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NAME _____

MATERIALS:

Atlas
colored pencils
scissors



The Expanding Nation

The United States quadrupled in size in less than 100 years. Some of this new land was gained through war, but most was purchased from foreign countries.

Between 1804 and 1806, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the vast northwestern region of the country. Their success allowed the United States to eventually claim the Oregon Country.

1. Use the maps and information on pages 38 and 47 of *The Nystrom Atlas of United States History* to complete the chart below. (See the example.)

- a. Complete the Former Owners column.
- b. Fill in the Total Area of U.S. column by adding the land listed in the Gain column to the previous total area.

YEAR	PURCHASE/CESSION	FORMER OWNERS	GAIN (in sq. mi.)	TOTAL AREA OF U.S.	MAP COLOR
1790	United States	Great Britain	865,000	865,000	gray
1803	Louisiana Purchase		817,000		blue
1819	Florida Cession, Red River Basin		67,000		purple
1845	Texas Annexation, Maine		386,000		green
1846	Oregon Country		282,000		yellow
1848	Mexican Cession		523,000		orange
1853	Gadsden Purchase		30,000		red

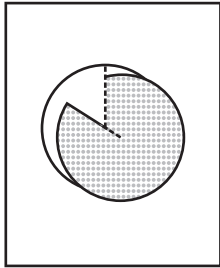
2. On the map below, use colored pencils to shade each purchase or cession in the color stated in the Map Color column.



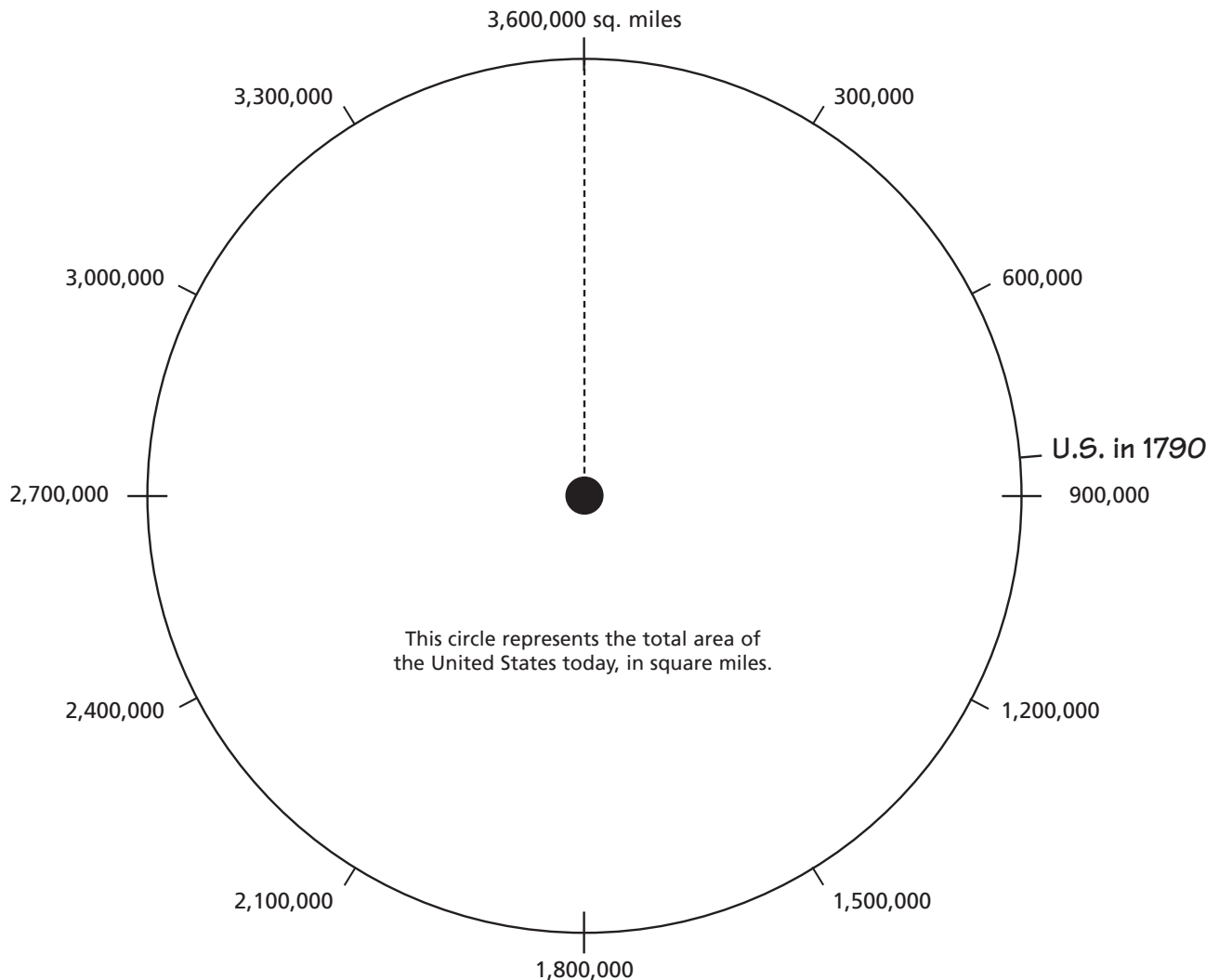
NAME _____

Pulling It Together

In the 1840s many Americans believed in Manifest Destiny. This term described the belief that territorial expansion of the United States was God's will and therefore inevitable.



3. Make a moveable pie graph showing the growth of the United States.
 - a. On the color copy of Activity Sheet 25b, cut out the circle. Also cut the dotted radius of the circle. On the white copy, cut only the dotted radius line.
 - b. Slide the radius of the colored circle into the radius of the white circle.
4. Use your chart to graph the growth of the United States.
 - a. Write the name of the purchase or cession outside the circle near the total land area after the gain. (See the example.)
 - b. Now move the colored circle to show the total area of the United States after each purchase or cession.



Which purchase or cession was most important? Why?

MATERIALS:
Atlas





Cuban Missile Crisis

In 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union faced off during one of the most heated moments of the Cold War. Our country prepared for nuclear attack as Soviet missiles sat just 90 miles from Florida.


On October 16, 1962, American leaders learned that the Soviet Union was supplying Cuba with missiles capable of striking major U.S. cities, such as New York and Los Angeles.

1. Mark the sites of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

- On Activity Sheet 54b, on the Cuban Missile Crisis map, find Cuba and underline its label.
- Draw three missile site symbols  in northern Cuba, west of the city of Havana.
- Draw two missile site symbols  in northern Cuba, east of Havana.
- Label the missile sites **SU** for Soviet Union.


On October 22, President John F. Kennedy demanded that the Soviet Union remove its missiles from Cuba. He announced that if any missiles were launched, the United States would strike back.

2. Mark the sites of missiles in the United States.

- Use map B, “Threat of the Atomic Bomb,” on page 94 in *The Nystrom Atlas of United States History* to locate missile sites in the United States.
- On Activity Sheet 54b, on the locator map, draw ten missile site symbols  in the United States.

The next day, the United States placed a naval quarantine (blockade) on ships transporting dangerous weapons to Cuba.


3. Show the U.S. naval quarantine of Cuba.

- Look at map D, “Cuban Missile Crisis,” on page 95 of the Atlas. Notice the extent of the U.S. naval blockade of the island.
- On Activity Sheet 54b, on the Cuban Missile Crisis map, draw ship symbols  around Cuba.

While U.S. ships surrounded the island's 2,100-mile coastline, Americans anxiously awaited a Soviet response.

During the crisis, the United States was on alert. Troops were sent to Florida for a possible invasion of Cuba. Ships headed for the Caribbean. Planes prepared for air strikes on Cuba. Spy planes flew over the island.

4. Show the extent of American readiness.

- On the map, across Florida, write **100,000+ TROOPS**.
- Tensions increased on October 27 when a U.S. spy plane was shot down over Cuba. Draw a plane symbol  in Cuba.

NAME _____

54b

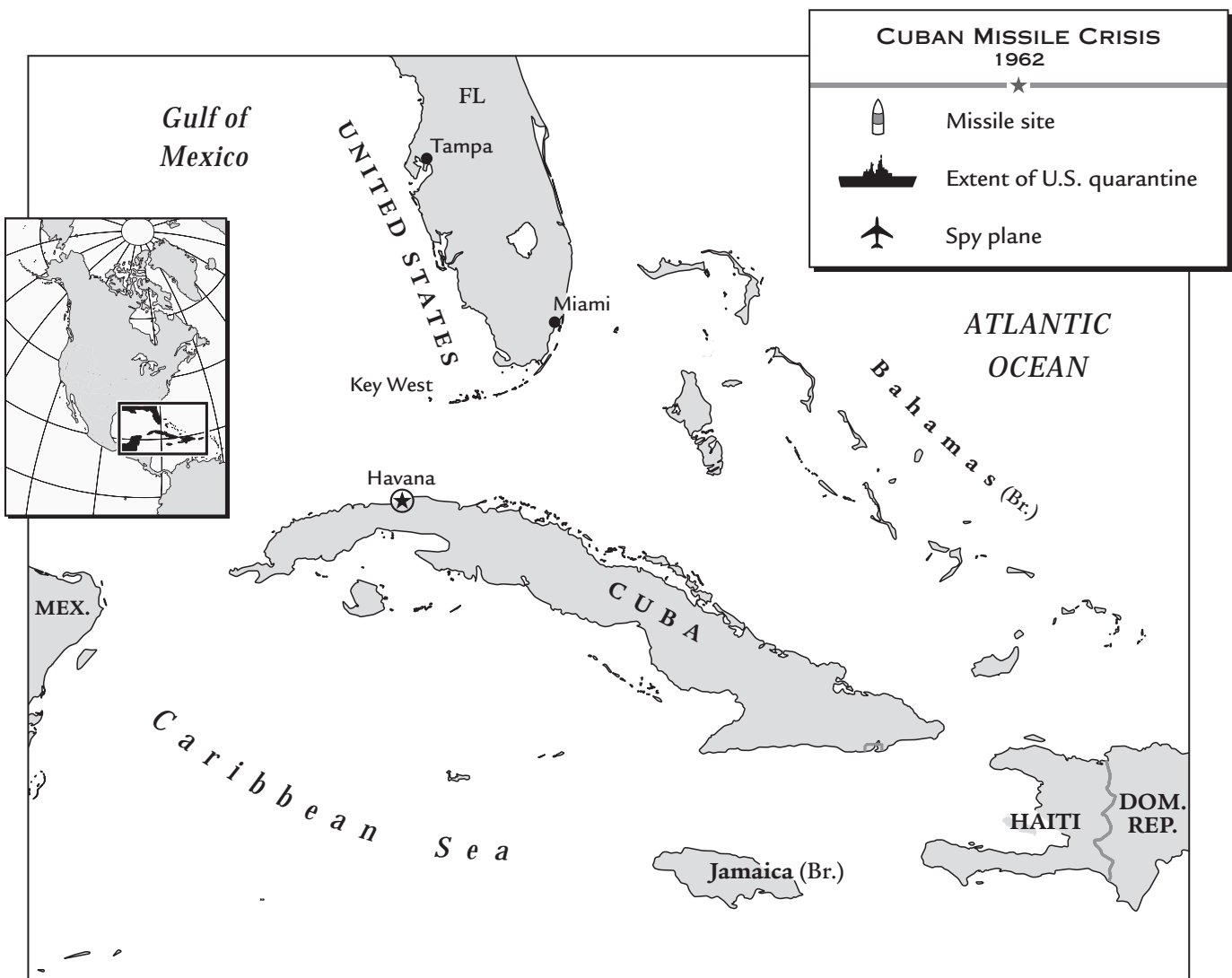
Cuban Missile Crisis

Pulling It Together

Negotiations continued between U.S. and Soviet leaders. On October 28, the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its missiles from Cuba, and the United States agreed not to invade Cuba. The two-week-long crisis ended.

5. Show missile removal from Cuba.

- On the map, draw a circle around all Soviet missile sites in Cuba.
- Draw an arrow from the circle east to the edge of the map.
- Label the arrow **MISSILES REMOVED**.
- In Florida, cross out the 100,000+ TROOPS label.



☆ On page 94 in the Atlas, look at photo A and read the caption. Write five questions you think the students in the photo asked their teacher after the atomic bomb drill.