

Chapter 13 “Manifest Destiny” pg. 390-419

13-1 “Trail’s West” pg. 393-397

One American’s Story

What were mountain men?

Mountain Men and the Rendezvous and Mountain Men Open the West

What motivated mountain men?

What information helped mountain men open the West?

How did their exploration lead to expansion of the West?

By following the path blazed by _____, settlers crossed the mountains through South Pass and traveled on to Oregon and California.

** What did people call rugged fur traders and explorers like Jedediah Smith and Jim Beckwourth?

** What was true of mountain men: some mountain men were Native American, their careers declined after men in the East started wearing silk hats, mountain men refused to share their knowledge with others, mountain men eventually went into business with land speculators

America’s History Makers

A route forged by _____ became the main way to northern California in the 1850s.

The Lure of the West

How did land speculators profit during westward expansion?

For what reasons did Americans go west?

The Trail to Santa Fe

How did Mexican Independence open the New Mexico territory to American traders?

Who opened the Santa Fe Trail to New Mexico?

Using the map on pg. 395 what was important about the Cimarron cutoff?

Some merchants who followed _____ made large profits trading with people who lived in territory governed by Mexico.

Oregon Fever and One Family Heads West

Where did the Oregon Trail start and end?

What group was among the earliest travelers to the Oregon Territory?

What kinds of stories encouraged people to make the journey to Oregon?

What was the journey to Oregon like?

In the 1840s people followed _____ to new land and opportunities in what is now the Northwestern United States.

** By what route did hundreds of farmers and missionaries travel to the Far West?

The Mormon Trail

Why did some people oppose the Mormons?

Why did the Mormons move west?

Where did the Mormons settle?

After Joseph Smith was killed by a mob in 1844, _____ became the new leader of the Mormons.

_____ moved west into Mexican territory and stopped in what is now Utah.

Critical Thinking:

Of all the hardships faced by people who went west, what do you think was the worst? Explain.

Think about

- the mountain men
- William Becknell
- the Sagers
- the Mormons

** What group of Americans sought religious freedom in the West?

13-2 "The Texas Revolution" pg. 400-405

One American's Story

In the 1820s, _____ fulfilled his dead father's dream by settling a group of Americans in Texas.

Spanish Texas

What made Texas's land so desirable?

Who are Tejanos?

Why did the Spanish government want to attract settlers to Texas?

** Which is not true about Tejanos: Tejanos were people of Spanish heritage who lived in Texas, some Tejanos fought for independence from Mexico, Tejanos greatly outnumbered the American settlers in Texas, most Tejanos had been in Texas longer than most Americans

Mexican Independence Changes Texas and Rising Tensions in Texas

Why did it take Austin almost a year to start his colony?

What were Mexico's conditions for the new colony?

What was a source of tension between American settlers and Tejanos?

How 3 things did the Mexican government do to respond to the problems between these two groups?

Texans Revolt Against Mexico and The Fight for the Alamo

How did Santa Anna react to the letter given to him by Stephen Austin?

What two famous frontiersman fought at the Alamo?

Who was in charge of the Mexican troops at the Alamo?

What happened at the Battle of the Alamo? Describe it.

As more and more Americans settled in Texas, Mexico's president _____ grew determined to bring the region under tighter Mexican control.

When rebellious Texans seized the Alamo, a band of 25 *Tejanos* led by _____ joined the revolt.

_____, a commander at the Alamo, refused to surrender to the Mexican army.

After a Mexican army overran a small Texan force in the _____ the rebelling Texans became even more determined to win independence from Mexico.

** Who commanded the Texas forces at the Battle of the Alamo?

Victory at San Jacinto and Lone Star Republic

Who was in charge of the Texan troops at the battle of San Jacinto?

What did the Texans get by winning the Battle of San Jacinto?

What was the new nickname for Texas?

After independence, what did most Texans want from the United States?

Why did some groups in the United States oppose annexing Texas?

In April 1836, Texans commanded by _____ defeated the Mexican army and won Texas's independence from Mexico.

Critical Thinking:

How did losing the Battle of the Alamo help the Texans win their independence?

Think about:

-The Texans' and Americans' shock over the loss of the battle to the Mexicans

-the need to recruit more forces to fight with the Texas army

** Who commanded the Texas Army and was president of the Texas Republic?

** What nickname did Texans adopt for Texas after they declared it to be an independent nation?

** Which was not a reason why the admission of Texas as a state was delayed for nearly 10 years after Texans gained their independence: most Texans did not want to become part of the United States, Americans feared that annexing Texas would lead to war with Mexico, some Americans objected to the existence of slavery in Texas, Northerners did not want to upset the slave-nonslave balance in Congress

13-3 "The War With Mexico" pg. 406-411

One American's Story

Who did the Democrats nominate to run for President in 1844?

Who was the other candidate in the election?

What did people in the capital use to get the news about Polk?

What is a dark horse?

What state had the Democrats nomination governed?

How many terms had he served in Congress?

What numbered president did this man become?

Americans Support Manifest Destiny

Who occupied the lands that white settlers viewed as unoccupied?

What did many Americans believe the United States was destined to do?

What is the name of this belief that encouraged Americans to seek new lands on the North American continent?

Who gave name to this belief?

What was Polk's slogan for Oregon?

Where did the US and Britain agree to divide Oregon at?

** What phrase did Americans use to explain their expansion westward?

Troubles with Mexico

What did Congress do in 1845?

What did Mexico view as an act of war?

What did Texas claim as the official border?

What did Mexico claim as the official border?

What was the distance between the rivers at some points?

Who did Polk send to negotiate for Texas?

The US offered \$25 million for what areas?

Who did Polk order to station troops on the Rio Grande?

Why did Mexico view this as an act of war?

Who actually started the war when you see this evidence? The United States or Mexico?

Who did Polk get people to believe started the war?

Who is President of Mexico at this time?

By the way if you are wondering why he is back in power, after the battle of San Jacinto, on [May 14](#), Santa Anna signed the [Treaties of Velasco](#), in which he agreed to withdraw his troops from Texan soil and, in exchange for safe conduct back to Mexico, lobby there for recognition of the new republic.

However, the safe passage never materialized; Santa Anna was held for six months as a [prisoner of war](#) (during which time his government disowned him and any agreement he might enter into) and finally taken to [Washington, D.C.](#) There he met with [President Andrew Jackson](#), before finally returning in disgrace to Mexico in early 1837. In [1838](#), Santa Anna discovered a chance to redeem himself from his Texan loss, when [French](#) forces landed in Veracruz, Mexico in the [Pastry War](#), a short conflict which began after Mexico rejected French demands for financial recompense for losses suffered by some French citizens. The Mexican Government gave Santa Anna control of the army and ordered him to defend the nation by any means necessary. He engaged the French at Veracruz and, as the Mexican resistance retreated after a failed assault, Santa Anna was hit in the leg and hand by cannon fire. His ankle was shattered and this resulted in the amputation of his leg, which he ordered buried with full military honors. Despite Mexico's capitulation to French demands, Santa Anna was able to use his wound to re-enter Mexican politics as a hero. Soon after, Santa Anna was once again asked to take control of the provisional government as Bustamante's presidency turned chaotic. Santa Anna accepted and became president for the fifth time..Santa Anna's rule was even more dictatorial than his first administration. Anti-Santanista newspapers were banned and dissidents jailed. In [1842](#), a military expedition into Texas was renewed, with no gain but to further persuade the Texans of the benefits of American annexation. That is how he came to be in power of Mexico again.(Courtesy http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_L%C3%B3pez_de_Santa_Anna)

Who questioned the truthfulness of the president's message and the need to declare war?

What became an issue in debates over the war?

What was the bill that antislavery representatives introduced?

Who wrote the quote in the blue box?

** Which action provoked the Mexican War: Polk ordered Zachary Taylor to station troops on disputed land, U.S. troops ambushed a Mexican outpost near the Rio Grande, Mexicans refused to accept the U.S. offer of \$100 million for Texas, all of the above are true

** Which national issue was the reason some people opposed the War with Mexico: the fear that the United States was growing to large to govern, the fear that slavery would spread into new territories, the fear that another war would bankrupt the national government, the fear that Spain would enter the war as Mexico's ally

Capturing New Mexico and California

What trail did the troops march on that left from Fort Leavenworth?

How many miles did Kearny's troops travel?

Who led the Bear Flag revolt?

What was on their flag they raised?

What did they name California?

So in conclusion, what event freed California from Mexican rule?

Yellow Box

What did Santa Anna hold a funeral for in 1842? (He lost it when a French cannon shot his horse from under him.)

How long was it until a soldier returned something to Santa Anna?

The Invasion of Mexico

Who army was larger, Mexico's or ours?

How many directions did American forces invade Mexico from?

Who was the American leader at the Battle of Buena Vista?

Who was the Mexican leader at the Battle of Buena Vista?

Who retreated from the battle of Buena Vista?

Who was in charge of the troops that landed at Vera Cruz?

When did Mexico City fall?

What did the Mexican officer say?

During the Battle of Chapultepec great loss of life occurred on both sides, but there were also great shows of bravery, or stupidity depending how you look at it, like the following example. 6 Mexican military cadets refused to fall back when ordered. One by one they fell for their country. One was left

and about to be killed by the Americans. He chose to wrap his country's flag around himself and jumped off the castle point. A monument commemorates their courage and they are forever celebrated. Like the Americans at the Alamo, the Mexicans fought to the last man.

It was during the hike through the mountains from where they started at Vera Cruz that American troops started to notice mosquitoes carried sicknesses that maybe could not be explained before. They noticed at low elevations many people got sick, but once they got higher and there were not any mosquitoes around, nobody was getting sick.

**** What U.S. military strategy proved successful in winning the War with Mexico: President Polk selected Sam Houston to lead U.S. troops, Texans enlisted the help of Tejanos and Stephen Austin's community, American forces invaded Mexico by moving north from Central America, American forces invaded Mexico from more than one direction**

The Mexican Cession

What was the name of the treaty that officially ended the war?

Many of the American soldiers who fought in the Mexican War got valuable military experience they would put to use in the Civil War as high ranking officers. Of course in the Mexican War everyone fought on the same side, and in the Civil war they will fight against each other. Some names to remember are: George B. McClellan, Ambrose Burnside, Stonewall Jackson, George Meade, Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis. Ulysses S. Grant was just a private during this war.

13,000 American soldiers were killed in this war, but only 1,700 were killed in combat. The rest died from unsanitary conditions or disease. Mexican casualties are thought to be about 25,000.

What became the border between the two nations?

What areas made up the Mexican Cession?

Why was this loss such a bitter defeat for Mexico?

Who did the Mexicans feel started the war?

How much money did the United States pay to Mexico?

What things did Mexicans living in the United States have to adapt to?

What things did Mexicans teach new settlers?

In conclusion, what region of land resulted from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

** What agreement marked the end of the War with Mexico?

** What was the land called that the United States acquired from Mexico?

“From Sea to Shining Sea”

What was the name of the last bit of territory added to the United States in 1853? (See map on pg. 410 for location)

Why did the government want this land?

The United States now stretched from what to what?

What did Polk learn had been found in California?

After the Mexican War our country is the whole country it is now, minus all the states that weren't there in 1846 of course. Using the map on pg. 410, which of the land acquisitions that expanded our country west do you feel was most important? Why do you think it was the most important?

Mexican War soldier and future Civil War Hero and future President Ulysses S. Grant thought the Mexican War was “one of the most unjust wars ever waged by a stronger nation against a weaker nation.” Why do you think he felt this way? (He also would later describe the war as a conquest for the expansion of slavery and thus a prelude to the American Civil War.)

US History
13-4 "The California Gold Rush"

California Before the Rush

Who was living in California before the gold rush?

What is a Californio?

What role did Marshall and Sutter have in the gold rush?

In California in the 1840s, Mariano Vallejo was: a *Californio* who owned thousands of acres of land, a Spanish mission where gold was discovered in 1848, the Mexican governor who was overthrown by American settlers, a Mexican law that American settlers believed deprived them of their rights

Which two men are most closely linked to the discovery of gold in California?

** What group mostly populated California before the forty-niners arrived?

Rush for Gold

What is a gold rush?

What were the three ways gold seekers could use to get to the gold fields?

How difficult was the trip to California?

By which route did miners reach California: overland trails across America, sail to the Isthmus of Panama then cross overland then sail to California, sail around South America and up the Pacific coast to California, any one of these routes could be taken to California

People who went to California during the gold rush were known as what?

** What did James Marshall's discovery set off?

Life in the Mining Camps, Miners from Around the World, and Conflicts Among Miners

What was life like in the mining camps?

Which countries did non-American miners come from?

How were foreign miners treated?

Why didn't many forty-niners become rich?

The Impact of the Gold Rush

What were the four main impacts of the gold rush on California?

What impact did statehood of California have on the slavery issue in the United States?

Which hardships of the forty-niners would you have found most difficult?

** How did the gold rush affect the population of California: white miners forced nonwhites off their claims, miners deprived many Californios off their legal rights and their land, miners hunted down and killed many Native Americans, all of the above are true

** What complicated the process of California becoming a state: if California were a free state, the slave states would be outnumbered, Native Americans and Californios rebelled against the United States, African Americans helped the Native Americans and the Californios, all of the above are true

Spread throughout the chapter.

** Which was not a reason that Americans traveled West: to escape their debts or other legal problems, to hire less expensive workers and start factories, to find gold and become rich, to farm and ranch where land was plentiful

** Which of the following was not a result of the California gold rush: many white American, European, and African-American miners joined the Californios as permanent residents of California, the American settlers rebelled against Mexican rule, thousands of Mexican miners came to California, many Chinese miners left the gold fields and started businesses

****** What did Stephen Austin and Brigham Young have in common: both were religious leaders who traveled west to flee persecution, both were military heroes in Western wars, both carried and founded new colonies in the West, both were mountain men who traded in furs and explored the West

****Test Essay Question (also spread throughout the chapter)****

What was the idea of manifest destiny? How did the war with Mexico and the acquisition of the Oregon Territory illustrate it?