

Name _____

Date _____

Indian Removal

Use the text to answer each question below.

1. At the turn of the 19th century, most of the United States lay east of the Mississippi River. But in 1803, France sold the US an enormous piece of western land for \$15 million—about three cents per acre. This transaction, which some have called the greatest real estate deal in history, is known as the ****Louisiana Purchase****. With 828,000 square miles of new territory, the United States was now double its original size. Over the next several decades, many Americans traveled west and settled there. The era of Westward Expansion continued until nearly the end of the 19th century.

Based on this passage, what inference can you make?

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| A. France profited significantly from the Louisiana Purchase. | B. In the 20th century, Westward Expansion reversed itself. |
| C. The Louisiana Purchase facilitated Westward Expansion. | D. The effects of the Louisiana Purchase are somewhat overblown. |
2. In 1812, the United States declared war on Britain. Many Indigenous Americans fought on the side of the British, whom they viewed as an ally. Shawnee leader Tecumseh, who sought to unify various First Nations in order to stop Westward Expansion, was one of the most notable. Early in the War of 1812, Tecumseh and his warriors helped quash several US invasion attempts into British-controlled Canada. But in 1813, he lost his life in battle. Tecumseh's death was a tremendous loss for First Nations, and the unity that he had built began to weaken. On December 24, 1814, Britain and the United States signed a peace ****treaty****, formally ending the war. This agreement disregarded all of the First Nations' territorial concerns. The War of 1812 marked a turning point in Native Americans' struggle for independence. They never again found an external ally who could help them thwart American expansion.

The Shawnee chief Tecumseh { }.

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| A. caused the United States to win the War of 1812 | B. believed Native nations should cooperate with the American government |
| C. died fighting the United States in the War of 1812 | D. helped White settlers move westward |

3. **Andrew Jackson** became president of the United States in 1829. As part of what is now called Jacksonian Democracy, he helped expand voting rights to lower- and middle-class White men. However, Jackson's populism was marked by disparity; it did not extend to women, African Americans, or Indigenous peoples. In 1830, Jackson signed the **Indian Removal** Act, giving the government the authority to force Indigenous peoples from their lands. Although the **Supreme Court** ruled in 1832 that the United States didn't have the right to enforce US laws on Native territory, Jackson did not enforce the ruling. Jackson also brought new powers to the presidency. He used his veto power at will to shape national politics as he saw fit, which set certain precedents for powerful presidents to come. President Martin Van Buren, who succeeded Jackson, continued his removal efforts. For example, when the Cherokee refused **displacement**, the US military, under van Burne, forced them to walk 1,200 miles west. Their long, dangerous march, during which more than 4,000 Cherokee died, became known as the **Trail of Tears**.

As president, Andrew Jackson did all of the following EXCEPT { }.

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| A. expand voting rights | B. sign the Indian Removal Act |
| C. exercise his veto power more than any president who came before him | D. enforce the Supreme Court's ruling regarding US law enforcement on Native territory |