

Growth and Nationhood

Trace how expansion and economic change built unity and created conflict.

11.3a "American nationalism was both strengthened and challenged by territorial expansion and economic growth."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline evidence of growing national unity or confidence. Circle evidence of conflict or unequal benefits. Choose one example of each for your responses.

A Larger, More Divided Nation

- ① The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 roughly doubled U.S. territory and encouraged visions of continental expansion. The War of 1812, including victory at New Orleans, became a source of national pride despite military setbacks. In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine opposed new European colonization in the Americas. It asserted a larger U.S. role, although American military power to enforce it was limited. These developments strengthened many Americans' confidence in their nation.
- ② The market revolution connected communities through canals, steamboats, railroads, and expanding factories. Some women earned wages in textile mills. Growth also deepened slavery: expanding southern cotton production relied on enslaved labor and supplied northern textile factories. Northern wage labor and southern slavery were distinct but economically connected. Expansion intensified political disputes about extending slavery into western territories. National growth could therefore connect regions while dividing them over power and rights.
- ③ Jackson's supporters praised expanded political participation for white men and a strong presidency, but democracy remained unequal. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized land-exchange treaties aimed at moving Native nations west. In *Worcester v. Georgia* (1832), the Supreme Court rejected Georgia's authority to impose its laws in Cherokee territory. Jackson continued pursuing removal rather than protecting Cherokee sovereignty against Georgia. Cherokee opposition did not prevent federal forced removal in 1838–1839 under President Van Buren. The Trail of Tears exposed the violent costs of expansion and the limits of legal protection.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE Use the passage

1 How did the Louisiana Purchase and the Monroe Doctrine each strengthen American nationalism?

2 Identify one way the market revolution connected the nation and one way it increased sectional differences.

3 Why did the opening of western lands turn territorial growth into a source of conflict?

4 How did Jackson's removal policy conflict with the protection of Cherokee sovereignty recognized in Worcester v. Georgia?

3 YOUR TURN Your own words

In three sentences, explain how two developments show both growing national confidence and conflict. Use one example of each from the passage.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline evidence of growing national unity or confidence. Circle evidence of conflict or unequal benefits. Choose one example of each for your responses. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the Louisiana Purchase and the Monroe Doctrine each strengthen American nationalism?	The Louisiana Purchase encouraged continental ambitions, while the Monroe Doctrine asserted a larger U.S. role against new European colonization.
2	Identify one way the market revolution connected the nation and one way it increased sectional differences.	Transportation and factories connected markets, including southern cotton and northern mills. Growth also deepened slavery and intensified disputes about its expansion.
3	Why did the opening of western lands turn territorial growth into a source of conflict?	Americans competed over whether slavery would expand into western lands.
4	How did Jackson's removal policy conflict with the protection of Cherokee sovereignty recognized in Worcester v. Georgia?	Worcester rejected Georgia's authority in Cherokee territory, but Jackson continued pursuing removal rather than protecting Cherokee sovereignty against Georgia.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Louisiana Purchase encouraged confidence in continental expansion. However, expanding cotton production deepened slavery and intensified disputes over its extension into western territories. Growth could strengthen national ambitions while dividing Americans over power and rights.

Accept evidence-based comparisons of national confidence and conflict. Northern and southern economies were connected despite different labor systems; do not treat their differences as automatic causes of conflict.