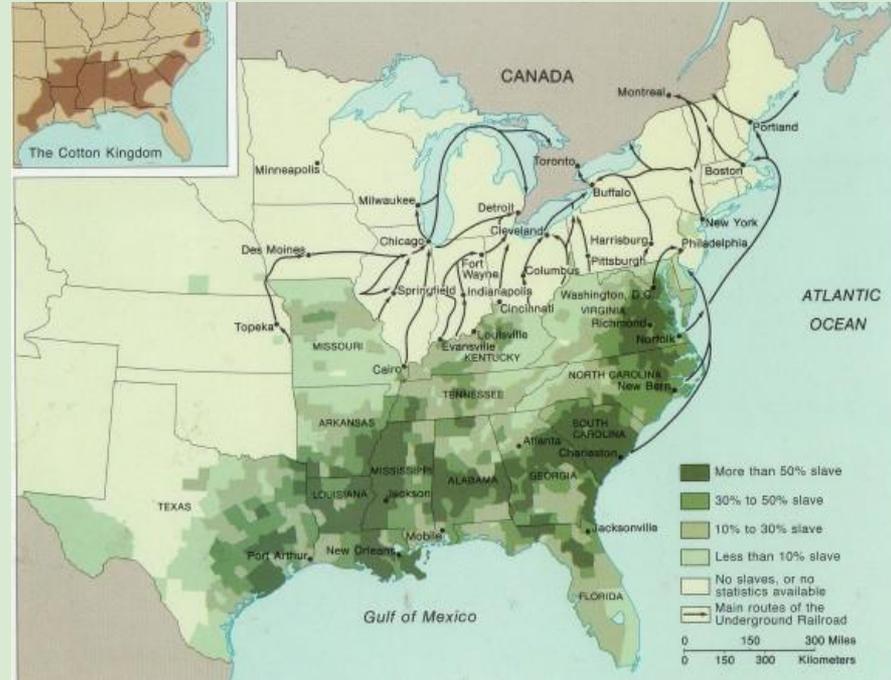


RECAP

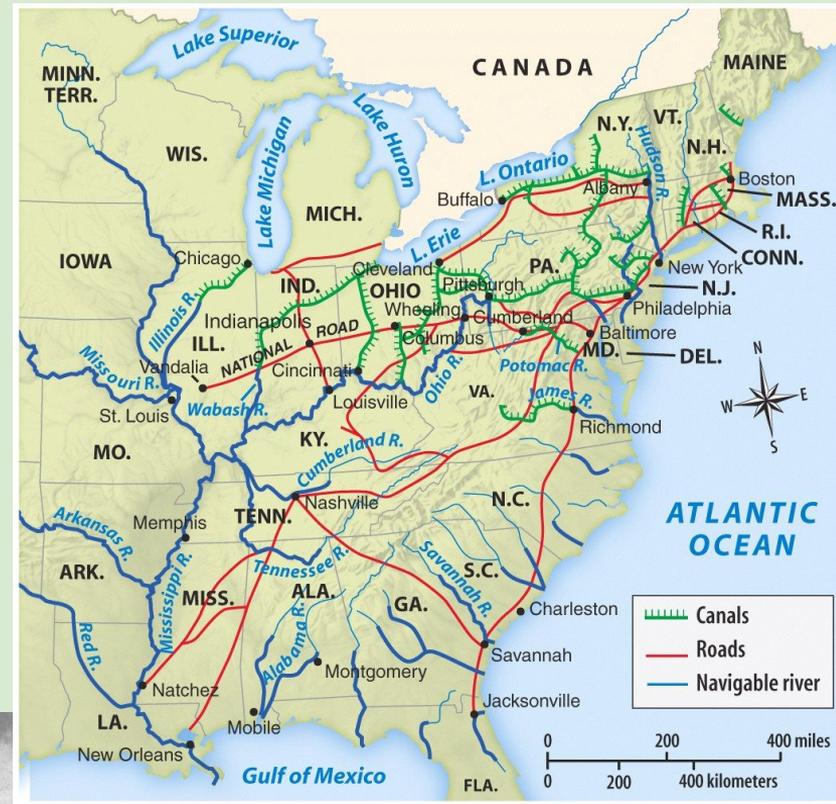
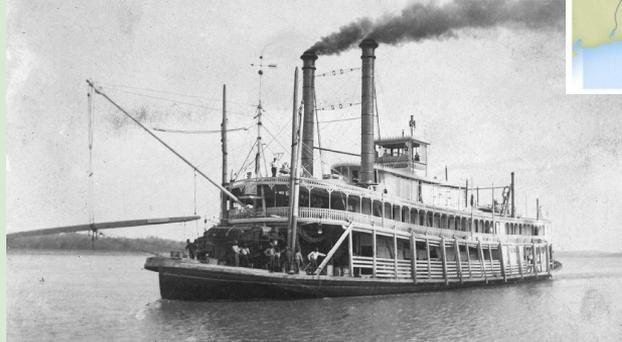
Timeline for the 19th Century

- Early Republic (1787-1820 - 1830)
- Antebellum period (1820/1830 - 1861)
- Civil War Era (1845/48 - 1877)
- Gilded Age (1865-1900)
- Progressive Era (1890-1920)



Roads and Canals

- One key part of the transportation revolution was the widespread building of roads and turnpikes
- Canal Mania
- The Erie Canal (1825)



Railroads and Trains

- Toward the middle of the century, railroad construction kicked into high gear, and eager investors quickly formed a number of railroad companies.
- The expansion of roads, canals, and railroads changed people's lives
- By 1840, more than 3,000 miles of canals had been dug in the United States, and 30,000 miles of railroad track had been laid by the beginning of the Civil War

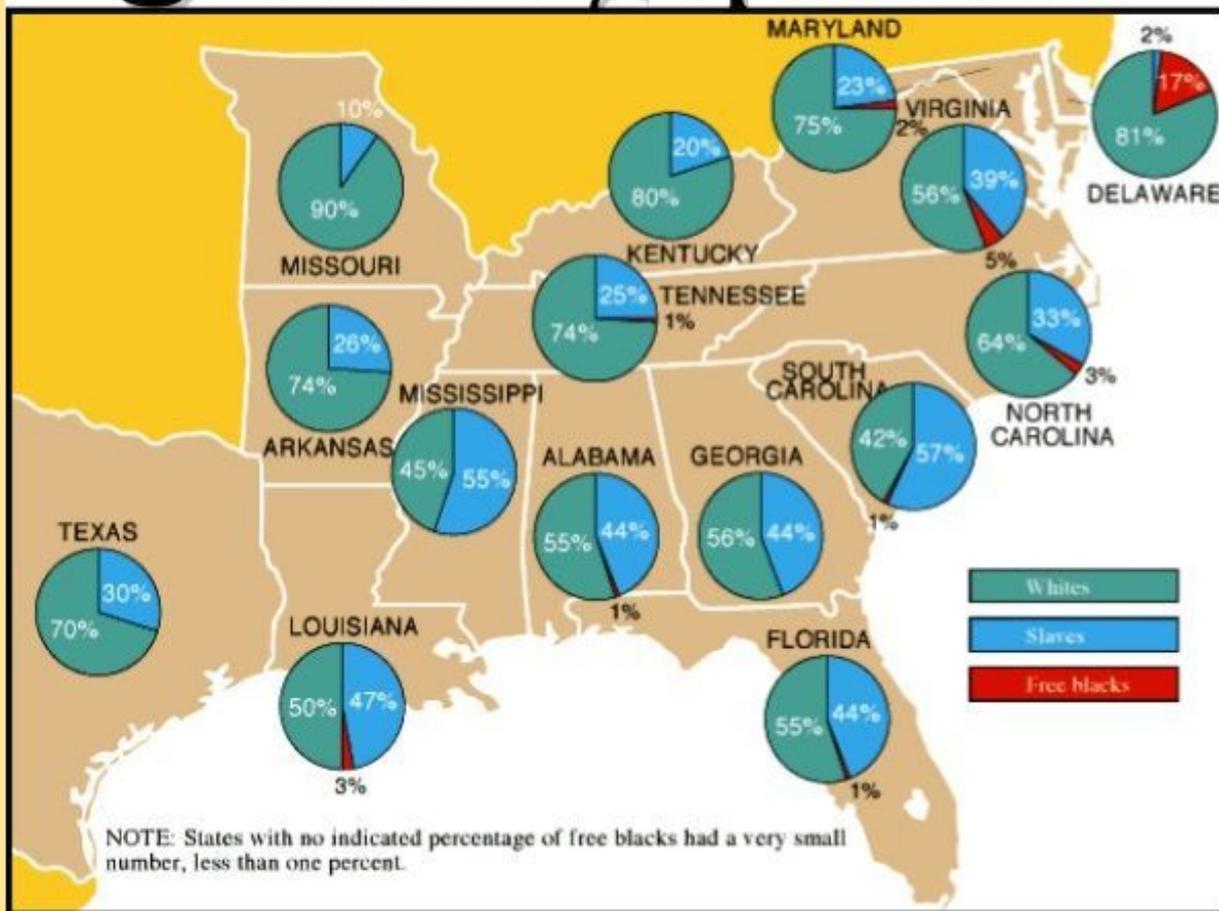


Reactions to the Trains

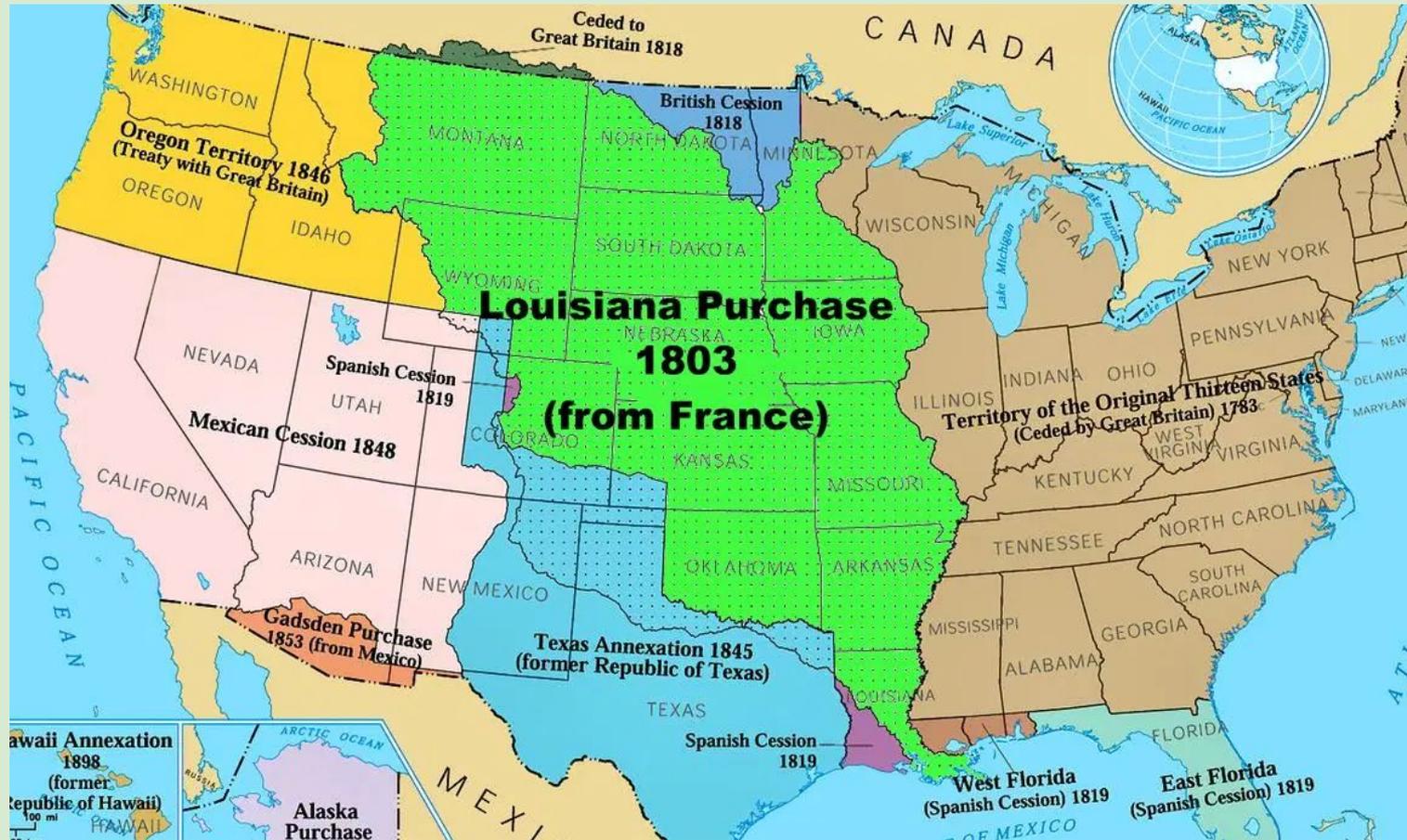
“A farmer from the upcountry who had never heard of steam engines happened to be driving his team near the track when the train came along on full steam. The mules ran away and destroyed the wagon and contents. When picked up the wagoner was asked why he hadn’t held onto his team. ‘Hold on,’ said Hodge, ‘How the d—l could you expect me to hold on when I saw H—ll in harness coming down on me!’” (*Augusta’s Constitutional*, 1832)

Charleston newspaper described the debut trip of the locomotive in 1830: “The one hundred and forty-one persons flew on the wings of wind at the speed of fifteen to twenty-five miles per hour, annihilating time and space... leaving all the world behind.”

Southern Population



Westward Expansion



Native American Cultures, A.D. 1500



Keep in mind, these are but a few of Indigenous tribes that laid claim to these lands in North America.

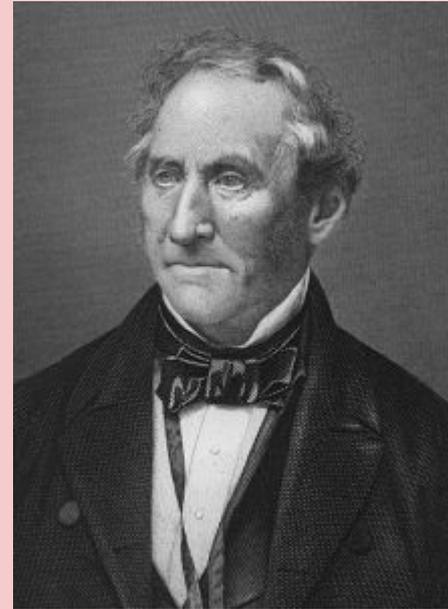


Review: Manifest Destiny*

- **What is manifest destiny?**
 - Term ID: “Manifest Destiny”*
 - John O’Sullivan
- **“The Red race has disappeared from the Atlantic coast; the tribes that resisted civilization met extinction. This is a cause of lamentation with many. For my part, I cannot murmur at what seems to be the effect of divine law. I cannot repine that is this Capitol has replace the wigwam-this Christian people, replaced the savages-white matrons, the red squaws**

Civilization, or extinction, has been the fate of all people who have found themselves in the trace of the advancing Whites, and civilization, always the preference of the Whites, has been pressed as an object, while extinction has followed as a consequence of its resistance” (Senator Thomas Hart Benton, Missouri, 1846)

- [Newspaper Source](#)



To the West! (1840s)

- The Spirit of Manifest destiny would subsequently be used to encourage westward settlement throughout the rest of the nineteenth century
- The Importance of the Oregon Trail, then later the Santa Fe and California Trails, among others





- Oregon Trail
- Mormon Trail
- California Trail
- Old Spanish Trail
- Santa Fe Trail
- Gila Trail

Boundaries as of 1860

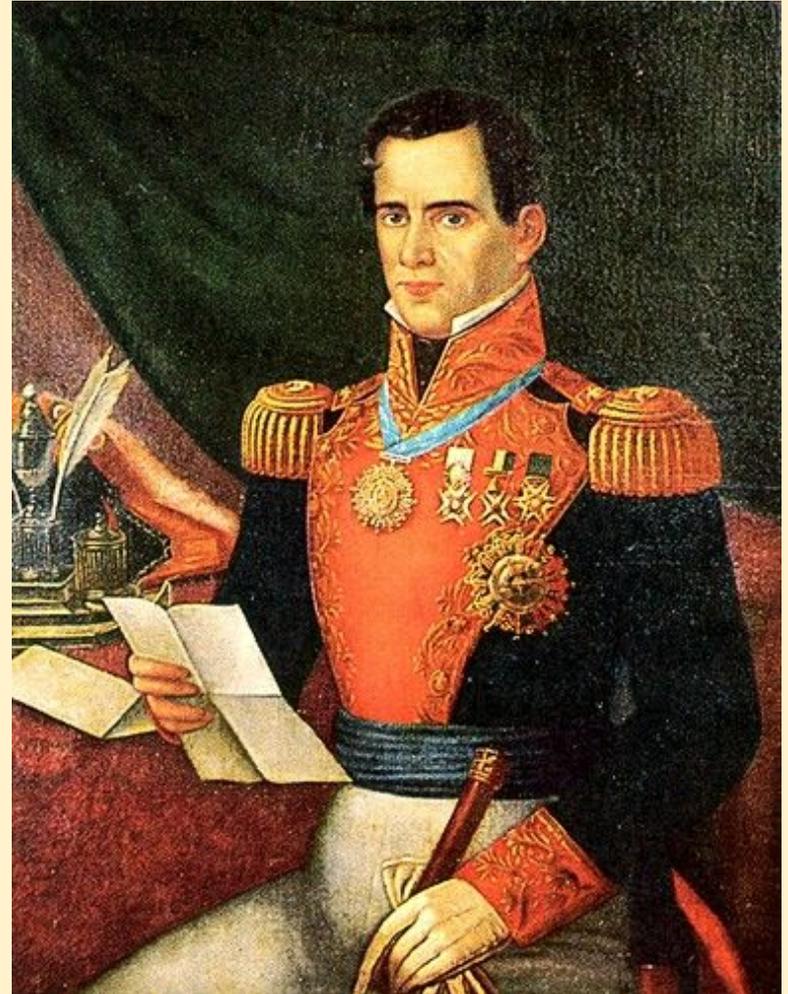
0 200 mi
0 300 km

Primary Source ID
American Progress, by
John Gast, 1872*



Republic of Texas

- Republic of Texas*
- General Antonio López de Santa Anna



Mexico's Northern Wars

- Comanches, Kiowas, Apaches, Navajos, Utes, among others.
 - Specifically, from about 1750 to 1850, the Comanche and Apache groups aggressively expanded their territory to eventually dominate what we now call the Southwest.
 - Mobile, semi-nomadic peoples.

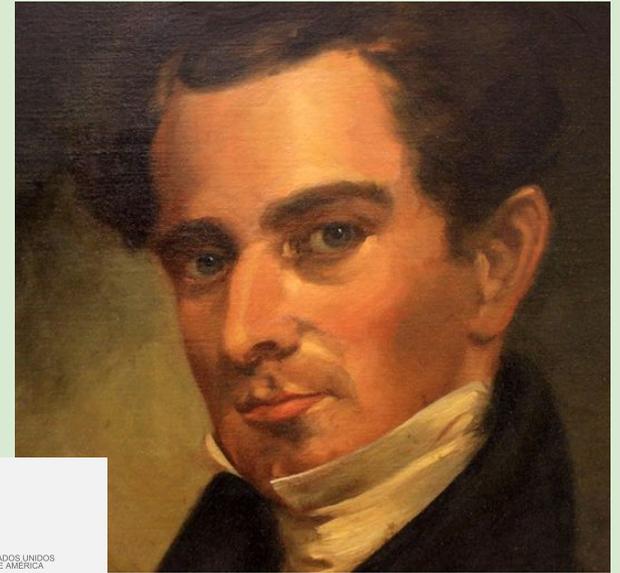


Comanche Feats of Horsemanship by George Catlin (1834-1835)

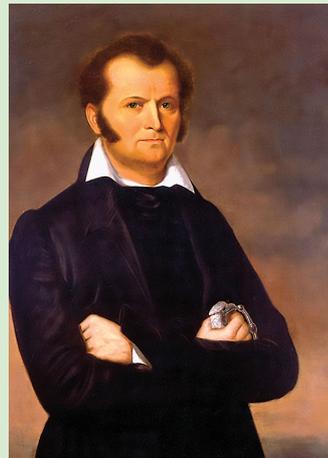
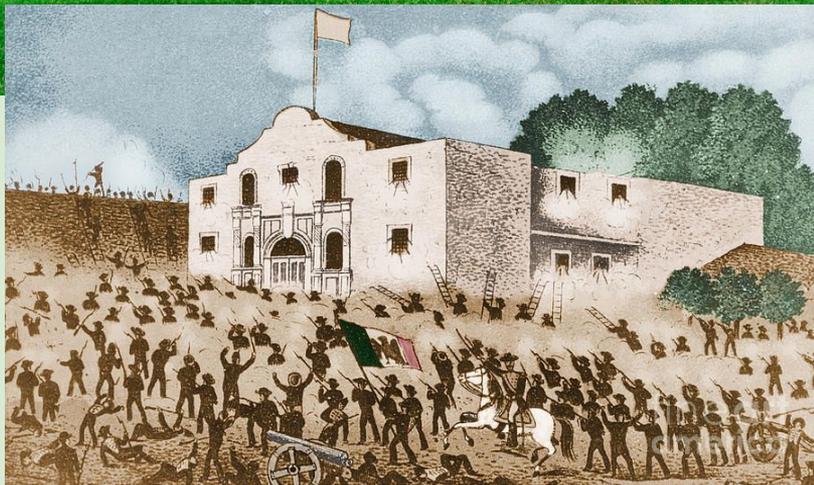
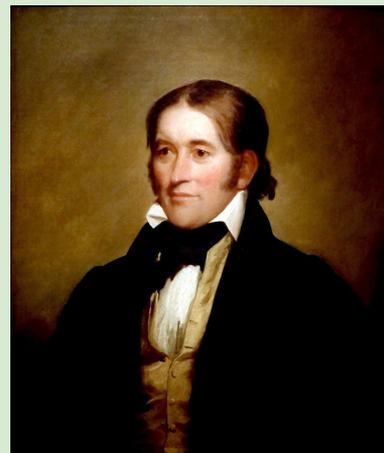
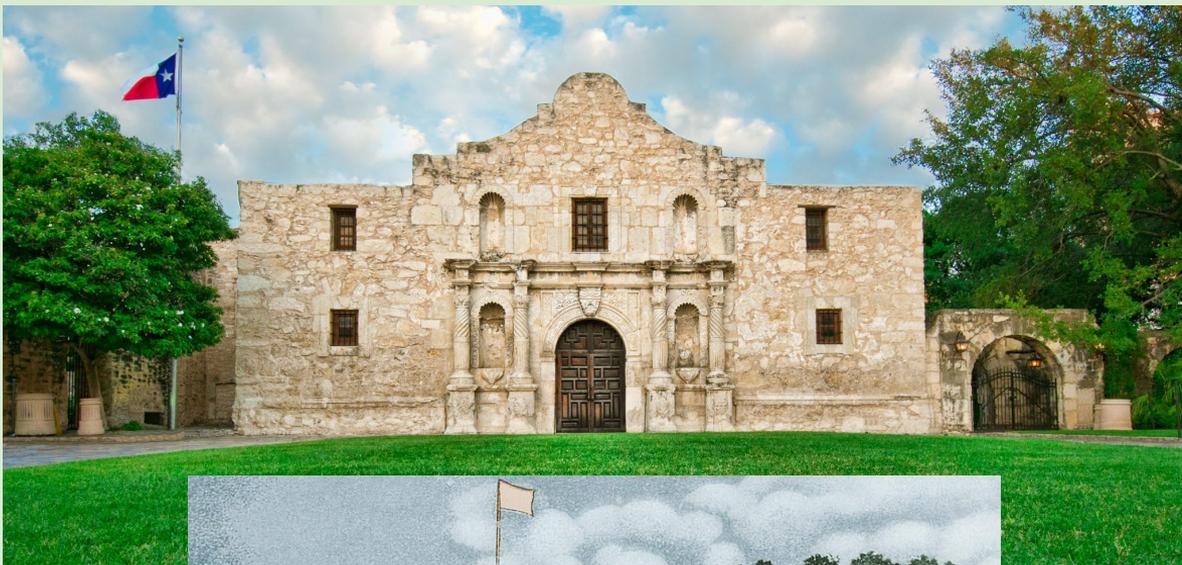


Independence for Texas

- After the 1819 Adams-Onís Treaty defined the U.S.-Mexico boundary, Spain began actively encouraging Americans to settle the northern province of Texas through land grants
- The Austins
- Issues Escalate
- Border Crisis
- Independent Texas

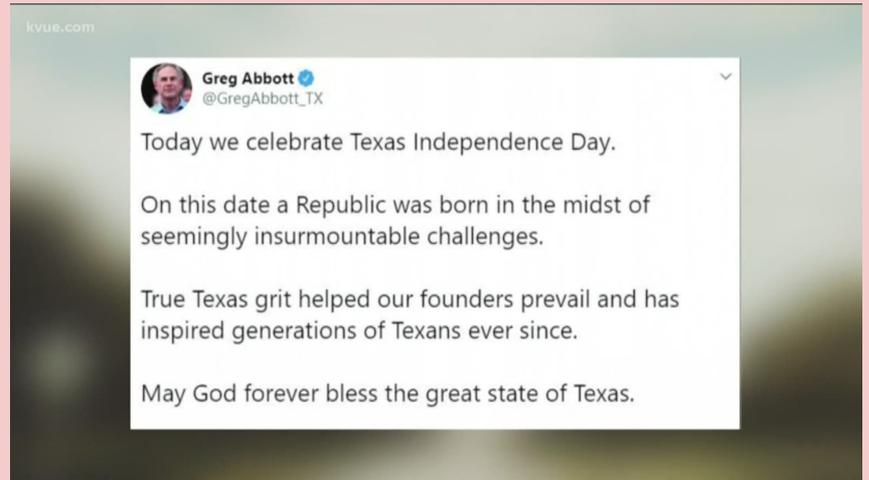


“Remember the Alamo!”



The Lone Star Republic

- Issues and Annexation
- Annexation would almost certainly mean war with Mexico
- Texans Do Their Thing



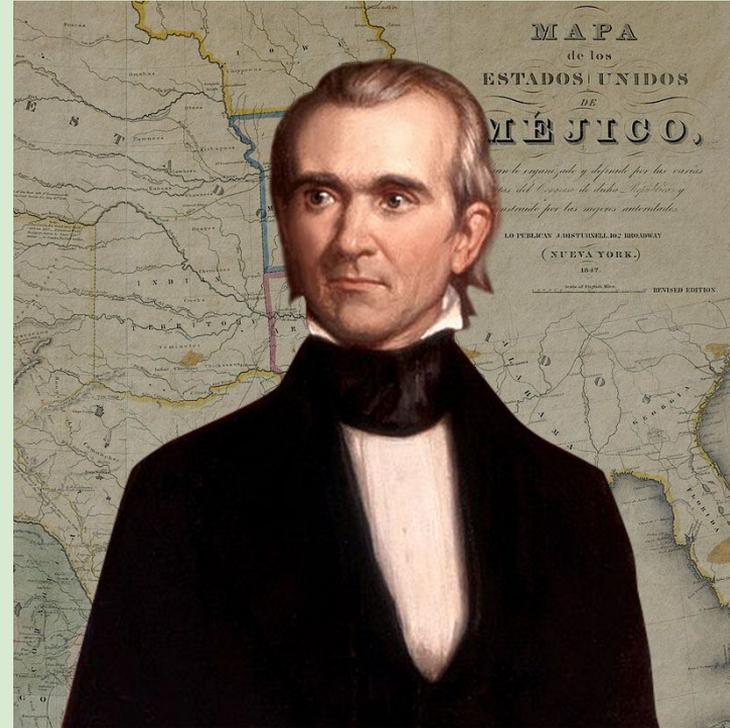
What does it mean to be Texan? Memory and History

- <https://www.cornyn.senate.gov/content/what-it-means-be-texan-officially>



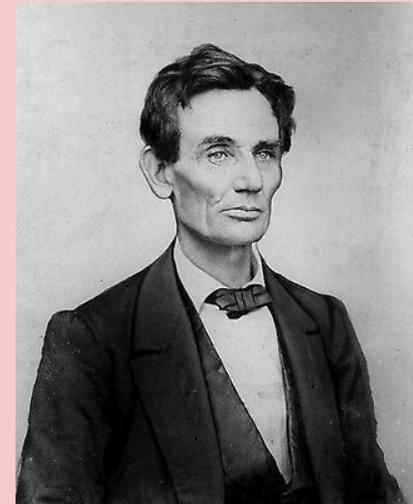
The Mexican-American War, 1846–1848

- Tensions between the United States and Mexico rapidly increased in the 1840s
- The 1844 election of James K. Polk (<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/statistics/elections/1844>)
- The Issue of Texas
- Mexican Uneasiness



War Breaks Out!

- The Issue of the Rio Grande: Border Creation Issues
- Shots Ring Out: January, 1846
- Congress Declares War, May 12
 - <https://millercenter.org/the-presidency/presidential-speeches/may-11-1846-war-message-congress>
- Internal Divisions: The Spot Resolutions

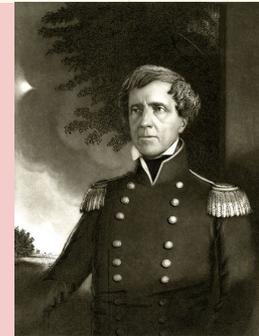
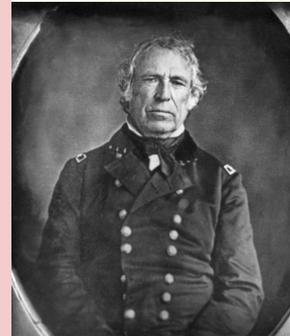


The War and Its Conclusion

- U.S. military strategy had three main objectives:
 - 1) Take control of northern Mexico, including New Mexico
 - 2) Seize California
 - 3) Capture Mexico City
- Commanders
 - General Zachary Taylor (1st objective)
 - General Stephen Watts Kearny (N.M and then to Cali)
 - General Winfield Scott (Veracruz to the Capital)
- The Capture of Mexico City



Genl. Scott's entrance into Mexico



The Mexican Cession, 1848

- **The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo****, signed in February 1848, was a triumph for American expansionism under which Mexico ceded nearly half its land to the United States.
- A Sign of Manifest Destiny
- Mexican citizens in the ceded territory were promised U.S. citizenship when the territories they were living in became states



U.S. TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS

