

OKLAHOMA!

Land of

Opportunity



Chapter 4:

Oklahoma in Early America

STUDY PRESENTATION





Section 1: Colonial America
Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

Section 1: Colonial America

➤ Essential Question:

- How did the ambitions of European countries affect North America in the 17th and 18th centuries?



Section 1: Colonial America

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- frontier
- confederacy
- treaty
- encroachment
- long hunter
- constitution
- manifest destiny



European Claims

- Spain claimed Florida and settled St. Augustine in 1565 along with Texas and California.
- The English settled Jamestown (Virginia) in 1607, and added other colonies on the Atlantic coast into extreme northern Canada.
- France built trading posts in Canada, the Great Lakes, and the western Mississippi River basin south to lands that would become Oklahoma.
- Holland and Sweden failed to keep settlements on the Atlantic coast.
- Russia advanced into Alaska.



European Claims in North America



Indian Relations

- Europeans sometimes pitted tribe against tribe, or befriended or traded with tribes, depending on their needs.
- Tribes sometimes pitted the Europeans against each other.
- Choctaws usually favored the French.
- The French usually treated natives as equals and were less harsh than the Spanish.
- Chickasaw occupied the Mississippi Valley and were friendly with the British, but against the Choctaws and French.
- Trade issues continued to cause problems amongst all parties.
- The battle of the Twin Villages resulted along the Red River between Spanish-supported Apache and French-supported Wichita as Spain tried to slow the advance of the French.



The French and Indian War

- The French and Indian War (1689-1763) was a series of wars between Britain, France, and Spain.
- In 1754, George Washington led a small troop west to warn the French not to push into British territory.
- Iroquois Confederacy fighters and British troops fought against the French and their Indian allies for six years.
- In 1762, Spain entered war in North America on the side of France in exchange for the Louisiana territory (including Oklahoma) and the “Isle of Orleans” by the Treaty of Fontainebleau.
- Fighting ended in 1763 with the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763.
- France lost Canada and lands in the Mississippi Valley to Britain.
- Spain traded Florida to Britain for Cuba.
- No provisions were made for the Indians living on these lands.
- British settlers desired more land in areas occupied by Indians
- In 1763, a treaty signed regarding encroachment onto Indian lands (by the governors of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with leaders of the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws)
- Lines were established beyond which the British promised not to settle.



Repairing Relations

- Spain worked to improve relations with Indians living in “Spanish Louisiana.”
- Many French remained, including traders.
- Pierre Laclede and Auguste Chouteau established St. Louis in 1764 at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.
- Long hunters, hunters gone for an extended time, were numerous (e.g. Daniel Boone).
- Oklahoma was part of Spanish-controlled Louisiana; the British kept pushing westward toward that territory.



The Colonists Revolt

- The Stamp Act (1765) was enacted by the British Parliament to help pay debts from the war. It taxed printed goods and legal documents.
- Colonists did not elect members of Parliament, so they felt they were being taxed without a chance to vote, violating English law and tradition.
- “No taxation without representation” was a common slogan.
- The Revolutionary War began on April 19, 1775 with battles at Lexington and Concord, Massachusetts,
- The Declaration of Independence signed July 4, 1776.
- France pledged support for the United States in 1778.
- Spain entered the war against Britain and regained Florida.
- War ended in 1781 and the Treaty of Paris was signed (1783).
- In 1787, the United States Constitution was written to improve government functions.
- Cherokee and Creek Indians joined the British in the war and suffered great loss.
- The Treaty of Hopewell (1785) confirmed Cherokee boundaries, but white settlers continued to push westward.



New Political Power

- Americans wanted access to more lands and travel on the Mississippi River.
- This caused conflict with Spain.
- In Pinckney's Treaty (1795), Americans gained navigation rights on the Mississippi, the right to store goods in New Orleans, and, to set the southern boundary of the United States.
- Trails were found to connect trading posts.
- Pedro Vial and Francisco Fragoso made a trail from Santa Fe to the Wichita Mountains in OK, then followed the Red River to Natchitoches, LA. It was called the Great Spanish Road.



Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

➤ Essential Question:

- How did the Louisiana Purchase influence the development of Oklahoma?



Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

- What terms do I need to know?
 - epidemic
 - ratify
 - appropriate
 - pirogue
 - protégé
 - renegade



Introduction

- Napoleon Bonaparte seized power in France after the French Revolution, 1799.
- Bonaparte wanted to conquer the world and restore the French empire in North America.
- Thomas Jefferson feared French control of New Orleans.
- Napoleon tried to regain control of Haiti.
- The U.S. was able to purchase the Louisiana Territory from France. The new territory had to be explored, organized, and governed.
- Oklahoma was part of the District of Louisiana.



Louisiana Purchase



Exploring the Louisiana Purchase

- 1803: President Jefferson asked Congress to fund an expedition to explore the new lands to the Pacific Ocean.
- Meriwether Lewis was commander along with William Clark.
- The *Corps of Discovery* began in 1804 with the team venturing up the Missouri River.
- The group returned in 1806 and had traveled 4,000 miles to the Pacific Ocean and back.
- Lewis became governor of Louisiana; Clark served as Indian agent for the West and later governor of Missouri Territory.



The Sparks Expedition

- The Sparks Expedition was a “Grand Excursion” to explore the southwestern part of the Louisiana Purchase (1806).
- Scientists William Dunbar and George Hunter, headed the team, but chose not to complete the expedition.
- Capt. Richard Sparks, Thomas Freeman, and Peter Custis led the journey up the Red River.
- The expedition was stopped by a Spanish army near the edge of Oklahoma.
- Sparks decided to turn back, but they did gather much information.



The Pike-Wilkinson Expedition

- Zebulon Pike explored the upper Mississippi region in 1805 and followed with another in 1806 along the Arkansas and Red Rivers.
- Lt. James Wilkinson led a part of Pike's group to explore the Arkansas River.
- Wilkinson's team survived winter hardships to share information about the Osage, Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek in Oklahoma.
- Pike continued west to the Rocky Mountains (Pike's Peak) and was arrested by Spanish soldiers and held until 1807.



The Sibley Expedition

- Salt was an important commodity. It was used for preserving food and tanning hides.
- George C. Sibley was sent to search for a rumored “salt mountain” (1811).
- He explored Nebraska, Kansas, and into northwest Oklahoma.
- He described the “Grand Saline”, 20 miles of salt, 2-6 inches deep.
- Salt was also found near the Cimarron River and along the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River.



The Long Expedition

- Stephen H. Long made five expeditions covering 26,000 miles including two trips into Oklahoma.
- Fort Smith (1817) was built where the Arkansas and Poteau rivers meet.
- Expeditions were made along the Red and Arkansas Rivers into Nebraska and along the Platte River.
- Long returned with much information about plant and animal life and geography of the region.
- The area was called the area “Great American Desert” and was determined unsuitable for farming; it would be a good buffer between the U.S. and Spanish Mexico.



The Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819

- John Quincy Adams (U.S.) and Luis de Onís (Spain) worked out a treaty.
- Spain sold Florida to the U.S. for \$5 million.
- The boundary was set between Texas and Louisiana at the Sabine River.
- Spain claimed all land south of the Red River and along various lines to the Pacific Ocean.
- Spain gave up claims on Oregon territory.
- Major William Bradford was ordered to expel people illegally entering eastern Oklahoma.
- Botanist Thomas Nuttall joined this group to document plants and animals of the region.



The Three Forks Area

- Trading posts were established at the meeting of the Arkansas, Verdigris, and Grand Rivers.
- Nearby Osage villages traded fur, fowl, honey, bear oil, buffalo robes for beads, blankets, knives, trinkets, and cloth.
- Game became scarce, and fur trade slowed in eastern Oklahoma by the 1830s.
- Salt, lead, pecans, and grain were exported from Three Forks.
- Western Creek exported dried peaches, beans, peanuts, snake root, sarsaparilla, ginseng, corn and rice.



Opening Trade Routes

- Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821.
- Thomas James, Hugh Glenn, and Nathaniel Pryor led groups from St. Louis toward Santa Fe to establish trade connections.
- William Becknell established a trade route that become known as the Santa Fe trail.
- Hundreds of people and wagons began to move westward.
- These events caused rapid changes in the lives of American Indians in the region.



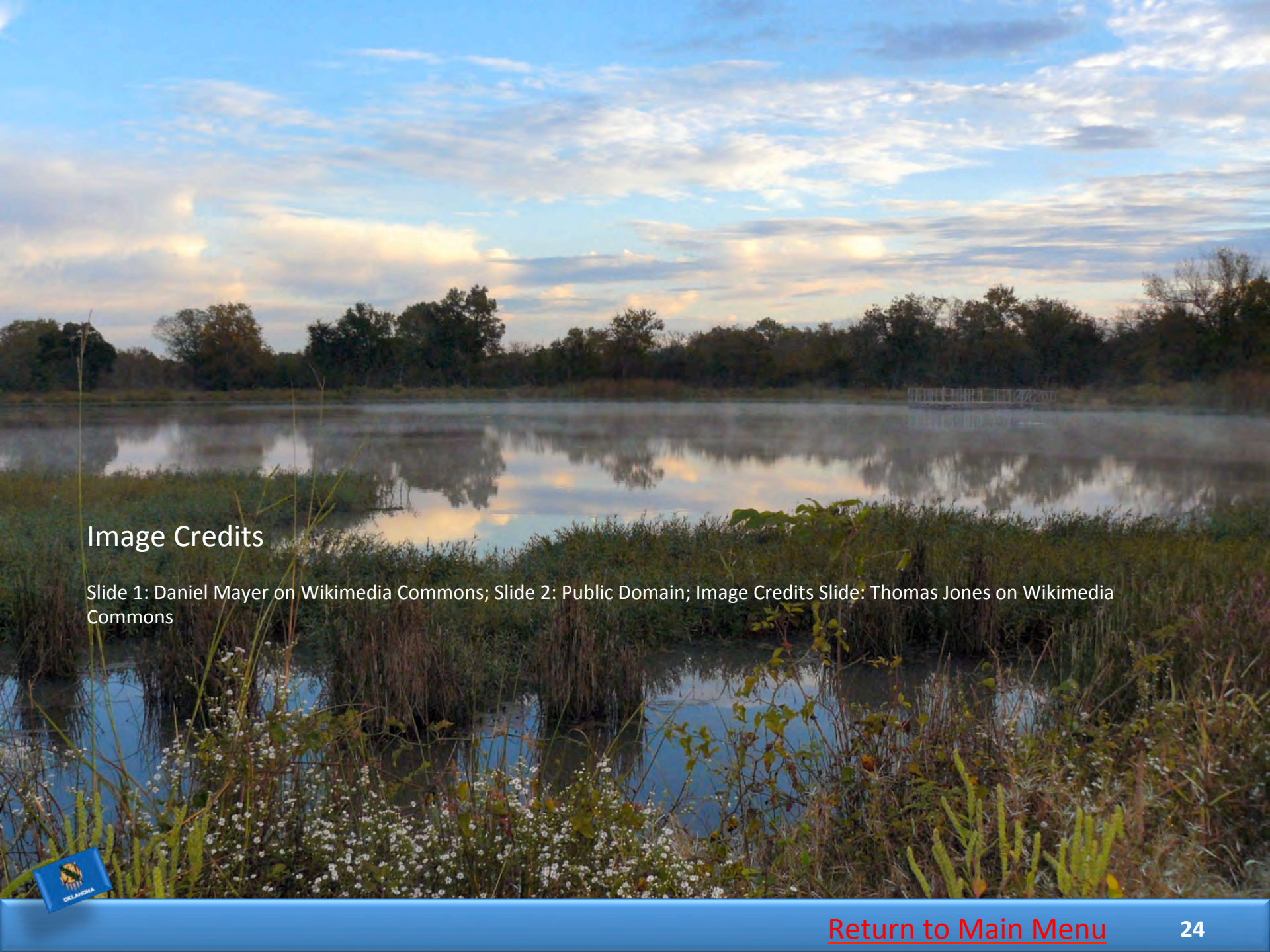


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