

Name: _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____

The Mexican-American War Notes

Manifest Destiny

Many people believed it was America's destiny, or obvious fate, to settle land all the way to the _____ in order to spread democracy

Partner Share: What do you see in the painting?

Election of 1844

Henry Clay - _____

_____ – Democratic

The Whig party passed on nominating the current President John Tyler

Southerners feared the loss of Texas as a _____ state, Clay favored the annexation of Texas, and Polk ended up narrowly defeating Clay

US Acquired New Territory

_____ annexed Oregon and Texas

Partner Share: What does annexed mean?

1845 - _____ became part of the United States

1846 - Canadian Border - US and Britain agree to border on 49th Parallel.

1848 - _____ a US territory

In your groups, why would the US want Texas and Oregon? Remember we don't have California yet

Texas –

Oregon –

Southwest Under Mexico

Mexico controlled present-day Arizona, Nevada and California after winning independence from _____ in 1821

Spanish _____ were scattered throughout the southwest

Missions often sold their goods to local pueblos, or towns.

What are some differences and similarities of a Vaqueros and a cowboy?

Mexican-American War

US offered to buy _____ and New Mexico for \$30 Million, Mexico says no and US sends troops.

US Army had better _____ and equipment, but outnumbered and poorly prepared.

Government asked for 50,000 volunteers, got 200,000

Read through this short information on the Mexican-American War. While reading, talk to the text by using your reading strategies or mental move bookmark. Be ready to share with your neighbor anything that you are confused about, something you found interesting or important, anything you need clarification, etc.

The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) marked the first U.S. armed conflict chiefly fought on foreign soil. It pitted a politically divided and militarily unprepared Mexico against the expansionist-minded administration of U.S. President James K. Polk, who believed the United States had a "manifest destiny" to spread across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. A border skirmish along the Rio Grande started off the fighting and was followed by a series of U.S. victories. When the dust cleared, Mexico had lost about one-third of its territory, including nearly all of present-day California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico. The United States' victory in the Mexican-American War led to the acquisition of more than 500,000 square miles of Mexican territory extending westward from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean.

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Chapter 11, Section 3 The Mexican Revolution

Continue reading on page 358, Bear Flag Revolt, to answer the following questions. Use complete sentences

1. What started the Bear Flag Revolt? What did the Californios say the flag looked like?
What was the goal of the Bear Flag Revolt?

2. What eventually happened or what was the outcome of the Bear Flag Revolt?

3. What General took over when Taylor's progress stalled?

4. What city was surrounded and taken that led to the end of the Mexican-American War?

5. What officially ended the war? What were the terms that ended the war? What did it become known as?

6. By what percent did the United States increase by after the war?

7. How much did the US pay for the territory?

8. What territory did the US purchase in the Gadsden Purchase? For how much?

9. After the war, what happened when American settlers moved into Mexican land?

10. Name at least 3 ways that the culture of the southwest represents its Hispanic and Native American heritage