

MANIFEST DESTINY

**CHAPTER 1
SECTION 4
US HISTORY
HONORS**



LEARNING TARGETS

Complex Target: Students will investigate the events leading to the Civil War to understand the immediate and long-term causes of this event.

Learning Goal Target: Students will be able to explain the varied issues which led to the Civil War.

Foundational Target: Identify important figures and events from the period of Sectional Crisis.

MANIFEST
DESTINY



SOUND SMART: MANIFEST DESTINY



As you view this video, note how manifest destiny affected expansion and the American mindset.

This will be placed in box 1.

2. WESTERN PIONEERS



WHY MOVE WEST?

- Farming, adventure, and marketing
- Most people in America believed in Manifest Destiny by this point in American history.
- Several routes across America existed by the 1840s.
- Expansion increased tension with Native Americans.

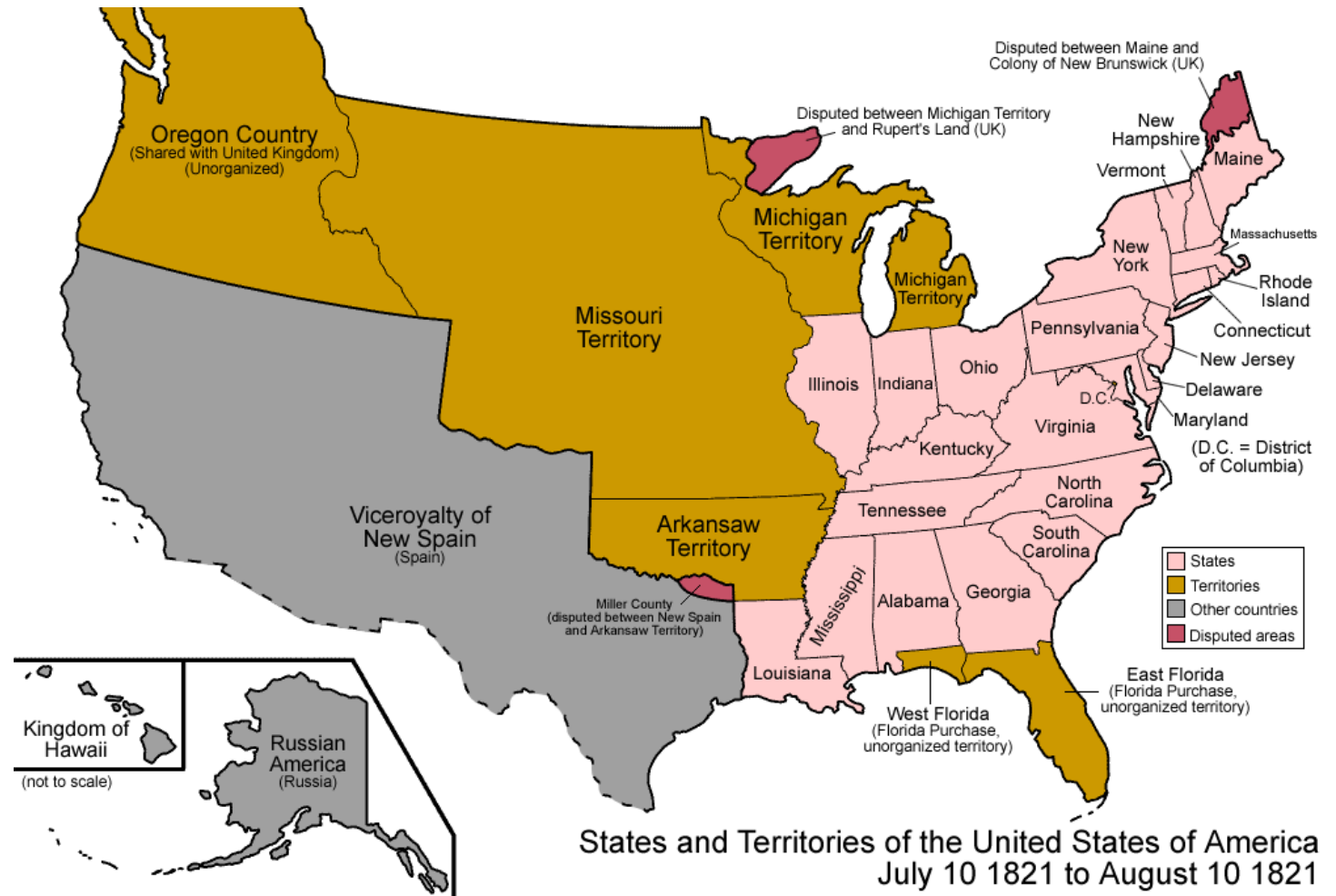


3. OREGON



ADDING OREGON

- The Adams-Onís Treaty (1819) – also known as...the Florida Purchase Treaty!
- Spain ceded Florida and any 'claims' to Oregon to America.
- America abandoned any 'claims' to Texas!



OREGON TERRITORY (1846):

- The vast area of Oregon had been disputed in certain sections by Spain, Russia, Britain, & the United States
 - John Jacob Astor – Developed the American Fur Company into a huge enterprise organizing the fur trade from the Great Lakes to Oregon, to eventually the Far East.
 - When Astor died in 1848, he was the richest man in America.
 - Spain gave away claims to Oregon in the Florida Purchase Treaty (Adams-Onis Treaty) of 1819.
- What about conflict with Russia?
 - Fort Ross had been established in 1812 – just north of San Francisco.
 - The Monroe Doctrine, intended by John Quincy Adams to partly reject Russian claims.
 - Russians retreated to the 54-40' line due to the 1824 & 1825 treaties with the U.S. and Britain.
 - The U.S. and Britain will become the SOLE possessors of Oregon – and the sole arguers!

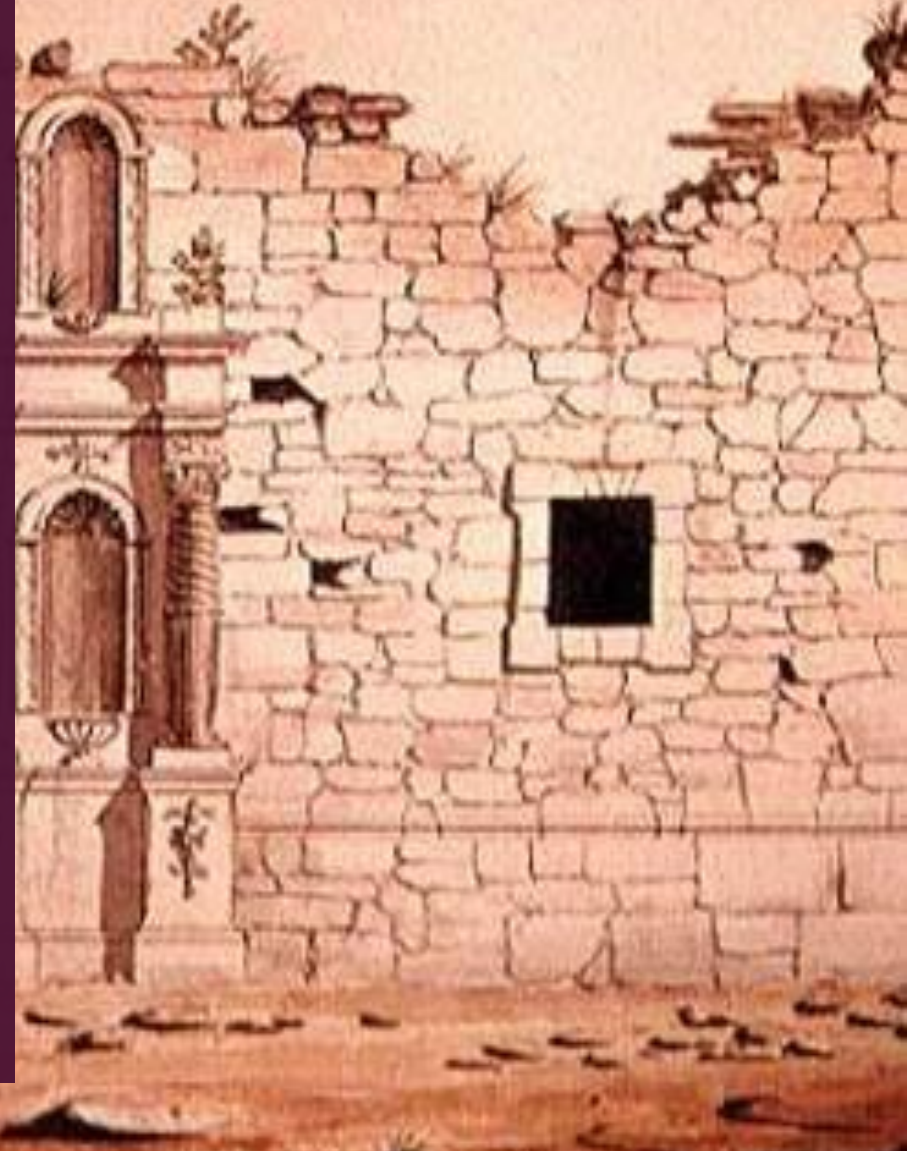
- American migration into the Oregon region (south of the Columbia River) began.
 - In the 1830s, *Marcus and Narcissa Whitman* (missionaries) led a sprinkling of U.S. settlers into the Willamette River Valley.
 - *Oregon Trail*: In the 1840s, a flood of pioneers came to Oregon on a trail blazed initially by *Jedidiah Smith*.
 - 2,000 mile trail; 17 deaths a mile for men, women, and children.
 - The Trail began at Independence, Missouri or Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 - By 1846: 5,000 settlers south of the Columbia River; British only had 700 north of the river.
- The British were eager to negotiate in the face of U.S. migration into the region.
 - The disputed area between the Columbia River and the 49th Parallel.
 - The proposed compromise of the 49th parallel was initially refused by Britain.
 - Polk abandoned the campaign pledge of a 54-40' boundary; "*54-40' or fight!*"
 - Polk did not want to ruin the fragile north-south political balance with new additional northern states.
 - Southerners – in the face of Texas annexation & the election accepted the 49th parallel.
 - Early in 1846, Britain agreed to the 49th parallel proposal.

4. TROUBLES OVER TEXAS



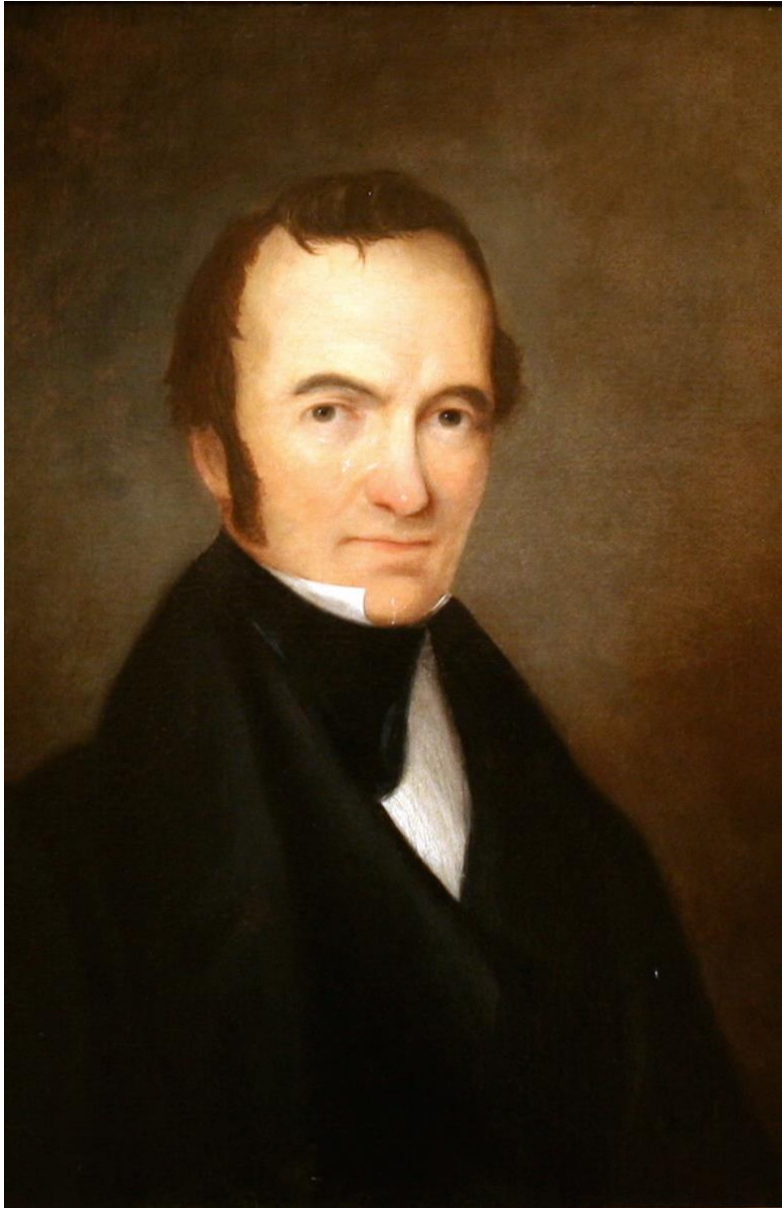
GONE TO TEXAS:

- In what ways did the American expansion impact new regions?
 - America – and Britain – would REALLY like to have Texas!
 - Spain wanted to populate Texas...
 - In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain!
 - 1823: Stephen Austin contracted with the Mexican government
 - Large piece of land was granted to Austin
 - Austin was required to bring in 300 American families
 - Immigrants MUST be Roman Catholic & were to be 'Mexicanized'
 - These stipulations were mostly ignored!
 - Pioneers were Americans at heart!




- What annoyed these settlers?
 - Laws imposed by the 'foreign' government
 - Presence of Mexican soldiers (mostly ex-convicts)
- By 1835, there were about 30,000 Texan Americans
 - Law-abiding, religious peoples – although some were GTT (Gone to Texas) a step ahead of the sheriff!
 - These people were individualists – and – stubborn
 - Famous adventurers: Davy Crockett, Jim Bowie, Sam Houston
 - Friction increased between Mexico and Texas over:
 - Slavery, immigration, and local rights
 - particularly sensitive topic!
 - Mexico had emancipated slaves in 1830.
 - Settlers continued to bring slaves despite Mexican law!





- How does tension further escalate?
 - Stephen Austin travelled to Mexico City to address the differences between the Texan Americans and Mexicans – Mexico jailed him for 8 months!
 - 1835: Santa Ana removed ALL local rights and gathered an army to fight the Texans!

A black and white photograph of a grand classical building's entrance. The foreground is dominated by a wide set of marble steps leading up to a row of large, fluted columns. The columns are supported by a heavy base. The lighting creates strong shadows, emphasizing the texture of the marble and the architectural details.

5. POLK'S RESPONSE

6. WAR WITH MEXICO





THE LONE STAR REBELLION:

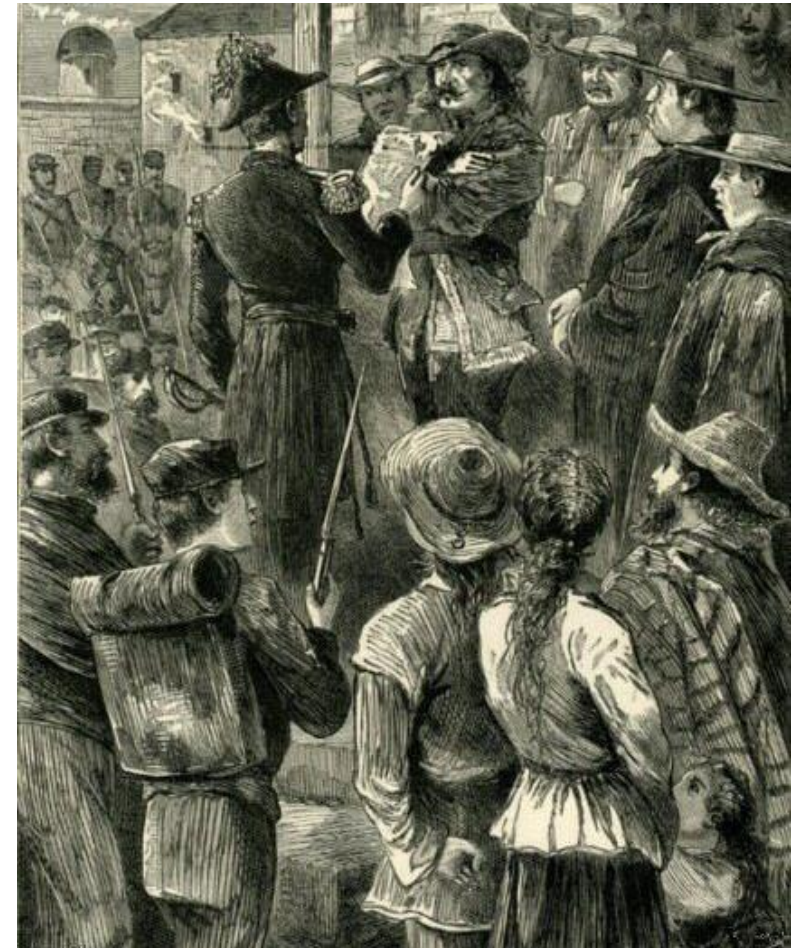
- 1836: Texas declared independence!
 - The Lone Star flag was raised.
 - Sam Houston was made commander-in-chief.

- The Alamo
 - Santa Ana trapped 200 Texans in San Antonio.
 - After 13 days, the group was wiped out.
 - Jim Bowie and Davy Crockett died here!
 - Santa Ana ordered all the bodies burned.

THE ALAMO



- Goliad
 - James Fannin was ordered by Sam Houston to retreat from Goliad (3 weeks after the Alamo)
 - Fannin waited 5 days to order the retreat
 - The Texans surrendered – and were ordered executed!
 - More than 350 died.
- What were the battle cries for the Texas army?
 - Remember the Alamo
 - Remember Goliad



- How does Texas gain its victory over Santa Ana?
 - Sam Houston retreated toward San Jacinto – luring Santa Ana's army away.
 - April 21st: Houston attacked during siesta – capturing Santa Ana.
 - Santa Ana signed TWO treaties!
 - Troops would withdraw from Texas
 - The Rio Grande would become the extreme southern boundary of Texas
- Did these treaties last?
 - Not according to Santa Ana – who was forced to sign!



- How does the US government respond?
 - America is in a sticky situation!
 - America had assisted the Texans with men and supplies.
 - Mexico could not "attack" because of American "neutrality"
 - The American people overwhelmingly favored Texas.
 - President Jackson's final act in office – recognition of the Lone Star Republic
- What do the majority of Texans desire?
 - Union with the United States!
 - Texas petitioned for annexation in 1837 – America would have to think about this one – slavery issues/concerns rose again!

