

fionna-andcake:

gapingfurnace:

napoleon bonaparte



more like napoleon *BORN2PARTY*



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# Chapter 9, section 2

## The Louisiana Purchase

# Content Vocabulary:

- 1. In order to create a “Northern Confederacy,” Mass. Federalists would first have to secede or withdraw, from the U.S.
- 2. The Shoshone guide named Sacagawea was an invaluable member of Lewis and Clark’s expedition.
- 3. France’s leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, had plans to build an empire in Europe and the Americas. Eventually, gave up those plans after the failure to put down the revolt in Santo Domingo.

# Western Territory:

- Louisiana Territory/Mississippi River originally belonged to Spain
  - Pinckney's Treaty (1795) had opened the river and port of New Orleans to Americans
  - Americans began to move west
  - U.S. concerned about who controlled the Mississippi River.
  - Transportation – people, goods, and ideas



## 4-a. Why was the Mississippi River important to the U.S.?

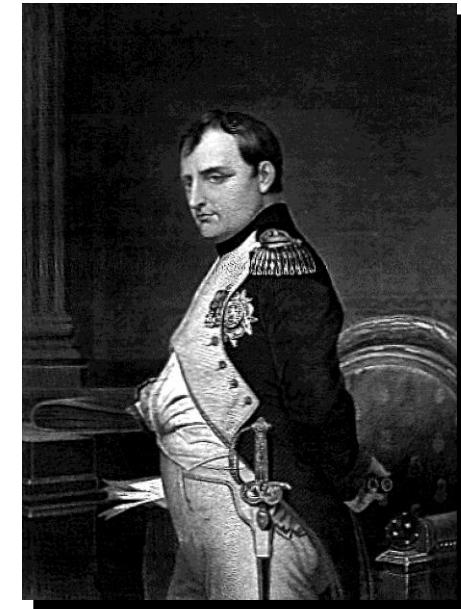
Settlers were moving west and they needed the river for transportation. The U.S. government was worried about control over the river.

#### 4-b. Why did Spain change its policy towards the U.S.?

They had lost interest and secretly transferred land/river to France.

##### ■ French Threat:

- 1798 – Spain revoked Pinckney's Treaty
- Spain did not have interest in controlling river/land. They held Cuba, Central America, & South America
- Spain had agreed to transfer land/river to France
- Napoleon Bonaparte – Wanted an Empire in Europe & the Americas
- Needed port in Santo Domingo to keep control of the Louisiana Territory
- Jefferson worried about Napoleon's power
- Jefferson sends Robert Livingston to work out a deal with France.



#### 4-c. Why did this worry President Jefferson?

He was aware of Napoleon's goal of world domination. He didn't want him in his back yard and controlling the Mississippi River

# Revolt in Santo Domingo!

- France had banned slavery but Napoleon sent his brother-in-law to Santo Domingo to bring slavery back to the island
- Toussaint L'Ouverture lead rebellion against the French
- Napoleon sent troops to reclaim Santo Domingo and ends up losing
- Becomes only successful slave revolt that created an independent nation
- Santo Domingo was later renamed Haiti
- Napoleon changes his mind and no longer saw a need for Louisiana Territory
- Agrees to sell it to the United States for \$15 million = \$217 in today's money or \$.03/acre

## 5. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture and what did he do?

Led a successful slave rebellion against French Soldiers in Santo Domingo

## 6-a. Why was Napoleon will to sell us all of Louisiana?

France lost control of Santo Domingo after slave revolt

## 6-b. What did we pay for it? \$15 million



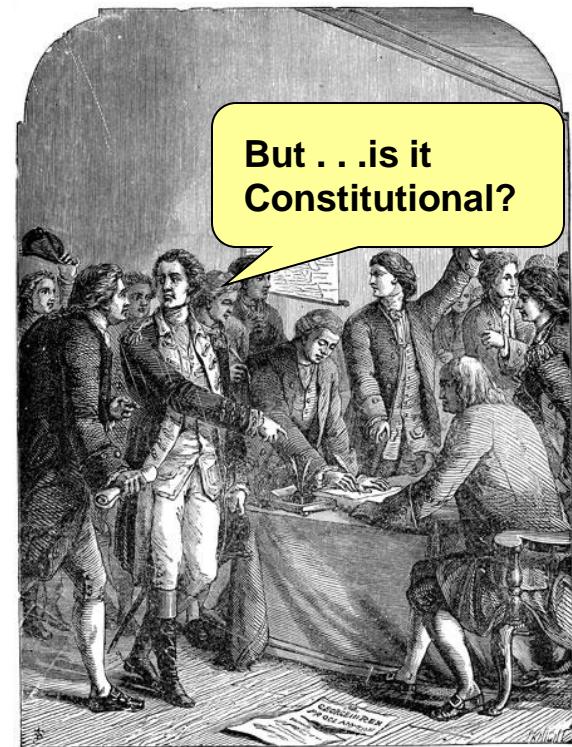
You! Stop that!!!

6-c. How did Jefferson justify Constitutionally his right to buy land?

Treaty making power given to President

## ■ Jefferson: Constitutional??

- Worried the deal was unconstitutional – does he have the power to add territory?
- Did not want Napoleon in his back yard
- Decided the government's treaty making powers allowed for the purchase of the new territory
- Wanted to move quickly, he was worried that Napoleon might change his mind
- Senate approves Treaty in 1803
- Doubled the size of the United States



6-d. How was this contrary to his usual political beliefs?

Jefferson (Republicans) wanted weak central government and the Constitution did not expressly give the President the power to acquire land

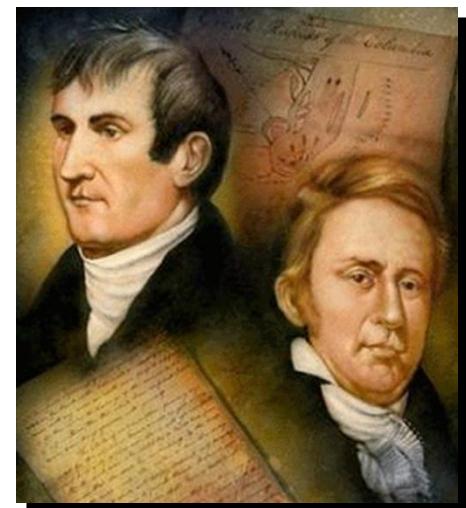
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## 7. Primary Source: What instructions did Jefferson give Lewis and Clark?

Explore Missouri River, find Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean, research flora/fauna, establish relations with Native Americans tribes, learn about borders/relations between different tribes, and, if possible, arrange future meetings

### Lewis and Clark:

- Meriwether Lewis: 28 years old, T.J's private Sect., in the army.
- William Clark: 32 years old, friend to Lewis.
- Scientific / Exploratory Expedition. Sent by Jefferson.
- Through the Louisiana Territory to Pacific



# Lewis and Clark Expedition:

- Left St. Louis in spring of 1804 – up the Missouri R. / 18 months, 4,000+ miles, 33 men
- Kept journal, collected over 108 specimens (plants and animals – even caught a prairie dog and sent it back to T.J.!)
- Encountered many Native Am. / hired Sacagawea as a guide / interpreter.
- Actually multiple groups sent to explore the new territory
  - Lt. Zebulon Pike led 2 expeditions in the Southern Territory – Found Grand Peak and later renamed Pike's Peak



# 8. Sacagawea:

- She's from the Shoshone tribe
- Married to a French fur trader.
- Brought their infant son on the journey
- Negotiated the purchase of horses.
- Found edible plants
- Made moccasins and clothing.
- Translated for the expedition.

\*\* **STOP** \*\*



9. Who plotted to secede from the Union? Federalists Why? Because they feared that Republican control during the Louisiana Purchase would add Pro-Republican / Pro-Southern / Pro-Slavery States to the Union

## Secession?

- Many Federalists feared the Louisiana Purchase would further Republican control of the govt. and spread the control of slavery in the U.S.
- The Federalists in Massachusetts plotted to secede – the plan was called the Northern Confederacy
- They hoped Aaron Burr (sitting Vice President) would support them – they also hoped to get him elected as governor of NY
- Hamilton accused Burr of TREASON.
- Burr thought this cost him the election for Governor of NY

9. What was the plot called?

Northern Confederacy

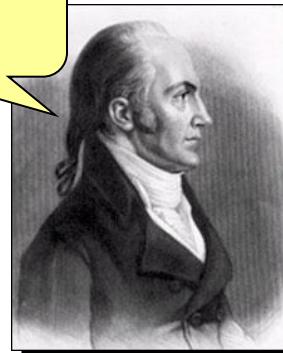
Who did they get to help lead the plot?

Aaron Burr

10. What did Hamilton accuse Burr of?

Treason

You'll pay for this!



Aaron Burr  
Democratic-Republican

Long stated hatred and bitterness between these two New Yorkers

Traitor!



Alexander Hamilton  
Federalist

Vs.

10. What was the result of the accusation (of Treason)?

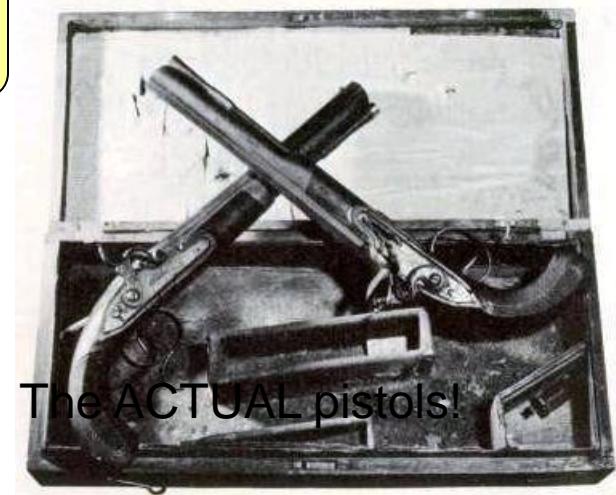
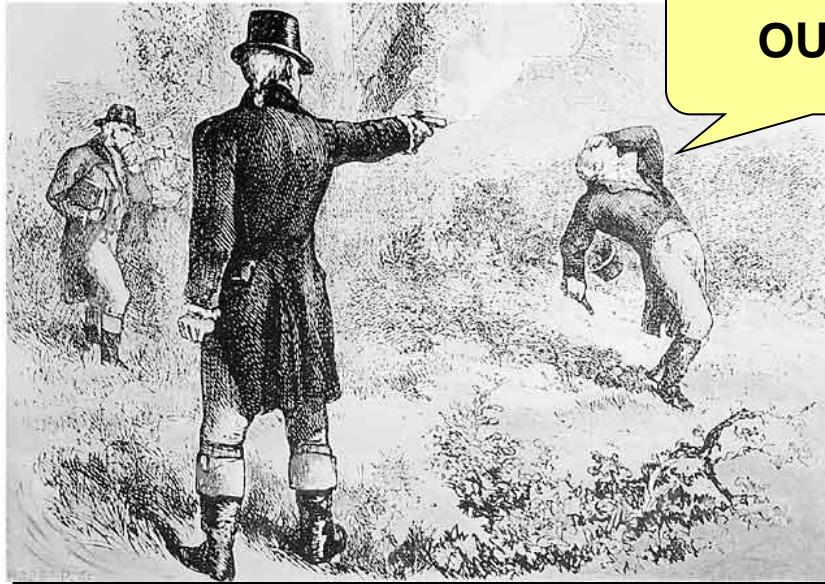
Burr lost the election for Governor

What did Burr do? He challenged Hamilton to a duel

What happened to Hamilton? Hamilton shot into the air, Burr shot Hamilton in the hip, and Hamilton died the next day from infection

## The Duel ...

- Burr loses the election for governor, he blamed Hamilton and challenged him to a duel.
- July 1804 – they met for a duel
- Hamilton pledged not to shoot Burr, Burr didn't and shot him.
- Hamilton died the next day



The ACTUAL pistols!