

Territorial Expansion and Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny- a belief held in the first half of the 1800's that the United States had a mission to expand its borders to incorporate all land between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans

U.S. EXPANSION IN NORTH AMERICA



Lands Acquired

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- Purchased from France by Jefferson for \$15 million
- Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore this land in 1803, they brought back information and maps that contributed to expansion into this territory

Florida (1819)

- Gained from a treaty with Spain
- In return, the US had to give up claims to Texas

Texas (1845)

- Southern Slaveholders and other Americans moved to Texas (which was part of Mexico)
- 1836- settlers declared independence from Mexico and formed their own nation: The Republic of Texas
- Texas requested to be admitted into the United States
- 1845- the US annexed Texas (what is today Texas and parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas)

***Annex- to attach new territory to an existing area, such as a country**

Oregon Territory (1846)

- What is today Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming was gained from Great Britain in a treaty

Mexican Cession (1848)

- Mexico was upset about annexation of Texas and US President James K. Polk wanted to expand into Mexican territory
- War broke out between US and Mexico---Americans' opinions were divided. North was against the war and said it was only to expand slavery. South was for the war to gain more land.
- US won and gained what is now California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming
- Gold discovered in California in 1849

Gadsden Purchase (1853)

- Southern Arizona and New Mexico purchased from Mexico

Alaska (1857)

- Purchased from Russia, called Seward's Folly because it was originally seen as a waste land
- Klondike Gold Rush- 1899

Hawaii (1898)

- American businessmen overthrew Hawaiian Queen in 1893 (sugar)
- Officially became a US territory in 1900

Spanish American War (1898)

- Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were ceded by Spain after the Spanish-American War
- Cuba became a US protectorate- Platt Amendment, gained Guantánamo Bay as a naval base

Panama Canal Zone (1903)

- Allowed the US to build and maintain the Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- Panama gained full control over canal in 1999

Thematic Essay

Theme: Territorial Expansion (1800-1900)

Various events of developments have influenced the territorial expansion of the United States. In 1800, the United States was a new nation of approximately 895,000 square miles of territory. By 1900, the nation and grown to about 3,000,000 square miles of territory.

Task:

Identify two events or developments that had a significant impact on United States territorial expansion between 1800 and 1900 and for each event or development identified:

- Discuss the historical circumstances surrounding the event or development
- Evaluate the importance of the event or development on the growth of the United States

You may use any example from your study of United States History. Some suggestions you might wish to consider include Louisiana Purchase (1803), completing of the Erie Canal (1825), War with Mexico (1846-1848), Homestead Act (1862), completing of the first transcontinental railroad (1869), and Native American Indian policies (1800-1900).

Territorial Expansion

1. During the 1840s, supporters of Manifest Destiny favored
 - 1) closing the frontier to settlement
 - 2) ending the American System
 - 3) acquiring Texas and California
 - 4) ceding the Oregon territory to Russia
2. Which title best completes the partial outline below?
 - I. _____
 - A. California Gold Rush (1849)
 - B. Homestead Act (1862)
 - C. Completion of transcontinental railroad (1869)
 - 1) Factors Encouraging Westward Settlement
 - 2) Government-Sponsored Transportation Programs
 - 3) Recognition of Native American Indian Land Rights
 - 4) Actions Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources
3. One result of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory (1803) was that the United States
 - 1) acquired California from Spain
 - 2) gained control of the port of New Orleans
 - 3) ended border conflicts with British Canada
 - 4) annexed Florida
4. In the 1840s, President James K. Polk's belief in Manifest Destiny led to
 - 1) a war with Mexico
 - 2) an alliance with several South American nations
 - 3) the establishment of new colonies in the Caribbean
 - 4) a ban on the activities of northern abolitionists
5. Which geographic area was added to the United States by the Louisiana Purchase?
 - 1) Appalachian Mountains 2) Columbia River valley
 - 3) Great Plains 4) Piedmont Plateau
6. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) was a foreign policy success for the United States primarily because it
 - 1) secured full control of Florida from Spain
 - 2) ended French control of the Mississippi River
 - 3) ended British occupation of forts on American soil
 - 4) eliminated Russian influence in North America
7. Farmers in the Ohio River valley gained the greatest economic benefit when the United States acquired the
 - 1) Oregon Territory 2) Gadsden Purchase
 - 3) Louisiana Territory 4) Mexican Cession
8. The foreign policies of President James Polk involving Texas, California, and the Oregon Territory were all efforts to
 - 1) remain neutral toward western territories
 - 2) continue traditional American isolationism
 - 3) weaken the Monroe Doctrine
 - 4) fulfill the goal of Manifest Destiny
9. Which two geographic features most influenced United States foreign policy throughout the 19th century?
 - 1) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
 - 2) Gulf of Mexico and Missouri River
 - 3) Great Lakes and Hudson River
 - 4) Appalachian Mountains and Rocky Mountains
10. Why did abolitionists oppose annexation of new western territory during the 1840s?
 - 1) feared the admission of new slave states
 - 2) wanted to limit the power of the national government
 - 3) were concerned with the legal rights of Native American Indians
 - 4) supported an isolationist foreign policy
11. What did The Missouri Compromise (1820), the Compromise of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) attempt to do?
 - 1) end fighting between midwestern farmers and Native American Indians
 - 2) encourage manufacturing in the West
 - 3) increase the number of people who voted in presidential elections
 - 4) settle disputes over the spread of slavery to the western territories
12. The phrase "by military conquest, treaty, and purchase" best describes the
 - 1) steps in the growth of American industry
 - 2) methods used to expand the territory of the United States
 - 3) major parts of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points
 - 4) causes of the United States entry into the Korean War
13. **"Hawaiian Planters Urge American Annexation"**
"U.S. and Germany Negotiate for Control of the Samoan Islands"
"US. Gains Control of Wake Island and Guam"

Which conclusion can best be drawn from these headlines?

 - 1) The Anti-Imperialist League strongly influenced Congress.
 - 2) Respect for native cultures motivated United States foreign policy.
 - 3) United States territorial expansion increased in the Pacific Ocean.
 - 4) Construction of a railroad to Alaska was a major policy goal.
14. Why was there increased interest in building a canal across Central America in the late 1800s?
 - 1) The United States had acquired colonies in the Pacific region.
 - 2) Tariffs on Chinese and Japanese products had ended.
 - 3) The main source of immigration had shifted from northern Europe to southern Europe.
 - 4) Transcontinental railroads had not yet been completed.

Territorial Expansion

15. Base your answer to this question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of U.S. History.

"... Whether they will or no, Americans must now begin to look outward. The growing production of the country demands it. An increasing volume of public sentiment demands it..."

Alfred T. Mahan, *The Atlantic Monthly*, December, 1890

Supporters of Mahan's ideas *most likely* favored which foreign policy?

- 1) abandon the Monroe Doctrine
 - 2) acquire foreign markets
 - 3) establish an international peace organization
 - 4) limit the military arms race
16. Based on the information in the partial outline below, which is the most appropriate entry for line *D*?

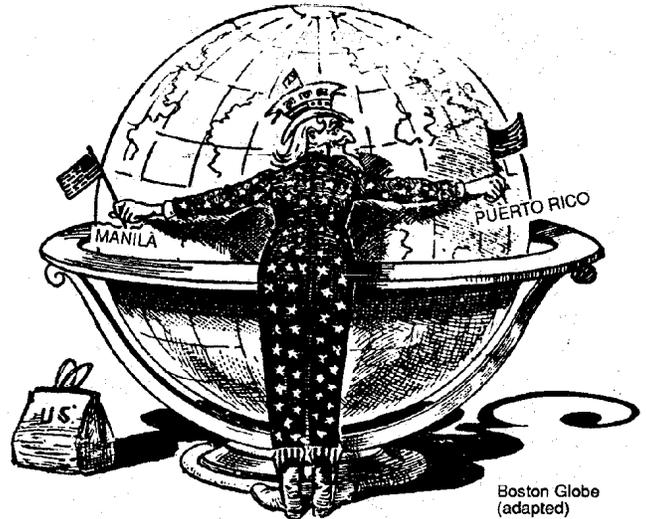
Frontier Closed (1890)

I. What were the effects of the closing of the frontier on the United States?

- A. United States sought new markets and resources.
- B. United States cities increased in population.
- C. United States built a larger Navy.
- D. _____

- 1) United States engaged in civil war.
 - 2) United States became more involved in imperialism.
 - 3) United States built the transcontinental railroad.
 - 4) United States experienced agricultural revolution.
17. Why did construction of the Panama Canal become more important to the United States after the Spanish-American War?
- 1) Congress realized that the key threat to national security came from South America.
 - 2) Great Britain had plans to purchase the canal zone and colonize the territory.
 - 3) Spain had regained control of its former colonies near the canal route.
 - 4) The navy needed a faster way to move ships between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
18. The Platt Amendment, the Roosevelt Corollary, and dollar diplomacy are evidence of a United States policy of
- 1) reducing the number of immigrants from Latin America to the United States
 - 2) cooperating with Great Britain to solve problems in Latin America
 - 3) expanding its interests in Latin America
 - 4) encouraging the independence and sovereignty of Latin American nations

19. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



This cartoon reflects foreign policy ideas commonly held by Americans during

- 1) the Spanish-American War
 - 2) World War I
 - 3) World War II
 - 4) the Korean War
20. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Uncle Sam: "By Gum, I Rather Like Your Looks"



What does the cartoon, which reflects the period from 1898 to 1900, suggest the United States was primarily interested in?

- 1) increasing its empire
- 2) improving living standards in poor areas of the world
- 3) establishing democracies in other countries
- 4) forming a world peace organization