

Chapter 30: The Americas in the Age of Independence

Key Questions:

1. What factors (or steps) allowed the United States to territorially expand between independence and the 1840's? How does this become connected to the concept of "Manifest Destiny"?
2. Why did Native Americans eventually lose, "... the war against the forces of U.S. expansionism?"
3. How did U.S. expansion create problems within the republic and aggravate regional tensions? What did the Missouri Compromise illustrate?
4. What were Abraham Lincoln's attitudes about slavery? What was his primary aim at the start of the Civil war and what was the connection to the issue of slavery?
5. How did Canada come to have sizable populations of both French and British? How did the War of 1812 fuel Canadian nationalism? Why did Canada gain self-rule throughout the mid-late 1800's?
6. The text states that, "... constitutions were much more difficult to frame in Latin America than in the United States." Why was this so, and what were the results?
7. In what specific ways does the Argentine leader Juan Manuel de Rosas exemplify "Caudillo" rule?
8. Why was the rule of Benito Juarez in Mexico considered a time of liberal reform? Be able to identify the major features of "La Reforma"
9. What were the major reasons/causes for the Mexican revolution which began in 1910? How did the leadership and activities of Zapata and Villa embody this?

10. What were the main provisions of the Mexican Constitution of 1917?
11. What were the main differences between the migrant labor that came to North America and Latin America in the 1800's? (i.e. point of origin, reasons for migration, roles played in economic development)
12. Why were railroads considered one of the most important economic developments of the later 19th century? How did they influence economic development?
13. How was Canada's National Policy vital to its economic development? What did it do? What did it promote?
14. Why did Latin America NOT undergo industrial development like the U.S. or Canada?
15. Although Porfirio Diaz ruled Mexico in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a dictatorial general, what efforts were made to modernize and industrialize under his rule?
16. Compare – Contrast: Read the following sections in the text; "Societies in the United States" Native Peoples" and "Canadian Cultural Contacts" Summarize how the native indigenous peoples, and/or ethnicities, of each area/nation were treated in the 19th century. In what ways was this treatment similar or different.

Key Terms/Concepts/People:

- Manifest Destiny
- Indian Removal Act (1830)
- Trail of Tears
- Battle of the Little Big Horn
- Wounded Knee
- Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848)
- Emancipation Proclamation (1863)
- Caudillos
- Juan Manuel de Rosas
- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
- Benito Juarez
- Porfirio Diaz
- Emiliano Zapata

- Pancho Villa
- Cinco de Mayo
- “tierra y libertad”
- Mexican Constitution of 1917
- Golandrinos
- National Policy
- Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
- Reconstruction period
- Seneca Falls Convention (1848)
- Louis Riel