

## 2.5 Expansion and Industrialization

Maps and  
GraphsDigital  
Library

**Main Idea** During the 1800s, the United States expanded its territory and industries.

The treaty that settled the Revolution expanded U.S. territory to include land east of the Mississippi River. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson doubled the size of the country by making the **Louisiana Purchase**.

### Settling the West

Some Americans expected that the United States would expand its territory all the way to the Pacific Ocean. Many believed it had the right to do so. This idea came to be known as **Manifest Destiny**.

In 1804, Army officers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark were hired to lead an exploration of the newly purchased land. The expedition set out from St. Louis and traveled to the Pacific Ocean and back. Its arrival at the Columbia River in Oregon ► was

important because it helped establish a U.S. claim as far west as the Pacific Ocean.

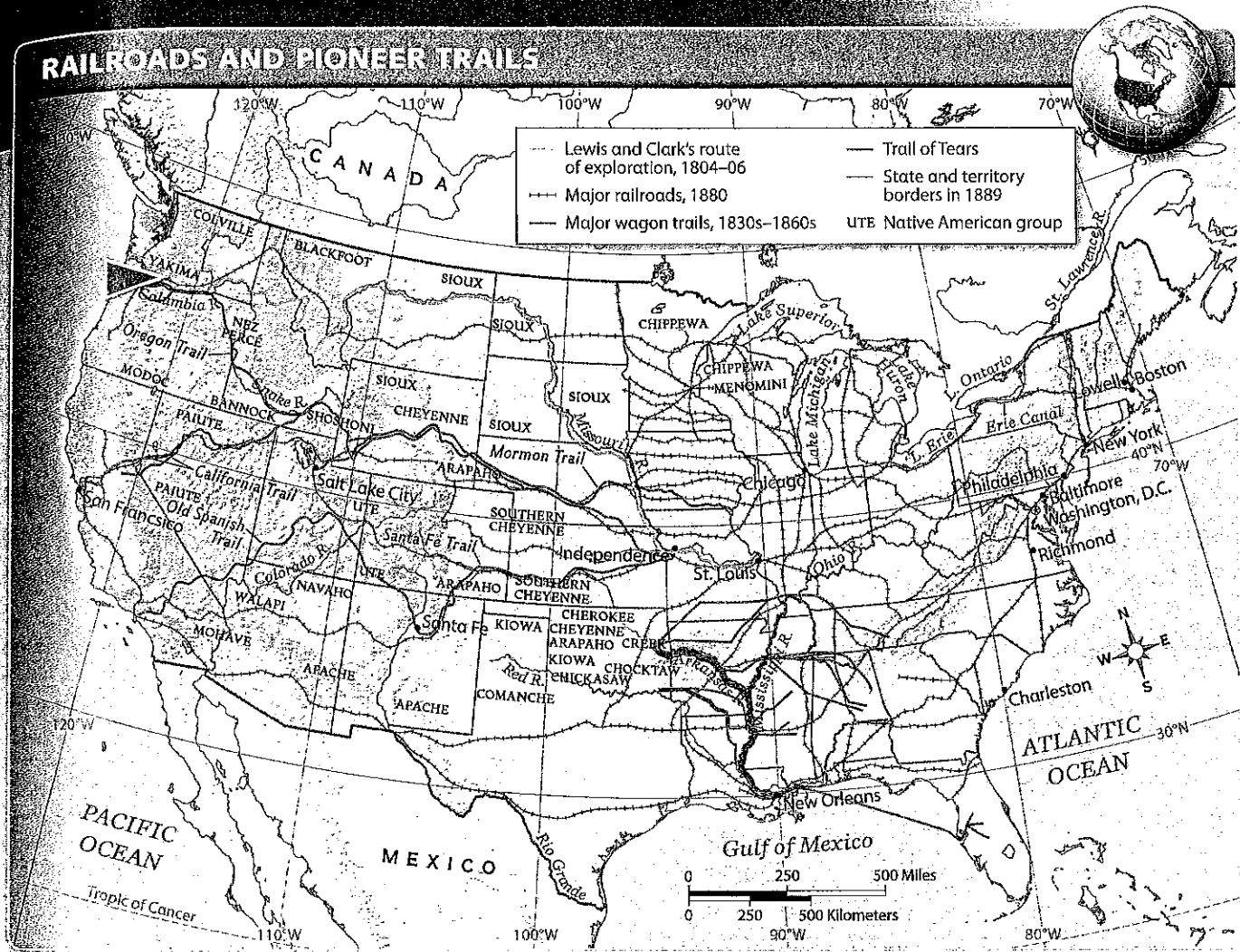
Starting in the 1840s, thousands of Americans became **pioneers**, or settlers of new land. Their westward journey was marked by rough lands, deep rivers, the threat of disease, and even possible attack by Native Americans. The trails they used, such as the Sante Fe and Oregon Trails, still show deep ruts from wagon wheels.

Settlers' thirst for land also led to the forced removal of Native Americans. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 relocated tribes to the West. Some tribes in the southeast had highly developed farming and governments, and no interest in land to the West. If tribes refused to leave, U.S. troops forced them. The Cherokee, who tried to negotiate to keep their land, were eventually forced into a strenuous 116-day journey to Oklahoma. This route became known as the **Trail of Tears**.

► **Critical Viewing** Camps like this one were set up for workers along the construction of the transcontinental railroad. What would be the advantages and disadvantages of being a worker on this project?



## RAILROADS AND PIONEER TRAILS



### Industrialization

After independence, industry grew quickly in the east, especially textiles. By 1813, for example, the production of cloth was completely mechanized, or made by machines rather than by hand. The town of Lowell, Massachusetts, with its early textile mills, was the first U.S. town to be planned around an industry.

**Industrialization**—the shift to large-scale production—expanded throughout the 19th century. The construction of the Erie Canal in 1825 provided a water route from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. As a result, New York City became a major American port. Railroads allowed goods and people to travel even greater distances, especially the **transcontinental** railroad.

Completed in 1869, this railroad crossed the entire continent. Movement to the West was faster and easier for Americans than it had ever been before.

### Before You Move On

**Monitor Comprehension** In what ways did the United States expand its territory and industries during the 1800s?

### ONGOING ASSESSMENT

## READING LAB

- 1. Summarize** What is Manifest Destiny? What effect did it have on the United States?
- 2. Location** How did the Indian Removal Act of 1830 affect tribes in the southeastern states?
- 3. Make Inferences** How did the construction of canals and railroads benefit manufacturers?