

Expanding Markets and Moving West

New technologies create links to new markets. Economic opportunity and “manifest destiny” encourage Americans to head west. The U.S. gains territory in a war with Mexico.

Expanding Markets and Moving West

SECTION 1 The Market Revolution

SECTION 2 Manifest Destiny

SECTION 3 Expansion in Texas

SECTION 4 The War with Mexico

Section 1

The Market Revolution

Technological changes create greater interaction and more economic diversity among the regions of the nation.

SECTION

1 The Market Revolution

U.S. Markets Expand

Changing Economic Activities

- Early 1800s farm families self-sufficient; only buy what cannot make
- Mid-century farmers begin **specialization**—raise 1 or 2 cash crops
- **Market revolution**—people buy and sell goods rather than make them

The Entrepreneurial Spirit

- **Capitalism**—private control of means of production, used for profit
- Business capital (money, property, machines) fuels growing economy
- **Entrepreneurs** invest own money in new industries; great loss, profit

Continued . . .



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continued **U.S. Markets Expand****New Inventions**

- Inventor-entrepreneurs develop new products
- Charles Goodyear creates vulcanized rubber in 1839
- Elias Howe patents sewing machine; I. M. Singer adds foot treadle
- Factory production of clothing now possible; prices drop by over 75%

Impact on Household Economy

- Farmers begin using mechanized farm equipment; boost industry output
- Technology lowers cost of factory items; workers become consumers

SECTION

1

The Economic Revolution

Impact on Communication

- 1837, **Samuel F. B. Morse** develops electromagnetic **telegraph**:
 - messages tapped in code, carried by copper wire
 - businesses, railroads transmit information

Continued . . .



SECTION

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continued **The Economic Revolution****Impact on Transportation**

- 1807, Robert Fulton's steamboat goes 150 miles up Hudson in 32 hours
- By 1830 steamboats on western rivers cut freight costs, speed travel
- Water transport key for moving heavy machinery, raw materials
- Erie Canal heavily used, lowers cost; dozens of canals follow
- Canals connect Midwest farmers to Northeast and world markets

Continued . . .

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continued **The Economic Revolution**

Emergence of Railroads

- 1840s, shipping by railroad much costlier than by canal
- Railroads faster, operate in winter, go inland
- Early train travel uncomfortable for passengers
- By 1850s, railroads expand, cost drops, safety increased

SECTION

1

New Markets Link Regions

Effect of Regional Links

- Improved transportation, communication make regions interdependent
- By 1838 National Road extends from Cumberland, MD to Springfield, IL
- Growing links lead to development of regional specialties

Southern Agriculture

- Most of South agricultural; relies on cotton, tobacco, rice
- South lacks capital for factories; money tied up in land, slave

Continued . . .



SECTION

1

continued **New Markets Link Regions****Northeast Shipping and Manufacturing**

- Canals, railroads turn Northeast into center of American commerce
- New York City central link between U.S. farms and European markets
- Great rise in manufacturing: more, better, less expensive goods

Midwest Farming

- **John Deere** invents steel plow; farmers replace oxen with horses
- **Cyrus McCormick** invents mechanical reaper; 1 farmer can do work of 5
- Farmers shift from subsistence farming to growing cash crops



Section 2

Manifest Destiny

Americans move west, energized by their belief in the rightful expansion of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

SECTION

2 Manifest Destiny

The Frontier Draws Settlers

American Mission

- Before 1840, few Americans go to Louisiana Territory; many do after
- **Manifest destiny**—belief that U.S. destined to expand to Pacific Ocean

Attitudes Toward the Frontier

- Many settlers try fresh start in West after panic of 1837
- Land for farming, speculation important for building prosperity
- Merchants seeking new markets follow farmers, miners
- Oregon Territory harbors expand trade with Asia; serve Pacific fleet



SECTION

2

Settlers and Native Americans

Effects on Native American Communities

- Most Native Americans maintain own traditions even if forced to move
- Some assimilate into white culture; a few fight to keep whites out

The Black Hawk War

- In 1830s, settlers in Illinois, Iowa pressure natives to go west
- Chief Black Hawk leads rebellion in Illinois, Wisconsin Territory
- Sauk, Fox tribes defeated, forcibly moved west of the Mississippi

Continued . . .



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2

continued **Settlers and Native Americans****Middle Ground**

- Middle ground is area not dominated by Native Americans or settlers
- Good relations where settlers need Native American trading partners
- Middle ground west of Mississippi, result of 1830 Indian Removal Act

Continued . . .

SECTION

2

continued Settlers and Native Americans**Fort Laramie Treaty**

- Small numbers of displaced natives fight settlers moving west
- 1851 **Treaty of Fort Laramie** between U.S. government, native nations
 - Native Americans get control of Central Plains
 - promise not to attack settlers
 - U.S. pledges to honor boundaries
- Settlers increase, deplete buffalo, elk; U.S. violates treaty



SECTION

2

Trails West

The Santa Fe Trail

- Thousands trek west on old Native American trails, new routes
- **Santa Fe Trail**—busy trade route; Independence, MO to Santa Fe, NM
- First 150 miles wagons go alone, then band together for protection

The Oregon Trail

- 1836, settlers go to Oregon, prove wagons can go into Northwest
- **Oregon Trail**—trail from Independence, MO to Portland, OR
- Pioneers use Conestoga wagons, push handcarts; trip takes months

Continued . . .



SECTION

2

continued Trails West**The Mormon Migration**

- **Joseph Smith** forms Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in NY
- **Mormons**—religious group, settles in Illinois; clashes over polygamy
- **Brigham Young**, Smith's successor, leads Mormons outside U.S.
 - settle near Great Salt Lake, Utah

Resolving Territorial Disputes

- 1842, Webster-Ashburton Treaty settles border in East, Midwest
- **“Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!”** slogan calls for annexation of Oregon
- 1846, U.S., Britain extend boundary west along 49th parallel



Section 3

Expansion in Texas

Mexico offers land grants to American settlers, but conflict develops over religion and other cultural differences, and the issue of slavery.

SECTION

3 Expansion in Texas

Americans Settle in the Southwest

The Mission System

- Under Spanish, a few thousand Mexican settlers in present-day Texas
- Spanish use Roman Catholic missions to convert Native Americans
- Mexico offers mission lands to government officials, ranchers

The Impact of Mexican Independence

- Mexico encourages trade between U.S. and northern provinces
- Native American groups threaten scattered Mexican settlements

Continued . . .



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SECTION

3

continued **Americans Settle in the Southwest****Mexico Invites U.S. Settlers**

- To protect territory, Mexico encourages U.S. farmers to go to Texas
- Offers **land grants** to *empresarios* (agents) who sell land cheaply
- Until 1830s, Anglo settlers live as naturalized Mexican citizens

Austin in Texas

- **Stephen F. Austin**, successful empresario, establishes colony in 1821
- Old Three Hundred get 177 farming acres or 4,428 grazing acres
- U.S. wants lands south to Rio Grande; Mexico refuses to sell Texas



SECTION

3

Texas Fights for Independence

“Come to Texas”

- Cultural differences arise between Anglos and Mexico:
 - Anglos speak English, not Spanish
 - Southerners bring slaves; Mexico abolished slavery
- In 1830s, Anglos greatly outnumber Tejanos
- Mexican president **Antonio López de Santa Anna** imprisons Austin
 - revokes local powers; rebellions erupt, including **Texas Revolution**

“Remember the Alamo!”

- Santa Anna marches to Texas; Austin tells Texans to arm themselves
- Santa Anna storms **Alamo**, old mission; all 187 U.S. defenders killed

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3

continued Texas Fights for Independence**The Lone Star Republic**

- **Sam Houston** defeats, captures Santa Anna at Battle of San Jacinto
- Treaty of Velasco grants independence to Texas (April 1836)
- Houston becomes president of the **Republic of Texas**

Texas Joins the Union

- 1838, Houston invites U.S. to **annex**, or incorporate, Texas
- South favors, North opposes annexation; Texas becomes state in 1845



Section 4

The War with Mexico

Tensions over the U.S. annexation of Texas leads to war with Mexico, resulting in huge territorial gains for the United States.

SECTION

4 The War with Mexico**Polk Urges War**

“Polk the Purposeful”

- President **James K. Polk** favors war with Mexico
 - believes U.S. will get Texas, New Mexico, California

Slidell’s Rejection

- Polk sends John Slidell to buy Southwest, negotiate Texas border
- Santa Anna ousted; Mexican government unstable, ignores Slidell
- Polk orders General **Zachary Taylor** to blockade the Rio Grande

Continued . . .

SECTION

4

continued Polk Urges War**Sectional Attitudes Toward War**

- South favors war to extend slavery, increase its power in Congress
- North opposes war, fears spread of slavery, Southern control of U.S.

SECTION

4

The War Begins

Polk Provokes War

- U.S. repeatedly violates Mexico's territorial rights
- Mexican, U.S. soldiers skirmish near Matamoros; 9 Americans killed
- Polk sends war message to Congress, withholds facts
- Congress approves war, stifles opposition

Kearny Marches West

- Polk orders Colonel **Stephen Kearny** to march to Santa Fe
- New Mexico surrenders to U.S. without a fight

Continued . . .



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continued **The War Begins****The Republic of California**

- 1830s, 12,000 Mexican settlers in California; 1840s, 500 Americans
- John C. Frémont proclaims **Republic of California** in 1846
- Frémont joined by Kearny, Commodore John D. Sloat's naval expedition

The War in Mexico

- U.S. has many military victories; Mexican troops have poor leaders
- Invasion of Mexico led by generals Zachary Taylor, **Winfield Scott**
- Polk helps Santa Anna regain power, but Santa Anna fights U.S.



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America Gains the Spoils of War

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- U.S. and Mexico sign **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** in 1848
 - Texas border set at Rio Grande
 - Mexico cedes western lands for \$15 million
 - guarantees rights of Mexicans living in territories
- War enlarges U.S. territory by about one-third
- Franklin Pierce authorizes 1853 **Gadsden Purchase**, sets final border

Taylor's Election in 1848

- Democrats divided over extension of slavery
- Whig nominee, war hero Zachary Taylor easily wins election

SECTION

4

The California Gold Rush

The Rush Begins

- 1848, gold discovered at Sutter's Mill in California Sierra Nevadas
- San Francisco residents abandon city to pan for gold
- **Gold rush**, or migration of prospectors to California in 1849
- **Forty-niners**, gold prospectors, come from Asia, South America, Europe

Continued . . .



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SECTION

4

continued **The California Gold Rush****Impact of Gold Fever**

- San Francisco becomes supply center for miners, major port

Gold Rush Brings Diversity

- By 1849, California's population exceeds 100,000
- Chinese, free blacks, Mexicans migrate in large numbers
- Slavery permitted until outlawed by 1849 constitutional convention
- California joins Union in 1850

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Three Worlds Meet

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SECTION 5	Transatlantic Encounters

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