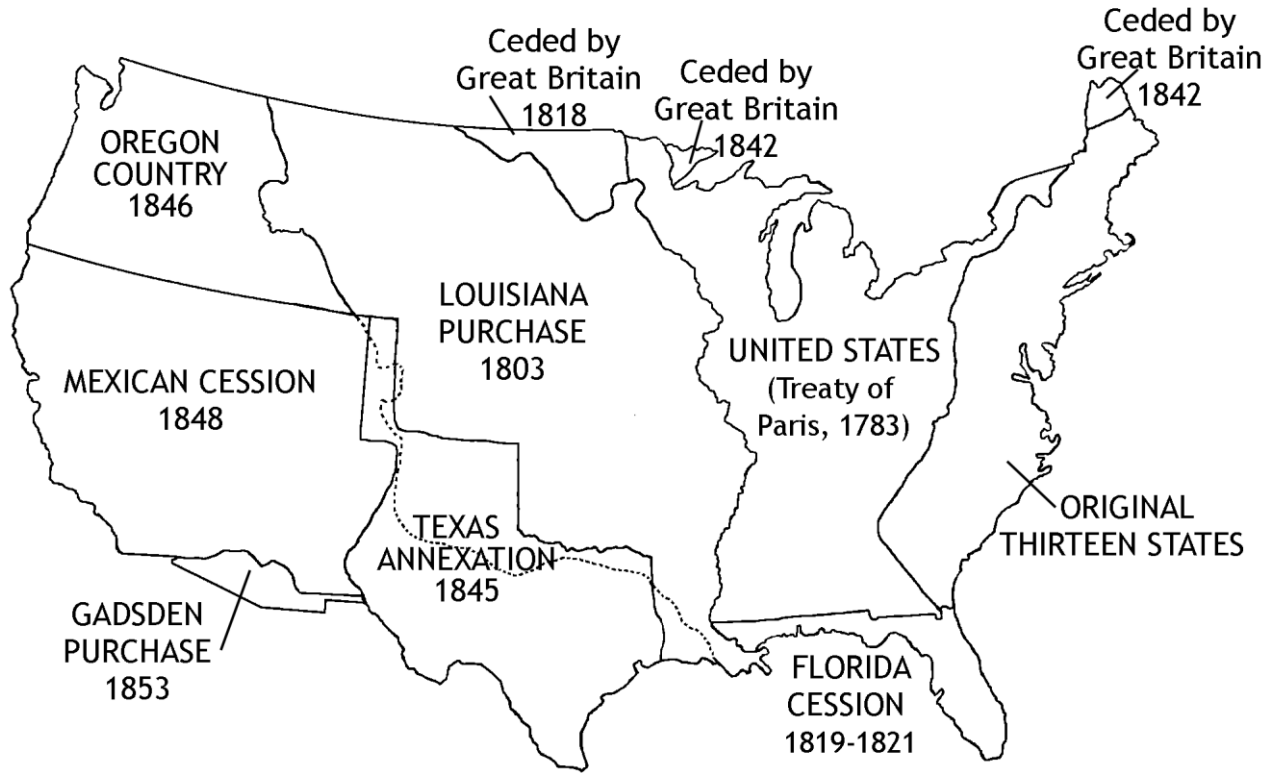
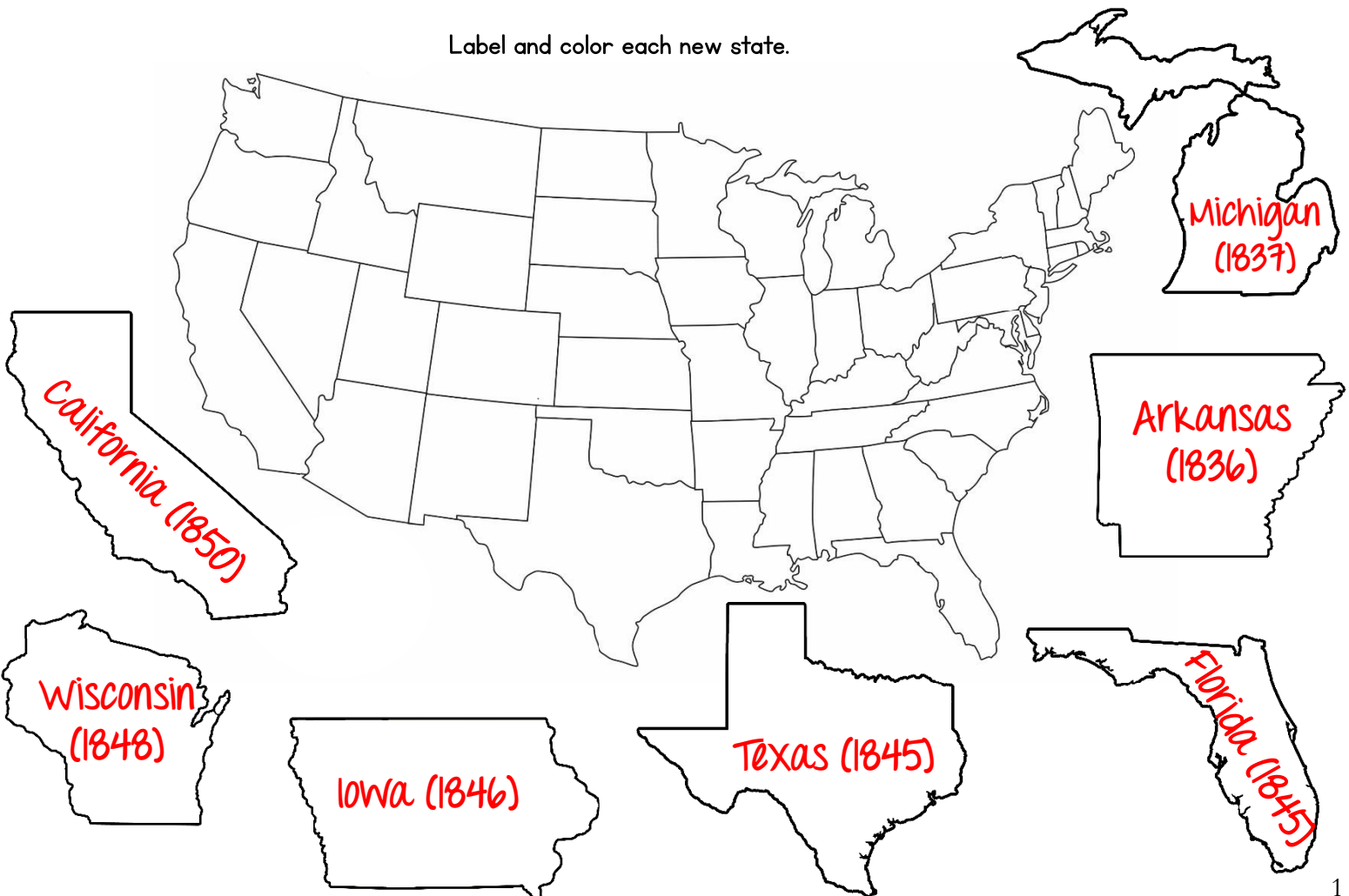


MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1836 - 1850

Label the expansion of the United States



Label and color each new state.

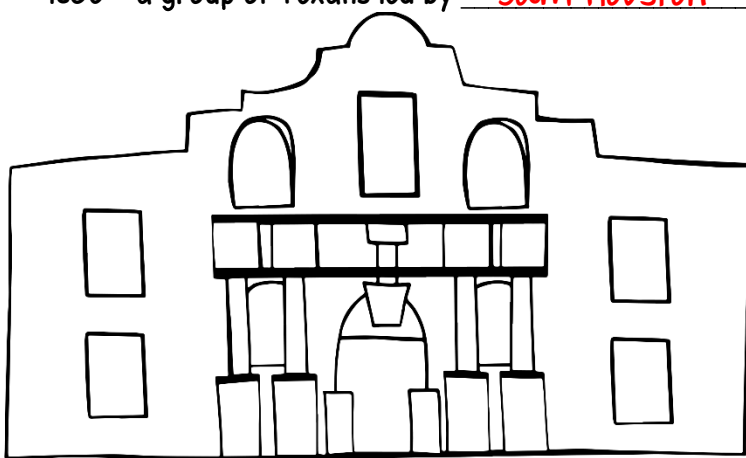
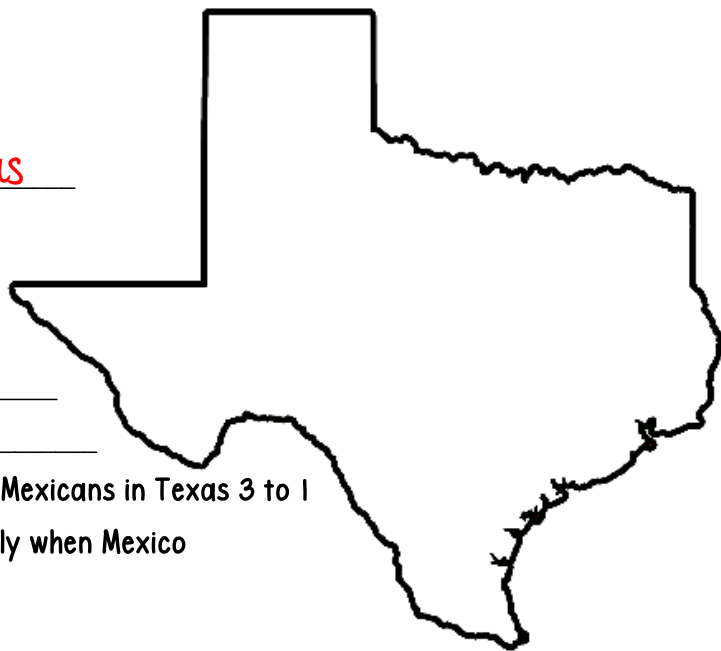


MANIFEST DESTINY

- Manifest Destiny was the belief that the United States had a divine mission to expand westward

TEXAS & INDEPENDENCE

- 1823 - Mexico won its independence from Spain
- American Stephen Austin recruited families to Texas (a northern Mexican province) by offering lots of land
- In order to settle in Texas, American settlers had to:
 1. become Mexican citizens
 2. join the Catholic Church
 3. free some of their slaves
- By 1830 Americans (and their slaves) outnumbered Mexicans in Texas 3 to 1
- Friction between Americans and Mexicans grew especially when Mexico outlawed slavery
- Many Texans discussed the idea of independence
- 1834 - General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna made himself dictator of Mexico and tightened control over Texas
- 1836 - a group of Texans led by Sam Houston declared Texas independent



IMPORTANT BATTLES:

- ALAMO (Feb. - March 1836) - Led by William Travis and Jim Bowie, 188 men including Davy Crockett died while trying to hold off 2000 Mexican soldiers
- GOLIAD (March 1836) - Texas volunteers under Captain Fannin surrendered to the Mexican army, 350 Texans were executed
- SAN JACINTO (April 1836) - Using the cry, "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" Texan forces under the command of General Houston surprised and defeated General Santa Anna at SAN JACINTO RIVER
- In exchange for his freedom, Santa Anna signed a treaty granting Texas its independence
- Mexico will later dissolve the treaty, but made no attempt to regain Texas
- 1836 - Sam Houston was elected President of Texas
- Between 1836-1845, Texas was an independent nation

THE TEXAS ISSUE

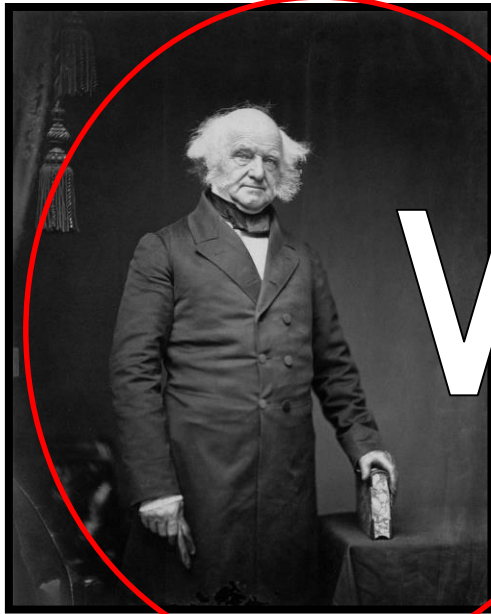
- The issue of Texas statehood was complicated because the United States did not want to go to war with Mexico and the entrance of Texas as a slave state would upset the delicate balance of slave and free states

ELECTION OF 1836

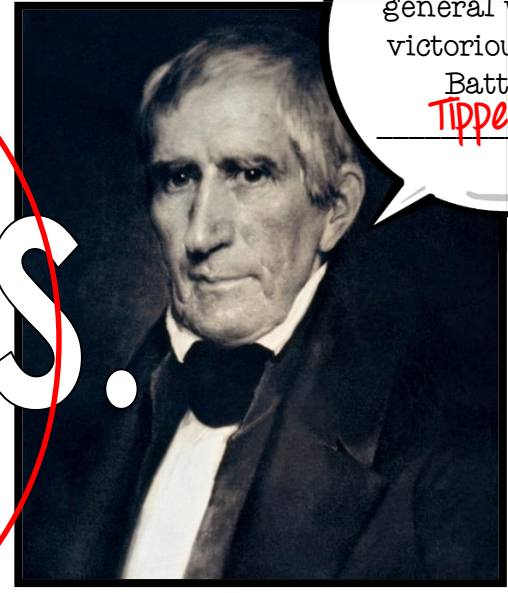
Circle the winner

PRESIDENCY OF VAN BUREN

- The Panic of 1837 sparked a financial crisis that lasted through 1844
- TRAIL OF TEARS (1838) - the Cherokee are the last of the 5 Civilized Tribes forced to move west to a reservation



Martin Van Buren, Democrat



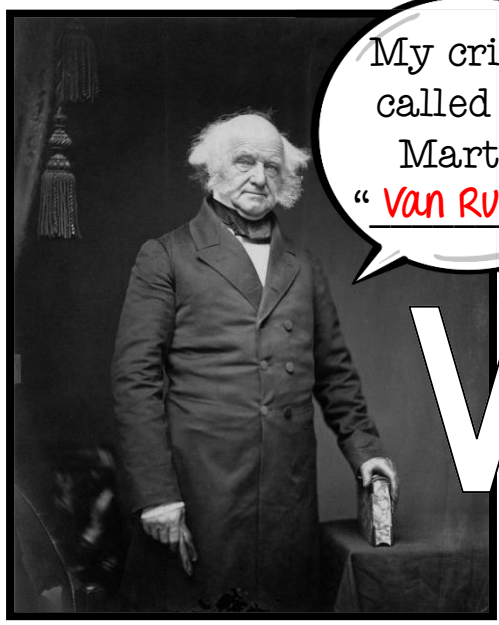
William Henry Harrison, Whig

VS.

I was a well known general who was victorious at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

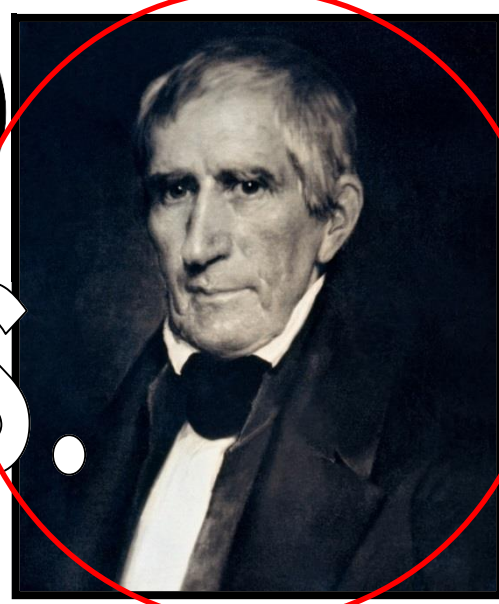
ELECTION OF 1840

Circle the winner



My critics called me Martin "Van Ruin".

Martin Van Buren, Democrat



William Henry Harrison, Whig

VS.

A SHORT PRESIDENCY
William Henry Harrison died of pneumonia after serving only 1 month as president

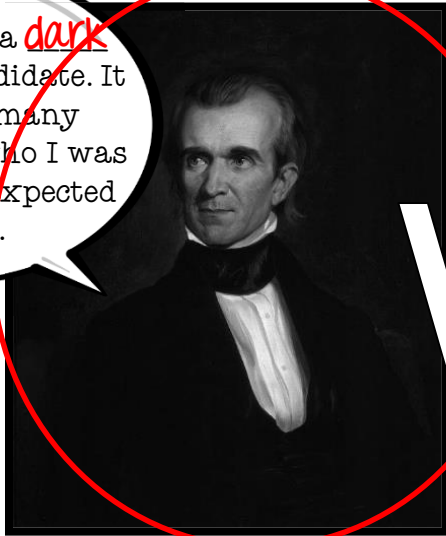
PRESIDENCY OF JOHN TYLER

- Harrison's Vice President, John Tyler, became president and served his term
- Tyler and Congress did not get along and he was kicked out of the Whig party
- During his last days as president, Tyler arranged for the annexation of Texas

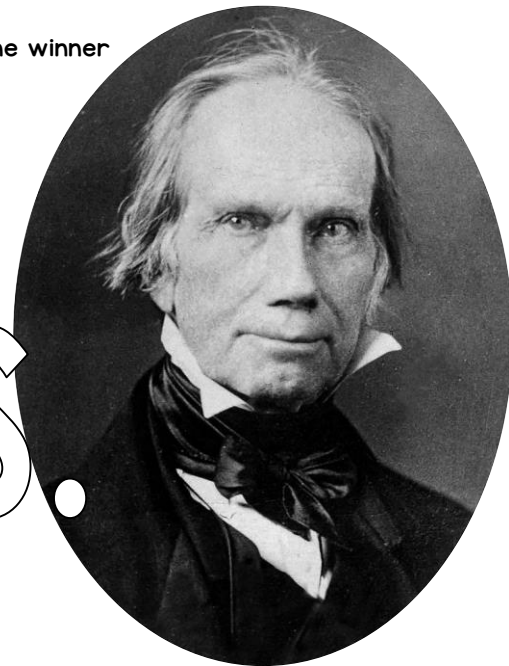
ELECTION OF 1844

Circle the winner

They call me a dark horse candidate. It means not many people knew who I was and I wasn't expected to win.



James K. Polk, Democrat



Henry Clay, Whig

- Democrats had difficulty choosing a candidate but finally chose James K. Polk
- Polk favored the annexation of Texas, reoccupation of all of Oregon ("54'40" or fight!), and the acquisition of California

- The Whig party chose Henry Clay who was first for, then against annexation of Texas

PRESIDENCY OF JAMES K. POLK

- 1845 - Texas was annexed by the United States becoming the nation's 28th state and 15th slave state
- The annexation of Texas leads to problems with Mexico
- Polk sent John Slidell to Mexico to:
 1. Persuade Mexico to sell California and New Mexico territories
 - Mexico refused
 2. Settle dispute concerning the the Mexico/Texas border
 - Mexico said the border was the Nueces River while the U.S. said the border was the Rio Grande, but dispute remained unsettled

APRIL 1846

- President Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor and the U.S. Army to move into disputed territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers
- In reaction to the move by the U.S., the Mexican Army crossed the Rio Grande, captured a U.S. Army patrol killing 11 American soldiers
- Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico because American blood was spilled on American soil
- Whigs in Congress voted against the war, but lost the vote
- Congress declared war on Mexico

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR 1846-1848

IMPORTANT BATTLES:

1. CALIFORNIA

- U.S. Lt. Col. John C. Frémont and his troops helped the BEAR FLAG rebellion overthrow Mexican rule in California
- the Bear Flag Republic was established in June 1846

2. New Mexico

- U.S. General Stephen Kearny and his troops easily took control over Santa Fe and New Mexico in August 1846

3. BUENA VISTA

- In February 1847, U.S. General Zachary Taylor led troops to victory at Buena Vista

4. VERA CRUZ

- U.S. General Winfield Scott led troops to victory at VERA CRUZ (Veracruz) in March 1847 and Mexico City in September 1847

TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO (1848)

- Ended the Mexican-American War
- Mexico recognized the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas
- MEXICAN CESSION - Mexico ceded California and New Mexico to United States
- U.S. paid \$15 million to Mexico and assumed any claims Americans held against Mexico

GADSDEN PURCHASE

- (1854) - Mexico sold the U.S. land needed for a southern transcontinental railroad for \$10 million

 GO TO PAGE I. COLOR THE MEXICAN CESSION AND THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

MORE TERRITORY = MORE TENSION

- acquisition of more western land renewed the sectional debate over slavery
- many northerners viewed the war with Mexico as a southern plot to extend power of slave states

WILMOT PROVISIO

- 1864 - Pennsylvania Congressman David Wilmot proposed that slavery be forbidden in any new territories acquired from Mexico
- the bill passed in House, but failed in the Senate
- did NOT become law

SETTLEMENT OF WESTERN TERRITORIES

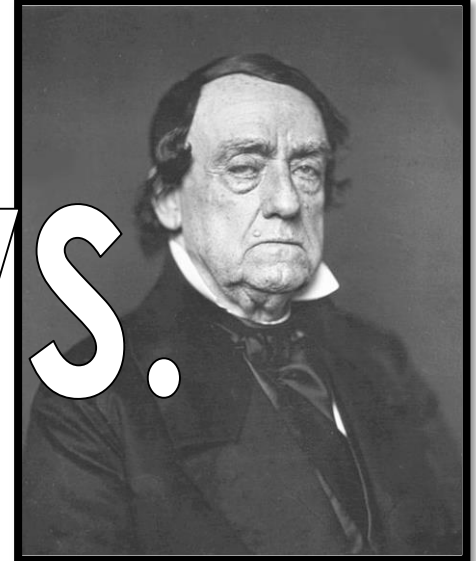
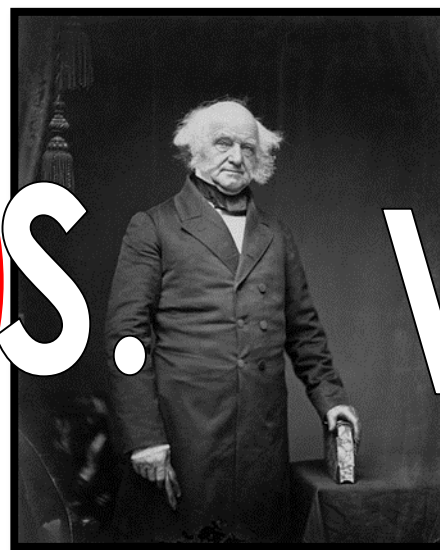
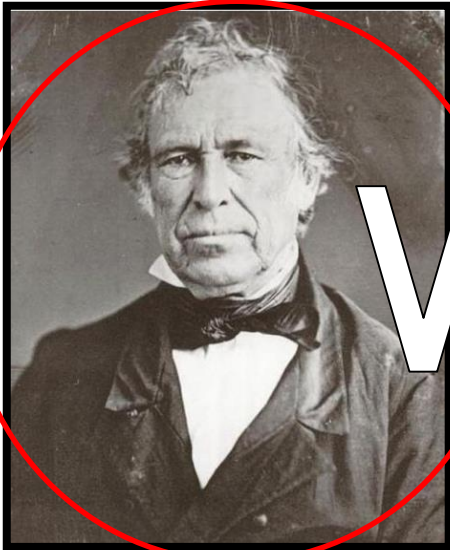
- 1846 - President Polk backed down from the idea of "54'40" or fight" and settled for half of the Oregon territory (the northern boundary of Oregon was drawn at the 49th parallel)
- the Senate agreed to the compromise because they did not want to have to fight England and Mexico at the same time

➔ GO TO PAGE I. COLOR THE OREGON TERRITORY

- People flocked to the new territories in search of a better life
- Travelers packed wagons full of their belongings and supplies
- They walked west in groups called wagon trains along westward trails like the Oregon, California, Santa Fe, and Mormon trails that began in St. Joseph or Independence, Missouri
- The trails followed river valleys through the Great Plains and the foothills of the Rocky Mountains or through the southwest desert and the mountain passes of the Sierra Nevada or Cascades
- Moved about 15 miles per day, disease and depression killed more than attacks by Native Americans
- Moving west along these trails was expensive so it was mostly a middle class movement

ELECTION OF 1848

Circle the winner



VS. VS.

Zachary Taylor, Whig

Martin Van Buren, Free Soil

Lewis Cass, Democrat

DEATH OF Zachary Taylor

- Zachary Taylor died in 1850 and his vice president, Millard Fillmore, became president.

GOLD & SILVER!

- 1848 - gold was discovered in California
- The discovery resulted in the California Gold Rush (1849) as 49ners flocked to California to strike it rich
- California's population skyrocketed from 14,000 to 380,000 by 1860 (1/3 are Chinese)
- California's rush was followed by silver and gold rushes in Nevada, Colorado, and South Dakota
- Railroads connected western cities almost instantly because of the gold and silver rushes