

U.S. HISTORY TO 1865 - USI.8 – EXPANSION & REFORM IN AMERICA, 1801 TO 1861 -- 2023 STANDARDS

STANDARD USI.8A – TERRITORIAL EXPANSION

- a. describe how territorial expansion affected the political map of the United States including, but not limited to the **Louisiana Purchase**, the **Lewis and Clark Expedition** and the role of **Sacagawea**, the acquisitions of **Florida**, **Texas**, **Oregon**, and **California**, and the results of the **Mexican- American War**;

Key Idea:

From Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase to the aftermath of the Mexican-American War, westward expansion **dramatically changed the nation's borders, size, and influence.**



Major Acquisitions and Events

Louisiana Purchase (1803): President Thomas Jefferson bought the Louisiana Territory from France, **doubling the size** of the U.S. and opening vast western lands for exploration and settlement.

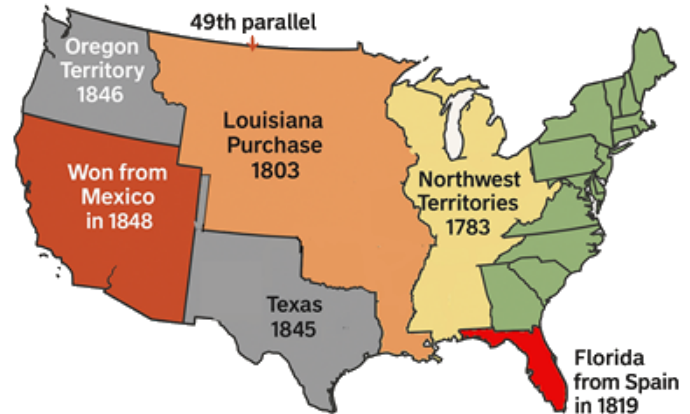
- **Lewis and Clark Expedition (1804–1806):** Sent by **Jefferson** to explore the new territory, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark **mapped the region**, documented plants and animals, and established relationships with Indigenous tribes.
 - **Sacagawea**, a Shoshone woman, served as **guide and interpreter**, helping ensure the expedition's success.
 - **York**, an enslaved **African American** man who traveled with the expedition, also played a key role in exploration and diplomacy.

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Westward Expansion



- **Florida (1819):** Acquired through the Adams-Onís Treaty with **Spain** after American settlers rebelled in Spanish Florida.
- **Texas (1845):** Annexed after gaining independence from **Mexico** in 1836.
- **Oregon Territory (1846):** Split peacefully with Britain along the **49th parallel**.

Mexican-American War (1846–1848): U.S. victory led to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, adding **California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico.**

Impact on the Nation

- **New lands** fueled migration, agriculture, and trade.

Discovery of gold in California (1848) sparked the Gold Rush, attracting settlers from around the world.

- Expansion created **opportunities**—but also new conflicts over slavery and Indigenous land.



1848 ad for gold miners

Questions for thought

- What was the significance of the **Louisiana Purchase** and the **Lewis and Clark Expedition**?
- How did **Jefferson's** actions expand presidential power?
- What **territories** were gained through war or treaty?
- How did the **Mexican-American War** change the U.S. map and its future?

STANDARD USI.8B – WAR OF 1812; MONROE DOCTRINE

- b. *describe the causes, course of events, and effects of the War of 1812, the role of Andrew Jackson, and the development of the Monroe Doctrine*

Key Idea:

Tensions with Great Britain and concerns about national security tested the strength of the young republic.



War of 1812

The U.S. fought Great Britain from 1812-1815

✂ Causes of the War of 1812

- **Britain restricted American trade** and captured U.S. sailors.
- British support for **Indigenous resistance** in the Northwest Territory angered Americans.
- Some leaders, known as “**War Hawks**,” wanted to expand U.S. territory into Canada.

🏆 The War and Its Outcomes

- The U.S. **fought Great Britain** from **1812–1815**.
- **Andrew Jackson** became a national hero after defending New Orleans and forcing British withdrawal.
- The war ended in a **stalemate**, but the **Treaty of Ghent (1814)** restored boundaries and improved U.S.-British relations.

- The war **boosted national pride** and unity.

🌍 The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

- President **James Monroe** declared that the Americas were off-limits to further **European colonization**.
- The U.S. promised **not to interfere** in European affairs in return.



Monroe Doctrine cartoon

- This policy strengthened America’s **independence and influence** in the Western Hemisphere.

💡 Questions for thought 💡

- Why did the U.S. and Britain go to war again in 1812?
- How did **Andrew Jackson’s** actions shape his political career?
- What did the **Monroe Doctrine** mean for the U.S. and its global role?

STANDARD USI.8c – MOVEMENT OF SETTLERS

- c. *identify geographic, economic, and religious motivations that influenced the movement of settlers*

Key Idea:

Settlers were motivated by **economic opportunity, religious freedom**, and a belief in **Manifest Destiny**—the idea that the U.S. was destined to expand across the continent.

🌄 Motivations for Migration

- **Manifest Destiny**—the idea that the U.S. was destined to expand across the continent.
 - **Geographic:** Fertile land, rivers, and natural resources.
 - **Economic:** Farming, mining (especially during the Gold Rush), and trade opportunities.
 - **Religious:** Groups like the Mormons moved west seeking freedom from persecution.



1872 - Manifest Destiny Painting

🚗 Transportation and Growth

- **Roads, canals** (like the Erie Canal), and **railroads** helped connect distant regions.
- The **steam engine** and **steam locomotive** revolutionized travel, trade, and communication.

💡 Questions for thought 💡

- What factors **pushed settlers** to move west?
- How did new **technologies** and **transportation** make expansion possible?
- What was **Manifest Destiny**, and how did it shape national attitudes?

STANDARD USI.8D –IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

- d. *analyze the impact of westward expansion on Indigenous people including, but not limited to the Indian Removal Act (1830), the Trail of Tears, and the Seminole Wars*

Key Idea:

Westward expansion displaced Indigenous nations from their lands and led to devastating consequences.

Major Events

- **Indian Removal Act (1830):** Authorized the U.S. government to **move Indigenous tribes** from their homelands to lands west of the Mississippi River.



"Trail of Tears"

Trail of Tears (1838–1839): Thousands of Cherokee and other tribes were **forced to march** to present-day Oklahoma; thousands died from hunger, exposure, and disease.

- **Seminole Wars (1817–1858):** The **Seminole** people of Florida resisted removal in a series of costly conflicts.

Long-Term Impact

- Indigenous communities **lost ancestral lands**, lives, and cultural stability.
- These **forced relocations** revealed the government's prioritization of expansion over human rights.

Questions for thought

- Why did the federal government enforce the **Indian Removal Act**?
- How did the **Trail of Tears** violate existing treaties?
- How did westward expansion impact **Indigenous culture** and sovereignty?

STANDARD USI.8E – TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS

- e. *explain technological advancements and innovations and their effects on life in America including, but not limited to the cotton gin, the reaper, the steam engine, and the steam locomotive*

Key Idea:

- **New inventions** transformed life in America—improving productivity, transportation, and communication, but also deepening divisions between regions.

Key Inventions and Effects

- **Cotton Gin (Eli Whitney):** Made cotton production faster and more profitable—but increased demand for enslaved labor.
- **Mechanical Reaper (Cyrus McCormick and Jo Anderson):** Increased crop production and efficiency on farms.
- **Steam Engine and Locomotive:** Moved goods and people more quickly across long distances.
- **Telegraph (Samuel Morse):** Allowed instant communication between cities.

Industrial and Regional

Impacts

- **Northern states** became more industrialized.
- **Southern states** relied more heavily on plantation agriculture and slavery.
- Innovations supported expansion but also widened the economic gap between North and South.

Questions for thought

- What makes an invention innovative?
- How did new technologies change daily life and work?

New Technologies



Cotton Gin



Reaper



Locomotive



Telegraph

STANDARD USI.8F – ABOLITIONIST AND WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENTS

f. describe major developments in the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements

Key Idea:

- As the country grew, reformers fought for social change—especially to end slavery and secure women’s rights.

The Abolitionist Movement



- Sought to end slavery throughout the United States.
- Key figures: **Frederick Douglass**, **Harriet Tubman**, **William Lloyd Garrison**, and **Sojourner Truth**.
- Abolitionists used newspapers, speeches, and the **Underground Railroad** to spread their message and help enslaved people escape.

The Women’s Suffrage Movement



- Women** fought for **education**, **property rights**, and the **right to vote**.
- The **Seneca Falls Convention (1848)**, led by **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** and **Lucretia Mott**, issued the **Declaration of Sentiments**, demanding equality.
- Western territories, such as **Wyoming**, were the first to grant women **voting rights**.

Questions for thought

- What similarities existed between **abolitionists** and **suffragists**?
- Who were the **key leaders** of each movement?
- What **challenges** did reformers face in seeking equality?

STANDARD USI.8G – EXPANSION INCREASES MOMENTUM

g. explain how the expansion of U.S. territory led to increased momentum for the abolitionist and women’s suffrage movements.

Key Idea:

- As the U.S. **expanded westward**, debates over **slavery** and equality intensified—paving the way toward civil war.

Connection Between Expansion and Reform

- New territories reignited questions over whether **slavery would expand west**.
- The moral and political debates over slavery inspired more people to join the **abolitionist movement**.
- The push for equality inspired **women to demand** their own rights as part of America’s promise of liberty.
- Western lands** became a testing ground for new laws and freedoms, including early victories for **women’s suffrage**.

Questions for thought

- How did territorial growth increase tensions over slavery?
- Why did **women’s suffrage** first succeed in the West?
- What makes a **reform movement** effective and lasting?