

Chapter Assessment

Terms and People

1. What was the chief goal of American **expansionists**?
2. What was the **Oregon Trail**? Which settlers traveled along this trail, and why?
3. What was the goal of the **Treaty of Fort Laramie**? How did it affect Native Americans?
4. Who were **Antonio López de Santa Anna** and **Sam Houston**? How were the two men linked?
5. How did **James K. Polk** encourage territorial expansion?
6. What was the **Gadsden Purchase**? Why did the United States seek this purchase?
7. What was the **Wilmot Proviso**? Did it unite or divide Congress? Explain.
8. What was the goal of the **forty-niners**?

Focus Questions

The focus question for this chapter is **What were the causes and effects of westward expansion in the early 1800s?**

Build your answer to this big question by answering the focus questions for Sections 1 through 3 and the Critical Thinking questions that follow.

Section 1

9. What were the causes of westward migration?

Section 2

10. How did the revolution in Texas lead to war with Mexico?

Section 3

11. What were the effects of the Mexican-American War and the California Gold Rush?

Writing About History

Writing an Editorial The purpose of an editorial, whether in a newspaper or in the broadcast media, is to influence public opinion on a current issue. Imagine that you are a newspaper editor in the mid-1800s. Write an editorial on one of the following topics: the idea of Manifest Destiny; the Texas war for independence; the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; California's application for statehood.

Prewriting

- Identify a specific issue connected with your topic. The issue should be one on which there might have been at least two possible opposing viewpoints.
- Choose a context for your editorial. For example, are you writing for a northern or southern newspaper? An Anglo-Texan or Mexican newspaper?
- Identify your editorial viewpoint on the topic. List reasons in favor of that viewpoint.

Critical Thinking

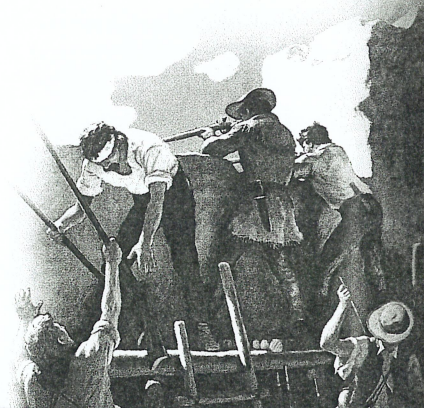
12. **Identify Central Issues** Why was settlement so limited in Spain's northern territories? How successful was Spain's effort to encourage settlement?
13. **Identify Point of View** Did people who believed in Manifest Destiny support the acquisition of New Mexico, Texas, and California? Explain.
14. **Predict** Why might the role of the Mormon Church in the government of the Utah Territory become a source of future conflict with the federal government?
15. **Summarize** Present a brief history of Texas that spans the period from the 1700s through the mid-1800s. What do you think were the two most important turning points in Texas history?
16. **Compare Points of View** Why did most northerners tend to oppose the Mexican-American War while most southerners tended to support it?
17. **Explain Effects** How did the Oregon settlement and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo change the map of North America?
18. **Draw Conclusions** Why do you think so few women or families made their way west to live and work in the California mining camps?
19. **Explain Effects** Identify three effects of the California Gold Rush. Which effect do you think was most important in the long term? Explain.
20. **Categorize** Throughout the 1800s, farmers traveled west in search of land. What other specific groups of Americans made their way west in the 1800s, and why?

Drafting

- Write an opening statement in which you briefly but clearly define the issue.
- State your editorial opinion.
- Clearly state the reasons why you think your readers should support your position.

Revising

- Use the guidelines for revising your writing on page SH16 of the Writing Handbook.



Document-Based Assessment

New Settlement in the Mexican Cession

After the Mexican-American War, Mexico lost about one third of its territory to the United States. This land, called the Mexican Cession, attracted American settlers. What happened to the Mexicans who now found themselves living in a different country? Use your knowledge of American history and Documents A, B, C, D, and E to answer questions 1 through 4.

Document A The Mexican Cession

Entire State	Part of State
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas (Texas Annexation) • California (Mexican Cession) • Nevada (Mexican Cession) • Utah (Mexican Cession) • Arizona (Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase) • New Mexico (Mexican Cession, Gadsden Purchase, Texas Annexation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oklahoma (Texas Annexation) • Kansas (Texas Annexation) • Colorado (Texas Annexation, Mexican Cession) • Wyoming (Texas Annexation, Mexican Cession)

Document B

"Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico . . . shall be free to continue where they now reside. . . . In the said territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. . . . The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic . . . shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States and be admitted at the proper time . . . to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction."

—*Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848*

Document C

"That ultimately the whole of Mexico will be embraced in our Union, there is very little room to doubt. That dislike to Americans of the North, which was a characteristic of the Mexicans, founded on prejudice, has to a very remarkable extent given way to admiration, and a desire for closer intimacy. . . ."

—*"Mexico and the Mexicans," The United States Democratic Review, June 1850*

Document D

"What a difference between the present time and those that preceded the Americans. If the Californios could all gather together to breathe a lament, it would reach heaven as a moving sigh which would cause fear and consternation in the Universe. What misery!"

—*Mariano Vallejo, late 1800s*

Document E

"Unlike earlier [American] colonists, these new settlers came as conquerors. In most areas they were vastly outnumbered by Mexicans who had recently been given citizenship and, supposedly, equal rights. The Anglo settlers most likely felt insecure as a minority and so they, the conquerors, set out to subdue the conquered. Mexican Americans soon found that they were discriminated against and treated like aliens in lands they felt rightfully belonged to them. Their land was taken from them; their political power, or the potential for it, usurped, and their social position threatened."

—*A History of the Mexican-American People, Julian Samora, 1977*

1. According to Document A, which of the following states was not affected by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
 - A Oklahoma
 - B Nevada
 - C New Mexico
 - D Wyoming
2. According to Document B, Mexican residents in the Mexican Cession
 - A were required to surrender to American forces.
 - B were forced to sell their lands.
 - C would enjoy equal rights.
 - D would have to move to Mexico.
3. Which of the following pairs of documents express similar main ideas?
 - A B and D
 - B C and E
 - C C and D
 - D D and E
4. **Writing Task** What were the most important long-term consequences of the Mexican Cession? Use your knowledge of American history and evidence from the sources above to explain your answer.