



The Developing and Expanding Nation

Timeline Cards

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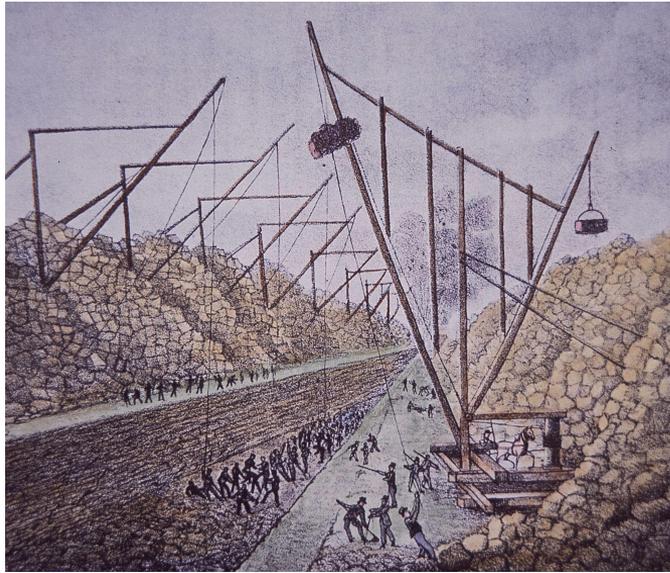
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Chapter 1: Westward Expansion: Cultures and Conflicts



Canals such as the Erie Canal, completed in 1825, improved the movement of goods and people between the East and the West.

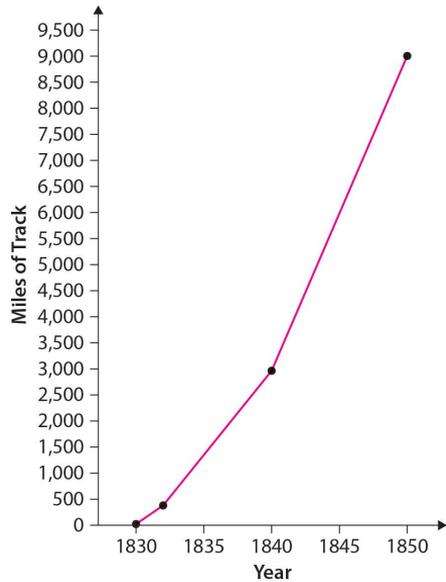
Framing Question: What enabled westward expansion, and what effect did it have on Native Americans?



Chapter 1: Westward Expansion: Cultures and Conflicts

By the 1840s, railroads had become the most important form of transportation in the country.

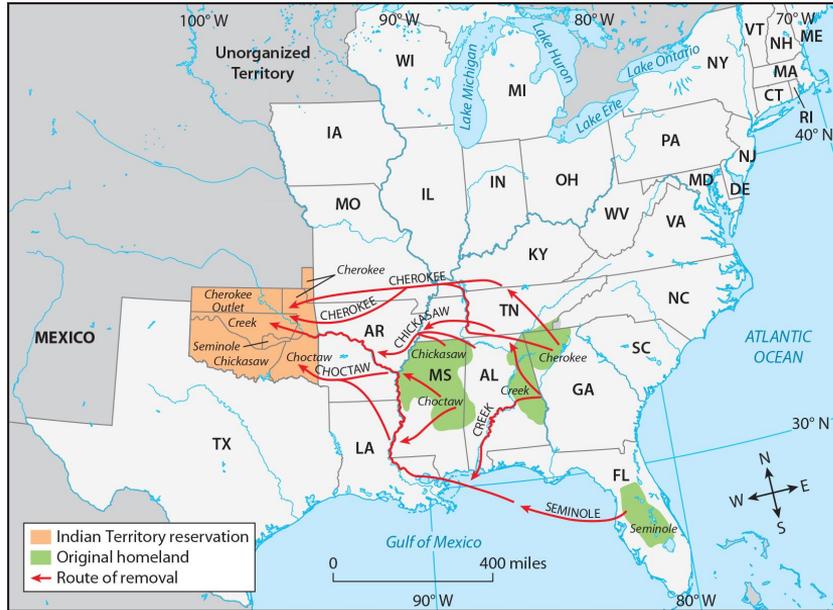
Miles of Railroad Track in the United States



Framing Question: What enabled westward expansion, and what effect did it have on Native Americans?



Chapter 1: Westward Expansion: Cultures and Conflicts



The Indian Removal Act of 1830 set the stage for the forced removal of Native Americans from their homes east of the Mississippi.

Framing Question: What enabled westward expansion, and what effect did it have on Native Americans?



Chapter 1: Westward Expansion: Cultures and Conflicts

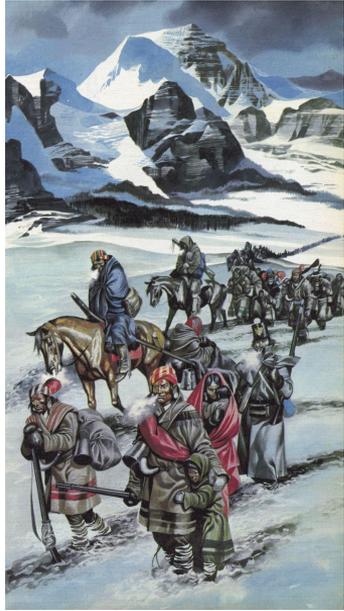
Between 1817 and 1858, the Seminole fought three wars against the U.S. government.



Framing Question: What enabled westward expansion, and what effect did it have on Native Americans?



Chapter 1: Westward Expansion: Cultures and Conflicts



In 1838–39, thousands of Cherokee were forcibly marched from their homes to Indian Territory in what has become known as the Trail of Tears.

Framing Question: What enabled westward expansion, and what effect did it have on Native Americans?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise

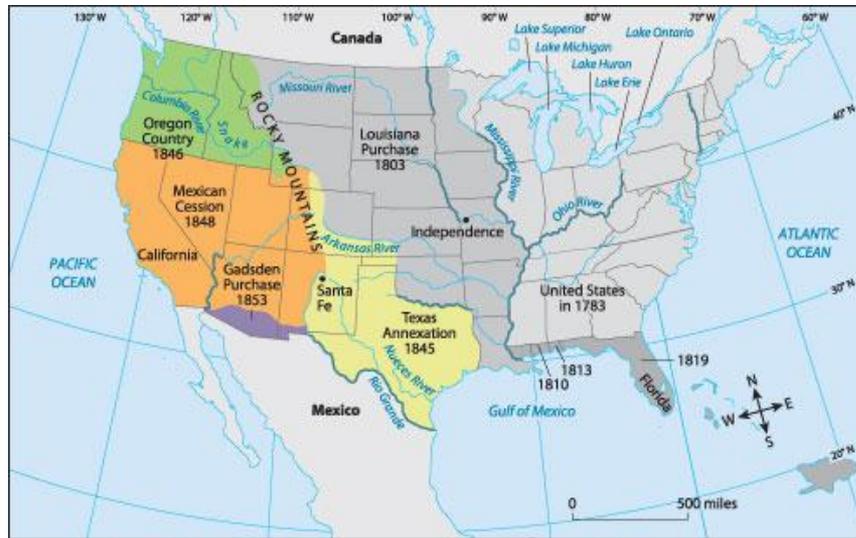


In 1836, Texas declared its independence from Mexico.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



As a result of the Mexican-American War (1846–48), the United States acquired most of the present-day American Southwest.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



Between the 1840s and 1860s, hundreds of thousands of people traveled west on the Oregon Trail.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



In 1846–47, Mormon migrants traveled west from Illinois to the Great Salt Lake, where they established settlements that would later become the states of Utah and Idaho.

Framing Question:

How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise

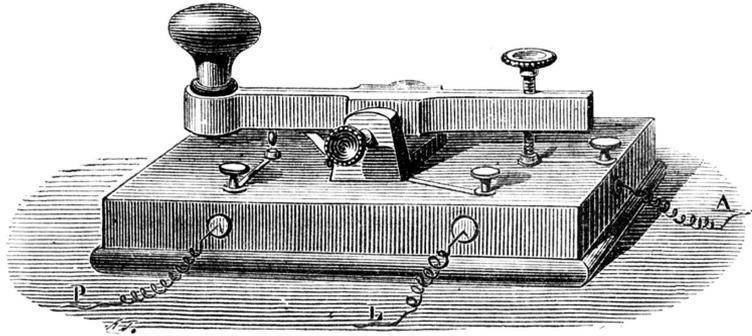


The 1848 discovery of gold in California led to a gold rush and an influx of new settlers to the region.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



Invented in 1837, the telegraph revolutionized long-distance communication.



Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



The transcontinental railroad was completed in May 1869.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 2: Continued Expansion, Conflict, and Compromise



The 1862 Homestead Act encouraged westward migration by giving land to anyone who settled on it and farmed for at least five years.

Framing Question: How did the United States grow in the mid-1800s?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions



By the 1820s and 1830s, industrialization had taken hold in the United States, and the country was dependent on many factory-produced goods.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions

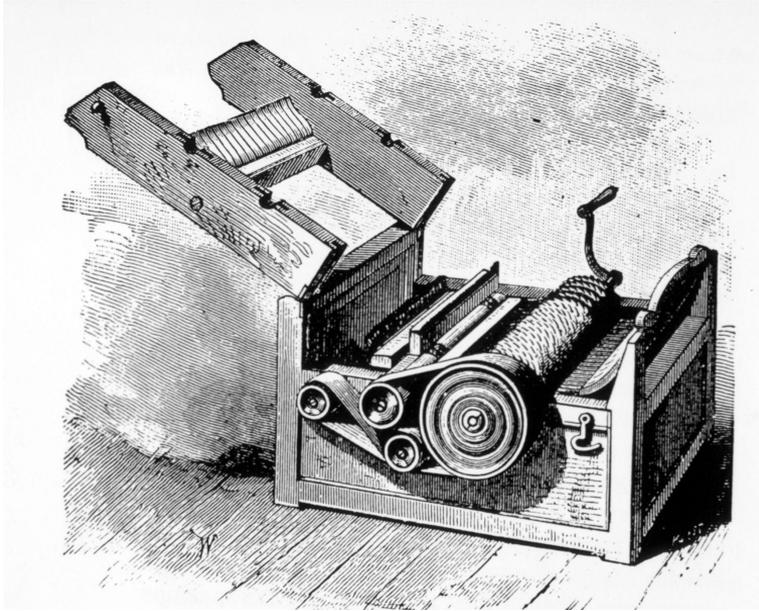


By 1850, the United States had roughly one hundred cities, located mostly in the North and Midwest.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions

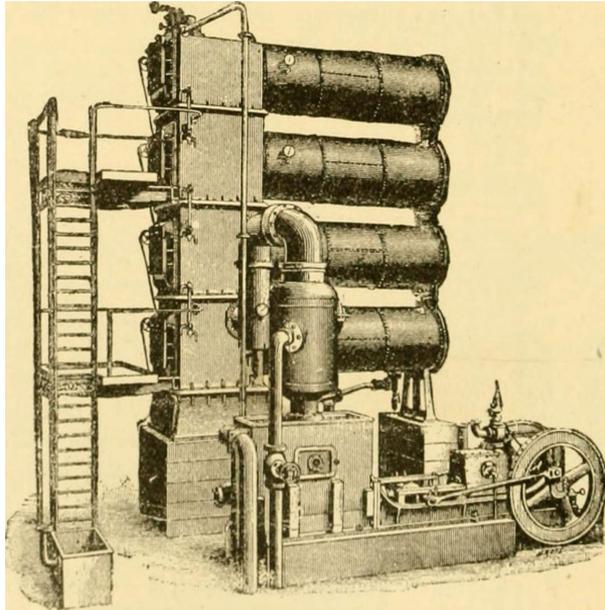


Invented in 1793, the cotton gin made it possible for Southern planters to grow and sell enormous amounts of cotton and led to an increase in the number of enslaved workers.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions

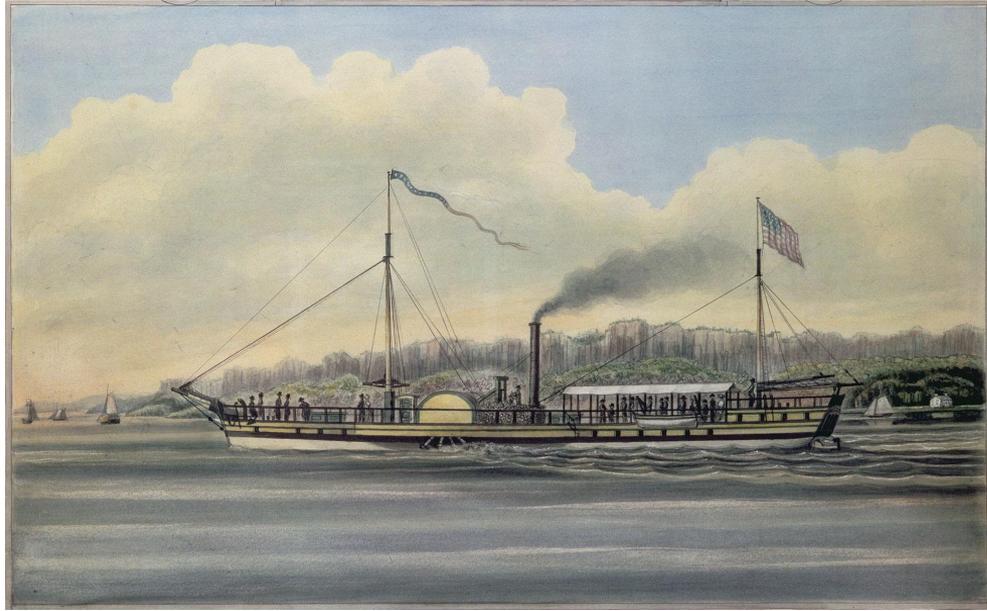


The invention of the multiple-effect evaporator in the 1830s improved the production of sugar, an important crop in Louisiana.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions



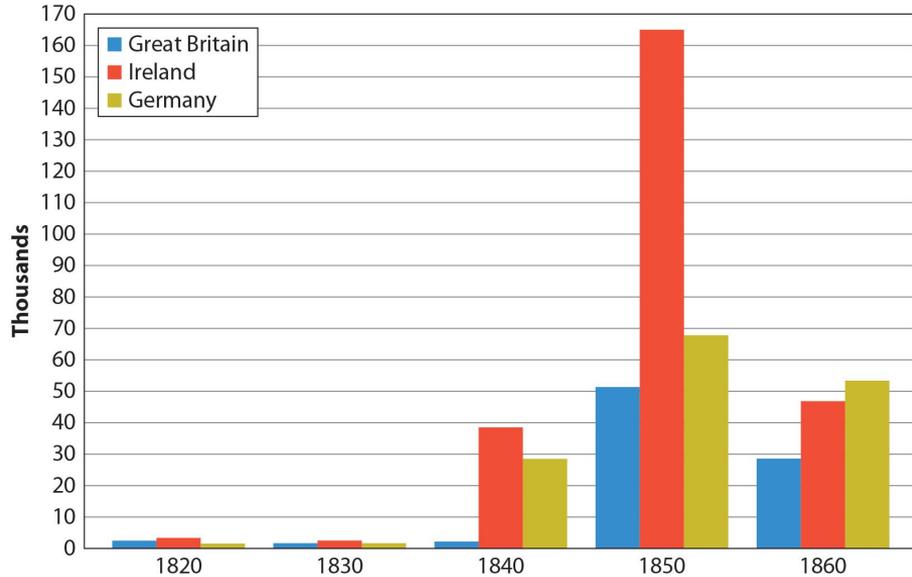
The invention of the steamboat in 1807 transformed river travel.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions

Numbers of Immigrants and Countries of Origin, 1820–60



By 1860, more than one out of every eight people living in the United States were born somewhere else.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Chapter 3: Regional Development and Interactions



By 1852, approximately forty-five thousand Chinese immigrants had come to the United States. Many of them would later work on the railroad.

Framing Question: How did technology and immigration shape the early United States?



Subject Matter Expert

Dr. Christian S. Davis, Professor of History, James Madison University

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