

14.7

Growth of the United States



As a Young Historian, I will be able to...

- Describe the territorial expansion of the United States.
- Summarize the causes and effects of the Civil War.
- Explain how American democracy grew in the 1800s.
- Analyze the impact of economic growth and social reform on the United States

United States Expands



Expansionism- Extending the nation's boundaries

1803- President Jefferson purchases the Louisiana Territory from France

The **Louisiana Purchase** doubles the size of the United States, & the Mexican War adds the Southwest & California

Manifest Destiny- American belief the nation was destined to spread from sea to sea in North America

Expanding Democracy

The United States had reformers who aimed at changing laws for the United States

The **Abolition Movement** sought to end slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe convinced northerners that slavery was evil

Women began to protest for their rights such as women's suffrage, the right to vote



The Civil War

The Northern states were mostly industrial while the agricultural South depended on slavery

When Abraham Lincoln was elected, the South **seceded- withdrew from the union of the United States**

The Confederate States of America (South) fought with the Union (North) in the **Civil War**

War lasted from 1861-1865 & divided families & the Nation

African Americans After the War

Emancipation Proclamation- Declaration that freed African Americans in the Confederate States

When the war ended, three new amendments were drafted to the constitution to end slavery

Segregation- Legal separation of the races in public places “Jim Crow Laws”

African Americans still struggled after the war for jobs, living conditions, or sought new locations



Economic Growth & Reform

The background of the slide is a textured, sepia-toned world map. A compass rose is visible in the lower right quadrant, partially obscured by the text boxes. The map shows the outlines of continents and oceans in a historical style.

By 1900 The United States led the world in industry & agricultural input

Free Enterprise in the United States allowed entrepreneurs to invest & expand business

Giant monopolies, however, controlled business & wages so labor unions began to form

1900 Progressive laws began to change the nation for the better with voting laws & business regulations