

AMERICA MOVES WEST GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

1783

THE UNITED STATES IN 1783

After the _____ (1783) the United States received a vast amount of land from Great Britain. The new territory stretched from the _____ Mountains to the _____ River and from _____ to Spanish _____. For the next twenty year span following the Revolution, no new territory was added. However, from 1803 to 1853 through _____ and _____, America acquired _____ new _____. In this era of expansion, early Americans believed it was their "_____", or their God-given - _____ to _____ from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast.



1803

LOUISIANA PURCHASE (1803)

1800: _____ controlled this vast area in the middle of the U.S. from 1699 until 1762, the year it _____ (gave up) the territory to _____.

Under _____ leadership, _____ took back the territory in 1800 in the hope of re-establishing an empire in _____. However, a _____ in the _____ of _____ and an impending war with _____ led French officials to abandon these plans and sell the entire territory to the _____.



1803: President Thomas wanted _____ as a key port in the _____ and a transportation hub at the end of the _____ River. In 1803 he _____ with France to buy _____ and the whole _____ Territory (828,000 square miles) for \$15 million, which equated to four cents per square acre. The Louisiana Purchase secured a major port in New Orleans and _____ d the size of the United States.



1804-1806: Jefferson appointed Meriwether _____ and William _____ to _____ the _____ Territory. They traced the Missouri River to its source in the Rocky Mountains, then followed the _____ River to the _____ Ocean.

1805-1807: Zebulon _____ led the _____, sent out by President Thomas _____. The purpose of this expedition was to explore and document the _____ portion of the _____.

1818

LAND ABOVE THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE (1818)

1818: In this era, Britain owned Canada. The _____ and _____ governments both claimed land along the boundary between Canada and the Louisiana Territory. Finally, an agreement was _____ to _____ the _____.



The United States was given a small area just above the Louisiana Territory. In exchange, Britain received a small piece of land farther north in what is now Canada.

1819

SPANISH CESSION (1819)

1818: _____ had been under _____ control since the expedition of Ponce de Leon in the 1500s. By the early 1800s it had become a trouble spot for the United States for a few reasons. First, hundreds of runaway slaves went there to escape. Second, Seminole Indians of Florida often crossed into Georgia and attacked American settlers.



President James Monroe sent General _____ to drive the Indians out. During the War of 1812 Jackson chased the Seminoles into Florida and captured two Spanish forts.

1819: At the _____ was busy trying to _____ in its _____ colonies. This coupled with the inability to keep Americans from attacking this era forced Spain to reconsider ownership of Florida. America _____ to buy the _____ from Spain for \$5 million. The

1845

TEXAS ANNEXATION (1845)

1822: Hoping to gain more population in this territory, Mexico decided to open Texas (northern Mexico) to settlers. They gave land to the new settlers if they promised to obey Mexican laws. Stephen _____ led the first American families into Texas.

1830: New immigrants largely ignored Mexican law. For example, even though slavery was against the law in Mexico, many settlers brought their slaves. This resulted in Mexico closing the border to future settlers.

1836: _____ declared its _____ from _____. General _____ led the Mexican army north into Texas. Several thousand Mexican soldiers surrounded less than 200 Americans at the Alamo, a mission in San Antonio. William Travis, Davey Crockett, Jim Bowie, and other Texans fought a courageous two week battle before being killed. General _____ was named commander of the Texan army. The battle cry became "Remember the _____!". General _____ defeated Santa Anna at the battle of _____, and the Texan _____ came to an _____.



When Texas won its independence from Mexico, it asked Congress to be admitted into the Union as a state. The northern states voted not to admit Texas as a state. This was largely because they believed that the admittance of another slave state would tip the delicate balance of _____ vs. _____. Many also feared a war with Mexico since Mexico never truly acknowledged Texas an independent. Thus, for a short period, Texas remained an independent country known as the _____. Sam _____ was elected _____ of the new nation.

1845: After Texas threatened to become a territory of Britain, Congress _____ (added on) _____ as the 28th state.



Ch2.1 America Moves West GO

1846

OREGON COUNTRY (1846)

1818-1843: The _____ and _____ agreed to have _____ ownership of the Oregon Country (northwestern U.S. and land that is part of modern Canada). Initially, the population of this territory was predominately fur traders who became known as mountain men. However, by the 1840s thousands of pioneer settlers migrated to the _____. They traveled together in wagon trains for protection against the Indians. _____ (as it became known) stretched for 2,000 miles from Independence, Missouri to the Willamette Valley of Oregon.



1844: In the election of 1844, James K. _____ ran with the promise to acquire the northwest territory from Britain.

1846: President Polk _____ with Britain to _____ the _____ Country into two parts. The _____ was given the _____ half, and _____ took control of the _____ half. The boundary line was the _____ latitude line.

1848

MEXICAN CESSION (1848)

1846: A boundary dispute arose between the United States and Mexico. Initially, the U.S. offered to buy New Mexico and California from Mexico for \$30 million, but Mexico refused. An altercation was provoked at the border near the _____ causing shots to be fired. Two days later, congress declared war on Mexico. The war is called the _____



1846-1848: General _____ defeated _____ at the Battle of Buena Vista. In addition, Colonel Stephen Kearney marched to California and helped American settlers overthrow the Mexicans in the _____. General Winfield _____ captured Veracruz and Mexico City, and Mexico surrendered.

1848: America acquired the _____, a large land that comprises the _____ region of the _____ today. The states of Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California were all carved out of the Mexican Cession. To ensure the territory was won fairly, the United States also _____ \$15 million for the territory.

1853

GADSDEN PURCHASE (1853)

1853: In order to build a _____ from New Orleans westward to California, the U.S. needed a direct _____. Congress _____ with _____, spending \$10 million for a small strip of land at the southern end of the Rocky Mountains. This land provided a level route to the West Coast. The _____ as it was called, is now part of southern Arizona and New Mexico. The purchase of this territory completed the acquisition of land that today makes up the continental United States.

