

America's Territorial Expansion



Fulfilling the Nation's Manifest Destiny

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Trends in Antebellum America: 1810-1860

1. New intellectual and religious movements

2. Social Reforms

3. Beginning of the industrial revolution in America

4. Increased democratization - political participation
by ordinary Americans

5. Re-emergence of two-party system [Democrats & Whigs]

6. Increased federal power - Marshall Court

7. Increased Nationalism

8. Further westward expansion



American Progress, by John Gast (1872)

Manifest Destiny

The belief that America was destined to extend to the Pacific Ocean

Term was first used in 1845, by newspaper editor John O'Sullivan

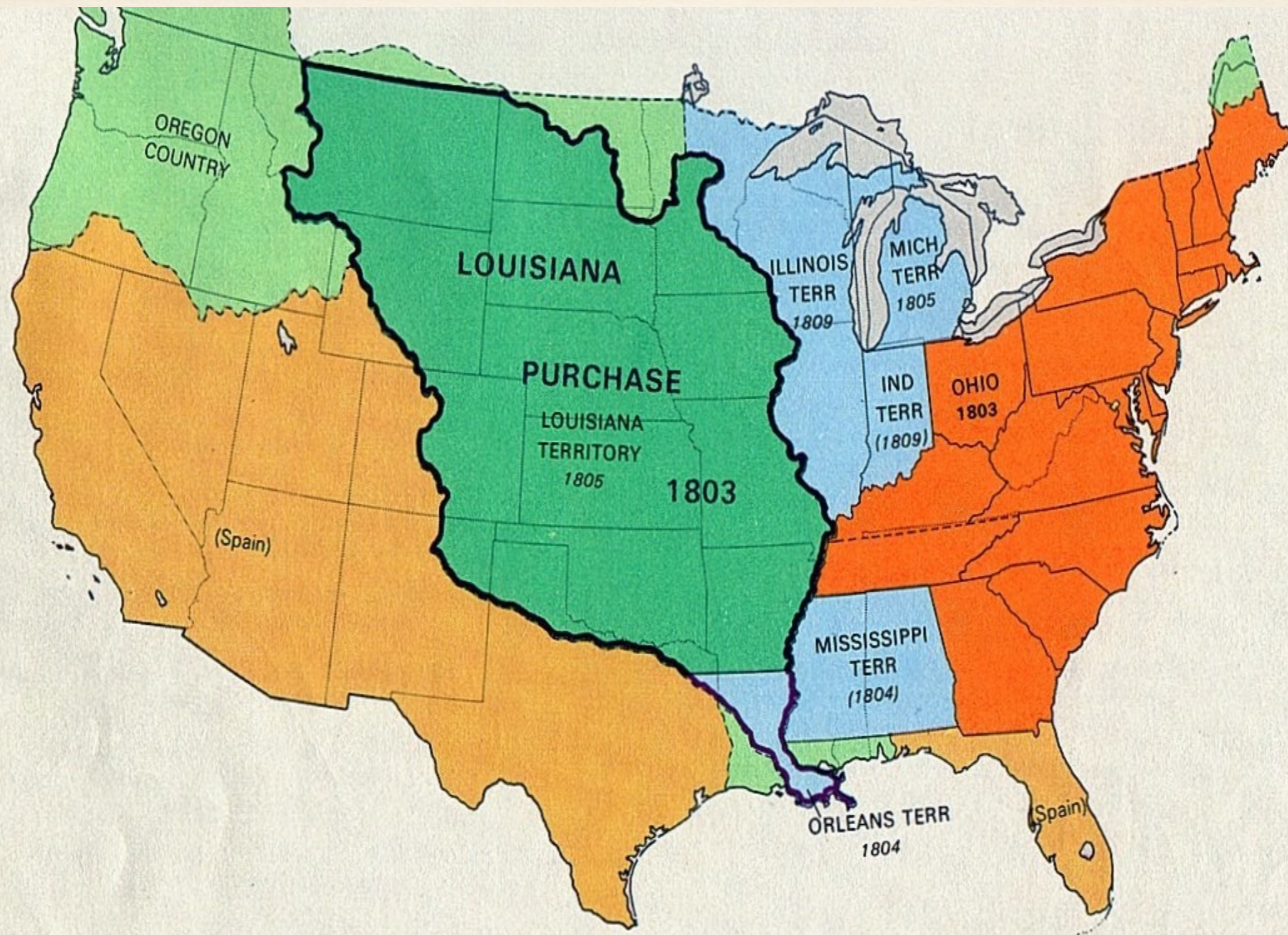
[T]he right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and . . . self- government entrusted to us. It is right such as that of the tree to the space of air and the earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth."

-John O'Sullivan, "Annexation," United States Magazine and Democratic Review (July-August 1845)

The U.S. after the Revolutionary War - Treaty of Paris of 1783



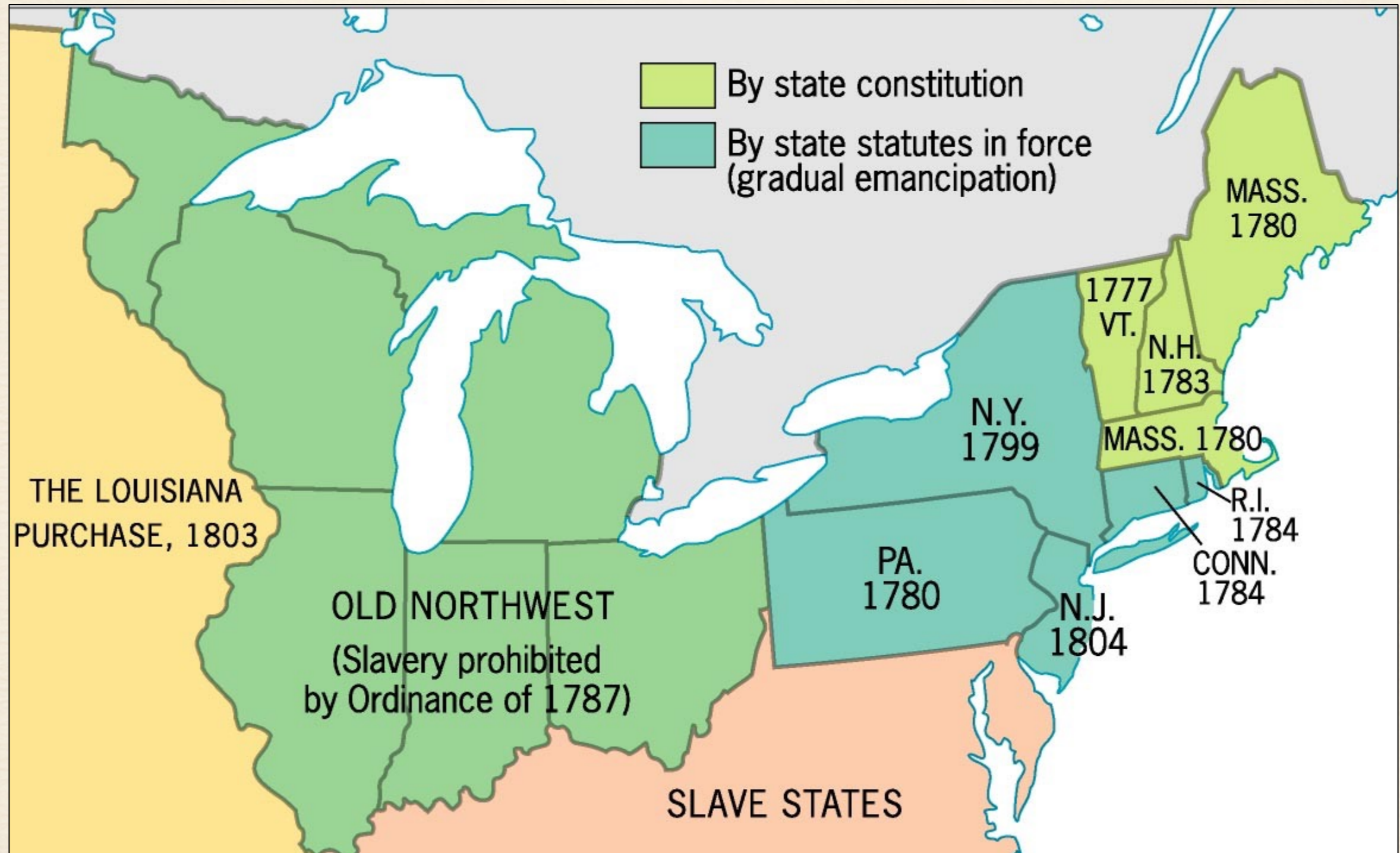
The United States - 1810

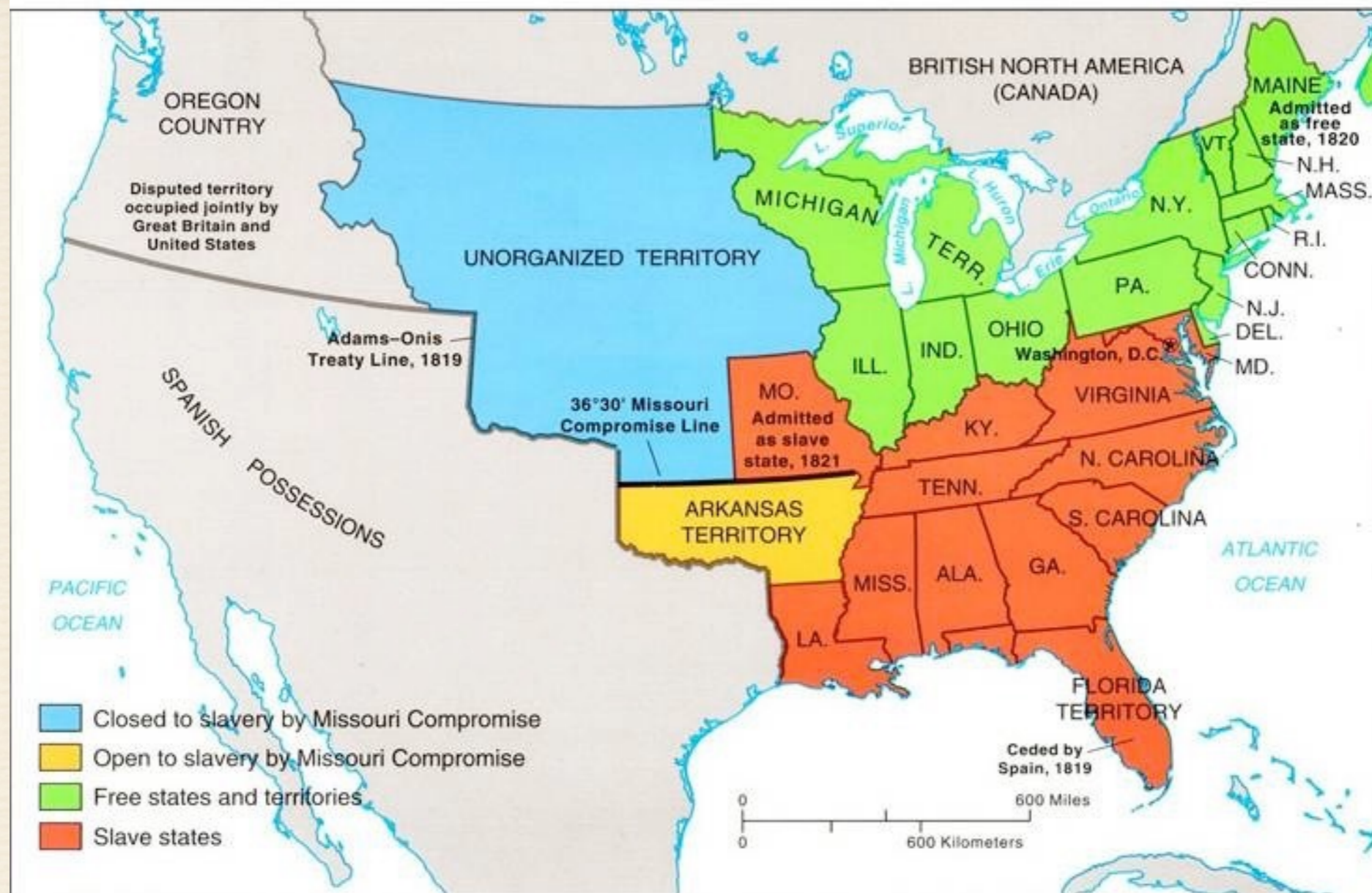


Slavery was always an issue!

-Emancipation takes place in the North

-Slavery expands in the South





Missouri Compromise (1820)

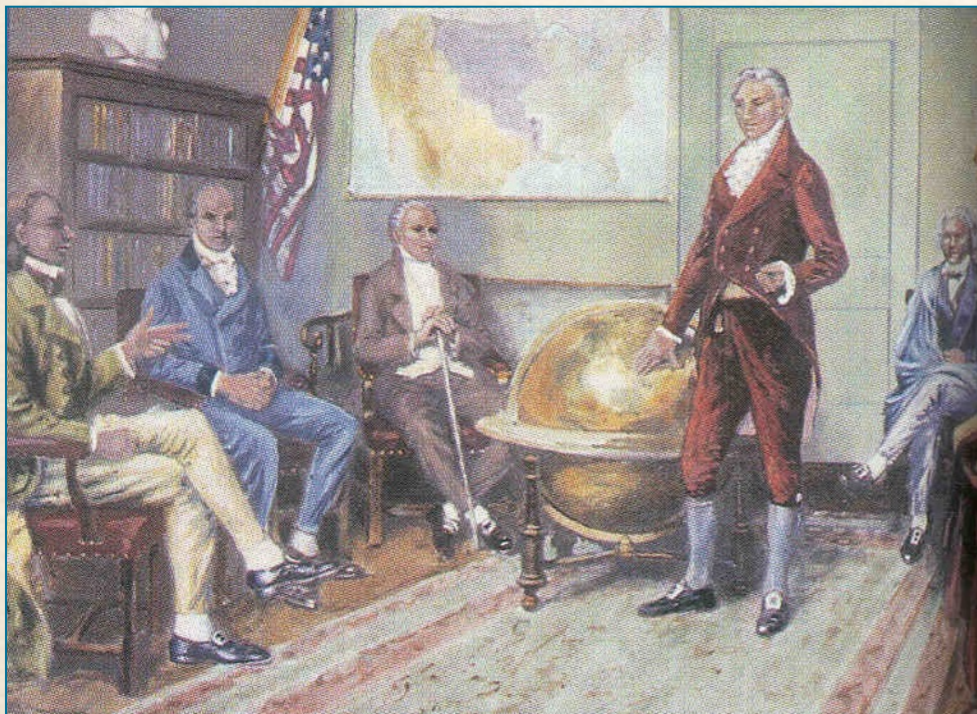
- Missouri a slave state
- Maine a free state
- No slavery north of 36 / 30

The Monroe Doctrine 1823

President Monroe warns Europe to stay out of West. Hem. (Latin America)

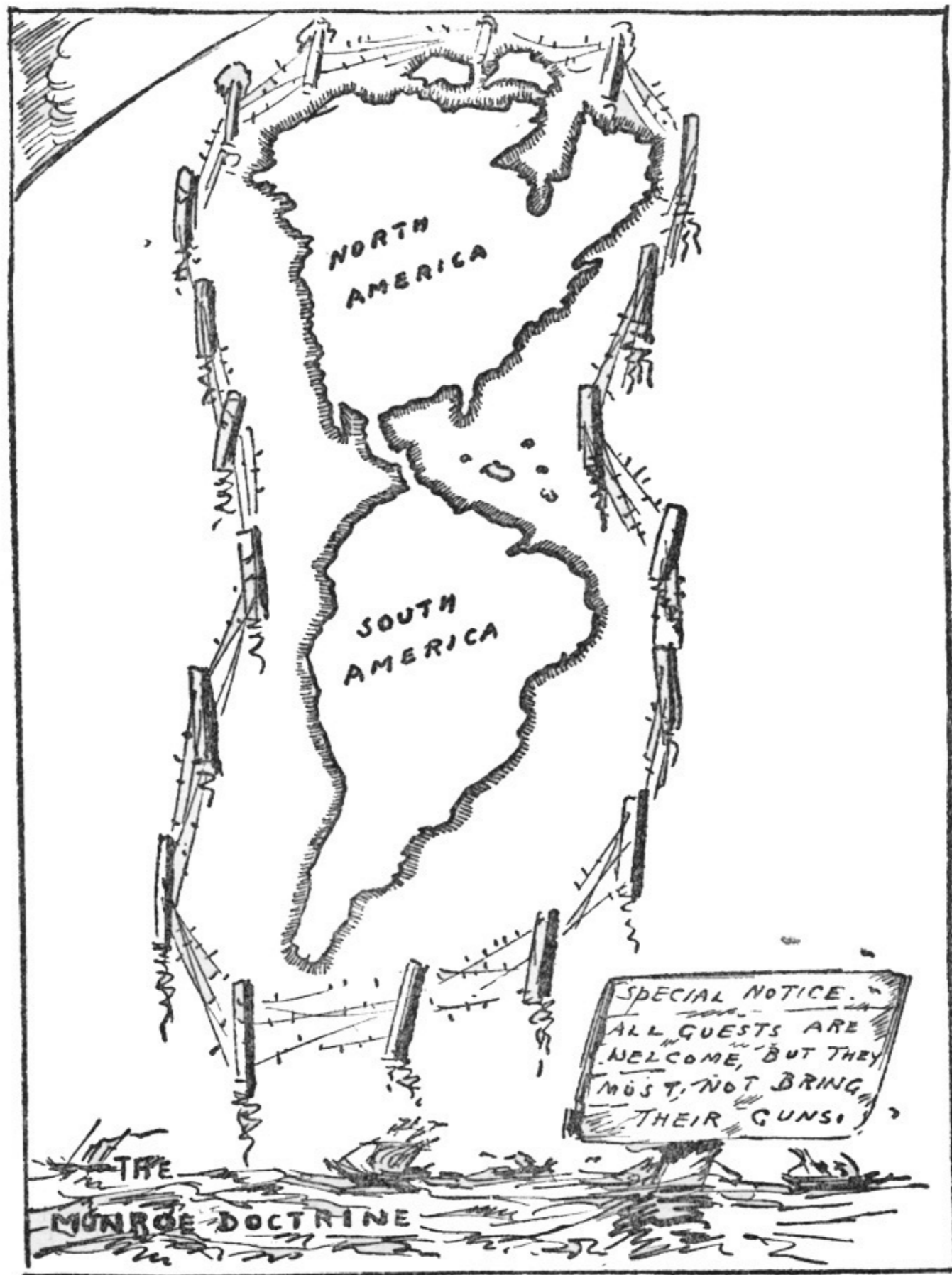
Monroe Doctrine

US promises to stay out of European wars



America would oppose further European colonization of the West





THE MONROE DOCTRINE

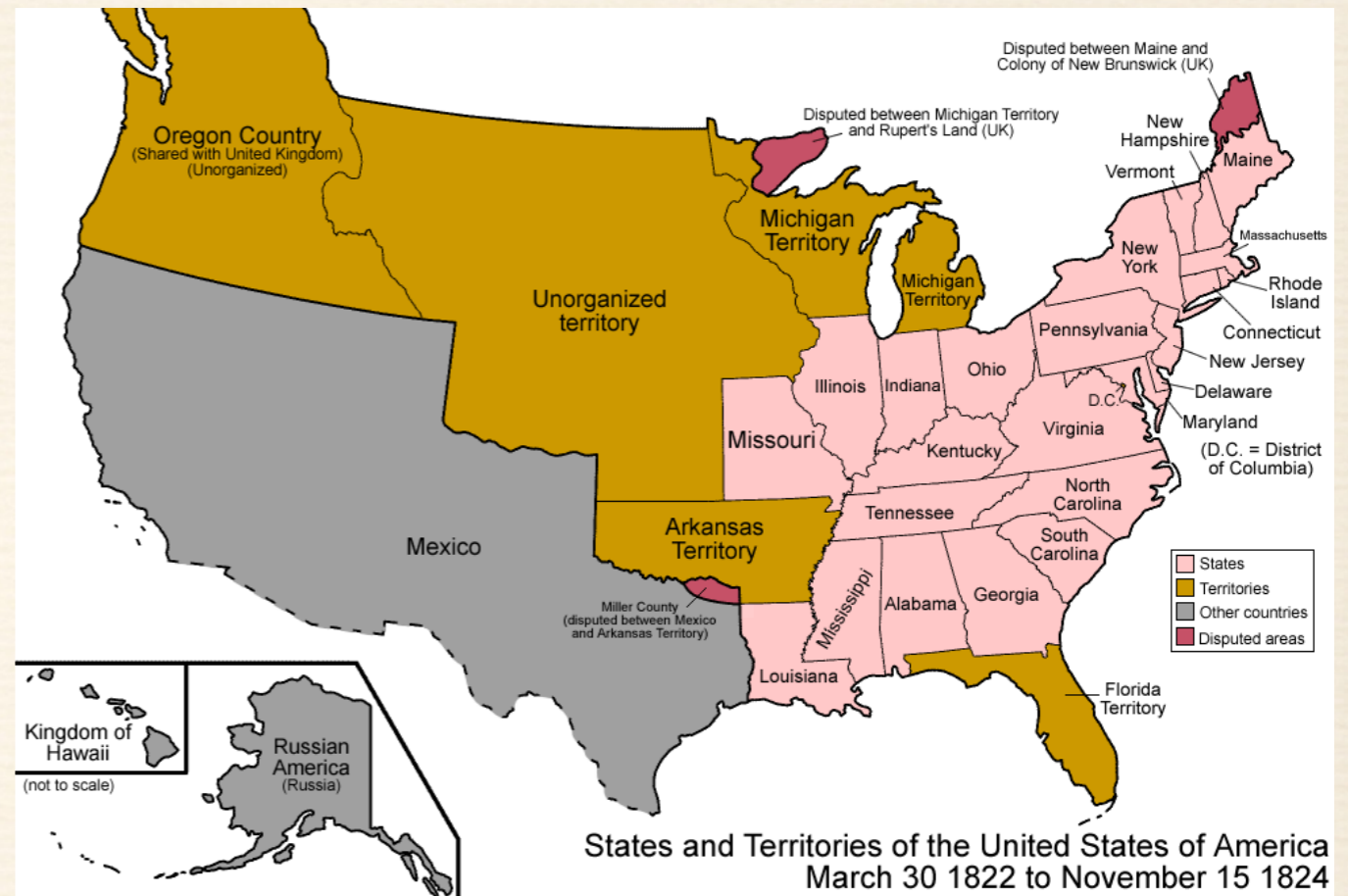
Territorial Expansion - Texas

In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain

The new Mexican government adopted a free-trade policy with U.S.

Mexico also encouraged Americans to move into Texas

Texans never fully accepted Mexico's rules



Territorial Expansion - Texas

Texans ignored Mexican
ban on slavery

Texans refused to convert to
catholic faith

Texans wanted to rule themselves -
like they had in the United States

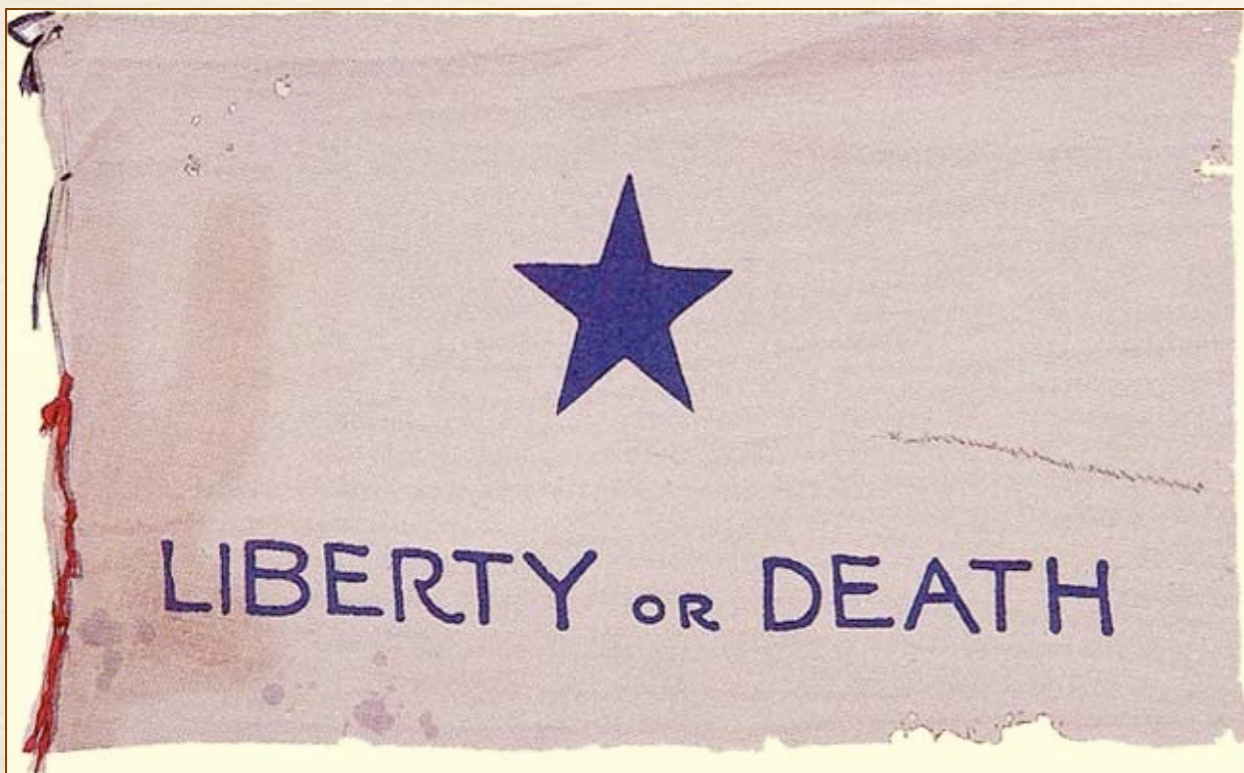
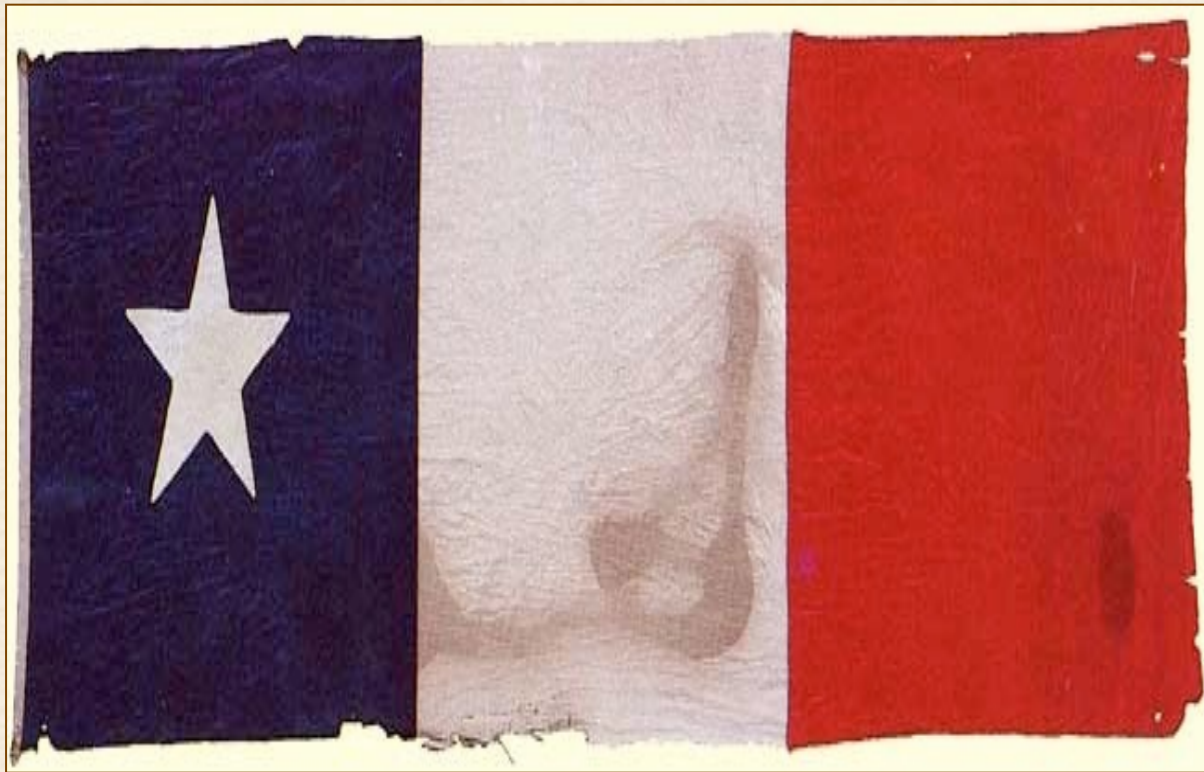
1834 - Santa Anna dissolved Congress
and took control of Mexico.

The Texans saw him as a threat to
their interests



Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
1794 - 1876

Territorial Expansion - Texas



1835 - Armed rebellion
broke out, led by
Stephen F. Austin

The Battle of the Alamo (San Antonio)

February 23 - March 6, 1836

Troops from Texas had taken control of the Alamo in late 1835

Mexico's president (Santa Anna) sent troops to re-take the Alamo

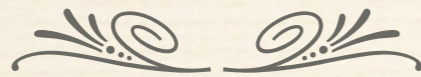


<http://www.photohome.com/pictures/texas-pictures/san-antonio/alamo-1a.jpg>

Mexican troops attacked the fort - killing all of the 187 Texans who had been defending the Alamo

“Remember the Alamo” became a rallying cry for Texans as they continued their fight for independence

Texas declares independence



March 2, 1836

UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

BY THE
DELEGATES OF THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS,
IN GENERAL CONVENTION,
AT THE TOWN OF WASHINGTON,

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1836

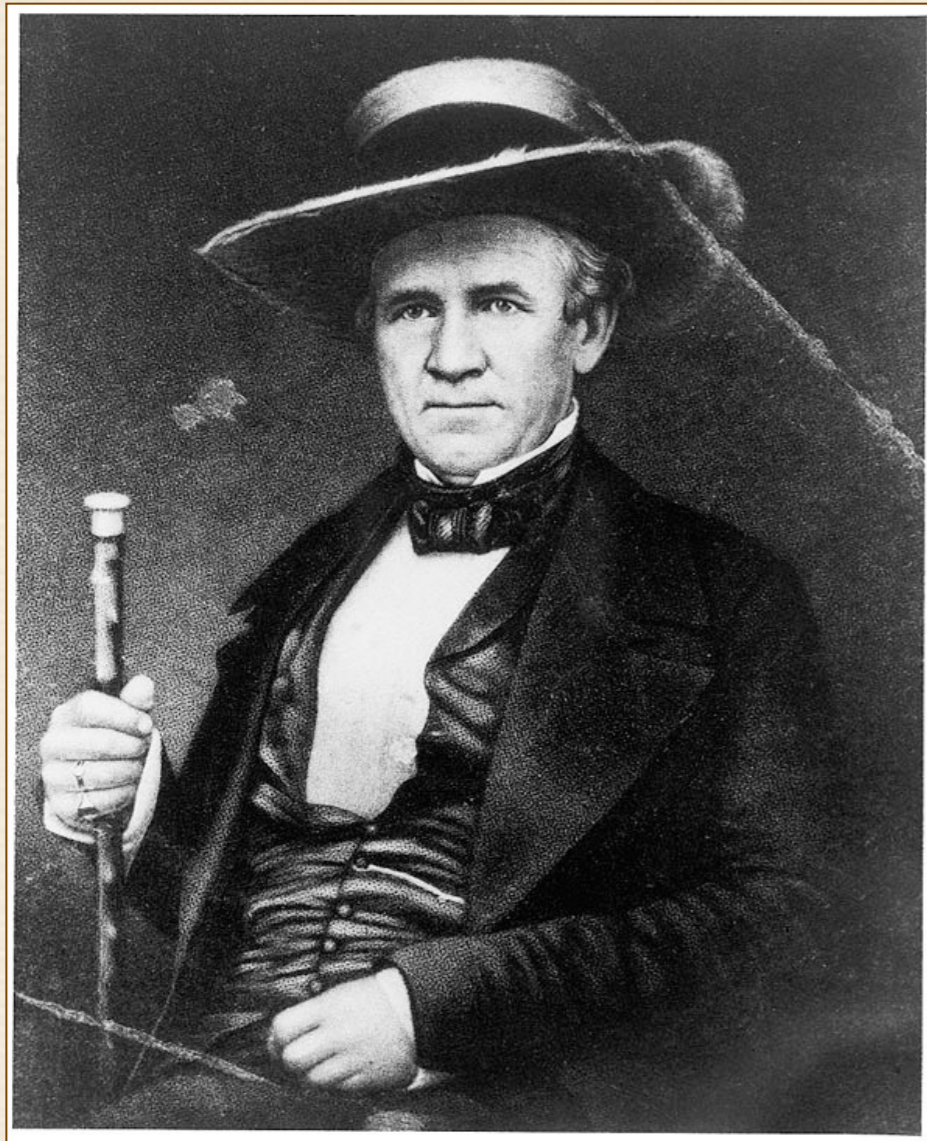


Government has ceased to protect our liberties, and property of the people; their legitimate powers are the advancement of whose interests; and so far from being for their inestimable and sacred rights, becomes an instrument in their hands for their oppression. The Mexican Government, by its colonization laws, invited and induced the Anglo-American population of Texas to colonize its wilderness under the pledged faith of a written constitution, that they should continue to enjoy that constitutional liberty and republican government to which they had been habituated in the land of their birth, the United States of America. In this expectation they have been cruelly disappointed, inasmuch as the Mexican nation has acquiesced in the late changes made in the government by General Antonio Lopez Santa Ana, who having overturned the constitution of his country, now offers, as the cruel alternative, either to abandon our homes acquired by so many privations, or submit to the most intolerable of all tyrannies, the combined despotism of the sword and the priesthood. It hath sacrificed our welfare to the state of Coahuila, by which our interests have been continually depressed through a jealous and partial course of legislation, carried on at a far distant seat of government, by a hostile majority in an unknown tongue, and this too, notwithstanding we have petitioned in the humblest terms for the establishment of a separate state government, and have in accordance with the provisions of the national constitution, presented to the general congress a republican constitution, which was, without a just cause, contemptuously rejected. It incarcerated in a dungeon, for a long

territory, and drive us from our homes, and has now a large force to carry on against us. It has, through its merciless savage, and scalping knife, to the wants of our defenceless territory. It has been, during its connection with it, the and victim of successions, and hath cost the characteristic of a wretched and ruinous government. These, and other things, have recently borne by the people, they reached that point where assistance ceases to be a vain hope, and we are obliged to take up arms in defence of our territory. We appealed for assistance: our efforts were in vain; though months of pathetic responses have been sent to the interior. We are melancholyly concluding that our people have acquired their liberty, and the of a military government fit to be free, and independent. The necessity of our own form, now decrees our liberation. We therefore, the powers, of the people, convention assembled, hereby resolve and hereby declare our connection with the Mexican empire ended, and that we now constitute a FREE, INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC, and with all the rights

firm basis, the right of trial by jury, that palladium of civil liberty and only safe guarantee for the life, liberty, and property of the citizen. It has failed to establish any public system of education, although possessed of almost boundless resources, (the public domain;) and although it is an axiom in political science, that unless a people are educated and enlightened, it is idle to expect the continuance of civil liberty, or the capacity for self government. It has suffered the military commanders, stationed among us, to exercise arbitrary acts of oppression and tyranny, thus trampling upon the most sacred rights of the citizen, and rendering the military superior to the civil power. It has dissolved, by force of arms, the state congress of Coahuila and Texas, and obliged our representatives to fly for their lives from the seat of government, thus depriving us of the fundamental political right of representation. It has demanded the surrender of a number of our citizens, and ordered military detachments to seize and carry them into the interior for trial, in contempt of the civil authorities, and in defiance of the laws and the constitution. It has made practical attacks upon our commerce by commissioning foreign despots, authorizing them to seize our property, and to convey the property of our citizens to far distant parts for confiscation. It denies us the right of worshipping the Almighty according to the dictates of our own conscience, by the support of a National Religion, calculated to promote the temporal interest of its human functionaries, rather than the glory of the true and living God. It has demanded us to deliver up our

The Republic of Texas



Sam Houston,
President of the
Republic of Texas

On April 21, 1836 the Texans
defeated Santa Anna at the
Battle of San Jacinto

Treaty of Velasco - Mexico
granted independence to Texas

In 1838 Houston asked the
United States to incorporate
Texas into the United States

The Lone Star Republic



Congress decided not to annex Texas in 1838

Texas had slavery.
Adding Texas as a slave state
would have upset the
balance between slave states
and free states

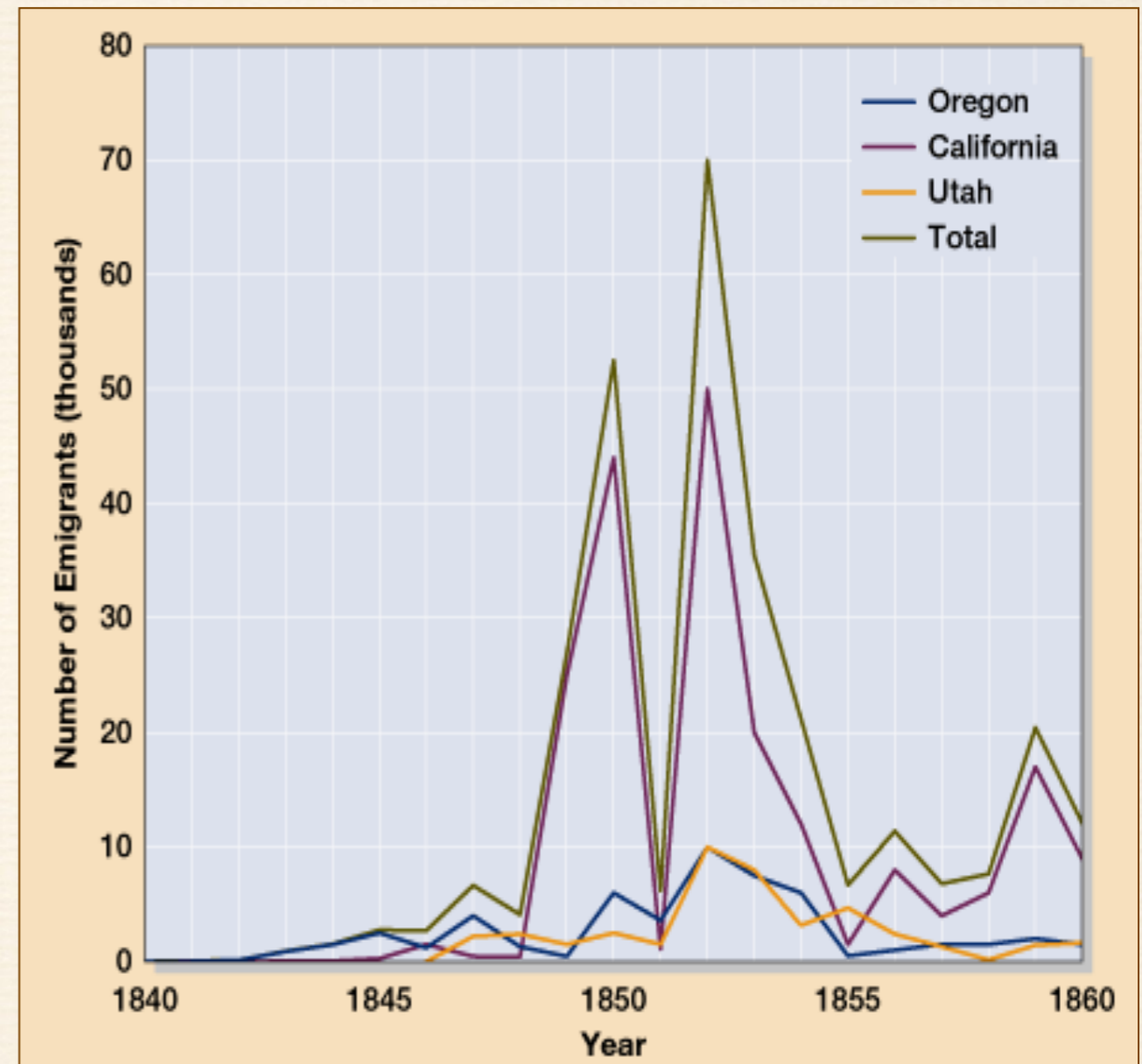
Congress feared that making Texas a state
would lead to war with Mexico.

Overland Movement to the West

Between 1840 - 1860,
more than 250,000 people
moved to the West

Why?

- Claim land for farming
- Escape religious persecution
- Find new markets to sell goods
 - Locate harbors on Pacific
 - Find jobs
- Spread Democracy



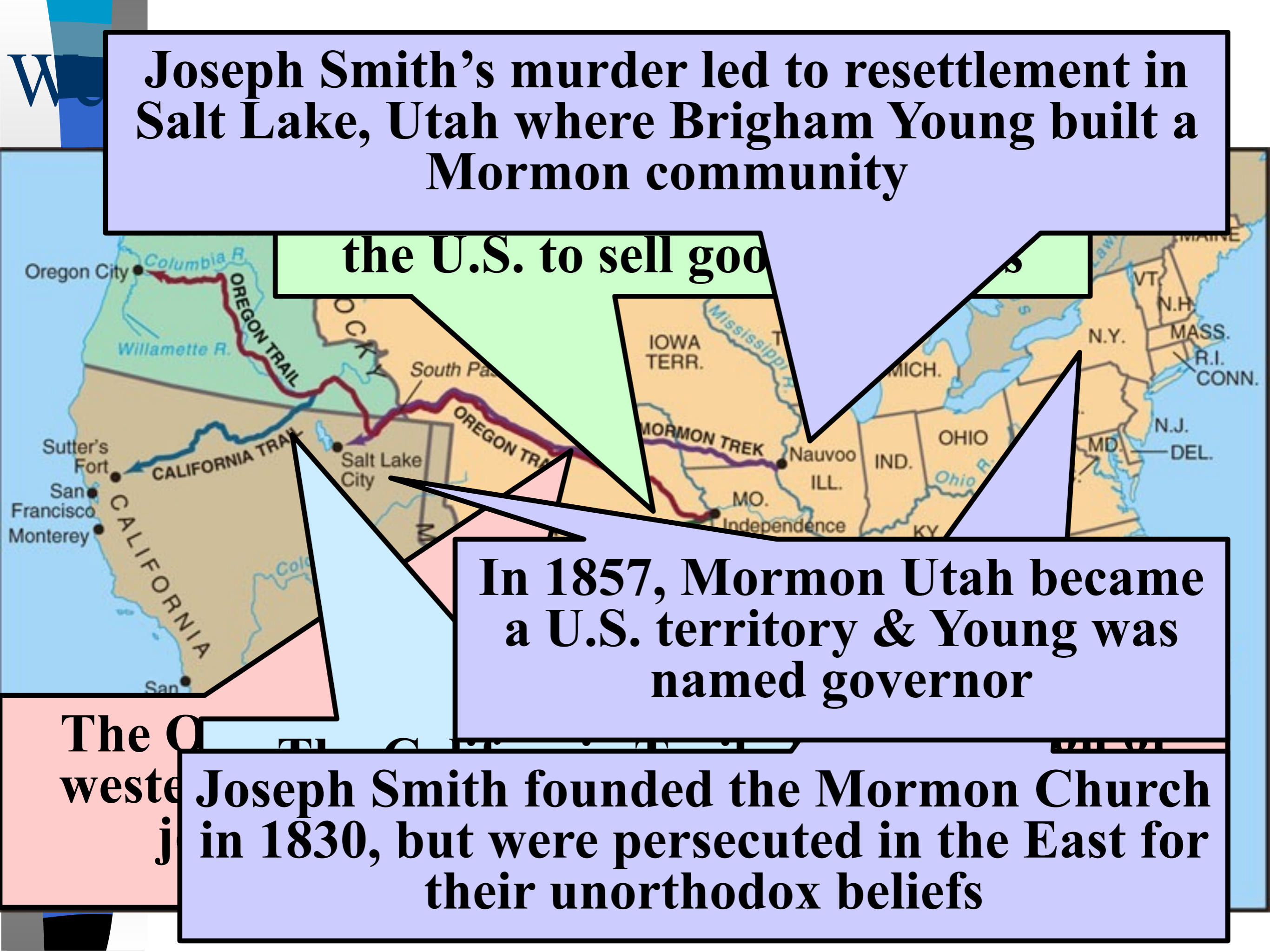
Joseph Smith's murder led to resettlement in Salt Lake, Utah where Brigham Young built a Mormon community

the U.S. to sell goods

In 1857, Mormon Utah became a U.S. territory & Young was named governor

The O
weste
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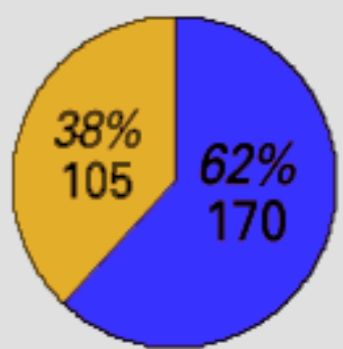
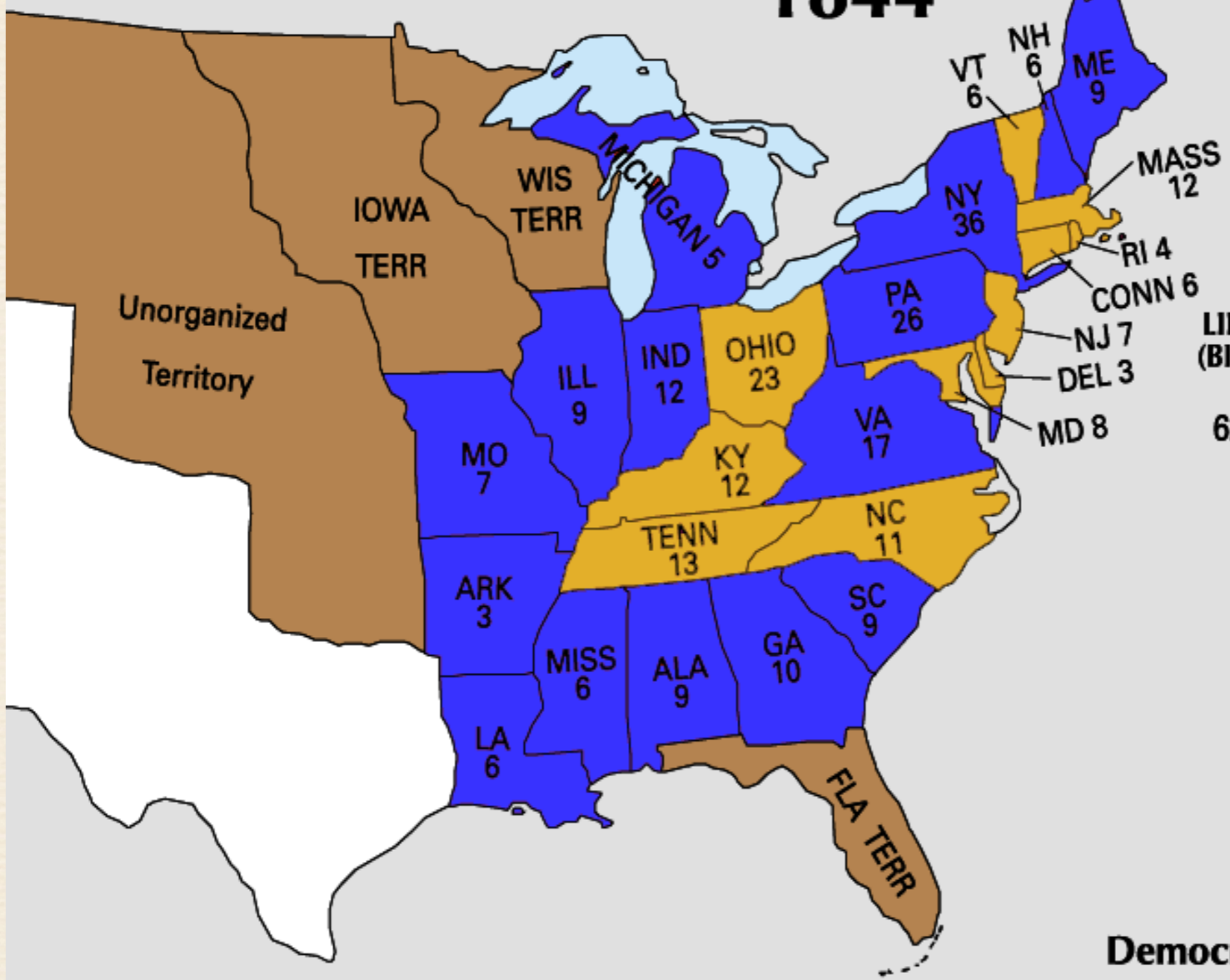
Joseph Smith founded the Mormon Church in 1830, but were persecuted in the East for their unorthodox beliefs



The Oregon Trail, Albert Bierstadt (1869)

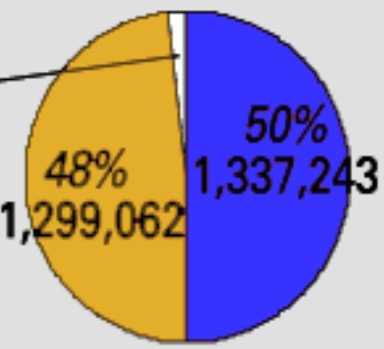


1844



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 275

LIBERTY (BIRNEY)
2%
62,300



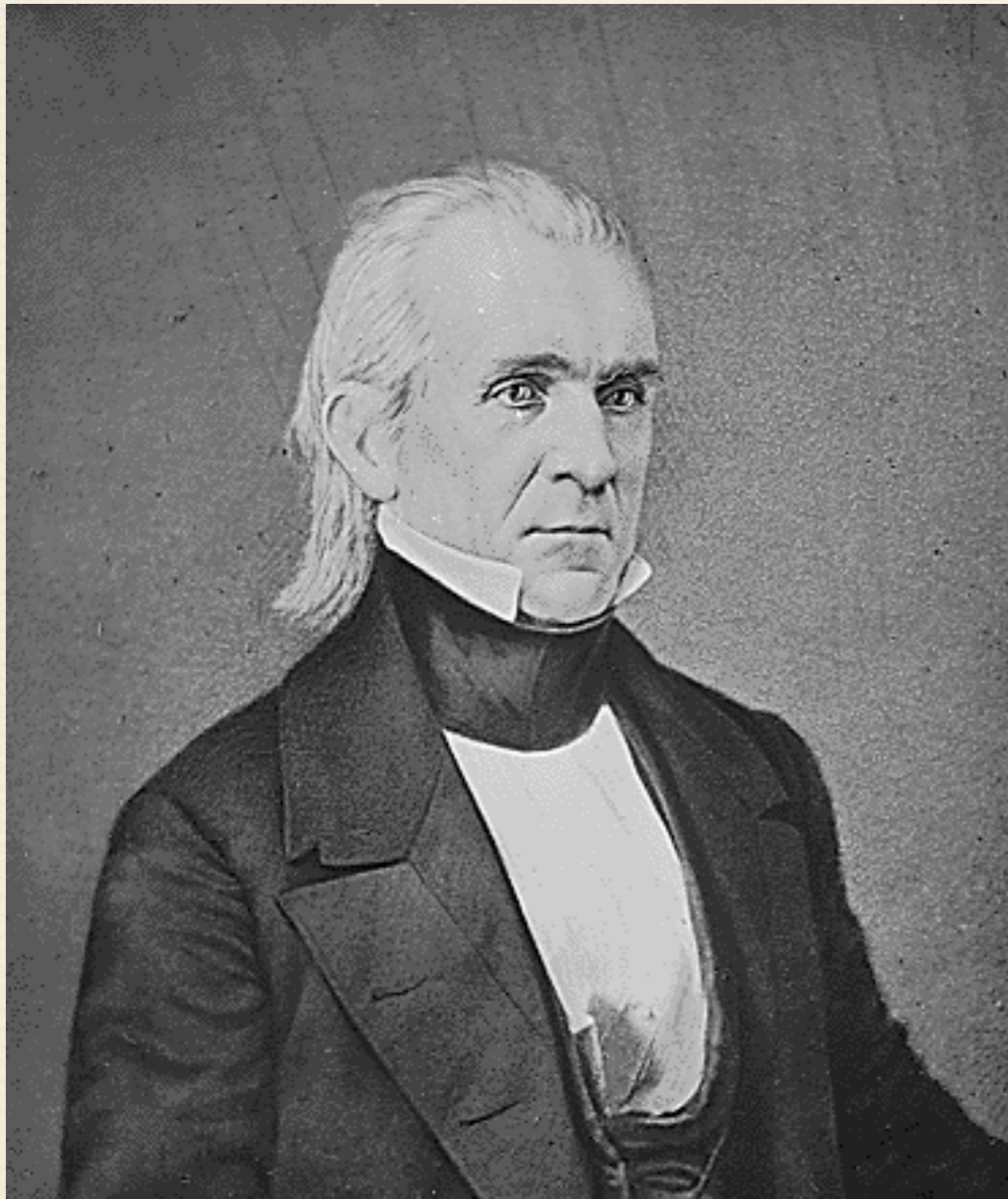
POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,698,605

Territories

Democratic (Polk)

Whig (Clay)

James K. Polk, America's 11th President (1845 - 1849)



While Polk was in office,
American territory increased
by more than one-third -
reaching to the Pacific Ocean!

www.ldjackson.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/James-K-Polk.gif

Democrat (Tennessee)

The Oregon Dispute

During the 1830s & 1840s, thousands of Americans moved to Oregon, traveling on the Oregon Trail

When running for president in 1844, Polk spoke of annexing the entire region -
Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!

Peaceful resolution in 1846.
Britain & U.S. agree to extend existing border



The Bear Flag Republic

Polk offered to buy California from Mexico in 1845

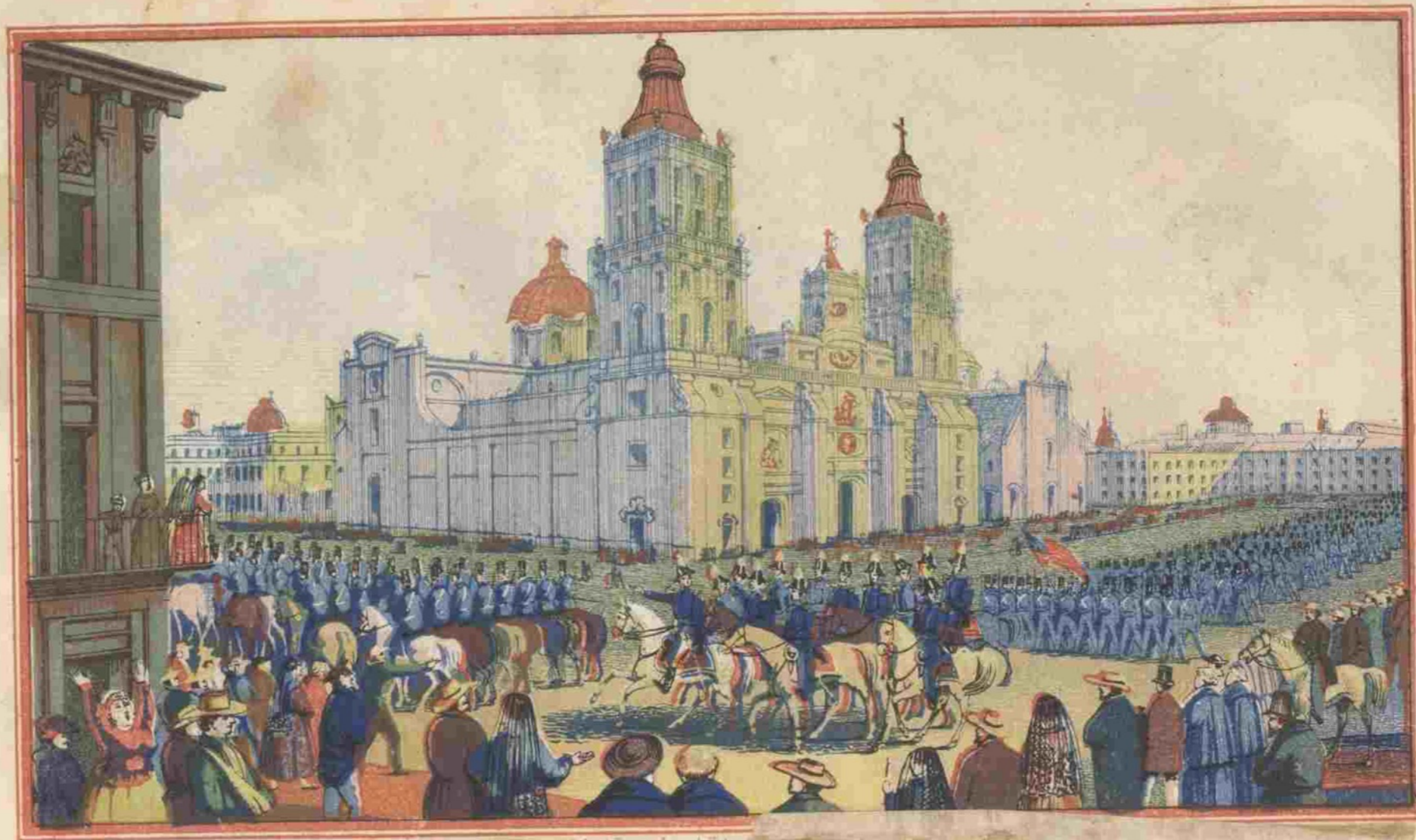


**John C.
Frémont**



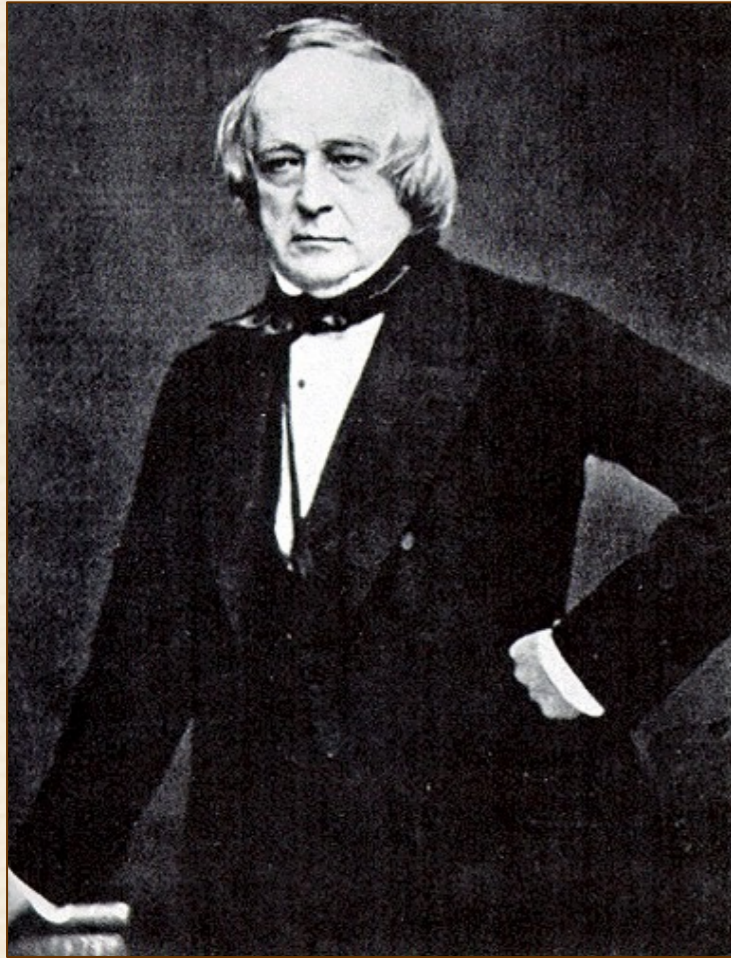
American settlers in California,
led by Fremont, revolt against Mexicans
- take control of Somona, June 1846

The Mexican American War 1846 - 1848



ENTRANCE OF THE ARMY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Slidell Mission - Nov. 1845



Congressman
John Slidell

Polk sent Slidell on a secret mission to Mexico

Goals

- Convince Mexico to accept the Rio Grande River as boundary with Texas
- Buy California and New Mexico (\$30 million)

Mexican officials refused to meet with Slidell

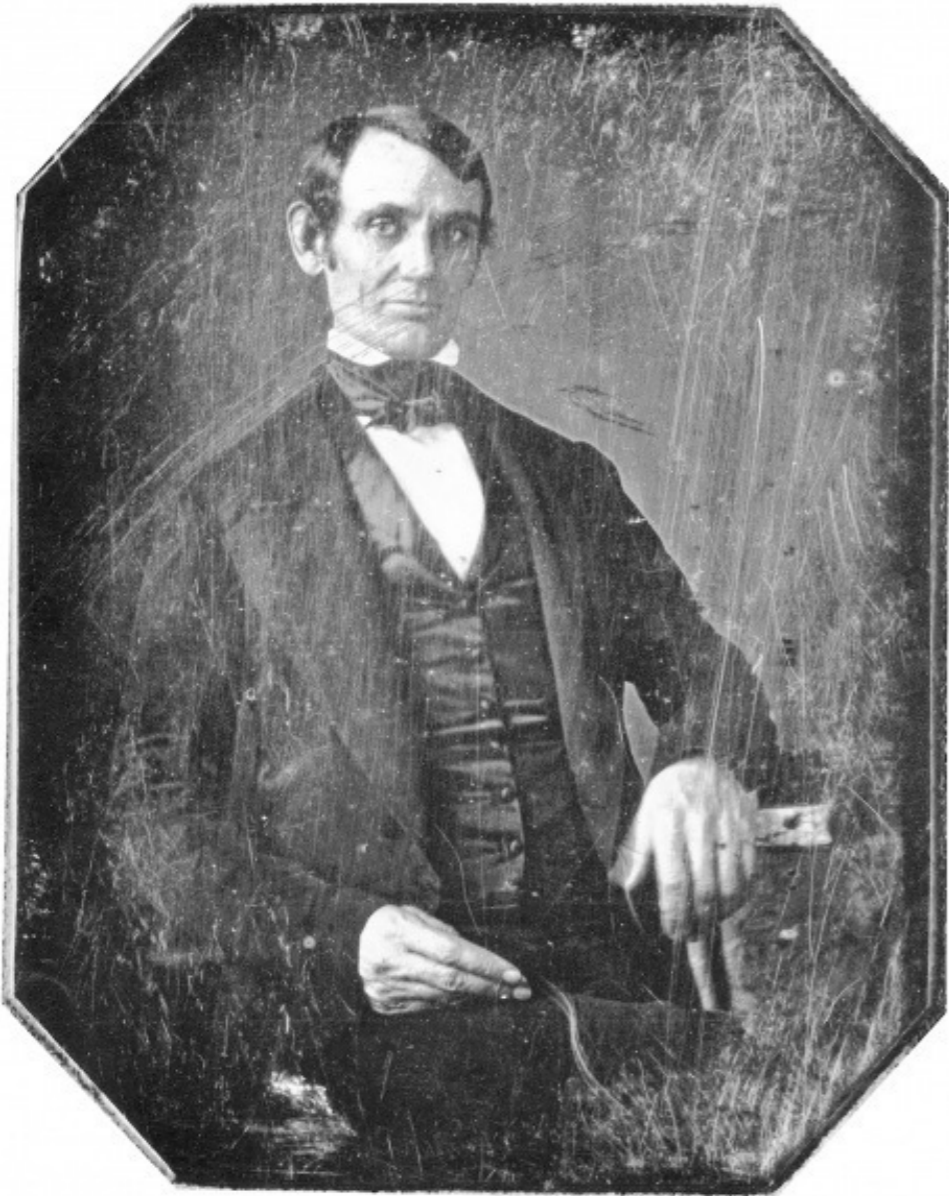
War with Mexico, 1846 - 1848



Polk ordered 2,000 American troops into the “disputed area” between Nueces & Rio Grande

May 1846 - Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico after Mexican troops attacked American troops - killing 9

Not all Americans supported the war with Mexico



Whig Party opposed the war

- Carried out by President Polk, who as a Democrat

Many Northerners opposed war

- Saw it as a Southern “slave-power” plot to extend slavery

Abraham Lincoln

- Congressman Illinois (Whig)-1st term
- Speech against war - “Spot Resolution”

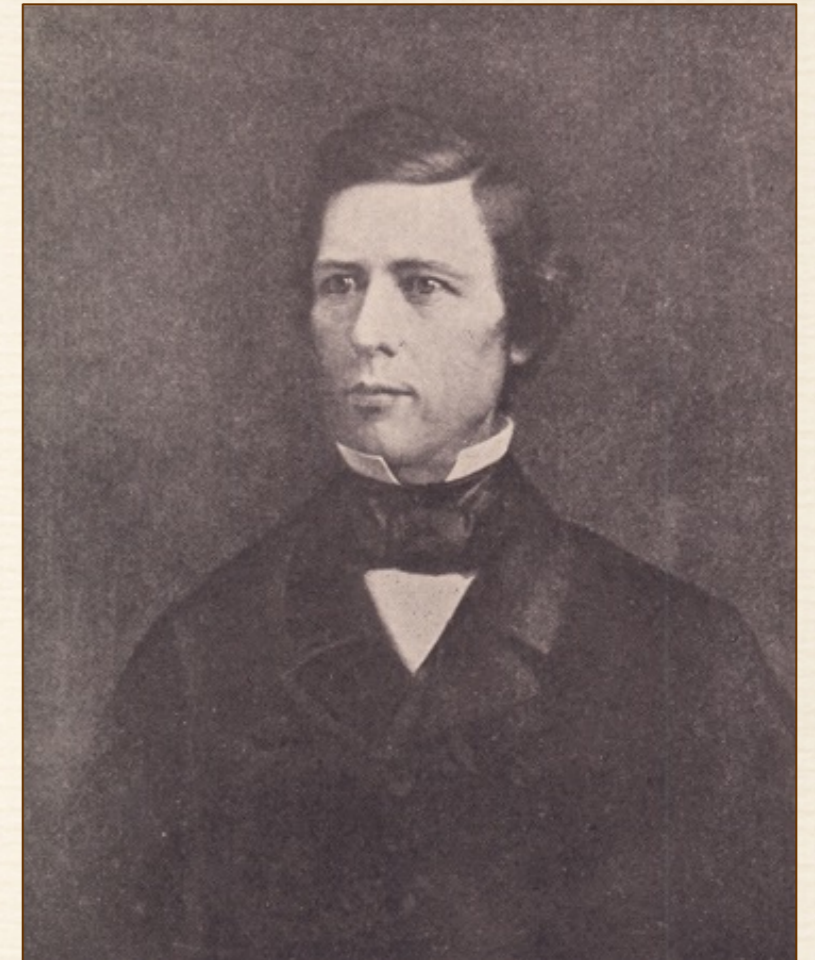
The Wilmont Proviso- Aug. 1846

The Proviso was added to a bill funding the war with Mexico

The Proviso stated that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude would be allowed in any land gained as a result of the war with Mexico

The Proviso was passed twice by the House, but was defeated by the Senate

The Proviso is important because it shows the growing sectional dispute over slavery and its expansion



Congressman
David Wilmont
(D-PA)

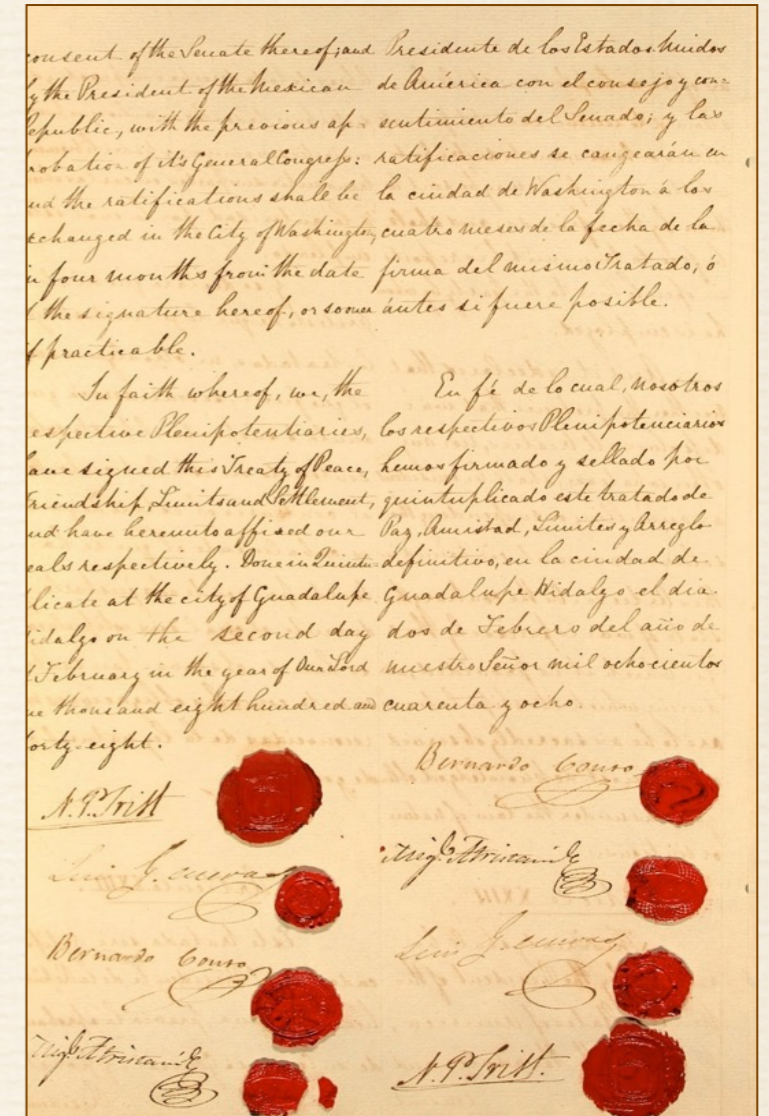
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

This treaty was forced on Mexico -
as it was defeated in war

Mexico accepts the Rio Grande River
as the border between U.S. and Mexico

The U.S. gave Mexico \$15 million

Mexico gave California and
New Mexico to the U.S.





THE MEXICAN EAGLE BEFORE THE WAR!



THE MEXICAN EAGLE AFTER THE WAR!

PLUCKED :

Consequences of the Mexican War

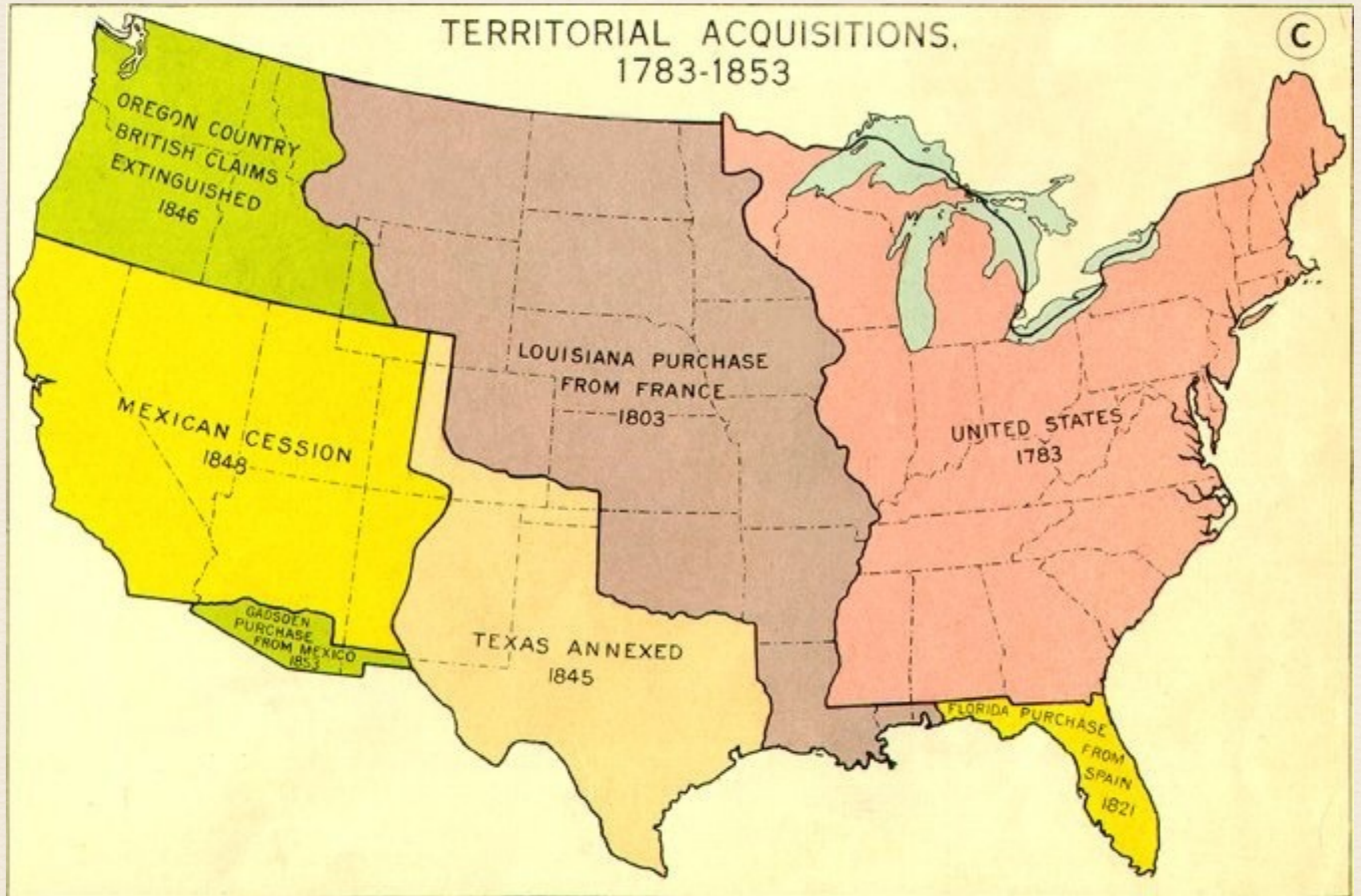
The 17-month long war cost \$100 million and 13,000+ American lives (mostly of disease)

New territories were brought into the Union which forced the explosive issue of **SLAVERY** to the center of national politics

These new territories would upset the balance of power between the North and the South

Created two popular generals who later ran for president
(Winfield Scott & Zachary Taylor)

Manifest Destiny - Achieved!



Many thanks to

**Susan M. Pojer
Horace Greeley H. S.
Chappaqua, NY**