Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MYP TX History Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Westward Expansion and the U.S. – Mexican War**

**Directions:** Using the slips from the plastic bag, create a t-chart of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo and the Compromise of 1850. Once you believe you are correct, ask the teacher to use the key to check your answers. Write in the correct terms on the chart below, then answer the questions about Westward Expansion and U.S.-Mexican War.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** | **Compromise of 1850**  |
| **Purpose:****Terms:** | **Purpose:****Terms:** |

1) Who was the president during the U.S.-Mexican War, and what was his belief on expanding the U.S.? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2) What is Manifest Destiny? How did it change America? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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3) What role did Texas play in starting the U.S.- Mexican War? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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4) Why did the U.S. need the Compromise of 1850? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Texas agreed to surrender its claims to some disputed areas (New Mexico and part of Texas’s northern territory), the U.S. agreed to give Texas $10 million in return.

California was admitted to the U.S. as a free state.

Territories could vote on the issue of slavery.

Stronger Fugitive Slave Act and ban on slave trade in Washington D.C.

Purpose: To officially end the U.S.-Mexican War upon agreement of certain terms resolving disputes between the U.S. and Mexico

The United States obtains the Mexican Cession from Mexico.

Mexico recognizes the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of the United States.

The United States pays Mexico $15 million.

The United States assumes $3 million in debts owed to American citizens by the Mexican government.

**COMPROMISE OF 1850**

Purpose: To resolve issues related to new territories becoming slave or free states in the United States

Texas agreed to surrender its claims to some disputed areas (New Mexico and part of Texas’s northern territory), the U.S. agreed to give Texas $10 million in return.

California was admitted to the U.S. as a free state.

Territories could vote on the issue of slavery.

Stronger Fugitive Slave Act and ban on slave trade in Washington D.C.

**TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HIDALGO**

Purpose: To officially end the U.S.-Mexican War upon agreement of certain terms resolving disputes between the U.S. and Mexico

The United States obtains the Mexican Cession from Mexico.

Mexico recognizes the Rio Grande as the southern boundary of the United States.

The United States pays Mexico $15 million.

The United States assumes $3 million in debts owed to American citizens by the Mexican government.

**QUESTIONS**

1) Who was the president during the U.S.-Mexican War, and what was his belief on expanding the U.S.?

James Polk was the president. He was pro-expansion and believed that the U.S. had the right to expand/gain territory in the West. Sometimes by any means necessary.

2) What is Manifest Destiny? How did it change America? Manifest Destiny is the belief that god wanted the United States to grow from coast to coast. It lead to the rapid growth of the United States, gain territories from other people or countries.

3) What role did Texas play in starting the U.S.- Mexican War? Texas and Mexico had dispute over the official border of Texas and Mexico. The conflict over the disputed land lead to a skirmish that started the war.

4) Why did the U.S. need the Compromise of 1850? As the United States grew, people moved into the new territories and wanted to become states. At the time slavery was an issue and created conflict within congress. The compromise helped the North and the South reach and temporary agreement about entry of new states.