TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS OF THE U.S.

MAP 2

- **Oregon Country** (1846)
- **Mexican Cession** (1848)
- **Louisiana Purchase** (1803)
- **Texas Annexation** (1845)
- **Gadsden Purchase** (1853)
- Ceded by Britain (1818)
- The United States (1783)
- Florida (1819)

13 Original States
**Territorial Acquisition Summary Key**

(203)

**United States (1783)** – The Treaty of Paris, that ended the Revolutionary War, was passed in 1783 and made the Mississippi River the western boundary of the United States.

**Louisiana Purchase (1803)** – President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to buy New Orleans from Napoleon Bonaparte for $7.5 million. Instead, Napoleon offered to sell all of Louisiana for $15 million. Monroe took the deal, despite the Constitution saying nothing about the President buying land.

**Ceded by Britain (1818)** – Freebie!

**Florida (1819)** – After President Andrew Jackson attacked several Seminole villages and two Spanish towns, forcing the governor to abandon Florida, it was clear that Spain could not protect Florida. Spain gave Florida to the United States through the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819.

**Texas Annexation (1845)** – Texas won independence from Mexico in 1833 and asked to be annexed to the United States. Congress refused, but 8 years later changed their mind and Texas was made a state in 1845.

**Oregon Country (1846)** – As part of a campaign promise, President James Polk negotiated a treaty with Britain to divide Oregon territory in half, making the land south of 49° latitude part of the United States.

**Mexican Session (1848)** – The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo formally ended the Mexican-American War and gave the Mexican Cession to the United States. In return, the United States paid $18 million to Mexico and agreed to end the hostilities.

**Gadsden Purchase (1853)** – To cap it off, the United States agreed to pay Mexico $10 million for the Gadsden Purchase, south of the Mexican Cession.