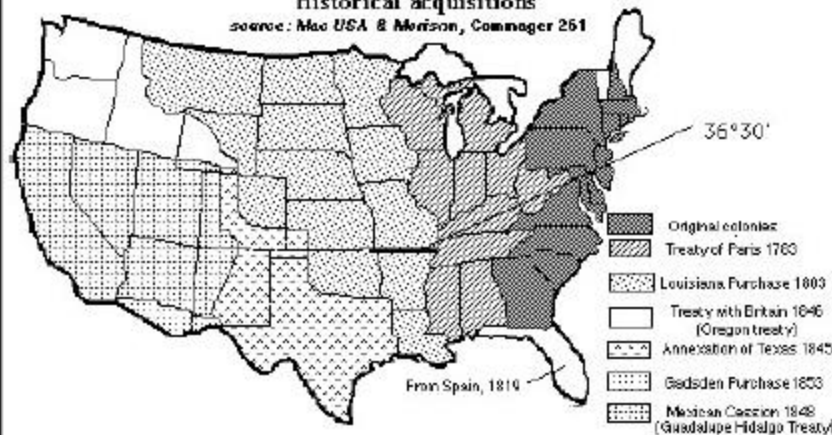


Manifest Destiny

The belief that the United States had the divine right to control all the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. That as a country we were destined to inhabit this land. This philosophy led to the westward expansion of the United States.

The United States
Historical acquisitions

source: *Mac USA & Morison, Comanager 261*



Some land was gained through treaties with other countries, some land was gained through war, other land was purchased. Texas and Florida were annexed (added) after they had gained their independence.



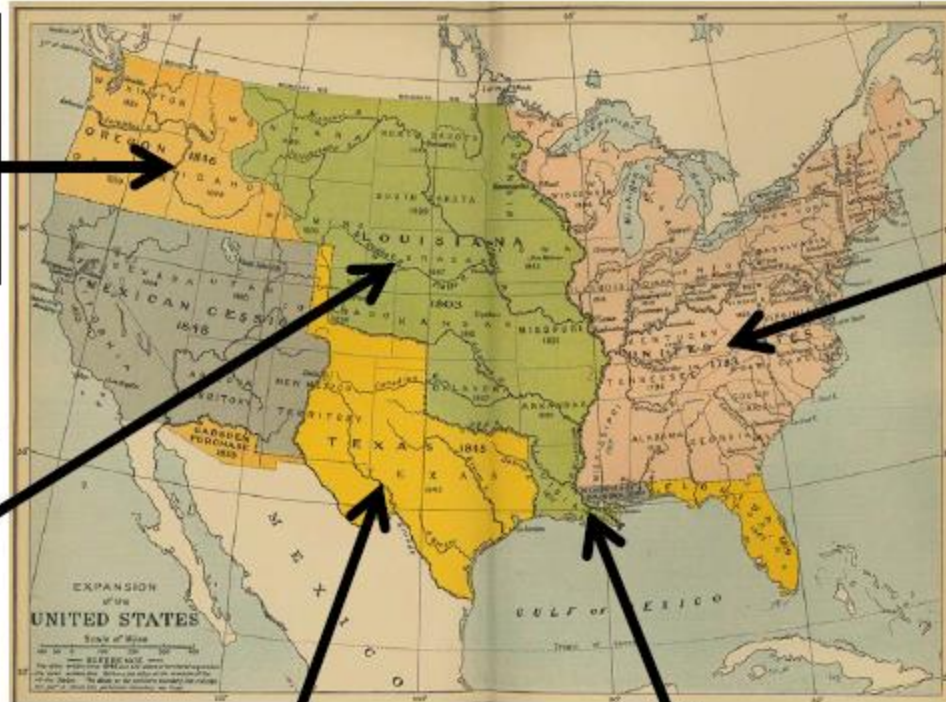
The use of an angel reinforces the thought that expansion west was a divine right for the United States.

Moving West

The Oregon trail and other trails were used to travel across the Rocky Mountains.

Valleys through the Appalachian Mountains were used as a cut through (called gaps) allowed settlers to travel west.

Trading posts were set up throughout the Louisiana Territory.



Texas and other territories in the west began to attract immigrants from Europe who were seeking a new life.

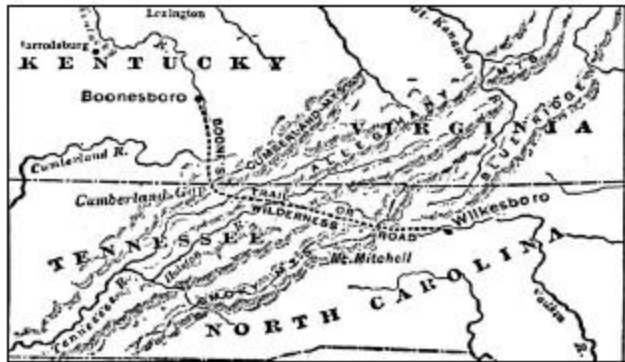
The Mississippi River was used to transport goods throughout the Central United States.

Daniel Boone



Daniel Boone was an American frontiersman that became famous through his exploration of Kentucky.

Daniel Boone helped hundreds of thousands move west by creating the Wilderness Road through the Cumberland Gap.



Annexation of Texas

In 1845 The United States annexed the Republic of Texas admitting it as the 28th state.



After winning independence from Mexico, Texas became the "Lone-Star" Republic. Texas approved the annexation to the United States with only one no vote.



Much controversy surrounded this decision:

- Northern states opposed the addition of such a large slave holding region.
- Many questioned if this was a good idea because of tensions with Mexico.

The Donner Party

In 1846, a group of settlers heading West to California was led by George Donner & James Reed. The party took a new route called the Hastings Cutoff. This added 150 miles to the journey. After a few setbacks, the Donner Party found themselves trapped in the mountains by an early snow fall. The group quickly depleted all food supplies and resorted to eating the flesh of the dead in order to survive.



This journal was recovered with the Donner Party. It makes reference to individuals having to eat one another.



When Rescued, only 48 of the 87 members of the Donner Party survived.

The Legacy of the Mexican-American War

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War. However, The Legacy of the war was far reaching.

- The Mexican Cession—the third largest acquisition of land for the United States.
- This was the first war where citizens received frequent updates from both journalist and soldiers who wrote home.
- Surging patriotism throughout the USA.
- Lasting Military Impact:
 - New weapons and technology was developed.
 - Training and war experience for officers who later became the military leaders of the Civil War.



Mexican-American War & Sectionalism

Political Differences:

- Most Whigs opposed the idea of war.
- Most Democrats supported the war.



The North:

- Northern abolitionists opposed the war because they felt that it was designed to spread slavery and the power of southern states.

The South:

- Southern Democrats who supported Manifest Destiny also supported the war, and the idea of adding additional slave holding territories.

Notable Opposition to the War:

- Abraham Lincoln—Congressman from Illinois
- Frederick Douglass—Former Slave and notable Abolitionist

The Mexican Cession

1848

- Was a condition of the Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo.
- Completed American territorial expansion to the Pacific Ocean.
- Cost 15 Million Dollars
- 3rd largest land acquisition by the United States.



This is the modern day southwest region of the United States. It included parts of Arizona, New Mexico, California & Nevada.

Westward Expansion

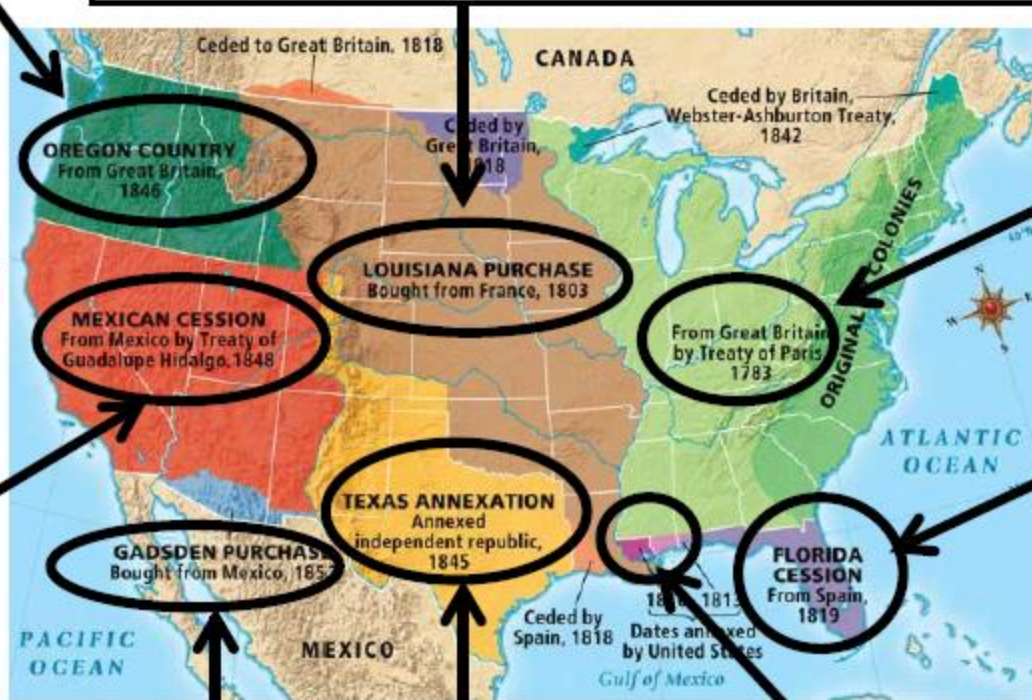
The Louisiana Purchase was made in 1803 in a treaty with France. It cost 15 million dollars. This was the largest land acquisition of the USA.

The final northern boundary of Oregon was set through the Oregon Treaty in 1846.

Was a condition of the Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo. It cost 15 million dollars and was the 3rd largest land acquisition of the USA.

Gained through the Treaty of Paris after the American Revolution.

Was a condition of the Adams-Onís Treaty. This treaty also set the southern boundary of Oregon.



Purchased from Mexico for 11 Million dollars.

Was annexed by the United States after it won its independence from Mexico.

This region won its independence in the West Florida Revolt. Then it was annexed by the USA.

California Gold Rush

January 24, 1848 Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California!



The discovery of gold in California brought about a **MASS** migration of settlers who "Rushed" to California in order to try to strike it rich and find gold.

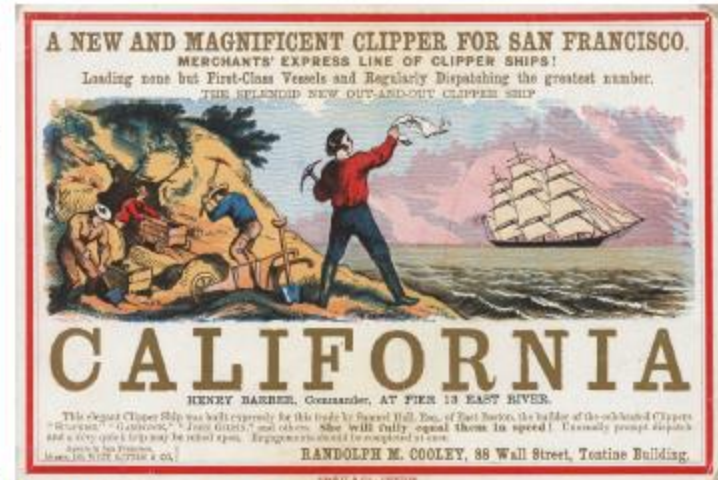
49'ers

This was the name given to individuals who rushed to California in search of gold. This was due to the fact that most of the individuals traveled to California during the year 1849.



Initially panning for gold was the best way for individuals to search for gold.

1849



The news of gold's discovery brought over 300,000 settlers to California. Very few of them ever struck it rich.

Gadsden Purchase

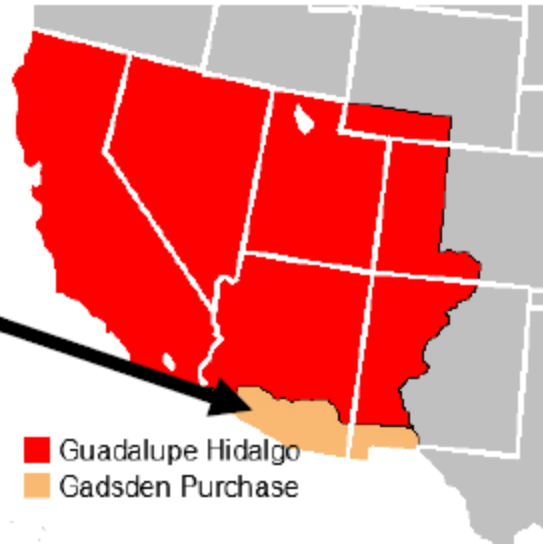


Treaty was negotiated by James Gadsden, the ambassador to Mexico and signed by President Franklin Pierce.



The Gadsden Purchase was essential to the completion of the Second Continental Railroad.

Southern strip of land in both Arizona and New Mexico. The Cost of the Purchase was 10 Million Dollars.



■ Guadalupe Hidalgo
■ Gadsden Purchase

Settled outstanding border disputes left after the Mexican American War that were not settled in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.