Essential Question: How did the ideals of manifest destiny and the outcome of the Mexican-American War lead to U.S. expansion to the Pacific Ocean?

Main Idea 1:
Many Americans believed that the nation had a manifest destiny to claim new lands in the West.

- Americans believed they could build a new, better ______________ founded on ______________ principles.
- The United States had a booming ______________ and ______________ in the 1840s.
- Needed more space for ______________, ranches, ______________, and ______________.
- Looked to the ______________.
- Some believed it was ______________ manifest destiny, or ______________ ______________, to settle all land to the ______________.
- Question was whether ______________ would be ______________ in new ______________.

Acquiring New Territory

- Democrat ______________ ______________ elected in 1844; favored acquiring ______________ and ______________.

Oregon
- Polk avoided war with ______________ over ______________ and negotiated treaty for land south of ______________ ______________ parallel.
- Oregon organized as ______________ in ______________.

Texas
- Texas ______________ in 1845, but this action ______________ Mexico.
California under Mexico

- Mexico had lost __________ but controlled other __________ in the present-day Southwest— __________ ____________, Arizona, ____________, and California.
- The __________ system was important in __________, carrying out huge __________ and ranching operations using __________ __________ labor.
- While working at the __________, many California __________ who labored at the missions __________ of European __________.
  - In __________, Mexico won its __________ from __________.
  - Mexican officials __________ the __________ system.
- Land __________ given to __________ California __________
- Created vast __________, or __________
- Worked by __________, or __________
- About 3,200 __________, or __________, were in __________ in the early 1820s.
- __________, settlers from the __________ __________ __________, started to arrive in __________ numbers. They began calling for __________.

Mexican-American War

Conflict Breaks Out

- The __________ __________ and __________ were engaged in border __________.
- __________ __________ went to Mexico to try to buy __________ __________ and California for __________. Mexican officials __________ to __________ to him.
- Polk ordered General __________ __________ and his __________ into the border region around the __________ __________ in 1846.
- U.S. troops __________ with __________ in April.

War Begins

- Congress declared __________ on __________ in April.
- Taylor’s forces won __________ south of the Rio Grande in __________.
- General __________ __________ __________ seized control of __________ __________

Bear Flag Revolt

Settlers

- Only about __________ Americans were in __________ in 1846, in contrast to about __________ Californios.
Revolt
- Americans seized _______________ and declared _______________ to be an independent _______________ on June 14, starting the _______________ _______________ _______________.

John C. Frémont
- Frémont, leader of a U.S. Army _______________ expedition, entered _______________ to support its _______________.

U.S. Forces
- U.S. naval and _______________ forces _______________ California in June 1846 and claimed _______________ for the _______________ _______________.

War’s End
Buena Vista
- General Taylor’s forces _______________ the Mexican army under _______________ _______________ at Buena Vista in February 1847.
- The Mexican _______________ had _______________ overnight.
- It was a _______________ battle with heavy _______________ on _______________ sides.

Veracruz
- General Winfield Scott’s forces _______________ the _______________ of _______________ in March 1847.
- Veracruz was the _______________ fortress in _______________.

Mexico City
- Scott’s troops took _______________ _______________ in September 1847 after a brave _______________ by Mexican _______________.

Main Idea 2:
As a result of the Mexican-American War, the United States added territory in the Southwest.
- Treaty of _______________ _______________ officially _______________ the war in 1848
- The treaty _______________ size of United States by almost _______________ percent
- Mexican _______________ included present-day _______________, Nevada, and _______________, and parts of _______________, New Mexico, _______________, and Wyoming
- Mexicans in the _______________ areas were “_______________ in the _______________ enjoyment of their _______________ and _______________, and secured in the _______________ exercise of their _______________.”
- Also included area _______________ by _______________ north of Rio Grande
- In the _______________ Purchase of 1853, the United States paid _______________ for southern parts of present-day _______________ and _______________ _______________.
- The _______________ Purchase _______________ the United States.
  - It secured a southern _______________ for a _______________ railroad on _______________ soil.
Main Idea 3:
American settlement in the Mexican Cession produced conflict and a blending of cultures.

Surge of American Settlers

- Americans _______________ into the _______________.
- New _______________ battled longtime _______________ to control _______________,
  water, and _______________.
- Most _______________, Mexican Americans, and _______________ _______________ _______________
  faced _______________, economic, and social _______________ from settlers.

Cultural Encounters

- Different _______________ shaped one another in the _______________ despite _______________.
- Names of places showed _______________ and _______________ _______________ heritage.
- _______________ and Native American _______________ and _______________ also
  shaped many local _______________.

Check out some of Mexico’s influence in the name of many cities in California!

- Some names are spiritual:
  - Los Angeles – the _______  Sacramento – sacrament  Merced – mercy

- Others are based on the local flora and fauna:
  - El Cerrito – the little hill  Vacaville – cow town  Milpitas – corn fields
  - Campo – field  Los Osos – the bears  Paso Robles – pass of the oaks
  - Calabasas – pumpkins  Las Flores – the flowers  Borrego Springs – lamb springs
  - Fresno – ash tree  Dos Palos – two sticks  Madera – wood
  - Salinas – salt ponds  Alcatraz – pelican  Sausalito – small willow grove

- Some are historical:
  - Oroville – gold town  Mission Viejo – old mission  Corona – crown

- Some tell you nice things about the landscape:
  - La Mesa – the table  Linda – beautiful  Buena Vista – good view
  - Chula Vista – cool view  Campo – field  El Sobrante – the surplus

- Others are more mysterious:
  - Escondido – hidden  El Cajon – the drawer/box  Chico – boy, or small