

Terms and People

- **expedition** – a long and carefully organized journey
- **Meriwether Lewis** – army captain chosen by Jefferson to lead the exploration of the West
- **William Clark** – Lewis's co-leader

Terms and People

- **continental divide** – the place on the continent that separates river systems flowing in opposite directions
- **Zebulon Pike** – explored the southern part of the Louisiana Territory from 1805–1807

Louisiana Purchase



Objectives

- Explain the importance of New Orleans and the crisis over its port.
- Describe how the United States gained the Louisiana Purchase.
- Discuss Lewis and Clark's expedition.



What was the importance of the purchase and exploration of the Louisiana Territory?

The tide of westward settlement sped up in the years after America's independence.

By 1800, more than one million settlers lived between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River.

Most western settlers were farmers who relied on the Mississippi River.



Farmers shipped goods down the Mississippi to the port of New Orleans.

From there, goods were loaded on ships and carried to markets across the Atlantic.

Spain, which controlled the Mississippi River and New Orleans, threatened to close the port to American ships.



To prevent this, the United States negotiated the Pinckney Treaty with Spain in 1795.

Pinckney Treaty

This treaty guaranteed the right of Americans to ship goods down the Mississippi River to New Orleans.

Later, after the treaty had been signed, Spain withdrew the right of Americans to ship goods through New Orleans.



Americans
demanded war with
Spain.

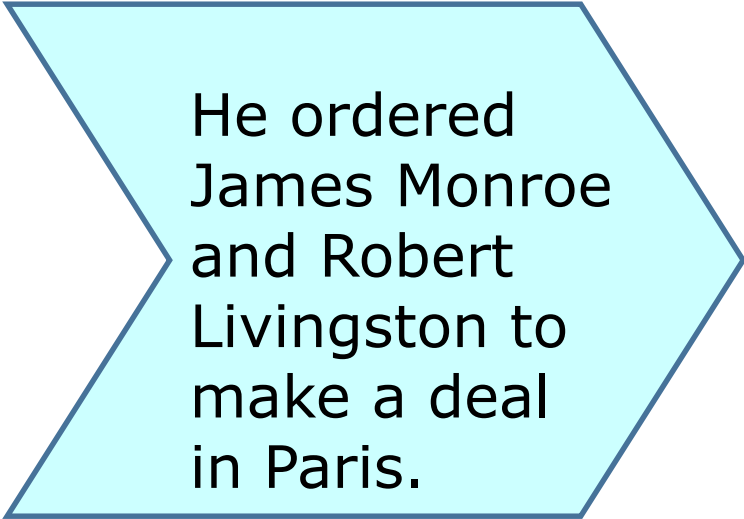
To make matters worse, Jefferson learned that Spain had secretly given its Louisiana Territory to France.

Jefferson feared that France would become dominant in America, as it was becoming in Europe.

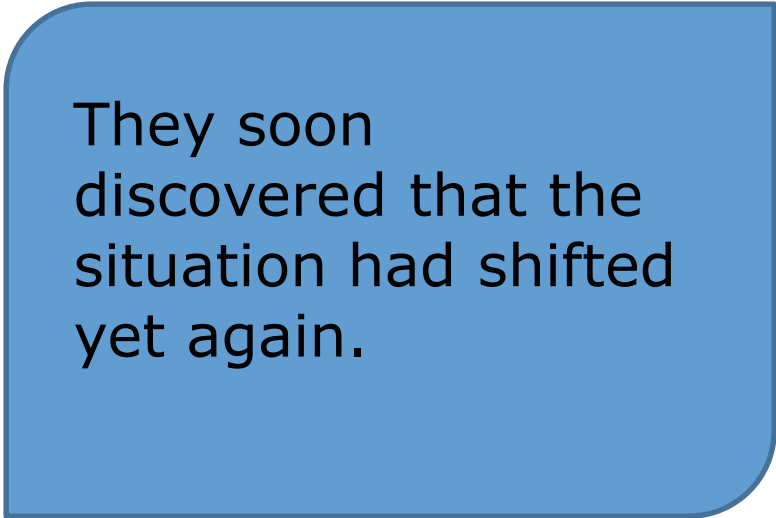
French territory

If that happened, westward expansion of the United States would be blocked.

Jefferson decided to try to buy New Orleans from the French.



He ordered James Monroe and Robert Livingston to make a deal in Paris.



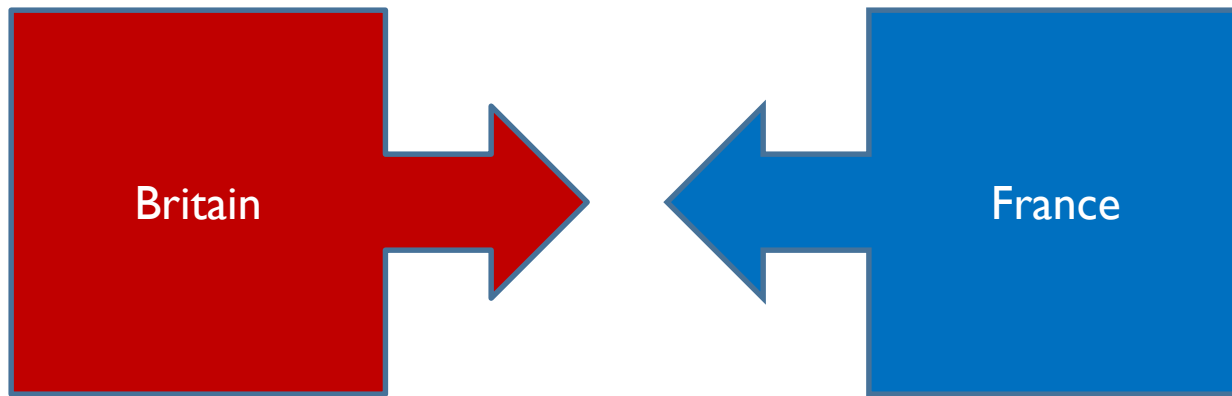
They soon discovered that the situation had shifted yet again.

The French had been driven from their colony on Haiti by a slave revolt.



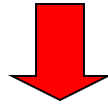
Without Haiti, France would have trouble defending Louisiana in the event of a war.

Also, war between France and Britain was looming.



Napoleon needed money for the war.

Because of France's situation, Monroe and Livingston received a surprising offer.



France offered to sell the *entire* Louisiana Territory to the United States.

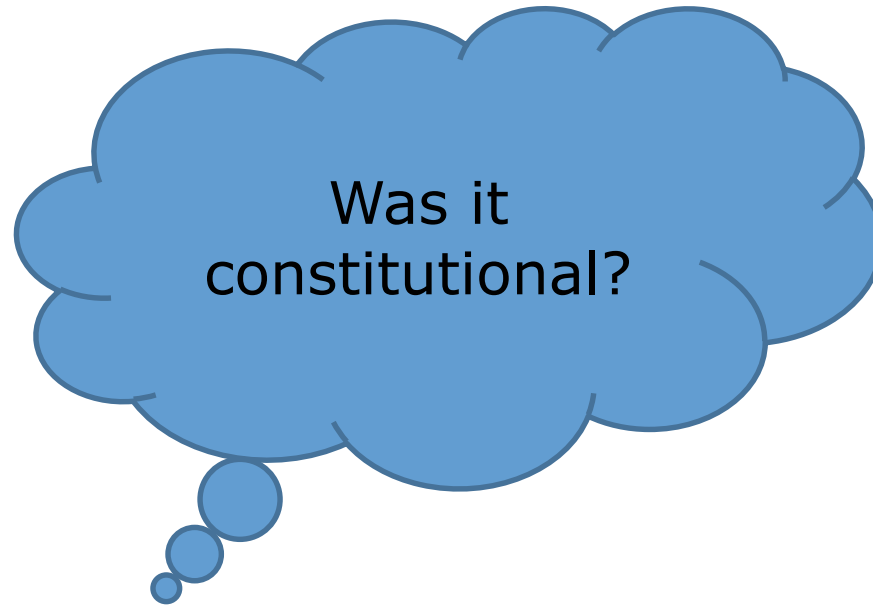
New Orleans



Louisiana



Jefferson hesitated to approve the purchase.

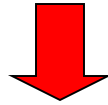


In the end, Jefferson decided that the purchase was constitutional because the President is able to make treaties with foreign countries.

After buying the Louisiana Territory in 1803, Thomas Jefferson was eager to have it explored and mapped.



In 1803, Jefferson convinced Congress to fund a western **expedition**.



He chose two army officers to lead the exploration.

Meriwether Lewis

William Clark

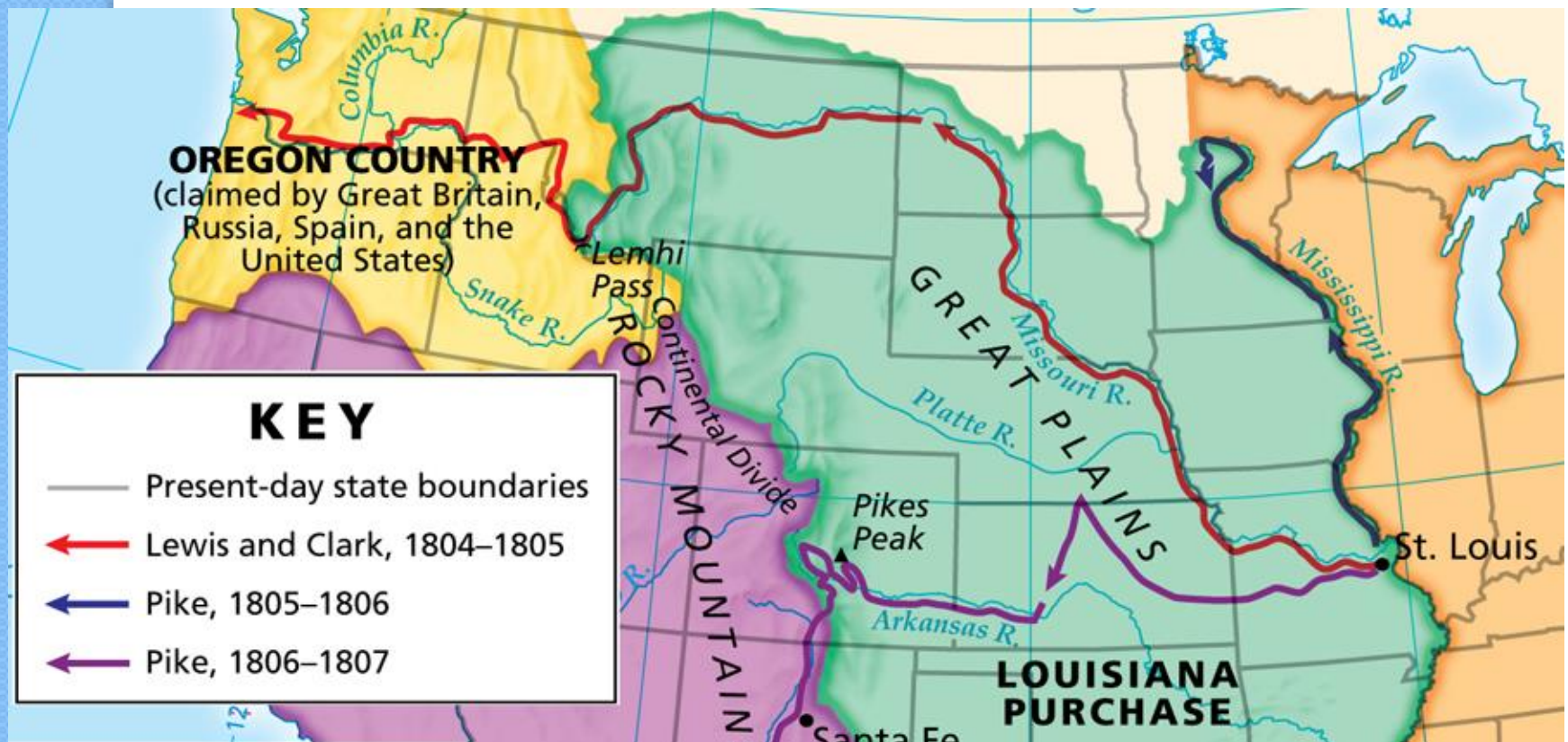
Report back
on the natural
features of the
region.

Look for a
waterway from
the Mississippi
to the Pacific
Ocean.

Make
contact with
Native
Americans.

**Goals of the western
expedition**

Lewis and Clark left St. Louis in the spring of 1804 and explored the northern part of the Louisiana Territory.



Lewis and Clark's expedition lasted for more than two years.

July 1804

August 1804

October 1804

The party reached the mouth of the Platte River, which feeds into the Missouri River.


The expedition followed the Missouri River from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains.



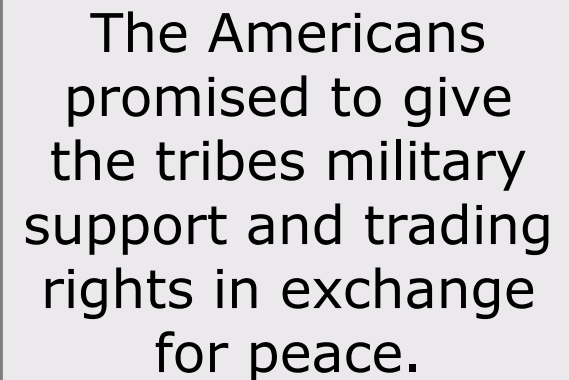
July 1804

August 1804

October 1804



They met with
Native
Americans for
the first time.



The Americans
promised to give
the tribes military
support and trading
rights in exchange
for peace.



July 1804

August 1804

October 1804

They were joined
by Sacagawea, a
Shoshone
translator.

They camped in
what is now
North Dakota
for the winter.

August 1805

November 1805

March 1806

The party
reached the
**continental
divide.**

They did not find a
waterway to the
Pacific. Instead, they
had to navigate rapids
in their canoes.

August 1805

November 1805

March 1806

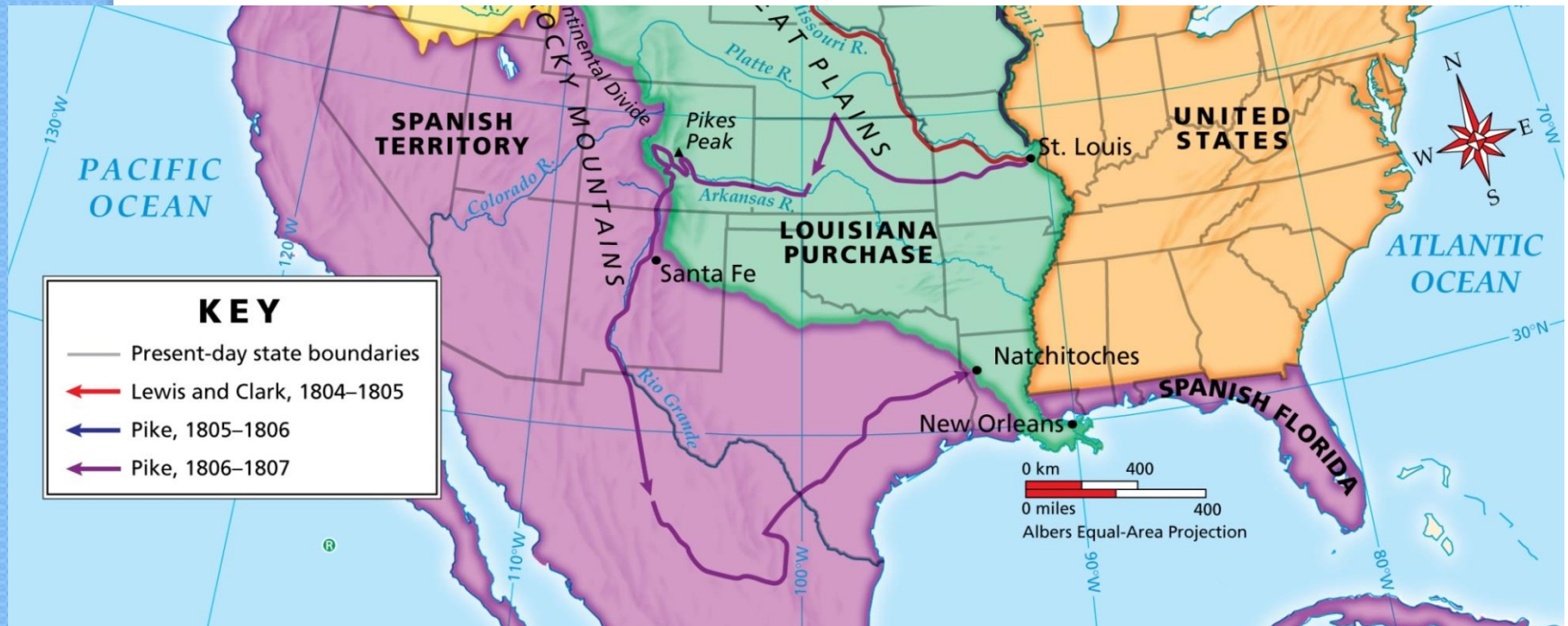
They reached
the Pacific
Ocean by way
of the Columbia
River.

They began the
return journey,
which took
about half a
year.

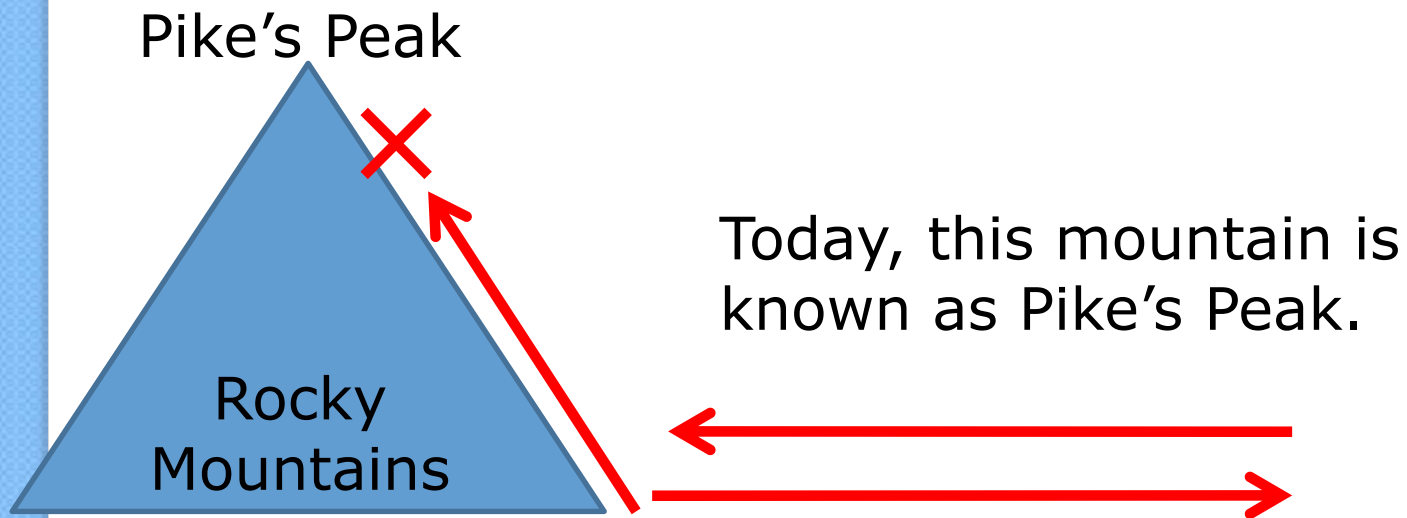
The journey of Lewis and Clark led many Americans to feel a sense of duty to expand west.



From 1805 to 1807, **Zebulon Pike** explored the southern part of the Louisiana Territory.



Pike headed west to the Rocky Mountains.
Partway up a mountain, he was forced to turn
back.



Pike returned home through Spanish New Mexico.
Pike's reports increased U.S. interest in the
region.

Quiz

1. A long trip of exploration and discovery.
 2. The mountain ridge that separates river systems in North America is located in the Rocky Mountains.
 3. Army captain chosen by Jefferson to lead the exploration of the West
 4. To change a plan in some way.
 5. Explorer of the southern region of the Louisiana Territory
 6. England closed the port of New Orleans to American farmers.
 7. Robert Livingston and James Monroe offered to buy New Orleans, but the French offered to sell all of Louisiana.
 8. The expeditions of Lewis and Clark and of Zebulon Pike expanded Americans' knowledge of the land west of the Missouri River.
 9. What goals did Lewis and Clark accomplish on their expedition?
- a. Meriwether Lewis
 - b. Loom
 - c. continental divide
 - d. Toussaint L'Ouverture
 - e. Zebulon Pike
 - f. Expedition
 - g. Alter

Tablet

10 facts about each

1. Meriwether Lewis
2. William Clark
3. Louisiana Purchase