**Unit 5 The New Nation**

**Lesson 3 The Louisiana Purchase**

1. John Findley and \_Daniel Boone\_ found a passage through the Appalachian Mountains that they called the \_\_\_Cumberland Gap\_\_\_. They carved a road called the \_\_Wilderness\_ Road that became the main route for people going west in the 1700s.
2. The area west of the Appalachians had been home to \_\_Native Americans\_\_ for centuries. Native American groups were joining together to drive white settlers off their \_lands\_\_.
3. President \_\_Washington\_ sent the army to \_Ohio\_ three times to protect settlers. In 1794, American soldiers defeated Native Americans at the Battle of \_\_Fallen Timbers\_\_ in Ohio. The next year, some Native American leaders accepted the \_\_Treaty of Greenville\_\_.
4. The French port city of \_New Orleans\_ had become important to the growing \_trade\_ of the western territories along the Mississippi River. In 1803, American offered to buy New Orleans for \_$10 million\_. The French needed to pay for a \_war\_ against \_Great Britain\_, so they offered to sell the entire \_Louisiana Territory\_\_ for $15 million. The purchase nearly \_\_doubled\_ the size of the United States.
5. Few Americans knew anything about this territory. Some believed the \_\_woolly mammoths\_\_ roamed the land while others believed the \_\_Northwest Passage\_ lay within the territory.
6. President \_\_Jefferson\_\_ chose Meriwether Lewis to lead the \_\_Corps\_\_ of \_Discovery\_. Lewis offered to share command with \_\_William Clark\_\_.
7. The expedition was mapped out to travel along the \_\_Missouri River\_ and find a land route to the \_Pacific Ocean\_\_. Jefferson wanted information about the \_land\_, its resources, and the \_\_Native Americans\_\_ who lived in the region. They left in May 1804 from \_St. Louis\_.
8. In 1805, they were joined by a Shoshone woman named \_Sacagawea\_. She served as a guide and an \_interpreter\_\_.
9. Lewis and Clark traveled \_8,000\_ miles, mostly on Native American \_trails\_, following Native American \_maps\_, and led by Native American \_guides\_.They returned in 1806.
10. During Jefferson’s term in office, \_France\_ and \_\_Great Britain\_\_ were at war. The United States did not take a \_side\_ in this war. Americans continued to \_trade\_ with both countries. This \_\_enraged\_ both countries.
11. Warships stopped the merchant ships and took their \_\_goods\_\_. The \_British\_ also forced American \_sailors\_ to serve on the British ships.
12. To protect American ships and lives, Congress passed the \_\_Embargo Act\_ in 1807. The act \_\_\_closed\_\_ all American ports. No \_\_ships\_ could trade in American waters. This law was passed to \_hurt\_ Great Britain and France, but it hurt American \_\_\_shipping\_ and weakened the nation’s \_economy\_.
13. In spite of efforts to avoid \_conflict\_, relations with France and Great Britain grew \_\_worse\_. The United States was at the edge of \_war\_.