

Bellringer: D9

Summarize the history of Texas up to Annexation in 1845 (pp 362-368)

1820s - Spain / Mexico offer attractive **land grants** to settlers

Rules? Learn Spanish, be Catholic, and become Mexican

Stephen Austin settles his colony of Austin, TX

“Old 300” are recruited to Texas in his colony (960 acres each)

1830s – Mexico bans more Americans from settling Texas

Trade has more taxes

Stephen Austin is imprisoned by Mexican Authorities

Gen. Santa Anna takes over government

1835 – Battle of Gonzales – Gov. tries to take away Texan guns

1836 – Battle of the Alamo

Texas Declares Independence

1836 – Goliad Massacre

1836 – Battle of San Jacinto

Santa Anna Captured, indep. Gained

1845 – Annexation complete

U.S. History I

Ch. 12.3 War with Mexico

Mexico, upset about the Texas Annexation, goes to war with the U.S.

Goals for Today:

Analyze the factors that led to war, who was right, and the results

The New Mexico Territory

New Mexico was the name of the vast region between Texas and California. It included present day **New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada,** and pieces of Utah and Colorado.

The Spanish had arrived in the late 1500s, and in 1610 **Santa Fe (NM)** was founded, with missionaries coming to convert the local people.

In 1821, Mexico gained its **independence**, but the **Nuevos Mexicanos** were far away and did as they pleased. They did invite traders from the U.S. to come and trade with the far-flung outpost.



Santa Fe in the 1800s...not much there!



The Santa Fe Trail

William Bucknell was an American trader who headed out to Santa Fe, once word arrived from the Mexicans welcoming trade. He left Independence, MO and headed out across the plains to the Arkansas River, and followed that to the Rockies, and then south to Santa Fe. [Santa Fe Trail Scenic Byway](#):

He made a lot of profit, and soon many others joined him on the profitable trail. It lasted till 1880, when the railroad arrived.

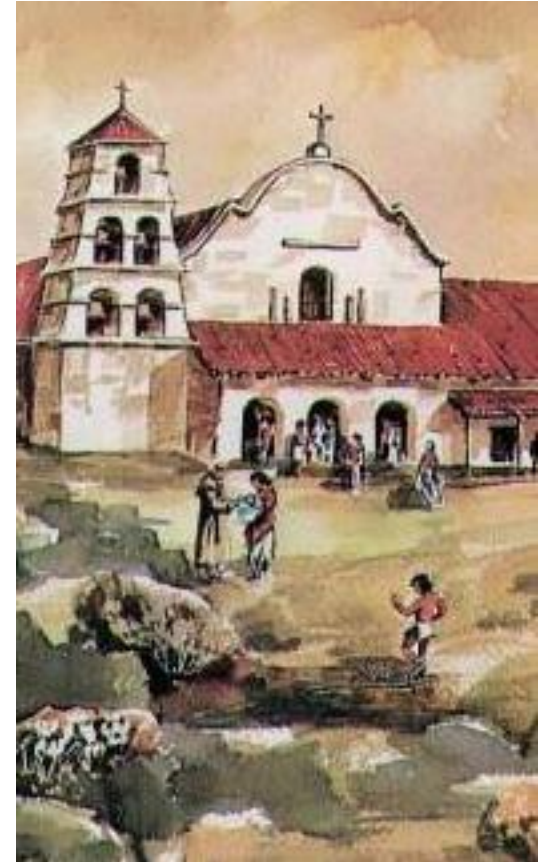


California & Spanish Culture

As Americans explored the area of Texas, New Mexico, etc., visions of a country expanding “**from sea to shining sea**” captivated many of them. New Mexico and Texas seemed to fulfill the dream of “**Manifest Destiny**”, but the crown jewel would be **California**.

The Spaniards saw California’s potential too, settling it in the 1760s by missionaries and settlers from Mexico. They built a string of missions that stretched from San Diego to Sonoma.

These missions were crucial to the Spanish effort to colonize the Americas. The missions would convert the locals to their religion, language, and culture, and it worked. By 1820, they had over 20,000 native Americans living in Spanish Missions in California



El Camino Real

"THE KING'S HIGHWAY"

Showing locations
of the 21 famous
California Missions



California After Independence

In 1820, just before Mexican Independence, **Jedediah Smith**, a mountain man, explored California. He and his party say the Native Americans farming thousands of acres. Another American in his party described them as “slaves in every sense of the word.”

After Mexican Independence, **California** became a state of Mexico. Though only several 100 Spanish settlers lived in California at the time, more immigrants began to arrive in the following decades.

In 1833, the missions were abolished, and some land was given back to the native Americans. Meanwhile, many Mexican settlers bought up much of the land, and created **ranchos** instead, which replaced the **empresario / mission system**. They were much like plantations in the south, and the **rancheros** (owners of the ranchos) treated the natives basically as slaves.



Manifest Destiny & California

Americans continued to come to California, but there still weren't a lot of them. By 1845, there were only about 700 Americans there, with most living around **Sacramento**. Americans saw the potential California had however. **John C. Fremont**, an army officer and explorer, spoke well of the land.

Some Americans thought California would make a nice addition to the U.S. They realized they might trade with China and Japan from its coasts, and they would control the coasts on either side of the U.S. In 1845, **the Secretary of War**, William Marcy voiced this:

“if the people of California should desire to unite their destiny with ours, they would be received as brethren”

Over the next several years, the U.S. offered to buy California and New Mexico, but Mexico wasn't interested. We had to figure out another way to do it... [The Mexican American War](#)

HW: War with Mexico

You will now briefly review the textbook info on the **War with Mexico (pp. 371-74)**, and then create one of the following:

A Political Cartoon

An Editorial Letter

A Propaganda Poster

Use this to try and **convince others of your point of view!**

Due: D11 (Ch. 12 will be D11!)