

Name _____

Westward Expansion Study Guide

Test date: Friday, April 28th

Vocabulary:

- 1) blockade- to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving an area
- 2) frontier-outer edge of a settled region
- 3) expedition-a journey taken by a group of people with a specific purpose
- 4) Indian territory- U.S. land in what is now Oklahoma where Congress planned to move Native Americans
- 5) pioneer- an early settler of a region
- 6) wagon train- the common method of transportation to the west, in which wagons traveled in groups for safety

Louisiana Purchase-

- Thomas Jefferson, 3rd U.S. president, hoped to gain control of NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans was owned by France and was an important port city. American farmers sent their crops down the Mississippi River to New Orleans
- U.S offered 10 million for New Orleans.
- France amazed the Americans and sold New Orleans and the rest of the Louisiana Territory for **\$15 Million. This was a really good deal!** Napoleon needed more money to pay for the war with Great Britain.
- *The LA purchase stretched from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and almost doubled the size of the United States.*

Lewis and Clark:

- Lewis and Clark were sent on the expedition by the 3rd U.S. president Thomas Jefferson. They led a group of 40 men who explored the land of the Louisiana Purchase.

Goals of their expedition:

map the rivers; see if the West could be open to trade;
make friends with the Native Americans; look for a Northwest water passage

- *Their expeditions were considered successful, however they did NOT find the Northwest water passage.*

War of 1812-

- France and Britain were at war; each country told the U.S. to NOT trade with the other.
- France seized U.S. ships to keep them from trading with Great Britain. Britain stopped American ships (naval blockades), captured, and forced the sailors to serve in the British Navy.
- **“War Hawks”** were congressmen who were angry about what the Great Britain was doing; they wanted President James Monroe to declare war on Great Britain.
- Some Americans hoped if the U.S. won the war against Britain that the U.S. would gain British controlled territory in Canada.
- The War of 1812 solidified the United States power as a country to stand on their own.

Monroe Doctrine- A statement of foreign policy issued by President James **Monroe** in 1823, that said the United States would not tolerate European nations interfering in the business of nations in the Americas; it had 4 main points:

- The U.S. would not interfere in the affairs of European nations.
- The U.S. would recognize and not interfere with already existing European colonies in North and South America.
- The Western Hemisphere was off limits to future colonization by any foreign power.
- The U.S. would interpret any European power’s attempt to colonize or interfere with nations in the Western Hemisphere to be a hostile act.

Indian Removal Act/Trail of Tears:

- Congress issued the Indian Removal Act to push the Indians off of their land to the Indian Territory in Oklahoma
- Trail of Tears-an 880 mile journey that included over 60,000 Native Americans from the tribes that took place from 1831-1842. It stretched from Florida through Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and ended in Oklahoma in the Indian Territory.
- 5 Civilized Tribes-Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole

Tribe's Response to removal:

- **Cherokee**-sued the state of Georgia after the militia attacked their towns, but were still sent to the Indian Territory
- **Chickasaw and Creek**-were captured and sent to the Indian Territory
- **Choctaw**-only tribe that did not have a negative response
- **Seminole**-fought wars for their land before the U.S. gave up and didn't force them to move

Trails West:

- Reasons people moved West-trade for fur, religious freedom, search for gold, start a new life; make money trading and starting businesses in Mexico
- **Oregon Trail**-route was 2,000 miles long; pioneers left in caravans and traveled together; people who traveled this trail were mountain men, missionaries, families, and farmers
- **Mormon Trail**-Mormons traveled this trail after Brigham Young moved their community to Utah where they could be left alone to practice their faith in peace; more than 125,000 Mormons moved to Utah
- **Santa Fe**-opened as a route for traders and businessmen to sell goods in Mexico; trips were risky with dust storms, illness, hostile Indians, and lack of water; over \$3.5 million in goods was traded during this time
- **California Trail**-split off from the Oregon Trail; mainly used by gold prospectors and miners hoping to strike it rich in the gold rush; this trail was so busy that it helped make California the 31st state of the U.S.
- **Gold Rush**- In 1849 when many settlers moved to California in search of gold.

Manifest Destiny: (Idea was published in July/August 1845)

- The belief that the U.S. was going to control and settle land across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
- This idea was supported by President James Polk. He was the 11th president and served from (1845-1849).

(Be able to label the following areas on the map below):

Louisiana Purchase, Spain/Spanish Possessions, British Possessions,

United States of America, U.S Territories, The Oregon Country, Mississippi River,

Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean



Louisiana Purchase from France

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