

■ Essential Question:

- What were the significant causes & effects of U.S. western expansion in the 1840s?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- What benefits did the United States face by expanding into the West in the 1840s?
- What negatives might the U.S. face because of this expansion?

Unit 4
Early Antebellum Era
(1800-1825)

Unit 5
Jacksonian Democracy
(1825-1840)

Unit 6
Late Antebellum Era
(1840-1860)

War of 1812
(1812-1814)

"Era of Good
Feelings"
(1815-1825)

"Jacksonian Democracy &
Era of the Common Man"
(1828-1840)

Manifest Destiny
(1840-1850)

Sectionalism
(1850-1860)

1800

1810

1820

1830

1840

1850

1860

Jefferson
Elected
1800, 1804

Madison
Elected
1808, 1812

Monroe
Elected
1816, 1820

John Quincy Adams, 1824

Jackson
Elected
1828, 1832

Martin Van Buren, 1836

Harrison & Tyler, 1840

James Polk, 1844

Taylor & Fillmore, 1848

Franklin Peirce, 1852

James Buchanan, 1856

Image Analysis

- Examine the image on the next slide & answer these questions:
 - What point might the artist be making about the American West?
 - What type of American traveled West? Was this an easy journey?
 - Why would Americans make the journey into the West?

“Westward the Course of Empire”
by Emanuel Leutze



Primary Source Analysis: Manifest Destiny

- Use the following primary sources to answer these questions:

– What do the terms “manifest” & “destiny” mean?

- What were the perceived benefits of this westward expansion?
- How did Americans justify their westward expansion?

“The whole continent appears to be destined...to be peopled by one nation. The acquisition of a definite line of boundary to the [Pacific] forms a great epoch in our history.”

John Quincy Adams, 6th President of (1825-1829), written in 1811


“...It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits, and that as it shall be extended the bonds of our Union, so far from being weakened, will become stronger...”

From the inaugural address of
James K. Polk, 11th President (1845-49)

“The American claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federative self-government entrusted to us. It is a right such as that of the tree to the space of air and earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth...It is in our future far more than in the past history of Spanish exploration or French colonial rights, that our True Title is to be found”

Journalist John L. O' Sullivan,
New York Morning News (1845)

Manifest Destiny



Expansion into the West:
Texas, Oregon, &
California

Trends in Antebellum America: 1800-1860

1. Greater democracy & the return of the two-party system

2. Temperance, Abolition, Women's Rights, Cult of Domesticity, Transcendentalism, Asylums & Penitentiary Reform

3. Increased sectionalism, nativism, and the weakening of the Whig Party

4. Rise of industry, urbanization, immigration

American System: transportation, tariff, 2nd BUS

Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana

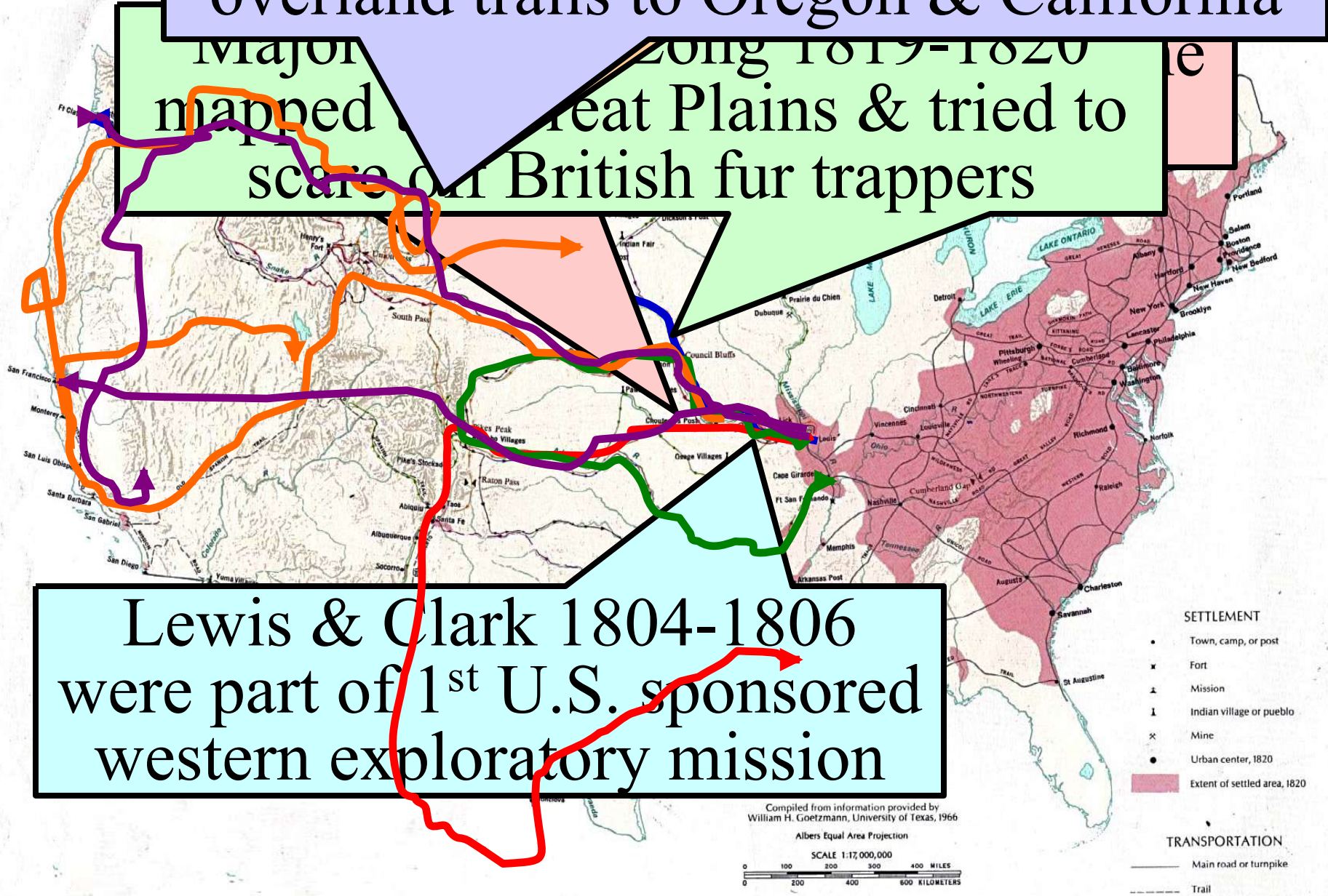
5. "King Cotton," commercial farming, slave vs. paid labor systems

6. F

John C Fremont 1843-1844 mapped the overland trails to Oregon & California

Major overland trails mapped 1819-1820
Great Plains & tried to scare off British fur trappers

Lewis & Clark 1804-1806 were part of 1st U.S. sponsored western exploratory mission





Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny

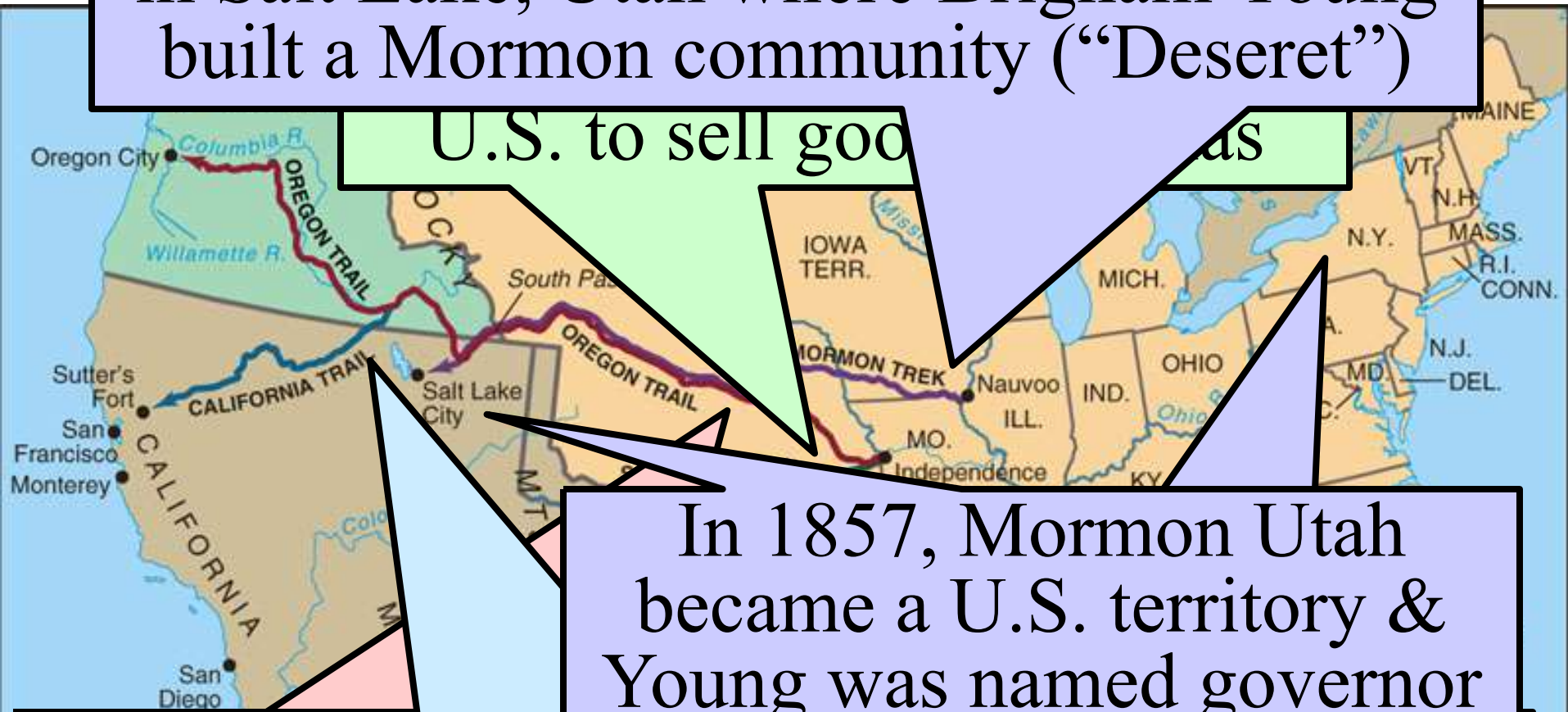
- The spread of settlers beyond U.S. borders led to widespread calls for annexation of newly-settled lands
- The term “Manifest Destiny” was 1st used in 1845 by newspaper editor John O’Sullivan, who said:
 - God wants the USA (“His chosen nation”) to become stronger
 - Expansion of American democracy & economic



**“American
Progress” by
John Gast,
1872**

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

U.S. to sell goods as

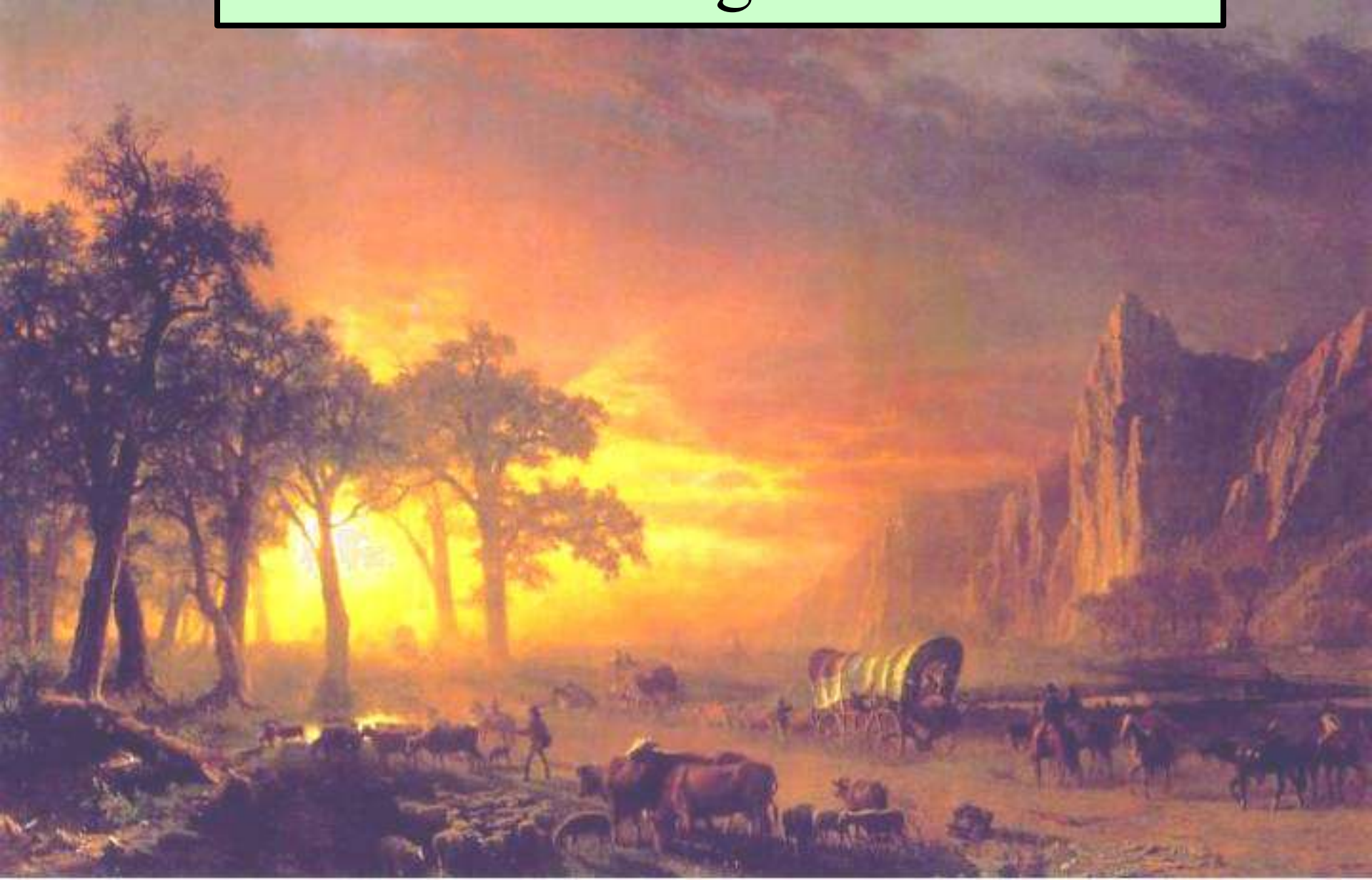


In 1857, Mormon Utah became a U.S. territory & Young was named governor

The
of we
the

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

What was the journey west across the Oregon Trail like?



“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #1

“Pioneers along the Oregon Trail averaged 15 miles per day, almost exclusively on foot, for nearly 6 months”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #2

“Covered wagons dominated traffic on the Oregon Trail. The typical wagon was about 11 feet long, 4 feet wide, and 2 feet deep, with bows of hardwood supporting a bonnet that rose about 5 feet above the wagon bed. With only one set of springs under the driver's seat and none on the axles, nearly everyone walked along with their herds of cattle and sheep.”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #3

“A typical day started before dawn with breakfast of coffee, bacon, and dry bread. The wagon was repacked in time to get underway by 7 o'clock. At noon, they stopped for a cold meal of coffee, beans, and bacon. Then back on the road again. Around 5 in the afternoon, they circled the wagons for the evening. The men secured the animals and made repairs while women cooked a hot meal of tea, boiled rice, and bacon”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #4

“When the Trail got crowded (in 1849 and later) camping became more difficult. The biggest problem was finding fuel for the campfires. Soon trees were scarce and there was only one alternative: buffalo dung.

No one liked collecting it, but it did burn and gave off a consistent odorless flame”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #5

“Weather-related dangers included thunderstorms, hailstones, lightning, tornadoes, & high winds. The intense heat of the deserts caused wood to shrink & rims to fall off axles. The pioneers’ lips blistered and split in the dry air, and their only remedy was to rub axle grease on their lips. River crossings were often dangerous: even in slow currents & shallow water, wagon wheels could be damaged by rocks or become mired in the muddy bottom.”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #6

“Nearly 1 in 10 who set off on the Oregon Trail did not survive. The two biggest causes of death were disease and accidents. The worst disease was cholera, caused by unsanitary conditions. People in good spirits in the morning could be dead by evening. Symptoms started with an intense stomach ache, then came diarrhea and vomiting causing dehydration. If death did not occur within the first 12 to 24 hours, the victim usually recovered”

“Life on the Oregon Trail”

Excerpt #7

“Indians were usually the least of the pioneers’ problems. Tales of hostile encounters far overshadowed actual incidents. Indian conflicts occasionally resulted from trigger-happy emigrants who shot at Indians for target practice.

A few massacres were highly publicized. The Ward Train was attacked by Shoshones who tortured & murdered 19 emigrants”

Image Analysis

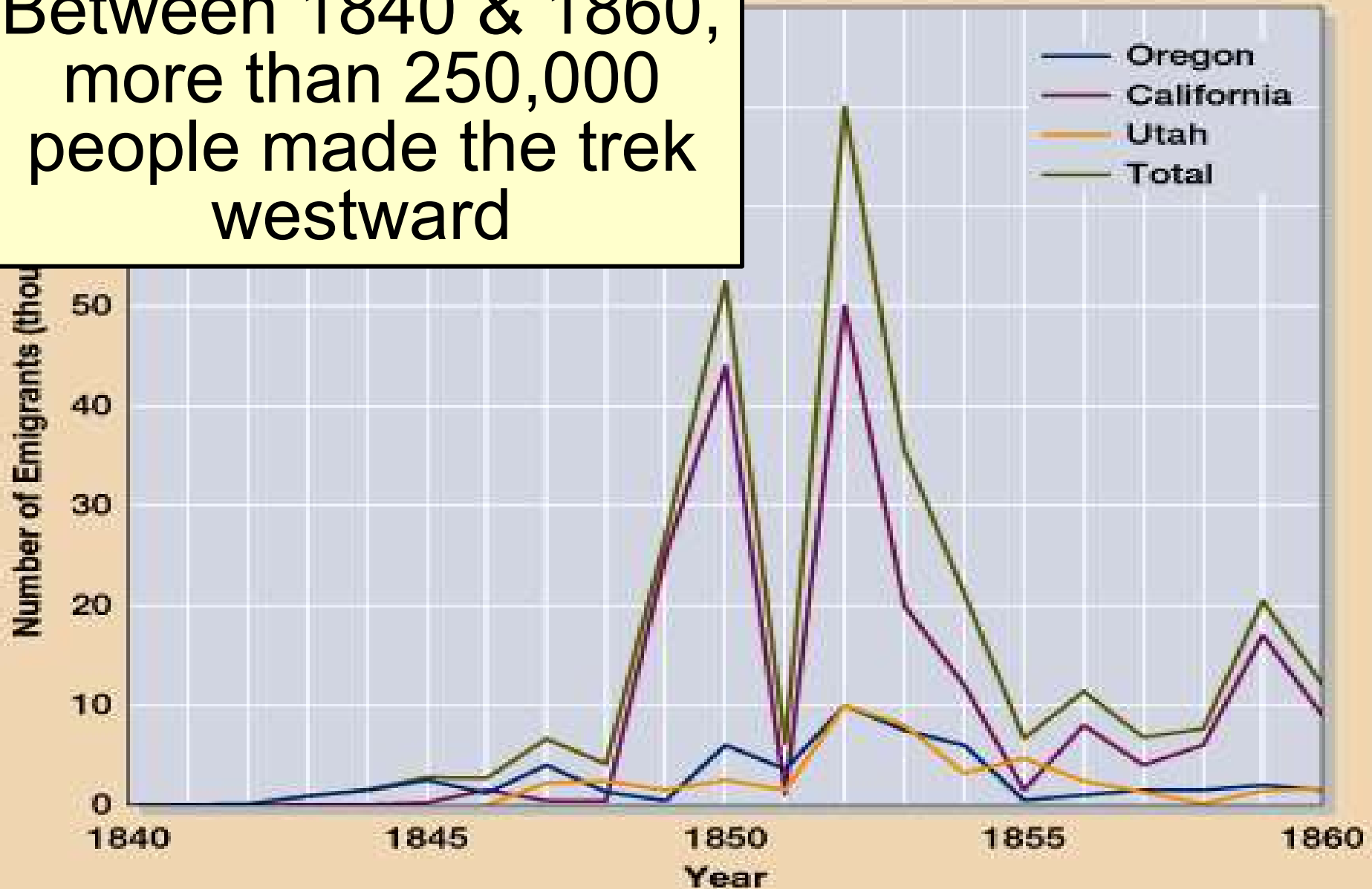
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The Oregon Trail – Albert Bierstadt, 1869



Overland Immigration to the West

Between 1840 & 1860,
more than 250,000
people made the trek
westward



19th Century US

Territorial Expansion:

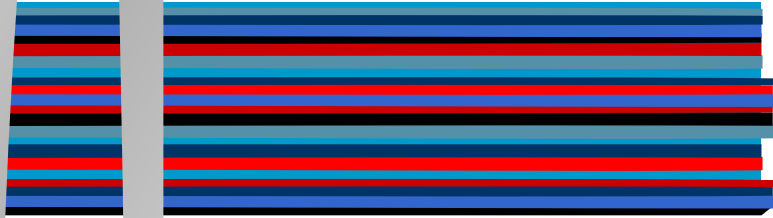
Maine

Texas

Oregon

California

(Tyler & Polk Videos)



Maine

Canada

- In 1839, fighting broke out between residents in Maine & Canada over the disputed Maine border
- Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842):
 - The U.S. received 1/2 the disputed land
 - Established a clear border in Maine

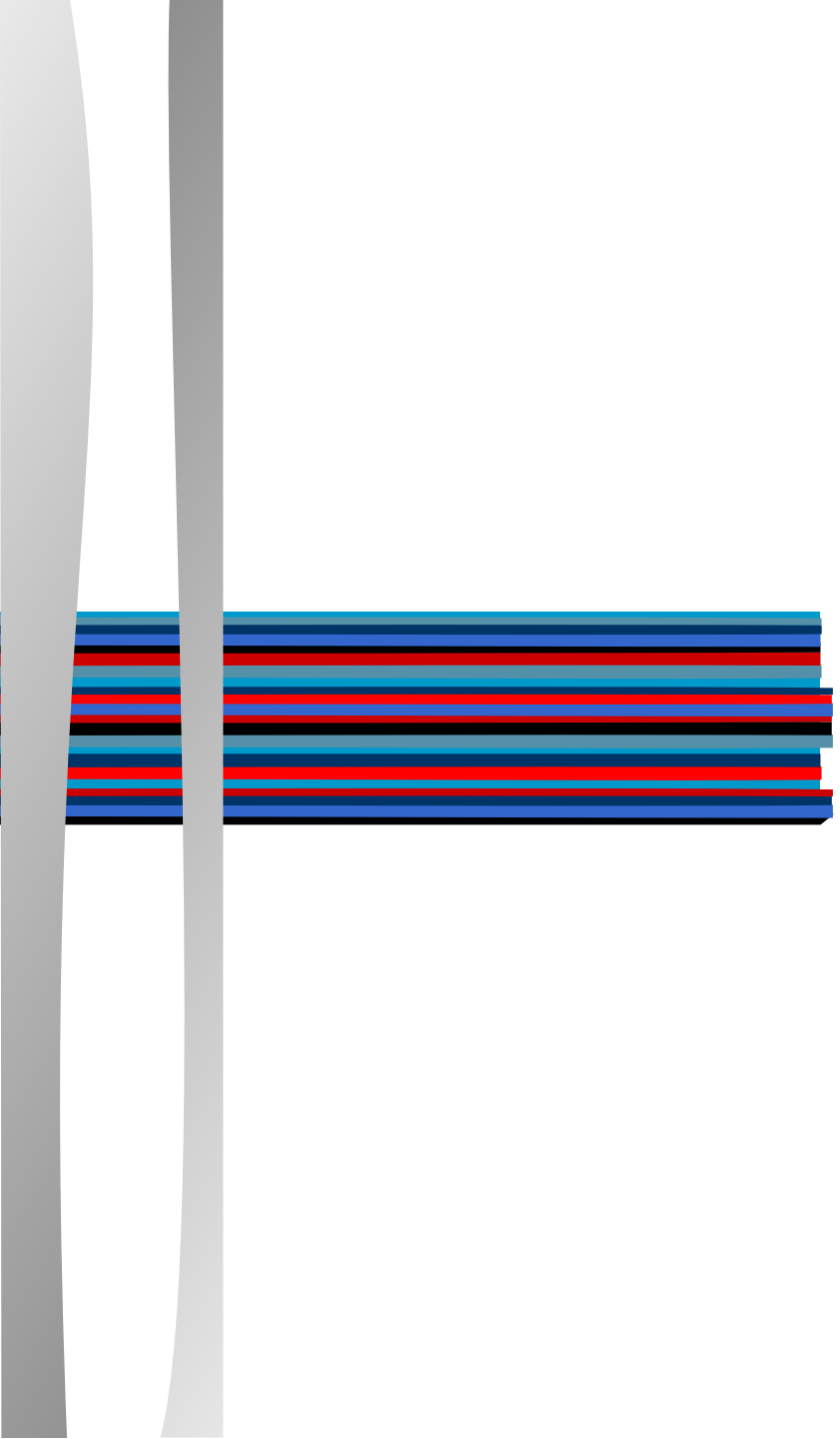
by Mid-19th Century



The Aroostook War (“Lumberjack’s War”) was fought over lumbering in disputed territories



And that's the end of that! No more Maine issues



Texas

Territorial Expansion by Mid 19th Century



Texas

- In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain
- The new Mexican government opted for a free-trade policy with USA
- Thousands of

U.S. speculators moved to Texas

The Texas Revolution

■ In the 1820s, Mexico encouraged
“Texans” ignored the Mexican ban on slavery

“Texans” refused to convert to Catholicism

“Anglos” resented the new Mexican gov't

–Texans never fully accepted Mexican rules

–In 1834, Santa Anna became dictator as a result of the threat

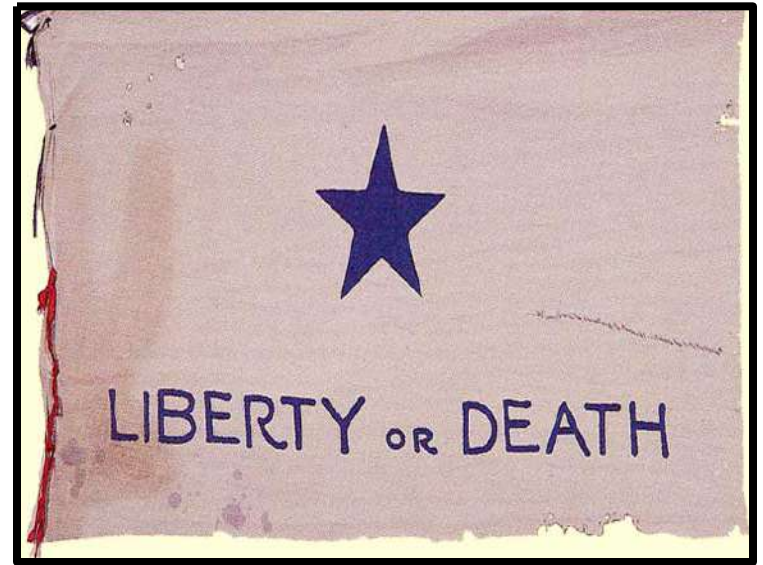
“Texans” refused to pay import duties

“Texans” wanted self-rule like in the U.S.

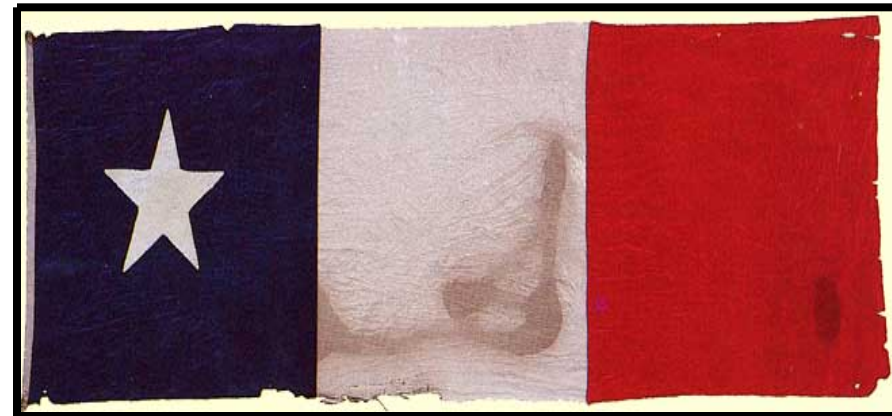
1835, led by Stephen F. Austin

The Republic of Texas (1836-1845)

- In 1836 Texans declared their independence from Mexico & wrote a national constitution



- But the war for independence still had to be fought



Texans were defeated at the Alamo

Texans were defeated at Goliad

In May 1836, Santa Anna recognized Texas' independence & its territory to the Rio Grande



But...Texans won at San Jacinto & captured General Santa Anna

Davey Crockett's Last Stand

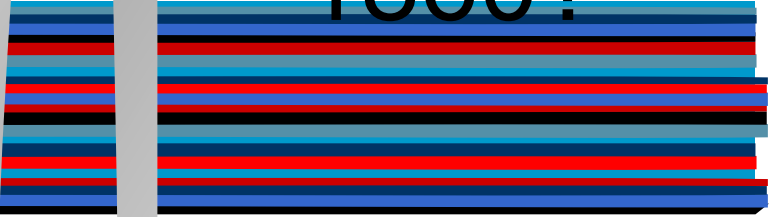


The Republic of Texas

- Sam Houston was the 1st president of the Republic of Texas
- Texas' population soared from 30,000 to 142,000 by 1845
- Presidents Jackson & Van Buren both refused to annex Texas (to avoid arguments over slavery)
- Texas offered free land grants to U.S. settlers; white families in search of land & opportunity moved to Texas in 1830s & 1840s



■ Essential Question:

- How did the concept of the “West” change from 1800 to 1860?
- 

Tyler and Texas

- In 1844, President Tyler called for the annexation of Texas:
 - Tyler (Whig) & Calhoun (Dem) created a propaganda campaign

Tyler needed to make Texas a campaign issue in the election of 1844 because he had been kicked out of the Whig Party & hoped to appeal to the common man

- Tyler was not nominated by either party in the 1844 election

The first “dark horse” candidate

In 1844, the wings of the Democratic Party nominated Henry Clay & the Democrats

Appealed to the South

Polk won on an expansionist platform

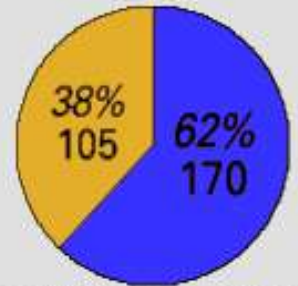
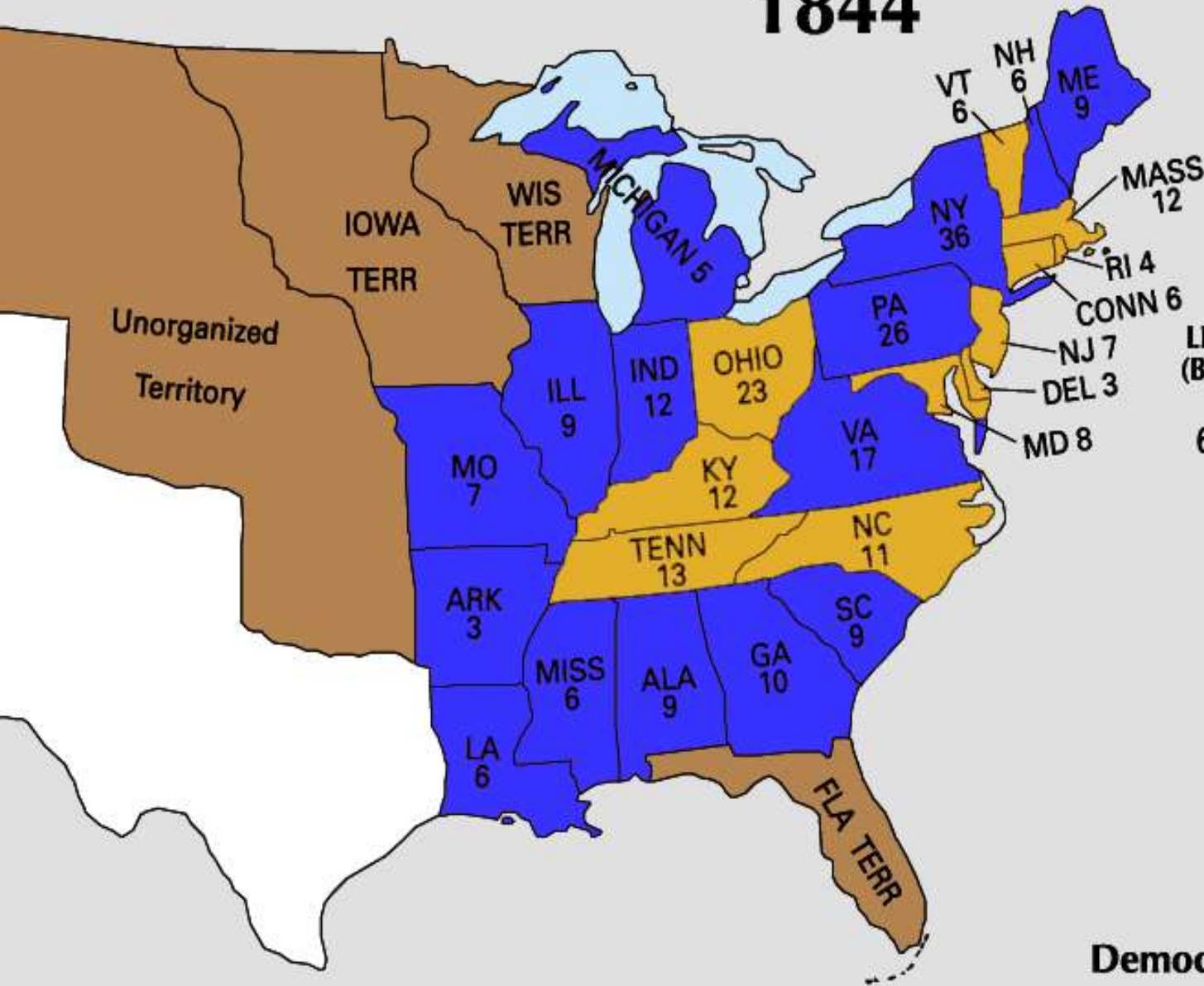
- Called for Texas annexation

- Called for an end to the joint U.S.-British control of Oregon

Polk & Congress interpreted the election as a mandate for expansion & Texas was quickly made a state

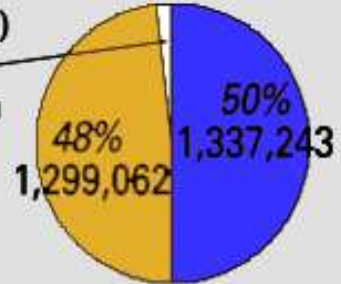
Appealed to the North

1844



ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 275

LIBERTY (BIRNEY)
2%
62,300



POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,698,605

Democratic (Polk)



Whig (Clay)



Territories



Mexican-American War

■ Causes of the Mexican War:

– Mexico recognized Texas' independence & U.S.

annexation, but disagreed over Texas' southern border

– In May 1846, Polk sent U.S. General Zachary Taylor beyond the Rio Grande River which led to the Mexican-American War

John C Fremont won
in California

The disputed
area of Texas

Zachary Taylor won in
northern Mexico

Stephen Kearney
captured New Mexico

Winfield Scott
captured Mexico City



Not everyone supported the Mexican-American War

Whigs opposed it

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



Ending the Mexican War



THE MEXICAN EAGLE BEFORE THE WAR!



THE MEXICAN EAGLE AFTER THE WAR!

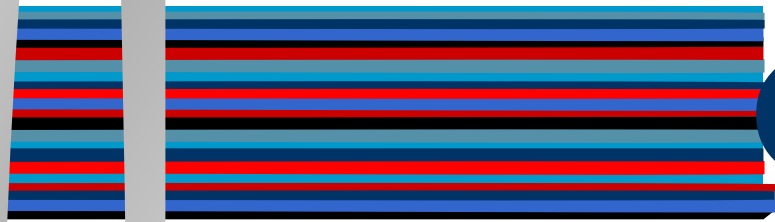
PLUCKED :

bec
U.S. southern border

MEXICO

Corpus Christi Bay

Gulf of Mexico



Oregon

Territorial Expansion

Oregon

- U.S. & Britain jointly occupied Oregon (Spain relinquished its claims to Oregon in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819)
- Britain claimed a greater stake of Oregon via Hudson Bay Co. (fur trade)

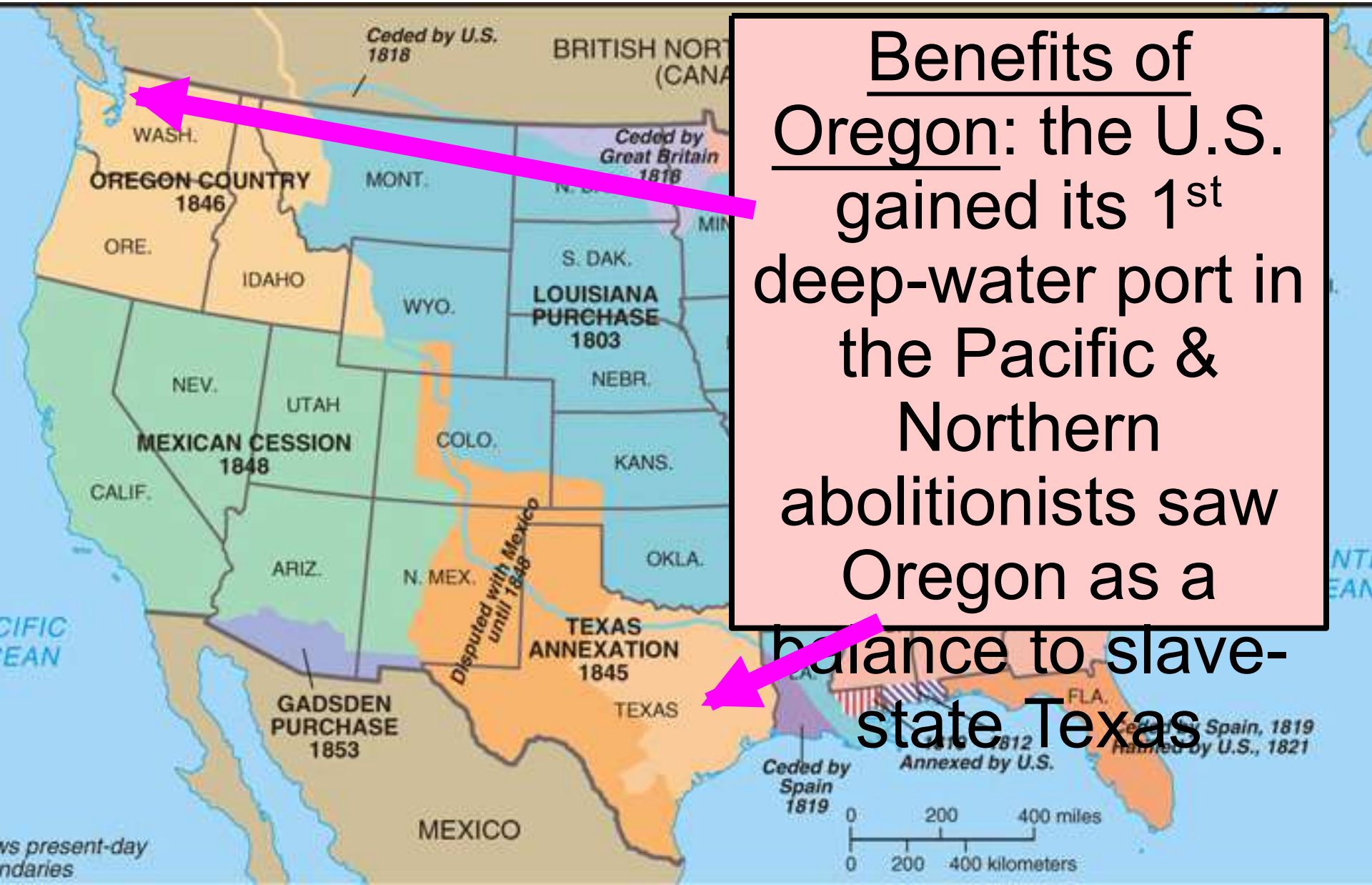




England
 compromised &
 divided Oregon
 along 49th
 parallel in 1846

In 1846, President Polk not
 the U.S. wanted full cont

Territorial Expansion by Mid-19th Century



Benefits of Oregon: the U.S. gained its 1st deep-water port in the Pacific & Northern abolitionists saw Oregon as a balance to slave-state Texas

A decorative graphic on the left side of the page. It consists of two vertical grey bars of varying widths and a horizontal bar with a pattern of red, blue, and black stripes. The word "California" is written in a dark blue serif font, with the letter 'C' overlapping the striped bar.

California

Territorial Expansion by Mid-19th Century



California

- In 1833, the new Mexican gov't awarded land grants to *rancheros* who quickly replaced the missionary padres
- In 1830s, the U.S. was eager to enter the cowhide trade

The Bear Flag Republic

Like Texas, California operated as an independent nation; the California Republic existed for one month from June 1846 to July 1846 when it was annexed by the United States

Ca California became a U.S. state as
the part of the Compromise of 1850

American War as
an opportunity to
revolt from
Mexico in 1846



The California Gold Rush

- The discovery of gold in 1848 led to a massive influx of prospectors in 1849 (the “forty-niners”):

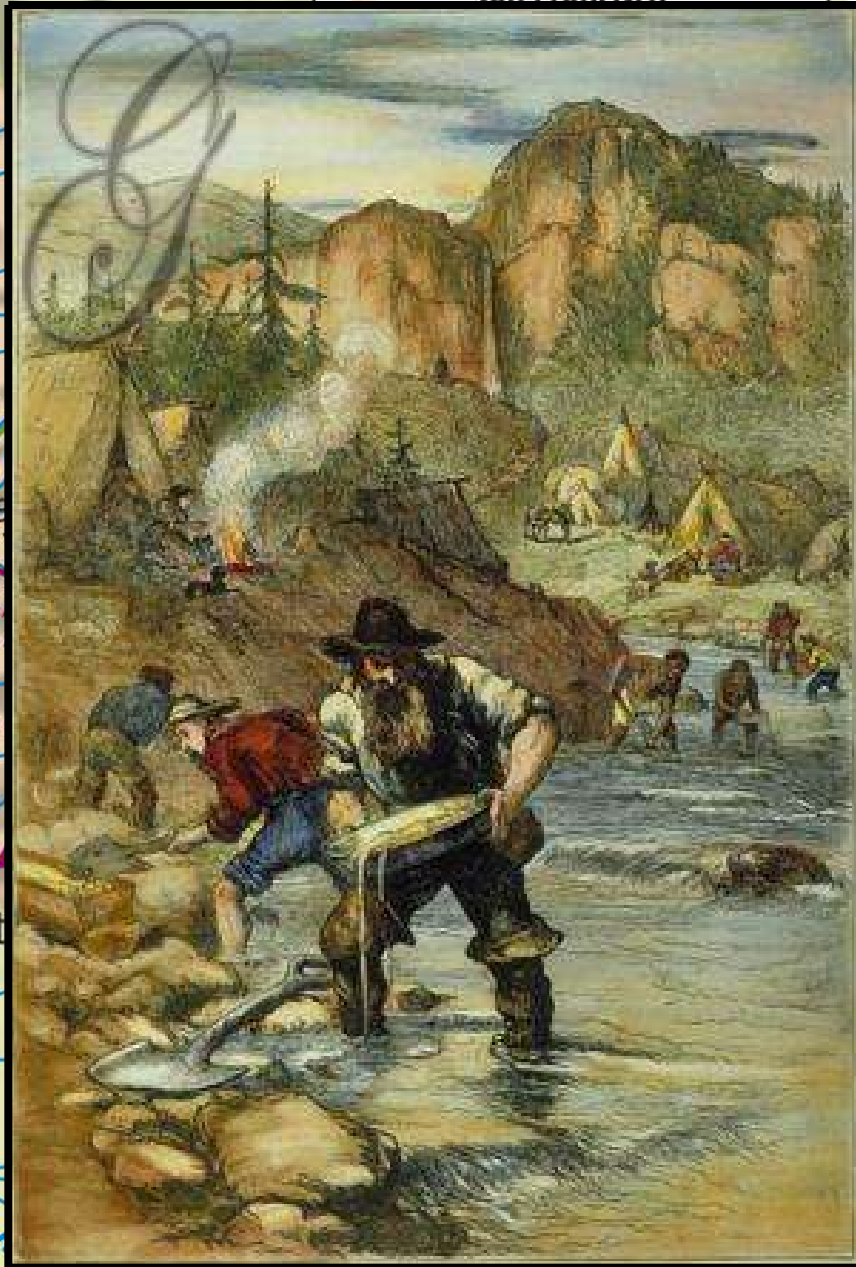
Few miners struck it rich

– The real money made in CA was in supplying miners with food, saloons, & provisions

– The gold rush led to a population boom, increase in agriculture, & multicultural Californian society

Sea Passengers through San Francisco

- Gold mining region
- Instant metropolis
- Major ranches (supplying food)



PACIFIC OCEAN

San Jose

San Joaquin



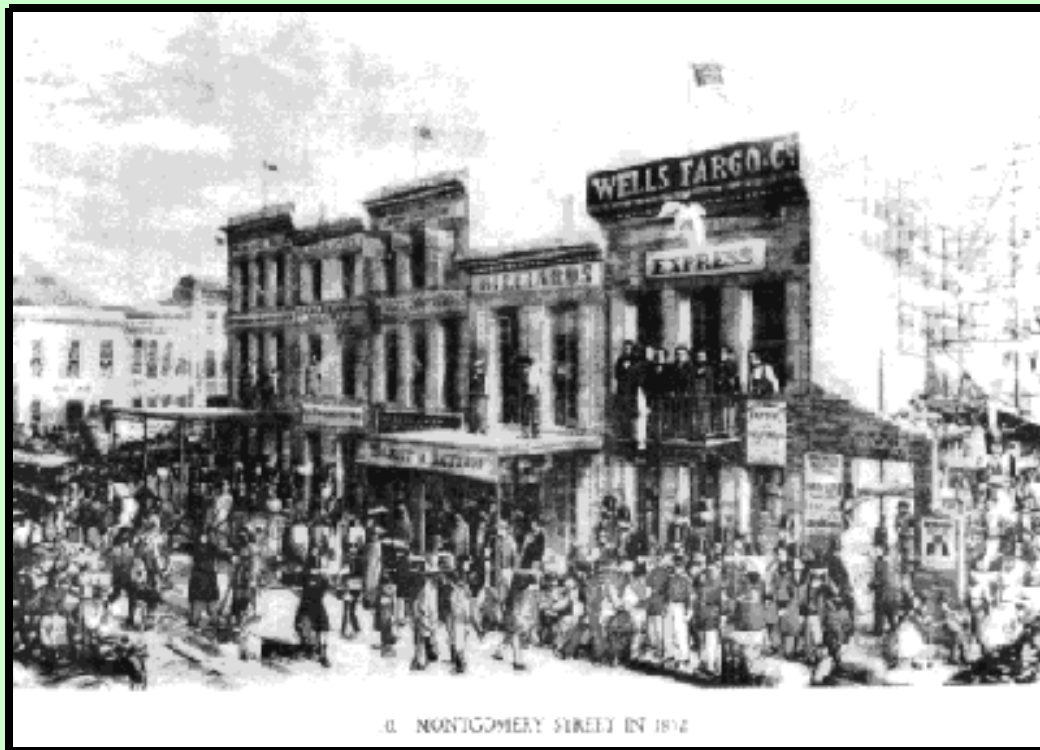
...and global



THE WAY THEY GO TO CALIFORNIA.



San Francisco
before the gold
rush



San Francisco
after the gold
rush



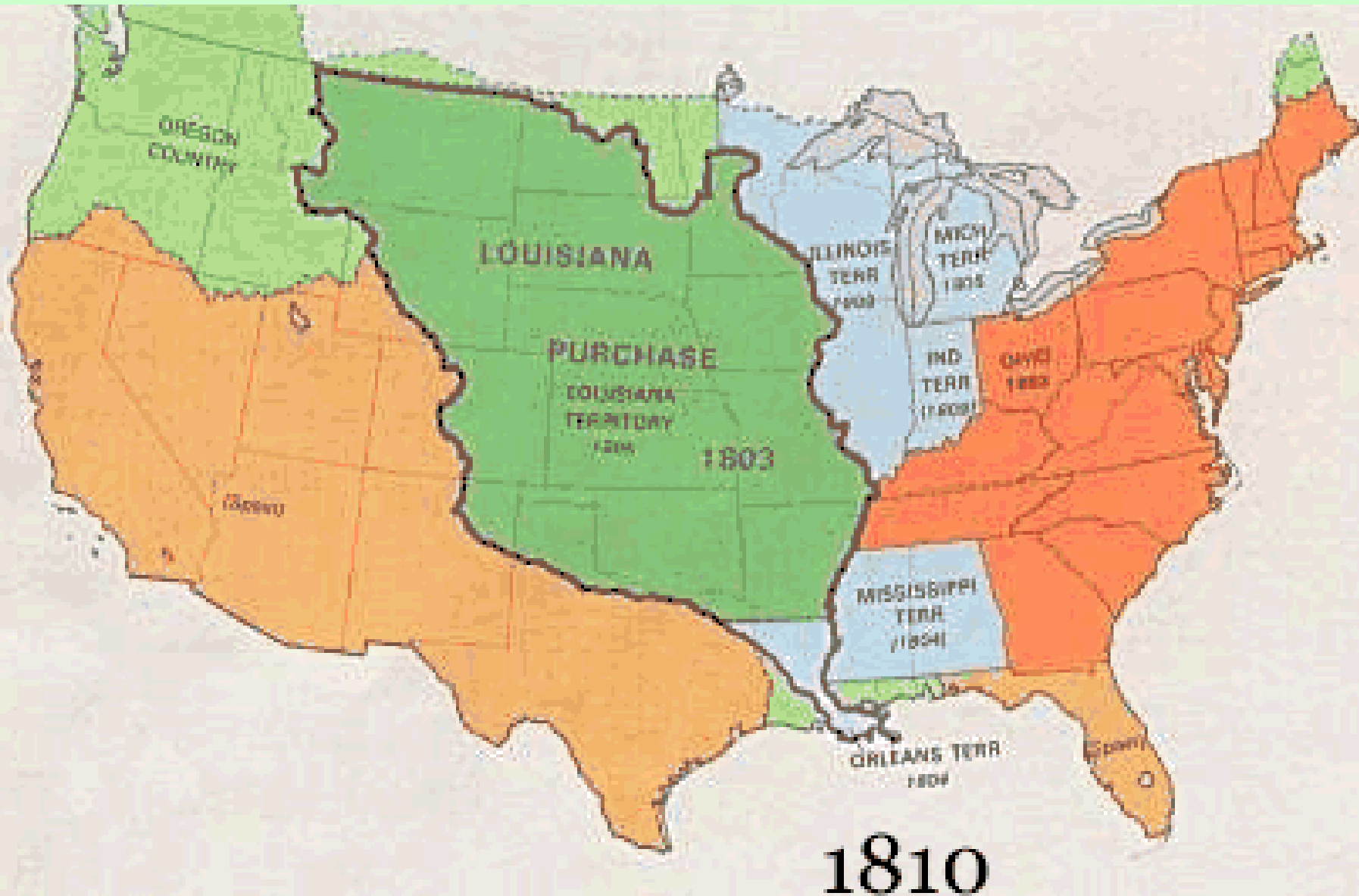
Conclusions:

The Costs of Expansion

The Costs of Expansion

- The impact of territorial expansion:
 - Historian Fredrick Jackson Turner noted in the 1890s that expansion shaped Americans into an adventurous, optimistic, & democratic people
 - But, expansion created sectional conflicts between the North & South, especially over slavery

U.S. Territorial Expansion





Complete the

“Westward Expansion”

Chart & Map