



Contents

THE NYSTROM

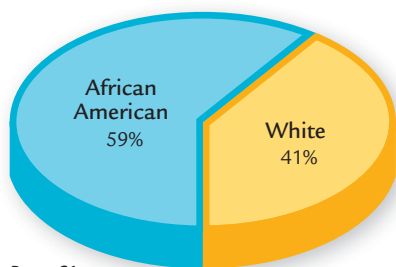


Page 15

Page 47



Page 61



★ Using This Atlas

4-5

ERA 1

Three Worlds Meet, BEGINNINGS TO 1620

6-17

The Long Journey to the Americas 6-7 • The World of the First Americans 8 • The World of West Africa 9 • The World of Europe 10-11 • Trade with the Indies Spurs Exploration 12-13 • Europeans Explore the New World 14-15 • Exploitation and Settlement Begin 16-17

ERA 2

Colonization and Settlement, 1585-1763

18-27

A New World to the Europeans 18-19 • Early Claims, Early Conflicts 20-21 • European Settlements in North America 22-23 • The Thirteen British Colonies 24-25 • Slavery in the Americas 26-27

ERA 3

Revolution and the New Nation, 1754-1820s

28-37

The French and Indian War Changes America 28-29 • Patriots Fight the Revolutionary War 30-31 • A New Nation: The United States of America 32-33 • A Growing Population Spreads West 34-35 • Neighbors Gain Their Independence 36-37

ERA 4

Expansion and Reform, 1801-1861

38-51

Growing with the Louisiana Territory 38-39 • War of 1812 and American Indian Resettlement 40-41 • Exploration Opens the West 42-43 • Travel in a Growing Nation 44-45 • America Expands to the Pacific 46-47 • West Across the Rockies 48-49 • Immigrants and Escapees from Slavery 50-51

ERA 5

Civil War and Reconstruction, 1820-1877

52-61

Slavery Divides the Nation 52-53 • The United States Before the Civil War 54-55 • The Civil War Begins 56-57 • The Civil War Continues 58-59 • The War Ends, Reconstruction Follows 60-61

ERA 6

Development of the Industrial United States, 1865-1900

62-71

Immigration Swells the Work Force 62-63 • Railroads Transform the West 64-65 • Using American Indian Lands to Feed the Nation 66-67 • Mining the Raw Materials for Industry 68-69 • Becoming an Industrial Nation 70-71

2017 Update of Images
2019 Update of Names and Boundaries
© 2000, 2009 Social Studies School Service
10200 Jefferson Boulevard, Culver City, CA 90232-0802

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Printed in Canada

ISBN: 978-0-7825-2475-8

Product Code: NYS182 v2.6

To order: www.socialstudies.com or 800-421-4246

Statistics and estimates are from government sources: for the date given where specified, otherwise for the most recent available date.

CONTENT REVIEWERS

Betty B. Franks, History Teacher and Department Chairperson,
Maple Heights High School, Maple Heights, OH
Jacqueline L. Frierson, Principal and former History Teacher,
William H. Lemmel Middle School at Woodbourne, Baltimore, MD
Robert Hagopian, History Teacher, Scotts Valley Middle School,
Scotts Valley, CA
Francis N. Stites, Professor of History, Department of History,
San Diego State University, San Diego, CA
Arthur Zilversmit, Distinguished Service Professor, Emeritus,
Department of History, Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, IL

ATLAS OF UNITED STATES HISTORY

ERA 7

Emergence of Modern America, 1890–1930

72–81

The Spanish-American War and World Power 72–73 • Immigration and the Growth of Cities 74–75
• The United States Enters World War I 76–77 • A Widespread System of Segregation 78–79 •
Reforms Change America 80–81

ERA 8

The Great Depression and World War II, 1929–1945

82–91

Prosperity Ends, Immigration Slows 82–83 • Onset of World War II 84–85 • America Enters the
War 86–87 • Fighting the War in Europe 88–89 • Ending the War in the Pacific 90–91

ERA 9

United States After World War II, 1945 TO EARLY 1970S 92–101

American Troops Fight the Korean War 92–93 • Superpowers Face Off in the Cold War 94–95 •
Baby Boom and Suburban Growth 96–97 • In Search of the American Dream 98–99 •
The Vietnam War Ends an Era 100–101

ERA 10

Contemporary United States, 1969 TO PRESENT

102–111

The American Economy Goes Global 102–103 • World Superpower 104–105 • Health of the
Nation 106–107 • Environmental Challenges 108–109 • The Changing Face of America 110–111

Reference Materials and Index

Presidents of the United States

Abbreviations

Reference Maps

Political United States

Physical United States

Political World

Physical World

Glossary

State Facts

Index

Thematic Index

inside front cover

inside front cover

112–119

112–113

114–115

116–117

118–119

120–121

122–123

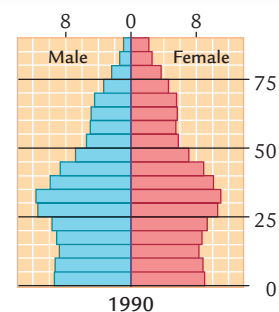
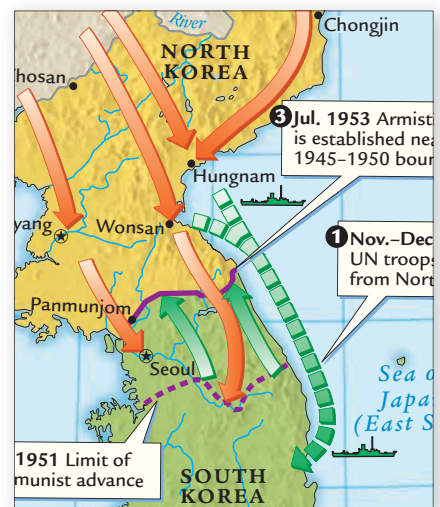
124–128

inside back cover



Page 67

Page 93



Page 107

PHOTO CREDITS

Credit abbreviations

iS iStock LOC Library of Congress
NARA National Archive and Records Administration

Front cover Left, Courtesy of NARA, Right, KN 10855 courtesy of the Naval History & Heritage Command Back cover Bottom, Courtesy of LOC, LC-USW36-295 2 Top, © Eduardo Mariano Rivero/iS, Bottom, Courtesy of Time Life Books 3 Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-132047 7D Courtesy of NOAA Photo Library 8C © Simon Burchell/CC BY-SA 3.0 9A © Delpixart/iS 10A Courtesy of LOC 11D © Wolfgang Moroder/CC BY-SA 3.0 13D (L-R) © Selensergen/iS, © mikheewnik/iS, © SunChan/iS, © alexhstock/iS 15C © Eduardo Mariano Rivero/iS 20B Courtesy of The Prado Museum 22A © Elvira Butler/iS 23E Courtesy of TrIsie/CC BY-SA 3.0 29E Courtesy of NARA 31D KN 10855 courtesy of the Naval History & Heritage Command 32D Courtesy of Internet Archive Book Images 33H Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-28493 35E Courtesy of LOC, LC-DIG-pga-01830 36A Courtesy of LACMA 38A Courtesy of The New York Public Library 39D © Johnnya 123/iS 40B Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZC2-3796 41D Courtesy of The Smithsonian American Art Museum 42A © Rob Freeman/iS 44B Courtesy of The Biodiversity Heritage Library 45D Courtesy of Dixon Gallery and

Gardens 47C Courtesy of Time Life Books 48A Courtesy of NARA 51F Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-7816 57D © rewindtime/iS 58A © alancrosthwaite/iS 59D Courtesy of NARA 60B Courtesy of LOC, LC-USF3301-006025-M3/CC BY-SA-2.0 61E Courtesy of The Boston Public Library 63D Courtesy of The Hawaiian Historical Society 64B Courtesy of Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley 67C Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-132047 69E Courtesy of LOC 70C Courtesy of LOC, LC-DIG-ncl-01055 73C Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-7626 75C Courtesy of The NYT photo archive 76A Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZC4-3859 77E Courtesy of Army Heritage and Education Center 79F Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-43605 80A Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-22262 81E Courtesy of LOC, LC-DIG-ncl-05282 83C Courtesy of NARA 84C Courtesy of LOC, LC-USZ62-99614 86A Courtesy of NARA 87E Courtesy of LOC, LC-DIG-fsa-8a31149 88A Courtesy of the U.S. Air Force 89E Courtesy of NARA 90A Courtesy of LOC, LC-USW36-295 91E Courtesy of United States Marine Corps History Division 92A Courtesy of NARA 94A Courtesy of LOC, LC-DIG-ds-01489 96B Courtesy of NARA 98C Courtesy of The Florida Keys Public Libraries/CC BY-2.0 100B Courtesy of NARA 101E Courtesy of Washington Area Spark/CC BY-2.0 102A © Wavebreakmedia/iS 105E © danhow/iS 106A © kzenon/iS 109D © imantsu/iS 110D Courtesy of the Maryland government 111G © Monkey Business Images/iS

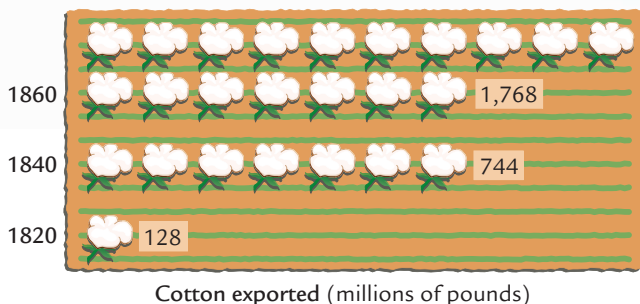
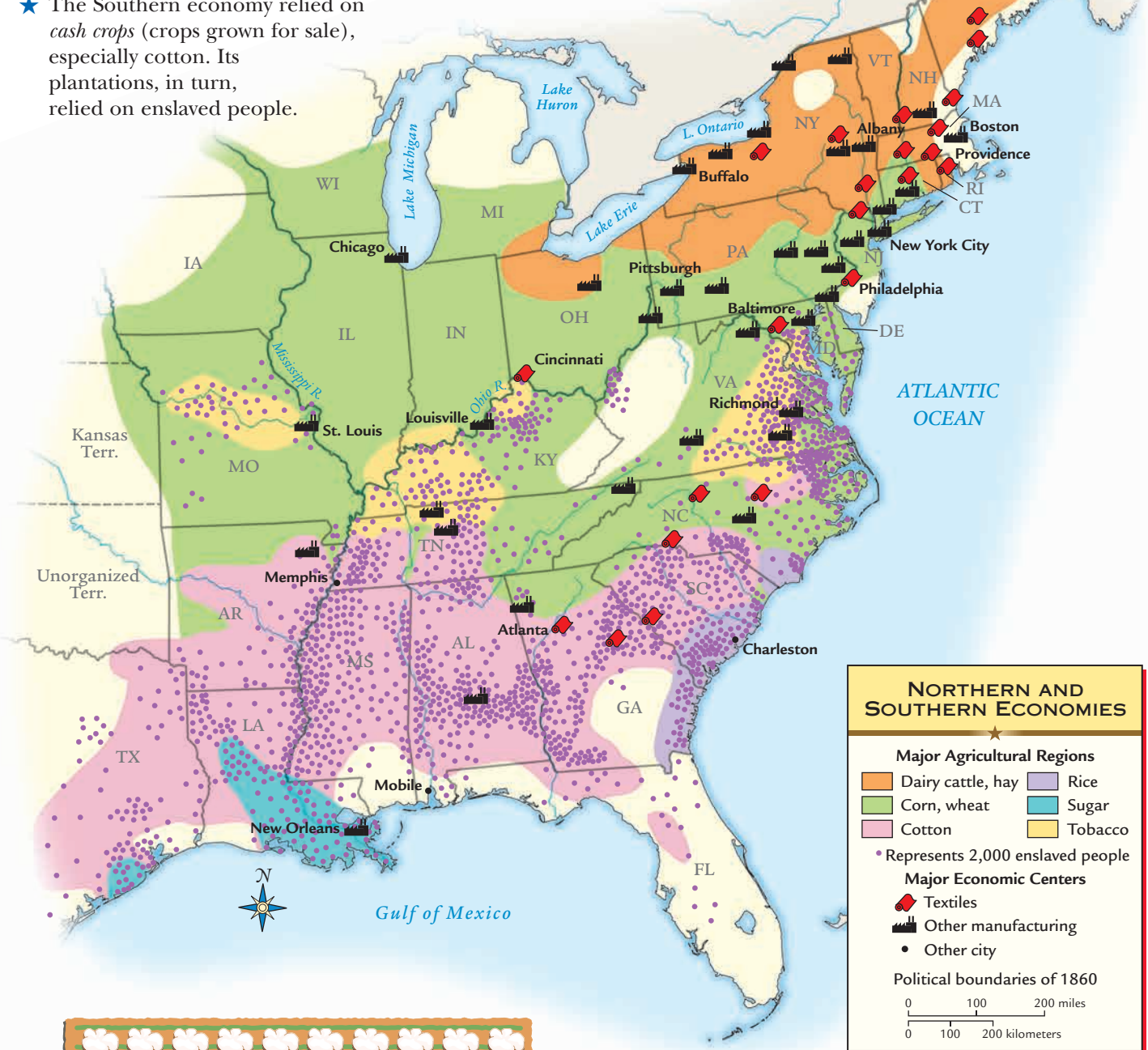
The United States Before the Civil War

By 1861 the United States stretched to the Pacific and consisted of 34 states and 8 organized territories.

- ★ The South covered a larger area, but the North was more populous and had more cities.
- ★ The North had a mixed economy based on a variety of crops and on manufacturing of many kinds.
- ★ The Southern economy relied on *cash crops* (crops grown for sale), especially cotton. Its plantations, in turn, relied on enslaved people.

A For Southerners, slavery was both an economic and a political issue. Without unpaid slave labor, few Southern cash crops could be grown and harvested at a profit. Compare this map with map C on page 27.

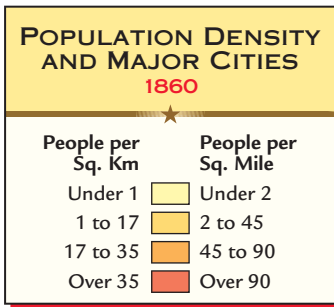
more at
 USHAtlas.com



B **SOUTHERN COTTON EXPORTS**
 Between 1820 and 1860, *textile* mills both in the North and in Europe came to rely on Southern cotton. The more cotton it grew, the more the South came to rely on slavery.

C

A large population provided numerous low-wage workers for Northern industry. Compare this map with those on pages 34 and 35.



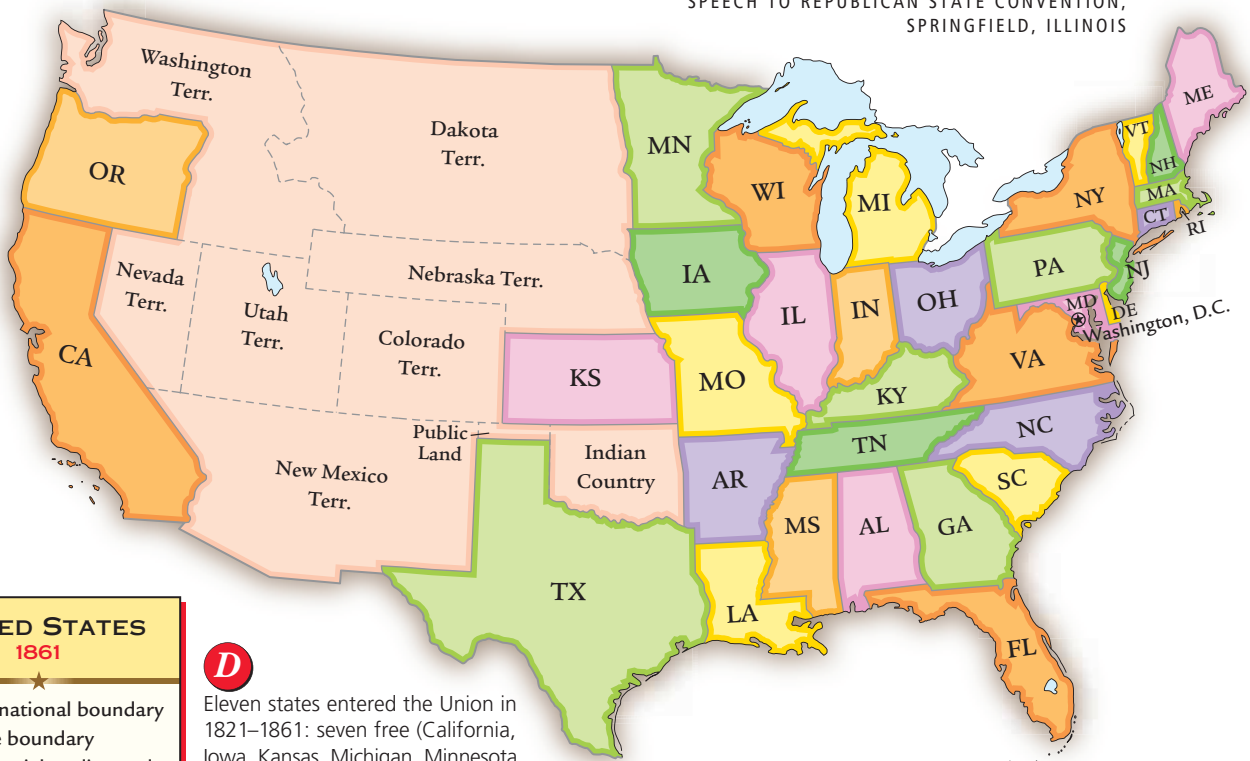
"I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free."

-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1858
 SPEECH TO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION,
 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



D

Eleven states entered the Union in 1821–1861: seven free (California, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin) and four slave (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Texas). Compare this map to map D on page 43.





The Great Depression and World War II

1929–1945

1929–1940
 Great Depression puts millions out of work.

1932
Franklin Roosevelt
 elected President of U.S.

1929 Stock market crashes.
 1930
 1931 Japan seizes Manchuria.
 1933 Hitler elected Chancellor of Germany.

Prosperity Ends, Immigration Slows

The stock market crash of 1929 introduced the Great Depression, worldwide economic hard times that lasted more than 10 years.

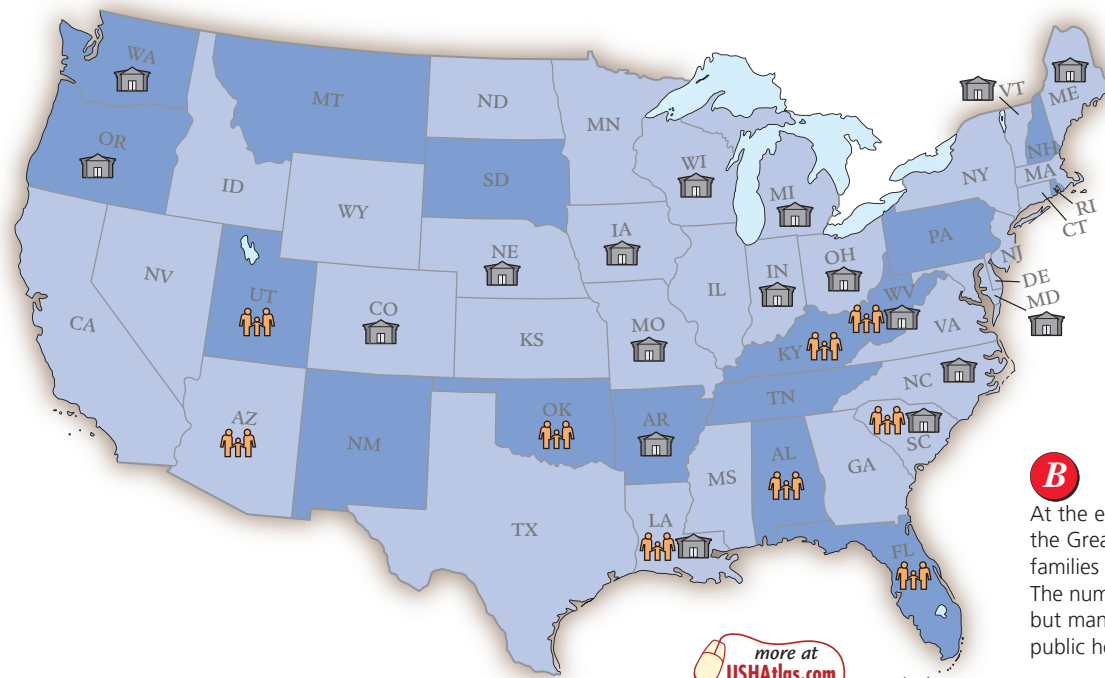
- ★ In the United States, immigration dropped to its lowest level in nearly 100 years.
- ★ At the same time, the Great Plains suffered an awful *drought*. The nation's breadbasket was called the "Dust Bowl" for its storms of blowing soil.
- ★ President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal policy led to agencies that created jobs and helped the needy.



DUST BOWL

- Area of severe loss of topsoil
- Area of moderate loss of topsoil
- State with population loss, 1930–1940
- Movement of people
- Destination of Dust Bowl migrants

A Over-farming and severe drought caused huge dust storms on the Great Plains that destroyed crops and even buried houses. Thousands of farm families were forced to find work elsewhere. [more at USHAAtlas.com](http://moreatUSHAAtlas.com)



THE GREAT DEPRESSION

Unemployment Rate 1929–1940

- 15%–25%
- Over 25%

- Over 15% of people on relief, 1933
- Over 15% of banks suspended operations, 1933

B At the end of 1933—the worst year of the Great Depression—over 1 million families received government assistance. The number could have been larger, but many were too proud to accept public help.

1935
Italy invades Ethiopia.

1936
Axis formed by Germany and Italy.

1936

1941
Pearl Harbor attacked by Japan; U.S. enters war.

1939
Germany invades Poland.

1939

1944
D-Day marks Allied invasion of Normandy.

1942
Japanese Americans sent to U.S. internment camps.

1942

1945
Germany surrenders.

Atomic bombs dropped on Japan by U.S.
Japan surrenders.

1945

1934–1938
Dust Bowl drives farmers from Great Plains.

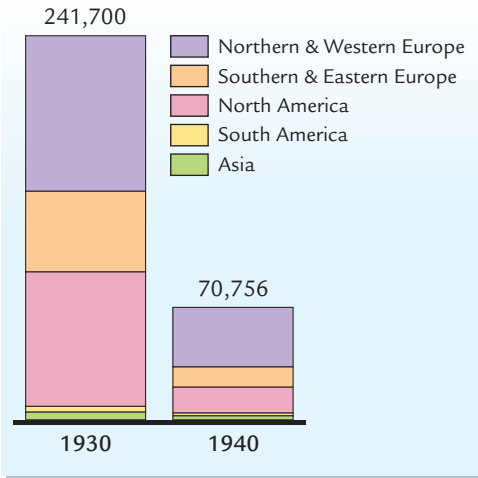
1939–1945
World War II rages between Allies and Axis.

1943
Italy surrenders.



“Brother, can you spare a dime?”

—YIP HARBURG
 FROM A POPULAR SONG OF THE DEPRESSION ERA



C Millions of Americans lost jobs, homes, businesses, and savings during the Depression. Bread lines and soup kitchens run by private charities offered help to those who had lost everything.

D IMMIGRANT ORIGINS

In the 1920s, federal quotas resulted in many prospective immigrants being turned away. During the Great Depression and World War II, the quotas went half-filled.

IMMIGRANTS 1929–1945

★

Largest Groups

← Movement

FRENCH Ethnicity

E During the Depression, few people immigrated to America. Many of those entering the country were Jews and others persecuted by German and Italian dictatorships.

