Chapter 13 – Manifest Destiny

**Destined to Expand**
- 1846 Oregon Territory
- 1844 Texas
- 1848 First Mexican Cession

**Westward Ho!**
Overland routes—long and arduous though they were—were one option for settlers going west. They packed all their belongings—at least all that would fit in a covered wagon—and headed for a new life.

- OREGON COUNTRY
  - Astoria
  - Fort Vancouver
- BRITISH NORTH AMERICA
  - Council Bluffs
  - Nauvoo
  - Independence
  - St. Louis

- INDIAN TERRITORY
  - Fort Boise
  - Fort Hall
  - Fort Laramie
  - Fort Kearney
  - Fort Bridger
  - Fort Sutter
  - Monterey
  - San Francisco
  - Los Angeles
  - Santa Fe
  - Leavenworth

**Key Trails**
- **Mormon Trail**
- **Santa Fe Trail**
- **California Trail**
- **Fremont’s Route**
- **Oregon Trail**
Chapter 13 - Overview

• This chapter discusses the westward migration of the American people and the national belief in Manifest Destiny. It also describes the Texas Revolution, the War with Mexico, and the California gold rush.
Chapter 13 – Section 1

- Mountain Men and the Rendezvous
  - Mountain men were fur trappers & explorers
- Mountain Men Open the West
  - They explored the Far West
- The Lure of the West
  - Land speculators bought huge areas of land
- The Trail to Santa Fe
  - Trail was from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Oregon Fever
  - Thousands of people went to Oregon
- The Mormon Trail
  - Brigham Young led Mormons to Utah
Santa Fe Trail

- Trail that connected Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Oregon Trail

- Trail that connected Independence, Missouri to Oregon Country.
Mormons

• In 1847 Brigham Young led the Mormons to Utah.

• More than 15,000 Mormons made the journey.
Chapter 13 – Section 2

- Spanish Texas
  - Texas belonged to Spain
- Mexican Independence Changes Texas
  - Texas now belonged to Mexico
- Rising Tensions in Texas
  - American settlers were not obeying Mexican laws
- Texans Revolt Against Mexico
  - Santa Anna ordered troops to go to Texas
- The Fight for Texas independence
  - In March 1836 Mexicans captured the Alamo
  - In April 1836 Texans defeated Mexicans
- Lone Star Republic
  - Texas became a country in 1836
Stephen F. Austin

- In 1821 he led 300 families to Texas (The Old Three Hundred).
- He is known as the “Father of Texas”.
Battle of the Alamo

- In March 1836 the Mexicans, under Gen. Santa Anna, defeated a Texas force at the Alamo which was commanded by William B. Travis.
Republic of Texas

• In 1836 Sam Houston defeated Santa Anna at San Jacinto.

• Texas became a country.
Chapter 13 – Section 3

• Americans Support Manifest Destiny
  ➢ The U.S. should stretch from ocean to ocean
• Troubles with Mexico
  ➢ The U.S. annexed Texas
• Capturing New Mexico and California
  ➢ U.S. forces quickly captured the Southwest
• The Invasion of Mexico
  ➢ U.S. forces slowly captured Mexico City
• The Mexican Cession
  ➢ The U.S. takes over the Southwest
• “From Sea to Shining Sea”
  ➢ The U.S. bought the Gadsden Purchase
James K. Polk

- He was the 11th President of the United States.
- He believed in manifest destiny.
Manifest Destiny

• Belief that the U.S. should own all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Mexican War

- 1846-1848
- Conflict arose over the annexation of Texas.
- The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war.
Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded the Southwest for $15 million.
Gadsden Purchase

- The U.S. paid Mexico $10 million for a strip of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico.
Chapter 13 – Section 4

- California Before the Rush
  - Only about 6,000 people lived in California
- Rush for Gold
  - In 1848 gold was discovered
- Life in the Mining Camps
  - Mining was brutally difficult
- Miners from Around the World
  - In 1849 thousands of people went to California
- Conflicts Among the Miners
  - Greed, anger, & prejudice caused conflict
- The Impact of the Gold Rush
  - About 250,000 people now lived in California
Gold Rush

- In 1848 gold was discovered in Sutter’s Mill.
- Thousands of people went to California in 1849.
- They became known as “forty-niners”.
References


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• [www.abcclio-americanhistory.com](http://www.abcclio-americanhistory.com)

• World Wide Web

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