

GUIDED READING

Oklahoma: Our History Our Home

Chapter 4: Oklahoma in Early America

Section 2 The Louisiana Purchase

Directions: Use the information from pages 100 - 109 to complete the following.

1. _____ seized power in _____ at the end of the French _____ in 1799, and he set out to _____ the world.
2. He wanted to restore the French empire in _____, and he persuaded Spain to give up all of _____.
3. President _____ was alarmed to learn that France would control _____.
4. In 1801, he sent _____, the U. S. Minister to France, to meet with the French foreign minister.
5. Livingston, was told to try to _____ New Orleans for _____ million, but that effort failed.
6. In 1802, Napoleon sent 20,000 French _____ to regain the island of _____, which he planned to use as a base to gain control of the _____ Valley.
7. A yellow fever _____ (an outbreak of a contagious disease) killed most of the French _____ in Haiti and changed Napoleon's future and that of the Louisiana area.
8. In April 1803, Special Envoy _____ was sent to join Livingston. They were authorized to offer up to _____ million for New Orleans and all or part of _____.
9. Napoleon agreed to sell the territory and New Orleans for _____ million.
10. The United States bought _____ million acres, or about 827,000 square miles for about four _____ an acre.
11. The constitution of the young country didn't address adding _____, but President Jefferson submitted the _____ to Congress as a treaty.

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12. After some debate, the U. S. Senate voted 24 – 7 to _____ (formally approve) the treaty.
13. In 1803, President Jefferson asked Congress to fund an _____ that would cross the Louisiana territory, regardless of who controlled it, and proceed to the _____.
14. With Louisiana now in U.S. hands, an expedition was assembled, and \$2,500 was _____ (set aside) for the trip. (The cost eventually grew to _____.)
15. President Jefferson asked _____ to be the commander of the exploration party, and Lewis asked former army comrade _____ to share the command.
16. In May 1804, the crew set out in a large 55-foot-long keelboat and two smaller _____ (canoe-shaped boats) from just upstream of St. Louis on the Missouri River.
17. The expedition, known as the _____, traveled over 4,000 miles by water and by land to reach the _____.
18. President _____ was equally interested in having another expedition explore the southwestern part of the _____ to help firmly establish the boundary between _____ and the _____.
19. Congress _____ \$5,000 for the “ _____ ” to the Southwest.
20. The 24-man military contingent included Thomas Freeman, _____ and _____, the field leader; Peter Curtis _____ student; and Captain Richard Sparks, the ranking _____.
21. Jefferson also directed the expedition to let the Indians know that there was a new “ _____ ” in Washington.
22. The _____ (fleet of boats) traveled north on the Red River as far as Natchitoches (Louisiana), where the men ran into the _____ logjam.
23. Although formal expeditions were _____, private _____ did make inroads into the area.

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24. _____ joined the U. S. Army at the age of twenty and soon became the _____ (a young person who receives experienced guidance) of James Wilkinson, the commanding general of the army.
25. In 1805, Wilkinson ordered _____ to explore the upper _____.
26. He was put in charge of a second expedition in 1806 to explore the _____ and _____ rivers and make contact with various tribes.
27. The expedition followed the _____ Trail south to the Arkansas River.
28. Meanwhile, Pike continued west toward the _____, eventually arriving in the area of the mountain _____ that is named for him.
29. _____, essential in diets and used to _____ food and _____ hides, was a valuable _____ (article of trade).
30. President Jefferson was intent on learning more about the rumored _____ on the Plains.
31. In 1811, he sent Indian agent George Champlin _____, guided by Osage San Oreille, to make friends and allies with the _____ and to find the salt mountain.
32. They came to an area that was “glistening like a brilliant field of _____ in the _____ sun.”
33. Sibley called the _____ - _____ area the “_____” and described it as 2 – 6 inches of clean, pure salt “superior I think to the imported brown salt.”
34. _____ of the U.S. Corps of _____ Engineers traveled 26,000 miles in five expeditions, two of which ventured into _____.
35. The Louisiana Purchase had come without firm _____, but the _____ - _____ Treaty of 1819 resolved the issue.
36. _____ agreed to sell _____ to the United States for _____ million.
37. Major William Bradford, from the Fort Smith post, had orders in 1819 to _____ people who were in eastern Oklahoma _____, many of whom were _____ (deserters) and fugitives.

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38. The noted British _____ Thomas Nuttall eagerly joined Bradford's company.
39. He studied _____ and _____ along the rivers and in the mountains of eastern Oklahoma.
40. _____ were extremely important to early commerce, and trading posts located near them.
41. _____ and _____ used the trading posts in the area to stock up on supplies and to sell _____.
42. By the 1830s, _____ was becoming scarce, and the _____ trade was slowing down in eastern Oklahoma.
43. Contrary to earlier reports of Oklahoma being unfit for _____, products like _____, _____, _____, and _____ shipped out of the Three Forks area were certainly agriculture related.
44. Mexico won its _____ from Spain in 1821.
45. Traders to the north hoped this would open up trade with _____ and other settlements.
46. As the young country tried to quickly find its way, the ways of the American _____ were rapidly _____ also.
47. The _____ and _____ of the people helped them adapt to the fast changing times.