



Name _____

Date: _____

Course: US History/Ms. Brown

Homeroom:



7th Grade US History
Standard # – Do Now – Day #88

Aims: SWBAT identify and explain the motivation to expand the nation
SWBAT identify and explain the Louisiana Purchase and its impact on the United States
SWBAT explain the role of Lewis and Clark in Western expansion

DO NOW

Directions: Answer the following questions in complete and historically accurate sentences. Use your notes and knowledge of history. You **MUST** annotate your answers, which means cross off the question stem, capitalize the first letter, and cross off the question mark.

1. Who were the first three presidents of the United States. (Write full names in chronological order)
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

2. What political party does Thomas Jefferson belong to?

3. Why do some people decide to move? List as many reasons as you can. You must have *at least* three examples

4. Think about a time that you got a really great deal on something – a time when you bought something that was expensive for a really cheap price.



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I. The Louisiana Purchase

1. What was the Louisiana Purchase?

2. Who bought the Louisiana Territory?

3. How much did he buy it for?

4. Who did he buy it from?

5. Why is the Louisiana Purchase important?

6. What were the names of the two men who explored the Louisiana Territory?

II. The Purchase Debate

To most Americans, the Louisiana Purchase looked like the greatest land deal in history. The new territory would double the country's size at a bargain price of just 2 to 3 cents an acre! Still, not everyone approved. Some people worried that such a large country would be impossible to govern, Politicians in the East fretted that they would lose power. Sooner or later, they warned, Louisiana would be carved into enough new states to outvote the eastern states in Congress.

Others fussed about the \$15 million price tag. "We are to give money of which we have too little," wrote a Boston critic, "for land of which we already have too much."



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Opponents also accused Jefferson of “tearing the Constitution to tatters.” They said that the Constitution made no provision for purchasing foreign territory.

Jefferson was troubled by the argument that the purchase was unconstitutional. Still, he believed that it was better to stretch the Constitution than to lose a historic opportunity.

Late in 1803. The Senate voted to ratify the Louisiana Purchase treaty. Frontier farmers cheered the news. “You have secured to us the Mississippi,” a grateful westerner wrote Jefferson. “You have procured an immense and fertile country: and all these great blessings are obtained without war and bloodshed.”



In this painting, the American flag is raised in New Orleans as the French flag is taken down. The ceremony marked the official transfer of the Louisiana Territory in 1803.

What are three arguments made opposing the Louisiana Purchase?

Argument #1	Speaker



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II. Map Skills

Directions: Use the maps to help you answer the questions. You must write your answers in complete sentences. Use TAGGS. I will project the maps on the board for a determined amount of time and then we will move on to the next map.



1. What was the status of Ohio during this time?

2. When did the Louisiana Purchase take place?

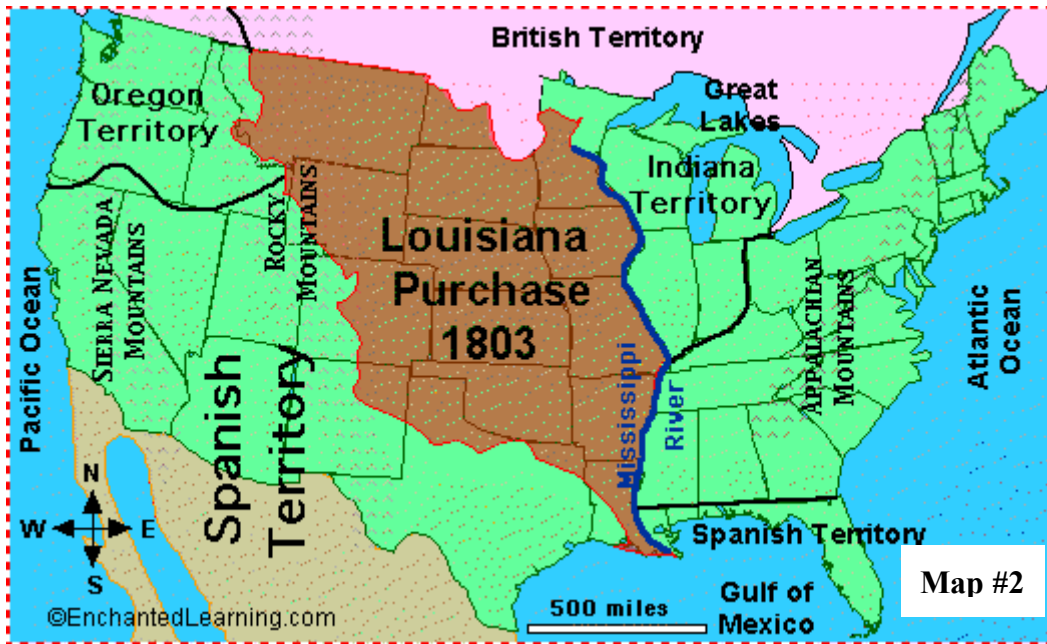
3. What was the status of Tennessee during this time?

4. What was the status of Mississippi during this time?

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1. What river splits the Louisiana Territory from the eastern part of the United States?

2. Who owned the land north of the United States

3. What is the name of the Mountain Range to the farthest western side of North America?

4. How many miles would it take you to travel from the western side of the Louisiana Purchase to the Atlantic Ocean?

5. What is the name of the ocean on the western side of the United States?

6. What is the name of the Mountain Range on the Eastern side of the United States?



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1. How many miles would you have to drive if you started on the western side of Tennessee and drove to the eastern side of North Carolina?

2. What are the names of the two rivers that ran through the Louisiana Purchase?

3. When did Thomas Jefferson buy the Louisiana Territory?

4. Who owned the land southwest of the Louisiana Purchase?

5. What river flows through Texas?

6. Where was the city of Natchez located?



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1. What do you think this red line is showing?

2. What is the name of the Mountain Range in the center of the map?

3. Identify two rivers that Lewis and Clark used to travel on

4. When did Lewis and Clark depart (leave) St. Louis?

5. When did Lewis and Clark arrive in Ft. Clatsop winter quarters?

6. Approximately how many miles did Lewis and Clark travel?





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**The Louisiana Purchase
HOMEWORK**

_____/10 Mastered/Passing/Not Mastered

1. Why were the city of New Orleans and the Mississippi River important to farmers in the early 1800s?

2. What was Napoleon’s plan for Louisiana? Why were American farmers alarmed by it?

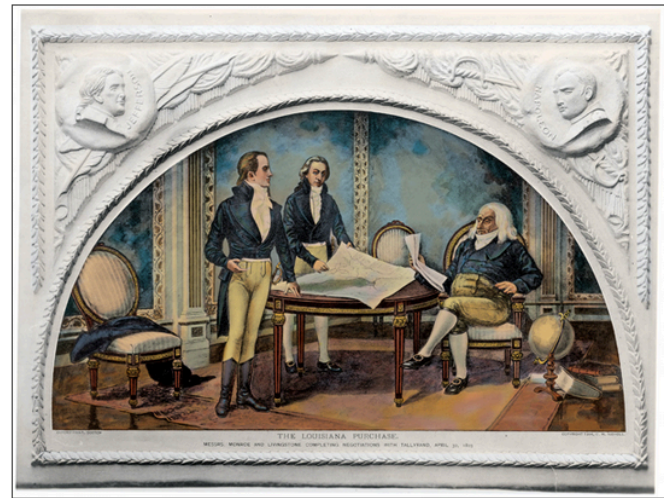
3. What deal was made on April 30, 1803? Give two reasons why Napoleon was willing to make this deal with the United States?

4. List two pros and two cons of the Louisiana Purchase

Pros of the Louisiana Purchase	Cons of the Louisiana Purchase

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The nation's first opportunity for expansion during the early 1800s involved the vast **territory** to the west of the Mississippi River, then known as Louisiana. The United States wanted possession of the port city of New Orleans, near the mouth of the Mississippi River. By 1800, thousands of farmers were settling to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. To get their crops to the market, they floated them down the Mississippi to New Orleans. There the crops were shipped to Europe or to cities on the East Coast.



American diplomats (standing) work out the final details of the Louisiana Purchase with Talleyrand, the French foreign minister.

The farmers depended on being able to move their crops freely along the Mississippi. "The Mississippi," wrote James Madison, "is everything to them. It is the Hudson, the Delaware, the Potomac, and all the navigable rivers of the Atlantic States formed into one stream."

Louisiana First claimed by France, it was given to Spain after the French and Indian War. In 1800, the French ruler, Napoleon Bonaparte convinced Spain to return Louisiana to France.

Napoleon had plans for Louisiana. He hoped to settle the territory with thousands of French farmers. These farmers would raise food for the slaves who worked on France's sugar plantations in the Caribbean.

Napoleon's plans alarmed frontier farmers. New Orleans was part of Louisiana. If Napoleon closed the port to American goods, farmers would have no way to get their crop to market.

"A Noble Bargain" President Thomas Jefferson understood the concerns of American farmers. In 1803, he sent James Monroe to France with an offer to buy New Orleans for \$7.5 million. By the time Monroe reached France, Napoleon had changed his plans. A few years earlier a slave named Toussaint L'Ouverture [too-SAN loo-ver-TEER] had led a slave revolt in the French Caribbean island known today as Haiti. The former slaves defeated the French troops who tried to take back the colony. As a result, Napoleon no longer needed Louisiana.

In addition, France and Great Britain were on the brink of war. Napoleon knew that he might lose Louisiana to the British. Rather than lose Louisiana, it made sense to sell it to the United States.

Napoleon's offer to sell Louisiana stunned James Monroe. Instead of a city, suddenly the United States had the opportunity to buy an area as big as itself.

It didn't take long for Monroe to agree. On April 30, 1803, he signed a treaty giving Louisiana to the United States in exchange for \$15 million. Said the French foreign minister, "You have made a noble bargain for yourselves, and I suppose you will make the most of it."



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**The Louisiana Purchase
EXIT TICKET**

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1. A major reason President Thomas Jefferson supported buying the Louisiana Territory was because the purchase
 - a. Gave the United States ownership of Florida
 - b. Allowed the United States to gain control of California
 - c. Gave the United States control of the port of New Orleans
 - d. Removed the Spanish from North America

2. The Louisiana Purchase had great geographic significance for the United States because it
 - a. Reduced British control of North America
 - b. Focused the United States on westward expansion
 - c. Extended United States control over Mexico
 - d. Decreased tensions with Native American Indians

3. The Louisiana Territory belonged to the _____
4. The _____ owned the land north of the Louisiana Territory
5. The _____ owned Florida and the land southwest of the Louisiana Territory