

Chapter 9

Expanding Markets and Moving West

Section 2: Manifest Destiny



Americans move West

- Reasons for expansion
 - Establishing “empire for liberty” as envisioned by Jefferson
 - Opportunity - Louisiana Purchase doubled size of U.S.
 - **Manifest Destiny:**
- Economic Failure and Opportunity
 - Panic of 1837 :
 - Land and trade :
- Transportation Revolution

ESSENTIALLY MANIFEST DESTINY WAS THE BELIEF THAT THE U.S. HAD A GOD GIVEN MISSION TO SPREAD ITS CIVILIZATION BY CONQUEST TO THE ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE NO MATTER WHO IT HARMED.



The Country Moves West



Impact on Native Americans

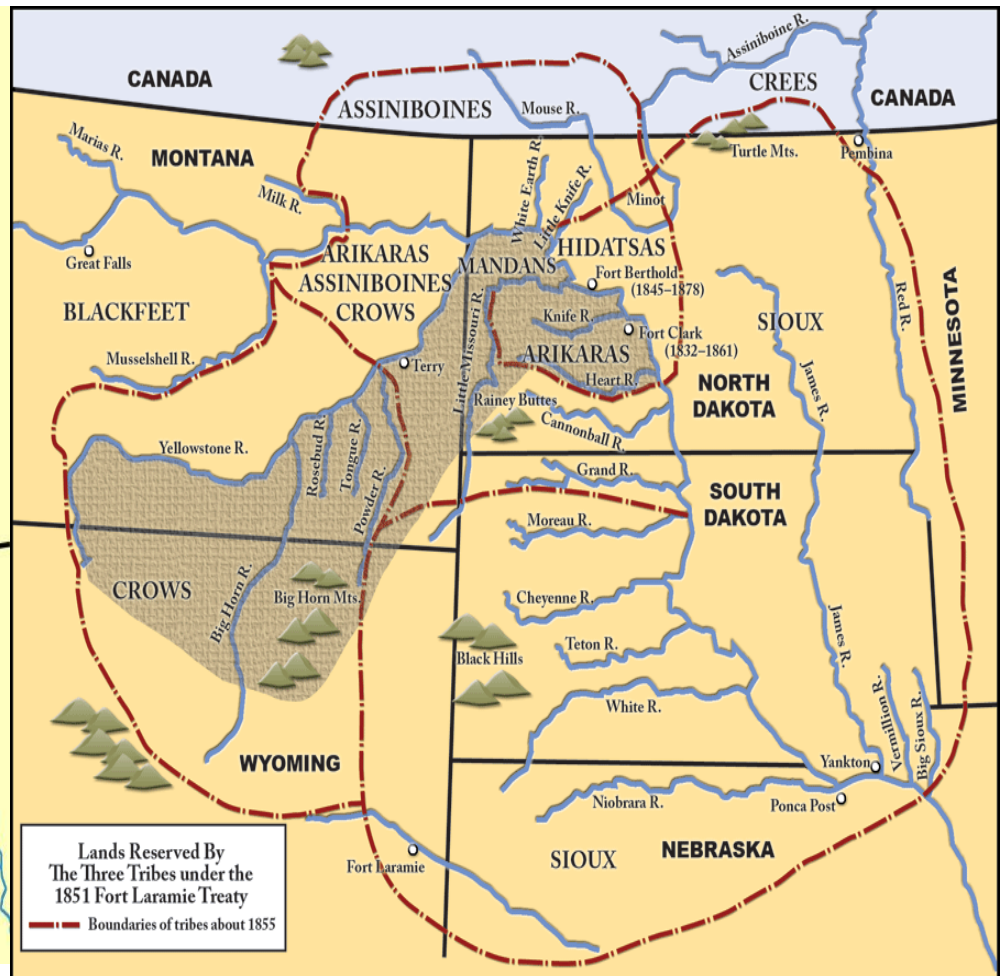
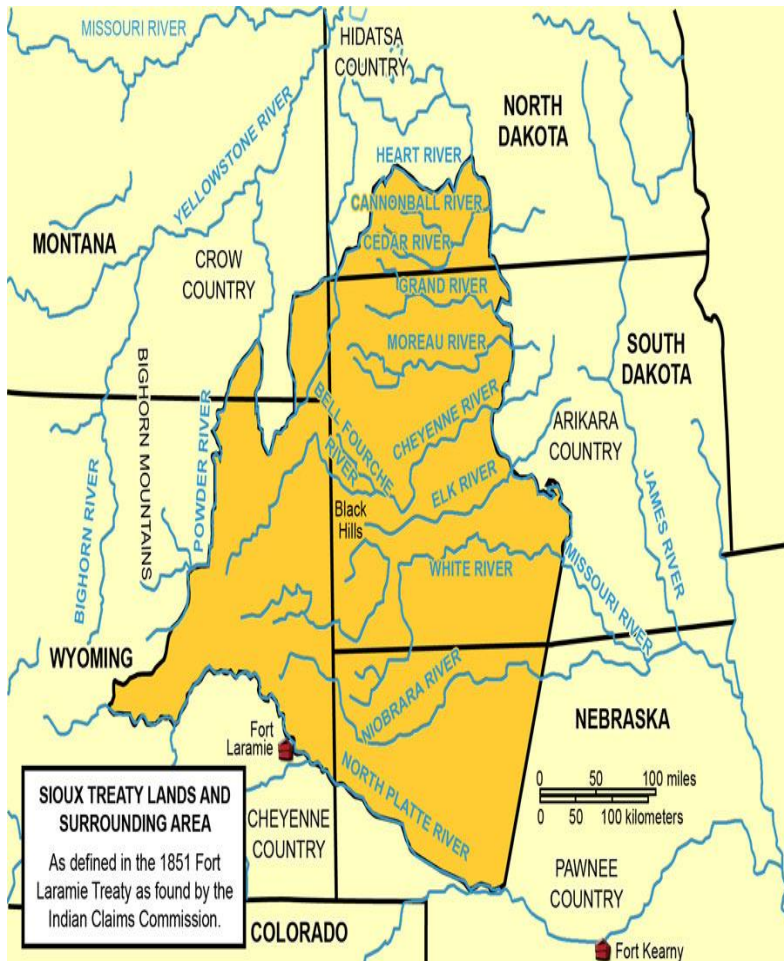
- Blackhawk War - 1832
 - Settlers in western part of Midwest want Native American Land east of Mississippi
 - Illinois and Wisconsin
 - Ends with:
- Middle Ground
 - Neutral area = would remain so long as:



Fort Laramie Treaty - 1851

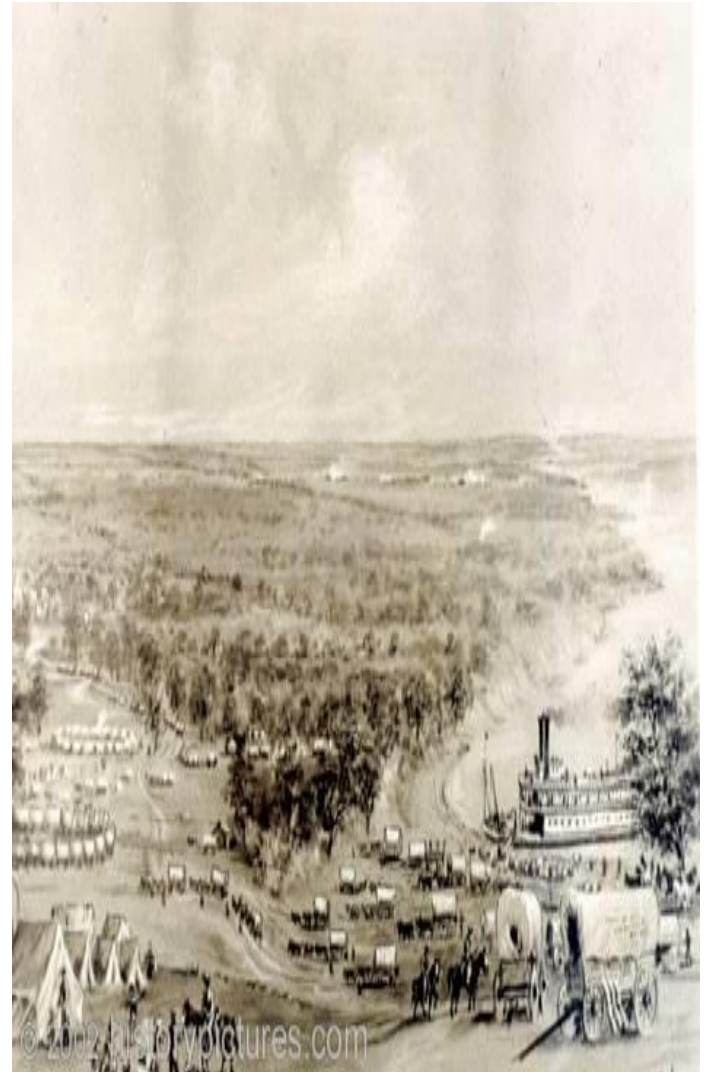
- Conference between U.S. govt. officials and Native Americans to *maintain good faith and friendship in all their mutual intercourse, and make an effective and lasting peace*
- Gave Native Americans:
 - control of land on the Great
 - annual payments
 - Promise to respect boundaries
- Gave U.S. government:
 - promises not to attack settlers
 - Permission to construct forts and roads
- Impact:

Treaty of Ft. Laramie 1851



Americans move West

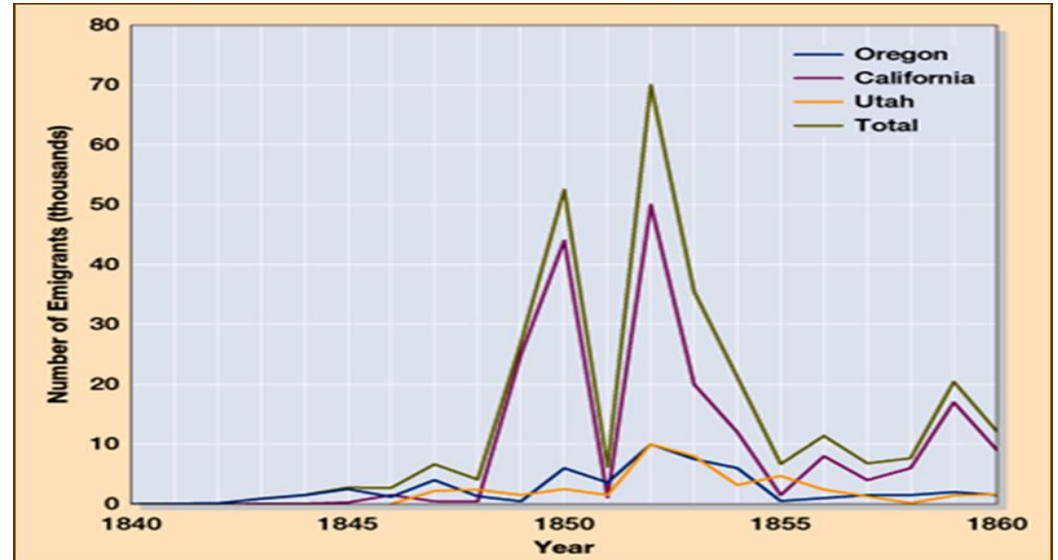
- Roads to the West
 - Santa Fe Trail
 - Missouri merchants trade manufactured goods for raw materials from Mexico
 - Oregon Trail
 - Settlers arrive in 1836 – est. mission at Walla Walla
 - California Trail
 - Jedediah Smith crosses Great Basin (Utah) and Sierra Nevada arriving in California
 - Mormon Trail
 - Brigham Young led Mormons to Salt Lake city in 1840s

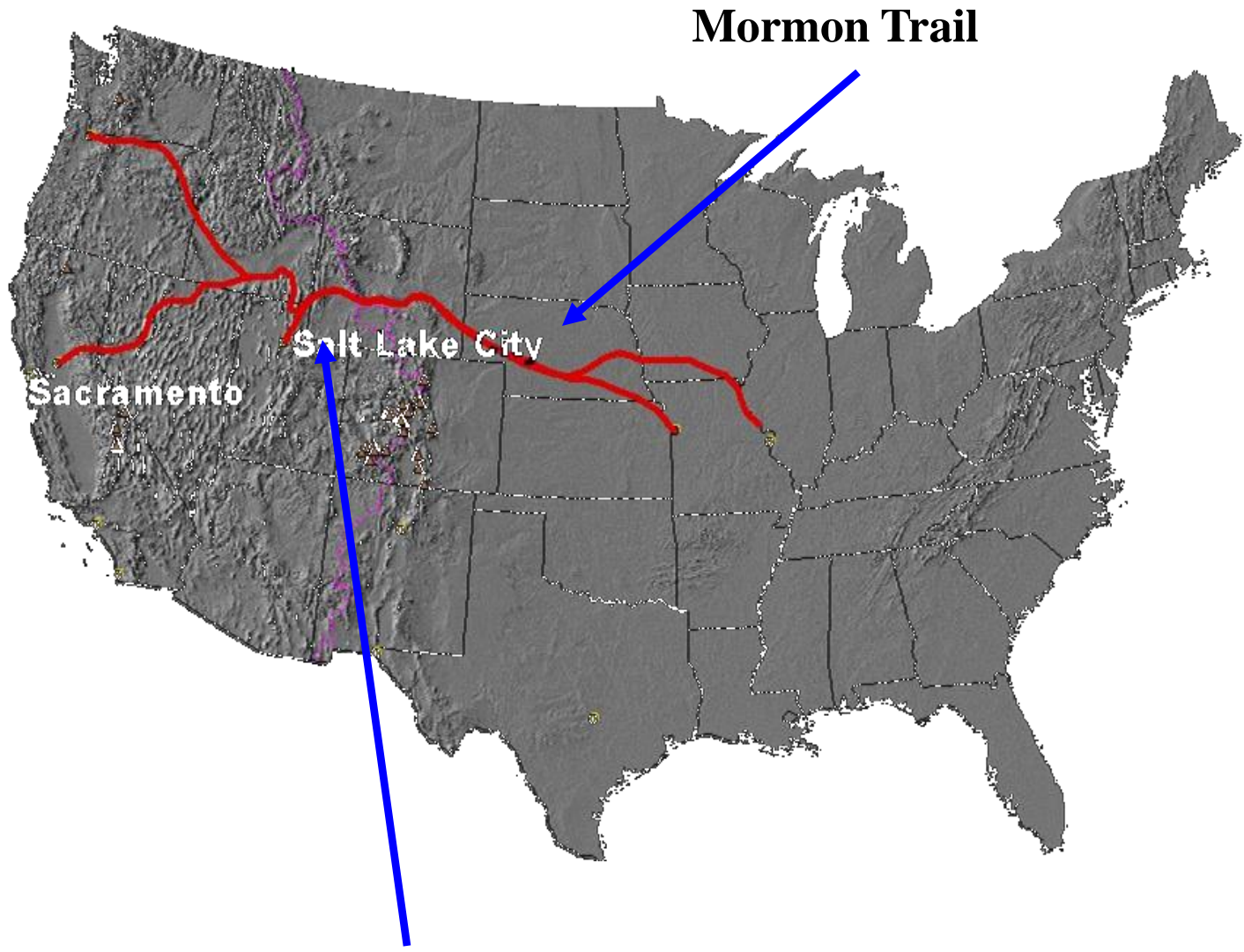


The trailhead at Independence, Missouri

Overland Migration to the West

- Between 1840 and 1860:
- Faced many challenges
- Trip took months



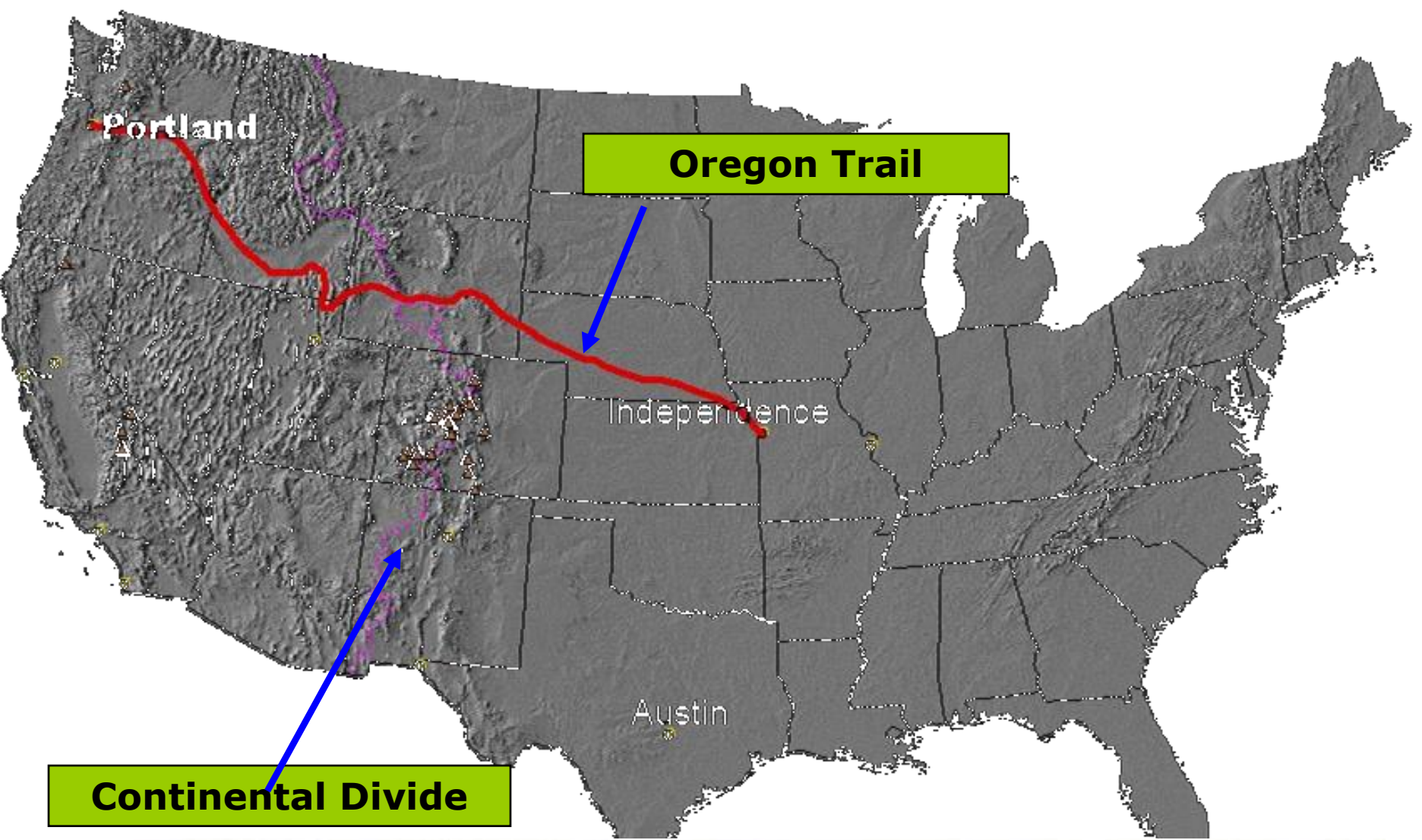


Mormon Trail

Sacramento

Salt Lake City

California Trail



Americans move West

- Life on the Wagon Trail
 - 2,000 mile journey
 - Oxen pull covered wagons
 - Travel in groups of 50-1000 people
 - Midwestern farmers = account for most of the travelers
 - 1840-1860 – approximately 260,000 travel west



Trails West

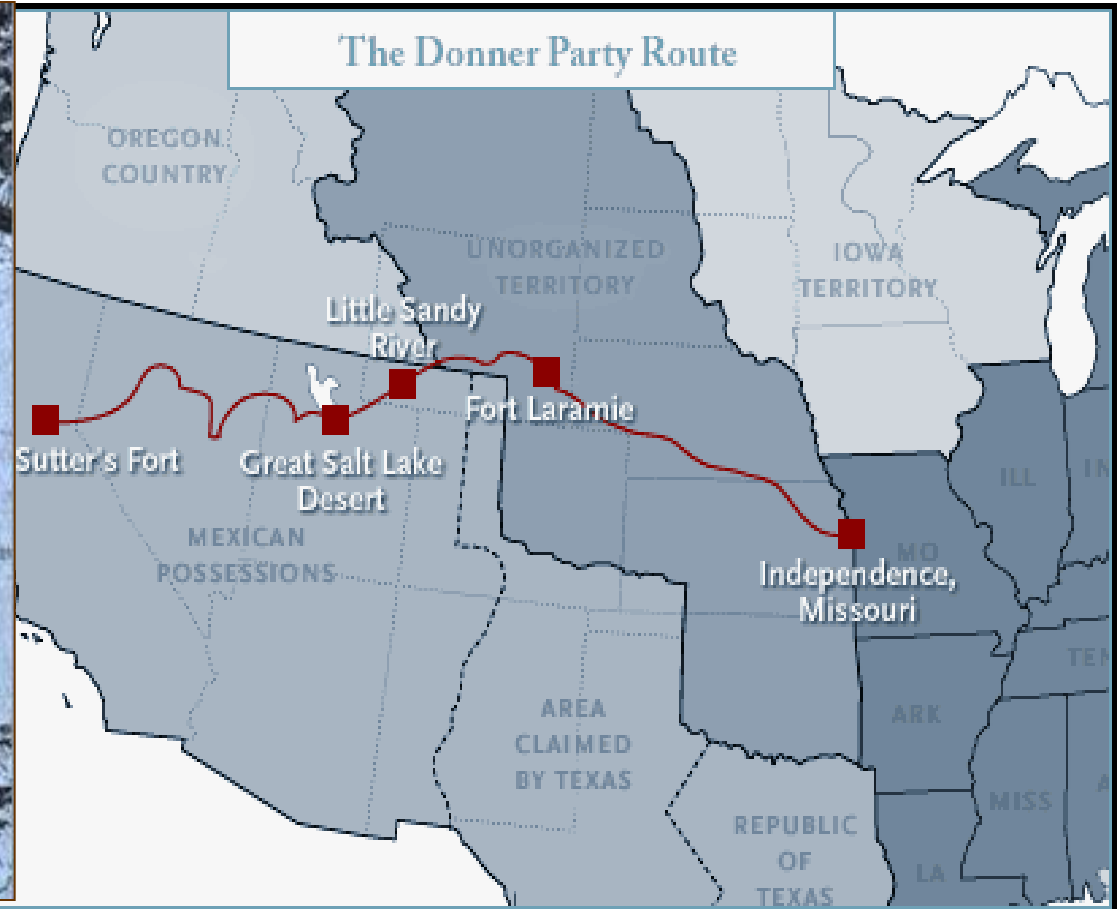


Americans move West

- The **Donner Party**
 - Travelers faced tremendous hardship
 - disease & starvation killed many
 - Donner Party resorted to:
 - Their story briefly slowed westward migration.



The Donner Party

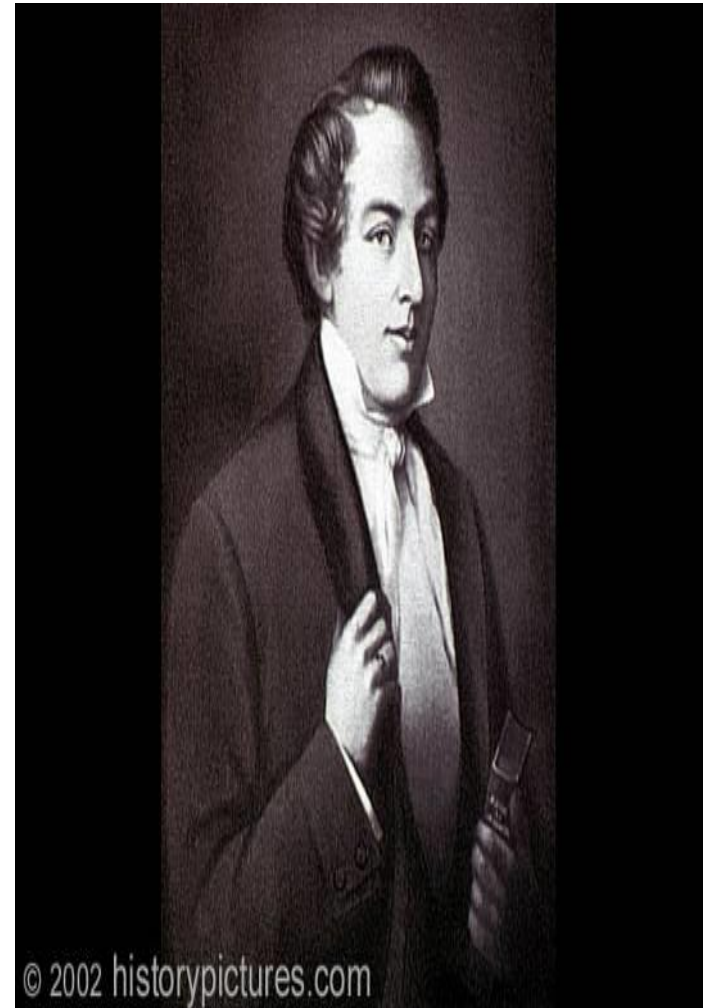


The Donner Party showed the danger of unprepared immigrants

***"Near this spot stood the Breen cabin of the party of emigrants who started for California from Springfield, Illinois, in April 1846, under the leadership of Captain George Donner. Delays occurred and when the party reached this locality on October 29, the Truckee Pass emigrant road was concealed by snow. The height of the shaft of the monument indicates the depth of the snow, which was twenty-two feet. After futile efforts to cross the summit, the party was compelled to encamp for the winter. The Graves cabin was situated about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward, the Murphy cabin about two hundred yards southwest of the monument, and the Donner tents were at the head of Alder creek. Ninety people were in the party and forty-two perished, most of them from starvation and exposure. In commemoration of the pioneers who crossed the plains to settle in California
Monument erected under the auspices of the native sons and the native daughters of the golden west
Monument dedicated June 6, 1918"***

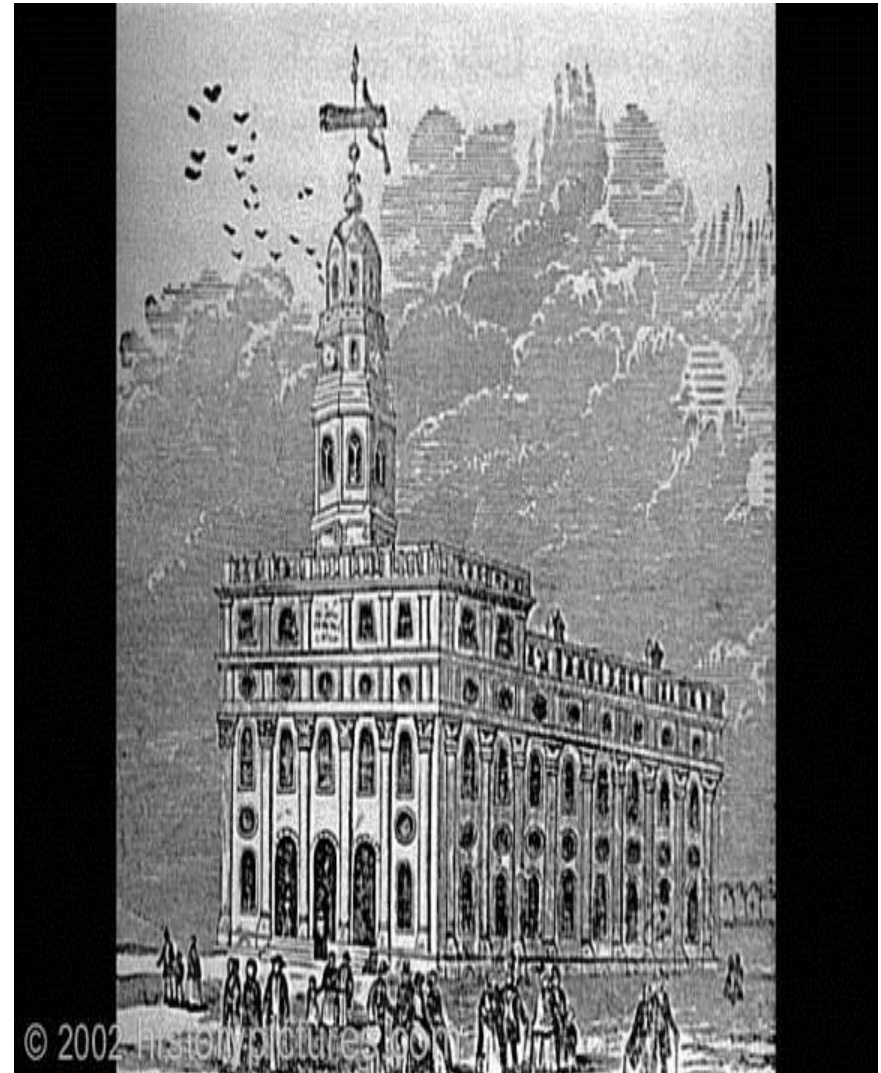
Americans move West

- The **Mormons**
 - **Joseph Smith** founded Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in 1827
 - Published:
 - Moved to:
 - Founded a **communitarian** religious group – the Mormons
 - Mormons faced:
 - Smith was murdered in 1844 while in jail for treason



The Mormon Temple at Nauvoo, Illinois

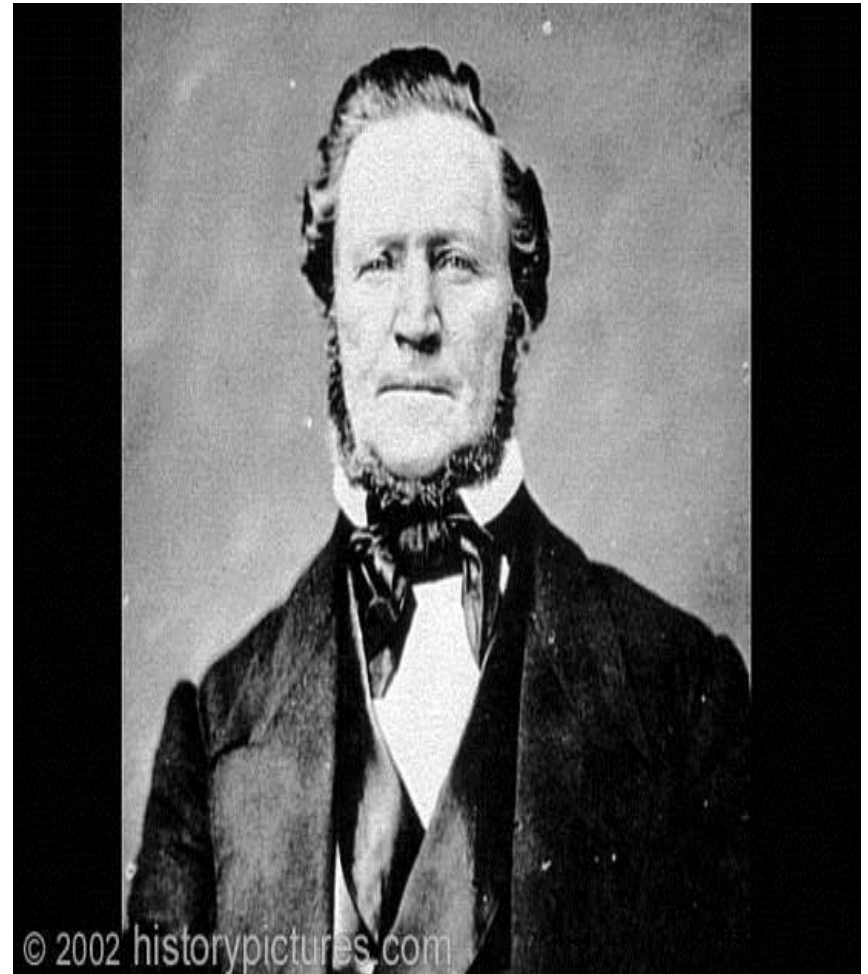
- The Mormons' practice of polygamy, and their successful cultivation of communally owned property, aroused fear and resentment against Mormonism.
- Smith and his followers had moved several times before building this temple at Nauvoo.
- Shortly thereafter, Smith was arrested; an anti-Mormon mob lynched him while he was in jail, and this temple was burned.



Americans move West

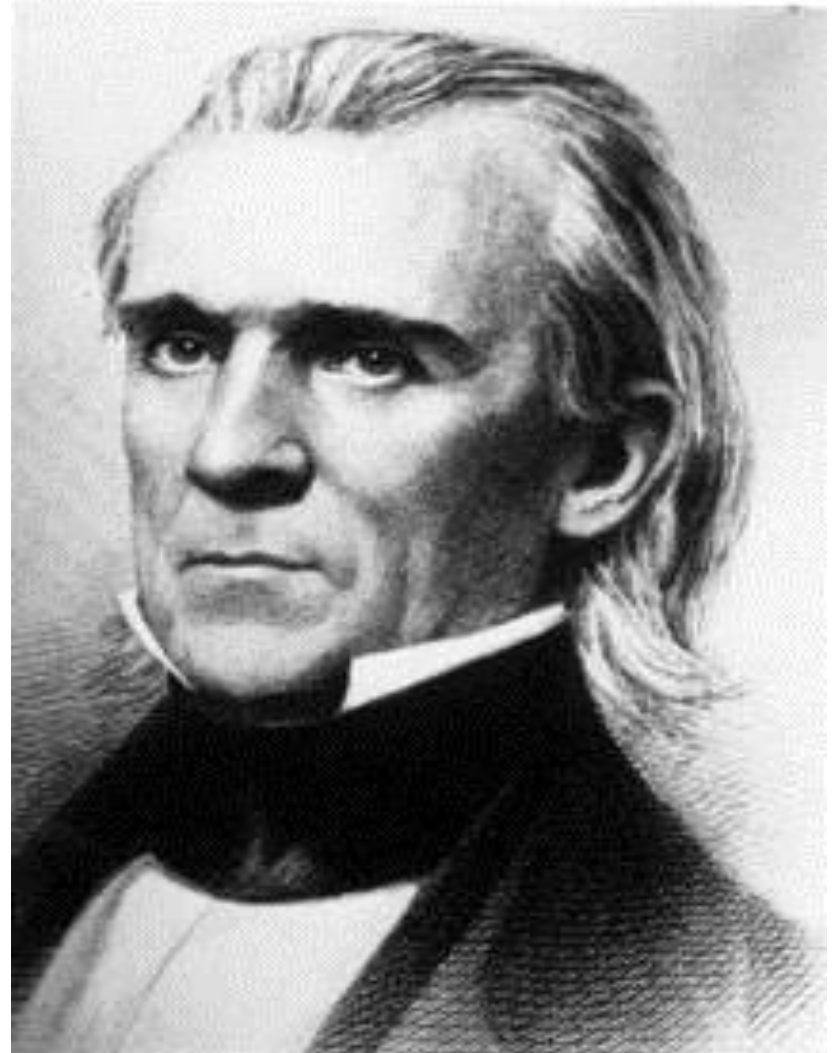
- Brigham Young
 - leads Mormon exodus to establish:

 - New Zion becomes Utah when federal government takes control of territory after the War with Mexico in the 1850s



Election of 1844

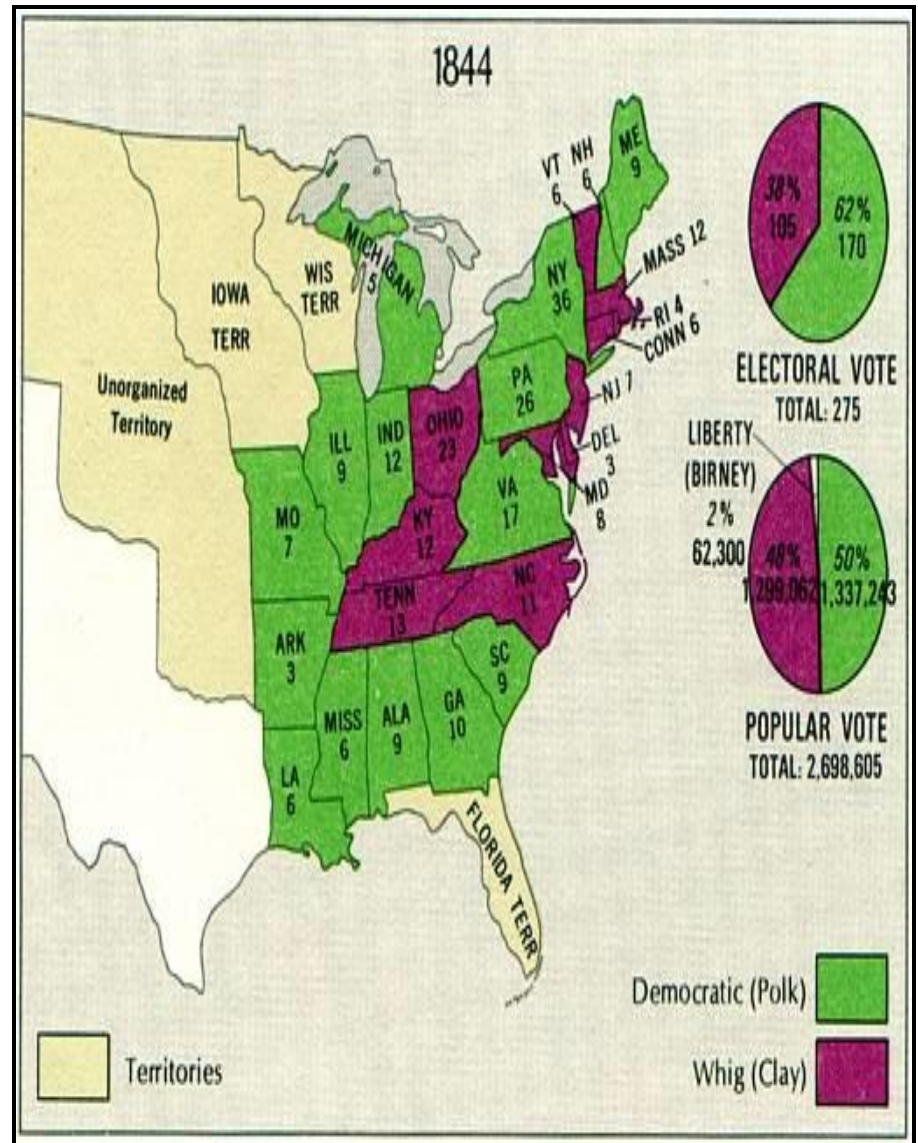
- **Dark horse** candidate
Democratic candidate
James K. Polk
campaigns on:
- Promises to acquire
both:



Election of 1844

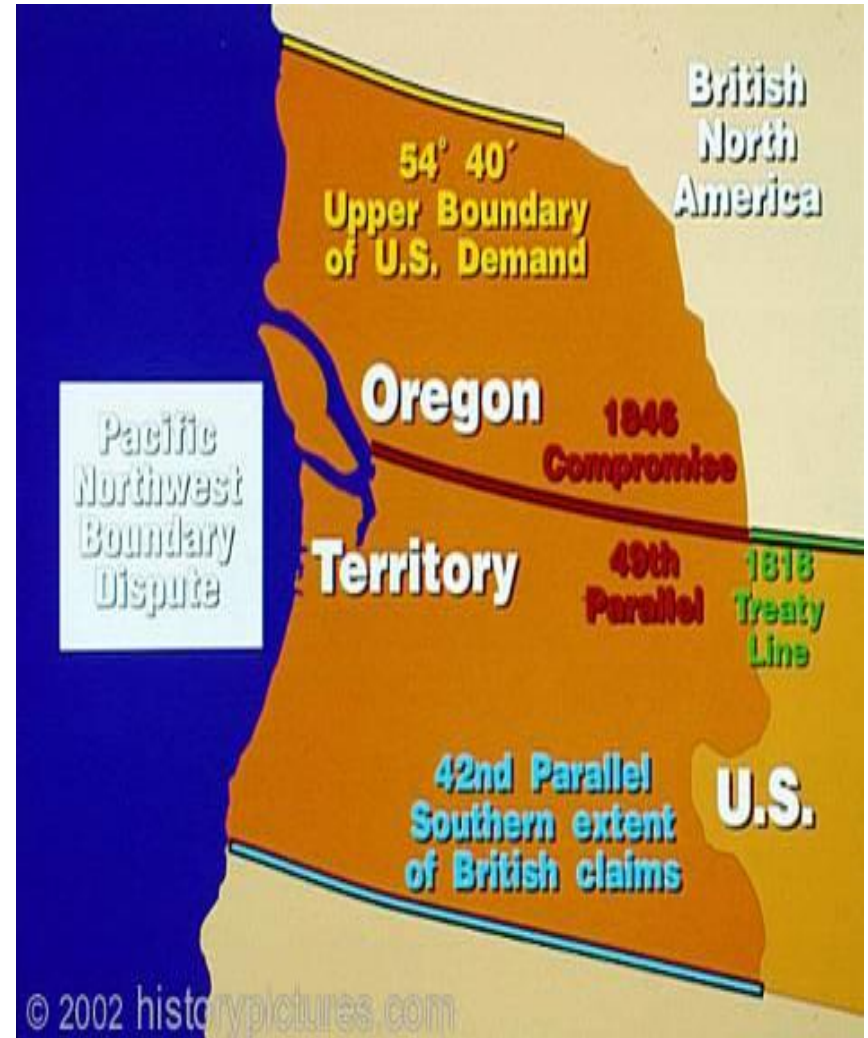
- Whig candidate Henry Clay opposes annexation
- Polk wins the election
- President Tyler interprets Polk's victory as a:

- U.S. acquires Texas by a :



“54’40 or Fight!”

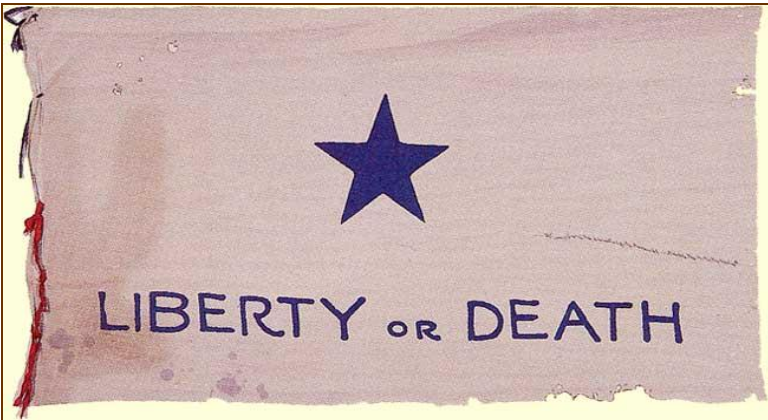
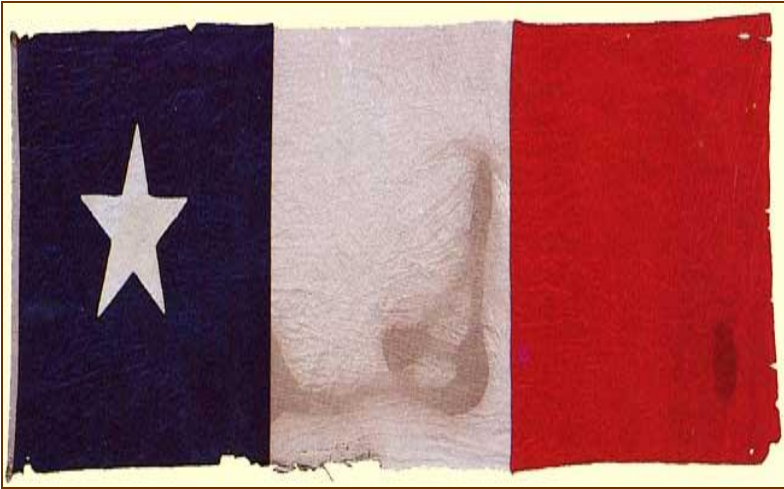
- Polk had promised in campaign to acquire all of Oregon
- June 1846 treaty – Polk agrees to:





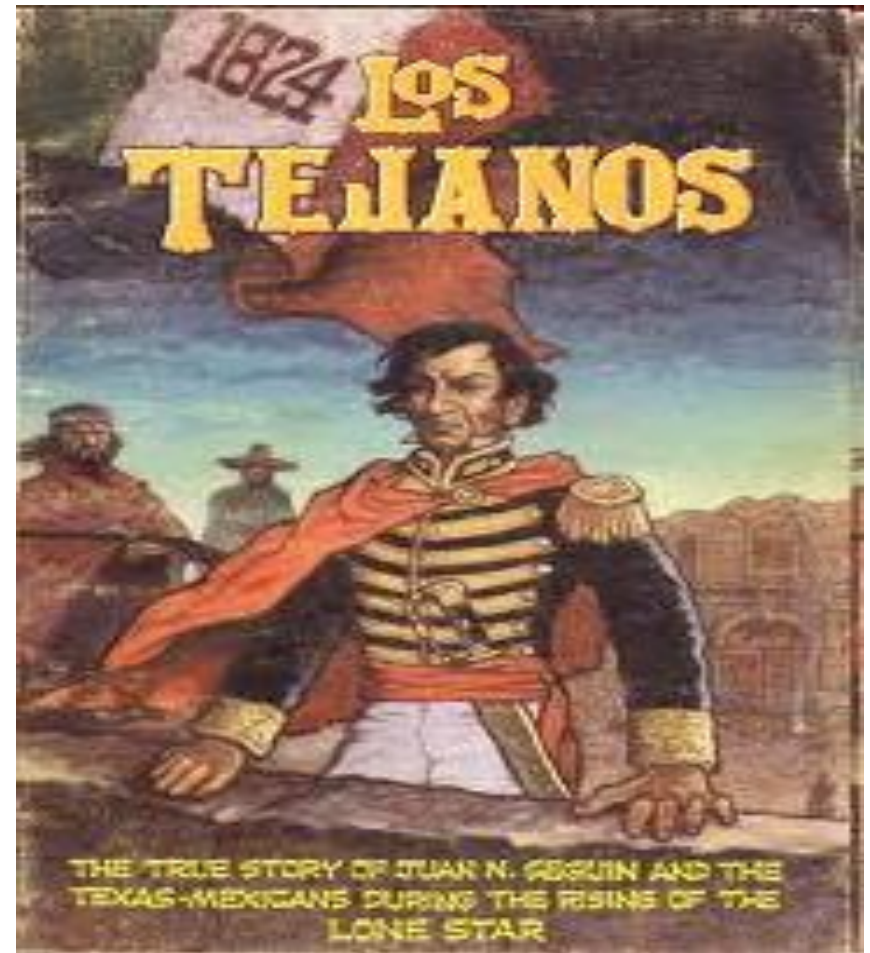
United States, 1845

Section 3: Expansion in Texas



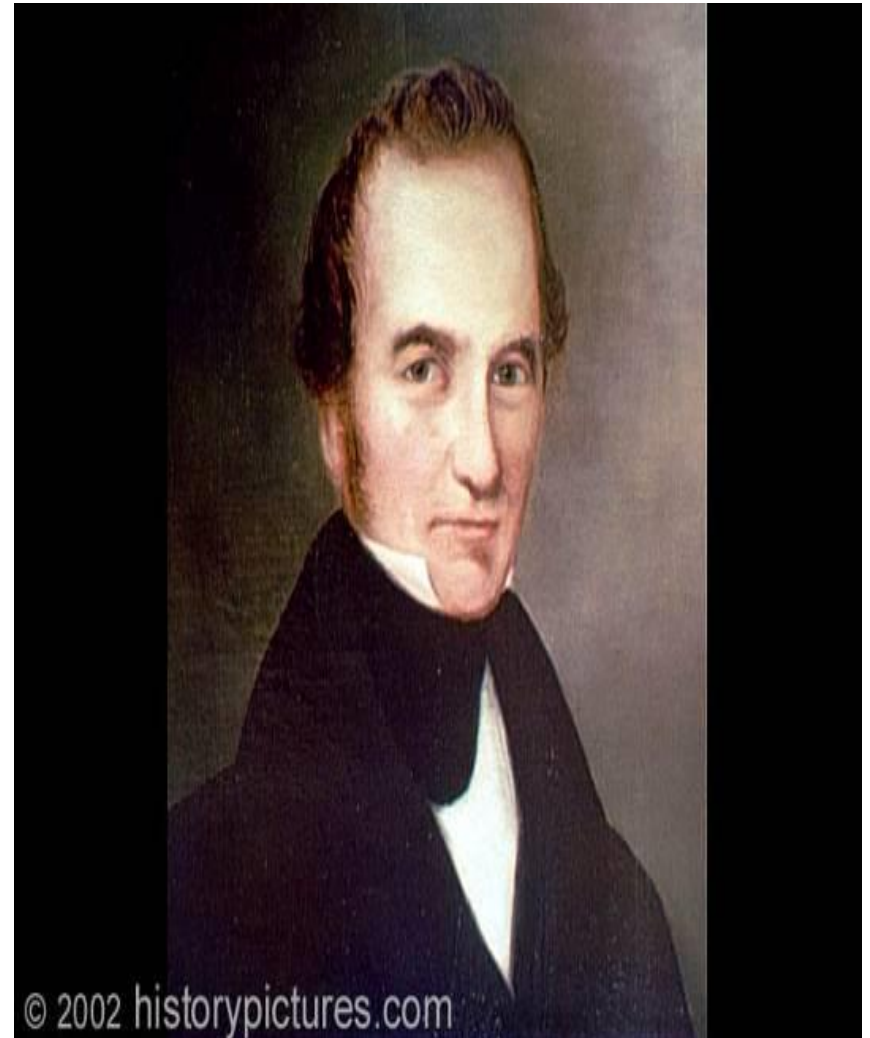
American Settlement in Mexico

- 1821 – only 4,000 “Tejanos” occupy Texas
- Newly independent Mexican government looks to improve its economy
 - Offers:



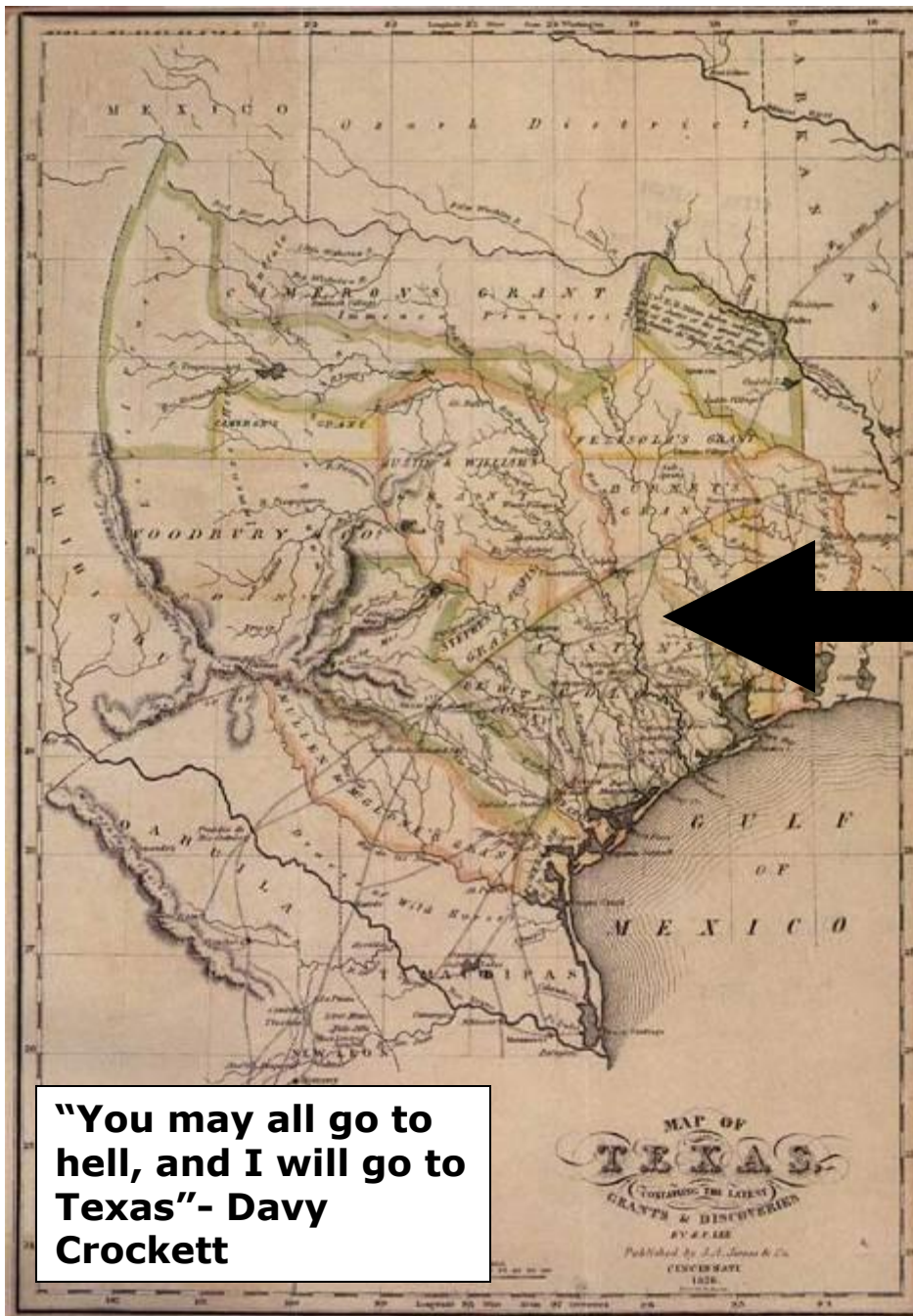
American Settlement in Mexico

- **Stephen Austin** gets land grant in 1821 and brings settlers who agree to:



American Settlement in Mexico

- American settlements:
- Each family gets cheap land and 10-year tax exemption
 - 30,000 Americans in Texas by 1835
 - Outnumber Tejanos 6:1
 - Refused to stop importation of slaves
 - Remain Protestant
 - By 1830:



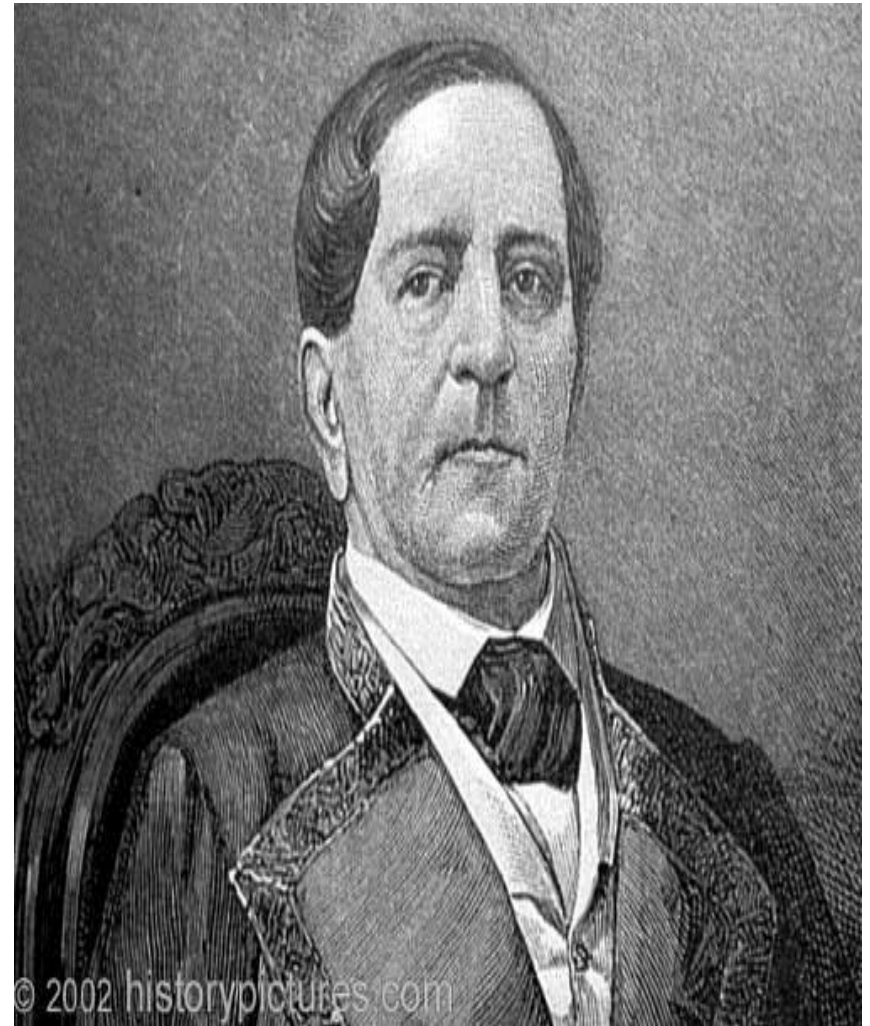
"You may all go to hell, and I will go to Texas"- Davy Crockett



Americans from the southern states began moving to Mexico's Texas province in large numbers. They brought with them not only Black slaves to work their rich cotton fields but racist ideas about Mexicans.

War for Texan Independence

- **Santa Anna** seizes control of Mexico's government in 1834.
 - Rescinds:
 - Establishes a more centralized government:



War for Texan Independence

- Texans declare their independence
 - 1835 – Anglo-Texans seize Mexican outposts at **Goliad** and San Antonio
 - 1836 – Texans declare independence establish the:
- Santa Anna leads army to:

War for Texan Independence

- Santa Anna lays:
- On 13th day Santa Anna's troops attack – capturing and killing all defenders at the Alamo
- Battle cry becomes:



Remember the Alamo!



Cast of Characters in the Texas Revolution



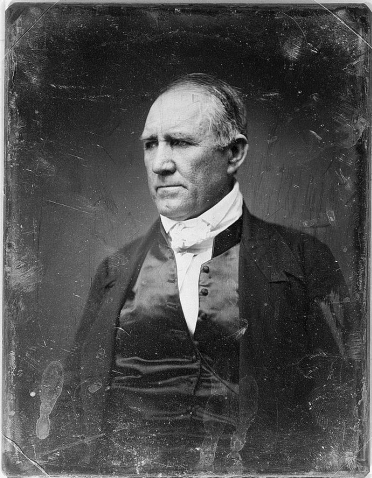
General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana: commander of Mexican forces



James Bowie: co-commander of the Alamo



William B. Travis: co-commander of the Alamo



General Sam Houston: leader of the Texas revolution



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



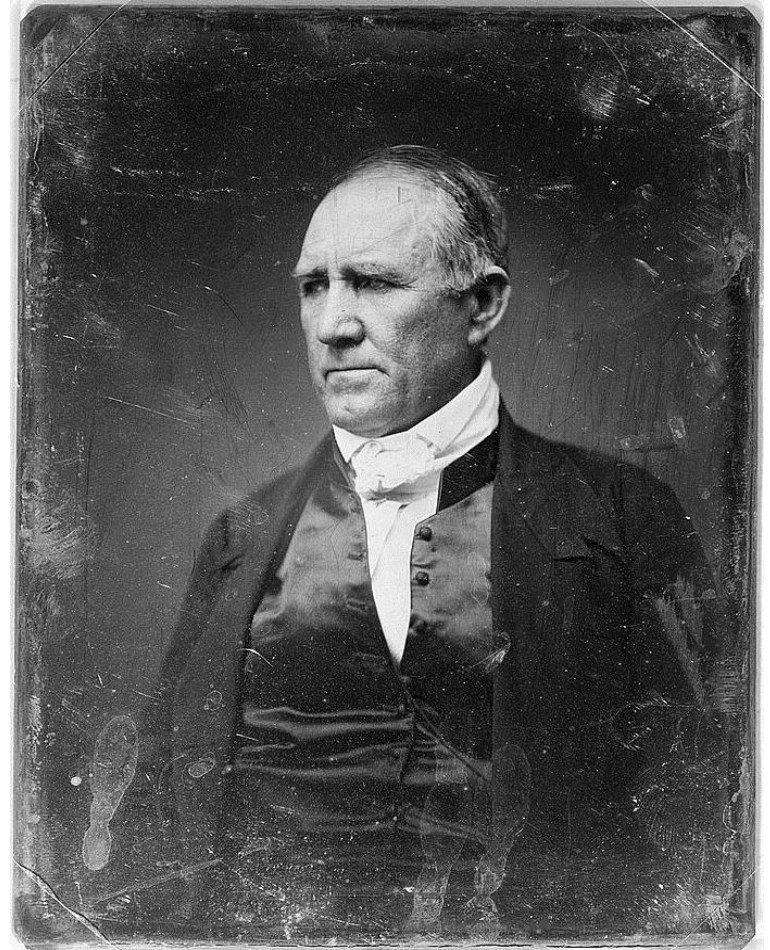
1849 daguerreotype of the Alamo

War for Texan Independence



War for Texan Independence

- Sam Houston leads army of :
- Defeat Mexican army in the:



War for Texan Independence

- Treaty grants Texas independence
- Santa Anna agrees to terms that establish border at the:
- Mexican government:

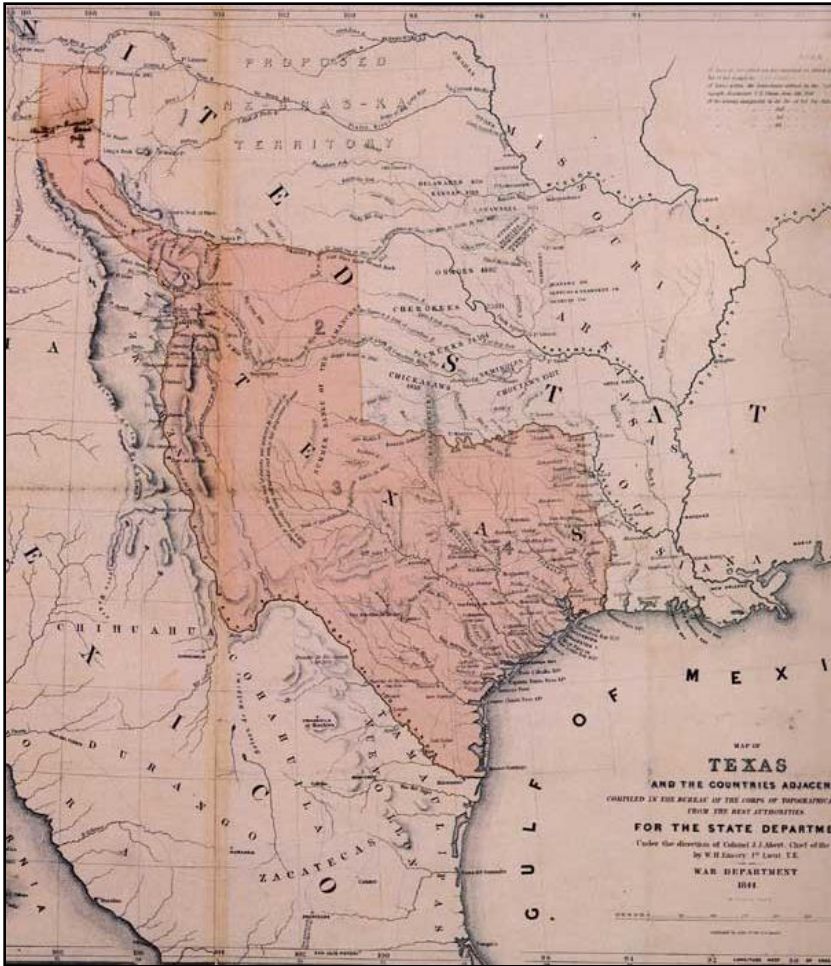


War for Texan Independence

- The Aftermath
 - The **Lone Star Republic** is established
 - Sam Houston elected:
 - U.S. president Andrew Jackson refuses to extend recognition to Texas until:
 - Texas quickly requests **annexation** by U.S. in 1838 and is denied admission to the Union
 - Continued applications for admission blocked by:
 - President Tyler makes good on Polk's campaign promise
 - Dec. 1845 – Texas became:

Portion of Polk's inaugural speech

“The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our Constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory and to merge her sovereignty as a separate and independent state in ours. I congratulate my country that by an act of the late Congress of the United States the assent of this Government has been given to the reunion, and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both. I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas.



Map of the new Republic of Texas

[May 11, 1836]

Shoulder

Articles of an agreement entered into between
 his excellency, David C. Burnet, president of
 the republic of Texas, of the one part, and
 his excellency general Santa Anna, president
 general-in-chief of the Mexican army, of the
 other part -

Article 1st General Antonio Lopez de Santa
 Anna, agrees that he will not take up
 arms, nor will he exercise his influence to
 cause them to be taken up against the
 people of Texas, during the present war
 of independence -

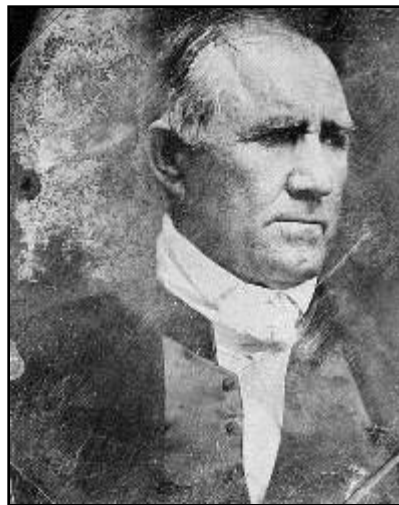
Article 2nd All hostilities between the
 Mexican and Texan troops, will cease
 immediately, both by land and water -

Article 3rd The Mexican troops will evacuate
 all the territory of Texas, passing to the other
 side of the Rio Grande del Norte -

Article 4th The Mexican army, in its retreat
 shall not take the property of any person
 without his consent and just recompense,
 using only such articles as may be necessary
 for its subsistence, in cases when these are
 may not be present, and resorting to the com-

30

First page of Texas independence document



Sam Houston, first President of Texas

Not another slave State

NO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

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

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1844.

Albert Gallatin
Alison R. Thompson
Neathome Tompkins
W. C. Bryant
D. D. Field
H. Stowell
Charles S. Spier
Thos. W. Tucker
Mrs. L. Natanson
Shipman Knappes
Samuel Mott
Lawrence Ruffley
John P. Mason
Thos. Ledy
J. W. Edmond

"To Protest Against"

Anti-annexation documents from the 1830's

MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL,

TO PROTEST AGAINST

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following additional resolutions were moved by Alden Bradford, Esq. and were unanimously adopted:

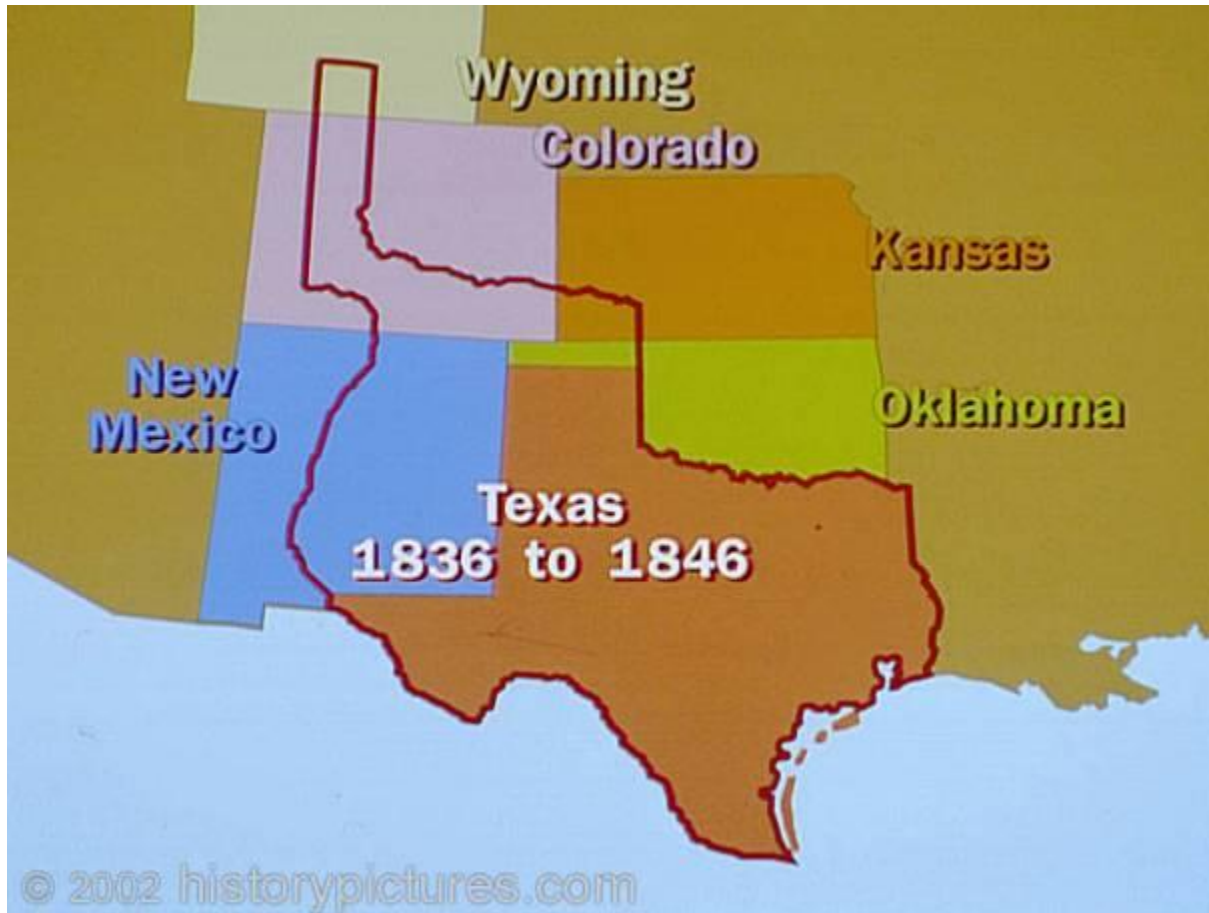
Resolved, That as the people and government of Mexico are opposed to the independence of Texas, and will probably resort to force to recover it, the United States would be involved in a long and expensive war with that and other nations, if this Territory should be received into the Union, for then we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

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

AMASA WALKER, Chairman.

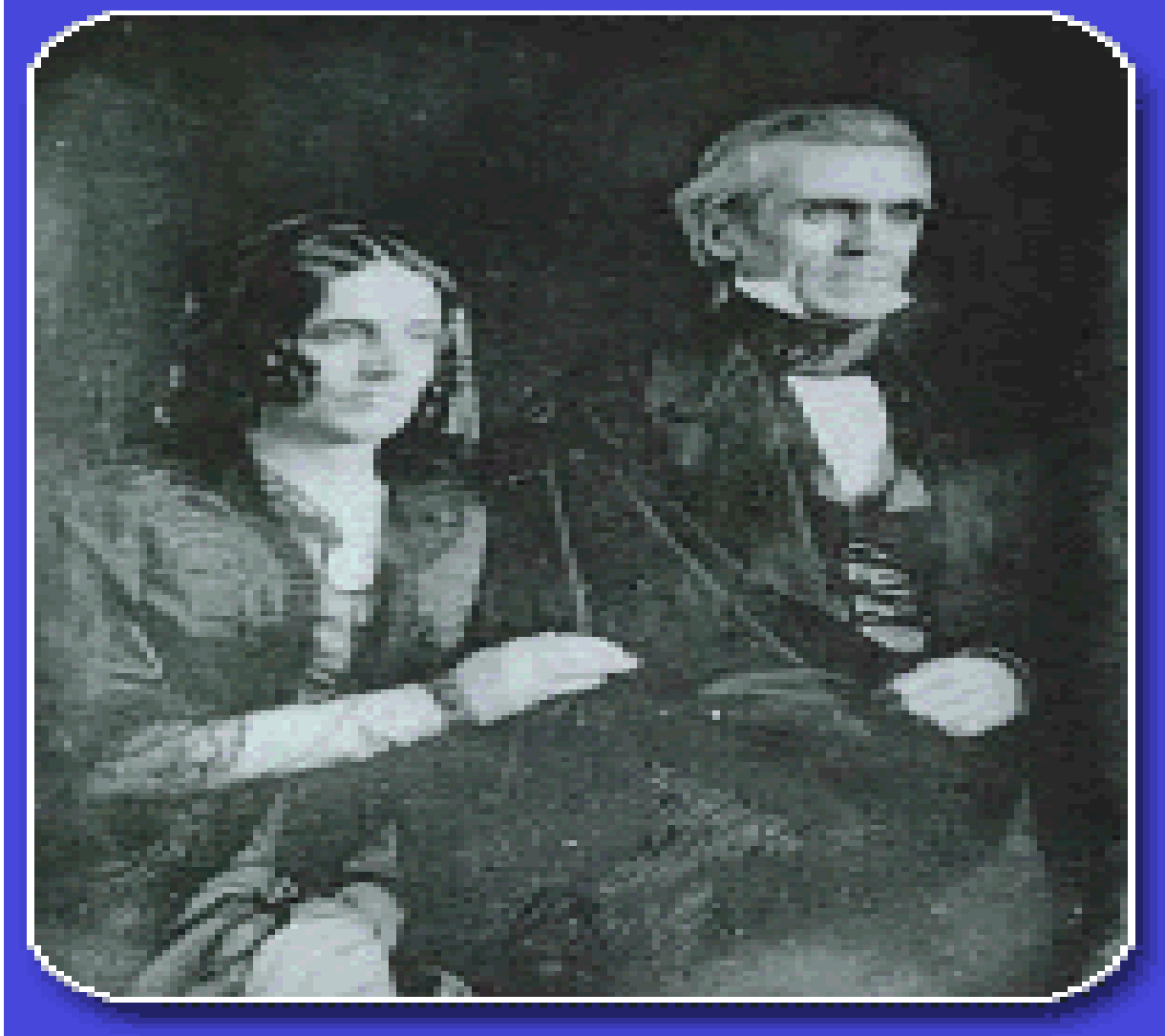
EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

Republic of Texas, 1836-1846



☞ The land area governed by the Republic of Texas was much larger than the eventual state of Texas, including within its boundaries lands eventually incorporated as parts of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming, and Colorado.

President Polk and his wife Sarah.



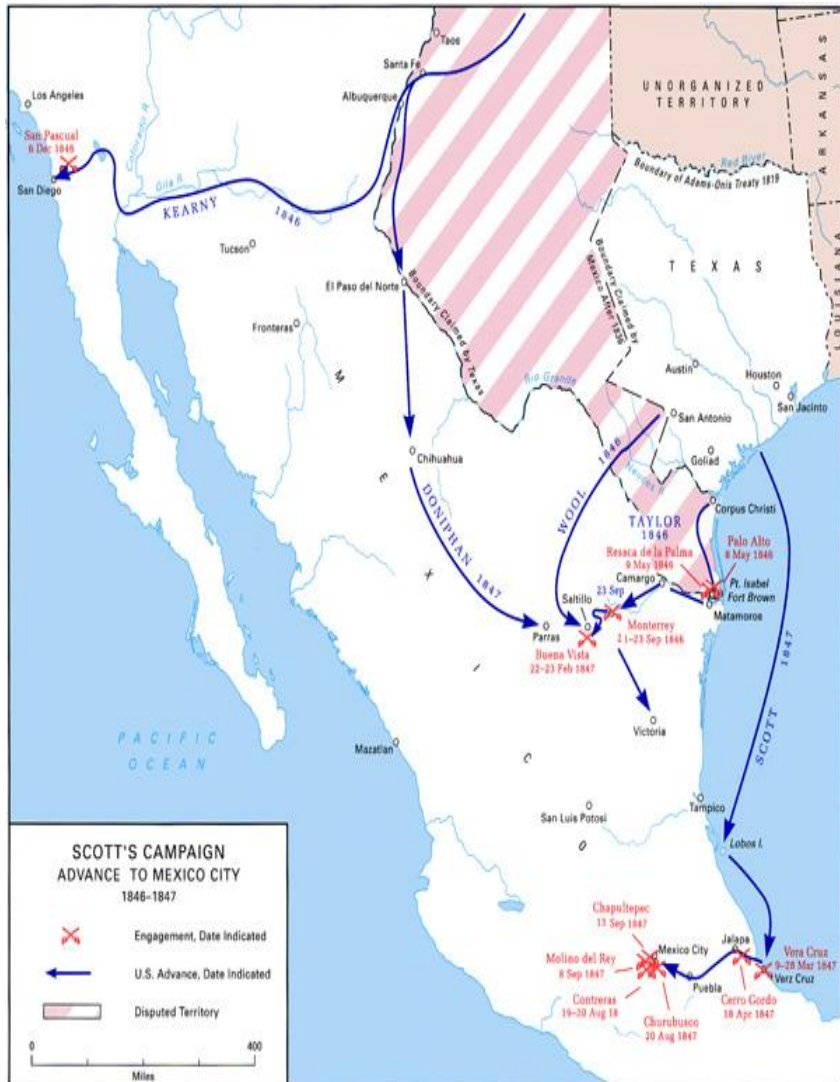
Section 4: The War with Mexico



Mexican-American War

- Causes
 - Border disputes over Texas continue after annexation
 - Political instability in Mexico
 - Polk's determination to acquire California and New Mexico
 - Sends [John Slidell](#) to Mexico
 - Mexican government:

U.S. army of occupation, Texas 1845



- Sends troops under the command of:
- Warned the naval vessels in the Gulf of Mexico and along the California coast of the Pacific to be ready for action.
- Mexico views action as a violation of their rights

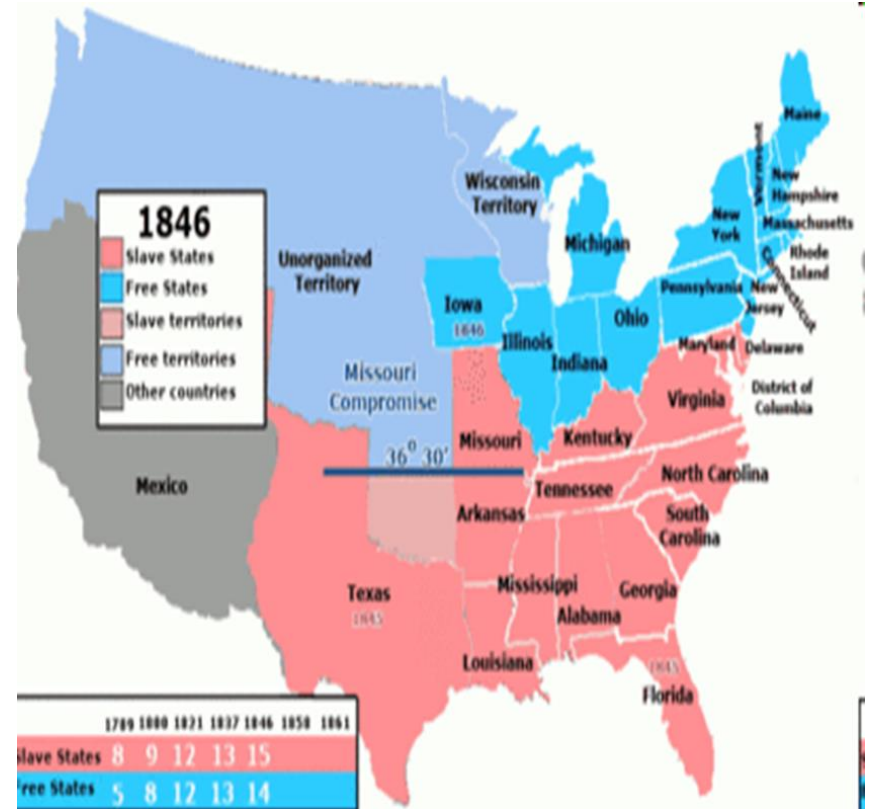


Mexican-American War

- War begins
 - May 1846 – Mexican troops:
 - “American blood upon American soil”
 - Polk asks Congress for declaration of war
 - Southerners:
 - Lincoln’s:
 - Congress declares war May 13, 1846:

Wilmot Proviso - 1846

- Whig politician proposed law that would:
- Divides political parties along sectional lines
- Passes House, but was:
- Debate on war becomes debate on slavery



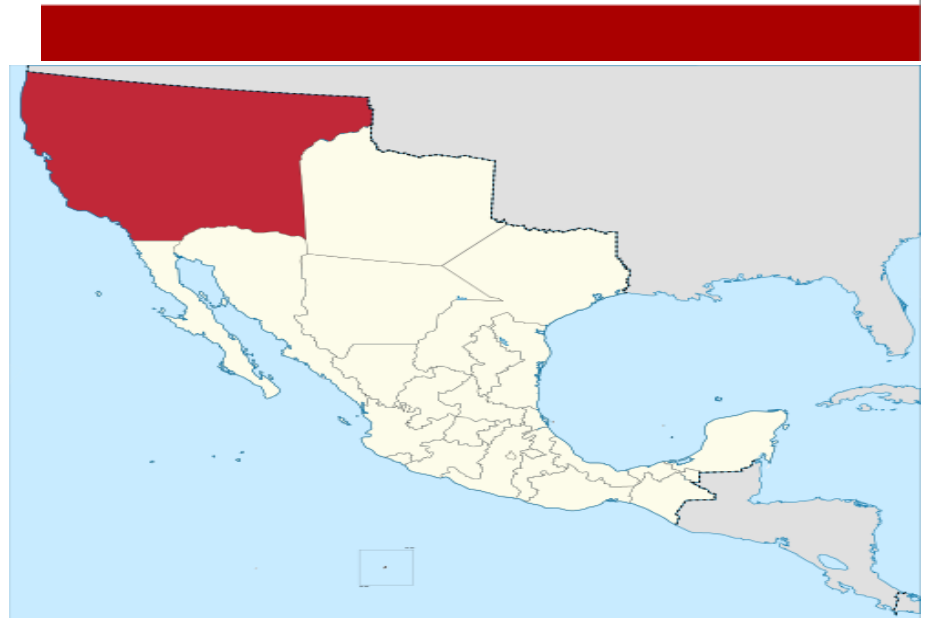
Stephen W. Kearny

- General **Stephen W. Kearny** conquered:
- While Kearny was marching west, fighting had already begun in California.
- Learning of the war, American settlers hoisted the “**Bear Flag**” of the California Republic over Sonoma on June 15, 1846



Republic of California

- 1830s – 1840s Mexican cattle ranchers, U.S. settlers, and Native Americans
- 1846 – John C. Fremont:
- Joined by Kearny, U.S. gains control of California.



Mexican-American War

- U.S. wins every major battle over course of ~ a year
- Santa Anna returns to power and initiates failed attempt to turn war around for Mexico
- Taylor becomes:
- **Winfield Scott** lands troops at Vera Cruz and:



Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo - 1848

- Terms:
 - U.S. acquires:
 - Area includes California and New Mexico
 - Pays Mexican government:
 - Rio Grande established as border



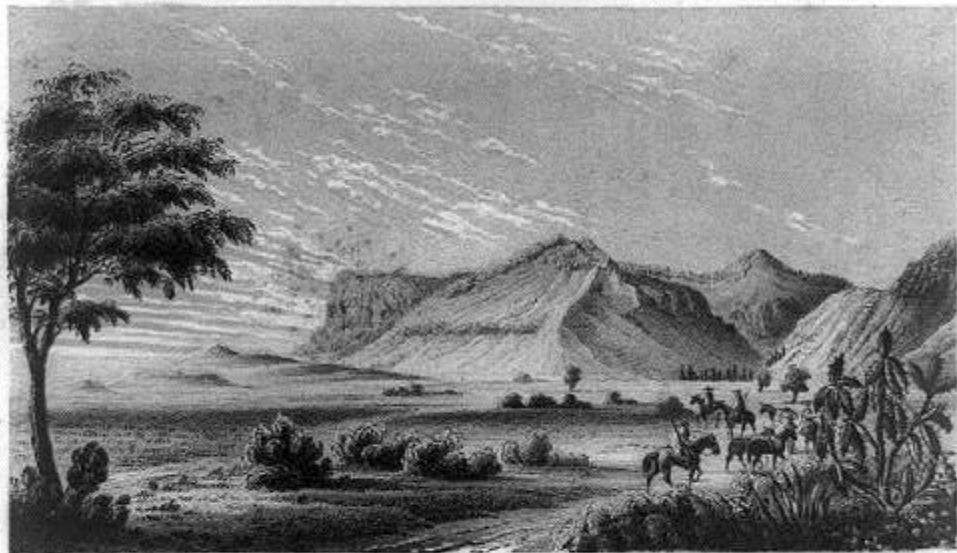
Gadsden Purchase - 1853

- U.S. later acquires additional strip of land from Mexico to:
- Land was purchased to facilitate construction of a trans-continental railroad



THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

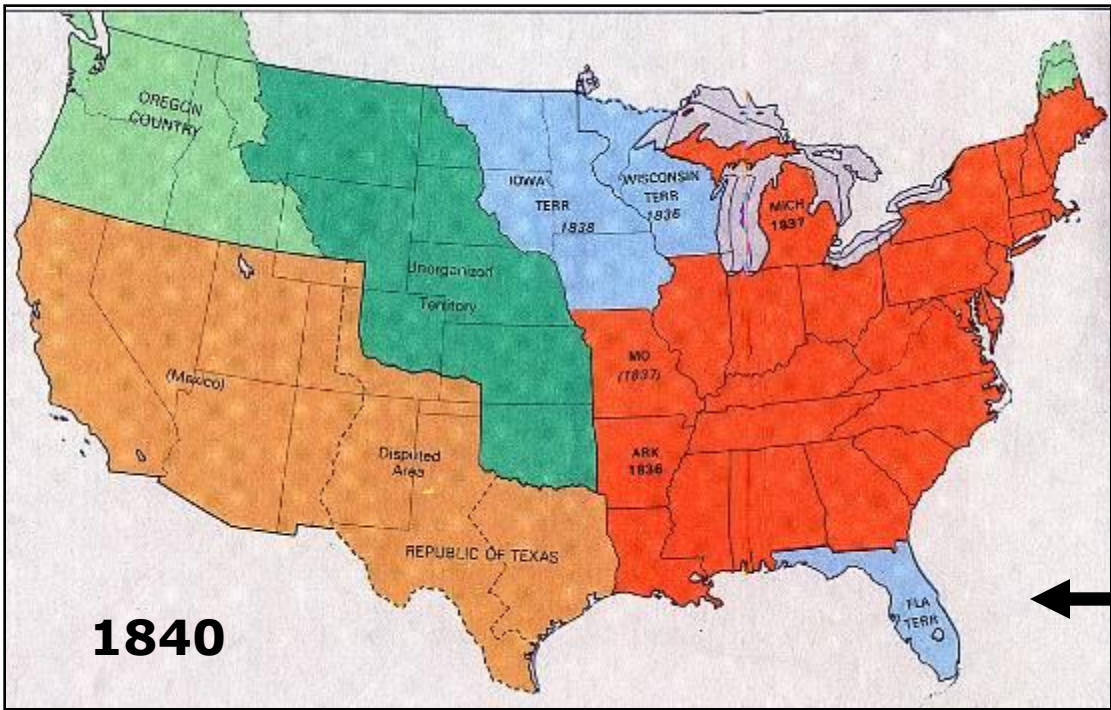
U.S. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis sent James Gadsden to negotiate with Mexican ruler Santa Anna for the land. Davis valued it, as others did, as the perfect tract for construction of a southern transcontinental railroad. The railroad line would connect western territories to the east and north, greatly increasing the accessibility of these new lands. The deal was culminated on December 30, 1853. The treaty settled the dispute over the exact location of the Mexican border west of El Paso, Texas, giving the U.S. claim to approximately 29,000 square miles of land in what is now southern New Mexico and Arizona, for the price of \$10 million.



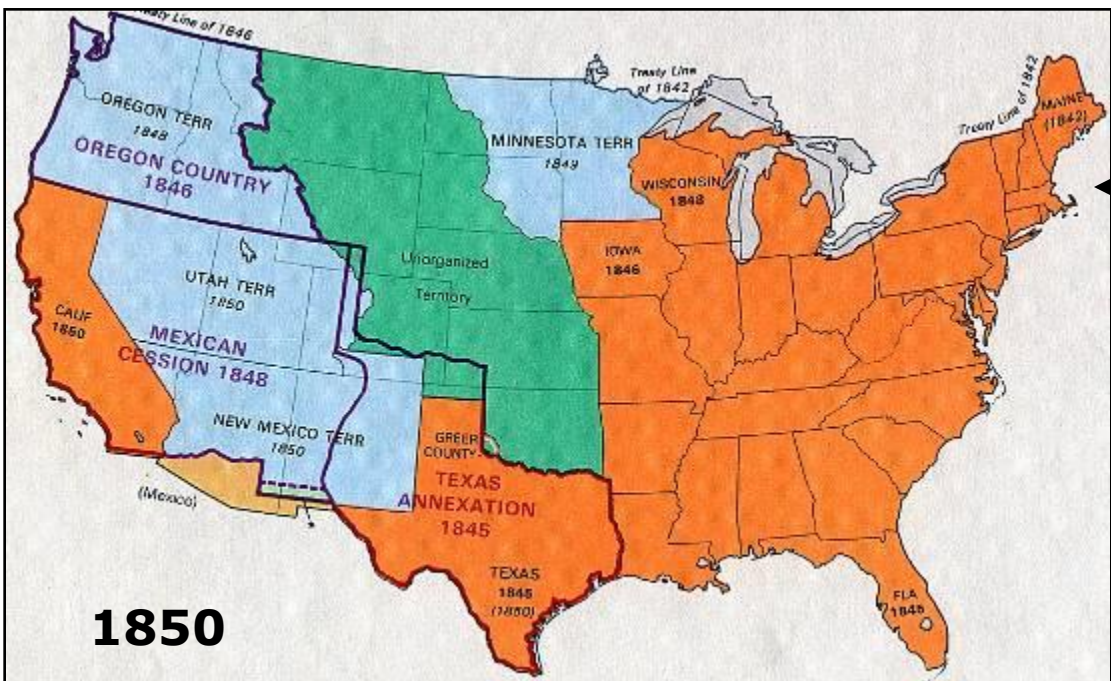
GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS,
NEAR EL PASO TEXAS.
Viewed from the East.



**Proposed southern railroad route through
Gadsden Purchase**

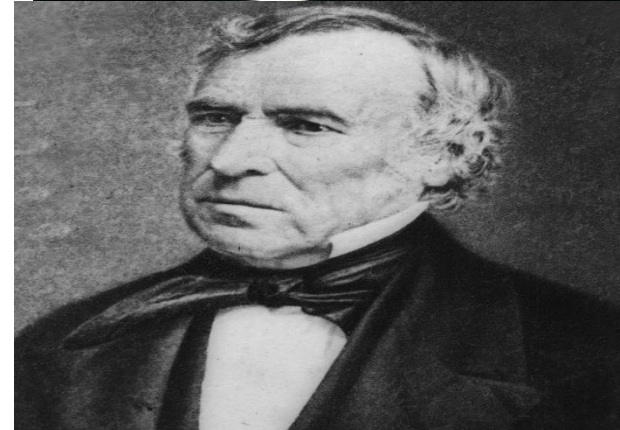


Under Polk
 the U.S.
 grew from this
 in 1840
 to this
 in 1850

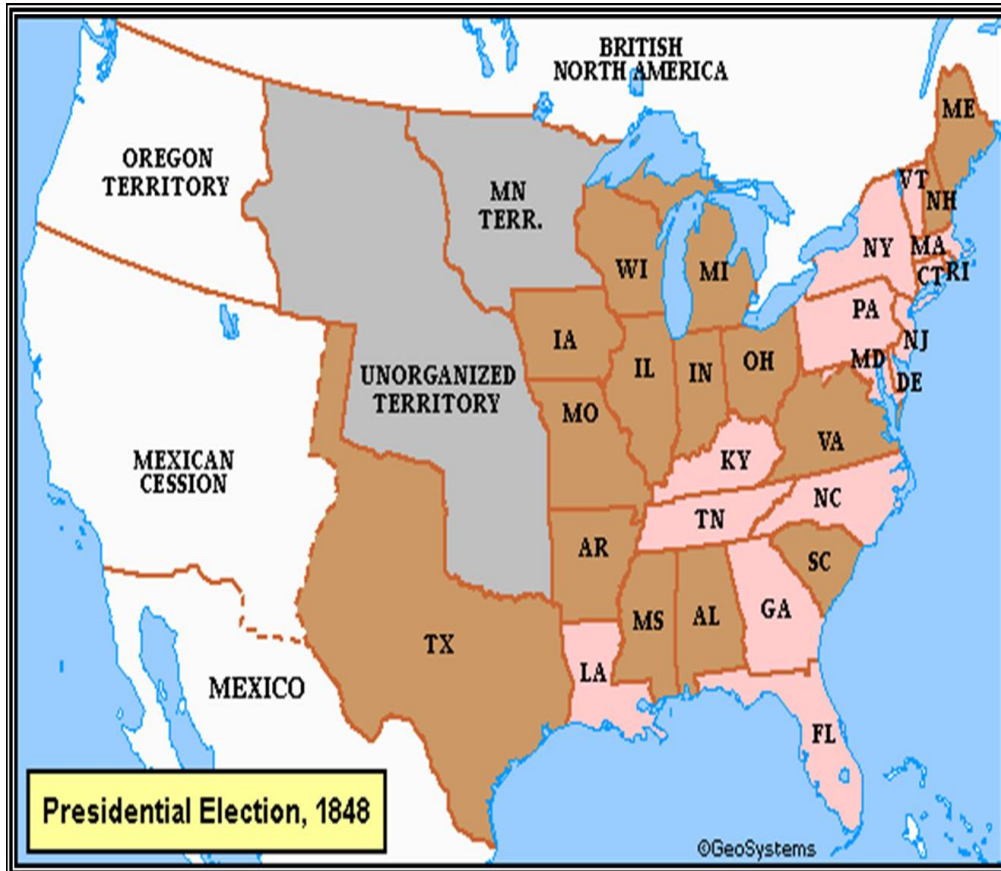





Election of 1848

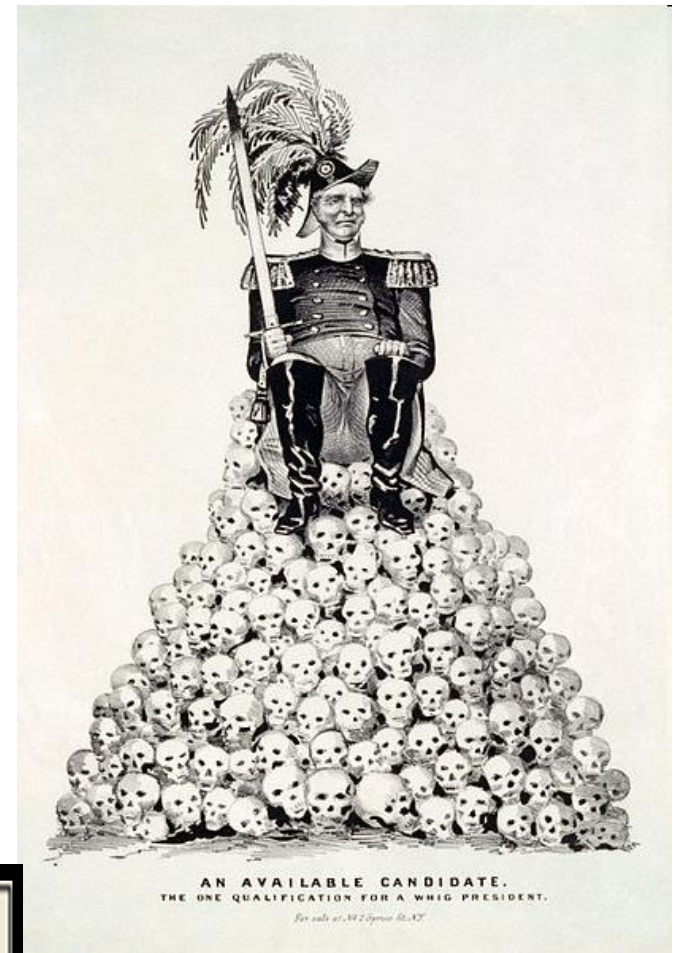
- Democrats
 - Nominate Lewis Cass
 - “Father” of popular sovereignty
- Free Soil Party
 - Formed to:
 - Nominate Martin Van Buren
- Whigs nominate Taylor
 - War hero with:



Taylor Wins Election



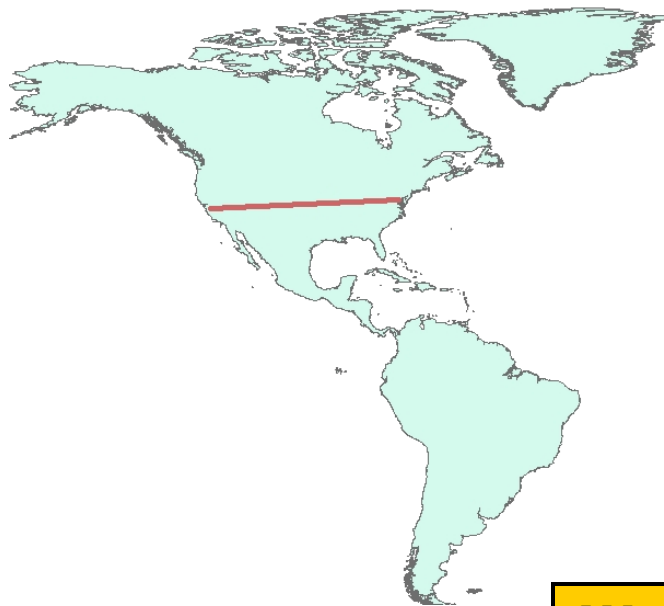
	Taylor (Whig) 163 Electoral Votes		Cass (Democratic) 127 Electoral Votes		Non-voting Territory
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Gold Fever

- Discovery of gold in California pushes:
- Gold found at Sutter's Mill in 1848 triggers "Gold Rush"
- Approximately 80,000 mostly:
- By 1849, California's population:





**sailing
around
South
America
took 6
months at
sea**



**Across the
continent,
2,000 miles
of hardship**

Ways to the Gold Fields



**By ship via Panama,
the quickest but
deadliest disease
ridden route**

Chinese men labor for white California miners



- Before 1850, there were fewer than 1,000 Chinese in the U.S.; by 1852 there were 20,000 in California alone.
- Indentured to merchants who paid their passage and expected to have the cost repaid through their labor.
- These immigrants soon learned that because they had to pay the contractors for their living costs, their debt increased rather than decreased.
- Other workers resented their working in the mines for less than \$1 a day.
- In the 1850s state laws were passed attempting to restrict further immigration from China.

African Americans in gold fields



- African Americans in the gold fields "washing for gold."
- The gold rush brought substantial numbers of them to California; the population of African Americans jumped from a handful before 1850 to 4000 in 1860.
- Originally brought as slaves by southern masters to work the mines.
- Theoretically they became free in 1850 after statehood if they had not been taken back to the South by their owners; but the use of slaves in the gold fields persisted.
- During the 1850s, they were joined by an increasing number of free African Americans.

Gold Rush

- Effects
 - Very few get rich
 - Challenges facing migrants:
 - Conflict with Indians - thousands of Native Americans killed, survivors work on farms

"Many, very many, that come here meet with bad success & thousands will leave their bones here. Others will lose their health, contract diseases that they will carry to their graves with them. Some will have to beg their way home, & probably one half that come here will never make enough to carry them back. But this does not alter the fact about the gold being plenty here, but shows what a poor frail being man is, how liable to disappointments, disease & death.

There is a good deal of sin & wickedness going on here, Stealing, lying, Swearing, Drinking, Gambling & murdering. There is a great deal of gambling carried on here. Almost every public House is a place for Gambling, & this appears to be the greatest evil that prevails here. Men make & lose thousands in a night, & frequently small boys will go up & bet \$5 or 10 (\$115-\$230) -- & if they lose all, go the next day & dig more. We are trying to get laws here to regulate things but it will be very difficult to get them executed" (Shufelt)

1849 Prices in 2004 dollars

Flour per barrel	Cheese per pound	1..potatoes 2.onions per pound	bread per pound
\$2860.00	\$34.00	1. \$29.00 2. \$35.00	\$17.25

NATIVE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE GOLD RUSH WAS A DISASTER. THOUSANDS OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS WERE MASSACRED. THE ATTITUDE OF AMERICANS TOWARD CALIFORNIA'S NATIVE PEOPLE CAN BE SEEN IN THIS EDITORIAL FROM A YREKA NEWSPAPER JUST AFTER THE GOLD RUSH BEGAN.

"THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE THE INDIAN PROBLEM IS TO EXTERMINATE THEM"... ANYONE WHO ARGUES TO THE CONTRARY IS TAKING A MOST TRAITOROUS POSITION."





	Plains Indians		Southwest Indians		Northwest Indians
	Blue type shows Indian groups forced westward				

Gold Rush

- California applies for statehood
 - Sudden surge in population allows California to bypass the territorial stage and :
 - California's desire to enter as a: