



The Expanding Nation

GUIDED READING STRATEGIES 11.2

READING THE SECTION As you read the section, examine the riddles below. Solve each riddle by writing the correct name or term in the space provided.

- _____ 1. “When my fellow enslaved Africans overthrew the local government of Saint Domingue, I assumed leadership over the island. Who am I?”
- _____ 2. “I enjoyed meeting Lewis and Clark and agreed to help guide them across the Great Plains. Who am I?”
- _____ 3. “When I controlled France, I dreamed of rebuilding France’s empire in North America. Who am I?”
- _____ 4. “After we returned from our long expedition, I became governor of the Missouri Territory. Who am I?”
- _____ 5. “I surprised Mr. Livingston by asking what the United States would pay for the entire Louisiana Territory. Who am I?”
- _____ 6. “On October 20, 1803, the Senate approved the treaty with France and made me official. What am I?”
- _____ 7. “I told Lewis and Clark to explore the Missouri River and establish peaceful relations with the Indians there. Who am I?”
- _____ 8. “I knew I couldn’t defend our Louisiana from the growing number of American settlers, so I traded the territory to France under a secret treaty. Who am I?”
- _____ 9. “I may have cost you \$15 million, but I was a bargain. What am I?”
- _____ 10. “I am located in present-day Colorado and was named after the man sent to find the starting point of the Red River. What am I?”

POST-READING QUICK CHECK After you have finished reading the section, in the space provided, list two Indian groups encountered by the Lewis and Clark expedition and explain how these groups contributed to the success of the expedition.

1. Indian Group: _____ Contribution: _____

2. Indian Group: _____ Contribution: _____

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Jefferson ordered Madison to withhold the commissions. Marbury asked the Court to force Madison to give him his commission.

- 4. All justices agreed that Marbury had a legal right to his judgeship, but they also agreed that the Court could not force Madison to give Marbury the judgeship.

STRATEGIES 11.2

Reading the Section

- 1. Toussaint L'Ouverture
2. Sacagawea
3. Napoleon Bonaparte
4. William Clark
5. Charles Talleyrand
6. Louisiana Purchase
7. Thomas Jefferson
8. Manuel de Godoy
9. Louisiana
10. Pikes Peak

Post-Reading Quick Check

- 1. Shoshoni; provided expedition with horses and a guide to lead them across mountains
2. Nez Percé; provided expedition with food and horses to continue journey

STRATEGIES 11.3

Reading the Section

- 1. 8
2. 5
3. 3
4. 2
5. 1
6. 9
7. 7
8. 10
9. 6
10. 4

Post-Reading Quick Check

When war broke out, the United States was caught in the middle. In 1804 and 1805 both Britain and France passed laws forbidding neutral countries from shipping supplies to the other country. Lured by high profits, American merchants carried goods to both sides. In so doing, hundreds of merchant ships were captured by the British navy. The British also impressed many U.S. citizens. These actions triggered a U.S. debate about whether to declare war on Britain or impose a trade embargo.

STRATEGIES 11.4

Reading the Section

Main Idea: The United States and Britain go to war.

Topic I, Detail A: Despite being severely outnumbered at sea, the United States has some early success.

Topic I, Detail B: The United States breaks Britain's control of Lake Erie.

Topic II: Britain and the United States battle on the frontier.

Topic II, Detail B: Jackson's victory in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend ends the Creek War.

Topic III: The war in the East progresses.

Topic III, Detail A: The British attack the nation's capital.

Topic IV, Detail A: Americans win the Battle of New Orleans.

Topic IV, Detail B: U.S. and British diplomats sign a treaty ending the war.

Post-Reading Quick Check

- 1. Treaty of Ghent
2. Belgium
3. December 24, 1814
4. restored all conquered territory, but provided no solutions to ongoing problems

CHAPTER 12

STRATEGIES 12.1

Reading the Section

- 1. War of 1812
2. Era of Good Feelings
3. Florida
4. Andrew Jackson
5. Adams-Onís Treaty
6. Texas
7. Simón Bolívar
8. sympathized with
9. Mexico
10. Monroe Doctrine

Post-Reading Quick Check

- 1. Rush-Bagot Agreement; limited naval power on Great Lakes for both United States and British Canada
2. Convention of 1818; gave United States fishing rights off parts of Newfoundland and Labrador coasts; established border between United States and Canada at 49th parallel

STRATEGIES 12.2

Reading the Section

- 1. Missouri
2. Rufus King
3. Nathaniel Macon
4. Henry Clay
5. Maine
6. slavery
7. Benjamin Hardin
8. American System
9. turnpike
10. John Quincy Adams

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