



MANIFEST DESTINY

Unit #6 United States History



United States

EL PASO / SANTA FE

- The two largest Spanish settlements in what is today the United States
- One factor that discouraged Hispanic settlement of New Mexico was the threat of war with nomadic Native Americans in the surrounding area, such as the Navajos, Comanches, and Apaches.





TUCSON / TUBAC



- **The two Spanish settlements in modern day Arizona, both explored and established by Jesuit Missionary Francisco Kino.**



CLOSURE QUESTION #1: WHAT LONG-TERM EFFECTS DID THE INTRODUCTION OF HORSES AND FIREARMS HAVE ON NATIVE AMERICANS IN THE WEST?

- The nomads of the Great Plains, known to the Spanish as Apaches, were becoming more powerful. The Apaches lived by hunting vast herds of buffalo. These hunts became easier after 1680 when the Apaches acquired horses from the Spanish. On horseback, men could see farther, travel faster, and kill their prey more quickly and in greater safety. At the same time, the nomads began to acquire firearms from French traders. The Indians continued to hunt with bows and arrows, but they used guns to wage war.
- In 1800, a trader on the Great Plains remarked, “This is a delightful country and, were it not for perpetual wars, the natives might be the happiest people on earth.” The conflict stemmed largely from competition for buffalo herds. Well-armed groups, such as the Comanches of the Rocky Mountains and the Lakotas of the Mississippi Valley, spread at the expense of Apaches and other long-time residents of the Great Plains.





APACHES / COMANCHES / LAKOTAS

- **Nomadic Native American Tribes that competed for dominance on the Great Plains in the 1700's and 1800's, discouraging European settlement in the area.**



CLOSURE QUESTION #2: HOW DID THE SPANISH SLOW THE CONSTANT WARFARE IN NEW MEXICO?

- The Apaches, having been defeated on the Great Plains by the Comanches and Lakotas, fled west into New Mexico, where they raided Pueblo and Spanish settlements, taking horses, sheep, cattle, and captives. Some Apaches found a haven in the canyons of northwest New Mexico, where they became known as Navajos. The Pueblos taught their Navajo neighbors how to weave, make pottery, grow corn, and herd sheep. But most Apaches remained nomadic hunters.
- Raids on Spanish settlements became more frequent and destructive, for the Apaches were now armed, mounted, and desperate. The Comanches began to attack New Mexico as well. In 1777, a governor sadly reported that Indian raids had reduced his colony “to the most deplorable state and greatest poverty.”
- Spanish officials rescued New Mexico by building stronger frontier defenses and using more flexible diplomacy with the nomads. By providing gifts and weapons, the new officials found it cheaper to form bonds with some nomads than to fight them at all. In general, Spain paid Comanche and Navajo allies to attack the Apaches. For the most part, the strategy worked.

JUNIPERO SERRA / SAN JOSE / LOS ANGELES

- **Junipero Serra (1713-1784) – Leading Franciscan Priest who helped establish a string of Catholic missions in modern-day California.**





FATHER KINO / CIRCUIT RIDERS



- **Father Eusebio Francisco Kino (1644-1711) – Catholic Jesuit Missionary who became famous for exploring modern Northwestern Mexico and Southwestern United States, advocating for fair treatment of Native Americans by Europeans, and establishing over 20 missions.**
- **Circuit Rider – A minister who rode horseback from place to place to preach and perform religious ceremonies.**

CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #1

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned thus far from Chapter 9, Section 1:
 1. What long-term effects did the introduction of horses and firearms have on Native Americans in the West?
 2. How did the Spanish slow the constant warfare in New Mexico?
 3. Why was the California colony successful for the Spanish when Texas was not?

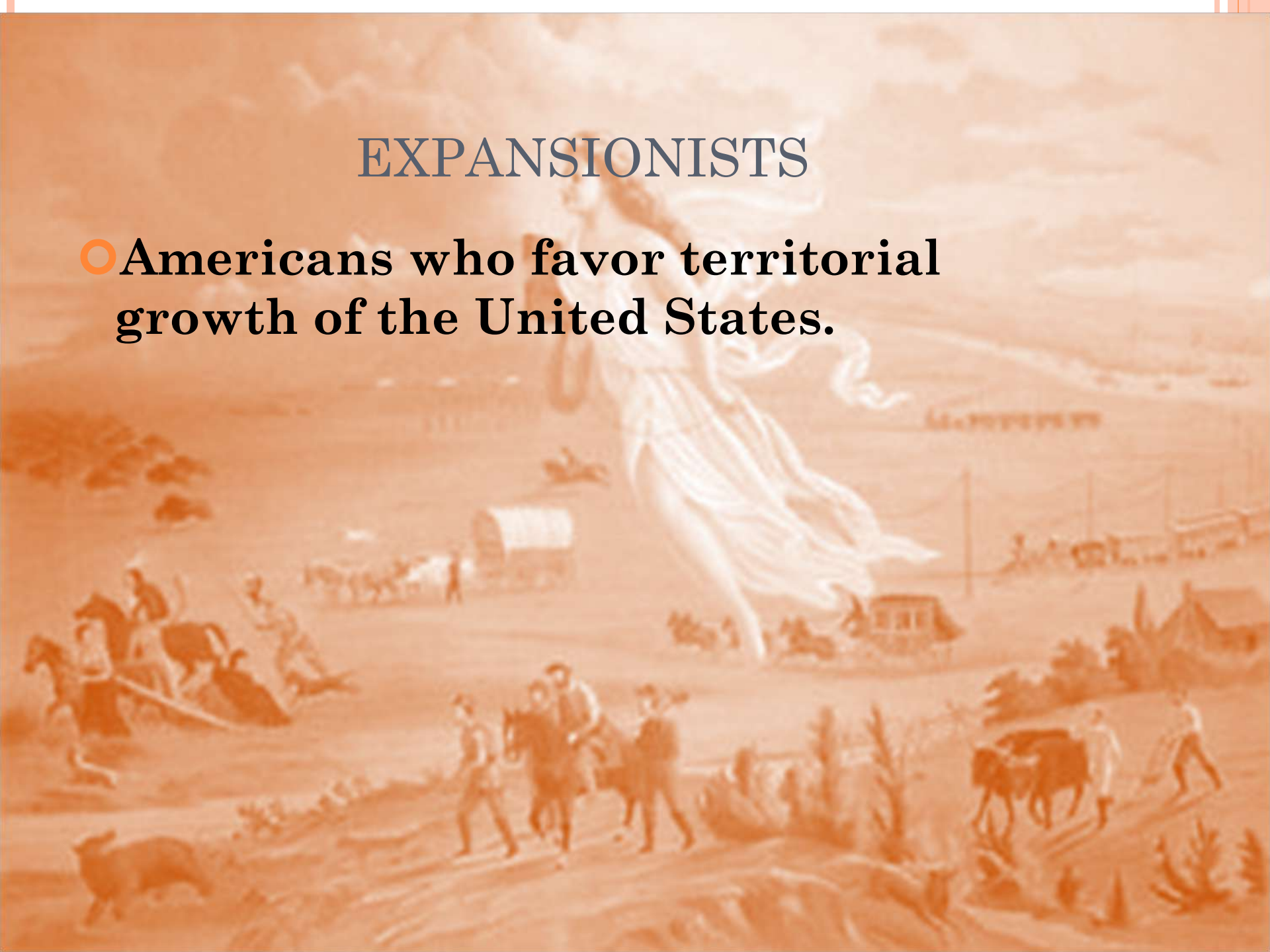


MIGUEL HIDALGO / MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

- **Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) – “The Father of Mexico”;** Roman Catholic Priest who founded the Mexican Independence movement in 1810.
- **Mexican Independence (1821) –** Following 11 years of conflict, native-born Mexicans under the leadership of Augustin Iturbide succeeded in overthrowing Spanish colonial rule and created their own Independent nation.

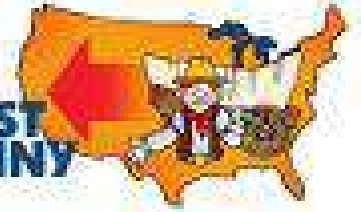
EXPANSIONISTS

- Americans who favor territorial growth of the United States.



MANIFEST DESTINY

MANIFEST
DESTINY



- Term used to describe the belief that God wanted the United States to own all of North America.





SANTA FE TRAIL



- Wagon-Road Trade Route connecting Mexican Santa Fe with American Missouri established in the 1820's. In exchange for American manufactured goods, the New Mexicans offered horses, mules, furs, and silver.





MOUNTAIN MEN



- **American trappers who hunted for beaver pelts in the Rocky Mountains from the 1820's to the 1850's. Unlike most Americans, the Mountain Men established working relationships with Native American Tribes, Mexican Settlers, and French Canadians. Mountain Men often were adopted or married wives from these groups and learned to speak native languages.**



CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #2

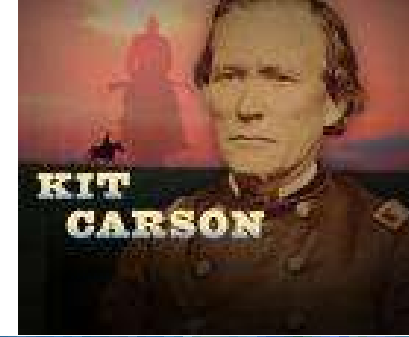
- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 9, Section 1:
 1. Who might have agreed with the idea of Manifest Destiny? Who might have disagreed? Explain your answers.
 2. How could trade with the United States and American migrants threaten Mexico's security?
 3. How did Mountain Men contribute to westward expansion?



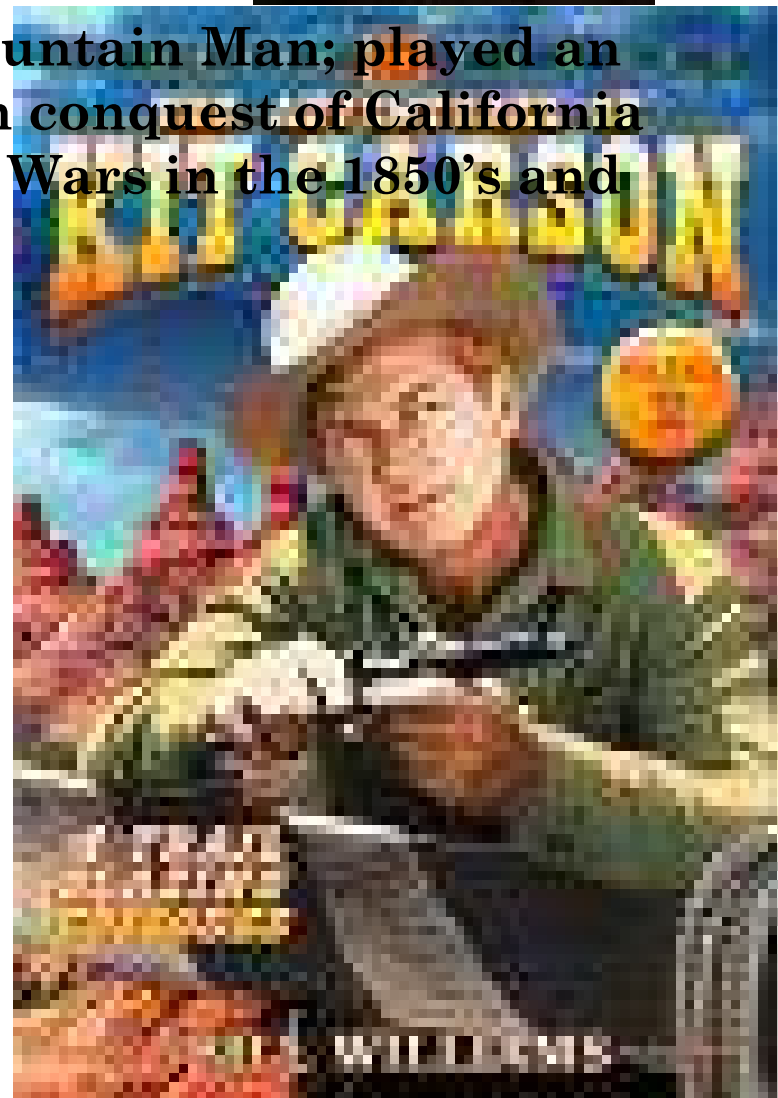
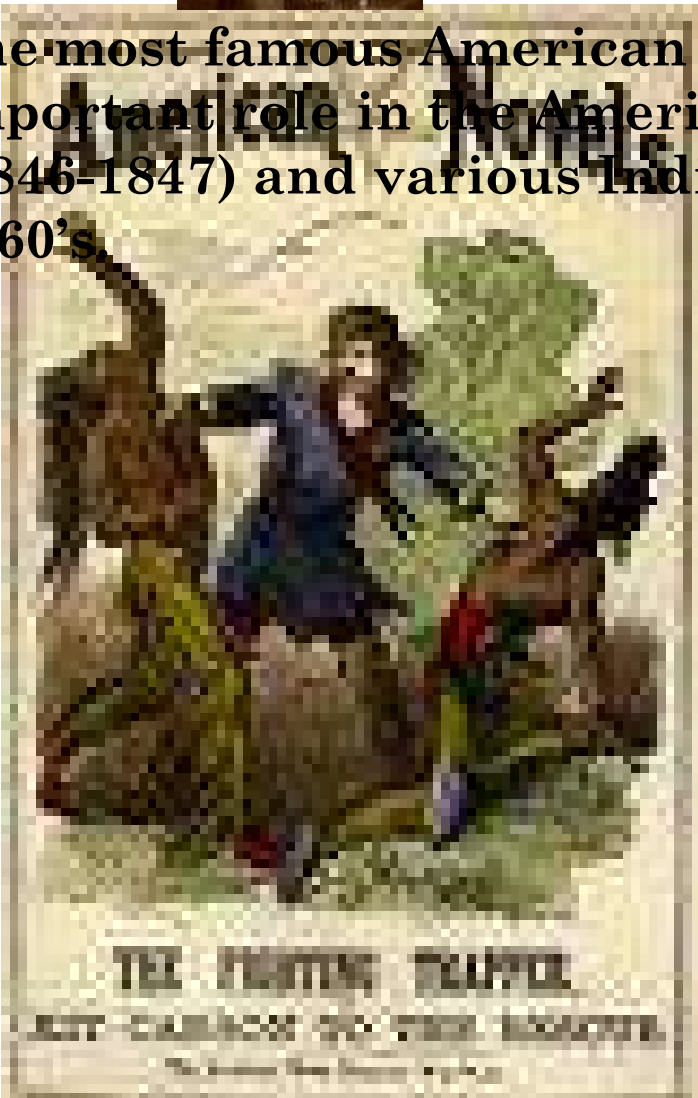


KIT CARSON

1809-1868



- The most famous American Mountain Man; played an important role in the American conquest of California (1846-1847) and various Indian Wars in the 1850's and 1860's.



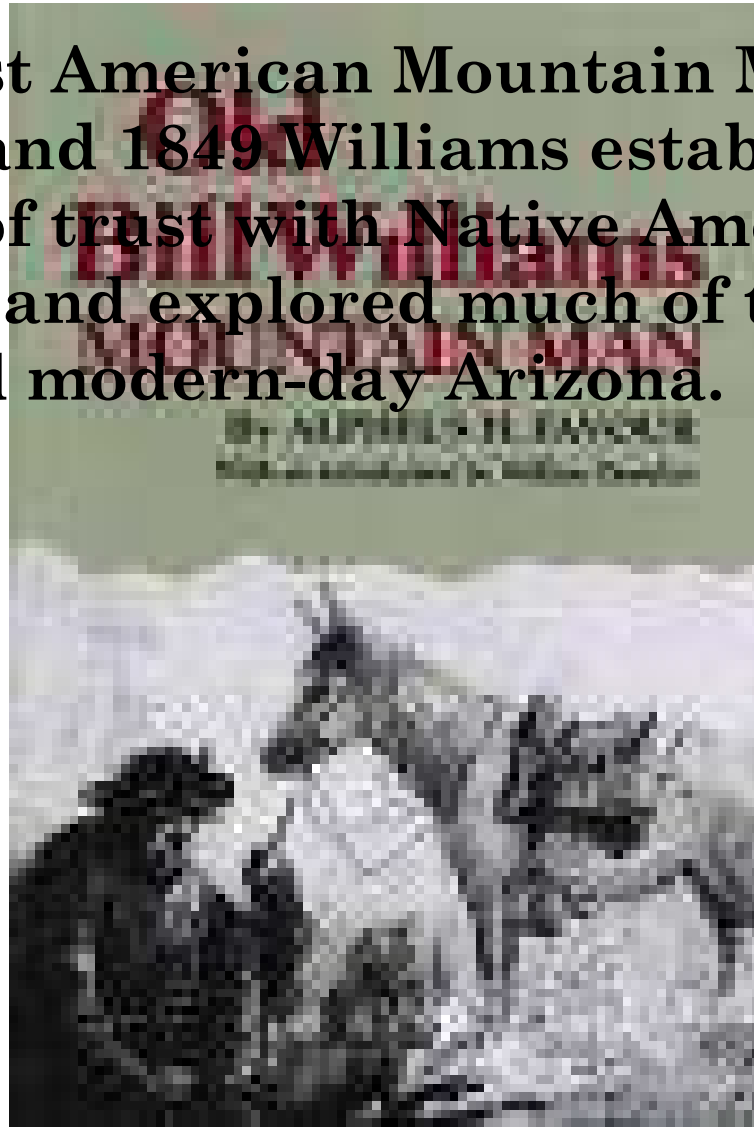


BILL WILLIAMS

1787-1849



- One of the First American Mountain Men, between 1803 and 1849 Williams established relationships of trust with Native Americans and Mexicans, and explored much of the Rocky Mountains and modern-day Arizona.





OREGON TRAIL



- Established in 1836 by Protestant Missionaries Marcus and Narcissa Whitman, the Oregon Trail broke off north from the California Trail following the Snake and Columbia Rivers and leading to the Willamette Valley in the modern state of Oregon. The rich farmland of Oregon attracted thousands of families from the east who did not have the money to afford farmland in the East.





JOHN C. FREMONT 1813-1890



- Explorer, military leader and politician in the 1840's and 1850's; In 1842 Fremont , with the help of Kit Carson, led a government sponsored expedition from Washington D.C. to Oregon. His written account of the journey, including maps, inspired thousands of Americans to make the journey west.

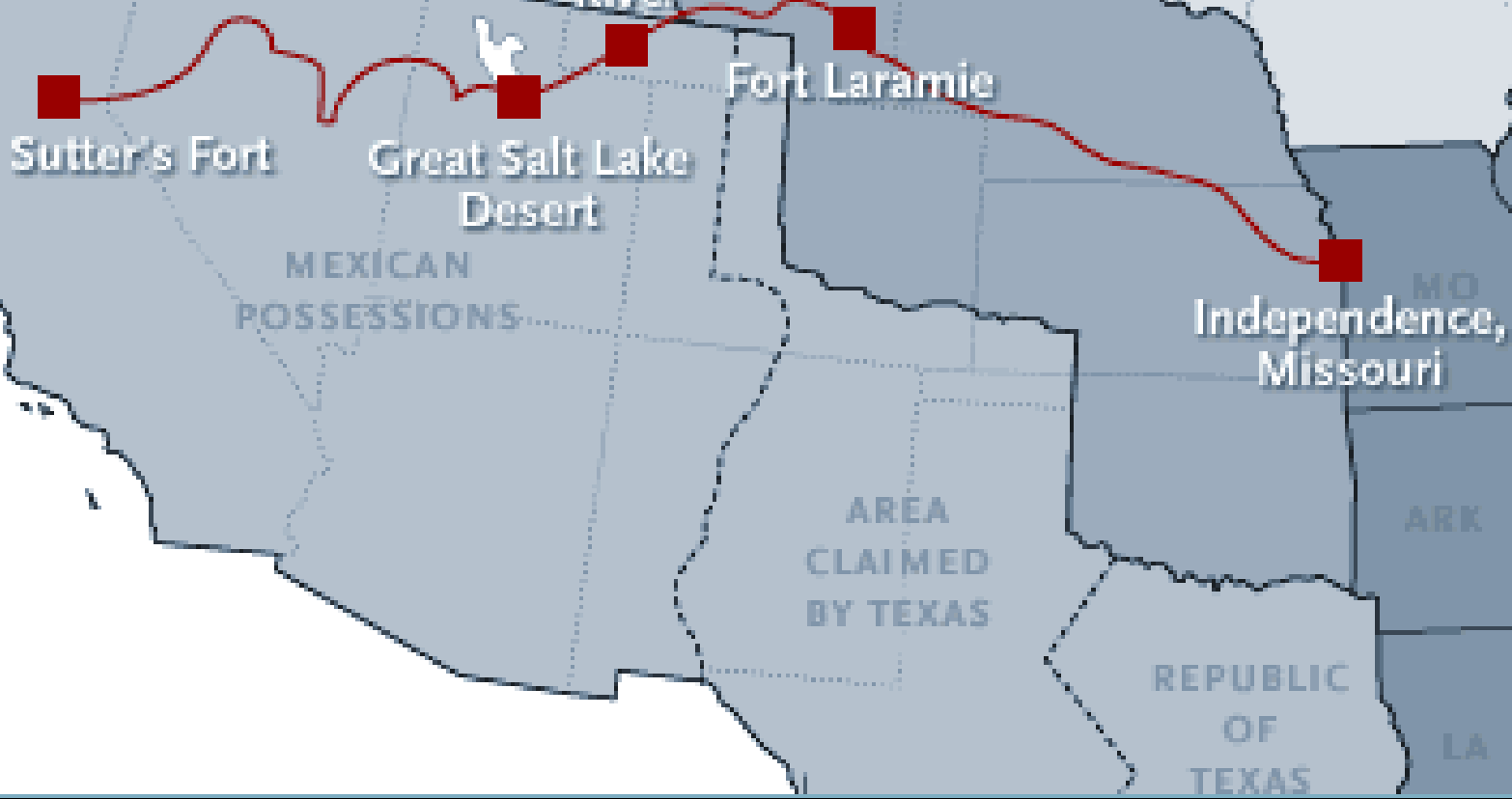
CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC



The Donner Party Route

DONNER PARTY

○ Pioneer group which attempted to cross the Sierra Nevada Mountains in California in the late fall and winter of 1846. Trapped by a blizzard, the group suffered frostbite, starvation, and most famously cannibalism.



CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #3

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 9, Section 1:
 1. Why did emigrants travel in wagon trains?
 2. What hardships did emigrants face on the journey?
 3. If you were a poor farmer in 1850, would you have chosen to join a wagon train to the West? Why or Why not?





MORMON TRAIL / BRIGHAM YOUNG

- **Mormon Trail** – Route followed by members of the LDS Church from Nauvoo, Illinois to Salt Lake City, Utah which was established in 1846 and 1847.
- **Brigham Young** – 2nd Prophet of the LDS Church, Colonizer, and Politician; following the assassination of Joseph Smith in 1844 Young was accepted by the majority of church members as their leader. He led the Mormons to Utah in 1847 and oversaw colonization of much of the American West. He also served as the first governor of the territory of Utah.





TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE

- Agreement made between the United States Government and several Plains Indian Tribes in 1851 in which the Native Americans agreed to stay away from the major trails used by Americans traveling west.





STEPHEN F. AUSTIN

1793-1836



- **“The Father of Texas”; In 1823 he obtained permission from Mexico to establish a colony in Texas and brought 300 American families to settle east of San Antonio, founding the town of Austin.**





ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA

1794-1876



- Ruthless general who seized political power over Mexico in 1833 and served as “President” of Mexico 11 times in the next 22 years.
- Santa Anna led Mexican forces in war and defeat, first to the American Texans in 1836 and then to the Americans in 1847.



AUTONOMY

- Independent control over one's own affairs. Santa Anna's rule of Mexico angered many people in Texas, both Anglo-Texans and Tejanos, who bristled at his demand for dictatorial control. As a result, they began to push for independence from Mexico. This desire for autonomy led to the Revolution of Texas.



CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #4

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 9, Section 2:
 1. Why did Brigham Young choose the Valley of the Great Salt Lake as the settling place for the Mormons?
 2. Why did Mexico invite American to settle in Texas?
 3. For what reasons do you think the Texans did not honor their agreement with Mexico?





LONE STAR REPUBLIC



- Established in 1836 as the Independent Nation of Texas by Anglo-Texans and Tejanos who rebelled against Santa Anna and continued Mexican control.

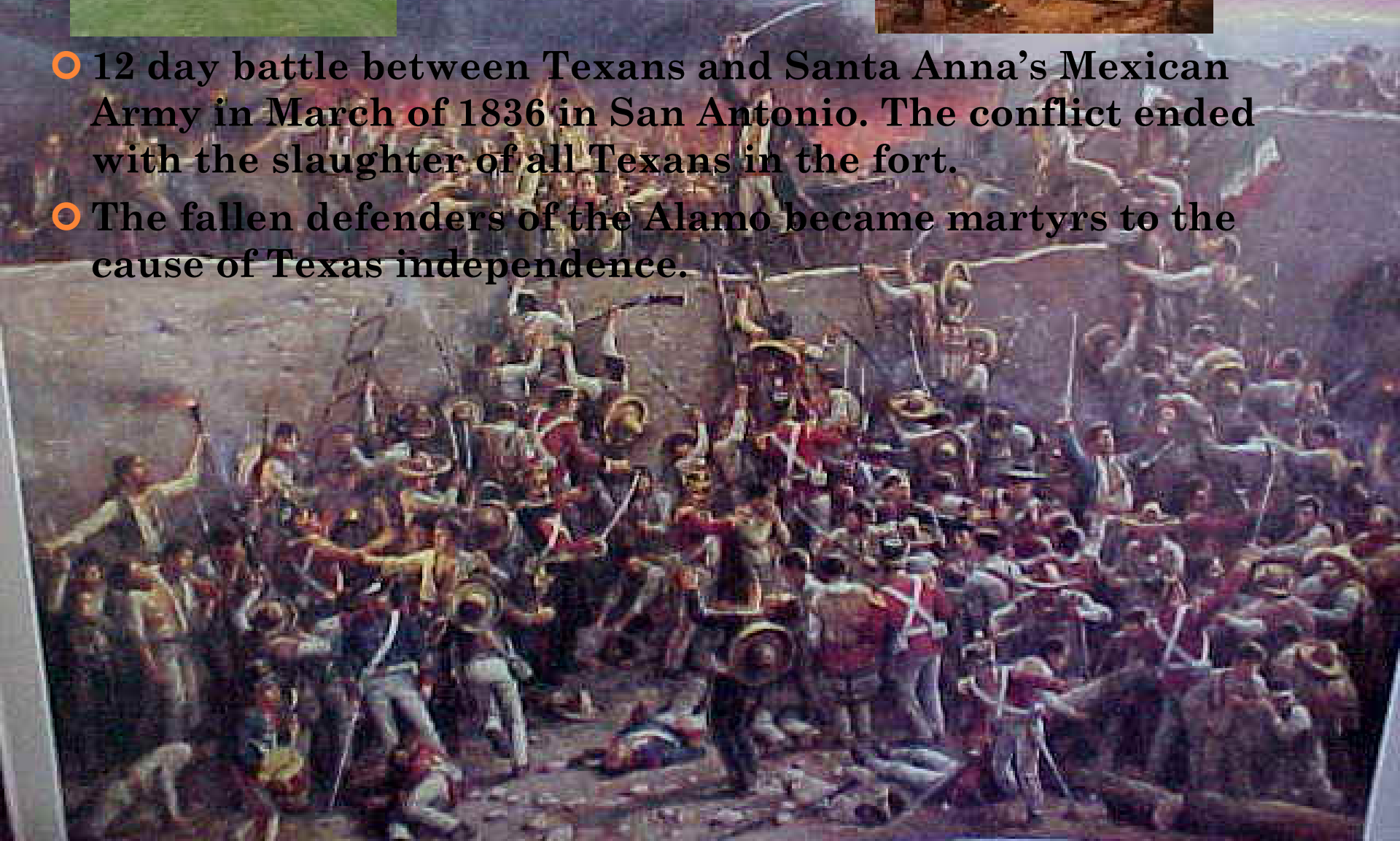




THE ALAMO



- 12 day battle between Texans and Santa Anna's Mexican Army in March of 1836 in San Antonio. The conflict ended with the slaughter of all Texans in the fort.
- The fallen defenders of the Alamo became martyrs to the cause of Texas independence.





SAM HOUSTON

1793-1863



- **Commander of the Texan Army in their War of Independence with Mexico and President of the Republic of Texas from 1836 to 1844; defeated and captured Santa Anna in the Battle of San Jacinto in April of 1836.**





JAMES K. POLK

1795-1849



- **Leading Southern Expansionist, Jacksonian Democrat, and Slaveholder; Polk was elected as the 11th President of the United States in 1844 and led the nation in the Mexican-American War.**
- **Polk gained the support of northerners by promising them that both Free Oregon and Slave-owning Texas would be annexed during his presidency, preserving the balance between slave and free states.**



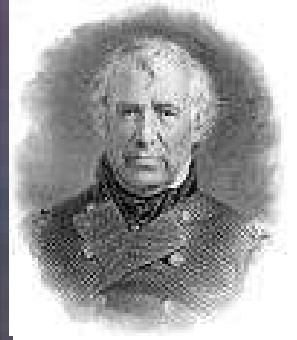
CLOSURE QUESTION #2: DO YOU THINK THAT PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK WAS RIGHT TO COMPROMISE WITH BRITAIN OVER OREGON?

- The annexation of Texas became a key issue in the 1844 presidential election. Southern expansionists supported James K. Polk of Tennessee. A Jacksonian Democrat and a slaveholder, Polk devoutly believed in Manifest Destiny. Whig candidate Henry Clay opposed annexation.
- Polk reasoned that northerners would accept the annexation of Texas if they got their own prize. He promised them the Oregon Territory. Polk threatened to fight Britain if it did not concede all of Oregon. Polk's vow to obtain both Texas and Oregon helped him win a decisive electoral victory.
- However, northern Democrats soon felt betrayed by the new President. They had reluctantly supported annexing Texas because Polk had also vowed to grab all of Oregon. Instead, in June 1846 Polk compromised with the British, agreeing to split the Oregon Territory at the 49th parallel of latitude. The United States got the future states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The British kept what became the Canadian province of British Columbia. An Ohio Democrat sputtered, "Our rights to Oregon have been shamefully compromised. The administration is Southern, Southern, Southern!" Polk compromised because the nation could not afford two wars. He wanted to fight weak Mexico rather than powerful Britain. Indeed, by the time the Oregon compromise was completed, war with Mexico had already begun.



ZACHARY TAYLOR

1784-1850



- Leader of American Troops at the beginning of the Mexican-American War and 12th President of the United States from 1849 to 1850
- Taylor was sent to occupy disputed territory south of San Antonio between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers in 1846. Both Polk and Taylor knew that occupying disputed territory would be viewed as an act of war by Mexico, and Mexican forces attacked Taylor's army in May of 1846. Polk used this attack to justify the Mexican-American War.



BATTLE OF PALO ALTO



- The first major battle and American victory of the Mexican-American War fought on May 8th, 1846 near the modern-day city of Brownsville, Texas.
- Though the Mexican Army made the initial attack, and was thus blamed for starting the war, it is clear that both James K. Polk and Zachary Taylor understood that by placing the United States Army in the disputed territory of southern Texas they were committing an act of war.

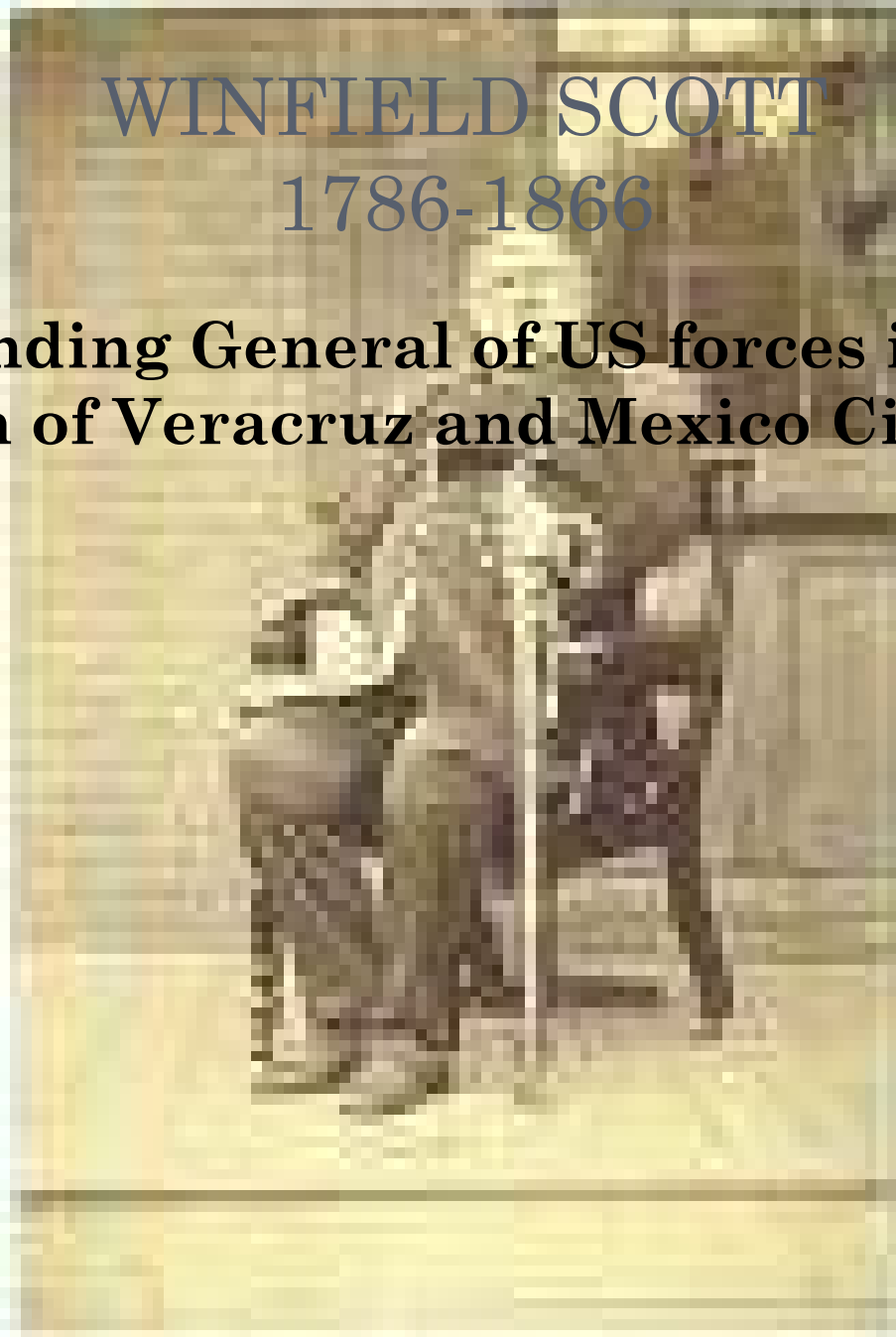


WINFIELD SCOTT

1786-1866



- **Commanding General of US forces in the invasion of Veracruz and Mexico City in 1847.**





MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

MAY 1846 – SEPTEMBER 1848

- Conflict between the United States and Mexico which resulted in the United States gaining control of the North American West and establishing itself as the dominant power in the Americas.



BATTLE OF VERACRUZ

March 9th to March 29th, 1847

- 20 day siege of Mexico's largest port city organized by General Winfield Scott, which ended in American victory, leading to the American capture of Mexico City and the end of the Mexican-American War.



CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #5

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 9, Section 2:
 1. In what way was the fighting in Texas the responsibility of both the Anglo-Texans and the Mexican government?
 2. Do you think that President James K. Polk was right to compromise with Britain over Oregon?
 3. Do you think the U.S. declaration of war against Mexico was justified? Why or why not?



TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO



- **Peace Treaty between the United States and Mexico in 1848 which ended the Mexican-American War and gave the United States control over what is today the Southwest United States.**

Guadalupe Hidalgo
Gadsden Purchase



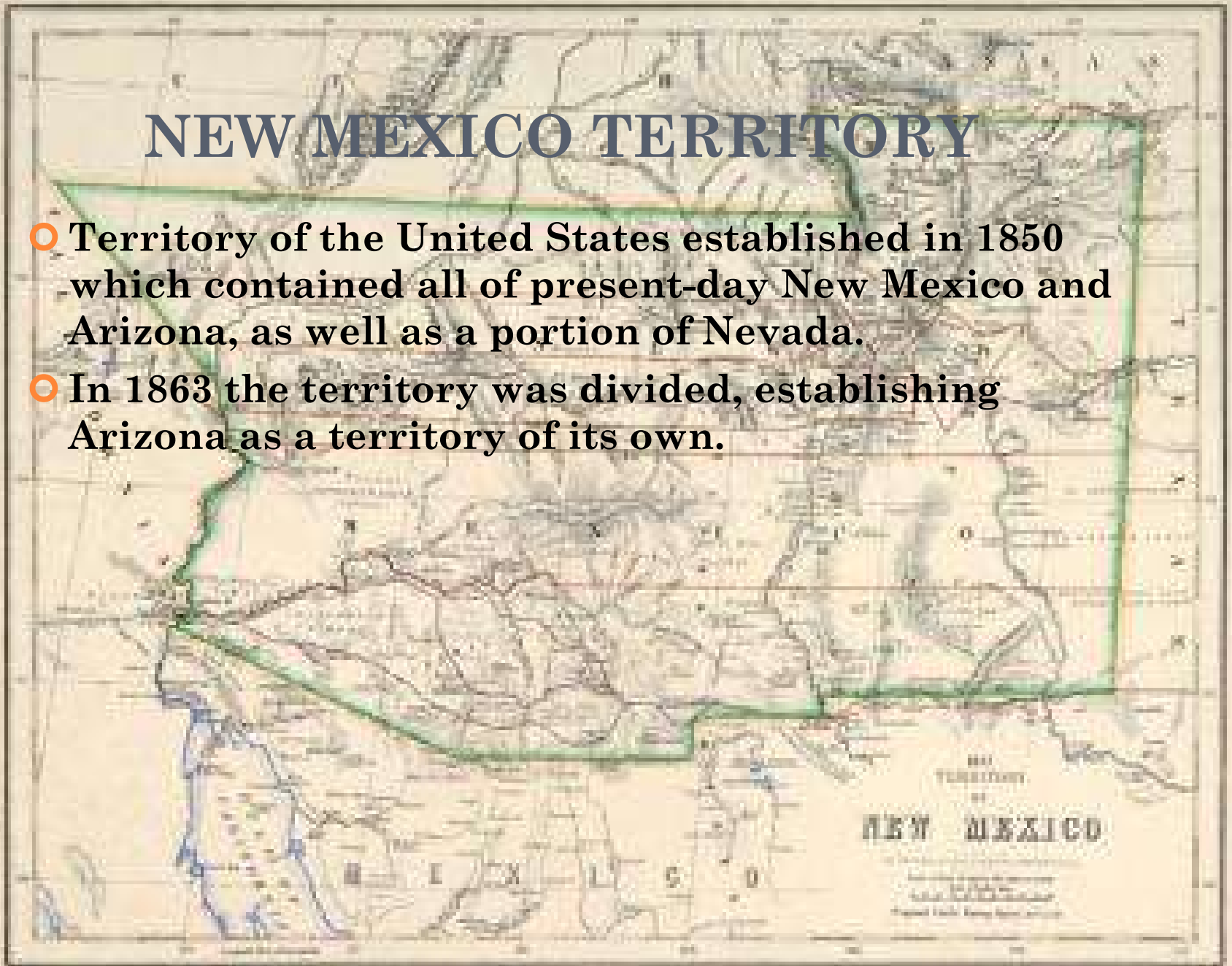
GADSDEN PURCHASE



- 1853 purchase of 29,640 square miles of territory by the United States from Mexico for \$10 million dollars. The territory included portions of southern Arizona and New Mexico, including Tucson and Yuma.

NEW MEXICO TERRITORY

- Territory of the United States established in 1850 which contained all of present-day New Mexico and Arizona, as well as a portion of Nevada.
- In 1863 the territory was divided, establishing Arizona as a territory of its own.





WILMOT PROVISIO



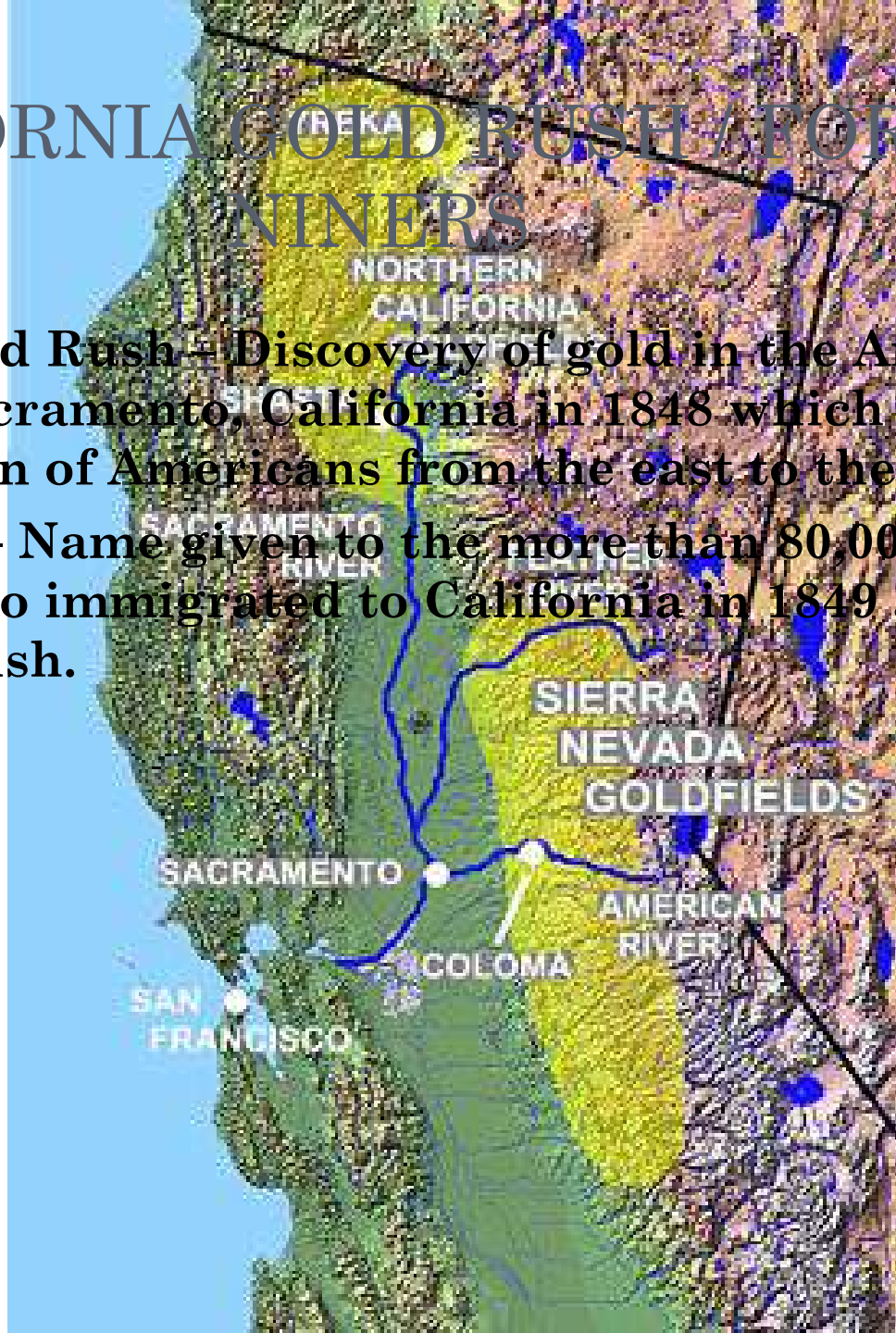
- Proposed law by Pennsylvania congressman David Wilmot in 1846 to ban slavery in any lands won from Mexico.
- The Wilmot Proviso broke party unity among Whigs and Democrats and instead divided Congress along sectional lines, with Northerners supporting the Proviso and Southerners opposing it. The Proviso passed in the House of Representatives, but it failed in the Senate. It was reintroduced every year until the outbreak of the Civil War and each year was rejected by the Senate.



CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH / FORTY-NINERS



- California Gold Rush – Discovery of gold in the American River near Sacramento, California in 1848 which led to mass migration of Americans from the east to the west.
- Forty-Niners – Name given to the more than 80,000 Americans who immigrated to California in 1849 as part of the Gold Rush.

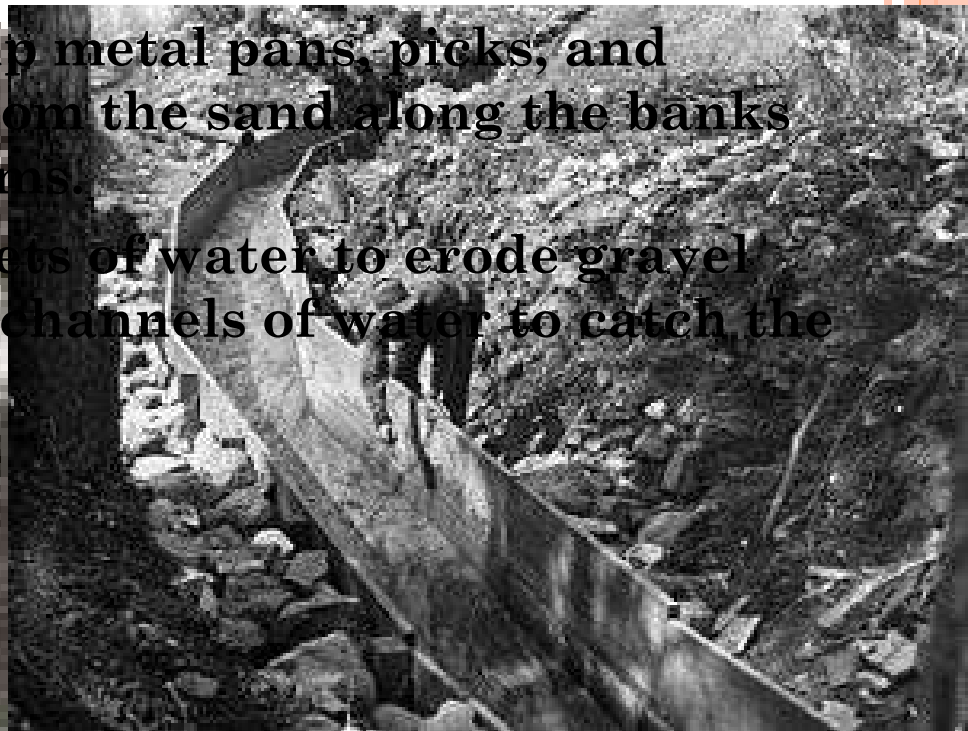
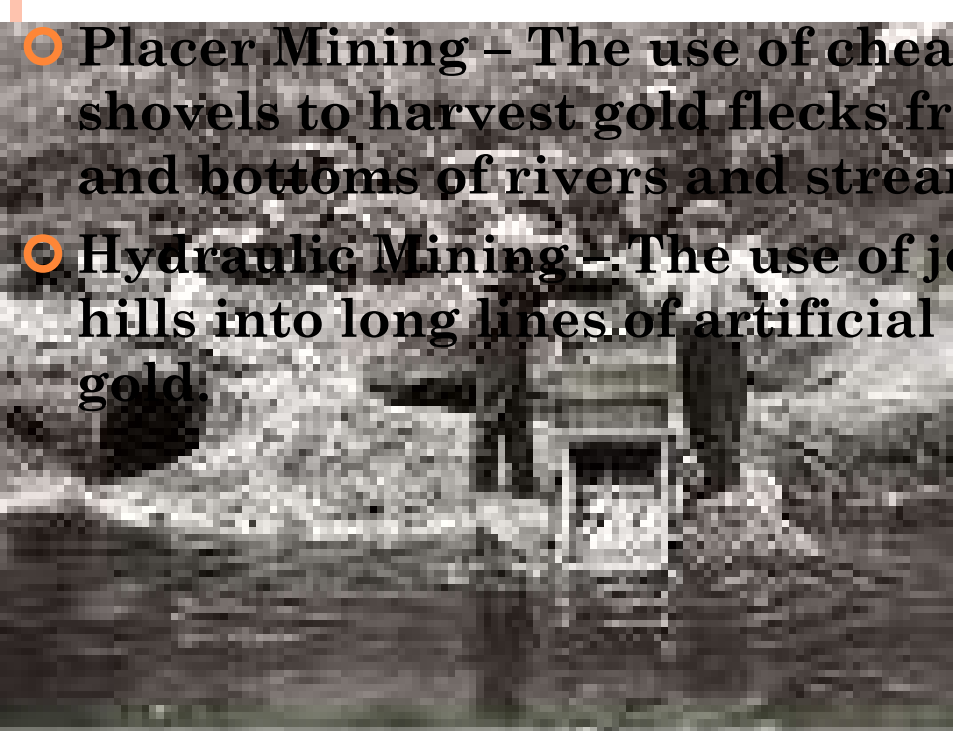


HOUSE FLAG: 94005



PLACER MINING / HYDRAULIC MINING

- Placer Mining – The use of cheap metal pans, picks, and shovels to harvest gold flecks from the sand along the banks and bottoms of rivers and streams.
- Hydraulic Mining – The use of jets of water to erode gravel hills into long lines of artificial channels of water to catch the gold.



Placer gold mining at Siskiyou, near Kufala, in 1898. Photo: Emil Samin, GTR.





SAN FRANCISCO



- Originally named Yerba Buena by Spanish settlers, San Francisco became the intellectual and economic capital of the western United States following the California Gold Rush.



SAN FRANCISCO IN 1854.

FROM THE HEAD OF SACRAMENTO ST.



JACK SWILLING / PHOENIX



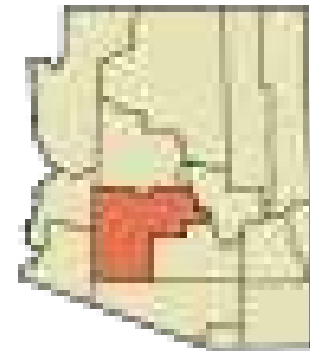
- **Jack Swilling (1830-1878) – Founder of the City of Phoenix; Swilling was the first American to create a modern irrigation project in the Salt River Valley, enabling the development of agriculture and future settlement in the valley.**
- **Phoenix – Established in 1868, the original settlement was called Pumpkinville due to the pumpkins produced near the canals. Swilling wanted to name the city “Stonewall”, after a Confederate general from the Civil War. The name Phoenix was suggested by Darrel Duppa, an Englishman who attended Cambridge University . It was meant to describe a city born from the ruins of a former civilization.**

PHOENIX
ARIZONA



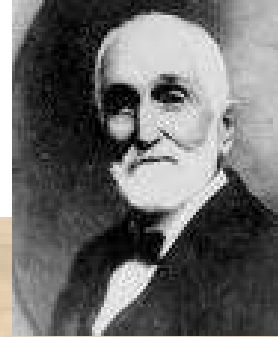
DANIEL WEBSTER JONES / MESA

- Daniel Webster Jones (1830-1915) – Leader of the Mormon group that colonized the eastern portion of the Salt River Valley which came to be known as Mesa; Jones was also the first Mormon missionary to Mexico and translated the Book of Mormon into Spanish.
- Mesa – Established in 1877; Jones' initial settlement was first named Jonesville, then Lehi, and is located north of modern-day Mesa. Later settlers moved further south on top of the plateau for which Mesa received its name. (Mesa is Spanish for Plateau).

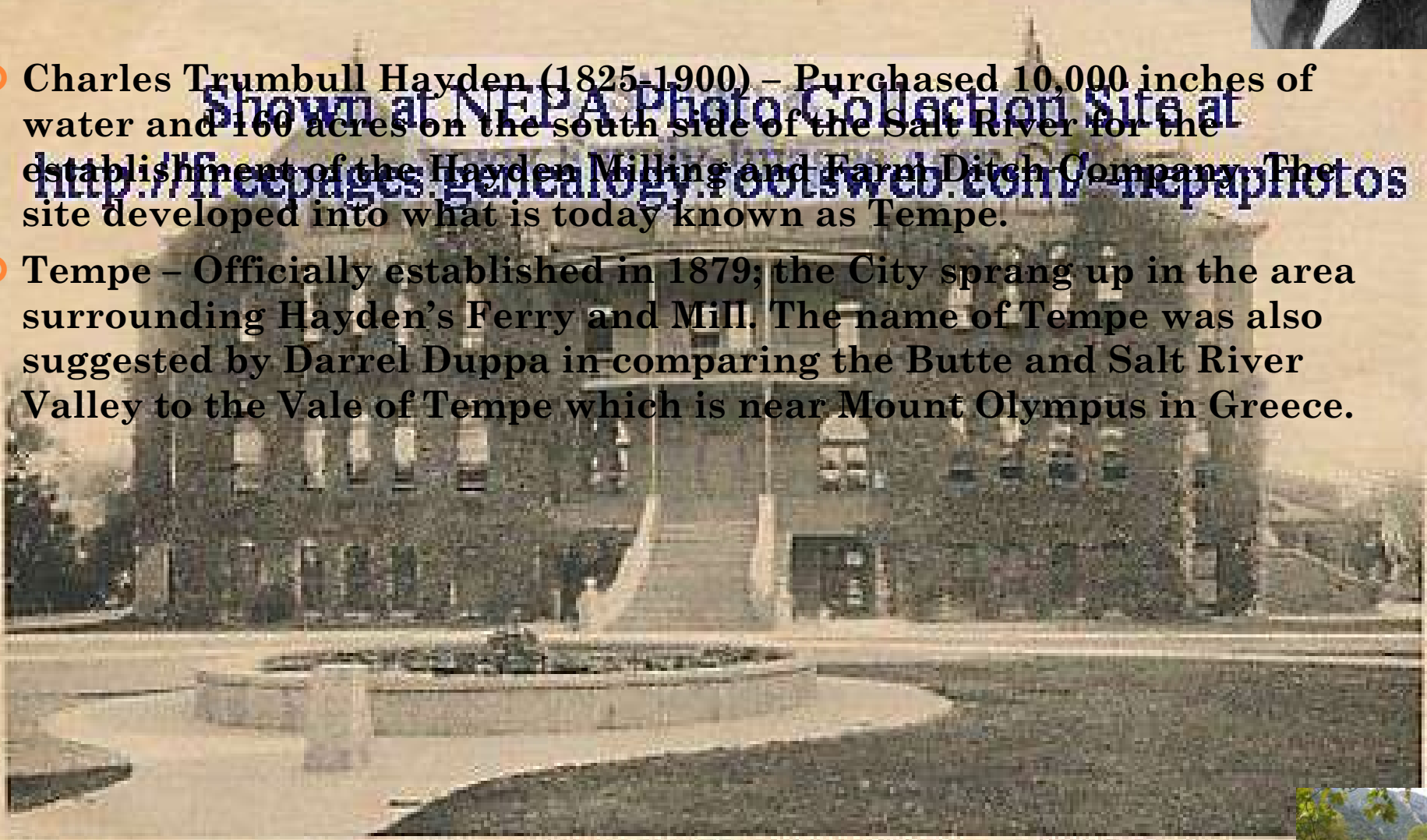




CHARLES TRUMBULL HAYDEN / TEMPE



- Charles Trumbull Hayden (1825-1900) – Purchased 10,000 inches of water and 160 acres on the south side of the Salt River for the establishment of the Hayden Milling and Farm Ditch Company. The site developed into what is today known as Tempe.
<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~nepaphotos>
- Tempe – Officially established in 1879; the City sprang up in the area surrounding Hayden's Ferry and Mill. The name of Tempe was also suggested by Darrel Duppa in comparing the Butte and Salt River Valley to the Vale of Tempe which is near Mount Olympus in Greece.



MAIN BUILDING, TEMPE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. TEMPE, ARIZ.





DR. A.J. CHANDLER / CHANDLER

- **Dr. A. J. Chandler (1859-1950) – The first veterinary surgeon in Arizona Territory; Chandler purchased 18,000 acres of land by 1900 for the establishment of a townsite.**
- **Chandler – Established in 1912, the same year that Chandler High School opened; the entire community was owned by Dr. Chandler, who sold plots of irrigated land and helped attract buyers by building the first golf resort in Arizona, the Hotel San Marcos.**



CLOSURE ASSIGNMENT #6

- Answer the following questions based on what you have learned from Chapter 9, Section 3:
 1. How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo settled the chief issues that led to the Mexican-American War?
 2. Who benefited most from the California Gold Rush? Who benefited least?
 3. Which of the four founders of Arizonan cities do you identify with the most? Explain your answer.

