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Trips were made to North America, South America and even around Cape Horn. Before the English or French settlers even got to the Americas, Spain had stretched their empire across most of North and South America. Big name explorers like Cortes and Pizzeria pitched in for Spain. In search of better and more land, settlers in Jamestown moved expanded north and a little bit south. In the midst of their expansion, they moved into Indian land.

Expansion occurred in other early colonies, too. Settlers in Plymouth expanded into colonies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Haven. . England wasn't the only country that constructed colonies in North America in the eighteenth century. The Dutch, French, and Spanish accompanied them. 8. Trying to find solace in numbers, the colonies experienced a lot of racial and ethnic diversity within. The main groups escaping prosecution were Jews, Swedes, Welsh and French Hugueness. 9. The "triangle trade" is used to describe the many "triangular" trading routes that crossed the Atlantic. The commerce would supply colonies and Africa with manufactured goods, the New World with slaves, and Europe with colonial items. 10. For most of the eighteenth century, North America was dominated by the British, Spanish, and French. Britain had influence on the East Coast, France the Mid-east, and Spain the Southwest. 11. The Seven Years' War ended with French defeat and a treaty giving all land east of the Mississippi to Britain. The British territory now stretched from the tip of Florida to the northernmost point in Canada. 12. The Revolutionary War was kicked off by major battles in the North, like Lexington and Concord. Most of the important fighting took place in New Jersey and New York. 13.

After fighting a lot in the North, the Revolutionary War shifted to the South in 1777. The shift was of no avail as the British finally were defeated in Yorktown in 1781. 14. Though they won they're territory, the US only owned a small part of North America. The continent was shared by a bunch of European countries as well. 15. Just because they won the war, doesn't mean the US had total support from within. There were a lot of Loyalists throughout the colonies, most abundant in New York and the Carolinas. 16. Though it was very ineffective, one thing the Articles of Confederation did do is ceding western land out to Spanish Louisiana.

The United States now stretched from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. 17. In 1780, ordinances were set out resulting in both surveying and sale of public domain land. Eventually this land resulted in new states carved out of it and made equal members in the US. 18. The area of influence for Federalists and Anti-Federalists was separated: those who were Federalists, though they did not cover as much land mass had more people than the Anti-Federalists. 19. After being enslaved, massacred, and driven from their home, the Indian population was incredibly low compared to that of the early colonial era.

However, they moved to the west where, past the Appalachians, was considered Indian country. 20. After the Presidential Election of 1800, Jefferson was elected president. Though he won a big majority of the states, he only won with 53% of the population. 21. The United States kept growing, including the 200% growth in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Being largely uncharted, Lewis and Clark explored this landmass in the years following the purchase. 22. For America, the War of 1812 was a war on two fronts: with Britain and with the Native Americans.

However, they fought hard and won most of the battles. 23. By 1840, America had put in a lot of work towards the transportation system, which proved very beneficial for the economy. The roads, usable rivers, and canals spread all throughout the eastern part of the country. 24. In the early asses, the population began to move west and across the Mississippi River. Much of the territory owned by the United State, however, still remained unsettled. 25. Between 1820 and 1840, the cotton industry exploded in the rear from South Carolina to Louisiana.

The Mississippi River became discovered as a good area to grow an abundance of cotton. 26. Due to arguments of slavery, the Missouri Compromise was formed to settle that. The Missouri Compromise separated the United States into territories open to slavery and those closed to slavery. 27. The 1828 election is a good representation of lifestyles varying due to location. Jackson won every state in the South and Adams was only popular in the far North East. 28. Americans finally completed their Indian exclusion in 1835 when Indian presence seized to exist east of the Mississippi River.

They removed the Five Civilized Tribes, Chickasaws, Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole, to do so. 29. Though usually the South is characterized to be cotton plantations, the slaves also worked to grow rice, sugarcane, tobacco, and hemp. While hemp and tobacco were mostly grown more north, cotton, rice, and sugarcane were exclusively grown in the southern US. 30. The better the lands, the more slaves were in the area, resulting in a concentration of the slave population in areas with fertile soil or good access to big markets. Many big cities were in areas of high slave population due to this way of thinking.