

CHAPTER 13 – AN AGE OF EXPANSIONISM

APUSH – MR. MULLER

AIM: HOW DOES EXPANSION LEAD TO CONFLICT?

DO NOW: “AWAY, AWAY WITH ALL THESE COBWEB ISSUES OF THE RIGHTS OF DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION, SETTLEMENT,...(THE AMERICAN CLAIM) IS BY THE RIGHT OF OUR MANIFEST DESTINY TO OVERSPREAD AND TO POSSESS THE WHOLE OF THE CONTINENT WHICH PROVIDENCE HAS GIVEN US FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GREAT EXPERIMENT OF LIBERTY.”

-JOHN L. O’SULLIVAN, DEMOCRATIC REVIEW, 1845

NATHANIEL BACON, "Declaration against
Governor William Berkeley"

1676

Virginia colonist Nathaniel Bacon (1647–1676) wrote the following declaration to justify his revolt and temporary overthrow of Virginia governor William Berkeley (1605–1677) in 1676. Bacon's Rebellion was put down after Bacon died of dysentery and Governor Berkeley conquered Jamestown with armed naval vessels.

FIRST. For having upon specious pretences of public works raised great unjust taxes upon the Commonalty for the advancement of private favorites and other sinister ends, but no visible effects in any measure adequate. For not having during this long time of his government, in any measure advanced this hopeful Colony, either by fortifications, towns or trade.

2. For having abused and rendered contemptible the Magistrates of Justice, by advancing to places of judicature scandalous and ignorant favorites.

3. For having wronged his Majesty's prerogative and interest by assuming monopoly of the beaver trade, and for having in that unjust gain betrayed and sold his Majesty's Country and the lives of his loyal subjects to the barbarous heathen.

4. For having protected, favored, and emboldened the Indians against his Majesty's loyal subjects; never contriving, requiring, or appointing any due or proper means of satisfaction for their many invasions, robberies, and murders committed upon us.

5. For having, when the army of English was just upon the track of those Indians, who now in all places burn, spoil, murder, and when we might with ease have destroyed them who then were in open hostility, for then having expressly countermanded and sent back our army, by passing his word for the peaceable demeanor of the said Indians, who immediately prosecuted their evil intentions, committing horrid murders and robberies in all places, being protected by the said engagement and word past of him the said Sir William Berkeley; having ruined and laid desolate a great part of his Majesty's Country, and have now drawn themselves into such obscure and remote places, and are by their success so emboldened and confirmed, by their confederacy so strengthened, that the cries of blood are in all places, and the terror and consternation of the people so great, are now become, not only a difficult, but a very formidable enemy, who might at first with ease have been destroyed.

Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson, eds., *A Library of American Literature from the Earliest Settlement to the Present Time*, vol. 3, *Literature of the Revolutionary Period, 1765–1787* (New York: Charles L. Webster, 1888), 448–449.

PRACTICING Historical Thinking

Identify: Who, according to Bacon and his rebels, was the cause of their complaints? In what ways does he implicate local Native Americans in these complaints?

Analyze: Why did Bacon appeal to both the king and his fellow countrymen in his charges against the governor?

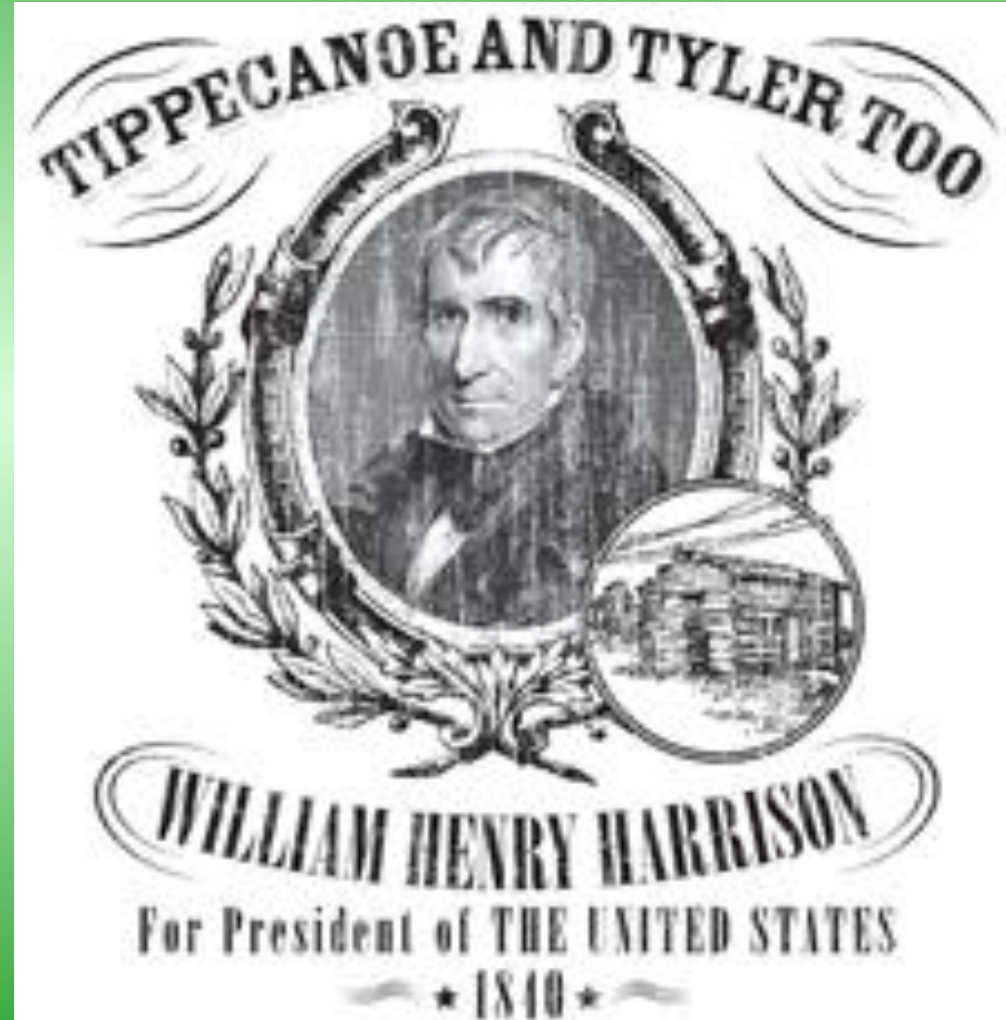
Evaluate: What does this document tell us about the relations between natives and the English in the Virginia backcountry and the ways in which this relationship played into rivalries within Jamestown society?

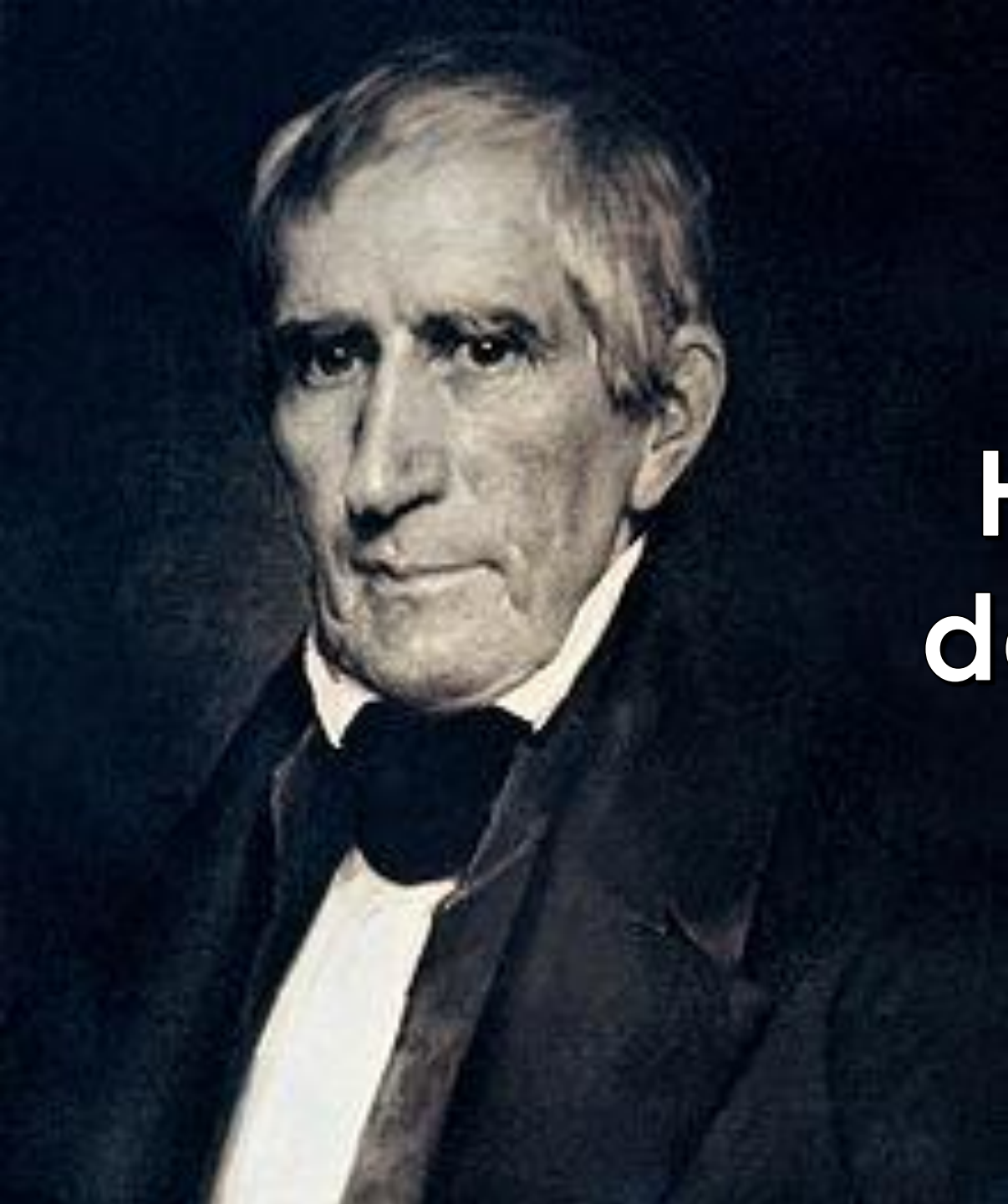
BIG IDEAS

- **The South** remained **politically, culturally, and ideologically distinct** from the north.
- As overcultivation depleted arable land in the Southeast, slaveholders relocated their **agricultural enterprises to the new Southwest**, increasing **sectional tensions** over the institution of slavery.
- **States' rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping** provided the foundation for the **Southern defense of slavery** as a positive good.
- **African Americans** developed both **overt and covert ways to resist** the **dehumanizing** nature of slavery
- **Abolitionists**, although a minority in the North, will develop a variety of strategies to **campaign against slavery**.

Election of 1840

- **Whigs chose William Henry Harrison**
- **Vice President John Tyler**
 - **Former Democrat**



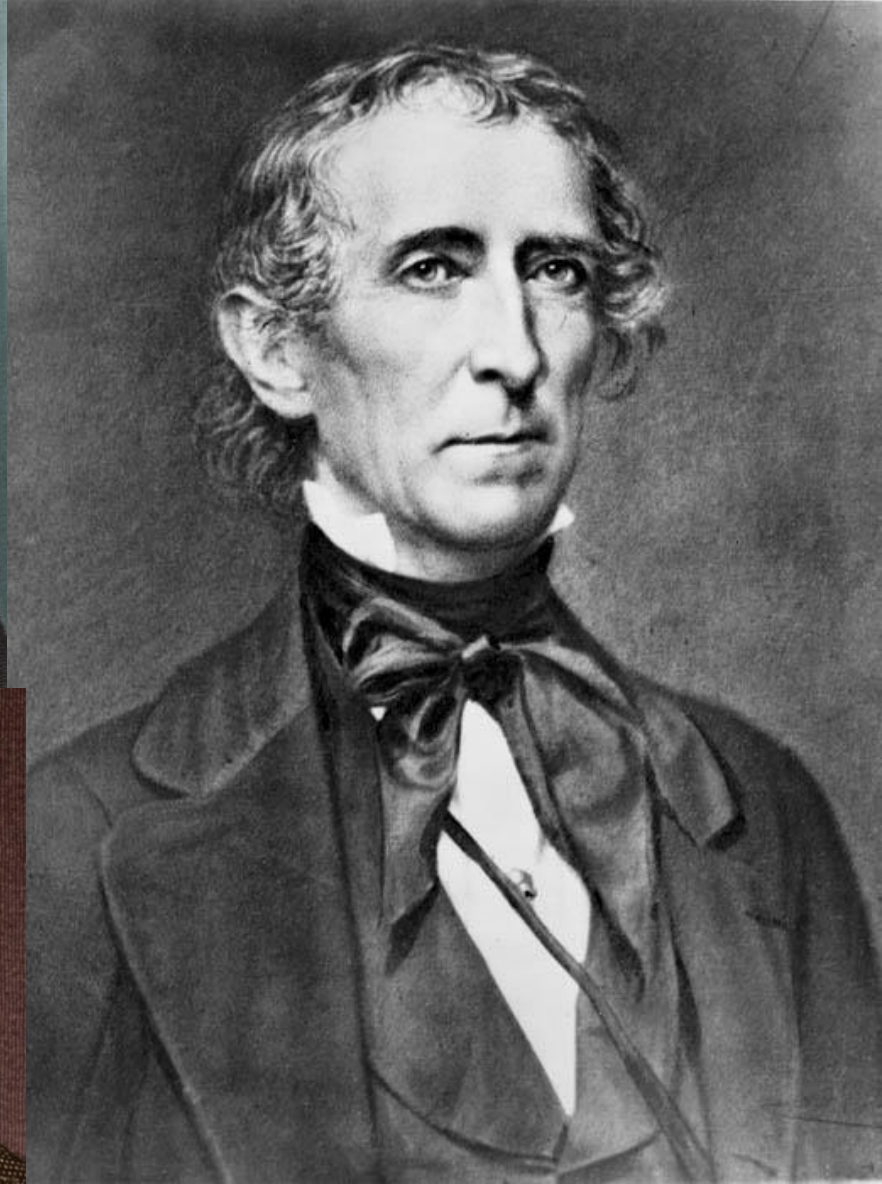
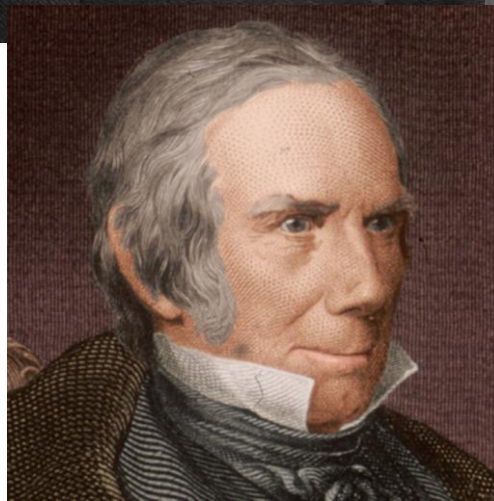
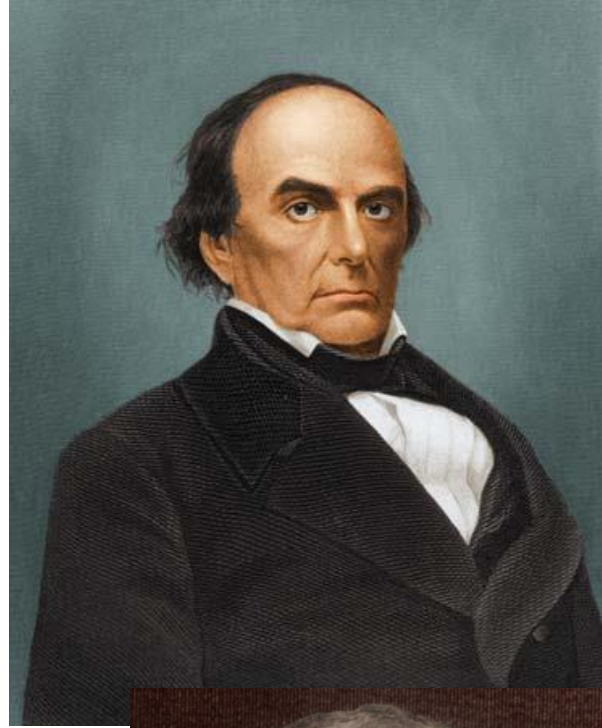


**Harrison 68 dies 32
days into presidency**



Beef with President Tyler

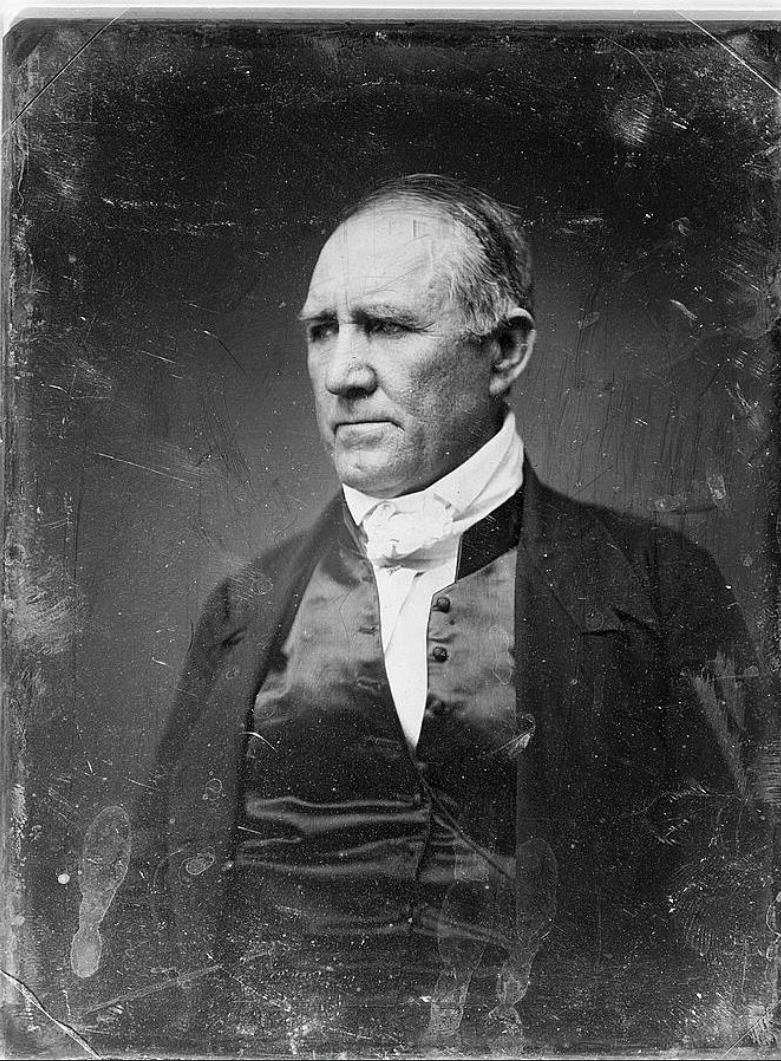
- Tyler still holds many **Democrat** beliefs
- **Starts to block** goals of **the Whig party** (led by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster)
- **Attempts to annex Texas**
 - **Defeated by Congress**



A COUNTRY CALLED TEXAS

- SPAIN OWNS TEXAS AND DOES NOT ALLOW AMERICANS TO SETTLE THERE
- MEXICO WINS INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN AND ALLOWS AMERICANS TO SETTLE IN TEXAS IF THEY:
 - BECOME CITIZENS OF MEXICO
 - OBEY MEXICAN LAWS
 - WORSHIP IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH





American settlers in Texas

- Stephen Austin was granted permission to settle Americans in Texas.
- Other Americans, known as *empresarios* (contractors) were also given large land grants.
- The number of Americans in Texas grew from 300 in 1823 to 50,000 in 1836 far outnumbering Mexican Texans or Tejanos.

THEY DID
NONE OF
THESE



Americans in to Texas were supposed to:

1. Become Mexican citizens
2. Become Catholic
3. Not bring slaves into Texas

MEXICO CHANGES ITS MIND

- WITH THE PROMISE OF LOTS OF LAND, MANY AMERICANS GO TO TEXAS.
- MANY AMERICANS REFUSE TO FOLLOW THE MEXICAN'S LAWS
- IN 1830, MEXICO REFUSES TO ALLOW ANY MORE AMERICANS INTO TEXAS
- THE MEXICANS VOW TO FORCE THE NEW SETTLERS TO FOLLOW MEXICAN LAWS.



Conflict in Texas



Because Americans violated Mexican laws, they banned American immigration in 1830. Mexico also placed heavy tariffs on American goods.



In 1834 General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana became dictator and abolished the Mexican 1824 constitution.



Americans and Tejanos (Mexican Texans) were upset the constitutional guarantees of local self-rule were abolished with the constitution, as well as the abolition of slavery. Many Americans relied upon slave labor and opposed Santa Ana's strict abolitionist stance.



Fighting broke out between the Mexican army and Texans, both Americans and some Tejanos, signaling the start of the Texas revolution for independence.



General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana: commander of Mexican forces



James Bowie:
CO-
commander of
the Alamo



Davy Crockett: U.S. legislator and hero of the Alamo



William B. Travis: co-commander of the Alamo

TEXANS TAKE ACTION

- WITH THE HELP OF THE TEJANOS (MEXICANS WHO LIVED IN TEXAS), AMERICANS IN TEXAS, REBELLED AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.
- DETERMINED TO END THE AMERICAN REBELLION IN TEXAS, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT SENDS OUT ITS ARMY TO CRUSH THE REBELS.



DECLARING INDEPENDENCE

- WHILE THE MEXICANS WERE ABOUT TO ATTACK THE AMERICANS IN TEXAS, THE AMERICANS DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM MEXICO.
- THE AMERICANS SET UP A NEW COUNTRY CALLED THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.
- SAM HOUSTON WAS THE COMMANDER OF THEIR ARMY



THE ALAMO

- 190 TEXANS TAKE UP DEFENSE IN AN OLD SPANISH MISSION
- 6000 MEXICAN SOLDIERS ATTACK THE ALAMO



- WILLIAM TRAVIS IS THE COMMANDER OF THE AMERICANS IN THE ALAMO. HE REFUSES TO SURRENDER.
- ALL OF THE DEFENDERS IN THE ALAMO ARE KILLED ALONG WITH ALMOST 1500 MEXICAN SOLDIERS.
- THE SLAUGHTER AT THE ALAMO ANGERED MANY TEXANS AND SET OFF CRIES FOR REVENGE. "REMEMBER THE ALAMO" WAS THE WAR CRY OF THE TEXANS.

The Battle of the Alamo: Mexican pyrrhic victory

A pyrrhic victory is one where the winner sustained heavy damage to win. Fighting lasted from February 23-March 6, 1836 at the Alamo in San Antonio, an old Spanish mission. The revolutionaries forced the Mexican troops in San Antonio to surrender and occupied the Alamo. When General Santa Ana arrived, the 13 day battle pitted few revolutionaries against the army of Mexico. Although the Mexicans ultimately won the battle, the revolutionaries were able to win the war.



TEXAS WINS INDEPENDENCE

- TEXANS ARMY CAPTURES GENERAL SANTA ANNA AND FORCE THE MEXICAN GENERAL TO SIGN A TREATY GRANTING TEXAS INDEPENDENCE.
- THE NEW COUNTRY OF TEXAS BECAME KNOWN AS THE “LONE STAR REPUBLIC” DUE TO THE SINGLE WHITE STAR ON THEIR FLAG.



Mexico lost the war and the Republic of Texas was established, 1836



Within a month of Santa Ana's victory at the Alamo his army was destroyed at the Battle of San Jacinto.



He was captured and forced to grant Texas independence from Mexico.



Although later Santa Ana renounced the agreement Texas was never again seriously threatened by invasion.

Map of the new Republic of Texas

AMERICA REFUSES TO ANNEX TEXAS

- THE UNITED STATES REFUSE TO ANNEX TEXAS.
- AT ISSUE WAS SLAVERY. KNOWING THAT MANY TEXANS OWNED SLAVES, NORTHERNERS DID NOT WANT TO ALLOW TEXAS TO JOIN THE UNION



The Texans expected the U.S. to annex them as a new slave state. If Texas was annexed as a slave state, the ratio of free to slave states would tilt in favor of slavery. Congress was also worried about starting a war with Mexico. As a result, Congress recognized Texas as a nation but did not annex it until 1845.

NO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

It having been announced by the Government organ that a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas has been negotiated and signed, and will soon be presented to the Senate, the undersigned call upon the citizens of New York, without distinction of Party, who are opposed to the Ratification of said Treaty, to meet at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening, the 22d of April inst., to express their opposition to the same.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1844.

Albert Gallatin
Almon R. Thompson
Reford L. Lord
Mathias Tompkins
W. C. Bryant
D. D. Field
H. Stowell
Theodore Tilton
Thos. W. Tucker
Mr. D. Natunam
Shipman Knappes
Saml J. Mott
Law B. Ruyler
Green Taggart
Thos. Lord
J. W. Edmunds

Anti-annexation documents from the 1830's

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL,

TO PROTEST AGAINST

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

According to public notice, a very full and most respectable meeting of Citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was convened in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1838.

THE meeting was called to order at 10. A. M. by Francis Jackson, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edmund Quincy, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, John W. Browne, H. B. Stanton and Alden Bradford, Esq's. and the Rev. Henry Colman. The following resolutions were then passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, certain persons, assuming to represent other persons, called the Government and People of Texas, have proposed the annexation of that province to these United States, and

Whereas, that proposal, rejected by the Executive, has been revived in the Senate of the United States, and seems about to be presented for the serious consideration and definitive action of Congress; therefore, to mark the sense which the people of Boston, in Faneuil Hall convened, entertain on that most important subject;

Be it Resolved, That the separation of Texas from the Republic of Mexico, has been the work, not of the pure spirit of liberty, but of tyranny, cupidity, ingratitude and fraud.

Resolved, That it has been principally effected by fugitives from justice, unprincipled adventurers, unlawful intruders, and corrupt emissaries and conspirators from the United States.

Resolved, That the duties of neutrality, the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the laws of the United States, have all been violated by the citizens of the United States, in relation to the contest in Texas; and this too, without any adequate efforts, on the part of our Government, to restrain or punish them as the laws and their duty required.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation would render the Government of the United States in some measure obnoxious to the censure of approving of the disorders and evils which have occurred in that country.

Resolved, That said annexation would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States; that by the formation of several new slave States, it would destroy forever that balance of political power, and reopen those rival pretensions and contending claims, which that Constitution adjusted.

Resolved, That said annexation would be likely to involve us in a war with Mexico, with tribes of injured and vindictive Aborigines, and slaves, and in all probability with a leading European power; wars which would be destructive to the commerce and prosperity of the northern States, as they would be dangerous and disgraceful to the whole country.

Resolved, That all this is required of the good and free people of the United States, principally for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the curse and crimes of Slavery and the Slave-trade, in a vast and noble territory, now by the laws of Mexico entirely free.

Resolved, That every measure which our Government has adopted, in relation to the insurrection in Canada, is a proclamation of its guilt in relation to Texas, and furnishes a new proof, that the object of the Texian enterprise and conspiracy is to extend the Slavery of the South, and to secure forever a preponderance of slave votes in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That while we have never refused to pay taxes for the purpose of buying new and vast tracts of fertile land, to be occupied by our southern countrymen, and exhausted by their fatal system of labor; yet from the proposed participation in crime, the entire prostration of national honor, the defiance of the moral sentiment of mankind, and of the judgments of Almighty God, we shrink with feelings of loathing and horror.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting, to the Senators and Representatives from this State and District, to be laid before both Houses of Congress, and of the General Court of Massachusetts.

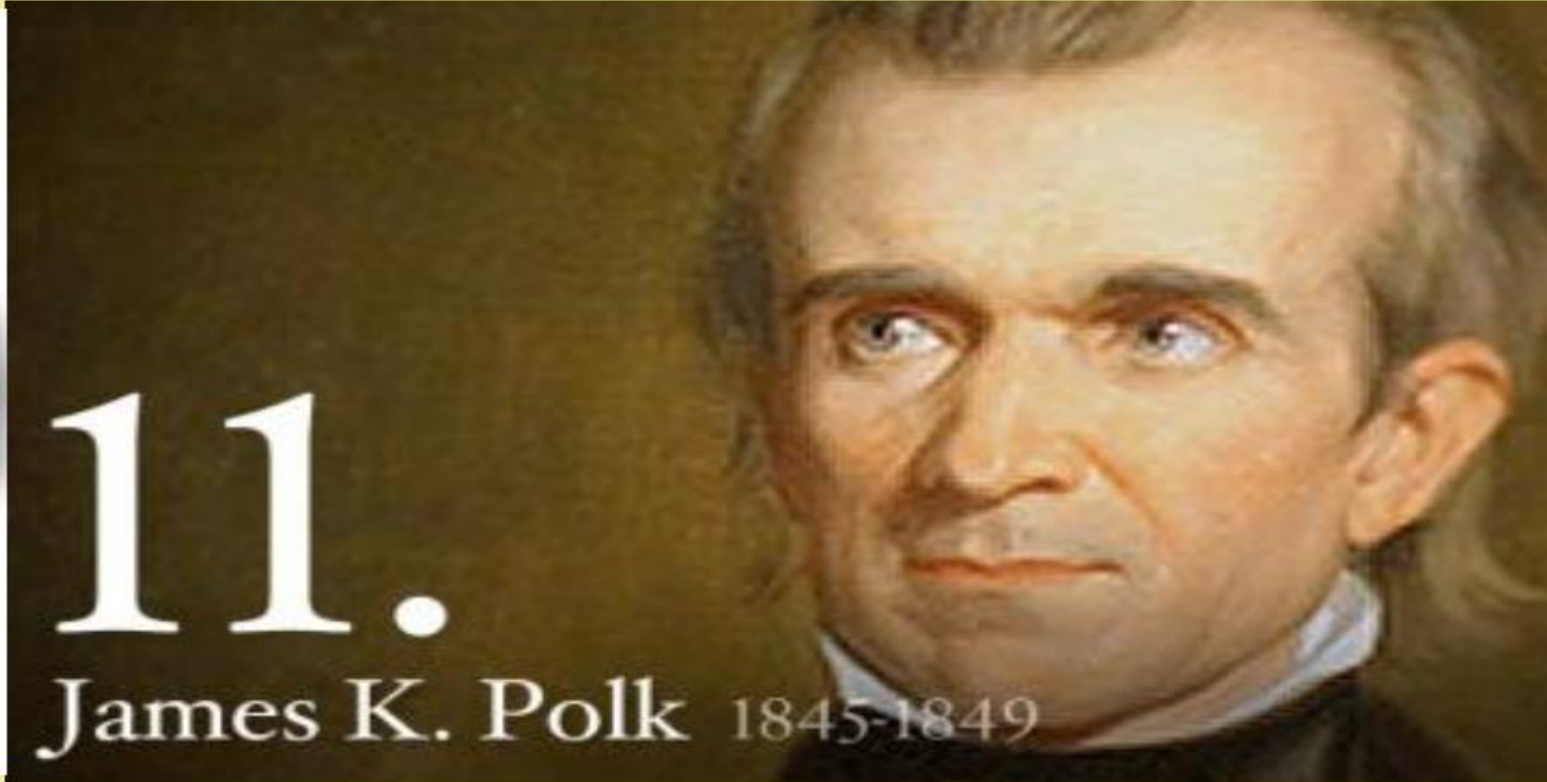
The following additional resolutions were moved by Alden Bradford, Esq. and were unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That as the people and government of Mexico are opposed to the independence of Texas, and will probably resort to force to recover it, the United States would be involved in a long and expensive war with that and other nations, if this Territory should be received into the Union, for then we should be obliged to assist in defending the country, at whatever cost and sacrifice.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens in other parts of the State and of the Union, be invoked to co-operate with us in our efforts to prevent the extension of Slavery, to defend the rights of human nature, and to save the Republic from a speedy and inglorious overthrow.

AMASA WALKER, Chairman.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

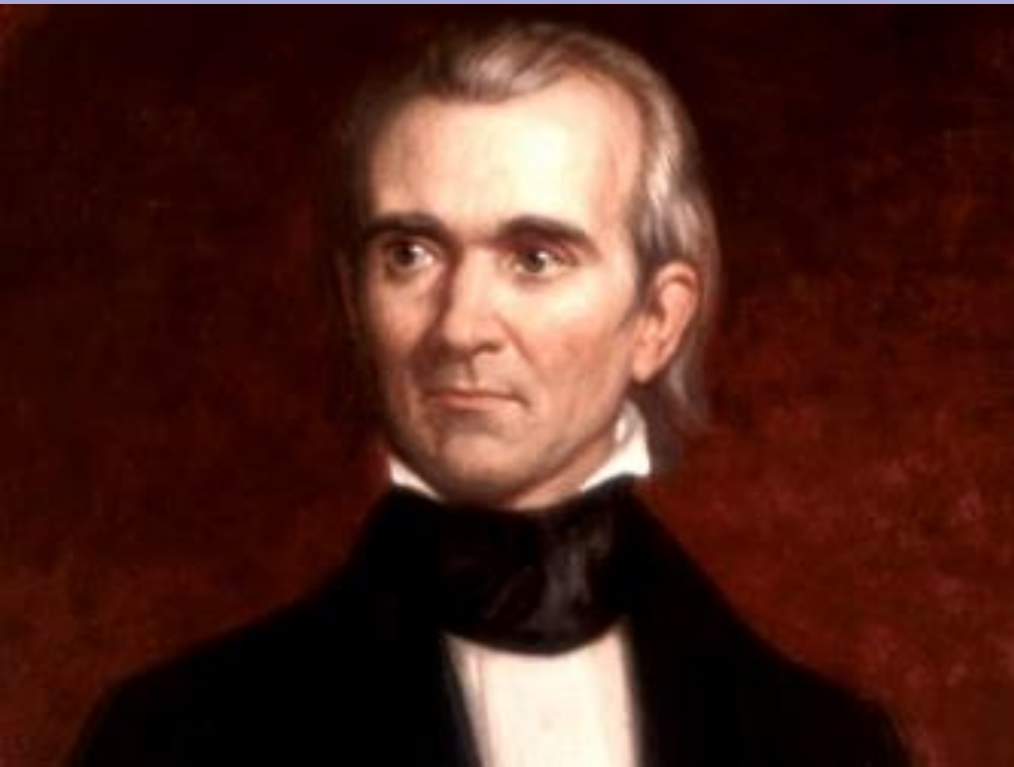
Texas Annexed!



- **Lame duck President John Tyler submitted proposal and Congress annexed Texas**
 - **Accomplished by a joint resolution (only need a majority of both houses)**
 - **Does not need 2/3 approval by Senate**

GOALS OF JAMES K. POLK

- **Lower the tariff**
- **National Expansion:**
MANIFEST DESTINY



- **Expansion into Oregon**
 - **“54° 40’ , or Fight!”**
threat to England
- **Annexation of Texas**
- **Acquisition of CA**

MANIFEST DESTINY

- “FROM SEA TO SHINING SEA”
- MANIFEST MEANS CLEAR OR OBVIOUS
- DESTINY MEANS SOMETHING THAT IS SURE TO HAPPEN.
- AMERICANS WHO BELIEVED IN MANIFEST DESTINY THOUGHT THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS CLEARLY MEANT TO EXPAND TO THE PACIFIC



MANIFEST DESTINY

- **Belief that it was America's destiny to conquer and civilize the entire continent**
 - Built upon belief of **white superiority**
- **Term coined by John O'Sullivan in 1845**
 - Western expansion been going on for some time
 - Louisiana Purchase (1803)
 - Missouri Compromise 1820
 - Jackson's Indian Removal policies in 1830s
- **Issue of slavery complicates the issue of western expansion**

Manifest Destiny led to war with Mexico and the Oregon territory becoming part of the U.S.



Manifest Destiny was the belief the U.S. had a God given mission to spread its civilization by conquest to the entire western hemisphere no matter who it harmed.

Reasons for Manifest Destiny



Technological innovations like the telegraph, steamship and railroad could link distant places like Oregon and California that had once seemed remote.



A belief that democracy must continue to grow in order to survive.



A desire to expand the benefits of American civilization.



Southerners were anxious to acquire new lands for additional slave states.



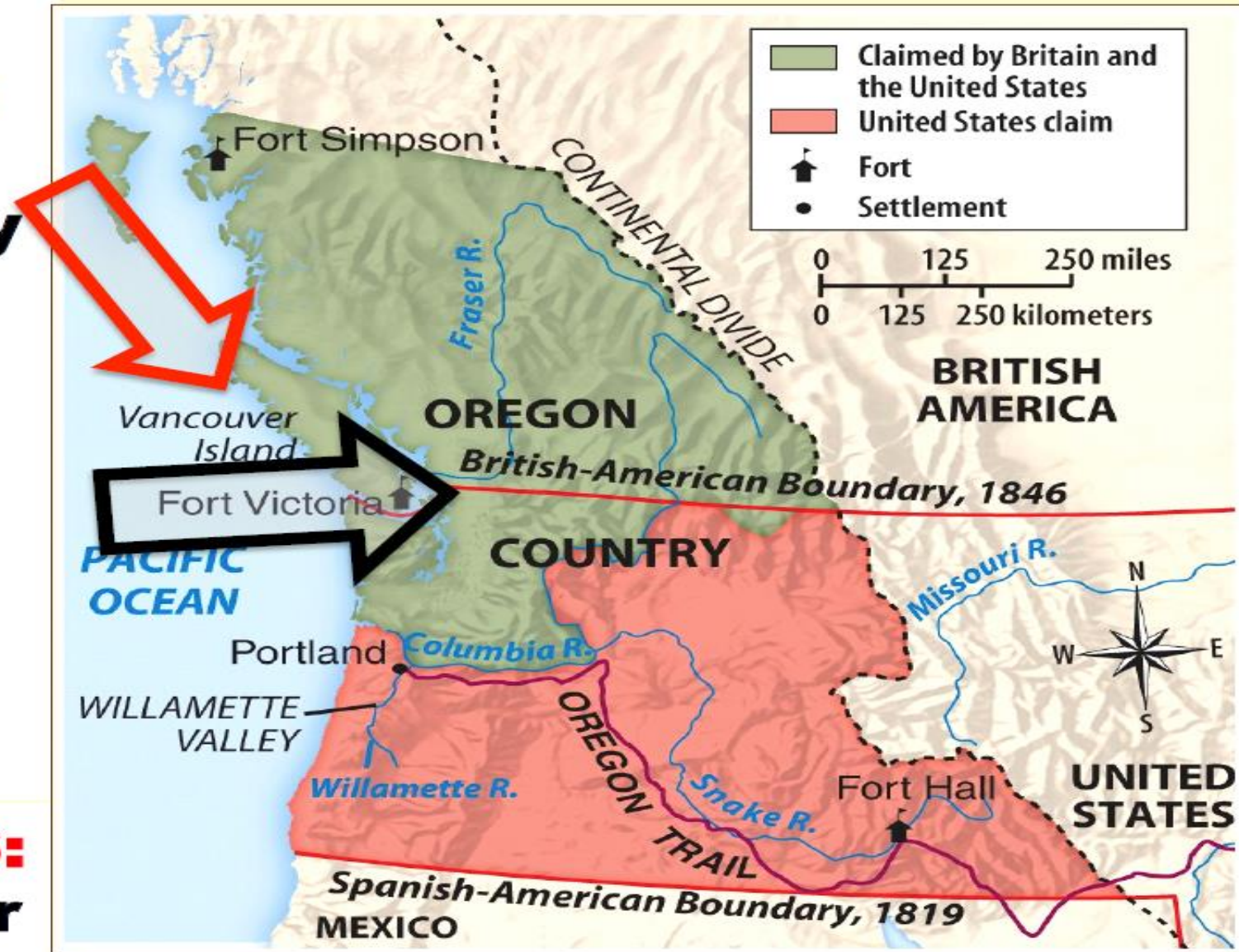
A need to develop new markets made the acquisition of pacific ports a priority.



Fear that Great Britain would try and block American annexation of Texas and might expand her own holdings in North America.

The Oregon Dispute: “54’ 40° or Fight!”

- **Anglo-American Convention of 1818:** U.S. and England agreed to peacefully jointly occupy Oregon territory
- **Oregon Trail:** Many American settlers flood into the area
- **Major issue in the Election of 1844**
- ✓ **Oregon Treaty 1846:** 49th parallel, No war needed



MOUNTAIN MEN

- *MOUNTAIN MEN* WERE THE FIRST WHITE MEN TO ENTER THE ORGAN COUNTRY. THESE MEN TRAPPED ANIMALS AND LIVED OFF OF THE LAND
- **RENDEZVOUS**: A FRENCH WORD MEANING GET TOGETHER. MOUNTAIN MEN WOULD GATHER AT A PLACE TO TRADE FURS, PLAY GAMES AND HAVE A PARTY.



MISSIONARIES IN OREGON

- THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS TO MAKE PERMANENT HOMES WERE MISSIONARIES.
- MISSIONARIES PLANNED TO CONVERT THE NATIVE AMERICANS INTO CHRISTIANS
- MISSIONARIES HELPED STIR UP INTEREST IN THE OREGON COUNTRY



ST MARY'S AMONG THE FLAT-HEADS.

(See Letter N^o 23)

WAGON TRAINS WEST

- FAMILIES IN THE EAST TRAVELED WEST TO THE OREGON COUNTRY.
- BY 1843, WAGON TRAINS LEFT EVERY SPRING FOR OREGON FOLLOWING THE OREGON TRAIL
- BETWEEN 1840 AND 1860, 50,000 AMERICANS HAD REACHED OREGON. MANY PEOPLE FELT THAT SINCE SO MANY AMERICANS WERE IN OREGON, OREGON SHOULD BECOME AN AMERICAN STATE.



BEEF WITH MEXICO

- Mexico still viewed **Texas** as part of Mexico
 - Dispute over river Rio Grande & Nueces river
- Polk attempts **to buy California** from Mexico
 - **Slidell Mission**: Mexico refuses offer of \$25 million for CA
- Polk sends **Zachary Taylor into disputed territory** between Mexico and Texas
 - U.S. forces attacked in April 1846
- **Mexican American War** begins: 1846-1848

THE MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR

- JAMES POLK IS ELECTED PRESIDENT
- ENGLAND AGREES TO DIVIDE THE OREGON COUNTRY ALONG THE 54/40 BORDER LINE.
- HOWEVER, MEXICO WILL NOT GIVE UP PARTS OF TEXAS WITHOUT A FIGHT
- AT FIRST, AMERICA DOES NOT WANT TO ANNEX TEXAS, BUT WHEN TEXAS THREATENS TO BECOME FRIENDS WITH ENGLAND, THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ANNEXES TEXAS. THIS STARTS A WAR WITH MEXICO.



CONTROVERSY

- **Northern Whigs** oppose the war
 - See it as an attempt by **Southerners to extend slavery**
- **Lincoln** introduces the **“Spot Resolution”** demanding to know if attack really took place on U.S. soil
- **Wilmot Proviso**: attempted to **ban slavery** in any territory **acquired from Mexico**
 - **Passed by House, rejected by Senate**



Tension with Mexico over Texas led to war



BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:"

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto: and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced them on the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington the thirteenth day [L. S.] of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

President Polk's
declaration of war
against Mexico,
May 13, 1846

Even though Mexico signed a treaty, they never really conceded Texas was an independent nation.

When the U.S. annexed Texas in 1845, Mexican/U.S. relations reached a breaking point.

President Polk sent an envoy, James Slidell, to seek a peaceful resolution, however the Mexican President, Mariano Parades, ordered Slidell out of Mexico and threatened war.

President Polk ordered troops to the border.

On April 25, 1846 a unit commanded by Captain Thornton was ambushed by Mexican soldiers and suffered casualties.

VOLUNTEERS!



Men of the Granite State!

Men of Old Rockingham!! the strawberry-bed of patriotism, renowned for bravery and devotion to Country, rally at this call. Santa Anna, recking with the generous confidence and magnanimity of your countrymen, is in arms, eager to plunge his traitor-dagger in their bosoms. To arms, then, and rush to the standard of the fearless and gallant CUSHING—put to the blush the dastardly meanness and rank torism of Massachusetts. Let the half civilized Mexicans hear the crack of the unerring New Hampshire rifleman, and illustrate on the plains of San Luis Potosi, the fierce, determined, and undaunted bravery that has always characterized her sons.

Col. THEODORE F. ROWE, at No. 31 Daniel-street, is authorized and will enlist men this week for the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. The compensation is \$10 per month—\$20 in advance. Congress will grant a handsome bounty in money and ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.
Portsmouth, Feb. 2, 1847.

RECRUITING OFFICE,

COMPANY B,

SCOTT LEGION REGIMENT,



COL. S. W. BLACK,

Late Col. of 1st Penn. Reg. Mexican War.

TO BE MUSTERED IN IMMEDIATELY.

Capt. JAMES F. HEFLEY.

WAR WITH MEXICO

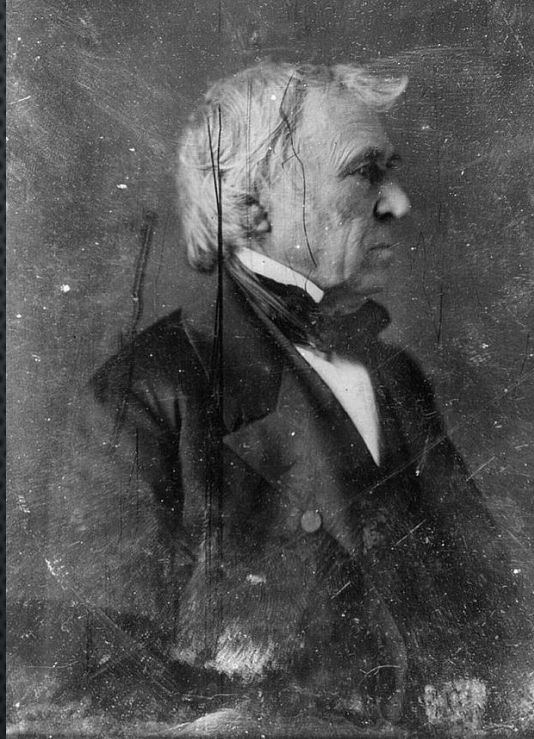
- IN 1846, THE AMERICAN ARMY CROSSES INTO MEXICAN TERRITORY
- MEXICANS AND AMERICANS SHOOT AT EACH OTHER. AMERICANS BLAME THE MEXICANS FOR STARTING THE WAR.
- THE AMERICAN ARMY DEFEATS THE MEXICAN ARMY AND WINS LARGE AREAS OF LAND.
- THE UNITED STATES NOW CROSSES THE CONTINENT FROM THE ATLANTIC OCEAN TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.



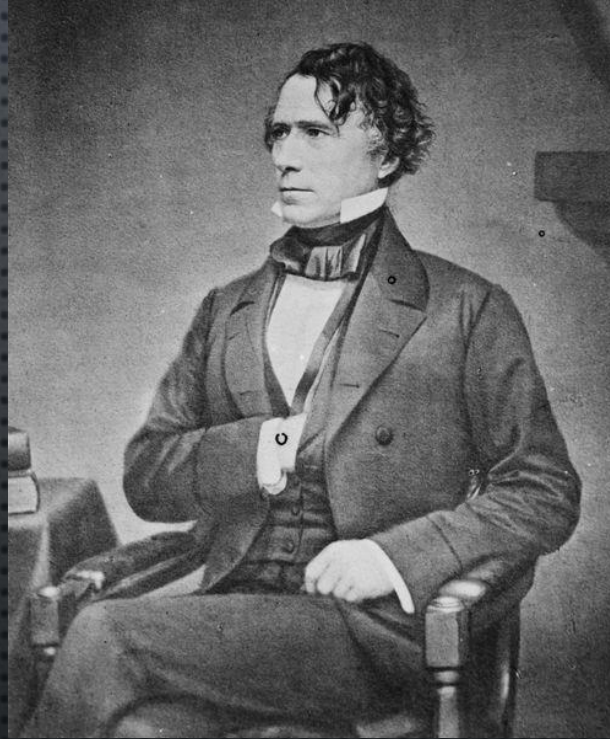
The Mexican American War, 1846-1848



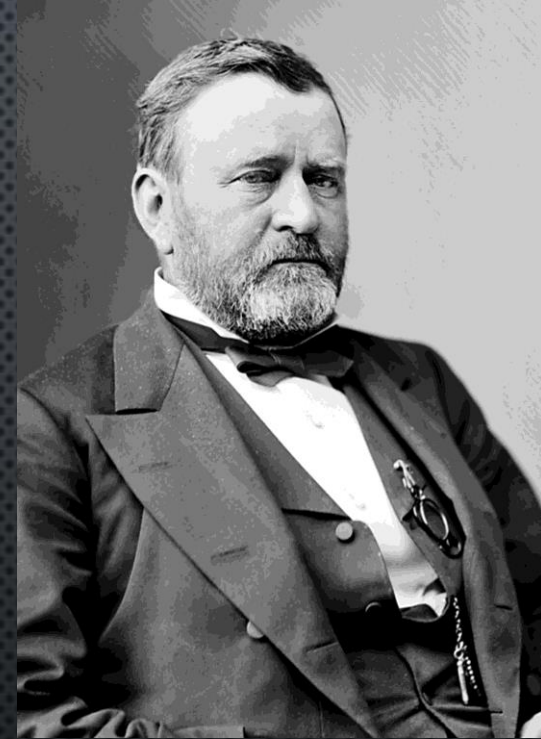
The war proved to be a training ground for future Civil War soldiers. Three later presidents also served in the war.



Future president General Zachary Taylor "Old Rough and Ready" commander of U.S. forces in northern Mexico



Future president Franklin Pierce, after serving in Congress volunteered to fight in Mexico City



Future president Ulysses S. Grant fought in the capture of Mexico City

The war with Mexico sparked sectional conflict



Battle of Churubusco

August 20, 1847

The war was the ultimate extension of Manifest Destiny: the belief that Americans had a God given destiny to take over the entire North American continent.

Support for the war tended to vary by region, thus the sectional conflict. Opposition was mainly rooted in the north where many viewed it as a plot to extend slavery.



Ohio Senator Tom Corwin accused Polk of involving the U.S. in a war of aggression.



Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina abstained from voting, correctly foreseeing the war would aggravate sectional strife.



Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster voiced doubts about the constitutionality of Polk's actions, believing Polk had failed to consult adequately with Congress.



Author Henry David Thoreau refused to pay his \$1 Massachusetts poll tax because he believed the war an immoral advancement of slavery.



Former President John Quincy Adams described the war as a southern expedition to find "bigger pens to cram with slaves."

A freshman Whig Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln questioned whether the "spot" where blood had been shed, which had begun the war, was really U.S. soil.

“Bear flag revolt” on June 14, 1846

John Fremont launched a revolution to free California from Mexican control and establish a republic. In less than a month, the territory was independent. When news of the Mexican American War reached California, the goal became statehood. It later became a state in 1850.



California
state flag

The war was fought in northern and central Mexico in many different battles. Although the Mexican army had several victories, the U.S. dominated in the end, captured Mexico City, and forced the Mexicans to surrender.



PEACE WITH MEXICO

- WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY CAPTURE OF THE MEXICAN CAPITAL, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAD NO CHOICE, BUT TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE UNITED STATES.



The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war on February 2, 1848



consent of the Senate thereof; and Presidente de los Estados Unidos by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress: and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in duplicate at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

A. P. Smith *Bernardo Corso*
Genl. J. Cuevas *Genl. J. Cuevas*
Bernardo Corso *A. P. Smith*
Genl. J. Cuevas *A. P. Smith*

TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO (1848)

Mexico gave up claims to Texas

- **Accepts Rio Grande border**

Territory ceded by Mexico to U.S., 1848

Colorado R.

Missouri R.

UNITED STATES

Arkansas R.

Red R.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
(1836–1845)

*Trinity
Sabine*

Claim waived by Texas, 1850

Pecos R.

MEXICO



Mexico gave the U. S. California, New Mexico, and rest of Southwest.

- **Increases U.S. territory by 1/3**

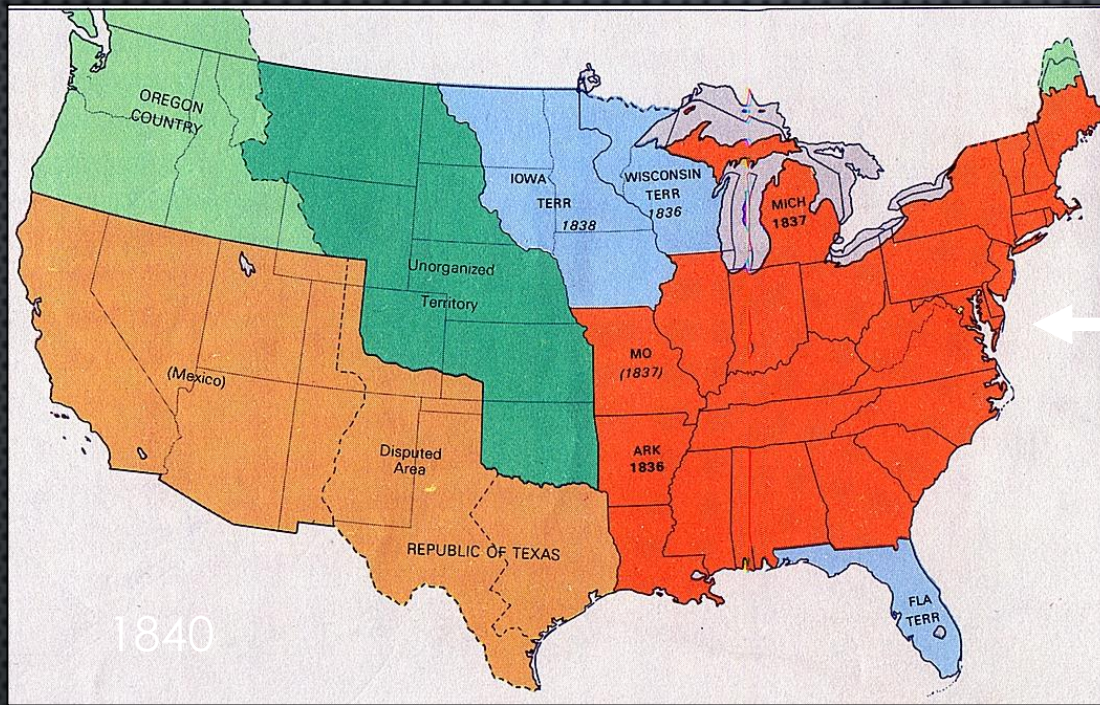
Mexico lost about half of its territory

- **Strains relations between the U.S. and Mexico**

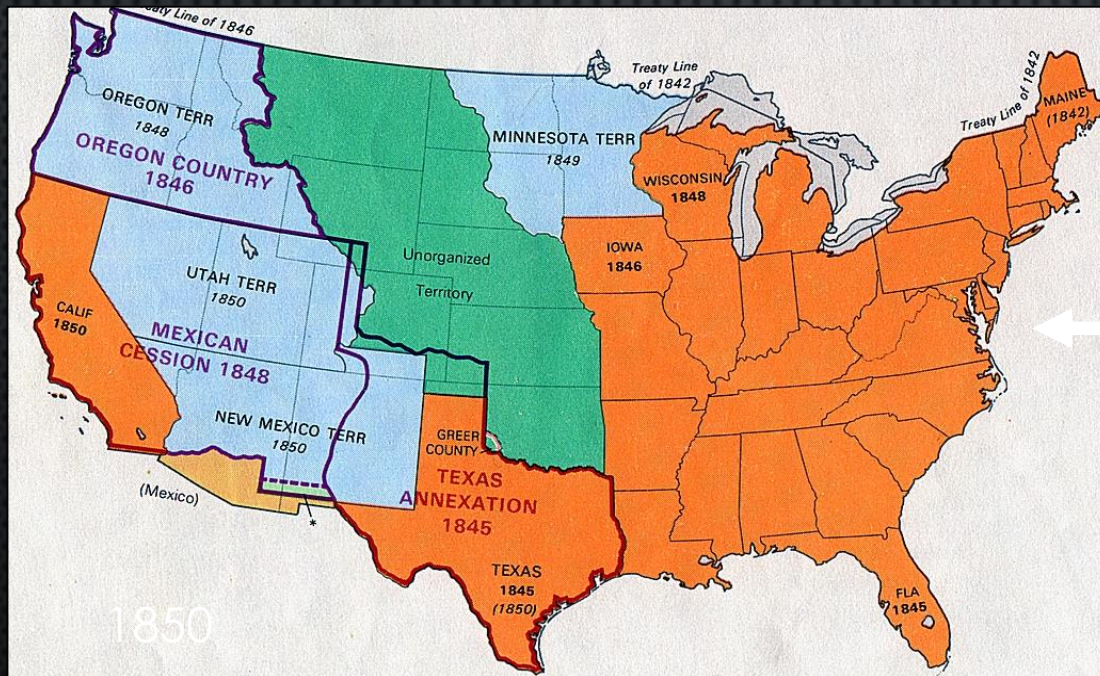
0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

Impact of the war on the United States

1. 525,000 square miles of new territory was added.
2. The Americans suffered heavy losses; the nearly 13,000 dead included only about 1,700 in combat—the rest fell to disease.
3. The war was a proving ground for young military officers (Grant, Jackson, Lee, Meade, Sherman, for example) who would soon put their skills to work against each other in the American Civil War.
4. It led to political problems over the extension of slavery that resulted in the Civil War 13 years later.
5. The U.S. became a Pacific power.
6. The expansion plans of Britain, Russia and France on the North American continent were thwarted.



The U.S. in 1840, prior to Polk's presidency



The U.S. in 1850, after Polk's presidency

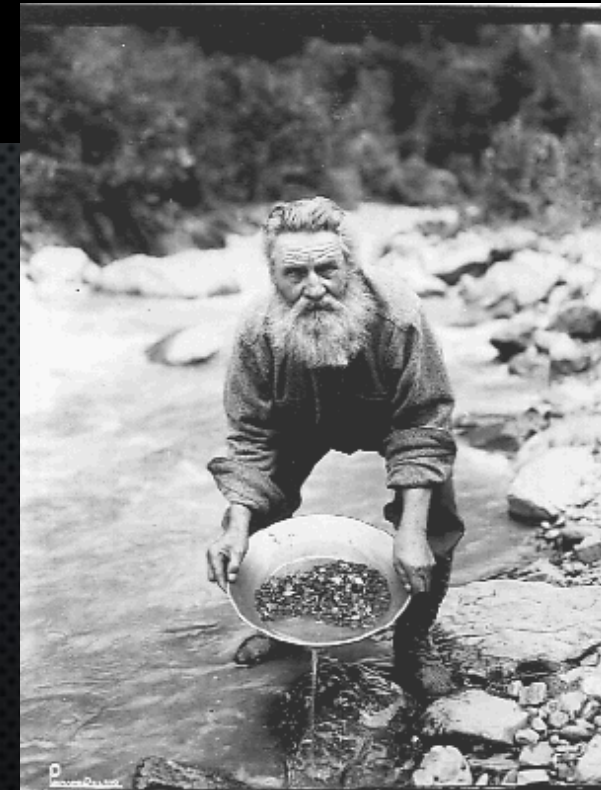
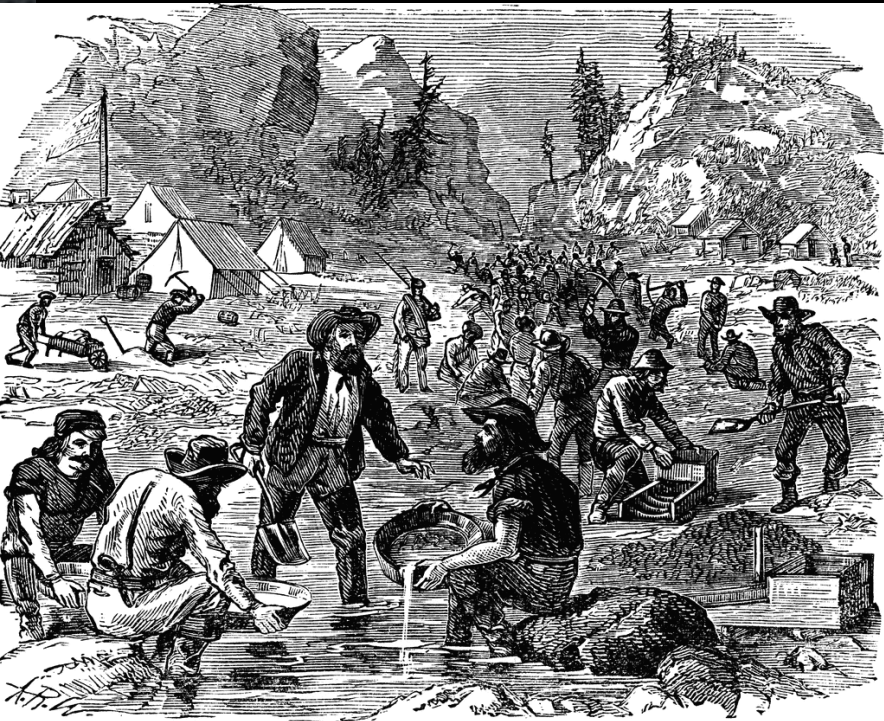
A FINAL ADDITION

- A FEW YEARS AFTER THE MEXICAN WAR, THE UNITED STATES AGREES TO BUY A STRIP OF LAND FROM MEXICO FOR \$10 MILLION DOLLARS. THE LAND WAS CALLED THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.



CALIFORNIA GOLD STRIKE

- GOLD IS FOUND IN CALIFORNIA IN 1849.
- AS THE NEWS SPREAD ACROSS THE COUNTRY, MORE AND MORE PEOPLE MOVE TO CALIFORNIA TO FIND GOLD.
- THE PEOPLE WHO MOVE TO CALIFORNIA IN 1849 WERE KNOWN AS "FORTY-NINERS"



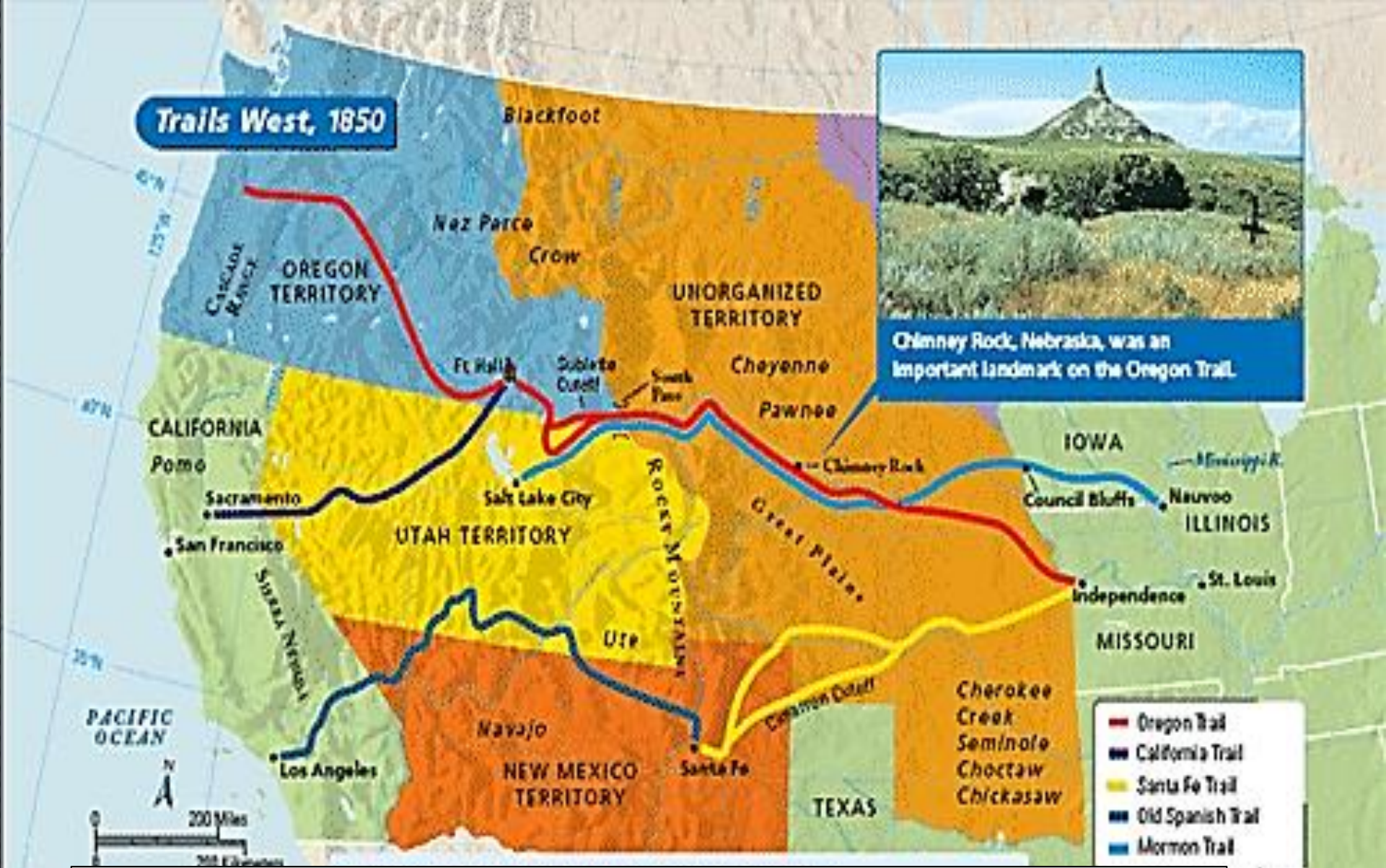
CALIFORNIA GOLD STRIKE

- GREED TURNS SOME MINERS INTO CRIMINALS
- WHEN THE LAW DID NOT CATCH CRIMINALS, GROUPS OF PEOPLE TOOK MATTERS INTO THEIR OWN HANDS, THESE PEOPLE ARE KNOWN AS “VIGILANTES”

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Document-Based Question:
 1. Why do you think some of trails ran along rivers?

ran along rivers?

U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS

Notes 1844-1846:

- 1845 James K. Polk becomes president.
- 1845 Texas becomes a state. Tension with Mexico increases
- 1846 Oregon becomes a U.S. territory.



Growth of the United States to 1853



New Controversies:

(or the return of old)

New territories were brought
into the **Union** which forced
the **issue of slavery** into the
center of **national politics!**

Where, where was the heroic determination of the executive to vindicate our title to the whole of Oregon—yes sir, 'THE WHOLE OR NONE' [?] . . . It has been openly avowed . . . that Oregon and Texas were born and cradled together in the Baltimore Convention; that they were the twin offspring of that political conclave; and in that avowal may be found the whole explanation of the difficulties and dangers with which the question is now attended. . . . I maintain

- "1. That this question . . . is one for negotiations, compromise, and amicable adjustment.
- "2. That satisfactory evidence has not yet been afforded that no compromise which the United States ought to accept can be effected.
- "3. That, if no other mode of amicable settlement remains, arbitration ought to be resorted to. . . ."

—Robert C. Winthrop, speech to the House of Representatives, "Arbitration of the Oregon Question," January 3, 1846

1. Winthrop suggests that Polk's slogan of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" was based mainly on which of the following attitudes?
(A) Polk held strong anti-British sentiments
(B) Polk believed the country needed more free land
(C) Polk hoped to get political benefit
(D) Polk felt pressure from Southerners
2. Which of the following did Winthrop offer as a final way to settle the Oregon question?
(A) The two countries should submit their claims to arbitration
(B) The two countries should negotiate until they reached a compromise
(C) The United States should annex the land and settle it
(D) The United States should purchase the land from Great Britain
3. President Polk accepted a compromise with Britain on the Oregon dispute because
(A) the United States was facing problems with Mexico
(B) the British offered a large payment
(C) the Russians were becoming involved
(D) the people who settled in California were successful



4. Which period was the peak of manifest destiny?
(A) 1776 to 1783
(B) 1803 to 1810
(C) 1819 to 1841
(D) 1842 to 1853
5. One attempt to prevent slavery in the territories was the
(A) Webster-Ashburton Agreement
(B) Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
(C) Ostend Manifesto
(D) Wilmot Proviso
6. By going to war, the United States gained the territory labeled as the
(A) Louisiana Purchase
(B) Oregon Country
(C) Annexation of Texas
(D) Mexican Cession