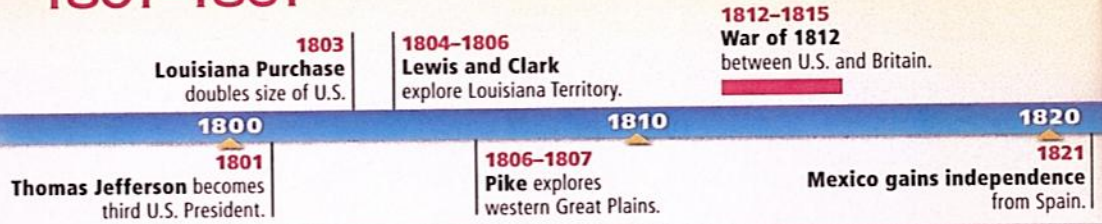




Expansion and Reform

1801–1861



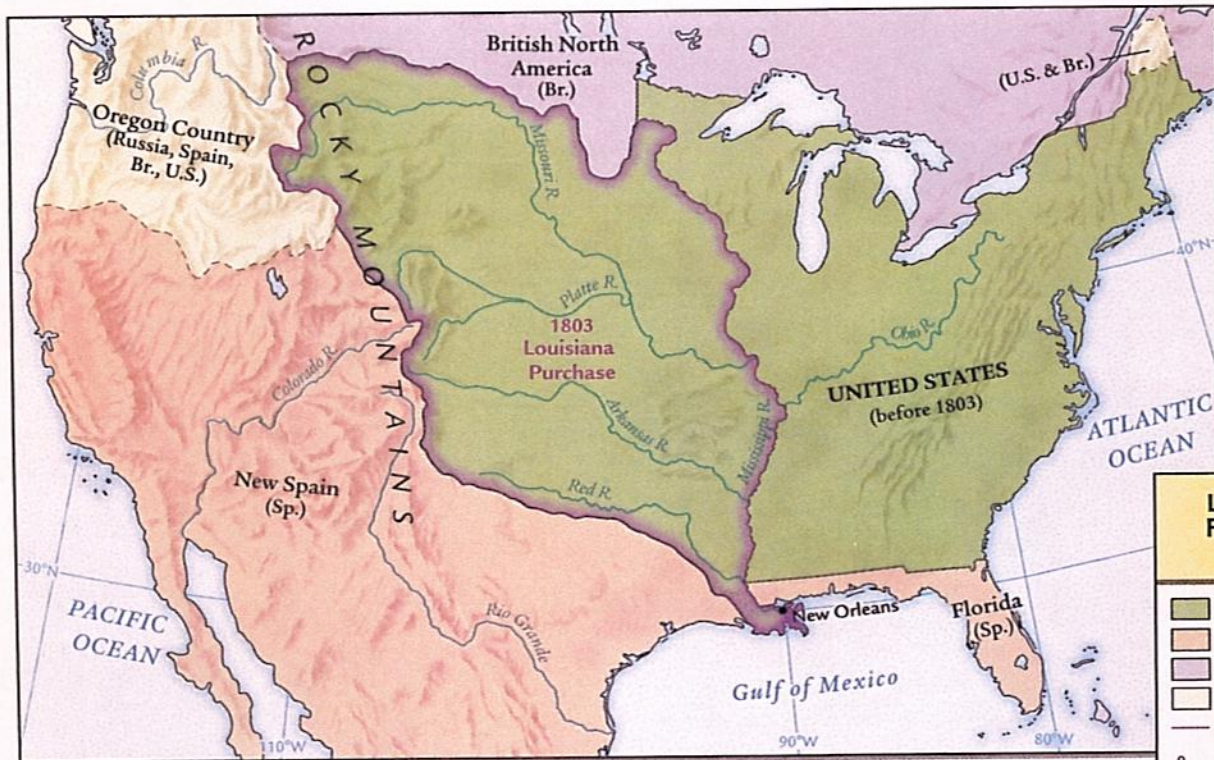
Growing With the Louisiana Territory

The Louisiana Purchase was the first step in the expansion of the country during the 1800s.

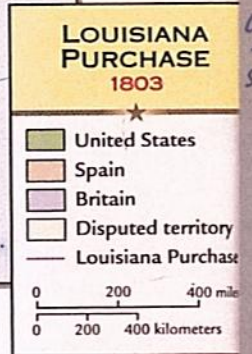
- ★ When the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, the size of the country doubled.
- ★ In 1804–1806, an expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark explored the new territory.
- ★ Information they gathered about the route and its people, terrain, plants, and wildlife guided later exploration and settlement.



A Much of the Louisiana Territory consisted of the Great Plains. In 1803 they were inhabited by Native Americans such as these hunters painted by George Catlin.



B The Louisiana Purchase ended European claims to the land and resources between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. It did not end older claims by Native Americans.



1825
Erie Canal links Great Lakes with Atlantic.

1836
Texas wins independence from Mexico.

1849
Gold Rush draws miners to California.

1854
Japan trade opened by Commodore Perry.

1830s
Removal of Indians from East to the Indian Territory.

1837
School reform begun by Horace Mann.

1848
First women's rights convention, Seneca Falls, NY

1850s
Abolition movement grows in North.

1861
Civil War begins.

1830

1840

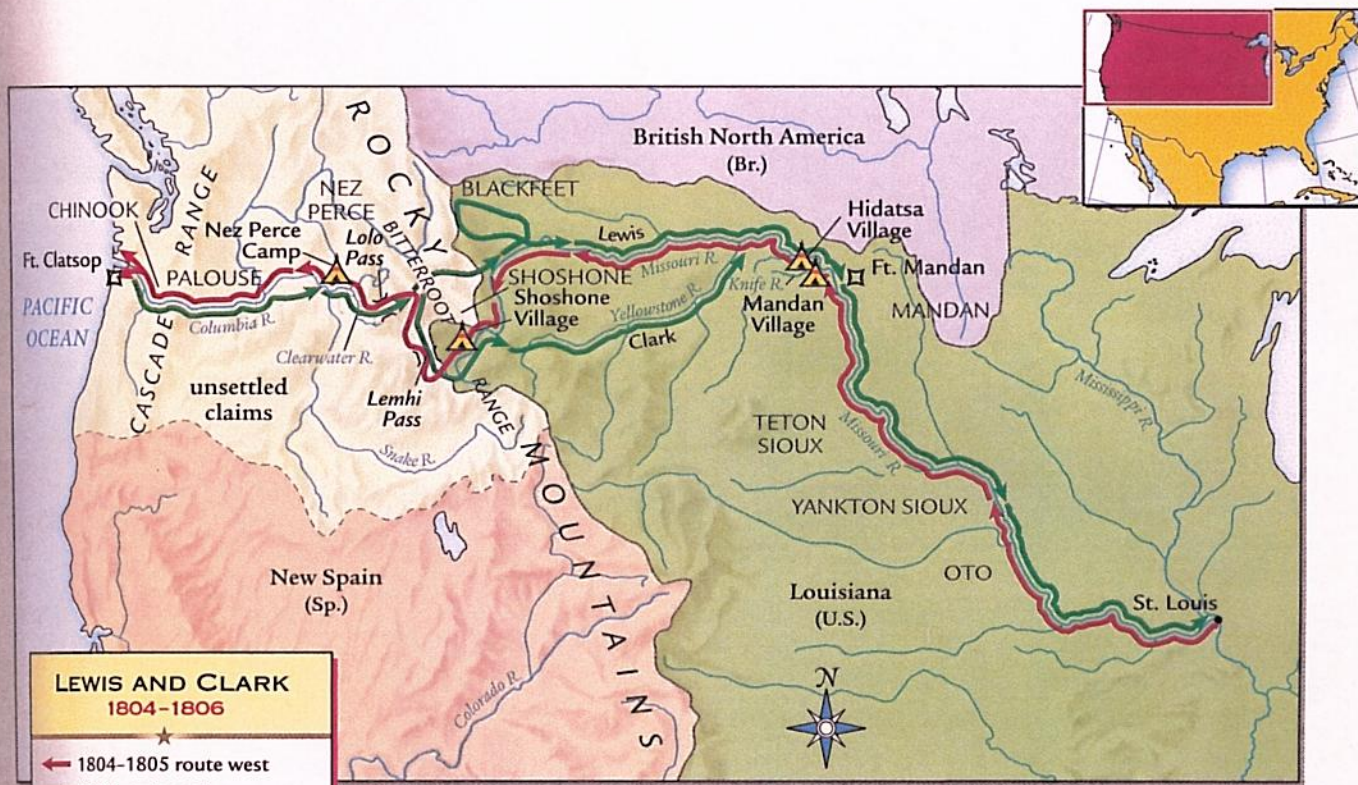
1850

1860

1831
The Liberator begins publication.

1846-1848
War with Mexico expands U.S. again.

1847-1854
Irish immigrants flee Potato Famine.



C Lewis and Clark found no easy crossing from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. But with help from Mandans, Shoshone, and Nez Perce, they reached the Pacific and returned safely.

more at USHAAtlas.com



D When the Lewis and Clark expedition began to climb the Rockies, they hoped to see an easy route to the Pacific Coast once they reached the top. All they saw were more mountains.

"I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the West. . ."

—CAPTAIN MERIWETHER LEWIS, AUGUST 12, 1805
DESCRIBING THE VIEW FROM LEMHI PASS
ON THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

War of 1812 and Indian Resettlement

In 1812 the United States went to war with Great Britain over the seizure of American ships trading in Europe.

- ★ Organized by the Shawnee leader Tecumseh, a confederation of eastern American Indian tribes had been fighting U.S. expansion. Now they joined forces with the British.
- ★ In 1814 the Treaty of Ghent officially ended the war. Neither country lost or gained territory, but the British gave up attempts to stop U.S. expansion.
- ★ Indians lost the most. By 1840 the United States gained control of more than 100 million acres of Indian land.



B The Battle of New Orleans, the most famous American victory of the War of 1812, was fought after the war was officially over. Neither side knew that a peace treaty had been signed weeks before.

A British interference with U.S. shipping and the expansion of U.S. settlement led to the War of 1812. Both issues affected the Great Lakes and the Gulf Coast, where many battles of the war took place.

more at USHAAtlas.com

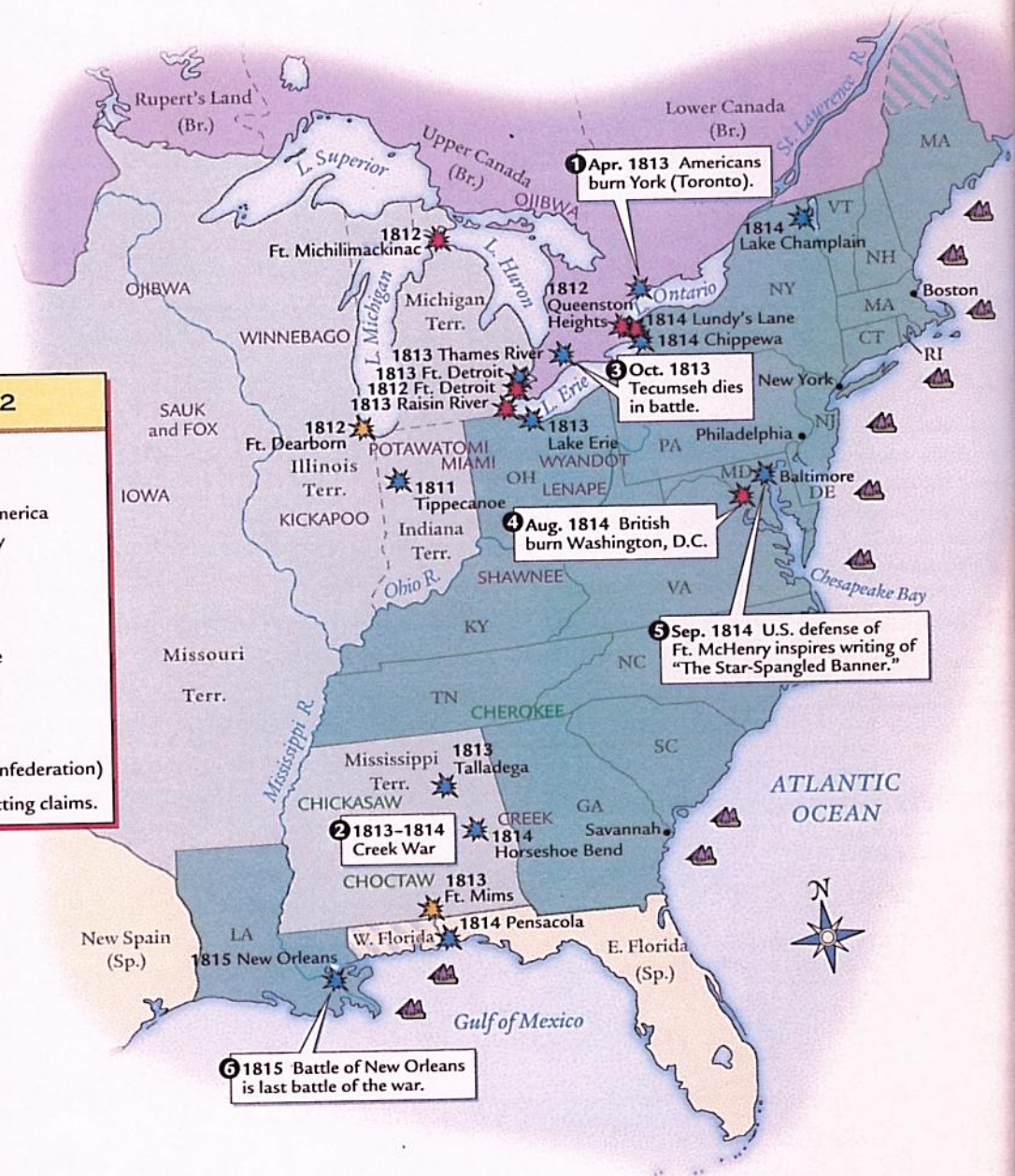
WAR OF 1812

- U.S. state
- U.S. territory
- British North America
- Spanish territory
- U.S. victory
- Indian victory
- British victory
- British blockade

Indian Nations

- CHOCTAW U.S. ally
- CREEK British ally (Tecumseh's confederation)

Bands of color show conflicting claims.



**REMOVAL OF INDIANS
1830-1850**

★

Northern Indians

- Traditional lands
- Reservation lands

Southern Indians

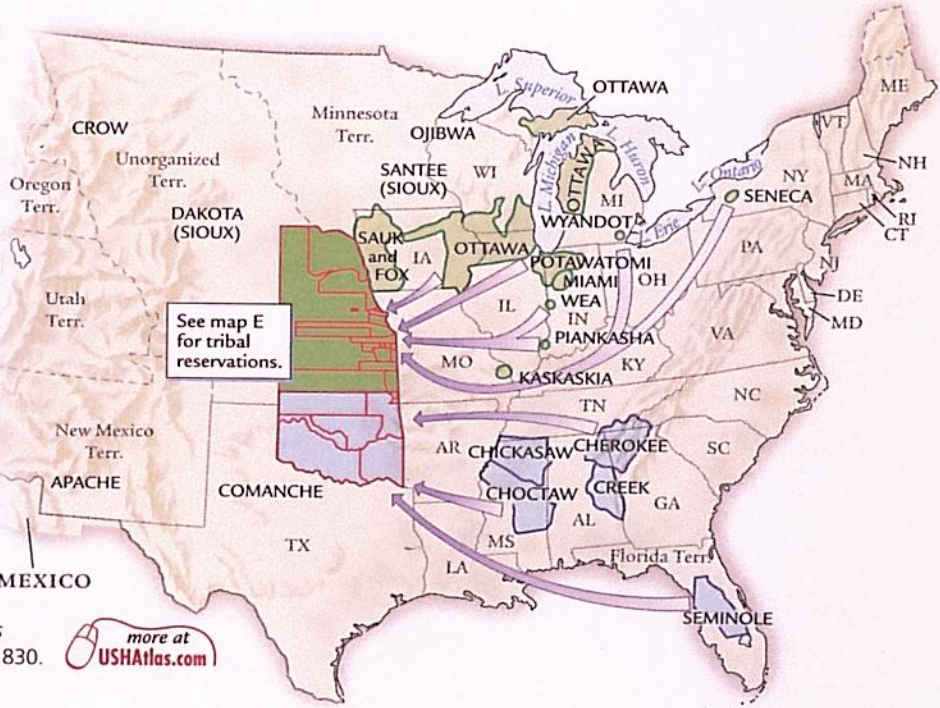
- Traditional lands
- Reservation lands

Forced Indian migration

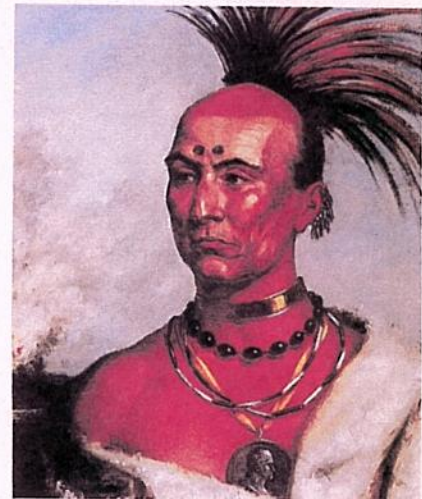
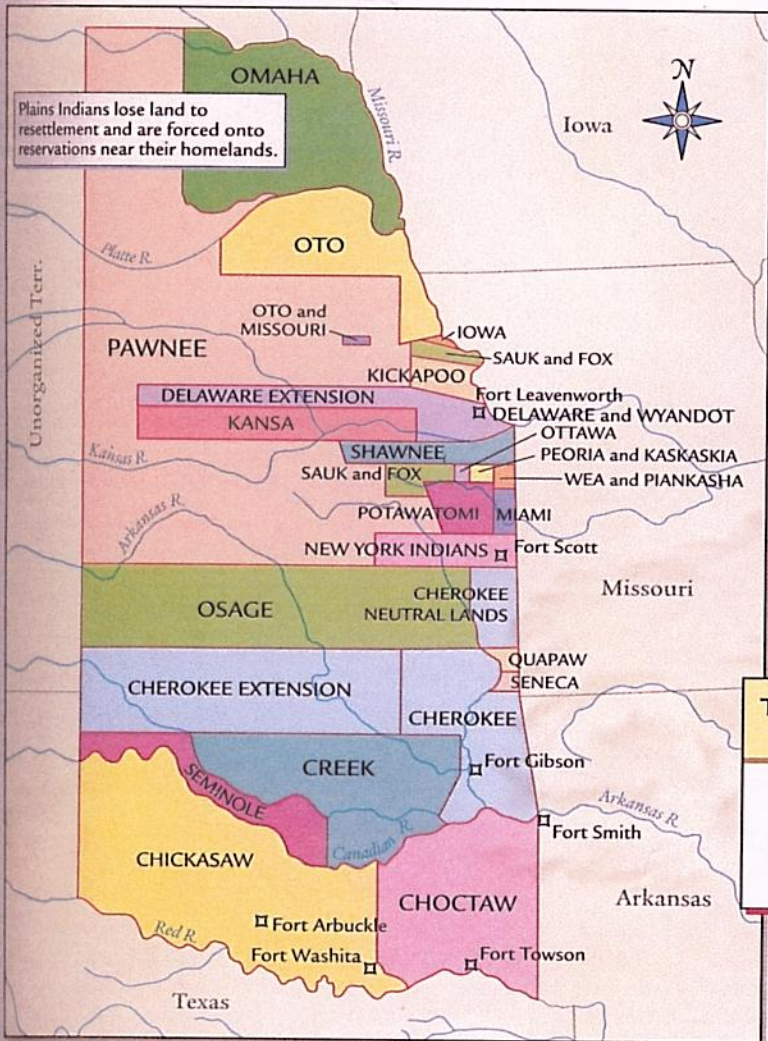
MIAMI Indian nation

Political boundaries of 1850

0 150 300 miles
0 150 300 kilometers



C The United States encouraged settlement west of the Appalachians, pushing Indians farther west. After much resistance, Indians were forced onto *reservations* west of the Mississippi beginning in 1830. [more at USHAAtlas.com](http://USHAAtlas.com)



D In 1832 Black Hawk led Sauk and Fox Indians against white settlers backed by the U.S. Army. Black Hawk and his followers were defeated and forced onto a tiny reservation.

**THE INDIAN TERRITORY
1854**

★

— Reservation boundary

SAUK Indian nation

0 50 100 miles
0 50 100 kilometers

E The five so-called "civilized tribes" of the South (see map C) were farmers like the white settlers displacing them. These tribes got most large tracts of land in Indian Territory.