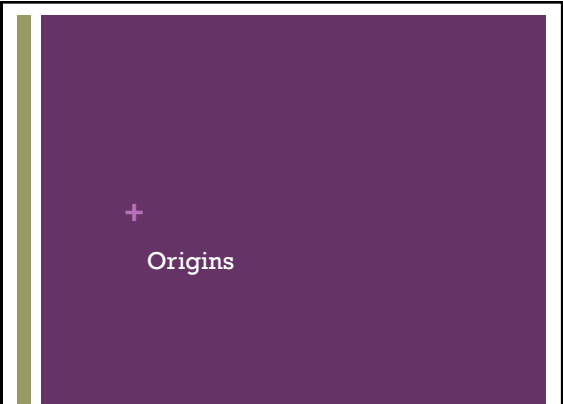




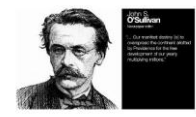
Territorial and Economic Expansion (1830-1860)
Period 5



Origins

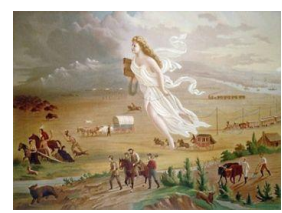
+ Manifest Destiny

- John O'Sullivan
 - belief that the US had a divine mission to extend power and civilization across North America



+ driving forces

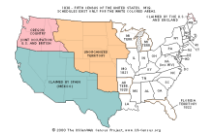
- nationalism
- population pressures
- technological advances
- reform ideals




Texas

+ Origins

- 1823-Mexico hopes to attract settlers to Texas after winning independence from Spain
- Stephen Austin
 - begins migration of American settlers
- 1830 – American outnumber Mexicans 3-1




+

- 1829- Mexico outlaws slavery, requires conversion to Roman Catholicism
 - settlers refuse to obey
- Mexico closes Texas to new settlers
 - Americans ignore

+

Revolt and Independence

- 1834 – General Santa Anna begins dictatorship
 - attempts to enforce Mexican law in Texas
- Americans led by Sam Houston revolt
 - declare Texas an independent republic (1836)



+

Events


- Alamo
 - all American defenders killed
- Battle of San Jacinto River
 - Santa Anna captured
 - forced to sign treaty recognizing independence
- Mexican legislature rejects treaty



+

Annexation Request

- Texas asks to be added as new state
- request denied because of opposition from Northerners
 - threat of slavery expansion
 - costs of potential war with Mexico




+

Maine

+


Boundary Dispute

- Aroostook War
 - "battle of the maps"
 - between groups of lumbermen on Maine-Canadian border



+

- Result
 - Webster-Ashburton Treaty
 - disputed territory split
 - settled boundary of Minnesota border
 - significance – Mesabi Range on US side



+

Oregon

+

Basis of Claims


- Britain
 - Hudson Fur Company's trade w/ American Indians
- United States
 - discovery of Columbia River
 - Lewis and Clark expedition
 - trading post in Astoria
 - 5000 settlers



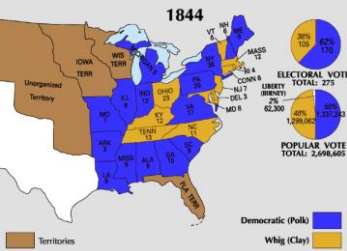
+

Election of 1844

- James K. Polk
 - protégé of Andrew Jackson
 - proponent of Manifest Destiny
 - "Fifty-four Forty or Fight"
 - line of latitude that marked the northern border between Oregon and Russian Alaska



+



1844

Electoral Vote Total: 275
 Popular Vote Total: 2,456,465


Democratic (Polk): 47% (170/275)
 Whig (Clay): 30% (95/275)

Unorganized Territory: IOWA TERR., WIS. TERR., MASS., CONN., N.H., DEL., MD., TENN., MISS., ALA., GA., FLA., LA., TEX.

+

Results

- Annexation of Texas
 - outgoing President Tyler pushes joint resolution of Congress for annexation, leaves fallout to Polk
- Oregon
 - compromise with Britain
 - territory divided at 49th parallel





Mexican-American War



- Attempt at diplomacy
 - John Slidell tasked with
 - persuade Mexico to sell California and New Mexican territories
 - settle disputed Mexico-Texas border
 - Mexican government refuses



Immediate Causes of War

- General Zachary Taylor
 - ordered to move across territory claimed by Mexico
 - Mexican army attacks, killing 11
- Polk sends war message to Congress
 - "American blood on American soil"



Military Campaigns

- General Stephen Kearney
 - captures Santa Fe and southern California
- John C. Fremont
 - proclaims Bear Flag Republic in northern California
- General Winfield Scott
 - captures Vera Cruz, Mexico City



Consequences of War

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)
 - Rio Grande recognized as southern border of Texas
 - Mexican Cession
 - \$15 million for territories
 - assumed claims of American citizens against Mexico
 - Opposition
 - Whigs – feared expansion of slavery
 - Southern Democrats
 - wanted all of Mexico



- Wilmot Proviso
 - attempt to forbid slavery in territories acquired from Mexico
 - defeated in the Senate

+ War's influence on Civil War

- increased tensions between North and South
 - North saw war as attempt to expand "slave power"
 - territories below 36-30 line of Missouri Compromise



+

Manifest Destiny to the South

+ Ostend Manifesto

- President Polk offers to buy Cuba from Spain for 100 million
 - Spain rejects
- President Pierce (1852) sends diplomats to secretly negotiate purchase
 - drops because of angry reaction of antislavery members of Congress



+ Walker Expedition

- William Walker, southern adventurer, takes over Nicaragua (1855)
 - attempts to form a proslavery Central American empire
 - executed by Honduran authorities in 1860



+ Clayton Bulwer Treaty

- centers on the building of a canal through Central America
- neither Britain nor US would attempt to take exclusive control of any future canal route
 - lasts until 1901 (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty)



+ Gadsden Purchase

- adds strip of southwest for purposes of railroad
 - bought from Mexico for 10 million

