

Annotated Bibliography

"The Annexation of Texas, the Mexican-American War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1845-1848." *U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 May 2013. This website gave me all of the info I used in my essay. It was public opinion that favored the annexation so there was a joint resolution.

"Avalon Project - Louisiana Purchase; 1803 and Associated Documents." *Avalon Project - Louisiana Purchase; 1803 and Associated Documents*. N.p., 2008. Web. 23 Mar. 2013. This website has all the messages and treaties related to the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson made many speeches to Congress, and the website has different links to different speeches. I thought this would be a very reliable source because it is published by the Yale Law School. What I have learned is that Jefferson didn't send Monroe to France first, then Livingston. He nominated them both at the same time.

Bernstein, Richard B. *Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Oxford UP, 2003. Print. Since this book is published by a university, it is reliable. Jefferson didn't want to cause conflicts with European powers so he wanted to purchase all of the land in the US territory now to get rid of them. Jefferson thought the deal was so valuable that he didn't need an amendment, but he was nervous. He thought that if Congress thought there needed to be one, they would make it up themselves. Afterwards, people believed that Jefferson changed the course of America, he made it more welcoming. People wanted to see him and people praised him.

Brown, Everett S. *The Constitutional History of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803-1812*. New York: Cosimo, 2005. Print. In this book, Brown examines the Constitution and says if it was legal for Jefferson to buy the territory of Louisiana. He talks about the statesmen and legislators' opinions about problems and issues that occurred during the purchase. This book is a secondary source, but it has a ton of primary sources inside. This book should be pretty reliable because it was first published by Berkeley: University of California Press.

Corrick, James A. *The Louisiana Purchase*. San Diego: Lucent, 2001. Print. This book has a time line of the whole Louisiana Purchase. It tells what date and what happened on that date. I don't know if this book is very reliable but I'm only using it for the time line, nothing else.

Cunningham, Noble E. *In Pursuit of Reason: The Life of Thomas Jefferson*. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1987. Print. This book was published by a university so it should be pretty reliable. I learned that Jefferson thought that if Spain and England went to war, France would side with Spain. If Britain had control of the Mississippi River and Louisiana, then the US would be surrounded by the British by ship and by land. Jefferson was scared of the threat that British had on the Mississippi, he didn't want Britain to invade them. He wanted Louisiana to get rid of the superpowers around them.

DeConde, Alexander. "The Constitutional Sanction." *This Affair of Louisiana*. New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1976. 181-85. Print. In the chapter "The Constitutional Sanction,"

Jefferson does everything to find out more about Louisiana, but he always wonders about the legality of it. Jefferson proposed an amendment to make it legal, but no one thought it was necessary. On page 252, I learned that Jefferson switched to a loose-constructionist because of his desire for Louisiana. This book is a secondary source, but it was in most of the sources' annotated bibliography I've looked at.

Ellis, Joseph J. *American Sphinx: The Character of Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997. Print. This is a biography on Thomas Jefferson. I thought this would be very reliable because Joseph J Ellis wrote it. He wrote a lot of books on past history and I think he was in a lot of our videos we watched in class. This book talks about everything from his elections to Monticello and what he wanted for the people. He wanted Louisiana because it was what American needed to stay young. Farming would be rediscovered again and again so there was an indefinite future for the west. Jefferson thought of the west as we think of technology, there are no limits.

Fleming, Thomas J. "Constitution Bending in Washington, D.C." *The Louisiana Purchase*. Hoboken, NJ: J. Wiley, 2003. 131-51. Print. In this chapter, "Constitution Bending in Washington, D.C." it talks about how the Federalists saw the Louisiana Purchase as a bad thing. Jefferson and Madison were happy that France was selling all of Louisiana. Federalists however, didn't see this as a good thing. When they heard that it cost them \$15 million, they were angry. They thought it cost too much money that they didn't have, for land that they already had too much of. This source is a secondary source, but I saw that this book was in a lot of other books' annotated bibliography. I thought that was a good sign. I learned that it after they signed the treaty, Napoleon actually wished to un-do it because of Spain. France and Spain had an agreement to not give Louisiana to a third

party. An ambassador of Spain sent Madison a letter saying that the sale was breaking the treaty, and is useless. Jefferson got documents certifying US possession of New Orleans. Louisiana was handed over to the French on Nov 30.

"Gadsden Purchase, 1853-1854." *U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 May 2013. This website told me that the Senate approved the treaty and the territory was given to the US from Mexico after the Mexican-American War.

Jefferson, Thomas, Adrienne Koch, and William Peden. *The Life and Selected Writings of Thomas Jefferson*. New York, NY: Modern Library, 1944. Print. This book is a primary source because it is letters and things about Jefferson that he wrote himself. This book has the third message to Congress and it is all about the Louisiana Purchase. The Purchase cost \$15 million, and it would add \$13 million to their national debt. However, it would only take 15 years to pay off.

Jefferson, Thomas, and Edward Dumbauld. *The Political Writings of Thomas Jefferson: Representative Selections*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1955. Print. This book is a primary source because it is all writings that Jefferson wrote himself to other people about politics. He wanted to look for happiness from the Louisiana Purchase. This book actually did not have as much information about the Louisiana Purchase as I hoped.

Jefferson, Thomas, and Merrill D. Peterson. "Letters." *The Portable Thomas Jefferson*. New York: Viking, 1975. 485+. Print. These are two letters that Thomas Jefferson wrote

himself about Louisiana and New Orleans. The first one is written to Robert R. Livingston and it says that New Orleans will make them a stronger nation, maybe just as strong as France. New Orleans will house more than half of US's people and produce more than half of US's crops. Also, New Orleans might need Louisiana for supply. The next letter is written to John Breckinridge. Jefferson wants to get the Floridas so badly that he would trade part of Louisiana, but not badly enough to give an inch of the Mississippi. It also talks about having Louisiana become states and having a new article in the Constitution.

Kastor, Peter J. "Acquisition." *The Nation's Crucible: The Louisiana Purchase and the Creation of America*. New Haven: Yale UP, 2004. 46-48. Print. Jefferson drafted two amendments hoping Congress would approve it, but he then decided it wasn't worth it. The real question is not if the Constitution provides the power to own new land, but if it gives the power to govern it. Congress wanted create a bill which would allow them to receive the people of Louisiana into the US. This book was published by Yale University Press so I thought it would be reliable.

Kennedy, Roger G. "The Third Article." *Mr. Jefferson's Lost Cause: Land, Farmers, Slavery, and the Louisiana Purchase*. New York: Oxford UP, 2003. 188-89. Print. "The Third Article" talks about Article Three in the Louisiana Purchase Treaty. In the article, it says that all people in the area of Louisiana will become citizens of the US. That was to assure Louisiana's slave owners and Virginia's slave sellers that they can own and sell. It says that the Louisiana territory will become one or more states in the US on the terms of the

Constitution. This book was the second book that popped up on Google Scholar. Also, this book was published by Oxford University Press, which is the largest university printing press.

Kukla, Jon. "An Immense Wilderness." *A Wilderness so Immense: The Louisiana Purchase and the Destiny of America*. New York: A.A. Knopf, 2003. 301+. Print. Thomas Jefferson had doubts about the Louisiana Purchase because of its constitutionality. Since he was a strict constructionist, he followed the Constitution word for word. The Constitution didn't say anything about holding foreign territory or adding it as states. Congress did what was necessary to pass the treaty in silence because the less that is said about unconstitutionality is better. Jefferson said that being a loose-constructionist is like having no constitution. When I looked in Google Scholar, this was the first book to pop up so I thought it would have a lot of good information. This is a secondary source.

"Mexican Cession." *Wikipedia*. Wikimedia Foundation, 05 Jan. 2013. Web. 13 May 2013. I couldn't find any other website on the Mexican Cession. I know it isn't reliable but it gave me some information about who approved the treaty.

Onuf, Peter S. "The Revolution of 1803." *Wilson Quarterly* 2003: 23-29. *The Wilson Quarterly Surveying the World of Ideas*. 1976. Web. 21 Mar. 2013. In this article, it tells how US had almost collapsed, and tells what Jefferson's vision of the future was. Jefferson wanted everyone to have land, and enough land to last thousands of generations. This article is very reliable because it was published by the Wilson Quarterly which is directed towards

scholars, and because you showed it to me. I learned that Jefferson thought federal principles and republican principles were tied into one another. Jefferson thought America was destined to be a great nation.

"The Oregon Territory, 1846." U.S. Department of State Office of the Historian. N.p., n.d. Web.

12 May 2013. This website said that Secretary of State James Buchanan signed the treaty giving Oregon to America. James Monroe was also a previous Secretary of State. That is a precedent because a few of the purchases had a Secretary of State sign the treaty.

S., 8 Cong., S.n. (1803) (enacted). Print. This is the treaty written for The Louisiana Purchase.

There are 10 articles which talk about what happens to the people of Louisiana, the transfer of territory, ratification, and many more. The Treaty is a primary source. It is useful because it says what happens to everything after Louisiana is part of the US. I thought it was interesting that they had a whole article for the privileges to French and Spanish ships.

"The U.S. Acquires Spanish Florida." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 21 Feb. 2012.

Web. 12 May 2013. This website told me info about the Florida Purchase. It said that we bought Florida for \$5 million and John Quincy Adams signed the treaty. He was the Secretary of State at the time.