

No Quick Write



- Please come in quietly
- Clear your desk
- We will start class after attendance

Questions about your grades?

- Ask them before or after class or during PAWS
(Right now is NOT the TIME!)
- Check graded work bins
- Turn in what you are missing by Friday



The Mexican American War & Territorial Acquisition

<http://dig.lib.niu.edu/mexicanwar/about.html>

The Goals of Manifest Destiny



Americans Move to Mexico Territories

- Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1820.
- Many Americans moved to Mexico for its vast stretch of land. (G.T.T.)
- Many Americans were illegal immigrants because they chose not to honor Mexico's rules of citizenship.
 - Americans had to take an oath of allegiance to Mexico.
 - Americans had to convert to Catholicism.

Texas's Rebellion

- The Mexican government and the Texas settlers could not agree on how many immigrants could come into Texas.
- They could not agree on the issue of slavery since Americans were bringing slaves into the territory.
- They could not agree on how would Texans govern themselves.



STEPHEN AUSTIN VS. ANTONIO SANTA ANA



Stephen F. Austin

- Stephen F. Austin led the rebellion against Mexico since the Texans were not happy with Mexico's government.



Antonio Santa Ana

- General Antonio Santa Ana led the rebellion against the Americans.

Texans v. Mexico

Remember the Alamo!

- The slaughter at the Alamo made Texans very angry.
- They wanted revenge on Mexico and Santa Anna.
- Weeks later Sam Houston of Texas gathered troops to attack Santa Anna again.
- Chanting “Remember the Alamo” Texans attacked Mexican Army.
- Even though Texans were outnumbered, they still won.
- **What do you think helped them win this time?**



Lone Star Republic

- Battle of San Jacinto
- Texans killed 630 of Santa Anna's soldiers in 18 minutes and captured Santa Anna
- Treaty of Velasco
 - Freed Santa Anna
 - Texas granted independence
- Sam Houston becomes president of the Republic of Texas

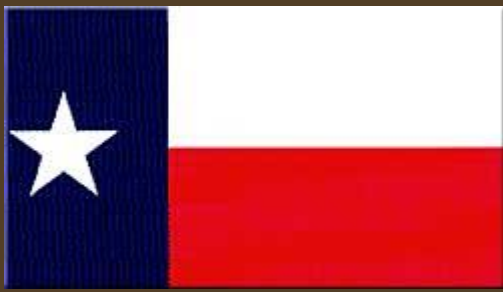


Events leading to The Mexican-American War

- In 1835, The United States offered to purchase California for 5 millions dollars. Mexico refused.
- In 1845, United States offered to purchase New Mexico and California for 25 million dollars.
- The US would absorb Mexico's debt since it owed money to Americans.

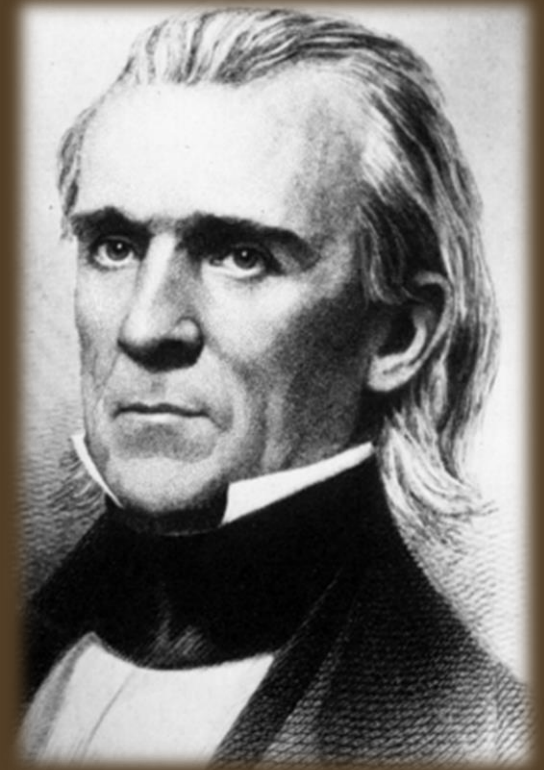
Causes

- Mexico was not happy with Texas annexing to United States
- Mexico and United States arguing over the Rio Grande River and Nueces River Boundaries
- United States wanted to expand to the West.



Annexation of Texas

- Many Texans want to join the U.S. after it became independent.
- Mexico warned the U.S. not to annex Texas
- President Polk offered to buy California
 - Mexicans were convinced the U.S. intended to take the entire continent.
 - They refused to sell California.



President Polk

http://teachpol.tcnj.edu/amer_pol_hist/fi/00000098.jpg



The War Begins



- April 25, 1846 Mexican and American forces clashed in disputed territory
 - Texas boundary dispute
 - 11 American soldiers killed
- U.S. declared war two days later
- American armies moved into California, New Mexico, and Texas to defend territories
 - California and New Mexico surrendered

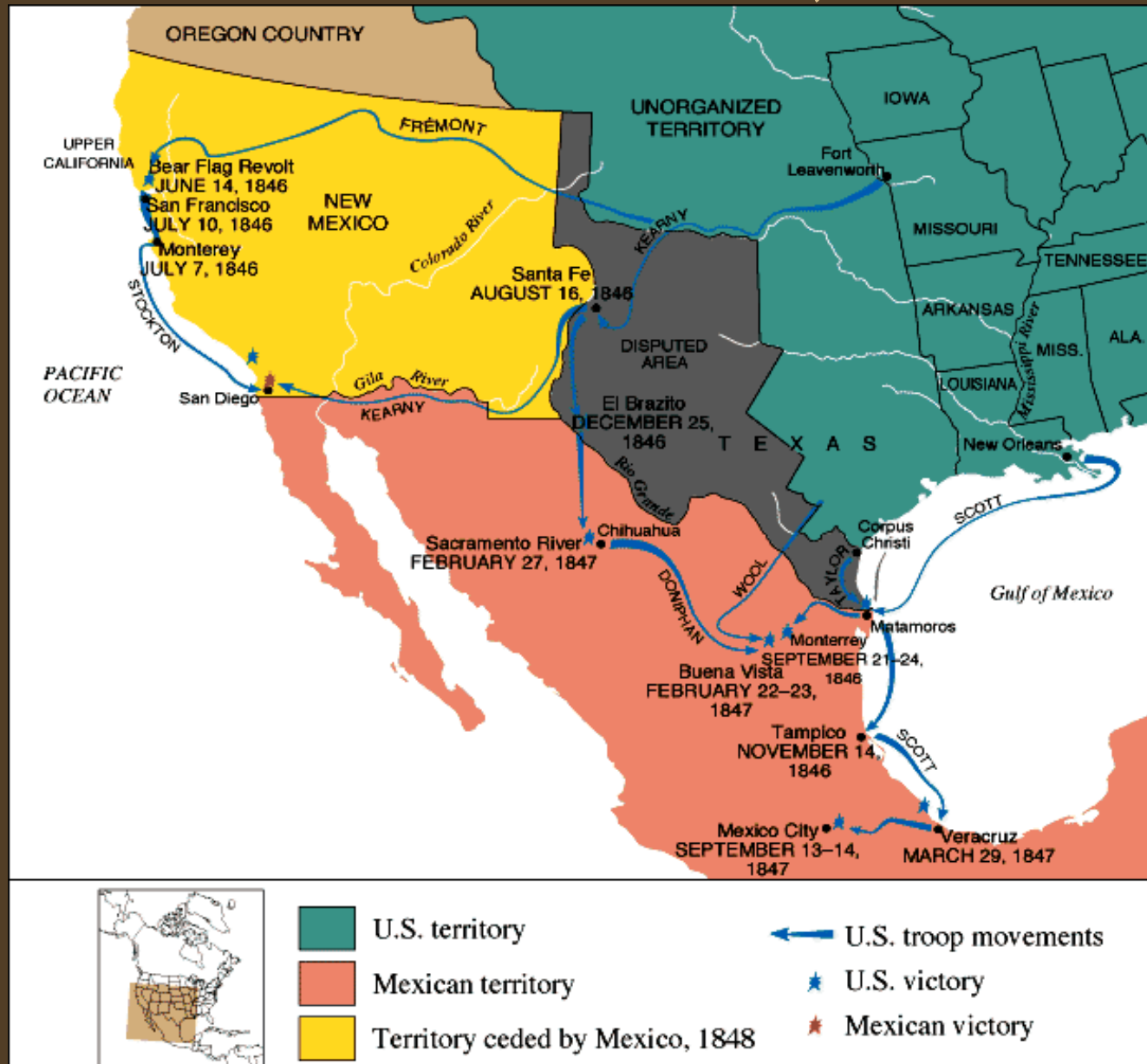
Mexican American War: Invading Mexico



Zachary Taylor at his encampment during the Mexican War

- Zachary Taylor led 6,000 U.S. troops into Mexico
- Santa Ana led an army of 20,000
- Both met near Monterey in 1847
 - Santa Ana retreated

The Mexican-American War, 1846-1848



Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo



- Officially ended the Mexican-American War in 1848
- Mexican Cession included present-day California, Nevada, and Utah, & parts of Arizona, New Mexico, & Wyoming
- Mexico was paid \$15 Million
 - Another \$3 million in debt was forgiven
- Increased Size of the U.S. by almost 25%

In the name of Almighty God: En el nombre de Dios Todo-poderoso.

The United States of America, Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de America, animados by a sincero deseo de poner termino á la guerra which unhappily exists between ciudadamente exists entre ambas the two Republics, and to establish Republicas, y de establecer sobre upon a solid basis relations of peace bases solidas relaciones de paz y friendship, which shall confer buena amistad, que procuren reciprocal benefits upon the Citizens reciprocas ventajas á los ciudadanos of both, and assure the concord, armonia, y mutua mutual confidence, wherein the concordia, armonia, y mutua los Peoples should live, as good seguridad es que deben vivir, como neighbours, have for that purpose buenos vecinos, los dos pueblos, han appointed their respective Plenipotenciarios: á saber, the President of the Republica Mexicana of the United States has appointed á D. Bernardo Couto, D. Miguel Alemán, Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the Estados Unidos de America, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed los Estados Unidos de America á Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo D. Nicolas P. Trist, ciudadano de dicho Estado, and Don Miguel Alemán, Estados; quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, after a reciprocal communication bajo la proteccion del Señor Dios of their respective full powers, have, Todo-poderoso, autor de la paz, under the protection of Almighty God, han ajustado, convenido, y firmado the author of Peace, arranged, agreed upon, el siguiente and signed the following

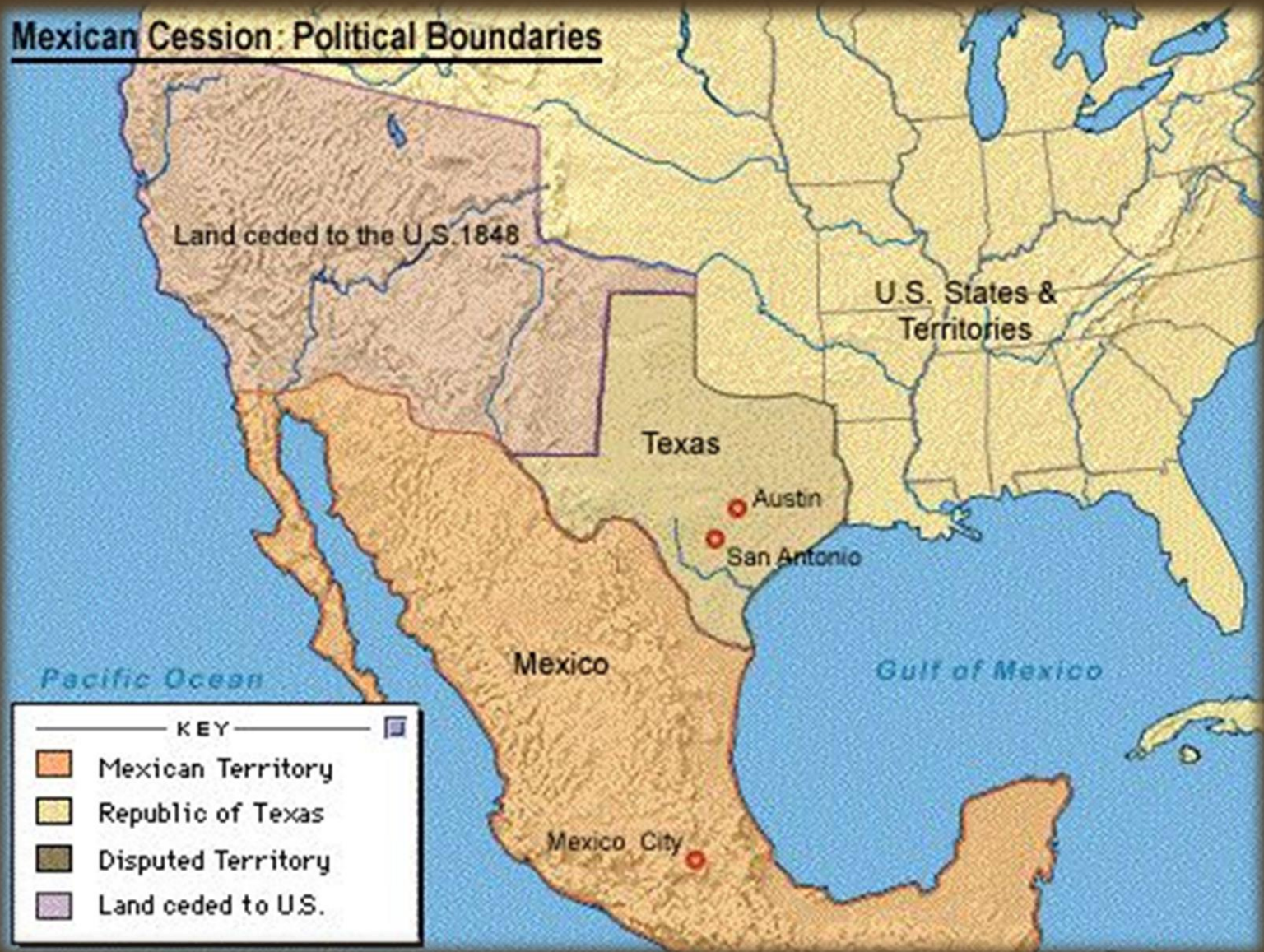
Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the Estados Unidos de America and the Mexican Republic.

Settlement

- Mexicans in the cession areas were “protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion.”
- Americans began to flood into the Southwest
- Discrimination forced many Mexicans out of the territory
 - High Taxes & Racism

Mexican Cession

Mexican Cession: Political Boundaries



Oregon

- Britain agreed to split Oregon territory with the U.S. in 1846 along the 49th parallel
- Oregon becomes a territory in 1848



<http://z.about.com/d/geography/1/0/d/B/5440map.jpg>

Gadsden Purchase of 1853

- U.S. paid Mexico \$10 million for southern parts of present-day Arizona and New Mexico.
- This land was needed for the expansion of the Railroads.



Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850

List the 5 parts of the Compromise of 1850

- 1. California admitted as a free state
- 2. The sale of slaves, but not slavery itself was made illegal in Washington, D.C.
- 3. Fugitive Slave Act was passed
- 4. New Mexico and Utah would decide on slavery for themselves
- 5. Texas would receive \$10 million to settle its border dispute with New Mexico