

# WEEK 4: 4/20 -4/24: U.S. HISTORY

## ASSIGNMENT CHECK-LIST: DUE BY MONDAY 4/27

- MONDAY:** Manifest Destiny & The Oregon Country Quiz – Complete the quiz using both your memory and the provided Week 3 Resources.
- TUESDAY:** Sectionalism Intro – Read the provided text on Sectionalism and Compromise. Highlight or underline the main ideas or principles to the following topics: Sectionalism, the three separate sections of the U.S., and The Missouri Compromise.
- WEDNESDAY:** Sectionalism & Compromise Maps - Complete the map assignment using Tuesday's material and the provided compromise recaps.
- THURSDAY:** 13.3 War With Mexico – As you read, answer questions 1-5 (located in the margins).
- FRIDAY:** Complete the War With Mexico Graphic Organizer using Thursday's material (If you're able, watch the War with Mexico video linked on Mrs. Sellers' website for additional information).

**REMEMBER:** Answers can be done on a print-out of the assignments or on a piece of paper. Pictures of your answers can be sent to your teacher via e-mail or Remind. You can also pick up this work as a packet from Cobb and turn it back to Cobb with your answers if you cannot access our websites, e-mail, or Remind.

Wishing you well! -Mrs. Sellers (SellersL@leonschools.net), Mr. Allen (AllenClyde@leonschools.net), & Mr. Sears (SearsS@leonschools.net)

## **MONDAY: MANIFEST DESTINY AND OREGON COUNTRY QUIZ:** Answer questions 1-6 below using your week 3 resources.

1. What is Manifest Destiny? \_\_\_\_\_
2. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: What drove people to travel out West during the 1800s?
  - A. To be closer to family and friends
  - B. Economic troubles in the East
  - C. Religion
  - D. To escape taxation without representation
3. In the early 1800s, the Oregon Country was a huge area of land located between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains. It was claimed by which four countries?
  - A. Great Britain, Spain, France, and The United States
  - B. Spain, Russia, Mexico, and Canada
  - C. The United States, Spain, Great Britain, and Russia
  - D. Mexico, France, Spain, and Italy
4. SELECT ALL THAT APPLY: In 1819, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams convinced Spain to sign the Adams-Onis Treaty. Under the treaty...
  - A. Spain gave up claims to the Oregon Country
  - B. Spain and The United States agreed to a joint occupation
  - C. Spain set the limits of its territory at the northern border of California
  - D. Spain transferred Florida to the United States
5. Fill in the blanks: American settlers began streaming into Oregon, most following the Oregon Trail, which began in \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri. The emigrants made the difficult, \_\_\_\_\_ mile journey carrying their belongings and supplies in wagons called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. MATCHING: Match the word, person, or phrase with the proper description.

YOUR ANSWER	DESCRIPTION	WORD/PERSON/PHRASE
1.	1. Supported the idea of Manifest Destiny & established the slogan of "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight" for the northern border of Oregon	A. Marcus and Narcissa Whitman
2.	2. Killed by the Cayuse Natives after their mission brought Measles to their tribe killing many of their children.	B. Emigrants
3.	3. People who leave their country (in this case pioneers who left the United States to go out West.	C. Mountain Men
4.	4. Fur trappers who lived in the Rocky Mountains and adopted Native American ways	D. President James K. Polk

**TUESDAY: SECTIONALISM INTRO:** Read the information on sectionalism below. As you read highlight or underling the main ideas of the following items: Sectionalism, the three separate sections of the U.S., and The Missouri Compromise.

### Growing Sectionalism

**Sectionalism**—differences in the goals and interests of different parts of the country. Such differences had existed since colonial times. Now, it seemed, they were growing sharper. In fact, they soon brought an end to the Era of Good Feelings.

In the early 1800s, three distinct sections developed in the United States—the North, the South, and the West. The North included New England and the Mid-Atlantic states. The South covered what is now the Southeast. The West included the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River. Geography, economics, and history all contributed to sectional differences and differing ways of life in the United States. As the differences grew deeper, however, people began to wonder whether sectionalism might divide the nation.

Each section of the country had a strong voice in Congress in the early 1800s. Henry Clay of Kentucky represented the West. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina spoke for Southern interests. Daniel Webster of Massachusetts protected the interests of New England. Each leader, although nationalist, remained concerned with protecting the interests of his own section of the country.

### Missouri Statehood

In 1819 the Missouri Territory asked Congress for admission as a state. Most Missouri settlers had come from Kentucky and Tennessee, which allowed slavery. They believed slavery ought to be legal in Missouri. Representative James Tallmadge proposed that Missouri gradually abolish slavery in order to be admitted to the Union. The House passed this plan, but the Senate blocked it.

At the time, the population in the North was slightly larger than in the slave states of the South. Consequently, the North had 105 members in the House of Representatives compared to the South's 81 members.

Representation in the Senate was balanced, with 11 slave states and 11 free states. The addition of Missouri as a free state would put the South in the minority in both houses of Congress.

### The Missouri Compromise

Debates in Congress heated to the boiling point. Fearing a split in the Union, Henry Clay suggested the Missouri Compromise. Clay proposed that Maine, in the Northeast, enter the Union as a free state. Missouri could then enter as a slave state. This would keep an even balance of power in the Senate—12 free states and 12 slave states.

The Missouri Compromise also addressed the question of slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase territory. The compromise drew a line west from the southern boundary of Missouri—at 36°30' N latitude. The compromise blocked slavery north of the line but permitted it south of the line.

The Missouri Compromise promised a temporary solution to sectional conflict. It did nothing to solve the basic problem, however. Americans who moved west took their different ways of life with them. Southerners wanted to take an economy based on slavery to their new homes. Northerners believed in labor by free people and wanted to establish that in the West. It was a disagreement that seemed to have no peaceful solution.

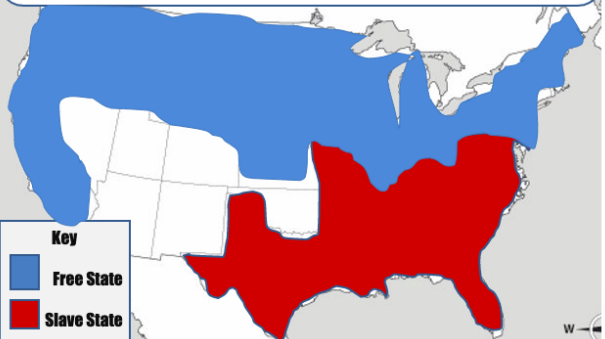
### Missouri Compromise

- 1820 agreement on territories entering the Union
- East-west line drawn through the Louisiana Purchase
- Missouri open to slavery but Maine free to keep balance of free & slave states



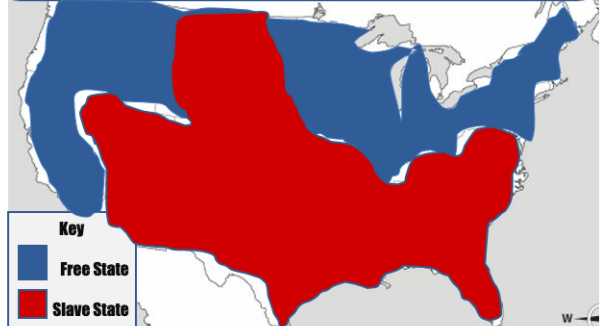
### Compromise of 1850

- California enters as a Free state; Texas is a slave state
- Stronger fugitive slave law to be enforced
- Slave trade banned in Washington, DC



### Kansas - Nebraska Act

- **Popular sovereignty** will decide if Kansas and Nebraska are free or slave states
- **Bloody Kansas** - riots across the state during voting
- **Republican Party** forms from Whigs and Free Soil Democrats to oppose slavery



**WEDNESDAY: SECTIONALISM & COMPROMISE MAPS:** Complete the Sectionalism review and maps below using the information from Tuesday’s assignment and the compromise recaps below. Make sure to use the same two colors for each map – don't forget to shade in the map keys!

**The Missouri Compromise, 1820** – First compromise on what to do with Western territories. Balance needed to keep both sides happy. Still an aging Thomas Jefferson thought it was the death “knell of the Union” because America could not remain so divided.

**The Compromise of 1850** – Most of the new territories acquired during the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) were below the Missouri Compromise parallel 36°30’ north. Northern Congressmen wanted to modify the Compromise so that a balance could be kept.

**Kansas Nebraska Act, 1854** - Northern Democrat Stephen Douglas hoped popular sovereignty would enable democracy to decide about slavery, so he would not have to take a side on the issue. The Act was created to open thousands of new farms and allow for a Transcontinental Railroad.

**1. WHAT IS SECTIONALISM?**

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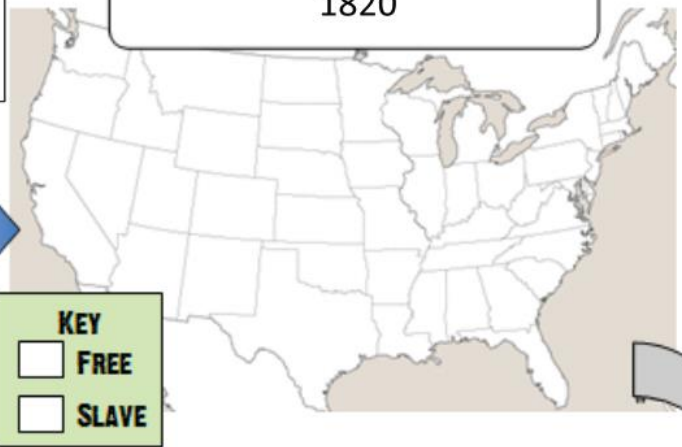
**2. HOW ARE THE THREE REGIONS DIFFERENT?**

WEST:

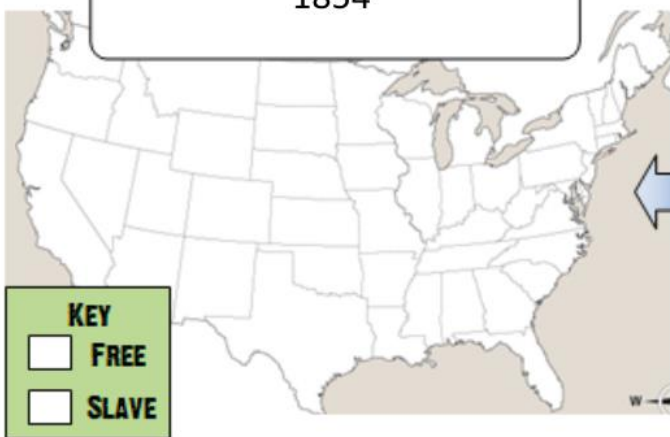
SOUTH:

NORTH:

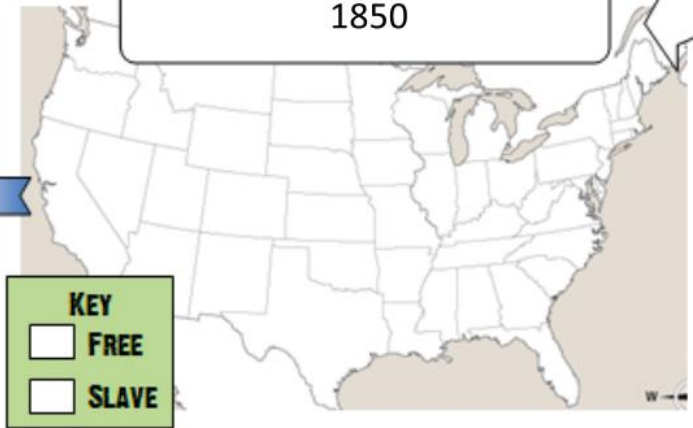
**THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820**



**KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854**



**THE COMPROMISE OF 1850**



# War With Mexico

SS.8.A.4.1; SS.8.A.4.3; SS.8.A.4.4; SS.8.A.4.8; SS.8.G.2.2; SS.8.G.4.4

## ANALYZING MAPS

1. Study the paths of the Mountain and Cimarron Routes on the Santa Fe Trail map. What might have been the advantages and disadvantages of each route for traders in the 1800s?

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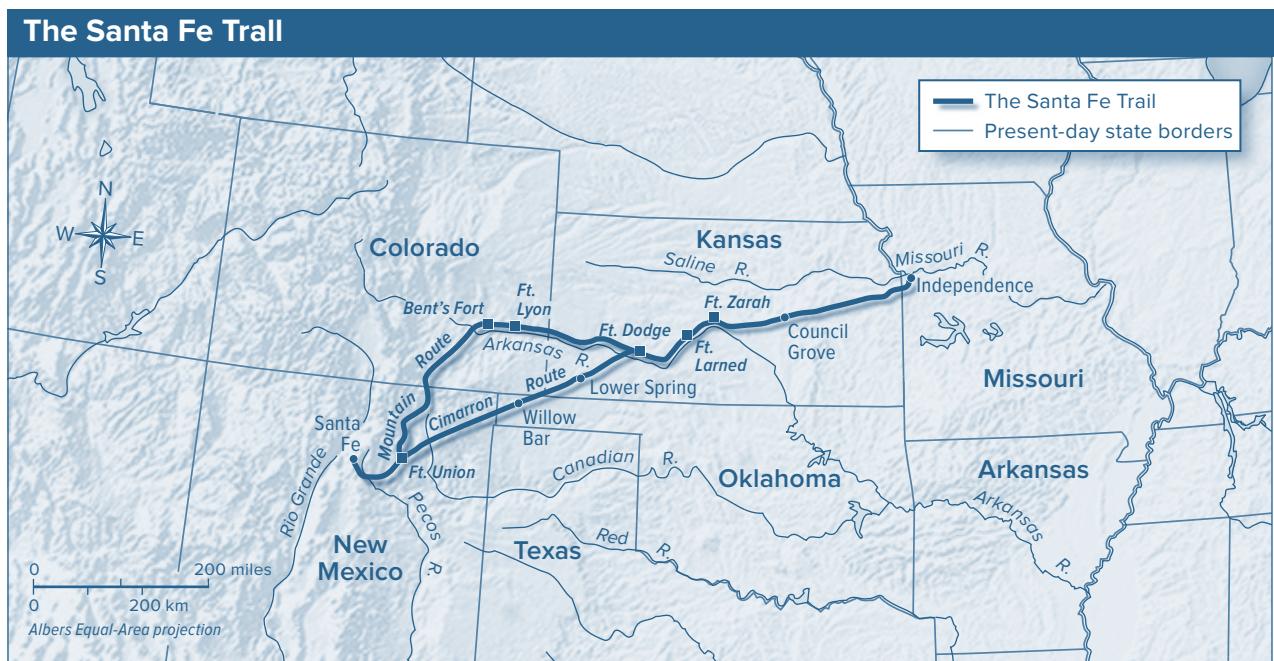
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## The New Mexico Territory

In the early 1800s, the New Mexico Territory was a vast region between Texas and California. It included all of the present-day states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Native Americans had lived in New Mexico for thousands of years. In the late 1500s, Spanish conquistadors claimed it for Spain, and Spanish missionaries soon followed. Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, and the New Mexico Territory became part of Mexico.

The Mexican government welcomed American traders to New Mexico, hoping more trade would boost the economy. In 1821 William Becknell became the first American trader to reach Santa Fe, a settlement founded more than two hundred years earlier by the Spanish. Becknell's route became known as the Santa Fe Trail.

The Santa Fe Trail soon became a busy trade route. As trade increased, more and more Americans settled in New Mexico. Some began to believe that acquiring New Mexico for the United States was part of the nation's Manifest Destiny.



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LESSON 3 SUMMARY, *continued*

## California’s Spanish Culture

Spanish explorers and missionaries settled California in the 1700s. The Spanish built a chain of missions along the coast. They wanted to convert Native Americans to Christianity and the Spanish way of life. Native Americans on the missions farmed and worked at weaving and other crafts.

After Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, California became a part of Mexico. Mexican settlers bought mission lands and set up huge ranches called **ranchos**. Native Americans worked the land in return for food and shelter, but the ranch owners, called **rancheros**, treated them very poorly.

An American army officer named John C. Frémont traveled to California in the 1840s. After Frémont wrote about the region’s mild climate and vast natural resources, more Americans came to California. Many began to talk about adding California to the Union. If California became a state, the Pacific Ocean would become the nation’s western border. For many Americans, it seemed clear that California was a part of the nation’s Manifest Destiny.

## Conflict Begins

President James K. Polk was determined to get both the New Mexico and California territories from Mexico. Relations between the United States and Mexico, however, were not friendly. A major problem was a dispute over the border between Texas and Mexico. The United States said the border was the Rio Grande, the river to the south. Mexico said it was the Nueces River, 150 miles farther north.

Polk sent a representative to Mexico to propose a deal. The United States would pay \$30 million to buy New Mexico and California as long as Mexico accepted the Rio Grande as the Texas border. Mexican leaders refused to discuss the offer. Instead, they declared that they intended to reclaim Texas for Mexico.

To pressure Mexico, Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor to lead U.S. troops into the disputed territory near the Rio Grande. Mexican leaders viewed this action as an invasion of their country. Polk hoped that Mexican soldiers would fire first. They did. On May 13, 1846, Congress passed a declaration of war against Mexico.

### 2. DRAWING CONCLUSIONS

What would be the advantages of having the Pacific Ocean as the nation’s western border?

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### 3. IDENTIFYING POINTS OF VIEW

How did the U.S. interpret the skirmish that took place when General Zachary Taylor led troops into the disputed territory near the Rio Grande?

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How did Mexico interpret the action?

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**LESSON 3 SUMMARY, continued**

**ANALYZING MAPS**

4. Although President Polk and many Democrats supported the war, many other Americans did not. Look at the map and the lands the United States stood to gain. Why do you think many Northerners were against the war?

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**ANALYZING MAPS**

5. Refer to the map of the war with Mexico. Which route did General Kearny follow from Missouri to Santa Fe?

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**A War Plan**

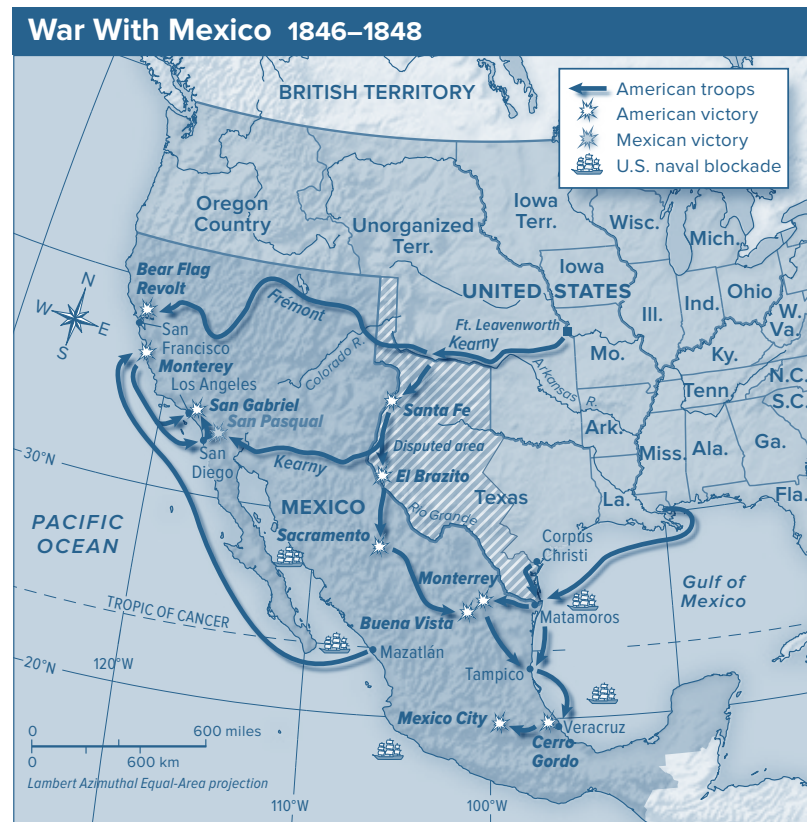
Polk planned to win the war by accomplishing three goals:

1. Drive Mexican forces out of Texas
2. Take control of New Mexico and California
3. Capture Mexico City

By 1847, Zachary Taylor had accomplished the first goal in Texas. General Stephen Kearny made progress toward the second goal by capturing Santa Fe and then heading toward California.

**California Uprising**

Even before the war officially began, American settlers in California had begun a revolt against Mexico. Led by General John C. Frémont, the settlers quickly drove Mexican officials from the area and declared independence. They renamed California the Bear Flag Republic. Within a month, American warships sailed into the ports of San Francisco and San Diego and claimed the republic for the United States.

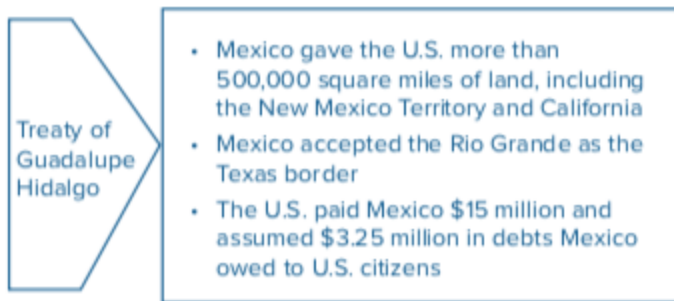


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Despite huge losses, Mexico refused to surrender. President Polk then sent General Winfield Scott and his troops to attack Mexico City, the nation's capital. Scott landed at Veracruz and fought his way to Mexico City, capturing it in September 1847. Polk's plan for winning the war had succeeded.

## Peace Terms

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed on February 2, 1848, officially ended the war. With the lands gained under the treaty, the dream of Manifest Destiny was now complete.



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## WAR WITH MEXICO: GRAPHIC ORGANIZER

What was each side fighting for in the Mexican-American War? List the main reasons, key events, and key people that led Mexico and the United States to take up arms.

MEXICO	THE UNITED STATES

**NAME THE TREATY THAT OFFICIALLY ENDED THE WAR AND LIST THE THREE MAIN TERMS OF THE TREATY:**

TREATY NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_