

Chapter 4

Conflict in Early America



In this chapter:

- ❖ *Europeans will continue to disrupt Native American peoples and their homelands.*
- ❖ *The resentment of American colonists against the British government will result in the Revolutionary War.*
- ❖ *President Thomas Jefferson will expand the nation with the purchase of Louisiana from the French and send multiple expeditions to chart the territory and interact with the Natives.*

Section 1: Colonial Times



*After more than a hundred years
in Central and South America,
each of the three European powers
began establishing
North American colonies.*





The Spanish wanted wealth and to convert the natives to Christianity.

The British wanted the land for their settlers.

The French wanted the fur trade.

**The Spanish built the city of St. Augustine
on Florida's Atlantic coast in 1565.**



The British established Jamestown 42 years later.

In 1620, a second colony was settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

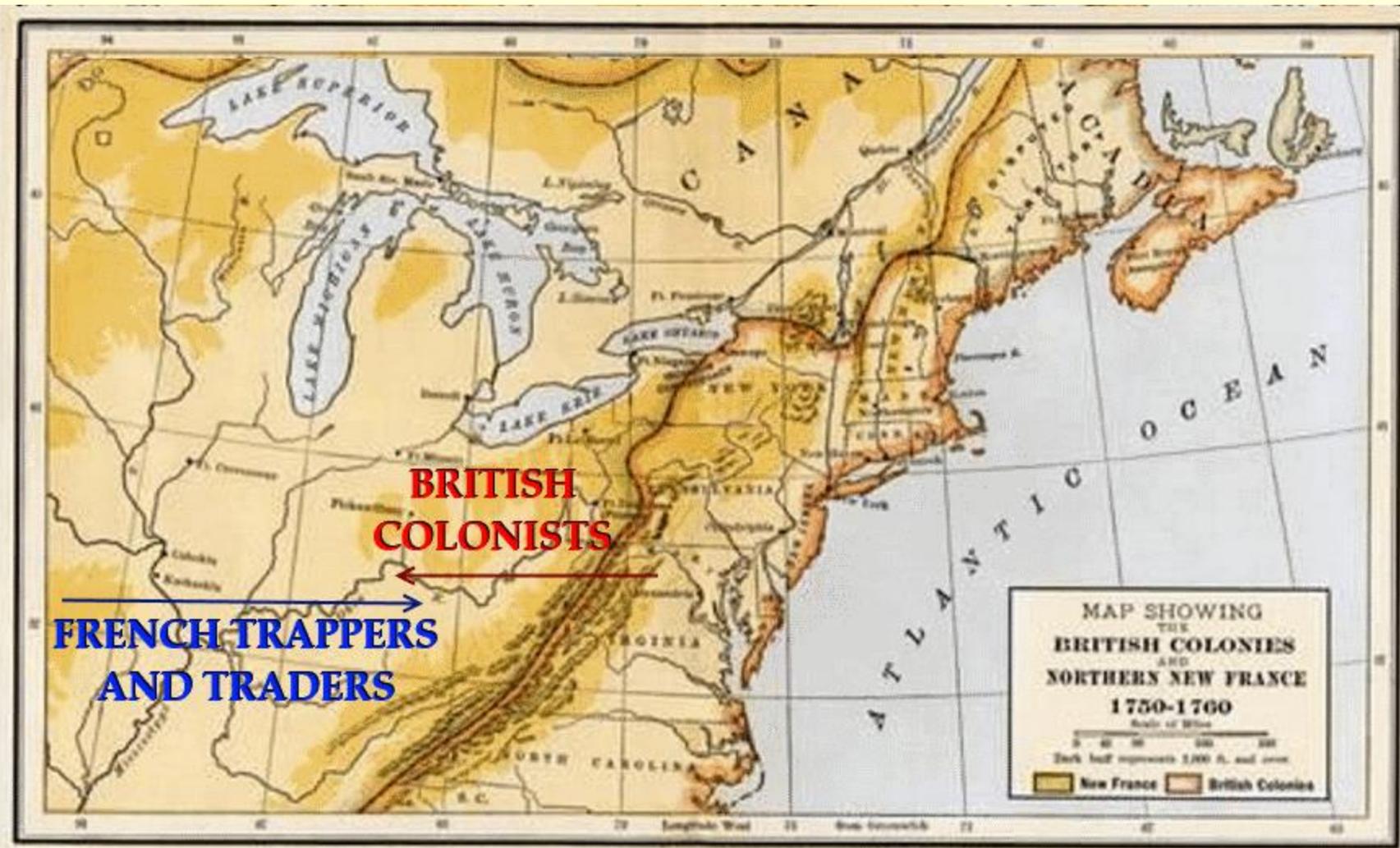


A French trading post on the St. Lawrence River in Canada became the colonial city of Quebec in 1608.



By the mid-1700s, the French and British had both moved into the area west of the Appalachians.

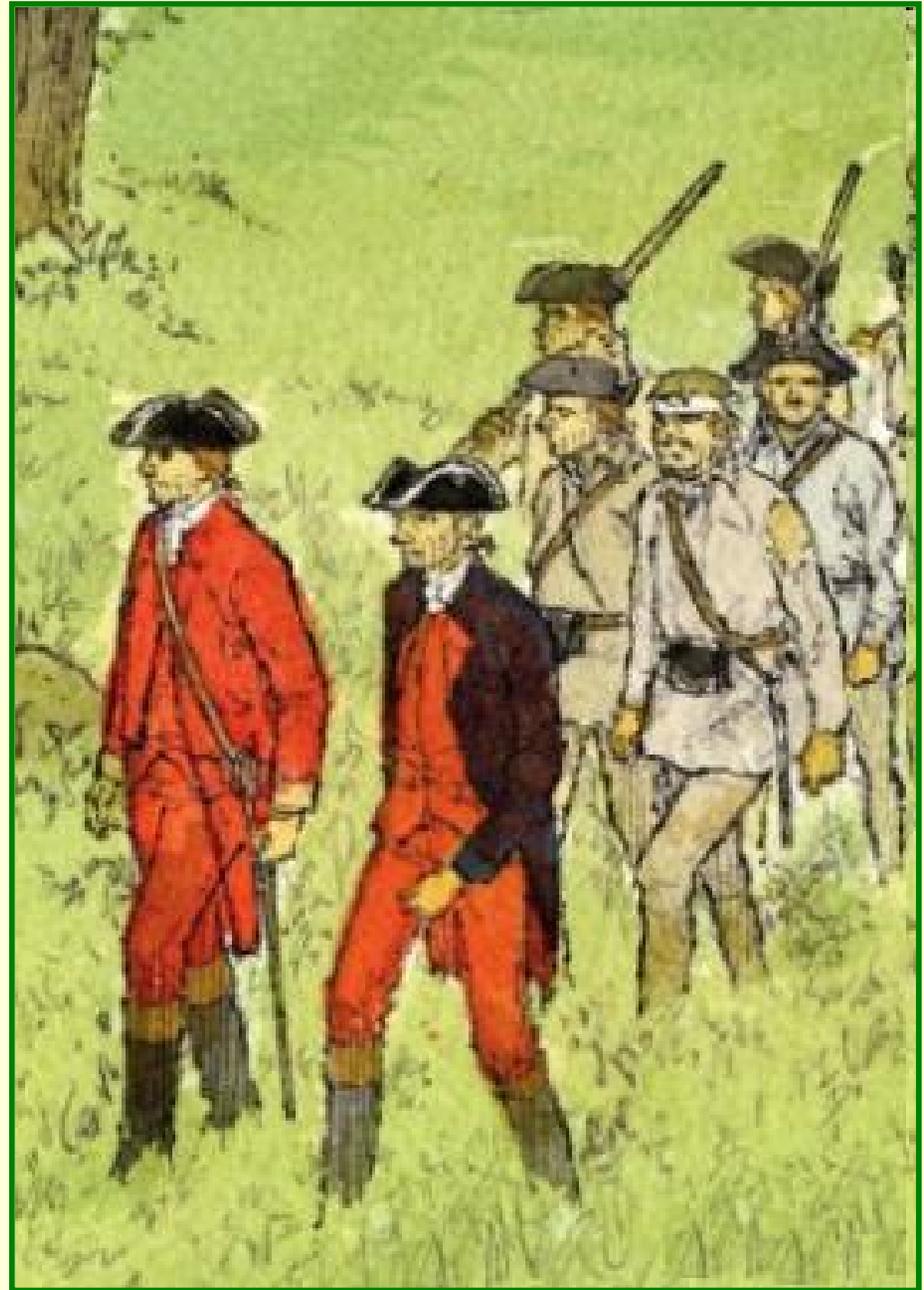
The French were expanding their fur trade; the British wanted more land.



**In 1754,
the British sent
colonial militiamen
to warn the French
to leave the region.**

*The troops were led by
a young Colonel named
George Washington.*

**When the trappers
and traders refused,
the two countries
declared war.**



The French and Indian War was fought primarily in the wilderness of the Ohio River Valley.

Known as the Seven Years' War in Europe, Spain entered on the side of the French.



During the war, Ohio tribes like the Shawnee sided with the French against the British.



The Iroquois Confederacy - the six tribes whose homelands were surrounded by the colony of New York - supported the British.



In the 1830s, the Seneca, along with seven other tribes who had participated in the war on both sides, were all removed from the east and relocated to Indian Territory.

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris forced France to give up all of its lands in North America.



Great Britain received all French land east of the Mississippi, and Spain was granted all French land west of the Mississippi.



Tribes demanded to know how the French could give away land that wasn't theirs.



**Chief Pontiac,
the leader of
the Ottawa tribe,
led a rebellion
against the new
British forts and
settlements around
the Great Lakes.**

*At first, the uprising
was successful,
but ultimately failed when
the warriors ran out of resources.*



Encouraged by the Ottawa rebellion, several tribes west of the southern colonies began to threaten another uprising.



The British agreed to stop encroachments, or trespassing on tribal lands, without the Natives' permission.

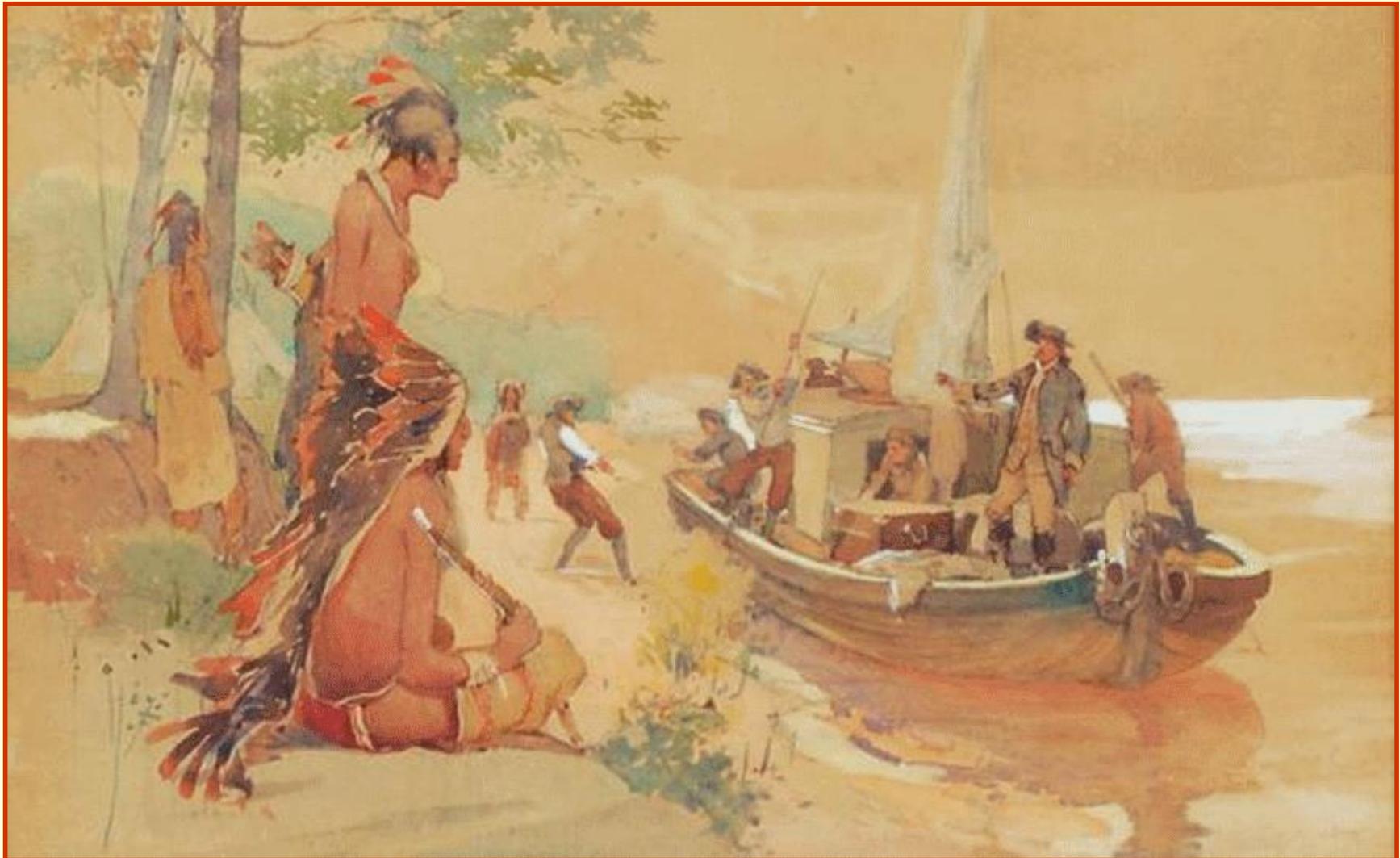
The British government promised not to disturb Indian hunting grounds west of the southern colonies, but the American colonists refused to obey.



The Spanish tried to repair relations with the Plains Indians by hiring French traders to help them overcome centuries of hostility.



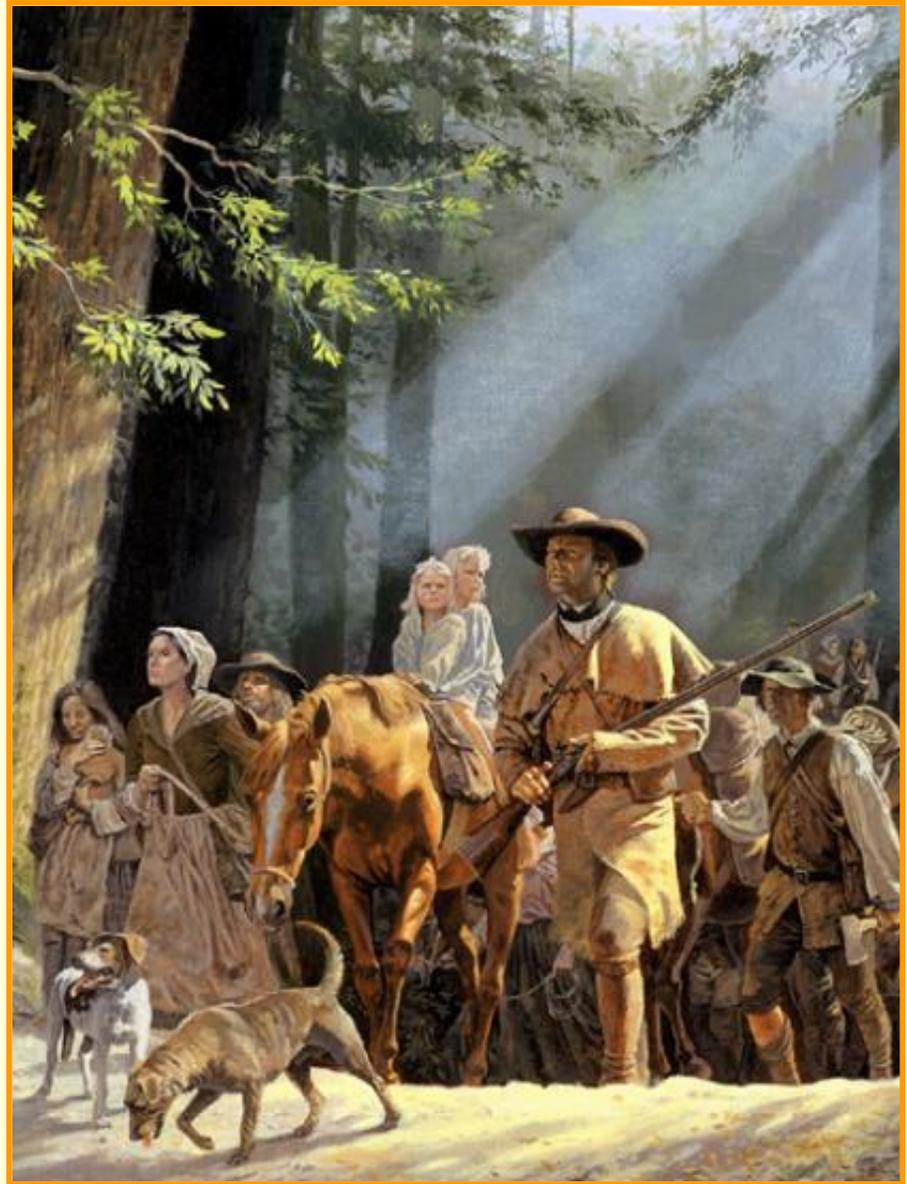
Two of their agents established the trading post that became the French city of St. Louis.



The Spanish needed help to keep the colonists east of the Mississippi River.

Pioneers like the Long Hunters continued to cross the Appalachians.

The Long Hunters were colonists who spent extended periods of time tracking wild game for food.



The colonists were led by Daniel Boone.

The British also wanted better relations with the Natives, but needed to control their colonies first.



**The “Americans” began
to tire of British rule
and to resent the
ever-increasing taxes.**

*They were also angry that they
weren't represented in Parliament.*

**Their frustration
broke into open war.**

On April 19, 1775, the Revolutionary War started when the British fired on colonists at Concord Bridge and Lexington Green.



The Battle at Lexington Green

*“Stand your ground. Don’t fire unless fired upon.
But if they mean to have a war, let it begin here.”*



**The Americans
were supported by
France and Spain.**

**At the end of the War,
the Spanish were given
most of
Alabama, Mississippi,
and parts of
western Tennessee
and Kentucky.**



The war formally ended when the Americans and the British signed the new Treaty of Paris in 1783.



During the war, the Cherokee sided with the British in an attempt to regain their homelands.



After the war, they were forced to give up most of their territory.

The Treaty of Hopewell established the boundaries of a new Cherokee homeland in 1785, but failed to stop the advance of American settlers.



Americans were eager to move west.

The desire to own all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific became known as manifest destiny.

It would allow them to spread their beliefs and idealism from coast to coast.



Land-hungry American settlers continued to push into Spanish-held territory.

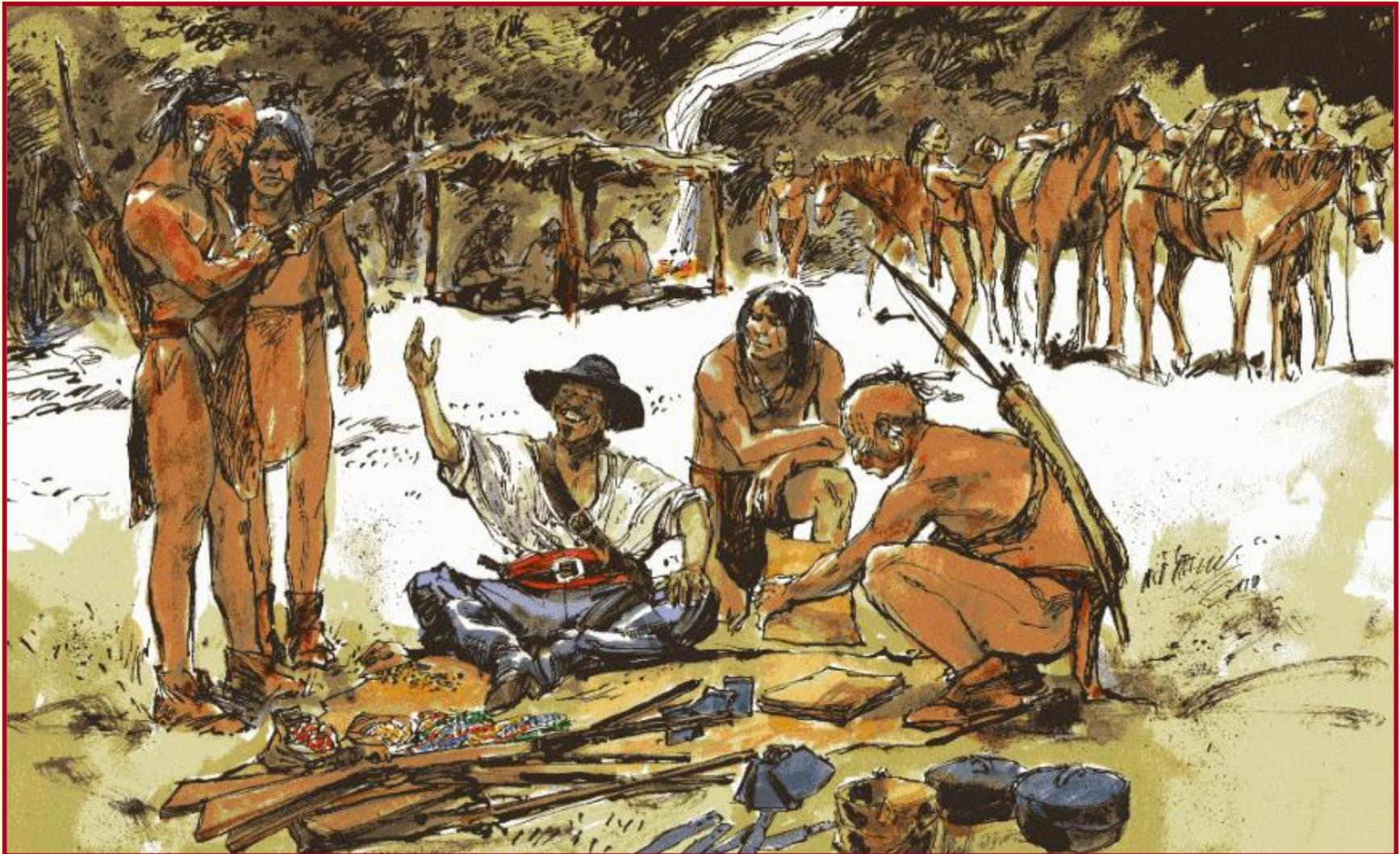


In 1795, Spain had to cede (give up) their lands east of the Mississippi River under the terms of Pinckney's Treaty.

Thomas Pinckney was the U.S. ambassador to Spain.

The treaty also set the border between Spanish Florida and the U.S. at the 31st parallel.

Spain tried to secure its lands west of the Mississippi by commissioning new trade routes.



In 1788, traders established The Great Spanish Road from Santa Fe to Natchitoches, Louisiana.

There were also trails from Santa Fe to St. Louis and San Antonio.



Although they remained major trade routes through the mid-1800s, they didn't prevent American expansion.

Section 2: The Louisiana Purchase

T R E A T Y

Between the United States of America and the French Republic. (a)

April 30, 1803.

Desire of the parties to remove all sources of misunderstanding relative to the construction of the treaty of Madrid, &c. &c.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States [of America,] by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said states, Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the said states, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, citizen Francis Barbé Marbois, minister of the public treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles.

ARTICLE I. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Idelfonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800) be-

(a) For notes of the Treaties and Conventions between the United States and France, see page 6.

**In 1799,
Napoleon Bonaparte
seized power in
France and set out
to create an empire.**

**A year later,
he forced the Spanish
to return Louisiana.**

*The new American President,
Thomas Jefferson, was
worried about the possibility
of the French emperor
trying to gain more land
in North America, and
he quietly began an effort
to purchase New Orleans.*



**Napoleon sent 20,000 troops to Haiti,
a French colony on an island in the Caribbean.**

The soldiers had been ordered to re-colonize Louisiana.



But a Yellow Fever epidemic killed half the troops.

**An epidemic is an outbreak
of a highly contagious disease.**

Napoleon's plans for Louisiana had to be changed.



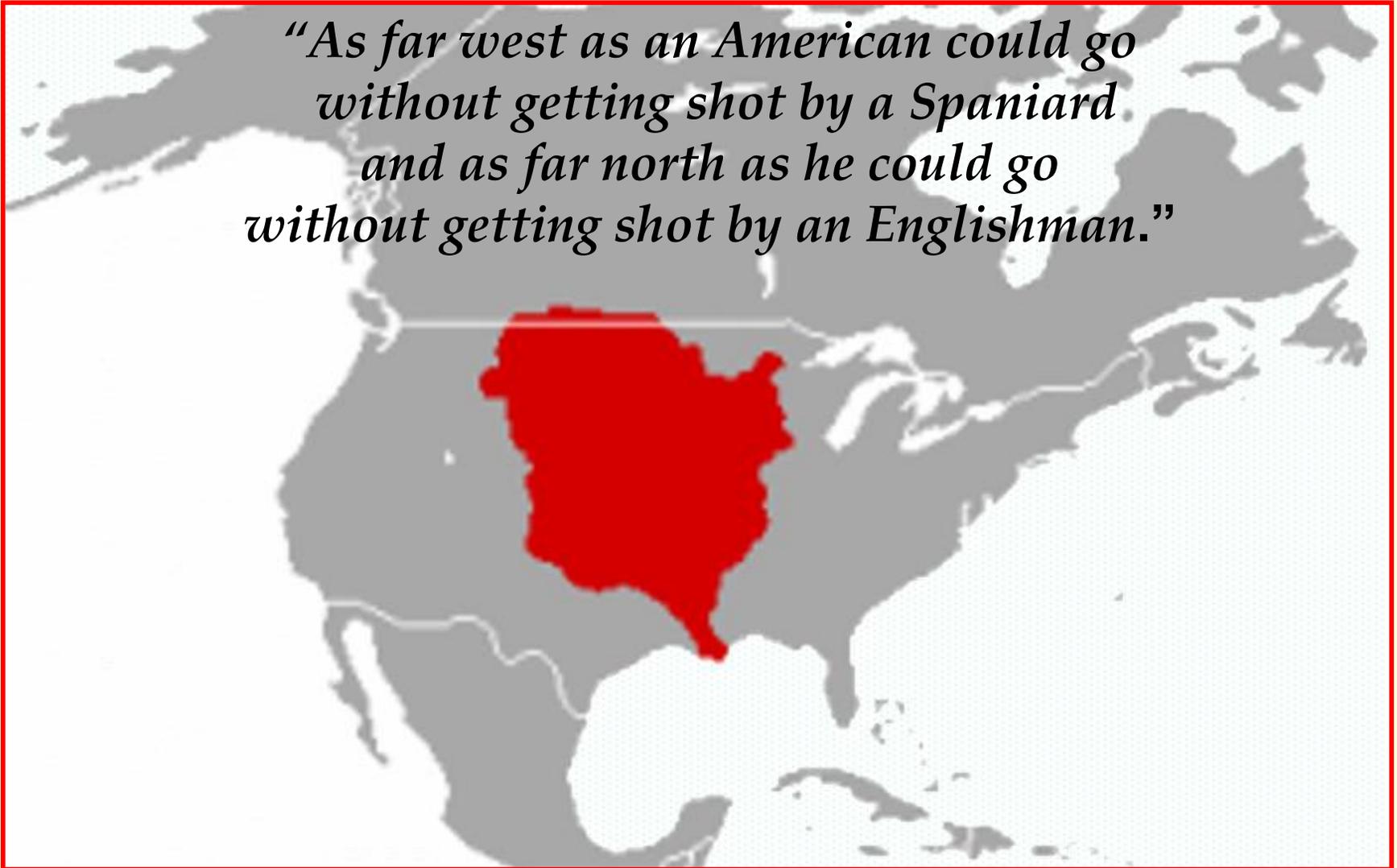
Robert Livingston and James Monroe were sent to Paris to buy the city of New Orleans for \$10 million.

Instead, France offered to sell all of the Louisiana Territory for only \$15 million, or about 4 cents an acre. The Americans agreed.



But where – *exactly* - was Louisiana?

*“As far west as an American could go
without getting shot by a Spaniard
and as far north as he could go
without getting shot by an Englishman.”*



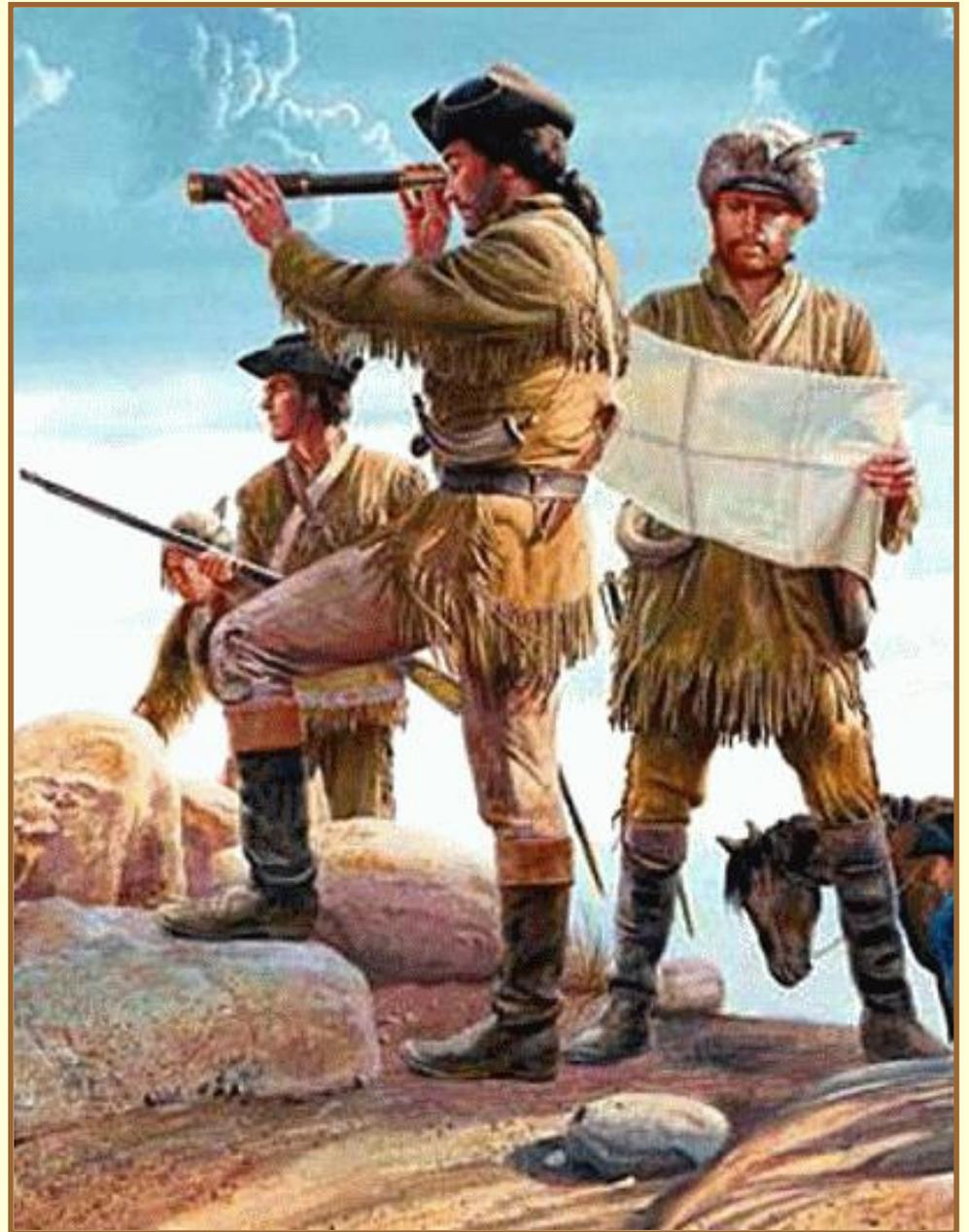
**Jefferson asked the Senate to ratify the purchase
as a peace treaty with the French Republic.**

Louisiana (including Oklahoma) became an American territory on Dec. 20, 1803.



*In 1804,
Meriwether Lewis
and William Clark
led a transcontinental
journey up the
Missouri River to
the Pacific Ocean.*

*Jefferson was also interested
in having other expeditions
explore southwestern Louisiana.*



In 1806, the Sparks Expedition was commissioned to journey westward to survey the Red River.

Captain Richard Sparks and his crew were to take detailed notes about the wildlife, vegetation, climate, and Native tribes.



The expedition ran into the Great Raft Logjam.

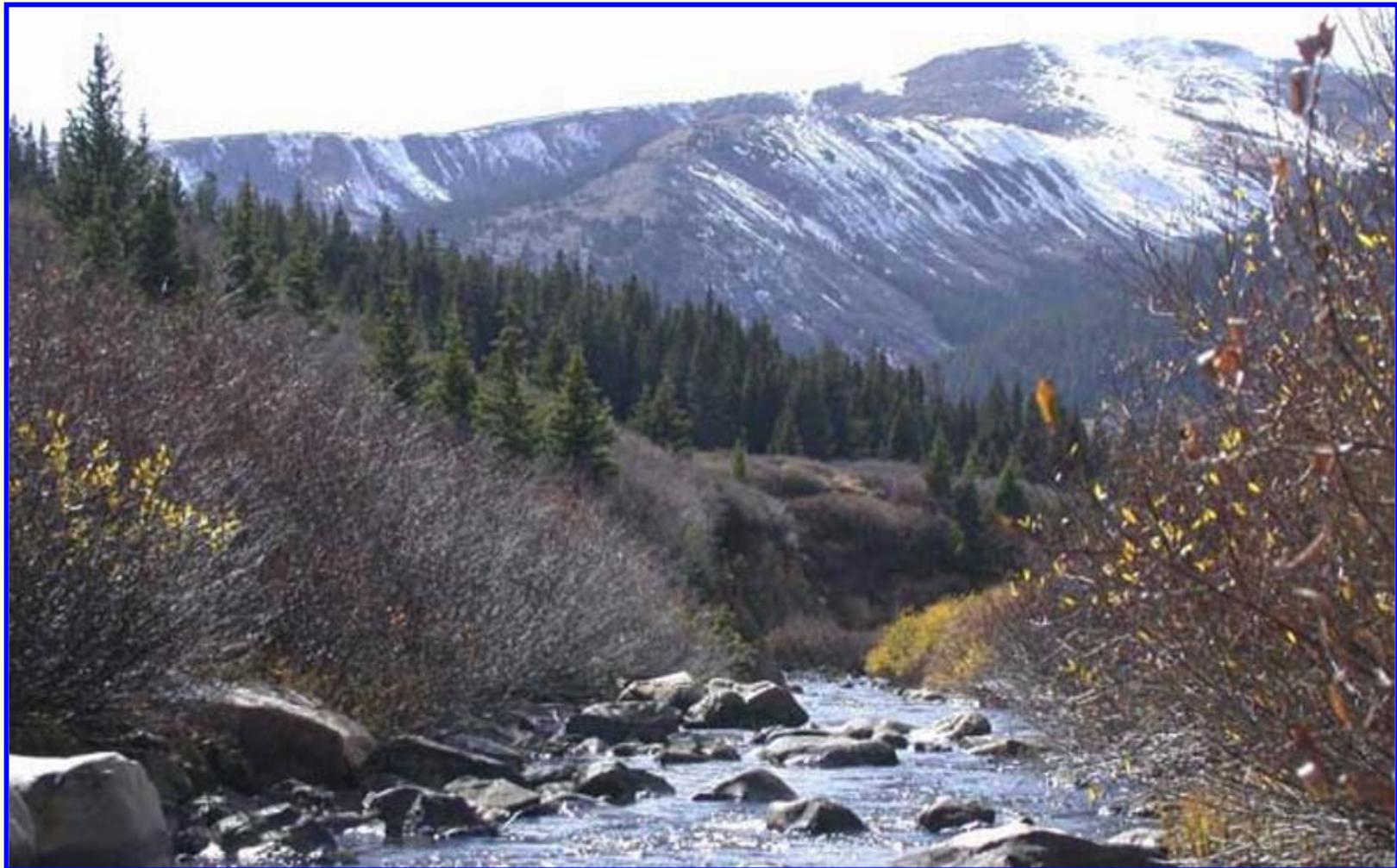
After walking around it, they approached present-day Oklahoma.

They turned back when confronted by Spanish troops.



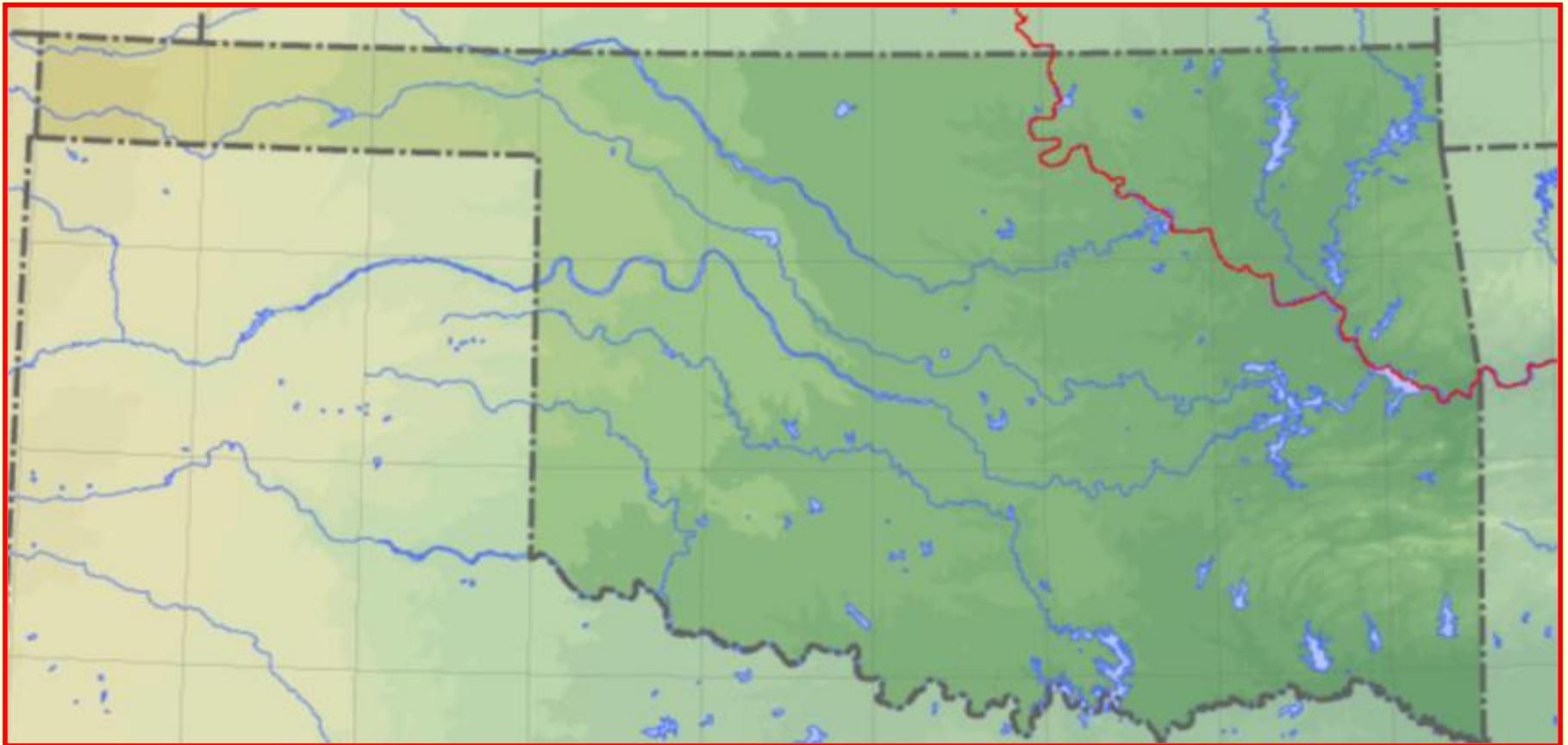
The same year, Captain Zebulon Pike was sent to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas River.

He set out from St. Louis and traveled west across Kansas toward Colorado.



Lieutenant James Wilkinson led an expedition that broke off from Pike's group to follow the Arkansas River southeast back to the Mississippi.

His journal provided the first detailed account of life in Oklahoma.



Wilkinson's party canoed down the Arkansas until icy conditions forced them to walk.

After several encounters with peaceful Natives, they returned safely to St. Louis.



Pike continued westward toward the Rockies, eventually discovering the mountain named for him.

The Spanish settlers had previously called it El Capitan.

The Arapaho, a tribe native to the area, had originally called it Heey-Otoyoo, which means "Long Mountain."



Pike's Peak, Colorado, rises 14, 115 feet above sea level.

In the summer of 2013, my family went to the summit of Pike's Peak.



*We went back in the summer of 2019.
A few things had changed...*



In 1808, private trader Anthony Glass of Mississippi was the first American civilian to enter Oklahoma.

He traveled up the Red River to the Wichita tribe's Twin Villages on his way to Santa Fe.



The Great Salt Plains in northwestern Oklahoma were discovered by George Sibley in 1811, after a lengthy search through Nebraska and Kansas.

The Plains are 20 miles wide and from 2 to 6 inches deep.

Sibley wrote that it was "an inexhaustible store of ready-made salt."



*The Great
Salt Plains
also yield
hourglass
selenite crystals,
a variation
of gypsum.*

It is one of our State symbols.





**In 1817,
Major Stephen Long
was commissioned
to find a location
for a new army fort.**

**Long's expedition discovered Belle Pointe,
where the Poteau River joins the Arkansas River.
The site became Fort Smith.**



Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory





In 1820, Major Long's second expedition accidentally explored the South Canadian River.

The group was supposed to find the source of and explore the Red River.



Long described Oklahoma as “a wide, sandy desert.”

*He wrote that the region would not support American settlers,
and was suitable only for wildlife and natives.*

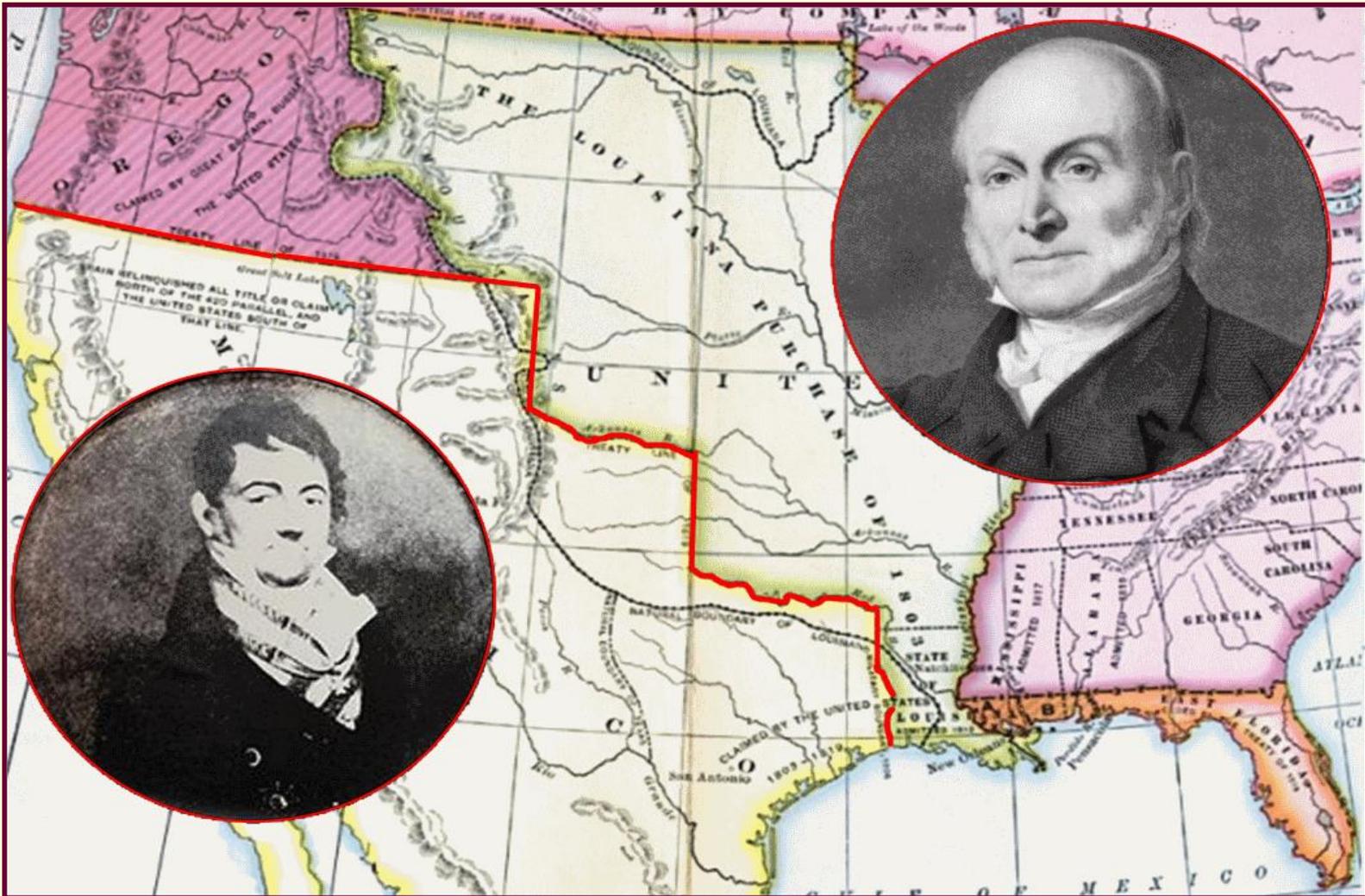


The sweltering heat and lack of rainfall west of the 98th Meridian made Indian Territory the gateway to the Great American Desert.



The Adams-Onís Treaty settled the boundary between Spanish and U.S. lands in 1819.

Spain also sold Florida to the United States for \$5 million.

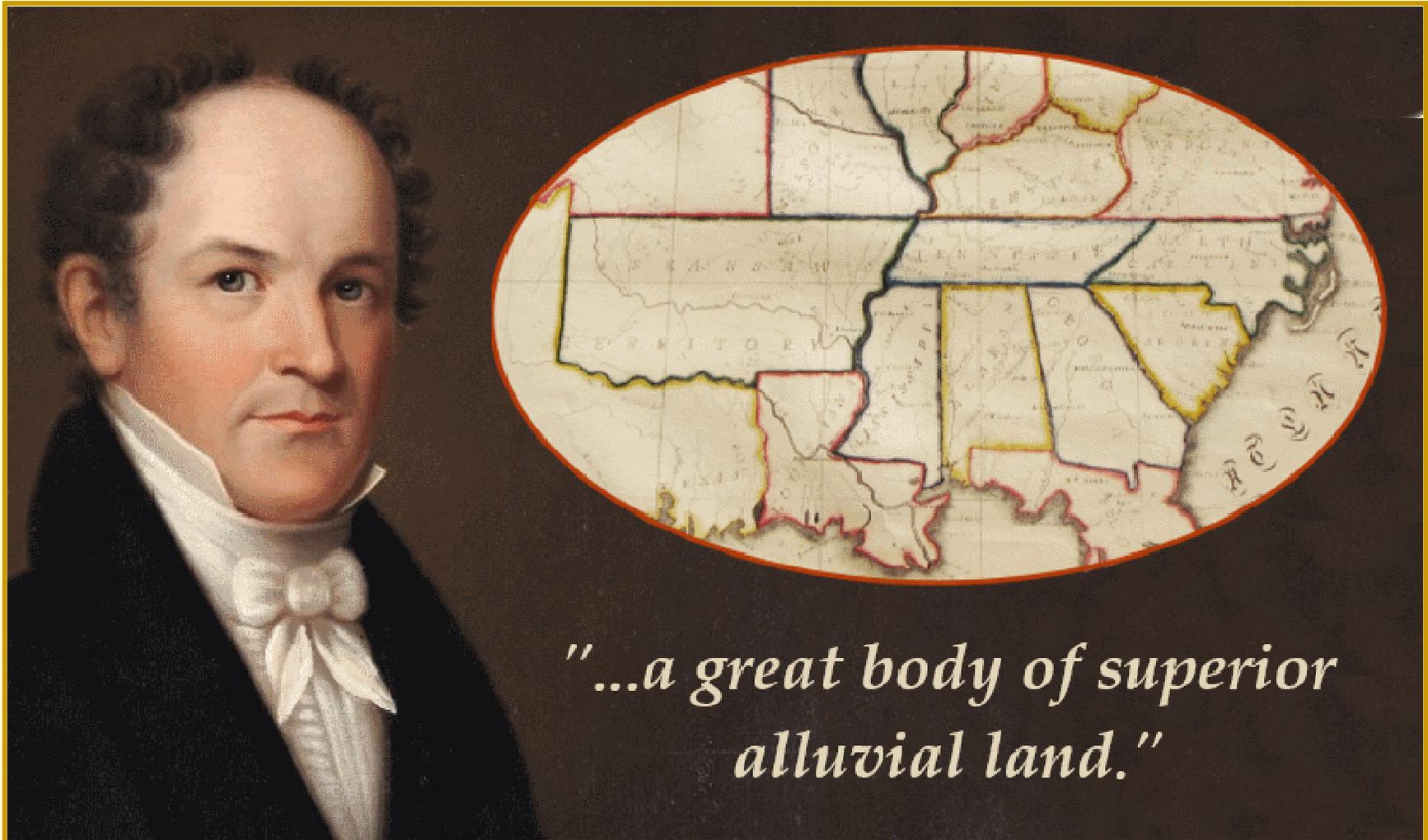


**Major William Bradford
from Fort Smith was sent
to expel renegades
(deserters and
other fugitives)
in eastern Oklahoma.**

*He was joined by botanist
Thomas Nuttall, who studied the
plants and animal life there.*

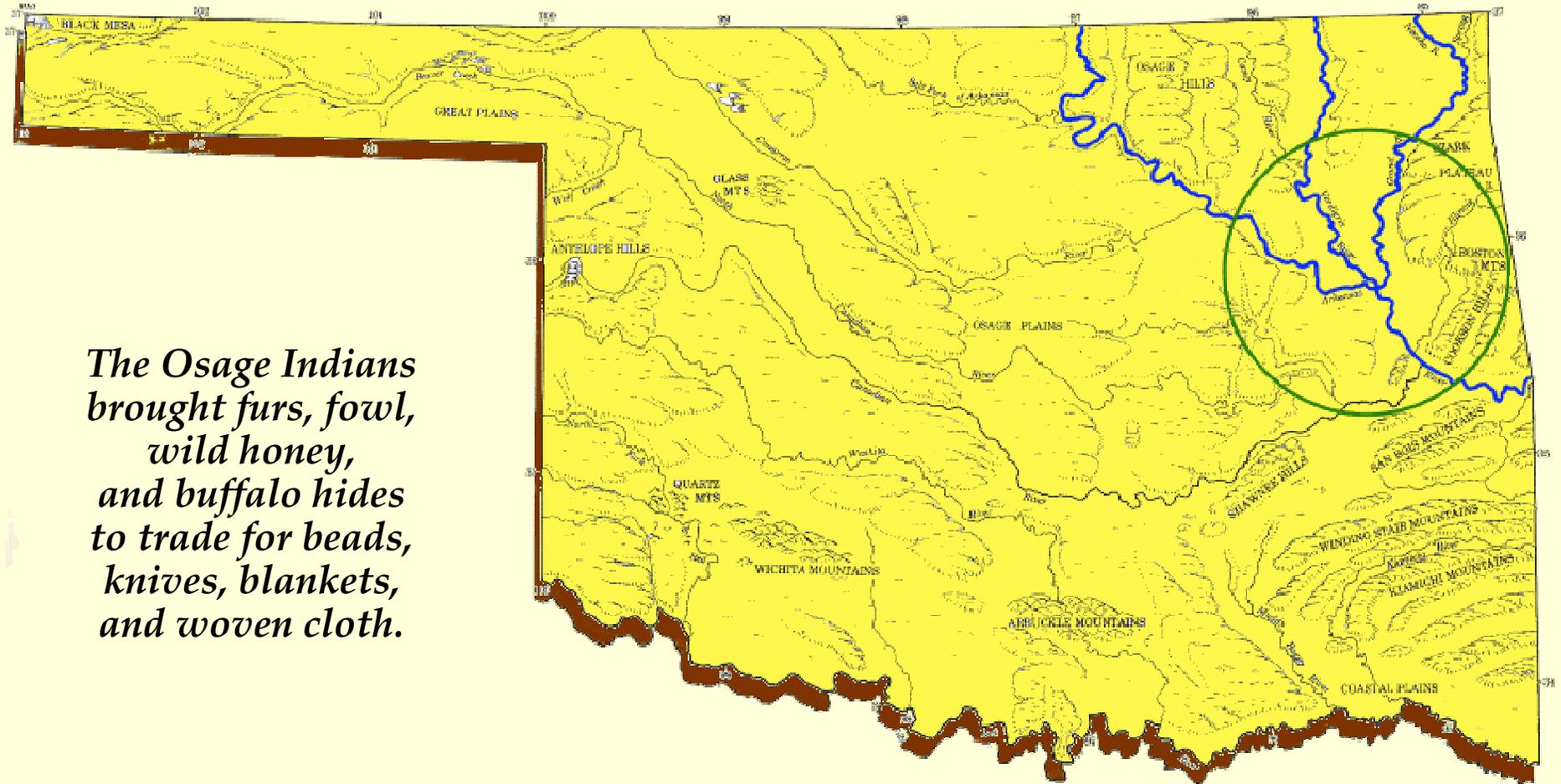


*Nuttall noted that despite earlier reports,
the territory would support settlements.*



*"...a great body of superior
alluvial land."*

**Americans began moving into an area known as
Three Forks, where the Arkansas River,
the Verdigris River, and the Grand River meet.**

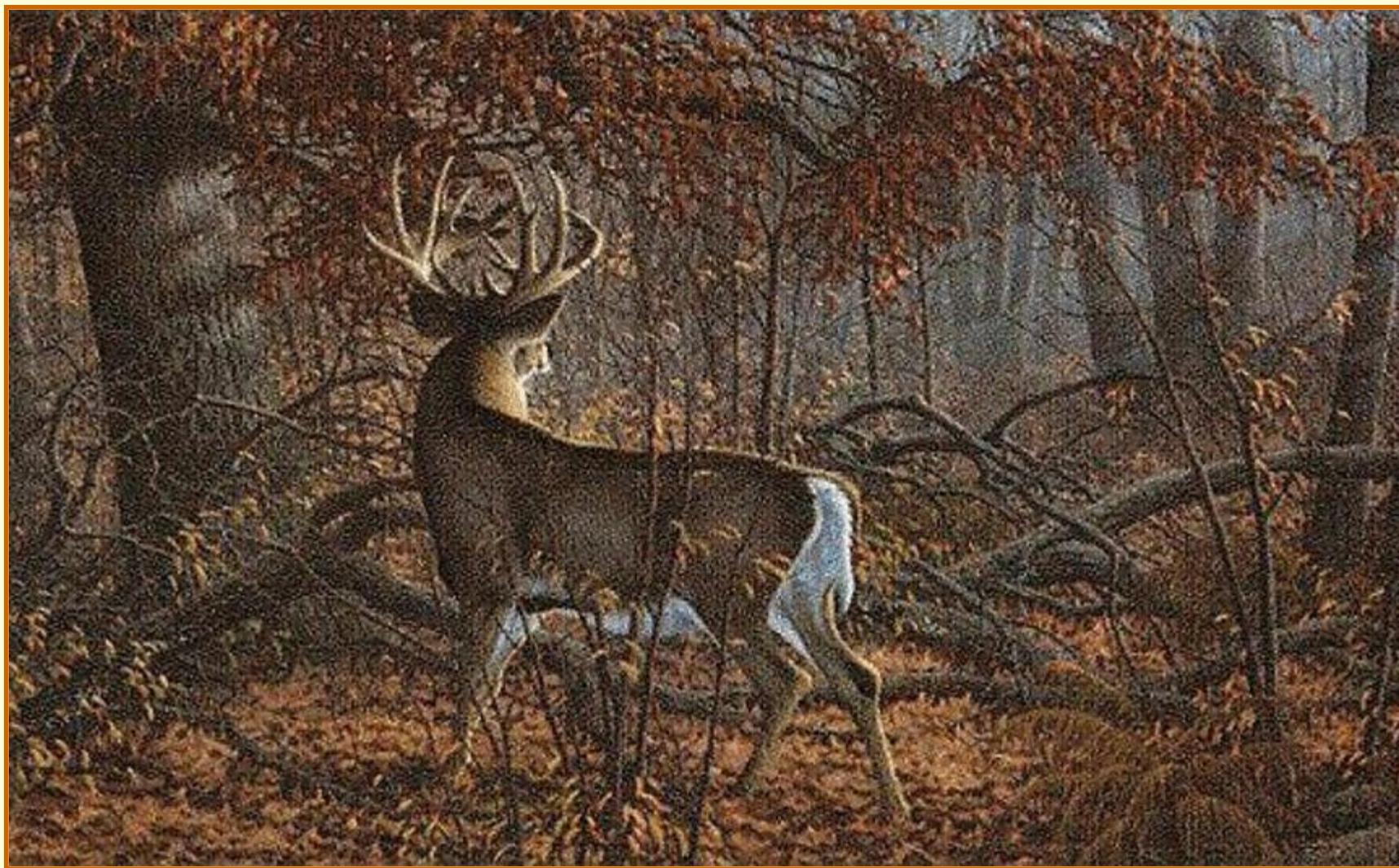


*The Osage Indians
brought furs, fowl,
wild honey,
and buffalo hides
to trade for beads,
knives, blankets,
and woven cloth.*

The Osage Outfit Trading Post was established in 1821 by French trader Col. A.P. Chouteau.



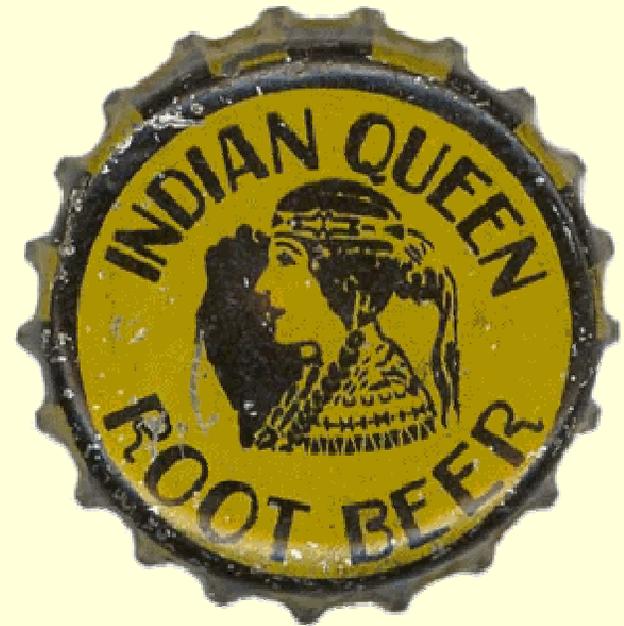
But within 10 years, game was scarce, and the fur trade around Three Forks was dying.



The Western Creek tribe was the first to trade crops instead of furs.

Their produce included beans, corn, rice, peaches, and "gopher peas" (peanuts).

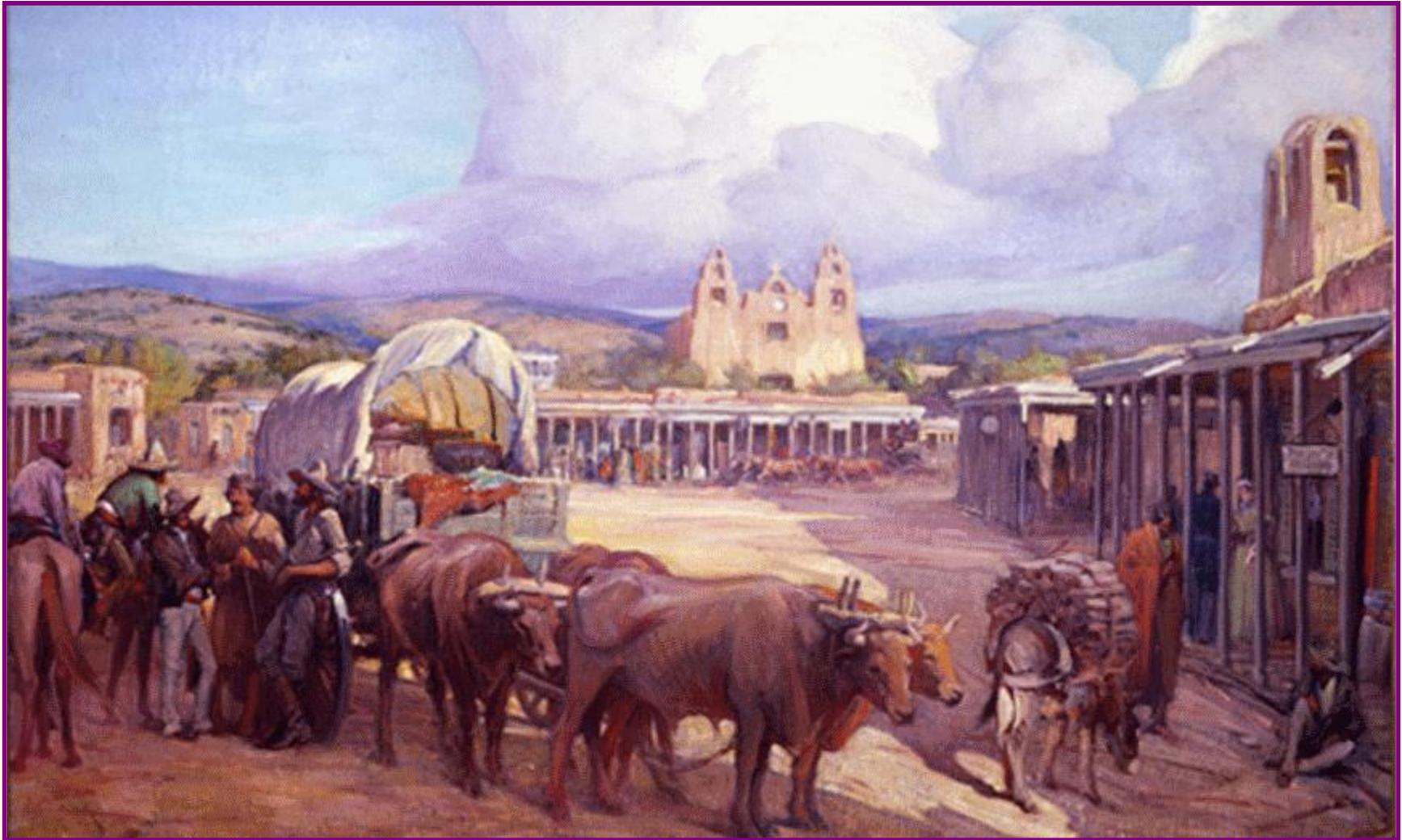
They grew an unusual plant called sarsaparilla, which was brewed into a new drink.





**When Mexico
won its
independence
from Spain
in 1821,
Americans
headed west
to Santa Fe,
in hopes of
new trade.**

Several unsuccessful attempts were made to create a permanent trade route across the Plains.

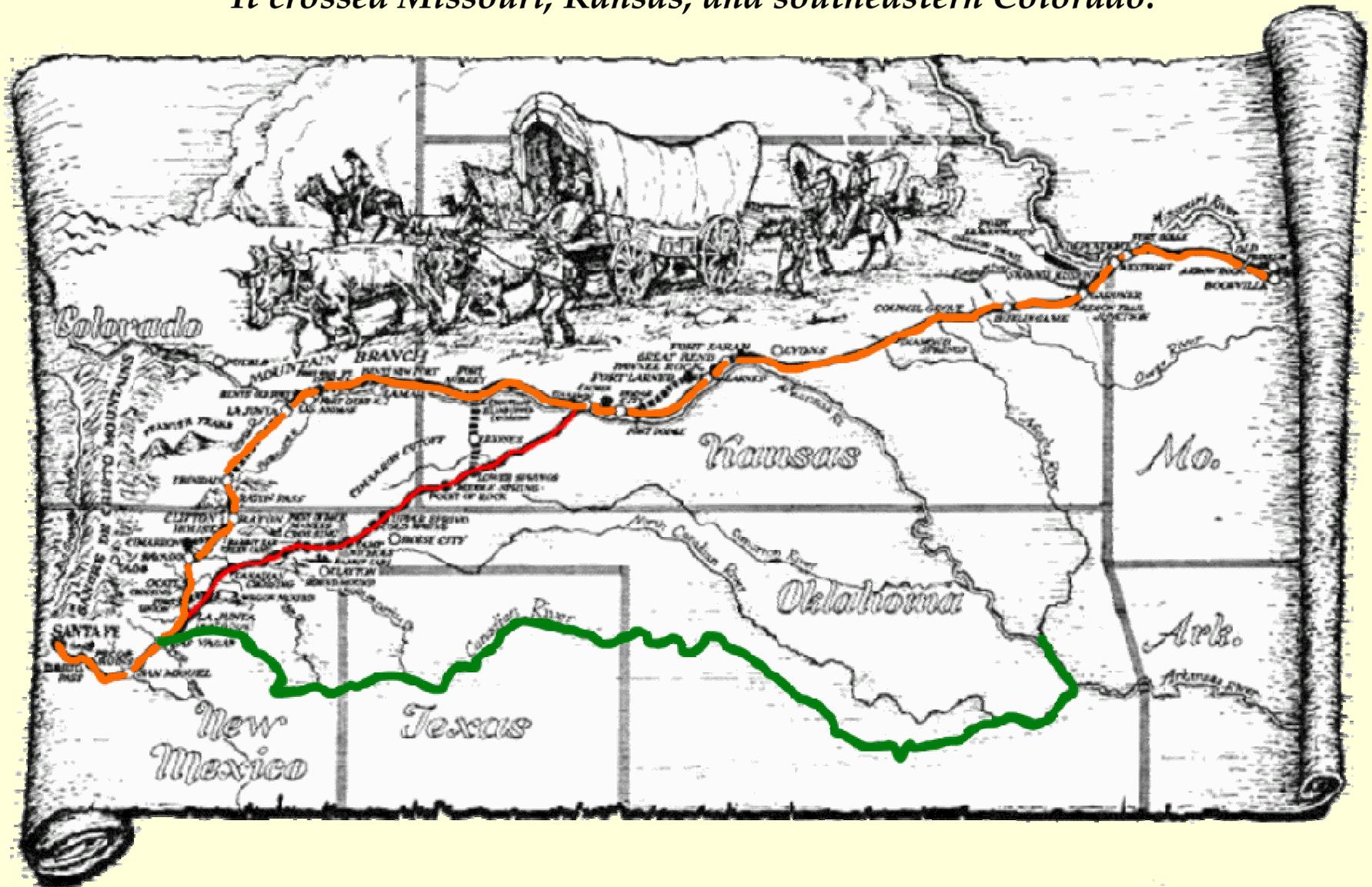


One started south at Three Forks and followed the South Canadian River westward.



William Becknell then established The Santa Fe Trail.

It crossed Missouri, Kansas, and southeastern Colorado.



The Cimarron Cutoff, a popular variation of the Santa Fe Trail, crossed the Oklahoma Panhandle.

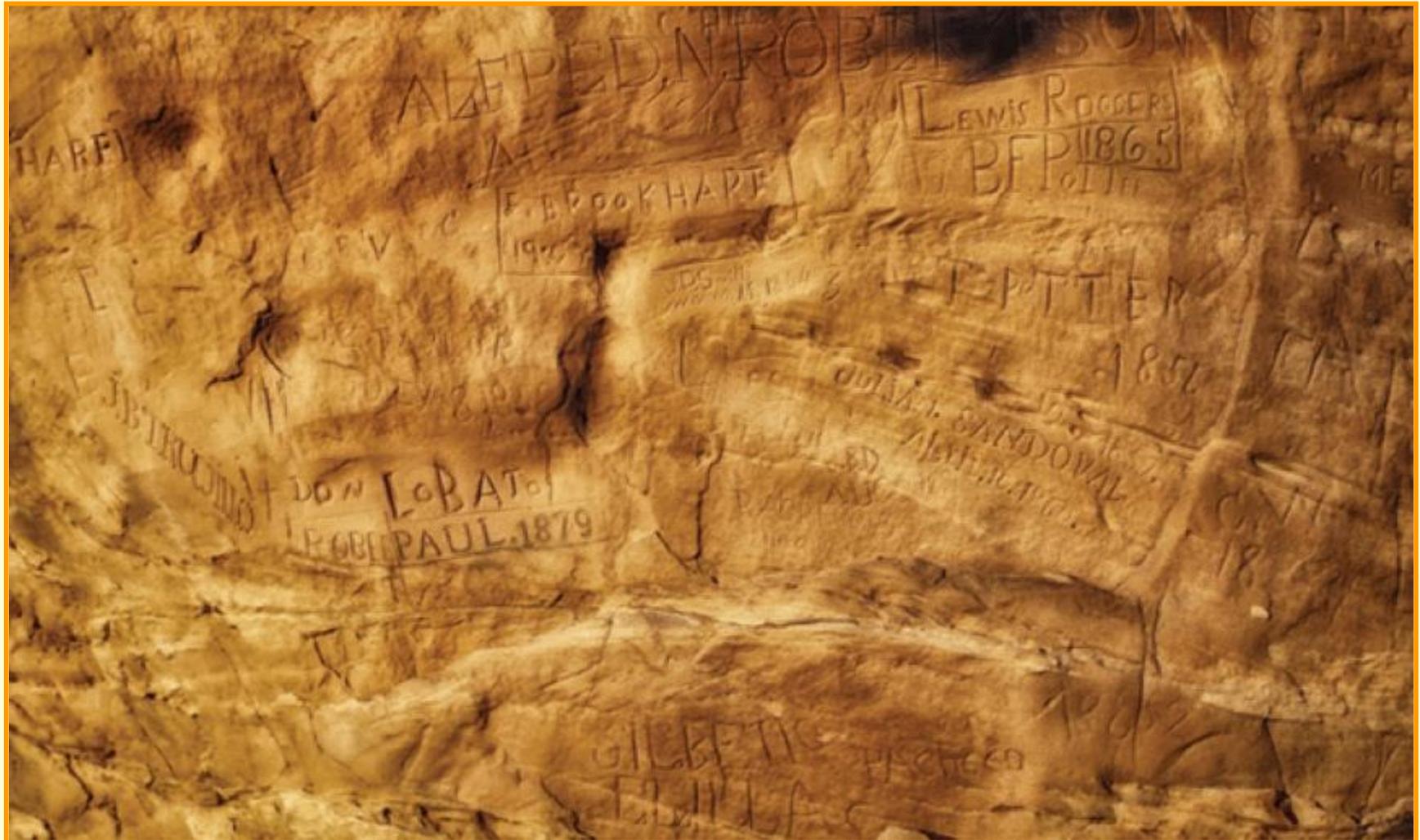
It got its name because it took 10 days off travel time.

The deep ruts caused by the wagons can still be seen today.



Hundreds of travelers left their signatures on a sandstone cliff called Autograph Rock.

There are 323 signatures in all, with the earliest dating back to 1826.



*In the summer
of 2016, I visited
Santa Fe,
New Mexico.*

*This stone
marks the
end of the
Santa Fe Trail.*



*As the young nation found its way west,
the Natives would face their greatest challenge.*

