

Crises and Build-Up to the Civil War

Ruether 19-20

Constitutional Crisis Jigsaw!

Homework

- Read the two articles on the Mexican-American War for Thursday
- Directions on the website

- Block Agenda
 - War of 1812
 - Manifest Destiny
 - Country's Geographical changes leading up to Civil War
 - Mexican-American War

Warm Up

- What do you know about...
- War of 1812?
- Manifest Destiny?
- Relationship between Texas and Mexico?



[War of 1812](#)

War of 1812

- Causes:
 - British attempt to restrict U.S. trade
 - Royal Navy's **impressment** of American sailors
 - The American desire to expand
- British, Natives, and Canadians vs. U.S.
 - British vs. France (Napoleon)
 - **Both tried to cut the other off from the U.S.**
 - Each side is trying to get the other cut off
 - U.S. is sort of stuck in the middle

War of 1812

- **Andrew Jackson**, John Quincy Adams, **James Monroe**, and William Henry Harrison become popular
- Treaty of Ghent
 - End of the war
 - U.S. gave up on impressment
 - Britain left Canada
 - Battle of New Orleans (after the treaty)
 - **Andrew Jackson becomes the hero**

Impact of 1812

- No real winner, though Americans feel like the win after New Orleans
 - Didn't really accomplish what they wanted to
- "Era of Good Feelings"
 - James Monroe (Napoleonic Wars over; Victory in 1812; Patriotism)
 - National Purpose
 - Desire for Unity
- The demise of the Federalist Party (anti-war, unpatriotic)
- **Expansionism!!!!**

Manifest Destiny

Manifest: clear or obvious

Destiny: fate or future

Analysis

Please jot these questions down in your notes

- What do you see in this painting?
- The floating white woman in this painting is heading West.
- What do you think she represents?
- How is this symbolized in the painting?

John Gast,
American
Progress, 1872



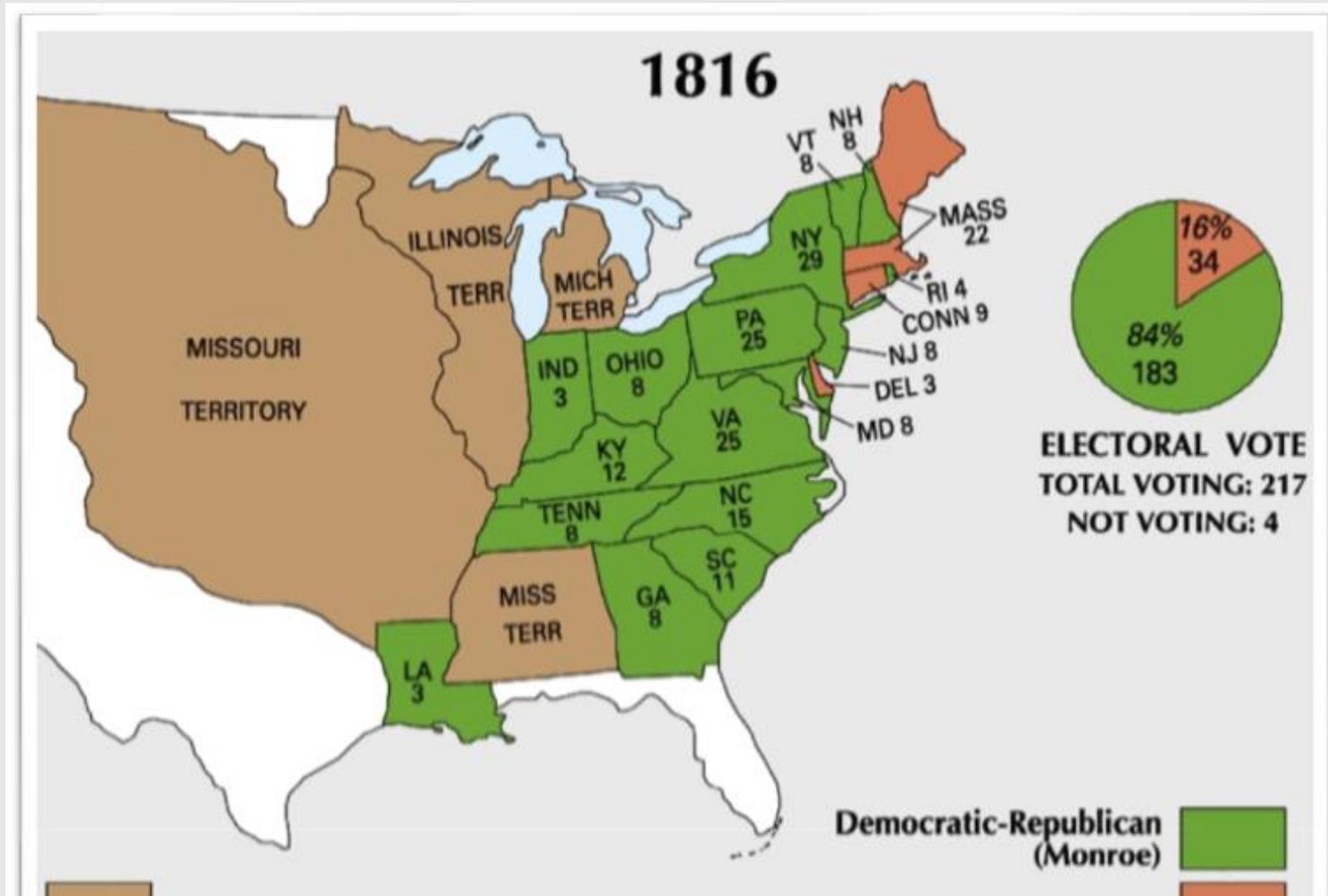


Map of the United States, 1872

MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
TERRITORIES
PHILADELPHIA
1872

1872, America and Manifest Destiny

- By 1872, the United States had already expanded to the Pacific Ocean.
- This is after the Louisiana Purchase, after the War with Mexico.
- So this painting is basically celebrating what had already happened.



U.S. Map,
1816



John Melish, Map
of the U.S. with the
contiguous British
and Spanish
Possessions, 1816



Melish Map

John Melish could have drawn the map of the United States to just include American territory. Instead he drew the continent from sea to sea. Why did he choose to draw the map this way?

Melish's Explanation

To present the country this way was desirable . . . The map shows at a glance the whole extent of the United States territory from sea to sea. In tracing the probable expansion of the human race from east to west, the mind finds an agreeable resting place on its western limits. The view is complete and leaves nothing to be wished for. It also adds to the beauty and symmetry of the map.

- How does John Melish justify drawing the map as if the country stretches from sea to sea?

Sullivan Reading

- Why did Americans think they were so special?
- Are you surprised by the reasons that O'Sullivan gives for expansion? Do you think he really believes that God wants Americans to expand?
- This theory that Americans are special is called "American Exceptionalism." It's this idea that America has had such a unique history and has become so powerful that there's something special about it.
 - What do you think about this theory?

Geographical Changes



Please use your textbook and read section 8.3



Fill out the map with the correct geographic locations and dates of ownership



Please write 2-3 sentences explaining each of the land expansions on the back or the map or another sheet of paper.

U.S. Territorial Acquisitions, 1803–1853





Mexico

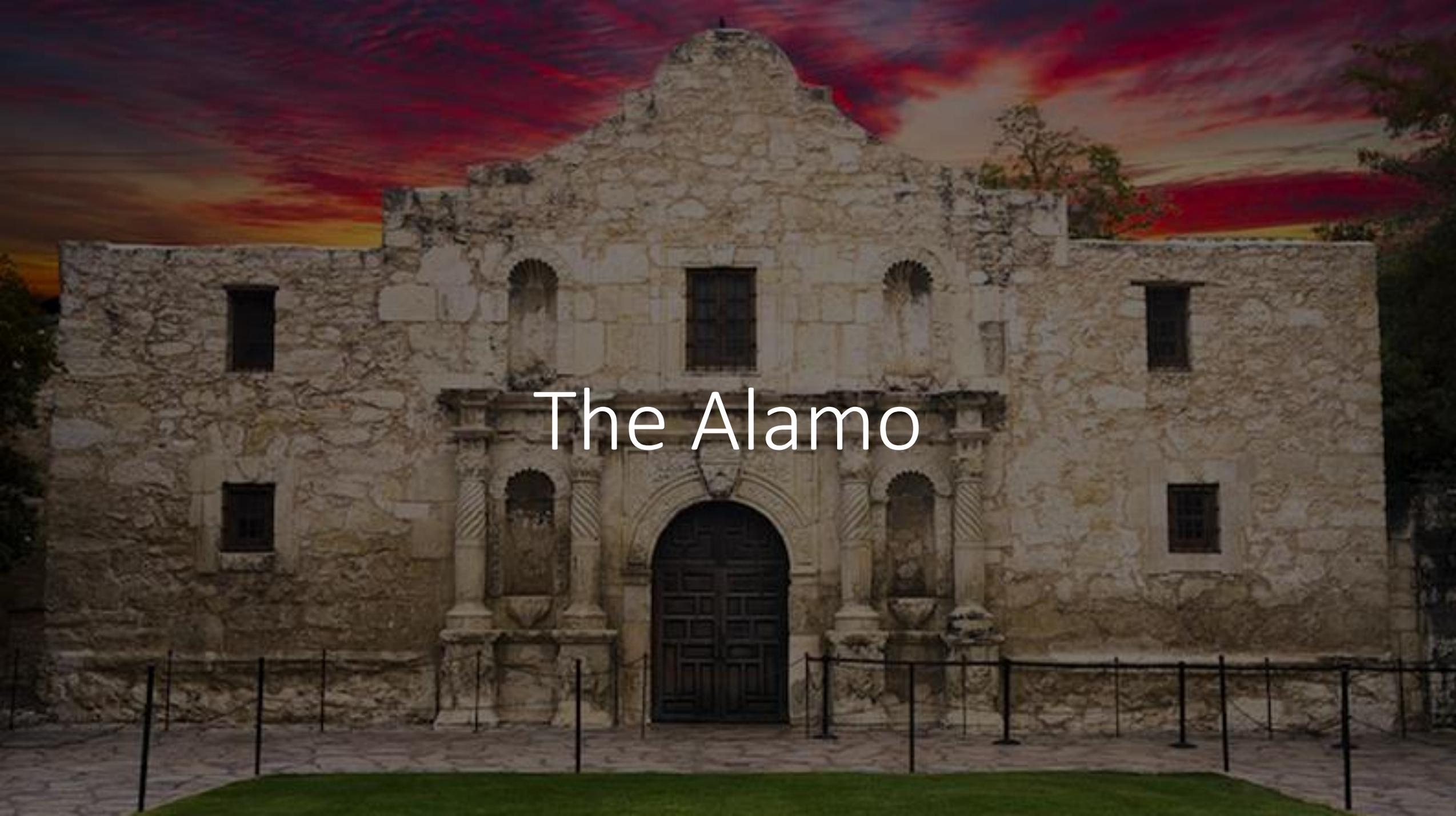
- **Mexico declares independence** in 1821 from Spain
- The country of Mexico included present day Texas, California, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada
- **These areas were sparsely populated, and Mexico encouraged American immigration.**
- In 1823, Mexico gives large land grants to Stephen F. Austin (Father of Texas) in order to encourage flow of immigrants into Texas.

Mexico
Before the
War



Tension Builds

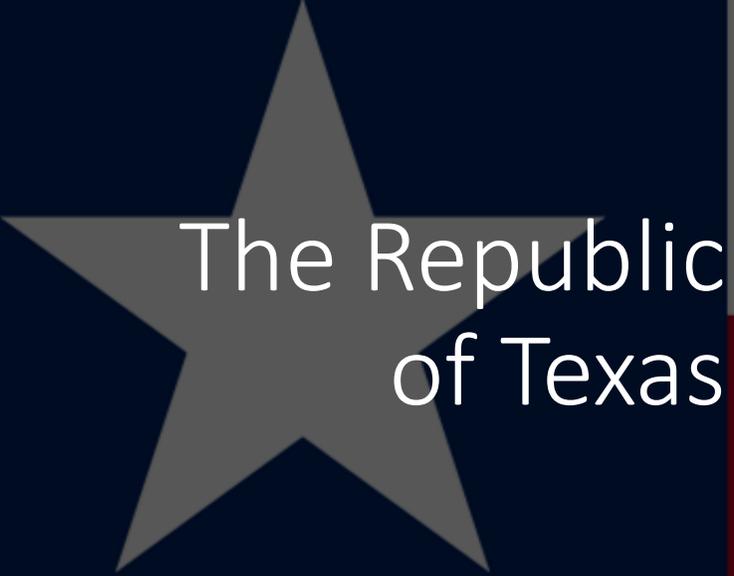
- Mexico starts to clamp down on immigration
 - Sets limits on numbers
 - **Forbids slaves from being brought in**
- By 1830, 30,000 American settlers in Texas
- When Mexican government refused to help settlers with Native American violence, an independence movement forms
- The **Texas War for Independence** begins in 1835
 - [Remember the Alamo!!](#)

A photograph of the Alamo mission in San Antonio, Texas, captured at sunset. The building's facade is made of light-colored, textured stone. The central entrance features a large, dark, arched double door. Above the door is a decorative archway with intricate carvings. The facade is punctuated by several windows: a large central window with a dark shutter, and smaller windows on either side, some with decorative arched openings above them. The sky is a dramatic mix of deep reds, oranges, and yellows, with some dark clouds. In the foreground, a black metal railing runs across the scene, and a small patch of green grass is visible at the bottom center.

The Alamo

Things Get Ugly

- **1835 Oct. 2** – Mexican troops attempt to retrieve a cannon that had been given to colonists for protection from Indian attack. The skirmish that ensues is considered the opening battle of the Texas Revolution.
- **1835 Nov. 24** – The Texas Rangers organization is officially established by Texas' provisional government. Although Stephen F. Austin had hired 10 frontiersmen as "rangers" to help protect his colonists against Indian raids in 1823, not until 1835 was the law-enforcement group formally organized.
- **1836 March 2** – The Texas Declaration of Independence is adopted at Washington-on-the-Brazos.
- **1836 March 6** – A 13-day siege of the **Alamo** by Mexican troops led by Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna ends on this day with a battle in which all remaining defenders are killed. (Davey Crockett)
- **1836 March 27** – About 350 Texan prisoners, including their commander James Fannin, are executed at Goliad by order of Santa Anna. An estimated 30 Texans escape.
- **1836 April 21** – In a battle starting about 4:30 p.m. and lasting 18 minutes, Texan troops led by Sam Houston defeat the Mexican army commanded by Santa Anna at San Jacinto near present-day Houston. Houston reports that 630 Mexican troops were killed and 730 were taken prisoner. Of the Texas troops, nine of a force of 910 were killed or mortally wounded, and 30 were less seriously wounded.



The Republic of Texas

- From 1836 until 1845 Texas is an independent nation
 - Wanted to be annexed immediately by US
 - US refused in order to avoid conflict with Mexico and slavery debates that would arise
 - **Border conflicts with Mexico will continue and eventually lead to the Mexican-American War, as soon as the US annexes Texas.**

Warm Up



What is 1-2 things you learned from the readings?



What is 1-2 things you remember from yesterday?

Mexican-American War

- What were the key causes of the Mexican-American War?
- What was American opinion on the war? Why?
- What are the key outcomes of the Mexican-American War?
- What are the key differences between the Mexican depiction of the Mexican-American War and the American? **Be specific.**
- Are these differences significant in shaping your understanding of the war? Why or why not?
- How do these events connect to the American ideals of the time period? Did one effect the other?

Mexican-American War

- Ken Burns, The West