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| Cornell Notes  | Topic/Objective: | Name: |
| | Unit 2 Expansion & Early America | Class/Period: |
| | | Date: |

Essential Question:

How did America expand and grow during the early years of the United States?

| Questions: | Notes: |
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| The Young Nation | George Washington served as the first President of the United States. He is the only president to receive all electoral college votes! |
| | In Washington's farewell address, he warned that the United States should try to stay isolated and neutral in the affairs of the world. |
| | President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, and it doubled the size of the United States and gave the US control of the Mississippi River pushing the French off the western border. This led to increased US territory for settlement, renewed the debate over the spread of slavery, and questioned presidential power. |
| | After the Louisiana Purchase, Lewis & Clark were sent on an expedition to explore the area beginning in 1804. They were led for much of the journey by Sacagawea, a Shoshone, who served as an interpreter and guide and she saved the expedition many times along the way. |
| | Between May 1804 and September 1806, 31 men, one woman, and a baby traveled from the plains of the Midwest to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They called themselves the Corps of Discovery. |
| | Lewis & Clark were looking for a Northwest Passage to the west coast, but they did not find one; however, they discovered so much more. |
| The War of 1812 | The War of 1812 started because of American sailors being forced into the British navy (impressment), War Hawks promoting anti-British notions, and the British supplying arms to Native Americans. President Madison petitioned Congress to declare war on Great Britain. |
| | The British also attacked Washington D.C. (burning the city!) and Baltimore; however, after a three-day siege at Baltimore, the Americans held. During this battle is when Francis Scott Key wrote the poem "The Star-Spangled Banner." |
| | The end of the War of 1812 increased national pride in the United States. Patriotism expanded through the new Star-Spangled Banner (our current national anthem), and even though the borders of the USA did not expand, a border was established between the US and Canada. |
| | In 1823, the Monroe Doctrine was issued. The Monroe Doctrine let European nations know that they should not interfere in the affairs of the Americas and should stop colonizing the Western Hemisphere. |
| Jackson & the Trail of Tears | Andrew Jackson is considered the first frontier President of the United States. He was the general that led the fight at the Battle of New Orleans that was fought two weeks after the peace treaty was signed in 1814 ending the War of 1812. |
| | During Jackson's term he ordered an invasion of Florida and took control of the area for the United States. |
| | Jackson ordered the implementation of the Indian Removal Act that broke treaties with several Native American tribes, ordered them removed from their homelands, and pushed these Native Americans onto reservations in Indian Territory (Oklahoma). This |

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| | action became known as the Trail of Tears because of the hardships the native people went through as they were removed from their homelands. |
| Manifest Destiny | The belief that the United States had the right to expand across North America is known as Manifest Destiny. Americans believed expansion offered new economic opportunities for its citizens. |
| | President Thomas Jefferson purchased the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803, and it doubled the size of the United States. |
| Texas Annexation | Other areas were annexed (annexation is an addition of an area/region to another country or taking over territory) to the United States like Texas and other areas controlled by Mexico. |
| | Texas first gained its independence from Mexico and became the Republic of Texas or the "Lone Star State." The Battle of the Alamo served as an inspiration for Texas independence. |
| | Annexing Texas to the United States was opposed by some Americans because the territory allowed slavery and they feared this would lead to the further spread of slavery. Some also believed the territory rightly belonged to Mexico. |
| US/Mexican War | The U.S.-Mexican War began with a border dispute in Texas. |
| | As a result of winning the U.S.-Mexican War, the United States gained about half of Mexico's territory. This massive land gain fulfilled much of the idea of Manifest Destiny as the US now spanned from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. |
| Life in the West | Eventually the west opened up for settlers. Overland trails were established leading to various locations in the west and its settlement (Oregon Trail, California Trail, Mormon Trail). Oregon Country offered fertile land and access to the Pacific Ocean; therefore, diplomacy with Great Britain led to an established border between the US & Canada in the area. |
| | Settlers mostly traveled via wagon trains. They faced disease, dangerous river crossings, and often had to cross snow-packed mountain passes to get to their destinations. |
| | Groups that settled the West included forty-niners looking for gold in California, Pioneer women - many on the way to Oregon, and Mormons who were looking for religious freedom in what we know today as Utah and the intermountain West. |
| | Westward expansion and settlement led to Native Americans losing hunting land, coming in conflict with the settlers, and eventually being removed from their native land. |
| Conclusion | The U.S. doubled in size when it bought the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and Florida from Spain in 1819. From 1816 to 1821, six new states were created. Between 1812 and 1852, the population tripled. |
| | As the country grew, differences among the states became more obvious. The United States was a country of civilized cities and lawless frontiers. The United States loved freedom but also tolerated slavery. The differences began to create problems. |
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| Summary: | |
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