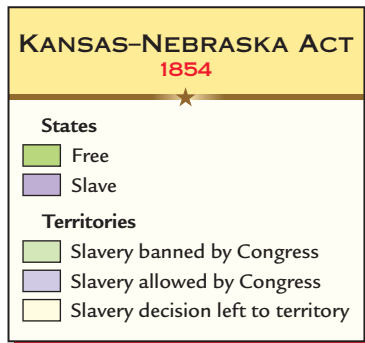
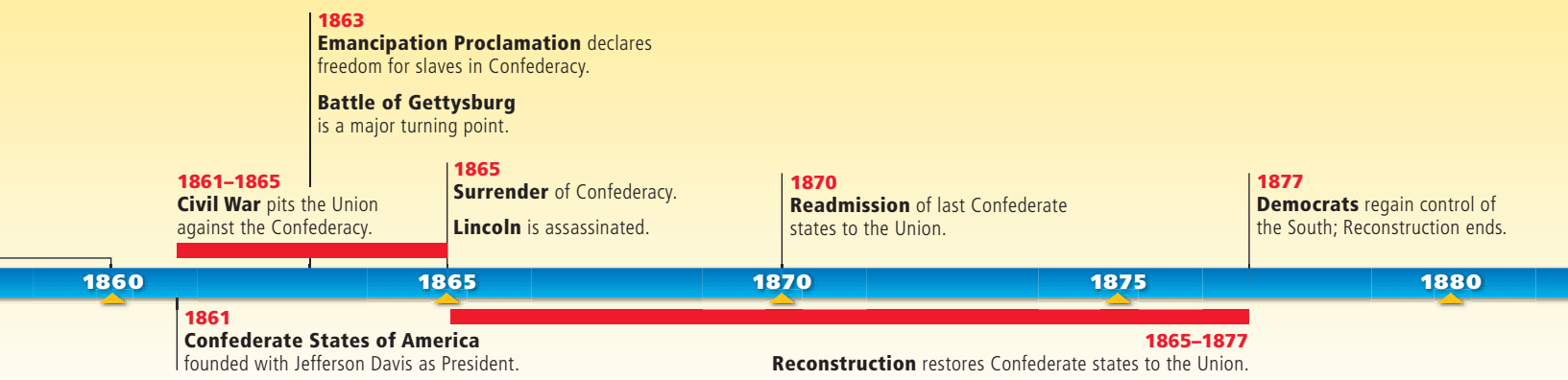
**A** The Missouri Compromise was designed to maintain the balance of power between North and South. It admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state, giving each region 24 Senate seats.



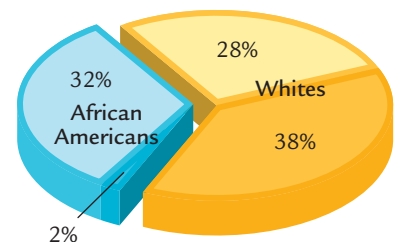
**B** New states gave the North a majority in the Senate. But the Compromise of 1850 permitted the residents of Utah and New Mexico to allow slavery. The related Fugitive Slave Act required that escaped slaves in the North be returned to their Southern owners.







**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.

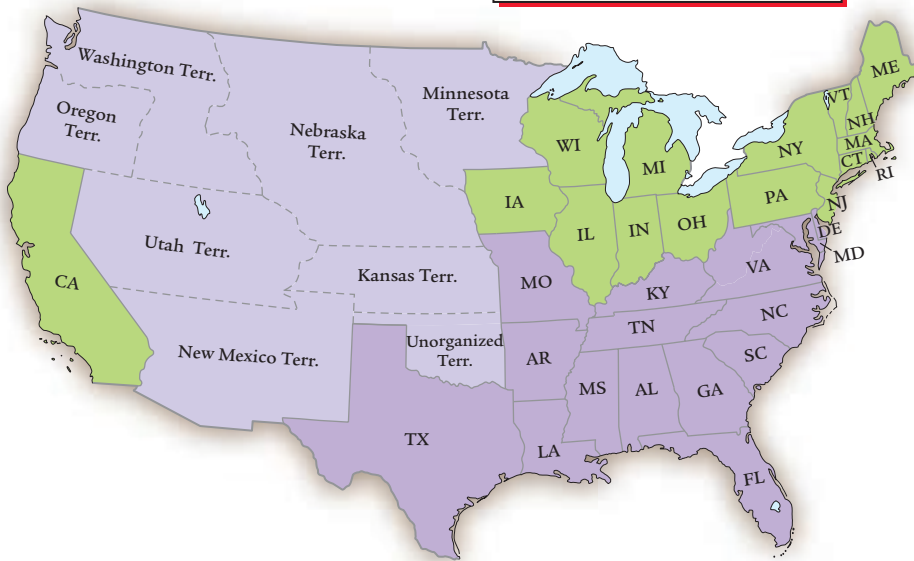


Total population: 12 million



### **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.



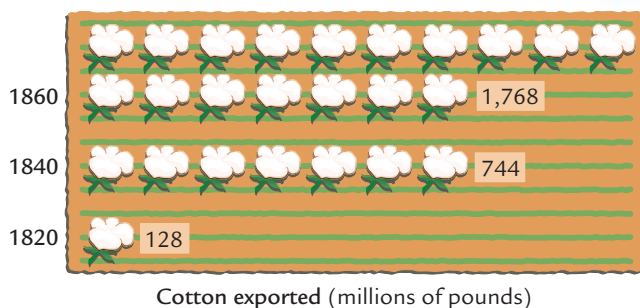
# The United States Before the Civil War

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  
**USHAtlas.com**



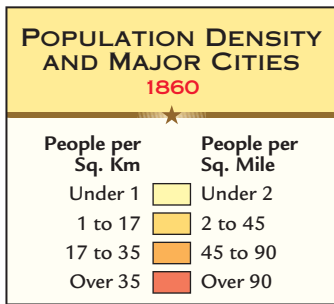
## **B** SOUTHERN COTTON EXPORTS

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.



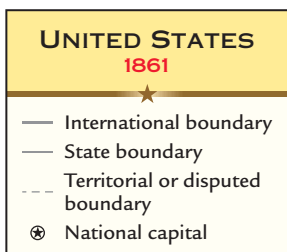
C

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



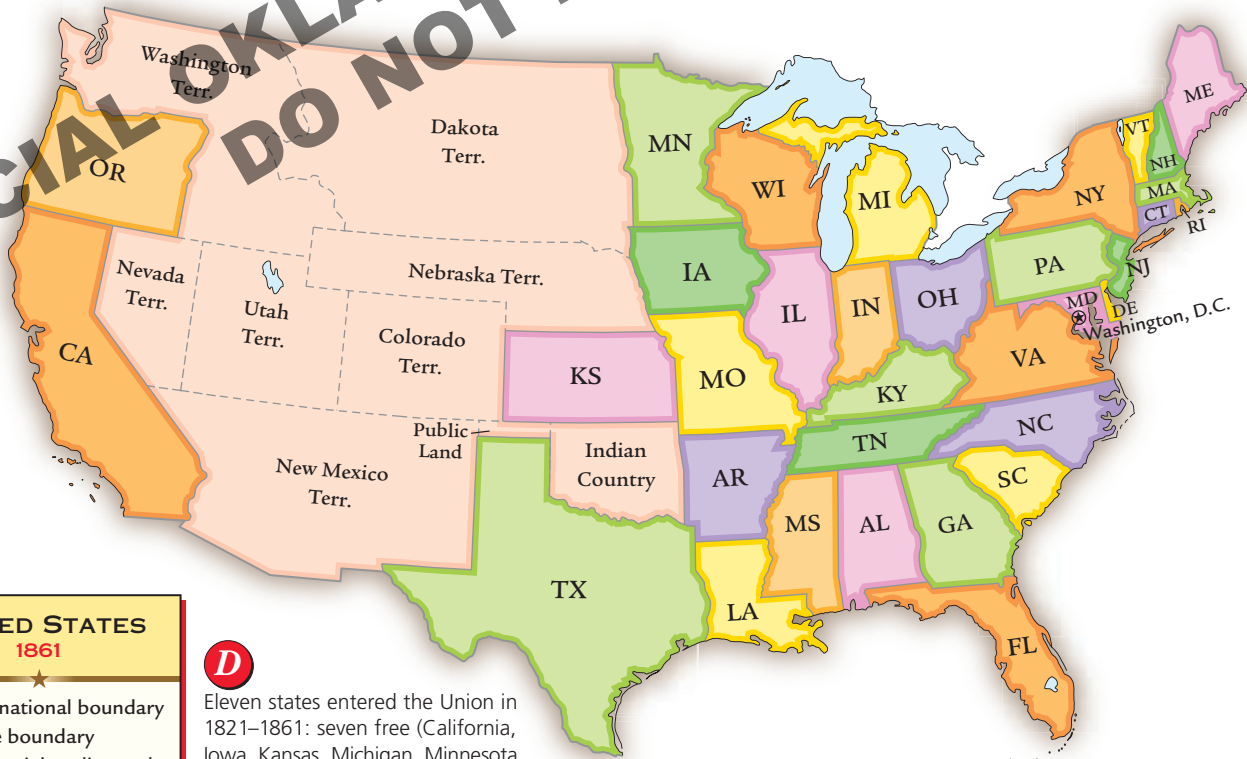
*"I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."*

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



D

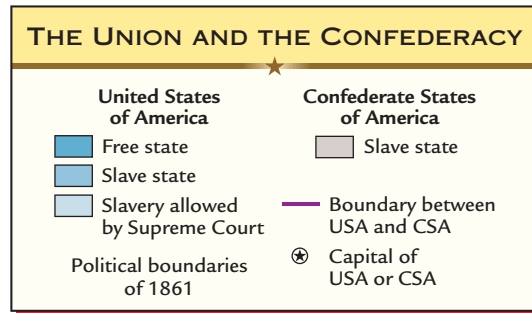
Eleven states entered the Union in 1821–1861: seven free (California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin) and four slave (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas). Compare this map to map D on page 43.



# 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.



1 1862 Congress bans slavery in territories, ends slavery in District of Columbia.

3 1864 Nevada admitted to the Union.

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  
USHAtlas.com

2 1863 Northwestern Virginia admitted to the Union as West Virginia.



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.

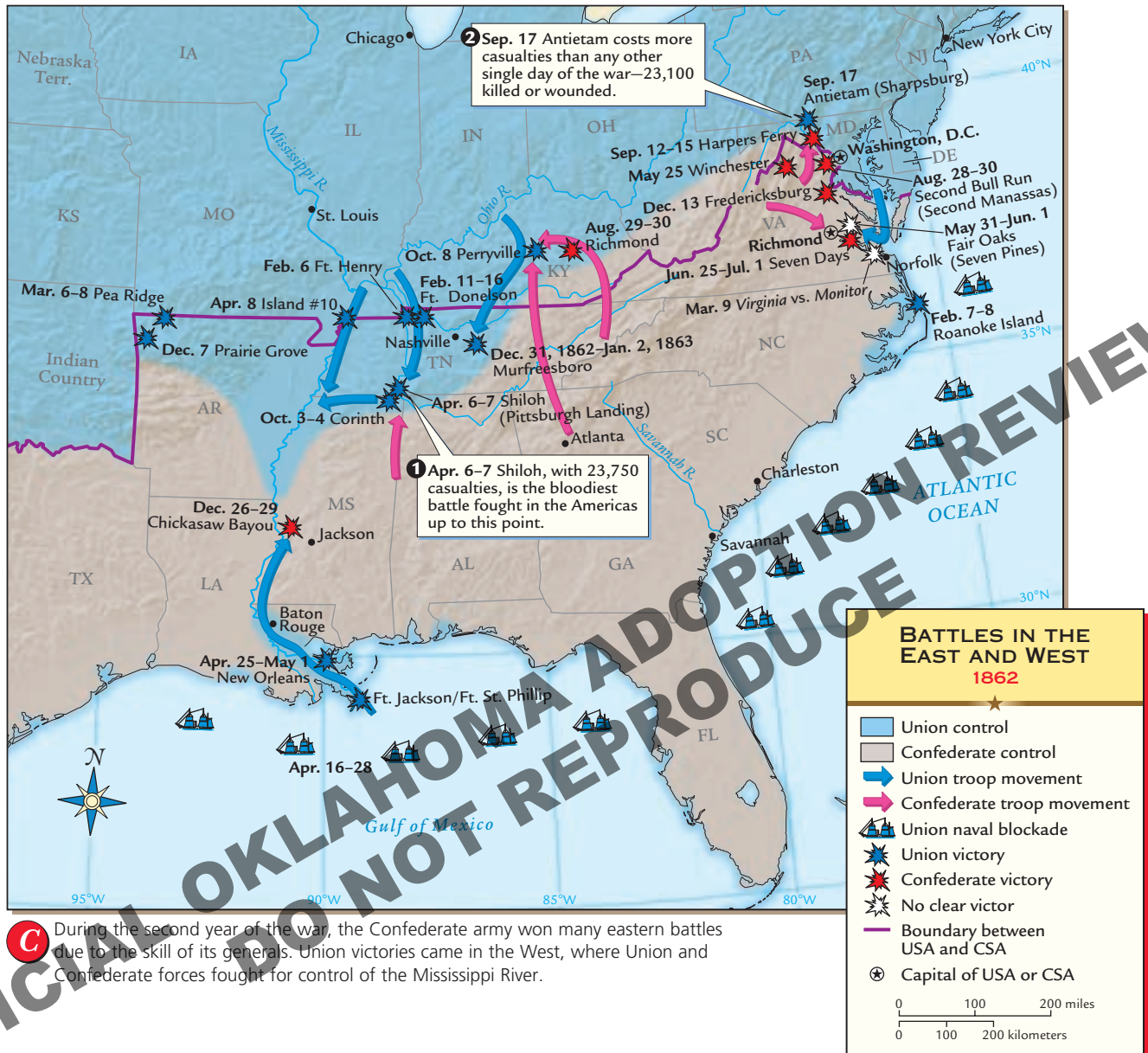
## EARLY CONFEDERATE VICTORIES

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.

	Union	Confederate
Land in farms	58%	42%
Population	71%	29%
Railroad track	71%	29%
Factories	86%	14%

### **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.

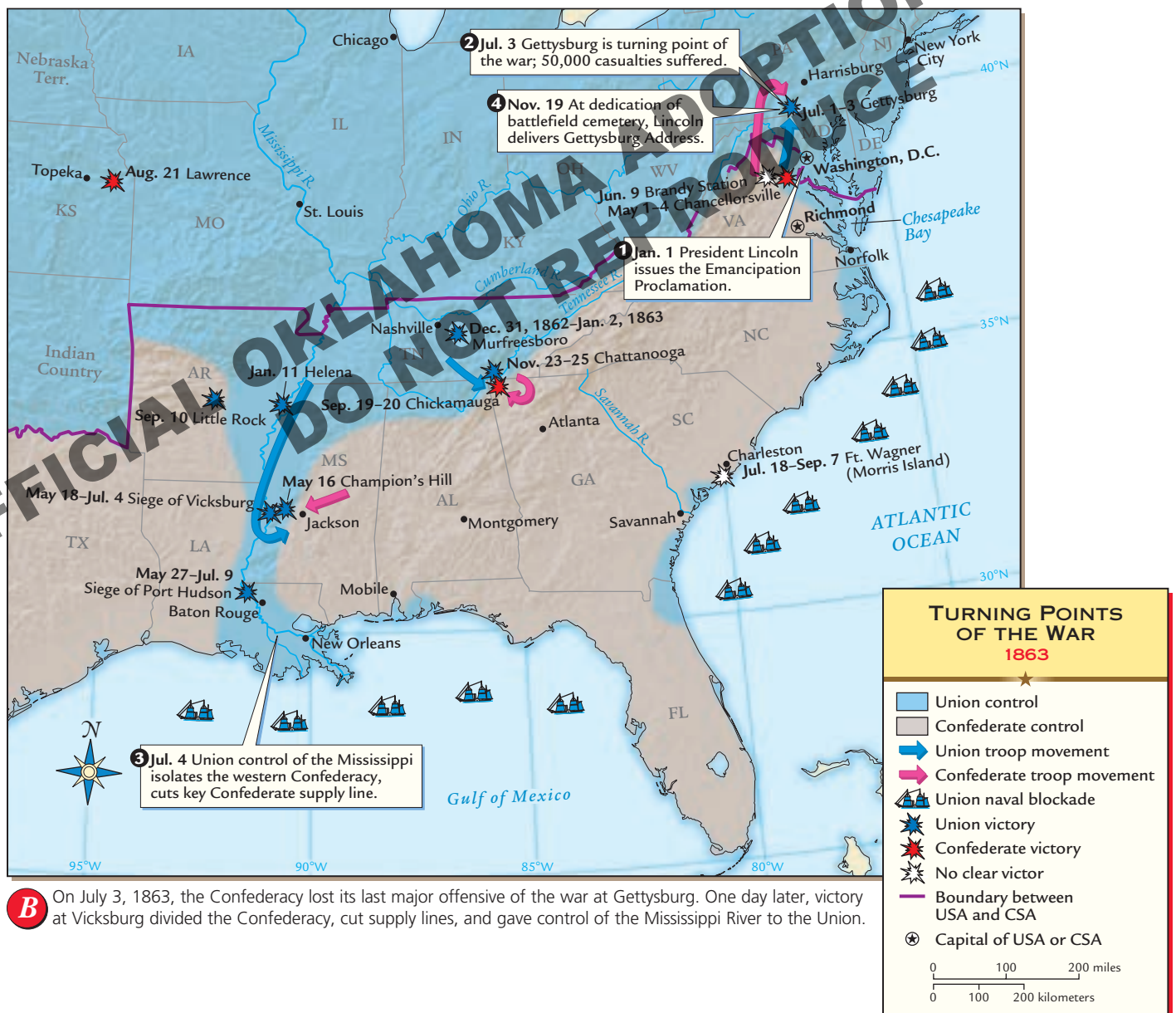
# The Civil War Continues

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.

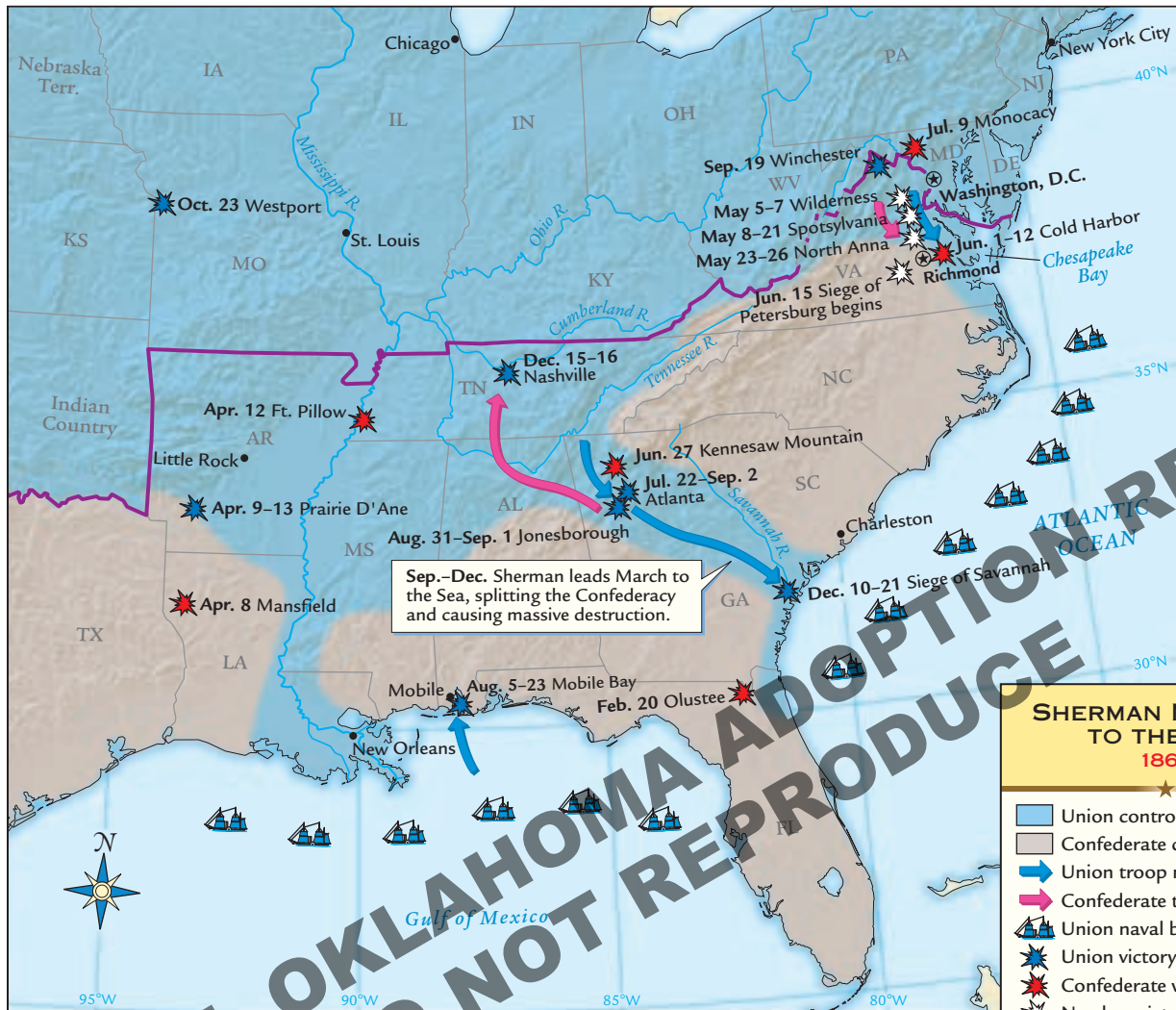


- A** Many Civil War battles were fought in farm fields. Most soldiers, like the Union troops in this reenactment, arrived on foot.



- 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.

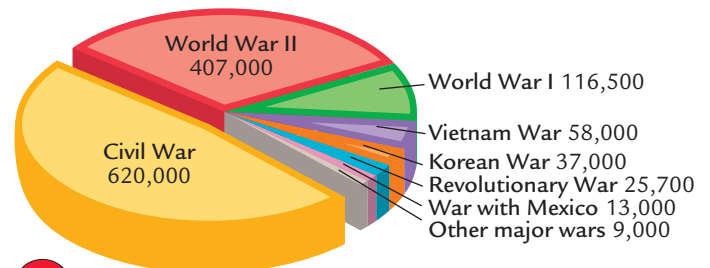




**C** In the spring, Union General Grant led his troops south through Virginia. Later in the year, Union troops led by General Sherman advanced from Atlanta to Savannah. They destroyed roads, bridges, and buildings in a path 60 miles wide.



**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.

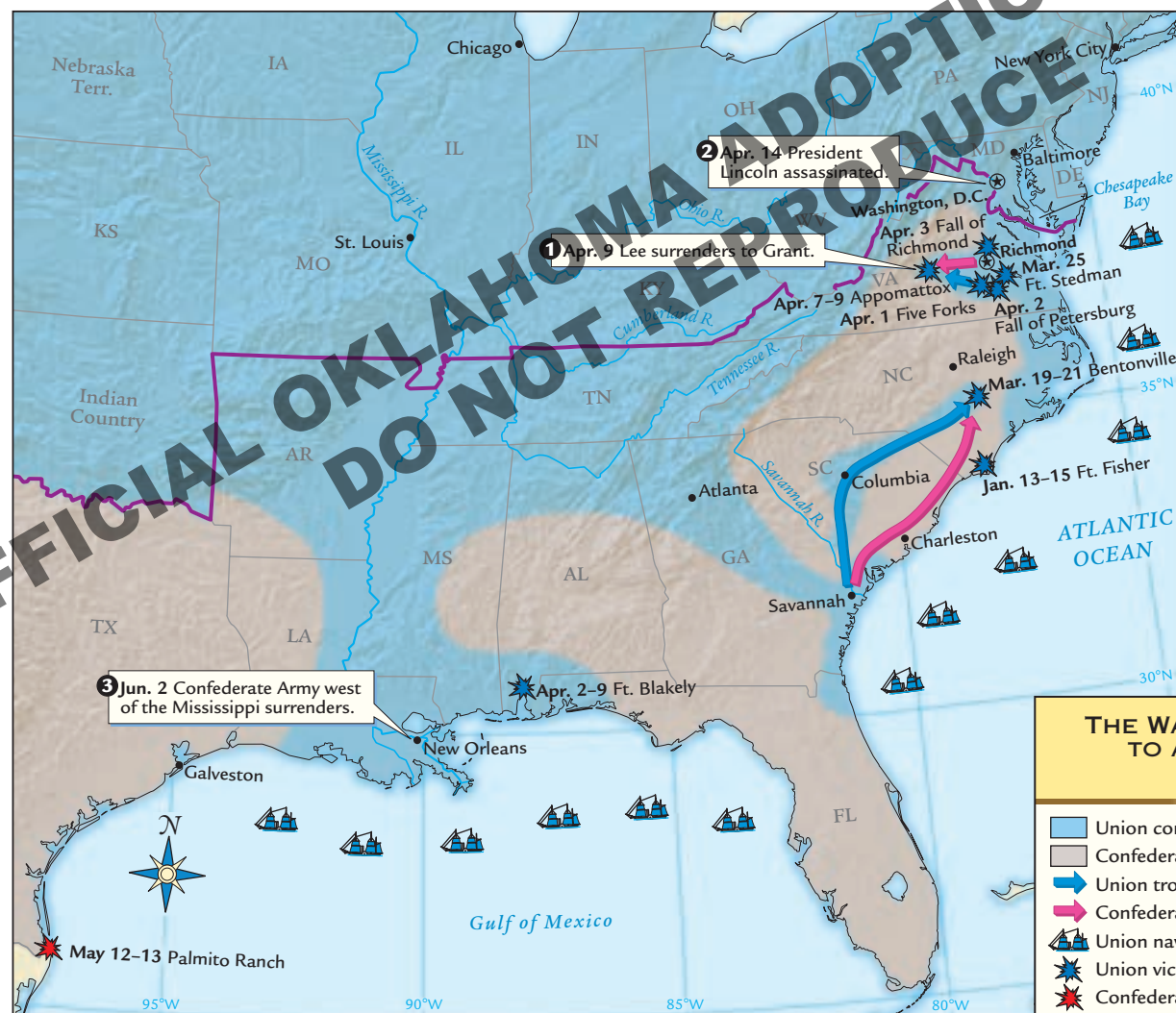
# The War Ends, Reconstruction Follows

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

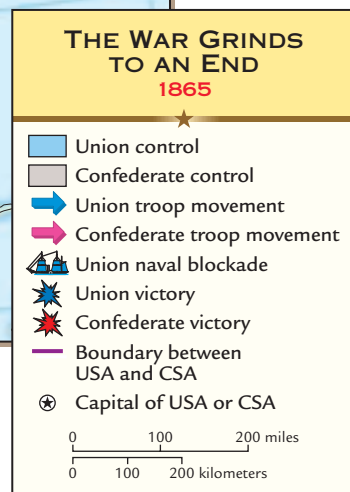
- ★ During *Reconstruction*, former Confederate states had to accept new constitutional amendments before they could re-enter the Union.
- ★ The 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments ended slavery and extended the vote and other rights of citizenship to all men regardless of “race, color, or condition of previous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



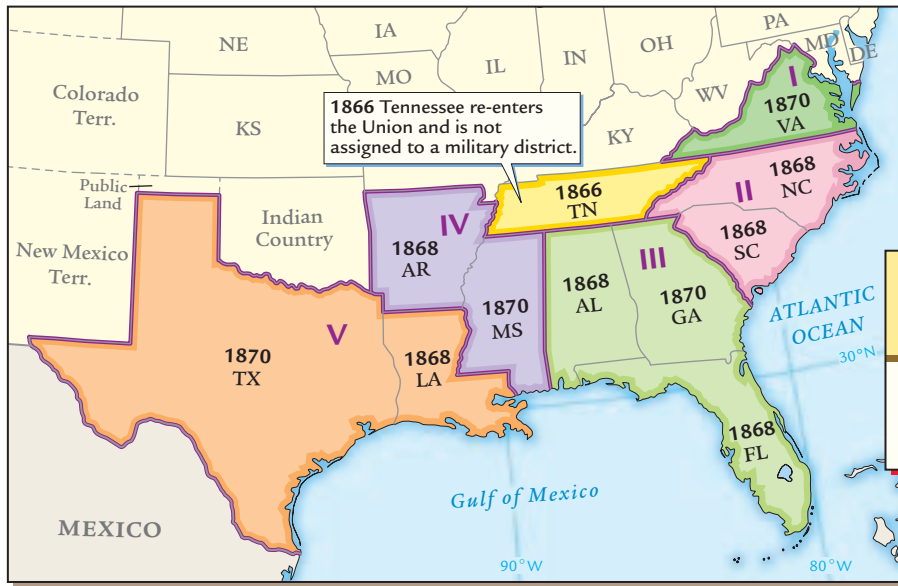
**B** The 13th Amendment to the Constitution ended slavery in the United States. Having few alternatives, most former slaves, like the *sharecropper* family in this photo, continued to work on Southern farms.



**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.





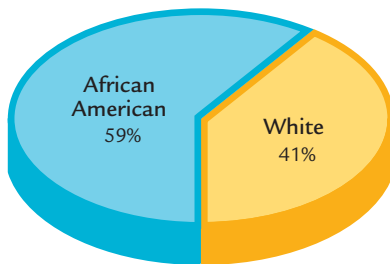


C

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.



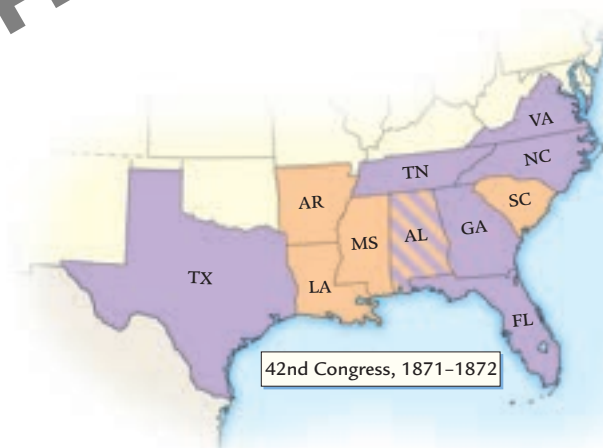
E

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.

### POLITICAL POWER STRUGGLE

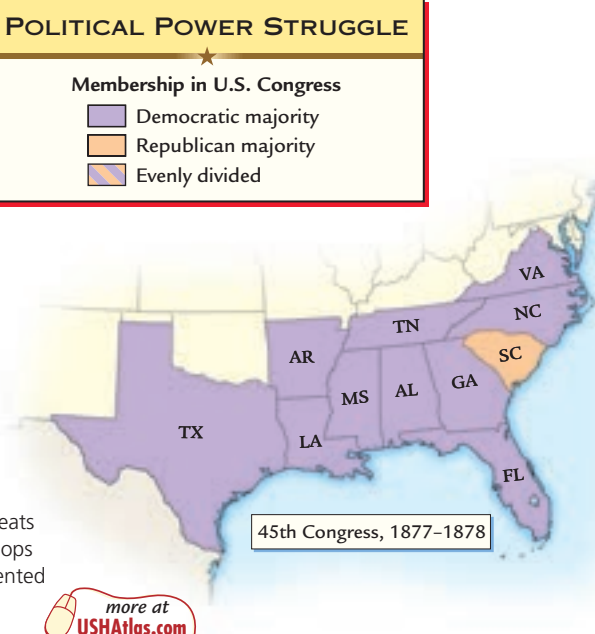
#### Membership in U.S. Congress

- Democratic majority
- Republican majority
- Evenly divided



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.





# 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.

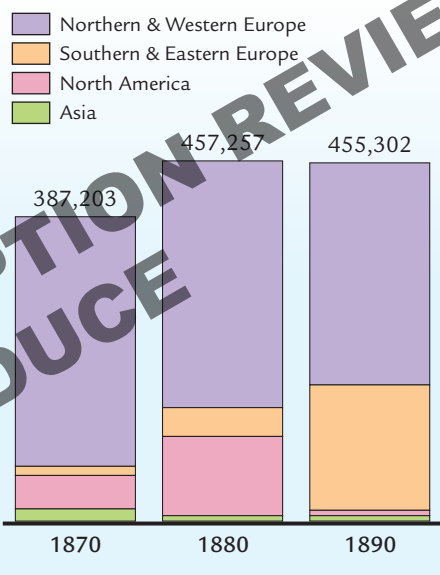
## Immigration Swells the Work Force

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.

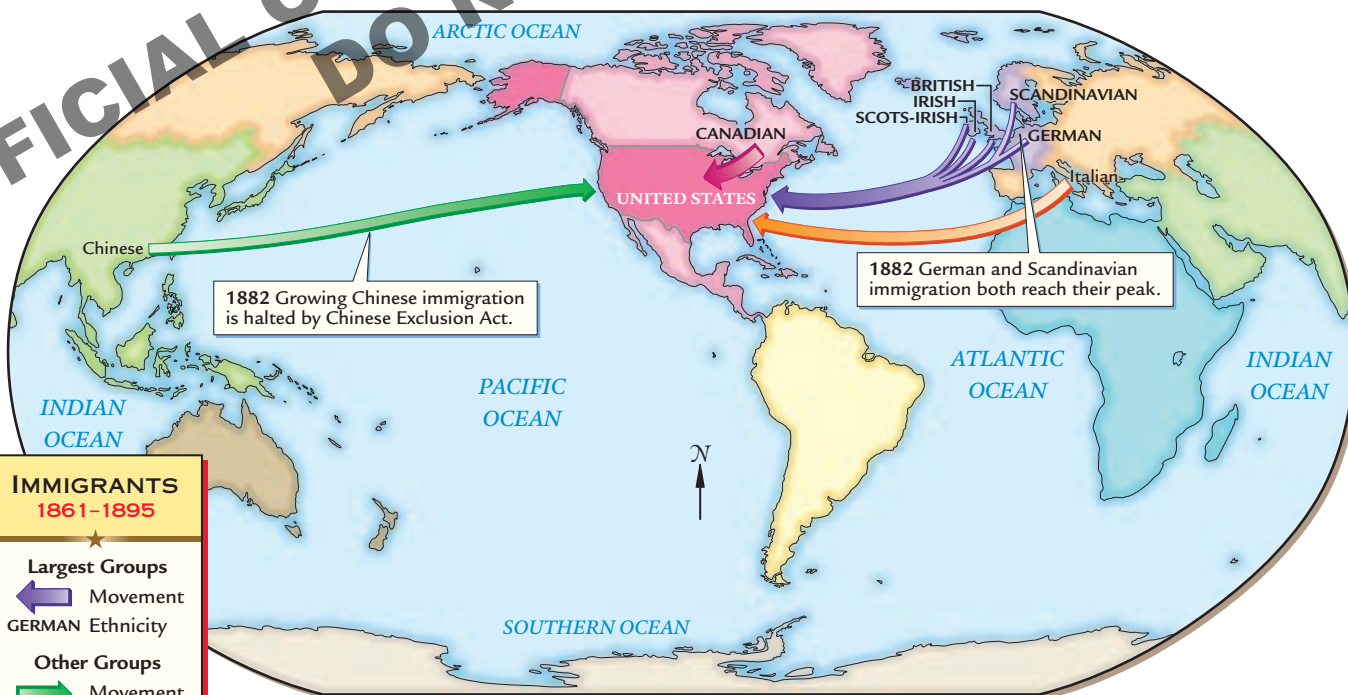
### IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

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**
- GERMAN Ethnicity
- Other Groups**
- 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.

**1875**

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

**1880**

**1885**

**1882**  
Immigration reaches highest total of the century.

**1890**

**1895**

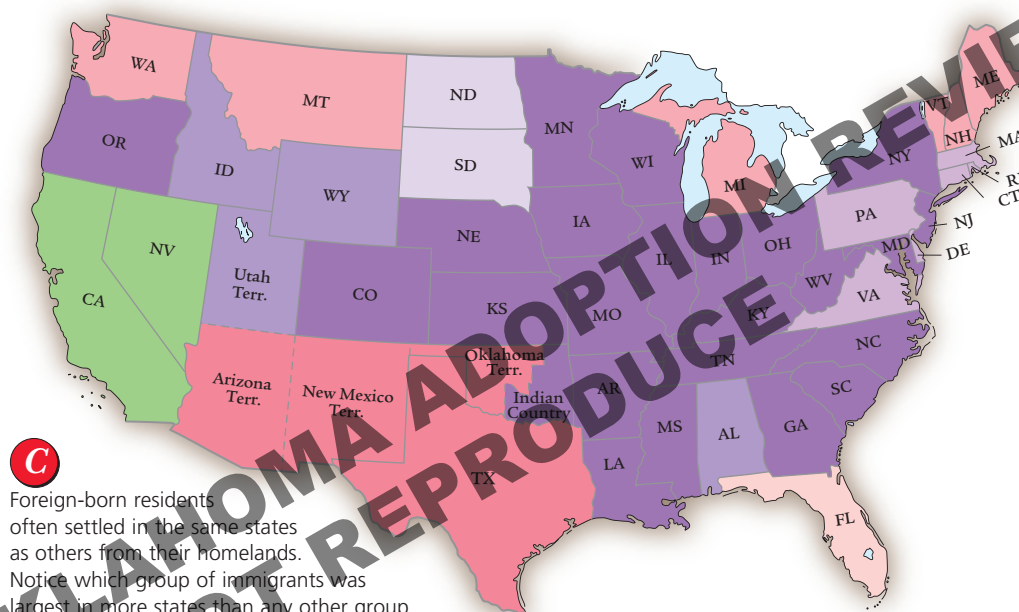
**1898**  
Alaska Gold Rush draws miners north.

**1900**

### LARGEST IMMIGRANT GROUPS BY STATE 1890

#### Origin of Largest Foreign-born Group

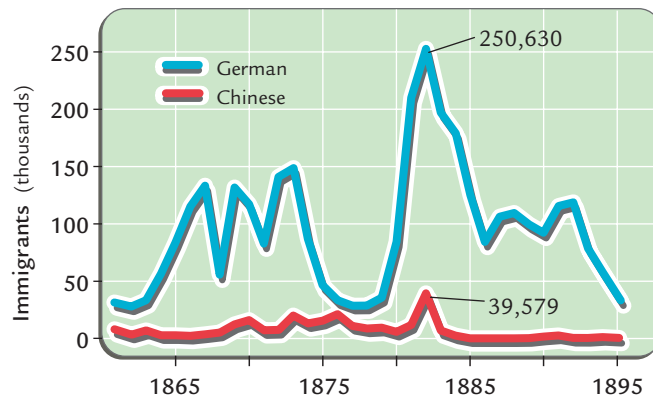
- Germany
- England
- Ireland
- Norway
- Mexico
- Canada
- Caribbean
- China



**C** Foreign-born residents often settled in the same states as others from their homelands. Notice which group of immigrants was largest in more states than any other group.



**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  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.com)

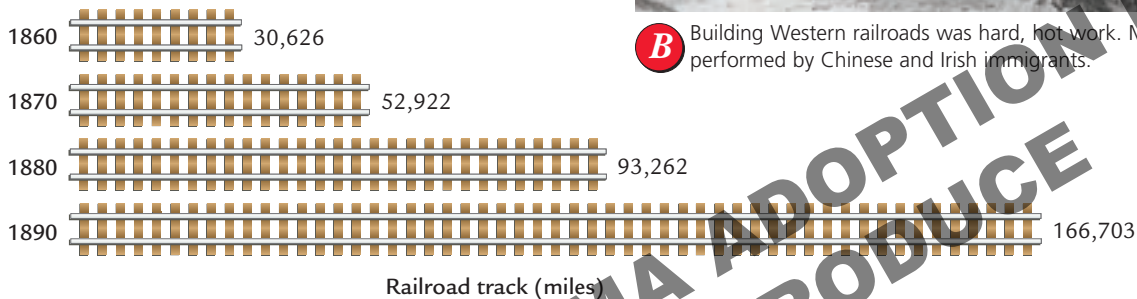
# Railroads Transform the West

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.



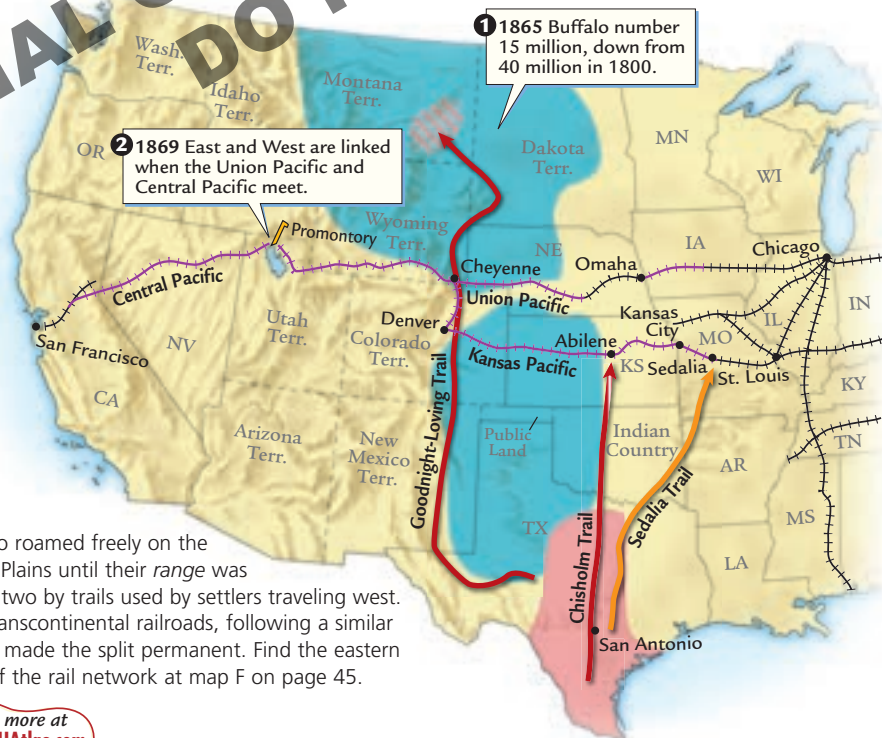
**B** Building Western railroads was hard, hot work. Most of the labor was performed by Chinese and Irish immigrants.



## 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.

more at  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.com)



## RAILROADS CROSS THE OPEN RANGE

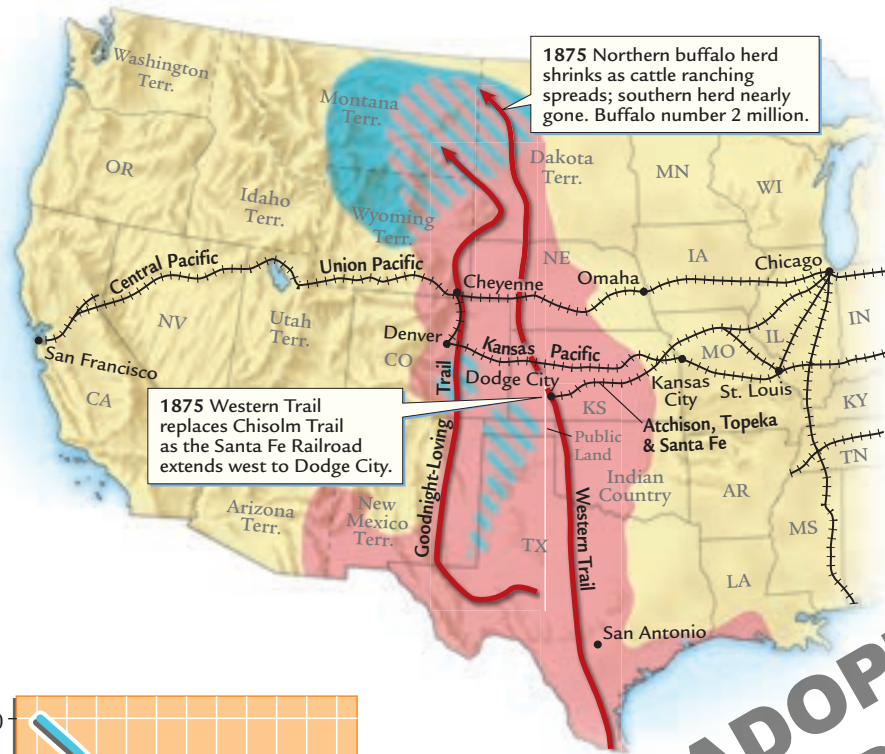
- Buffalo range
- Cattle range
- Railroad, 1865
- Railroad added by 1870
- Cattle trail, 1866 to 1869
- Cattle trail added by 1870
- Final spike of transcontinental railroad

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.

more at  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.com)

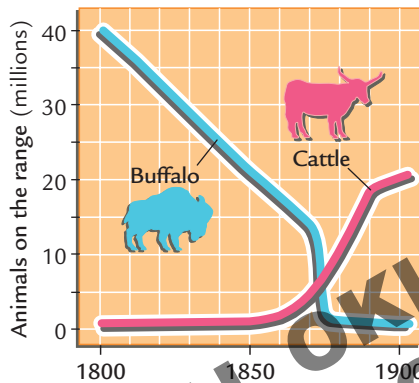
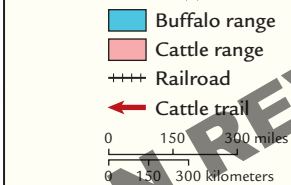




**D**

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



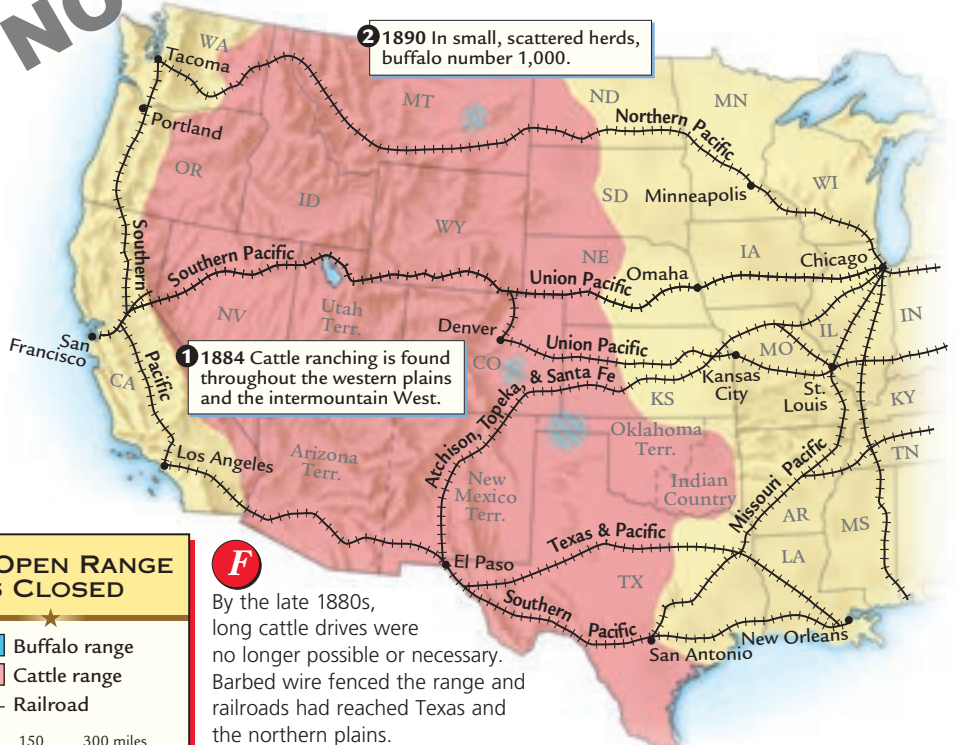
*"A couple of years before it was nothing to see 5,000, 10,000 buff in a day's ride. Now if I saw 50 I was lucky."*

—FRANK H. MAYER  
1870s BUFFALO HUNTER

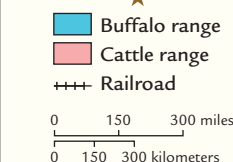
#### **E** CHANGING HERDS

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  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.com)



#### THE OPEN RANGE IS CLOSED



**F**

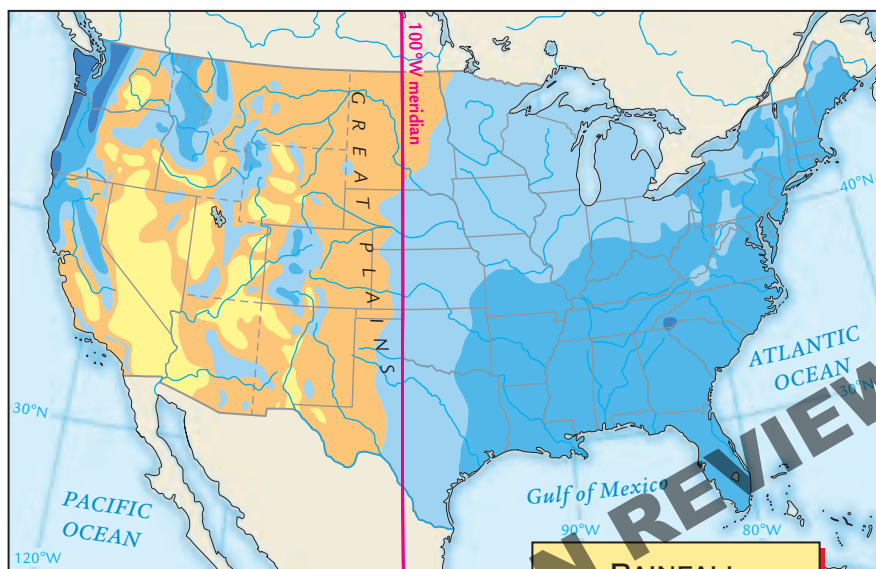
By the late 1880s, long cattle drives were no longer possible or necessary. Barbed wire fenced the range and railroads had reached Texas and the northern plains.

more at  
[USHAtlas.com](http://USHAtlas.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.

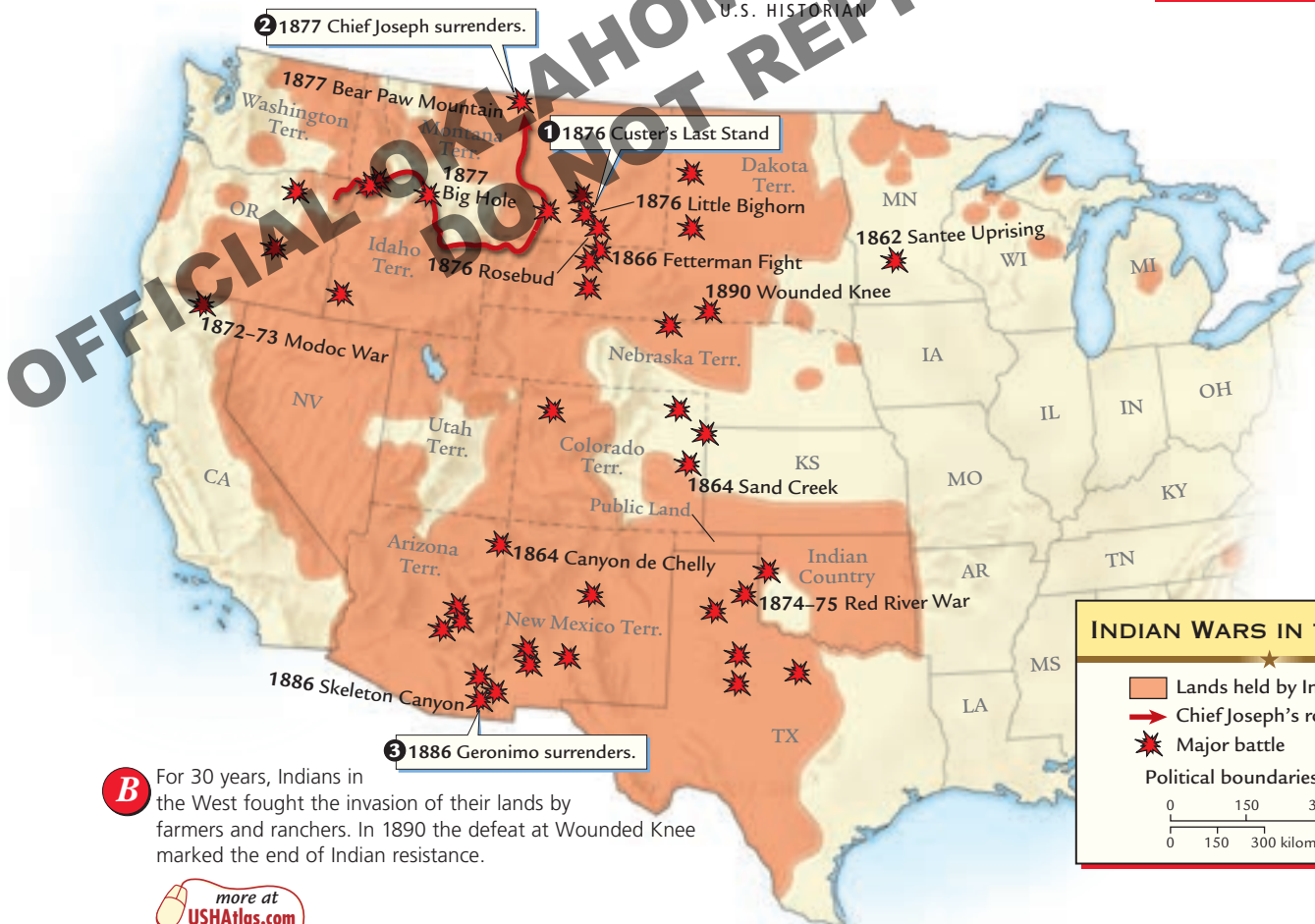


**A** The Great Plains was once called the "Great American Desert." It was believed that the land west of the 100th meridian was too dry to farm.

RAINFALL	
Millimeters per Year	Inches per Year
0 to 250	0 to 10
250 to 500	10 to 20
500 to 1000	20 to 40
1000 to 2000	40 to 80
Over 2000	Over 80
Political boundaries of 1880	

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

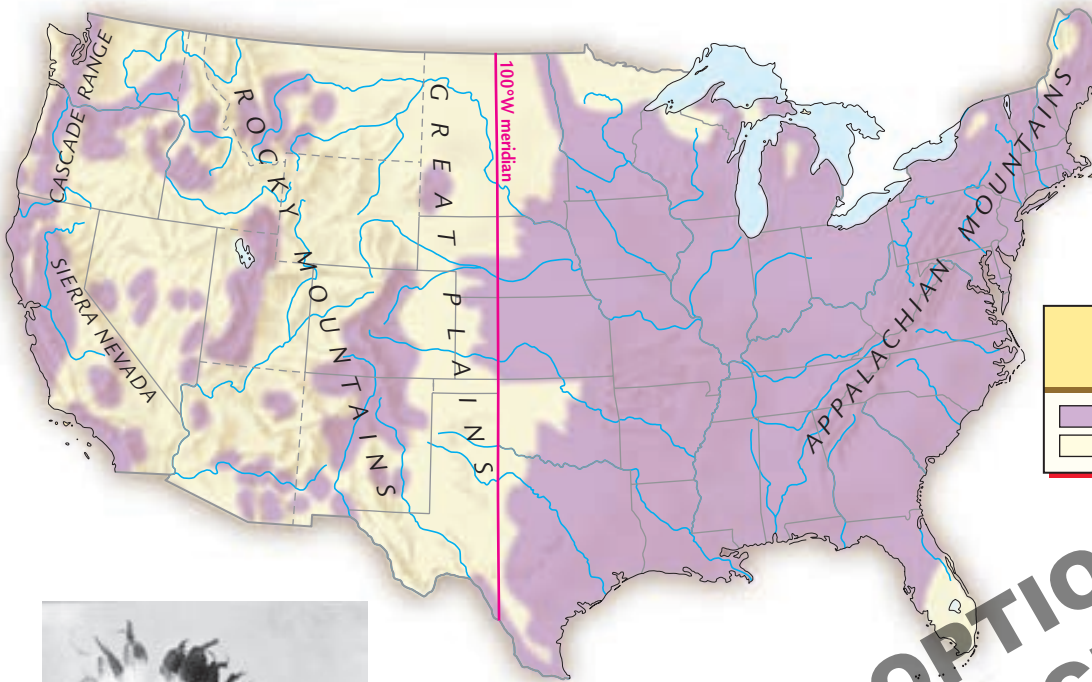
—BERNARD DE VOTO  
U.S. HISTORIAN



INDIAN WARS IN THE WEST	
<span style="background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span>	Lands held by Indians
<span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">→</span>	Chief Joseph's route, 1877
<span style="color: red; font-size: 1.5em;">★</span>	Major battle
Political boundaries of 1865	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100%;"> <span>0 150 300 miles</span> <span>0 150 300 kilometers</span> </div>	

**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.



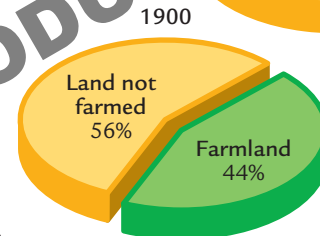
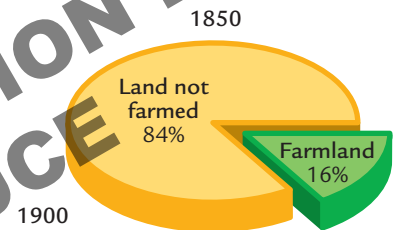


**D** For nearly 100 years, American settlers had moved westward, clearing land, starting farms, opening mines, and building towns. By 1880 homesteaders were raising cattle and wheat on the Plains.



*"I will fight no more  
forever."*

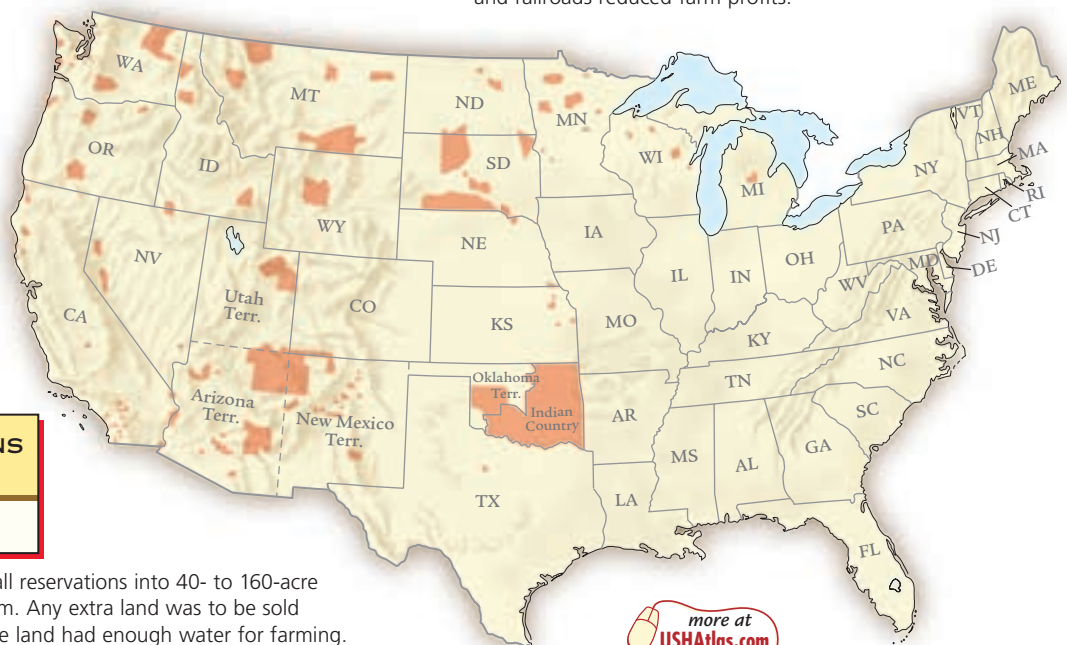
—CHIEF JOSEPH,  
OCTOBER 5, 1877  
SURRENDER OF THE NEZ PERCE



**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

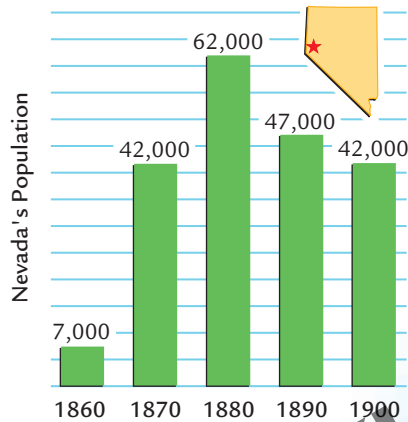
Land held by Indians

**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.

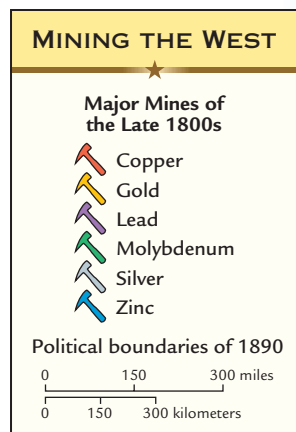


## B BOOM AND BUST IN NEVADA

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



**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.



## 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.



*“Gold is as plentiful as sawdust.”*

—ADVERTISEMENT FOR A STEAMER TO  
KLOLDIKE 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.



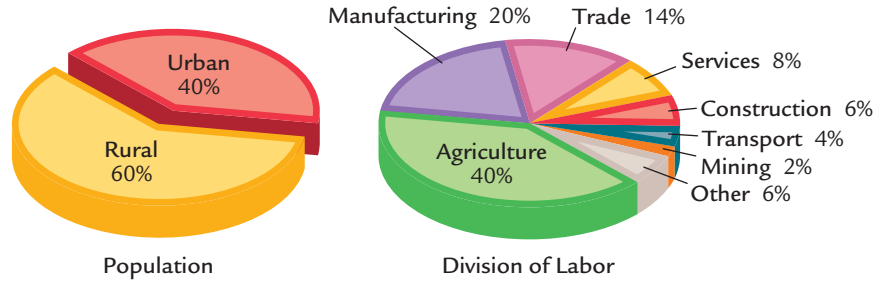
MINING THE NORTH	
	Gold strike
<b>1898</b>	Major gold discovery
	Route from Seattle
Political boundaries of 1900	
0 150 300 miles 0 150 300 kilometers	

**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.



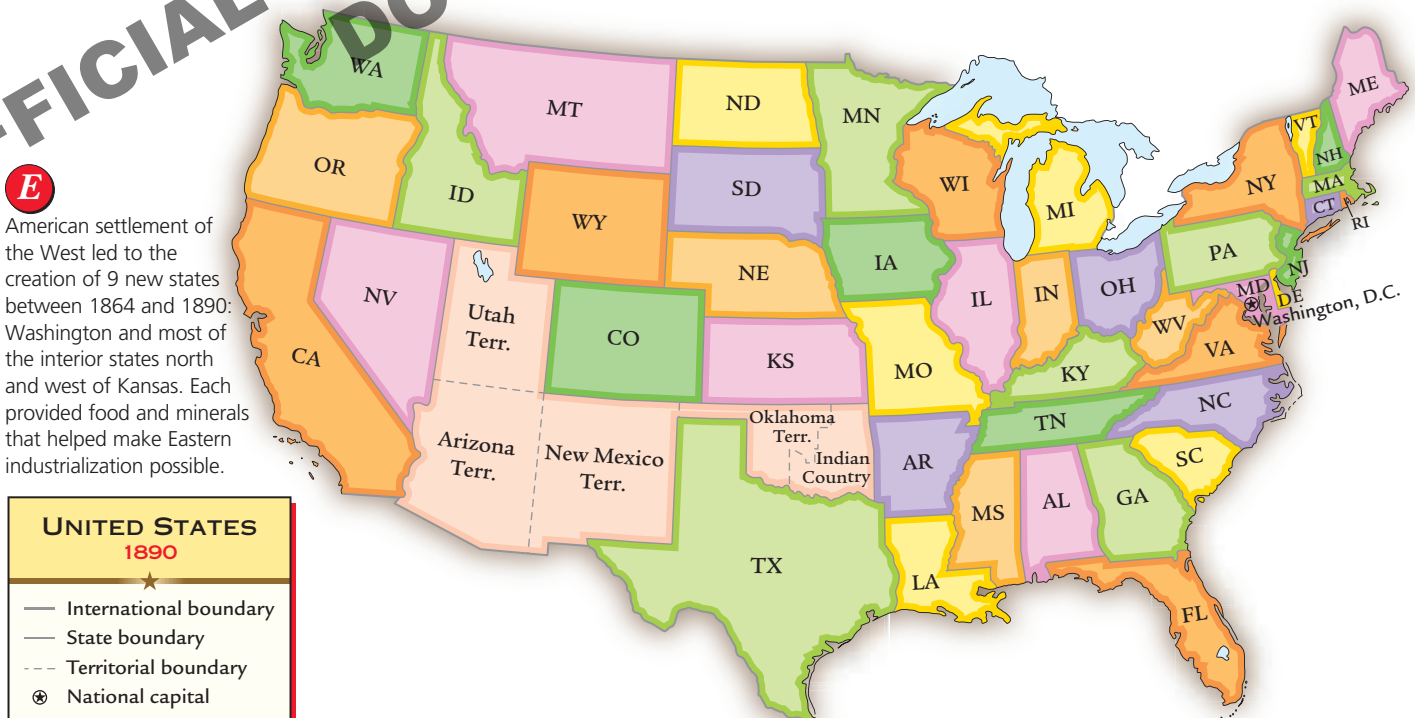
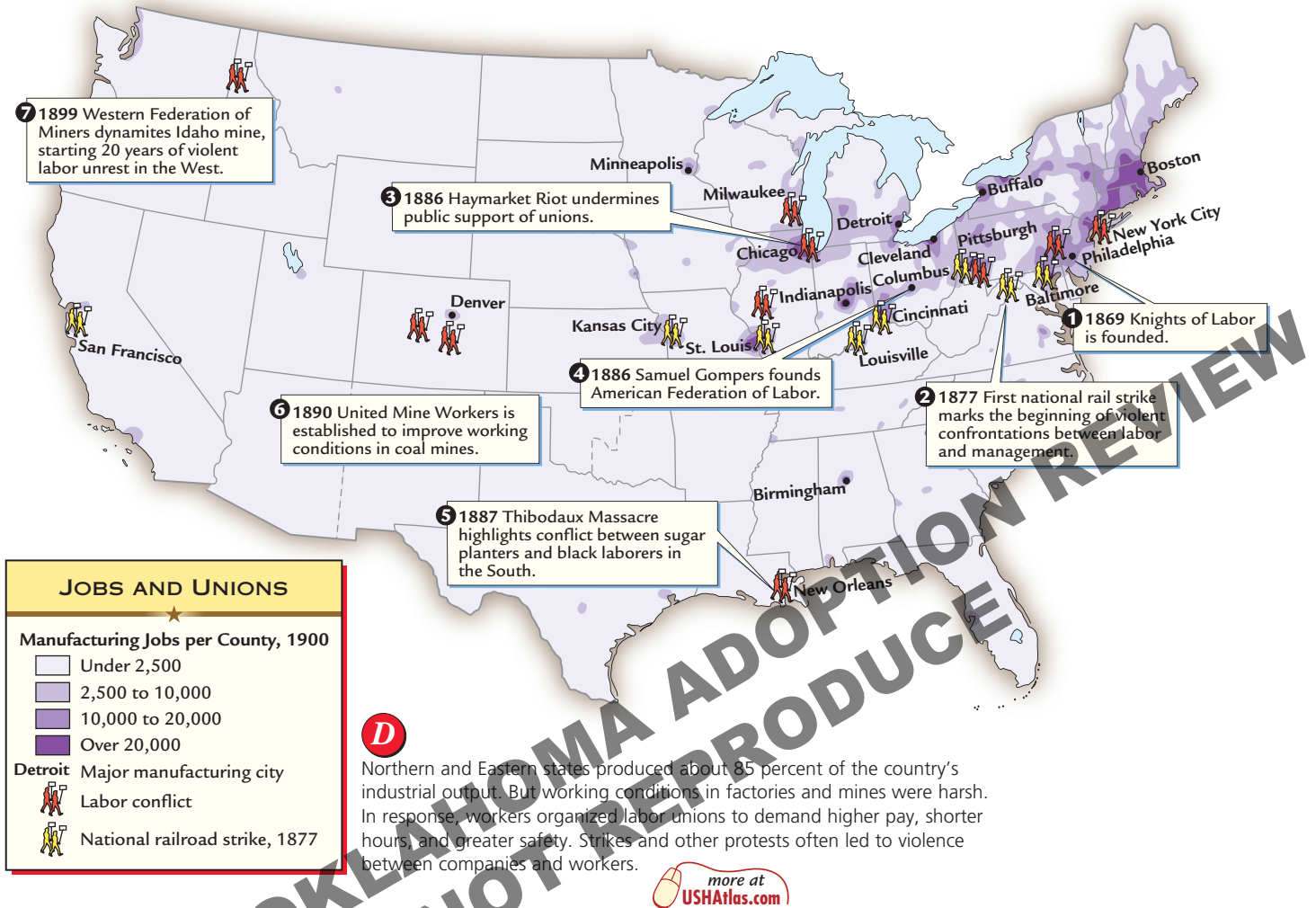
## C

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







# 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.

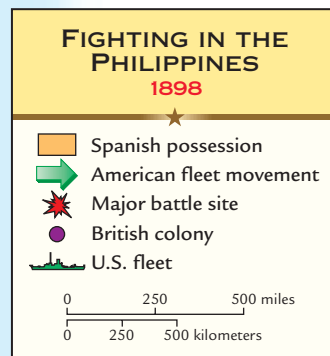
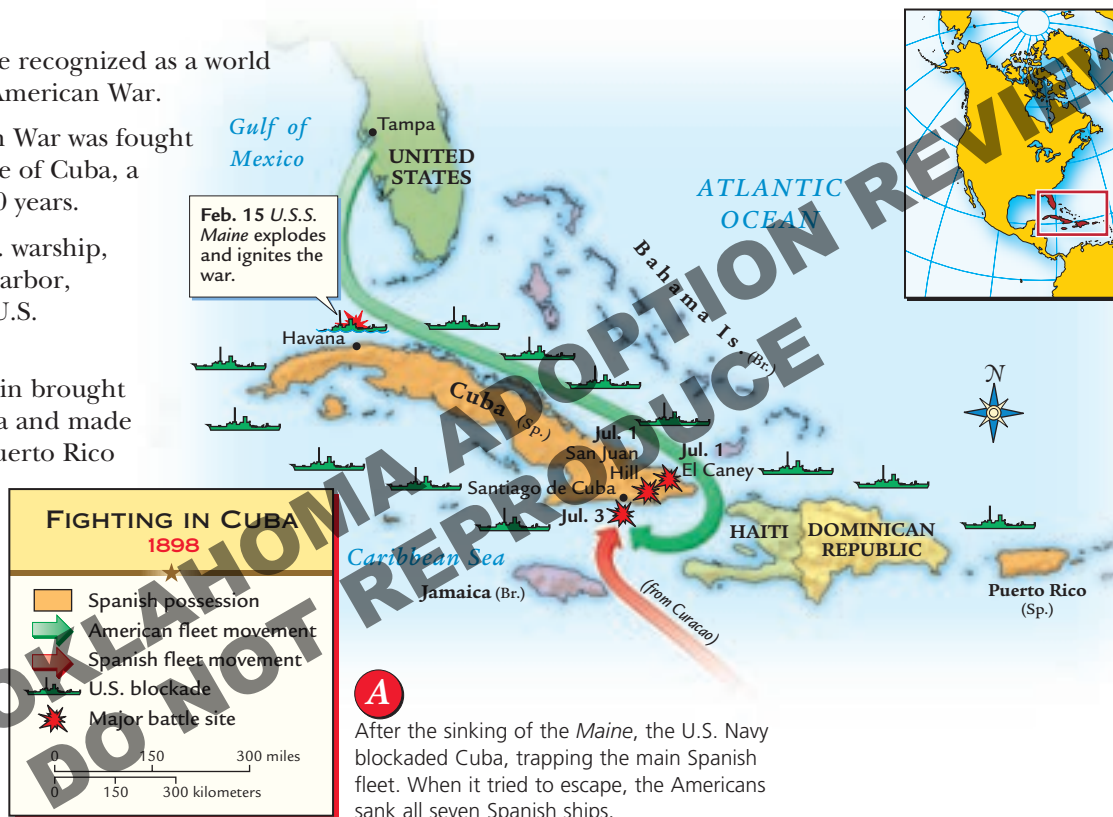
**1895**  
**1890**  
 Three **National Parks** are established in California.

**1900**

## The Spanish-American War and World Power

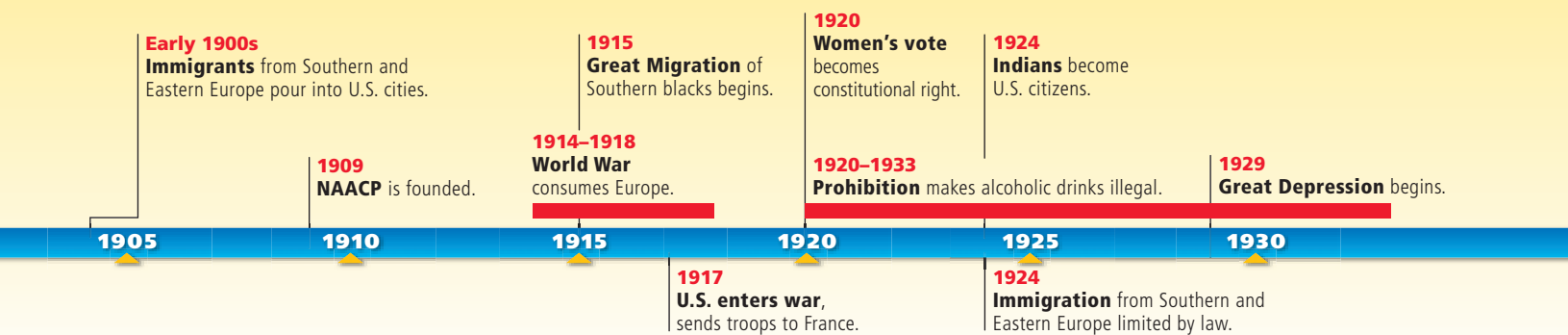
The United States became recognized as a world power after the Spanish-American War.

- ★ 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.



**B** The U.S. Navy destroyed a Spanish fleet in Manila, preventing Spain's ground forces from sailing to Cuba and helping the Spanish cause there.





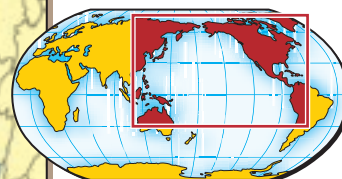
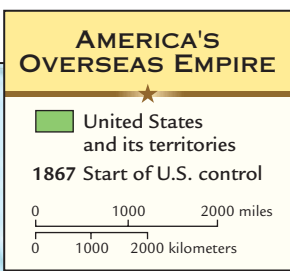
**C** Theodore Roosevelt (center) poses with his Rough Riders after winning the battle at San Juan Hill in Cuba. A few years later, Roosevelt was elected President of the United States.



### **D** U.S. DEATHS IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

While the superiority of the U.S. Navy kept the number of battle deaths low, food poisoning from spoiled rations and tropical diseases such as malaria, dysentery, and yellow fever killed more than 2,000 troops.

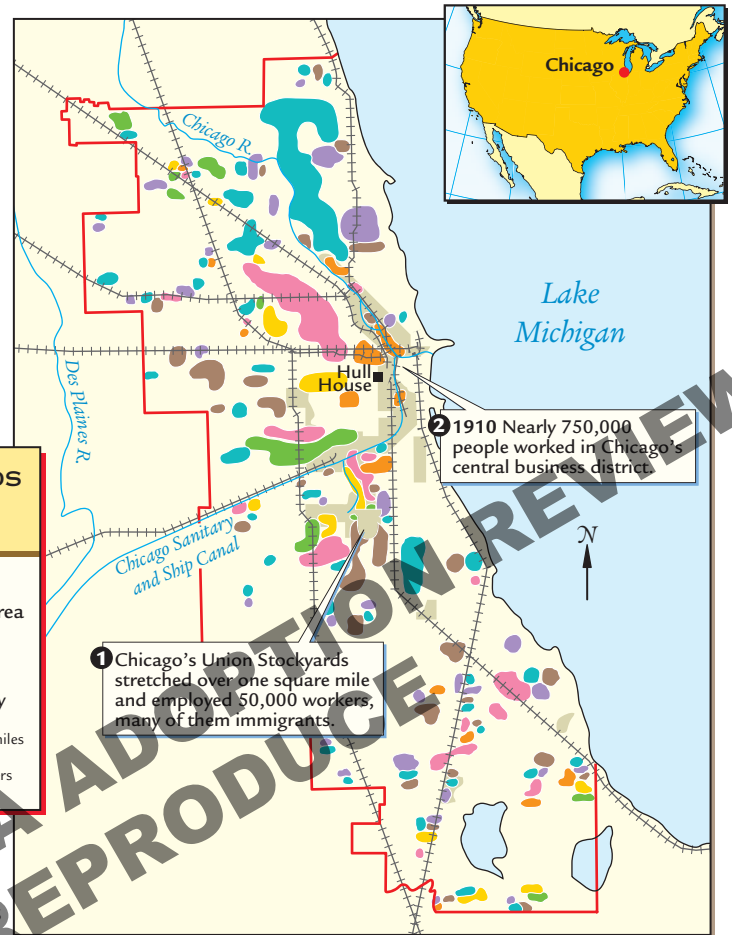
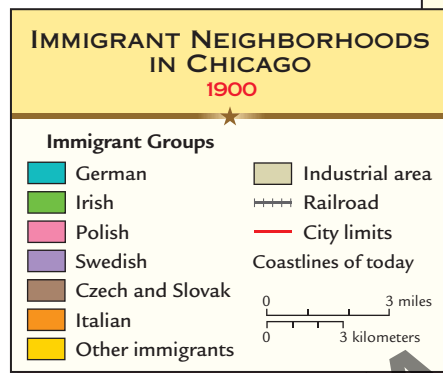
**E** Victory over Spain led to U.S. acquisition of many Pacific islands. U.S. companies acquired Hawaii. These islands became way stations for expanding trade with Asia.



# Immigration and the Growth of Cities

Nearly 15 million immigrants entered the United States between 1895 and 1914, most of them Roman Catholics and Jews from Southern and Eastern Europe.

- ★ Many of the new immigrants were from Italy, Russia, and Poland. They tended to settle in large cities, such as Chicago and New York.
- ★ Settlement houses, such as Hull House in Chicago, helped immigrants adjust to life in America's cities.
- ★ The new immigrants made the population of the United States more diverse than that of any other nation in the world.

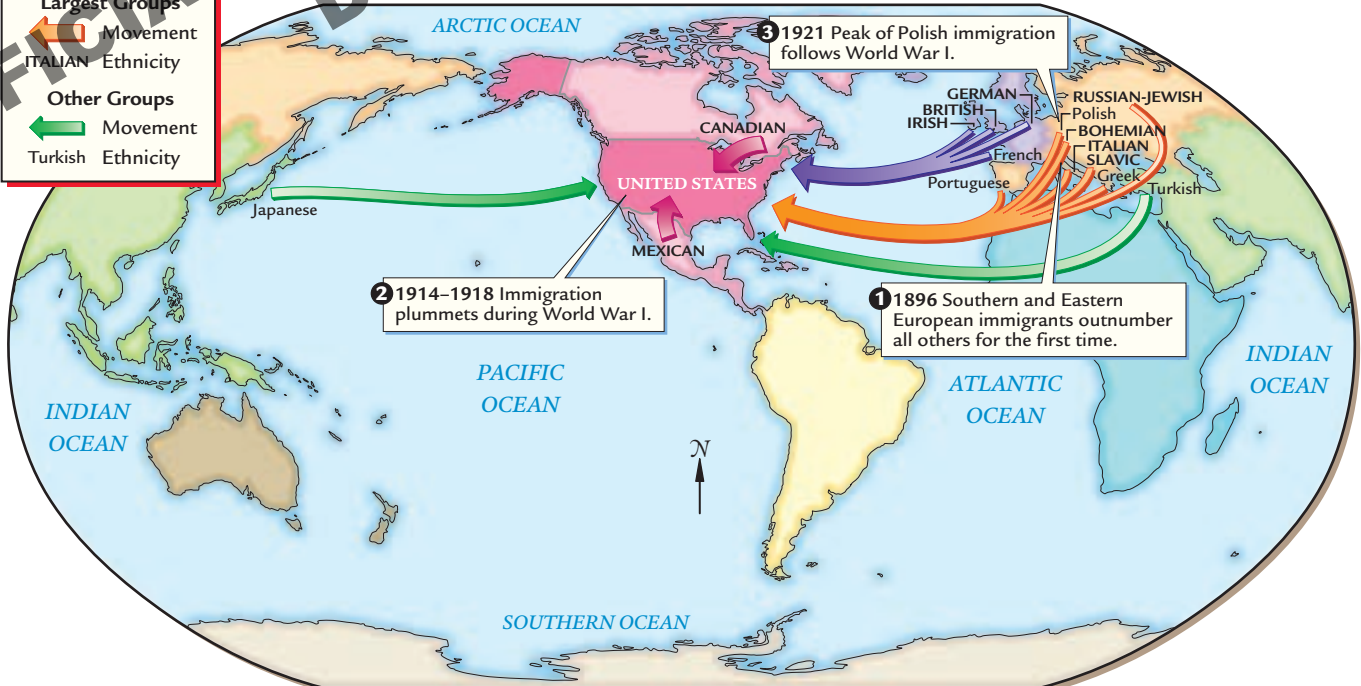


- A** Jobs in steel, railroads, and food processing drew immigrants from across Europe to Chicago, making it the nation's second largest city by 1890. The city's immigrants helped produce almost all of the country's meat, often under appalling conditions.

more at  
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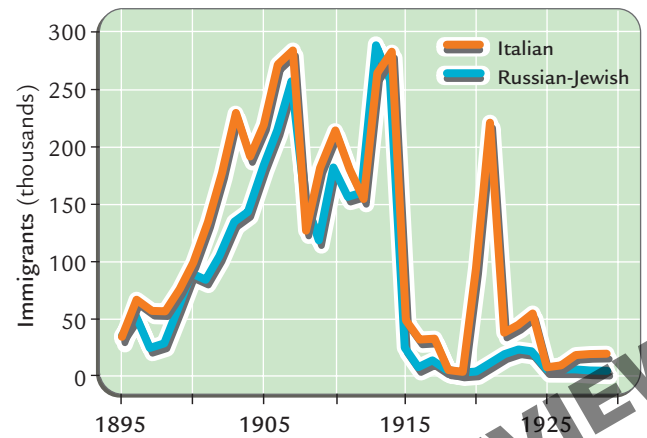
- B** More and more immigrants came from Southern and Eastern Europe. Many Americans felt the newcomers were culturally inferior. In 1921 and 1924, Congress set new immigration *quotas*, or limits.







**C** Once earlier immigrants saved enough money, they moved away from New York's Lower East Side. More recent immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, such as the ones in this photo, moved in to replace them.

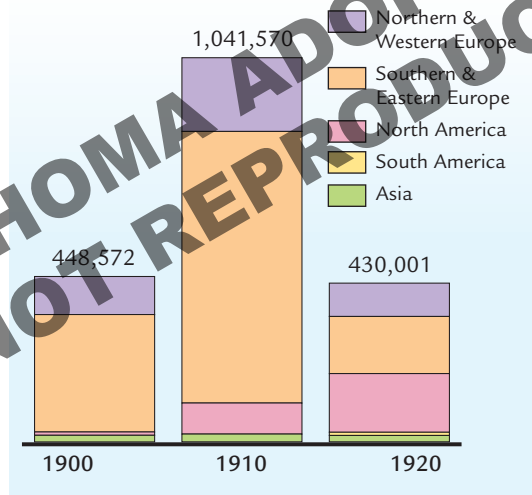


### **D** ITALIAN AND RUSSIAN-JEWISH IMMIGRANTS

Southern Italians fleeing poverty and Russian Jews fleeing religious persecution were two of the largest immigrant groups in the years before World War I.

*"Nowhere in the world are so many people crowded together on one square mile as here."*

— JACOB RIIS  
DESCRIPTION OF AN IMMIGRANT NEIGHBORHOOD IN NEW YORK CITY  
HOW THE OTHER HALF LIVES, 1890



### **E** IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

The start of World War I in 1914 cut off most immigration by Europeans. In 1917 newly required literacy tests cut immigration still further.

**F** As cities grew, they began providing new services that people today take for granted, such as garbage collection, street lights, and public transportation. Most cities were still in the Northeast. Compare this map to map C on page 55.

### POPULATION DENSITY AND MAJOR CITIES 1890

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



# 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.

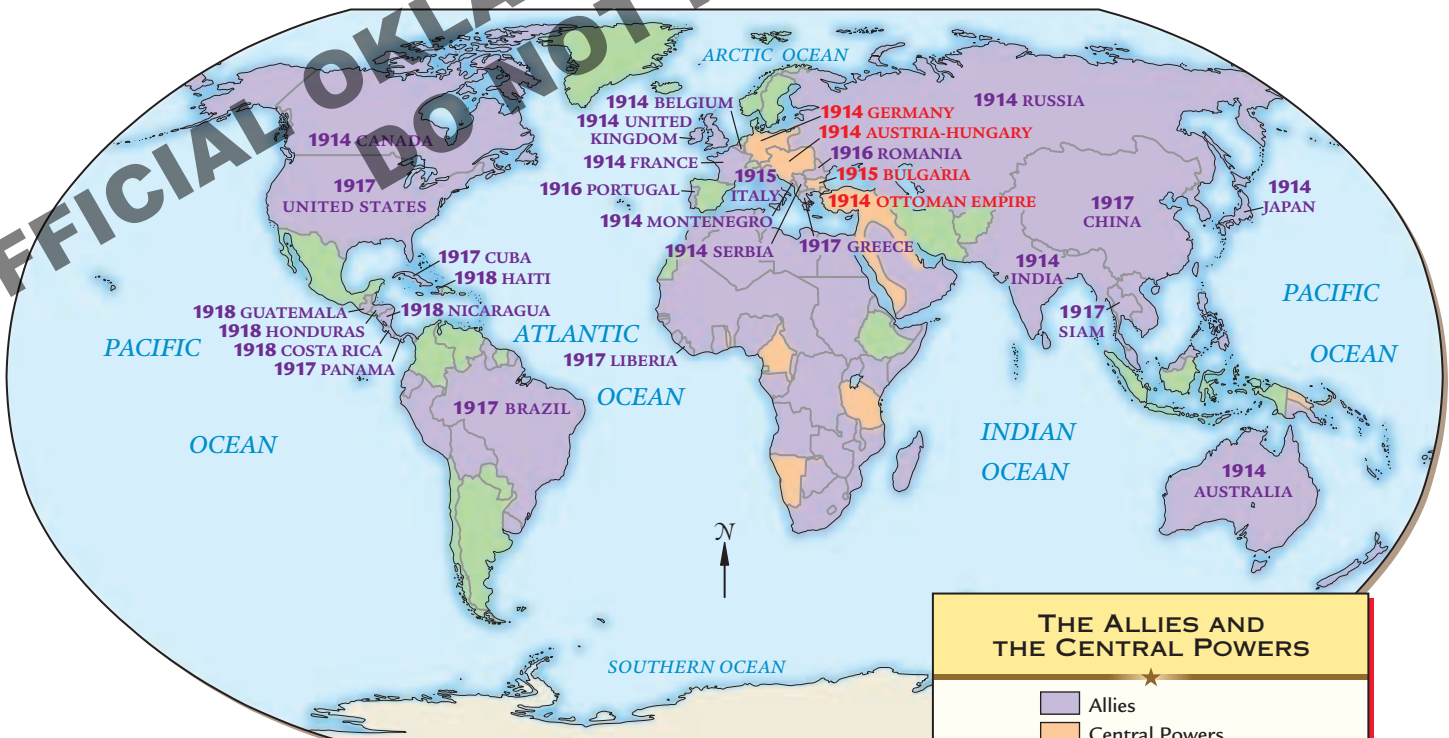
- ★ Austria-Hungary had declared war on Serbia in 1914. The rest of Europe quickly took sides in the conflict.
- ★ On one side were the nations known as the Central Powers. On the other side were the Allies.
- ★ Much of the fighting was done from trenches dug along two battlefronts in Europe: the Western 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

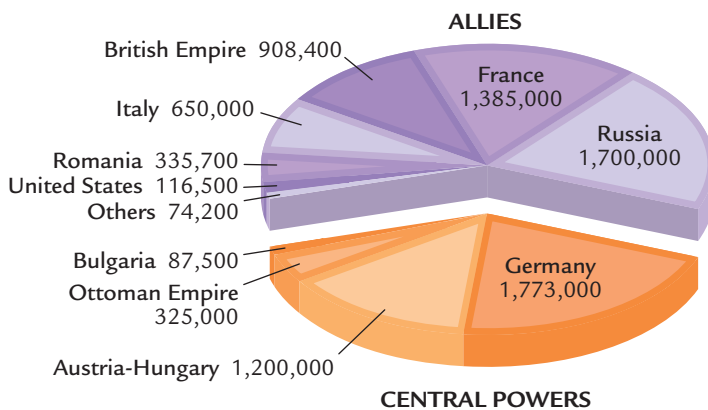
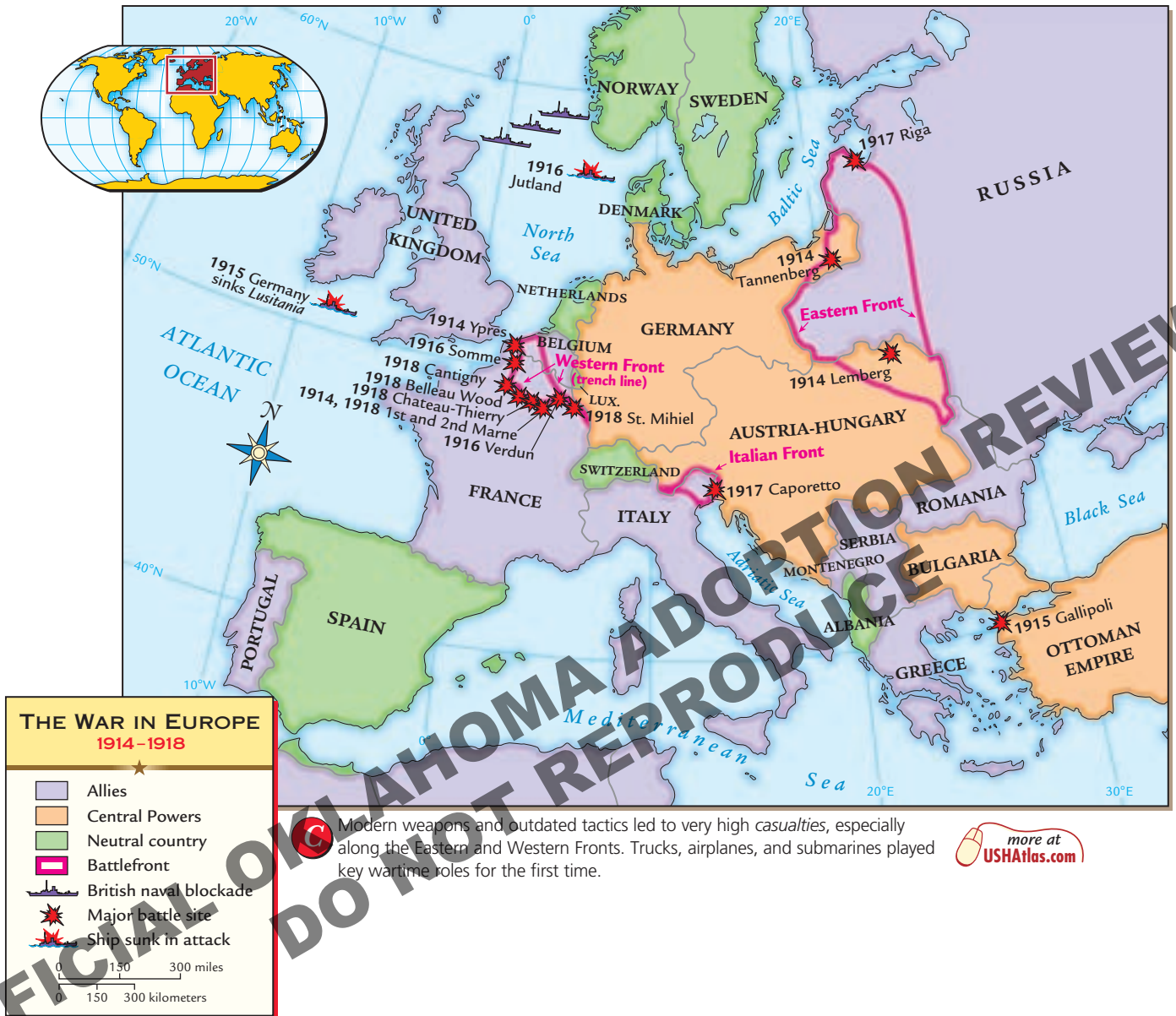


**A** The familiar character Uncle Sam appeared on an Army recruiting poster in 1917.



**B** World War I was the first global conflict in history. However, most participating countries outside Europe entered the war long after it started, and many of them offered economic aid instead of troops.





### D MILITARY DEATHS IN WORLD WAR I

Nearly 10 million Allied and Central Power soldiers died in the war. New weapons such as machine guns, mustard gas, and tanks increased the casualties. Compare with graph E on page 59.



E Machine guns, such as the one shown here, slaughtered attacking soldiers and prevented significant movement on the Western Front for three years.

# A Widespread System of Segregation

By 1900 most African Americans were denied rights that most whites took for granted.

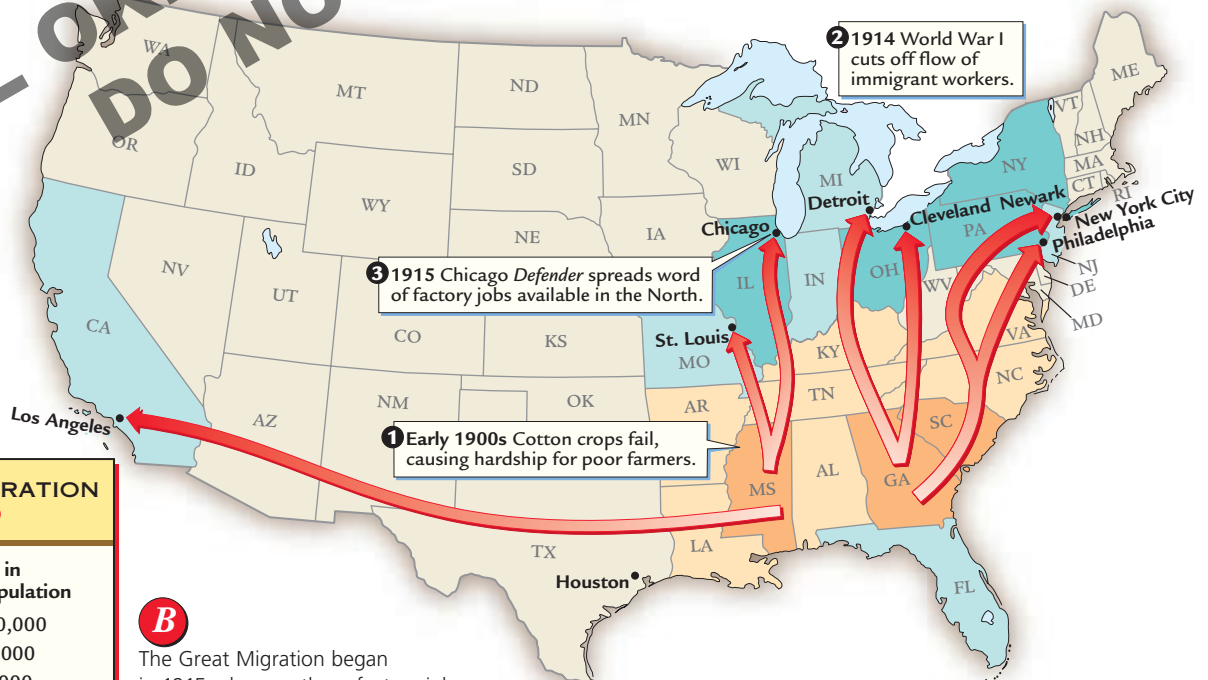
- ★ In a song from the early 1800s, Jim Crow was a derogatory name for a black man. Later it became the name for a system of discrimination.
- ★ *Jim Crow laws* rigidly enforced racial segregation, or separation. They restricted the rights of blacks who were forced to use separate accommodations, such as railroad cars, schools, and restrooms.
- ★ In 1896 the Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” accommodations were constitutional. But accommodations for blacks and whites were in fact rarely equal.
- ★ African Americans began moving to the North to escape discrimination in the South. New cultural expressions in literature and music blossomed in these new black communities.

*“The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the color line.”*

—W.E.B. DUBOIS, 1900  
HISTORIAN AND SOCIOLOGIST



- A** The 15th Amendment extended the right to vote to all males over 21. In the South, however, poll taxes, literacy tests, prejudiced law enforcement, and violence kept most African American men from using their right to vote.



- B** The Great Migration began in 1915 when northern factory jobs opened to black workers. Roughly 500,000 African Americans moved north, mostly by rail, hoping to escape segregation, discrimination, and poverty.

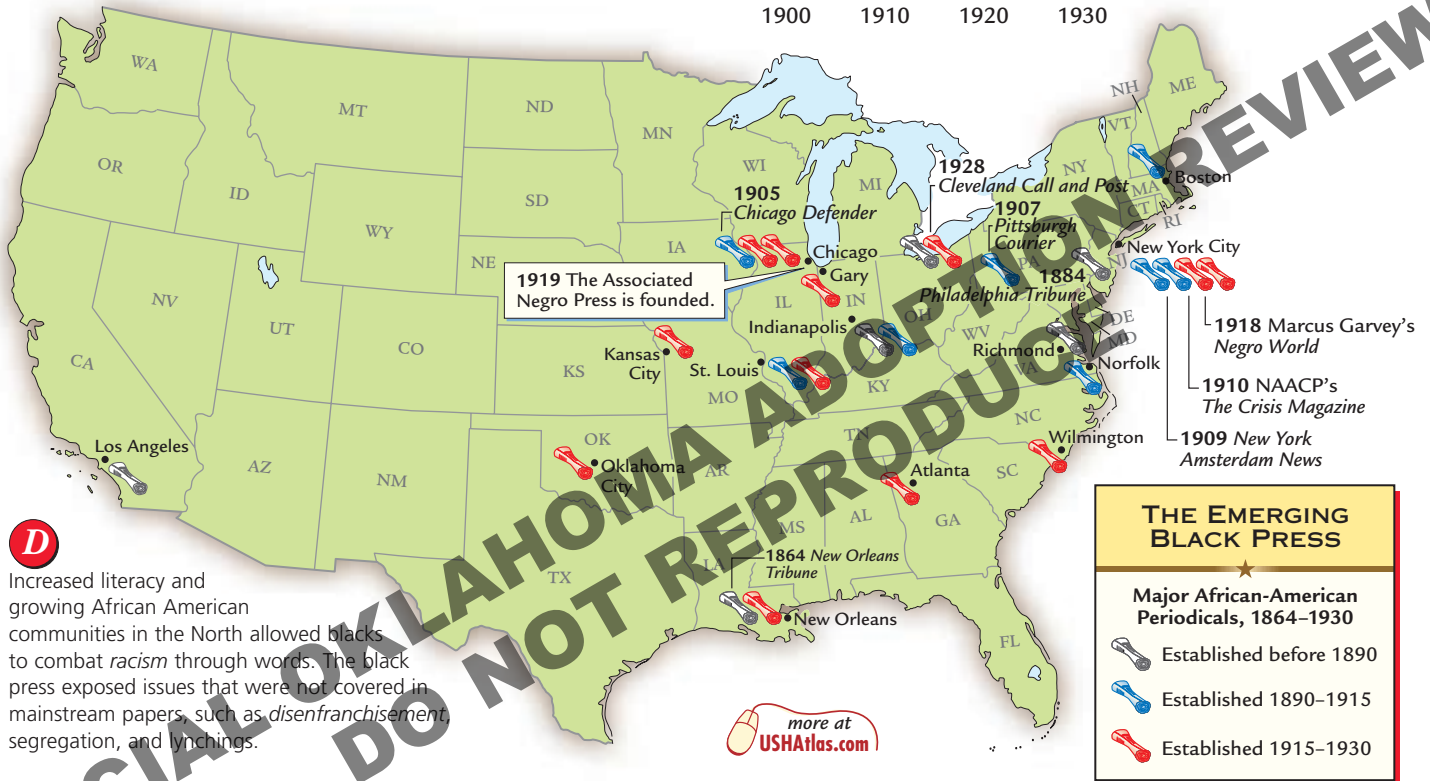
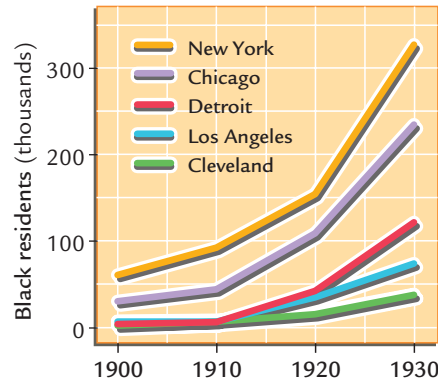
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C

### BLACK MIGRATION

During World War I, African Americans moved to cities in the North and West to start new lives with jobs in war-related industries. Even outside the South, however, blacks still faced many forms of discrimination.



D

Increased literacy and growing African American communities in the North allowed blacks to combat *racism* through words. The black press exposed issues that were not covered in mainstream papers, such as *disenfranchisement*, segregation, and lynchings.



The 1920s were called the Jazz Age. African American musicians brought the new musical style from the South to cities such as Chicago and New York. Jazz bands like the one in this photo entertained white and black club-goers, radio listeners, and record buyers throughout the country.



The Harlem Renaissance, a black literary movement in the 1920s and 1930s, fueled the creativity of numerous black authors. Langston Hughes, shown here, was one of the era's most gifted and prolific writers.

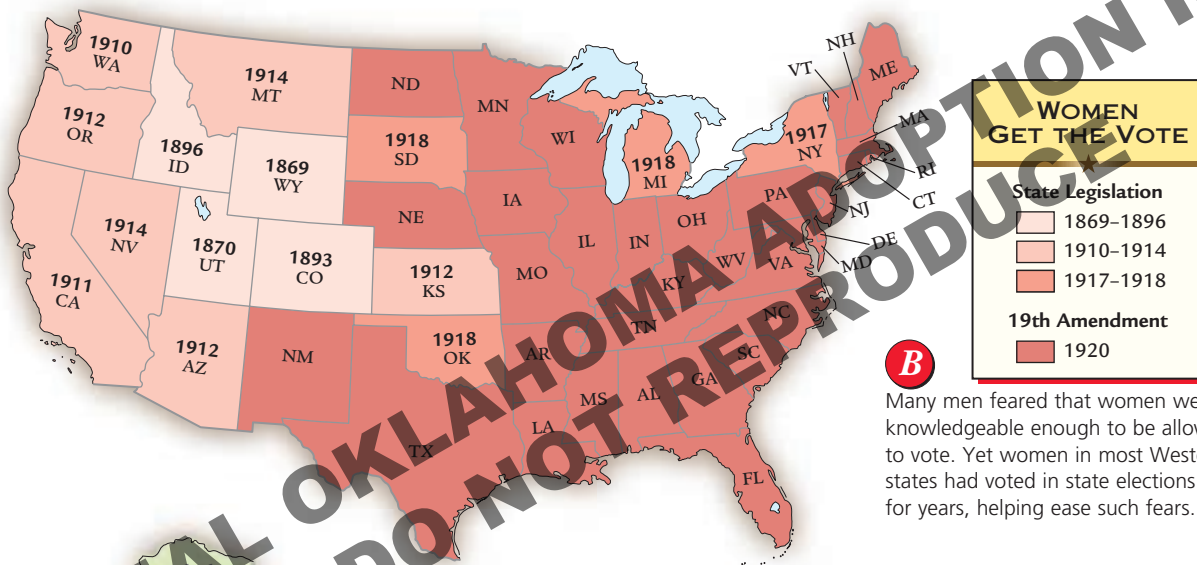
# Reforms Change America

The 1910s and 1920s were decades of reform at both the state and national level.

- ★ After decades of effort, women gained the right to vote with the ratification the 19th Amendment in 1920.
- ★ The federal government began efforts to preserve our country's scenic beauty and natural wonders.
- ★ Between 1910 and 1930, states set limits on the amount and type of work children could perform.
- ★ In 1920 the 18th Amendment prohibited the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

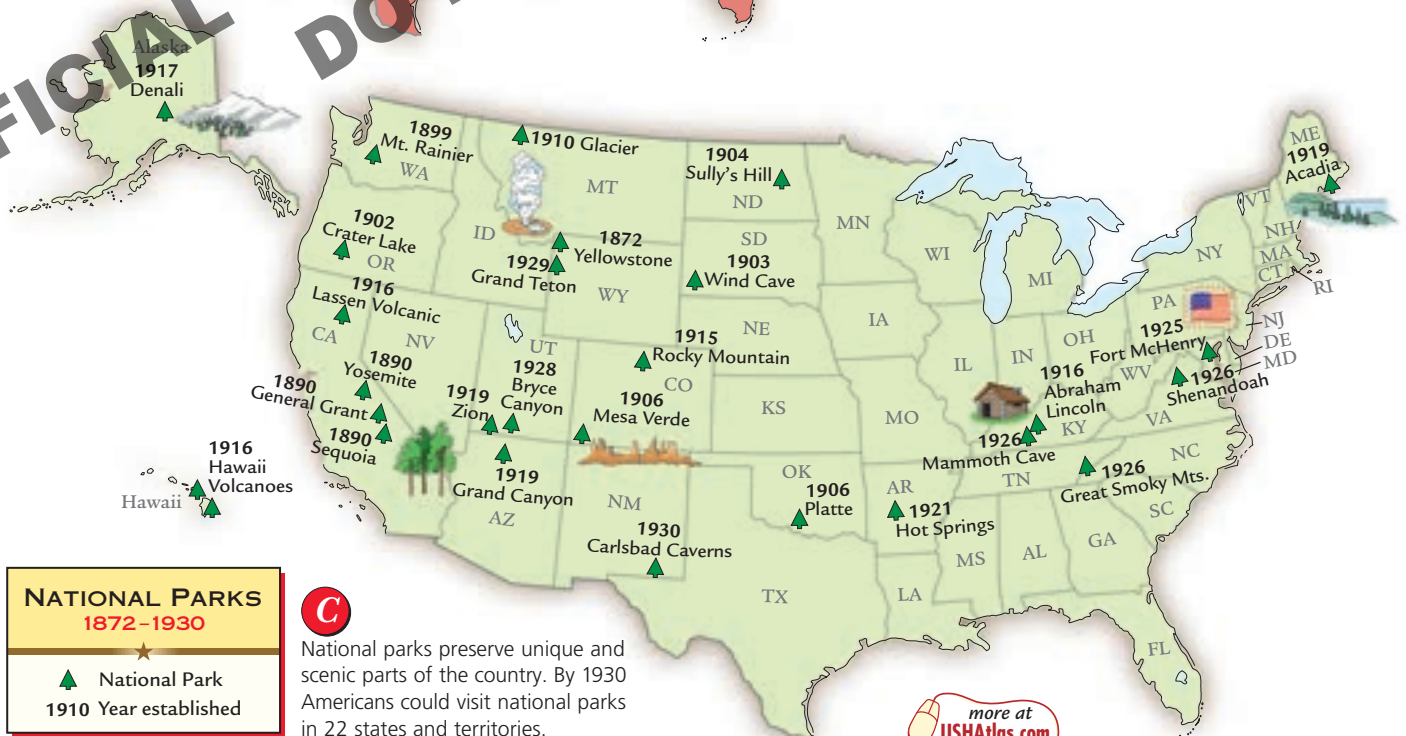


**A** Suffrage is the right to vote. Women called *suffragists* had fought for that right since the 1850s. In the 1910s, woman suffrage rallies drew the attention of U.S. politicians and the support of suffragists worldwide.



**B** Many men feared that women were not knowledgeable enough to be allowed to vote. Yet women in most Western states had voted in state elections for years, helping ease such fears.

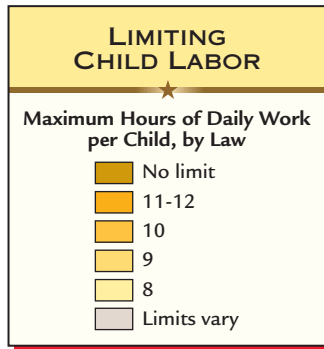
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**C** National parks preserve unique and scenic parts of the country. By 1930 Americans could visit national parks in 22 states and territories.

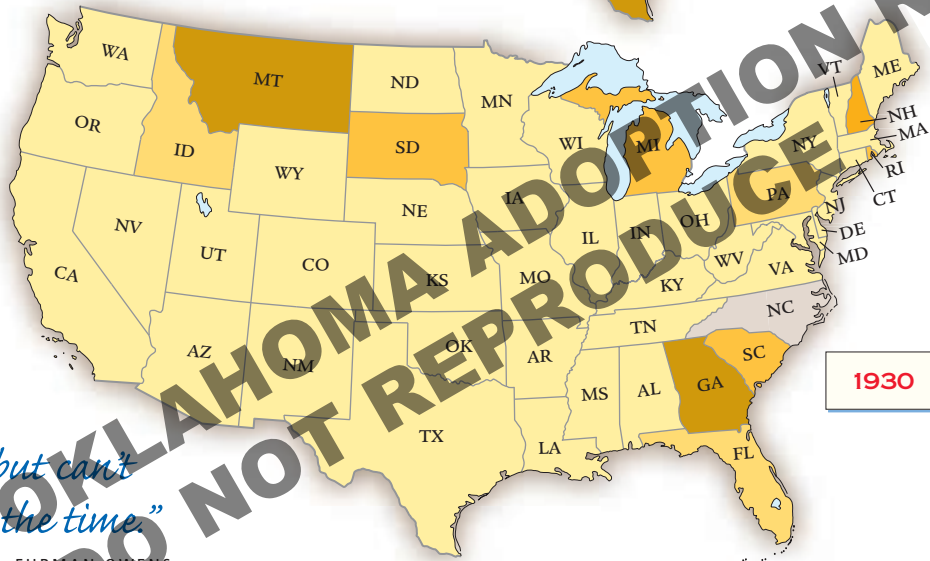
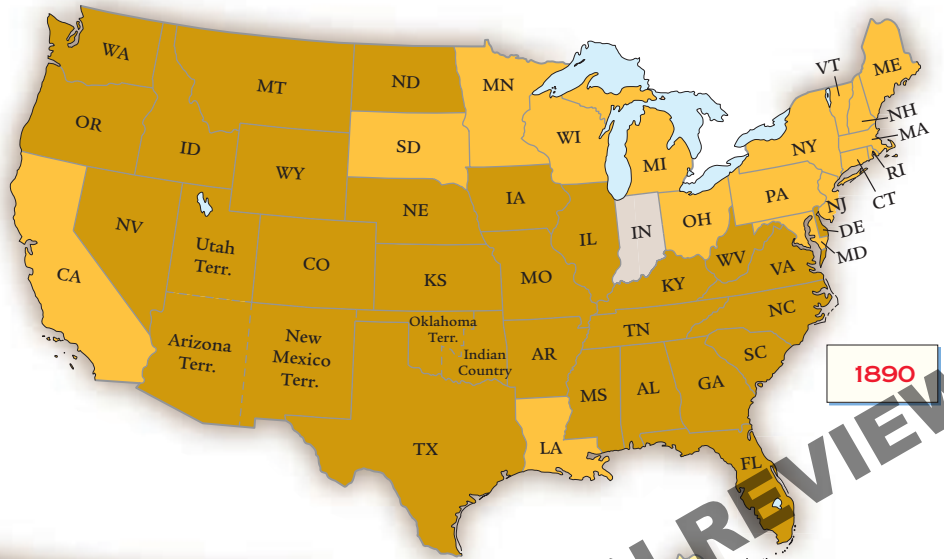
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**D** In 1890, 20 percent of the nation's children were employed full time. The first national child labor law was declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1918. Many states then set their own limits.

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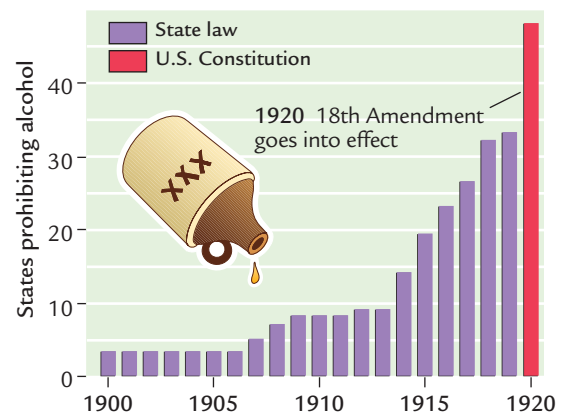
*"I want to learn but can't when I work all the time."*

—FURMAN OWENS  
AGE 12, CANNOT READ,  
MILLWORKER FOR FOUR YEARS



**E**

Factories hired children because they were cheaper and less demanding than adults. Most money earned by child laborers, such as this one, went to help their families.



**F**

## PROHIBITION

In 1920 the temperance movement and others succeeded in having alcohol banned by the 18th Amendment. The ban was unpopular, however, and in 1933 the 21st Amendment repealed the 18th.

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# The Great Depression and World War II

1929–1945

1929–1940

Great Depression puts millions out of work.

1932

Franklin Roosevelt elected President of U.S.

1930

1929  
Stock market crashes.

1931

Japan seizes Manchuria.

1933

1933  
Hitler elected Chancellor of Germany.

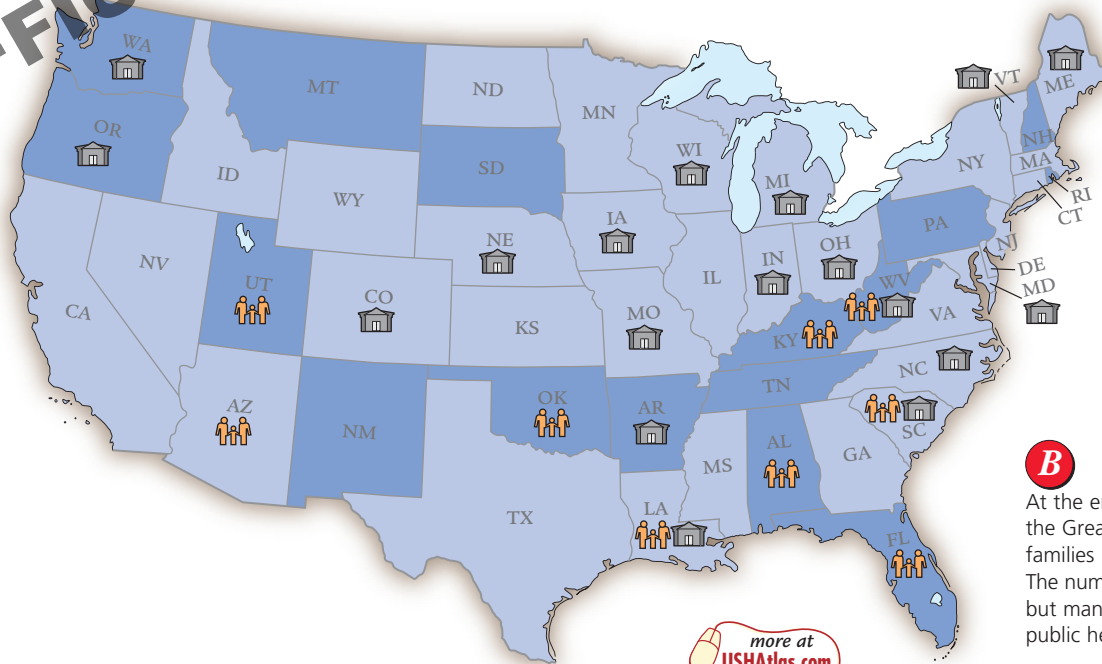
## Prosperity Ends, Immigration Slows

The stock market crash of 1929 introduced the Great Depression, worldwide economic hard times that lasted more than 10 years.

- ★ In the United States, immigration dropped to its lowest level in nearly 100 years.
- ★ At the same time, the Great Plains suffered an awful *drought*. The nation's breadbasket was called the "Dust Bowl" for its storms of blowing soil.
- ★ President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy led to agencies that created jobs and helped the needy.



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**B**

At the end of 1933—the worst year of the Great Depression—over 1 million families received government assistance. The number could have been larger, but many were too proud to accept public help.

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**1935**  
**Italy** invades Ethiopia.

**1936**  
**Axis** formed by Germany and Italy.

**1941**  
**Pearl Harbor** attacked by Japan; U.S. enters war.

**1944**  
**D-Day** marks Allied invasion of Normandy.

**1945**  
**Germany** surrenders.  
**Atomic bombs** dropped on Japan by U.S.  
**Japan** surrenders.

**1936**

**1939**

**1942**

**1945**

**1934–1938**  
**Dust Bowl** drives farmers from Great Plains.

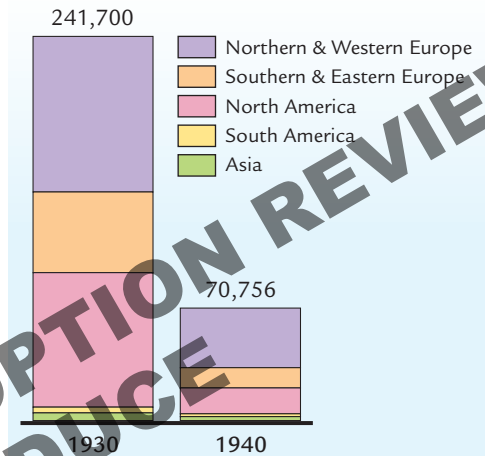
**1939–1945**  
**World War II** rages between Allies and Axis.

**1943**  
**Italy** surrenders.



*"Brother, can you spare a dime?"*

—YIP HARBURG  
FROM A POPULAR SONG OF  
THE DEPRESSION ERA

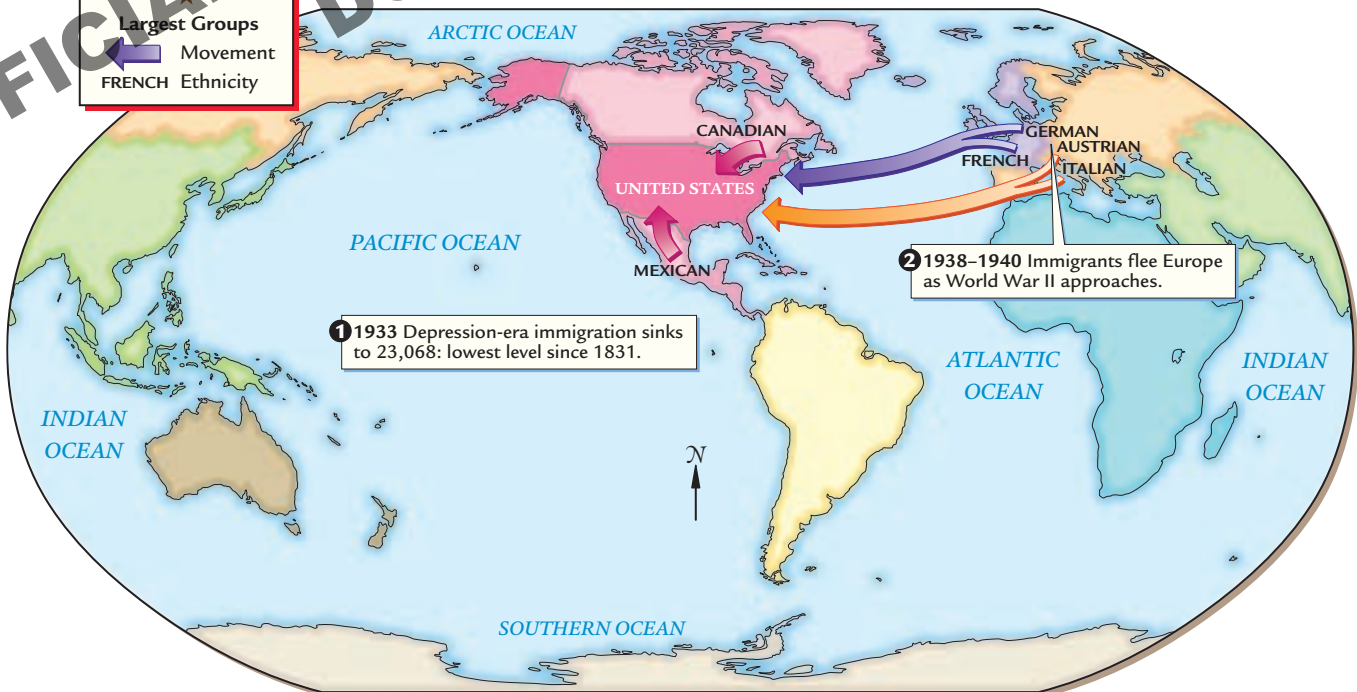


**C** Millions of Americans lost jobs, homes, businesses, and savings during the Depression. Bread lines and soup kitchens run by private charities offered help to those who had lost everything.

**D** **IMMIGRANT ORIGINS**  
In the 1920s, federal quotas resulted in many prospective immigrants being turned away. During the Great Depression and World War II, the quotas went half-filled.

**IMMIGRANTS 1929–1945**  
**Largest Groups**  
Movement  
FRENCH Ethnicity

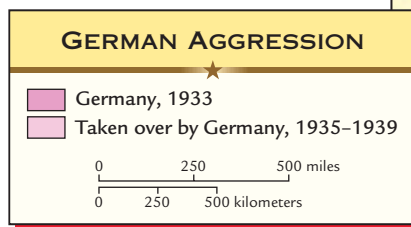
**E** During the Depression, few people immigrated to America. Many of those entering the country were Jews and others persecuted by German and Italian dictatorships.



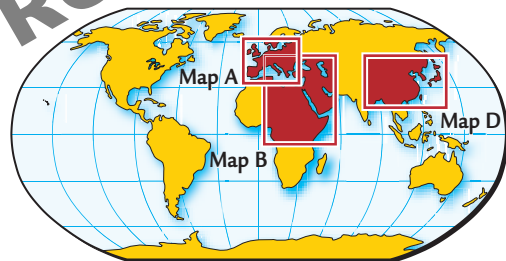
# Onset of World War II

The worldwide Depression helped promote militaristic governments in Germany, Italy, and Japan.

- ★ These countries soon began threatening their neighbors. When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, the world again went to war.
- ★ The United Kingdom and France led the Allies against the Axis Powers—Germany, Italy, and, later, Japan.
- ★ Though most Americans favored the Allies, the United States at first remained neutral.



- A** Adolf Hitler vowed to avenge the humiliations suffered by Germany after World War I. First Germany took back lands it had lost in World War I. Then it began seizing other countries.



- B** Benito Mussolini came to power by promising Italians economic prosperity and military prestige. He pursued these goals through territorial expansion in Africa.



- C** In 1936 Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, the dictators of Germany and Italy, formed the Axis to impose their military and political might on the world. Japan joined the Axis in 1940.





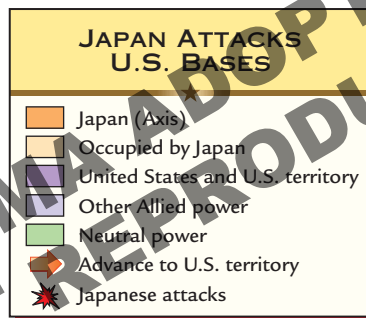
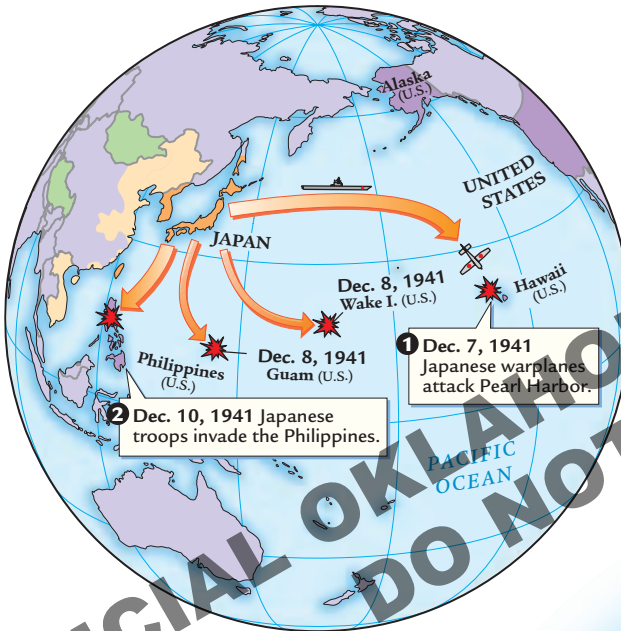
# America Enters the War

In 1941 Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The United States declared war on Japan the next day. Germany then declared war on the United States.

- ★ Although 12 million people eventually joined the armed forces, in 1941 the U.S. military was not prepared for war.
- ★ Recruits and draftees needed months of intense military training to prepare them for combat in both Europe and the Pacific.
- ★ Distrusted because of their ancestry, more than 100,000 Japanese Americans were relocated from the West Coast to inland *internment camps*. Most lost their homes.

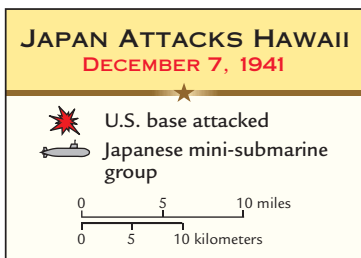


**A** Nearly 1,200 men lost their lives on the U.S.S. *Arizona* alone when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Many American planes and most large warships stationed at Pearl Harbor were damaged or destroyed.



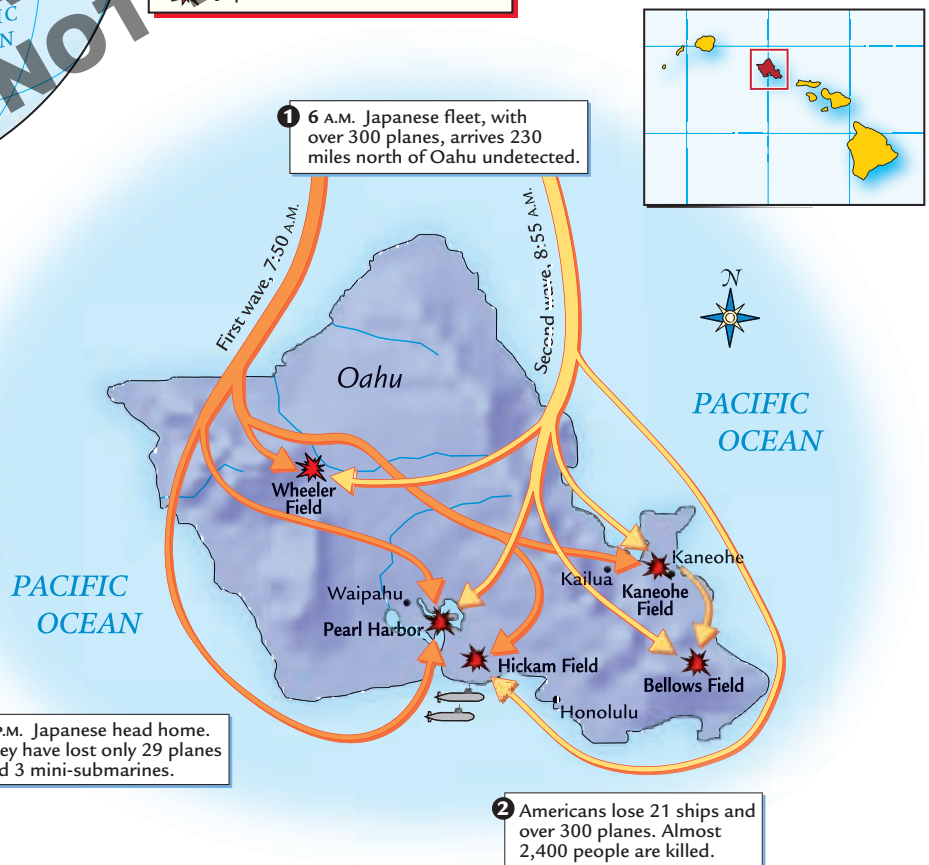
**B** Japan struck the only obstacle to its further expansion in the Pacific—the U.S. Pacific fleet. Most of the fleet was based in Hawaii.

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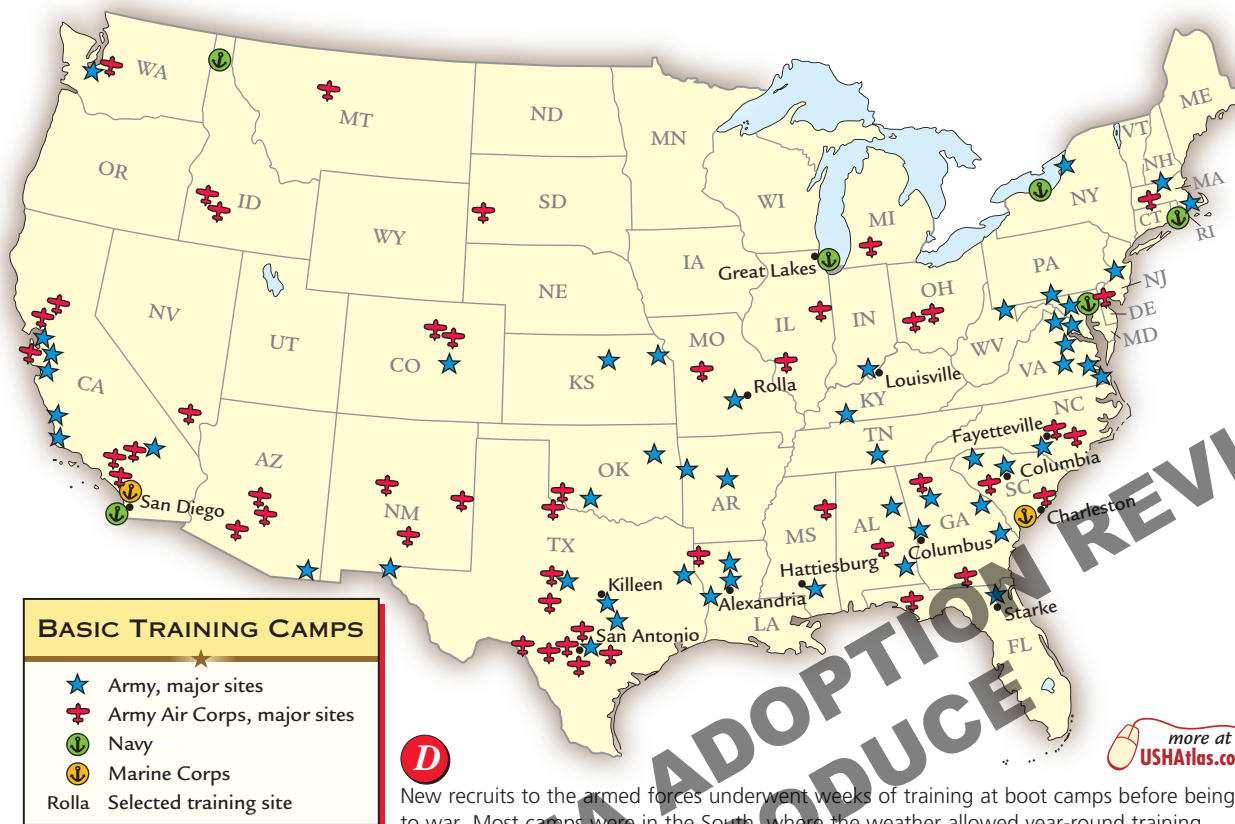


**C** Early on a Sunday morning, Japan attacked U.S. military bases in Hawaii. Damage to the fleet hindered U.S. naval action for months.

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D

New recruits to the armed forces underwent weeks of training at boot camps before being sent to war. Most camps were in the South, where the weather allowed year-round training.



E All Japanese American families along the West Coast were relocated, even though none had committed acts of spying or sabotage.

*"I didn't understand what I'd done.  
I was a native-born American citizen.  
I'd lived all my life in America."*

—SYLVIA KOBAYASHI, JAPANESE AMERICAN  
RELOCATED TO MINIDOKA, IDAHO



F

While their families lived in crowded barracks, surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards, many Japanese Americans fought for their country. The 442nd Regiment, all Japanese American, was the most decorated unit in U.S. history.

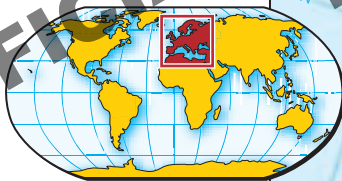
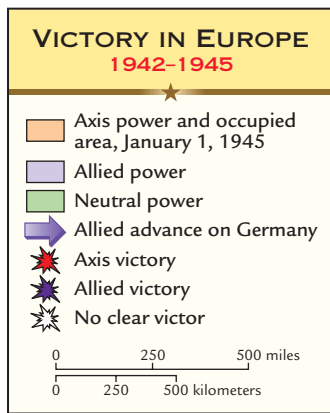
# Fighting the War in Europe

The Allies halted German advances in 1942, then went on the offensive to reverse earlier Axis gains.

- ★ Allied advances pushed Axis troops out of France, Italy, and the Soviet Union. Italy surrendered on September 3, 1943.
- ★ By 1945 the conflict had become a true world war, involving nearly 60 nations from six continents.
- ★ In 1945 Allied troops fought their way toward Berlin from the east, west, and south. Germany surrendered on May 7.



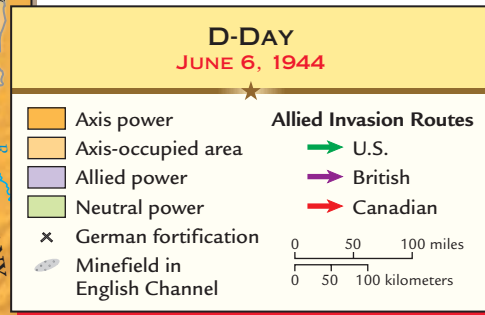
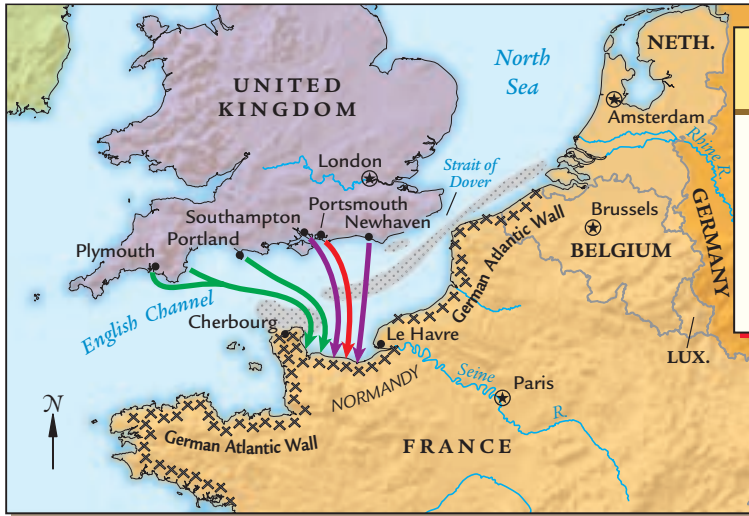
**A** Aerial bombings played a key role throughout the war. Both Axis and Allied bombers, such as the B-24s in this photo, attacked transportation routes, military facilities, and factories, many located in crowded cities.



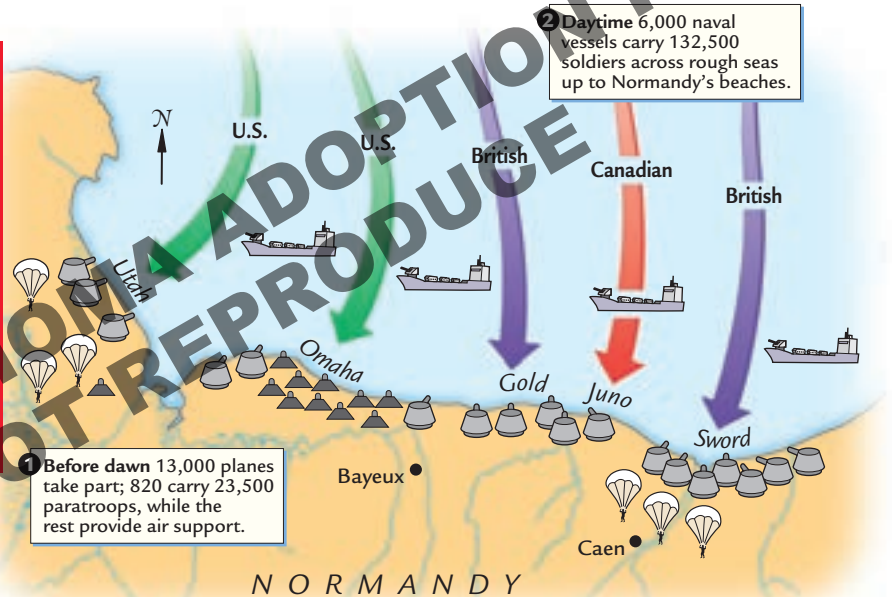
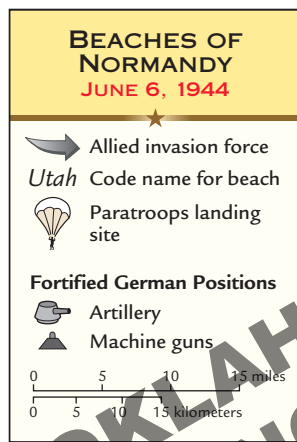
**B** Victories in Stalingrad and North Africa were turning points of the war and opened the way to Allied advances by land and by sea. Fierce fighting continued for over two years before the Axis fell.







The invasion at Normandy, the largest sea invasion in history, launched the Allied western assault. German forces, expecting the invasion at the Strait of Dover, were caught short-handed at Normandy.



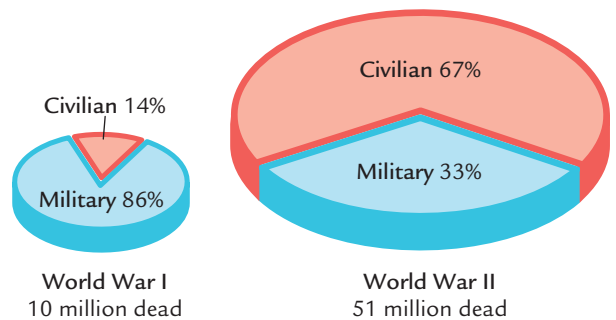
Allied troops met the most resistance at Omaha Beach. However, by the end of the day, the Allies controlled all five beaches in Normandy.

Before dawn 13,000 planes take part; 820 carry 23,500 paratroops, while the rest provide air support.

Daytime 6,000 naval vessels carry 132,500 soldiers across rough seas up to Normandy's beaches.



Allied troops faced deadly fire from German artillery as their landing craft fought through the waves to the beaches of Normandy.



### LIVES LOST TO TOTAL WAR

Worldwide, World War II took more lives, mostly civilian, than any other war. Among the civilian dead were up to 13 million targeted by the Nazis as undesirable, about half of them Jews killed during the Holocaust. See the graphs on pages 31, 59, and 77.

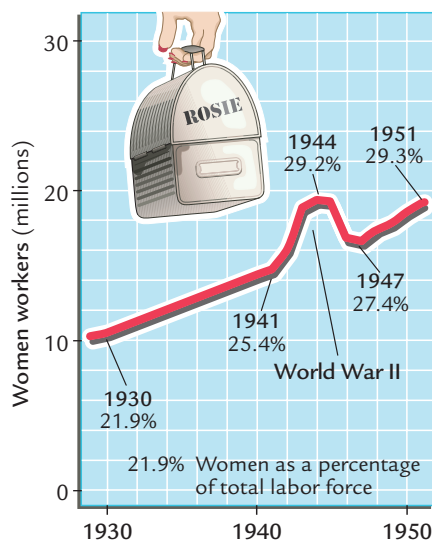
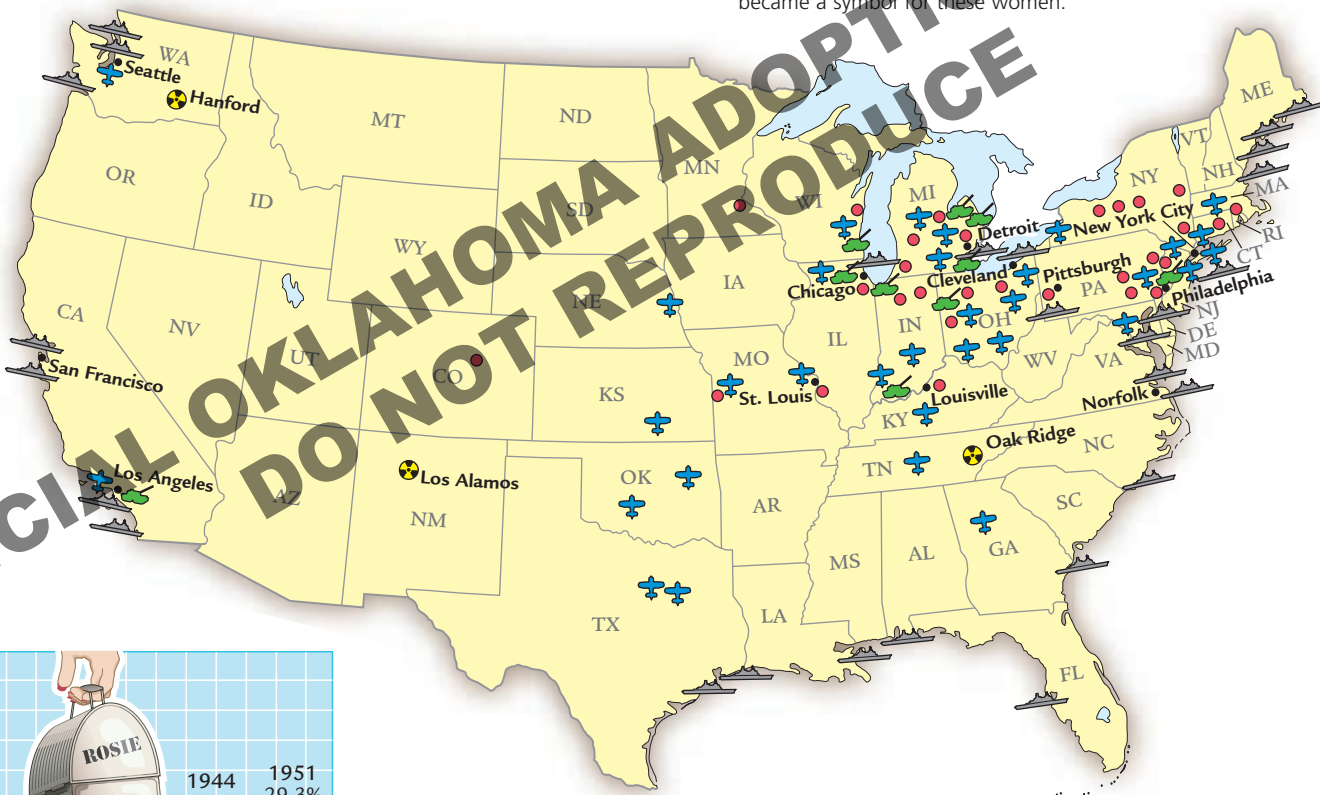
# Ending the War in the Pacific

As the land war raged in Europe, fighting intensified in the Pacific, and the war effort intensified at home.

- ★ At home, the entire country aided the war effort, which created jobs and brought the United States out of the Great Depression.
- ★ Abroad in the Pacific, aircraft carriers and U.S. Marines pushed westward toward Japan.
- ★ In August 1945, U.S. planes dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan soon surrendered.
- ★ Its key role in the Allied victory in World War II made the United States a *superpower*.



**A** Women filled the massive demand for workers in wartime industries. Characters like "Rosie the Riveter" became a symbol for these women.



**C**

## WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

When millions of men joined the armed forces, millions of women stepped in to fill their jobs.

**B**

In just five years, U.S. factories produced an amazing 200,000 planes, 77,000 ships, and 86,000 tanks.

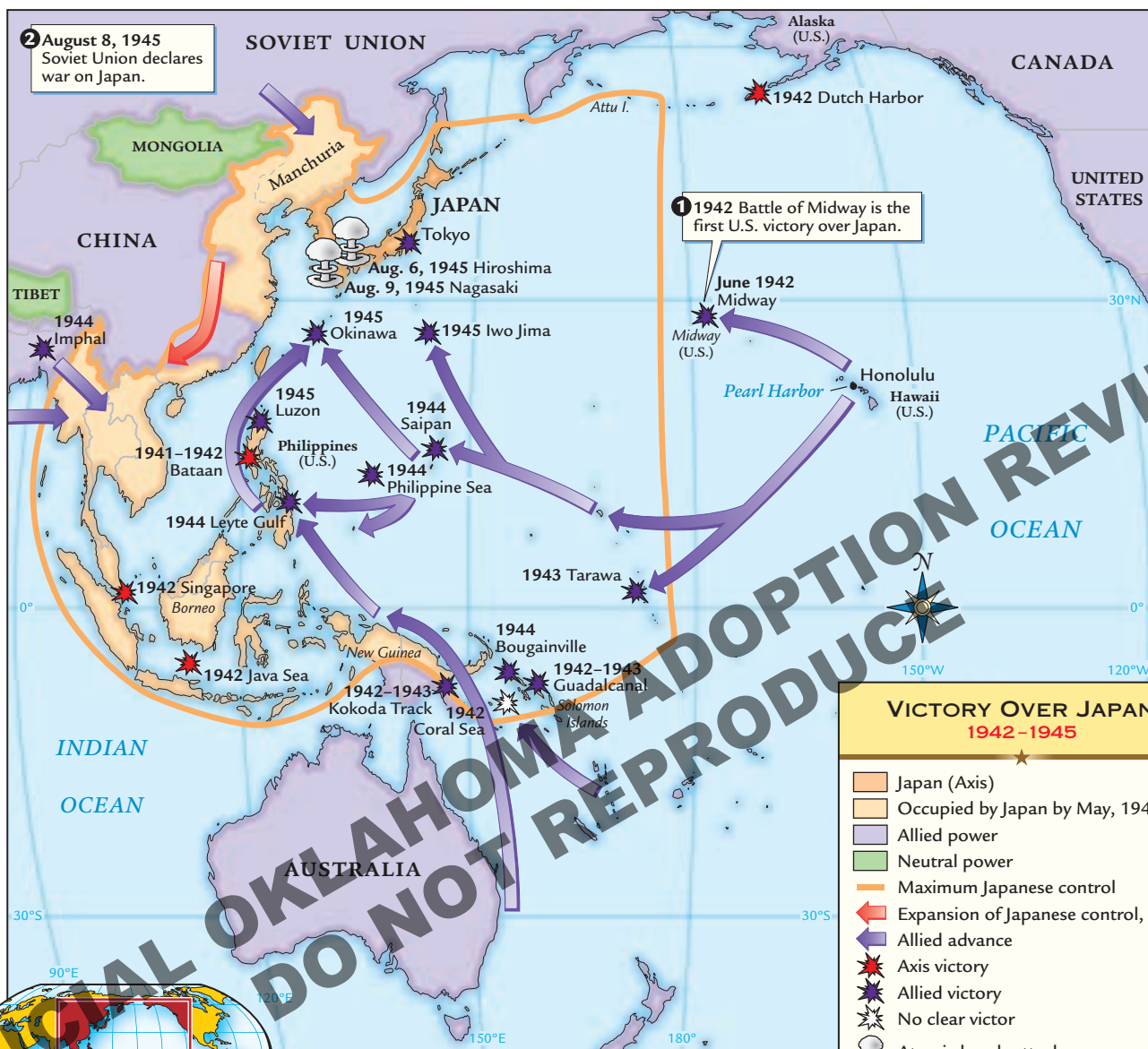
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## THE WAR EFFORT AT HOME

### Defense Manufacturing

- Aircraft
- Ships, other vessels
- Tanks
- Ordnance
- Uranium, atomic bombs





**D** The War in the Pacific covered huge distances. The Allies used a strategy called island-hopping, closing in on Japan by sea. The final attacks, however, were by air and used the first atomic bombs.

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**E**

U.S. Marines fought Japanese troops on Okinawa for two months. The bloody battle was seen as a preview of far deadlier combat to come if the Allies had to invade Japan. Atomic bombs forced the Japanese to surrender without an invasion.



# United States After World War II

1945 TO EARLY 1970s

**1949**  
**NATO** unites Western nations against the Soviet Union.

**1945**  
World War II ends.  
United Nations founded.  
Cold War begins.

**1950–1953**  
Korean War fought to a standstill.

**1945**

**1941**  
Great Migration of blacks resumes, lasts until 1970.

**1946**  
Baby Boom begins, continues to 1964.

**1950**

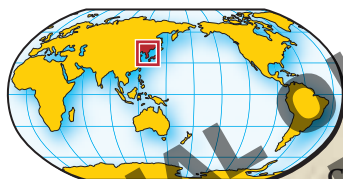
## American Troops Fight the Korean War

After World War II, Japanese control of Korea ended. U.S. troops occupied the South, Soviet troops the North. In 1948 each side set up its own government.

- ★ In June 1950, *Communist* North Korea invaded South Korea. The United States led a coalition of United Nations troops against the invaders.
- ★ An *armistice* ended the war in January 1953. It left Korea divided almost exactly as it had been before the war.
- ★ The Korean War was the first military fight of the Cold War, a struggle between democratic and communist countries.



**A** The devastation of war forced many Koreans from their homes. These young refugees flee from the danger of a nearby battle.



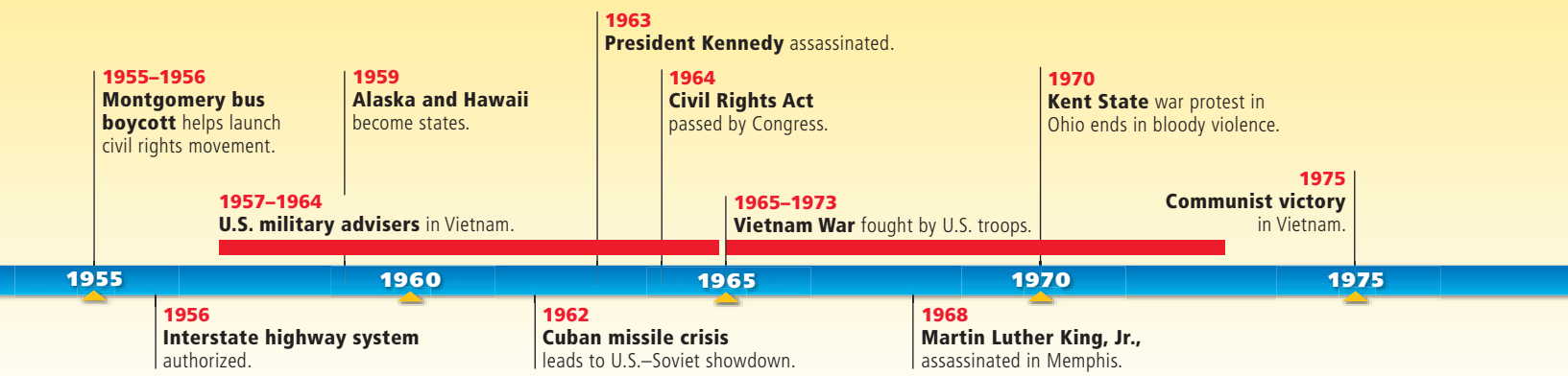
### NORTH KOREA INVADÉS SOUTH KOREA JUNE–SEPTEMBER 1950

- Controlled by communist forces
- Controlled by UN forces
- Attack by communist forces, Jun.–Sep., 1950
- Front between communist & UN forces

0 50 100 miles  
0 50 100 kilometers

**B** After border clashes in 1948–1950, North Korea invaded South Korea. It gained control of most of the South and pushed U.S. and South Korean forces back to the so-called “Pusan Perimeter.”

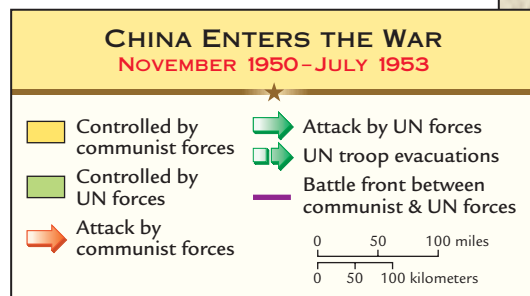




*"We are not at war."*

—PRESIDENT TRUMAN, DESCRIBING THE CONFLICT AS A "POLICE ACTION" BY THE UNITED NATIONS

In September 1950, UN forces—mostly American—counterattacked. They drove North Korean forces far to the north and stopped just short of China at the Yalu River.



**D** With UN forces nearby, Communist China entered the war in November. It forced UN troops to evacuate and reestablished communist control of the North.



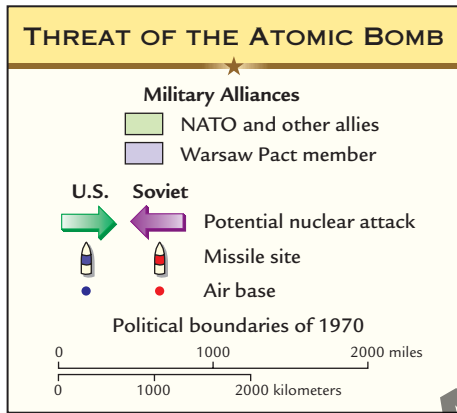
# Superpowers Face Off in the Cold War

The alliances of the Cold War were led by two superpowers: the democratic United States and the Communist Soviet Union, an outgrowth of Russia.

- ★ American-led alliances included NATO in Europe and North America and CENTO in Asia.
- ★ Communist countries in Eastern Europe joined the Warsaw Pact. Other countries became communist as well, including China in 1949 and Cuba in 1959. Most communist countries allied with the Soviet Union.
- ★ In the most perilous moment of the Cold War, the Cuban Missile Crisis brought the two superpowers to the brink of nuclear war.



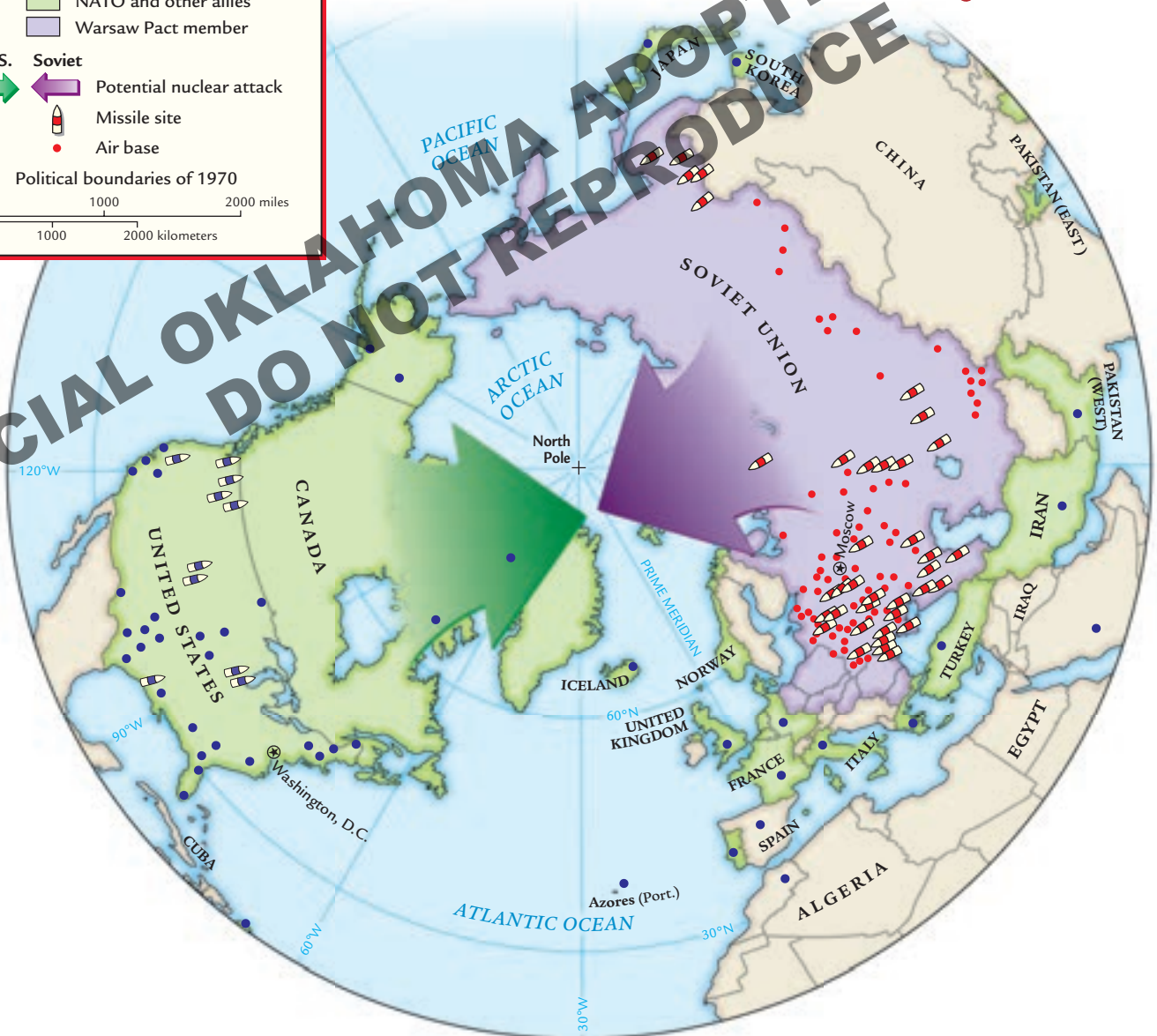
**A** During the 1950s, Americans were so worried about the possibility of nuclear war that schoolchildren regularly practiced atomic bomb drills.



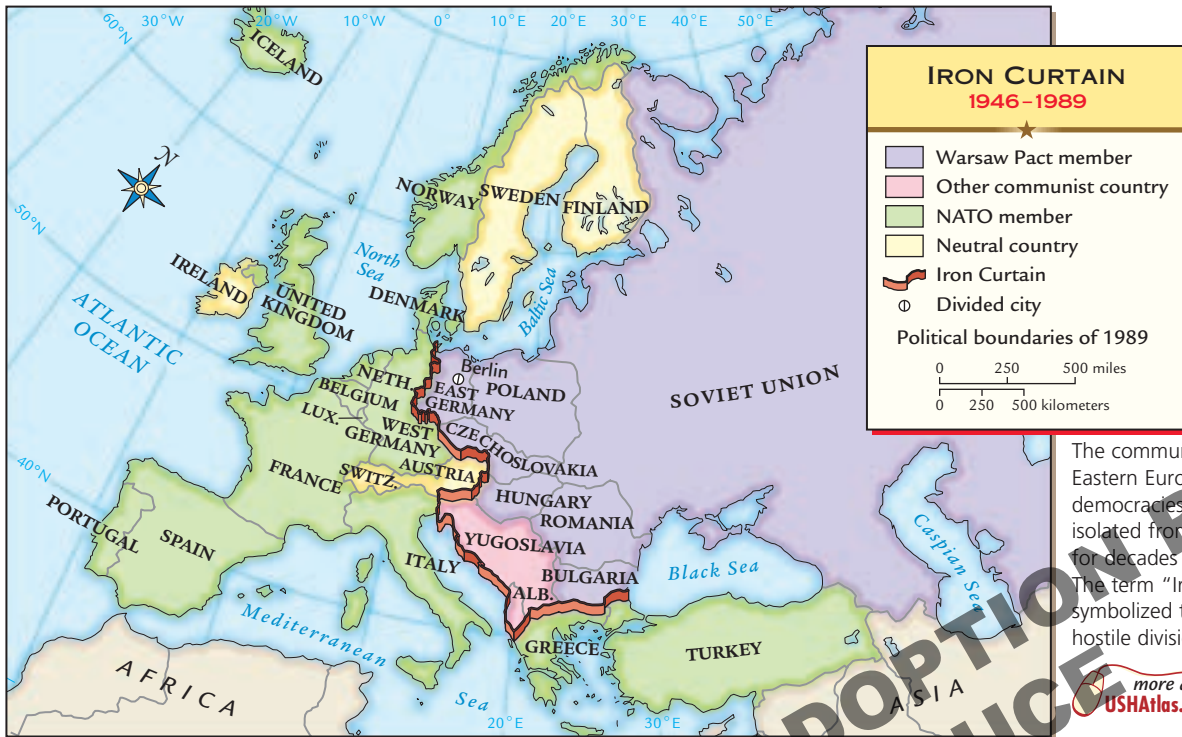
**B**

Both the United States and the Soviet Union stockpiled nuclear weapons. Each reasoned that fear of retaliation would keep the other from firing the first missile. This policy was known as MAD—Mutual Assured Destruction.

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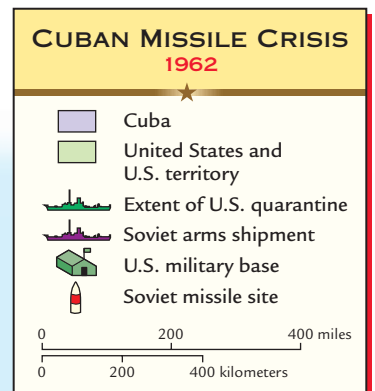




The communist countries of Eastern Europe and the NATO democracies of the West were isolated from one another for decades after World War II. The term "Iron Curtain" symbolized this rigid and hostile division.

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**D** When the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles in Cuba, the United States used a naval *quarantine* (enforced isolation) to force their removal. The world watched, expecting nuclear war. After several tense days, the Soviets finally backed down and removed the missiles.



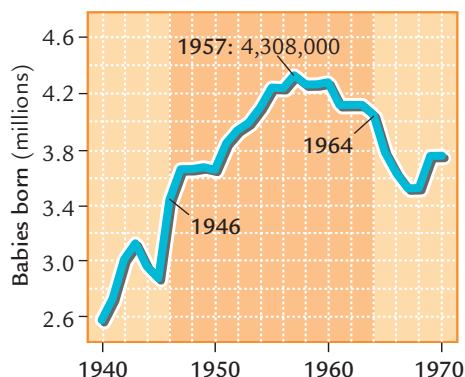
Oct. 1962 Ships carrying Soviet armaments honor U.S. quarantine.



# Baby Boom and Suburban Growth

After World War II, the United States grew in population and admitted its first non-contiguous states.

- ★ Alaska and Hawaii became states in 1959, the most recent areas to gain statehood.
- ★ Returning troops by the millions got married and started families, creating a “baby boom.”
- ★ Suburbs boomed too, made accessible by a recovering economy and by federal financing of new highways and low-cost mortgages.



## A BABY BOOM

Americans born during the years 1946–1964 were called the “Baby Boom” generation. Far more babies were born in those years than during the generations before or after.

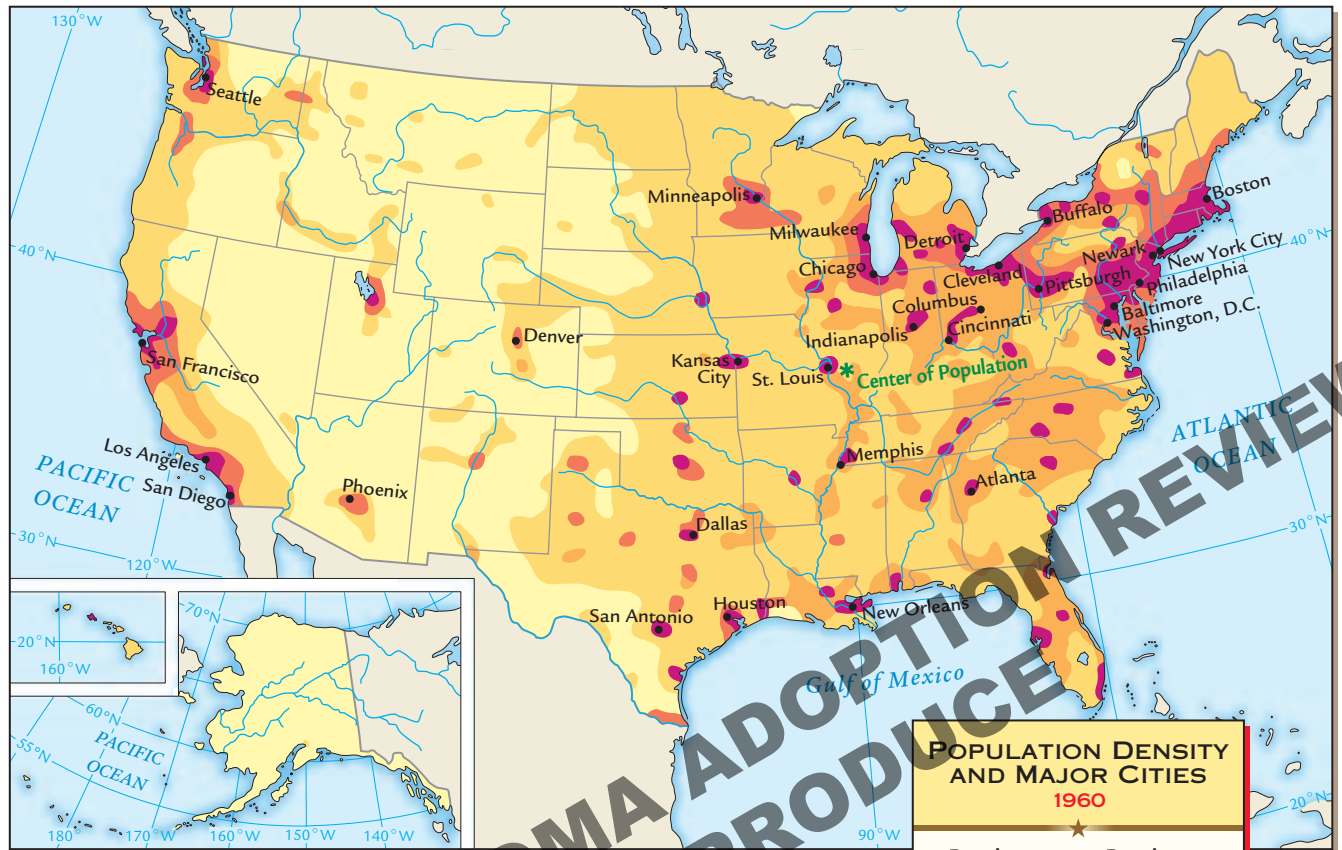


B Growing families and affordable mortgages created a demand for millions of new suburban homes.

C Distant Alaska and Hawaii had grown familiar to Americans during World War II. After the war, Alaska was valued for its forests and minerals, Hawaii as a tourist destination. In 1959 they became the 49th and 50th states.







**D** By 1960 so many Americans had moved west that the center of population almost reached the Mississippi River. Nearly 70 percent of the population lived in cities or suburbs.

**E** The Los Angeles metropolitan area grew dramatically during the 1900s. Aircraft and defense factories and film industry glamour brought many new residents looking for a better life. By 1970, extensive highway and aqueduct systems supported about 8 million people.

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**GROWTH OF THE LOS ANGELES METROPOLITAN AREA**  
1920-1970

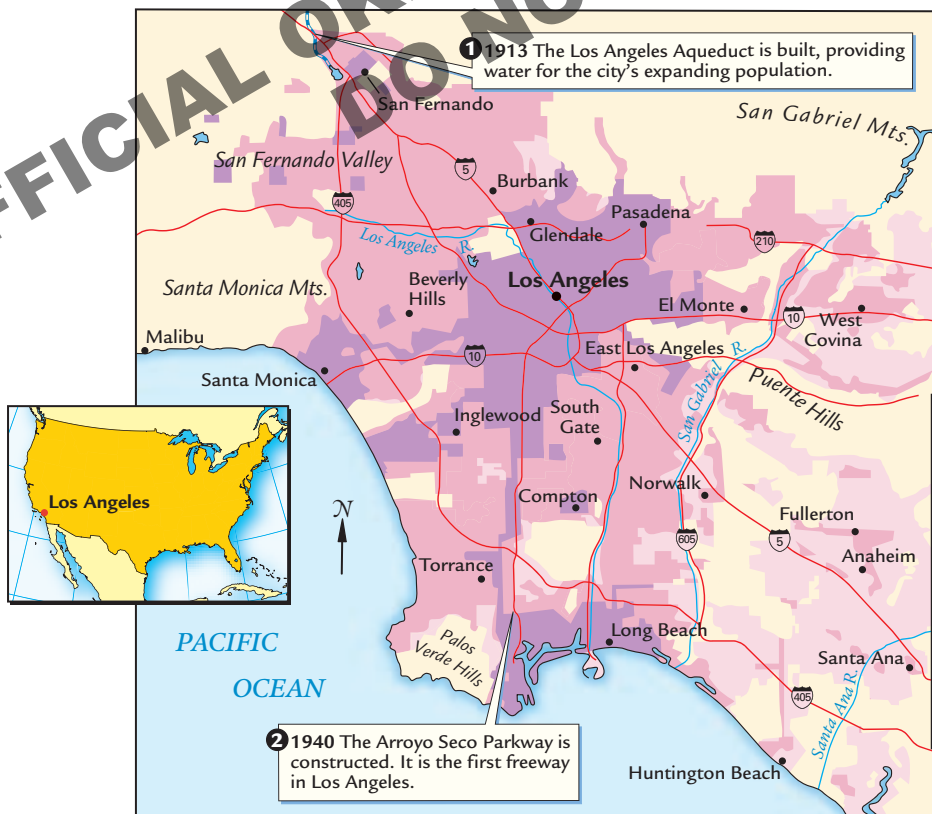
**Urbanized Areas**

- By 1920
- By 1950
- By 1970

Major freeway, 1970

**Scale**

0 5 10 miles 0 5 10 kilometers



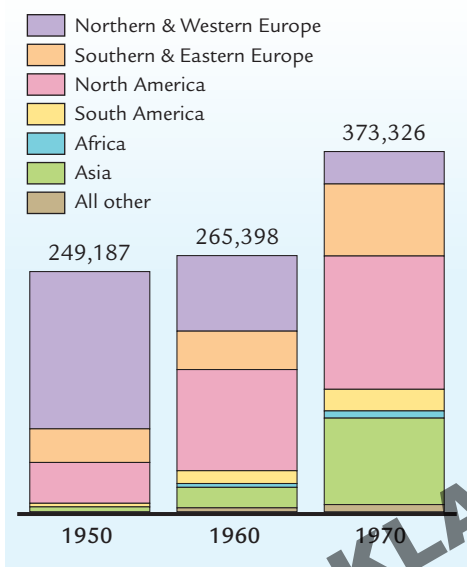
# In Search of the American Dream

After World War II, millions of immigrants and citizens sought better lives in the United States.

- ★ More and more immigrants came from Latin America and Asia.
- ★ Between 1940 and 1970, more than 5 million blacks left the South to escape racial discrimination and to seek opportunity elsewhere.
- ★ The contrast between the fight for freedom during World War II and the lack of freedom at home helped launch the civil rights movement.

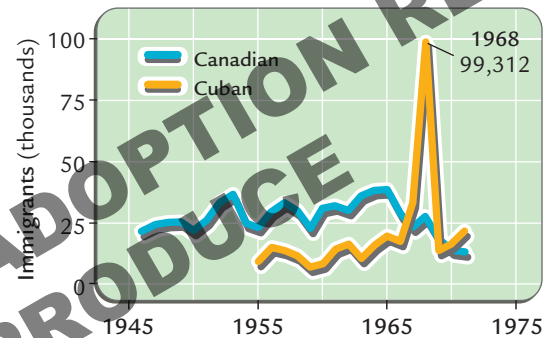


**B** Thousands of refugees fled Cuba after the communist revolution there in 1959. Most eventually gained immigrant status and sought citizenship in the United States.



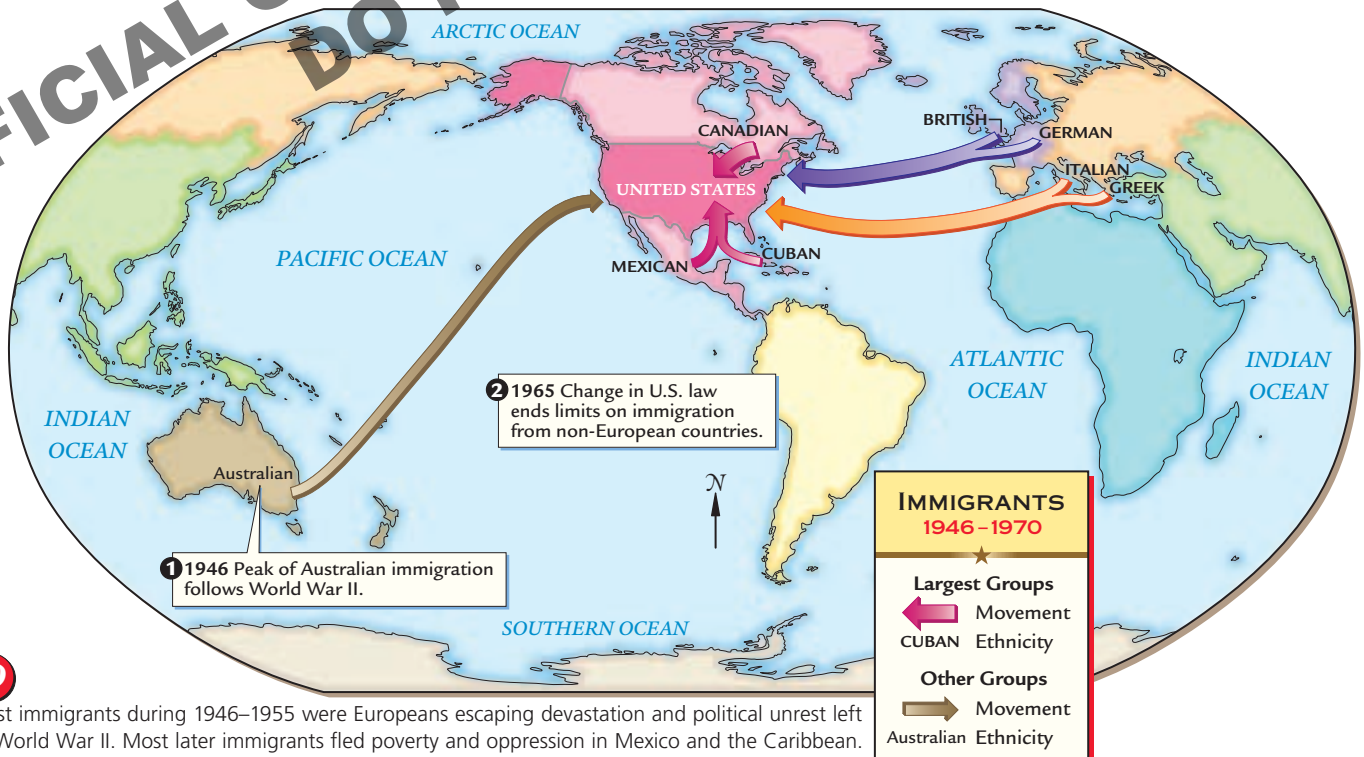
## A IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

By 1970 immigrants from the Americas, Africa, and Asia far outnumbered those from Europe.



## C CUBAN AND CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS

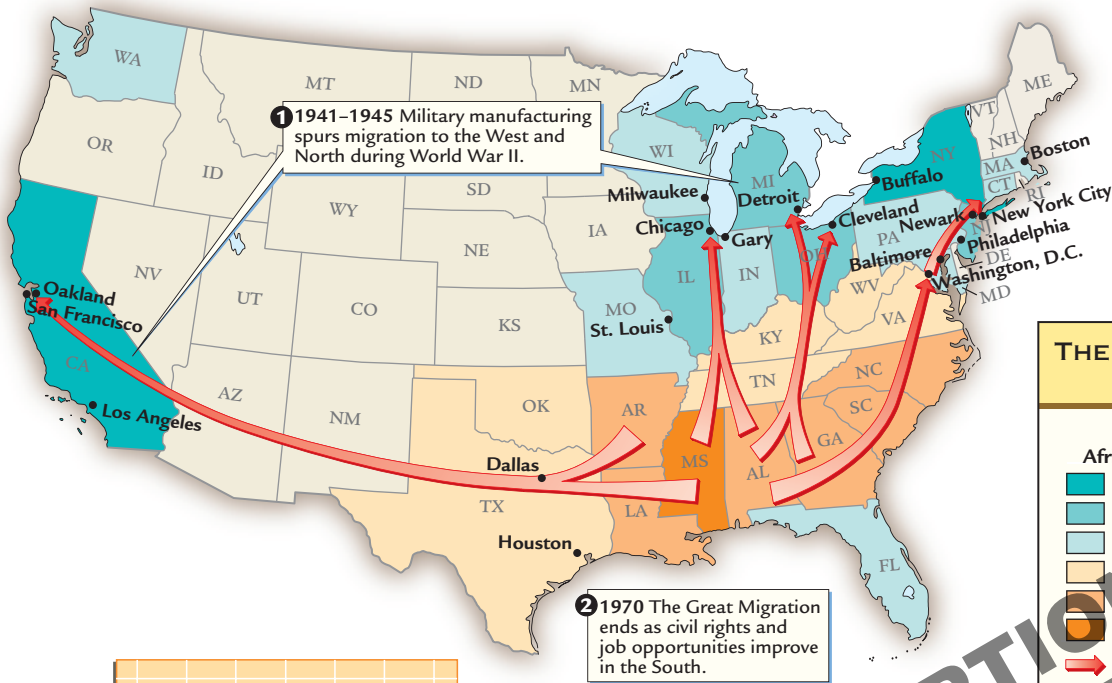
Cuban refugees surged to the United States in 1959, gaining immigrant status in 1968. In contrast, steady numbers of Canadians moved to the United States until 1965, when immigration laws changed.



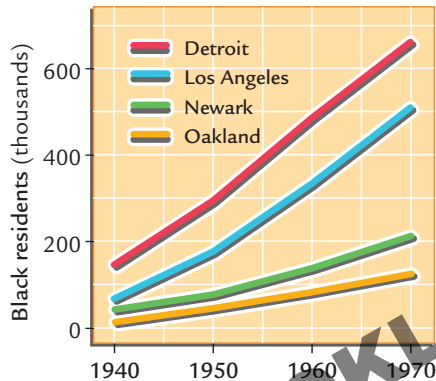
## D

Most immigrants during 1946-1955 were Europeans escaping devastation and political unrest left by World War II. Most later immigrants fled poverty and oppression in Mexico and the Caribbean.





**E** The migration of Southern blacks to the North and the West resumed with the start of World War II. Compare this map with map B on page 78.

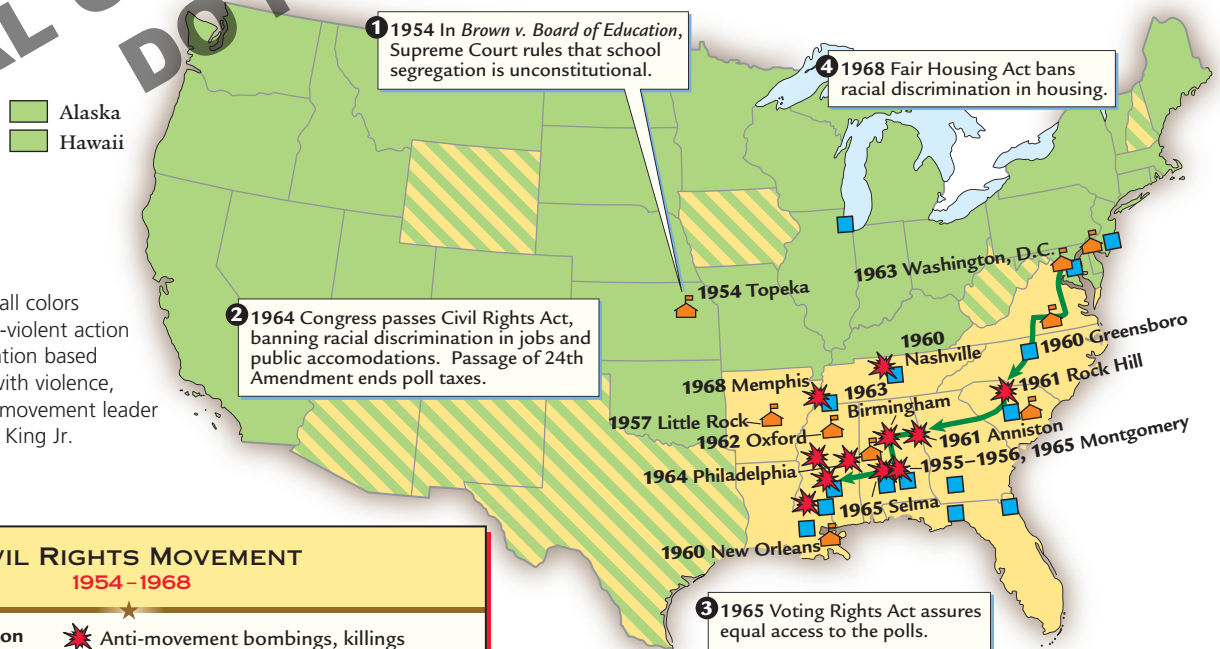


**F** **BLACK MIGRATION**

Between 1940 and 1970 the Great Migration transformed many cities. Fast-growing black populations had changed other cities between 1915 and 1930 (see page 79).

*"Freedom is never voluntarily given by the oppressor; it must be demanded by the oppressed."*

—REV. DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.,  
LETTER FROM A BIRMINGHAM JAIL, 1963



**G** Civil rights activists of all colors used lawsuits and non-violent action to end legal discrimination based on race. Several met with violence, even death, including movement leader Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

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**CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT  
1954-1968**

Votes of U.S. Senators on Civil Rights Act of 1964

— In favor  
— Split vote  
— Opposed

★ Anti-movement bombings, killings  
★ School desegregation conflict  
★ Movement activity (marches, boycotts, sit-ins, voter registration campaigns, etc.)  
← First Freedom Ride, 1961

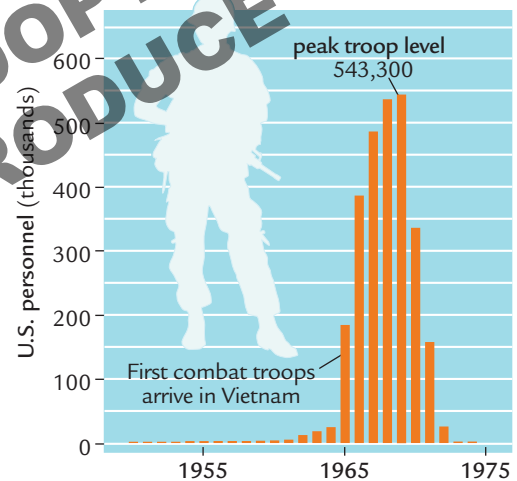
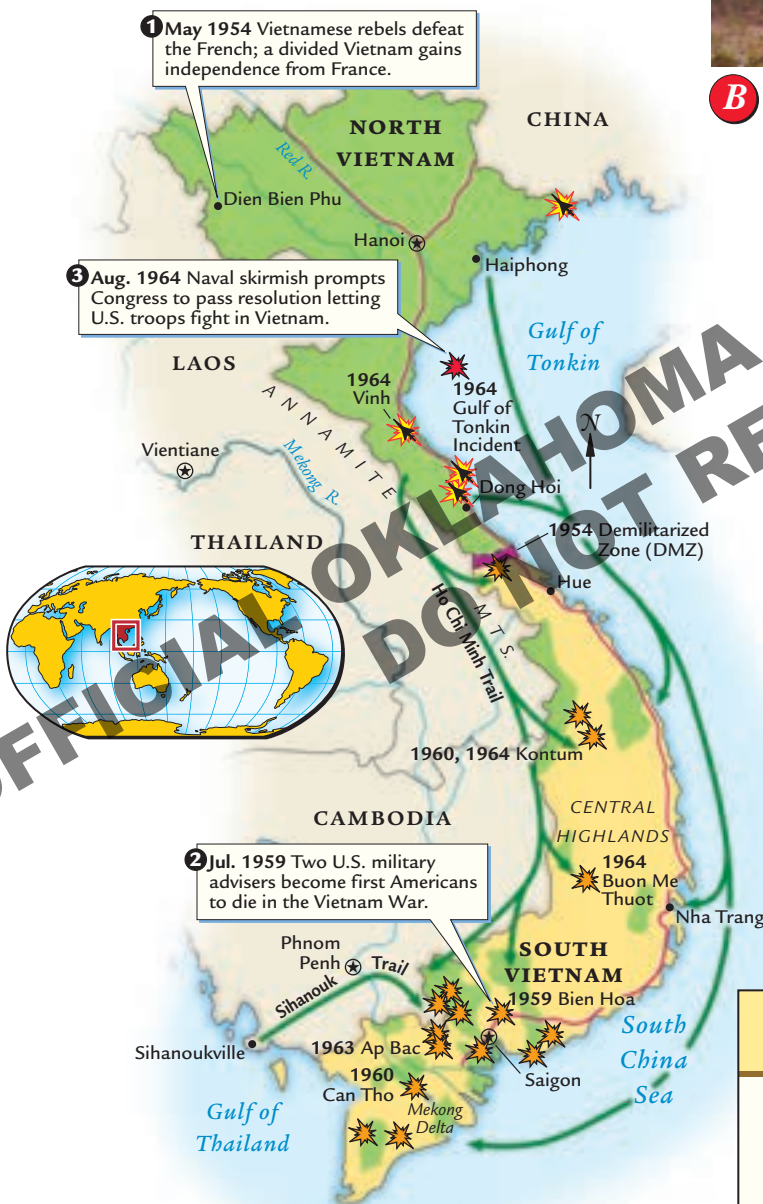
# The Vietnam War Ends an Era

In 1957 U.S. military advisers went to assist capitalist South Vietnam, which faced a growing communist rebellion.

- ★ In 1965 the United States committed troops to fight against both the Viet Cong rebels and Communist North Vietnam, which supported them.
- ★ As the war went on, Americans at home became dissatisfied. Lack of support for the war eventually led to the withdrawal of U.S. troops in 1973.
- ★ Without the assistance of American troops, South Vietnam fell to communist forces in 1975.



**B** Helicopters were the workhorses of the Vietnam War. They were used to spot the enemy, defend ground troops, transport soldiers and supplies, and evacuate the dead and wounded.



## U.S. MILITARY IN VIETNAM

Millions of Americans served in Vietnam between 1965 and 1973. Before and after that, most Americans in Vietnam were military advisers.



## U.S. INVOLVEMENT GROWS 1957-1964

### Areas of Control, 1960

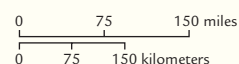
- North Vietnam and Viet Cong
- South Vietnam
- DMZ, 1954

- Supply route
- Highway
- U.S. 7th Fleet (until 1973)

### Battles

- U.S. ground, air, naval forces
- U.S. advisers or air support
- U.S. air strike
- No U.S. involvement

(See also maps D and F.)



**A**

Vietnam had been divided in 1954. North Vietnam sent weapons to the Viet Cong rebels in the South via the Ho Chi Minh Trail. U.S. advisers trained South Vietnamese forces to fight the rebels and cut their supply lines.





**D** In 1965, the U.S. role in Vietnam switched from advising to fighting. U.S. bombers struck targets in the North. Ground troops faced communist forces who used *guerrilla* tactics such as ambushes and mines.



**E** Many Americans opposed the Vietnam War—some due to its unclear aims and its high cost in money and lives, others to avoid personal harm. Antiwar feelings eventually ended political support for the war.

**F** U.S. ground troops played a diminishing role in the war after 1969. More of the fighting fell to the army of South Vietnam. The last U.S. troops left in 1973. Two years later, North Vietnam won the war.



# Contemporary United States

## 1969 TO PRESENT



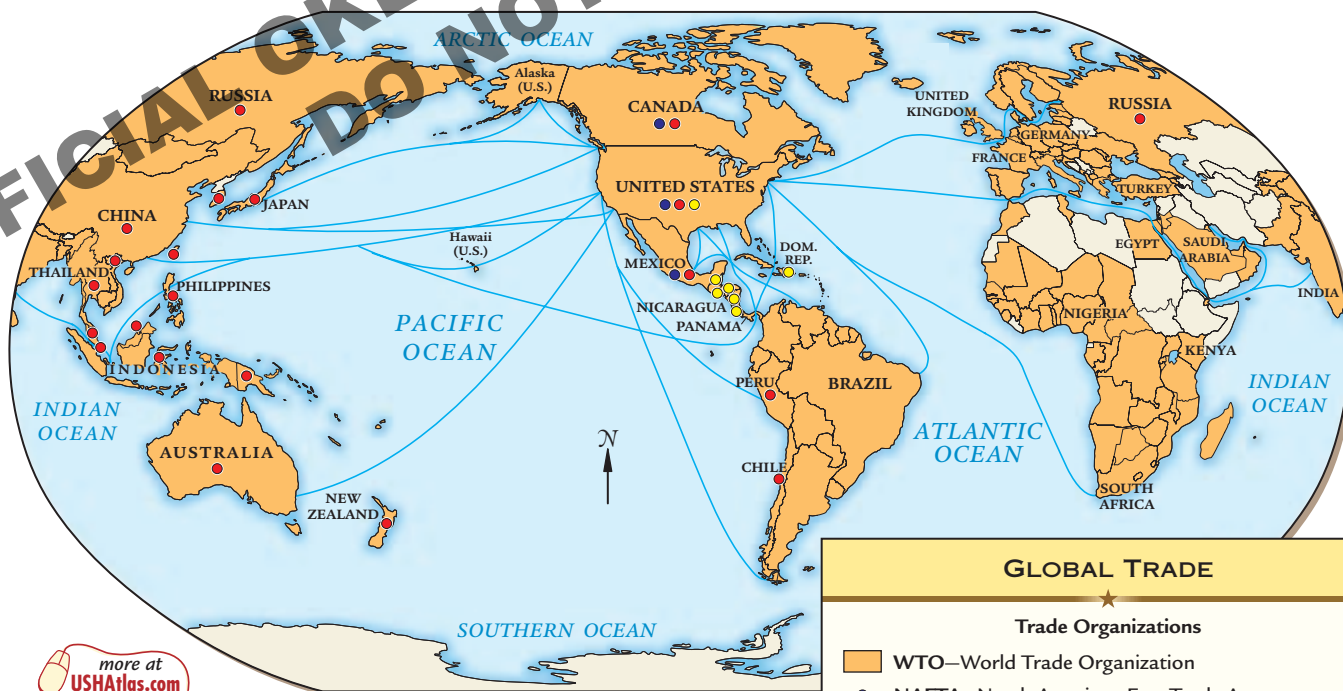
## The American Economy Goes Global

America has the world's largest economy and its well-being is closely linked to the rest of the world.

- ★ However, by the 1970s the United States faced fierce competition in the global economy. Oil prices increased and exports from newly industrializing countries began to outsell U.S.-made products.
- ★ At the end of the 20th Century, the United States ratified several *free trade* agreements. These agreements provide Americans with cheaper goods but can threaten American jobs.
- ★ Companies are increasingly selling services from American offices rather than goods from American factories. Services account for two-thirds of the country's *gross domestic product* (GDP).



**A** Service workers, such as the ones in this call center, account for about 75 percent of jobs in the United States. The fastest growing service industries are financial, legal, and management services.



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**B** To increase international trade opportunities, the United States has joined several organizations that enforce free trade agreements. The countries of NAFTA alone trade more than \$2 billion worth of goods and services with each other every day.



**1986**  
**Immigration law**  
allows undocumented  
aliens to stay in U.S.

**1991**  
**Persian Gulf War**  
frees Kuwait.

**Soviet Union** breaks up,  
ending Cold War.

**1999**  
**Kosovo genocide**  
ends by NATO intervention.

**2001**  
**Terrorists** destroy  
World Trade Center in  
New York City.

**2003**  
**War in Iraq**  
begins.

**2009**  
**Barack Obama**  
becomes first African-  
American president.

**1990**

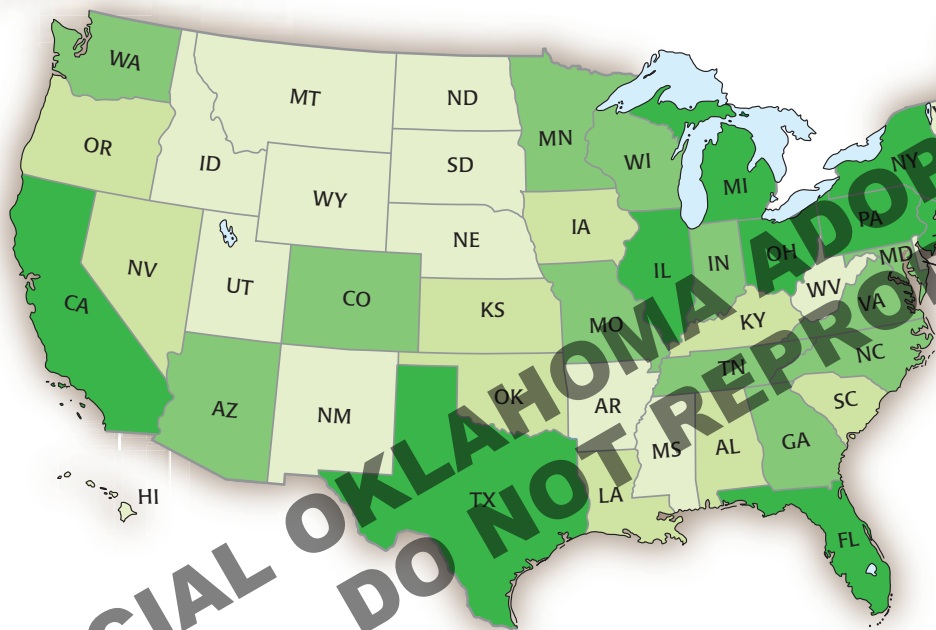
**2000**

**1994**  
**North American Free Trade  
Agreement** goes into effect.

**2005**  
**Hurricane Katrina**  
devastates the Gulf Coast.

*"...the economy of each country is dependent on  
the economy of all the others."*

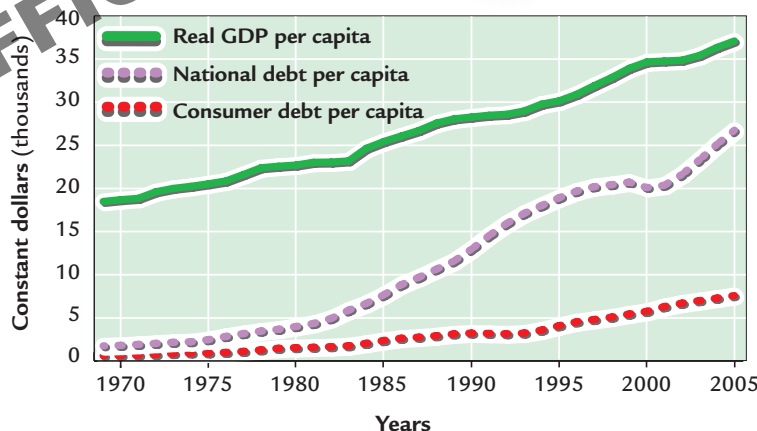
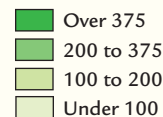
—RICHARD GRASSO,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,  
1995–2003



States with the largest GDPs have large  
populations and compete in the global  
economy. Texas and California, the  
two largest states by population and  
GDP, trade goods worth more than  
\$120 billion internationally each year.

#### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY STATE

Annual Production in US\$ Billion

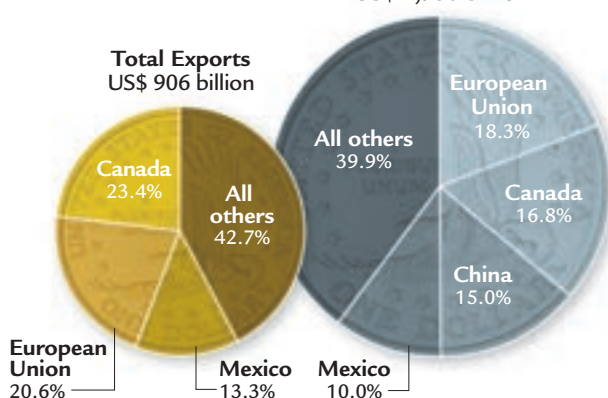


#### **D** U.S. ECONOMY AND U.S. DEBT GROW

The total U.S. economy (GDP) increased from about \$3 trillion dollars in 1970 to over \$13 trillion dollars, more than \$35,000 per person. Unfortunately, the national debt (owed by the federal government) has been rising even faster. To fund this borrowing, the U.S. government and individual Americans have increasingly needed to turn to foreign lenders.

**Total Imports**  
US\$ 1,735 billion

**Total Exports**  
US\$ 906 billion



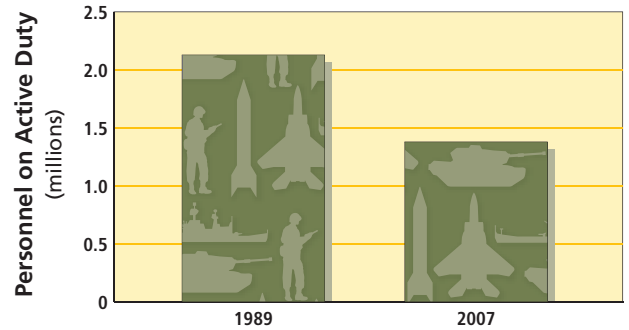
#### **E** UNITED STATES BALANCE OF TRADE

Competition from developing countries in Asia and Latin America with lower wages has reduced demand for U.S. goods at home and abroad since the mid-1970s. In 2014, the U.S. trade deficit was ten times that of any other country.

# World Superpower

Despite major international changes since 1970, the United States continues to extend its military powers abroad.

- ★ The United States continued to oppose the Soviet Union in the Cold War. By 1989, the Warsaw Pact had collapsed, followed by the Soviet Union itself two years later.
- ★ The United States reduced its armed forces after the Cold War; however, U.S. troops have been involved in more conflicts since 1989 than in 1973–1989.
- ★ *Terrorists* have repeatedly kidnapped or attacked U.S. citizens since the 1970s, hoping to reduce U.S. influence especially in the Middle East.

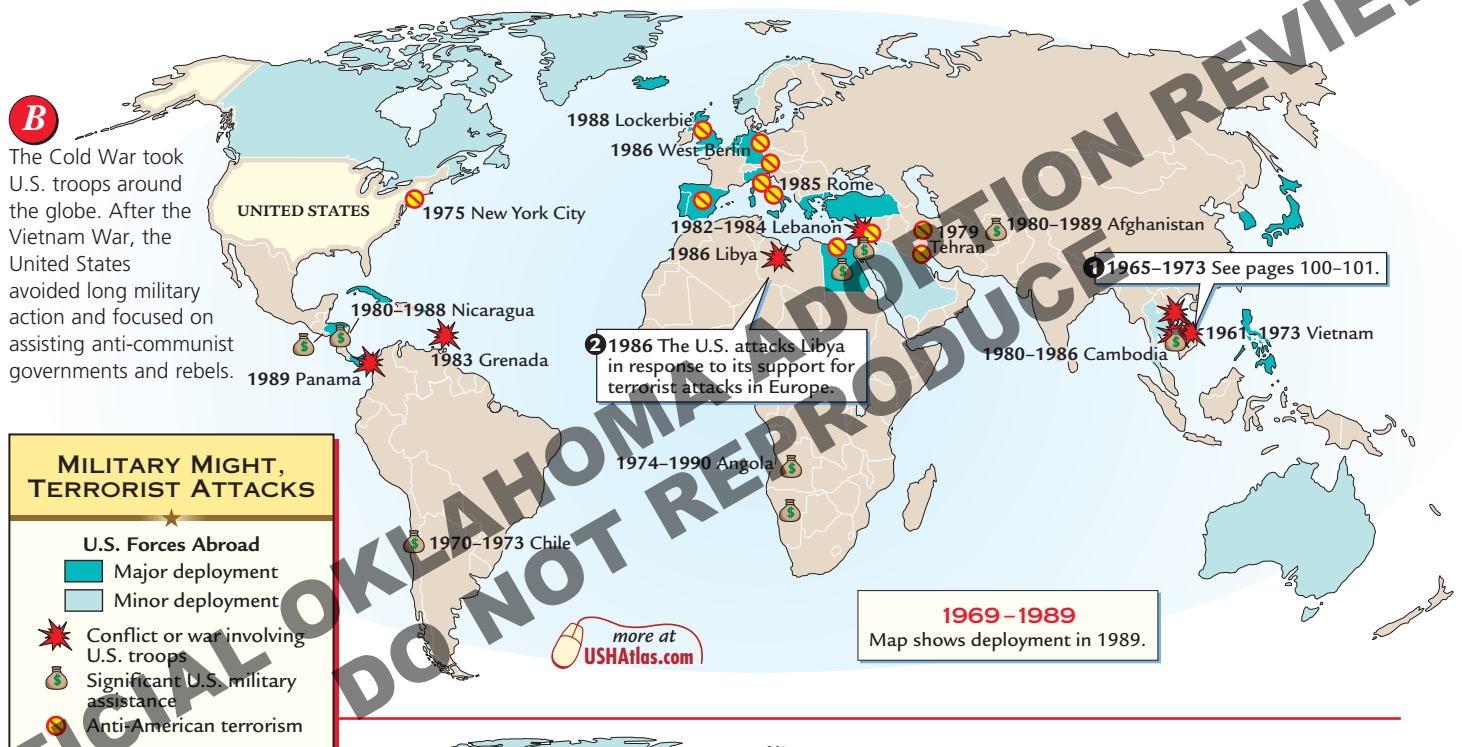


## A U.S. MILITARY STRENGTH

During the Cold War, the U.S. military was large enough to face another superpower, the Soviet Union. Recent dangers, such as terrorists and regional threats, have needed fewer troops overall.

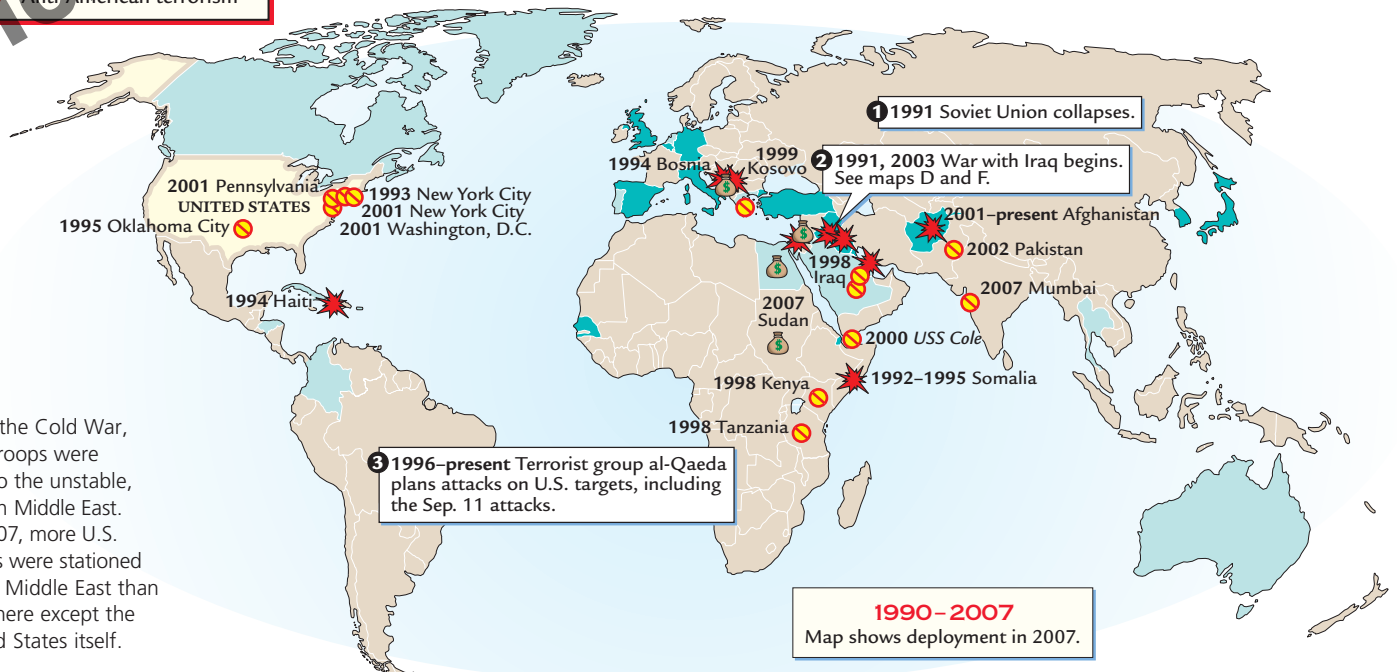
## B

The Cold War took U.S. troops around the globe. After the Vietnam War, the United States avoided long military action and focused on assisting anti-communist governments and rebels.

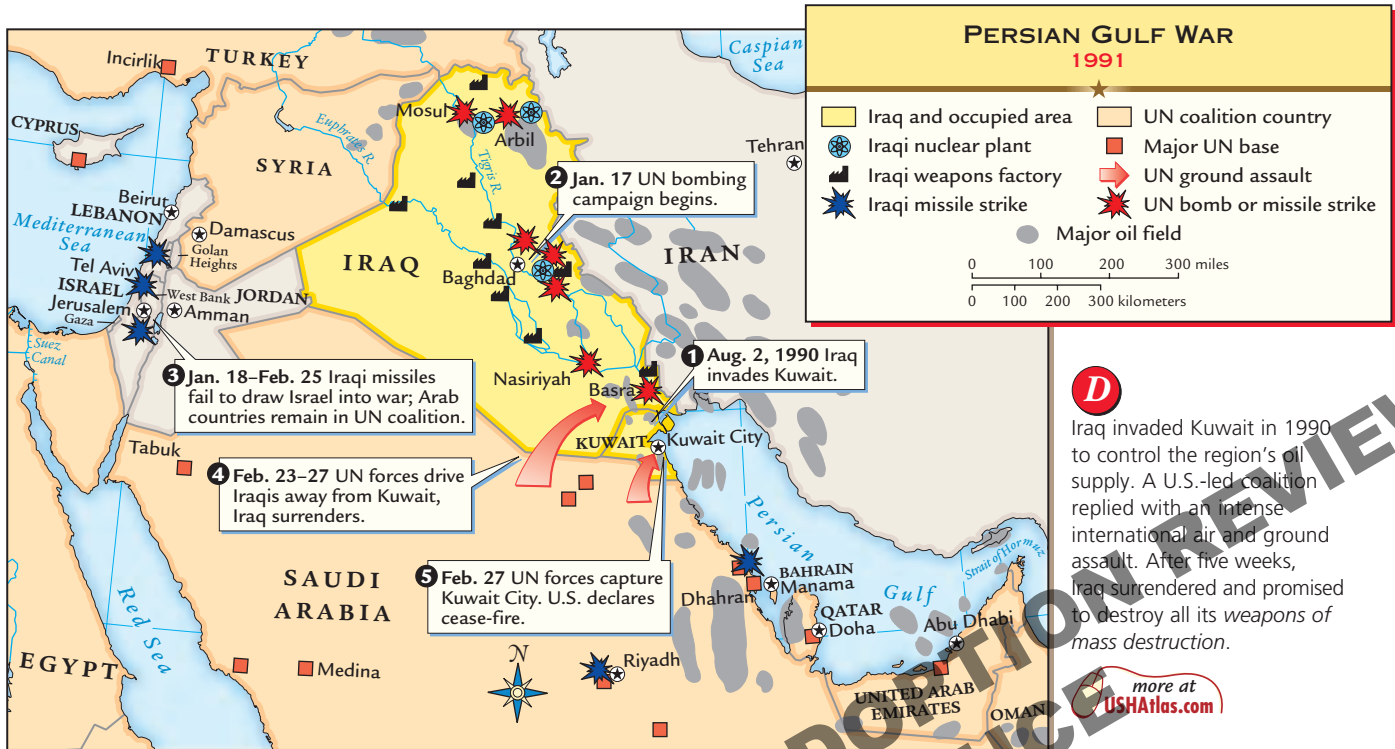


## C

After the Cold War, U.S. troops were sent to the unstable, oil-rich Middle East. By 2007, more U.S. troops were stationed in the Middle East than anywhere except the United States itself.

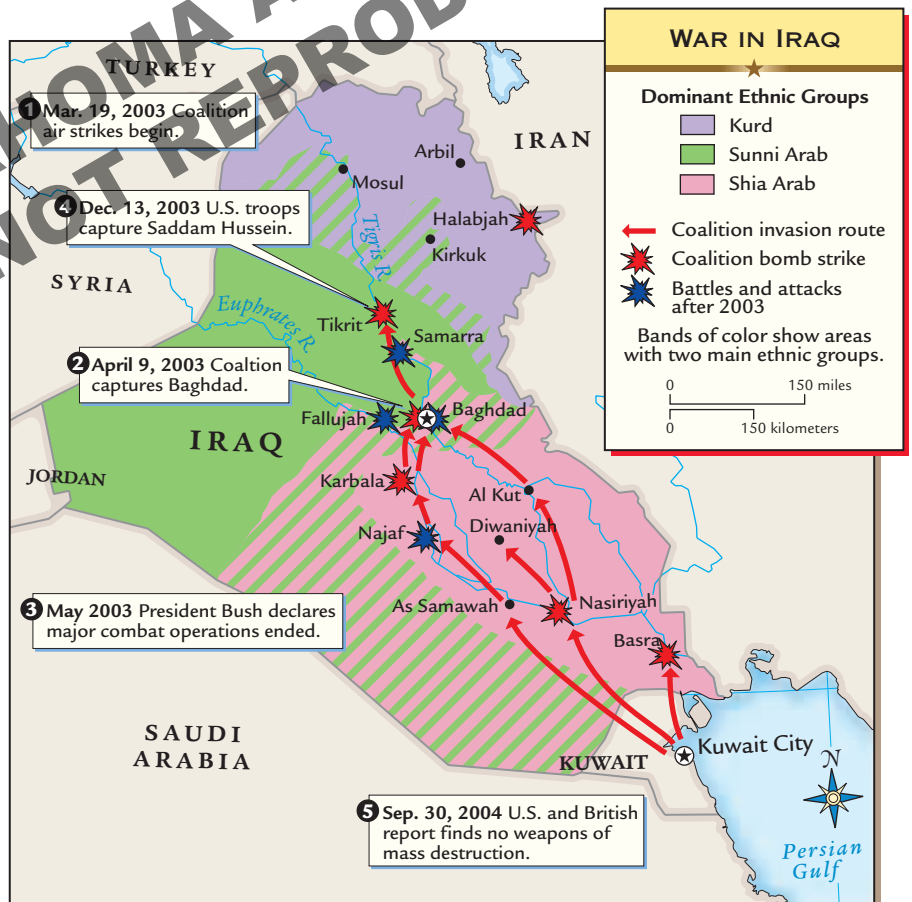






**E** On September 11, 2001, the worst terrorist attack in U.S. history occurred when terrorists flew commercial jets into the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a field in Pennsylvania, killing thousands of people.

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**F** The United States and its coalition partners invaded Iraq in 2003 to search for weapons of mass destruction and unseat Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein. Although the U.S. overthrew the leader quickly, thousands of U.S. troops remained to rebuild and to prevent a civil war between Iraq's ethnic groups.

# Health of the Nation

The average American life expectancy has increased by seven years since 1970, but health issues continue to face the country.

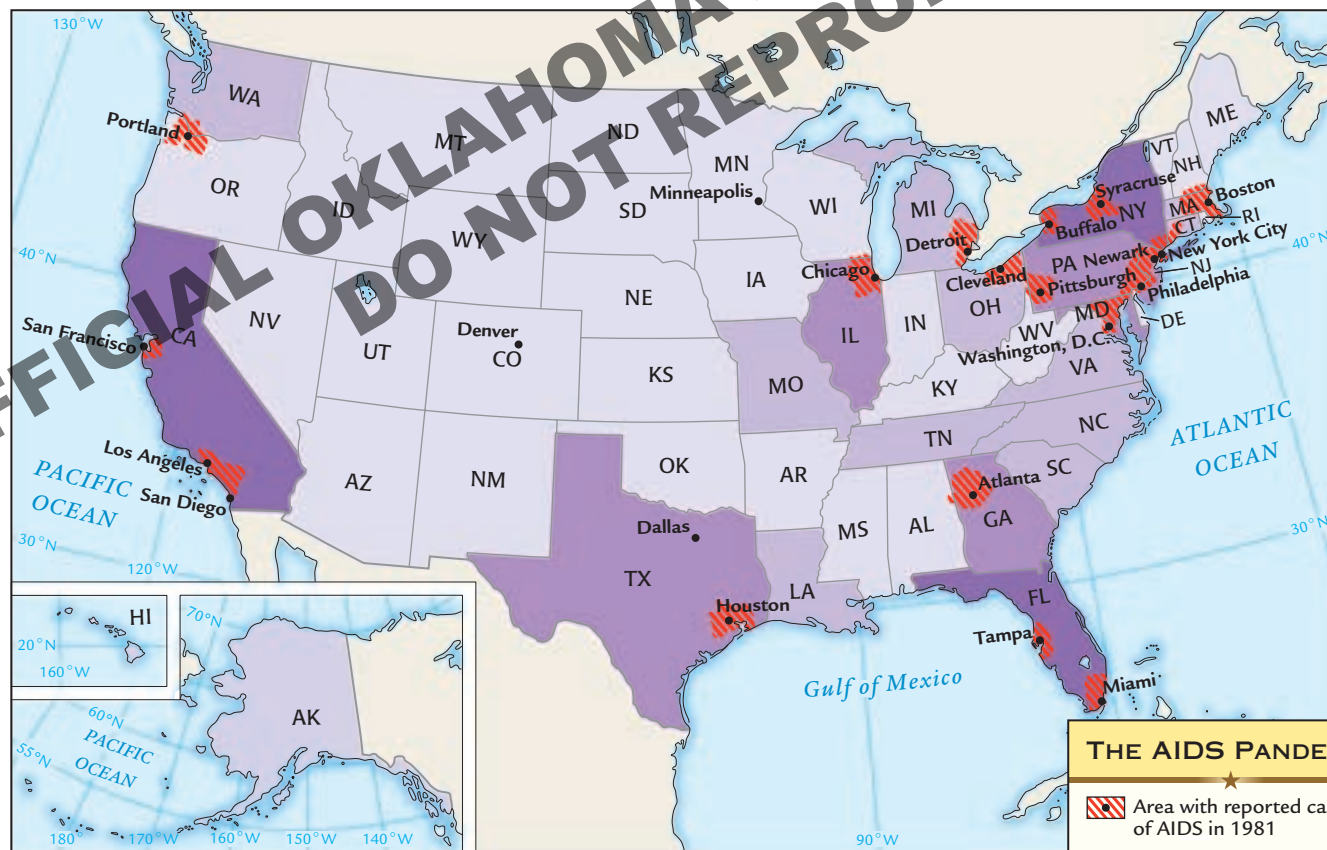
- ★ Half of the U.S. population is over 36, almost four years older than in 1990. America's aging population puts greater burdens on the country's health care resources.
- ★ New *communicable diseases*, and new strains of older diseases, threaten the public's health. Over a million Americans are now infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, a lethal disease unknown before 1980.
- ★ Health care costs continue to rise far faster than *inflation*. Health insurance has become too expensive for many people and strains the budgets of individuals, businesses, and governments.
- ★ In 2010, the Affordable Health Care Act was passed in an effort to control health care costs.

*"Instead of helping people... stay healthy, we wait for people to get sick and then we spend billions of dollars every year trying to make them healthy again."*

—DR. RICHARD CARMONA,  
U.S. SURGEON GENERAL (2002–2006)



- A** Over the past four decades, exercise has become more popular as increasing numbers of Americans work at jobs that require less physical activity. It is estimated that only 3 in 10 adults exercise enough.



## THE AIDS PANDEMIC

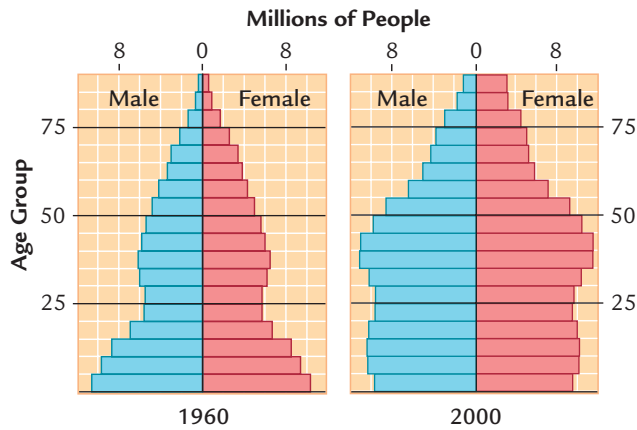
Area with reported cases of AIDS in 1981

### Total Cases of AIDS Today

- Over 100,000 people
- 20,000 to 100,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 0 to 10,000

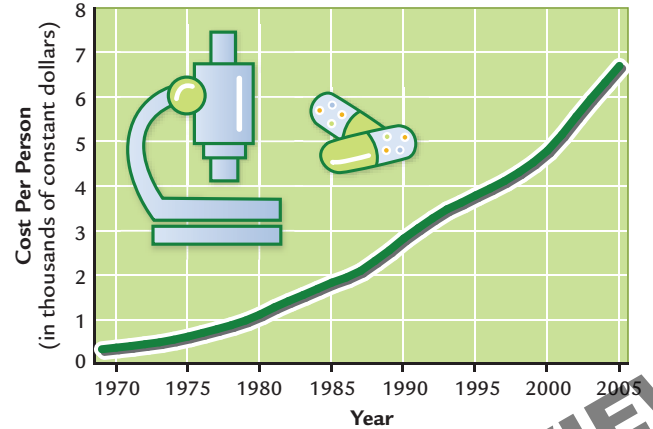
- B** By the time AIDS was first identified in 1981, tens of thousands of people in the United States had been infected. Ignorance, fear, and frequent public hostility caused infection rates to climb for over a decade. Thanks to public health campaigns the number of cases of AIDS in the United States has remained constant in recent years.





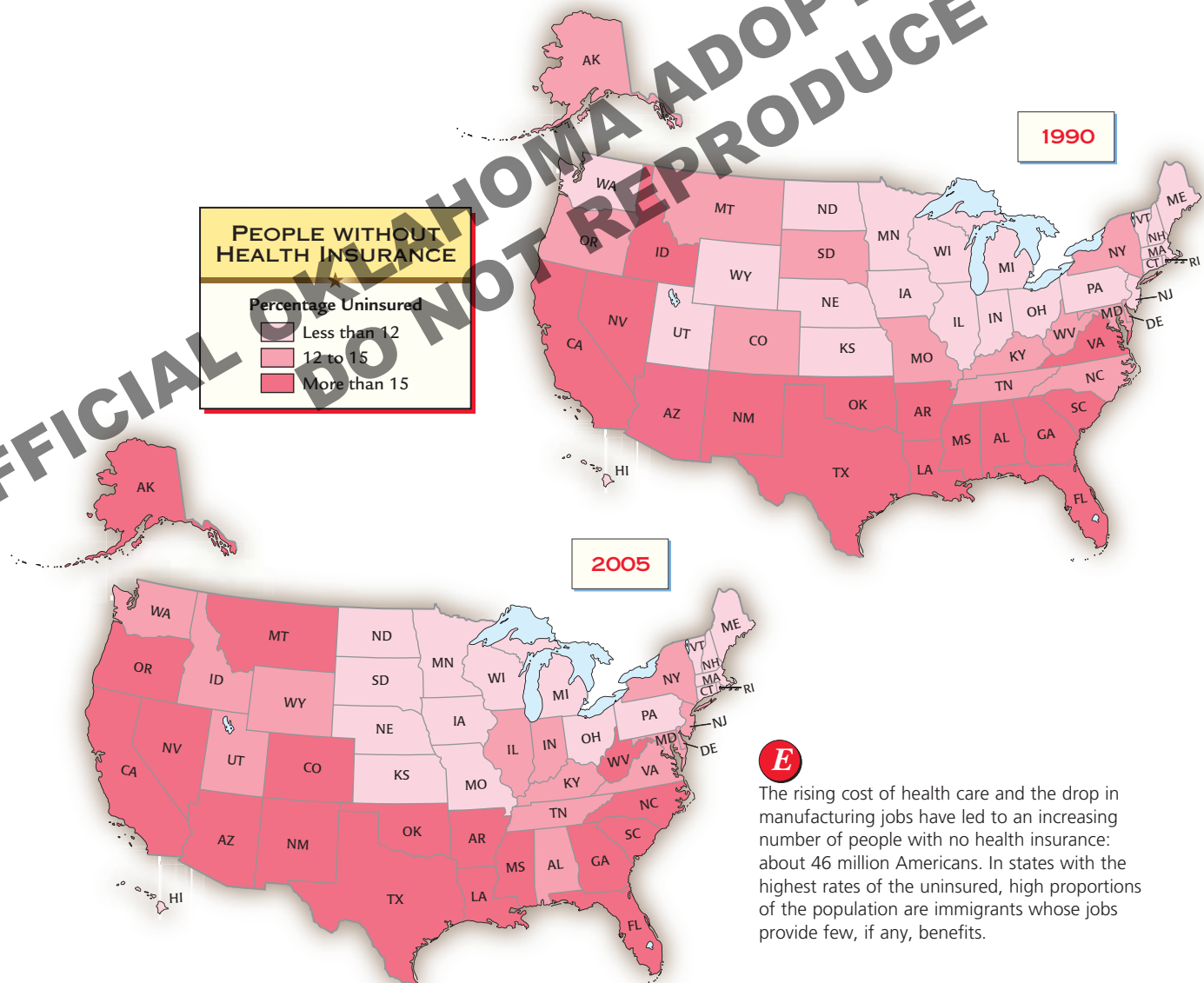
### C THE AGING OF AMERICA

The Baby Boom swelled the population in age groups born between 1945 and 1960 (see graph A on page 96). As Baby Boomers age, Medicare and other health programs for senior citizens will become increasingly strained.



### D RISING HEALTH CARE COSTS

Since 1970, expensive new technologies, the threat of malpractice lawsuits, and rising demand from an aging and inactive population have driven up the cost of health care. Attempts to control costs by the health care industry, insurance companies, and the government have been unsuccessful.



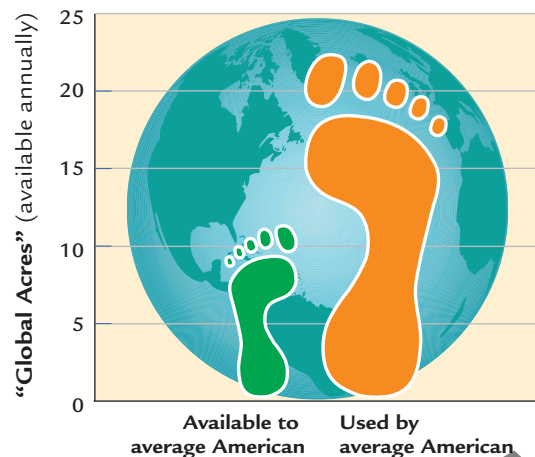
### E

The rising cost of health care and the drop in manufacturing jobs have led to an increasing number of people with no health insurance: about 46 million Americans. In states with the highest rates of the uninsured, high proportions of the population are immigrants whose jobs provide few, if any, benefits.

# Environmental Challenges

Since the late 1960s, Americans have made considerable progress in protecting the environment, but new challenges continue to emerge.

- ★ Since 1965, the world's population has more than doubled to over seven billion. People are using Earth's land, air, and water resources 20 percent faster than they can be renewed.
- ★ Farming, logging, and urban sprawl have altered or destroyed grasslands, forests, and wetlands in much of the United States.
- ★ Carbon dioxide and methane, common in polluted air, are associated with global climate change. Instability during a change in climate makes climate-related disasters more frequent.



## A AN AMERICAN'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

Since the late 1960s, Americans have exceeded the sustainable use of the land and water of the United States. As a result, we use the resources of other countries and cause long-term damage to the atmosphere and the oceans.



- B** Weather and climate-related disasters have become more frequent and more severe since 1990. Hurricane Katrina in 2005 killed 1,800 people and caused over \$100 billion in damage. Increased development of vulnerable areas, combined with climate change, is likely to cause more severe damage in the future.

### Major Disasters (Causing More than \$3 Billion in Damage)

- |            |           |  |
|------------|-----------|--|
| Wildfire   | Volcano   | Drought and heat wave                                      |
| Flood      | Tornado   | Other severe weather                                       |
| Earthquake | Hurricane | Colored labels represent more than \$30 billion in damage. |

### Major Regions

- |                           |                               |                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| High risk for earthquakes | Major hurricane landfall area | “Tornado Alley” |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|



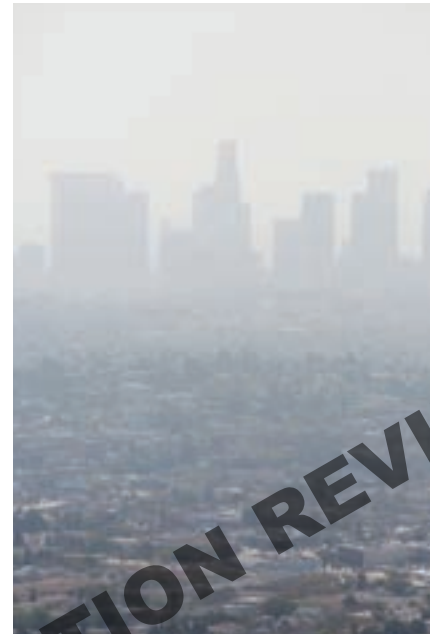
**C** Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions are the result of burning fossil fuels. The United States, the world's largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub>, causes about 22 percent of the world's total.

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### CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS

Million Metric Tons  
from Fossil Fuels

- Over 300
- 200 to 300
- 100 to 200
- Under 100



**D** Los Angeles, above, is the most polluted large city in the United States. The most common sources of air pollution are automobiles and power plants. Air pollution can shorten a person's life.

*"We are all part of a family, five billion strong, in fact, 30 million species strong, and we all share the same air, water, and soil—borders and governments will never change that."*

—SEVERN CULLIS-SUZUKI  
AGE 12, AT THE 1992 RIO EARTH SUMMIT

**E**

Forests and grasslands remove carbon dioxide from the air and replace it with oxygen. Compare this map with map A on page 18. Consider how change over time may have affected the atmosphere.

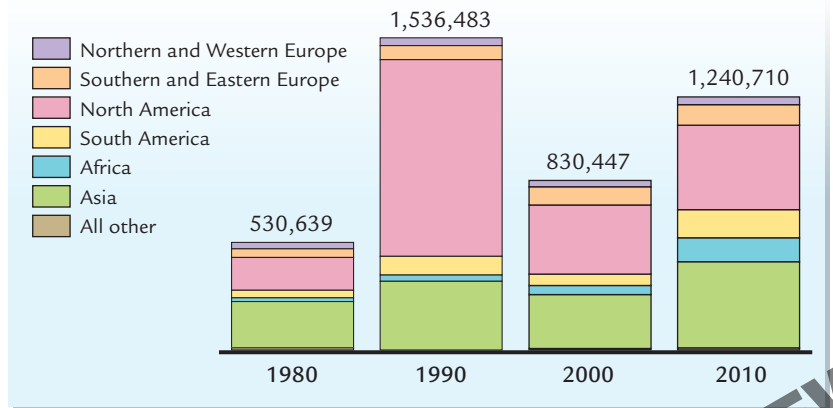
### FOREST AND GRASSLAND 2014

- Forest
- Grassland

# The Changing Face of America

Immigration continues to make the U.S. population more diverse.

- ★ By 2000 about 12 percent of the U.S. population, over 33 million people, was foreign-born, the highest percentage since 1920.
- ★ The majority of immigrants to the United States were no longer from Europe but from Asia and Latin America.
- ★ Immigrants from the Philippines, China, India, Vietnam, and especially Mexico were the most numerous.



## A IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

A 1986 law allowed legal resident status to *undocumented* immigrants who had been in the United States for years. Nearly 3 million foreign-born residents had successfully applied by 1991, when quotas were tightened.

more at  
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**IMMIGRANTS SINCE 1971**

★

**Largest Groups**

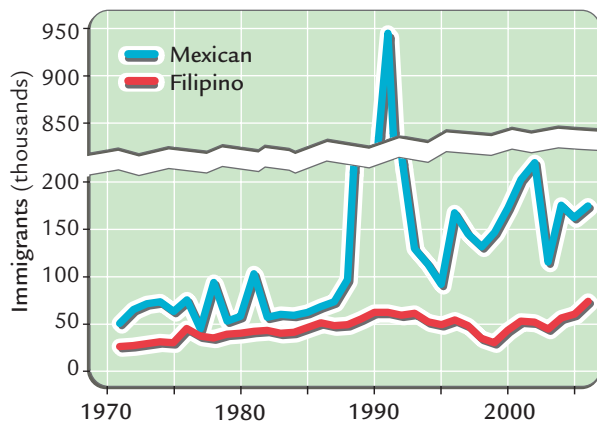
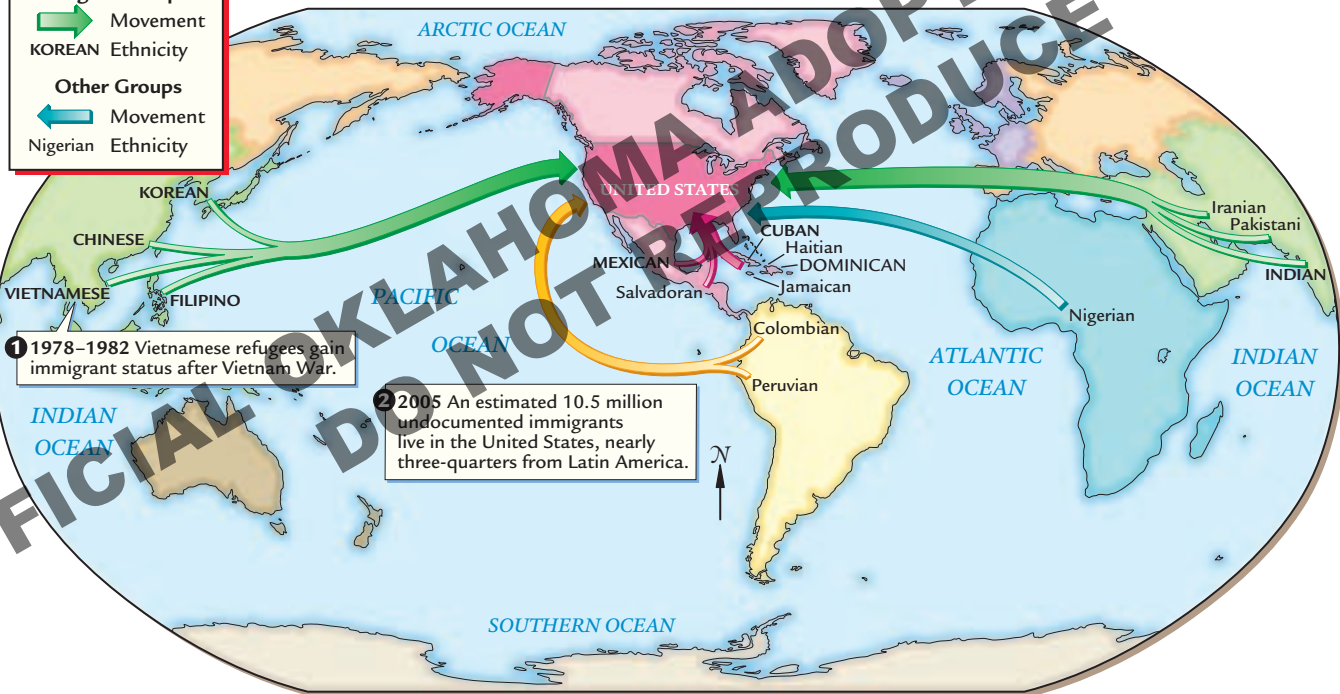
→ Movement  
KOREAN Ethnicity

**Other Groups**

← Movement  
Nigerian Ethnicity

## B

While most immigrants came from Asia and Latin America, there were also large numbers of voluntary immigrants from Africa—for the first time in history.



## C

### MEXICAN AND FILIPINO IMMIGRANTS

In 1991 nearly 1 million Mexicans, many living in the United States without legal status, gained documentation. *Filipinos* are among the largest groups entering the United States.

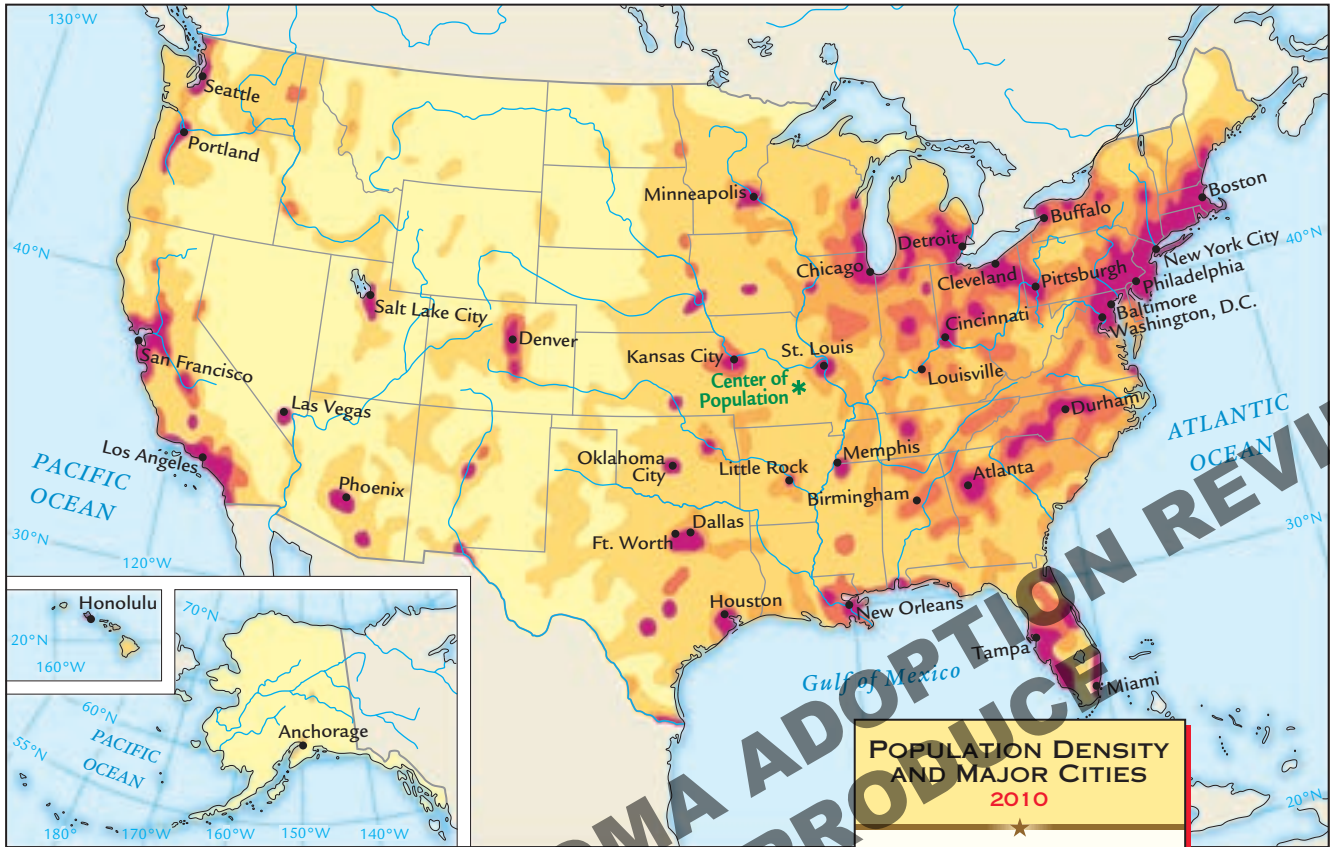
more at  
USHAAtlas.com



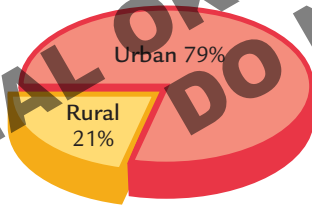
## D

Immigrants continue to come to the United States seeking economic opportunity and freedom. At least one-third will become naturalized citizens, as these people are.





**E** Compare population patterns of 2010 with those of 1960 (see map D on page 97). Notice areas near cities. See how different regions have changed.



**F URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 2000**

During the 1900s, America changed from a rural to an urban—and suburban—nation. Compare this graph with graph A on page 70.

*“Everyone is kneaded out of the same dough, but not baked in the same oven.”*

—FOLK SAYING



**G** High school students today are part of a population that is different from that of their grandparents. Two generations from now the population of the United States will be even more diverse.





# Reference Map

## POLITICAL UNITED STATES





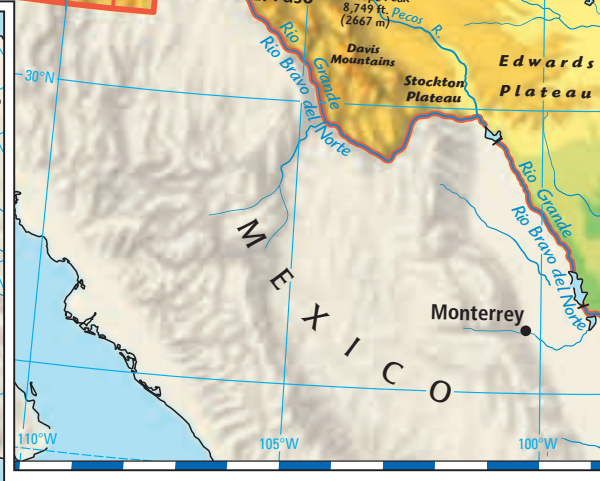
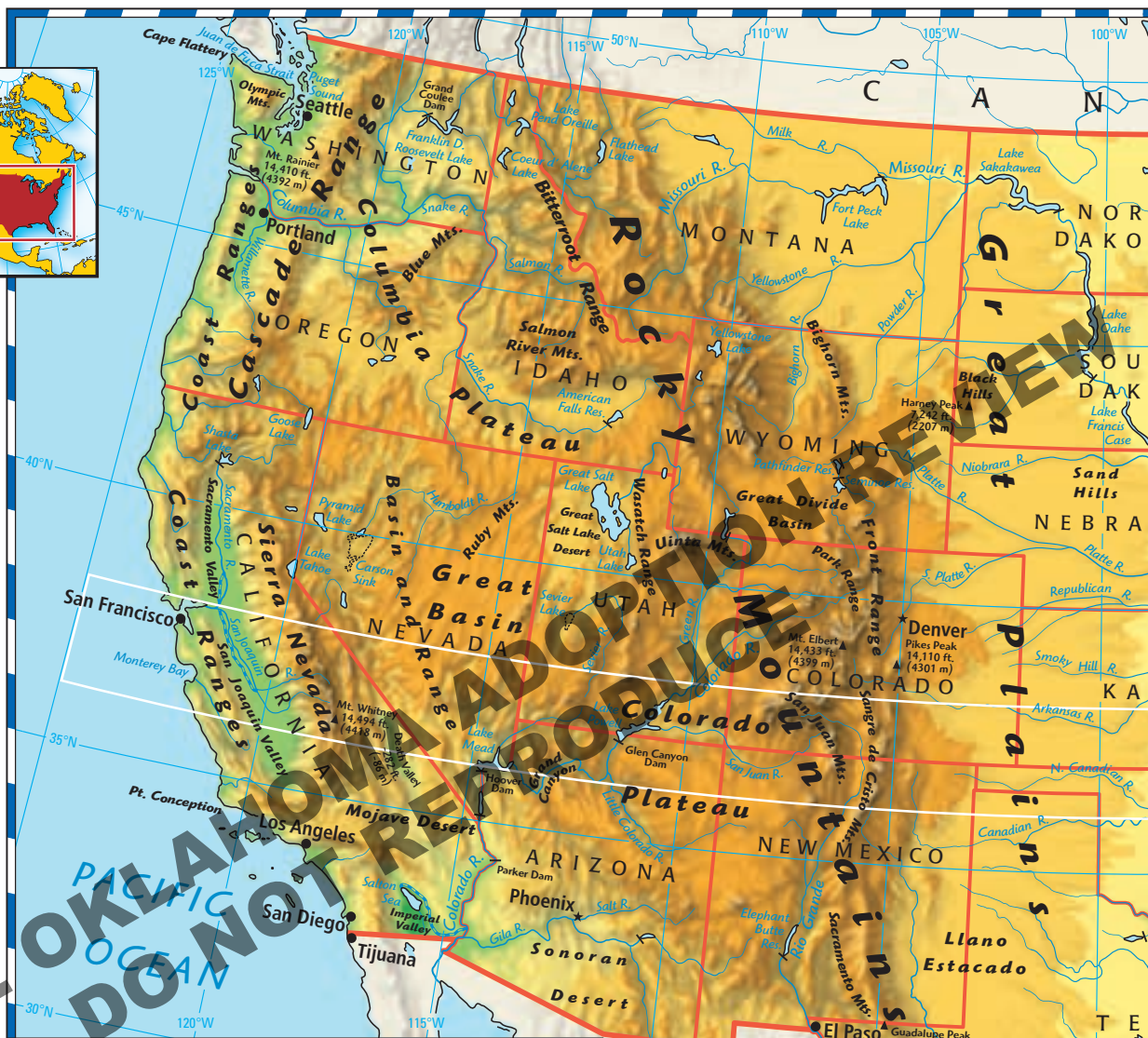
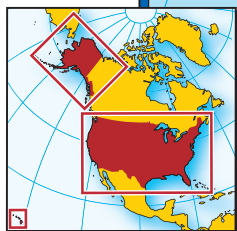






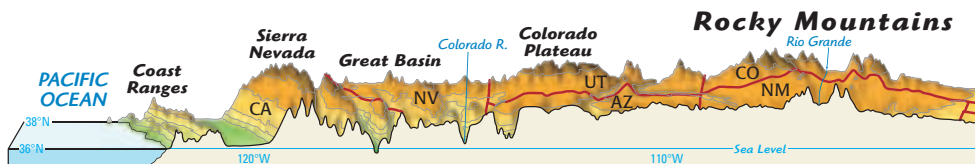
# Reference Map

## PHYSICAL UNITED STATES

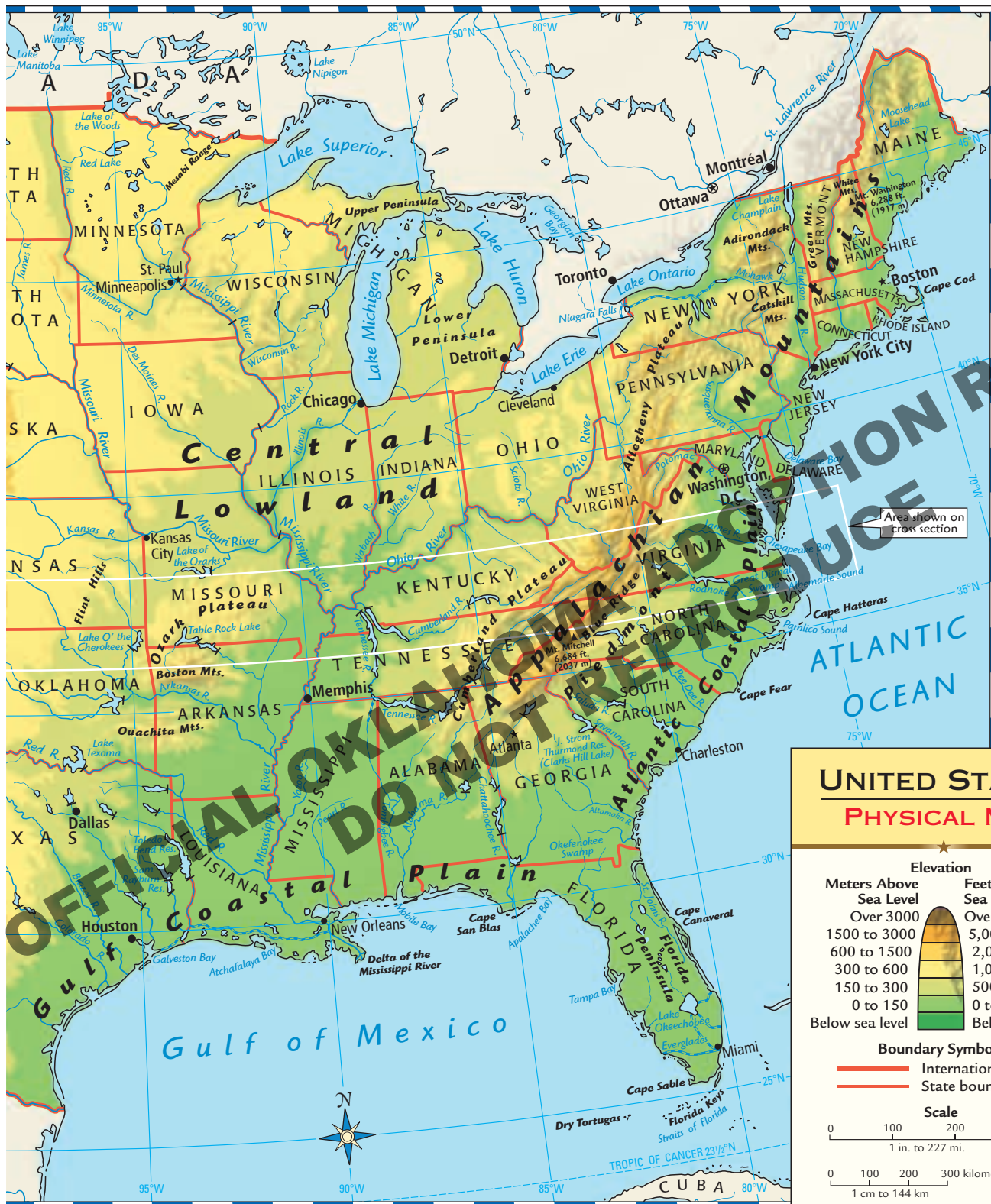


### CROSS SECTION

Vertical exaggeration 41 to 1  
Scale at 36°N: 1 in. to 256 mi., 1 cm to 162 km











### WORLD POLITICAL MAP

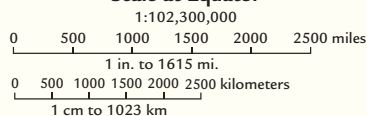
#### Boundary Symbols

- Continental boundary
- International boundary
- Other boundary (disputed or undefined)
- Small country

#### City Symbols

- Shanghai • Over 1,000,000 people
- Vancouver • 500,000 to 1,000,000
- Darwin • Under 500,000
- Cairo ☉ National capital

#### Scale at Equator





*"Frontiers are indeed the razor's edge on which hang suspended the modern issues of war and peace, of life or death of nations."*

—LORD CURZON  
BRITISH DIPLOMAT, 1907







### WORLD PHYSICAL MAP

Elevation	
Meters Above Sea Level	Feet Above Sea Level
Over 6000	Over 20,000
3000 to 6000	10,000 to 20,000
1500 to 3000	5,000 to 10,000
600 to 1500	2,000 to 5,000
300 to 600	1,000 to 2,000
150 to 300	500 to 1,000
0 to 150	0 to 500
Below sea level	Below sea level
Water Depth	
in Meters	in Feet
Less than 200	Less than 600
Greater than 200	Greater than 600

#### Boundary Symbols

	Continental boundary
	International boundary
	Other boundary (disputed or undefined)

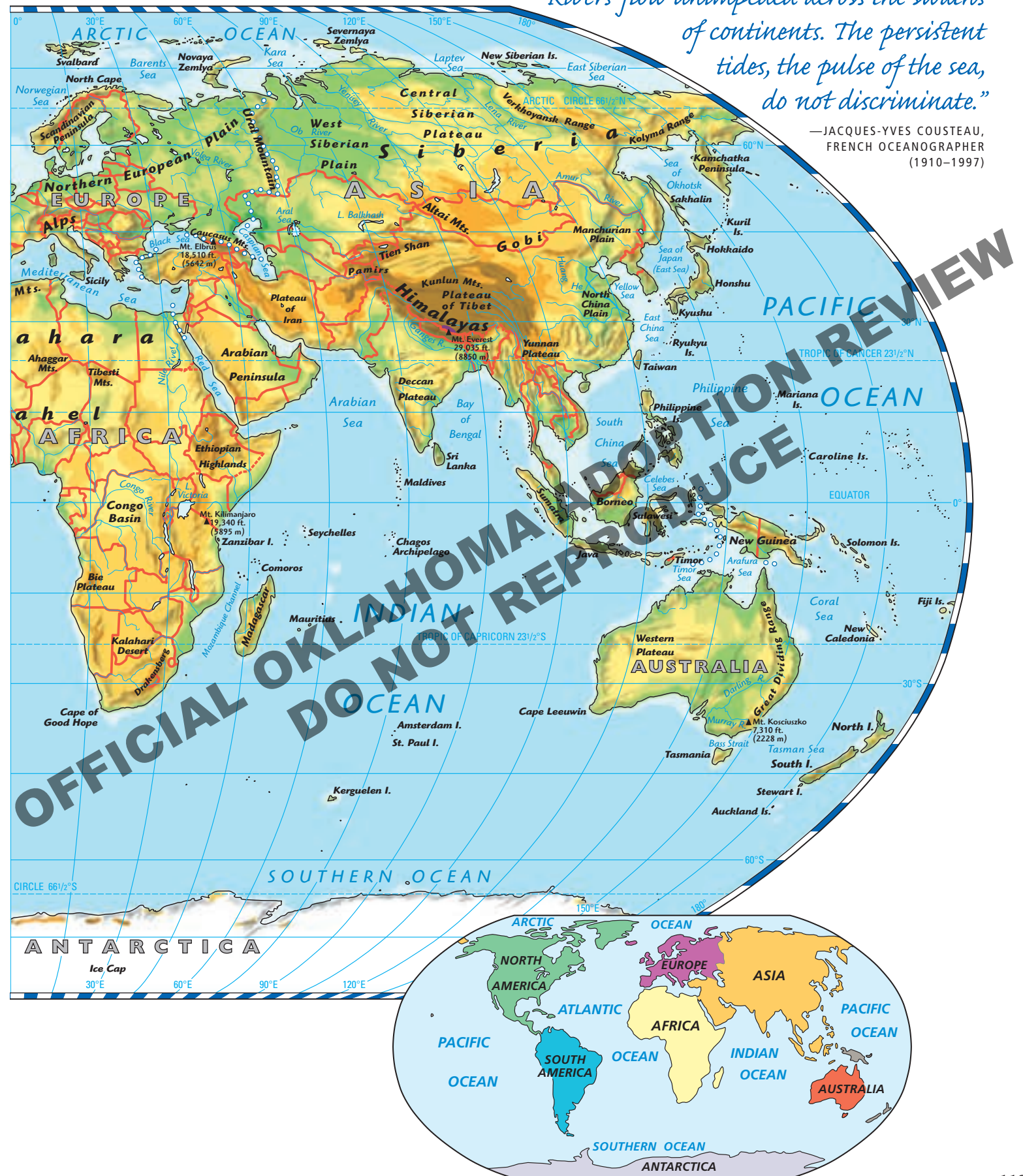
#### Scale at Equator

1:102,300,000	
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 miles	1 in. to 1615 mi.
0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 kilometers	1 cm to 1023 km



*"There are no boundaries in the real Planet Earth...  
Rivers flow unimpeded across the swaths  
of continents. The persistent  
tides, the pulse of the sea,  
do not discriminate."*

—JACQUES-YVES COUSTEAU,  
FRENCH OCEANOGRAPHER  
(1910–1997)





# Glossary

**abolition** Elimination of slavery.

**AIDS** (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) Lethal communicable disease that weakens the body's ability to fight infection.

**Allies** 1. Nations that fought the Central Powers in World War I. Included France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. 2. Nations that fought the Axis Powers in World War II. Included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

**annex** To add territory to a place with established boundaries, such as a city or country.

**armistice** Temporary agreement between two or more countries to stop fighting. A truce.

**Articles of Confederation** The first constitution of the United States, ratified in 1777 and replaced in 1788 by the Constitution. It granted fewer powers to the national government and more to the states than the Constitution does.

**Axis Powers** Nations that fought the Allies in World War II. It included Germany, Italy, and Japan.

**balance of trade** The difference between the goods bought from another country (imports) and the goods sold to other countries (exports).

**blockade** Isolation of a place by ships or troops to prevent people and goods from entering or leaving.

**boomtown** Town that experiences rapid population growth.

**boundary** Shared border separating places such as states or countries. When two places do not agree on the location of their shared boundary, the boundary is said to be disputed.

**boycott** Method of expressing political or social disfavor by refusing to buy products, patronize businesses, or use services.

**casualty** Person killed, wounded, captured, or missing in action after a battle or war.

**center of population** Place within a country where equal numbers of people live to the north, south, east, and west.

**Central Powers** Nations that fought the Allies in World War I. Included Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire.

**cession** Territory surrendered by one country to another as a result of a war or treaty.

**charter** Document issued by a government to create a smaller unit of government or other institution and to define its rights and responsibilities.

**civil rights** Freedoms guaranteed to U.S. citizens by the Constitution.

**civil war** War between two groups or regions of the same country.

**Cold War** Political and military tension between communist and democratic nations following World War II. It stopped short of open warfare between its main adversaries, the United States and the Soviet Union.

**colony** Settlement or region governed by a distant parent country.

**communicable disease** Disease that can be transmitted from person to person.

**communist** Advocate of a system of government ownership and control of the property and equipment used for producing food, goods, and services. Communist countries do not have democratic governments.

**compromise** Method of settling differences in which both sides agree to give up some of their demands.

**Confederate States of America** The 11 Southern states that seceded from the United States during the Civil War. Also called the Confederacy.

**confederation** System of government similar to a federal system, but with greater power to local governments.

**constitution** Document that sets forth the powers, duties, and structure of a government. The U.S. Constitution was ratified in 1788 and has been amended more than 25 times.

**contiguous** Connected or touching.

**country** 1. Land with one government. 2. Large region, such as the "Oregon Country."

**Crusade** One of eight wars between 1096 and 1270 when Christian armies from Europe tried to win control of Palestine (the "Holy Land") from its Muslim rulers.

**culture** Ethnic, racial, or religious group.

**D-Day** Abbreviation for the "designated day" of a military offensive. Usually refers to the Allied invasion of Normandy during World War II.

**democracy** 1. Government by the people, in which citizens vote in free elections. 2. Country with a democratic system of government.

**deployment** Location of troops on active military duty.

**depression** Severe drop in a country's economy that causes rising unemployment and falling prices.

**disenfranchisement** Prevention from using a right of citizenship, such as voting.

**drought** Long period of unusually low rainfall.

**emigrant** Person who leaves one region or country to settle in another.

**empire** Set of nations or territories sharing a single ruler.

**established church** Religion or denomination supported by the government.

**Fall Line** Imaginary line connecting a series of rapids and waterfalls where rivers drop from the Piedmont to the Atlantic Coastal Plain. It marks the farthest point that boats traveling upstream from the Atlantic can reach.

**famine** Severe and widespread shortage of food.

**federal** System of government in which a union of states allocates some powers to one central authority.

**Filipino** Person from the Philippines.

**fossil fuel** Natural fuel formed from the remains of plants and animals over millions of years. Fossil fuels include petroleum, natural gas, and coal.

**free trade** Trade between countries without taxes or restrictions.

**front** Forward line of an army, often where the army faces its opponent.

**gap** Opening through mountains. A pass.

**genocide** Intentional extermination of a national, ethnic, racial, cultural, political, or religious group.

**glacier** Large, slow-moving mass of ice formed from a long-lasting accumulation of snow.

**global acre** The amount of biological productivity found on an average acre of land or water in one year. Used to measure the sustainability of land and water use.

**gross domestic product (GDP)** The combined value of all final goods and services produced in a country in one year.

**guerrilla** Member of a military unit who fights in territory occupied by enemy forces. Guerrilla fighters usually use surprise tactics.

**Harlem Renaissance** Period of African American cultural expression in the 1920s and early 1930s centered in, but not limited to, the New York neighborhood of Harlem.

**Holocaust** Attempted genocide of Europe's Jewish population by Nazi Germany, resulting in 6 million killed.

**homestead** Land claimed by a settler.

**Ice Age** Period of history when ice sheets cover huge regions of the earth's surface. Ice Ages last thousands of years and cause sea level to drop as large amounts of water are trapped on land as ice.

**ice sheet** Expanse of ice one to three miles thick that covers a large part of the earth.

**immigrant** Person who enters a new country to settle there permanently.

**Indian** Term commonly used to refer to Native Americans. Columbus called the native people he encountered "Indians" because he believed he had reached the Indies.

**Indies** European term for the islands and mainland of Southeast Asia, India, and coastal China. Today "East Indies" mainly refers to the islands of Southeast Asia and "West Indies" to the islands in and near the Caribbean Sea.

**indigo** Plant from which blue dye can be made.

**inflation** An extended rise in the price of goods and services.

**internment camp** Location where large numbers of people are confined for political or military reasons, usually during wartime.

**irrigate** To supply dry land with water by artificial means, usually for farming.



**Jim Crow laws** State and local legislation, found mostly in the South, designed to discriminate against and suppress the rights of African Americans. Most Jim Crow laws were overturned or dropped during the 1950s and 1960s.

**labor union** Organization created to protect the rights and safety of workers in their workplace, and to negotiate employment contracts on their behalf.

**literacy test** Assessment of a person's ability to read and write.

**Manifest Destiny** The 19th-century belief that the United States had the right and the duty to expand westward to the Pacific.

**migration** Mass movement of people from one region to another.

**military adviser** Person who instructs foreign armed forces on military strategy, tactics, and procedure, and who may participate in battle.

**mission** Religious facility used as a base for promoting the spread of Christianity.

**Mormon** Believer in the Bible and the Book of Mormon. Member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

**nation** Large group of people bound together by shared culture, history, or geography; often but not always the citizens of a country.

**national debt** Debt owed by the federal government.

**naturalized citizen** Foreign-born person who becomes a citizen of the United States.

**New World** Continents west of the Atlantic Ocean; North and South America.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** Military alliance established in 1949 to discourage attacks by the Soviet Union and Soviet-occupied Eastern Europe. Early members included Canada, the United States and 10 countries in Europe.

**Old World** Continents east of the Atlantic Ocean. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

**ordnance** Combat equipment such as ammunition, weapons, and vehicles.

**Panama Canal Zone** Strip of land crossing the Isthmus of Panama from which the United States administered and operated the Panama Canal; U.S. territory from 1903 to 1979.

**per capita** Per person. Calculated by dividing a figure by the population.

**piedmont** 1. Gently sloping land along the foot of a mountain or mountain range. 2. **Piedmont** Region between the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

**plain** Broad area of land that is gently rolling or almost flat.

**plateau** Elevated plain, usually with at least one steeply dropping or rising side. Some plateaus are heavily eroded.

**poll tax** Fee that must be paid before a person can vote. Designed to prevent Southern blacks from voting.

**population density** Number of people per square mile or square kilometer.

**quota** Limit or maximum number.

**racism** Political and/or social system of racial discrimination.

**rainfall** Rain or the equivalent amount of water from snow, sleet, and hail. Annual rainfall is the total for a typical year.

**range** 1. Connected line of mountains. 2. Open land where cattle, buffalo, or other livestock wander and graze.

**ratify** To formally approve.

**Reconstruction** Period from 1865 to 1877 when former Confederate states were readmitted to the Union and subject to federal control following the Civil War.

**reform** Action intended to solve a country's social problems and improve the conditions of its citizens.

**refugee** Person who flees a country due to war, political oppression, or religious persecution.

**relief** Financial or other assistance provided by the government to those in need.

**Renaissance** 1. Revival of classical art and culture in Europe from 1300 to 1600. 2. A period of intense artistic and cultural creativity.

**republic** Country whose leader is elected by the citizens or their chosen representatives.

**reservation** Land set aside by a government, especially land set aside for Native Americans.

**revolution** Overthrow of a country's government by citizens of that country.

**rural** Belonging to the countryside, as opposed to towns and cities.

**sea ice** Ice floating on the sea. Some sea ice forms a permanent cover near the North Pole, while other sea ice is seasonal.

**secede** To formally leave a union.

**segregate** To separate from others.

**settlement** 1. Community or colony especially if newly established. 2. The act of establishing homes in a new place.

**sharecropper** Person who farms the land of another and pays rent with an agreed share of the harvested crops.

**siege** Period when an army surrounds a city or other place to force it to surrender.

**sit-in** Method of protest by demonstrators who seat themselves in a public place and refuse to move.

**slave** Person who is owned by another and is forced to work without pay.

**slavery** Condition of being owned as a slave; practice of owning slaves.

**state** Part of a country with laws and leaders of its own. The United States consists of 50 states.

**suburban** Relating to the ring of smaller towns that make up the outer part of an urban area.

**superpower** Influential nation with internationally dominant military power. Usually used to describe the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

**tactics** Maneuvers used to achieve a military goal.

**territory** 1. Part of a country that does not have the full rights of a state or province. 2. Any large region, often with poorly defined boundaries.

**terrorist** Individual or organized group that uses violence or intimidation against civilians to advance social or political objectives.

**textile** Cloth, usually knitted or woven.

**topsoil** Surface layer of earth that includes organic matter necessary to nourish plants.

**Tornado Alley** Region of the United States in which tornados strike most frequently.

**trade** Business of selling and buying products.

**trade deficit** Negative balance of trade occurring when imports exceed exports.

**transcontinental** Crossing a continent.

**treaty** Formal agreement between two or more countries, usually dealing with peace or trade.

**Underground Railroad** Not a true railroad, but an escape route and series of hiding places to help runaway slaves reach the free states or Canada.

**undocumented** Lacking the legal documents required for living or working in a country.

**Union** 1. A short name for the United States of America. 2. The Northern and Western states that remained part of the United States during the Civil War. 3. See labor union.

**United Nations** International organization that includes most countries of the world. Created in 1945 to resolve world problems peacefully.

**urban** Consisting of towns or cities. The opposite of rural.

**viceroyalty** Province governed by a viceroy (governor).

**Warsaw Pact** Military alliance established in 1955 to discourage attacks by NATO; treaty that created the alliance. Original members included the Soviet Union and seven Eastern European countries under its control.

**weapons of mass destruction** Nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons capable of causing immense destruction to people and property.



## State Facts

State	Capital	Largest City	Admitted to Union (order)	U.S. House Members	Population	Rank in Population	% Urban	Area in Sq. Mi. Sq. Km	Rank in Area	Postal Abbrev.
<b>ALABAMA</b>	Montgomery	Birmingham	1819 (22)	7	4,779,736	23	55	51,718 133 950	29	AL
<b>ALASKA</b>	Juneau	Anchorage	1959 (49)	1	710,231	47	66	591,004 1 530 693	1	AK
<b>ARIZONA</b>	Phoenix	Phoenix	1912 (48)	9	6,392,017	16	88	114,007 295 276	6	AZ
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	Little Rock	Little Rock	1836 (25)	4	2,915,918	32	53	53,183 137 742	27	AR
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	Sacramento	Los Angeles	1850 (31)	53	37,253,956	1	94	158,648 410 896	3	CA
<b>COLORADO</b>	Denver	Denver	1876 (38)	7	5,029,196	22	84	104,100 269 618	8	CO
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>	Hartford	Bridgeport	1788 (5)	5	3,574,097	29	88	5,006 12 966	48	CT
<b>DELAWARE</b>	Dover	Wilmington	1787 (1)	1	897,934	45	80	2,026 5 246	49	DE
<b>FLORIDA</b>	Tallahassee	Jacksonville	1845 (27)	27	18,801,310	4	89	58,681 151 982	22	FL
<b>GEORGIA</b>	Atlanta	Atlanta	1788 (4)	14	9,687,653	9	72	58,930 152 627	21	GA
<b>HAWAII</b>	Honolulu	Honolulu	1959 (50)	2	1,360,301	40	91	6,459 16 729	47	HI
<b>IDAHO</b>	Boise	Boise	1890 (43)	2	1,567,582	39	66	83,574 216 456	13	ID
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	Springfield	Chicago	1818 (21)	18	12,830,632	5	88	56,343 145 928	24	IL
<b>INDIANA</b>	Indianapolis	Indianapolis	1816 (19)	9	6,483,802	15	71	36,185 93 720	38	IN
<b>IOWA</b>	Des Moines	Des Moines	1846 (29)	4	3,046,355	30	61	56,276 145 754	25	IA
<b>KANSAS</b>	Topeka	Wichita	1861 (34)	4	2,853,118	33	71	82,282 213 110	14	KS
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	Frankfort	Louisville	1792 (15)	6	4,339,367	26	56	40,411 104 665	37	KY
<b>LOUISIANA</b>	Baton Rouge	New Orleans	1812 (18)	6	4,533,372	25	73	47,720 123 593	31	LA
<b>MAINE</b>	Augusta	Portland	1820 (23)	2	1,328,361	41	40	33,128 85 801	39	ME
<b>MARYLAND</b>	Annapolis	Baltimore	1788 (7)	8	5,773,552	19	86	10,455 27 077	42	MD
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>	Boston	Boston	1788 (6)	9	6,547,629	14	91	8,262 21 398	45	MA
<b>MICHIGAN</b>	Lansing	Detroit	1837 (26)	14	9,883,640	8	75	58,513 151 548	23	MI
<b>MINNESOTA</b>	St. Paul	Minneapolis	1858 (32)	8	5,303,925	21	71	84,397 218 587	12	MN
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>	Jackson	Jackson	1817 (20)	4	2,967,297	31	49	47,695 123 530	32	MS
<b>MISSOURI</b>	Jefferson City	Kansas City	1821 (24)	8	5,988,927	18	69	69,709 180 546	19	MO



State	Capital	Largest City	Admitted to Union (order)	U.S. House Members	Population	Rank in Population	% Urban	Area in Sq. Mi. Sq. Km	Rank in Area	Postal Abbrev.
<b>MONTANA</b>	Helena	Billings	1889 (41)	1	989,415	44	54	147,047 380 849	4	MT
<b>NEBRASKA</b>	Lincoln	Omaha	1867 (37)	3	1,826,341	38	70	77,359 200 358	15	NE
<b>NEVADA</b>	Carson City	Las Vegas	1864 (36)	4	2,700,551	35	92	110,567 286 367	7	NV
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>	Concord	Manchester	1788 (9)	2	1,316,470	42	59	9,283 24 044	44	NH
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	Trenton	Newark	1787 (3)	12	8,791,894	11	94	7,790 20 175	46	NJ
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	Santa Fe	Albuquerque	1912 (47)	3	2,059,179	36	75	121,599 314 939	5	NM
<b>NEW YORK</b>	Albany	New York City	1788 (11)	27	19,378,102	3	87	49,112 127 200	30	NY
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>	Raleigh	Charlotte	1789 (12)	13	9,535,483	10	60	52,672 136 421	28	NC
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>	Bismarck	Fargo	1889 (39)	1	672,591	48	56	70,704 183 123	17	ND
<b>OHIO</b>	Columbus	Columbus	1803 (17)	16	11,536,504	7	77	41,328 107 040	35	OH
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City	1907 (46)	5	3,751,351	28	65	69,903 181 048	18	OK
<b>OREGON</b>	Salem	Portland	1859 (33)	5	3,831,074	27	79	97,052 251 365	10	OR
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>	Harrisburg	Philadelphia	1787 (2)	18	12,702,379	6	77	45,310 117 351	33	PA
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	Providence	Providence	1790 (13)	2	1,052,567	43	91	1,213 3 142	50	RI
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>	Columbia	Columbia	1788 (8)	7	4,625,364	24	60	31,117 80 593	40	SC
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>	Pierre	Sioux Falls	1889 (40)	1	814,180	46	52	77,122 199 744	16	SD
<b>TENNESSEE</b>	Nashville	Memphis	1796 (16)	9	6,346,105	17	64	42,146 109 158	34	TN
<b>TEXAS</b>	Austin	Houston	1845 (28)	36	25,145,561	2	83	266,874 691 201	2	TX
<b>UTAH</b>	Salt Lake City	Salt Lake City	1896 (45)	4	2,763,885	34	88	84,905 219 902	11	UT
<b>VERMONT</b>	Montpelier	Burlington	1791 (14)	1	625,741	49	38	9,615 24 903	43	VT
<b>VIRGINIA</b>	Richmond	Virginia Beach	1788 (10)	11	8,001,024	12	73	40,598 105 149	36	VA
<b>WASHINGTON</b>	Olympia	Seattle	1889 (42)	10	6,724,540	13	82	68,126 176 446	20	WA
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	Charleston	Charleston	1863 (35)	3	1,852,994	37	46	24,231 62 759	41	WV
<b>WISCONSIN</b>	Madison	Milwaukee	1848 (30)	8	5,686,986	20	68	56,145 145 414	26	WI
<b>WYOMING</b>	Cheyenne	Cheyenne	1890 (44)	1	563,626	50	65	97,818 253 349	9	WY



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