

# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **5th Grade** | Unit 3

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# HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 503

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# A TIME OF TESTING

France was at war with Britain and other countries for many of the years between 1792 and 1815. These wars proved to be a large headache for the United States. America tried to stay neutral. However, the British and the French wanted to stop the Americans from trading with their enemy. Both sides stopped American ships that were trying to bring goods to one side or the other for sale. They often seized the cargo and took it for their own nation!

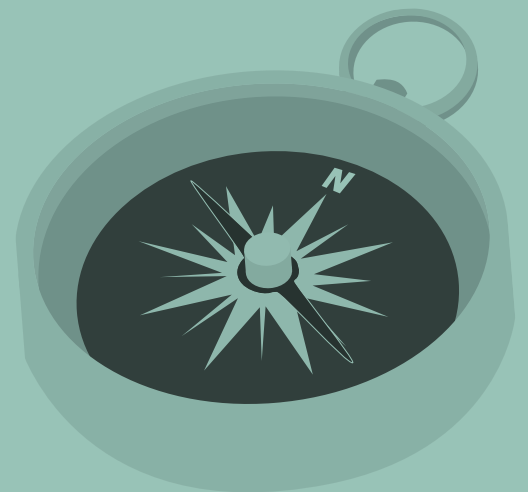
However, the British were the worst. They took American citizens! The British navy needed seamen for the war and they often took them off any American ships they stopped. This stealing of people angered America so much that we went to war again with Britain in 1812.

This was a time of testing for the young United States. The problems leading up the war tested the nation as much as the war itself. The states and people had to keep working together, obeying the government during some hard times. They had to rebuild afterward. Then, the country had to face the issue of slavery which was already threatening to divide the north from the south.

## Objectives

**Read these objectives.** The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the beliefs and actions of Thomas Jefferson as president.
2. Describe the continuing battles between the United States and the Native Americans.
3. Explain why the war in Europe caused problems for the United States and how Jefferson tried to solve those problems.
4. List the reasons why the U.S. went to war with Britain in 1812.
5. Describe the major battles and name the important heroes of the War of 1812.
6. Describe the way the War of 1812 ended and its results.
7. Describe the changes and important events of the years after the War of 1812.
8. Describe the important changes in transportation in America in the early 1800s.



# 1. JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson became president in 1801 with very strong ideas about what the president should and should not do. He found, however, that the needs of the job were bigger than his ideas. He bought a huge chunk of land to add to the country, even though he believed he should not. He set the navy into battle with pirates, sent out a famous scientific **expedition**, and even stopped all American trade. He acted much stronger as president than his own ideas should have permitted. He also was unable to stop the growing problems with Britain. Shortly after he left office, America declared war on Britain.

While Jefferson was president, Americans continued to move onto the frontier. The land prices were low, but the work was hard. People on the frontier lived in log cabins that they built with their own hands, and there were few stores from which to buy things. Yet, the nation grew as more people moved west and more states were added to the Union.

## Objectives

**Review these objectives.** When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the beliefs and actions of Thomas Jefferson as president.
2. Describe the continuing battles between the United States and the Native Americans.
3. Explain why the war in Europe caused problems for the United States and how Jefferson tried to solve those problems.
4. List the reasons why the U.S. went to war with Britain in 1812.

# Vocabulary

**Study these new words.** Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

**desert** (di zèrt'). To go away and leave a person or place, especially one that should not be left; forsake.

**dictator** (dik' tā tər). A person who rules, using complete authority.

**expedition** (ek' spə dish' ən). A journey for a special purpose, such as exploration or scientific study.

**ransom** (ran' səm). The price paid or demanded before a captive is set free.

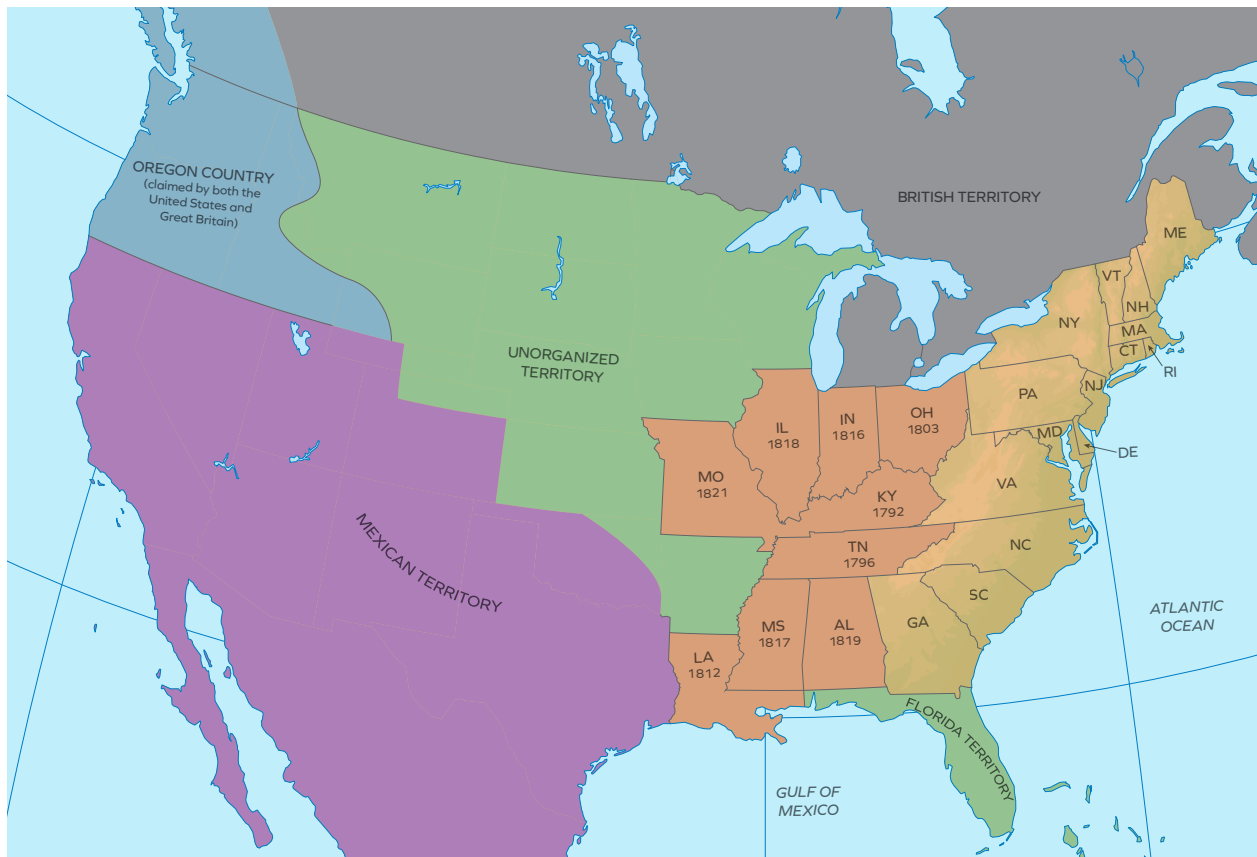
**sapling** (sap' ling). A young tree.

**shingle** (shing' gəl). A thin piece of wood or other material, used to cover roofs and walls. Shingles are laid in overlapping rows with the thicker end showing.

**subdue** (səb dü'). To overcome by force; conquer.

**Note:** All vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

**Pronunciation Key:** hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



| The United States in about 1830

## Land and Pirates

**Jefferson.** Our third president, Thomas Jefferson, was a very brilliant man. He read all kinds of books. He was very interested in science. He had traveled around Europe when he replaced Benjamin Franklin as our representative in France. He loved to try new ideas and invent useful items for his home, like swiveling chairs. He had been active in the government since his home state of Virginia had been a British colony. He had a talent for writing that he used to write the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson also had some strong ideas about what the United States should be and how it should be run. He wanted his country to be a nation of farmers, not factories. He wanted a small, weak national government. He also firmly believed that the common people should rule themselves. Remember, the idea in Europe was that the nobles ruled and the people obeyed. Many of the leaders in America still kept parts of that idea. They distrusted ordinary people and wanted only people with wealth and power to rule. Thomas Jefferson was one of the people who changed this in America. He worked to give more people the right to vote and end things that limited their freedom, like government churches. Soon, the idea that the people ruled would be accepted all over in the United States. However, Jefferson's other ideas about a weak federal government and a nation of farmers were not as successful.



| The Lewis and Clark Expedition / The Louisiana Purchase



Thomas Jefferson tried to keep to his ideas at first. He ran the government as cheaply as he could. He ended the tax on whiskey. He paid off as much of the government's debts as he could. He also did not spend much money on the navy and the army. As a result, the country was not ready to defend itself when the warring nations in Europe began taking American ships, goods, and people.

**Louisiana Purchase.** The land east of the Mississippi River belonged to America. Before the Revolution, the land west of the Mississippi (up to the Rocky Mountains) had belonged to Spain. However, Spain returned it to France in about 1800. In 1803, France offered to sell all of this land, called Louisiana, to the United States for \$15 million!

Thomas Jefferson did not know what to do! The Constitution did not say anything about buying more territory. If he followed his own ideas about the Constitution and a weak federal government, he would have to refuse. However, the land was very valuable and that was a good price for it (about 3¢ an acre). The purchase would almost double the size of the country. It would also give America complete control of the Mississippi River which was needed as a highway into the territories west of the Appalachians. Jefferson realized he could not pass this up. He agreed to buy the land. We call this land the *Louisiana Purchase*.

**Lewis and Clark.** No one knew what was in the vast, empty land America had just bought. One writer told tales of a salt mountain one hundred and eighty miles long and forty-five miles wide. Other people were concerned that dinosaurs might live there after some of their bones were found. Jefferson, the scientist, decided to find out.

Jefferson sent a special expedition out to explore the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson's secretary, a soldier named Meriwether Lewis, was one of the leaders. The other was William Clark, a former soldier and the younger brother of the Revolutionary hero George Rogers Clark. Their trip was called the *Lewis and Clark Expedition*.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition left St. Louis, Missouri, a frontier town, in May of 1804. They traveled up the Missouri River toward the Rocky Mountains. All along the way they collected plants and took careful notes. They took notes on the animals, the climate, the weather, the Indians, and many other things. They stopped for the winter in North Dakota.

There they met a Shoshone Indian woman named Sacagawea. She was a big help to them. She showed the expedition a way over the Rocky Mountains in the spring, carrying



| Lewis and Clark

her baby on her back as she went. They met her brother on the trip. He traded with the Americans for food and other supplies they needed. The expedition crossed all the way over the Rocky Mountains. It traveled down the Columbia River in Oregon and reached the Pacific Ocean. These were the very first Americans ever to cross the continent by land.

They spent the winter by the ocean and started back in the spring. They finally got back to St. Louis in September of 1806. They had traveled about 8,000 miles by canoe, horseback, and foot. They brought back thousands of samples and notes. There was so much information that it took until 1815 to put it together and publish it (and that book did not include everything). The expedition told Americans a great deal about their new land and gave the United States a claim to Oregon.

**Barbary Coast.** The north coast of Africa, called the Barbary Coast, was the home of many pirates in 1800. These people would capture trading ships that sailed into the Mediterranean Sea, holding the ships and sailors for **ransom**. The only way a nation could protect its ships was to pay huge bribes

to the pirates every year. When Jefferson was president, the U.S. was paying one of these nations, Tripoli, \$2 million a year (which was a lot of money at the time). In 1801, the Pasha (ruler) of Tripoli decided he wanted more and began attacking American ships.

By that time, Jefferson had enough. He ordered the small American navy to attack Tripoli. The navy fought very well, earning the respect of not only the pirates but also European nations. Finally, the Pasha agreed to a much smaller payment. After even more fighting later, the payments were stopped altogether. The officers and sailors in the U.S. Navy learned a great deal in this small war that would help them in 1812 when America declared war on Britain.



| The US Marines first major action was in Tripoli.



### Put an "X" by the things that are true about Thomas Jefferson.

- 1.1 \_\_\_\_\_ He hated to read.
- 1.2 \_\_\_\_\_ He did not think it was constitutional to buy more territory, but he did it anyway.

- 1.3 \_\_\_\_\_ He wanted the rich and powerful to rule.
- 1.4 \_\_\_\_\_ He wanted a nation of farmers.
- 1.5 \_\_\_\_\_ He ran the government as cheaply as possible.
- 1.6 \_\_\_\_\_ He kept the U.S. Navy strong.
- 1.7 \_\_\_\_\_ He wanted a weak national government.
- 1.8 \_\_\_\_\_ He put the federal government deeper in debt.
- 1.9 \_\_\_\_\_ He liked to invent useful things.



**Complete these sentences.**

- 1.10 The United States bought the land west of the Mississippi River, called the \_\_\_\_\_ Purchase, from France for \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.
- 1.11 The leaders of the scientific expedition sent to explore America's new land were \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
This expedition explored the \_\_\_\_\_ River in Oregon and reached the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean over land.
- 1.12 A Shoshone Indian woman named \_\_\_\_\_ helped the \_\_\_\_\_ Expedition to find a way across the Rocky Mountains.
- 1.13 Thomas Jefferson sent the American navy to attack the pirate nation of \_\_\_\_\_ on the north coast of Africa.
- 1.14 Pirates on the Barbary Coast would capture ships and sailors to hold for \_\_\_\_\_.

# SELF TEST 1

Match these people. Some answers will be used more than once (each answer, 3 points).

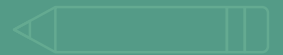
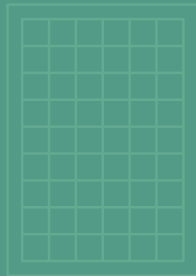
- |              |       |   |                           |
|--------------|-------|---|---------------------------|
| <b>1.01</b>  | _____ | Fourth U.S. president   | a. Thomas Jefferson       |
| <b>1.02</b>  | _____ | Kept taxes too low to build a large navy  | b. James Madison          |
| <b>1.03</b>  | _____ | Jefferson's secretary, expedition leader in Louisiana                           | c. William Clark          |
| <b>1.04</b>  | _____ | Shoshone woman, aided expedition exploring Louisiana                            | d. Meriwether Lewis       |
| <b>1.05</b>  | _____ | Asked Congress to declare war on Britain  | e. Tecumseh               |
| <b>1.06</b>  | _____ | Indiana territorial governor, defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe                | f. Sacagawea              |
| <b>1.07</b>  | _____ | Shawnee chief, formed an Indian Confederacy                                     | g. "Mad Anthony" Wayne    |
| <b>1.08</b>  | _____ | Expedition leader in Louisiana, soldier and brother of a Revolutionary war hero | h. William Henry Harrison |
| <b>1.09</b>  | _____ | Revolutionary war hero, defeated the Indians at Fallen Timbers                  |                           |
| <b>1.010</b> | _____ | Bought Louisiana for the U.S.   |                           |

**Fill in the blanks to finish these sentences** (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.011** The group sent out to explore Louisiana by Thomas Jefferson was called the \_\_\_\_\_ Expedition.
- 1.012** Jefferson sent the American navy to attack the pirates on the \_\_\_\_\_ Coast in 1801.
- 1.013** People who moved to the frontier were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.014** Americans were angry because the \_\_\_\_\_ were supplying the Indians in the Northwest Territory with guns.
- 1.015** Thomas Jefferson tried to get the Europeans to respect American ships by stopping all U.S. trade with an \_\_\_\_\_ in 1807.
- 1.016** The young Congressmen who wanted war were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.017** America's second war with Britain was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.018** Most people who moved to the frontier lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1.019** America bought all of the land west of the Mississippi River, called the \_\_\_\_\_, from France in 1803 for \$15 million.
- 1.020** British officers took men off American ships, a practice called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Write true or false in the blank** (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.021** \_\_\_\_\_ The Rocky Mountain Expedition gave America a claim to Oregon.
- 1.022** \_\_\_\_\_ Jefferson believed America should be ruled by the common people.
- 1.023** \_\_\_\_\_ Americans could pay \$320 in four payments to buy a 320 acre frontier farm in 1800.
- 1.024** \_\_\_\_\_ The Pasha of Tripoli was an American ally.
- 1.025** \_\_\_\_\_ The frontier helped make Americans strong, independent and freedom loving.
- 1.026** \_\_\_\_\_ Life was fair and easy in the British navy.



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