

Louisiana Notes

Louisiana

- The nation's first opportunity for _____ during the early 1800s involved the vast territory to the west of the _____ River, then known as Louisiana territory.
- By 1800 thousands of _____ were settling the land to the west of the Appalachian Mountains. The only good way to get their _____ to market was to send them down the Mississippi and out of the port of New Orleans.
- They loaded the crops onto ships bound for _____ or for cities on the _____ Coast.

Napoleon

- In 1800, the French ruler _____ Bonaparte convinced Spain to return Louisiana to France. Napoleon had plans for Louisiana. He hoped to settle the territory with _____ of French farmers.
- The French Farmers would raise food for slaves who toiled on _____ sugar _____ in the Caribbean.
- Napoleon's plans _____ frontier farmers. New Orleans was part of Louisiana. If Napoleon _____ the port, farmers would have no way to get their crops to market.

A Noble Bargain

- President Thomas _____ sent James Monroe to France to _____ New Orleans for _____ because he wanted to make sure farmers could still use the port.
- Napoleon knew that he might lose Louisiana to the British because a war between France and _____ was about to break out again.
- Rather than lose Louisiana, it made sense to sell it to the United States. It didn't take long for _____ to agree. He was shocked instead of just getting New Orleans he could get all of Louisiana for only _____ (3 cents an acre)
- On April 30, _____, he signed a treaty giving Louisiana to the _____ in exchange for \$15 million.

The Purchase Debate

- To most Americans, the Louisiana Purchase looked like the greatest land deal in _____ but some people _____
- Some were worried that such a large country would be impossible to _____.

- Others objected to the \$15 million _____ tag.
- Opponents also accused Jefferson of “tearing the _____ to tatters.”

Florida Notes

Florida

- _____ had colonized Florida in the late 1500’s
- By the 1800’s the population of Florida was diverse with _____
_____ and _____

Attempt at Diplomacy

- Jefferson sent _____ in 1804 to Spain to attempt to buy Florida
- Spain’s answer was “_____”
- Many white Americans in the South, however, wanted to take over Florida

American Concerns

- Slave owners were upset that slaves would _____ to Florida
- Still others were angry that Seminole Indians were _____ land owners’ property in Georgia
- Seminole’s were often welcoming to _____ as well

Tensions in Florida Rise

- In 1818 President Monroe sent _____ to Georgia with orders to end the Seminole _____
- Jackson was allowed to chase raiding Seminoles into Florida but didn’t have the authority to _____ the Spanish colony
- Despite orders, Jackson marched into Florida with 1,700 troops where he proceeded to _____ Spanish military posts and arrest, try, and _____ two British subjects
- He also _____ the Spanish governor with and American
- Soon Spain demanded that Jackson be called back to Washington and punished for _____

“Govern or Get Out”

- Secretary of State _____ convinced President Monroe to tell Spain to either govern Florida properly or to _____
- Fearing war, Spain decided to get out
- In 1819, Spanish government _____ Florida to the United States
- The United States agreed to pay \$5million in settlers claims against Spain
- The U.S. also agreed to honor Spain’s longtime claim to _____
- Many Americans however were not happy about leaving Spain in charge of Texas.
- Texas is “ _____ ”

Texas Notes

Spanish Texas

- The Spanish had been in the Americas since Columbus in 1492.
- _____ settled much of North America, including parts of Mexico and what is Texas today.

Tejanos

- In 1821, only 4,000 Tejanos lived in Texas
- _____ are people of Spanish heritage who consider Texas their home.
- The Spanish government tried to attract Spanish settlers to Texas, but very few came.

Moses Austin

- In 1821 an American, _____, was given permission by the Spanish government to start a _____ in Texas.
- When he died in 1821, his son _____ took over the colony.
- He arrived in Texas just as _____ was declaring independence.

- In 1821, Mexico won independence from _____

Mexican Independence Changes Texas

- Between 1821 and 1827, Austin attracted 297 families to his new settlement.
- The Mexican government told Stephen Austin his settlers would have to: _____ and _____.
- The success of Austin’s colony attracted land speculators and settlers to Texas from all over the United States.
- Some were looking for a new life, some were escaping from the law, and others were looking for a chance to grow rich.
- By 1830, the population had swelled to about 30,000. Americans outnumbered Tejanos six to one.

Rising Tension in Texas

- In 1829, the Mexican government outlawed _____
- The settlers wanted to keep their slaves so they could grow _____
- The Americans also didn't follow Mexican laws, learn _____ or convert to _____
- Unhappy with Americans, in 1829 the Mexican government stopped American _____ into Texas
- In addition, Texans had to start paying taxes for the first time
- Texans began talk of breaking away from Mexico.
- When Stephen Austin went to talk with the Mexican president, General Antonio Lopez _____ to open Texas to American immigration he was thrown in jail. The Texans began to revolt
- As a result, Santa Anna sent Mexican _____ to Texas

The Alamo

- The first battle between the Texans and Mexicans took place at an old mission that was used as a fort.
- It was called the _____

The Fight for The Alamo

- There were only _____ Texans guarding the Alamo
- In comparison, Mexico sent _____ troops to attack the Texans. The Texans held the Alamo for twelve days
- On the thirteenth day, Santa Anna ordered his men to storm the fortress
- When it was over, all but _____ Texans were dead. The men not killed in the battle were _____ by Santa Anna.
- Texans were shocked by the slaughter at the Alamo and vowed to fight for their freedom.

Battle at San Jacinto

- Santa Anna executed 300 more Texans at the Battle of Goliad.
- Texan general _____ gathered more troops, 800 in all. It included Tejanos, American settlers, volunteers from the U.S. and many free and enslaved African Americans.
- The Texan and Mexican armies met again at the battle of San Jacinto

- The Texan's battle cry was " _____ "
- It was over in 18 minutes. More than half the Mexican army was killed
- Santa Anna was forced to sign a treaty giving Texas its freedom. Texas was now and independent country, the _____

The Lone Star Republic

- In _____ Texas declared itself The Lone Star Republic
- _____ was elected its first president

Should the United States annex Texas?

Pro:

- _____

- _____

Con:

- _____

- _____

Oregon Country Notes

Oregon Country

- Far to the northwest of Texas lay _____
- This enormous, tree-covered wilderness stretched from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.
- To the south, it was bordered by _____ California and New Mexico.

Who Claimed Oregon?

- In 1819, Oregon was claimed by four nations: _____, Spain, Great Britain, and the _____.
- As part of the treaty to purchase _____, Spain gave up its claim to Oregon.
- Russia agreed to limit its claim to the territory that lay _____ of the 54°40' parallel of latitude. Today that line marks the southern border of _____.

Sharing Oregon

- That left Great Britain and the United States. For the time being, the two nations agreed to a peaceful “_____” of Oregon.

Discovering Oregon

- _____ thought that many more Americans would follow the path blazed by the _____.
- That was wishful thinking; the route that Lewis and Clark had followed was far too _____ for ordinary travelers.
- In order for settlers to come to Oregon they needed to find a _____.

Smith Found A Better Way

- In 1824, a young fur trapper named Jedediah _____ found that better way. Smith discovered a passage through the Rocky Mountains called the _____.
- The South Pass was low and flat enough for wagons to use in crossing the _____.

Oregon Fever

- The first American settlers to travel through South Pass to Oregon were _____.
- The missionaries glowing reports of Oregon’s _____ soil and towering forests soon attracted more settlers.
- They said that it was always _____, disease was unknown, and _____ grew as thick as hairs on a dog’s back. Some even told stories about _____ running around with knives and forks sticking in them ready to eat whenever you were hungry.

All of Oregon or Half

- Along with Texas, “_____” also played a role in the 1844 presidential campaign.

- _____ won the election with such stirring slogans as “All of Oregon or _____!” and “Fifty-four forty or _____!”
- Polk promised he would not _____ until the United States had annexed all of Oregon Country.

Polk Backs Down

- Polk didn't want Oregon enough to risk starting a _____ with Great Britain.
- He agreed to a _____ treaty that divided Oregon roughly in half at the _____ parallel. That line now marks the western border between the United States and Canada.
- Polk got neither “fifty-four forty” nor a fight. What he got was a _____ settlement that both the United States and Great Britain could accept without spilling a drop of blood.