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MANIFEST DESTINY

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Account for Tyler's difficulties with Congress and explain the accomplishments of his administration.
2. Explain the issues settled in the Webster-Ashburton Treaty and account for its compromises.
3. Describe the westward surge and trace the impact of settlement in Oregon, California, and Utah.
4. Explain how the annexation of Texas developed.
5. Account for the acquisition of a clear claim to Oregon.
6. Analyze the responsibility for starting the Mexican War.
7. Describe the results of the Mexican War.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The Tyler years
 - A. Harrison's brief beginning
 - B. Tyler's position on issues
 - C. Domestic affairs
 1. Opposition to American system
 2. Cabinet resigned
 - D. Foreign affairs
 1. Clash with Britain

2. Webster-Ashburton Treaty
- Westward movement
 - A. Manifest Destiny
 - B. Western Indians
 1. Population
 2. Tribes of the Great Plains
 3. Southwestern Indians
 4. Indians of the Great Basin and Pacific coast
 5. White pressures on Indians
 6. Ft. Laramie Treaty
 - C. Spanish West
 1. Spanish colonies
 2. Mexican revolution
 3. American movement into Southwest
 - D. The Rockies and Oregon
 1. Fur trappers in Rockies
 2. Occupation of Oregon
 3. "Oregon fever"
 - E. California
 1. Early Spanish settlement
 - a. Treatment of Indians
 - b. Sparse population
 - c. Mexican control
 - d. Development of rancheros
 2. Trade and shipping
 3. Sutter's colony
- III. Moving West
 - A. Western pioneers
 - B. Santa Fe Trail
 - C. Overland Trail
 - D. Relations with Indians
 - E. Ordeal of journey
 - F. Donner Party
 - G. Frémont's mapping activities
 - H. Efforts to acquire California
- IV. Annexing Texas
 - A. Early basis for claims to Texas
 - B. American settlements
 1. Role of Stephen F. Austin
 2. Mexican edict against immigration
 - C. Independence for Texas
 1. U.S. demands
 2. Santa Anna's actions
 3. Independence declared

- D. War for Texas independence
 - 1. Battle of the Alamo
 - 2. Role of Sam Houston
 - 3. Santa Anna's trade
- E. Republic of Texas
 - 1. Role of Sam Houston
 - 2. Efforts for annexation
- V. Polk presidency
 - A. Election of 1844
 - 1. The Texas issue
 - 2. Clay vs. Polk
 - 3. Outcome
 - B. Polk in office
 - 1. His background
 - 2. Polk's program
 - C. Annexation of Texas
 - D. Oregon demands
 - 1. Polk's position
 - 2. British hesitancy for war
 - 3. Compromise treaty
- VI. Mexican War
 - A. Negotiations with Mexico
 - B. Provocation of an attack
 - C. Request for war
 - D. Opposition to the war
 - E. Preparation for war
 - 1. Troops compared
 - 2. Other factors compared
 - 3. Selection of a commander
 - F. Taylor's conquest of northern Mexico
 - G. Annexation of California
 - 1. Kearny's expedition
 - 2. Frémont's efforts
 - 3. Republic of California
 - 4. Stockton's claim of governorship
 - 5. Kearny's move to California
 - 6. Conflict between Stockton and Kearny
 - 7. Conquest of California
 - H. Taylor's battles
 - 1. Victory at Monterey
 - 2. Polk's assumptions and suspicions
 - 3. Santa Anna's return to power
 - 4. Battle of Buena Vista
 - 5. Taylor's return home

- I. Scott's move to Mexico City
 - 1. Amphibious attack on Vera Cruz
 - 2. Troop reinforcements
 - 3. Attack on Mexico City
- J. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- K. The war's legacy

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Mexico gains independence from Spain	1821
Texas declares its independence from Mexico	1836
Election of William Henry Harrison	1840
John Tyler succeeds to presidency	1841
Webster-Ashburton Treaty	1842
Tyler vetoes bill for a national bank	1842
Election of James K. Polk	1844
Texas admitted to the Union	1845
Donner Party	1846
Walker Tariff	1846
Buchanan-Packenham Treaty	1846
Mexican War	1846–1848
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo	1848
Gold discovered in California	1848

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

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|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. William Henry Harrison | 15. Stephen F. Austin |
| 2. John Tyler | 16. Santa Anna |
| 3. Manifest Destiny | 17. Alamo |
| 4. Great Plains | 18. Sam Houston |
| 5. Fort Laramie Treaty | 19. James K. Polk |
| 6. <i>creole</i> | 20. "dark horse" |
| 7. Oregon fever | 21. Liberty party |
| 8. <i>presidio</i> | 22. Walker Tariff |
| 9. John A. Sutter | 23. "fifty-four forty or fight" |
| 10. Santa Fe Trail | 24. Zachary Taylor |
| 11. Overland Trail | 25. Stephen W. Kearny |
| 12. prairie schooners | 26. Winfield Scott |
| 13. Donner Party | 27. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo |
| 14. Charles Frémont | |

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| peevish | proverbial |
| mediocrity | mecca |
| finesse | volatile |
| mutiny | mongrel |
| nomadic | abode |
| devoid | surly |
| adobe | exuberant |
| cajole | annexation |
| contemptuous | discreet |
| indolent | partisans |
| yearn | grimace |
| sire (v.) | hew |
| thwart | demoralized |
| friar | ostensibly |
| freebooting | irresolute |

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice that best completes the statement.

- John Tyler was
 - the first vice-president to succeed to the presidency on the death of a president.
 - opposed to all of Henry Clay's American system.
 - the youngest man at the time to serve as president.
 - all of the above
- The idea of Manifest Destiny suggested that
 - Indians had a special right to the territory west of the Mississippi river.
 - God supported the expansion of the United States to the Pacific.
 - pioneers should not try to settle in the Great American Desert.
 - Texas should be independent.

- According to the Fort Laramie Treaty, Indians on the northern plains agreed to
 - stop harassing wagon trains.
 - allow the army to build forts.
 - limit their activities to certain areas.
 - all of the above
- Early settlement of California was led by
 - Catholics from Mexico.
 - Russians.
 - English who came down from Oregon.
 - southern slaveowners.
- The Overland Trail ran from
 - St. Louis to Santa Fe.
 - Chicago to San Francisco.
 - Missouri to Oregon.
 - Texas to Santa Fe.
- On the Overland Trail West,
 - Indians often attacked the wagon trains.
 - women often performed men's tasks as the journey grew more difficult, but men seldom did women's work.
 - men usually had more difficult work to do than women.
 - Indians were usually hired to do the hard manual labor.
- Early traders between Independence and Santa Fe discovered
 - that Mexico tightly controlled its northern territory.
 - the technique of traveling in caravans for protection.
 - that wagons could not go across the mountains and the plains.
 - the many admirable qualities of the Mexican people.
- In 1846-1847 the Donner party
 - amassed a fortune in California's "hide and tallow" trade.
 - promoted, with Stephen F. Austin, the settlement of Texas.
 - led the Methodist settlement of Oregon.
 - experienced forty deaths in the snows of the Sierras.
- Annexation of Texas was made difficult by the
 - issue of slavery
 - dominance of Spanish in Texas.
 - small population of the Lone Star Republic.
 - all of the above
- James K. Polk indicated that his main objectives as president were *all but which* of the following?
 - reduction of the tariff

- B. reinstatement of the National Bank
 C. acquisition of California
 D. settlement of the Oregon question
11. The main opposition to the war with Mexico came from
 A. people in the Mississippi Valley.
 B. southern advocates of slavery.
 C. New England Whigs.
 D. Americans living in Texas.
12. In the war with Mexico, President Polk
 A. had a clear military strategy to attack Mexico.
 B. depended on Winfield Scott for military leadership.
 C. wisely took Santa Anna's advice.
 D. tried to manage every aspect of the war.
13. According to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States
 A. forfeited all claims above the 54° 40' line.
 B. received \$15 million from Mexico.
 C. gained New Mexico.
 D. prohibited slavery in Texas.
14. The last major battle in the Mexican War was won by General Winfield Scott's troops
 A. in an assault on Mexico City.
 B. at Monterey, California.
 C. in a revenge battle at the Alamo.
 D. against Santa Anna at Buena Vista.
15. The Mexican War was the occasion for the United States's first
 A. amphibious operation
 B. occupation of a foreign capital.
 C. offensive war.
 D. all of the above
4. In 1848, before the gold rush, Americans were only one tenth of the non-Indian population of California.
5. Oregon fever started in the early 1840s.
6. Pioneers on the Santa Fe Trail proved that large wagons could cross the plains and the mountains.
7. The greatest publicist for the Far West was John C. Frémont.
8. By 1835, Americans were a powerful minority in Texas.
9. Sam Houston died at the Alamo.
10. In 1843, the most important factor in the defeat of Texas annexation was opposition by Whigs.
11. As president, James K. Polk achieved all of his major objectives.
12. War with Britain over the Oregon dispute was avoided because Polk was willing to compromise and because the British did not want a war to hurt trade relations with the United States.
13. The "spot resolutions" were designed to determine which spots of Mexican land would be annexed to the United States as a result of the Mexican War.
14. The United States gained California as a result of the Mexican War.
15. The Mexican War had the highest combat death rate of any war in American history.

Essay Questions

1. What was Manifest Destiny and what role did it play in the growth of the United States?
2. What were the factors that led to the settlement and annexation of Texas?
3. Describe the experiences of settlers as they migrated west.
4. Assess the success of the administration of James K. Polk. What factors contributed to Polk's successful accomplishments?
5. Compare and contrast American successes in dealing with territorial disputes in the Northwest and in the Southwest.
6. How did slavery and partisan politics affect Manifest Destiny?
7. What and who caused the Mexican War?
8. Did the Mexican War create more problems than it solved? Explain.

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. William Henry Harrison served the shortest term of any president.
2. By the end of his term Tyler had lost the support of his party.
3. Mexico gained its independence as a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-D, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C, 6-B, 7-B, 8-D, 9-A, 10-B, 11-C, 12-D, 13-B, 14-A, 15-D

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-T, 3-F, 4-F, 5-T, 6-T, 7-T, 8-F, 9-F, 10-T, 11-T, 12-T, 13-E, 14-T, 15-T

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THE OLD SOUTH

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you finish reading and studying this chapter, you should be able to

1. Describe the conditions that helped shape the antebellum South.
2. Separate reality from myth in descriptions of the antebellum South.
3. Analyze and explain the economic development of the antebellum South.
4. Describe and account for the different levels of white, black, and multiracial society in the antebellum South.
5. Trace the development of the antislavery movement of the United States up to the early 1840s.
6. Explain the major reactions to antislavery agitation.
7. Explain some of the significant defenses of slavery developed in the South.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. The Old South
 - A. Southern mythology
 - B. Explanations of distinctiveness
 1. Geography and weather
 2. Human factors
 - a. Biracial population
 - b. Conscious and defensive minority
 - c. Farming
 - d. Belief in distinctiveness