

# Reform and Expansion

## *Part One*



**Part One**

**Part Two**

**Part Three**

## Thematic Icons



**Economics**



**Geography**



**Historical concepts**



**Government**

## Icons



**Flash activity** (these activities are not editable)



**Teacher notes** included in the Notes page

For more instructions, see the *User Guide*.



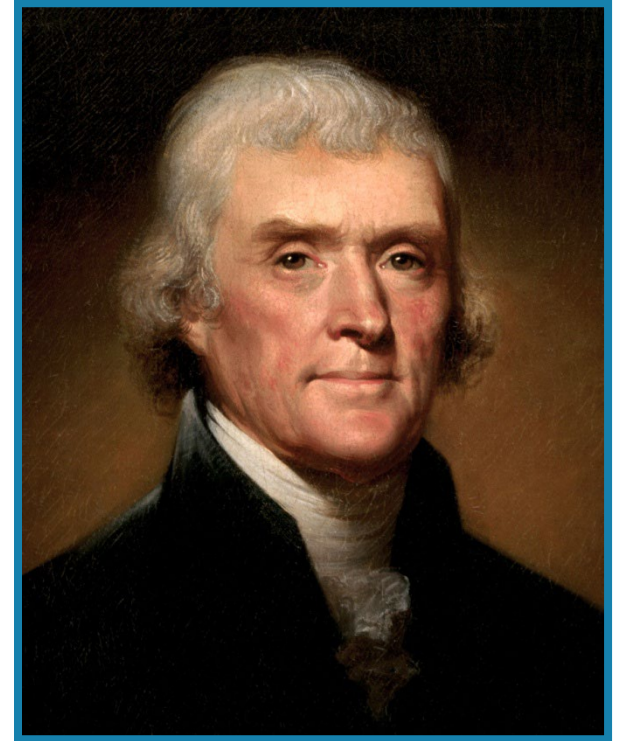
# Timeline





At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Spain owned the vast Louisiana Territory.

However, with its empire weakening, Spain agreed to return the land to France in 1801. President **Thomas Jefferson** worried about the presence of the powerful French Empire so close to the United States.



In 1803, Jefferson sent **James Monroe** to France to negotiate American access to the Gulf of Mexico for increased trade benefits.





# Louisiana Purchase



Frustrated by slave rebellions in the Caribbean, Emperor **Napoleon Bonaparte** had decided to give up Louisiana.



When Monroe arrived in Paris in 1803, Napoleon offered to sell the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million.

Monroe did not have time to consult with Jefferson, but decided to accept Napoleon's offer anyway. The **Louisiana Purchase** doubled the size of the United States.

Some feared the nation was growing too large to govern. Jefferson worried that he had overstepped the Constitution.



# Lewis and Clark





# Westward expansion



# Immigration to the U.S







# Reasons for immigration

Advances in medicine and agriculture allowed people to live longer, resulting in overcrowding in Europe and the East Coast. Larger populations resulted in fewer jobs and farmland in these areas.

The **Panic of 1837** and the following five-year depression further convinced many to leave their homes in search of better lives.

In 1848, the discovery of gold in California brought people west by the tens of thousands. The frenzy became known as the **California Gold Rush**.



Many Americans wanted the United States to grow.

Southerners wanted to grow their slave-based economy to gain power in the federal government. Northerners wanted Pacific ports to put them in contact with Asian markets.



Americans began to feel that their **manifest destiny** was to expand U.S. borders, spreading liberty, prosperity and American values across the continent.

They believed that destiny was ordained by God.



