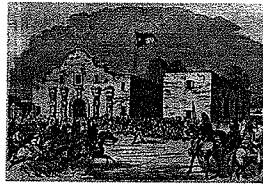


U.S. History

(3.3) Expansion Leads to Conflict

Guided Notes #3



Name _____

Period _____

Hundreds of thousands of Americans migrated to the _____ in the 1840s and 1850s. They went for many different _____, and they settled in many different places. They all shared the _____ of new opportunities and a better life. Some people believed that it was America's _____ right to settle land all the way to the Pacific Ocean. This belief is called _____. Several major western _____ were well established by 1850. The longest and most famous trail used by the migrants was the _____ Trail. In 1830 _____ founded a church called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called the Mormon Church. Many Mormons migrated West to find a place where they could practice their _____ freely. The route they followed became known as the _____ Trail.

In 1848 a carpenter discovered _____ in the American River at John Sutter's sawmill in northern California. Many headed to California, dreaming of striking it _____. The mass migration to California of miners—and businesspeople who made money from the miners—is known as the California _____. This population boom made California eligible for _____. Many more people moved to _____ in the 1850s. To reach California, most people traveled overland, following the _____ Trail. Others booked passage on _____ that sailed all the way around the southern tip of South America. Upon reaching California most _____ moved into camps in the gold fields. Many others—especially businesspeople—settled in _____.

Use of the western trails declined sharply after 1869 when _____ tracks finally ran unbroken from the East Coast to the West Coast. Such a huge _____—equal to about 1.5 percent of the total American population in 1850—had significant effects. The presence of so many Americans in the Oregon Country prompted presidential candidate _____ to attempt to secure Oregon for the United States. Since 1818 the United States had jointly controlled the region with _____. Later, President Polk signed the _____ with Great Britain, which set the boundary between the United States and British Canada at the forty-ninth parallel. Western migration also created a need for _____ over long distances. _____ was the first way messages traveled from East to West. For about 18 months, the _____ offered some-what quicker mail service between Missouri and California using relays of young riders on fast horses. Then in 1861 the _____ linked the East and the West. In time, the greatest effect of westward migration would be on the original inhabitants of the West: _____. Their lives would be forever _____ as more and more American settlers moved west.

Americans who came to _____ in the 1820s were far from the first people to call the region home. Hundreds of _____ groups had lived in Texas for thousands of years. _____ claimed Texas based on these explorations. Later, Spain set up a system of _____ in Texas both to convert the Native Americans to Christianity and to counter the threat of French settlement. By 1800 Spain still claimed Texas, but there were only three Spanish _____ in the entire region. Soon, _____ would begin to settle in Texas. In 1820 _____, a banker from Missouri, approached Spanish officials in Texas with a plan he called the Texas Venture. Austin proposed that, in exchange for land, he would build a _____ in Texas. Austin _____ before he could organize his colony. One of his last wishes was the his son, _____, carry out his plans for a colony in Texas. In 1823 Austin's Colony was officially _____. Austin then directed the building of a small town called _____ de Austin. San Felipe was the administrative, commercial, and social center of the _____. By 1824 about 300 families lived on farms and ranches throughout the _____. Moses Austin had approached Spanish officials with his original plan for _____. However, by the time his son Stephen had established the colony, Mexico had become an _____ country in 1821 after a decade-long struggle with Spain.

American settlers in Texas had to _____ to certain things in exchange for receiving land. They had to surrender their American _____, swear allegiance to Mexico, adopt the Roman Catholic religion, and hold the land for seven years. In practice, the settlers did not think of themselves as Mexicans but as _____ who lived in Mexico. The Mexican government grew _____ and took steps to decrease American influence in the region. In response, Texans decided they wanted to gain _____ from Mexico. This led to the Texas _____. _____ traveled to Mexico City to present the Texan's plan to the Mexican government. Meanwhile, political strife within Mexico had produced a new president, _____. In an effort to centralize the Mexican government, Santa Anna suspended some _____ of Texas and other Mexican states. On

March 2, 1836, Texas declared its _____ from Mexico. The most famous battle of the Texas Revolution was at a fort called the _____. In December, forces under Ben Milam had captured the town of San Antonio, which contained the _____. Santa Anna was furious, he personally led a force of 6,000 soldiers north into Texas and demanded that the Texans _____. But the commander of the Texans, _____, responded with a cannon shot. For 12 days and nights they pounded the Alamo with _____ fire. In the early hours of March 6, 1836, approximately 1,800 _____ soldiers stormed the fort. Among the Americans defending the Alamo was _____, who bravely helped hold back the Mexicans until he ran out of ammunition. Within four hours, the Mexicans had _____ nearly all of the nearly 200 Alamo defenders. On April 21, in the Battle of _____, Texans captured Santa Anna and forced him to sign treaties recognizing Texan _____. The rallying cry at the Battle of San Jacinto was "_____!" Texas was now a new, independent country: it was named the _____ of Texas. The _____ between Texas and Mexico were far from over. The Mexican government _____ to honor Texas independence.

In Texas's first election, _____, who had led the Texans to victory at San Jacinto, won the presidency. Interestingly, the election was for more than the _____. It was also for whether Texas should _____ the United States. By an overwhelming margin, Texans _____ to join the union. They wanted the United States to _____, or add, Texas as a state. In the United States many Americans were in _____ of annexation.

Southerners supported annexation because Texas allowed _____. Some other Americans _____ annexing Texas. They were concerned that the United States should not have to bear the substantial Texas _____. In addition, northerners opposed the annexation of Texas because it would spread _____ westward. Texas remained an independent republic for _____ years. The annexation question became an issue in the _____ presidential election. When the pro-annexation candidate James Polk won, the outgoing president _____ offered a solution. Texas could join the union, but under certain _____. Accepting those conditions, Texans overwhelmingly approved a new state _____. On December 29, 1845, _____ joined the Union.

Immediately after annexation, Mexico broke off _____ relations with the United States. _____ became the U.S. president in March 1845. Polk had set his sights on even more _____. He wanted the United States to acquire the land between Texas and the _____. In the fall of 1845, President Polk sent a special _____, or messenger, to Mexico. John Slidell was going to offer to cancel some of Mexico's _____ to the United States. In exchange, he wanted Mexico to recognize the _____ as the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Slidell was also authorized to pay up to \$_____ million to purchase New Mexico and California. No one in Mexico would _____ with Slidell. Furious, he recommended to Polk that Mexico be _____. Then following a boundary dispute, the United States declared _____ on Mexico on May 13, 1846. The _____ had begun.

The United States used an aggressive _____ to win the Mexican War. Within weeks, General _____ marched west from Kansas, bound for the New Mexico territory. When he arrived, he easily captured the town of _____ and thus took control of New Mexico. In California, a small group of American citizens _____ against the Mexican government. The _____ easily defeated the small Mexican force in the village of Sonoma. They forced the Mexican leader to sign a _____ turning California over to the rebels. The rebels declared that California was now the _____ Republic of California on June 14, 1846. They made a crude flag with a picture of a _____ for their country. Thus, the incident became known as the _____.

Meanwhile, American forces under General _____ advanced into northern Mexico and captured important towns in the region. Another force under General _____ landed on the eastern coast of Mexico near Veracruz. In September 1846 Scott led his forces inland and marched into _____. In a matter of months, U.S. forces had captured New Mexico, California, and Mexico's _____ city. The Mexican government was forced to give in to American _____. Signed in 1848, the _____ ended the Mexican-American War. Under the treaty, Mexico gave up its claim to _____. Mexico was also forced to cede a huge tract of land, the _____, to the United States. The United States received land in the present day states of New Mexico, California, Nevada, Arizona, _____, Colorado, and Wyoming. In return for the territory, the United States agreed to pay the Mexican government \$_____ million and drop its claim for the \$3million in damages. In 1853 the _____ Purchase clarified the treaty boundary and transferred more land to the United States. Debate continues over whether the Mexican-American War was _____. Most people agree that the war was a clear expression of America's belief in its _____.