# Journey Through History -New Topic-based Series

# Study Notes

Topic 7:
The founding and development of the United States



# Internal and external factors (p.155-157)

- Political and economic discontent
- Influence of the Enlightenment

#### Impact (p.164-165)

- Promoting revolutionary movements
- Setting an example of liberty and democracy

#### The American Revolution (1775-1783)

- 1776: The *Declaration of Independence* and the founding of the USA

# Political system and constitution of the late 18th-century United States (p.163-164)

- The Constitution of the United States and the federal republic
- Presidential system and the separation of powers
- Passage of the *Bill of Rights*

# Outbreak of the American Civil War (p.180-185)

- Background: differences between the
   South and the North: Different
   political values, economic
   development and social structures
- Causes: Disputes between the South
   and the North: Disputes over tariffs,
   slavery and the western territories
- ♦ Immediate cause: Lincoln elected President in 1860

# Territorial expansion and development in the 19th century (p.166-175)

- Course of territorial expansion: Established modern boundaries through land purchases, treaties and wars
- ♦ New diplomatic principles: the Monroe Doctrine
- Territorial development (Westward Movement):
  Continuous westward migration; Land development and building; Expulsion of American Indians
- Impacts: Promoting national development; Causing series
   of racial conflicts; Causing the American Civil War

### American Civil War (1861-1865)

- Defeat of the South: the United States was reunited under the North

#### **Impact of the war** (*p.189-190*)

- Political impact: promoted national unity
- Economic impact: laid the foundation for economic development
- Social impact: moved towards racial justice

# Important developments after the war (p.191-194)

- Reconstruction and development of the South: A decade-long Reconstruction of the South (1867-1877);
   Racial discrimination and segregation
- Rapid industrialization: Rapid industrial growth; Rise of new industries; Research and development of technological innovations; Emergence of new business model
- Rise to world power: Establishment of military superiority; Increase in global influence

# A. The internal and external factors and impact of the American Revolution

#### 1. Background to the Revolution

- During the 17th and the early 18th century,

  Britain had set up thirteen colonies along the East Coast of North America.
- Many British migrated to these colonies in pursuit of wealth and religious freedom. The migrants and their descendants regarded North America as their homeland.

**Guiding Questions** 

What were the internal and external factors of

the American Revolution? How did different ideas from Europe bring about the revolution?

What impact did the American Revolution

- In the 1760s and 1770s, British rule over the colonies became increasingly oppressive.
  - With the influence of the Enlightenment ideas, the Thirteen Colonies started the American Revolution to gain independence.



#### 2. Causes of the Revolution

#### (a) Political discontent

#### (i) Autonomy of local councils

- After the establishment of the Thirteen Colonies, the North American colonists were allowed to set up local councils.
  - The councils had powers to pass laws, collect taxes and mobilize militias.
  - They ruled the colonies together with the governors appointed by the British government.

• As Britain was occupied with its own affair in the 17th century, it seldom intervened in the autonomy of the North American colonies

#### (ii) Decrease in autonomous power

- Britain dominated North America after the Seven Years' War (1756-1763).
- It then started to tighten its governance of the Thirteen Colonies.
  - Acts passed by local councils had to be approved by the British Parliament.
  - The British governors could veto resolutions made by local councils and even disband the councils.

### (b) Economic discontent

#### (i) Trade policy

- Britain enforced strict trade regulations on the Thirteen Colonies since the 1760s.
  - The colonists could not produce goods similar to Britain's exported goods.
  - They could only sell their goods to Britain.
- These regulations hindered the economic development of the Thirteen Colonies.

#### (ii) <u>Tax problems</u>

- Starting from 1764, the British government passed several acts to tax various goods in the Thirteen Colonies.
- The colonists refused to pay the taxes, arguing that they did not have representation in the British Parliament.
- The relations between the colonies and Britain worsened.

Act	Taxable goods
Sugar Act (1764)	Imported sugar, syrup and rum
Stamp Act (1765)	Court papers, licenses and newspapers
Townshend Acts (1767)	Imported paper, tea, lead and glass

#### (c) Influence of the Enlightenment

• The works of the European Enlightenment thinkers spread and became very popular in North America.

- Inspired by the Enlightenment, the colonists realized that they had the right to overthrow an absolute government.
- Local famous thinkers such as Paine and Jefferson strongly criticized British colonial rule, encouraging more North American colonists to resist British oppression.

#### 3. Course of the Revolution

#### (a) Immediate causes of the revolution

#### (i) The Boston Tea Party (1773)

- In May 1773, the British government allowed the British East India Company to sell tea in the Thirteen Colonies without paying taxes.
- This seriously hurt the interests of the North American merchants.
  - They led the North American colonists to boycott British tea.
- In December 1773, about a hundred North American colonists dressed up as American Indians (native Americans).
  - They boarded the British merchant ships docked at Boston (the capital city of Massachusetts) and threw cargoes of tea into the sea to show their anger at the British government.

#### (ii) The *Intolerable Acts* (1774)

- In April 1774, Britain passed the *Coercive Acts* to strengthen its control on the American colonies.
- The colonists believed that the acts violated their rights. Therefore, they called these acts the *Intolerable Acts*.

#### (iii) The First Continental Congress (1774)

- Representatives from the colonies held the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. They sent a petition to British King George III.
  - They demanded that Britain should abolish the *Intolerable Acts* and give them equal rights with other British people.

#### (b) Outbreak and development of the revolution

#### (i) Start of the Revolution: Outbreak of the war at Lexington (1775)

- In February 1775, Britain planned to regain control of the colonies by force.
- Later, British troops fought against a colonist militia at Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts.
- The colonists decided to fight for their rights as response.
  - The American Revolution started.

# (ii) The *Declaration of Independence* and the founding of the United States of America (1776)

- On July 4, 1776, representatives from the Thirteen Colonies signed the *Declaration of Independence*.
  - It proclaimed the establishment of the United States of America and the independence of the Thirteen Colonies from Britain.
  - The Thirteen Colonies then became the Thirteen States.
- Americans call July 4 the 'Independence Day' and have designated this day as their 'National Day'.

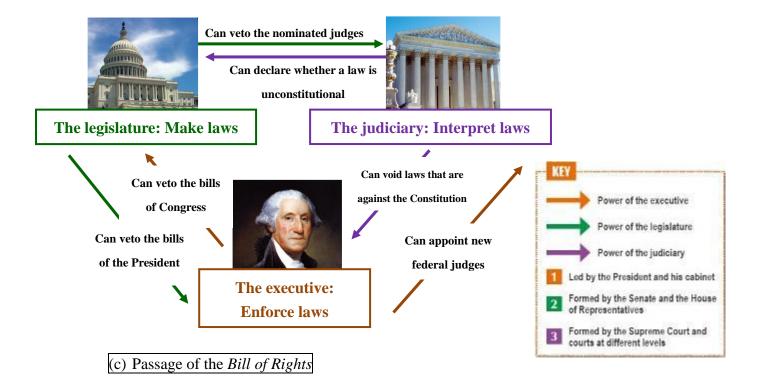
#### 4. Political system and constitution of the late 18th-century United States

#### (a) The Constitution of the United States and the federal republic

- According to the *Constitution of the United States*, passed in 1787, the United States became a federal republic.
  - The federal government (central government) handled national defense, diplomacy, foreign trade and currency.
  - The state governments were responsible for state affairs.

### (b) Presidential system and the separation of powers

- The President of the United States was the head of the republic and was elected by eligible citizens. Washington was the first President.
- The federal government followed the principle of the separation of powers.
  - Powers were divided between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, enabling the three to check and balance each other.



- The first ten amendments to the *Constitution of the United States*, known as the *Bill of Rights*, were ratified in 1791.
  - It protects the rights of Americans, including the right to life, property and a fair trial, and freedom of speech, the press, assembly and religion.

#### 5. Impact of the American Revolution

- The American Revolution was an important event in modern history.
  - Its significance went beyond a successful revolution or the birth of a new country.
  - It affected not only Britain and the United States. It greatly impacted the governments and political systems of Europe and the world then and thereafter.

#### (a) Promoting revolutionary movements

#### (i) Spread of revolutionary ideas

• The American Revolution put the ideas of the Enlightenment, such as the social contract and liberty into practice.

• Its success further illustrated to the world that it was possible to achieve liberty and overthrow oppressive rule through revolution.

#### (ii) Outbreak of revolutions

- The American Revolution set off a series of revolutions in other parts of the world.
  - In 1789, the French started the French Revolution to overthrow absolute rule.
  - The Central and South American colonies also revolted against their European colonial rulers and gained independence in the early 19th century.

### (b) Setting an example of liberty and democracy

- The *Declaration of Independence*, the *Constitution of the United States* and the *Bill of Rights* incorporated the ideas of liberty and democracy.
- The American republican system and government structure, based on the separation of powers, were followed by many countries.
- The United States set an example of liberty and democracy.

# B. Territorial expansion and development of the United States in the 19th century

#### 1. Course of territorial expansion

#### **Guiding Questions**

- How did the United States extend its territory during the 19th century?
- What was the significance of the 19th-century territorial development for the United States?
- In the 19th century, the United States had recovered from the American Revolution. It experienced rapid economic development.
  - Its population continued to increase.
- To meet the growing demand for food and land, the United States continued to expand its territories westwards through land purchases, treaties and wars.

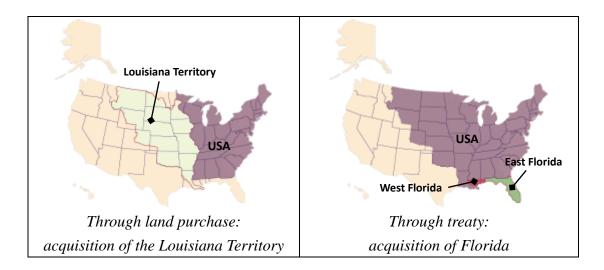


#### (a) Through land purchase: acquisition of the Louisiana Territory

- In 1800: France seized the Louisiana Territory (including thirteen Midwestern states in present-day United States) from Spain.
- In 1802: American President Jefferson negotiated with France for the purchase of French Louisiana Territory.
- As France was at war with Britain, it decided to sell the entire Louisiana Territory to finance the war. This is known as the 'Louisiana Purchase'.
- The United States paid 15 million US dollars for over 2.1 million km<sup>2</sup> of land.
  - Its territory doubled.

#### (b) Through treaty: acquisition of Florida

- 1807-1814: Spain was at war with France.
  - Many Americans took this chance to migrate to Spanish West Florida.
- In 1818: the United States sent an army to occupy East Florida.
- In 1819: Spain signed a treaty with the United States and ceded Florida (located in present-day Southern United States) to the United States.



### (c) New diplomatic principles: the Monroe Doctrine

#### (i) <u>Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine</u>

- After the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, the European powers intended to restore their colonial rule in Central and South America.
  - This was unfavourable to the expansion of the United States in the Americas.
- In 1823, President Monroe proposed a new foreign policy, later known as the 'Monroe Doctrine'.

#### Three major principles of the Monroe Doctrine

- I. The United States would not interfere in the internal affairs of or wars between European countries
- II. The United States recognized and would not interfere in existing European colonies in the Americas
- III. European countries should respect that 'the Americas belong to the Americans'. They should no longer regard the Americas as subjects of colonization. European interference in American affairs would be viewed as a hostile act against the United States.

#### (ii) Significance for the development of the United States

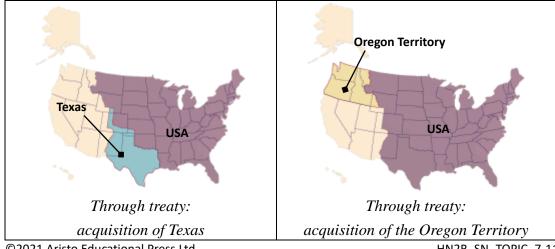
- The Monroe Doctrine was first supported by Britain. Other European countries also accepted it one after another.
  - The doctrine made European countries give up re-colonizing the Americas.
  - It also favoured future expansion of the United States in Central and South America and its leadership in the Americas.
- The Monroe Doctrine became the cornerstone of the American foreign policy for almost a century.
  - The United States followed a policy of isolation and did not intervene in affairs outside the Americas. Thus, the United States could focus on expansion in the Americas and its own development.

#### (d) Through treaty: acquisition of Texas

- In 1836: Texas declared independence from Mexico, and established the Republic of Texas.
- In 1844: the United States signed an agreement with the Republic of Texas.
- In 1845: Texas was admitted into the United States.

#### (e) Through treaty: acquisition of the Oregon Territory

- In 1818: the United States and Britain agreed to rule the Oregon Territory jointly.
  - Later, Britain's support to the Monroe Doctrine further improved Anglo-American relations.
- In 1846: a treaty was concluded by which the United States obtained the Oregon Territory from Britain.



#### (f) Through war and treaty: acquisition of the Mexican Cession

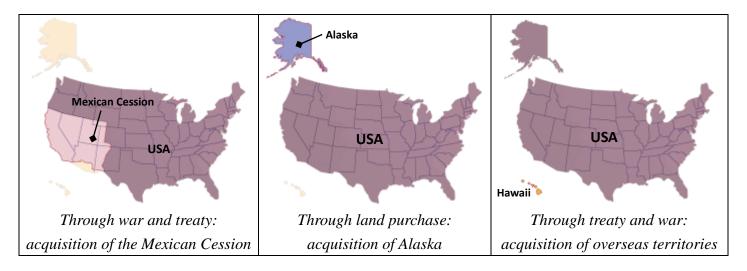
- Following its defeat in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), Mexico signed a treaty with the United States.
  - For a sum of 15 million US dollars, Mexico ceded a vast region, known as the Mexican Cession, to the United States.
  - The region included present-day states in Southwestern United States such as California and New Mexico.

#### (g) Through land purchase: acquisition of Alaska

- In 1867: Faced with internal economic difficulties, Russia decided to sell Alaska to the United States.
- The United States purchased more than 1.5 million km² of land at a price of 7.2 million US dollars. The American territorial expansion in North America was almost completed after the so-called 'Alaska Purchase'.

#### (h) Through treaty and war: acquisition of overseas territories

- By the mid-19th century, territory of the United States had stretched across North America and its population had grown rapidly.
  - The United States then started to expand overseas.
- In 1898: it obtained Hawaii (located in the Central Pacific Ocean) through treaty. Its modern-day boundaries were largely established. It also gained Guam and the Philippines (located in the Western Pacific Ocean) through war.



#### 2. Territorial development: the Westward Movement

#### (a) Introduction

- The newly acquired western territories of the U.S. had yet to be developed.
- The government encouraged people to migrate westwards and pioneered the West. This is known as the 'Westward Movement'.
  - The Westward Movement lasted from the late 18th century to early 20th century. A large-scale westward migration of people and development of the western territories took place.
  - The native American Indians were forced to move away from their homelands.

### (b) Course of territorial development

#### (i) Continuous westward migration

- The federal government sold land in the West to its people since the late 18th century. It set off a tide of large-scale westward migration.
- In 1862: the federal government passed the *Homestead Act*, which allowed people to buy land cheaply. It further encouraged westward migration.

#### (ii) Land development and building

- The pioneers opened up land in the West to build farms and ranches.
- From the 1840s to 1850s:
  - The mining industry and manufacturing industry arose.
  - The federal government built many infrastructures in the West. It also carried out policies to encourage private companies to invest. Many roads, canals, and railways were built.

#### (iii) Expulsion of American Indians

- In 1830, the federal government enacted the *Indian Removal Act*.
- The American Indians were expelled from their homelands and forced to move to the Indian reservations in the West. Many died during the migration and wars.
  - Their civilization was also seriously damaged.

# 3. Impact of the 19th-century territorial expansion on the development of the United States

#### (a) Promoting national development

#### (i) <u>Increase in food production</u>

- After years of territorial expansion and Westward Movement, the western territories became a major production region of wheat and pork in the United States in the mid-19th century.
  - They supplied food to the eastern region as well as Europe.

#### (ii) Economic growth

- The new infrastructure in the West sped up its process of industrialization and urbanization.
  - Steel, petroleum and mining industries developed rapidly.
  - In 1869, the First Transcontinental Railway opened. It linked the Central and Western regions, and the existing railway network in the East. The domestic passenger and cargo volume in the United States greatly increased.
- These contributed to the rapid economic growth of the country during 1870-1890s.

#### (b) Causing series of racial conflicts

- During the Westward Movement, the Americans occupied the land of the American Indians, fought against and even killed a lot of them.
  - The white Americans went to war with the American Indians three times from the 1810s to the 1850s in order to develop Florida.
  - The exploitation and oppression of the American Indians would remain an indelible stain on the history of the United States.

#### (c) Causing the American Civil War

• Since 1820s, conflicts between America's Northern and Southern states increased with the territorial expansion.

- They disputed over whether the new western states should introduce slavery (i.e. having African slaves). Their relations worsened, leading to the outbreak of the American Civil War in the 1860s.

\*History extended: Migrant communities and Chinese labourers in the 19th century

#### **♦ Immigrants pursuing the American dream**

- The 19th-century United States was the dreamland of those seeking liberty and opportunities. The immigration tide continued.
- Different immigrant communities, such as Irish, German and Chinese communities, were formed.
  - Among the immigrants, the Chinese had the hardest lives.

### **♦** Reasons for Chinese immigration

#### **■** Political reasons

- In the 19th century, there was political unrest in China.
- In contrast, the United States had been relatively peaceful and enjoyed steady growth since the end of the civil war in 1865.
- A lot of Chinese were thus attracted to move to the United States.

#### **■** Economic reasons

- As there was a shortage of farmlands in 19th-century China, many Chinese decided to find jobs abroad.
- Gold was found in western United States between the 1840s and 1850s.
- The American government also announced the building of the Central Pacific Railroad later on.
- More Chinese workers then went to the United States for work.

#### **♦** The life and experience of early Chinese labourers in the United States

#### **■** Role of Chinese labourers

- Chinese workers played an important role in American history as economic promoters.
  - The Central Pacific Railroad, which linked the East and the West of the United States, was built in four years with their efforts.

#### Discriminations

• Chinese labourers were poorly paid and badly treated.

- As early as the mid-19th century, a tax bill directed against Chinese workers was passed.
- Other bills were passed to prohibit Chinese from owning real estates and using public facilities.

#### **■** Anti-Chinese laws

- White workers feared that Chinese workers would take away their job opportunities.
- In the late 19th century, the *Chinese Exclusion Act* was passed, which prohibited Chinese immigration to the United States.
  - It was the first and only federal law that suspended immigration for a specific nationality.

#### **■** Community development

- Most Chinese migrants tended to live close to their fellow countrymen.
  - Chinatowns gradually emerged.
- The Chinese also set up huiguan to unite the Chinese for better self-protection, such as the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of San Francisco founded in 1882.

# C. The United States before and after the American Civil War

### 1. Outbreak of the American Civil War

#### **Guiding Questions**

- What factors led to the outbreak of the American Civil
   War? What was the impact of the American Civil War?
- What were the major developments of the United States after the civil war?

#### (a) Background:

differences between the South and the North

- From 1861 to 1865, the American Civil War broke out between the Northern and Southern states.
  - It nearly led to the breakup of the United States.
- In fact, the North and the South had significant political, economic and social differences long before the war.

#### (i) <u>Different political values</u>

- According to the *Constitution of the United States*, states had all powers not granted to the federal government.
  - The division of state and federal powers had not been clearly defined at this stage. Thus, disagreements resulted.
- The North believed that federal power should prevail over state power, and federal laws should be adopted for the nation.
- The South held the opposite view. It also argued that states had the right to nullify federal laws and even withdraw from the federation.
- Different political values became the roots of their conflicts later on.

#### (ii) <u>Different economic developments</u>

- In the first half of the 19th century, industry and commerce in the North developed rapidly.
  - To prevent competition from foreign industrial goods, the North supported protective tariffs.
- The Southern economy highly depended on agriculture and plantations. Its industrial development lagged behind that in the North.
  - The South, therefore, supported free trade in order to import cheap industrial goods from abroad.

#### (iii) <u>Different social structures</u>

- The society of the North was mainly composed of capitalist class, middle class and working class.
- The South was an agricultural society and adopted slavery. It had a lot of black slaves working in the plantations.
- The society of the North was freer and more open than that of the South. The North valued natural rights as stated in the constitution more.

#### (b) Causes: North-South disputes over major issues

- The South and the North had different political values, economic developments and social structures.
- These led to their growing disputes over tariffs, slavery and the western territories.
  - A civil war eventually broke out.

#### (i) <u>Disputes over tariffs</u>

- 1828-1832: the federal government introduced protective tariffs on imported industrial goods.
- The Southern states strongly opposed the acts. They feared that foreign countries would introduce revenge tariffs on their agricultural exports. South Carolina even nullified the acts.
- Although the Southern states finally accepted the revised acts, tensions between the South and the North continued.

#### (ii) <u>Disputes over slavery</u>

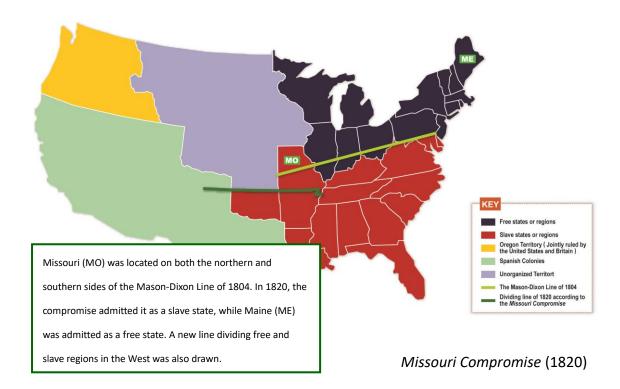
- 'Free states' and 'slave states' co-existed since the founding of the United States.
- Most Northern states were free states
  - They valued natural rights and supported the abolition of slavery.
  - They also hoped that liberated slaves could work at factories.
- Most Southern states were slave states.
  - Slaves acted as a major labour force in Southern plantations and even the Southern economy.

- The Southern states argued that they had the right to maintain slavery within their borders.
- The economic and moral controversies aroused by slavery remained unsolved.
  - They further triggered disputes over the western territories.

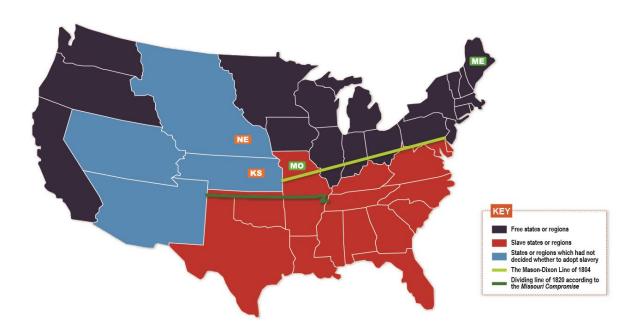
#### (iii) Disputes over the western territories

- In 1819: disputes over slavery aroused controversy over Missouri's request for statehood.
- The South and the North reached the *Missouri Compromise* next year.
  - They agreed to establish a dividing line on the new western territories.

    Slavery was prohibited in the newly established states north of the line.



- The territorial disputes, however, persisted during the American expansion in the 1840s.
- In 1854, the federal government passed a bill. It allowed the new states to decide whether to introduce slavery by popular vote.
  - The *Missouri Compromise* was repealed, leading to a confrontation between the South and the North.
  - In Kansas, bloody conflicts broke out between 1854 and 1858. Relations between the South and the North quickly worsened.



It allowed settlers of Kansas (KS) and Nebraska (NE) to decide whether to introduce slavery by vote, instead of being free states in accordance with the Missouri Compromise. Pro-slavery groups and anti-slavery groups then rushed to Kansas, causing 4-year long bloody conflicts.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

#### (c) Immediate cause: Lincoln elected president

- In 1860, Lincoln ran for president.
- His election manifesto included protective tariffs and restricting the expansion of slavery.
  - He won the election without any support from the Southern states.
  - As a result, the Southern states withdrew from the federation in succession.
- In February 1861, these states formed the 'Confederate States of America' (also known as the 'Confederacy').
  - Lincoln stated that the Confederacy was unconstitutional, but the North-South confrontation continued.
  - Then in April, the American Civil War broke out.

#### A summary table of the outbreak of the American Civil War

	The North  (a total population of about 21 million in 1860.  33 stars represent the number of states in the country in 1861)	The South  (a total population of about 9 million in 1860, 13  stars represent the number of states which joined the Confederacy in 1861)
Differences (political, economic and social)	<ul> <li>Federal power should prevail over state power</li> <li>Federal laws should be adopted for the whole nation</li> <li>Economy mainly based on industry and commerce</li> <li>Society mainly composed of capitalist class, middle class and working class; a more open and free society</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>State power should prevail over federal power</li> <li>The states could nullify federal laws and even withdraw from the federation</li> <li>Economy mainly based on agriculture</li> <li>Agricultural society and adopted slavery</li> </ul>
Disputes (tariffs, slavery and the western territories)	<ul> <li>Supported protective tariffs to protect local industries</li> <li>Supported the abolition of slavery because it was against the spirit of the constitution and could increase workers at factories</li> <li>Opposed the spread of slavery to the western territories</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Supported low tariffs, feared that foreign countries would slap revenge tariffs on their agricultural exports</li> <li>Supported slavery in their states to maintain the Southern plantations and economy</li> <li>Supported extending slavery to the western territories</li> </ul>
Conflicts  Immediate cause	The <i>Kansas-Nebraska Act</i> (1854) repealed the <i>Missouri C</i> between pro-slavery and anti-slavery groups. Relations be  Lincoln ran for president in 1860. The Southern states  After Lincoln won the election, the Southern states  Confederate States of America. The American Civ	ates did not support his election manifesto.

### 2. Results and impacts of the American Civil War

# (a) Results of the civil war

• The four-year-long American Civil War cost about 600,000 lives and 15 billion US dollars.

- The nation was reunified under the leadership of the North. Slavery was abolished after the war.
- The South was placed under military control. Reconstruction started.
- All the Southern states were readmitted to the federation in 1870.

#### (b) Impacts of the civil war on the development of the United States

#### (i) Political aspect: promoted national unity

- Before the American Civil War:
  - The power of the federal government was limited.
- During the war:
  - The North dominated the federal government. It unified national banking and currency systems. It also abolished slavery.
- After the American Civil War:
  - The federal government was strengthened.
  - Wartime policies were adopted across the country.
  - National unity promoted the development of the reunified United States.

### (ii) Economic aspect: laid the foundation for economic development

- Before the civil war:
  - Industrial development was not supported by the South.
- During the war, the North introduced measures to encourage economic development:
  - subsidized private companies to build railways, especially those connected to the western territories;
  - introduced highly protective tariffs to protect local industries;
  - introduced the *Homestead Act* to encourage people to open up farms in the West.
- After the war:
  - These measures were carried out nationally.
  - These fostered the development of the West. It also laid the foundation for the rapid industrialization of the United States from the 1870s to 1890s.

#### (iii) Social aspect: moved towards racial justice

- Before the civil war:
  - Slavery violated natural rights as stated in the *Constitution of the United States*.
- During the war:
  - The issuance of the *Emancipation Proclamation* freed the slaves in the South.
- After the war:
  - Amendments to the *Constitution* were further made in the post-war period.
  - They abolished slavery, and granted black people citizenship and voting rights. This was an important step towards racial justice and equal rights.

#### 3. Important developments after the American Civil War

#### (a) Reconstruction and development of the South

- (i) A decade-long Reconstruction of the South (1867-1877)
- 'Reconstruction of the South': the course of restoring the order of the South.
- The *Reconstruction Acts* of 1867 divided the South into five military districts.
  - To be readmitted into the federation, they were required to draft a new state constitution and establish new state governments.
- In 1877: federal troops left the South. The Reconstruction of the South ended.

#### (ii) Racial discrimination and segregation

- After the war, white Southerners' discrimination against black people continued.
  - Racist organizations were founded.
  - The Southern states passed the *Jim Crow Laws* to enforce racial segregation, including the prohibition of interracial marriage and provision of public facilities for white people.

#### (b) Rapid industrialization

- After the American Civil War, the United States underwent rapid industrialization.
- It became one of the economic powers in the world.

#### (i) Rapid industrial growth

- During the civil war, federal economic measures stimulated industrial growth in the West and the North.
- The abolition of slavery after the civil war also fostered industrial development in the South.
- 1870-1899: industry replaced agriculture as the dominant sector of the national economy.
- In 1900: American industrial production ranked first in the world.
  - The United States became the leading industrial power.

#### (ii) Rise of new industries

- Before the war, American industrial production was mainly based on light industries.
- After the war, new heavy industries developed rapidly.
  - The shares of steel, railway and new energy (such as oil and electricity production) in industrial production increased continuously.

### (iii) Research and development of technological innovations

- Starting from the 1870s, many new discoveries and inventions were made in the United States.
  - The invention of electric power transmission started the Age of Electricity in the country.
  - The use of assembly line extended from the food processing industry to other industries. It became an essential part of modern industrial production.

#### (iv) Emergence of new business model

- New business model developed rapidly since the 1870s.
- American entrepreneurs conducted mergers and acquisitions, and then became monopolies. Some evolved into to be multinational corporations.
  - Soon after its establishment in 1870, Standard Oil grew into the world's largest oil corporation through mergers and acquisitions.

#### (c) Rise to world power

#### (i) Establishment of military superiority

- 1880-1899: the United States actively expanded its navy.
  - It built a modern fleet and reinforced naval training.
- In 1899: the American navy was just behind those of Britain, France and Russia
  - The military superiority of the United States was gradually established.

# (ii) <u>Increase in global influence</u>

- In 1898: the United States won the Spanish-American War.
  - It gained control of Cuba and the Caribbean Sea. It also annexed Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines.
  - The American influence had expanded to Central America and the Pacific region.
- In 1899: the United States announced the 'Open Door Policy' to secure its interests in China.
  - The policy was not opposed by any powers, showing the recognition of the United States' international position and its growing global influence.

# REVISION TIMELINE

Time	Important event	Extended point
1773	The Boston Tea Party	The colonists wanted to show their anger
1774	Britain passed the Coercive Acts	The colonists believed that the acts violated their rights
1775	Outbreak of the war at Lexington	The American Revolution started
1776	The proclamation of the Declaration of Independence	Founding of the U.S.
1783	The U.S. and Britain signed the <i>Treaty of Paris</i>	The American Revolution ended
1787	The Constitution of the United States was passed	The U.S. became a federal republic
1791	The Bill of Rights was ratified	It protects the rights of Americans
1803	The U.S. acquired the Louisiana Territory	Through land purchase: brought from France
1819	The U.S. acquired Florida	Through treaty: signed a treaty with Spain
1820	The U.S. passed the Missouri Compromise	The South and the North agreed to establish a dividing
		line on the new western territories. Slavery was
		prohibited in the newly established states north of the
		line
1823	The U.S. proposed the Monroe Doctrine	The new diplomatic principles were important for the
		development of the U.S.
1830	The U.S. enacted the <i>Indian Removal Act</i>	The American Indians were forced to move to the Indian
		reservations in the West
1845	The U.S. acquired Texas	Through treaty: signed an agreement with the Republic
		of Texas
1846	The U.S. acquired the Oregon Territory	Through treaty: signed a treaty with Britain
1848	The U.S. acquired the Mexican Cession	Through war and treaty: Mexico signed a treaty with the
		U.S. following its defeat in the Mexican-American War
1854	The U.S. passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act	It repealed the Missouri Compromise
10.50		Bloody conflicts broke out in Kansas
1860	Lincoln elected president	Immediate cause of the American Civil War
1861	The American Southern states formed the Confederacy	
	The American Civil War began	It lasted for 4 years and ended in 1865
1862	The U.S. passed the <i>Homestead Act</i>	It allowed people to buy land cheaply which further
		encouraged westward migration
40.5	Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation	It announced the liberation of slaves in the Confederacy
1867	The U.S. acquired Alaska	Through land purchase: brought from Russia
1898	The U.S. acquired Hawaii	Through treaty: signed a treaty with Hawaii
1899	The U.S. announced the 'Open Door Policy'	It was not opposed by any powers



#### The internal and external factors and impact of the American Revolution

#### 1. Thirteen colonies

- During the 17th and the early 18th century, Britain had set up thirteen colonies along the East Coast of North America. In the late 18th century, the Thirteen Colonies started the American Revolution to gain independence from Britain.

#### 2. The Boston Tea Party (1773)

- About a hundred North American colonists dressed up as American Indians. They boarded the British merchant ships docked at Boston and threw cargoes of tea into the sea to show their anger at the British government.

#### 3. The Intolerable Acts (1774)

- Britain passed the *Coercive Acts* to strengthen its control on the American colonies. The colonists believed that the acts violated their rights. Therefore, they called these acts the *Intolerable Acts*.

#### 4. The First Continental Congress (1774)

- Representatives from the colonies held the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia. They demanded that Britain should abolish the *Intolerable Acts* and give them equal rights with other British people.

#### 5. The Declaration of Independence (1776)

- Representatives from the Thirteen Colonies signed the declaration which proclaimed the establishment of the U.S. and the independence of the Thirteen Colonies from Britain. The Thirteen Colonies then became the Thirteen States.

#### **6.** The Constitution of the United States (1778)

- According to the constitution, the United States became a federal republic. The federal government followed the principle of the separation of powers. Powers were divided between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

#### 7. The *Bill of Rights* (1791)

- The first ten amendments to the *Constitution of the United States* that were ratified in 1791. It protects the rights of Americans.

### Territorial expansion and development of the United States in the 19th century

#### 1. Louisiana Purchase (1803)

- The U.S. purchased French Louisiana Territory (including thirteen Midwestern states in present-day United States). Its territory doubled.

#### 2. The Monroe Doctrine (1823)

New diplomatic principles proposed by American President Monroe in 1823. European countries accepted it and gave up re-colonizing the Americas. It not only favoured future American expansion and leadership in Central and South America, but also became the cornerstone of the American foreign policy for almost a century.

#### 3. Alaska Purchase (1867)

- The U.S. purchased Alaska from Russia. American territorial expansion in North America was then almost completed.

#### 4. Westward Movement

- The Westward Movement lasted from the late 18th century to early 20th century. A large-scale westward migration of people and development of the western territories took place. At the same time, however, the native American Indians were forced to move from their homelands.

#### 5. The *Homestead Act* (1862)

- The federal government passed the act which allowed people to buy land cheaply. It further encouraged westward migration.

#### 6. The *Indian Removal Act* (1830)

It was enacted by the federal government. The American Indians were expelled from their homelands and forced to move to the Indian reservations in the West. Many of them died during the migration and wars. Their civilization was also seriously damaged.

### The United States before and after the American Civil War

#### **1.** The American Civil War (1861-1865)

- The war was caused by long-lasting differences and disputes between the North and the South. It nearly led to the breakup of the United States. The nation was reunified under the leadership of the North after the war.

#### 2. Free states and slave states

- Most Northern states were free states and supported the abolition of slavery. Most Southern states were slave states. Slaves acted as a major labour force in plantations and even the Southern economy.

#### 3. The Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Disputes over slavery aroused controversy over Missouri's request for statehood in 1819. The South and the North reached the compromise next year. They agreed to establish a dividing line on the new western territories. Slavery was prohibited in the newly established states north of the line.

#### 4. The Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

- It allowed the new states to decide whether to introduce slavery by popular vote. The *Missouri Compromise* was repealed, leading to a confrontation between the South and the North.

#### 5. The Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

- Lincoln issued the proclamation which announced the liberation of slaves in the Confederacy during the civil war. Thousands of slaves fled to the North.

### 6. Reconstruction of the South (1867-1877)

- It means the course of restoring the order of the South. The *Reconstruction Acts* of 1867 divided the South into five military districts. In 1877, federal troops left the South. The Reconstruction of the South ended.

#### 7. The Jim Crow Laws

- The Southern states passed the laws after the civil war. They enforced racial segregation, including the prohibition of interracial marriage and provision of public facilities for white people.



# **HUNTING FOR HISTORICAL FIGURES**

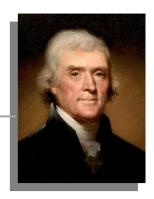


#### 1. Thomas Paine (1737-1809)

He was a political theorist and the author of the famous political pamphlet *Common Sense*. *Common Sense* was the first pamphlet to advocate American independence.

#### **2.** Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

The 3rd president of the United States (1801-1809). He advocated natural rights and freedom.



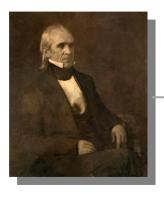
#### **3.** George Washington (1732-1799)

The first president of the United States (1789-1797). He led the Continental Army to victory in the American Revolution and became a national hero.

#### 4. James Monroe (1758-1831)

The 5th president of the United States (1817-1825). He supported the increase of the federal government's power and proposed the 'Monroe Doctrine' that became the cornerstone of the American foreign policy for almost a century.





#### 5. James Polk (1795-1849)

The 11th president of the United States (1845-1849). He was a supporter of Manifest Destiny. He actively expanded the territory of the United States and strived to promote the westward movement.

#### 6. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896)

American writer and abolitionist. She was best known for her novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which led to widespread feeling against slavery in the United States.



#### 7. Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)

The 16th president of the United States (1861-1865). He led the federal government to defeat the Confederacy during the American Civil War, and issue the famous *Emancipation Proclamation* to liberate the slaves in the South.

#### 8. Martin Luther King (1929-1968)

Famous social activist in the United States. He used civil disobedience as a means to fight for civil rights. He has made the famous 'I Have a Dream' speech and won the Nobel Peace Prize.





# **★** The internal and external factors and impact of the American Revolution

	•	Before the Seven Years' War: Britain seldom intervened in the autonomy
		of the North American colonies
	>	The North American colonists were allowed to set up local councils
	>	The councils had powers to pass laws, collect taxes and mobilize militias.
D 1141 1		They ruled the colonies together with the governors appointed by the
Political		British government
discontent	•	After the Seven Years' War: Britain tightened its governance of the
		Thirteen Colonies
	>	Acts passed by local councils had to be approved by the British Parliament
	>	The British governors could veto resolutions made by local councils and
		even disband the councils
		Trade policy
	>	The colonists could not produce goods similar to Britain's exported goods
	>	The colonists could only sell their goods to Britain
Economic	•	Tax problems
discontent	>	Starting from 1764, the British government passed several acts to tax
		various goods in the Thirteen Colonies.
	<b>\$</b>	The colonists refused to pay the taxes, arguing that they did not have
		representation in the British Parliament
	•	The works of the European Enlightenment thinkers spread and became
		very popular in North America.
Influence of	>	Inspired by the Enlightenment, the colonists realized that they had the right
the		to overthrow an absolute government.
Enlightenment	•	Local famous thinkers such as Paine and Jefferson strongly criticized
		British colonial rule, encouraging more North American colonists to resist
		British oppression
	•	

# **\*** Course of the Revolution; Political system and constitution of the late 18th-century United States

		•
Immediate	•	The Boston Tea Party (1773)
causes of the	•	The Intolerable Acts (1774)
revolution	•	The First Continental Congress (1774)
Outbreak and		Start of the Revolution: Outbreak of the war at Lexington (1775)
development	•	The Declaration of Independence and the founding of the U.S. (1776)
of the	>	It proclaimed the establishment of the U.S. and the independence of the Thirteen Colonies
revolution		Signing of the <i>Treaty of Paris</i> (1783): the end of the revolution
		The Constitution of the United States and the federal republic
	>	According to the <i>Constitution of the United States</i> (1787), the U.S. became a federal republic
	>	The <b>federal government</b> : handled national defense, diplomacy, foreign trade and currency
Political	>	The <b>state governments</b> : were responsible for state affairs
system and	•	Presidential system and the separation of powers
constitution	>	President: the head of the republic and was elected by eligible citizens
of the late	>	The federal government followed the principle of the separation of powers
18th-century		- Powers were divided between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, enabling the
<b>United States</b>		three to check and balance each other
		Passage of the Bill of Rights
	>	In 1791: The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Bill of
		Rights, were ratified. It protects the rights of Americans

# **★** Impact of the American Revolution

	•	Spread of revolutionary ideas
	>	The revolution put the ideas of the Enlightenment into practice
Promoting	>	Its success further illustrated to the world that it was possible to achieve liberty and overthrow
revolutionary		oppressive rule through revolution
movements	•	Outbreak of revolutions
	>	The revolution set off a series of revolutions in other parts of the world (e.g. the French
		Revolution; revolts in the Central and South American colonies)
Sotting on	•	The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights
Setting an	>	They incorporated the ideas of liberty and democracy.
example of	•	The American republican system and government structure, based on the separation of powers,
liberty and		were followed by many countries
democracy	>	The United States set an example of liberty and democracy.

# **★** Territorial expansion and development of the U.S. in the 19th century: Course of territorial expansion

Time	Method	Land acquired and brief description			
1803	Land purchase	The Louisiana Territory (including thirteen Midwestern states in present-day U.S.)			
1003	Land purchase	Louisiana Purchase: purchased over 2.1 million km² of land from France			
		Florida (located in present-day Southern U.S.)			
1819	Treaty	1807-1814: Many Americans migrate to Spanish West Florida			
1019	Heaty	1818: The U.S. sent an army to occupy East Florida			
		• 1819: Spain signed a treaty with the U.S. in 1819 and ceded Florida to the U.S.			
	New diplomatic prin	ciples: the Monroe Doctrine			
	• The U.S. would	not interfere in the internal affairs of or wars between European countries			
	• The U.S. recogn	nized and would not interfere in existing European colonies in the Americas			
	European count	tries should respect that 'the Americas belong to the Americans'. They should no longer regard the Americas			
1823	as subjects of c	as subjects of colonization. European interference in American affairs would be viewed as a hostile act against the U.S.			
1023	Significance for the development of the United States				
	The doctrine m	ade European countries give up re-colonizing the Americas. It also favoured future expansion of the United			
	States in Centra	al and South America and its leadership in the Americas			
	The Monroe Do	octrine became the cornerstone of the American foreign policy for almost a century. The U.S. could focus on			
	expansion in th	e Americas and its own development			
		Texas			
1845	Treaty	• 1844: the U.S. signed an agreement with the Republic of Texas			
		1845: Texas was admitted into the U.S.			
1846	Treaty	The Oregon Territory			
1040	Iteaty	1846: a treaty was concluded by which the U.S. obtained the Oregon Territory from Britain			
		The Mexican Cession			
1848	War & Treaty	• 1846-1848: the outbreak of the Mexican-American War			
		Mexico signed a treaty with the U.S. after its defeat in the war. Mexico ceded a vast region			
1867	Land purchase	Alaska			
1007	Land purchase	Alaska Purchase: purchased over 1.5 million km² of land from Russia			
		Hawaii (located in the Central Pacific Ocean)			
1898	War & Treaty	The U.S. obtained Hawaii through treaty and founded modern-day boundaries			
1070	vial & Heaty	Guam and the Philippines (located in the Western Pacific Ocean)			
		The U.S. gained them through war			

# \* Territorial expansion and development of the U.S. in the 19th century: Territorial development (the Westward Movement)

What was the		The government encouraged people to migrate westwards and pioneered the West
Westward Movement	>	Reason: the newly acquired western territories had yet to be developed
westward Movement	>	<b>Time:</b> from the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century to early 20 <sup>th</sup> century
Course of territorial development		
Continuous most mond	•	Since the late 18th century: the federal government sold land in the West to its people
Continuous westward	•	1862: the federal government passed the <i>Homestead Act</i>
migration	>	It allowed people to buy land cheaply. It further encouraged westward migration
	•	The pioneers opened up land in the West to build <b>farms</b> and <b>ranches</b>
Land development	•	1840s-1850s: the mining industry and manufacturing industry arose
and building	•	The federal government built many infrastructures in the West. It also carried out policies to
		encourage private companies to invest. Many roads, canals, and railways were built
Evapolation of	•	1830: the federal government enacted the <i>Indian Removal Act</i>
Expulsion of	>	Indians were expelled from their homelands and forced to move to the Indian reservations
American Indians	>	Many of them died during the migration and wars. Their civilization was seriously damaged

#### \* Impact of the 19th-century territorial expansion on the development of the U.S.

	■ Increase in food production
	_
	• The western territories had become a major production region of <b>wheat</b> and <b>pork</b> in the U.S.
	They supplied food to the eastern region as well as Europe
Promoting	■ Economic growth
national	• The new infrastructure in the West sped up its process of <b>industrialization</b> and <b>urbanization</b>
development	> Steel, petroleum and mining industries developed rapidly
	In 1869, the First Transcontinental Railway opened. It linked the Central and Western
	regions, and the existing railway network in the East
	♦ These contributed to the rapid economic growth of the United States during 1870-1890s
Canaina assisa of	The white Americans went to war with the Indians three times in order to develop Florida
Causing series of	• The <b>exploitation</b> and <b>oppression</b> of the Indians would remain an <b>indelible stain</b> on the
racial conflicts	history of the U.S.
Coursing the	Since 1820s: conflicts between America's Northern and Southern states increased with the
Causing the	territorial expansion.
American Civil	They disputed over whether the new western states should introduce slavery
War	
	♦ Their relations worsened, leading to the outbreak of the American Civil War in the 1860s

# **★** Background of the American Civil War: differences between the South and the North

Different political values	<ul> <li>■ The Constitution of the United States</li> <li>• States had all powers not granted to the federal government</li> <li>• The division of state and federal powers had not been clearly defined at this stage</li> <li>♦ Thus, disagreements resulted</li> <li>■ The North believed that:</li> <li>• federal power should prevail over state power</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>federal laws should be adopted for the nation</li> <li>The South believed that:</li> <li>states had the right to nullify federal laws and even withdraw from the federation</li> <li>⇒ Different political values became the roots of their conflicts later on</li> </ul>
Different economic developments	<ul> <li>The North</li> <li>Its industry and commerce developed rapidly</li> <li>It supported protective tariffs to prevent competition from foreign industrial goods</li> <li>The South</li> <li>Its economy highly depended on agriculture and plantations</li> <li>Its industrial development lagged behind that in the North</li> <li>It supported free trade in order to import cheap industrial goods from abroad</li> </ul>
Different social structures	<ul> <li>The North</li> <li>The society was mainly composed of capitalist class, middle class and working class</li> <li>The society was freer and more open than that of the South</li> <li>It valued natural rights as stated in the constitution more</li> <li>The South</li> <li>It was an agricultural society and adopted slavery</li> <li>It had a lot of black slaves working in the plantations</li> </ul>

# **★** Causes of the American Civil War: North-South disputes over major issues

		1828-1832: the federal government <b>introduced protective tariffs</b> on imported industrial goods
		The Southern states strongly opposed the acts
Disputes	•	They feared that foreign countries would introduce revenge tariffs on their agricultural exports
over tariffs	•	South Carolina nullified the acts
	<b>\$</b>	The Southern states finally accepted the revised acts
	<b>\$</b>	Tensions between the South and the North continued
	•	Northern states
	•	Most of them were <b>free states</b>
	•	They valued natural rights and supported the abolition of slavery
Disputes	•	They also hoped that liberated slaves could work at factories
over slavery		Southern states
	•	Most of them were slave states. Slaves acted as a major labour force in Southern plantations
	•	They argued that they had the right to maintain slavery within their borders
	<b></b>	The economic and moral controversies aroused by slavery remained unsolved

# Disputes over slavery triggered disputes over the western territories

	•
	■ 1819: Disputes over slavery aroused controversy over Missouri's request for statehood
	■ 1820: The South and the North reached the <i>Missouri Compromise</i>
D: 4	They agreed to establish a dividing line on the new western territories
Disputes	Slavery was prohibited in the newly established states north of the line
over the	■ 1854: A new bill allowed the new states to decide whether to introduce slavery by popular vote
western	• It <b>repealed</b> the <i>Missouri Compromise</i> , leading to a <b>confrontation</b> between the South and the
territories	North
	■ 1854-1858: bloody conflicts broke out in Kansas
	♦ Relations between the South and the North quickly worsened
Immediate	■ Lincoln's president election manifesto included <b>protective tariffs</b> and <b>restricting</b>
cause:	■ Lincoln won the election without any support from the Southern states
Lincoln	• The Southern states withdrew from the federation in succession
elected	■ February 1861: these states formed the 'Confederate States of America' (the 'Confederacy')
president	■ April 1861: the American Civil War broke out

# **★** Results and impacts of the American Civil War

Results of the	■ The South was defeated
civil war	■ The nation was reunified under the leadership of the North
	Impacts of the civil war on the development of the United States
Political aspect:  promoted  national unity	<ul> <li>Before the war</li> <li>The power of the federal government was limited</li> <li>During the war</li> <li>The North dominated the federal government. It unified national banking and currency systems. It also abolished slavery.</li> <li>After the war</li> <li>The federal government was strengthened</li> <li>Wartime policies were adopted across the country</li> <li>National unity promoted the development of the reunified United States</li> </ul>
Economic aspect: laid the foundation for economic development	<ul> <li>Before the war</li> <li>Industrial development was not supported by the South</li> <li>During the war: the North introduced measures to encourage economic development</li> <li>subsidized private companies to build railways, especially those connected to the western territories</li> <li>introduced highly protective tariffs to protect local industries</li> <li>introduced the <i>Homestead Act</i> to encourage people to open up farms in the West</li> <li>After the war</li> <li>These measures were carried out nationally and fostered the development of the West</li> <li>It laid the foundation for the rapid industrialization of the U.S. from the 1870s to 1890s</li> </ul>
Social aspect: moved towards racial justice	<ul> <li>Before the war</li> <li>Slavery violated natural rights as stated in the Constitution of the United States</li> <li>During the war</li> <li>The issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the South</li> <li>After the war</li> <li>Amendments to the Constitution were further made in the post-war period</li> <li>They abolished slavery, and granted black people citizenship and voting rights</li> <li>This was an important step towards racial justice and equal rights</li> </ul>

# **★** Important developments after the American Civil War

		■ <b>Reconstruction of the South:</b> the course of restoring the order of the South
	A decade-long	■ The <i>Reconstruction Acts</i> of 1867
	Reconstruction	The South were divided into five military districts.
Reconstruction	of the South	• To be readmitted into the federation, they were required to <b>draft a new state</b>
and	(1867-1877)	constitution and establish new state governments
development of		■ 1877: federal troops left the South. The Reconstruction of the South ended
the South		■ White Southerners' discrimination against black people continued
the Bouth	Racial	■ Racist organizations were founded
	discrimination	■ The Southern states passed the <i>Jim Crow Laws</i> :
	and segregation	• to enforce racial segregation, including the prohibition of interracial marriage
		and provision of public facilities for white people
		■ Federal economic measures and abolition of slavery during and after the civil
		war fostered industrial growth
	Rapid	■ 1870-1899: industry replaced agriculture as the <b>dominant sector</b> of the
	industrialization	national economy
		■ 1900: American industrial production ranked first in the world
		The United States became the leading industrial power
		■ Before the war
		American industrial production was mainly based on light industries
	Rise of new	■ After the war
	industries	New heavy industries developed rapidly
		The shares of steel, railway and new energy (such as oil and electricity
Rapid		production) in industrial production increased continuously
industrialization		■ Starting from the 1870s
	Research and	<ul> <li>Many new discoveries and inventions were made in the U.S.</li> </ul>
	development of	<ul> <li>The invention of electric power transmission started the Age of Electricity</li> </ul>
	technological	in the country
	innovations	• The use of <b>assembly line</b> extended from the food processing industry to other
	mnovations	industries. It became an essential part of modern industrial production
	<b>T</b>	Since the 1870s
	Emergence of	American entrepreneurs conducted <b>mergers</b> and <b>acquisitions</b> , and then
	new business	became <b>monopolies</b> . Some evolved into <b>multinational corporations</b>
	model	• Standard Oil (founded in 1870) grew into the world's largest oil corporation
		through mergers and acquisitions

	Establishment of military superiority	<ul> <li>1880-1899</li> <li>The U.S. actively expanded its navy</li> <li>It built a modern fleet and reinforced naval training</li> <li>1899</li> <li>The American navy was just behind those of Britain, France and Russia</li> <li>The military superiority of the United States was gradually established</li> </ul>
Rise to world power	Increase in global influence	<ul> <li>1898</li> <li>The U.S. won the Spanish-American War</li> <li>It gained control of Cuba and the Caribbean Sea</li> <li>It annexed Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines</li> <li>The American influence had expanded to Central America and the Pacific region</li> <li>1899</li> <li>The U.S. announced the 'Open Door Policy' to secure its interests in China</li> <li>The policy was not opposed by any powers, showing the recognition of the United States' international position and its growing global influence</li> </ul>



1.	Which of the following descriptions about the 'Louisiana Purchase' is <u>NO'</u> correct?	<u>Γ</u>
	A. American President Jefferson negotiated with France for the purchase	
	B. The United States paid 15 million US dollars for the Louisiana Territory	
	C. The territory of the United States tripled after the purchase	
	D. France decided to sell the Louisiana Territory to finance the war with Britain	
2.	When did Lincoln elect president?	
	A. 1860	
	B. 1865	
	C. 1872	
	D. 1875	
3.	Which of the following descriptions about the disputes over the western territorie	S
	is <u>NOT</u> correct?	
	A. The South and the North reached the Missouri Compromise in 1820	
	B. A bill in 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise	
	C. Bloody conflicts broke out between 1854 and 1858 in Missouri	
	D. The Missouri Compromise established a dividing line on the new wester	n
	territories	
4.	How did the United States acquire Alaska?	
	A. Through war	
	B. Through land purchase	
	C. Through treaty	
	D. Through war and treaty	
5.	Which of the followings is <u>NOT</u> a measure adopted by the American government	nt
	to develop the western territories?	
	A. Carried out policies to encourage private companies to invest	
	B. Allowed people to buy land cheaply	
	C. Introduced slavery	
	5. 1111 5 mm + 50 p	1 1

6.	Wl	hich of the following chronological orders is correct?
	A.	Passage of the <i>Bill of Rights</i> $\rightarrow$ Acquisition of the Mexican Cession by the U.S. $\rightarrow$
		Boston Tea Party → Acquisition of Hawaii by the U.S.
	B.	Passage of the <i>Bill of Rights</i> → Acquisition of Hawaii by the U.S. → Boston Tea
		Party → Acquisition of the Mexican Cession by the U.S.
	C.	Boston Tea Party → Passage of the <i>Bill of Rights</i> → Acquisition of Hawaii by the
		U.S. → Acquisition of the Mexican Cession by the U.S.
	D.	Boston Tea Party → Passage of the <i>Bill of Rights</i> → Acquisition of the Mexican
		Cession by the U.S. → Acquisition of Hawaii by the U.S.
7.	Th	e United States gained control of which of the following places through the
	Sp	anish-American War in 1898?
	A.	Britain
	B.	Spain
	C.	Florida
	D.	Cuba
8.	Wl	hich of the following descriptions about the Southern States before the
	An	nerican Civil War was NOT correct?
		They believed that federal power should prevail over state power
	В.	They wanted to maintain slavery within their borders
	C.	The Southern economy highly depended on agriculture and plantations
	D.	They supported free trade and low tariff
9.	Wl	hich of the followings was proclaimed or enacted by the United States in 1776?
		The Intolerable Acts
	B.	The Jim Crow Laws
	C.	The Declaration of Independence
	D.	The Indian Removal Act
10	Wl	hich of the following was <u>NOT</u> a characteristic of the American industrial
	dev	velopment after the civil war?
		Rapid industrial growth
		New light industries developed rapidly
		Research and development of technological innovations
		Emergence of new business model



Study the source and answer the questions that follow. (11 marks)

Source: An extract from the speech given by an American president in 1823.

.....The Americas, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. .....If any European powers try to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere (referring to the Americas), we should consider it as attempts threatening our peace and safety......

...... Our policy in regard to Europe...... remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto (事實上的) as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it......Our country would meet all just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none.



- 1. Which American president gave the speech in the Source? (1 mark)
- 2. What American diplomatic principles were reflected in the Source? Explain your answer according to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
- 3. 'The new diplomatic policy proposed by the United States in the 1820s is very important for its development.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

1. Which American president gave the speech in the source? (1 mark)

•	American president:
2.	What American diplomatic principles were reflected in the Source? Explain your answer according to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (4 marks)
•	Clues from the Source:
•	Own knowledge:
3.	'The new diplomatic policy proposed by the United States in the 1820s is very important for its development.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the Source, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)
•	Stance:
•	Clues from the Source:
•	Own knowledge:
•	Clues from the Source:
•	Own knowledge: