

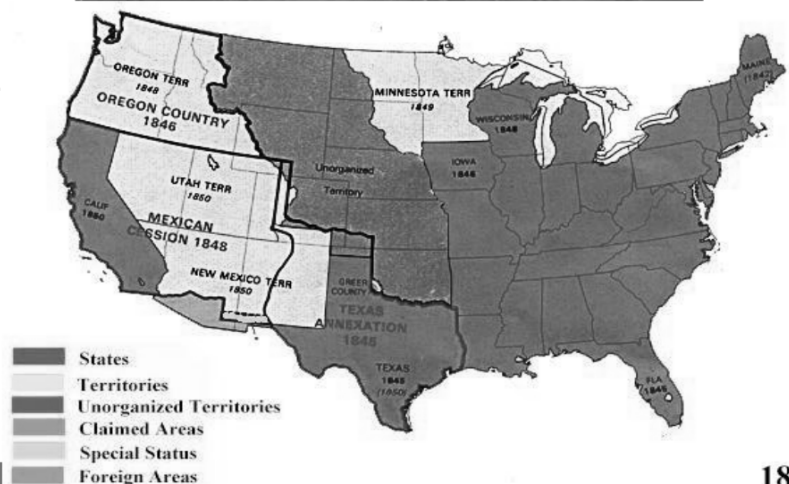
## Chapter 10: Expansion and Conflict

### Section 1: The Lure of the West

#### Manifest Destiny

**Manifest Destiny:** popular belief that God wanted US to expand westward to Pacific Ocean

- New lands could ease overcrowding in cities
- New lands for growing cotton
- Could moving west make the US too big to govern



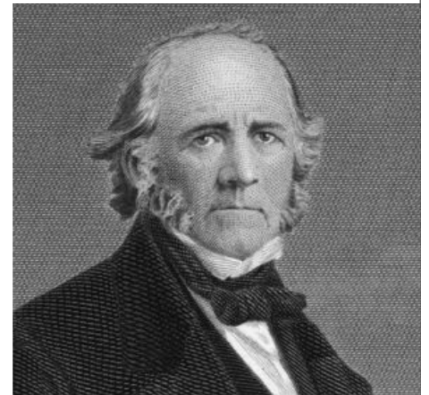
## Mexican Texas

- Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821
- Mexico offered cheap land and low taxes to any Americans & foreigners that settled in Mexican Texas
- **Empresario**: person that promised to recruit new settlers into Mexico--given lots of free/cheap land
- Mexico wanted a buffer between northern Mexico and Indian raiders in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona
- Feared invasion from US to take Mexico
  - Small **tejano** (native Mexicans) population--can't defend it
  - If Americans move there and become loyal Mexicans they will defend it from US
  - Popular w/ Southern cotton farmers--brought slavery w/ them
  - 1830: 7,000 US settlers



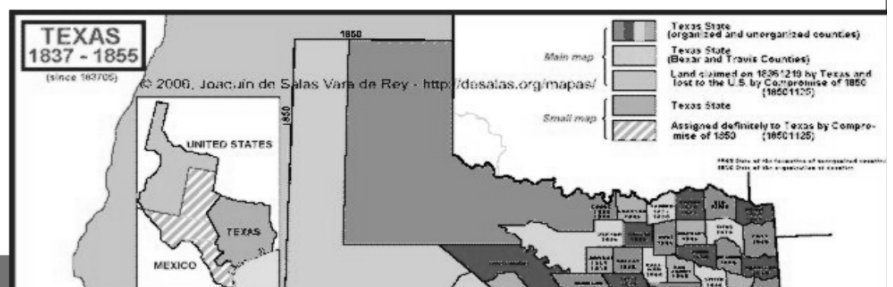
## The Texas Revolution

- 1830: non-Mexicans outnumbered tejanos 2:1
- Little effort by Americans to learn Spanish or learn Mexican culture
- Required to be Catholics but most ignored rule in private
- Mexico closed border to US immigrants in 1830--afraid of rebellion & banned slavery
- 33,000 US immigrants from 1830-1835--many illegal immigrants
- Americans feared Mexico would ban slavery
- Mexican President **Antonio Lopez Santa Anna** declared himself **dictator**--angered Texans
- **Texas Revolution**
- March 1836: The **Alamo**--Santa Anna defeated Texans at military fort--killed 189 Texans but lost 600 Mexicans
- **Goliad**: Santa Anna defeated Texans--executed almost 400 Texans that surrendered
- April 1836: **Battle of San Jacinto**--general **Sam Houston** w/ 900 rebels surprised a napping Mexican army
  - Over 600 Mexicans killed & Santa Anna captured
  - Santa Anna signed treaty giving Texas freedom
  - Sam Houston then elected President of Texas



## Life in the Republic of Texas

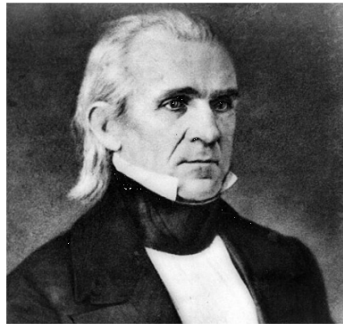
- **1837**--Texas asked to join US--Northerners refused b/c of slavery--fear of hurting relations w/ Mexico
- 1836-1845: Texas was a free nation
- Texas encouraged thousands of French & German immigrants
- Tejanos suffered discrimination & violence
  - Lands taken by white Texans
  - Some forced to leave Texas
- Large population but spread across LARGE Texas--no big towns or cities
- Economy was weak--relied on farming but little money in Texas
- Texas worried about Mexican invasion & attacks from Indians
  - Was Texas too big to defend alone?
- Formed **Texas Rangers**--famous law enforcers to deal w/ crime and Indians



## Section 2: American Expansionism

### Texas Annexation

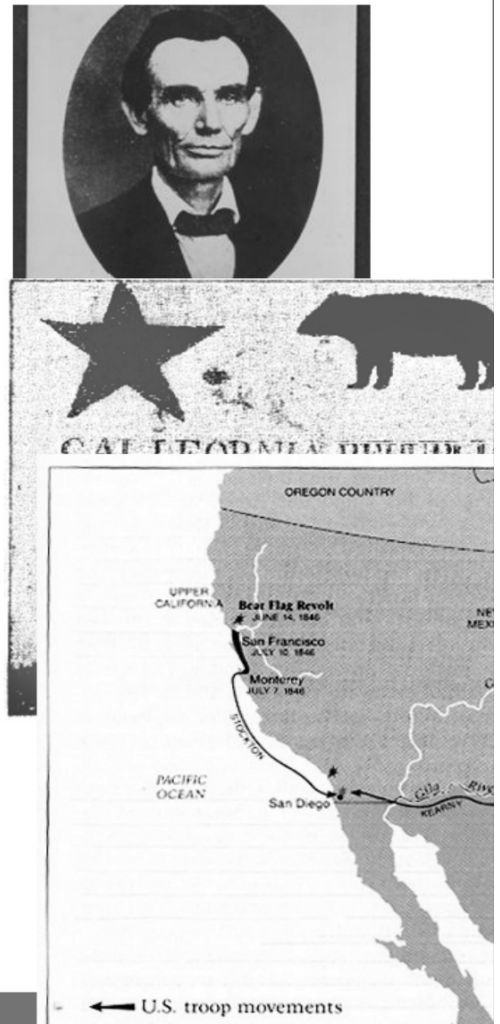
- **Annex:** to absorb or take control of
- Debate over allowing Texas to join
- Would Texas become English ally?
- Abolitionists opposed b/c of slavery
- 1844: **James K. Polk (Dem)** won Presidential election-- wanted to annex Texas
- Mexico warned annexation would be "declaration of war"
- 1845: Congress voted to annex--Mexico cut off all relations
  - Polk demanded the **Rio Grande** be border
  - Sent General **Zachary Taylor** into region to take land
  - Wanted to buy New Mexico & California
  - Mexico refused
  - US sent in more troops
  - May 1846: Mexican soldiers crossed Rio Grande & attacked US soldiers
  - Congress declared war



- Mexico claimed the border between TX & Mexico was the Rio Grande
- The U.S. claimed the border was the Nueces River

## The Mexican War

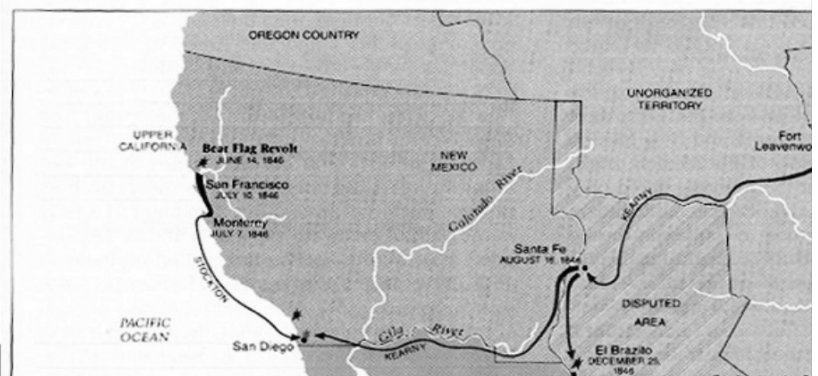
- Whigs & northerners opposed war
- **Abe Lincoln** (Illinois Congressman) vocal critic of Polk--believed it was push to gain more slave land
- Protests spread through North
- Popular in South & West
- 50,000 volunteer soldiers
- August 1846: US army occupied New Mexico
- American settlers in California rebelled against Mexico--US army moved in after
  - **Bear Flag Revolt**
  - US controlled by Jan. 1847
- Taylor sent soldiers into Central Mexico to fight Santa Anna's larger army
- US army pushed Mexicans all way to Mexico City--fierce fighting cost thousands of lives
- September 1847: Mexico surrenders in Mexico City



## The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

1848: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: officially ended war

- Mexico gave up Texas and **Mexican Cession** (California, Nevada, & Utah—parts of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming)
- US paid Mexico \$15 million & pay damages for Mexico
- US agreed to give full citizenship to all Mexicans living in Mexican Cession
- Many Mexicans angered over lost land
- **1853: Gadsden Purchase:** US bought land near Gila River for \$10 million (part of Arizona & New Mexico)



## **Mexican Americans**

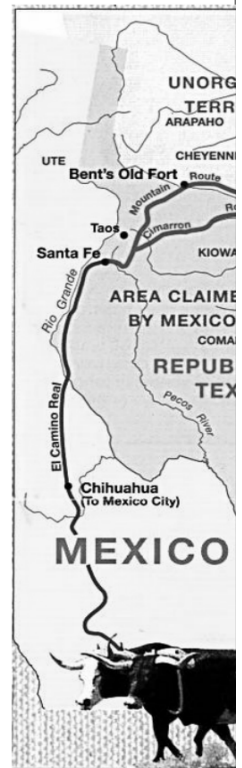
- 80,000 new Spanish-speaking citizens
- Many Mexican-Americans lost their lands to American settlers
- Racism & discrimination towards Mexican-Americans
- Mexican-American rebellions in Southwest
  - Small--usually individuals & families fighting to keep their lands



## Section 3: The Far West

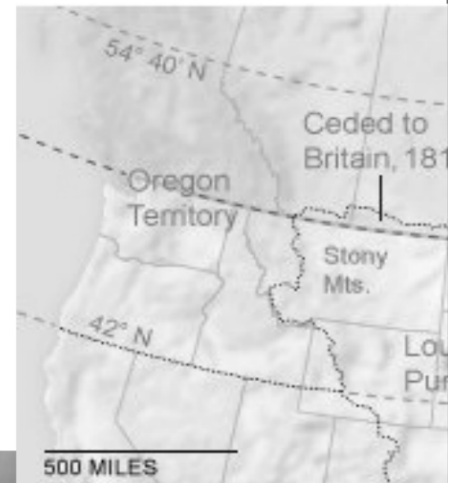
### The Promise of Trade

- Spain banned US trade w/ ppl in west
- 1821: Mexican independence changed that--Americans encouraged to trade w/ Mexicans
- **Sante Fe Trail:** 780 miles from Missouri to New Mexico
  - Wagon trains loaded w/ items to trade
- Fur trappers (**mountain men**) traded beaver skins--most popular in Rocky Mountains
- **Rendezvous System:** fur trappers stayed in mountains/woods for most of year--planned where/when to meet with buyers/sellers of furs
  - Cheaper & required less travel
  - Encouraged fur trappers to explore more land



## Settling Oregon Country

- **Oregon Trail:** path from midwest through Great Plains, Rockies, & Oregon Country
  - Started in 1811
  - End goal was **Willamette Valley**
  - Popular for farming & **missionaries**
  - Sometimes violent/deadly fighting w/ Indians
  - Caused Measles outbreaks for Indians
- Argued w/ England about where border w/ Canada was
  - President Polk threatened war over border
  - Agreed to the 49th parallel



## Traveling the Oregon Trail

- Oregon became official territory in 1848
- Thousands of families travelled overland in 1840s & 1850s
- Large wagon trains
  - Made travelling easier & cheaper
  - Dangerous
  - High rivers, broken equipment, mud, snow, cold, hot
  - Exhaustion, disease, hunger
  - **Donner Party**: 42 people died in Sierra Nevada mountains in 1846-1847--**cannibalism**
  - Fear of Indians--few Indian attacks--well defended
  - Indians worked as guides & sold food
- **Treaty of Fort Laramie**: 1851
  - Various Indian tribes promised to stay in own lands
  - Allowed Americans to travel through
  - Allowed US gov't to build roads
  - US gov't promised to make yearly payments to Indian tribes
  - Promised to let Indians keep their lands--**BIG FAT LIE**



### **Conflict in Oregon**

- Diseases like small pox & measles spread through Indian populations
- Settlers & livestock destroyed wildlife many Indians relied on for survival
- Several tribes would try to push settlers off their lands--often led to deaths on both sides--never successful

## The Mormons in Utah

- 1847: **Brigham Young** led thousands of Mormons to Utah
- 1848: Utah becomes US territory--more Mormons came
- 1860: 40,000 Mormons
- **Great Salt Valley**
- Built large communities where they relied on one another--allowed them to be independent from rest of country
- Found ways to irrigate & farm in desert
- Conflict btw Mormons & US Gov't--disapproved of **polygamy**
- Mormons often helped Indians attack non-Mormon settlers



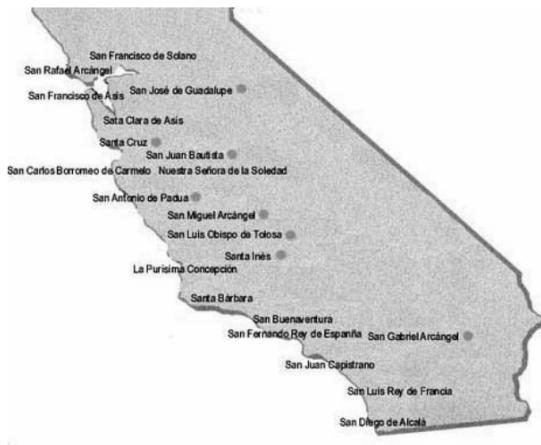
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## Section 4: The Rush to California

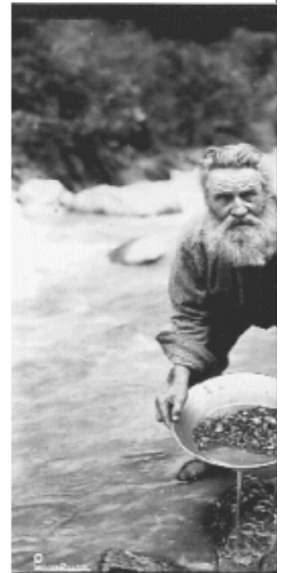
### Early Settlement

- 1769: 300,000 Indians before Spain settled
  - Founded 21 missions from San Diego to San Francisco
- Spanish **missionaries** & soldiers (**Californios**)
- Mexico gave missions to Californios & American settlers
- Thousands of Indians kicked off lands
- 1840s: 8K-12K Californios
- Largest settlements: Los Angeles, Monterey, San Diego




## Gold in California

- 1830: only 500 Americans in California
- **California Trail:** forked off of the Oregon Trail
- Settlers liked California for cheap farmland & mild temperatures
- Jan. 24, 1848: **James Marshall** found gold flakes in American River--news of his discovery spread fast in newspapers
- Stories of miners finding \$50 of gold each day
- Dec. 1848: President Polk told Congress about gold
- 1849: gold miners from US, Mexico, Australia, China, & Europe (**forty-niners**)
- May 1849: 40,000 forty-niners



## Miners and Mining Camps

- Most miners were young & single men
- Rough & tumble society--dangerous & violent--few laws & police
- Few women--many prostitutes
- Some prospectors found POUNDS of gold 
- Most prospectors didn't find much
- Thousands of people moved to California as the territory grew--people were needed to sell things to miners
  - **Levi Strauss:** created new work pants made of canvas and then soon denim--nicknamed "blue jeans"





### Conflict in the Mines

- Californios found most of the 1st gold
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo made all Californios American citizens
- Late 1849: more White American miners than Californios
- White miners claimed "foreigners" had no right to mine gold despite fact they were US citizens
- Many Californios refused to leave--caused violence--many beaten & some killed
- 11,000 Chinese faced discrimination--many went back to China
  - Many got jobs in other fields (railroads & storekeepers)
- White miners resisted giving rights to Black miners
- Black miners lost right to vote in California
- Many Black miners made living & some struck it rich
- Miners often found Indians & forced them off lands or killed them
- 1850-1851: **Mariposa War**: series of raids from Indians against White mines & camps
- More US soldiers brought in to keep peace & fight Indians
- 1860: fighting & disease reduced Indian population to 35,000 in CA

