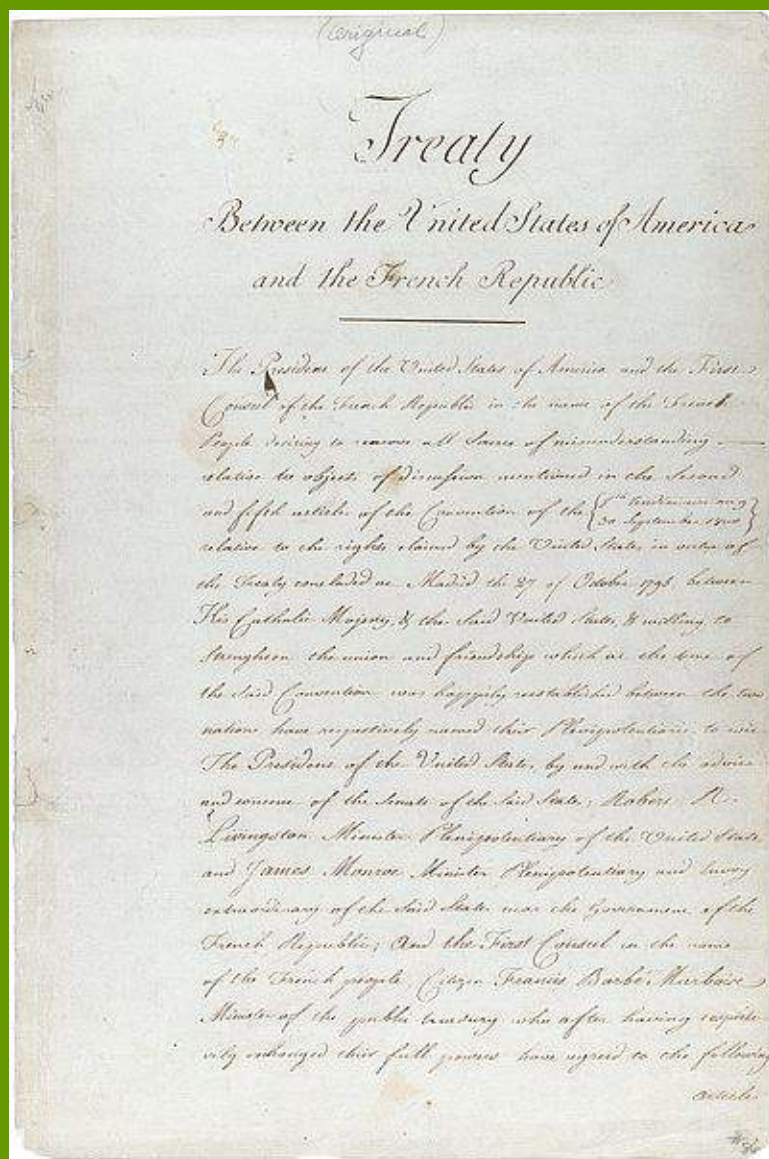


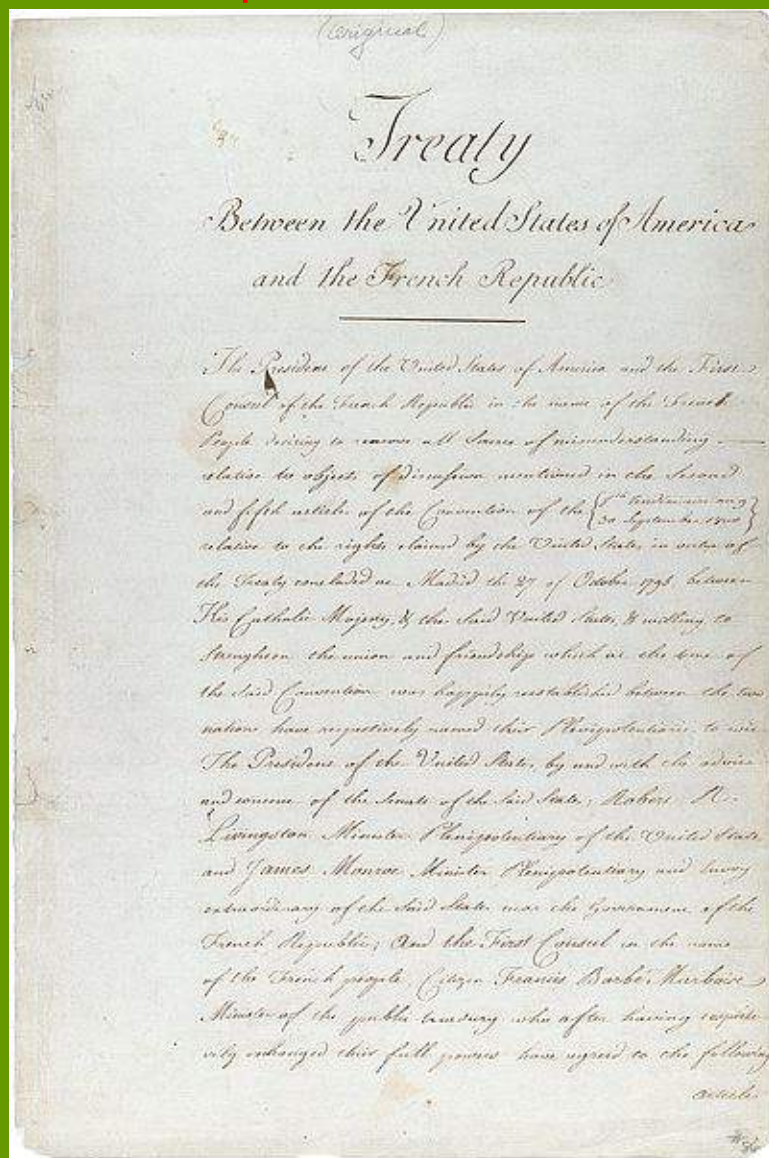
## LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?



This image is the original treaty for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed on April 30, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?

**\$15 million**



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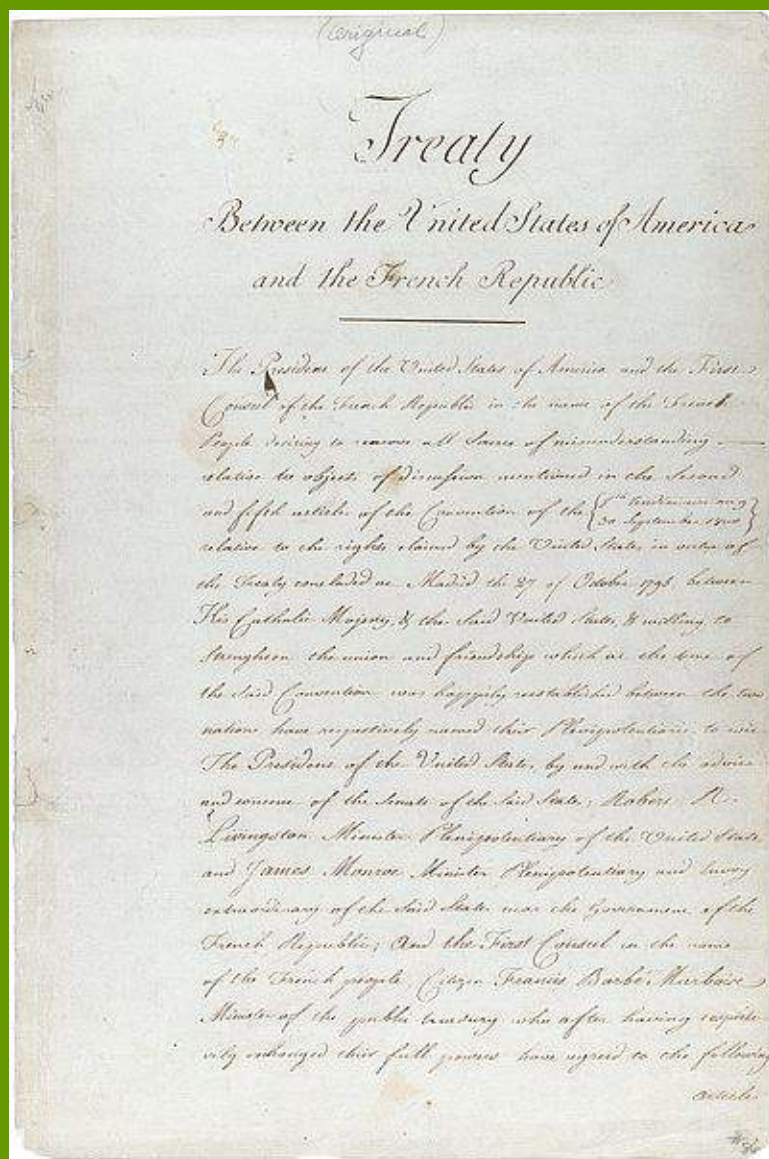
# The Louisiana Purchase



This map shows the current states of the United States with the territory acquired during the Louisiana Purchase containing a green overlay. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



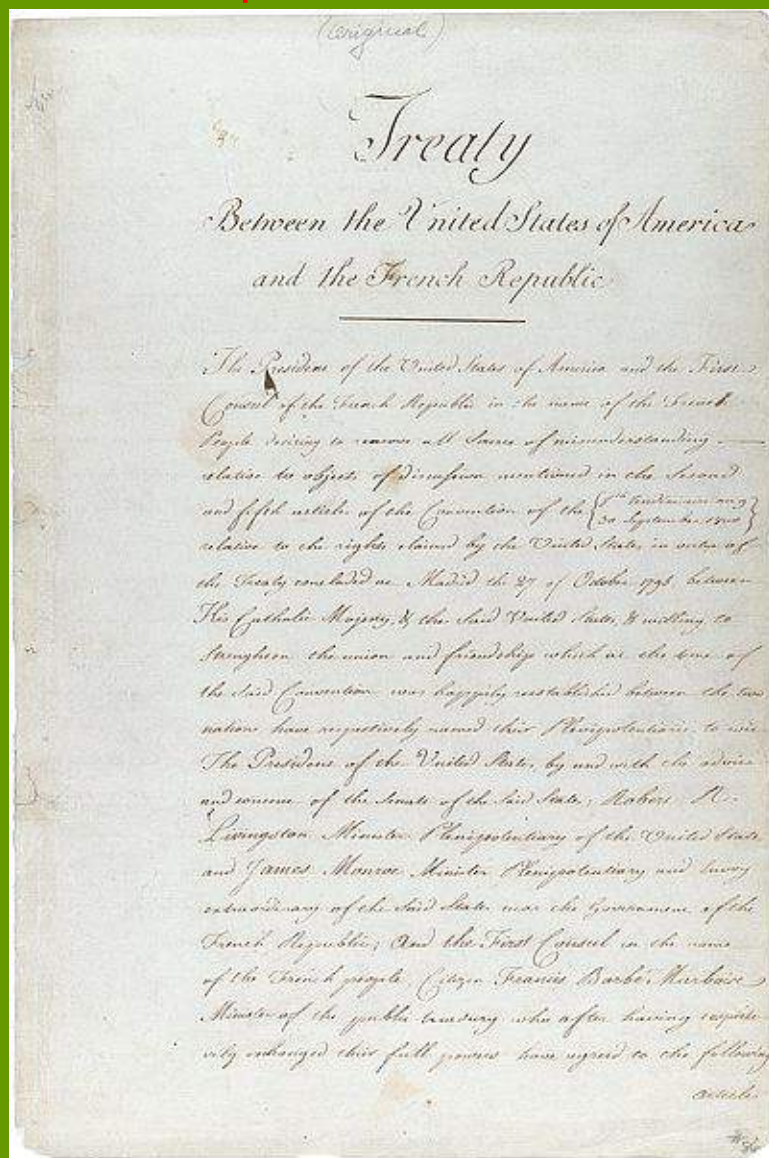
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Although Americans moved westward even before the American Revolution, most of the population in the 1790s remained close to the Atlantic coast.



This painting is titled Daniel Boone Escorting Settlers Through the Cumberland Gap. This painting was created by George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879) between 1851 and 1852. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

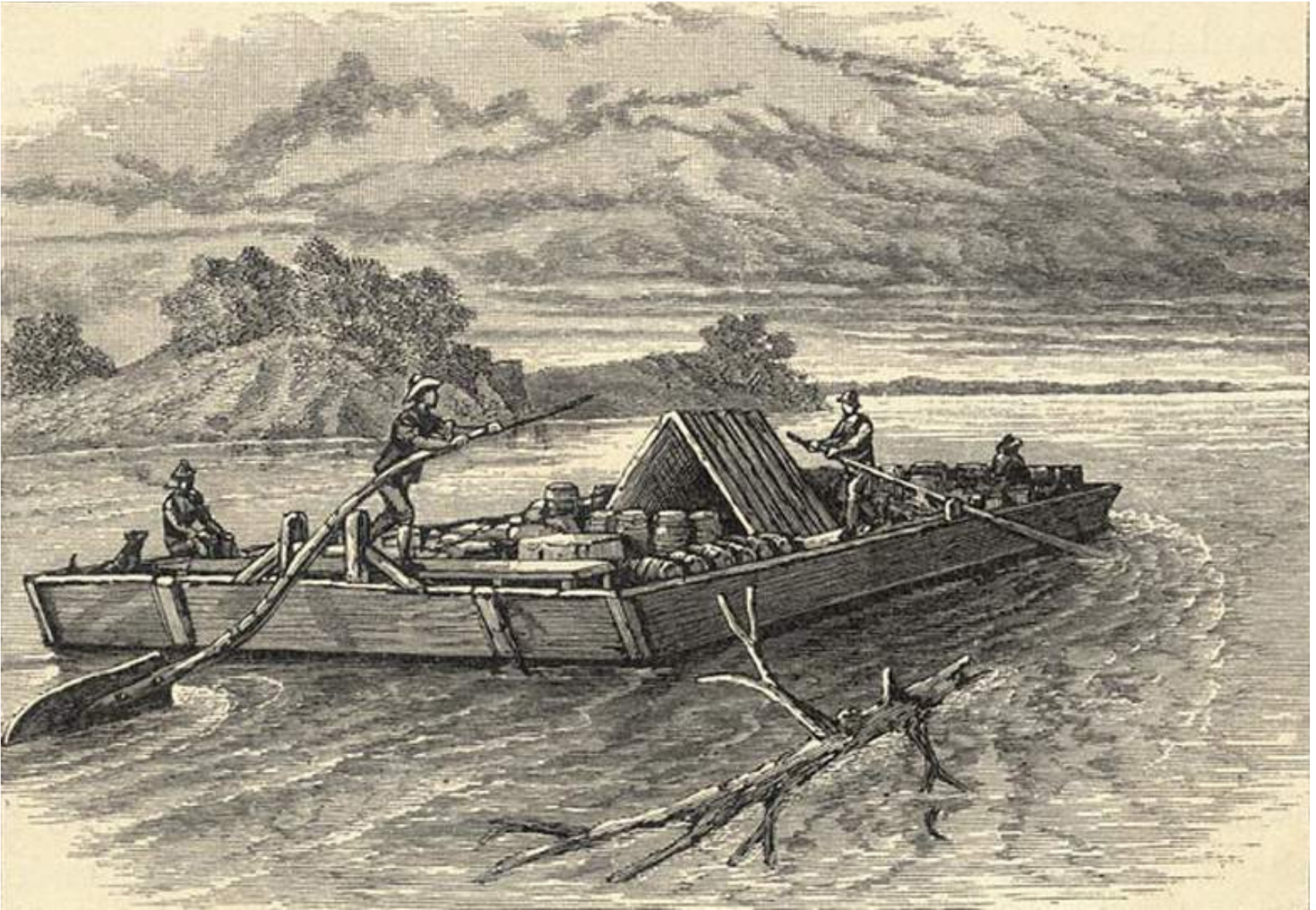
To the Americans in the 1790s, the West was the land west of the Appalachian Mountains, extending to the Mississippi River.



This map shows the states and territories of the United States in 1790. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



In the early 1800s, this notion began to change as settlers moved west of the Mississippi River in search of new land and new opportunities.



The United States was beginning to grow rapidly. This image is titled *Flat-boat Going Down the Mississippi*. This image is courtesy of [steamboattimes.com](http://steamboattimes.com).

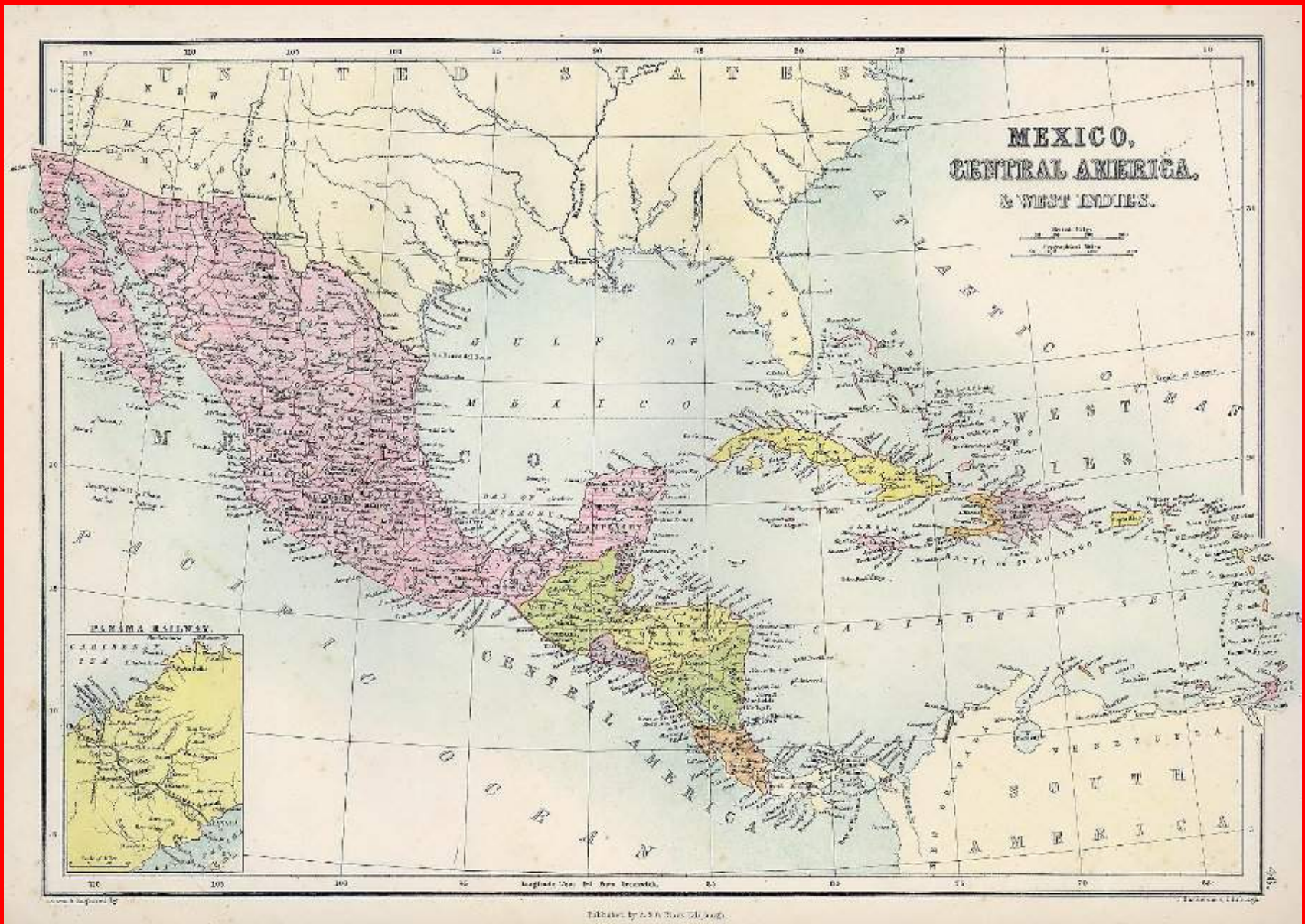


During this time, Spain controlled both the lower Mississippi River Valley and the important port city of New Orleans.



The Spanish control frequently caused problems for American living west of the Appalachian Mountains. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Americans depended on the Mississippi river to ship their flour, pork, apples, and other products downriver for export to the East and to the West Indies.



This map shows the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. This image is courtesy of philaprintshop.com.



Despite treaties, Spanish officials made trouble for American shippers.



The Spanish occasionally stopped Americans from using the lower Mississippi River or imposed a tax on goods sent through New Orleans. This image is courtesy of the New Orleans Public Library.

The Louisiana Territory was the land from the Mississippi River west to the Rocky Mountains.



It had changed hands between France and Spain several times in the previous 100 years. This image is courtesy of sonofthesouth.net.



**In a secret treaty in 1800, Spain ceded, or granted, the Louisiana Territory to France.**



When President Jefferson learned of this treaty in 1801, he recognized that it held possible dangers for the United States. On the left is the flag used by Spain from 1785-1873. On the right is the flag of France, used from 1794 to the present day. These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

France's ambitious dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte, had plans to conquer Europe.



This image is titled *The Emperor Napoleon in His Study at the Tuileries*. This painting was created by Jacques-Alouis David (1748-1825) in 1812. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



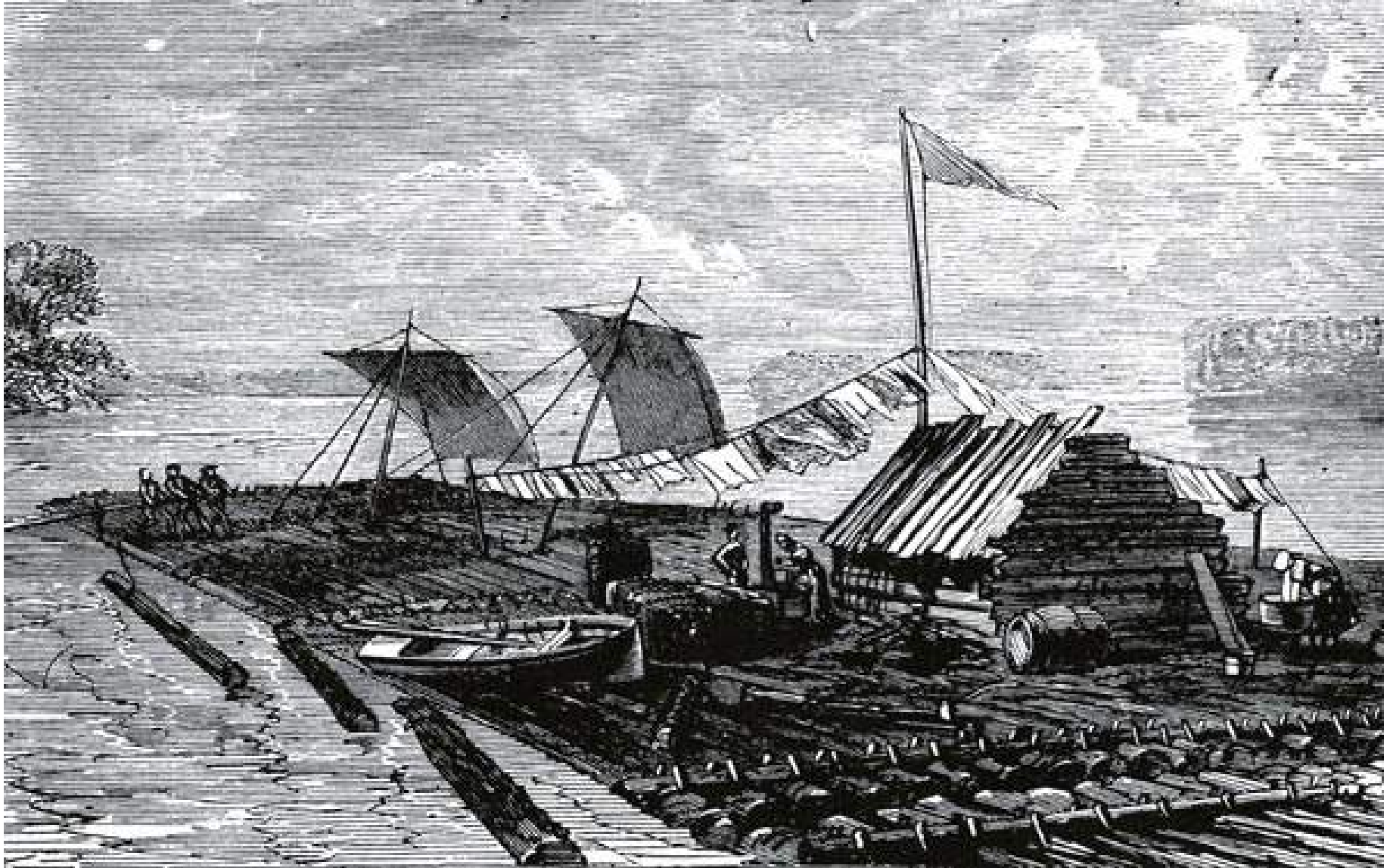
Jefferson feared that Napoleon would also want to build an empire in North America.



President Jefferson feared that Spain might give France even more of its American colonies, including Florida.

This image is courtesy of [occawlonline.pearsoned.com](http://occawlonline.pearsoned.com).

**Jefferson feared that French rule over the Louisiana Territory would be even more of a threat to American trade and travel along the Mississippi River.**



President Jefferson feared that France's control of the Mississippi and New Orleans would disrupt the growth and development of the western United States. This image shows a raft created of tree trunks floating down the Mississippi River. This image is courtesy of uwf.edu.



**Jefferson authorized Robert Livingston, the United States ambassador to France, to offer to buy New Orleans and West Florida.**



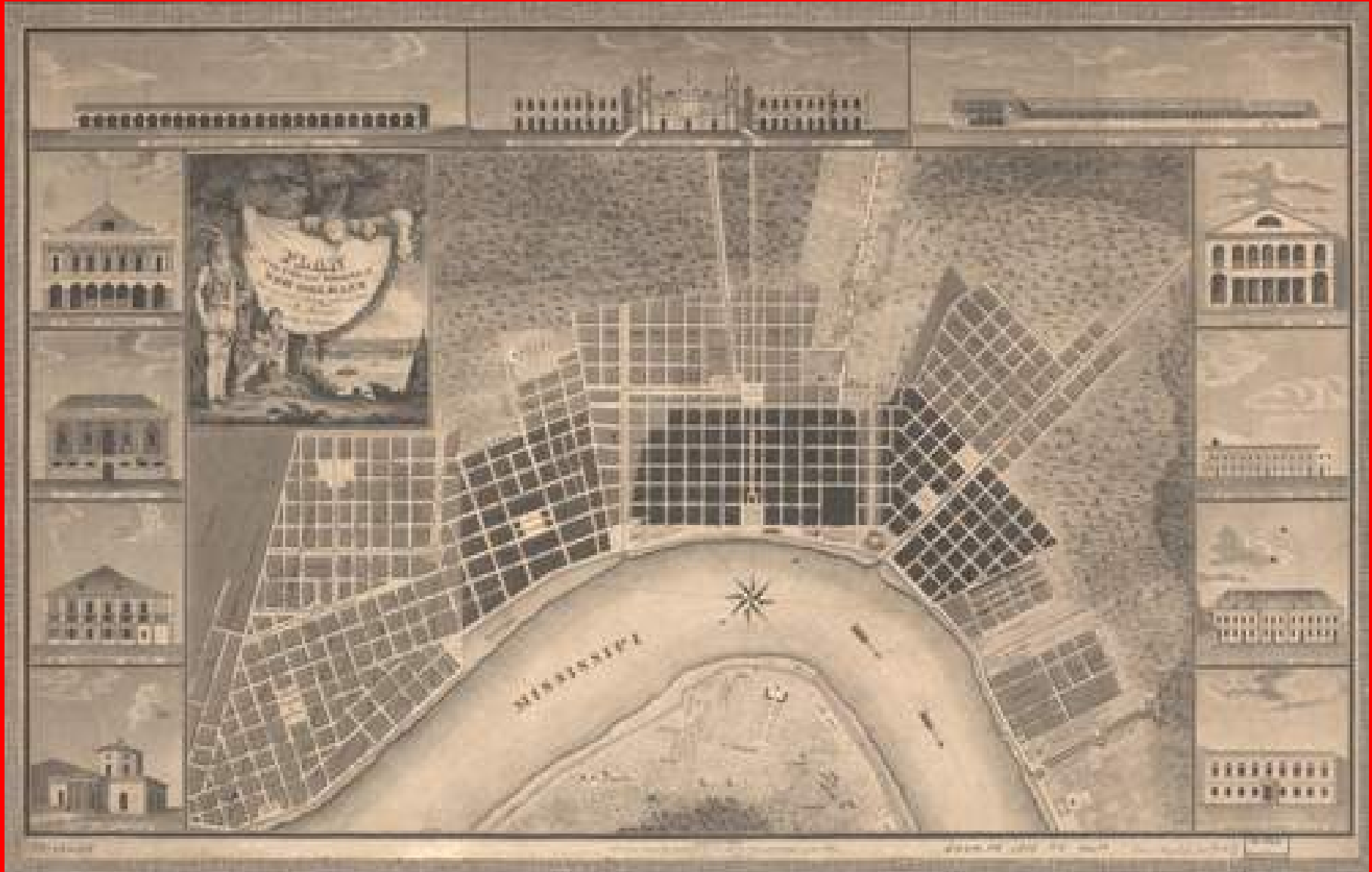
Robert Livingston (1746-1813) was a lawyer, politician, diplomat from New York, and the Chancellor (Governor) of New York State. This painting is credited to Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Jefferson sent James Monroe, a diplomat and former Virginia governor, as a special envoy, or agent, to negotiate the purchase.



James Monroe (1758-1831) was a soldier, a lawyer, a Senator, and a Governor of Virginia. This painting was created by Samuel Morse (1791-1872) circa 1819. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

The House of Representatives voted \$2 million for the purchase, but Jefferson authorized Monroe to offer up to \$10 million.



This map shows the *Plan of the City and Suburbs of New Orleans From an Actual Survey Made in 1815*. This image is courtesy of [worldmapsonline.com](http://worldmapsonline.com).



While French and American officials were negotiating, the French were distracted by events in the Caribbean.



Saint Domingue (Haiti) is shown in yellow. This image is courtesy of [occidentaldissent.com](http://occidentaldissent.com).

Inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution, enslaved Africans and other laborers in the French colony of Saint Domingue had revolted against French plantation owners.



This event took place in 1791. This painting shows the Battle of San Domingo. This painting was created by January Suchodolski (1797-1875) in 1845. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



After fierce and bitter fighting, the rebels, led by Toussaint-Louverture declared Saint Domingue an independent republic.



Francois-Dominique Toussaint-Louverture (1743-1803) was the leader of the Haitian Revolution. This image is courtesy of the New York Public Library.

**In 1801 Napoleon sent an army to recapture Saint Domingue. Toussaint was captured and imprisoned in France.**



Toussaint reached France on July 2, 1802, and he died in prison on April 7, 1803. This image is courtesy of the University of North Carolina.



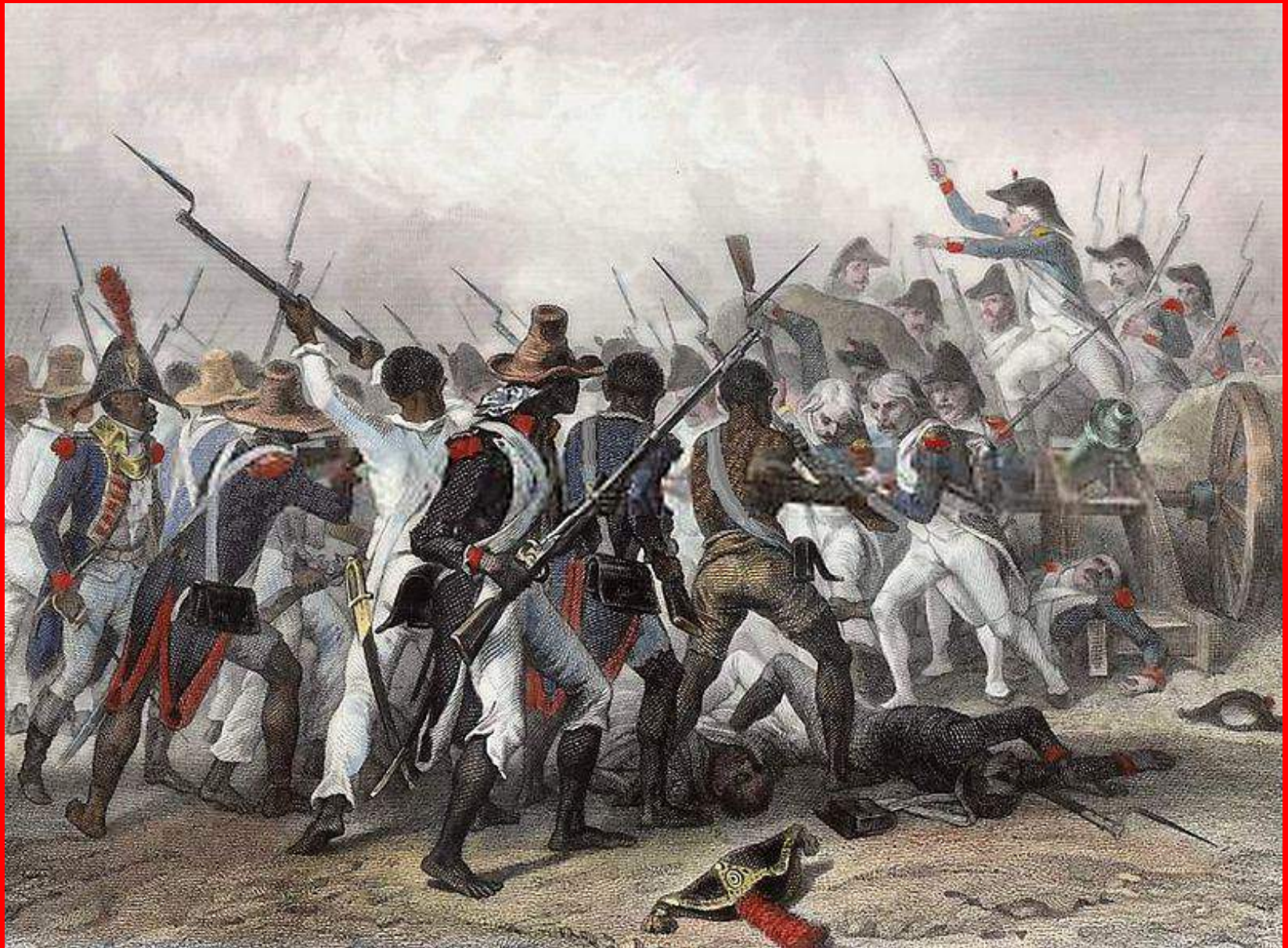
A couple of years later, however, England and France were once again at war, and Napoleon needed his army in other parts of the world.



This image shows the Battle of Waterloo, which was fought in Belgium on June 18, 1815 . This painting was created by William Salder II (circa 1782-1839) between 1815 and 1839. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



In 1804 the rebels regained their freedom and set up the republic of Haiti.



This image shows the Battle of Vertiers which was fought during the Haitian Revolution in 1803. It was engraved by an unknown artist in 1845. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



The rebellion in Saint Domingue (Haiti), combined with his war with Britain, ended Napoleon's interest in a French empire in North America.



Instead of sending his soldiers to occupy Louisiana, he needed them to fight wars in Europe. This image is courtesy of the Architect of the Capitol.

**Napoleon preferred to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States rather than see the British obtain it.**



This painting shows Napoleon as the King of Italy. This painting was created by Andrea Appiani (1754-1817) in 1805. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Besides, he could use the money from the sale to pay for the war with Britain.



This painting shows the Duke of Wellington rallying his troops at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. This painting was created by Robert Alexander Hillinford (1828-1904) between 1848 and 1904. This image is courtesy of englishclub.com.



**Napoleon ordered his foreign minister, Maurice Talleyrand, to ask Robert Livingston how much the United States was willing to pay for all of the Louisiana Territory.**



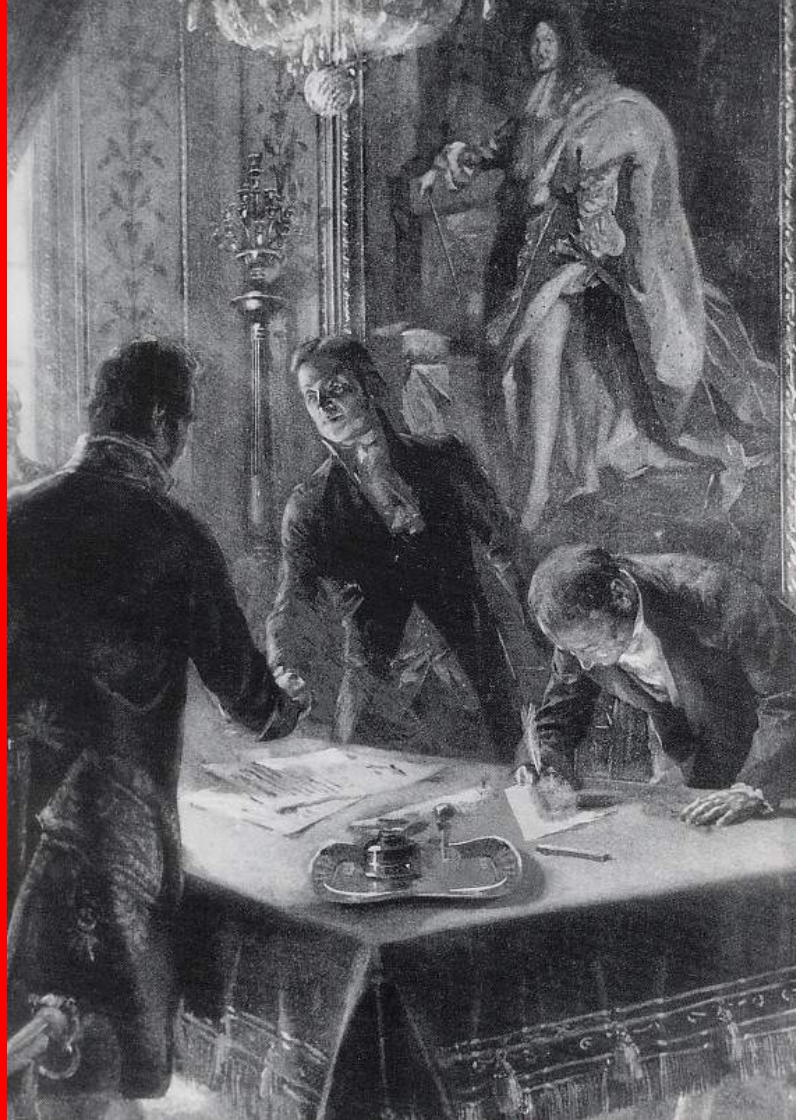
This image is titled *Napoleon Bonaparte Discussing the Louisiana Purchase Treaty With Talleyrand and Marbois*. This image was created by Andrew Castaigne in 1904. This image is courtesy of knowla.org.

**Livingston was surprised by the offer, and said that he only had the authority to buy New Orleans and Florida, not all of the Louisiana Territory.**



**Luckily for Livingston, James Monroe arrived from the United States the next day.** This image shows Livingston and Monroe meeting with Talleyrand. This image is courtesy of [howstuffworks.com](http://howstuffworks.com).

After discussing the matter, the newly arrived Monroe and Livingston agreed to purchase the Louisiana Territory.



This image shows James Monroe shaking hands with French Minister Francois de Barbe-Marbois (1745-1837), and Robert Livingston signing the Louisiana Purchase. This image was created by H. Davidson in 1904. This image is courtesy of unomaha.edu.



# The United States and France signed a treaty for the Louisiana Purchase in May of 1803.



This image shows Napoleon Bonaparte signing the Louisiana Purchase. This image is courtesy of [napoleonsociety.com](http://napoleonsociety.com).

The treaty gave the United States the Louisiana Territory for \$15 million.



The addition of the Louisiana territory almost doubled the size of the United States. This image is courtesy of the [nationalatlas.gov](https://www.nationalatlas.gov/).

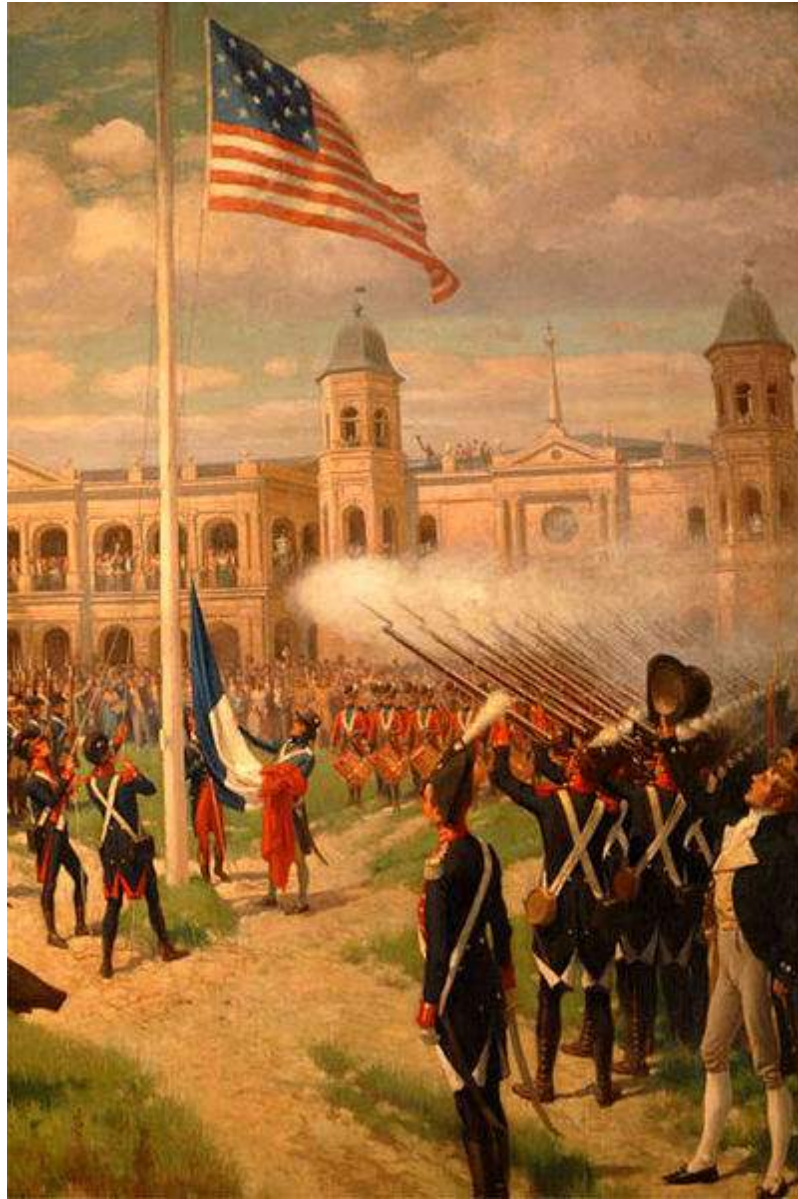
So Monroe was authorized to pay \$10 million for only New Orleans, and instead paid \$15 million for New Orleans and the rest of the Louisiana Territory.



The Louisiana Territory was purchased for approximately three cents an acre. This image is courtesy of gatewayno.com.



Today it might be difficult to understand why anyone would hesitate on making this purchase.



The Louisiana Purchase, however, soon became the center of debate. This image is titled *Hoisting of American Colors Over Louisiana*. This painting was created by Thure de Thulstrup in 1904. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

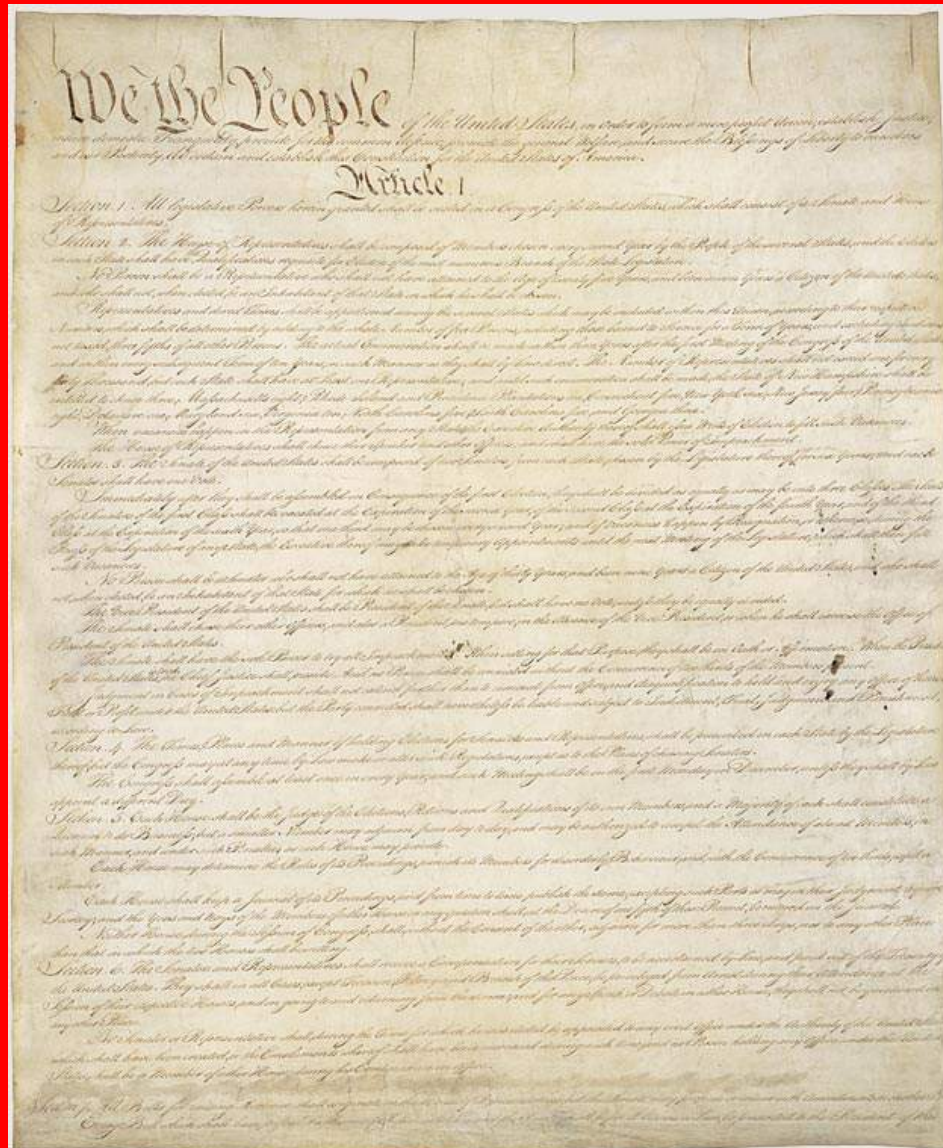
Jefferson and other Democrat-Republicans were strict constructionists.



Strict constructionists believed that the federal government can only do what the Constitution says– and nothing more. This image is courtesy of [cyberlearning-world.com](http://cyberlearning-world.com).



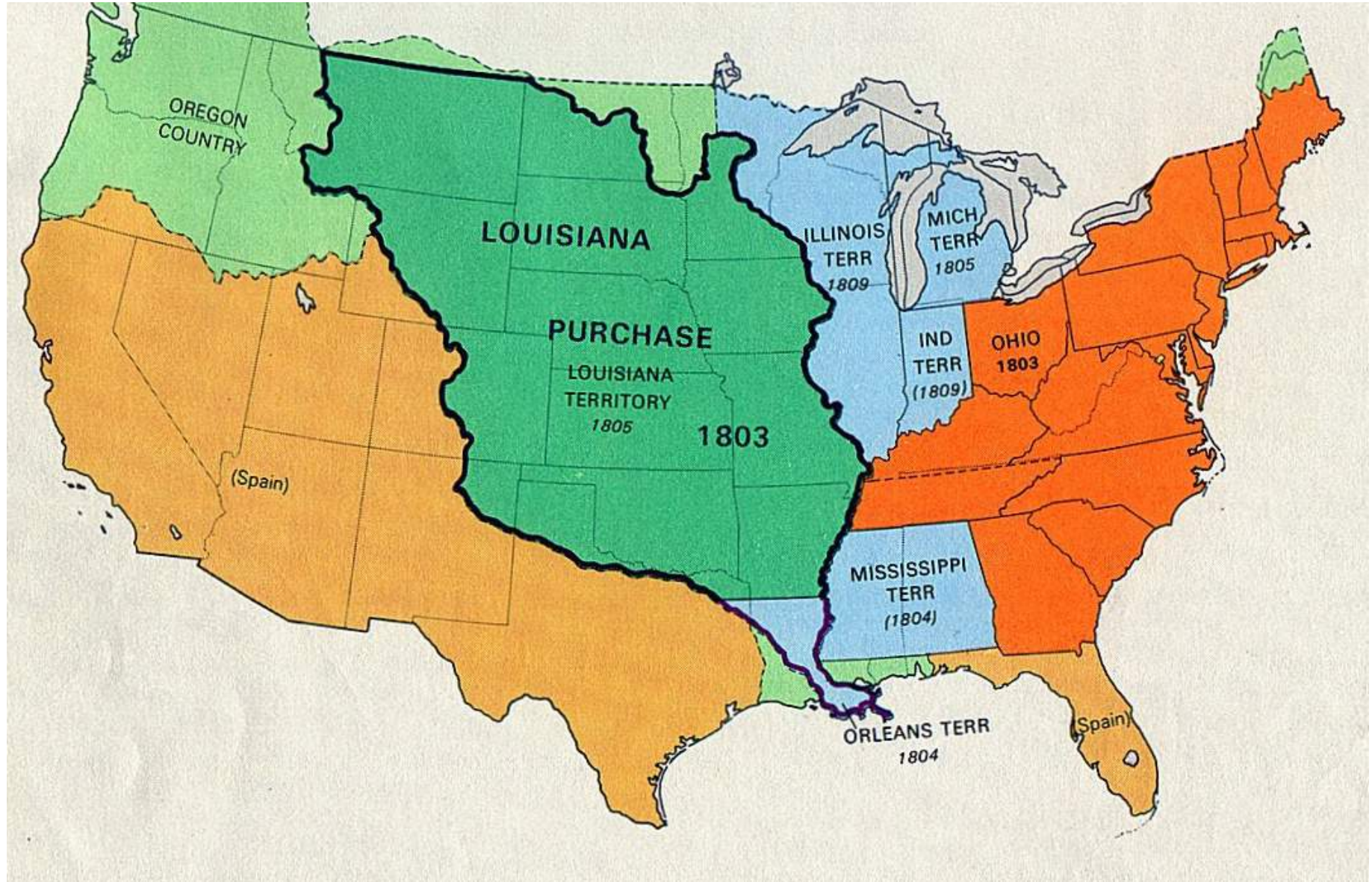
The Constitution does not specifically give the federal government the power to purchase territory from another country.



The United States Constitution originally was a four page document. This is the first page. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.



On the other hand, the huge territory, much of it unexplored by non-Native Americans, was an unexpected prize.



The Louisiana Territory was purchased for approximately three cents an acre. This image is courtesy of gatewayno.com.

Owning the territory would end all the problems with using the Mississippi River.



This map shows the main rivers that flow into the Mississippi River. This image is courtesy of learner.org.



**One possible solution to Jefferson's dilemma was to pass a constitutional amendment that authorized the purchase of territory.**

## **The constitutional amendment process**

Article V of the Constitution provides two processes by which amendments may be proposed and approved. While thousands of amendments have been proposed, only 17 have been adopted since final ratification of the Bill of Rights in 1791. Here's a look at the process:

### **Proposal**

- 1** Congress may propose the amendment: Both the House and the Senate must approve by a two-thirds majority a joint resolution calling for the amendment;  
or
- 2** States may propose the amendment: The legislatures of two-thirds of the states must vote to call a constitutional convention. None of the 27 amendments to the Constitution has been proposed in this way.

### **Approval**

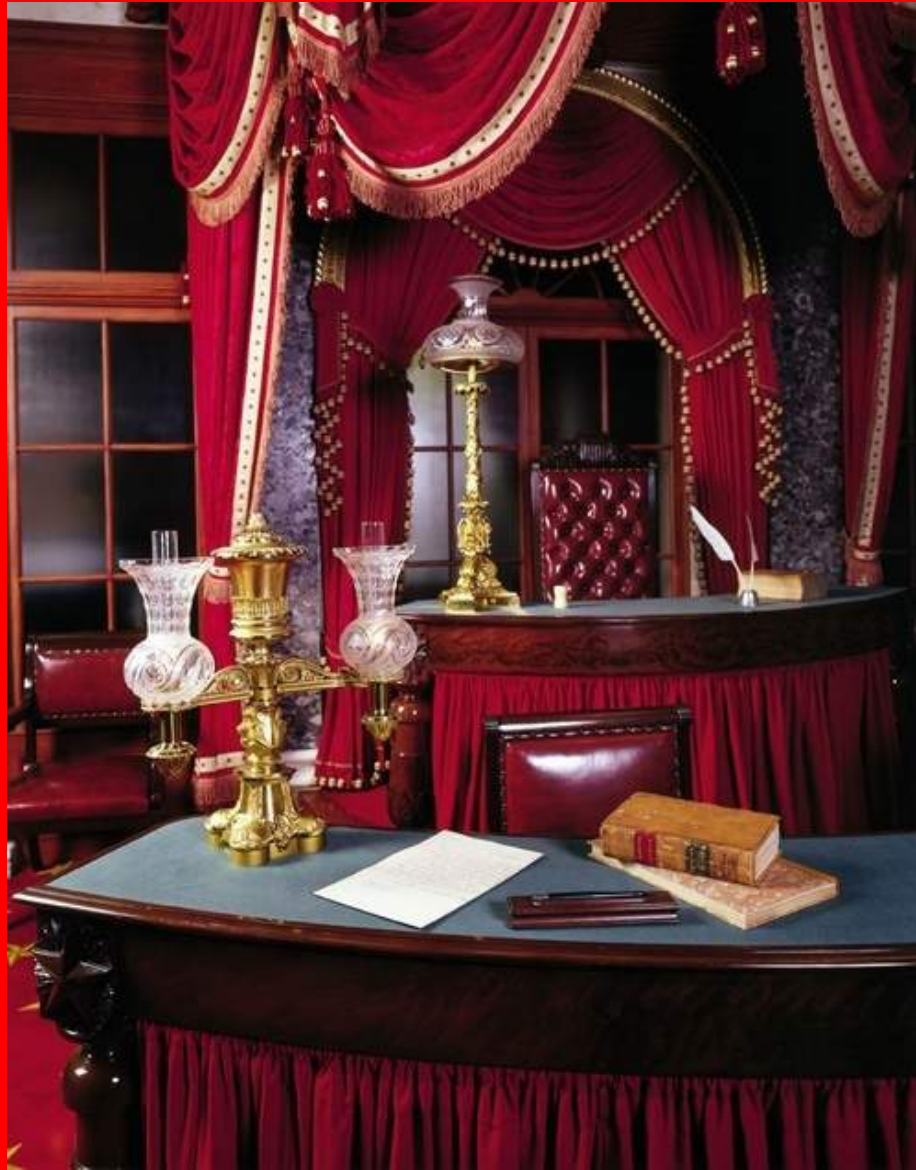
- 1** If Congress proposed the amendment, the resolution is submitted to the states for consideration by the legislatures. To become law, the amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states. (38 of 50)
- 2** If a constitutional convention proposed the amendment, it must be submitted to the state legislatures and ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Source: U.S. National Archives and Records Administration

**SUN STAFF**

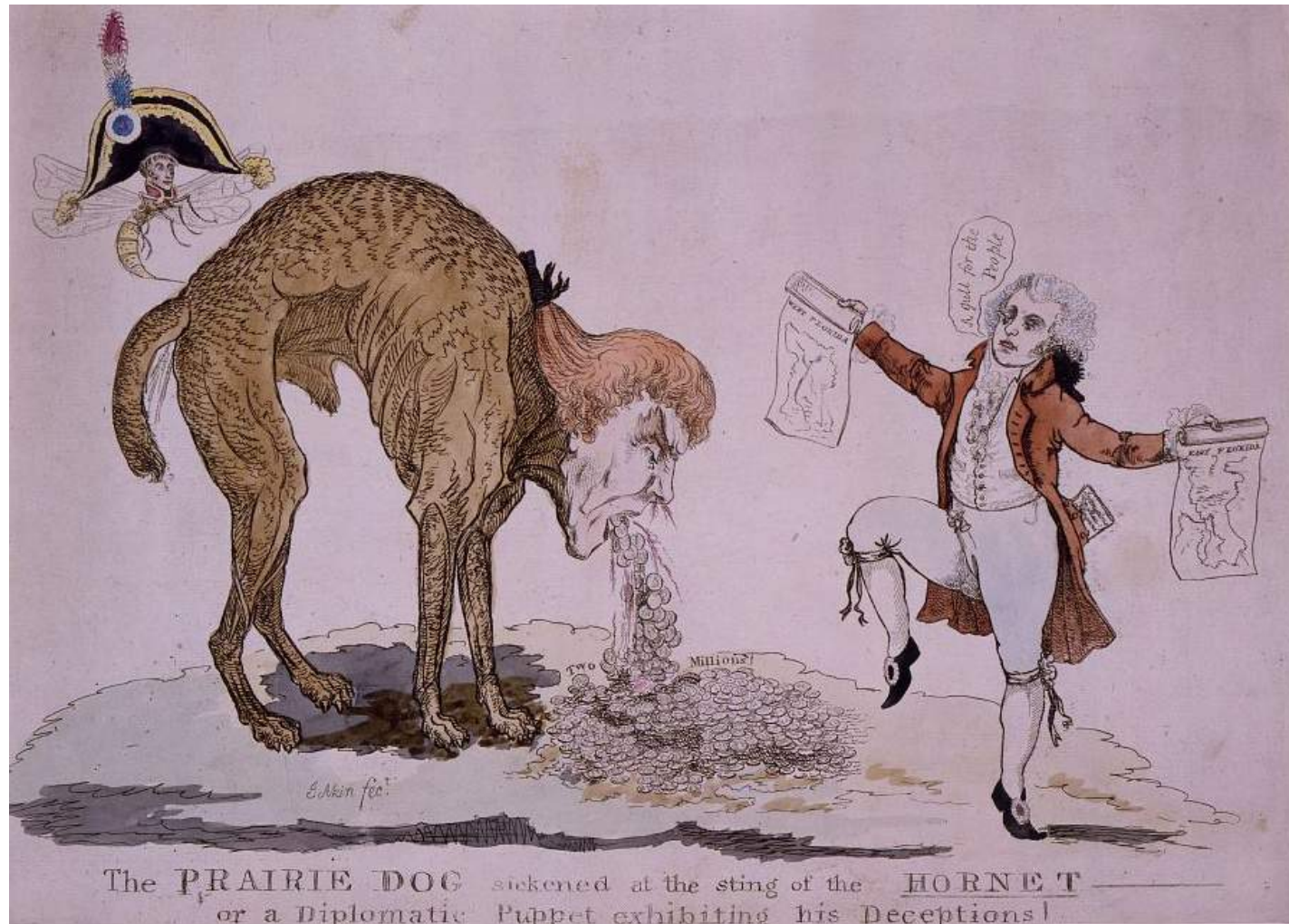
**Jefferson's advisers, however, worried that waiting for the amendment to be passed by Congress and the states might give Napoleon time to change his mind. They pointed out that the President did have the power to make treaties.** This image is courtesy of the National Archives and the Baltimore Sun.

Jefferson, therefore, sent the treaty to the Senate for ratification in October of 1803.



This image shows the Old Senate Chamber located in the United States Capitol. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

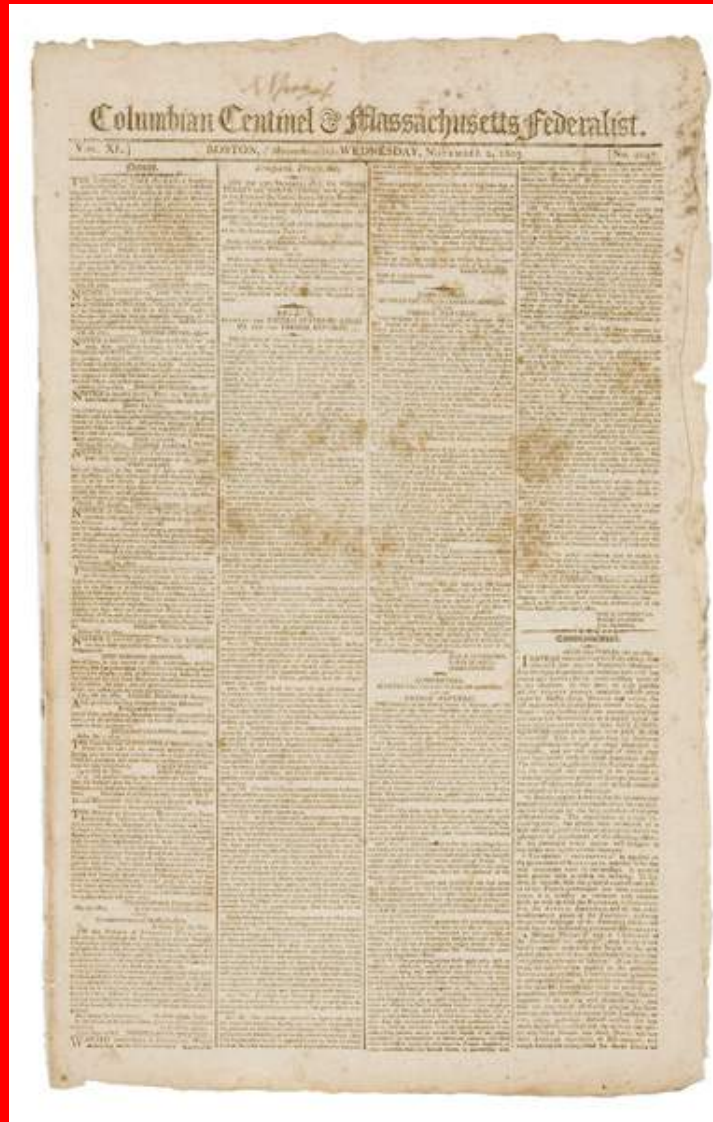
The Federalists feared that the Louisiana Purchase would increase the power of the South by adding more states to the Union that supported slavery and favored Southern policies.



This anti-Jefferson cartoon is titled *The Prairie Dog Sickened at the Sting of the Hornet or a Diplomatic Puppet Exhibiting His Deceptions*. This cartoon was created by James Akenside (1773-1846) in 1804. Jefferson, as a scrawny dog, is stung by a hornet with Napoleon's head into coughing up "Two Millions" in gold coins, (the price that Jefferson and Congress had agreed upon to purchase West Florida). On the right is a French diplomat with orders from French minister Talleyrand and maps of east Florida and West Florida in his hand. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Federalist newspapers also complained about the cost.



Federalist newspapers wrote that if the \$15 million purchase price were stacked up in silver dollars, the stack would be three miles high. Twenty-five ships would be needed to transport this money to France. This Federalist newspaper from November 2, 1803 had almost three full columns of text from the Louisiana Purchase Treaty on the front page. This image is courtesy of [cowanauctions.com](http://cowanauctions.com).

The idea of so much new, open land, however, appealed to most Americans as much as it did to Jefferson.



The Federalists' opposition to the Louisiana Purchase harmed their own cause more than it endangered passage of the treaty. This image shows native buffalo on the upper Missouri River. This painting was created in 1833 by Karl Bodmer (1809-1893). This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



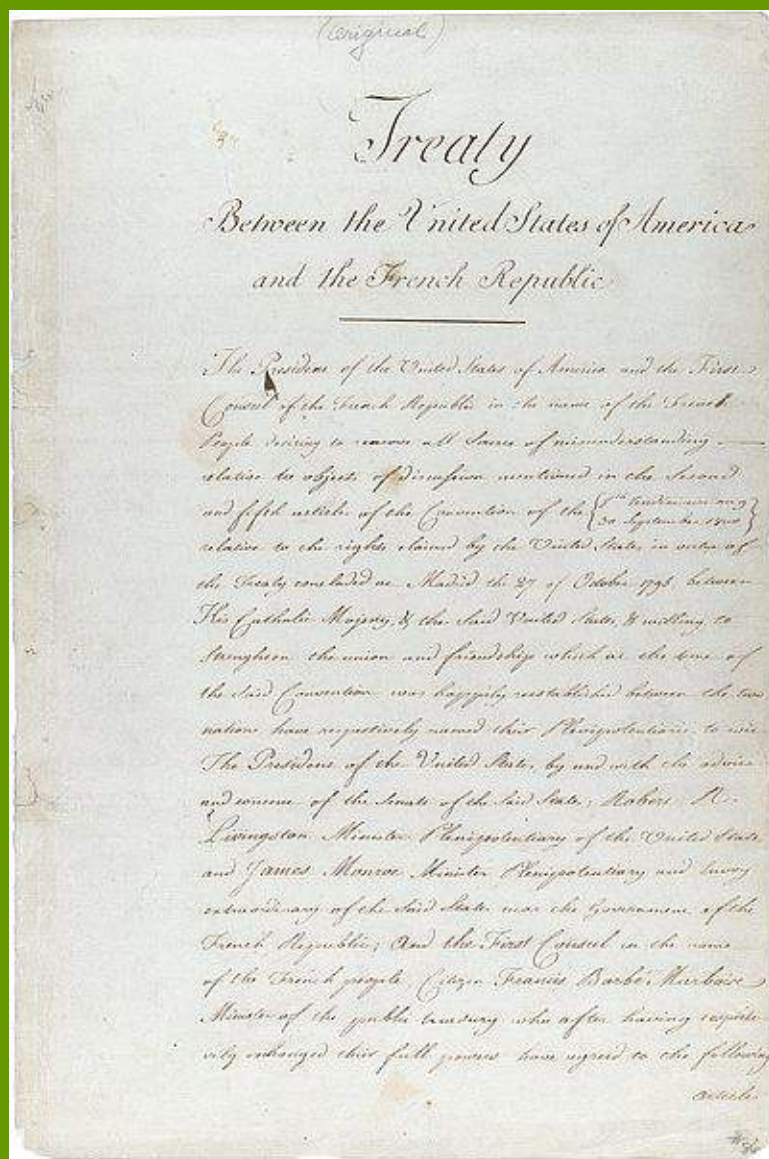
The Senate quickly approved the treaty, thus doubling the size of the United States and opening the way for westward expansion.



The Louisiana Purchase is shown in yellow. The United States from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River is shown in orange. This image is courtesy of sonofthesouth.net.



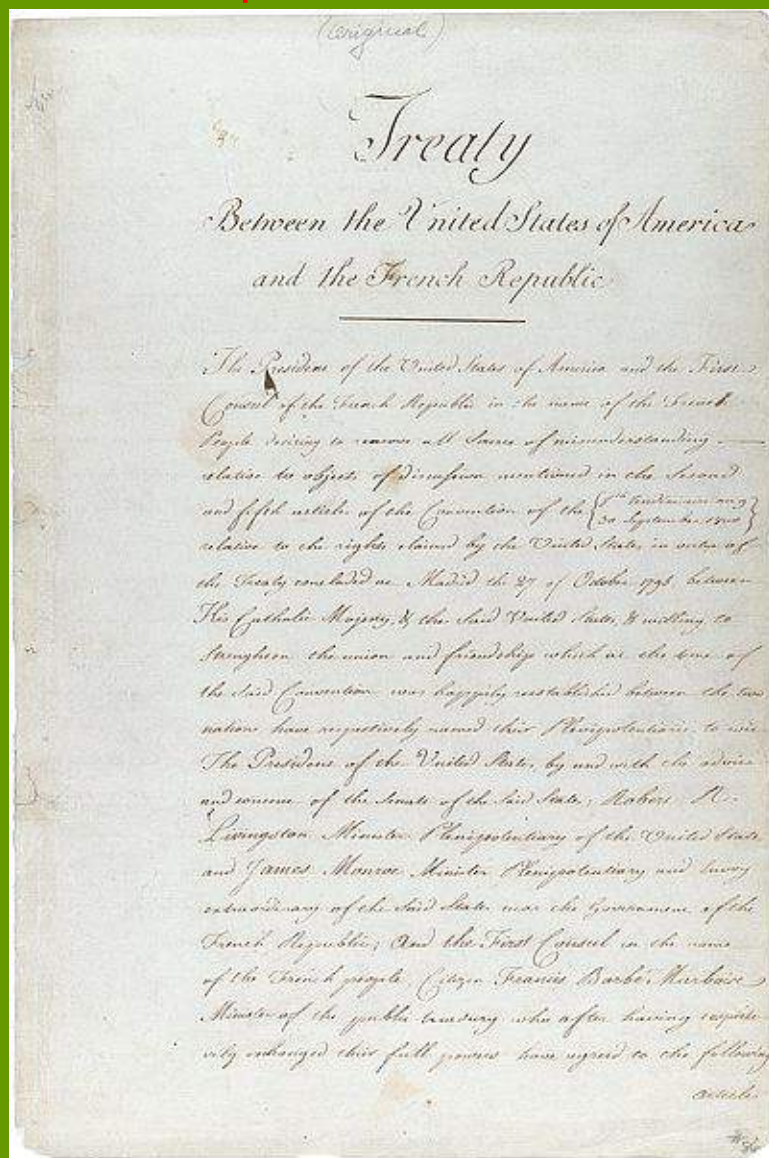
## LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?



This image is the original treaty for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed on April 30, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?

**\$15 million**



This image is the original treaty for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed on April 30, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.



Much of the land west of the Mississippi was unknown to Americans.



Jefferson eagerly organized an expedition to learn more about the area. To lead it, he appointed Meriwether Lewis (right), his personal secretary, and William Clark (left), an army officer, and a former commander of Meriwether Lewis. They were both Virginians. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

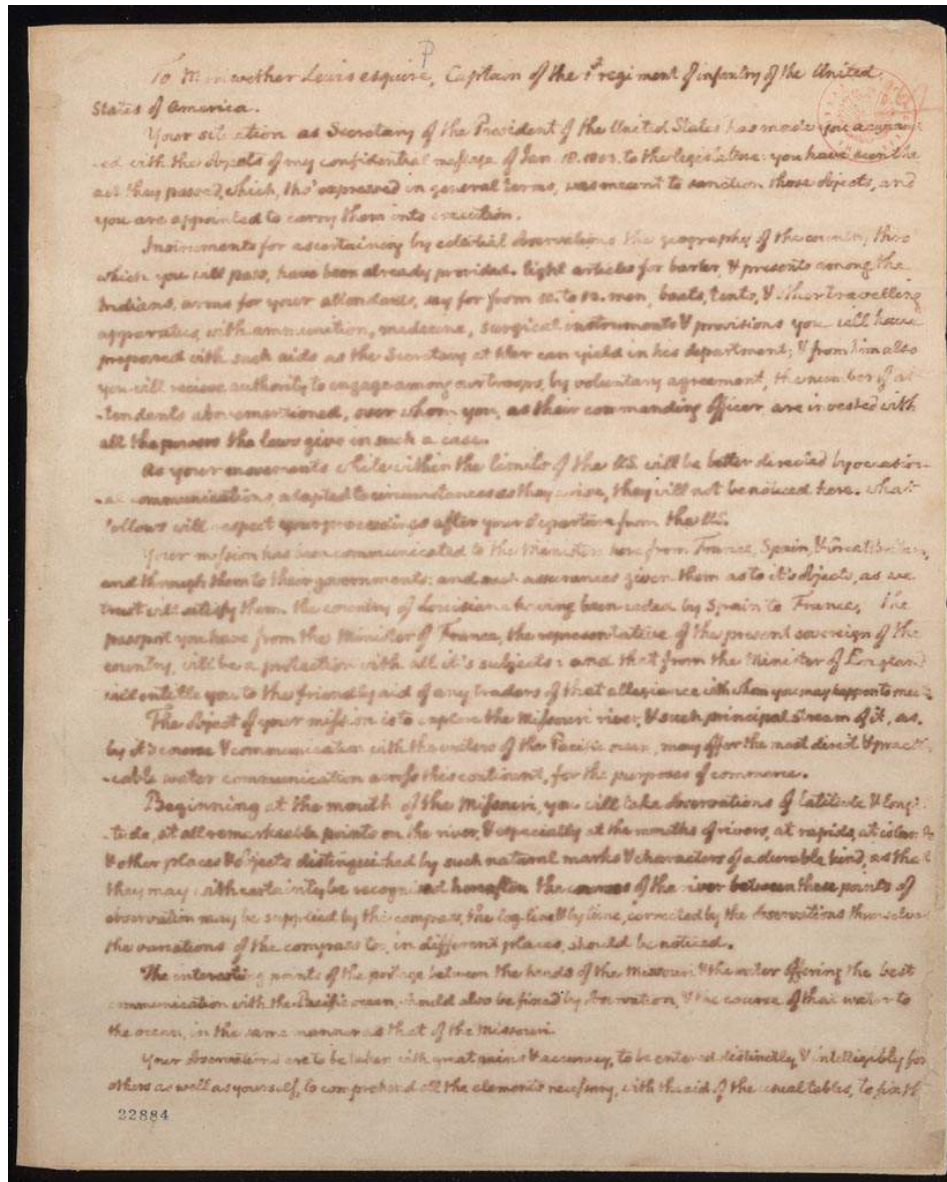


**Both Lewis and Clark were knowledgeable amateur scientists and both had completed business transactions with Native Americans.**



They were both given the rank of Captain in the United States Army, and both agreed to lead the expedition jointly. This image is courtesy of 1onewolf.com.

## Jefferson gave Lewis and Clark specific instructions about their journey:



This image shows Thomas Jefferson's instructions to Meriwether Lewis on June 20, 1803. The expedition was the first scientific project in the history of the United States to receive federal money. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.



Jefferson told Lewis and Clark to find the sources of the Missouri River.



It was hoped that if one found the source of the Missouri River, that it would lead to the always elusive Northwest Passage across the North American continent. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Jefferson also told them to try to find a usable route across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and to observe the customs of the Native Americans they met.



This painting is a depiction of the Lewis and Clark meeting ceremony. It is titled *Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians*. This painting hangs in the state capitol building in Helena, Montana. This painting was created by Charles Marion Russell (1864-1926) in 1912. This image is courtesy of hoocher.com.

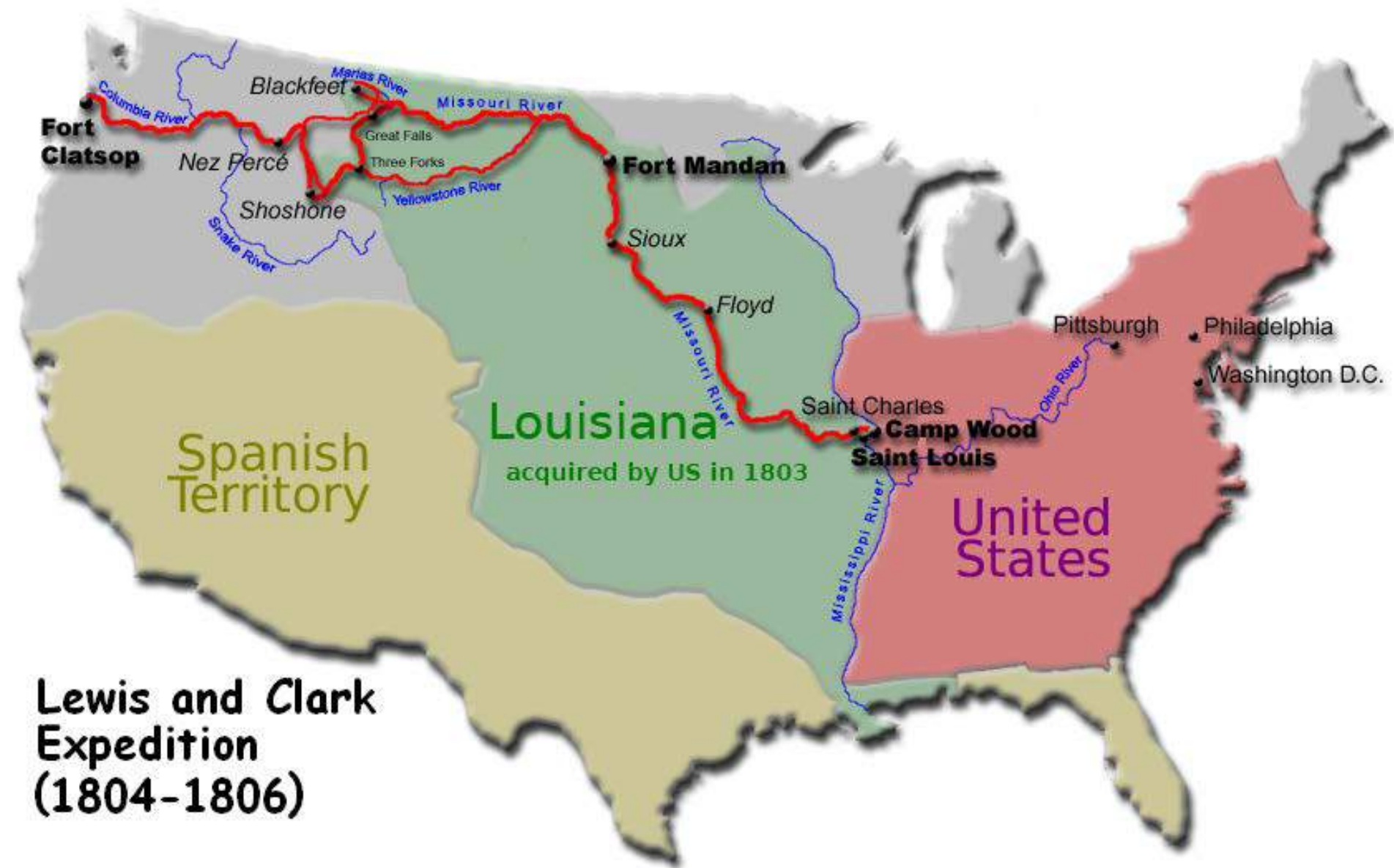


Jefferson also asked for detailed maps of the area.



Lewis and Clark were also to note carefully the features of the land, the weather, and the plants and animals that they saw. This map shows annotations in brown ink by Meriwether Lewis. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

On May 14, 1804, the Lewis and Clark expedition, officially called the Corps of Discovery, set out from St. Louis, Missouri.



They began their journey by following the Missouri River. This map is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



**Three boats carried the 48 members of the Corps of Discovery and extensive supplies, including gifts for the Native Americans.**



Some of the gifts for the Native Americans included plumed hats, beads, paints, and knives. This painting was created by Gary R. Lucy. This image is courtesy of waycoolhistory.com.

# Lewis and Clark recorded their data in great detail.



These are the notes and drawing about a grouse that the Corps of Discovery found on their journey. This image is courtesy of the Library of Congress.

They even sent packages back to Jefferson with samples of items from the Louisiana Territory.



**One package contained a stuffed antelope.** On February 22, 1806, Meriwether Lewis wrote of the antelopes that “the native here make robes of their skins dressed with the hair on them.” This image is courtesy of [lewisandclarktoday.net](http://lewisandclarktoday.net).



## Other packages contained a weasel...



The long-tailed weasel was only mentioned once in Lewis and Clark's journals. An entry about the weasel was made on November 9, 1804 at Fort Mandan, North Dakota. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



...three squirrels...



Lewis and Clark described the Eastern Ground Squirrel, Richardson's Ground Squirrel, and Thirteen-lined Ground Squirrels in their notes on the expedition. This image is courtesy of flickr.com.



...a prairie dog...



Lewis and Clark first noted the Black-Tailed Prairie Dog on September 7, 1804 in what is now Boyd County, Nebraska. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



...the horns of a mountain goat...



These Bighorn Rams are shown in front of Mount Wilbur in Glacier National Park, Montana. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



...elk horns...



The elk antlers that Meriwether sent to Thomas Jefferson are on display at Jefferson's home, Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. This image is courtesy of [monticello.org](http://monticello.org).

...a buffalo skin...



This is a reproduction of the buffalo robe sent from the Lewis and Clark expedition to Thomas Jefferson. The original robe is in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University. This image is courtesy of [monticello.org](http://monticello.org).



...and a number of Native American items.



This painting by G.B. McIntosh shows items from the Lewis and Clark Expedition arriving at Monticello in the spring of 1806. This image is courtesy of the Thomas Jefferson Foundation.

Shortly before winter, the expedition reached the homeland of the Mandan, a Native American nation located in what is now North Dakota.



The explorers built Fort Mandan nearby, and settled in for the winter. This painting of a Mandan Village was created by George Catlin (1796-1872) circa 1837-1839. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



In the spring of 1805 the expedition organized their equipment and supplies and set out for the Rocky Mountains.



They left Fort Mandan in April, 1805. This image is courtesy of [stevelumner.files.wordpress.com](http://stevelumner.files.wordpress.com).

They had a new guide and interpreter, a Shoshone woman named Sacajawea who had married a French trader.



Sacajawea had lived in the Rocky Mountains, so she became an invaluable addition to the expedition team. This painting was created by Newell Convers Wyeth (1882-1945) in 1938. This image is courtesy of [creekofboots.blogspot.com](http://creekofboots.blogspot.com).



When they reached the Black Hills of what is now South Dakota, the landscape changed from flatland to hills, to “large irregular masses of rocks and stones.”



This image shows the Black Elk Wilderness in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Horsethief Lake is in the foreground. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



From the top of the Black Hills, Lewis glimpsed the Rocky Mountains, “the object of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition.”



This image shows tundra in Rocky Mountains National Park located in what is now the State of Colorado. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



**Sacajawea guided the Corps of Discovery to Shoshone country in present day Idaho where she had been born and raised.**



**As the terrain became more rugged, the explorers lost many horses loaded with supplies.** This painting shows part of the Lewis and Clark Corps of Discovery at the three forks of the Missouri River. Individuals from left are Coulter, guide; York, Clark's servant; Captain Meriwether Lewis; Captain William Clark; Sacagawea, and Charbonneau, Sacagawea's husband. This painting, titled *Lewis and Clark at Three Forks* was created by Edgar S. Paxson (1852-1919) in 1912. This image is courtesy of the Montana Historical Society.

Sacajawea and her people helped Lewis and Clark get more horses to continue their journey across the Rocky Mountains.



This painting is titled *Mountain Crow Wolves at Timberline*. This painting was created by Charles Fritz. This image is courtesy of [woolaroc.org](http://woolaroc.org).



**Sacajawea and six other Shoshone guides led the expedition through the rugged Rocky Mountains and down into the valley of the Columbia River.**



**There they met Native American groups from the Pacific Northwest.** This image is courtesy of [sdsu.edu](http://sdsu.edu).

The expedition reached the Pacific Ocean in the late autumn of 1805 and spent the winter in the Oregon Country.



Lewis' and Clark's men constructed Fort Clatsop in present-day Oregon, where they spent the winter of 1805-1806. This painting by Newman Myrah is titled *Bartering Blue Beads for Otter Robe*. This image is courtesy of [history.army.mil](http://history.army.mil).



**In the spring of 1806 they started back to St. Louis which they reached on September 23, 1806.**



**The expedition had taken two years, four months, and almost 8000 miles from beginning to end.** This painting by Stanley Meltzoff shows the return of the Corps of Discovery to St. Louis, Missouri. Many of the townspeople had given up hope that the men of the expedition had survived. This image is courtesy of [explorepahistory.com](http://explorepahistory.com).



# The expedition of the Corps of Discovery was very successful.



The expedition had taken two years, four months, and almost 8000 miles from beginning to end. This image is courtesy of [edlarkin.blogspot.com](http://edlarkin.blogspot.com).



It did not find an all-water route across North America, for there was none in the territory that belonged to the United States.



Between the Missouri River and the Columbia River, the Corps of Discovery had to cross the Rocky Mountains. After this expedition, fewer and fewer Americans would bother to look for the Northwest Passage. This image is courtesy of [maxwell.syr.edu](http://maxwell.syr.edu).

**Lewis and Clark did find and map several passes through the Rocky Mountains.**



This image shows Mount Reynolds at Logan Pass at Glacier National Park in Montana. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

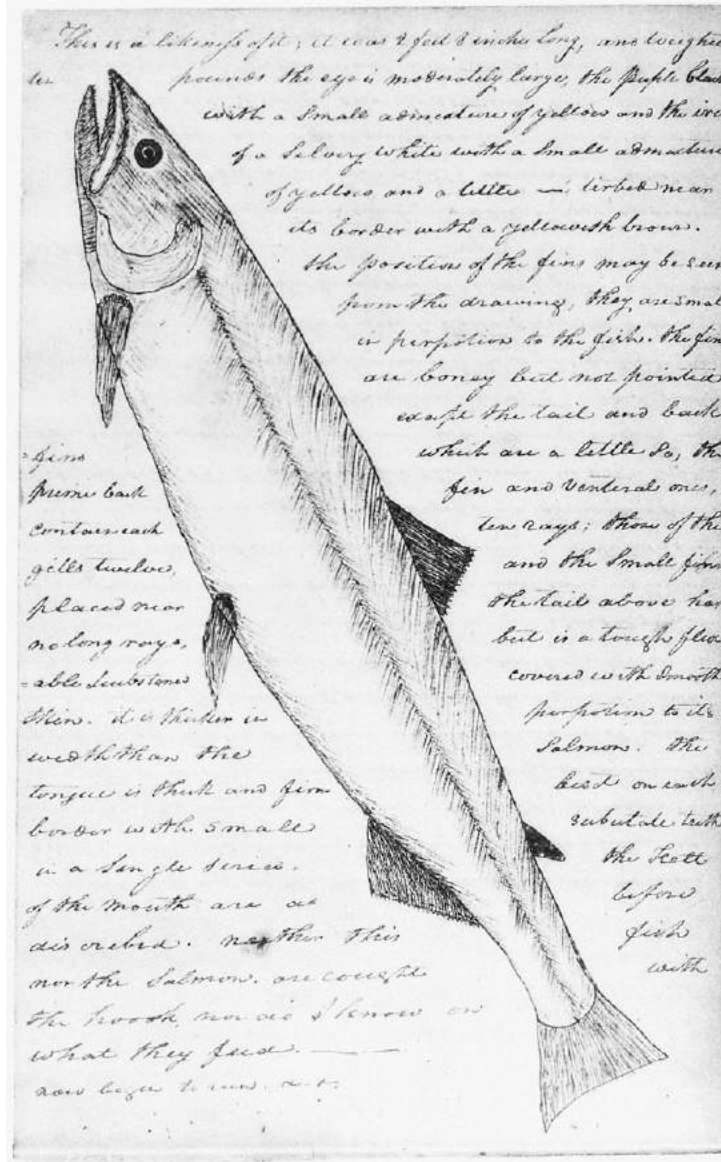


# The Corps of Discovery did establish friendly relations with many Native American nations.



This image is titled *Captain William Clark Meeting the Northwest Indians*. This painting was created by Charles M. Russell (1864-1926) in 1897. This image is courtesy of the Sid Richardson Museum in Fort Worth, Texas.

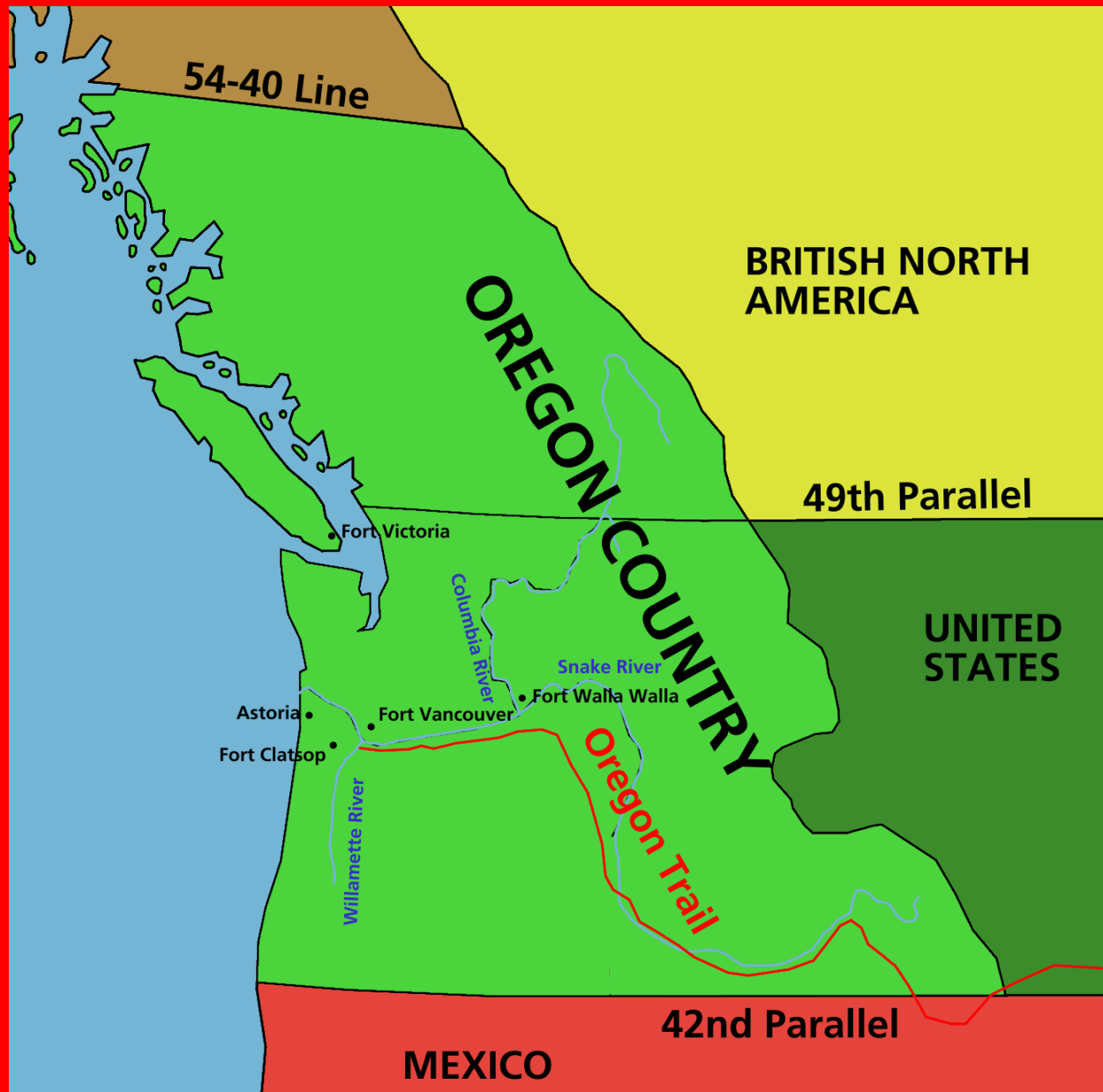
# The Corps of Discovery did bring back information about the Louisiana Territory's wildlife and natural resources.



This shows William Clark's drawing of a white salmon trout. It was taken from one of Clark's journals. This image is courtesy of the Oregon Historical Society.



The expedition strengthened the United States' claim to the Oregon Country.



The United States had ships that visited the Oregon Country. Now that Lewis and Clark could make it overland from the United States, American settlers would soon follow. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

At the same time that Lewis and Clark were exploring the Louisiana Territory, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike was leading a smaller expedition.



**Zebulon Pike (1779-1813) led his expedition to the upper Mississippi River.** This image was painted by Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827) in 1808. This image is courtesy of the National Park Service at Independence National Historic Park.



**Pike did not find the source of the Mississippi, although he did learn much about the land and about British trade there.**



The source of the Mississippi River is traditionally accepted as Lake Itasca, in Clearwater County, Minnesota. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



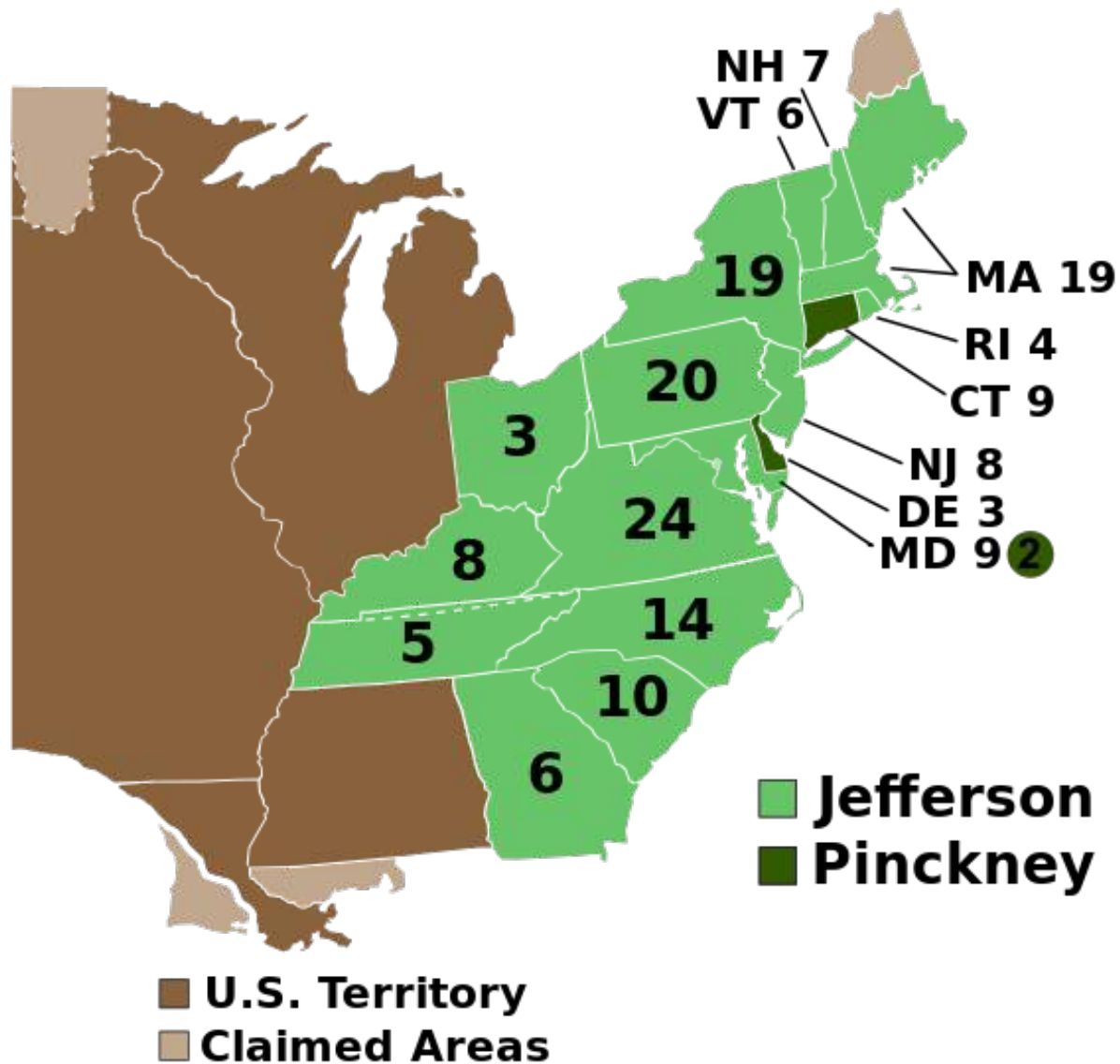
Pike later explored the Colorado region and sighted the tall mountain now known as Pikes Peak.



Pikes Peak is a mountain in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. It is 14,115 feet tall. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

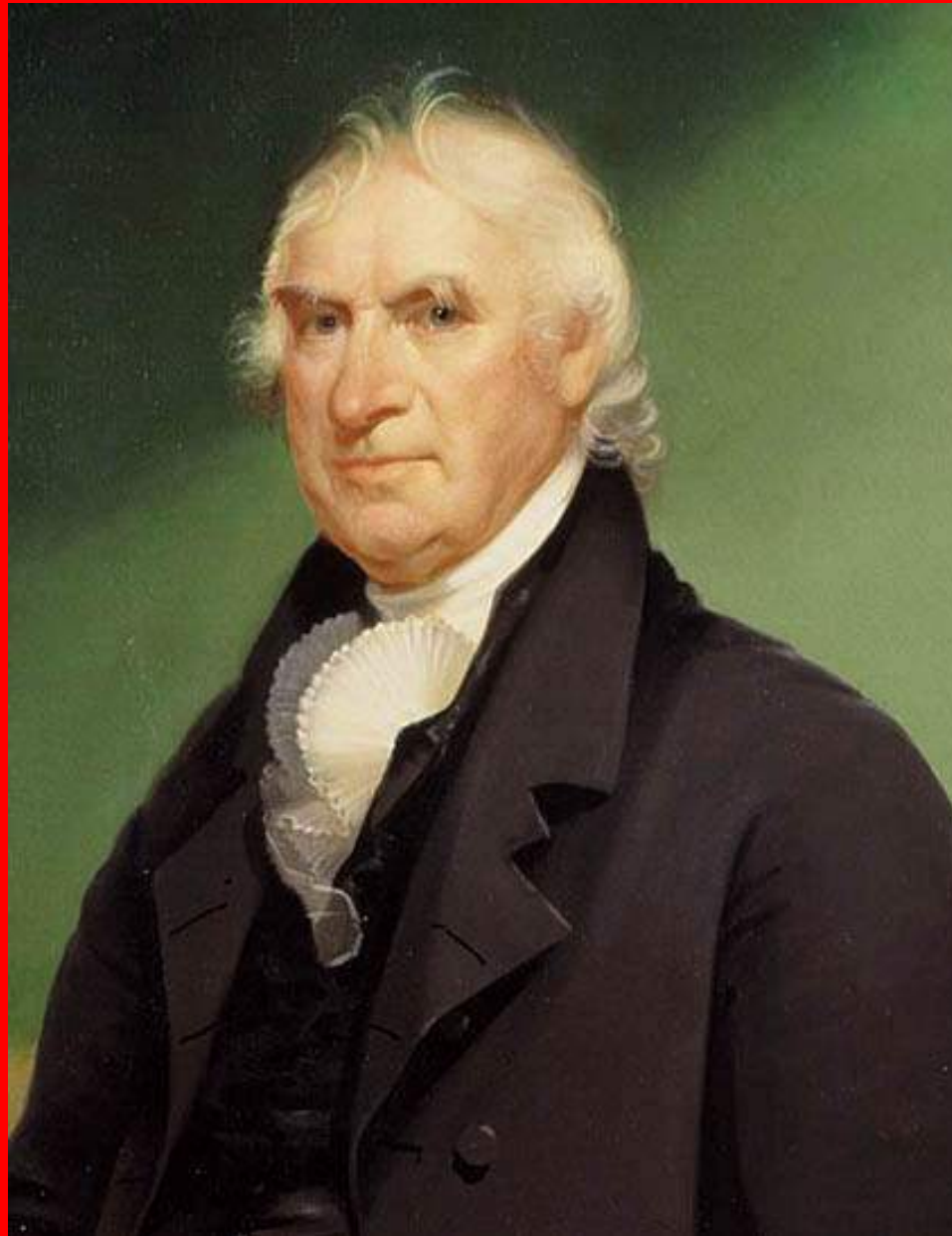


At the end of Jefferson's first term, the United States was prosperous and at peace.



The nation's size had doubled as a result of the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson easily won reelection in 1804. He defeated the Federalist candidate Charles C. Pinckney. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

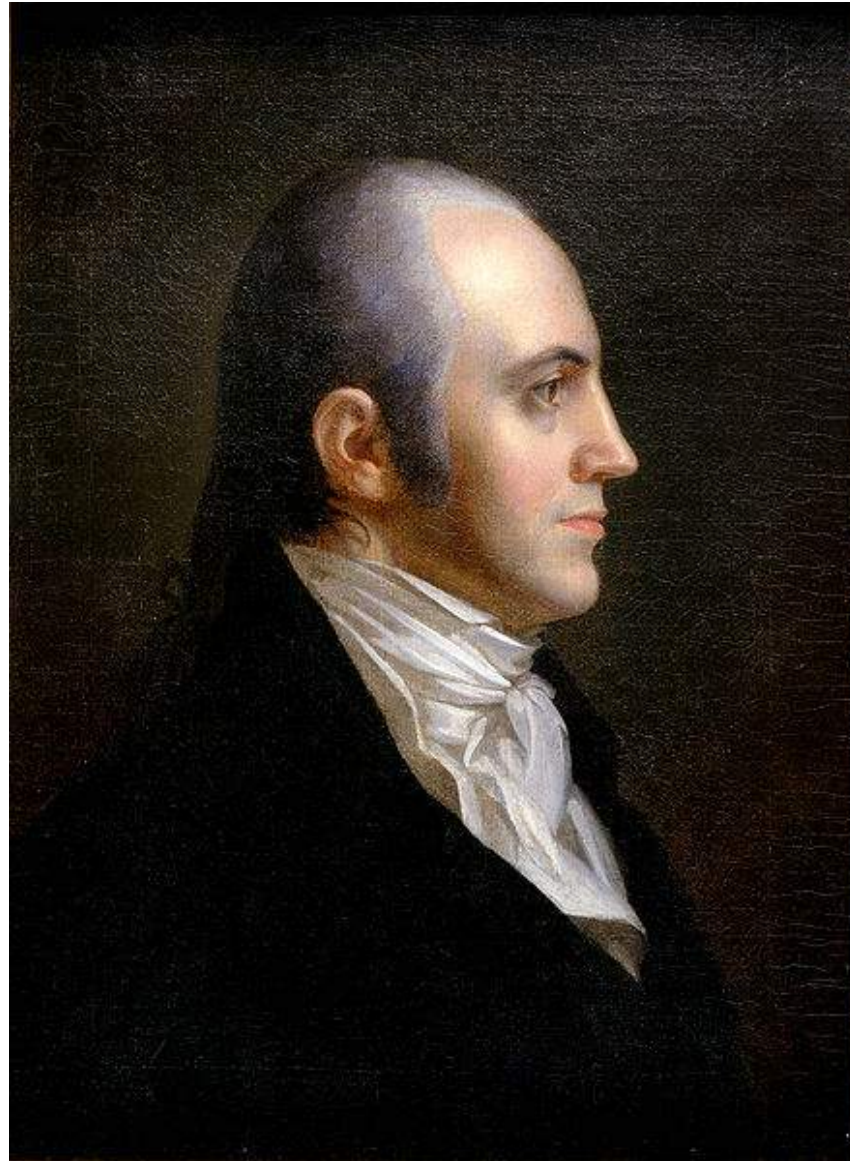
In this election, though, Jefferson had a new running mate.



George Clinton (1739-1812) replaced Aaron Burr as the Vice President. He was a former Governor of New York. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

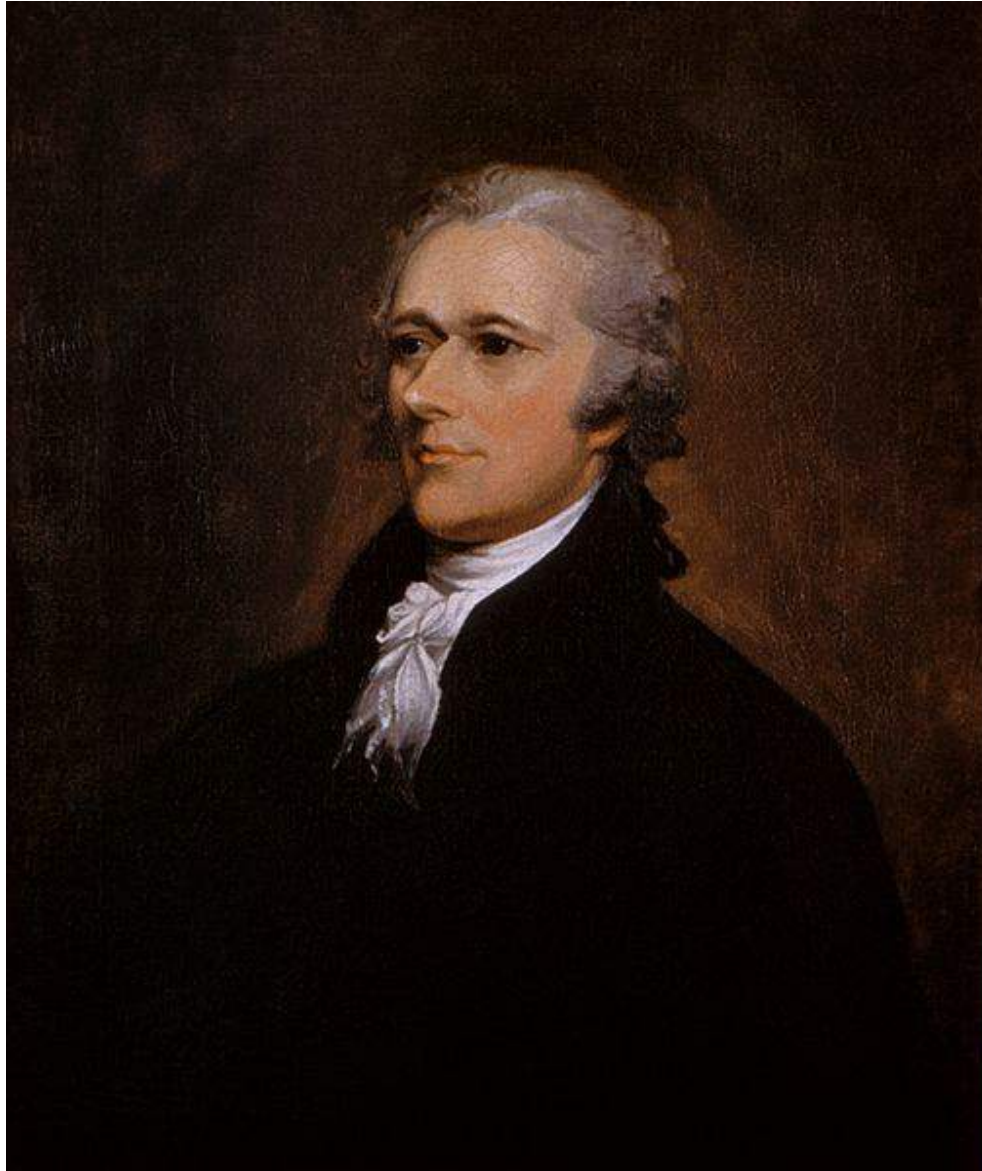


In 1804 Aaron Burr left the Democratic Republican party to run for governor of New York as an independent candidate.



This painting of Aaron Burr was created by John Vanderlyn (1775-1852) in 1802. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

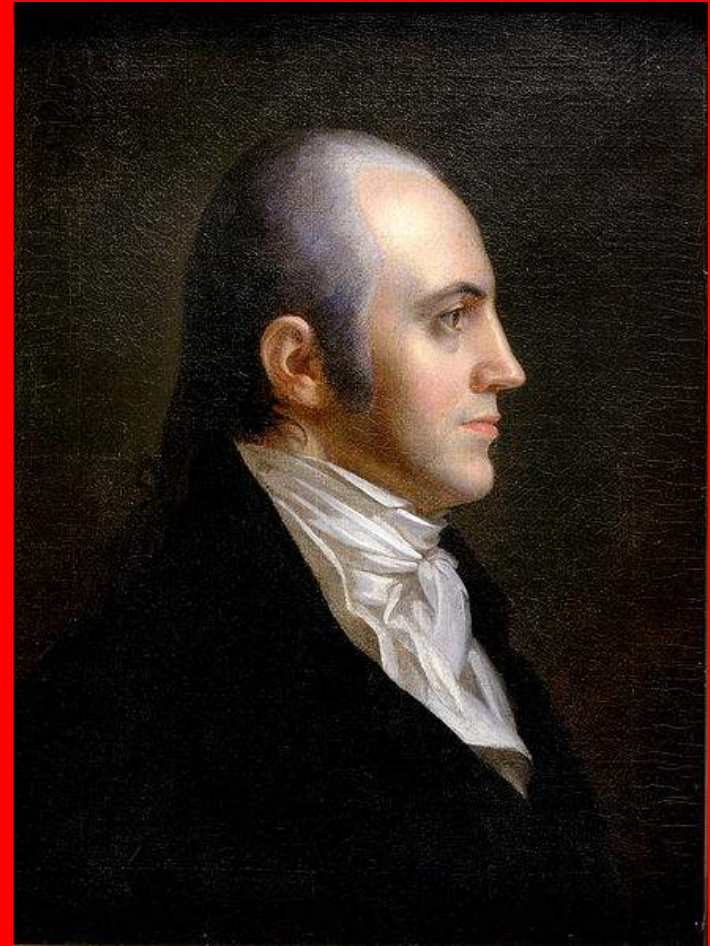
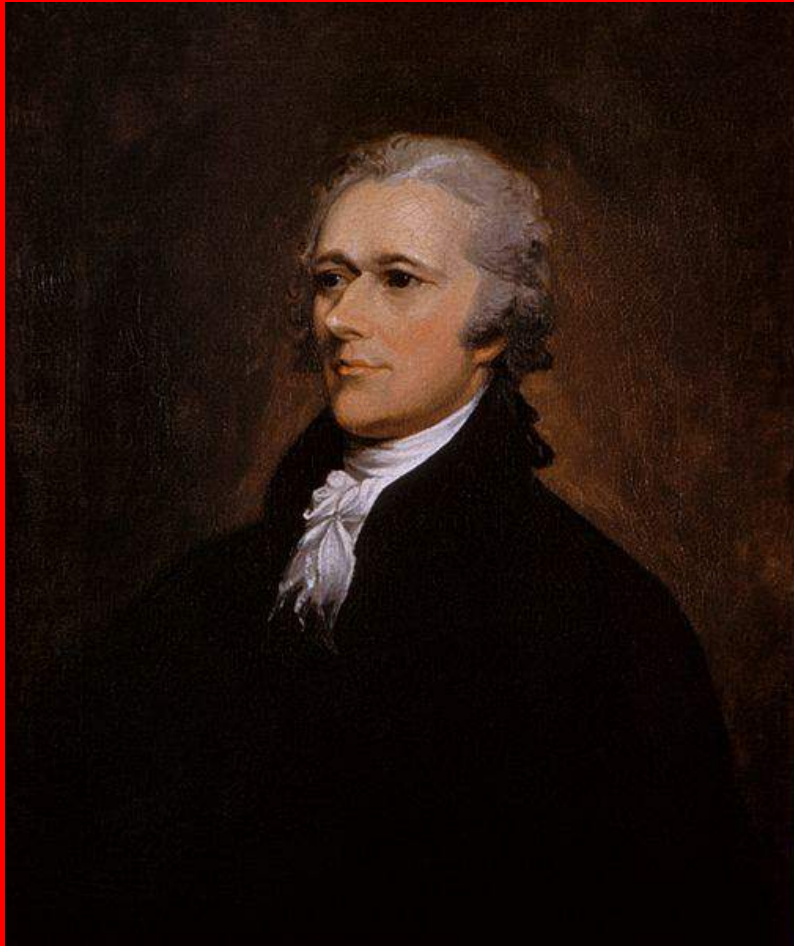
**Burr sought Federalist support for his candidacy, but Alexander Hamilton, still a Federalist leader, forcefully campaigned against him.**



During the New York campaign, Alexander Hamilton (1755-1804) did not hold public office. This painting was created by John Trumbull (1756-1843) in 1806. This image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.



Even after Burr lost the race by a large margin, Hamilton continued to criticize Burr's moral values.



After the 1804 election, a newspaper, the Albany Register published letters written by Charles D. Cooper which stated Hamilton's opposition to Burr as Governor of New York, and alleging that Hamilton had expressed "a still more despicable opinion" of Burr. Burr demanded an apology, and at first Hamilton refused because he claimed that could not recall the incident. These images are courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.

Burr angrily challenged Hamilton to a duel, a gunfight.



Hamilton reluctantly agreed to the duel, and on the morning of July 11, 1804, Burr and Hamilton met. This image is courtesy of nymag.com.



Hamilton fired first, he missed, and Burr fired a bullet into Hamilton's body.



The bullet went into Hamilton's abdomen in the area of his right hip. Hamilton died the next day, and Burr became a political outcast. Some people who saw the duel thought that Hamilton deliberately missed Burr, while Burr purposely aimed at Hamilton. This image is courtesy of Uncyclomedia Commons.

**Later the United States government tried Burr for treason for attempting to establish an empire for himself on the Western frontier.**

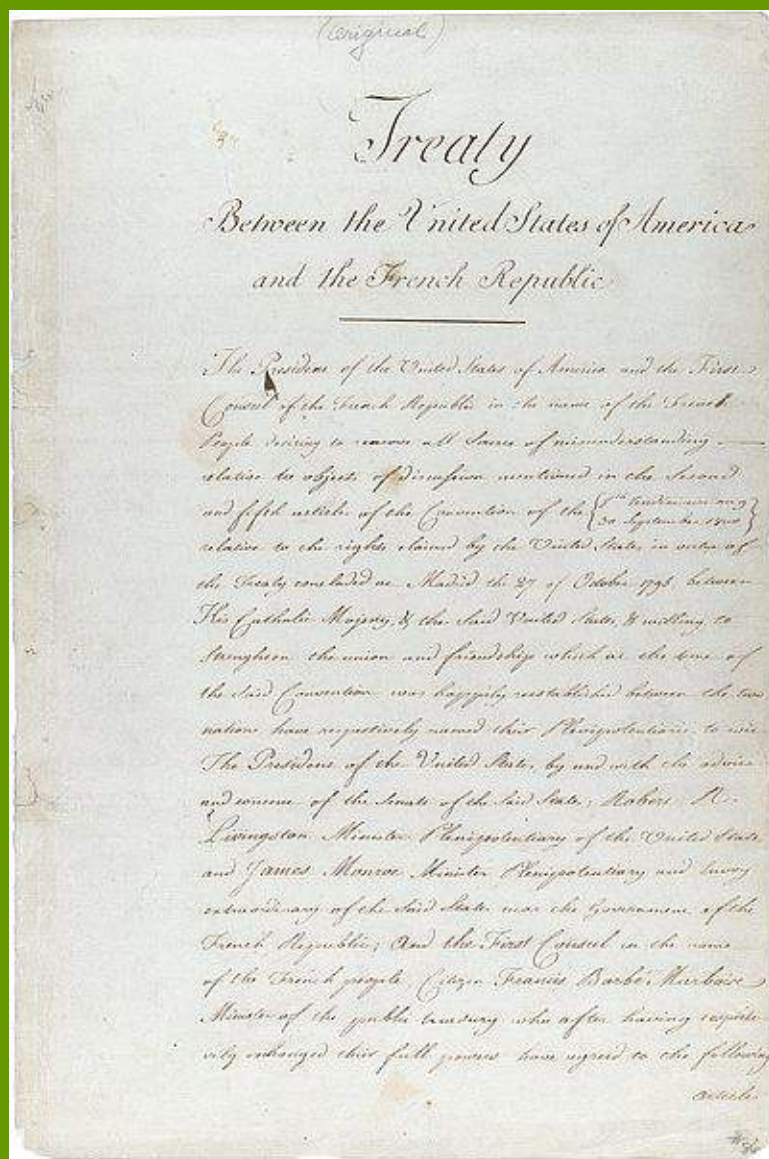


**Burr was put on trial in 1807. Although Burr was acquitted of the charges, he left the country and settled in Europe to escape creditors in the United States. He returned to New York a few years before his death.**

This image is courtesy of umkc.edu.



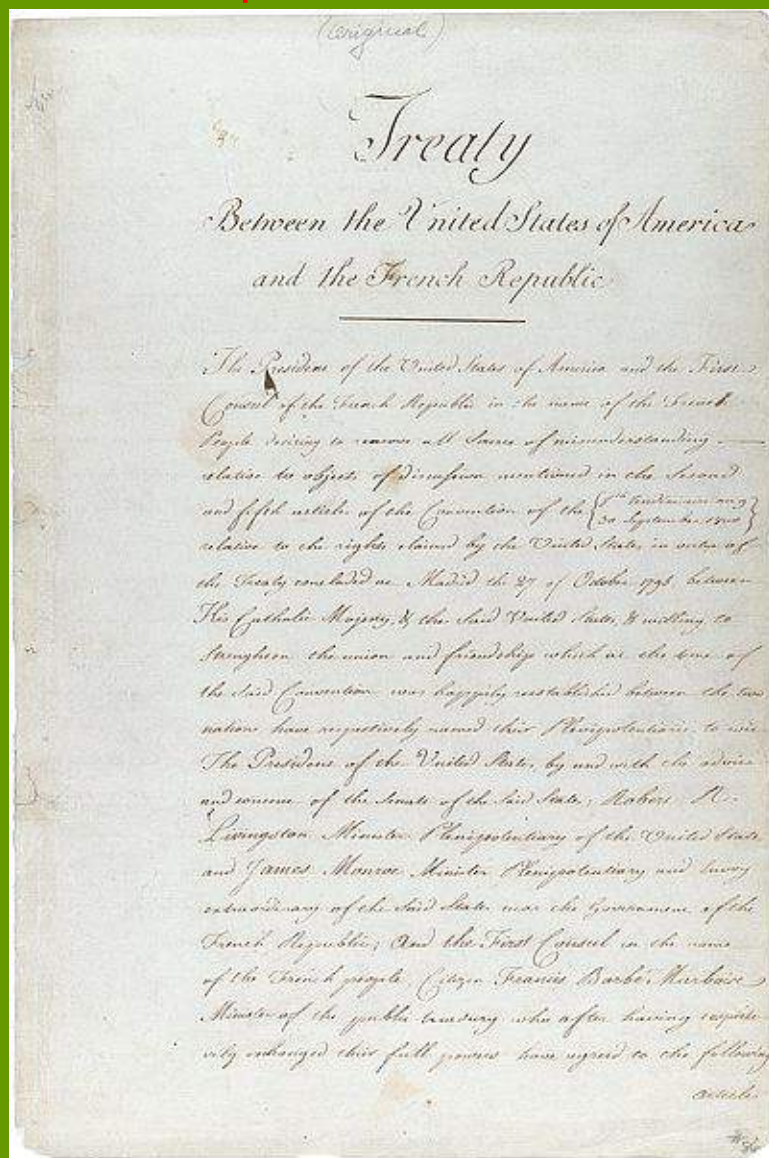
## LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?



This image is the original treaty for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed on April 30, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.

LEQ: How much money did the United States pay for the Louisiana Territory?

**\$15 million**



This image is the original treaty for the Louisiana Purchase, which was signed on April 30, 1803. This image is courtesy of the National Archives.



Under “[Related Documents](#)” open up the Lewis and Clark newspaper pages 2-8

A. Read at least 5 “sections”

B. Explain in 3-5 sentences what each “section” is discussing, and then describe how each section is connected to something going on in our country or in our world today.

Page 2: Explorers Survive 28- Month Wilderness Journey and the Map Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

Page 3: Is Aaron Burr a Traitor?

Page 3: Around the Country/Around the World and the Map United States in 1806

Page 4: Meet the Explorers

Page 4: Letters

Page 5: Is the Government Too Big? And the Cartoon on Coins

Page 5: An Evil Day

Page 5: Outrage on the High Seas

Page 6: Wilderness Worship and Crime Report

Page 6: Mastadons of Peale Gallery

Page 6: An Insider Looks at the Revolution

Page 7 Plant Stew for Dinner?

Page 7 A Dictionary with an American Accent and Ask Dr. Bones

Page 8 Sarah Pierce, Educator and Children’s Scene