

Changing the Map

Trace the events that expanded and reshaped the United States.

USI.8.a “describing how territorial expansion affected the political map of the United States including, but not limited to the Louisiana Purchase, the Lewis and Clark Expedition and the role of Sacagawea, the acquisitions of Florida, Texas...”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each sentence that tells how land became part of the United States, then circle words that explain how the Lewis and Clark Expedition or Sacagawea helped people learn about western lands.

A Nation Moves West

- ① In 1803, the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France. This Louisiana Purchase nearly doubled the nation's size and added land west of the Mississippi River to the political map. President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the new land. From 1804 to 1806, Sacagawea traveled with the expedition. She helped communicate with Native peoples and shared knowledge of routes and food.
- ② Spain agreed to give Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, and the transfer took place in 1821. Florida became part of the U.S. map south of Georgia in the Southeast. Texas joined the United States through annexation in 1845 after years as an independent republic. The Oregon Treaty with Britain in 1846 set much of the northern border at the 49th parallel.
- ③ War with Mexico from 1846 to 1848 changed the map again. In the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico gave the United States a huge area in the West, including California and land that later became several southwestern states. California's addition gave the nation a Pacific coast. By 1848, purchases, treaties, annexation, and war had pushed the United States far westward.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What land did the United States buy from France in 1803, and how did this purchase change the nation?

2 Compare how Florida and Texas became part of the United States.

3 What did the Oregon Treaty set, and which country made the treaty with the United States?

4 Name two ways the Mexican-American War and its treaty changed the political map of the United States.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two different events from the passage. Write three sentences that name both events, tell how each changed the map, and compare the ways the land was added or the border was set.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each sentence that tells how land became part of the United States, then circle words that explain how the Lewis and Clark Expedition or Sacagawea helped people learn about western lands. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What land did the United States buy from France in 1803, and how did this purchase change the nation?	The United States bought the Louisiana Territory. The purchase nearly doubled the nation's size and added land west of the Mississippi River.
2	Compare how Florida and Texas became part of the United States.	Spain gave Florida to the United States in the Adams-Onís Treaty, with transfer in 1821. Texas joined through annexation in 1845 after being an independent republic.
3	What did the Oregon Treaty set, and which country made the treaty with the United States?	The treaty set much of the northern border at the 49th parallel. It was made with Britain.
4	Name two ways the Mexican-American War and its treaty changed the political map of the United States.	Mexico gave the United States a huge western area, including California and land that later became several southwestern states. California also gave the United States a Pacific coast.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The Louisiana Purchase added a vast area west of the Mississippi River after the United States bought it from France. The Oregon Treaty set much of the northern border at the 49th parallel through an agreement with Britain. Both events shaped U.S. territory, but one was a purchase and the other was a treaty.

Accept any two distinct events from the passage if the student accurately explains each map change and makes a valid comparison. Students may compare purchases, treaties, annexation, or land gained after war.