

# Jefferson and The West

1800-1850



by Joe Burton

# Johnson's Great Society

(85 Minutes - PDSA)

Objectives	Setting the Stage	Discuss	Construct
<p><b><i>MATERIALS NEEDED:</i></b>            LCD Projector            Overhead Projector            Overhead Screens            Paper and Pencil</p>	<p><b>Johnson Takes            The Oath of Office</b></p>	<p><b>Johnsons Political Career</b></p>	<p><b>Johnsons Background</b></p>
<p><b>TSW be able to describe what was meant by the Phrase ... Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</b></p>	<p><b>The Johnson Treatment</b></p>	<p><b>What is Meant By 'The Great Society?'</b></p>	<p><b><i>GROUPS:</i>            What is Meant By 'The War on Poverty.'</b></p>
<p><b>TSW be able to describe the purpose of increased involvement in Vietnam.</b></p>	<p><b>Civil Rights Bills</b></p>	<p><b>The Anti-Vietnam War Movement Begins</b></p>	<p><b><i>SHOW:</i>            What was Meant by "After the New Deal Era?"</b></p>
<p><b>TSW be able to identify the Causes and Effects of Little Rock High School.</b></p>	<p><b>Demanding Johnson Expand "Law and Order" Legislation</b></p>	<p><b>The Reason He Did Not Run For a Second Term</b></p>	<p><b><i>JOURNAL:</i>            The New Deal Coalition</b></p>

# Content Standard for U.S. History

Students will identify important people and events in order to analyze significant patterns, relationships, themes, ideas, beliefs, and turning points in New Mexico, The United States, and in World History. This will be in order to interpret and then adequately understand the complexity of the 'Human Experience' in all three areas ... over time.

HB 9-12 Benchmark: United States History - Identify, Sequence, Describe, Interpret, Analyze, Understand, and Evaluate the Impact of Major Eras, Events, and Individuals in U.S. History from European Exploration to Present.

## HB 9-12 Johnsons Great Society

<b>Analyze 'The Other America' by Michael Harrington</b>	<b>Analyze The Foundational Creation of The EOA, VISTA, and The OEO</b>	<b>Analyze The First Lady and The HEAD Start Program</b>	<b>Analyze The Elimination of Poverty and An America of Abundance</b>
<b>Analyze What Is/Was Meant by Segregation.</b>	<b>Analyze The 1964 Election of LBJ vs. AUH2O or Liberalism vs. Conservatism</b>	<b>Analyze The Historical Impact of The 'Warren Court'</b>	<b>Analyze The Critical Power of The 5th and 14th Amendments</b>

# America Grows

## 1800-1850

A flood of settlers moved westward across the Appalachian Mountain barrier in the early 19th Century in pursuit of America's "Manifest Destiny." New roads, canals, and railroads were built, allowing Americans to travel farther and transport goods and belongings faster.

The invention of the Cotton Gin made cotton such a profitable crop that it soon dominated the South's economy. Plantations - and slavery - spread west in search of more land.

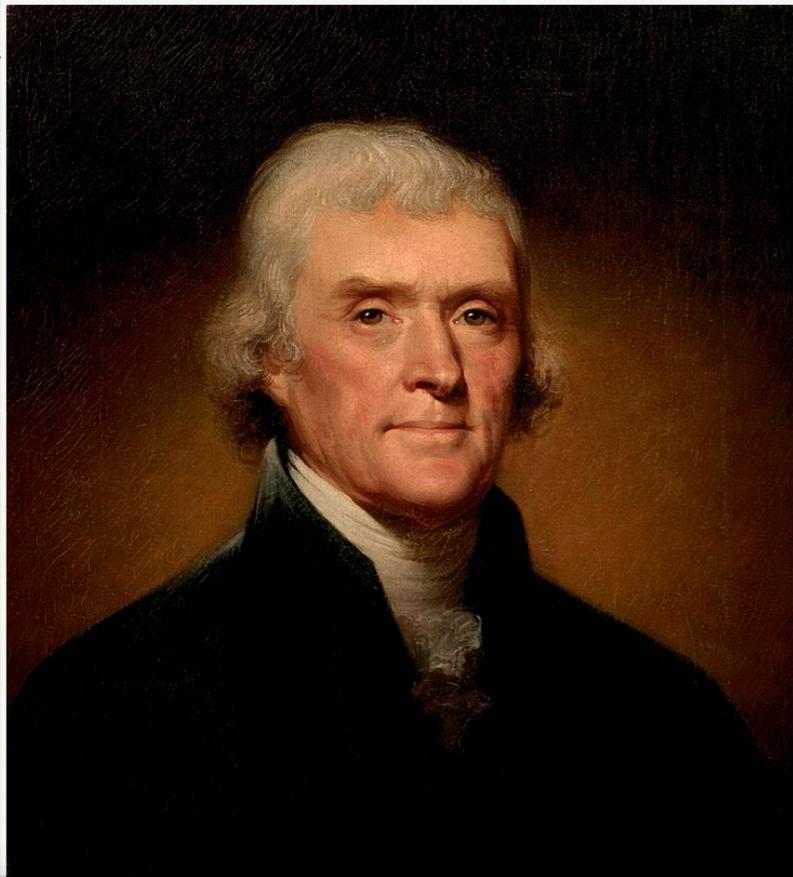
To make room for land-hungry settlers, President Jackson approved the forcible removal of eastern Indian tribes to "Indian Territories" beyond the Mississippi. Expansionist fever peaked in the 1840s, when the United States annexed Texas and defeated Mexico, extending its borders to the Pacific.

# Jefferson and The West

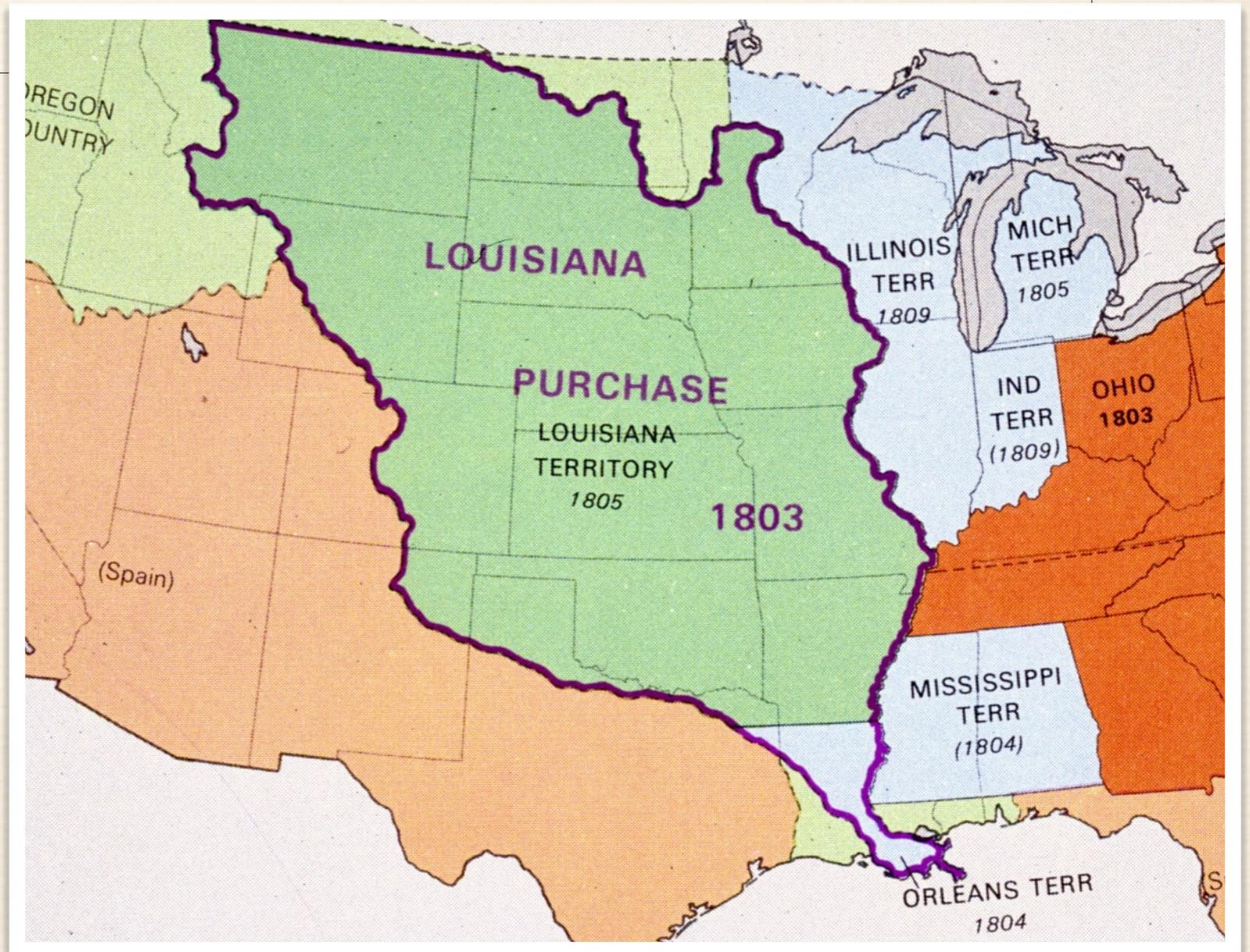
- ❖ Like many Americans...
- ❖ ...third president Thomas Jefferson saw the future of America in the West.
- ❖ Kentucky and Tennessee had become states in 1792 and 1796...
- ❖ ...respectively...
- ❖ Ohio joined the Union in 1803...
- ❖ ...and new territories were being formed in the Northwest.
- ❖ In 1803...
- ❖ Jefferson persuaded Congress to fund an expedition...

# Jefferson and The West

- ❖ The Louisiana Purchase doubled the land area for the growing nation.



**Jefferson Called the Louisiana Purchase** “a widespread field for blessings of freedom and equal laws.”



***Soldiers Fire a Salute*** as the American Flag is raised in New Orleans, the major port on the Gulf of Mexico, to commemorate the purchase of the Louisiana Territory.

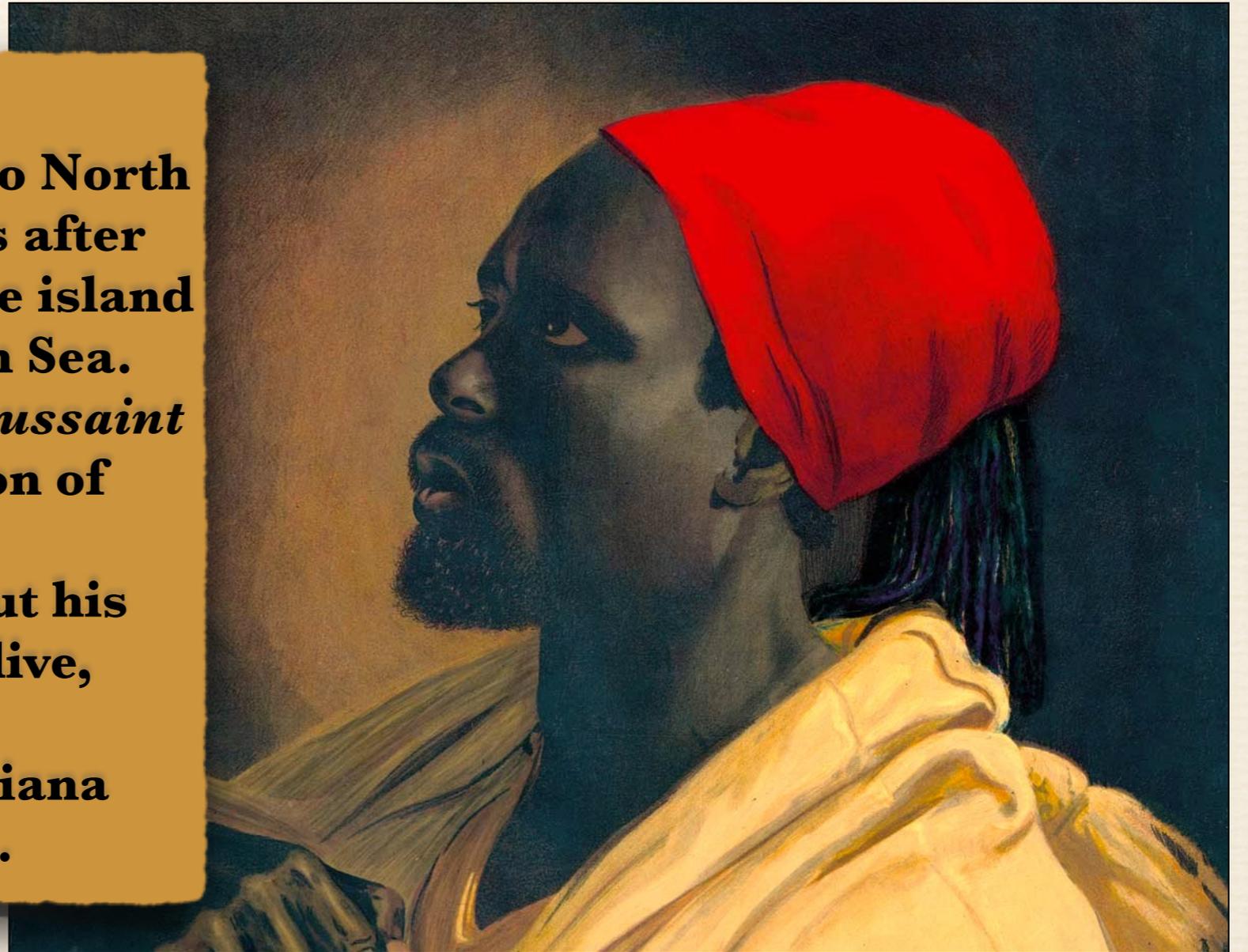


# Toussaint Louverture, 1743-1803

**Napoleon, emperor of France, planned expand his empire into North America. He planned to do this after establishing a naval base on the island of Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea.**

**His plans were ruined by *Toussaint Louverture*, who led a revolution of slaves and free blacks there.**

**Louverture was captured, but his followers kept the revolution alive, frustrating Napoleon's plans. Napoleon lost interest in Louisiana and sold it to the United States.**



# The Louisiana Purchase

November, 1803

- ❖ Purchasing the Louisiana Territory raised a constitutional issue of President Jefferson...
- ❖ ...since the document said nothing about purchasing new lands.
- ❖ Jefferson decided that keeping France from controlling the Mississippi River was too important...
- ❖ ...though...
- ❖ ...to turn down the opportunity.

# The Louisiana Purchase

November, 1803

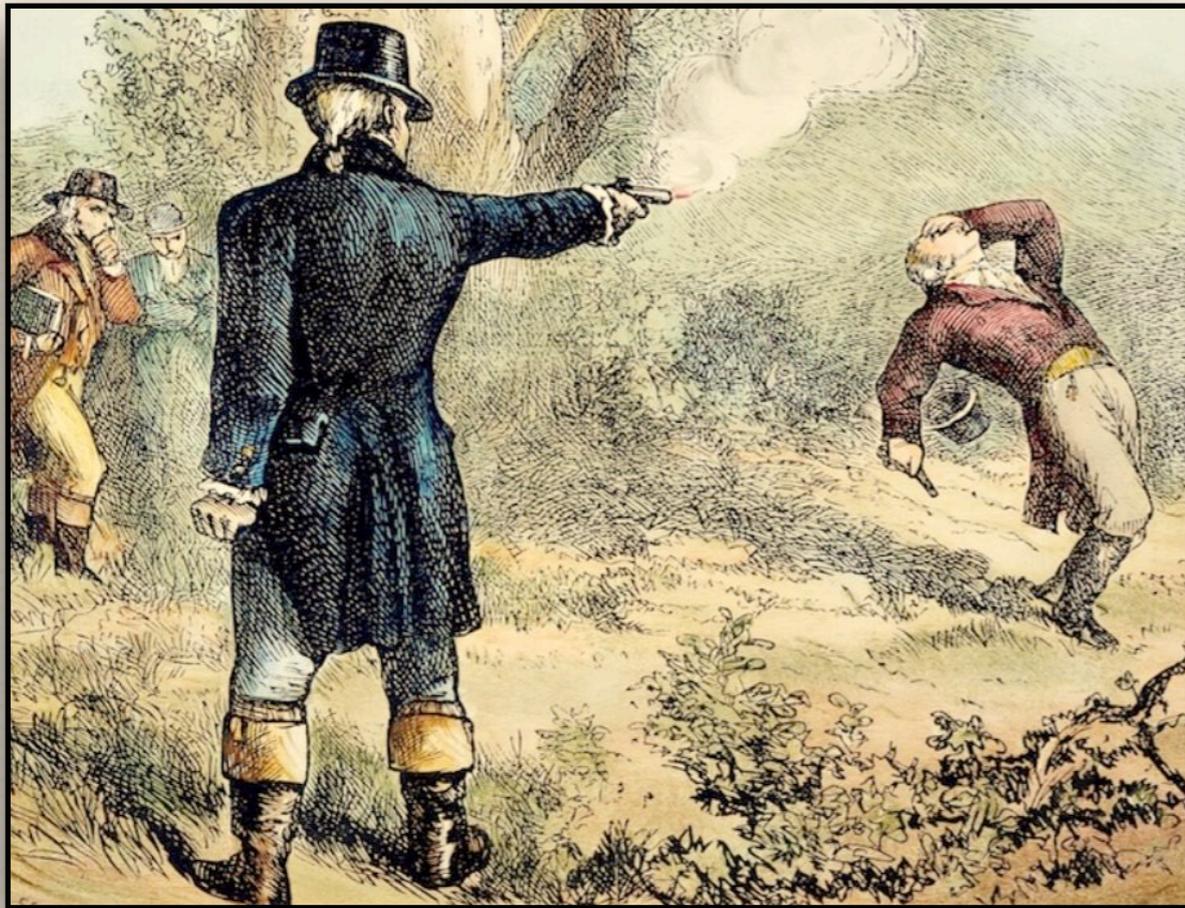
- ❖ So the purchase was judged necessary and the Senate readily approved it in 1803.
- ❖ Congress paid France about \$15 million for the land.
- ❖ The Louisiana Purchase doubled the land area of the nation...
- ❖ ...adding 800,000 square miles and more...
- ❖ ...than 200,000 people...
- ❖ ...primarily American Indians, Spanish, and French.

# The Port at New Orleans



As settlers poured into the Midwest, farm families needed markets for their farm products. Shipping goods east over the Appalachian mountains was difficult, but floating them on the rafts down the Mississippi River to New Orleans where they could be shipped to the East or foreign markets was cheap and easy. New Orleans played a key role in the decision to purchase Louisiana.

# Aaron Burr, 1756-1836



**Aaron Burr** was a brilliant, erratic man with great personal charm - and huge ambition. He served as vice-president during Jefferson's first term, but the president considered him a dangerous schemer and replaced him for the 1804 election.

Burr ran for governor of New York instead, but lost. He blamed his defeat on vicious newspaper attacks Alexander Hamilton had written. When Hamilton refused to apologize, Burr challenged him to a duel with pistols and fatally wounded him.

With a warrant out for his arrest, Burr, still vice-president, fled west. He was arrested and put on trial for treason in 1807. He was acquitted due to lack of evidence, but he spent the rest of his life in obscurity.

# Lewis and Clark Expedition

May 1804 - September 1806

- ❖ In May 1804, two Army Officers...
- ❖ ...Merriwether Lewis and William Clark...
- ❖ ...set out from St. Louis on a historic expedition.
- ❖ Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore this huge...
- ❖ ...unmapped wilderness west of the Mississippi...
- ❖ ...and instructed them to report back with their findings.

# Lewis and Clark Expedition

May 1804 - September 1806

- ❖ The 45-member expedition party was led in part...
- ❖ ...by a 17-year-old Shoshone Indian named Sacagawea...
- ❖ ...who was their guide and interpreter.
- ❖ She played a vital role in helping the expedition travel peacefully.

## Sacagawea

by Michael Haynes

Text by Bob Moore

Her hair is braided and bound with red trade cloth. A streak of red vermilion has been applied to the skin in the part of her hair, a beauty mark among the women of most plains tribes of that era.

She is dressed in an early plains style garment made of two deerskins. The yoke is painted gold and is outlined with deer fur and accented with a deer's tail on the front. The dress is a example of everyday working attire of the early style.

Sacagawea's belt is adorned with a mix of porcupine quillwork (in a pattern taken from a Hidatsa robe painted by George Catlin) and early trade beads made in the very popular blue color.

Hanging from her belt is an awl case wrapped in red, yellow, violet and green plaited quills and fringed with quill-wrapped leather, dentalium shells and died horsehair.

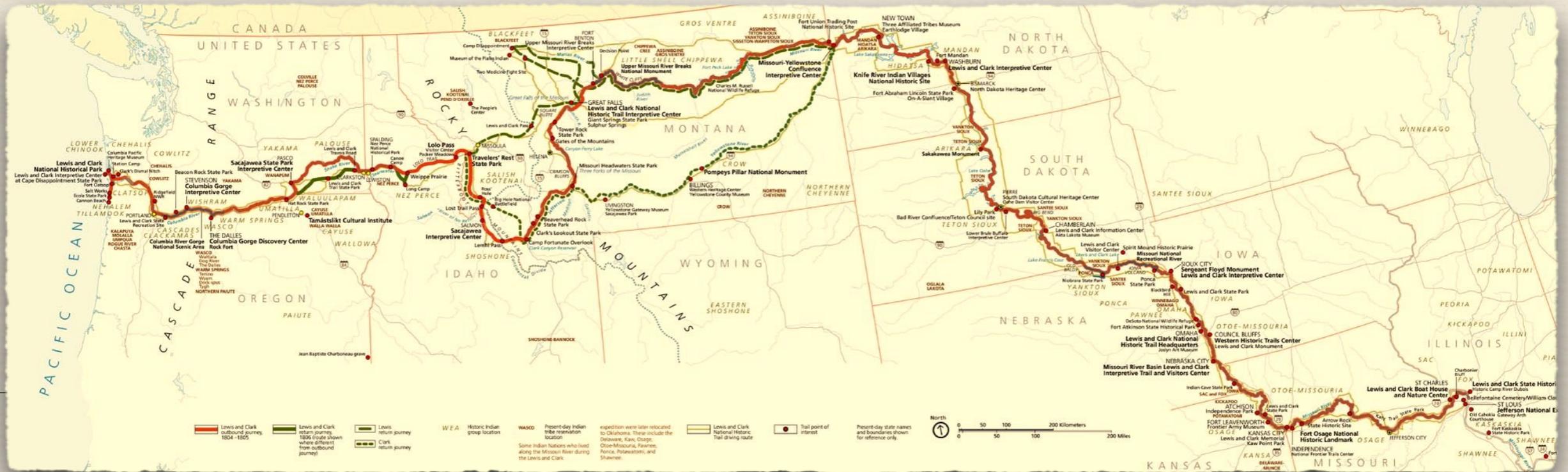
Sacagawea carries wood and deer's antler rake, a common tool among Hidatsa women, expert farmers who owned the fields they worked.

At her side is a shoshone-style cradleboard within which her two-month-old son sleeps.



# Lewis and Clark Expedition

May 1804 - September 1806



- ❖ After 28 months Lewis and Clark returned to St. Louis...
- ❖ ...when many thought they were dead...
- ❖ ...bringing with them detailed journals and crates of plant...
- ❖ ...animal, and rock specimens.

**Sacagawea** is credited with helping Lewis and Clark avoid armed conflict with Indian Tribes. Her husband and infant son traveled with her.



