

Expansion Leads to Conflict

THE BIG PICTURE

Between 1830 and 1860 Americans by the thousands migrated westward into the frontier wilderness. In 1846, souring relations led to war between Mexico and the United States, and the outcome defined America's borders.



North Carolina Standards

Social Studies Objectives

2.01 Analyze the effects of territorial expansion and the admission of new states to the Union.

3.01 Trace the economic, social, and political events from the Mexican War to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Language Arts Objectives

2.01 Research and analyze ideas, events, and/or movements related to United States culture by:

- locating facts and details for purposeful elaboration.

3.01 Use language persuasively in addressing a particular issue by:

- establishing and defending a point of view.

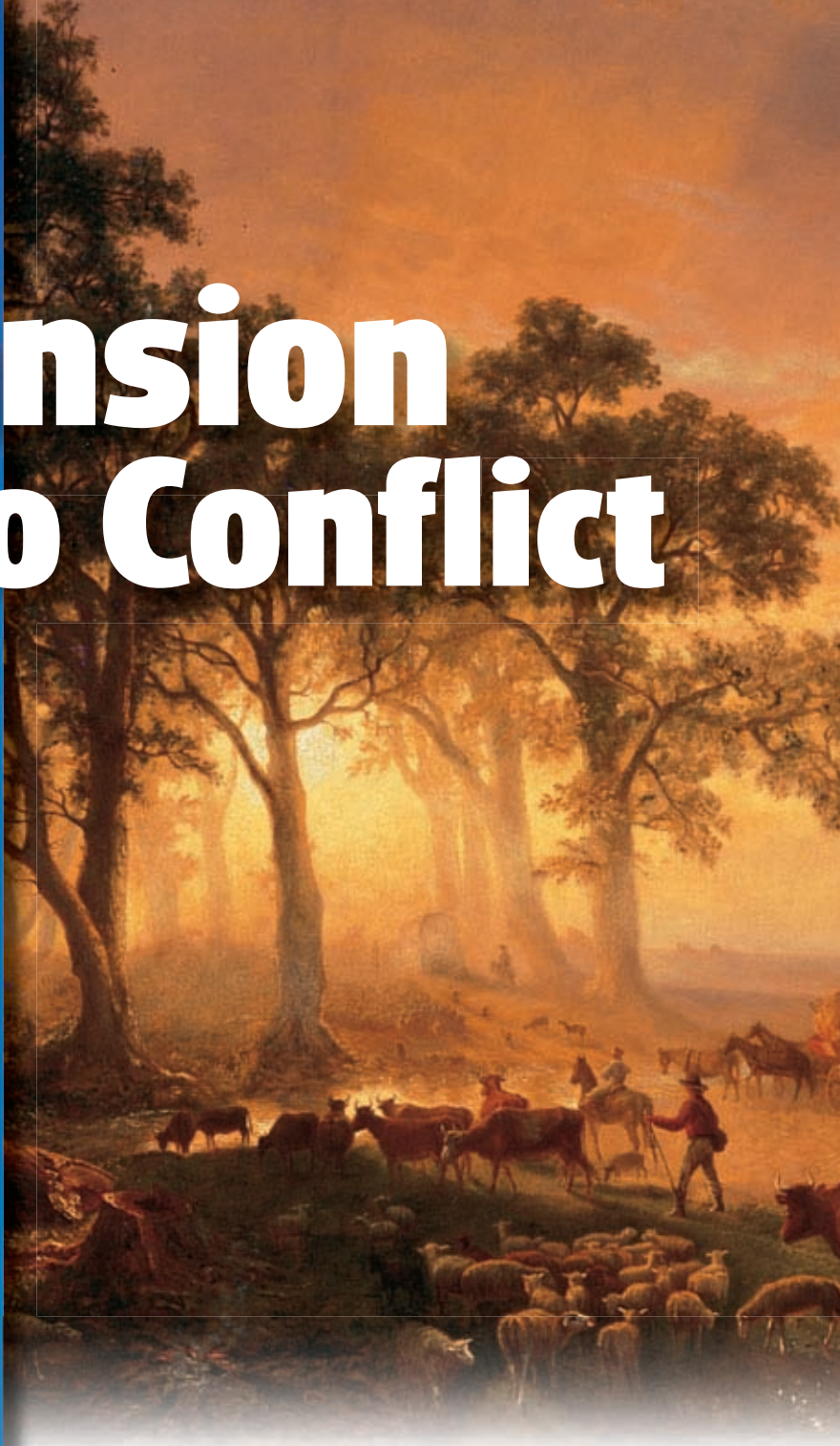


READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

Painter Albert Bierstadt spent years documenting the westward journey across the American landscape, as he did here in *Emigrants Crossing the Plains*. His popular paintings helped publicize westward expansion.

Interpreting Visuals What is the overall tone or mood of this painting?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H30



U.S.



November 1830

Joseph Smith founds the Mormon Church.

1830



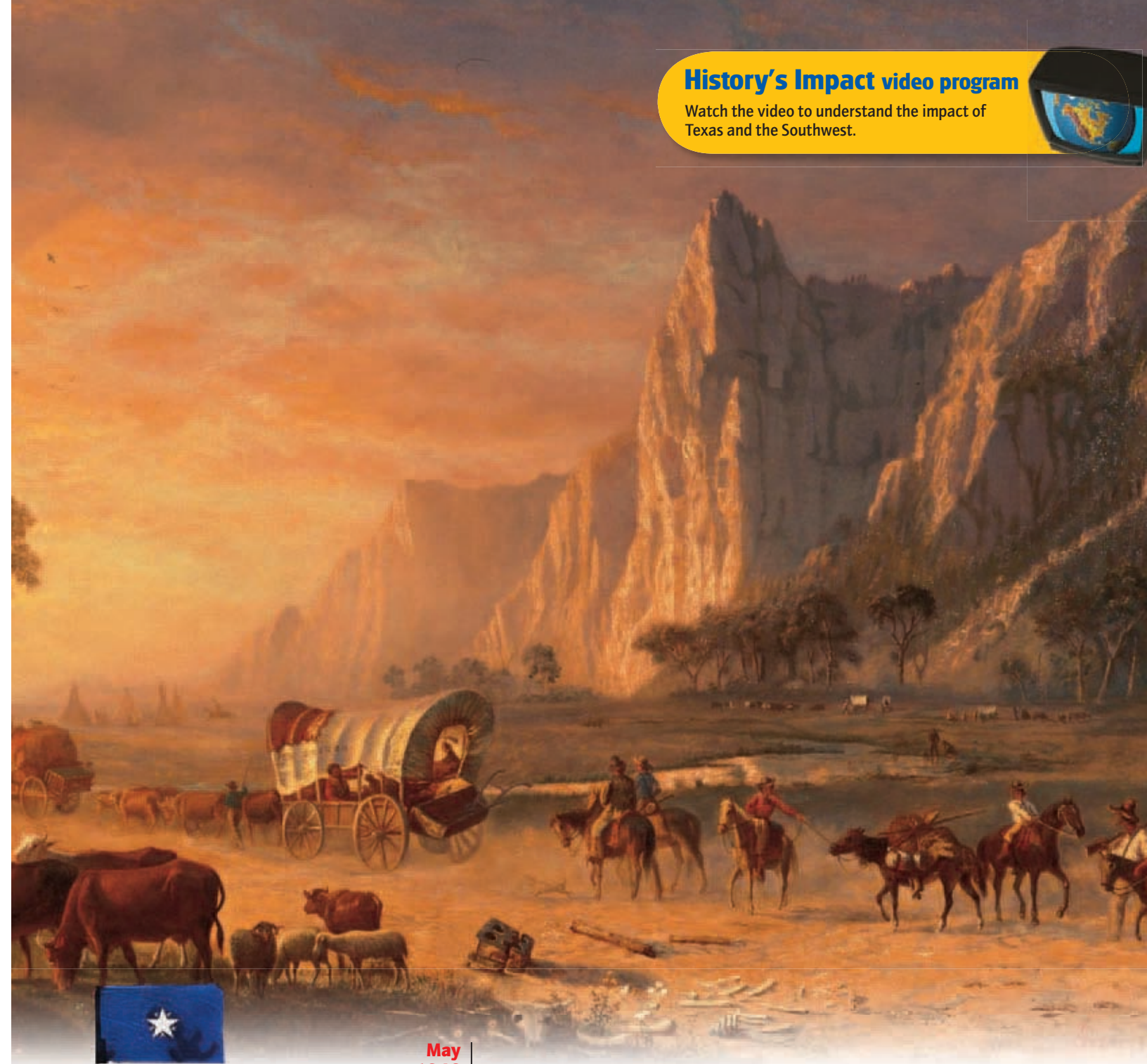
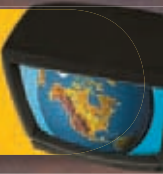
World

1834

Mexican President Antonio López de Santa Anna makes himself dictator.

History's Impact video program

Watch the video to understand the impact of Texas and the Southwest.



October 1835
The Texas Revolution breaks out at Gonzales.

1843
The missionary Marcus Whitman leads a large wagon train along the Oregon Trail.

May 1846
The United States declares war on Mexico.

January 1848
Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California.



April 1860
Pony Express mail service begins.

1836

1842

1848

1854

1860

1842
Great Britain annexes Hong Kong.

February 1848
Mexico signs the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ceding California and much of the Southwest to the United States.

1854
Commodore Perry and Japanese officials sign an agreement opening Japan to U.S. trade.



1857
The first transatlantic communications cable, linking Great Britain and the United States, begins operation.

SECTION 1

Manifest Destiny

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

Americans in large numbers followed trails to the West in the 1840s and 1850s.

READING FOCUS

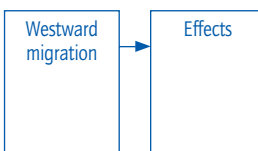
1. Why did Americans head west?
2. What were the major western trails?
3. How did the gold rush affect California?
4. What were some major effects of westward migration?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

manifest destiny
entrepreneur
Santa Fe Trail
Oregon Trail
Mormon Trail
James K. Polk
gold rush
California Trail
Butterfield Trail
Pony Express

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes identifying the effects of vast numbers of Americans migrating to the West. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one shown here.



A Day on the Trail

▲ A westward-bound family poses with their prairie schooners.

THE INSIDE STORY

How can we cross the river with everything we own? Oregon

Territory was the goal of many pioneer families. Some single women made the trip, usually traveling with a family.

Harriet Buckingham, who was just 19, kept a diary of her trip to Oregon in 1851. Buckingham was a good observer, describing the landscape and the Native American peoples she met. The wagon train included seven wagons and a carriage, along with oxen, cows, horses, and mules. They carried tents, cookstoves, and a coop full of chickens. On May 13, 1851, they reached the Platte River. One challenge was to get across the river. Another was the weather.

"We were quickly wakened this morning by the singing of the Indians. Our men all went to work with the three other companies [of wagons] building a bridge. It was completed by afternoon when we crossed. It is a matter of surprise that over 500 head of cattle & fifty wagons should cross without accident. The Waggon were all drawn over by hand & the cattle & horses swam . . . We encamped a mile from the creek. The Evening was delightful, the moon shone so clearly but before morning, it clouded up and one of the most terrifine [terrifying] storms I ever witnessed . . . The rain fell in torrents. The lightning was most vivid. We were obliged to move as soon as possible for fear of being overflown . . . we traveled on some 3 miles in water up to the axletrees." ■

Americans Head West

Just like Harriet Buckingham, hundreds of thousands of Americans migrated west in the 1840s and 1850s. They went for many different reasons, and they settled in many different places. Yet they all shared the dream of new opportunities and a better life.

“Multiplying millions” By 1840 the American population had grown to about six times what it had been during the American Revolution. The country’s area had expanded to about twice its original size. It seemed inconceivable to most Americans that the growth and expansion they had always known would stop.

In fact, many Americans of the time believed in **manifest destiny**, the idea that the nation had a God-given right to all of North America. The term was first used by newspaper editor John L. O’Sullivan. In 1845 he wrote that “our manifest destiny [is to] overspread the continent allotted by Providence [God’s power] for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.” Most Americans gave little thought to how manifest destiny would affect peoples already living in regions to be added to the United States.

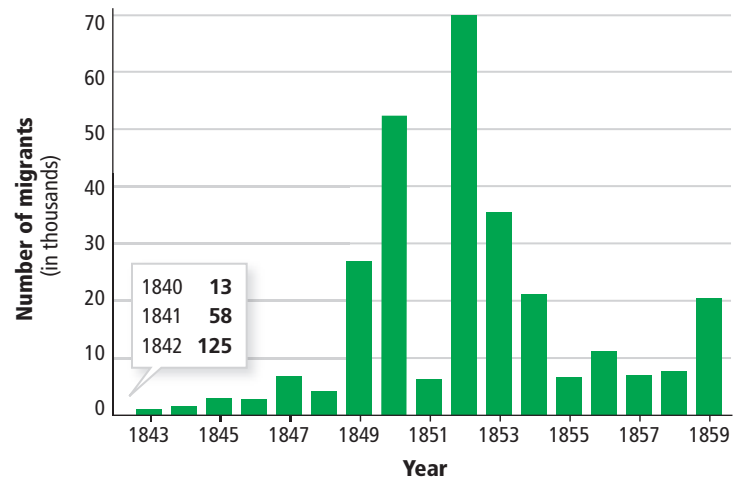
Reasons for westward migration Many Americans who headed west in the early and mid-1800s believed in manifest destiny. But they also had more personal reasons. Mountain men, who went west to trap and trade, were among the earliest migrants. They were followed by missionaries, who hoped to convert Native Americans to Christianity. Lumberjacks and miners headed west to capitalize on the region’s natural resources.

Most pioneers in the 1840s and 1850s were farmers. They moved west to farm the vast, rich land of which earlier migrants spoke. Many of them were relatively poor. They had little to lose by leaving their homes and had a chance to gain a great deal by moving west. The farmers were followed by **entrepreneurs**, people willing to invest their money in the hope of making a profit. Shopkeepers, carpenters, and other businesspeople knew that if they were among the first to practice their trade in a new settlement, they had a greater chance for success.

READING CHECK

Summarizing What types of people headed west, and for what reasons?

MIGRANTS ON THE OREGON TRAIL, 1840–1859



*Includes only migrants who completed journey to Oregon, California, or Utah

Source: *The Oregon Trail, Yesterday and Today*

Skills FOCUS

INTERPRETING GRAPHS

1. What were the destinations of the migrants in this graph?
2. When did migration reach its peak? How many migrants reached their destination that year?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H16

Major Western Trails

Americans who migrated west had the adventure of their lives. But for some, the trip cost them their lives.

No train tracks or smooth highways led from the East to the far West in the 1840s and 1850s. Migrants reached the West by riding in wagons pulled by oxen or horses, or by walking. Some migrants actually walked hundreds of miles to reach their new homes. They took one of several routes that were well established by 1850.

The Santa Fe Trail The first major western trail was the **Santa Fe Trail**, which led from Independence, Missouri, to the town of Santa Fe, the capital of Spanish New Mexico. The Santa Fe Trail began as a commercial route, or trade route. News of the wealth of Santa Fe motivated Americans to open trade with the people there.

In 1821 a veteran of the War of 1812 named William Becknell led a small band of traders out of Arrow Rock, Missouri, bound for Santa Fe. It took them two months to complete the difficult, 800-mile journey, but they made it and sold their goods for a huge profit.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

cycle a series of events that repeats regularly

Other traders followed Becknell's route. They carried cloth, books, hardware and other goods to Santa Fe and returned with Mexican silver coins, wool, animals, and other items that fetched high prices in the eastern United States. In the 1820s and 1830s, about 150 traders traveled the trail each year. By the 1840s, the trading route also began to serve as a route for migrants heading west.

The Oregon Trail The longest and most famous trail used by the migrants was the **Oregon Trail**. The 2,000-mile trail stretched from Independence, Missouri, to the rich farming lands of the Willamette Valley in what is now the state of Oregon.

Native Americans had for centuries used parts of what would become the Oregon Trail. Lewis and Clark also followed part of the route on their historic journey to the West from 1804 to 1806. Many fur traders and mountain men also knew of the route and used it when traveling to and from the West.

Migrants first used the trail in the 1840s. It was in 1843 that the Oregon Trail became established as a major trail west. In that year Dr. Marcus Whitman, who had established a mission in what was called Oregon Country, led a huge party of migrants west. The party consisted of hundreds of people. Thereafter for decades, each spring large groups of migrants started across the trail in an annual cycle.

Danger stalked migrants on their six-month journey to Oregon. Treacherous geography and harsh weather, conflict with Native Americans, and disease took the lives of some 20,000 travelers by 1859. But tens of thousands more pioneers survived. Congress organized Oregon Territory in 1848. In 1859 Oregon became the 33rd state.

The Mormon Trail In 1830 Joseph Smith founded the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in New York. Its members were called Mormons. In five years, Mormon missionaries had attracted some 8,000 followers.

AMERICAN TRAILS WEST



The practice of men having more than one wife was among other Mormon beliefs that differed from Protestant Christianity. It also fueled hostility. Violent mobs forced the Mormons out of New York to Ohio, out of Ohio to Missouri, and out of Missouri to Illinois. There they built the community of Nauvoo, but they again faced angry neighbors. A mob killed Joseph Smith and his brother and forced the Mormons once more to seek a new home.

Brigham Young became the new leader of the Mormons. He declared that they should migrate west to find a place where they could practice their religion freely. The Mormons abandoned Nauvoo.

Between 1847 and 1853, some 16,000 Mormons migrated to the area around the Great Salt Lake in present-day Utah. The 1,300-mile route they followed became known as the **Mormon Trail**. By 1860 the Mormons had established dozens of settlements in the region. Eventually, thousands more Mormon migrants traveled the route to new settlements in the West.

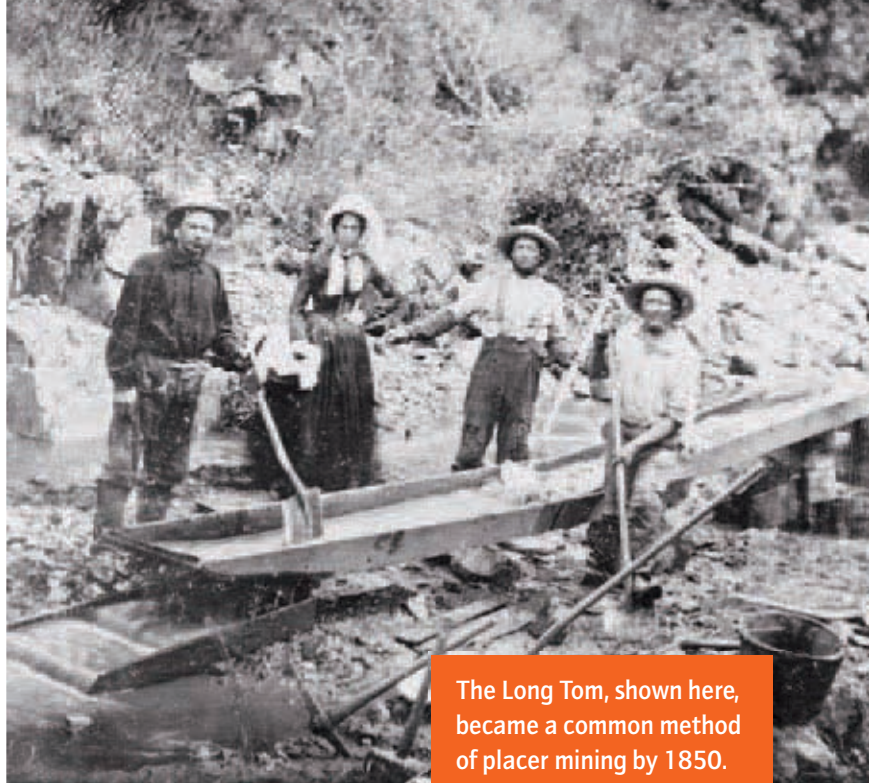
READING CHECK **Comparing and Contrasting** How were the Santa Fe, Oregon, and Mormon trails similar and different?

The Gold Rush

The largest single migration west—and one of the greatest migrations in U.S. history—did not occur because of manifest destiny or a desire for new farmland or a search for religious tolerance. It resulted from a hunger for gold.

Gold fever In 1848 a carpenter discovered gold in the American River at John Sutter's sawmill in northern California. Sutter tried to keep the discovery of gold on his land a secret, but word soon spread. People as far away as Asia, South America, and Europe heard the news from American sailors. Many headed to California, dreaming of striking it rich.

News reached the United States, too, but most people dismissed it as a rumor. Then on December 5, 1848, in his State of the Union address, President **James K. Polk** made an announcement that reverberated around the country. The gold mines in California “are more extensive and valuable than was anticipated,” he told the Congress. “The explorations already made warrant the belief that the supply is very



The Long Tom, shown here, became a common method of placer mining by 1850. Placer mining involved separating gold deposits from other river sediment. A Long Tom took six to eight people to work and was more efficient than panning for gold.

large and that gold is found at various places in an extensive district of country.”

Polk's speech was reported in newspapers across the country. Thousands of Americans caught “gold fever.” When one San Francisco newspaper wrote about what happened in California, it described what soon would happen across the nation.

HISTORY'S VOICES

“The whole country, from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from the sea shore to the base of the Sierra Nevada resounds with the sordid cry of ‘gold, GOLD, GOLD!’ while the field is left half-planted, the house half-built, and everything neglected but the manufacture of shovels and pickaxes.”

—*San Francisco Californian*, May 29, 1848

Rush to California The mass migration to California of miners—and businesspeople who made money off the miners—is known as the **gold rush**. The migrants who left for California in 1849 were called forty-niners. Their numbers approached a stunning 80,000.

Many more soon followed. Although the dream of finding gold brought people from around the world, 80 percent of those arriving in California came from the United States. To reach California, most people traveled over land, following the **California Trail**. Others

THE IMPACT TODAY

Science and Technology

Millions of pounds of toxic mercury used in some gold-mining processes in the mid-1800s still pollute river beds and stream beds in California today.

booked passage on ships that sailed all the way around the southern tip of South America. Still others sailed south to Panama, crossed Central America by mule train, and then sailed north to California. By 1854 as many as 300,000 people had migrated to California.

Booming cities Upon reaching California, most miners moved into mining camps in the gold fields. Many others—especially businesspeople—settled in cities. San Francisco, the port nearest the gold fields, had a population of about 800 in 1848. One year later some 25,000 people lived there. By 1860 it was home to some 60,000 people.

The town of Stockton, located on the San Joaquin River on the way to the southern gold fields, boomed. Sacramento, located on the Sacramento River between San Francisco and the northern gold fields, also grew rapidly. When California became the 31st state in 1850, Sacramento became its capital.

Major Effects of Westward Migration

Use of the western trails declined sharply after 1869, when railroad tracks finally ran unbroken from the east to the West Coast. By that time, however, more than 350,000 migrants had followed the overland trails to the West. Such a tremendous migration—equal to about 1.5 percent of the total American population in 1850—had significant effects.

The Oregon Treaty The presence of so many Americans in Oregon Country prompted presidential candidate James K. Polk to campaign in 1844 on the promise of securing the region for the United States. Since 1818 the United States and Britain had jointly controlled Oregon. Polk campaigned with the slogan “Fifty-four Forty or Fight!” He was referring to the line of north latitude, 54°40', that marked the northern boundary of Oregon Country. Polk’s statement had dramatic implications. He was pledging war with Great Britain if it refused to give all of Oregon to the United States.

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

implications possible significance

READING CHECK

Sequencing What were the major events that led to the widespread settlement of parts of California?

Skills FOCUS

READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

Romanticizing Native American Life

George Catlin made this painting of a Mandan village from sketches, rather than memory, to capture “the thrilling panorama” he saw. Even so, like most of his paintings, it is a romanticized portrait of his subject.

Recognizing Bias Why might Catlin have painted the scene this way?

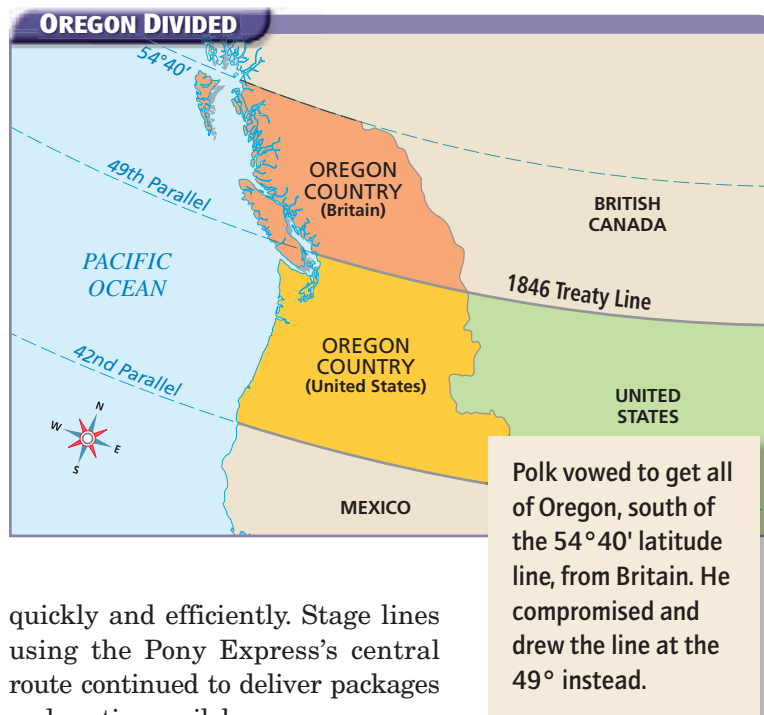


Polk won the presidency but retreated from his pledge. Instead, he concluded a treaty with Britain that set the boundary between the United States and British Canada at the 49th parallel. This boundary, now between the United States and an independent Canada, still exists today.

Communication links Westward migration also led to the need for communication over long distances. Business and government officials in the West needed a way to stay in contact with their eastern counterparts. Individuals, likewise, wanted to stay in touch with the relatives they left behind.

The first answer to this need for communication was mail. A major southern route was the **Butterfield Trail**, over which a private stagecoach line ran. Starting in 1858 and lasting for two-and-a-half years, the Butterfield stages carried passengers and mail between St. Louis and San Francisco. The trip took more than two weeks. For about 18 months, the **Pony Express** offered somewhat quicker mail service between Missouri and California using relays of young riders on fast horses.

In 1861 the telegraph linked the East and the West. It made the Pony Express obsolete by delivering important messages much more



quickly and efficiently. Stage lines using the Pony Express's central route continued to deliver packages and routine mail, however.

In time, the greatest effect of westward migration would be on the original inhabitants of the West: Native Americans. Their lives would be forever changed.

READING CHECK Identifying the Main Idea

What were two major effects of Americans' westward migration?

SECTION 1 ASSESSMENT

go.hrw.com

Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP9

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

1. **a. Recall** What is manifest destiny?
b. Analyze Why did many farmers and entrepreneurs head west in the 1840s and the 1850s?
c. Evaluate How large a role do you think a belief in manifest destiny played in people's decisions to head west?
2. **a. Describe** How did the Santa Fe Trail come into existence?
b. Make Inferences Why did the Oregon Trail become so heavily traveled?
c. Evaluate How might attitudes of migrants on the Mormon Trail have been like and unlike those of other travelers west?
3. **a. Identify** What was the gold rush?
b. Make Inferences Why do you think Americans who went to California took different routes there?
c. Evaluate How did the gold rush affect the United States, California, and the people in both places?
4. **a. Recall** About how many migrants followed overland trails to the West?

b. Make Inferences Why, do you think, did President James Polk retreat from his "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" pledge?

c. Predict What effects do you think the migration that began in the 1840s would have on Native Americans?

Critical Thinking

5. **Summarizing** Copy the chart below and complete it to summarize the causes and effects of westward migration.

Group	Cause	Effect
mountain men		
farmers		
forty-niners		
Mormons		

FOCUS ON WRITING

6. **Expository** Many Americans came to California to "mine the miners." Explain what this phrase means in a paragraph.

SECTION 2

Texas Independence

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

American settlers in Texas revolted against the Mexican government and created the independent Republic of Texas.

READING FOCUS

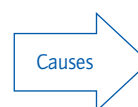
1. What system did the Spanish use to settle Texas?
2. How did Americans begin to move into Texas?
3. What were the causes and effects of the Texas Revolution?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

mission system
Moses Austin
Stephen F. Austin
empresarios
Tejanos
Antonio López de Santa Anna
Texas Revolution
Sam Houston
Alamo
William Travis
Republic of Texas

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes on the factors that caused Texans to revolt against the Mexican government. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one shown here.



Texans revolt against Mexican government

Deep in the Heart of TEXAS

THE INSIDE STORY

Why move to the territory of Texas? Stephen F. Austin is called the father of Texas, but other members of

his family also helped Texas grow. Mary Austin Holley met her younger cousin Stephen in about 1808 when he was at school in Connecticut. She was a talented and charming woman, and the two became friends. A few years after Austin established his American colony in Texas, Holley's husband died, and she moved to Louisiana to be a governess.

Soon Mary's brother Henry Austin also settled in Texas. She thought about uniting the family there, so Stephen set aside land for her on Galveston Bay. Holley visited his

colony in 1831 and loved what she saw. Soon after, she published an account of her visit—the first book about Texas by an Anglo-American. It was titled *Texas: Observations Historical, Geographical, and Descriptive, in a Series of Letters Written during a Visit to Austin's Colony*. Holley's book called Texas "a splendid country." She predicted: "There cannot be a doubt, that, in a few years, Texas will become one of the most thriving, if not the most populous, of the Mexican States."

Her book probably persuaded many Americans to come to Texas. Holley also supported her cousin's belief in Texas independence. She made several long visits to Texas and wrote more enthusiastic reports. ■

The Spanish Settle Texas

Mary Austin Holley and the other Americans who came to Texas were far from the first people to call the region home. The original inhabitants were, of course, Native Americans. Hundreds of Native American groups had lived in Texas for thousands of years. The Indians of Texas belonged to the Plains, the Southwest, and the Southeast culture groups.

The first Europeans to visit Texas were the Spanish. Spanish explorers crossed Texas several times during the 1500s. Spain claimed Texas based on these explorations. But the Spanish, finding little wealth in the region, made little attempt to settle the land.

◀ **Texas booster Mary Austin Holley attracted settlers to the state.**



In 1689, however, the Spanish discovered the fort that the French explorer René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, had built on the Texas coast. Local Indians had destroyed the fort, but the Spanish were alarmed. They feared the French would claim Texas. So the Spanish came up with a plan to settle Texas.

The mission system The Spanish attempted to settle Texas by building missions. Missions were small settlements designed to convert Native Americans to Catholicism and make them into loyal Spanish subjects. Missions were usually accompanied by presidios, or forts, run by soldiers who were charged with protecting the missions. The Spanish had effectively used this **mission system** in Mexico, and they expected it would work well in Texas.

Between the late 1600s and late 1700s, the Spanish built about two dozen missions and presidios in Texas. They also built the towns of San Antonio and Nacogdoches (na-kuh-DOH-chuhz). Despite Spanish hopes, the missions failed, and the towns never flourished.

Most Native Americans rejected mission life, where they were expected to give up their culture, including their religion. Moreover, they soon realized that the missions could bring death. The Spanish carried diseases that the Indians had never been exposed to. Countless thousands of Native Americans—even entire nations—were wiped out by these diseases. Some Indian groups came to view the Spanish as dangerous trespassers, and they attacked Spanish missions and towns.

The mission system ends Spain built the mission system to convert Native Americans and to counter the threat of French settlement in Texas. But France, after losing the French and Indian War, ceded much of its land claim in North America to Spain in 1762. Thus, Spain no longer faced a threat to its claim to Texas. This fact, coupled with the widespread failure of the mission system to convert Native Americans into Spanish subjects, caused Spain to all but abandon the missions. By 1800 Spain still claimed Texas, but only three Spanish settlements existed in the entire region.

READING CHECK **Identifying Cause and Effect** What caused the Spanish to implement and then abandon the mission system in Texas?

Americans Move into Texas

In 1820 **Moses Austin**, a former banker from Missouri, approached Spanish colonial officials with a plan he called the Texas Venture. Austin proposed that, in exchange for land, he would build a colony in Texas. The Spanish, eager to have the land settled, agreed. Austin died before he could start his colony. One of his last wishes was that his son, **Stephen F. Austin**, carry out his plans for a colony in Texas.

The younger Austin pursued his father's plan with a great deal of enthusiasm. He found a suitable location for the colony between the Colorado and Brazos rivers. There, well-watered land would be perfect for farming and ranching. Austin had no trouble finding American settlers for his colony, even though they had to meet strict criteria. Settlers were attracted by the extremely low land prices.

Austin's Colony In 1823 Austin's Colony was officially established. Austin directed the building of a small town called San Felipe de Austin. San Felipe, as it came to be called, was the administrative, commercial, and social center of the colony. By 1824 about 300 families

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

criteria standards on which a decision or judgment is based

FACES OF HISTORY

Stephen F. AUSTIN
1793–1836



Long considered the “father of Texas,” Stephen F. Austin established the first Anglo-American colony in the Tejas (TAY-hahs)

province of Mexico. Born in Virginia and raised in present-day Missouri, Austin traveled east at age 11 to attend college at Yale. Later, Austin returned to Missouri to help run his family's lead mine.

Stephen's father, Moses, had grander plans. He wanted to form an American settlement in Texas. He received permission from the Spanish colonial government for the project but died soon afterward, leaving his son to carry out his plan.

Stephen F. Austin worked energetically to recruit settlers and smooth over difficulties with the Mexican government. On one trip to Mexico, he was arrested on suspicion of disloyalty to Mexico. Yet even up to the outbreak of Texas Revolution, Austin worked for reconciliation between Mexico and the American settlers. The capital city of Texas is named for him.

Summarizing In what ways did Austin shape the course of American colonization of Texas?

lived on farms and ranches throughout the colony. The population of the colony was about 1,800 people. About 400 of these settlers were enslaved Africans.

Mexican independence Moses Austin had approached Spanish officials with his original plan for settlement. By the time his son Stephen had established the colony, however, Mexico was no longer part of New Spain. After a decade-long struggle, Mexico had become an independent country in 1821.

The empresarios Like the Spanish government, the new Mexican government wanted Texas settled. Mexico passed a number of colonization laws offering land grants to settlers in return for becoming loyal Mexican citizens and meeting other conditions. The government assigned large amounts of land to **empresarios**, or contractors, who recruited settlers and established colonies. Stephen Austin was the most successful *empresario*. Other *empresarios*, some from Europe, also founded colonies in Texas.

By 1830 there were more than a dozen colonies in Texas. About 30,000 settlers were living there, including several thousand enslaved

Africans and 4,000 **Tejanos**, or Texans of Mexican heritage. The American settlement marked a dramatic change in the region. Just a decade earlier, there were only about 2,000 non-Indian people in Texas. Most of the settlers by 1830 were from the United States.

READING CHECK

Making Inferences How might Mexican officials have viewed the presence of so many people from the United States in Texas?

The Texas Revolution

American settlers in Texas had to agree to certain conditions in exchange for receiving land. Most important, they had to surrender their American citizenship, swear allegiance to Mexico, adopt the Roman Catholic religion, and hold the land for seven years.

In practice, the settlers did not comply and adapt. Instead, they lived much as they had in the United States. They continued to bring in large numbers of slaves, even after Mexico outlawed slavery. The settlers thought of themselves not as Mexicans, but as Americans who happened to live in Mexico. Their loyalties and economic activities remained connected to the United States. They had few dealings with the Mexican government.

Tensions in Texas The government of Mexico grew concerned about the loyalties of the American settlers in Texas. In 1827 Mexico sent General Manuel de Mier y Terán to assess the situation. As he traveled the region, he wrote to Mexico's president about the tensions there.

HISTORY'S VOICES

“Mexican influence is proportionately diminished until . . . it is almost nothing . . . The ratio of Mexicans to foreigners is one to ten . . . It would cause you the same chagrin [humiliation] that it has caused me to see the [extremely low] opinion that is held of our nation by these foreign colonists . . . I am warning you to take timely measures. Texas could throw the whole nation into revolution.”

—Manuel de Mier y Terán, letter of June 20, 1828

The report prompted Mexico to bolster its authority in Texas. Mexican officials took steps to decrease American influence in the region. One such measure was an April 1830 law designed to halt American immigration into Texas. The law cancelled most *empresario*

THE GRANGER COLLECTION, NEW YORK

FACES OF HISTORY

Santa ANNA
1794–1876



Antonio López de Santa Anna was the ultimate political survivor. Born at a time when Mexico was still ruled by Spain, he joined the Spanish

army in Mexico at age 16. When Mexico's war for independence erupted, Santa Anna at first fought for Spain against the Mexican rebels. In 1821 he switched sides and became a powerful figure by helping Mexico to secure its independence.

In 1832 Santa Anna organized a revolt against the Mexican government. The next year he was elected president, an office he held many times between 1833 and 1855.

When American settlers in Texas rebelled, Santa Anna marched an army under his command into the province. His disastrous leadership cost Mexico dearly. Santa Anna remained a dominant force in Mexican political life, however, by performing bravely in battle against an invading French force. He was finally driven from power by generals angry at his sale of land to the United States.

Making Inferences Why might Santa Anna's actions in Mexico's war for independence have benefited him personally?

contracts and discouraged trade between settlers and the United States by placing a high tariff on American imports. The law also banned the importation of slaves into Texas.

The Mexican government sent troops into Texas to enforce the ban on emigration from the United States and to collect taxes. The action placed emphasis on the fact that settlers needed to obey Mexican law. These actions infuriated the American settlers.

International tensions The tensions within Texas heightened tensions between the United States and Mexico. Throughout the early 1800s, the United States had grown in size and wealth. Mexican government officials suspected that the United States wanted to grow even more by acquiring Texas.

The United States had originally claimed Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase. American filibusters—people who engage in a private military action in a foreign country—had invaded Texas. Now there were tens of thousands of American settlers there. Even though the United States dropped its claim to Texas, Mexicans feared that their northern neighbor would still attempt to seize Texas from Mexico.

In 1827 Joel Poinsett, the U.S. minister to Mexico, offered on behalf of the United States to buy a large part of Texas for \$1 million. Mexican officials refused, but their fears of U.S. intentions in Texas were confirmed. Poinsett reported that the Mexican people “regard the United States with distrust.”

The Texas Revolution begins Tensions between settlers, now calling themselves Texans, and the Mexican government grew continually worse. In 1832, at the settlement of Anahuac, armed Texans confronted a Mexican official they felt had wrongly imprisoned two settlers. This began a protest by Texans against the government of Mexico.

TEXAS REVOLUTION



UNITED STATES



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

The Texas Revolution had a small number of significant battles.

Movement What was the sequence of events that led to a Texan victory in the Texas Revolution?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H19

Protest turned bloody at the town of Velasco. Some Texans on their way to join the protest at Anahuac were transporting a cannon. When Mexican soldiers ordered them to stop, the Texans attacked. After a brief conflict, the Mexicans surrendered.

In 1832 and 1833, Texans held conventions to discuss the best course of action. Many American settlers and some Tejanos believed the situation would improve if Texas became a separate Mexican state. Austin went to Mexico City to present this plan to Mexican leaders. Instead, they felt he was threatening an armed revolt. Austin was jailed and held in Mexico City for more than a year.

To make matters worse, political strife within Mexico had produced a new president. **Antonio López de Santa Anna** assumed the

ACADEMIC VOCABULARY

emphasis special consideration or insistence on something

office as a supporter of the rights of Mexican states. Once in power, however, he changed sides and became the leader of those who wanted a strong central government. When Santa Anna enforced new laws banning state militias, some Mexican states revolted. Texans, including many Tejanos, were among those who felt that their liberties were threatened.

By the time Austin was released from jail, he had changed his mind about a peaceful resolution to the conflicts with Mexico.

HISTORY'S VOICES

“War is our only recourse. There is no other remedy. We must defend our rights, ourselves, and our country by force of arms.”

—Stephen F. Austin, 1835

War came soon enough. Violence erupted at Gonzales, when Mexican forces attempted to retrieve a cannon they had loaned Texans for defense against Native Americans. The Texans refused to return the cannon. They taunted the Mexican soldiers with a battle flag that pictured the cannon along with the phrase “Come and take it.” The Texans attacked the Mexican force, and it retreated. The Battle of Gonzales, fought on October 2, 1835, was small, but it was the start of something big—it was the first battle of the **Texas Revolution**.

After Gonzales, hope for a peaceful resolution between the Texans and Mexico diminished. In November, Texans met at the settlement of Washington-on-the-Brazos. At this meeting, called the Consultation, the settlers founded a government and gave **Sam Houston** the task of raising an army.

From the Alamo to independence

In December, rebel Texan forces captured the town of San Antonio, which contained a fort called the **Alamo**. In the 1700s the fort was a mission that had been converted to military use. News of its capture infuriated Santa Anna. He led an army into Texas to punish the rebels and put down the unrest there once and for all.

On February 23, 1836, Santa Anna’s force of about 6,000 soldiers reached San Antonio. When some Tejanos and other Texans took refuge in the Alamo, Santa Anna demanded their surrender. The rebels’ leader, **William Travis**, responded with a cannon shot.

The Mexican army laid siege to the fort. For 12 days and nights, it pounded the Alamo with cannon fire.

In the early morning hours of March 6, about 1,800 Mexican soldiers stormed the Alamo. Within four hours, they had killed nearly all of the fort’s 200 defenders.

Interactive

HISTORY CLOSE-UP

The Battle of San Jacinto

On the afternoon of April 21, 1836, Texas forces led by Sam Houston attacked Santa Anna’s army at San Jacinto, near the present-day city of Houston. The Texans’ victory over the larger Mexican force ended the Texas Revolution and secured Texas’ independence from Mexico.

Some panicked Mexican soldiers fled, but their escape was prevented by bodies of water on three sides of the battlefield.

About 900 Texans charged more than 1,200 Mexican soldiers in a battle that lasted less than 20 minutes.

Skills
FOCUS

INTERPRETING INFOGRAPHICS

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Interactive

Keyword: SD7 CH9

Making Inferences How might Santa Anna have anticipated the geographic trap that he and his army quickly fell into?

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H18

While the Alamo was under siege, a group of 57 Anglo Texans and two Tejanos met at Washington-on-the-Brazos. Unwilling to accept continued Mexican rule, they issued the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836. Then they wrote a constitution for the new, independent nation.

Goliad and the Runaway Scrape Soon after the Alamo's fall, elements of Santa Anna's army defeated other groups of Texas rebels at the Battle of Refugio and the Battle of Coleto, near Goliad. The Mexicans held the Tejanos and Anglos captured in these and other battles in the presidio at Goliad. On March 26, following Santa Anna's orders, Mexican soldiers executed more than 340 of these prisoners.

Sam Houston, the leader of the Texas forces, was not present at the Alamo or Goliad, but he quickly learned of the disasters. Knowing his army was not well trained and organized enough to defeat Santa Anna, Houston ordered a retreat to the east.

Word of Houston's retreat, coupled with news of what was called the Goliad Massacre, set the people of Texas into a panic. In what would be called the Runaway Scrape, thousands of Texans, including many Tejanos, fled Santa Anna's advancing army.

High ground that separated the armies kept the Mexican troops from seeing the attack coming. They scrambled to form defenses, but it was too late.

Texans victorious Santa Anna's army followed Houston's forces to San Jacinto, near the coast. There, Houston managed to take the Mexican army by surprise. Shouting "Remember the Alamo!" and "Remember Goliad!" the Texans won a quick victory and captured Santa Anna. He was forced to sign the Treaties of Velasco, ending the war. The terms required Mexico to withdraw its troops and to recognize Texas' independence. Texas became a separate nation named the **Republic of Texas**.

The troubles between Texas and Mexico were far from over, however. Because Santa Anna was a prisoner when he signed the treaties, the Mexican government refused to honor all of their provisions. The Texas Revolution was over, but the fighting over Texas was not.

READING CHECK Summarizing What were the major events of the Texas Revolution?

THE IMPACT TODAY

Government

In most states, the common practice is to fly the state flag below the U.S. flag. Texans, proud of their state's history as an independent nation, routinely fly the state flag—the flag of the old Republic of Texas—alone.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP9

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- a. Describe** How was the mission system organized?

b. Analyze Why did the mission system fail?

c. Predict How might development of the American Southwest have been different if the mission system had succeeded?
- a. Identify** Who was Stephen F. Austin?

b. Explain Why did Americans move to Texas?

c. Evaluate Do you think it was wise for the Spanish and then the Mexican government to allow Americans to settle in Texas? Explain.
- a. Recall** What factors caused tensions between American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government?

b. Compare and Contrast How were the battles at the Alamo and San Jacinto similar and different?

c. Rate How important was Antonio López de Santa Anna as a factor in the Texas Revolution? Explain your assessment.

Critical Thinking

- Summarizing** Copy the diagram below and complete it to elaborate on the reasons that Texans did not want to become Mexican citizens.

Why Texans did not want to become Mexican citizens

-
-
-
-

FOCUS ON WRITING

- Persuasive** Were the Texas rebels justified in their fight for independence, or should they have honored Mexican law and government? Write a paragraph defending your position.

War with Mexico

BEFORE YOU READ

MAIN IDEA

Soon after annexing Texas, the United States declared war on Mexico.

READING FOCUS

1. What were the arguments for and against the annexation of Texas?
2. What created tensions between the United States and Mexico in the 1840s?
3. What were the causes and effects of the Mexican-American War?

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

John Tyler
Zachary Taylor
Mexican-American War
Stephen Kearny
Republic of California
Bear Flag Revolt
Winfield Scott
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
Mexican Cession

TAKING NOTES

As you read, take notes on the reasons that the United States declared war on Mexico. Record your notes in a graphic organizer like the one shown.

Causes

United States declares war on Mexico

From REPUBLIC to STATE

THE INSIDE STORY

Will Texas join the Union? At last, Texas was an independent nation, the Republic of Texas. Texans were proud.

Yet, for many, independence was just a stepping stone to what they really wanted: statehood.

In Texas' first election, war hero Sam Houston won the presidency. His election also was the first chance for Texans to decide whether they wanted to become part of the United States. Overwhelmingly, they voted yes.

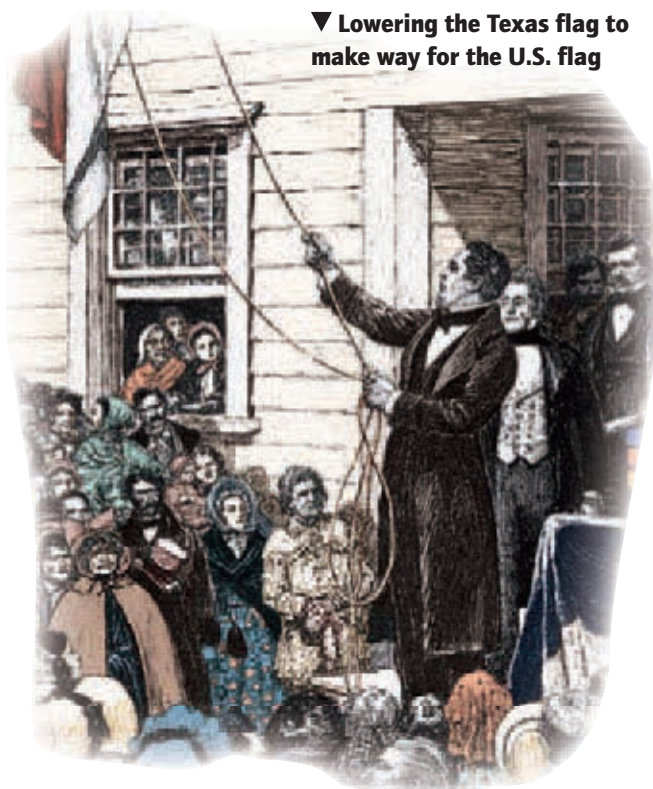
Texans voted for annexation for many reasons. Many had never considered themselves to be Mexican citizens, and they longed to be part of their homeland. Joining the United States would also bring them under the protection of the U.S. Army and Navy, which could defend them against a Mexican invasion. Texas also faced economic troubles. It was in debt, and its currency had little value. Joining the Union would help the Texas economy.

The new nation of Texas faced a new battle: the fight for statehood. It would take far longer to become a state than it had taken to become an independent country. ■

The Annexation of Texas

Americans who believed in manifest destiny were delighted at the prospect of admitting Texas to the Union. Annexing Texas would add a large area to the country. Supporters viewed the Texas Revolution in the spirit of the American Revolution. They admired Texans for fighting for their freedom from Mexico.

▼ Lowering the Texas flag to make way for the U.S. flag



Many southerners supported annexation because Texas allowed slavery. Admitting Texas to the Union as a slave state would boost the South's political power.

Other Americans had doubts about letting Texas become a state. They were concerned that the United States would have to bear the substantial Texas debt. Many northerners opposed annexation because it would spread slavery westward and increase slave states' voting power in Congress. A major argument in Congress was that the Constitution said nothing about admitting an independent nation to the United States.

Texas remained a republic for nine years. The annexation question became a significant issue in the 1844 presidential election. When James K. Polk, the pro-annexation candidate, won the presidency, Mexico warned the United States that it would consider the annexation of Texas “equivalent to a declaration of war against the Mexican Republic.” However, the outgoing president, **John Tyler**, who also favored annexation, signed the joint resolution of Congress into law three days before the end of his term, in March 1845.

Meanwhile, diplomats from France, Great Britain, Mexico, and the United States maneuvered around the Texas issue. In March 1845 Congress passed the joint resolution annexing Texas to the United States. Passing such a resolution took only a simple majority in Congress. Annexing Texas by treaty with the Republic of Texas would have required two-thirds approval in the Senate, which supporters feared would be difficult to obtain.

In the fall of 1845, Texas put the question to voters once again. The results were virtually the same: more than 7,600 in favor of annexation and 430 opposed. Texas became part of the United States on December 29, 1845.

On February 19, 1846, a simple ceremony was held at the republic’s capitol building in Austin. Anson Jones, the last president of Texas, lowered its tricolored flag.

“The final act of this great drama is now performed,” he said. “The Republic of Texas is no more.”

READING CHECK

Summarizing Why was the annexation of Texas controversial?

Tensions between the United States and Mexico

The annexation of Texas enraged the Mexican government. Mexico still held the position that Texas had been unfairly taken from it by foreigners during the Texas Revolution.

Mexican government officials had refused to recognize the independence of the Republic of Texas. They viewed its annexation as a theft of Mexican territory. When Congress voted for the annexation of Texas, Mexico responded by breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Polk and manifest destiny In March 1845 James K. Polk became president. Polk was an enthusiastic supporter of national expansion. In fact, he had set his sights on even more territory. He wanted the nation to acquire the land between Texas and the Pacific Ocean. These territories, New Mexico and California, belonged to Mexico. But Polk thought they should become part of the United States.

HISTORY’S VOICES

“To enlarge [the United States] is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions . . . my duty [is] to assert and maintain . . . the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains.”

—James K. Polk, Inaugural Address, March 4, 1845

Only a handful of Americans lived in New Mexico and California. They were sparsely populated by Mexican citizens as well. In addition, the Mexican government and army had little presence in either area. Polk sought an opportunity to acquire these remote regions.

The boundary dispute Polk also sought to secure the boundary between Texas and Mexico. At first the United States recognized the Nueces River as the boundary between Mexico and the Republic of Texas. Texans, however, claimed the boundary was farther south, at the Rio Grande. When the United States annexed Texas, it also claimed the Rio Grande as the boundary. Mexico maintained that the boundary should remain at the Nueces River.

Another dispute between the United States and Mexico involved money. The United States claimed that Mexico owed American citizens \$3 million for the loss of property and life during Mexico’s fight for independence from Spain. Polk wanted these problems resolved. He devised a plan to settle all of these issues in one bold move.

Slidell’s trip In the fall of 1845, Polk sent a special envoy, or messenger, to Mexico. The envoy, John Slidell, arrived with a U.S. offer to cancel the \$3 million in claims against Mexico in exchange for Mexico’s recognition of the Rio Grande as its boundary with the United States. Further, he was authorized to pay Mexico up to \$30 million to purchase New Mexico and California for the United States.

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR



GEOGRAPHY SKILLS

INTERPRETING MAPS

One of the bloodiest battles fought in California was the Battle of San Pasqual, a rare loss for General Kearny. Above is California's bear flag.

Movement Describe Kearny's march from Kansas to California.

See **Skills Handbook**, p. H19

Slidell found the Mexican government in turmoil. Neither of the rivals for Mexico's presidency would consent to meet with him. An angry Slidell recommended to Polk that Mexico be punished.

READING CHECK Contrasting How did the U.S. position regarding Texas differ from the Mexican position?

The Mexican-American War

While Slidell was in Mexico, Polk ordered General **Zachary Taylor** to advance with his troops into the disputed territory between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande. On April 25 some of Taylor's soldiers fought a skirmish in this region with a small party of Mexican soldiers.

Polk used this event as an excuse to request that Congress declare war on Mexico. Ignoring the fact that the boundary was in dispute, the

president charged that Mexicans had "invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil." The United States declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. The **Mexican-American War** had begun.

Fighting the war The United States used an aggressive strategy to win the war. Within weeks, General **Stephen Kearny** marched west from Kansas, bound for the New Mexico territory. He easily captured the town of Santa Fe and took control of New Mexico. Kearny then headed west, hoping to gain control of California.

In California, a small group of Americans revolted against Mexican rule. The rebels defeated a small Mexican force in the village of Sonoma and forced the Mexican leader to sign a treaty turning California over to them. On June 14, 1846, the Americans declared the independent **Republic of California**. They made

a crude flag for their new country that had a picture of a bear on it. Because of this flag, the uprising in California became known as the **Bear Flag Revolt**.

A month later, U.S. naval forces arrived and soon gained control of California. Meanwhile, American forces under General Taylor advanced into northern Mexico and captured important towns in the region.

Another force, under General **Winfield Scott**, landed on the Gulf coast of Mexico near Veracruz. Scott led his forces inland and marched into Mexico City in September 1847.

In a matter of months, U.S. forces had captured New Mexico and California. When Mexico's capital fell, the Mexican government was forced to give in to American demands.

Results of the war Signed in 1848, the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the Mexican-American War. Under the treaty, Mexico was forced to turn over to the United States a huge tract of land known as the **Mexican Cession**. In return, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million and drop the \$3 million in damages. In 1853 the Gadsden Purchase clarified the treaty boundary and transferred even more land to the United States.

President Polk was pleased with America's victory. Many other Americans, however, did not feel they could be proud of this war.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

QUICK FACTS

CAUSES

- Annexation of Texas
- Boundary dispute
- Manifest destiny and expansionism

EFFECTS

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Mexican Cession
- Gadsden Purchase

THE IMPACT TODAY

Government

A 2004 government study found that the United States failed to recognize Mexican titles to millions of acres of land in the Mexican Cession, despite agreeing to do so in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The resulting land disputes remain a major political issue in New Mexico.

HISTORY'S VOICES

“This is no war of defense, but one of unnecessary and offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending her firesides . . . not we.”

—Henry Clay, speech of November 13, 1847

Debate continues over whether the Mexican-American War was justified, and hard feelings persist. Historians agree, however, that the war was a clear expression of America's belief in manifest destiny.

READING CHECK

Summarizing What were the results of the Mexican-American War?

SECTION 3 ASSESSMENT

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Online Quiz

Keyword: SD7 HP9

Reviewing Ideas, Terms, and People

- a. Recall** What were the major arguments for and against the annexation of Texas?

b. Explain How did the question of slavery play a role in the annexation debate?

c. Evaluate Which arguments for and against annexation were most powerful? Why do you think so?
- a. Describe** How did tensions between the United States and Mexico heighten during the mid-1840s?

b. Make Inferences Why might President Polk have expected the trip to Mexico by his envoy Slidell to be a success?

c. Evaluate Do you think Mexico was wise to break off diplomatic relations with the United States? Explain.
- a. Identify** What were the major outcomes of the Mexican-American War?

b. Draw Conclusions Do you think the Mexican-American War was justified in terms of protecting Texas citizens? Explain.

c. Predict What effect do you think the Mexican Cession would have on tensions between the North and the South over slavery? Explain.

Critical Thinking

- Sequencing** Complete the diagram below to trace the process by which the United States expanded its borders in the 1840s.



FOCUS ON SPEAKING

- Persuasive** Give a one-minute speech stating reasons to support or oppose the war between the United States and Mexico.

The “Real” Story of the Alamo

Historical Context The documents below provide information on what happened at the Alamo, from varying points of view.

Task Examine the documents and answer the questions that follow. Then you will be asked to write an essay about differing portrayals of the Battle of the Alamo, using facts from the documents and from the chapter to support the position that you take in your thesis statement.

DOCUMENT 1

Because so few people survived at the Alamo, few records exist to tell what actually happened there. One of the few accounts by a survivor came from Susanna Dickinson, whose version of the attack was published in 1875.

“I knew Colonels [Davy] Crockett, [Jim] Bowie, and [William Barret] Travis well. Col. Crockett was a performer on the violin, and often during the siege took it up and played his favorite tunes . . .

Under the cover of darkness the [Mexicans] approached the fortifications, and planting their scaling ladders against our walls just as light was approaching, they climbed up to the tops of our walls and jumped down within, many of them to their immediate death.

As fast as the front ranks were slain, they were filled up again by fresh troops . . .

As we passed through the enclosed ground in front of the church, I saw heaps of dead and dying . . .

I recognized Col. Crockett lying dead and mutilated between the church and the two story barrack building, and even remember seeing his peculiar cap lying by his side.

Col. Bowie was sick in bed and not expected to live, but as the victorious Mexicans entered his room, he killed two of them with his pistols before they pierced him through with their sabres.

Col. Travis and Bonham were killed while working the cannon, the body of the former lay on the top of the church.”

DOCUMENT 2

In 1955 a document appeared in Mexico that claimed to be Mexican officer José Enrique de la Peña’s first-hand account of what happened at the Alamo. Some scholars have questioned the authenticity of the account, which is at odds with some legends of the Alamo. The following is the officer’s account of Davy Crockett’s death.

“Some seven men survived the general carnage and, under the protection of General [Manuel Fernández] Castrillón, they were brought before [Mexican President Antonio López de] Santa Anna. Among them was one of great stature . . . in whose face there was the imprint of adversity, but in whom one also noticed a degree of resignation and nobility that did him honor. He was the naturalist David Crockett . . . Santa Anna answered Castrillón’s intervention in Crockett’s behalf with a gesture of indignation [anger] and, addressing himself to the . . . the troops closest to him, ordered [Crockett’s] execution. The commanders and officers were outraged at this action and did not support the order, hoping that once the fury of the moment had blown over these men would be spared; but several officers who were around the president and who . . . became noteworthy by an infamous deed, surpassing the soldiers in cruelty. They thrust themselves forward, in order to flatter their commander, and with swords in hand, fell upon these unfortunate, defenseless men just as a tiger leaps upon his prey . . . [T]hese unfortunates died without complaining and without humiliating themselves before their torturers.”

DOCUMENT 3

The legend of the Alamo has inspired numerous books and several films. In 1960 Hollywood produced a big-budget version of the story. The film focused heavily on the American defenders, portraying the Texans as a virtually all-Anglo force. The following poster features four men, including the stars playing Jim Bowie, Davy Crockett, and William Barret Travis.



DOCUMENT 4

In 2004 filmmakers decided to retell the story of the Alamo with greater authenticity. This film version gave more attention to the Mexican view of the battle and also tried to present a more authentic portrait of the defenders, including the Tejano and African American defenders. The filmmakers worked closely with historians to make sure details such as the hair and clothing styles of the characters were accurate. This still from the film shows the actors playing Texas defenders Juan Seguín and Davy Crockett.



Skills FOCUS

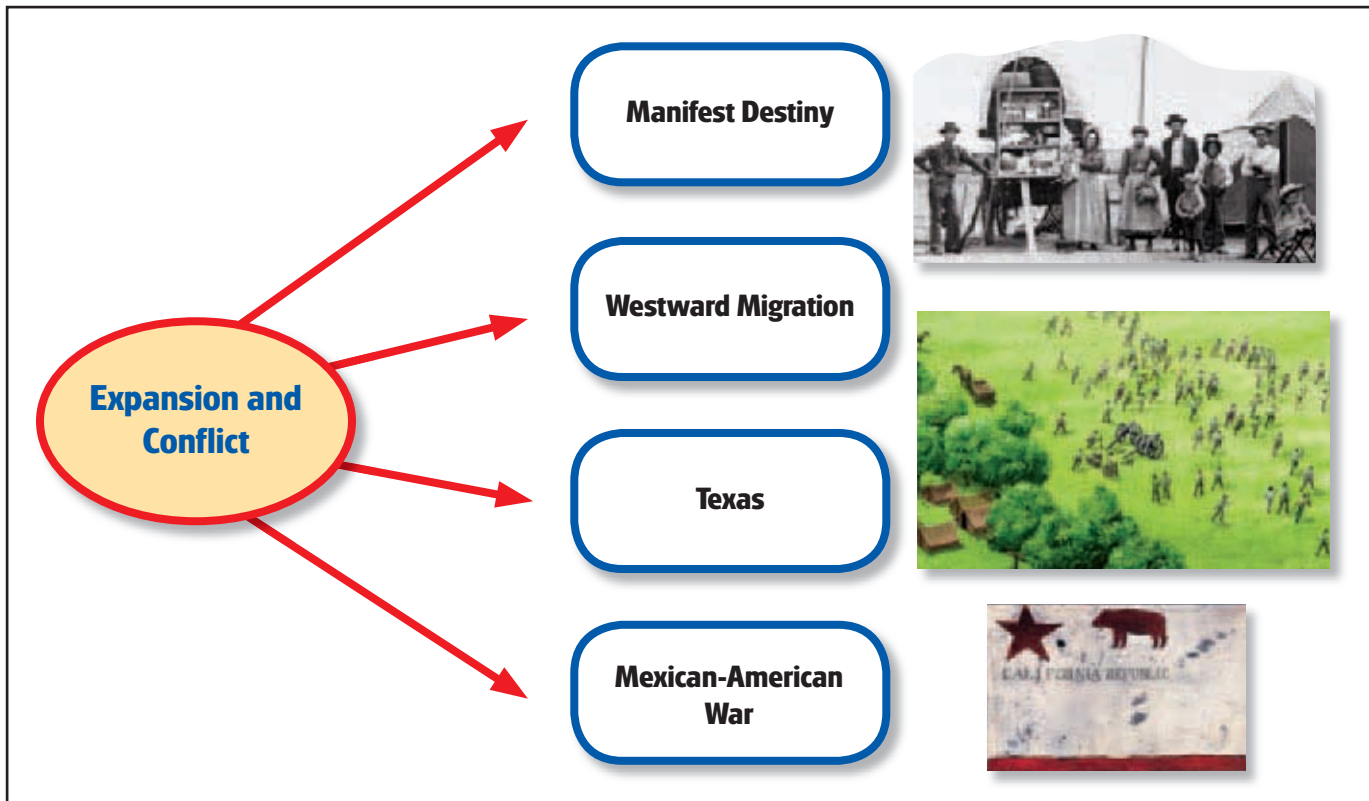
READING LIKE A HISTORIAN

- Identify** Refer to Document 1. According to Dickinson, how did William Barret Travis, Davy Crockett, and Jim Bowie die?
 - Analyze** Overall, what is the impression that Dickinson gives of the attack on the Alamo?
- Identify** Refer to Document 2. According to José Enrique de la Peña, what happened to Crockett?
 - Compare and Contrast** Refer to Documents 1 and 2. How do Dickinson and de la Peña's accounts compare to one another?
 - Evaluate** Refer to Documents 1 and 2. Which one seems more reliable? Explain possible reasons.

- Contrast** Refer to Documents 3 and 4. What are some differences between the two film portrayals of the Texas defenders?
 - Elaborate** Why do you think the film version made in 2004 was so different from the one made in 1960?
- Document-Based Essay Question** Consider the question below and form a thesis statement. Using examples from Documents 1, 2, 3, and 4, create an outline and write a short essay supporting your position. How and why have versions of what happened at the Alamo differed?

See **Skills Handbook**, pp. H28–29, H30

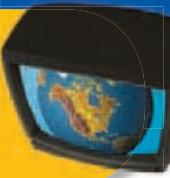
Visual Summary: Expansion Leads to Conflict



Reviewing Key Terms and People

Match each lettered definition with the correct numbered item below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catholic settlements with forts that were built by the Spanish to convert local Indians 2. Leader of American colonists in Texas 3. Land Mexico gave to the United States 4. Dictator of Mexico 5. 1846 uprising in California 6. Independent nation that resulted from the Treaties of Velasco 7. Belief that the United States should spread across the North American continent from coast to coast 8. Mexican fort in San Antonio that was important in the Texas Revolution 9. Longest, most famous migrant trail to the West 10. Process by which the Republic of Texas became part of the United States | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. manifest destiny b. Oregon Trail c. mission system d. Antonio López de Santa Anna e. Alamo f. Republic of Texas g. Stephen F. Austin h. annexation i. Bear Flag Revolt j. Mexican Cession |
|--|---|



Comprehension and Critical Thinking

SECTION 1 (pp. 296–301)

11. **a. Identify** What factor triggered the largest wave of migration to the West?
- b. Analyze** Why was a journey west in the 1840s and 1850s a huge adventure?
- c. Predict** What effect might the railroad have on the land in the western part of the United States?

SECTION 2 (pp. 302–307)

12. **a. Recall** List at least two main goals of the Spanish mission system.
- b. Compare** How were the tensions within Texas similar to those between the United States and Mexico?
- c. Evaluate** How did the American losses at the Alamo affect the Texas Revolution?

SECTION 3 (pp. 308–311)

13. **a. Recall** Why was the Mexican government angry about the annexation of Texas?
- b. Make Inferences** How did the recommendations of U.S. envoy John Slidell to President Polk reflect Slidell's feelings about his treatment in Mexico?
- c. Elaborate** How did the United States take advantage of its military victories over Mexico?

Using the Internet

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Practice Online

Keyword: SD7 CH9

14. Marcus Whitman and his wife, Narcissa, were among the first white Americans to settle in Oregon Country. They build their mission near the Columbia River and set about converting Cayuse Indians to Christianity. Using the keyword above, do research on the Whitmans' settlement and its fate. Then create a report that describes life at the mission.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Reading Like a Historian President James Polk strongly supported the territorial expansion of the United States.

“To enlarge [the United States] is to extend the dominions of peace over additional territories and increasing millions . . . my duty [is] to assert and maintain . . . the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains . . . The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our emigrants . . . The jurisdiction of our laws . . . should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes.”

—President James K. Polk, Inaugural Address

15. **Identify** What does Polk see as his duty?
16. **Draw Conclusions** What reasons does Polk give to support U.S. expansion?

Critical Reading

Read the passage in Section 1 that begins with the heading “The Gold Rush.” Then answer the question that follows.

17. According to the History's Voices quotation, “the whole country” refers to
 - A the Sierra Nevada.
 - B the United States.
 - C farmers.
 - D much of California.

FOCUS ON WRITING



Persuasive Writing Persuasive writing takes a position for or against an issue, using facts and examples as supporting evidence. To practice persuasive writing, complete the assignment below.

Writing Topic The annexation of Mexican land by the United States

18. **Assignment** Based on what you have read in this chapter, write a paragraph that either supports or opposes the way the United States acquired land from Mexico.

CHAPTER
7**From Nationalism to
Sectionalism**

1815–1840

MAIN IDEA The outcome of the War of 1812 filled Americans with a strong sense of national pride. At the same time, the North and the South were developing very different ways of life. Sectional divisions over economic issues and slavery gradually weakened the nationalism aroused by the war.

SECTION 1 Americans' new sense of national identity was reflected in the nation's art and literature. The Monroe Doctrine and the Adams-Onís Treaty showed America's growing confidence as a nation. Despite this national pride, the Missouri Compromise in 1820 ended the Era of Good Feelings and showed that strong divisions existed over the issue of slavery.

SECTION 2 Andrew Jackson's presidency was marked by the removal of eastern Native Americans to the west of the Mississippi River. Controversies over the Second National Bank, the tariff, and states' rights showed continuing sectional divisions among Americans.

SECTION 3 Manufacturing and industry became increasingly important to the North's economy in the early 1800s. The development of roads, canals, and railroads encouraged population growth and trade.

SECTION 4 The South's economy remained heavily agricultural. The cotton gin's invention and demand for cotton in the North and Great Britain made King Cotton the South's main crop and encouraged the growth of slavery.

CHAPTER
8**A Push for Reform**

1830–1860

MAIN IDEA The mid-1800s were a time of great reform in the United States. Inspired by a religious movement, many Americans worked to make improvements in American society.

SECTION 1 The preachers of the Second Great Awakening taught that people had a responsibility to do God's work. This message led Americans to try to make society better by working for temperance, education reform, and prison reform. Some reformers formed communities to be free of society's ills.

SECTION 2 The arrival of large numbers of Irish and German immigrants in the mid-1800s brought great change, including rapid growth in the population of northern cities. Movements arose to improve conditions in factories, clean up overcrowded cities, and aid city dwellers who needed help.

SECTION 3 Despite the severe limits society put on women in the mid-1800s, they took the lead in many reform movements. Their desire to advance reform led them to demand equality and more political power in American society.

SECTION 4 The harsh lives led by slaves in the South caused an abolition movement to develop that called for an end to slavery. Some abolitionists attacked slavery in speeches, and others helped slaves escape to freedom.

CHAPTER
9**Expansion Leads to Conflict**

1830–1860

MAIN IDEA As increasing numbers of Americans moved west, the United States expanded its borders through annexation, war, and threats of war. By 1850 the nation stretched across North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific.

SECTION 1 Economic opportunity, coupled with a belief in the nation's manifest destiny, led many Americans westward in the mid-1800s. The largest migration took place over the Oregon Trail. In 1849 a gold rush drew thousands of people to California. American settlement in the West led to improved communications and changed the lives of Native Americans forever.

SECTION 2 Stephen Austin led the first American settlers into Mexico's Texas region in the 1820s. Tensions between American settlers and Mexico erupted into revolt, war, and freedom from Mexico in 1836. Texans formed an independent nation called the Republic of Texas.

SECTION 3 The United States annexed Texas in 1845. A dispute over Texas's southern border led to the Mexican War in 1846. After Mexico's defeat, the two nations signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Mexico turned over a huge tract of land to the United States, including California and what is today the American Southwest.