

Nation Changes Course

Trace how expansion, industry, and conflict reshaped the United States.

5.4 "History. The student understands political, economic, and social changes that occurred in the United States during the 19th century. The student is expected to: describe the causes and effects of the War of 1812 such as impressment of..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline phrases that name a cause, and circle phrases that name an effect or change. Notice how one event or decision led to another.

A Growing Nation, New Conflicts

- ① In the early 1800s, Great Britain impressed American sailors, forcing them to serve in its navy. Britain also supported American Indian resistance to U.S. settlement near the Great Lakes. These conflicts helped cause the War of 1812. During the war, British trade limits made imported goods harder to get. U.S. factories grew because Americans needed cloth, tools, and other products.
- ② Territorial expansion brought both opportunity and conflict. In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States. Lewis and Clark explored part of this land and reported on routes, plants, animals, and Native nations. Later, Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States should expand westward. As new territories sought statehood, people argued fiercely about whether slavery could expand there.
- ③ Industrial growth changed regions differently. Northern factories used wage workers, while the South depended on enslaved labor and cotton. These differences added to sectionalism and arguments over states' rights. The Civil War ended slavery. During Reconstruction, the 13th Amendment ended slavery, the 14th Amendment defined citizenship and equal protection, and the 15th Amendment protected voting rights for male citizens. Immigrants and American Indians faced hardships on the frontier. Chinese and Irish workers built the Transcontinental Railroad.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 Name two causes of the War of 1812. What economic change happened during the war?

2 What did the Louisiana Purchase do, what did Lewis and Clark do, and what was Manifest Destiny?

3 How did regional economic differences and the expansion of slavery add to sectionalism?

4 What were the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction named in the passage? Include the purpose of each amendment.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Write a five-sentence cause-and-effect summary of changes in the 1800s. Include westward expansion, sectional disagreement, the Civil War, one amendment, and one challenge or contribution of an immigrant or American Indian group.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline phrases that name a cause, and circle phrases that name an effect or change. Notice how one event or decision led to another. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	Name two causes of the War of 1812. What economic change happened during the war?	Causes included British impressment of American sailors and British support for American Indian resistance near the Great Lakes. Trade limits made imports harder to get, so U.S. factories grew.
2	What did the Louisiana Purchase do, what did Lewis and Clark do, and what was Manifest Destiny?	The Louisiana Purchase doubled the size of the United States. Lewis and Clark explored part of the land and reported on it. Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States should expand westward.
3	How did regional economic differences and the expansion of slavery add to sectionalism?	The North had factories and wage workers, while the South depended on enslaved labor and cotton. People also argued about whether slavery could expand into new territories, adding to sectionalism.
4	What were the effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction named in the passage? Include the purpose of each amendment.	The Civil War ended slavery. During Reconstruction, the 13th Amendment ended slavery, the 14th Amendment defined citizenship and equal protection, and the 15th Amendment protected voting rights for male citizens.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Westward expansion increased arguments because people disagreed about whether slavery could expand into new territories. Those arguments added to sectionalism between the North and South. The conflict helped lead to the Civil War, which ended slavery. During Reconstruction, the 14th Amendment defined citizenship and equal protection. Chinese workers faced hardships but contributed by helping build the Transcontinental Railroad.

Accept equivalent cause-and-effect wording that is supported by the passage. For the open response, accept any accurate five-sentence summary that includes all required ideas and clearly links at least one cause to an effect.