

Chapter 14

Manifest Destiny

APUSH

PowerPoint #4.6

(Part 3 of 3)

Unit #4 – Overlapping Revolutions

Chapter 14

BFW Textbook

TOPIC – Manifest Destiny [1801-1848]

VI. Mexican War

A. *Negotiations with Mexico*

John Slidell

B. *Provocation of an Attack*

- Texas Border Issue
- Crossing the Nueces River

C. Request for War

- Declaring War

- a. Polk drafted a declaration of war in which

- Congress voted just following the Battle of Palo Alto.

D. *Opposition to War*

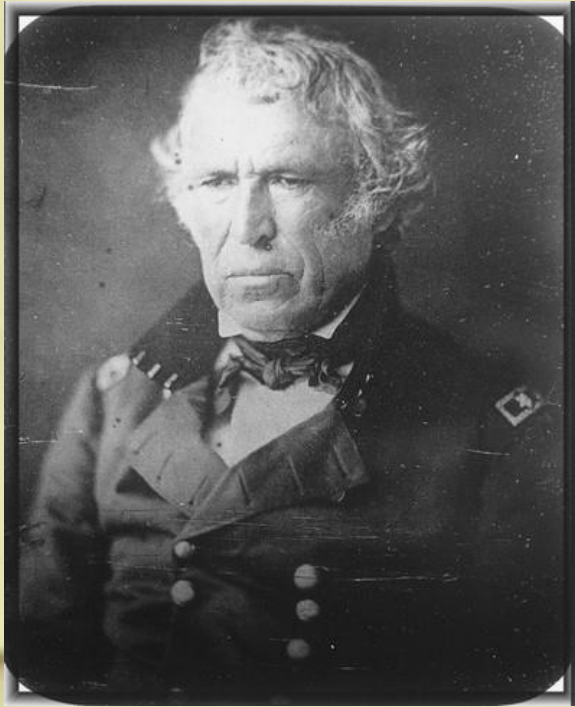
- Opposition

- a. Democrats supported war while the Whigs argued against it.
- b. Mexico saw the clash as a defensive measure and Taylor's movement an invasion.

E. Preparation for War

- Troops Compared
- Selection of a Commander

F. Taylor's Conquest



- Zachary Taylor

- a. Nicknamed, "Old Rough & Ready."
- b. Polk sent Taylor south of the Nueces River to the Rio Grande to enforce the United States claim to the disputed area.

Battle of Palo Alto



Map of the War



THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

G. *Annexation of California*

- Kearny's Expedition
- Fremont's Efforts
- Republic of California
- Stockton's Claim of
Governorship



G. *Annexation of California*

(Cont'd.)

- Kearny's Move to California
- Conflict Between Stockton & Kearny
- Conquest of California

H. Taylor's Battles

- Victory at Monterey
- Polk's Assumptions & Suspensions
- Santa Anna's Return to Power
- Battle of Buena Vista
- Taylor's Return Home

I. Scott's Move to Mexico City (Cont'd...)

- Amphibious Attack at Vera Cruz
- Troop Reinforcements
- Attack on Mexico City



1. Scott's Move to Mexico City (Cont'd...)

Battle of Veracruz



1. Scott's Move to Mexico City (Cont'd...)

Capture of the Mexican Capital



J. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

The treaty which ended the Mexican War and ceded nearly 500,000 square miles to the United States.

1848 Mexican American War

Causes	Events	Settlement
<p>Mexico rejected that Texas' claims to the unsettled territory between Nieces River and the Rio Grande</p> <p>When US annexed Texas, Mexico broke off diplomatic relations and prepared armed forces</p> <p>In defense, Polk placed troops in Louisiana on alert</p> <p>Dispatched John Slidell to Mexico City to resolve the boundary dispute, however, Mexico refused to accept the peace because the nature of Slidell's visit ignored the fact that Mexico had suspended diplomatic relations</p> <p>Goal of Slidell: Persuade the Mexicans to sell New Mexico and California</p>	<p>April 24: 1600 Mexican soldiers crossed the river and attacked a small American detachment, killing 11 and capturing rest</p> <p>Congress declares war May 13</p> <p>Mexicans refused to make peace despite a succession of military defeats</p> <p>Taylor was national hero and possible candidate for president: won many battles that were big for US</p> <p>Kearny expedition captured Santa Fe and proclaimed the annexation of New Mexico</p> <p>California is founded- declared independence from Mexico as the Bear Flag</p> <p>April 17,18: Scott met forces under General Santa Anna at Cerro Gofed</p> <p>September 15 Mexico City is captured</p>	<p>Nicholas P. Trist is sent as the diplomat, he followed Scott's troops till Mexico was willing to come to an agreement</p> <p>February 2, 1848 Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo signed</p> <p>Added New Mexico and California for \$15 million</p> <p>Rio Grande- southwest border of Texas</p> <p>Substantial claims of American Citizens against Mexico</p> <p>Gained 500,000 square miles of territory: California, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, parts of Colorado and Wyoming</p> <p>Gadsden Purchase- small piece of land for \$10 million, expensive however, contained a pass through the mountains suitable for a railroad</p>

K. The War's Legacy



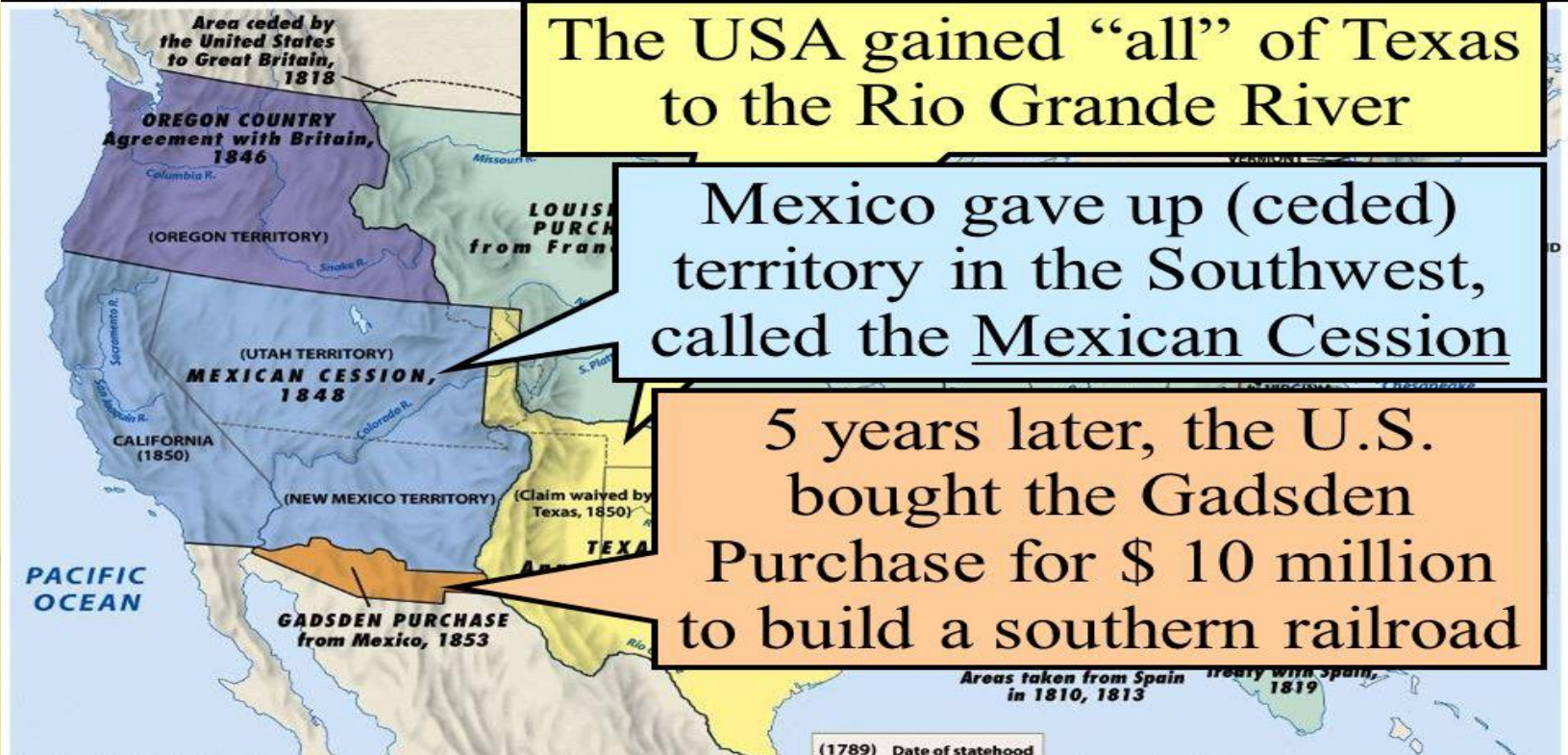
K. The War's Legacy

The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848

The USA gained “all” of Texas to the Rio Grande River

Mexico gave up (ceded) territory in the Southwest, called the Mexican Cession

5 years later, the U.S. bought the Gadsden Purchase for \$ 10 million to build a southern railroad



Making Connections – Topic 14

- This chapter opened with an account of the brief administration of William Henry Harrison, the first Whig party is detailed in Topic 16.

Making Connections – Topic 14

- The West developed quickly after the expansionist policies of the 1840s. Topic 19 takes the story to the 1890s.

Making Connections – Topic 14

- This chapter ended by noting how expansionism fueled a “debate [that] would culminate in a civil war that would nearly destroy the Union.” Topic 16 holds a discussion of the “Crisis of Union” that traces the relationship between the Mexican War and the Civil War more explicitly.