

Chapter 7

A Growing Young Nation

Father Antonio Sedella was a Catholic priest born in Spain. He came to Louisiana in 1781. Sedella witnessed many changes in Louisiana and lived to see its transition to a state in the United States. During the Spanish colonial period in Louisiana, priests were supported by the Spanish king, and they often became involved in political issues. In 1785, Sedella became the acting pastor of the St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans. But he had disagreements with other priests and some political officials. A fellow priest convinced Governor Miró to order Sedella back to Spain to face charges of misconduct. Sedella spent several years gathering evidence and defending his conduct. His efforts paid off. He was cleared of all charges and was allowed to return to Louisiana in 1795.

Sedella, whom many called Père (Father) Antoine, returned just as disagreements about who controlled access to the Mississippi River were causing tensions between Spain and the United States. Spain closed docks and warehouses to American traders several times before 1803. The United States realized how important the river and the port at New Orleans had become to its citizens on the western frontier. In 1795, the United States and Spain signed a three-year treaty ensuring Americans' access to the port of New Orleans. The Spanish closed the river to Americans again in 1802, so President Thomas Jefferson decided to act. His determination and unforeseen international events allowed the United States to purchase Louisiana and the city of New Orleans in 1803.

The purchase of Louisiana by the United States meant different things to different people. The priests and nuns whom the King of Spain supported faced uncertainty. More than half of them returned to Spain or Spanish-controlled Cuba in 1803. Sedella decided to stay but had to swear an oath of loyalty to the United States in 1806. Louisiana changed dramatically over the next three decades. Still, the Spanish-born priest retained the loyalty and affection of his congregation and the respect of the city's inhabitants, no matter their faith.

CHAPTER PREVIEW

PEOPLE:

Antonio Sedella (Père Antoine), Aaron Burr, Napoleon Bonaparte, James Monroe, Robert Livingston, Pierre Clément de Laussat, William Charles Cole Claiborne, James Wilkinson, Charles (an enslaved person), Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, Sacajawea, William Dunbar, George Hunter, Thomas Freeman, Peter Curtis, Richard Sparks, Zebulon Pike, George C. Sibley

PLACES:

Barbary Coast, Tripoli, Louisiana Territory, Republic of West Florida, Missouri River, Grand Saline

TERMS:

Marbury v. Madison, Convention of 1800, tribute, Embargo Act of 1807, Treaty of San Ildefonso, yellow fever, Louisiana Purchase, Adams-Onís Treaty, filibustering, dueling, manumission, Corps of Discovery, pirogue, flotilla

Sedella served as pastor at the St. Louis Cathedral until he died in 1829 at the age of 81. Local newspapers were filled with accounts of his well-attended funeral procession. The state legislature and courts adjourned for the day, and the city's theaters canceled performances. The *New Orleans Courier* reported that “the city declared a holiday, and the population marched *en masse* (as a group) in the funeral procession.”

Père Antoine's journey from a controversial Spanish priest to a figure beloved by New Orleanians of all backgrounds and religions suggests something about how much Louisiana changed in the years between 1795 and 1829. During those years, Louisiana transformed from a colony into a territory and, finally, into an American state.

In this chapter, we will consider how international events and concerns about access to the Mississippi River led to the largest real estate transaction in United States history. We will explore events before and after the Louisiana Purchase and describe the unrest that characterized this era.

“All eyes, all hopes, are now fixed on you, . . . for on the event of this mission depends the future destinies of this republic.”

– **President Thomas Jefferson** to James Monroe as he left on his 1803 mission to purchase New Orleans from France

Background: Map of New Orleans as it looked in 1815, during Père Antoine's time as pastor there. **Above:** Father Antonio Sedella.





Signs of the Times

Background: Unfinished U.S. Capitol in 1801. **Bottom:** Ludwig van Beethoven. **Opposite Page:** Emperor Napoleon.

U.S. Expansion

At the beginning of March 1803, Ohio became the 17th state. At the end of April 1803, the United States doubled in size when the Louisiana Purchase Treaty was signed.

Exploration

President Thomas Jefferson sent a Corps of Discovery, led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to explore the new Louisiana Territory. The Lewis and Clark Expedition left St. Louis in 1804, reached the Pacific Ocean in November 1805, and returned to St. Louis in September 1806. Jefferson ordered other explorations, including the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition of the Ouachita River and the Red River Expedition.

Music

In 1810, the first regular orchestra in the United States, the Boston Philharmonic Society, was formed. In that same year, German composer Ludwig van Beethoven composed one of his most famous works, “Für Elise.” Although it remains one of the composer’s most popular compositions, it was not published until 1867, 40 years after his death.



Transportation

Robert Fulton demonstrated the promising future of the steamboat when his *Clermont* traveled from New York City up the Hudson River to Albany, New York, in 1807. The boat averaged five miles per hour and took a day and a half to make the 150-mile journey. Today, travel between the two cities by car would take less than three hours.

Architecture

After eight years of construction, President John Adams moved into the unfinished President’s House in Washington, DC, on November 1, 1800. It was officially named the White House in 1901. A few blocks away, on November 17, 1800, Congress met for the first time in the unfinished U.S. Capitol building. Both buildings used a classical design with ideas taken from the architecture of ancient Greece and Rome.

Population

In the 1800 U.S. Census, the population of the United States was 5,308,483. At the time of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the population of New Orleans was approximately 8,000—of which around 4,000 were white, 2,700 were enslaved, and 1,300 were free people of color.

Timeline 1799-1811



1799	November December	Napoleon Bonaparte became first consul of France George Washington died
1800	November	The president and Congress began work in Washington, DC
1801	March	The secret Treaty of San Ildefonso returned Louisiana to France Thomas Jefferson sworn in as the third U.S. president; Aaron Burr as vice president
	July	Manuel Juan de Salcedo became the last Spanish governor of Louisiana
1802	August	Napoleon Bonaparte became consul for life in France
1803	February	U.S. Supreme Court ruling in <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> established judicial review
	April	The United States purchased France's claim to Louisiana
	December	William C. C. Claiborne appointed the first territorial governor of Louisiana
1804	January	Saint-Domingue (Haiti) declared independence from France
	May	Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery left St. Louis
	June	12th Amendment ratified
	July	Aaron Burr shot and killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel
	December	Napoleon crowned himself emperor of the French
1805	March	Thomas Jefferson sworn in for a second term as president; George Clinton as vice president
	June	A treaty was signed ending the First Barbary War
	October	A branch of the Bank of the United States opened in New Orleans
1806	June September	New Black Code adopted in Louisiana Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery returned from their journey to the Pacific Ocean
1807	March	The "Act Prohibiting Importation of Slaves" was passed, making it illegal to bring enslaved people into the United States
	June	The British ship <i>Leopard</i> fired upon the U.S. warship <i>Chesapeake</i>
	December	The Embargo Act was passed into law
1809	March	James Madison sworn in as the fourth U.S. president; George Clinton as vice president
	April	Saint-Domingue refugees ejected from Cuba began to arrive in Louisiana
1810	September	The Republic of West Florida declared independence; it was annexed into the United States in December 1810 and became part of Louisiana at the time of statehood in 1812
1811	January	The largest slave revolt in U.S. history began on January 8 and was suppressed two days later

SECTION 1

President Jefferson's Administration

Q As you read, look for...

- » the unusual problem of the election of 1800;
- » how the 12th Amendment changed the presidential election process;
- » evidence of prosperity in the United States during Jefferson's presidency;
- » how the United States government dealt with foreign challenges during Jefferson's presidency;
- » terms: **Marbury v. Madison, Convention of 1800, tribute, Embargo Act of 1807.**



A cool winter day greeted Thomas Jefferson on March 4, 1801. As he stepped out from the building where he was renting his rooms, the sun gleamed off the white marble of the government buildings under construction nearby. Workers labored to build Washington, DC, and Jefferson chose to walk the short distance to the United States Capitol to be sworn in as president on this fine day.

The campaign for president had been the most negative in the country's brief history. Newspaper editors had taken sides and printed inaccurate stories and accusations against the other side. It was the kind of behavior that President Washington had warned about if political parties emerged. With the election behind him, Jefferson focused on uniting the country for the future and began what would be two terms as president.

The Election of 1800

The third presidential election was like no other. Electors gathered in December 1800 to cast two votes each for president. According to the rules of the Constitution, the candidate with the most votes was the winner. The runner-up would be the vice president. John Adams and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney were the Federalist candidates. Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the Democratic-Republicans. In one sense, the election was not even close. The two Democratic-Republicans took 74 percent of the electoral vote together, and Adams failed to win a second term as president.

In an unexpected result, the Democratic-Republicans were tied! This meant the House of Representatives would be responsible for deciding who would be president. Jefferson was expected to be chosen, but Burr did not back away from the opportunity to be president. At the same time, Federalist congressmen in the House voted against Jefferson, their old adversary. When the votes were counted, neither Jefferson nor Burr had a majority. Over the course of a week, 35 votes were taken. Each time, there were not enough votes to determine a winner.

Opposite Page:

Thomas Jefferson.

Below: Thomas Jefferson was sworn into office as president in what is known as the Old Senate Chamber. The U.S. Capitol building in Washington, DC, was still under construction.

Did You Know?

If a person knocked on the door of the President's House while Jefferson lived there, he might answer the door himself!



Alexander Hamilton and Jefferson had been political rivals since their time in President Washington's first cabinet. But Hamilton viewed Burr as dishonest and dangerous. He urged Federalist congressmen to vote for Jefferson. For his part, Jefferson made some political promises to the Federalists, and on the 36th vote, Jefferson was elected president. Burr was then made vice president, but Jefferson no longer trusted him.



After being sworn into office, Jefferson followed the precedent of delivering an inaugural address. Speaking in the Senate Chamber of the unfinished Capitol building, he asked his “friends and fellow citizens” to “unite with one heart and one mind.” He declared, “We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists.” He focused on the values of religion, which united the people in “honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude, and the love of man,” and a desire for “peace, liberty, and safety” for all Americans.

The 12th Amendment

In 1796, the president and vice president were from different parties. In 1800, the two top candidates were from the same party and were tied! After a stressful week of voting 36 times, Congress was ready to correct these flaws in the election process. Congress could not make the changes on its own. Instead, it would have to agree upon an amendment to the Constitution that would have to be approved by three-fourths of the states.

The 12th Amendment was passed by Congress in December 1803 and was ratified by the states in only six months! No one wanted to go through the problems of the previous election again. The most significant change made by the amendment was that electors would now cast one vote for president and one for vice president. The House would determine the winner if there were a tie for president. The Senate would have that responsibility if there were a tie for vice president. This change in the presidential election process has worked effectively with few changes since the election of 1804.

Did You Know?

The Twentieth Amendment, ratified in 1933, changed the date of presidential inaugurations from March 4 to January 20 in the year after the election. If that date is a Sunday, the inauguration is held on the following Monday.

The Case of Marbury v. Madison

With only weeks left in John Adams's presidency, Congress passed the Judiciary Act of 1801. Among other things, the law reorganized the court system and created 16 circuit judgeships. It also added more than 40 justices of the peace for the city of Washington. Adams appointed several Federalists as judges to fill the new judgeships, and the Senate confirmed the appointments.

The president signed the judges' commissions on his last day in office, affixed the Great Seal of the United States, and had the appointments delivered. Some of those appointed as justices of the peace, however, did not receive their signed and sealed commissions before Adams left Washington. They were still on the president's desk when Jefferson took over. The new secretary of state, James Madison, chose not to deliver them.

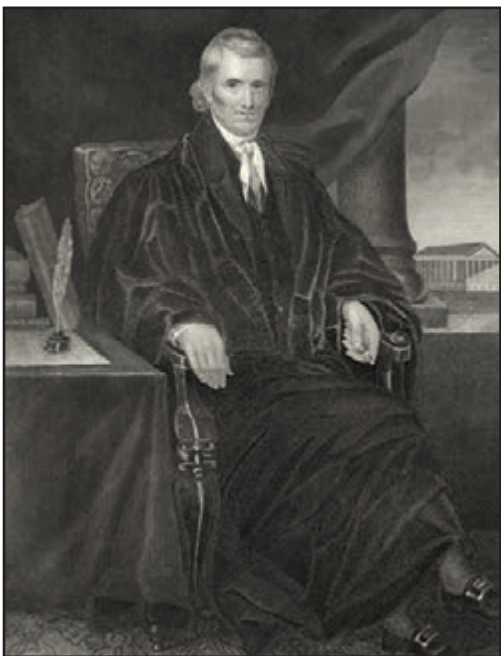
Few appointees made a fuss, but William Marbury of Maryland did. Marbury sued Madison, asking the United States Supreme Court to force the president to honor his appointment.

The lawsuit placed Chief Justice John Marshall in a difficult position. The court had either to oppose the new president or to appear weak by backing down in a confrontation with him.

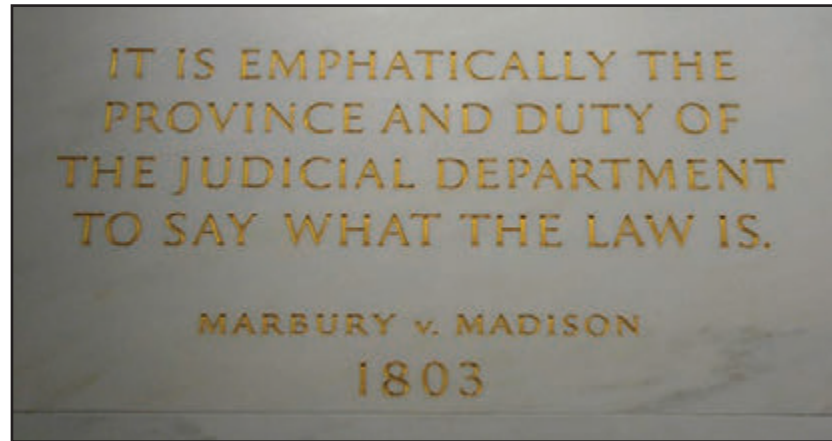
What seemed like a small lawsuit became a landmark decision of the court. The court ruled that a part of a previous law, the Judiciary Act of 1789, was unconstitutional. Because Marbury was using this law as the basis for his case, the court ruled against him. In this way, Jefferson did not win the case, but in the end, the result was the same.

Did You Know?

The House of Representatives has chosen the president twice in history. The first time was in the election of 1800 when Thomas Jefferson was elected. The second was in 1824 when John Quincy Adams was elected.



Opposite Page: Thomas Jefferson.
Above: James Madison.
Left: Chief Justice John Marshall.



This **Marbury v. Madison** decision established the principle of “judicial review.” Because the Constitution was the “supreme law of the land,” no laws could be made that contradicted it. The decision established the power of the court to review laws and declare them unconstitutional. This power remains an important aspect of the checks and balances in our three branches of government.

Relationship with France

The relationship with France had recently changed. In 1799, the ambitious French general Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in a *coup d'état* (a sudden overthrow of the current government) and forced the government leaders in France to resign. Napoleon quickly gained public approval for a new constitution that gave him nearly absolute power to run the country. Napoleon signed the **Convention of 1800** with the United States to end the Quasi-War just before Jefferson took office. The resources to continue fighting the United States were needed elsewhere.

The Convention helped the United States economy in two ways. First, French privateers and warships stopped attacking American ships. Merchants could resume trade with a reduced risk of their goods being stolen at sea. A second benefit was that Jefferson could reduce spending on the military and use the money to pay down the country’s debt.

With no threat of war with France, the Alien and Sedition Acts signed by President Adams were no longer needed. The Democratic-Republican Congress repealed or changed the most controversial parts of the Acts.



Signs of Prosperity

There were several signs of growth and prosperity during Jefferson's presidency. Alexander Hamilton's tax on spirits, known as the Whiskey Tax, was repealed. This helped western farmers keep more of the money they earned. Hamilton's National Bank was successful. It provided a safe place to keep government funds, managed the country's finances, and ensured its bills were paid. This gave buyers and sellers confidence that their exchanges could be made with less risk. The bank's work and the government's reduced spending reduced the country's debt by one-third!

Settlers continued to move westward, and Ohio was added as the seventeenth state in 1803. The country's population increased from about 5.3 million to 7.2 million people from 1800 to 1810.

Jefferson was anxious to protect shipping on the Mississippi River because growth in the West depended on the ability to transport goods using the river highway system. With so many changes happening in France, he thought it might be a good time to negotiate an agreement that would protect the interests of the United States. He sent a delegation to Paris to discuss the purchase of New Orleans and West Florida from France. These events are described in the next sections of this chapter.

(On the Opposite Page)

Top Left: William Marbury.

Top Right: John Marshall's famous statement from *Marbury v. Madison* on the federal courts' power to "say what the law is" has been inscribed on the wall of the U.S. Supreme Court building.

Bottom: Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in the coup d'état of 1799. **Below:** *The Cession of Louisiana* by Constantino Brumidi depicts Francois Barbe-Marbois of France (standing) showing a map to U.S. Envoy James Monroe (center) and U.S. Minister to France Robert Livingston (right).



Right: A U.S. Navy expedition under Commodore Edward Preble engaged gunboats and fortifications at Tripoli in 1804.



The First Barbary War

The area along the northern coast of Africa and the Mediterranean Sea is called the Barbary Coast. It was a part of the Ottoman Empire, but the leaders in the region worked almost independently of the central government. Muslim pirates based there were known as Barbary pirates. For centuries, these pirates robbed and stole ships at sea and raided coastal towns in Europe. Anyone captured by the pirates faced being held for ransom or enslavement in North Africa. American merchant ships were a prime target for the Barbary pirates.

The United States tried for decades to find a diplomatic solution with the Ottomans. The government even paid tribute to several north African pashas (high-ranking officials in the Ottoman Empire) for “protection.” **Tribute** is a payment by one ruler or nation to another as the price of protection. In 1801, a large part of the federal budget was being paid in tribute, and the pasha of Tripoli demanded even more. Jefferson realized something had to be done, so he stopped making the payments. He also ordered the navy to the Mediterranean Sea.

The navy began with four ships in the region and was instructed to protect American ships and citizens. When the ships arrived, they joined the Swedish navy and blockaded the port of Tripoli. By 1805, more than 15 ships had been sent to the region. The war ended in 1805. The tribute payments did not cease entirely, but they were significantly reduced. A benefit of the war was that the navy and the marines showed they could defend American interests far from home. They also gained experience, which helped protect the country in future conflicts.



Left: This cartoon shows President Jefferson addressing a group of disgruntled men as he defends his embargo, which was intended to bring about a suspension of foreign commerce.

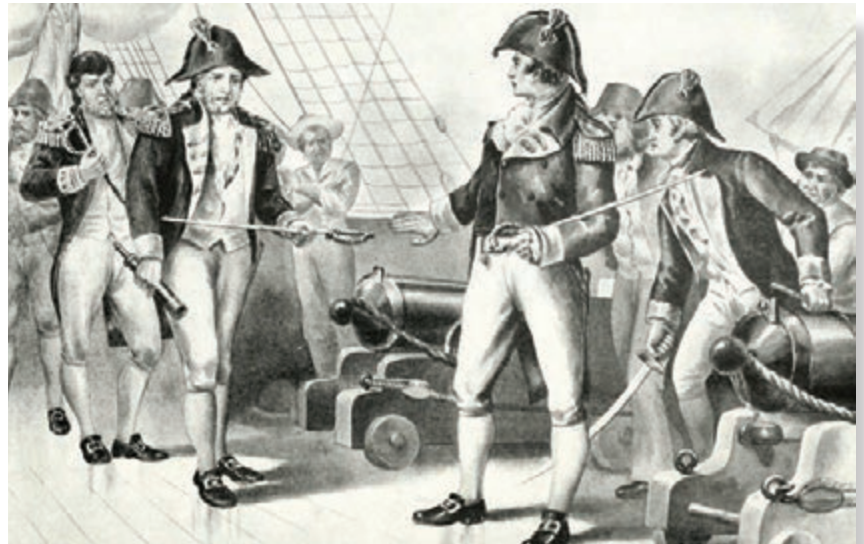
Below: Officers of the defeated *Chesapeake* offered their swords to officers of the *Leopard*.

The Embargo Act of 1807

The election of 1804 was a massive victory for Jefferson and his new vice president, George Clinton. However, another war between Great Britain and France challenged the good feelings toward Jefferson and the Democratic-Republicans.

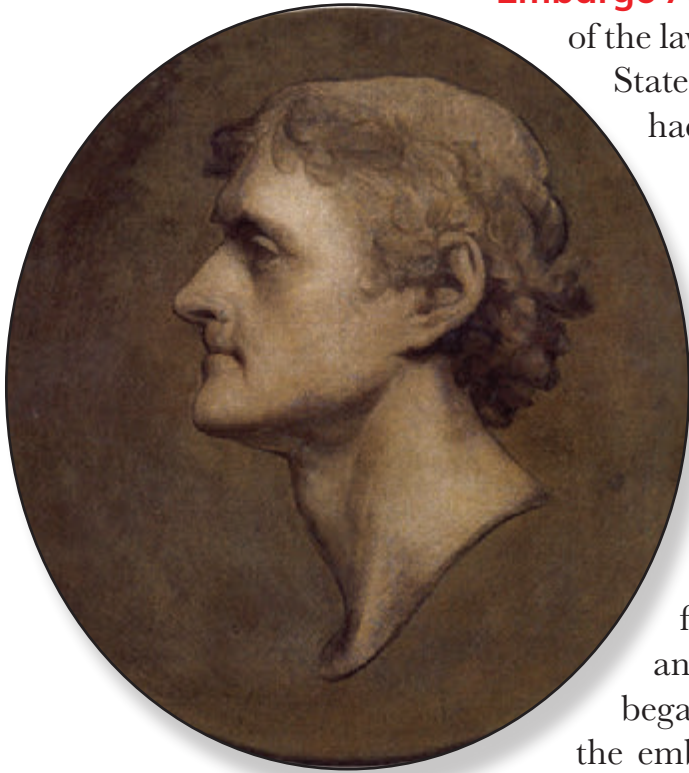
The United States continued to claim neutrality, but Napoleon ordered his navy to seize any ships trading with Britain. For its part, Britain imposed a blockade on the continent of Europe and impressed American sailors into service on British ships.

The last straw for Jefferson came on June 22, 1807. The British navy vessel *HMS Leopard* attacked the *USS Chesapeake*, an American warship, off the coast of Norfolk, Virginia. The attack against a ship of the U.S. Navy, incredibly close to home, was intolerable. Popular opinion was that this was an act of war, and a military response was required.



Jefferson understood that the United States was weaker than either Britain or France, so he wanted to preserve American neutrality. The United States demanded that the British apologize for the attack on the *Chesapeake* and pay for its repairs. The British government refused.

Under these circumstances, Jefferson chose an economic response, the **Embargo Act of 1807**. One of the primary purposes of the law was to punish Britain and give the United States an advantage in future negotiations, but it had the opposite result.



The act closed all ports in the United States to export shipping and placed restrictions on British imports. The effects were a disaster for the president and his party. American merchants were blocked from foreign trade. This meant that Britain, France, and other countries had less competition for trade, which increased their profits. American goods that were supposed to be sold to foreign markets were filling warehouses. Farmers, tradesmen, and merchants were losing money, and they began to complain loudly to Congress. Soon the embargo was lifted, ports were fully opened, and the economy started to improve.

This section has presented an overview of the eight years of the Jefferson administration. The following sections will examine events from this time that led to Louisiana becoming a territory of the United States.

Above: An 1805 portrait of Thomas Jefferson by Gilbert Stuart. **(On the Opposite Page)**

Background: A cotton gin. **Inset:** Eli Whitney. **Bottom:** This model of a 19th-century cotton gin is on display at the Eli Whitney Museum in Hamden, Connecticut.

REVIEW AND SUMMARIZE

1. What was the unexpected problem in the election of 1800, and how was it solved?
2. How did the 12th Amendment change the presidential election process?
3. Why was *Marbury v. Madison* considered a landmark case?
4. What are three pieces of evidence from this section that Jefferson could cite to demonstrate he was a successful president?
5. Why was the Embargo Act of 1807 considered a failure?

Special Feature Eli Whitney's Influential Inventions

To some, Eli Whitney is the “father of American technology.” He is best known for inventing the cotton gin, which transformed agriculture in the South. Of greater importance is his development of the use of interchangeable parts for manufacturing, which transformed manufacturing in the North and the world.

Before 1790, growing cotton on a large scale was not practical. The cotton used for clothing grows inside a pod, or boll, on a bush. The seeds inside the cotton boll had to be picked out by hand before the cotton could be spun into threads. Whitney was visiting a plantation near Savannah, Georgia, when he learned of this difficulty. He was challenged to build a machine, or cotton engine (shortened to “gin”), to do the work. In just a short time, he was able to build a working model, which he patented in 1794. Before the cotton gin, one man could clean seeds from only about one pound of cotton daily. With Whitney's invention, a man could clean fifty pounds of cotton daily.

In 1798, Whitney started a business producing weapons. A skilled craftsman in a workshop took quite a bit of time to make a musket. Whitney believed he could make quality weapons less expensively by using machines to make standard parts. Whitney designed machine tools that allowed an unskilled workman to make one part that would fit any musket of that design. Then, an unskilled laborer could put the parts together to make a musket. Whitney demonstrated his idea to president John Adams and president-elect Jefferson in 1801. His process proved successful when he fulfilled government contracts for 25,000 muskets.

The cotton gin had the effect of transforming the southern economy in the antebellum period. It had the unintended consequence of increasing the use of and demand for enslaved labor. The use of interchangeable parts created the American factory system, which allowed unskilled laborers to mass-produce large quantities of goods in less time and at lower cost.



SECTION 2

The Louisiana Purchase

As you read, look for...

- » the effect of the Treaty of San Ildefonso on Louisiana;
- » the constitutional problem Jefferson faced with the Louisiana Purchase;
- » an orderly transfer of Louisiana from Spain to France to the United States;
- » the importance of the Louisiana Purchase to the United States;
- » terms: **Treaty of San Ildefonso, yellow fever, Louisiana Purchase, Adams-Onís Treaty.**



Above: This wood engraving by Alfred R. Waud depicts a “Kentucky Boat” on the Ohio River around 1788.

Migrants of English descent began coming to Louisiana in larger numbers after 1787. Even those who did not settle permanently in Louisiana started to depend on the Mississippi River as a transportation route for the goods they grew and produced. The Americans and the Spanish disagreed about the borders that separated claims by Spain and those of the United States. The Spanish were sometimes uncooperative with American citizens who wanted to use the port at New Orleans. Traders floated goods from the Northwest Territories, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee downriver toward New Orleans on barges. From there, they offloaded their goods onto other boats willing to carry their cargo out into the Gulf and, from there, to markets in Europe, the Caribbean, or along the East Coast of the United States.

International Events and Intrigue

By 1794, France had abolished slavery at home and in its colonies, but there was a rebellion in Saint-Domingue. The island was France's most profitable colony as a coffee and sugar supplier to European markets. Napoleon planned to reestablish slavery on the island, put the formerly enslaved people back to work, and use the profits from the plantations to pay for his military campaigns.

Napoleon also wanted to reestablish control over Louisiana. This vast territory could be used to grow the grain needed to supply food for the empire he imagined. In his plans, Saint-Domingue, Louisiana, and the Mississippi River would be essential parts of the global trade network supporting the French Empire.

This part of his plan required the king of Spain to return Louisiana to France. Spain had found that keeping Louisiana was expensive. Spain also feared that the British might use Canada as a base to take over the territory. If they did, British troops could be a threat to Spanish silver mines in Mexico. The month after he signed the Convention of 1800 with the United States, Napoleon agreed to terms for the **Treaty of San Ildefonso** with Spain. As one part of the agreement, Spain secretly returned Louisiana to France.

Below: This portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte as First Consul was painted shortly after he sold Louisiana.



Shortly after gaining possession of Louisiana, Napoleon sent more than 30,000 soldiers to Saint-Domingue to end the revolt and reestablish slavery. Events worked against him. Within weeks of arrival on the island, more than 80 percent of his soldiers died, most of them from **yellow fever** (a disease spread by mosquitoes that causes fever and yellowing of the skin). With this disastrous turn of events, Napoleon realized his plan to regain control of Saint-Domingue had failed. Without the island, he decided he no longer benefited from the possession of Louisiana.

FIGURE 7.1

Context Connection: Health and Medicine

Yellow Fever

Risk	Risk: About 15 percent of people who get yellow fever develop serious illness that can lead to bleeding, shock, organ failure, and sometimes death.
Cause	A virus that is spread through mosquito bites
Contagious	No
Symptoms	May include fever, chills, headache, backache, nausea, vomiting, muscle aches, and a yellowing of the skin
Prevention	In the 21st century, people who live in or travel to certain areas of the world, especially South America and Africa, should be vaccinated against the disease; it is also important to take steps to reduce the risk of mosquito bites.
Treatment	There are no specific medications to treat yellow fever; treatment of symptoms includes rest, fluids, and medicines to reduce pain and fever.
Notes	Yellow fever originated in Africa. The mosquito that transfers the disease to humans is called <i>Aedes aegypti</i> . It was brought to the New World during the era of the slave trade. The first yellow fever epidemic in the western hemisphere took place in Mexico in 1648.



The Louisiana Purchase

The United States had been keenly interested in establishing permanent access to the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans. Aware of the rumors of the transfer of Louisiana to France, President Jefferson sent James Monroe to join the American minister to France, Robert Livingston. Their orders were to negotiate for the purchase of New Orleans, but the men were unaware that Napoleon's plans in the western hemisphere had changed.

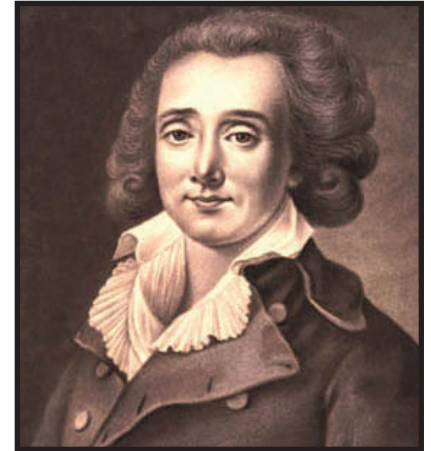
Livingston and Monroe were shocked in early 1803 when they were offered the opportunity to purchase New Orleans and all of Louisiana. They had no orders authorizing such a massive purchase. Given the slow and undependable pace of communication across the Atlantic, they could not ask for permission quickly. Monroe and Livingston took a chance and went far beyond their orders. They accepted the offer to purchase all of Louisiana for \$15 million. An agreement was reached in early May. When they asked for clarification about the actual borders of the area they had purchased, the French foreign minister advised Monroe and Livingston, "You have made a noble bargain for yourselves; I am sure you will make the most of it."

Above: Louisiana's commemorative quarter features a map of the Louisiana Purchase. **Below:** The treaty to sell Louisiana to the United States was signed by Napoleon and delivered to the United States in this special binder. The "P.F." on the front stands for "Peuple Français," or in English, the People of France.



The Treaty

Events moved rapidly after this. The treaty's terms were sent to Washington, DC, for approval. President Jefferson was aware there was no constitutional authority for such an act. Before he became president, he had argued that the president and Congress could not take any action that the Constitution did not expressly state that they could. Unfortunately, the Constitution did not say anything about buying territory from another country. But Jefferson felt it was in the nation's interest to take this step. Jefferson pushed for quick approval of the terms, and the Senate ratified the treaty for the **Louisiana Purchase** on October 19, 1803.



Two Transfers

Two transfers had to take place in New Orleans to finalize the process. First, the Spanish transferred Louisiana to Napoleon's representative in New Orleans on November 30, 1803. Pierre Clément de Laussat was sent from France with the understanding that he would take over as governor of the colony once Napoleon gained control. Because of the Louisiana Purchase, Laussat governed Louisiana for only three weeks. He transferred Louisiana to the United States in a ceremony in the Cabildo, and the United States flag flew for the first time in Louisiana on December 20, 1803. Although few people realized it, a new era in the nation's history had begun.

Above: Pierre Clément de Laussat. **Left:** This ceremony at the Place d'Armes in New Orleans marked the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States. On December 20, 1803, the tricolor French flag was lowered and the American flag, with 15 stars and 15 stripes, was raised.



MAP 7.1 SKILL

What forms the eastern boundary of the Louisiana Purchase?

**MAP 7.1
THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE**



The Territory

At the time, several important issues remained to be settled. Before the Purchase, the territory of the United States included approximately 434,000,000 acres of land. President Jefferson estimated that the area purchased in 1803 would add about 500,000,000 acres. He was almost right. The **Adams-Onís Treaty**, signed in 1819, specified how much land the Louisiana Purchase added to the United States. The final treaty made clear that the historical events of 1803 more than doubled the size of the country, adding 530,000,000 acres to the nation’s territory. Ultimately those lands would make up all or part of fifteen states. After all the interest was paid on the \$15,000,000 loan, the United States spent \$23,537,872 for Louisiana, amounting to approximately 4 cents an acre—a noble bargain indeed!

Despite its impressive size, the Louisiana Purchase was more than just a large land deal. In 1803, the United States was a small and very young nation. With the stroke of several pens, it became a potential world power. It was also extraordinary that, with so much warfare in Europe and the Caribbean, Louisiana changed hands peacefully and rapidly—from Spain to France to the United States—all in less than one year. Its transformation into an American state would take nine more years to accomplish.

REVIEW AND SUMMARIZE

1. How did the Treaty of San Ildefonso affect Louisiana?
2. What constitutional problem faced Jefferson with the Louisiana Purchase?
3. Why was the transfer of power in Louisiana described as “orderly”?
4. Describe at least three ways the Louisiana Purchase benefited the United States.

SECTION 3

Louisiana's Territorial Period

As you read, look for...

- » personal and administrative challenges facing Territorial Governor William C. C. Claiborne;
- » how Aaron Burr threatened to destabilize the new territory;
- » how the Florida Parishes came to be part of Louisiana;
- » troubles involving free people of color and slaves in the Louisiana Territory;
- » terms: **filibustering, dueling, manumission.**

Events of the Louisiana Purchase happened so rapidly that President Jefferson needed to identify an official to head a government there as quickly as possible. He asked three men, who turned him down, before asking William Charles Cole Claiborne. Jefferson knew and liked Claiborne. In the presidential election of 1804, Claiborne supported Jefferson for the presidency. Because Claiborne was stationed nearby as governor of the Mississippi Territory, he was a convenient choice. Many people were not sure he was the best choice, particularly because he spoke no French or Spanish. This meant that the official in charge of Louisiana did not have the ability to communicate directly with most of the people living there.

Below: On December 20, 1803, William C. C. Claiborne issued a proclamation to clarify to the people of New Orleans their new citizenship status. Though Claiborne spoke only English, his proclamation was printed in English, French, and Spanish. His printed signature was also given in three languages: as William C. C. Claiborne, Guillaume C. C. Claiborne, and Guillermo C. C. Claiborne.



**MAP 7.2
SKILL**

What other countries are shown with land claims that would later be a part of the United States?

**MAP 7.2
THE UNITED STATES, 1805-1809**



Claiborne’s co-commissioner and military commander was General James Wilkinson. He, too, was a less-than-ideal choice. Although it was not widely known at the time, Wilkinson had been a secret agent for the Spanish since 1787 and had, at one time, sworn an oath of loyalty to the Spanish king. Despite their potential problems, these two men were the new leaders of Louisiana.

Jefferson directed Claiborne to make changes slowly, but because Louisiana was still a colony, Claiborne had essentially unlimited powers. The Louisiana Purchase treaty included a promise that Louisiana “would be incorporated” into the United States and “admitted as soon as possible.” In 1804, the U.S. Congress divided the lands of the Louisiana Purchase into two administrative units: the Territory of Orleans and the Territory of Louisiana. William C. C. Claiborne was appointed governor of the Territory of Orleans. That territorial status lasted for another eight years. Several events that took place during the territorial period remind us that, in addition to being a period of great change, it was also a time of uncertainty and unrest.

Administrative Challenges and Change

When the lower section of the Louisiana Purchase became the Territory of Orleans, Claiborne divided it into twelve administrative units, which he designated “counties.” By 1807, the territorial legislature, which included representatives who had lived in Louisiana long before the Purchase, changed those “counties” back to “parishes.” As a result, Louisiana is the only state with parishes rather than counties. Laws, too, reflected a compromise between American ideas and Louisiana’s French and Spanish colonial past.

The Burr Conspiracy

The territories of Louisiana and Orleans were unstable and uncertain places in the territorial period. Those who wanted to run from the law or take part in a form of adventuring—called **filibustering** in the nineteenth century—looked toward Louisiana and its uncertain borders as a place of opportunity. One unlikely filibusterer was a former vice president of the United States, Aaron Burr. Though he served as vice president during Thomas

Jefferson’s first term, Burr and Jefferson despised each other. As Jefferson prepared to run for reelection in 1804, he made it clear that Burr would not continue to serve as his vice president. Burr decided to run for governor of New York.

Alexander Hamilton actively worked against Burr’s election. He wrote that electing Burr would doom the country. When Burr lost the election, he loudly blamed Hamilton and challenged him to a duel to satisfy his damaged honor. Hamilton accepted the challenge.



Did You Know?

Forty-eight states have counties as their division of local government. Alaska has boroughs, and Louisiana has parishes.

In Other Words

Today, the term “to filibuster” is more likely to mean “to use delaying tactics to put off or prevent the passage of laws” (particularly in the U.S. Senate). The added meaning came into being late in the 19th century, when members of Congress who delayed passage of laws by conducting long speeches were compared to adventurers (filibusterers) who tried to overthrow legitimate rule.

Opposite Page: James Wilkinson.
Left: Aaron Burr.



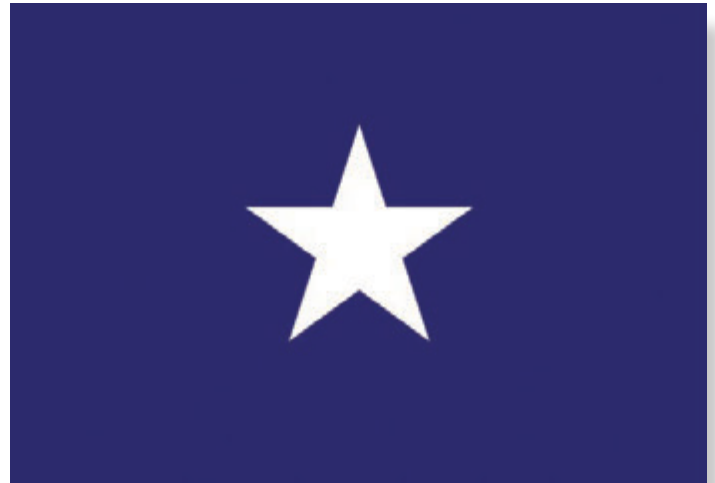
Above: Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton fought a duel in New Jersey on July 11, 1804. Burr shot Hamilton, who died the next day.

Dueling (combat between two persons, especially one fought with weapons in front of witnesses) had been a way for men to settle disputes involving their honor. By 1804, dueling was becoming less acceptable. The practice had been outlawed in New York and New Jersey, but New York enforced the law more than its neighboring state. So Burr, the vice president of the United States, and Hamilton, former secretary of the treasury of the United States, crossed the Hudson River into New Jersey. On the morning of July 11, 1804, Burr shot Hamilton, and Hamilton died the next day. Murder charges were filed in both states, but neither came to trial. Burr even finished his term as vice president!

What Burr's plans were next has never been entirely clear. They included discussions of such schemes as to take over New Orleans and strip the city of its valuables. He would then invade Mexico, where he would establish himself as ruler. Whether these ideas were serious or idle talk, they never took place. General James Wilkinson had originally plotted with Burr but decided to inform the president of Burr's plans. Burr was tried and acquitted of conspiracy charges, but his political reputation was beyond repair. He went into exile in Great Britain but returned to the United States in 1812. He spent the final years of his life practicing law in New York.

West Florida Rebellion

There was unrest along the borders of the area known as Spanish West Florida (today known as the Florida Parishes). Although the Spanish still controlled the area in 1810, English-speaking migrants from the United States dominated the region's population. Many of them wanted to become a part of the United States. To accomplish this goal, they staged a revolt against the Spanish. The rebels declared themselves an independent republic, called the Republic of West Florida. They even adopted a flag with a blue field and a single white star. Their independence did not last long. Three months later, Governor Claiborne declared West Florida part of the Territory of Orleans. The Florida Parishes were incorporated into the state of Louisiana in 1812.



Above: The Bonnie Blue Flag of the Republic of West Florida.

MAP 7.3 SKILL

What feature divides West Florida in half?

MAP 7.3

ORLEANS TERRITORY AND WEST FLORIDA, 1804-1812





Free People of Color and Enslaved People

Louisiana's diverse population created unexpected challenges for its new government. Free people of color, who had become a significant part of Louisiana's population, especially in New Orleans, presented the United States with an unfamiliar situation. Claiborne was both astonished and alarmed when he realized that local militia units included two groups made up entirely of free men of color. In one letter to Washington, DC, he referred to these armed free men of color as his "principal difficulty." Free men of color wrote Claiborne asking that their militia units be retained. They quoted from the Louisiana Purchase treaty in making their case. In 1804, Claiborne decided on a compromise that kept the militia units intact but put white officers in charge of them.

Claiborne oversaw the adoption of a new slave code in 1806 based on the United States rather than French or Spanish law. The code allowed for **manumission** (setting enslaved people free). However, the privilege of self-purchase (called *coartación* by the Spanish) was no longer available, making it all but impossible for an enslaved person to be freed without the approval of his or her enslaver. Enslaved people were prohibited from making complaints against their masters. If they committed crimes of a public nature, they were tried in a separate system of courts that gave out harsh punishments.

Slave law and life changed in another important respect as well. After 1804, the federal government made it illegal to import enslaved people into Louisiana from any place outside the United States. Similar legislation became the law for the entire country in 1808. This led to a rise in the importance of the domestic slave trade. Rather than being brought to the United States from Africa or the Caribbean, enslaved people were now transported from coastal states like Virginia, to be sold in Deep South locations like New Orleans.

Although this ban on the importation of enslaved people was a national law, Claiborne made an exception to it in 1809. In that year, a large group of refugees who had fled Saint-Domingue and settled in Spanish-controlled Cuba were forced to migrate one more time. The Spanish deported them from Cuba because of tensions between Spain and France. About 9,000 people set sail for nearby Louisiana. The refugees were almost equally divided among white people, free people of color, and enslaved people. The fate of the 3,000 enslaved people created a problem for Claiborne. Although it was illegal to import slaves, Claiborne needed to make an exception. He felt it was inhumane to leave so many people stranded, and most enslavers refused to leave their slaves behind or abandoned on boats at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Among other things, this 1809 wave of immigration nearly doubled the size of the city of New Orleans in a single year.

Opposite Page:

A battalion of free men of color would be critical to the American victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. **Below:** This painting by Agostino Brunias depicts free people of color in Saint-Domingue. People like this would have been among those fleeing to Louisiana in 1809.





The 1811 Slave Revolt

The uprising of enslaved people and the revolution in Saint-Domingue cost the lives of thousands of people. The violence there included the deaths of men, women, and children, young and old. People being burned alive, cut in half, and drowned are among the many documented atrocities that are a part of this terrible time. Some feared that refugees from the island's slave revolt would encourage similar violence in Louisiana. Although there is no clear connection between the two events, in 1811, enslaved people upriver from New Orleans rebelled against their enslavers in what became the largest slave revolt in United States history.

An enslaved man named Charles led others to take control of the plantation of Miguel Andry on January 11, 1811. Charles and his followers believed there might be a large collection of weapons on the plantation but were disappointed not to find them. Most of the slaves were armed only with farm tools. As they began their approach toward New Orleans, they convinced other enslaved people to join them. Their numbers certainly exceeded 150 and may have been as high as 500. But the poorly armed rebels were no match for the local militia and U.S. Army forces that surrounded them two days into their march. Many of the rebels were killed in the fighting that followed. Those who were captured were taken to New Orleans for trial. Twenty-one of them were hanged. Although the 1811 enslaved rebels were defeated, the sheer number of people involved made the revolt an important part of the nation's history.



REVIEW AND SUMMARIZE

1. What made communication difficult between Governor Claiborne and the people of Louisiana?
2. What happened between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton that ended Burr's political career?
3. How did the people of Spanish West Florida come to be part of the state of Louisiana?
4. How did the Slave Code of 1806 affect enslaved people in Louisiana?

Opposite Page: This painting by renowned Louisiana artist Lorraine Gendron depicts the 1811 slave revolt that started upriver from New Orleans. **Above:** The uprising began here at the Andry Plantation House, now the 1811 Kid Ory Historic House, in LaPlace.

SECTION 4

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase

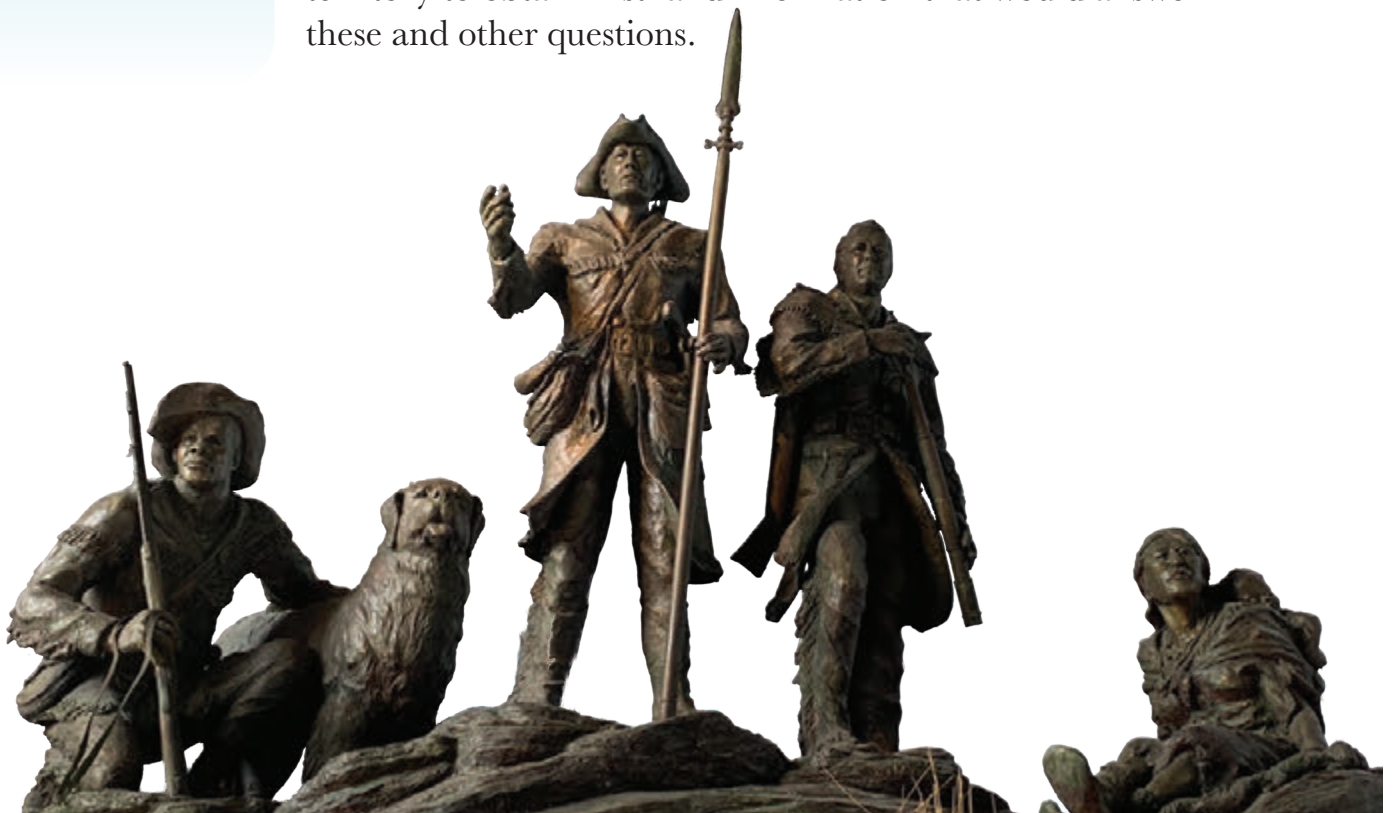
As you read, look for...

- » evidence of the success of the Lewis and Clark Expedition;
- » the results of the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition;
- » challenges of exploring the Red River;
- » terms: **Corps of Discovery, pirogue, flotilla.**

Did You Know?

The Louisiana Purchase included all or parts of what later became fifteen of our states.

When the purchase of the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon was completed, President Jefferson wanted as much information as possible about the land the nation had just acquired. Was it suitable for farming? Were there valuable resources there? Was there a water route to the Pacific Ocean? Jefferson planned to send people into the territory to obtain firsthand information that would answer these and other questions.





The Lewis and Clark Expedition

In 1803, Jefferson asked Congress to fund an expedition that would cross the Louisiana Territory, regardless of who controlled it, and proceed to the Pacific Ocean. Jefferson was very interested in learning about the geography of the West—the people, plants, animals, soil, rocks, and climate. With Louisiana under the control of the United States, an expedition was assembled.

President Jefferson asked Meriwether Lewis, age 29, to lead the exploration party. Lewis asked retired army friend William Clark, age 33, to share the command. In May 1804, the expedition, known as the **Corps of Discovery**, set out with 45 men in a large keelboat and two smaller **pirogues** (canoe-shaped boats) from just upstream of St. Louis on the Missouri River. A year into their journey, in April 1805, the Corps was joined by a French-Canadian man, Toussaint Charbonneau, his wife, Sacajawea, and their infant son, Jean Baptiste. Charbonneau and Sacajawea would serve as guides and interpreters. Sacajawea was a Shoshoni and had been raised in the West. Her experience helped guide the group to the Rocky Mountains, and she was able to help Lewis and Clark gain the assistance of the indigenous people they met along the way.

Opposite Page: This display honors the Corps of Discovery at the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Great Falls, Montana. Shown (left to right) are York (the only African American member), Seaman (a Newfoundland waterdog), Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Sacajawea with baby Jean Baptiste Charbonneau. **Above:** Lewis and Clark on the Lower Columbia by renowned western artist Charles Russell shows Sacajawea communicating with a group of Columbia River Indians.

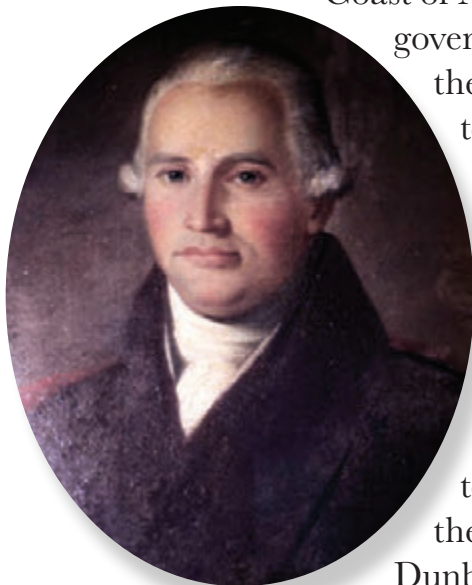
Right: This replica of Fort Clatsop stands on what is believed to be the site of the Corps of Discovery's Oregon winter quarters. They named their fort after the nearby Clatsop people.

Below: William Dunbar helped lead an expedition up the Ouachita River in present-day Louisiana and Arkansas.



The Corps traveled over 4,000 miles by water and land to reach the Pacific Ocean. They built a fort in present-day Oregon to spend the winter from December 1805 to March 1806. They survived by trading with the nearby Clatsop people on a diet including elk, fish, whale blubber, berries, and roots. When the snow in the Rocky Mountains had thawed enough, the Corps headed home. They returned in September 1806 with journals, maps, and sketches detailing the people, places, animals, and plants they had encountered. They also gained a better understanding of the climate and geography of the Northwest.

The Corps also claimed the land west of the Rocky Mountains for the United States, giving the country a claim connecting the East Coast of North America to the West Coast. Later, Lewis was named governor of the Louisiana Territory, and Clark was made the Indian agent for the West and brigadier general of the territory's militia.



Exploring the Red River

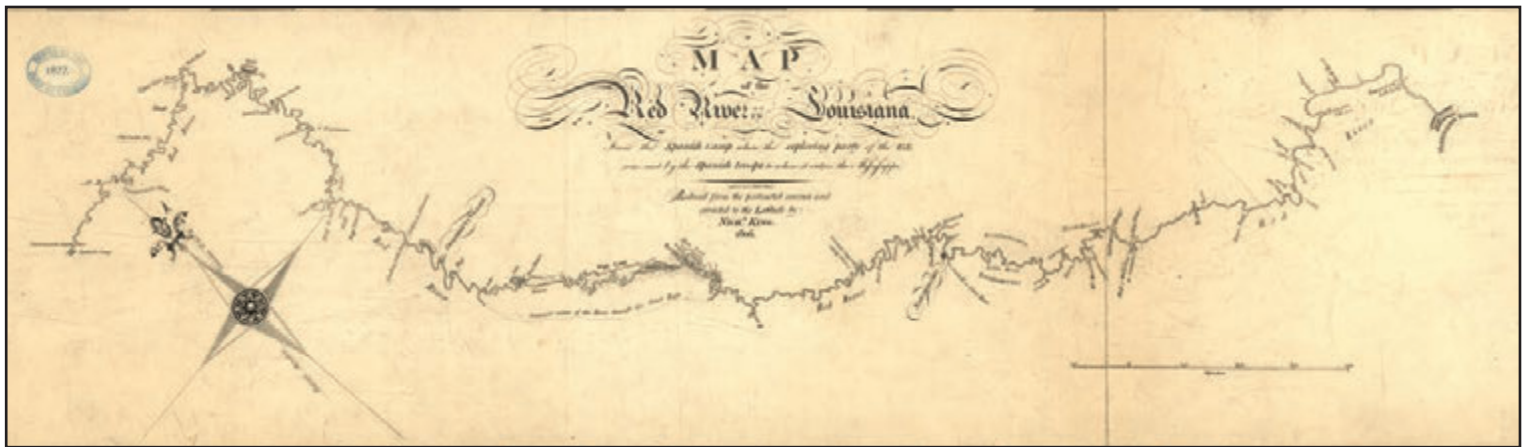
President Jefferson wanted another expedition to explore the southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase to help establish the boundary between Spanish claims and lands claimed by the United States. He also wanted to gain an understanding of the ecology and geography of the region. Jefferson's first choice for the task was William Dunbar, a scientist in Natchez, Mississippi. Dunbar asked Dr. George Hunter, a chemist, to assist him on something of a trial run.

The Dunbar-Hunter Expedition

Dunbar and Hunter realized they could not pursue an expedition up the Red River due to a possible conflict with the Osage who lived in the area. So in October 1804, Dunbar and Hunter led a small group up the Ouachita River in present-day Louisiana and Arkansas. The group traveled as far north as the Ozark Mountains. Their three-month journey provided the first written detail of the region for the president. They described the people, animals, plants, and geography, including geothermal hot springs. The water from the springs had a temperature of over 140° F and provided the scientists with much to study, including the presence of microorganisms in the heated water.

In Other Words

The Red River Expedition is also known as the Freeman-Custis Expedition and the Sparks Expedition.



The Red River Expedition

Jefferson tried again to assemble a Southwest Expedition in 1806. The 24-man military team included astronomer and surveyor Thomas Freeman, the field leader; Peter Custis, medical student; and Captain Richard Sparks, the ranking army officer. The president told the explorers to take detailed notes of all they observed along the journey up the Red River. One of the goals of the trip would be to find a possible trade route to Spanish-controlled Santa Fe (in present-day New Mexico). Jefferson directed the expedition to let the Indians know that there was a new “Great Father” in Washington. The **flotilla** (fleet of boats) traveled north on the Red River as far as Natchitoches, where the men ran into the Great Raft logjam. Even though another 26 men joined the expedition, it took them over two weeks to work through the logjam.

Above: Map of the Red River.

Sparks learned from Caddo Indians that a Spanish army was tracking them. The Spanish had also tried to intercept the Lewis and Clark Expedition but failed. The expedition continued north on the river. Rounding a bend, perhaps at the edge of present-day Oklahoma, they were confronted by a large Spanish army that demanded they turn back. Jefferson had told the explorers to turn around if they faced a superior force, so after two days, the group turned back.

The expedition did not accomplish all Jefferson had hoped for, but it did gain much information. Jefferson wanted to send Freeman on an 1807 expedition up the Arkansas River, but Congress would not provide the funds. The results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition gained far more public interest, so exploration of the Red River was delayed for decades.

Below: Zebulon Pike led the Pike-Wilkinson expedition up the Arkansas River into what is now Oklahoma. **Opposite Page:** Pikes Peak in the Rocky Mountains rises to an elevation of 14,115 feet.

The Pike-Wilkinson Expedition

In 1805, the commanding general of the U.S. Army, James Wilkinson, ordered Zebulon Pike to explore the upper Mississippi River. Pike was given a second expedition in 1806 to explore the Arkansas and Red Rivers and contact various tribes. General Wilkinson's son, Lieutenant James Biddle Wilkinson, accompanied the expedition.

Pike left St. Louis and went up the Missouri River with 23 men plus 51 Osage he was escorting to their villages. Pike's party then headed across the Kansas plains and entered a Pawnee village, where he convinced the Pawnee to replace the Spanish flag with the United States flag. The expedition followed the Santa Fe Trail south to the Arkansas River. At this point,

Lieutenant Wilkinson, five privates, and an Osage guide left Pike and the others to explore the river.



Winter was fast approaching, but Wilkinson's party canoed down the river until shallow water forced them to walk along the bank. When they were able to get back on the river, they were hampered by chunks of ice and snowstorms. The boat overturned, dumping food and ammunition into the icy water. Nevertheless, the party safely returned to St. Louis 73 days later. Wilkinson's journal mentioned seeing many Osage villages and hunting camps of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek. The party passed a seven-foot waterfall. He wrote of hearing about rich lead mines and salt prairies. Wilkinson reported he visited the winter camp of Cashesegra, "a nominal leader" of the Osage who wanted the United States to establish a trading post at the mouth of the Verdigris River to help end the poverty of his people. The party also met Joseph Bogy, a French trader from the Arkansas post. Bogy had been traveling with \$10,000 worth of goods to trade to the Osage for furs when he was attacked and robbed by a war party of Choctaw.

Meanwhile, Pike continued west toward the Rocky Mountains, eventually arriving at the mountain peak that today is named for him. His men suffered greatly from frostbite, inadequate clothing, and low rations. Pike and the men who survived were later arrested by a Spanish patrol and held until July 1807.

Did You Know?

Pike's expedition, authorized by General Wilkinson, was not approved by President Jefferson or the War Department until after it was completed.



The Sibley Expedition

George C. Sibley was the factor (business agent) at Fort Osage near present-day Kansas City, Missouri. His father was a factor and Indian agent for the United States government in Natchitoches, Louisiana. He exchanged letters with Thomas Jefferson on various topics related to business and exploration in the Louisiana Territory.

President Jefferson heard rumors of a salt mountain on the plains of the Louisiana Territory. Salt was a valuable good. It is essential in healthy diets and was used to preserve food and tan hides. No expedition had discovered the mysterious salt mountain, but Jefferson continued to encourage exploration to find it. In 1811, Sibley, guided by an Osage called “San Oreille,” was sent to find the salt mountain.



Top: George C. Sibley. **Above:** Fort Osage, near present-day Kansas City, Missouri, was visited by the Corps of Discovery and was home to George C. Sibley. **Opposite Page:** The Great Salt Plains.



The party traveled from Fort Osage across present-day Kansas and Oklahoma. They came to an area that was “glistening like a brilliant field of snow in the summer sun.” Sibley called the 20-mile area the “Grand Saline” and described it as two to six inches of clean, pure salt “superior I think to the imported brown salt.” The area included ridges of sand hills and thickets of dwarf plum bushes that “yielded us a great abundance of ripe plums the largest and finest I ever tasted.” About 75 miles northwest of the Grand Saline, they found not a mountain but deep layers of salt at the bottom of a bluff on the south side of the Cimarron River. They called the area “Rock Saline.” Sibley noted that the Indians gathered the valuable salt by “scraping it off the prairie with a turkey’s wing into a wooden trencher.” The Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, which flows around the Great Salt Plains, was known to the Osage as Nescatunga (“big salt water”). Sibley wrote that there was an “inexhaustible store of ready-made salt in the area.”

REVIEW AND SUMMARIZE

1. Cite at least three pieces of evidence to support a claim that the Lewis and Clark Expedition was “successful.”
2. Where did the Dunbar-Hunter Expedition travel? What was one of its significant successes?
3. List two factors that made the Red River a challenge for exploration.
4. Why was the discovery of salt important to Jefferson?

Chapter Review

CHAPTER SUMMARY

Section 1: President Jefferson's Administration

- Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr tied for electoral votes in the presidential race of 1800. The House of Representatives chose Thomas Jefferson as the 3rd president. Aaron Burr became vice president.
- The 12th Amendment to the Constitution stated that electors would cast separate votes for president and vice president.
- *Marbury v. Madison* is a landmark case because it showed that the Supreme Court had the power of judicial review and could declare a law unconstitutional.
- President Jefferson sent representatives to Paris to purchase New Orleans and West Florida.
- Jefferson continued neutrality in the war between Great Britain and France.
- The Embargo Act of 1807 was supposed to punish the British for hostile acts and avoid war with the country. However, the American economy was too dependent on trade with Britain and it hurt Americans more than the British.

Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

- Napoleon continued his wars in Europe. In the Treaty of San Ildefonso, Spain secretly returned Louisiana to France.
- Napoleon agreed to sell French claims in Louisiana to the United States. The Louisiana Purchase more than doubled the size of the United States, adding 530 million acres of land at a cost of \$15 million.
- France transferred Louisiana to the United States on December 20, 1803, in a ceremony at the Cabildo.

Section 3: Louisiana's Territorial Period

- William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the Mississippi Territory, became governor of the Territory of Orleans. His goal was to incorporate Louisiana into the United States quickly.
- There was unrest and lawlessness in the Louisiana Territory because of the many changes in government and the different backgrounds of its people.
- In 1810, English-speaking migrants from the United States declared West Florida an independent republic. This region, now known as the Florida Parishes, was added to Louisiana.
- The largest revolt of (up to 500) enslaved people in the United States took place in Louisiana in 1811. It was unsuccessful.

Section 4: Exploring the Louisiana Purchase

- It took many people to explore and map the land acquired in the Louisiana Purchase. The first and most famous expedition was the Corps of Discovery led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark.
- The Corps set out from St. Louis in April 1804, walked and paddled more than 8,000 miles, and returned in September 1806. The explorers recorded their experiences with detailed journals, maps, and sketches.
- The Red River Expedition led by Captain Richard Sparks explored the Red River.
- The Pike-Wilkinson Expedition traveled up the Missouri River, south to the Arkansas River, then west to the Rocky Mountains in Colorado.
- The Sibley Expedition discovered a large above-ground salt deposit near the Cimarron River.

ACTIVITIES FOR LEARNING

Vocabulary

Write a short paragraph containing each of the following words from one of the two vocabulary groupings below. Do not repeat phrases from the chapter or write definitions of the words.

Group 1

coup d'état
manumission
parish
refugees

Group 2

dueling
judicial review
pirogue
tribute

Understanding the Facts

1. What important principle was established by *Marbury v. Madison*?
2. In 1799, who came to power in France?
3. Which group demanded tribute from American merchant ships?
4. In 1807, which American warship did the British navy attack?
5. Which treaty returned Louisiana to France?
6. Initially, what territory did the United States hope to purchase from France?
7. What were the two administrative units created by Congress for the land acquired through the Louisiana Purchase?
8. How did Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr settle their dispute over honor?
9. How many refugees from Saint-Domingue settled in New Orleans?
10. How did the 1811 slave revolt end?
11. What was the name of the expedition led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark?
12. What was the purpose of the Red River Expedition?

Developing Critical Thinking

1. Which part of the federal government decided the Presidential Election of 1800?
2. How did events in Saint-Domingue change Napoleon's plans for Louisiana?

Writing across the Curriculum

Write a news article on the slave revolt of 1811 or the Burr-Hamilton duel. Be sure to write as if the events have just happened. Include five historical facts in your article related to the event you choose. Also, make sure your news article answers the five “W’s” of journalism (Who? What? Where? When? and Why?).

Applying Your Skills

The connection between what happens and what makes it happen is known as the cause-effect relationship. A *cause* is a sufficient action for an event to occur. An *effect* is the result of this action. You should look for words or phrases such as *because*, *consequently*, *gave rise to*, *produced*, *resulted in*, *so*, and *therefore*. “Jefferson was anxious to protect shipping on the Mississippi River because growth in the West depended on the ability to transport goods using the river highway system.” Find two additional examples of cause-effect relationships in the chapter.

Exploring Technology

Examine the “1800 Presidential Election Interactive Map” as found at this website: https://www.270towin.com/1800_Election/interactivemap. List the states that voted for the Democratic-Republican candidates in Column 1 and the states the voted for the Federalist candidates in Column 2. In Column 3, list the states that split their electoral vote.