

Study Guide



Chapter 9, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 282–285

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

KEY TERMS

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <i>Conestoga wagon</i> | Sturdy vehicle topped with white canvas (page 283) |
| <i>secede</i> | To withdraw (page 285) |

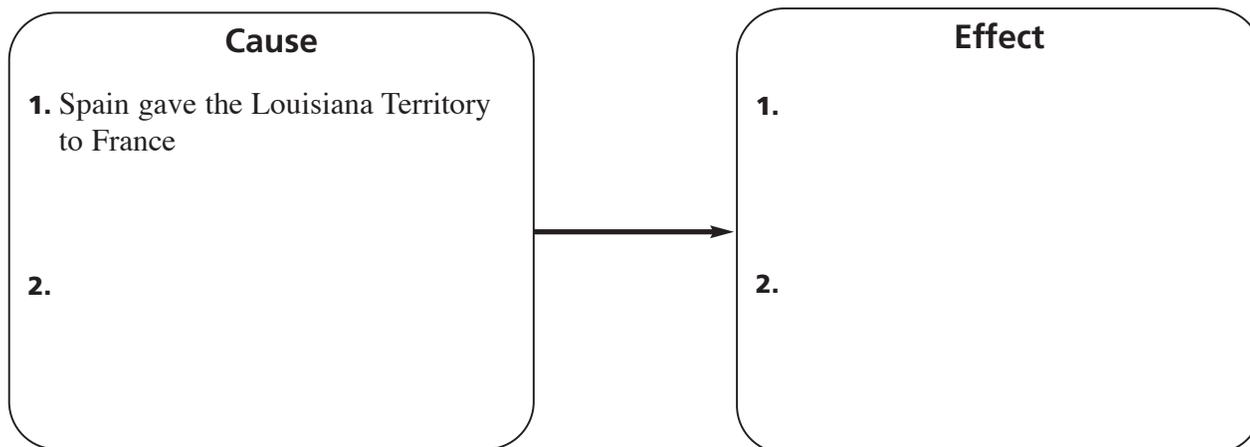
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Do you live in or have you ever been to the area once known as the Louisiana Territory? What kinds of plants and animals live in that area? What is the weather like?

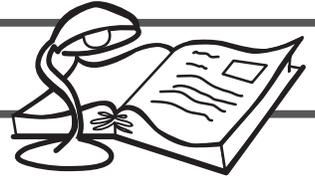
In the last section, you read about the changes Jefferson and the Republican government made when they took over the once Federalist-controlled government. This section focuses on the expansion of the United States with the Louisiana Purchase.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes as you read the summaries that follow. Think about the exploration and settlement of the Louisiana Territory.



Study Guide



Chapter 9, Section 2 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

- **Western Territory** (pages 282–283)

Many American pioneers were farmers who loaded up their belongings in *Conestoga wagons*, sturdy wagons with large wheels and covered with a white canvas tarp, and headed for the Northwest Territory. They traveled west over the Appalachian Mountains through forests and on bumpy, muddy trails that served as roads, into Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1800 the western boundary of the United States was the Mississippi River. The Louisiana Territory, west of the Mississippi River, was owned by Spain. Farms were established along the upper Mississippi River. Crops were shipped down the Mississippi River to New Orleans and shipped to East Coast markets.

Spain allowed Americans to travel on the lower Mississippi to New Orleans and to ship their goods. Then Spain changed its mind in 1802, blocking American shipping and trade. France and Spain made a secret agreement that transferred the Louisiana Territory to France. The United States was afraid that France, under Napoleon Bonaparte, wanted to build empires in North America. Jefferson authorized Robert Livingston, the new minister to France, to offer to buy New Orleans and West Florida in order to gain control of the territory. He was worried about American trade on the Mississippi River.

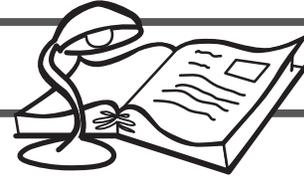
Napoleon's American plans changed. He sent troops to the island of Santo Domingo (present-day Haiti and the Dominican Republic) to stop a revolt. The revolt in Santa Domingo, led by Toussaint-Louverture, a formerly enslaved African, drove the British and Spanish off the island and ended slavery. Thousands of French troops died. While the French captured Toussaint-Louverture, they never regained control of the island.

1. Why did Jefferson want to buy New Orleans and Florida from the French?

- **The Nation Expands** (pages 283–285)

Fearing that the United States would ally itself with Britain against them, Napoleon told Monroe and Livingston that he would sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States. France needed money to fight the British. Jefferson believed the purchase was legal under the treaty-making powers of the Constitution. There were no provisions in the Constitution for acquiring new lands. Congress agreed. For \$15 million, the Republicans doubled the size of the United States.

Study Guide



Chapter 9, Section 2 (continued)

Congress sponsored an expedition, led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to learn more about the Louisiana Territory. Lewis and Clark and their crew left from St. Louis in the spring of 1804. They traveled almost 4,000 miles in 18 months and reached the Pacific Ocean. A Shoshone woman named Sacagawea, whom they met along their journey, joined their group. The explorers took separate routes back East and returned in September 1806. The explorers shared information about the people, plants, animals, and geography of the Western region.

Other explorers were sent to learn about the Louisiana Territory at the same time as Lewis and Clark. Zebulon Pike explored the upper Mississippi River valley and present-day Colorado between 1805 and 1807. Pikes Peak, a mountain in Colorado, is named after him. During one of his two expeditions, Pike was captured and later released by the Spanish.

Many Federalists were afraid that new states in the Louisiana Territory might become Republican, so they opposed the Louisiana Purchase. Federalists in Massachusetts threatened to withdraw, or *secede*, from the United States and form the “Northern Confederacy.” They supported Aaron Burr of New York in his attempt to become governor of the state, hoping to persuade New York to also withdraw from the Union. Hamilton accused Burr of treason, or violating his allegiance to his country. Hamilton challenged Burr to a duel, or gunfight. Burr shot Hamilton, who later died. Burr escaped to avoid being arrested.

2. Why did many Federalists oppose the Louisiana Purchase?
