

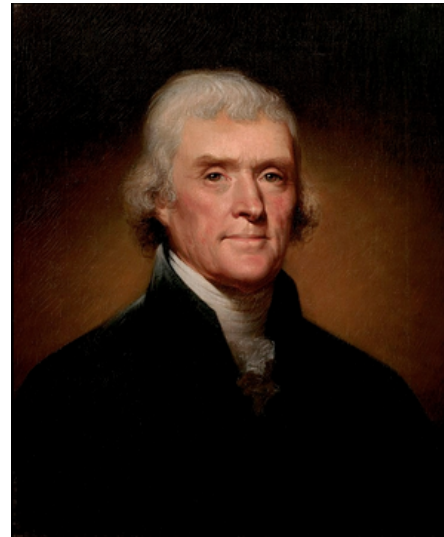
Background on the Louisiana Purchase



<https://www.maritimeheritage.org/ports/usNewOrleans.html>

Before the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the United States did not have ports along the Gulf of Mexico. Instead, farmers had to ship goods through New Orleans in the Louisiana Territory, which was owned by the French. Above is a print showing the port of New Orleans. Notice all the shipping activity.

President Thomas Jefferson was concerned that the French might make it difficult for Americans to ship their goods from New Orleans. For example, they could raise the cost of shipping or close the port entirely to the United States.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson#/media/File:Official_Presidential_portrait_of_Thomas_Jefferson_\(by_Rembrandt_Peale,_1800\)\(cropped\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Jefferson#/media/File:Official_Presidential_portrait_of_Thomas_Jefferson_(by_Rembrandt_Peale,_1800)(cropped).jpg)

There was also concern that Napoleon, the Emperor of France, would interfere with American efforts to build settlements in the West. Napoleon wanted to re-establish the French in North America and that included the West. This illustration shows one of the first French settlements in North America.



<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/FortCaroline.jpg>

Background on the Louisiana Purchase

Jefferson wanted to buy New Orleans and the land around it. This way, the United States would own an important port city along the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico.



<https://www.nps.gov/teachers/classrooms/albert-gallatin-and-the-louisiana-purchase-lesson-3.htm>



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/46/View_of_New_Orleans_Under_My_Wings_Every_Thing_Prospers_Crop_1.jpg

Jefferson ended up buying an entire territory which would have a tremendous impact on the American economy. This illustration shows one artist's opinion of the Louisiana Purchase. An eagle carries a banner stating "Under my wings, everything prospers." This suggests that now that the Americans owned the Louisiana Territory, the United States would enjoy an even more successful economy.

Different Perspectives on Historical Events

Economist

- Economists study how societies use their resources, such as land and labor, to produce goods and services. They do research, collect information, and watch economic trends. A trend is a pattern. By looking at trends, economists can predict what might happen in an economy. For example, an economist might look at how many jobs have been created by an industry during a certain period. They might also look at industry growth of automobile manufacturers and how that affected the economy.
- An economist who studies the Louisiana Purchase would be most interested in understanding how the purchase impacted the American economy. They would look at its immediate impact and then how, over time, the Louisiana Purchase helped the American economy.



Political Scientist

- A political scientist studies the government and how it works. This includes how a government is organized, election results, and political trends in a particular country or countries. They will also study how government policies impact society.
- A political scientist studying the Louisiana Purchase might look at what the political parties of the period thought about the Louisiana Purchase. They might also look at the Louisiana Purchase in terms of whether Jefferson's decision went against the Constitution or not.



Historian

- A historian is someone who studies history. History is the study of the past and the present. Historians can look at a lot of different topics when they do research. There are historians who study culture, historians who study the history of technology and science and historians who specialize in the study of different groups such as women and African Americans.
- A historian who studies the Louisiana Purchase might focus on events in Europe that led Napoleon to want to sell the land to the Americans. Or, they might look at how the negotiations for the purchase were carried out. Others might look at how the Louisiana Purchase impacted Native Americans and African Americans.



Geographer

- A geographer studies the earth. This includes the land, land features such as mountains and valley, and the people who live in different places around the world. Some geographers study cultures and in what ways they are similar and different.
- A geographer studying the Louisiana Purchase might explore the geography of the territory. For example, the new lands included the Rocky Mountains and rivers. There are also plains and valleys. They might also look at early writings and maps that described the area and compare it with what we know about the geography of the land today.



Steps to Create a Wireframe

Step 1: Read Requirements

- You will be creating an app called "Chatterbox." The app will allow provide a place for students and professionals to share information, make claims, and debate about historic and current events. Today, you will create a part of the app where people can make claims and debate about the decline of the Louisiana Purchase. This part of the app will have three parts. The first part of the app is a fact sheet on the Louisiana Purchase. The second part is a discussion board. And the third part is a collaboration platform for professionals to work together.
- It is your job to draw what users will see when they go to each part of the app. There will be a list of requirements for each part of the app. Make sure to include all requirements in your drawing.
- You will also include information from the handout, "Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase"

Step 2: Design Part 1 of the App

- The first part of the app will be a screen that has information about the events surrounding the Louisiana Purchase. Kind of like a fact sheet. This evidence is based on the evidence provided on the handout. In the box below, draw out what this screen will look like. Then, write a description of how users will use this part of the app. Make sure to include the following requirements:
 - At least 3 pieces of evidence you think are important to understanding the Louisiana Purchase.
 - A picture or symbol to go with each piece of evidence.
 - Buttons to learn more about each piece of evidence. For example, the button could say, "Learn more."

Write a short description of how users will use this part of the app:

Step 3: Design Part 2 of the App

- The second part of the app will be a discussion board for students and professionals to chat in. The discussion board should include questions that will spark conversation. An example question could be: "How do you think the Louisiana Purchase impacted the growing United States of America?" After you design the look of your discussion board, write a description of how users will use this part of the app. Make sure to include the following requirements:
 - At least 5 questions to spark conversation.
 - Buttons that let people click if they want to answer a question.
 - Another feature that would let people quickly communicate. For example, a hashtag system or emojis.

Write a short description of how users will use this part of the app:

Step 4: Design Part 3 of the App

- The third part of the app will be a collaboration platform. On this screen, professionals can take claims from each other and combine them to come up with a claim that incorporate more than just their viewpoint. After designing the screen, write a description of how users will use this part of the app. Make sure to include the following requirements:
 - Write 2-3 suggested claims that could be combined. For example, the Louisiana Purchase gave Americans access to more resources, allowing the population to grow.
 - Draw pictures or symbols under the claim that could help someone who cannot read English understand how you are combining the claims.
 - Buttons that would let people agree or disagree with the combined claims.

Write a short description of how users will use this part of the app:

Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase

This is a map that shows the outline of the Louisiana Purchase. In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson bought over 530,000,000 acres of land and paid 15 million dollars. This comes out to 4 cents an acre. Today, if the same land was bought, it would cost between 1,000 and 4,000 dollars an acre, or about 1.2 trillion dollars. This makes the Louisiana Purchase one of the greatest real-estate bargains in history. This purchase doubled the size of the United States. Over time, 15 new states would be created out of the territory.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_Purchase#/media/File:Louisiana_Purchase.jpg

This is a portrait of Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte was the Emperor of France. At first, Bonaparte wanted France to keep the Louisiana Territory. That way, France could rebuild its empire in North America. Napoleon would also have control of the New Orleans port. However, in 1803, the English declared war on the French. Bonaparte needed to raise as much money as he could to fight the English. He decided to sell the Louisiana Territory to raise the money needed to fight the English.



[https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/4AHvEI15-t3mZm_0P05032j0BUw=768x0/filters:no_upscale\(\):max_bytes\(150000\):strip_icc\(\)/Napoleon_I_of_France_by_Andrea_Appiani-59d944780d327a00114119f6.jpg](https://www.thoughtco.com/thmb/4AHvEI15-t3mZm_0P05032j0BUw=768x0/filters:no_upscale():max_bytes(150000):strip_icc()/Napoleon_I_of_France_by_Andrea_Appiani-59d944780d327a00114119f6.jpg)

This is a print of a boat traveling along the Mississippi River. If the French had refused to sell, American trade could have been badly hurt. This was because the French could decide whether or not to give permission to the Americans to use the port. If the Americans could not use the port, they could not transport goods for trade. For example, farmers in the West needed access to the Gulf of Mexico to ship their goods.



<http://brbl-archive.library.yale.edu/exhibitions/illustratingtraveler/spirit1.htm>

Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase

This is a painting showing the formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States. As soldiers and officials watch, the French flag is lowered and the American flag is raised. This shows that the territory now belongs to the United States. With the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the United States now had control of New Orleans and its port. The purchase also gave America control over the Mississippi River. Now that America controlled the port and river, Americans could ship goods through the port without fear of having the port closed.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_Purchase#/media/File:Louisiana_Purchase_New_Orleans_Thure_de_Thulstrup.jpg

This is a cartoon that shows that not all Americans thought Jefferson's bargain was a good one. In the cartoon, the president is shown as a prairie dog, which is a small rodent. The prairie dog is throwing up coins. A bee in the background symbolizes Napoleon, the emperor of France who sold the land to Jefferson. In front of him is a figure of James Monroe who was sent to Paris to help with the purchase negotiations. In this cartoon, the artist is suggesting that Napoleon "stung" or tricked Jefferson into throwing away by purchasing the land.



<https://danielyoodb.weebly.com/political-cartoon.html>

The government was excited to purchase the land because they could access fur and timber. Many animals, like fox, beavers, and bison, lived in the Louisiana Territory. Their furs could be used to make clothing, shoes, and blankets. This image shows fur traders traveling with Native Americans who will guide them to areas where they can hunt animals for furs. There was also a lot of timber in the Louisiana Territory. Trees were cut down and their timber was used to build houses, forts and ships. The government was happy that people could use fur and timber to build homes and create clothing. In addition, the government was happy that both furs and timber were also traded and sold to other countries.



https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/voya/futr/ch2.htm

Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase

This is a picture of a flatboat on the Mississippi River that is going towards the city of New Orleans. The Louisiana Purchase helped boost the American economy. Now that the United States had complete control of the Mississippi River, trade increased as farmers living in the West could ship crops and other goods south to New Orleans. From there, goods were placed on ships sailing to different parts of the world. The territory also opened up acres of land waiting to be developed into farms and towns. This growth would help the American economy as more goods were produced. The Mississippi River became an important economic waterway as flatboats, barges and later steamboats traveled up and down its waters towards St. Louis, New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. The Louisiana Purchase helped the United States play a larger part in the world economy.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louisiana_Purchase#/media/File:Louisiana_Purchase_New_Orleans_Thure_de_Thulstrup.jpg

This is a map showing the journey of Lewis and Clark that was undertaken after the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson was curious about his land purchase and wanted to know more about the land and its resources. In 1804, he sent Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and a special unit of the Army known as the Corps of Discovery to explore and take notes. Lewis and Clark spent the next two years exploring the land of the Louisiana Purchase and pushing as far west as the Oregon Territory. Upon their return, Lewis and Clark presented Jefferson with their detailed maps and reports about what they saw. They also brought back descriptions of the abundant natural resources such as valuable minerals, wood, and water that could be used for a variety of economic activities. This information would help push settlement of the West and the continued economic expansion of the United States.



THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND THE ROUTE OF LEWIS AND CLARK
<https://danieloodb.weebly.com/political-cartoon.html>

This is a painting of a Chitimacha woman and her child. The Chitimacha were a group of Native Americans that lived in the Louisiana Territory. At one time the tribe was the most powerful group living between Florida and Texas. After the Louisiana Purchase, many Native American tribes like Chitimacha were forced to leave their land even though they lived there first. Some tribes refused to leave and were forced off their lands by the United States government and made to move further west. This was a scary time for Native American tribes because they had to defend their land or find other places to live.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitimacha#/media/File:Two-Chitimacha-Indians_F_Bernard.jpg

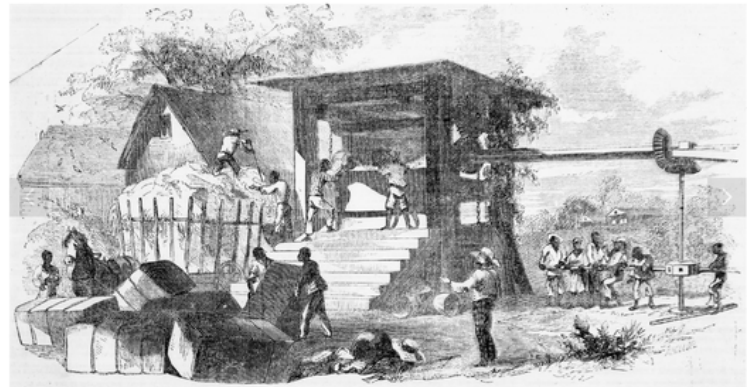
Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase

This is a picture of American fur traders trading with Native Americans. Not more than four years after the return of Lewis and Clark from their journey, American traders were traveling to the Great Plains and further west to develop trade networks with Native Americans. Popular fashions in Europe included the wearing of beaver fur. Until the mid-19th century, Native Americans and American traders established a profitable economic relationship in beaver furs. Traders would trade knives, axes, guns and cloth for furs. The furs were then transported back East where they would be sent to cities in Europe. However, when beaver furs were no longer in fashion, trade decreased.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Trade#/media/File:Fort_Nez_Perces_Trading_1841.jpg

This is a picture of African American slaves working at a cotton plantation in Louisiana. After the Louisiana Purchase occurred, the institution of slavery moved west. This meant that white planters and farmers began establishing new farms and plantations in the territory lands to farm more crops, such as rice, sugar and cotton. But more land and more crops meant a larger labor force was needed too. This helped to grow the domestic slave trading economy, but it also meant more African Americans were enslaved and forced to work on plantations in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.



<https://www.britannica.com/place/the-South-region>

This is a painting showing Thomas Jefferson finalizing the Louisiana Purchase. Among the loudest critics of the Louisiana Purchase were the Federalists, one of the first political parties in the United States. The Federalists believed that the Constitution did not permit the federal government to purchase new land. Jefferson's decision to buy the land from France angered many people. The Federalists were also worried that with the new land, their power as a political party might be weakened as they mostly represented people in New England.



<https://importantuspurchases.weebly.com/political-impacts.html>

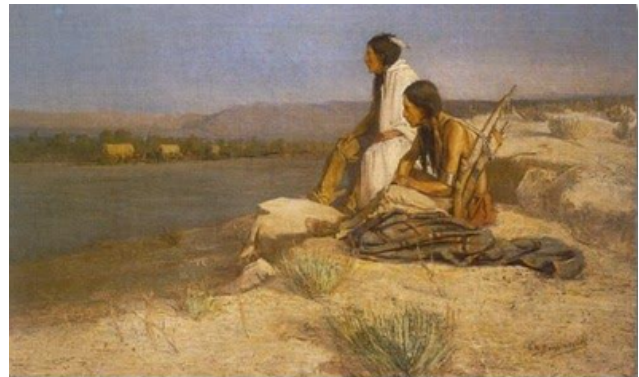
Perspectives on the Louisiana Purchase

This is a painting showing a group of free women of color. Free men and women of color were part of a unique social class in the Louisiana Territory. Free people of color often had both European and African ancestors. They had many of the same rights as whites. Some became very wealthy and were important people. After the Louisiana Purchase, American whites settling in Louisiana were threatened by this group. The territorial government passed laws restricting their freedoms. The Louisiana Purchase had in many ways made life more difficult for this group.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_people_of_color#/media/File:Brusias_cropped_detail.jpg

This is a painting that shows two Native Americans watching a wagon train on its way west. Native Americans were negatively impacted by the Louisiana Purchase. After the Louisiana Purchase, the U.S. government sold or gave land to settlers that Native Americans lived on for generations. The government forcibly removed many Native American groups from their lands.



<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/58/14/99/581499ac07e6b092603c9b25311c481.jpg>

The year following the Louisiana Purchase saw President Thomas Jefferson create a special expedition to explore the land he had bought. The Lewis and Clark expedition was the first American expedition to cross the western lands of the United States. Over a period of two years, the expedition explored the lands. They made maps, drawings and collected samples of plants and trees to bring back. The team also met with many different Native American groups. All of this information gave Jefferson and others a better idea of how best to begin settlement of these new lands.



<https://www.history.com/news/10-little-known-facts-about-the-lewis-and-clark-expedition>