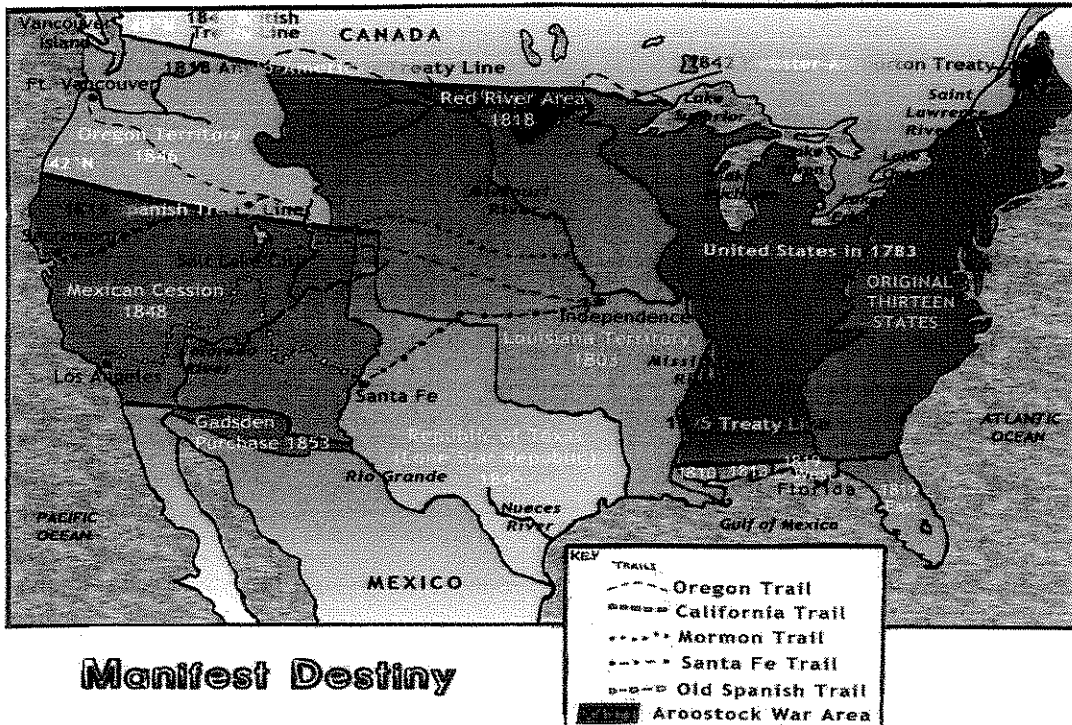


# Expanding West



Suzanne Adnyanu

## Manifest Destiny

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Kittilsen / Mr. Cotignola











CHAPTER

# 13

## Section 1 Guide to the Essentials

### Oregon Country

#### VOCABULARY

**mountain men** adventurous people who lived off the land in Oregon Country

**Oregon Trail** a route followed by wagon trains from the East to Oregon

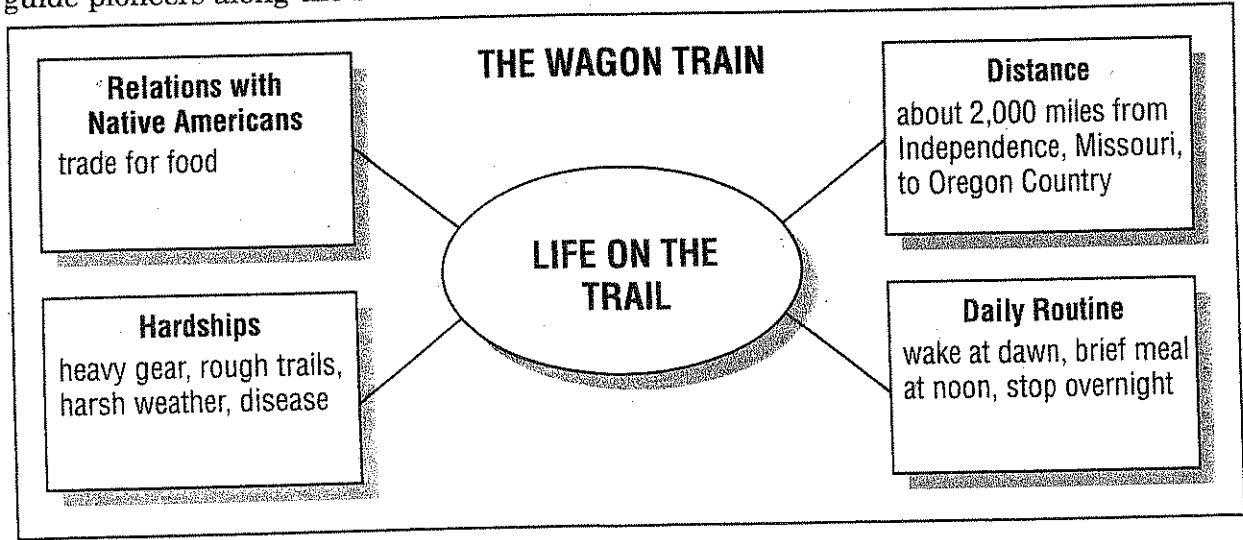
#### SUMMARY

*Oregon Country* was an area in the Far West, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. That part of the country has fertile soil and plenty of water for growing crops. It also has forests full of animals for hunting and trapping. In the early 1800s, it was a land full of promise for settlers and trappers. At that time, four countries claimed Oregon. They were the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Spain. Russia and Spain had few settlers there and gave up their claims. In 1818, the United States and Britain agreed to control Oregon Country together.

The first white settlers in Oregon Country were fur trappers. Known as **mountain men**, the trappers followed old Indian trails as they trapped animals. They sold the furs of these animals to traders. Later, the mountain men would guide pioneers along the same trails.

The first white Americans to make permanent homes in Oregon Country were missionaries, such as Marcus and Narcissa Whitman. They hoped to convert Native Americans to Christianity. The presence of the missionaries was not appreciated by all Native Americans. In 1847, the Cayuse Indians attacked the Whitmans' mission and killed 14 people. Still, settlers back East had heard enough about the Oregon Country to believe that moving west was worth the risk.

Many of the settlers went west on wagon trains. (See diagram.) Life on the **Oregon Trail** was difficult. Settlers faced many hardships. They had to deal with raging rivers, fierce weather, lack of food, attacks from wild animals, and disease. In spite of the hardships, more than 50,000 people reached the Oregon Country between 1840 and 1860.



#### REVIEW

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Name two groups who helped open up the Far West for settlement.
2. **Diagram Skills** What were three hardships that the settlers faced on the trail?



2

# The Oregon Trail

The Louisiana Purchase opened up a huge area for westward expansion. The trip west was too long and too dangerous for any family to experience alone; therefore, wagon trains were formed. The first large migration occurred in 1843 when more than 900 emigrants set out on the difficult journey along the Oregon Trail. At over 2,000 miles, the Oregon Trail was the longest overland route. It began in Independence, Missouri, and went all the way to Oregon City, Oregon.

Below is the engraving *Emigrants Crossing the Plains*, by H. B. Hall, Jr., 1869. Study the picture carefully.



Source: Library of Congress

1. What adjectives would you use to describe the people in the painting?

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2. Describe the condition of the animals.

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3. Estimate the number of wagons in the train.

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4. Who is riding in the covered wagon?

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5. Guess why some people were walking.

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6. Select a person in the painting and tell about the journey from his or her point of view.

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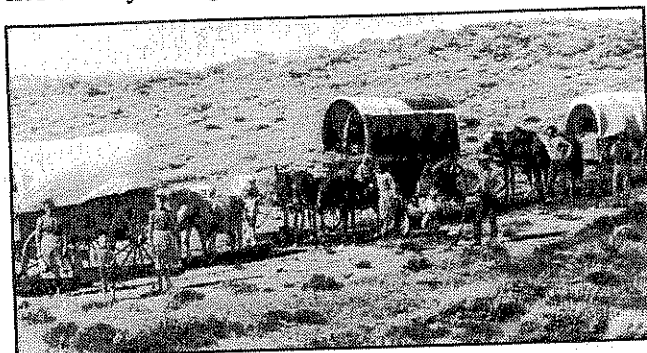
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# Crossing the Plains

The following are excerpts from the memoirs of a woman named Harriet Palmer. They describe the six-month journey she took with her family along the Oregon Trail when she was eleven.

*...In our home, in Illinois, in the early fifties, there was much talk and excitement over the news of the great gold discoveries in California—and equally there was much talk concerning the wonderful fertile valleys of Oregon Territory—an act of Congress giving to actual settlers 640 acres of land...*



Source: Denver Library

*...The loud voices of the drivers as they yelled and whipped up the oxen, the jogging of the wagons through the surging waters and over the quicksands, the memory is with me yet...My mother kept the two youngest with her always in "Mother's wagon." Her health was not very good, and she had dreads and fears, but hoped she would live to get to Oregon. Fate willed it otherwise, and being frail and weary with the long journey, she fell a victim to the cholera, so prevalent that year on the plains, leaving her sorrowing family to grieve for her...*

*...The old emigrant trail hold many hard experiences. Coming to the Snake River and for many miles along, it was impossible to reach it or to get water for the oxen. We had to travel all night at times...*

*...On and on we journeyed—averaging 15 miles a day over cactus, sagebrush, hot sands. Everybody's shoes gave out and we bartered with Indians for mocassins, but that didn't help much about the prickly pears. One by one the oxen fell by the way...August passed. We were nearing the Cascade Mountains. The oxen were worn out, and the wagons were in poor condition to cross the mountains. Some wagons had to be left; some of the oxen were poisoned eating mountain laurel. Our provisions were exhausted by this time, and for three days we had only salal berries and some soup made by thickening water, from flour shaken from the remaining flour sack...* Source: Memoirs of Harriet Palmer

1. According to the first excerpt, what were two main reasons for the westward expansion?

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2. To what illness did Harriet's mother and many others succumb?

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3. What other problems are mentioned in the excerpts?

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4. Describe the relationship with the Indians they met.

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Web Investigation: <http://www.isu.edu/~trinmich/Allabout.html>

*Directions:* Use the above website to further explore the Oregon Trail.

### Introduction

- 1) What was the only feasible way for settlers to cross the Rocky Mountains?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 2) What was the percentage of people who died on the Oregon Trail?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 3) What was the biggest problem on the Oregon trail?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 4) Who were the first emigrants to go to Oregon in a covered wagon?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- 5) What was the "Great Migration?"

### Discoverers & Explorers

- 1) What did Jefferson hope Louis and Clark would find on their journey to the Pacific?

- 2) What did Jefferson want Louis and Clark to gather on their journey?

### Jumping Off

- 1) Name two "jumping off" cities.

### Supplies:

- 2) What is the amount of food a family of four would need for the journey?

### Wagons:

- 3) What was the measurement of a wagon?

### Congestion:

- 4) What was a major problem for travelers?

### Overpacking:

- 5) What did travelers have to do when then over packed?

### Power

- 1) What animal pulled the wagon?
- 2) What was the major problem with this animal?

### Buffalo

- 1) How did the Buffalo interfere in their journey on the trail?

### Native Americans

- 1) What two Native American tribes did settlers encounter on the Oregon trail?
- 2) What did travelers trade with the Natives?

TEXAS ANNEXATION

The following describes events which took place in Texas between 1836 and 1845. After reading the worksheet below, complete the exercise on the following page.

THE AMERICAN MOSAIC

UNITED STATES MUST DECIDE UPON TEXAS ANNEXATION

- March 1836 - MEXICANS BADLY DEFEAT TEXAS SETTLERS IN ALAMO, NEAR SAN ANTONIO
- April 1836 - AFTER MORE LOSSES, TEXANS, UNDER GENERAL SAM HOUSTON, DEFEAT MEXICANS AT SAN JACINTO -- IN FINAL BATTLE IN FIGHTING, SANTA ANNA FLEES
- April 1836 - TEXAS BECOMES A NATION, THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS
- 1837 - UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES REPUBLIC OF TEXAS -- MANY IN UNITED STATES AND IN TEXAS LOOK TO STATEHOOD FOR LONE STAR REPUBLIC
- 1844 - TEXAS STILL NOT A STATE -- UNITED STATES DIVIDED OVER ANNEXATION

PRO:

Texas has long made known its desire to join our Union. As an independent nation, Texas has this right. The question of making Texas part of the United States is an issue which is proper for our two nations to consider.

To Texas, annexation is important because the strong protecting arm of our government will be extended over her. Her vast resources, fertile soil and gentle climate will now be speedily developed. Our southeast frontier will be helped by bringing Texas into the Union.

Our safety and future peace would be threatened if Texas remains independent or becomes an ally of another powerful nation. Our trade and business will gain from this union.

Texas must decide on its own whether to allow its citizens to keep slaves or prohibit slavery. Texas must be allowed to keep its local institutions [slavery] in the same way other states have been allowed to keep theirs.

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Adapted from : J.D. Richardson, ed., Messages and Papers of the Presidents (1897), Vol. IV, pp. 379-381.

14. TEXAS ANNEXATION (continued)

CON:

As early as 1829, Southern and Western states called for the annexation of Texas on the grounds that it would provide a huge market for the sale of slaves. Thereafter, slaveholders crossed into Texas with their slaves. Joining slaveholders were restless souls, some seeking adventure and some outlaws who feared that the arm of the law would soon catch them.

Of the population of 20,000, most favored peace. A small group of these, about 90, drew up a declaration of independence modeled after ours. Citizens from the United States, in large numbers, joined the forces of rebellion. Our newspapers excited the desire for more territory in the minds of the public. Advertisements called for adventurers to join the rebellion out of a sense of patriotic duty. Military companies with officers and weapons took off for Texas.

Of the 600-800 people who won the decisive battle of San Jacinto, only 50 were citizens from Texas. The rest came from this country. So while Texas claimed its independence, Mexico would be justified in charging our citizens with robbery. In the meantime, Texas, fearing Mexico would attempt to retake it, turned to Great Britain for help. Afraid that Texas might now come under British influence the United States proposed annexation.

from Old South Leaflets (Boston, 1904) Vol. VI, no. 32, pp. 2-4.

In column I below, make a list of the arguments favoring the annexation of Texas. In column II make a list of the arguments opposing annexation. In the space to the left of each set of arguments place a check (✓) next to those arguments which you believe are the strongest and a dash (—) next to those arguments which are weakest.

I ARGUMENTS FAVORING ANNEXATION	II ARGUMENTS OPPOSING ANNEXATION

## Section 2

## Texas Wins Independence

### VOCABULARY

**annex** add on

### SUMMARY

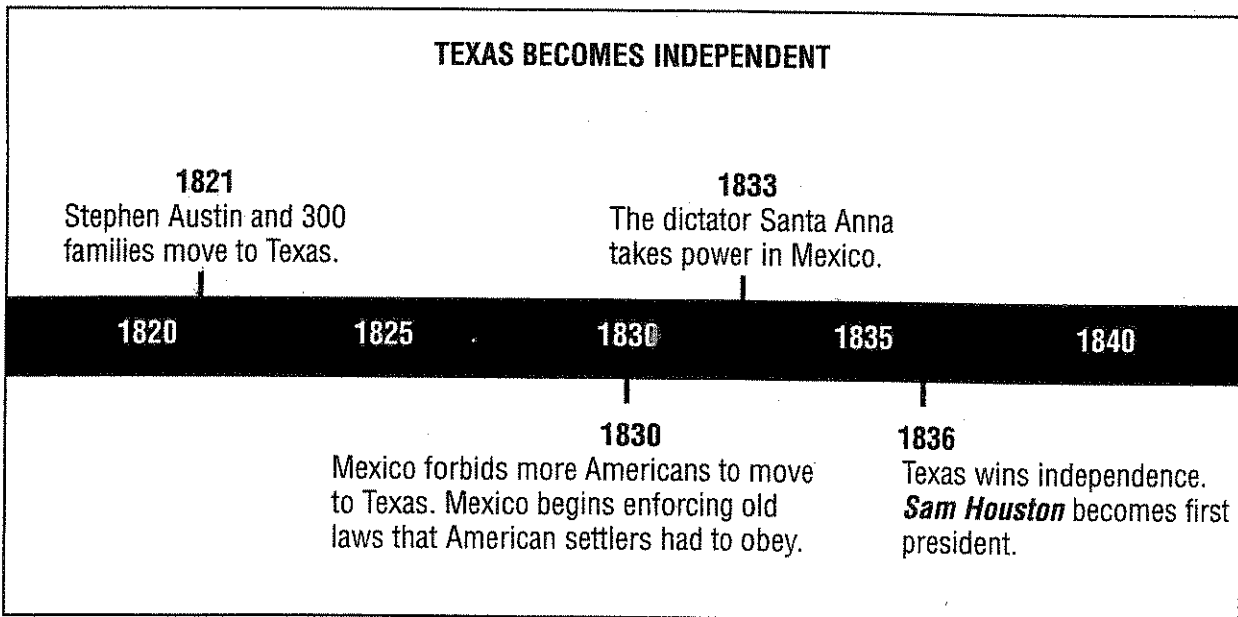
The new independent country of Mexico wanted Americans to settle in Texas. It offered each settler a large piece of land. **Stephen Austin** led the first American settlers. By 1830, about 20,000 Americans lived in Texas.

As American settlers moved in, problems between the Mexicans and the Americans grew. Mexico feared that the United States wanted to take over Texas. Also, American settlers did not like certain Mexican laws. One law required Texans to worship in the Catholic Church. Another law banned slavery.

Texans declared independence from Mexico in 1836. A large Mexican army

entered Texas. In San Antonio, 183 Texans and almost 1,500 Mexicans died at the **Alamo** mission. At the **Battle of San Jacinto**, an army of Texans defeated the Mexicans. (See time line.) Texas was now an independent country nicknamed the **Lone Star Republic**.

The war left Texas with many problems. Many Mexicans did not want to accept the treaty that granted Texas independence. Also, Texas had little money because of the cost of the war. Many people in the United States and in Texas felt it would be best for the United States to **annex** Texas.



### REVIEW

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What were two problems that led Texans to declare independence from Mexico?
2. **Time Line Skills** Who was the first president of Texas?

C

C

C

10

# Mexican-American War

By Cathy Pearl

<sup>1</sup> In the 1800s, Americans believed in Manifest Destiny. This was the idea that the United States should go from ocean to ocean. Land was needed in order to make this come true. Mexico owned a lot of this land. War was started so the United States could try to get some of this land. Mexico wanted to stop more Americans from moving to the south.

<sup>2</sup> After 1803, many Americans began to move west. They moved to land that the United States didn't own. This made many people unhappy. Britain was unhappy because they owned land in the north. Mexico was unhappy because they owned a lot of the land in the south.

<sup>3</sup> In 1835 and 1845, the United States tried to buy the land that Mexico owned. They offered five million and twenty five million. Mexico said no both times. They did not want to sell half their country. They thought the United States was an enemy. Mexico did not want them to get more land.

<sup>4</sup> Also in 1835, Texas fought for its freedom from Mexico. They won. The president of Mexico signed a treaty. The rest of Mexico did not agree with it. Battles kept happening. The fighting was very bad. Americans felt sorry for the people in Texas. Congress tried to help. They said Texas could join the United States in 1845.

<sup>5</sup> Mexico did not like that. They did not want Texas to be a state. The United States said the border was at the Rio Grande River. Mexico said it was north of that. Both countries sent their armies to the border. In 1846, there was a battle on land that both countries said was theirs. The war had started.

<sup>6</sup> The United States won many battles, but Mexico would not give up. They did not want to lose the land to the United States. The president of the United States said that a complete victory was needed to win the war. The United States decided to travel by water and take over the capital of Mexico. The United States did this. Mexico finally had to give up.

<sup>7</sup> The Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848. The Congresses in both countries agreed with it. The United States got the northern part of Mexico. They paid Mexico fifteen million dollars to make up for the land.

<sup>8</sup> The United States had won the war. They had better leaders and better supplies. Mexico was not very organized. The United States lost a lot, too. Over 13,000 men in the military died. The war cost over one hundred million dollars. The countries would stay enemies for many years. There were still battles at the border.

<sup>9</sup> There were a couple of firsts during the war. It was the first time a large army from

the United States went by sea to attack another country. It was also the first time the capital of Mexico was taken over by another country.

<sup>10</sup> The land the United States won was turned into many states. These states would become California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. This war would also turn out to be a training ground for many of the men who fought in it. In less than twenty years, the men would be fighting in the Civil War.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Mexican-American War

<p>1. How much did the United States pay Mexico after the war was over?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Twenty five million dollars</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Fifteen million dollars</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Five million dollars</p>	<p>2. How did the United States finally win the war?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>3. How did Congress try to help Texas?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A They agreed to make Texas part of the United States.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B They bought the land from Mexico.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C They sent an army.</p>	<p>4. What year did the war start?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A 1845</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B 1835</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C 1846</p>
<p>5. The war started in 1846 and ended in 1848. How many years did it last?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Three years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Two years</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C One year</p>	<p>6. What is Manifest Destiny?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## **Mexican-American War**

**How did the war help the United States reach the goal of Manifest Destiny?**

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**Do you think the United States could have avoided the war? Explain your answer.**

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**What states were added to the United States after the Mexican-American War?**

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# Section 4 War With Mexico

## VOCABULARY

cede to give up

## SUMMARY

James K. Polk became President in 1845. He wanted to expand United States lands. In 1846, Polk made an agreement with Great Britain. The two nations would divide the Oregon Country between them. The American part of the Oregon Territory later became the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

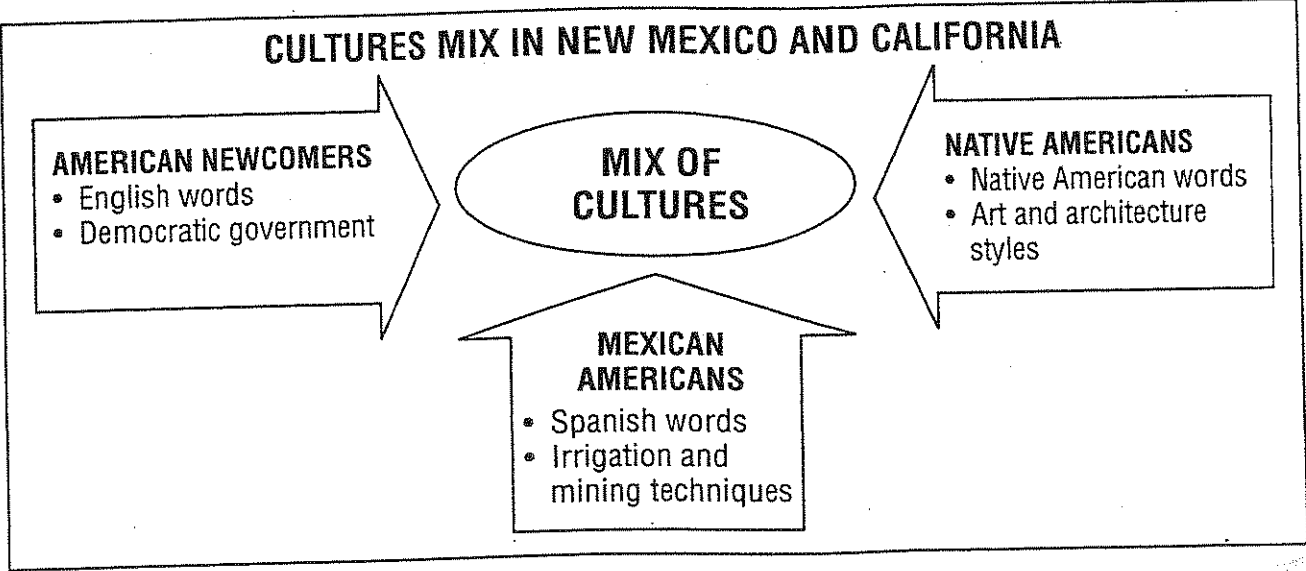
In 1845, the United States admitted Texas as a state. Mexico was angry at the move. Many Mexicans believed that Texas was still part of Mexico.

The *Mexican War* between the United States and Mexico lasted from 1846 to 1848. It started over a disagreement about the exact location of the border between Texas and Mexico. During the course of

the war, Americans took over New Mexico. California declared itself independent.

In 1847, United States troops occupied Mexico City, Mexico's capital. Then the Mexicans agreed to a peace treaty. Mexico agreed to **cede** all of California and New Mexico to the United States. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million for this land. It also agreed to respect the rights of Spanish-speaking people in the territories.

People of different cultures continued to live in the Southwest. They learned from each other. (See diagram.) Some Mexican laws remained in force. For example, landowners could not cut off water to their neighbors. However, many Mexicans lost their lands to American settlers.



## REVIEW

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How did the United States gain Oregon, New Mexico, and California?
2. **Diagram Skills** Name two ways that cultures mixed in the Southwest.

# California or Bust!

In 1849 David Leeper left Indiana for the gold fields of California. His journey across the continent took months and was filled with adventure and hardship. Although he found some gold, Leeper returned home in 1854 and became a writer. The following is an excerpt from his memoir of the journey:

*On February 22, 1849, our party set of six set out in two covered wagons. The oldest was twenty-five, the youngest seventeen. We were determined to reach "California or bust!" St. Joseph, Missouri Was our objective point on the frontier it was very crowded. The only transportation for crossing the Missouri was a big clumsy flatboat our wagons rolled on board. We saw many castaway articles on the road that people threw out to lighten their loads. Many draft animals perished and all were footsore. The mountains had rough roads and difficult passages some wagons dropped out completely. Game was by no means plentiful. We saw Chimney Rock and Court House Rock in the distance. When we got there, we carved our names on Chimney Rock. Near the Bear River, we saw a band of Shoshone or Snake Indians they were migrating, too, along with their families.*

Source: *The Diary of David Leeper*, Connie and Peter Roop, Benchmark Books

1. How did they cross the Missouri River?

2. Why did they see many castaway items on the road?

3. Describe the condition of the animals in your own words.

4. Research and locate the places and landmarks mentioned in the excerpt.

5. Research and report on the Shoshone Indians.

The following is a letter from Lucetta Rogers to her brother Enos, who lived in Connecticut. She had just joined her husband in California.

September 5, 1858

*Our city has been all excitement about New diggings on Frazier River. Hundreds have left good Buisness to start wher gold could be got faster than in the city are now Sitting on the banks of Frazier River waiting for the river to fall. It must be very easy work if not profitable waiting. many have returned to the city to seek their Old buisness and are now Wiser if not Richer men gowing to Frazier River was a house hole word Everybody seemed to be gowing but the excitement has subsided and we are now again quiet.*

Source: *So Much to be Done*, University of Nebraska Press

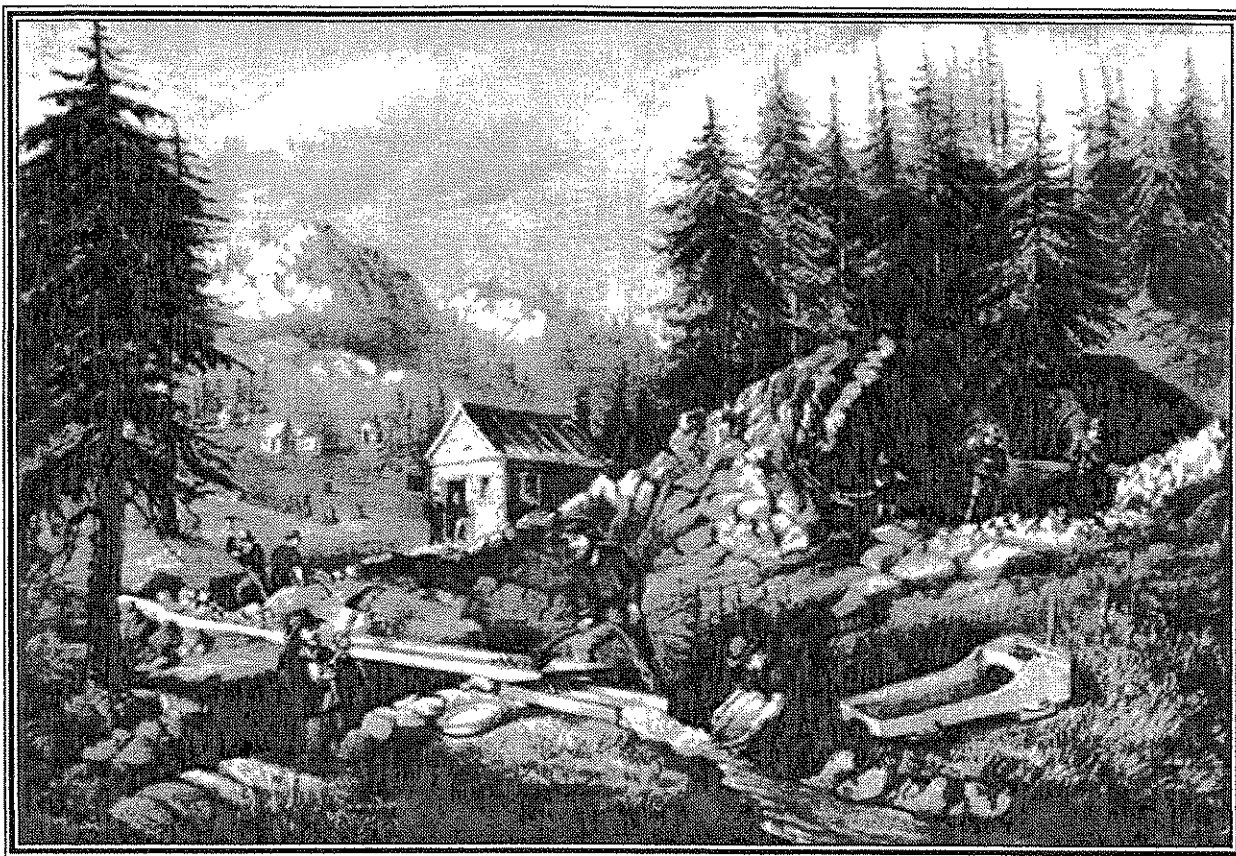
1. Why, do you think, did Lucetta's husband go to California?

2. Why was there excitement in the city in which she lived?

3. Why were hundreds "sitting on the Frazier River?"

4. Rewrite the letter, correcting the spelling and the grammar.

# Mining for Gold



Source: Currier and Ives

The miners used a variety of tools to dig out and separate the gold from the sand and gravel. Because gold is heavier than sand, when the mixture is washed and the water drained away, the gold remained at the bottom. The Currier and Ives lithograph above depicts several methods the miners used to find gold. Examine it closely.

1. Research the tools and other equipment by the forty-niners. Create a glossary defining the terms.

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2. Find an example of a cradle and a long tom in the painting. Explain how they were used in the pursuit of gold.

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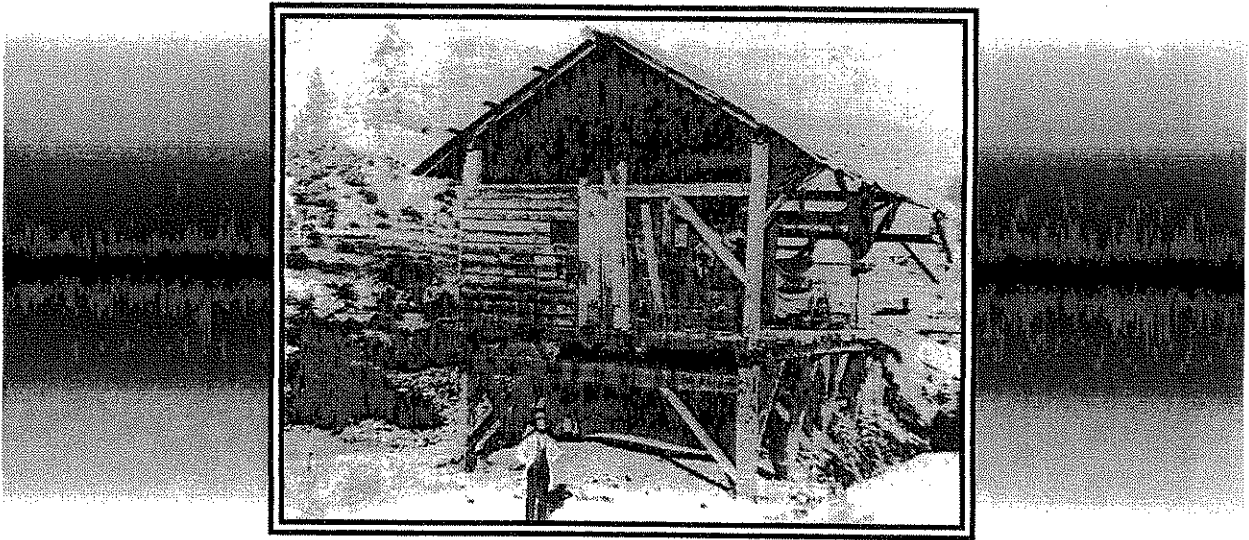
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# The Rush to California

In January 1848 James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in California. Although Sutter tried to prevent the news from spreading, it wasn't long before the "gold rush" to California began!



Copy of Daguerreotype: James Marshall at Sutter's Mill, 1852

On March 15, 1848, a short article appeared in *The Californian*, a San Francisco newspaper. It was the first news of the gold discovery that would change the nation.

*Gold Mine Found. In the newly made raceway of the Saw Mill recently erected by Captain Sutter on the American fork, gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person bought thirty dollars worth to new Helvetica, gathered there in a short time. California, no doubt, is rich in mineral wealth, great chance here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in almost every part of the country.*

1. Analyze the above article. Guess why the newspaper minimized the discovery.

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2. Research to find out what and where New Helvetica was.

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3. How might the settlement of the West be different if gold had not been discovered?

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4. Research the origin of the California Gold Rush. Who was John Marshall?

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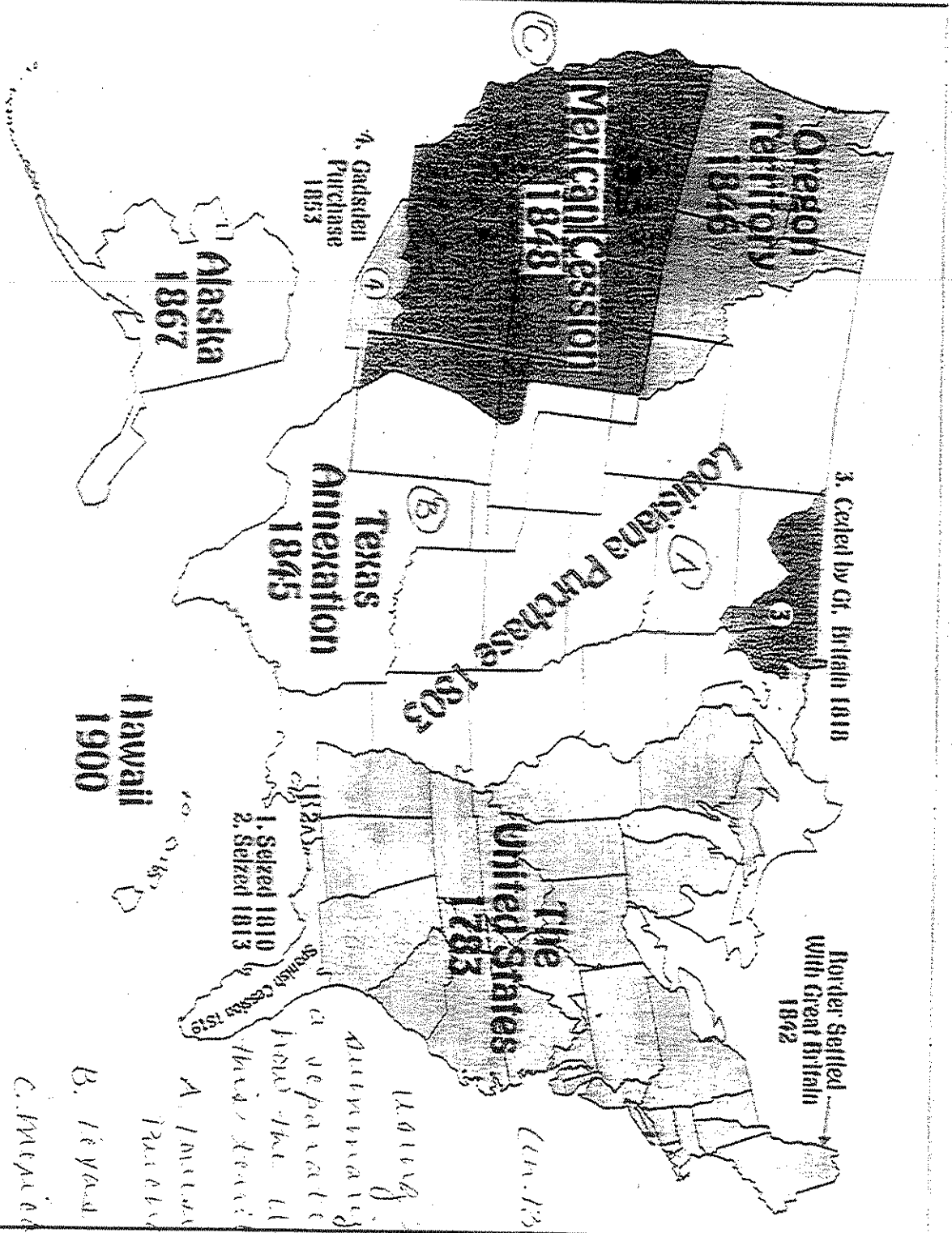
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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: 6

## Gold Rush

- 1) Where is Gold first discovered?
- 2) What happened to the population of California?
- 3) How many people die in the gold rush?
- 4) How many years did the Gold Rush last?
- 5) How do many pioneers die?
- 6) What kinds of houses did settler families live in?
- 7) In 1830, what is President Jackson's policy on Native Americans?
- 8) How did pioneers like Abe Lincoln ship goods?
- 9) How fast did steamboats go?
- 10) How were steamboats deadly?



# U.S. Growth Since 1783

A. Louisiana Purchase  
 B. Texas  
 C. Mexican Cession

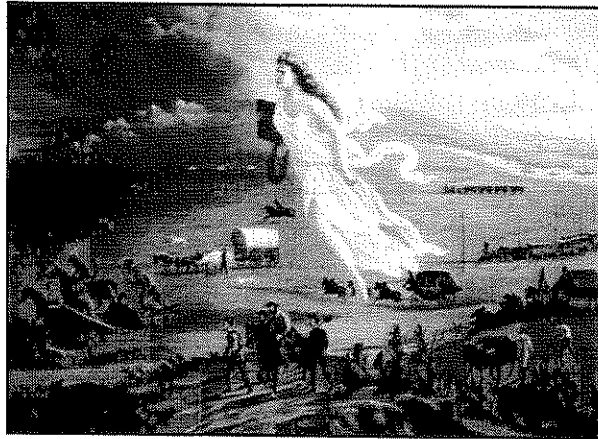
Using textbook,  
 summarize on  
 a separate paper  
 how the U.S. acquired  
 their territory.

Unit 2, 3, 4

## Westward Expansion WebQuest Part II

You will complete a webquest that will take you through the 1800s by exploring the following topics:

- ⇒ War of 1812
- ⇒ Purchase of Florida
- ⇒ Monroe Doctrine
- ⇒ Trail of Tears
- ⇒ Annexation of Texas
- ⇒ Concept of Manifest Destiny
- ⇒ Acquisition of Oregon Territory
- ⇒ Mexican War
- ⇒ Gold Rush in California
- ⇒ Gadsden Purchase



Complete the following tasks in the space provided unless otherwise specified. All of your work will be completed during class so use your time wisely. This entire project will count as a quiz grade.

### Manifest Destiny

**Click on the link and follow the directions below to access the web site and answer the questions. (5 points)**

<http://www.socialstudies.abc-clio.com/Login/Login.aspx?option=logout>

- ⇒ Login: grafftonhigh
- ⇒ Password: indians
- ⇒ Click on database link: American History
- ⇒ Click: Explore an Era
- ⇒ Click: Manifest Destiny (halfway down the page on the left side)

1. What economic reasons led Americans to extend its borders from ocean to ocean?

2. What was the negative side to the belief that it was God's will that American spread over the continent?

3. The concept of manifest destiny (the belief that it was God's will that American spread over the continent) was created by who?

4. What territories did James Polk promise to acquire during the presidential election of 1844?

5. Most historians agree on what reason for the Mexican-American War being fought?

6. Opponents of the Mexican-American War thought it was being fought for what reason?

### **Oregon Territory**

Click on the link below and watch the video about the Oregon Territory.

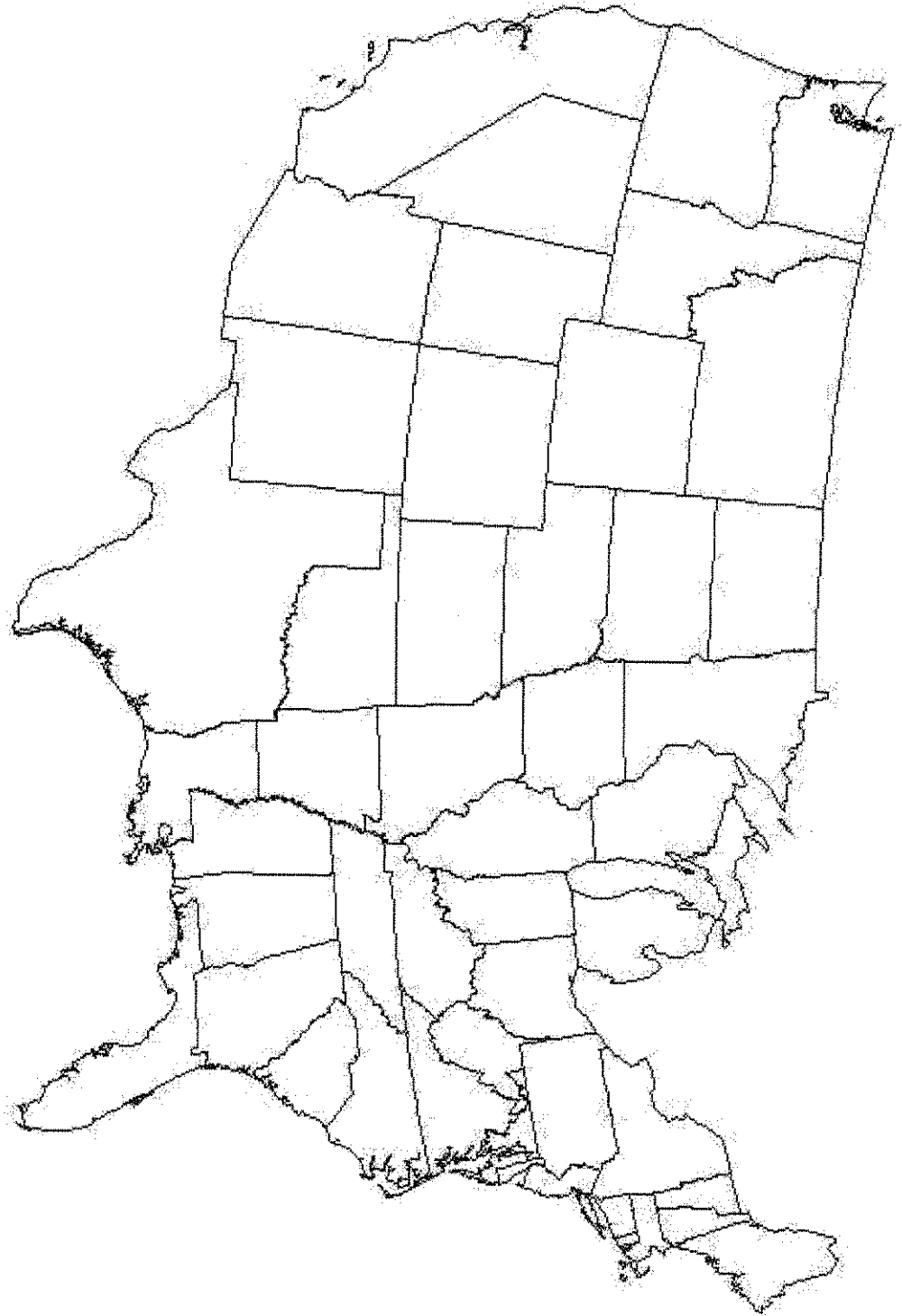
<http://videos.howstuffworks.com/hsw/6249-pioneer-spirit-the-oregon-territory-video.htm#>



## Oregon Trail Map

Refer to the map that can be accessed from the link below and reproduce the journey taken by settlers on the Oregon Trail on the blank map. (5 points)

<http://www.oregonpioneers.com/graphics/MapOT.jpg>



28

**Preparation for the Journey**

Click on the link below to find information about settlers preparing for their journey on the Oregon Trail. Fill out the chart below with a list of provisions settlers needed for the long journey. (5 points)

<http://www.oregonpioneers.com/ortrail.htm>

List 5 items kept on the bottom of the wagon...	List 5 pieces of clothing that a settler would pack...	List 3 types of medicine that a settler would pack...	Why did the US government want to exterminate buffalo?
Why were oxen the choice of animal by most travelers?	Describe one way travelers sterilized drinking water...	List 5 food items in a settler would pack...	What was the main source of fuel used in fires?



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**Mexican-American War**

Use one of the following web sites to help you construct an annotated timeline (a timeline with explanations for each event) on the events of the Mexican-American War. You must have a minimum of 10 items on your timeline. Use poster paper! (10 points)

[http://www.pbs.org/kera/usmexicanwar/timeline\\_flash.html](http://www.pbs.org/kera/usmexicanwar/timeline_flash.html)

**or**

<http://www.socialstudies.abc-clio.com/Login/Login.aspx?option=logout>

- ⇒ Login: grafftonhigh
- ⇒ Password: indians
- ⇒ Click on database link: United States at War
- ⇒ Click: Explore A War
- ⇒ Click: Mexican-American War

**Gold Rush in California**

Click on the link below and read the story of a man during the California Gold Rush and what he went through to try and strike it rich. Write a summary of how the author went about trying to find gold and the living conditions in camp. (5 points)

<http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/californiagoldrush.htm>

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6. What happened to Santa Anna after the Gadsden Purchase?

## Manifest Destiny

The first stage of American territorial expansion began in 1803 with the Louisiana Purchase. After the Lewis and Clark Expedition, more people began to explore western lands. Events in the 1840's led to an ever increasing desire to extend American control westward. Your task will be to complete the following:

- Answer each of the questions noted below
- Evaluate the effect of Manifest Destiny on different groups of people in the country
- Evaluate the benefits of Manifest Destiny on the growth of America
- In your opinion, explain why or why not 'Manifest Destiny' was worth the price paid.

Basics: Questions 1-2

1. Where did the term 'Manifest Destiny' originate?

<http://history1800s.about.com/od/1800sglossary/g/manifestdestdef.htm>

More data: <http://mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/osulliva.htm>

2. Define 'Manifest Destiny.'

3. Why would colonists want to move West?

[http://www.pbs.org/kerawar/ushistory/prelude/md\\_introduction.html](http://www.pbs.org/kerawar/ushistory/prelude/md_introduction.html)

4. Which President was a strong believer in Manifest Destiny?

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/jamespolk>

5. What states were added to the Union at this time?

<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/362216/Manifest-Destiny>

6. What issue(s) became crucial as states entered the Union?

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7. How does President Polk's inaugural speech outline his belief in Manifest Destiny?

[www.avalon.law.yale.edu/19th\\_century/polk.asp](http://www.avalon.law.yale.edu/19th_century/polk.asp)



8. What happened with the annexation of Texas and the Mexican War of 1846? What did this have to do with Manifest Destiny?

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2005/summer/mexico-1.html>

<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2005/summer/mexico-1.html-27.6KB>

9. What was the Treaty of Guadalupe? What were the results of the treaty?

<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/guadalupe-hidalgo/>

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10. Describe how Manifest Destiny affected the Native American Indians.

<http://gbgm-umc.org/umw/joshua/nativeam.html>

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11. Do you agree with Matthew Baigell's interpretation of Manifest Destiny? Why or why not?

(Taken from: JSTOR: Territory, Race, Religion: Images of Manifest Destiny by Matthew Baigell; Smithsonian Studies in American Art pg. 3-5).

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12. In your opinion, was the expansion worth it?

In order to answer this, complete the T chart below:

**Manifest Destiny**

**Positive**

**Negative**

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