

**USHC 2.1** Summarize the impact of the westward movement on nationalism and democracy, including the expansion of the franchise, the displacement of Native Americans from the southeast and conflicts over states' rights and federal power during the era of Jacksonian democracy as the result of major land acquisitions such as the Louisiana Purchase, the Oregon Treaty, and the Mexican Cession.

## The Louisiana Purchase

1803 – Jefferson purchased Louisiana from \_\_\_\_\_. He sent Lewis and Clark to explore the Purchase (**WIN**) and to find a \_\_\_\_\_ Passage (**FAIL**).

Jefferson had doubts as to whether the \_\_\_\_\_ permitted the federal government to purchase land, but he did it anyway.

## The War of 1812



The \_\_\_\_\_ Act (1807)  
*Economic Coercion* [INEFFECTIVE]



### Madison's War Message

1. Impressment of Sailors
2. Cutting off American Trade
3. Arming \_\_\_\_\_ on the western frontier



**THIS CURSED OGRABME!!!**

After the War of 1812, the U.S. continued to expand to the West, ushering in an era of **democracy** and the **common man**. Andrew \_\_\_\_\_, the hero of the Battle of New Orleans, was elected president in 1828. Jackson typified this era of the common man.



## Indian Removal



**Trail of \_\_\_\_\_**: Jackson approved of moving Native American tribes, such as the Cherokee, from the Southeast to the Indian Territory (Oklahoma).

*(Jackson had spent much of his military career fighting Indians.)*

## KEY TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS	1803
	1845
	1846
	1848