



1. **annexation** formal joining of one political region to another
2. **Southerners (United States)** supported annexation of Texas
3. **Northerners (United States)** opposed annexation of Texas
4. **Manifest Destiny** a belief that the U.S. was meant to expand all the way across North America 
5. **political parties** groups who help elect government officials and influence government policies
6. **nominated** chose as a candidate
7. **joint resolution** formal expression of intent by both houses of Congress
8. **Convention of 1845** (Texas) meeting, at which delegates approved the annexation of Texas to the U.S. and a new state constitution
9. **Texas Admission Act** (U.S.) law signed by the U.S. President James K Polk in 1845 that added Texas to the Union as a state
10. **28th State** Texas 
11. **James Pinckney Henderson** first governor of the state of Texas
12. **biennial** happening every two years
13. **corporations** companies that sell shares of ownership to investors to raise money
14. **Democratic Party** strong in Texas, usually represented views of farmers and small business owners
15. **Whig Party** not supported by Texans, stood for banking and large business
16. **Republican Party** almost no support in Texas, believed in a ban of slavery in the U.S
17. **Know-Nothing Party** officially called the American Party - little support in Texas, supported slavery and wanted to keep immigrants and Catholics out of the government

1. **1836** Texas declared independence from Mexico
2. **1845** Texas annexed to US *Texas became a state*
3. **1846 - 1848** U.S.-Mexican War
4. **offensive** a military forward troop advance
5. **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** Treaty that ended the U.S. - Mexican War
6. **cede** to officially give up
7. **Mexican Cession** land turned over to the United States, including California, Utah and New Mexico territories.
8. **Compromise of 1850** Plan to resolve the border and slavery issues.
9. **reservations** areas of land reserved for American Indians
10. **Alabama-Coushatta** Group of Indians allowed to stay in Texas because they had helped in the Texas Revolution and in the Runaway Scrape. They now occupy one of only three Indian reservations in Texas.

Western Expansion and Conflict

Chapter 16

Section 1



MAIN IDEAS

1. The United States and Mexico went to war over issues involving Texas and California.
2. Many Texans took part in the U.S.–Mexican War.
3. The United States defeated Mexico in 1847.

Key Terms and People

Zachary Taylor sent in 1845 to Texas to protect the state from Mexican attack

John S. "Rip" Ford Ranger recognized for bravery in the war

offensive a major troop advance

Winfield Scott commander of the U.S. army that captured the Mexican port of Veracruz in 1847

Section Summary

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT

The U.S.-Mexican War occurred because many Mexicans feared that the annexation of Texas was just a first step toward the annexation of Mexico. The war is sometimes called the Mexican-American War or the Mexican War.

Another reason for the war involved a dispute over the boundary between Mexico and Texas. Mexico claimed that the Nueces River marked the boundary. The United States supported the Texas claim that the Rio Grande was the boundary. In addition, many U.S. citizens wanted to be paid for damage done to their businesses and property in Mexico. U.S. leaders were angry because Mexico had ordered U.S. settlers to leave the Mexican territory of California.

President James K. Polk sent General **Zachary Taylor** and thousands of soldiers to protect Texas. On April 25, 1846, a force of 1,600 Mexican cavalry attacked more than 60 U.S. soldiers across the Rio Grande. Most of the U.S. troops were

List two reasons war broke out between the United States and Mexico.

captured, and 11 were killed. Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846.

TEXANS IN THE WAR

Thousands of volunteers rushed to join the army when war was declared. Many welcomed a chance to fight, and get revenge for suffering experienced during the Revolution. Among them, several Texas Rangers served as army scouts. **John S. "Rip" Ford**, John Coffee Hays, and Ben McCulloch were recognized for their leadership and bravery during the war. Some Rangers' actions caused problems when they refused to follow orders. Many Mexicans feared the Rangers calling them "devils."

→ Santa Anna was back in charge of Mexico and many Texans wanted to fight him again.

Underline a reason Texans volunteered.

A U.S. VICTORY

After winning a few major battles in Texas, Taylor began an **offensive**. He defeated a Mexican army at Monterrey and pushed farther into Mexico, defeating an even larger Mexican army at Buena Vista. Taylor became a hero but was replaced as commander by General **Winfield Scott**. In 1847 General Winfield Scott and some 9,000 troops landed on the Mexican coast near Veracruz. From there they moved inland and captured Mexico City by mid-September. Most fighting ended on September 14, 1847, when U.S. troops raised the American flag over the National Palace in Mexico City. Some 116,000 U.S. soldiers had served in the war. Most of those who died lost their lives to disease rather than to battle. More than 60 Texans died in battle, and more than 270 Texans died from disease or accidents. Many lives were lost and much property was destroyed in Mexico.

→ This time they fought in Mexico city.

What killed most soldiers in the U.S.-Mexican war?

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Analyzing What do you think was the definitive battle of the U.S.-Mexican War and why?

Western Expansion and Conflict

Chapter 16

Section 2



MAIN IDEAS

1. The United States gained new territory after the Mexican War, leading to debates about slavery.
2. Many Tejanos faced discrimination as a result of the Mexican War.
3. The population of Texas grew in the 1840s and 1850s, largely through immigration.

Key Terms and People

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty signed in 1848 officially ending the Mexican War
Mexican Cession some 529,000 miles ceded by Mexico to the United States
Compromise of 1850 a plan to settle border conflict whereby Texas was paid \$10 million to give up its claim to land in present-day New Mexico

Section Summary

THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

On February 2, 1848, U.S. diplomat Nicholas Trist and Mexican officials signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, officially ending the Mexican War. Mexico recognized the annexation of Texas, with the Rio Grande as the state's border. The United States agreed to cover the \$3.25 million in claims that its citizens had against the Mexican government. Mexico ceded some 529,000 square miles of its northern territory to the United States for \$15 million. Mexicans living in this region, known as the **Mexican Cession**, were to be granted all the rights of U.S. citizenship.

The U.S. Congress was divided over the issue of slavery in the new territories. Pro-slavery legislators wanted slavery to be allowed in the new territories, while antislavery legislators wanted to ban it. The **Compromise of 1850**, a plan by Senator Henry Clay, was an attempt to settle the dispute. The compromise included a \$10 million payment to Texas by the U.S. government for the state to give up its claim to land in present-day New

What did Mexico gain from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

Mexico. Texas voters approved the plan. The state government needed the money to pay its debt. The U.S. government then established the present-day border between Texas and New Mexico.

TEJANOS AND THE WAR

Since the Texas Revolution, many Tejanos had been treated with suspicion and distrust by other Texans. Their loyalty was called in question. The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** guaranteed that Tejanos would receive equal protection under the law. Many Tejanos, however, experienced discrimination. Some were forced to leave under threats of violence. Despite this, many remained in Texas, some becoming political leaders.

NEW MIGRATION TO TEXAS

In 1850 the Texas population was 212,592. By 1860 it had risen to 604,215. The African American population rose also, from more than 58,000 in 1850 to 183,000 in 1860. Fewer than 800 free African Americans lived in Texas. The Texas population also included more than 12,000 Tejanos, most of whom lived in the southern region of the state. Many Europeans also came to Texas at this time. Immigrants arrived from Ireland, Germany, France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Jewish immigrants settled in Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio. Norway, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium were also represented

List three European countries from which immigrants came to Texas.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Summarizing Summarize the main events following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Western Expansion and Conflict**Chapter 16****Section 3****MAIN IDEAS**

1. The Texas Rangers protected Texans on the frontier.
2. Conflict between frontier settlers and American Indians led to the creation of reservations.
3. Texas Indians were forced to leave the state.

Key Terms and People

reservations limited areas of land reserved for American Indians.

Robert S. Neighbors Federal Indian agent who helped the Indians with their move to Indian Territory

Section Summary**CONFLICTS ON THE FRONTIER**

The movement of settlers onto the lands of American Indians created conflicts. The Texas Rangers, who had horses and the new Colt six-shooter, were effective at frontier warfare. The federal government agreed to pay the Rangers to guard the frontier. Rangers patrolled the frontier throughout the 1850s and fought several battles with the Comanches.

What were the Rangers paid to do?

ESTABLISHING FRONTIER FORTS

The federal government built forts to protect settlers and travel routes. By 1849 a line of forts stretched from the Rio Grande to the Trinity River. When settlers moved west of the original line of forts, the army abandoned those forts and built new ones farther west. The army built yet another line of forts across West Texas during the 1850s. The forts were too far apart to protect settlers or prevent them from moving west, however.

Why did the forts fail? Give two reasons.

THE RESERVATION POLICY

Due to the continuing conflicts, the United States government decided to move the Texas Indians onto

Section 3, continued

reservations—limited areas of land reserved for American Indians. In 1854 the U.S. Army opened the Brazos Indian Reservation just south of Fort Belknap. About 2,000 American Indians settled there. These Indians used part of their land for farming. They received supplies and cattle from the federal government. A Comanche Indian Reservation was created some 40 miles away. About 450 Penateka Comanches settled there. Government agents taught the Comanches how to farm, but the Comanches had little success. A drought complicated matters. A planned reservation for the Lipan Apaches failed because the Apaches refused to move onto the land.

Underline two reasons reservations failed.

THE REMOVAL OF TEXAS INDIANS

The creation of reservations did not end conflicts. By the late 1850s, some Texans were calling for an end to the system. They wanted American Indians totally removed from the state. By 1859 the Texas Indians living on the Brazos and Comanche Indian Reservations had been removed to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. Federal Indian agent **Robert S. Neighbors** helped the Indians with their difficult move. The Alabama-Coushattas were allowed to stay in Texas. During the Runaway Scrape, the Alabama-Coushattas had aided settlers fleeing east. In 1854 Texas granted the Alabama-Coushattas 1,280 acres of land in Polk County. Today the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, the Tigua Reservation near El Paso, and the Kickapoo Reservation near Eagle Pass are the only Indian reservations in Texas.

CHALLENGE ACTIVITY

Critical Thinking: Summarizing Summarize the main reasons the reservations were created.

Section 3, *continued*

DIRECTIONS On the line provided before each statement, write **T** if a statement is true and **F** if a statement is false. If the statement is false, write a corrected statement on the line after the false statement.

- _____ 1. The federal government agreed to pay Rangers to guard the frontier from attack.

- _____ 2. Forts were a success in preventing conflicts between Texans and American Indians.

- _____ 3. The Comanches learned to farm their reservation successfully.

- _____ 4. The Apaches refused to move onto a reservation.

- _____ 5. Texans called for the removal of American Indians from the state.

- _____ 6. No reservations remain in Texas today.
