**Chapter 30: The Americas in the Age of Independence**

1. **The building of American states**
	1. The United States: westward expansion and civil war
		1. By 1820s all adult white men could vote and hold office
		2. Rapid westward expansion after the revolution
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ceded all lands east of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ River to United States after the revolution
			2. 1803, United States purchased France's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, west to the Rocky Mountains
			3. By 1840s, coast-to-coast expansion was claimed as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the US
		3. Conflict with indigenous peoples followed westward expansion
			1. 1830, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forced eastern natives to move west of the Mississippi
			2. Thousands died on the “Trail of Tears" to Oklahoma
			3. Stiff resistance to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Battle of Little Big Horn, 1876, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ victory
			4. U.S. massacre at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1890, ended Indian Wars
		4. The Mexican-American War, 1845-1848
			1. Mexico then included \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Texas, influenced by many U.S. settlers, declares independence from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1836
				1. Accepted into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1845 despite Mexican protest
			3. Conflict ensues, Mexico forced to cede territory in Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(1848) in exchange for 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dollars
		5. Sectional conflict: north versus south over slavery
			1. Major issue: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be allowed in new territories?
			2. Tobacco cultivation on decline, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry spurs new demand for slaves
			3. U.S. slave population rises from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1770 to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1820
			4. Missouri Compromise (1820) attempts to strike balance between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states
		6. The U.S. Civil War, 1861-1865
			1. With Lincoln's election, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ southern states seceded from the Union
			2. Southerners believed their economy of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was self-sufficient
			3. Northerners fought to preserve the Union as much as in opposition to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. In 1863, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a goal of the war
			5. By 1865, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ north defeated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ south
			6. The war ended slavery, enhanced authority of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Latin America: fragmentation and political experimentation
		1. Creole elites faced political instability after independence
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elites produce republics with constitutions
			2. But less experience with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more autocratic than British
			3. Creoles also limit wide participation in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			4. Conflict with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples
		2. *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*: military leaders who held power after revolutionary era
			1. Took advantage of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ times
			2. Used personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to crush opposition; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ liberal reforms
		3. Mexico: revolution (1911-1920)
			1. Middle-class Mexicans, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ join to overthrow dictator Porfirio Díaz (1830-1915)
			2. Revolutionary leaders Emiliano \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1879-1919) and Francisco (Pancho) Villa (1878-1923) lead masses of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but unable to take major cities
			4. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support, Mexican government regained control
			5. Mexican Constitution of 1917 addresses many of the major concerns of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. **American economic development**
	1. Migration to the Americas
		1. Industrial migrants to United States and Canada
			1. In 1850s, 2.3 million \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ migrated to the United States
			2. The low cost of immigrant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributed to U.S. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expansion
			3. 1852-1875, two hundred thousand Chinese migrated to California to work in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ integrated national economy by late nineteenth century
			1. Two hundred thousand miles of railroad in United States by 1900, coast to coast
			2. Economic stimulus: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of steel went to railroads, supported other industries
		3. Railroads changed American landscape and timetables; set \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 1880s
		4. Dramatic economic growth between 1870 and 1900
			1. New inventions and technologies: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Latin American dependence
		1. Colonial legacy prevented \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Latin American states
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ never encouraged industries
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elites continued land-based economies after \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. British didn't invest in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Latin America; no market for manufactured goods
			1. Instead invested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Argentina
			2. Supplied British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; most of profits returned to Britain
		3. Some attempts at industrialization with limited success
			1. Diaz encouraged foreign investors to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Profits to Mexican \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, not for further development
			3. While Mexican industry boomed, average Mexican standard of living \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Economic growth in Latin America driven by exports:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. **American culture and social diversity**
	1. Multicultural society in the United States
		1. By late nineteenth century, United States was a multicultural society but was dominated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peoples had been pushed onto reservations
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 1887: encouraged natives to take up farming, often on marginal land
			2. Slaughter of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ threatened plains Indians' survival
			3. Children sent to boarding schools, lost \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Freed slaves often denied civil rights
			1. Northern armies forced the south to undergo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1867-68)
			2. After Reconstruction, a violent backlash overturned \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. South rigidly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; blacks \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities, political rights
		4. American women's movement had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ success in nineteenth century
			1. Sought \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		5. Migrants: 25 million Europeans to America from 1840-1914
			1. Hostile reaction to foreigners from "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" Americans
			2. Newcomers concentrated in districts like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Diversity in Latin America
		1. Complex social structure, based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ background
			1. Europeans, natives, African slaves, and combinations thereof
		2. Increasing migration in nineteenth century from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. No significant women's movement; some efforts to improve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for girls