**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