

**Westward  
Movement  
1803-1850**

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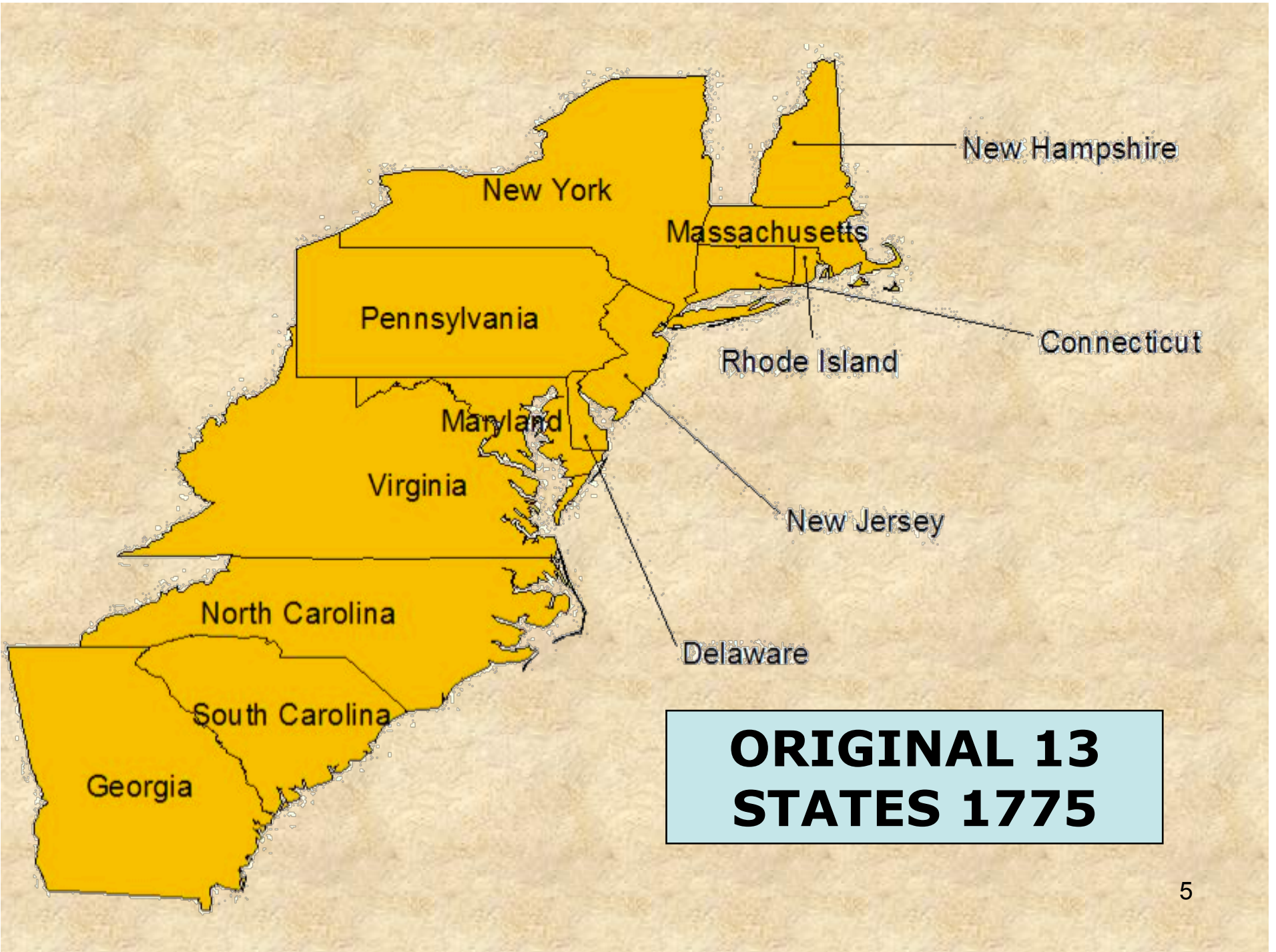


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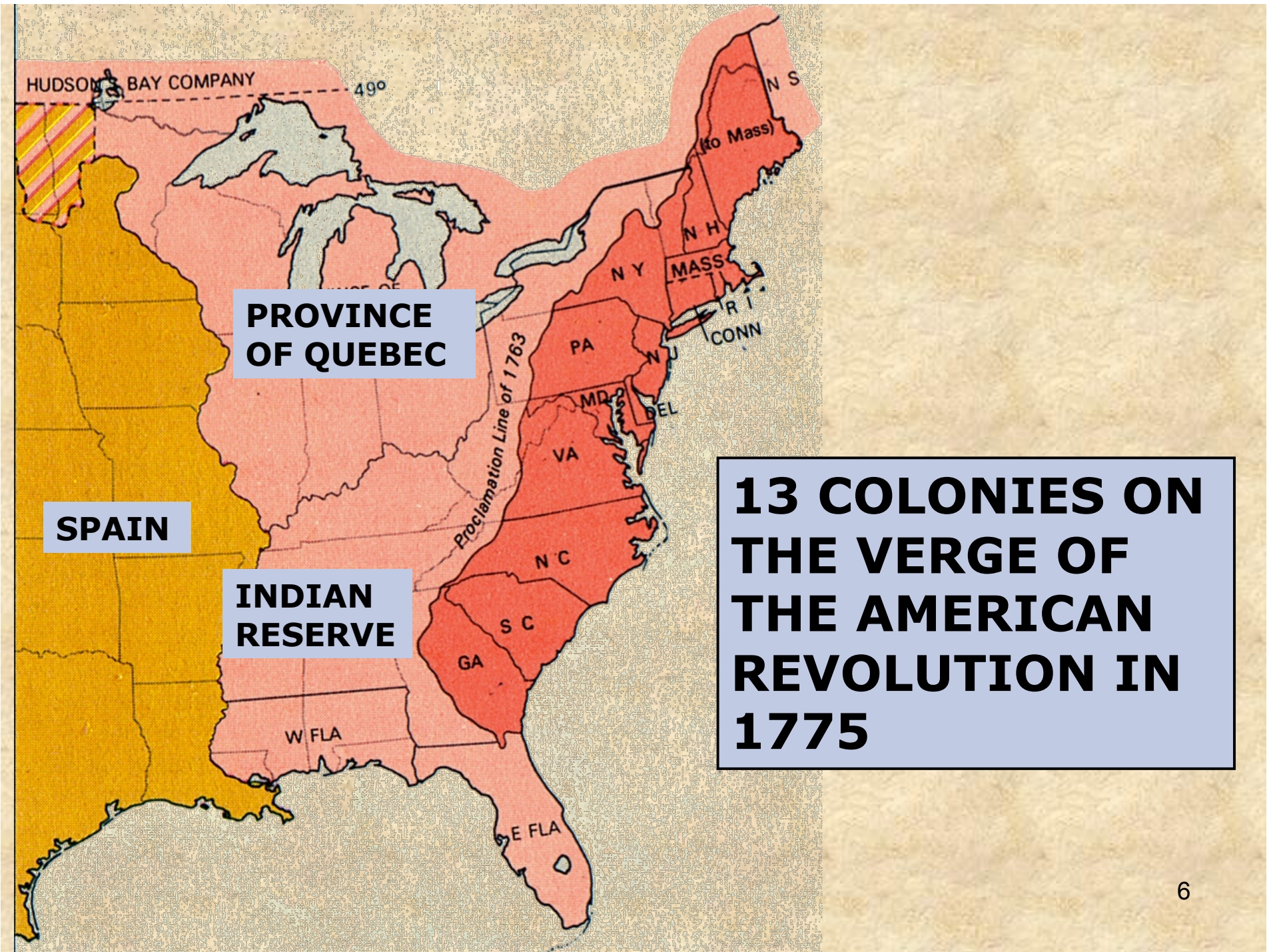
## **REASONS FOR MOVING WEST, PUSH AND PULL**

- 1. Between 1620 and 1635, economic difficulties swept England. Many people could not find work. Even skilled artisans could earn little more than a bare living. Poor harvests added to their distress. In addition, the early Industrial Revolution had created a burgeoning textile industry, which demanded an ever-increasing supply of wool to keep the looms running. Landlords enclosed farmlands and evicted the peasant farmers in favor of sheep cultivation. Colonial expansion became an outlet for this displaced peasant population. (PUSH)**
- 2. Before the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the vast majority of people made their living as farmers. A major attraction for Europeans moving to north America was the opportunity to obtain free or cheap farming land. Later the abundance of cheap, fertile land in the west caused many Americans to pull up roots and seek a better life in the new western territories. (PULL)**
- 3. Many European emigrants left their homelands to escape political oppression, to seek the freedom to practice their religion without interference or for adventure and opportunities denied them at home. (PUSH AND PULL)**



**ORIGINAL 13  
STATES 1775**





**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

**SPAIN**

**INDIAN RESERVE**

**13 COLONIES ON THE VERGE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN 1775**



## REVIEW OF PRE-1803 WESTWARD MIGRATIONS

- ❖ **1783-TREATY OF PARIS** GRANTS THE UNITED STATES ALL BRITISH LANDS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND WEST OF THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS
- ❖ **LAND ORDINANCES OF 1784** DECLARED THAT THE WESTERN LANDS BELONGED TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
- ❖ **1782-1802 THE STATES CEDED THEIR WESTERN LAND CLAIMS TO THE US GOVERNMENT**
- ❖ **LAND ORDINANCES OF 1785** SET UP MEANS FOR SURVEYING WESTERN LANDS DIVIDING THEM INTO SECTIONS WITH SET ASIDES FOR SCHOOLS AND RELIGION
- ❖ **NORTHWEST ORDINANCES OF 1787** SET UP THE MEANS BY WHICH THE NEW WESTERN LANDS WOULD ORGANIZE THEMSELVES AND BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION AS STATES

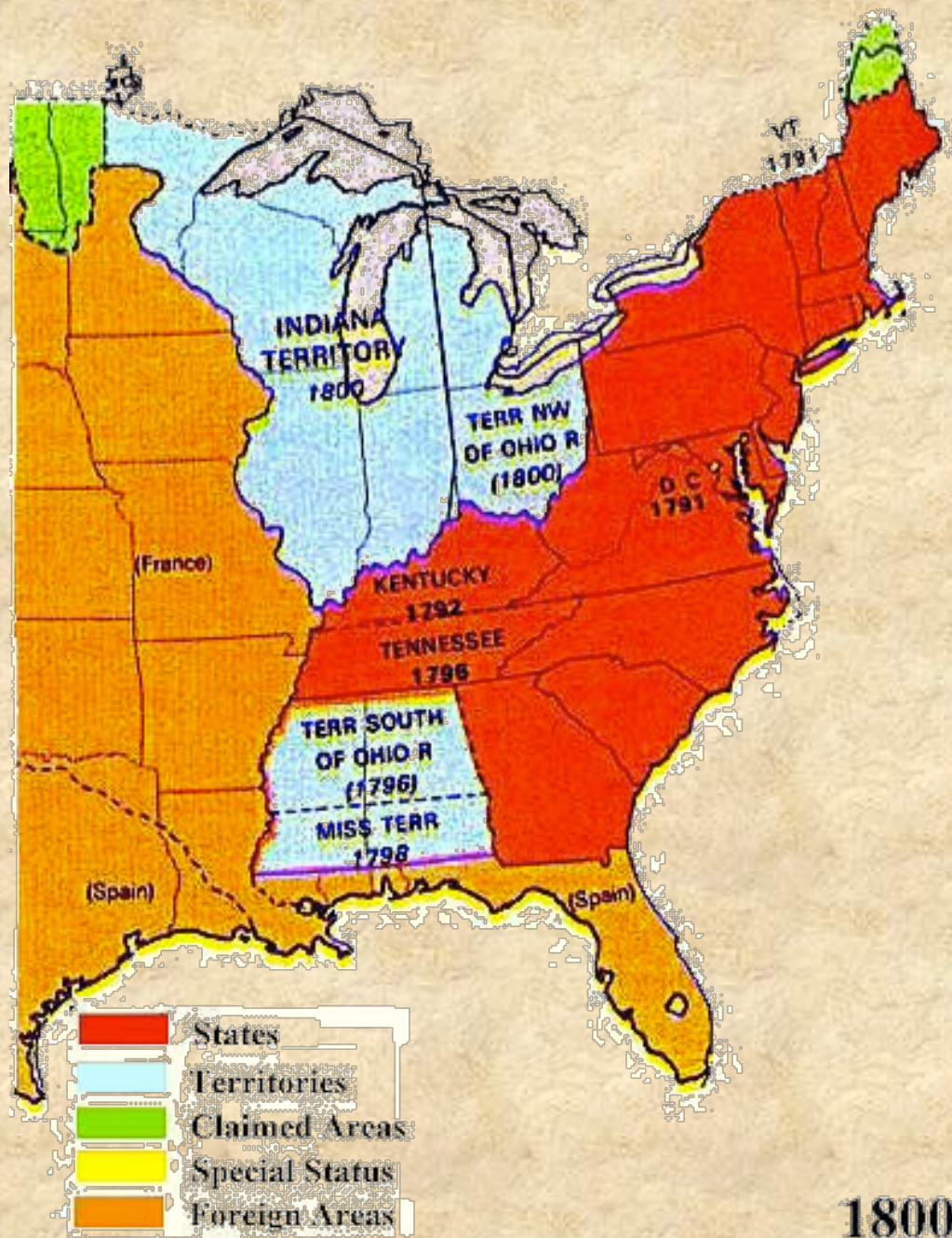


# U.S. AFTER THE 1783 TREATY OF PARIS



**Area given to the new U.S. by Great Britain in 1783**





# THE U.S. IN 1800

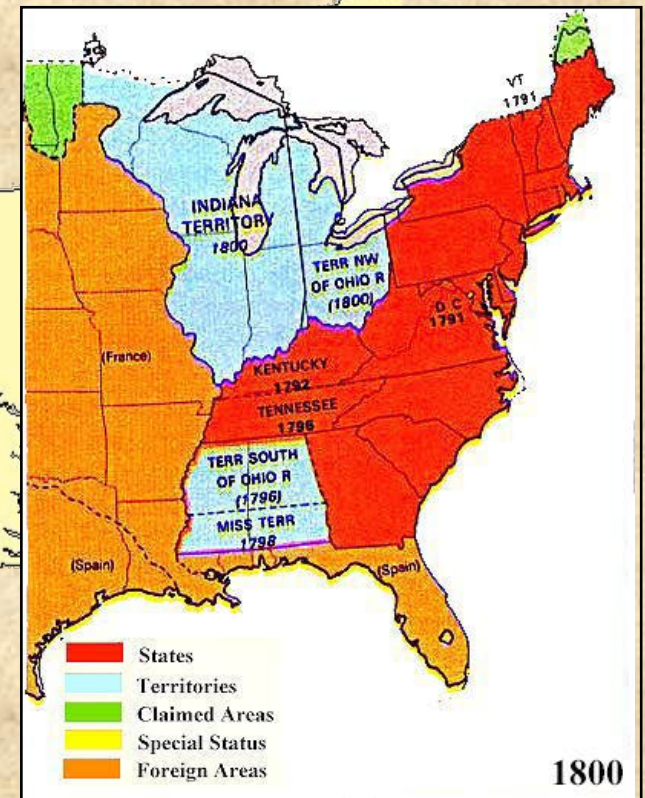
1800



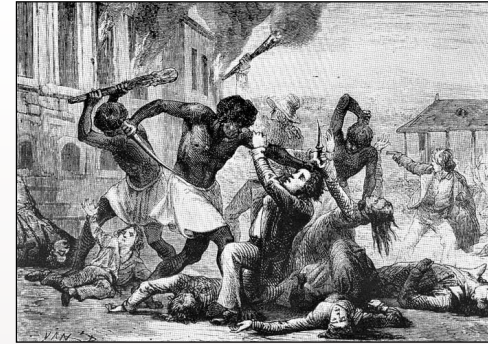
# LOUISIANA PURCHASE

# LOUISIANA PURCHASE

President Jefferson wanted to buy the port of New Orleans an important port at the southern end of the Mississippi River. The United States wanted New Orleans primarily to guarantee its right to sail vessels down the Mississippi River through Spanish territory and unload goods at New Orleans for shipment to the Atlantic coast and Europe.



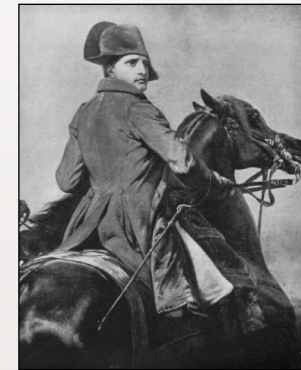
**1790 Slaves revolt on the Caribbean island of Saint Domingue (Haiti), France's richest colony.**



**1795 Spain reopens the Mississippi River and New Orleans to Americans.**

**1799 Napoleon Bonaparte seizes power in France.**

**1800 Spain secretly agrees to return Louisiana to France in exchange for Eturia, a small kingdom in Italy.**



**1801 President Jefferson names Robert Livingston minister to France.**



**1802 Spain cedes Louisiana to France and New Orleans is closed to American Shipping. The French army sent to re-establish Control in Haiti is destroyed. Napoleon realized he could not keep control of the Louisiana Territory due to impending war with Great Britain.**



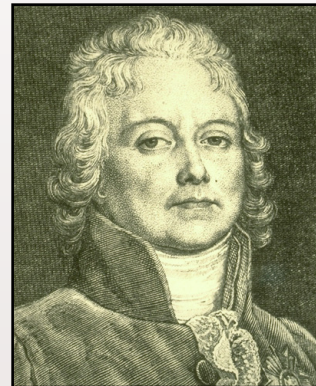


**1803**

**January Jefferson sends James Monroe to join Livingston in France.**



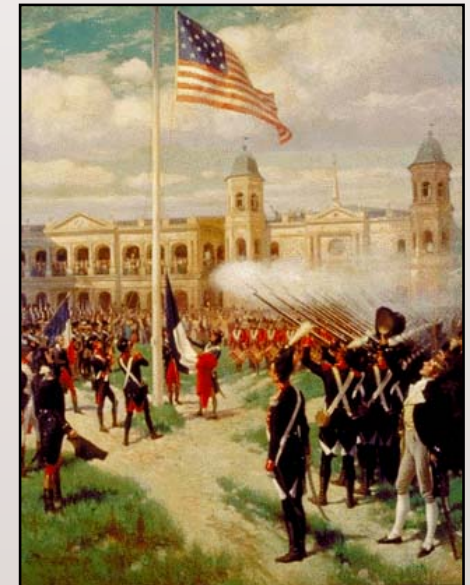
**April 11 Foreign Minister Talleyrand tells Livingston that France is willing to sell all of Louisiana.**



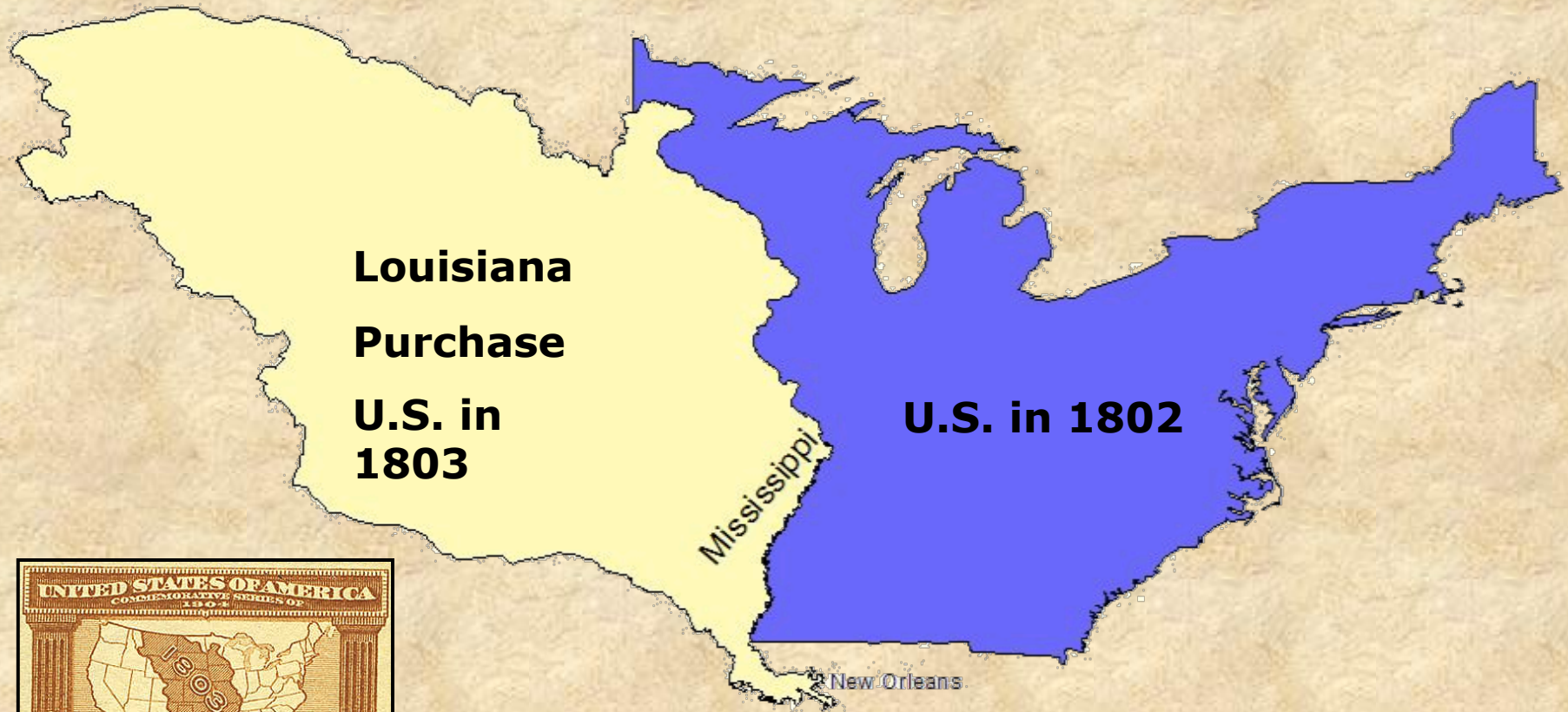
**July 4 Purchase is officially announced in United States.**

**October 20 U.S. Senate ratifies purchase treaty.**

**December 30 United States takes formal possession of the Louisiana Territory.**



***"Let the Land rejoice, for you have bought Louisiana for a Song."*** General Horatio Gates to President Thomas Jefferson, July 18, 1803). The purchase doubled the size of the U.S. for the price of 4 cents an acre.









# EXPLORING THE NEW LANDS





## EXPLORING THE NEW LANDS

**PRESIDENT JEFFERSON SENT MERIWETHER LEWIS AND WILLIAM CLARK ON A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY TO MAP AND INVESTIGATE THE NEW WESTERN LANDS**

*Confidential.*

*Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.*

*As the continuance of the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes will be under the consideration of the legislature at its present session, I think it my duty to communicate the views which have guided me in the execution of that act; in order that you may decide on the policy of continuing it, in the present or any other form, or to discontinue it altogether if that shall, on the whole, seem most for the public good.*

*The Indian tribes residing within the limits of the U.S. have for a considerable time been growing more & more uneasy at the constant diminution of the territory they occupy, altho' effected by their own voluntary sales: and the policy has long been gaining strength with them of refusing absolutely all further sale on any conditions. insomuch that, at this time, it haras their friendships, and excites dangerous jealousies & perturbations in their minds to make any overture for the purchase of the smallest portions of their land. a very few tribes only are not yet dotinately in these dispositions. In order peaceably to counteract this policy of theirs, and to provide an extension of territory which the rapid increase of our numbers will call for, two measures are deemed expedient. First, to encourage them to abandon hunting, to apply to the raising stock, to agriculture and domestic manufactures, and thereby prove to themselves that less land & labour will maintain them in this better than in their former mode of living. the extensive forests necessary in the hunting life, will then become useful, & they will see advantage in exchanging them for the means of improving their farms, & of increasing their domestic comforts. Secondly to multiply trading houses among them & place within their reach those things which will contribute more to their domestic comfort than the possession of extensive, but uncultivated wilds. experience & reflection will denote to them the wisdom of exchanging what they can spare & we want, for what we can spare and they want. in leading them thus to agriculture, to*

**CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FROM  
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON TO  
LEWIS AND CLARK ON THE  
PURPOSE OF THEIR  
EXPLORATORY JOURNEY**



**MAP THEY TOOK WITH THEM**

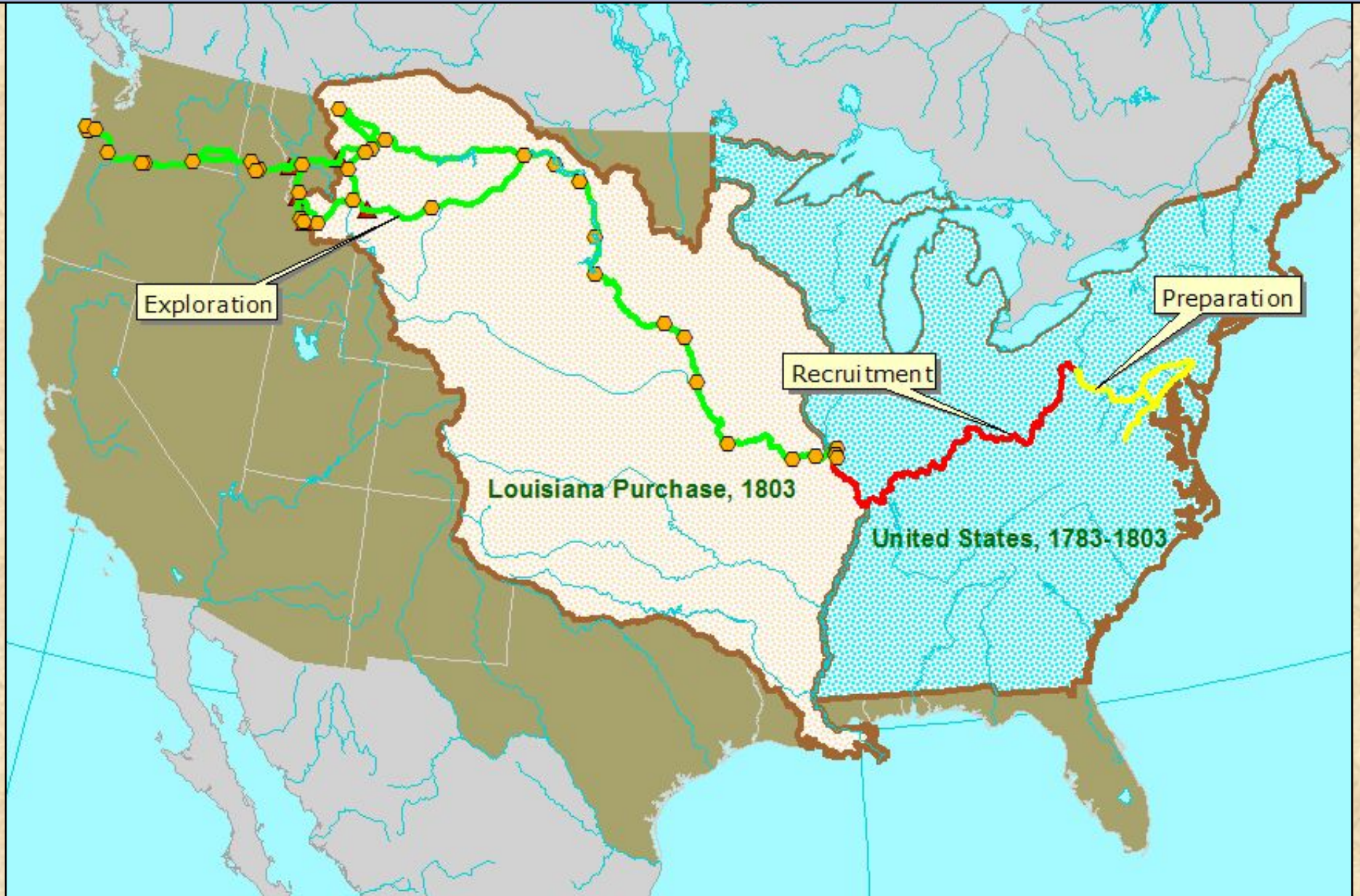
## **Jefferson's instructions to Lewis and Clark spelled out the reasons for their journey**

**“The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river, & such principal stream of it, as, by it's course & communication with the waters of the Pacific Ocean, whether the Columbia, Oregon, Colorado or and other river may offer the most direct & practicable water communication across this continent, for the purposes of commerce ...” (search for a Northwest Passage)**

**“the extent & limits of their [i.e. Indian peoples] possessions; their relations with other tribes of nations; their language, traditions, monuments;  
their ordinary occupations in agriculture, fishing, hunting, war, arts, & the implements for these;  
their food, clothing, & domestic accommodations;  
the diseases prevalent among them, & the remedies they use;  
moral & physical circumstances which distinguish them from the tribes we know; peculiarities in their laws, customs & dispositions;  
and articles of commerce they may need or furnish, & to what extent”**

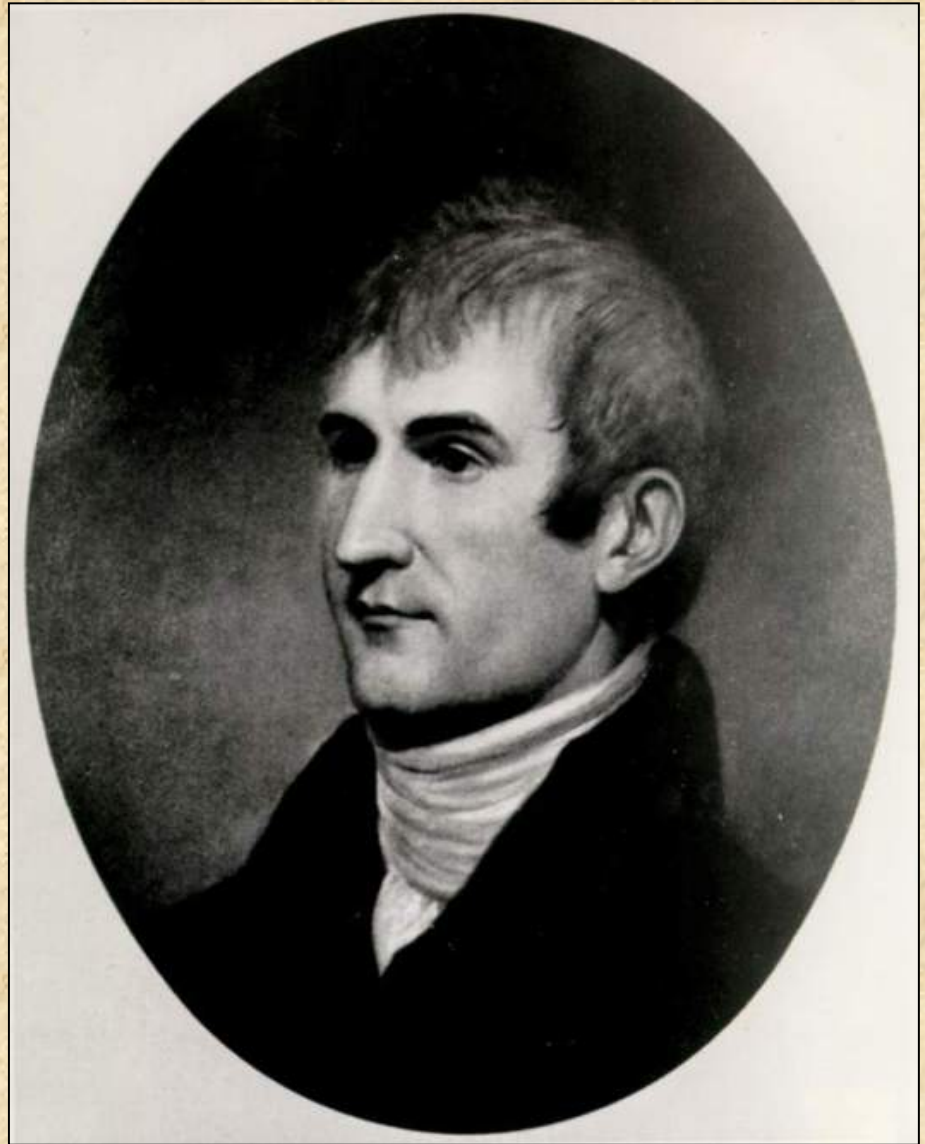


# MAP OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S JOURNEY OF EXPLORATION





**WILLIAM CLARK**



**MERRIWETHER LEWIS**





**Sacagawea was the Indian wife of the interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, a French fur trader who Lewis and Clark hired. She was instrumental in providing friendly relations between the expedition and the various Indian tribes they encountered on their expedition.**



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Painting by E. S. Paxson. Montana Historical Society.

# WHAT DID LEWIS AND CLARK ACCOMPLISH?

The expedition's main goal was to find an all-water route across the continent. Even though the water route (Northwest Passage) was never found, it had a major impact on the future course of U.S. history. The amount of geographic information returned was immense and undid much of the erroneous thinking of the time. American's eyes were opened to the great potential of the new lands, and set the stage for increased exploration, trade, settlement and annexation.







Copyright 1903 by F. S. Diller & Son  
In 1803 President Jefferson commissioned Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the wilderness between the headwaters of the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. After two years of hardships they reached the mouth of the Columbia River and claimed the territory for the United States.

THE GREAT EXPLORERS. VIII—LEWIS AND CLARK

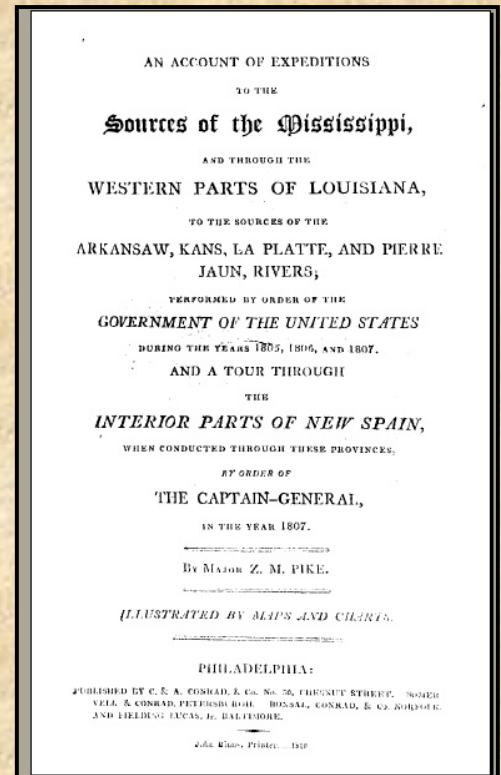
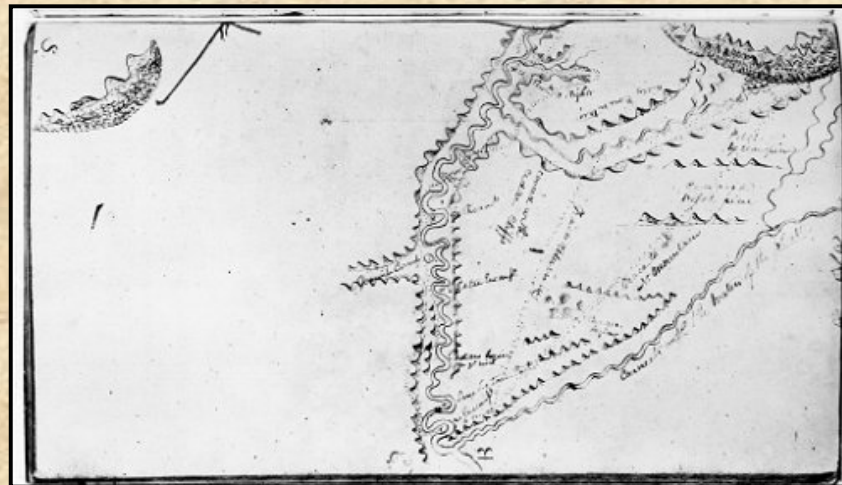
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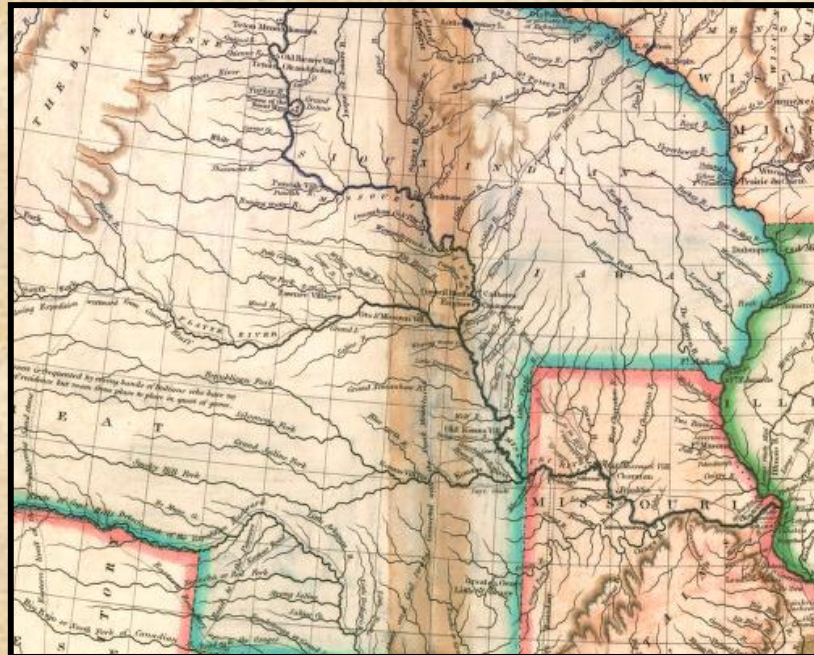
**Lewis & Clark instructional film (16 minutes)**

**Zebulon Pike was a career army officer and explorer who led two parties of exploration (1805-1807) into the lands acquired from France in the Louisiana Purchase. In mid-July 1806, he set out with another party to explore the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The two rivers formed part of the boundary between the lands of the Louisiana Purchase and New Spain, and searching for their headwaters was a matter of legitimate concern to the United States. However, a second part of Pike's instructions, which ordered him to make a reconnaissance of the Spanish settlements in New Mexico was actually spying on a neighboring country in peacetime. Pike's 1806-1807 expedition ranks second in importance to that of Lewis and Clark in terms of knowledge gained about previously unexplored territory,**



## Stephen Harriman Long

**He was an Army Topographical Engineer who led the 3rd expedition of the West (after Lewis & Clark and Zebulon Pike) from 1818 till 1823. He was put in charge of explorations between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. In 1823-1824 he led an expedition looking for the sources of the Mississippi. His expedition was by steamboat ending far up the Missouri in Yellowstone country. The steamboat was built to resemble a dragon to impress the Indians. The highest summit of the Rocky mountains was named Long's Peak in his honor.**





# Great American Desert

**This was the term to describe the region between the Mississippi river and Rocky mountains. It was believed this region was unsuitable for cultivation. This area was skipped over by the early pioneers in favor of Oregon and California. The reports of Pike and Long did much to form public opinion that this was a "desert".**

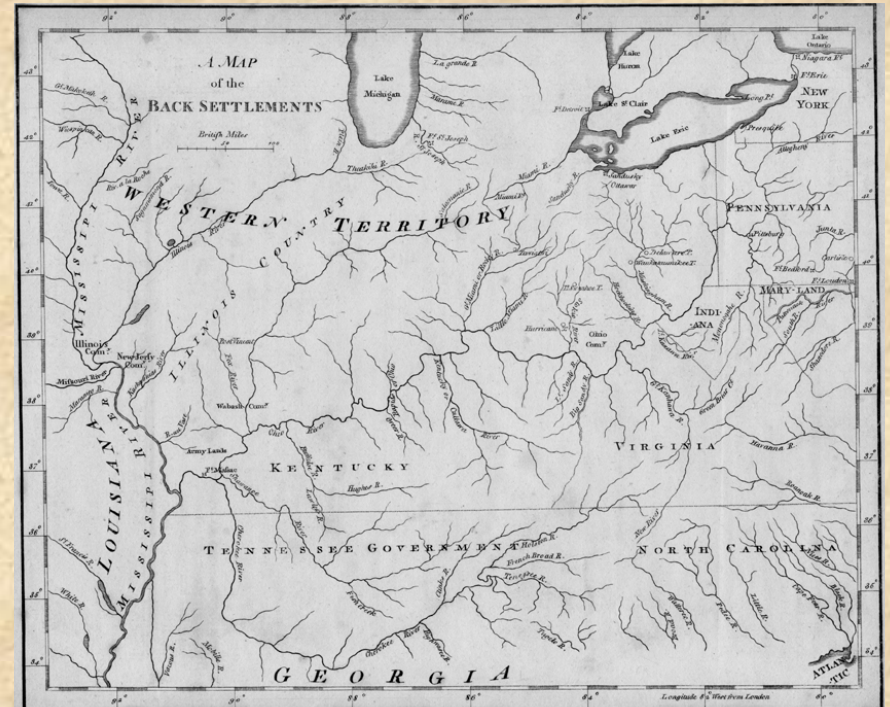
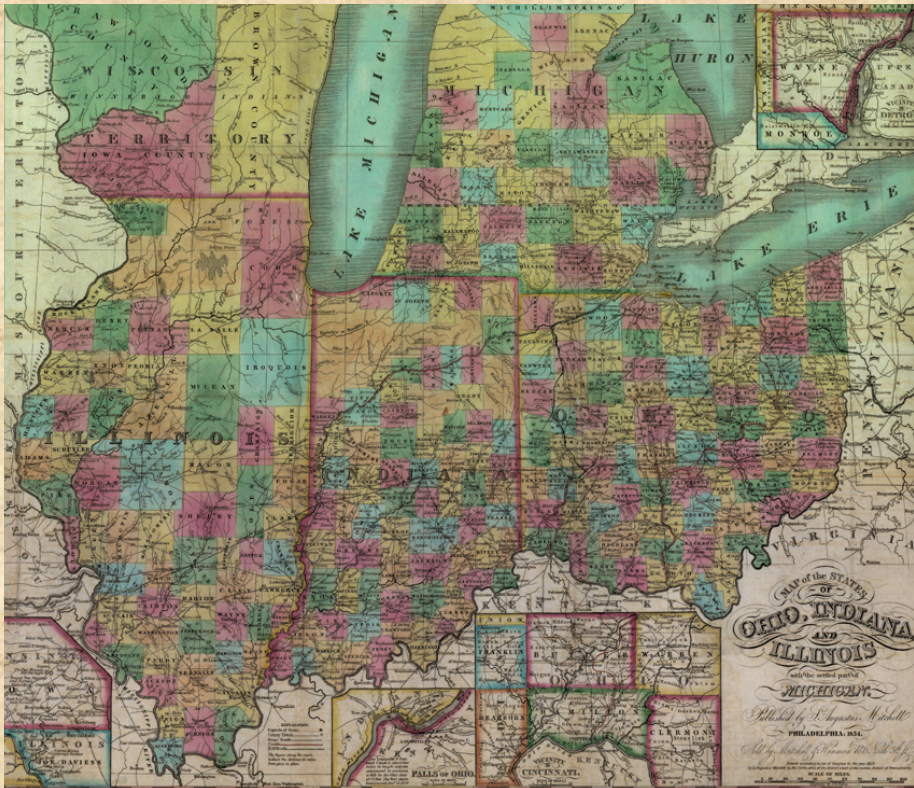


**Great American Desert**

# OLD NORTHWEST AND OLD SOUTHWEST

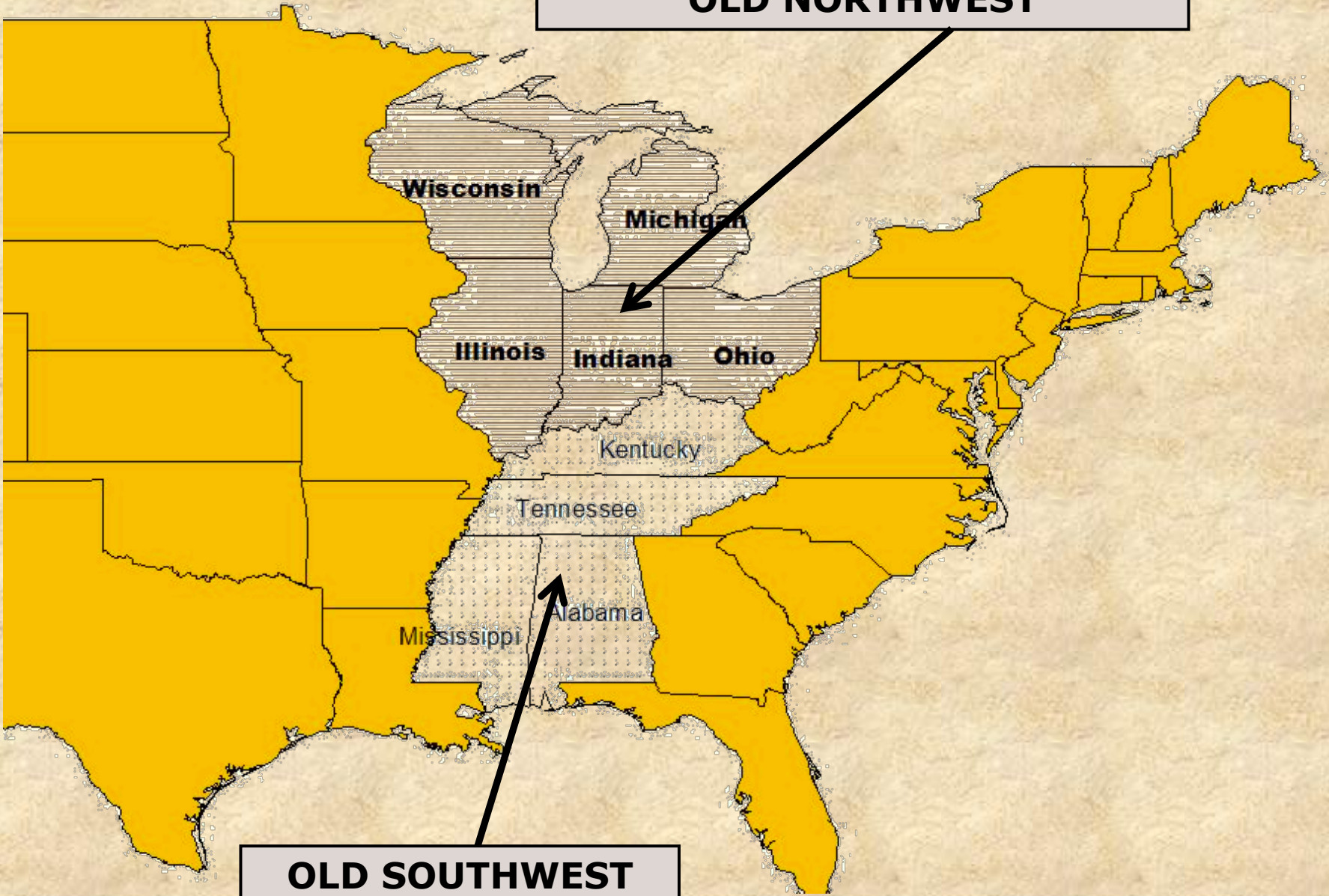


# EXPANSION IN THE OLD NORTHWEST AND OLD SOUTHWEST LEAD TO CONFLICT WITH NATIVE AMERICANS



## 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MAPS OF THE OLD NORTHWEST

**OLD NORTHWEST**

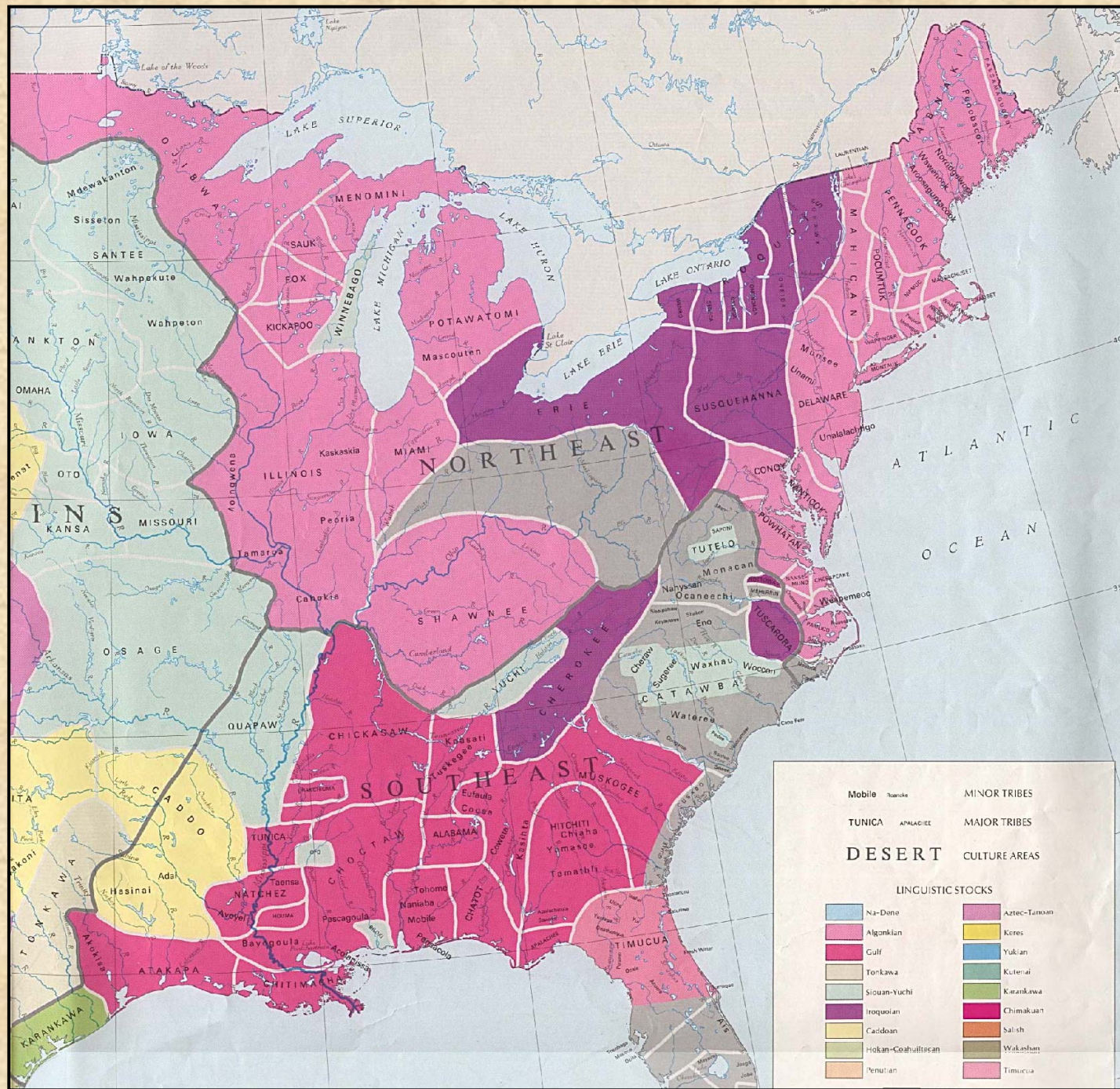


**OLD SOUTHWEST**



<b><u>OLD NORTHWEST</u></b>	<b><u>OLD SOUTHWEST</u></b>
<p>slavery was forbidden under the Northwest Ordinance of 1785-87</p>	<p>slavery was allowed and introduced early</p>
<p>settlers came from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, New England</p>	<p>settlers came from Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia</p>
<p>most were small landowners with manufacturing centers for iron, glass, leather goods etc.</p>	<p>large plantations with slaves dominated the politics of the region although most residents were small landowners</p>
<p>Indian tribes were expelled from the region to make room for white settlers</p>	<p>Indian tribes were expelled from the region to make room for white settlers</p>





**The original inhabitants of the region, Indian tribes, were removed or sold their land to the U.S. Government**



**Alabama**

**Alabama  
Indian Tribes**  
Cherokee  
Creek  
Choctaw  
Chickasaw



**Tennessee  
Indian Tribes**  
Mound Builders  
Cherokee  
Chickasaw  
Chickamauga



**Kentucky  
Indian Tribes**  
Cherokee  
Delaware  
Iroquois  
Shawnee

**Mississippi  
Indian Tribes**  
Natchez  
Chickasaw  
Choctaw

## TWO SHAWNEE BROTHERS TECUMSEH AND TENKSWATAWA (PROPHET) FOUGHT FOR INDIAN LANDS 1806-1812

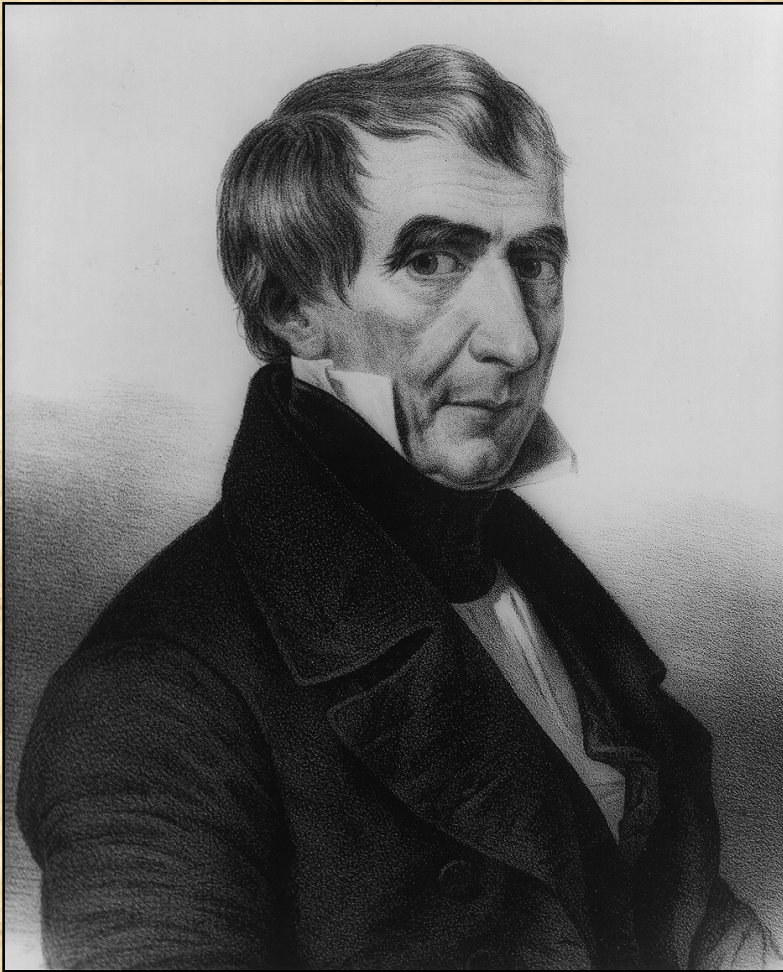


**"No tribe has the right to sell, even to each other, much less to strangers... Sell a country! Why not sell the air, the great sea, as well as the earth? Didn't the Great Spirit make them all for the use of his children? The way, the only way to stop this evil is for the red man to unite in claiming a common and equal right in the land, as it was first, and should be now, for it was never divided." \_ Tecumseh,**



**The Prophet was the leader of an Indian messianic movement. The American Governor, when hearing of his supposed magical powers said if he is so powerful, let him cause the sun to stand still. The prophet, knowing of a scheduled eclipse stated that he would cause the sky to darken on June 16, 1806. When the eclipse happened his power and influence among the Indians grew.**





**Despite his activities in acquiring their land, Harrison did everything in his power for the welfare of the Indians. He saw they were fairly dealt with, that the supply of alcohol was restricted, that outrages against them were punished, and that agreements with them were respected. In all these things he differed from the usual American custom. He was convinced, however, the advance of settlement was natural and irresistible, though it should be carried out humanely. Treaties were concluded, ending Indian title to most of their traditional lands.**

**William Henry Harrison (later 9<sup>th</sup> President) became governor of the Indiana Territory in 1801. He negotiated many treaties with Indian tribes resulting in large tracts of land becoming available for white settlement.**

**Governor Harrison soon came into conflict with British supported Tecumseh, the Prophet and their Indian Confederacy at the Battle Of Tippecanoe in 1811. The Indians were defeated.**





## Death of Tecumseh

Soon after the defeat at Tippecanoe, Tecumseh and his Indian confederacy allied themselves with the British in fighting the Americans in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was killed in 1813 at the Battle of Moraviantown in southwestern Upper Canada. This ended the Indian confederacy and any hope Indian peoples had to save their lands in the Old North West.

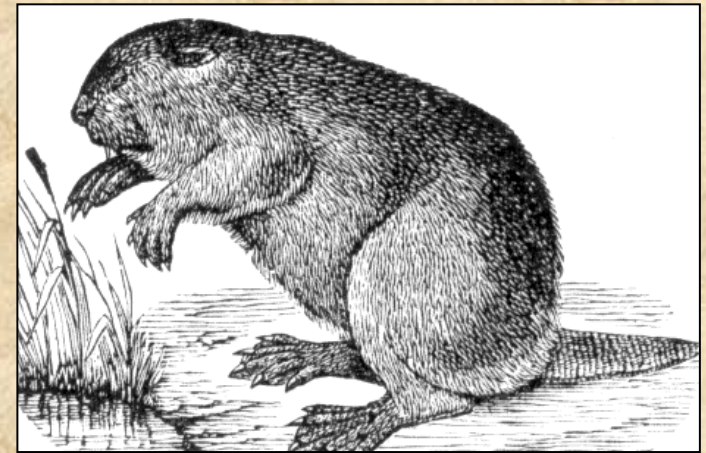
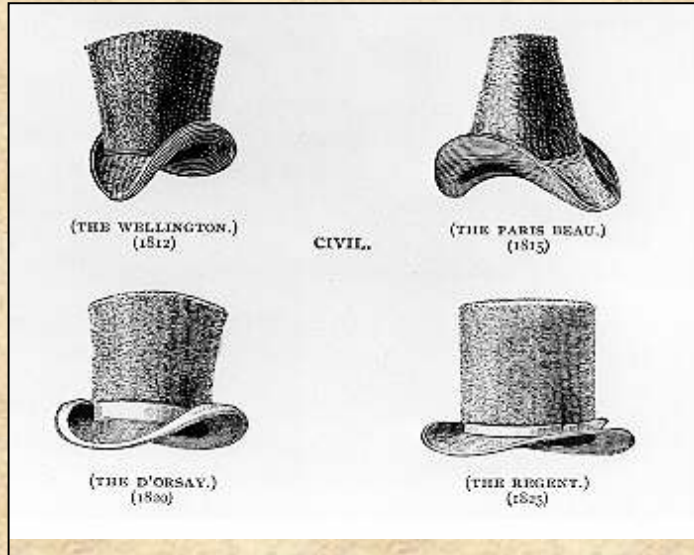


# Fur Trade and Mountain Men



## THE FUR TRADE AND MOUNTAIN MEN

Up until 1840, beaver felt hats were fashionable in Europe and the U.S. The felt hat industry became the driving force behind the fur trade. Beaver were extinct in western Europe and were close to extinction in Scandinavia and Russia. The North American fur trade became a new source. The British Hudson's Bay Company was the preeminent force in the fur business in North America but soon American companies challenged their control.





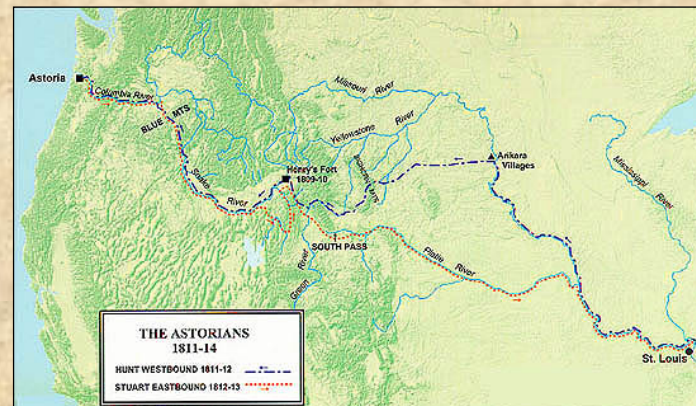
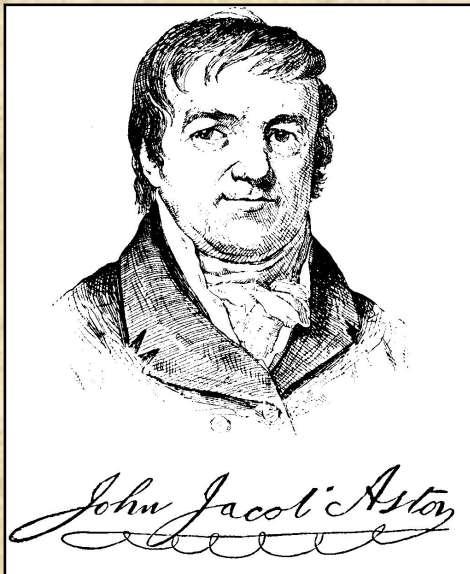
**The British Hudson's Bay Company was a powerful force in the fur business in North America.**



**Immediately after the Louisiana Purchase American trappers began exploring the new lands making St. Louis their base.**



**John Jacob Astor established the American Fur Company in 1808. Later he set up the Pacific Fur Company and Southwest Fur Company with trading posts across the country to meet the growing demand for furs. He built a fort in Astoria Oregon which became a base for exploration and fur.**





# Astor's fur trading post, Astoria, on the Columbia River



FORT GEORGE, OR ASTORIA, COLUMBIA RIVER.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

## Who were the Mountain Men?

They were fur trappers who ventured into the rugged, uncivilized Rocky Mountain region of North America in search of beaver and other fur bearing animals. They were classified into three different types based upon their employments.

First "*Engages*" were men who were supplied and salaried by a company. The furs which they collected were all the company's property.

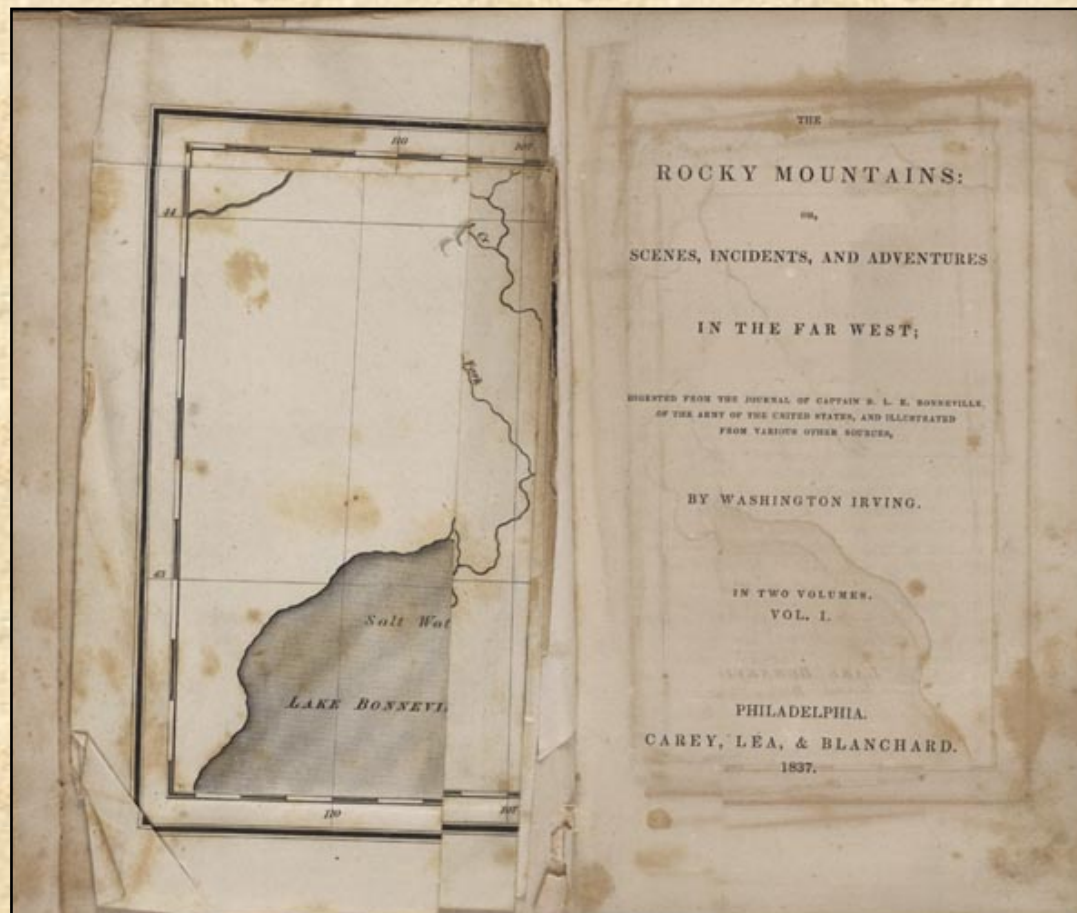
Second were "*Skin Trappers*" or "*Share Croppers*" who were outfitted by the company in exchange for a set share of the pelts at the end of the season.

Third were the "*Free-Trappers*" who were at the top of this social pyramid. They outfitted themselves and trapped with whom and where they pleased.





**What did the Mountain men do?** They were fur trappers who entered the wilderness in search of profit. After the beaver were nearly exterminated and the fur hat went out of style many remained in the Rocky Mountains and Great Plains. They became explorers, guides and even government officials. Their travels and explorations laid the basis for later migration of pioneer families seeking better lives in the far west.



**The Mountain Men became national heroes. There was great interest in their adventures and exploits.**

## For the Rocky Mountains.



THE subscribers wish to engage One Hundred MEN, to ascend the Missouri, to the

## Rocky Mountains,

There to be employed as Hunters. As a compensation to each man fit for such business,

**\$200 Per Annum,**

will be given for his services, as aforesaid.— For particulars, apply to J. V. Garnier, or W. Ashley, at St. Louis. The expedition will set out from this place, on or before the first day of March next.

*Ashley & Henry.*

Jan 18. 401f

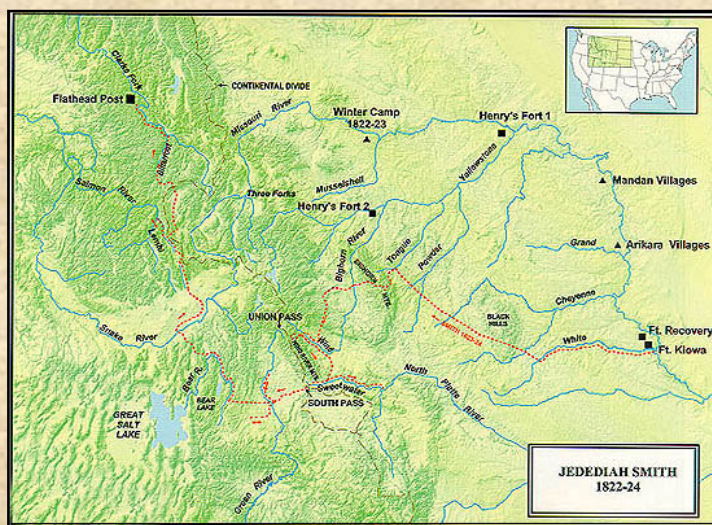


Arrows show the first trails mountain men blazed into beaver country. The years indicate when each rendezvous site was used.

William Ashley, a St. Louis trader, placed an advertisement in the *St. Louis Gazette* (1822) asking for "one hundred enterprising young men" to join him in a trapping and trading venture in the trans-Mississippi west. This signaled the beginning of the "Mountain Man Era." (\$200 in 2003 dollars would be worth \$2637.00)



**Jedediah Smith (1799-1831) is one of the most well-known Mountain Men. He was the first American (after the Astorians) to cross west over the Continental Divide, rediscovering South Pass, and the first American to traverse California's rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains. He was also first to open the coastal trade route from California to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. His greatest trail-blazing expeditions across the deserts of American West made him the first American to enter California overland from the east (across the Mojave Desert) and the first to cross the enormous Great Basin Desert and return east, overland from California.**



Merchandise taken by Jedediah S. Smith for the Southwest Expedition, August 15th. 1826.

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 dozen B. Knives        | 10 lbs. Lead       |
| 1 paper Tax. 2 lbs Beads | 55 lbs. Powder     |
| 1½ dozen looking glasses | 55 lbs. Tobacco    |
| 2, 3pt. Am. Blanketts    | 6 Frenchen Chisals |
| 3. 2½ pt. Am. Blanketts  | 1 Fuzie            |
| 1 Road Shawl             |                    |

Merchandise presented to the Eutaw Indians, by S. Smith, August 22nd. 1826.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 3 yards red ribbon    | 1 brass handle knife   |
| 10 awls               | 40 balls, arrow points |
| 1 razor. 1 dirk knife | ½ lb. tobacco          |

August 27th. 1826. Indian presents.

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 tin kettle            | 2 dozen rings              |
| 3 yards red stranding   | 1 dozen combs              |
| 4 razors. 2 durk knives | 4 hawk bells               |
| 2 butcher knives        | 2 stretch needles          |
| 50 balls. 1 lb. powder  | 2 doz. awls, buttons       |
| 3 looking glasses       | 1 large green handle knife |



# Jim Bridger



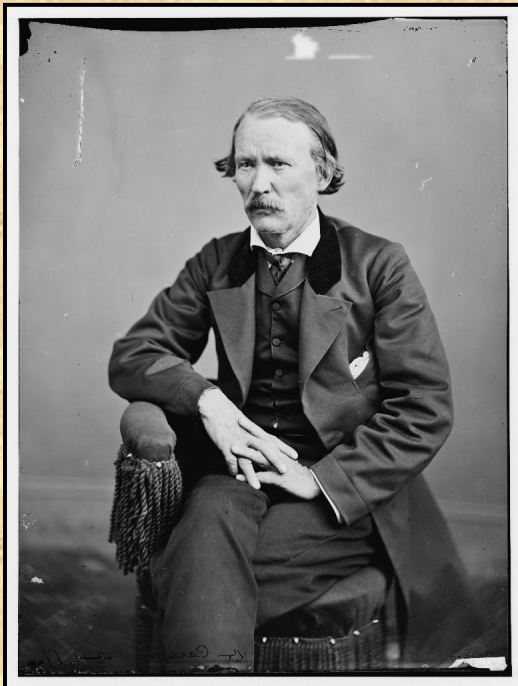
**Jim Bridger was a hunter, trapper, fur trader and guide. He discovered the Great Salt Lake in 1824 and the South Pass in 1827. He visited Yellowstone and its geysers in 1830, founded Fort Bridger in 1838, and opened the Overland Route by Bridger's Pass to the Great Salt Lake. He was a Guide for U.S. exploring expeditions including Albert Sidney Johnston's army expedition in 1857, G. M Dodge in Union Pacific survey's, and Indian campaigns 1853 - 1865. This monument was erected to tribute his pioneer work by Major General G. M. Dodge.**





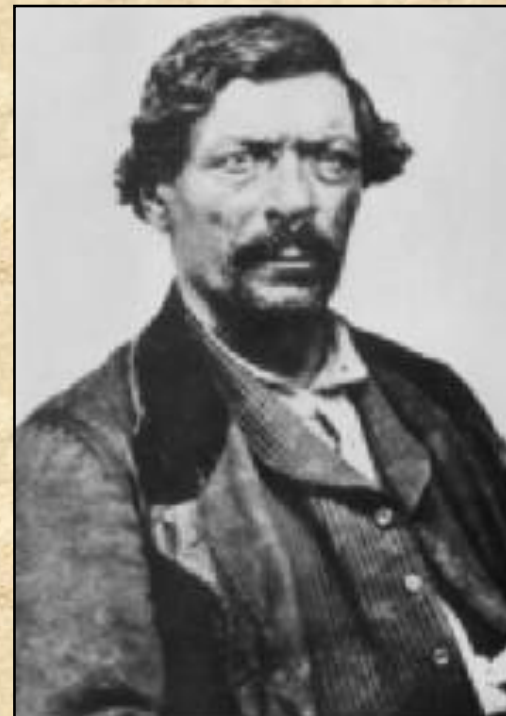
# Kit Carson

He was an American explorer, guide, fur trapper, Indian agent, rancher, and soldier, who traveled through the southwestern and western USA. In 1826, Carson took a wagon train to the Santa Fe, New Mexico area. He worked as a fur trapper and got to know the local Indians very well (his first two wives were Arapahoe and Cheyenne). John C. Fremont hired him as a guide on an expedition to map the trails to the Pacific Ocean (1843-1844). Carson led Fremont to Oregon and California, traveling across the central Rocky Mountains, through the Great Basin, and across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Fremont wrote of this trip, making Carson a national hero. Carson fought in the Mexican-American War (1846) and later served President James Polk carrying important messages. Carson fought in the Civil War and helped organize the 1st New Mexican Volunteer Infantry of the Union Army. It was during the Civil War that Carson learned how to read and write.



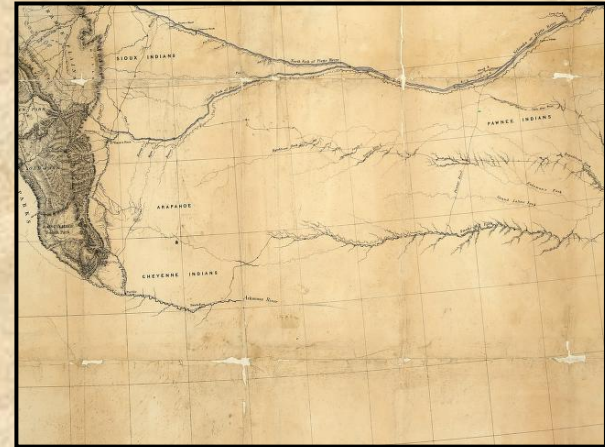
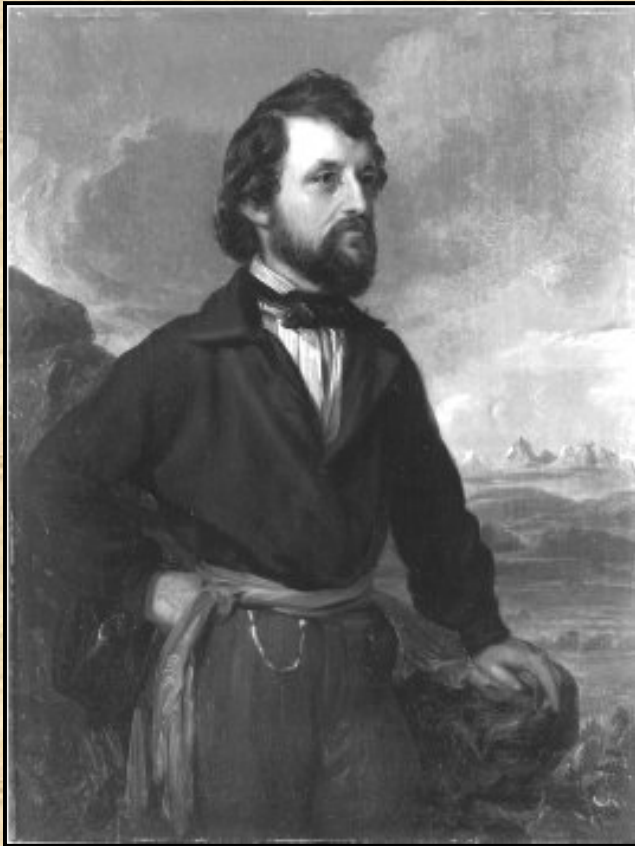


**James Pierson Beckwourth was born around 1800 in Frederick County, Virginia, son of Sir Jennings Beckwourth and a mulatto slave woman. Sometime after 1810, the elder Beckwourth moved to St. Louis to give his mulatto son more opportunities. Once the boy reached manhood, his father freed him from slavery. After working on the New Orleans docks Jim accompanied General William Ashley's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he soon turned to trapping and within a few years established his reputation as a true mountain man. With aquiline features and black, wavy hair, Jim was easily mistaken for an Indian. In 1828 he was adopted into a Crow Indian tribe by Chief Big Bowl, who had become convinced that Jim was his long-lost son who had been captured as a child by the Cheyenne. For the next six years he lived and fought as an Indian. In 1837, the always-restless Beckwourth journeyed to Florida to fight with a Missouri volunteer company against the Seminole Indians. Over the next several years he worked at a variety of odd jobs in New Mexico and Colorado. Eventually he was lured by the discovery of gold to California where, in 1851, he formed a company to lay out a trail from Bidwell's Bar through the Sierra mountains. Thomas D. Bonner published a rousing book about in 1856. In 1866, while working at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the now legendary Jim Beckwourth reportedly died on a hunting trip with his adopted people, the Crow Indians.**





# John C. Fremont



**During the 1840s and early 1850s, John C. Fremont, a noted western explorer renowned for his active role in the conquest of California during the Mexican War, made four expeditions with his cartographer Charles Preuss throughout the western United States. Preuss's seven-sheet map of the two-thousand-mile Oregon Trail was published as a congressional document in 1846. Migrants relied heavily upon this series of maps.**



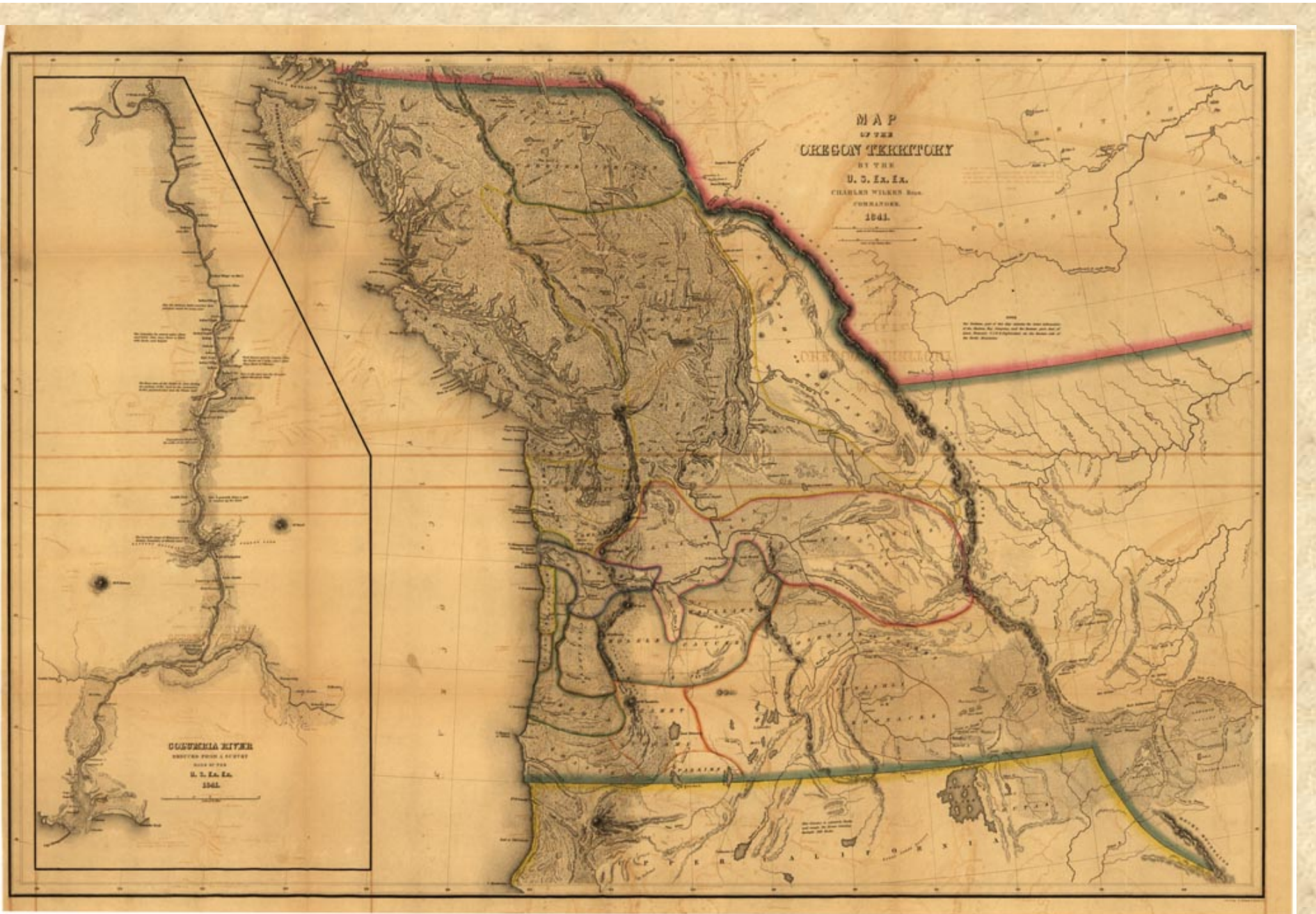


PASS IN THE SIERRA NEVADA OF CALIFORNIA

*L. Weber del. J. C. Fremont sculp.*

**Considered one of the most influential accounts of the American Far West, John C. Fremont's *Report* of his expeditions was published in more than two-dozen editions in the first fifteen years. The popularity of his *Report* is due in large part to the literary skill of his wife Jesse (1824-1918), the daughter of expansionist Senator Thomas Hart Benton. This view of the dividing ridge of the Sierras, February 14, 1844, drawn shortly before Fremont's descent into the Sacramento Valley, documents the party's daring winter crossing guided by the mountaineer Kit Carson.**









Based according to the Act of Congress, by Beale & Son.

In the Office of the District Court of the Northern District of New York.










# COL. FREMONT

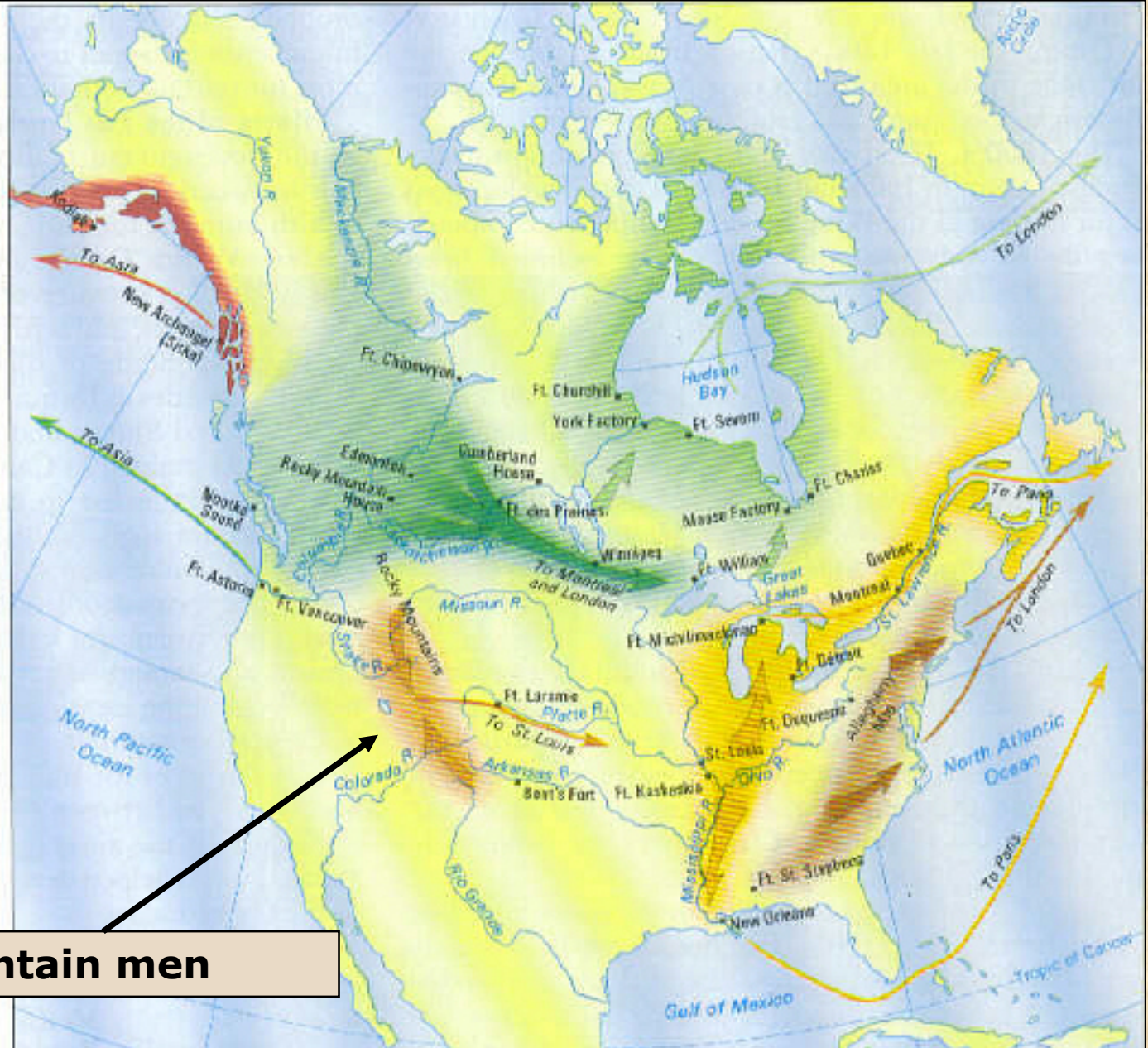
PLANTING THE AMERICAN STANDARD ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.



## The Fur Trade in North America

The fur trade played a key role in the development of Canada and the United States from the 1500's to the mid-1800's. This map shows the chief areas of the fur trade in North America. The groups that controlled these areas and the periods in which the trade flourished under each group are shown below.

-  French  
1500's to 1763
-  Colonial American  
1600's to late 1700's
-  Hudson's Bay Company  
1670 to 1850's
-  North West Company  
1783 to 1821
-  Russian  
1790's to 1850's
-  American  
1820's to 1850's
-  Fur export route
-  Trading post
-  City



**Mountain men**

# Trails West

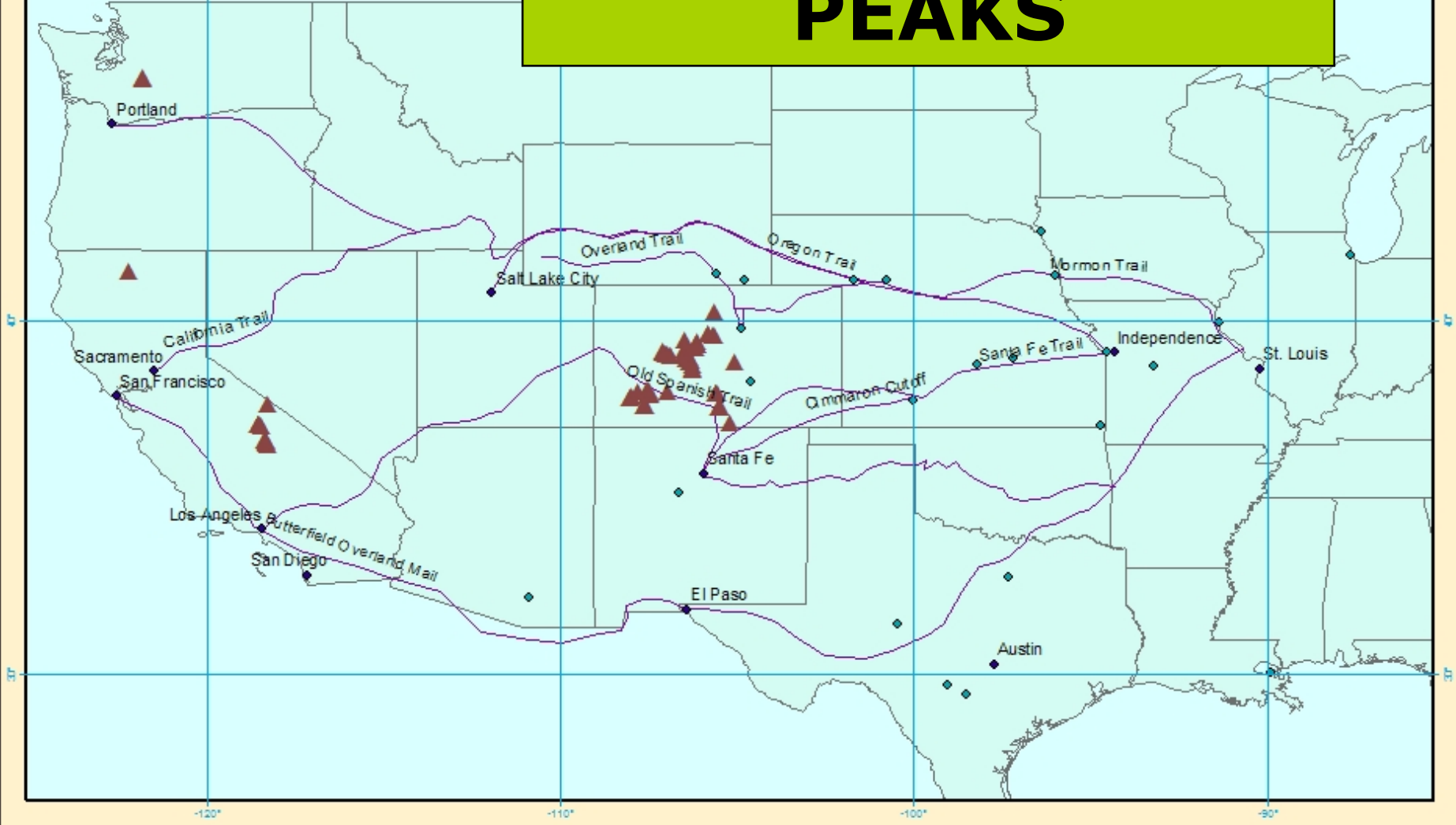


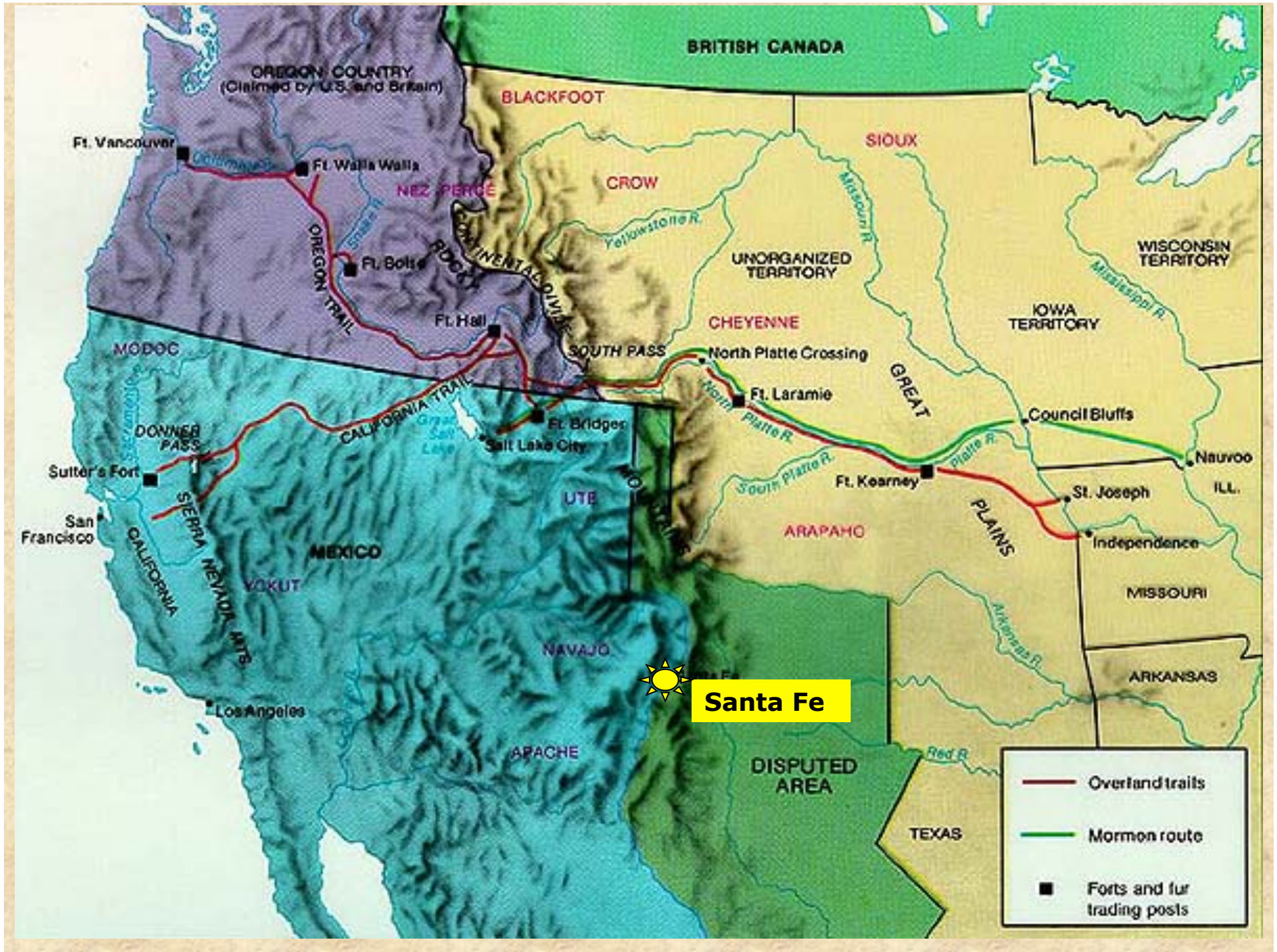


# TRAILS, CITIES AND MOUNTAIN PEAKS

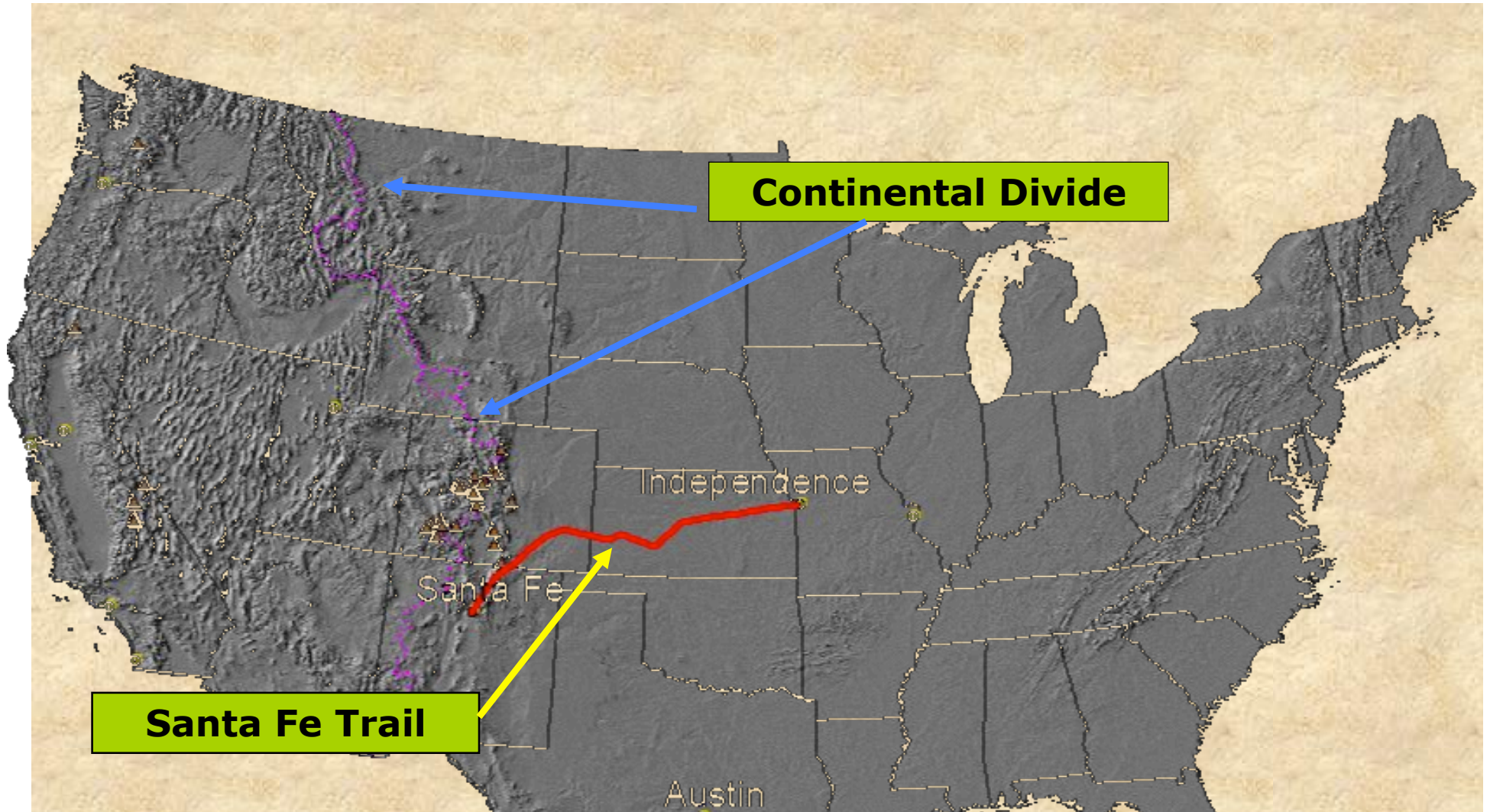
**Legend**

- ▲ us14peak
- ◆ trailcity
- trails
- us\_state





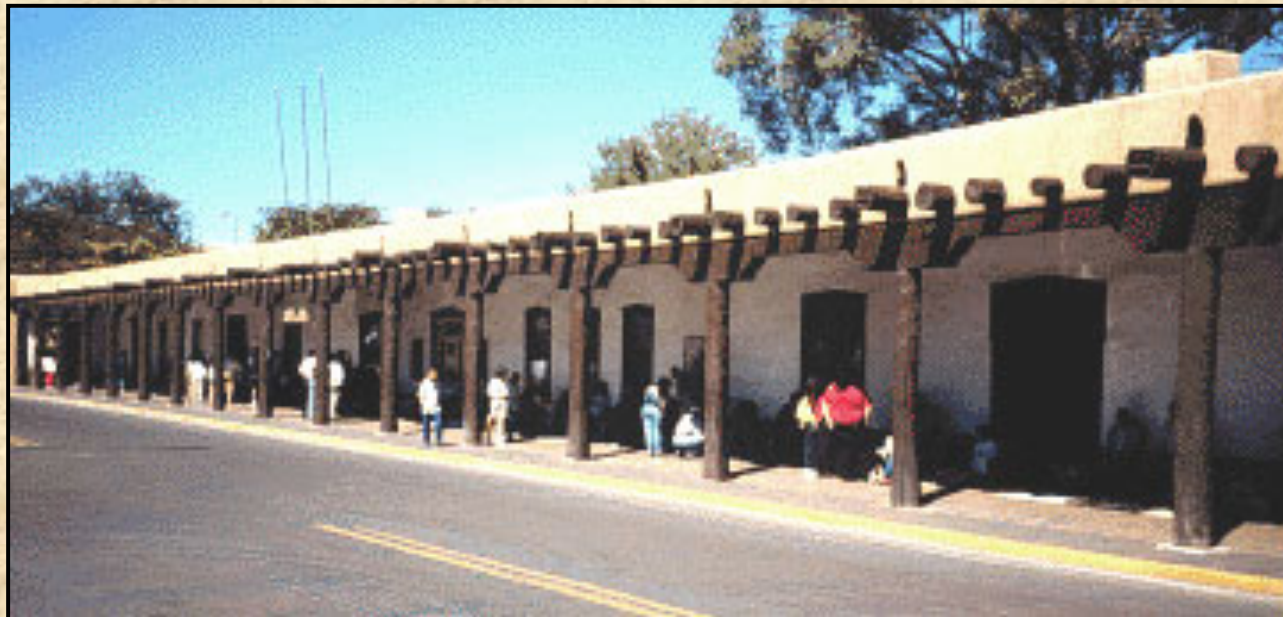




**From 1821 until 1846, the Santa Fe Trail was an international commercial highway used by Mexican and American traders connecting Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico. In 1846, the Mexican-American War began. The Army of the West followed the Santa Fe Trail to invade New Mexico. After the war, the Trail became a national road connecting the United States to the new southwest territories. The trail was used by stagecoach lines, thousands of gold seekers heading to the California and Colorado gold fields, adventurers, fur trappers and emigrants.**

# Santa Fe Trail

**When Spain controlled Mexico, she jealously protected the borders of her New Mexico colony, prohibiting manufacturing and international trade. Missourians and others visiting Santa Fe told of an isolated provincial capital starved for manufactured goods and supplies, a potential gateway to Mexico's interior markets. In 1821, the Mexican people revolted against Spanish rule. With independence, they unlocked the gates of trade, using the Santa Fe Trail as the key. Encouraged by Mexican officials, the Santa Fe trade boomed.**



**The Palace of the Governors on the north side of the Santa Fe Plaza. Built in 1610, it served as the seat of government in New Mexico for 300 years.**



## Captain William Becknell "Father of the Santa Fe Trail"

**On September 1, 1821, William Becknell left Missouri destined for Santa Fe with a caravan and twenty-one men. He arrived in Santa Fe in mid November and quickly sold his merchandise to willing buyers and made big profits. The profits were huge once again when he returned the following year. Soon, other American traders followed Becknell's route. Traders returned east with wagons filled with exported merchandise from New Mexico such as hides, blankets, pottery, jewelry, gold, silver, copper, and livestock. The Santa Fe Trail was eventually tied into the Old Spanish Trail linking Santa Fe with California. The U.S. had a viable link to the Pacific Ocean.**



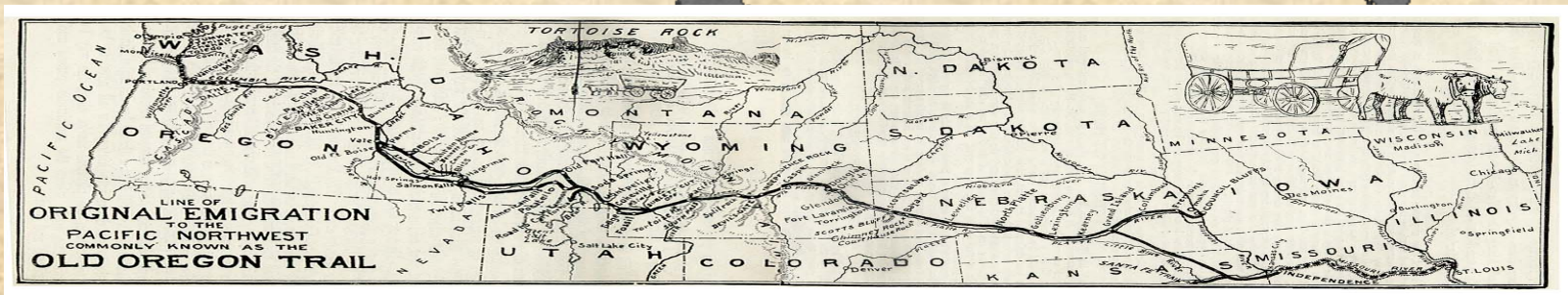
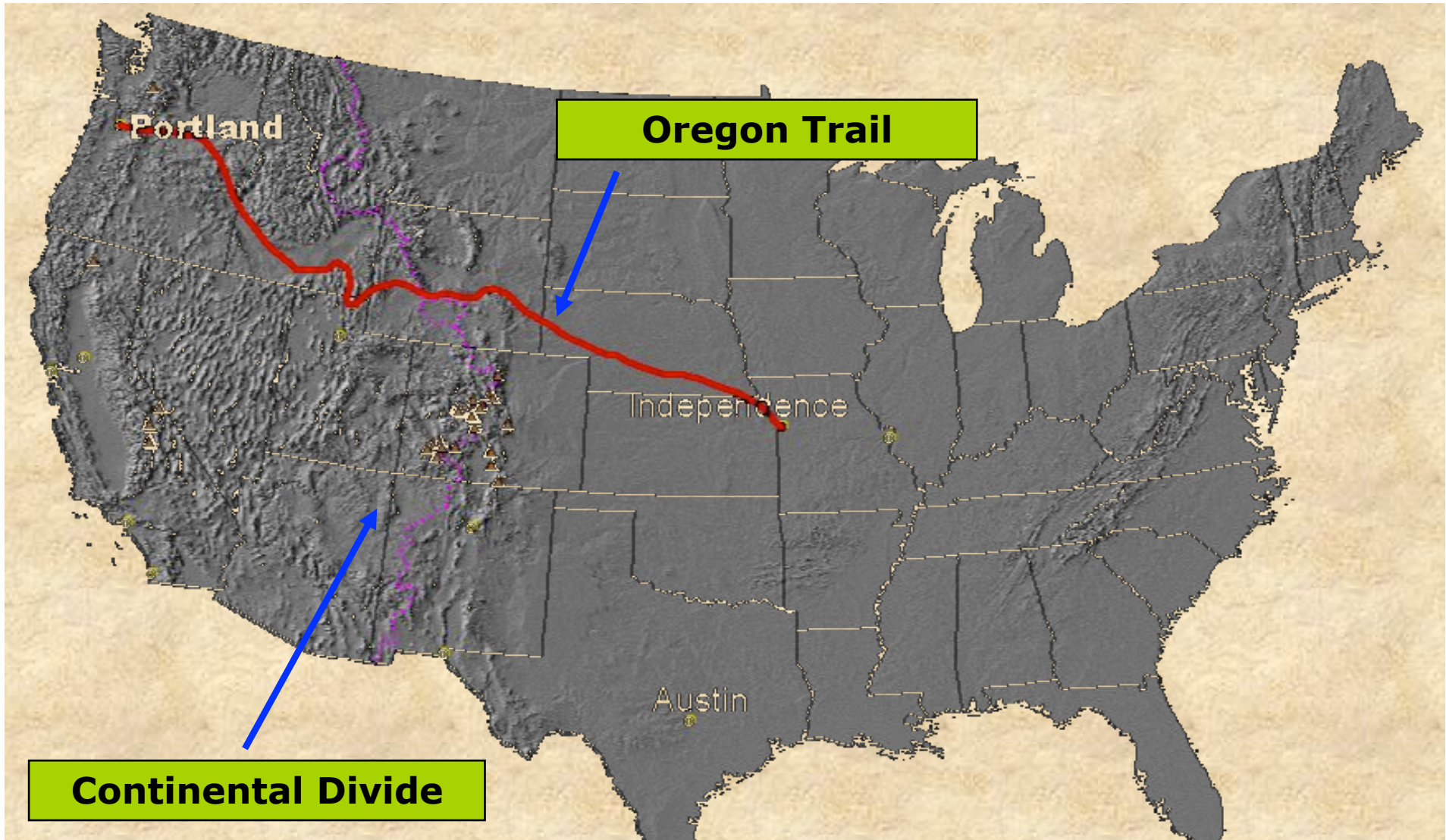
## Becknell's instructions

**"Every man will fit himself for the trip, with a horse, a good rifle, and as much ammunition as the company think necessary for a tour or 3 months trip, and sufficient clothing to keep him warm and comfortable. Every man will furnish his equal part of the fitting out for trade, and receive an equal part of the product. If the company consists of 30 or more men, 10 dollars a man will answer to purchase the quantity of merchandise required to trade on."**



**Photo of the trail today**





**The Oregon Trail was used by pioneer families heading west to start new farms, businesses, towns and homes.**

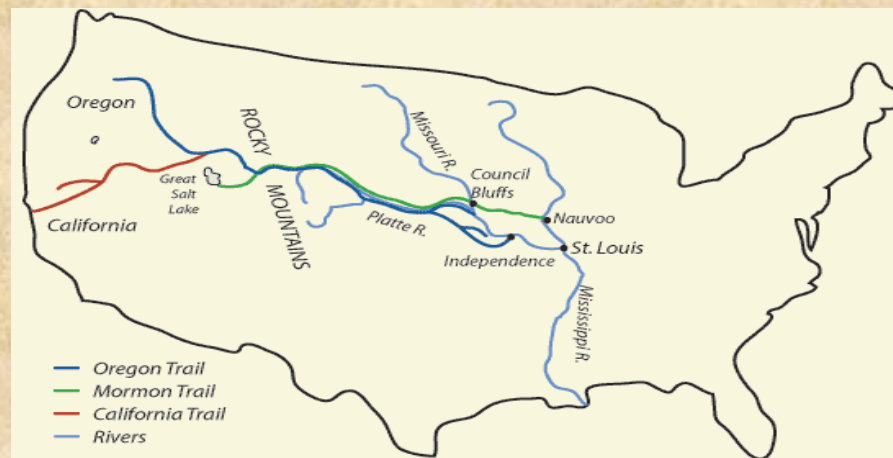
**It began in Independence Missouri and ended 2000 miles later in the Northwest. It crossed the Great Plains and penetrated the Rocky Mountains using South Pass. The trail branched off with one section heading to Oregon while the other went south to California.**

**As the harbinger of America's westward expansion, the Oregon Trail was the pathway to the Pacific for fur traders, gold seekers, missionaries and others. Beginning in 1841 and continuing for more than 20 years, an estimated 300,000 emigrants followed this route from Independence, Missouri to Oregon City, Oregon on a trip that took five months to complete.**

**The 2,170 mile long trail passes through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon.**

**The first emigrants to go to Oregon in a covered wagon were Marcus and Narcissa Whitman who made the trip in 1836. The big wave of western migration did not start until 1843, when about a thousand pioneers made the journey.**

**The 1843 wagon train, dubbed "the great migration" kicked off a massive move west on the Oregon Trail. Over the next 25 years more than a half million people went west on the Trail. Some went all the way to Oregon's Willamette Valley in search of farmland--many more split off for California in search of gold. The glory years of the Oregon Trail finally ended in 1869, when the transcontinental railroad was completed.**







**Oregon trail wagon wheel ruts still visible 160 years later**



# Oregon Trail wagon ruts





# South Pass yesterday today and

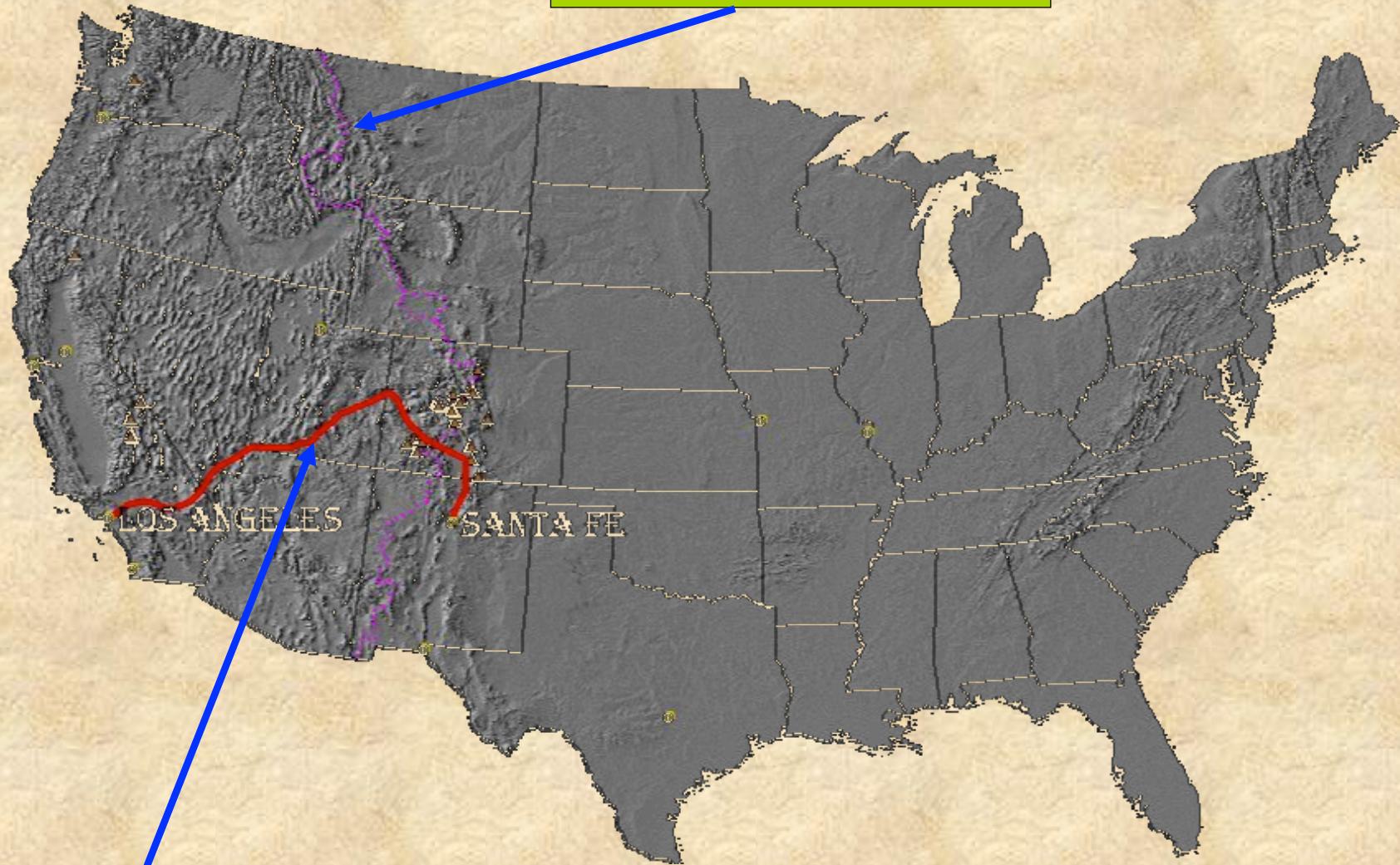


# Early Oregon Trail map completed by Fremont





**Continental Divide**



**Old Spanish Trail**

**The Old Spanish Trail witnessed a brief but furious heyday between 1830 and 1848 as a trade route linking Santa Fe, New Mexico and Los Angeles, California. Mexican trader Antonio Armijo in 1829 lead the first commercial caravan from Abiquiú, New Mexico, to Los Angeles. During that period, Mexican and American traders took woolen goods west over the trail by mule train, and returned eastward with California mules and horses for the New Mexico and Missouri markets. The Trail left Santa Fe and split into two routes. The South or Main Branch headed northwest past Colorado's San Juan mountains to near Green River, Utah. The North Branch proceeded due north into Colorado's San Luis Valley and crossed west over Cochetopa Pass to follow the Gunnison and Colorado rivers to meet the Southern Branch near Green River. From central Utah the Trail trended southwest to an area now shared by Utah, Nevada and Arizona. It crossed southern Nevada and passed through the Mojave Desert to San Gabriel Mission and Los Angeles.**





# Mormon Trail



# California Trail

Led by Brigham Young, roughly 70,000 Mormons traveled along the Mormon Pioneer Trail from 1846 to 1869 in order to escape religious persecution. The general route is from Nauvoo, Illinois, to Salt Lake City, Utah, covering about 1,300 miles.





# Platte River

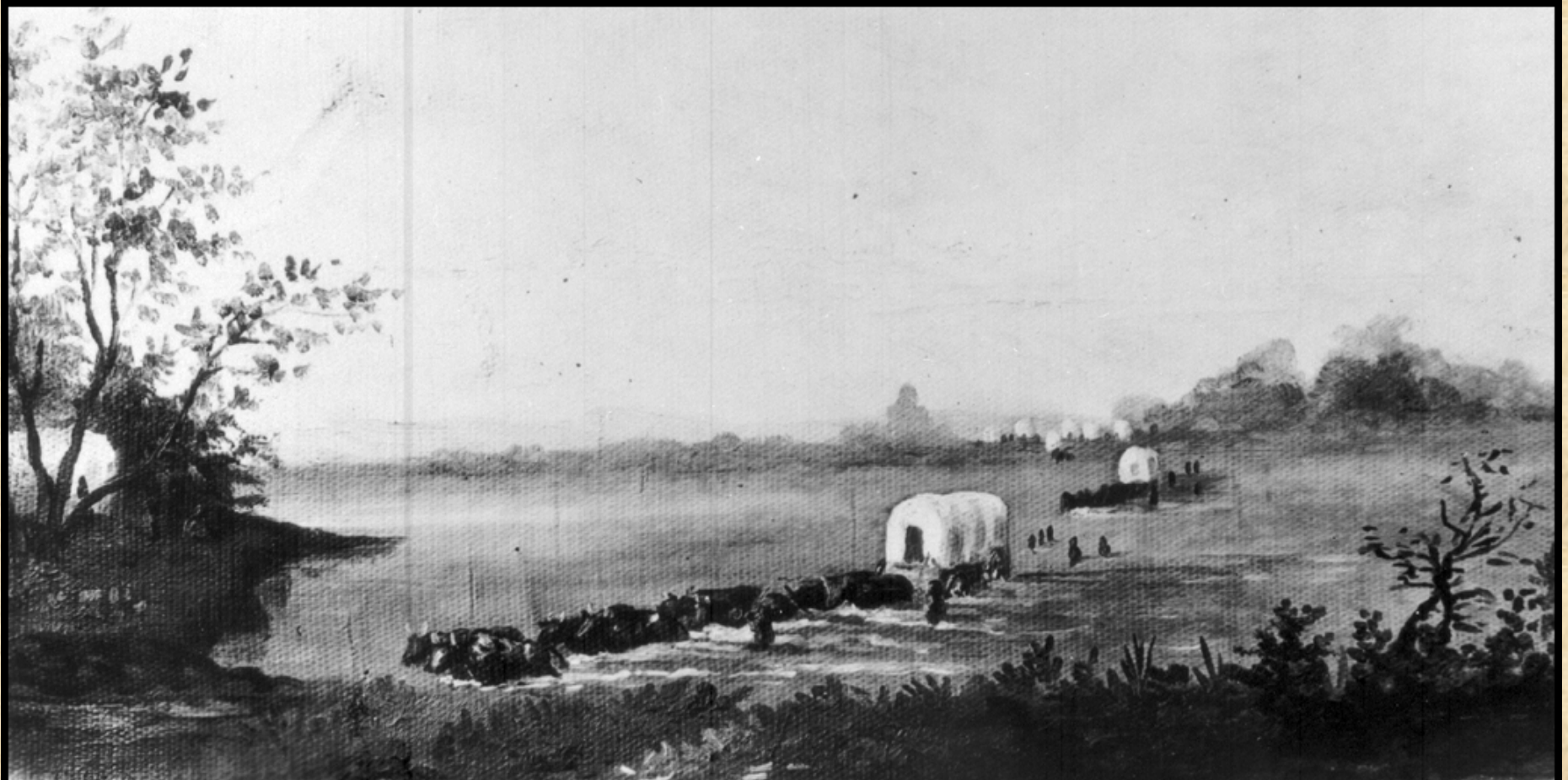


# Fort Kearney





# Crossing the Platte River



# Independence Rock





# Fort Bridger



# 1867 Wagon train





## California Trail

California emigrants faced the greatest challenges of all the pioneer emigrants of the mid-19th century. In addition to the Rockies, these emigrants faced the barren deserts of Nevada and the imposing Sierra Nevada Range.

The California Trail carried over 250,000 gold-seekers and farmers to the gold fields and rich farmlands of California during the 1840's and 1850's, the greatest mass migration in American history.

Since there were a variety of destinations in California and jumping-off points in Missouri, the California Trail had many offshoots and varying paths. Many short-cuts and alternate routes were attempted to see which was the "best" in terms of terrain, length and sufficient water and grass for livestock.

### The trail is significant because:

It is one of the major highways of the 19th century, which provided a 2,400-mile path for emigrants to the West (multiple routes and cutoffs total 5,839 miles across the country). the route, followed earlier by Native Americans and western explorers and travelers, provided a foundation for American transportation and communication systems west of the Mississippi River.







N° 762. COPYRIGHT. Published by RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, Fine Art Publishers, 25, Colmore St City London.  
200, Broadway, New York. A. S. Passage des frères Lacroix, Paris.

**"YOSEMITE VALLEY" CALIFORNIA**  
(from Mariposa trail)

Painted by Andrew Melrose.

"The grandeur of the valley presents in the distance a picture of sublime grandeur on the right side is the beautiful El Capitan cliff whose summit is reached by the ascent of the rocky side of about a mile. The mountain is densely forested on the lower side and is here known as Cathedral Rocks." "1000 feet high, further up the Three Brothers' and nearly opposite Cathedral Peak 2000 feet high. The grandeur of the valley was enhanced to the height of 5000 feet. The Adventurer's trail winds through the bottom. The scenery is magnificent and beauty beyond the imagination of any man's fancy in the world."



# Scott's Bluff then





# Scotts Bluff now





# Modern wagon train reenactors



**In 1846 Lansford W. Hastings claimed to have found a new, timesaving route to California. A party led by George Donner, a 65-year-old farmer, and James Reed, a neighbor of Donner's decided to try this new route. The Donner-Reed party consisted of 87 men, women and children. This group left Illinois on April 12, and pushed past Independence, Missouri on May 12. Hastings led his followers on a haphazard and uninformed trek that cost many livestock and more time than the popular routes would have taken. By this point, the Donner-Reed party had fallen behind and had trouble locating Hastings' route, costing even more time. They reached the Humboldt River on September 26.**

**With an assortment of bad luck and problems, the Donner-Reed party finally reached Truckee Lake below the crest of the Sierra Nevada's in October. By now exhausted and low on provisions, the group was met with the first serious snowfall of the winter. They became trapped there for the next four months.**

**Starvation and desperation soon followed. When all the animals had been killed by mid-December, the party was forced to eat rawhide to survive. Some members left on a self-rescue mission and were able to reach help but not before resorting to cannibalism to survive. The others back in the camp also ate the deceased to stay alive.**

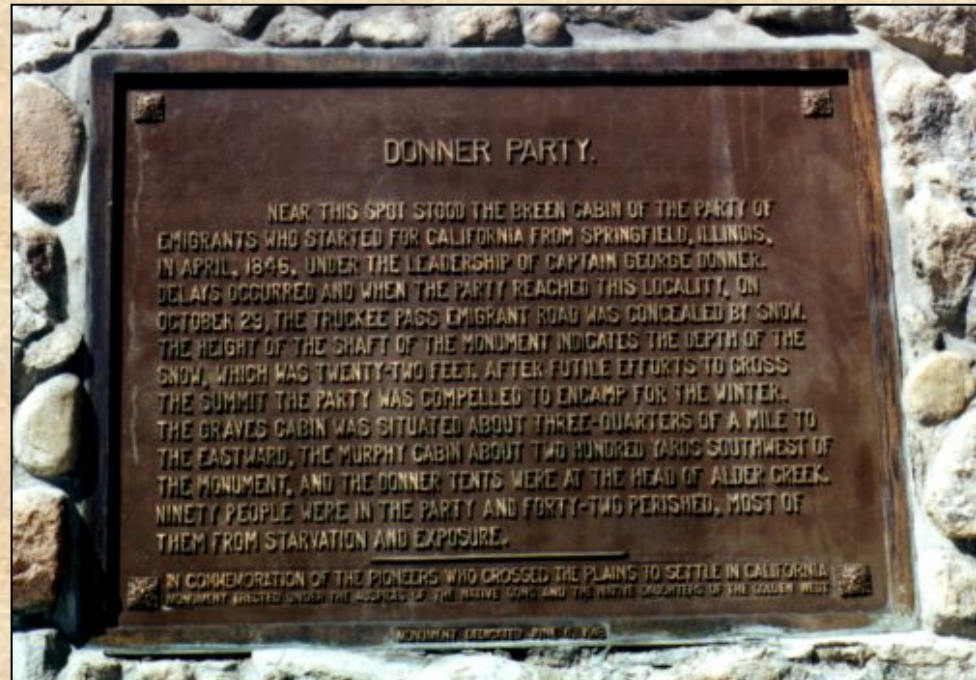
**Of the 87 who began the trek with the Donner-Reed party, 40 died that winter from starvation-related causes. The survivors were not rescued until the spring of 1847.**



**James Reed and  
his wife**

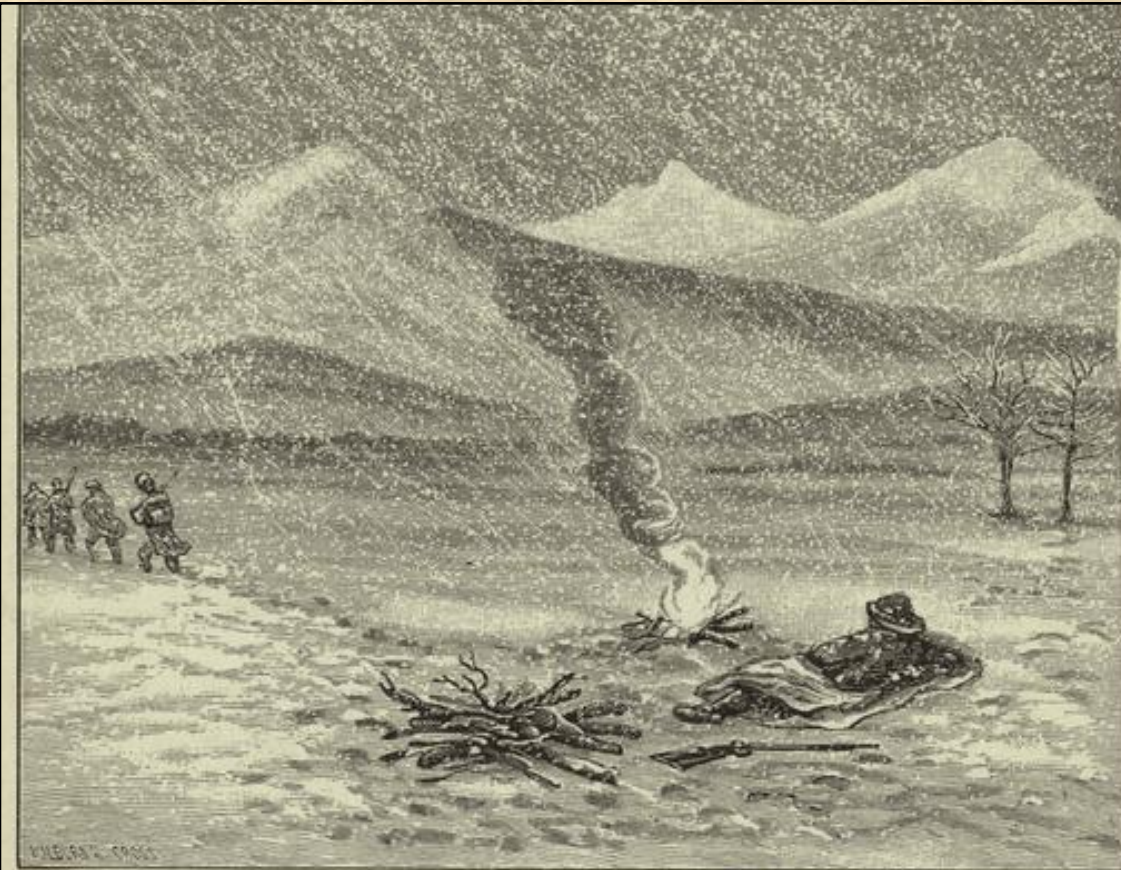


## The Donner Party showed the danger of unprepared emigrants.



***"Near this spot stood the Breen cabin of the party of emigrants who started for California from Springfield, Illinois, in April 1846, under the leadership of Captain George Donner. Delays occurred and when the party reached this locality on October 29, the Truckee Pass emigrant road was concealed by snow. The height of the shaft of the monument indicates the depth of the snow, which was twenty-two feet. After futile efforts to cross the summit, the party was compelled to encamp for the winter. The Graves cabin was situated about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward, the Murphy cabin about two hundred yards southwest of the monument, and the Donner tents were at the head of Alder creek. Ninety people were in the party and forty-two perished, most of them from starvation and exposure. In commemoration of the pioneers who crossed the plains to settle in California Monument erected under the auspices of the native sons and the native daughters of the golden west Monument dedicated June 6, 1918"***





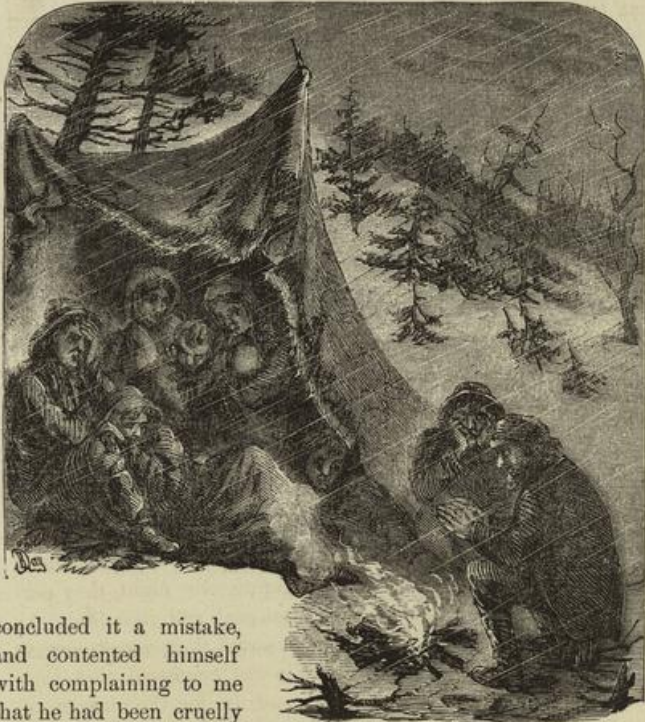
LEAVING THE WEAK TO DIE.

In the morning, he wandered off from the party, and probably soon died. They did not see him again. Sorel on this day gave out and lay down to die. They built him a fire, and Morin, who was in a dying condition, and snow-blind, remained. These two did not probably last till the next morning. That evening, I think, Hubbard killed a deer. They travelled on, getting here and there a grouse, but probably nothing else, the snow having frightened off the game. Things were desperate, and brought Haler to the determination of breaking up the party, in order to prevent them from living upon each other. He told them "that he had done all he could for them, that they had no other hope remaining than the expected relief, and that their best plan was to scatter and make the best of their way in small parties down the river. That, for his part, if he was to be eaten, he would, at all



1865.] A 'DESTROYING ANGEL' ON JOURNALISTS. 469

with Fitz Hugh Ludlow, who had passed through two years before, and given an unflattering description of him for the *Atlantic Monthly*. Some one told Porter, or he dreamed it, that I had characterized him as the murderer of one hundred and fifty men; and he significantly remarked, that if I had said it he believed he would make it one hundred and fifty-one! He finally



THE DONNER PARTY IN 1846.

concluded it a mistake, and contented himself with complaining to me that he had been cruelly slandered by Ludlow, and afterward while in his cups, assuring me that he *would* kill any journalist who should publish falsehoods about him. He is a man of medium size, noticeable for his long black hair, which he wears parted in the middle and hanging upon the shoulders. In general he is said to

Donner Party 1846-7 #18781 ALA



W. TABER.

cen July 1891  
"A PIONEER PALACE CAR."

ADAPTED FROM A SKETCH BY A. P. HILL.

ACROSS THE PLAINS IN THE DONNER PARTY (1846).

Pioneer life

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE OVERLAND TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

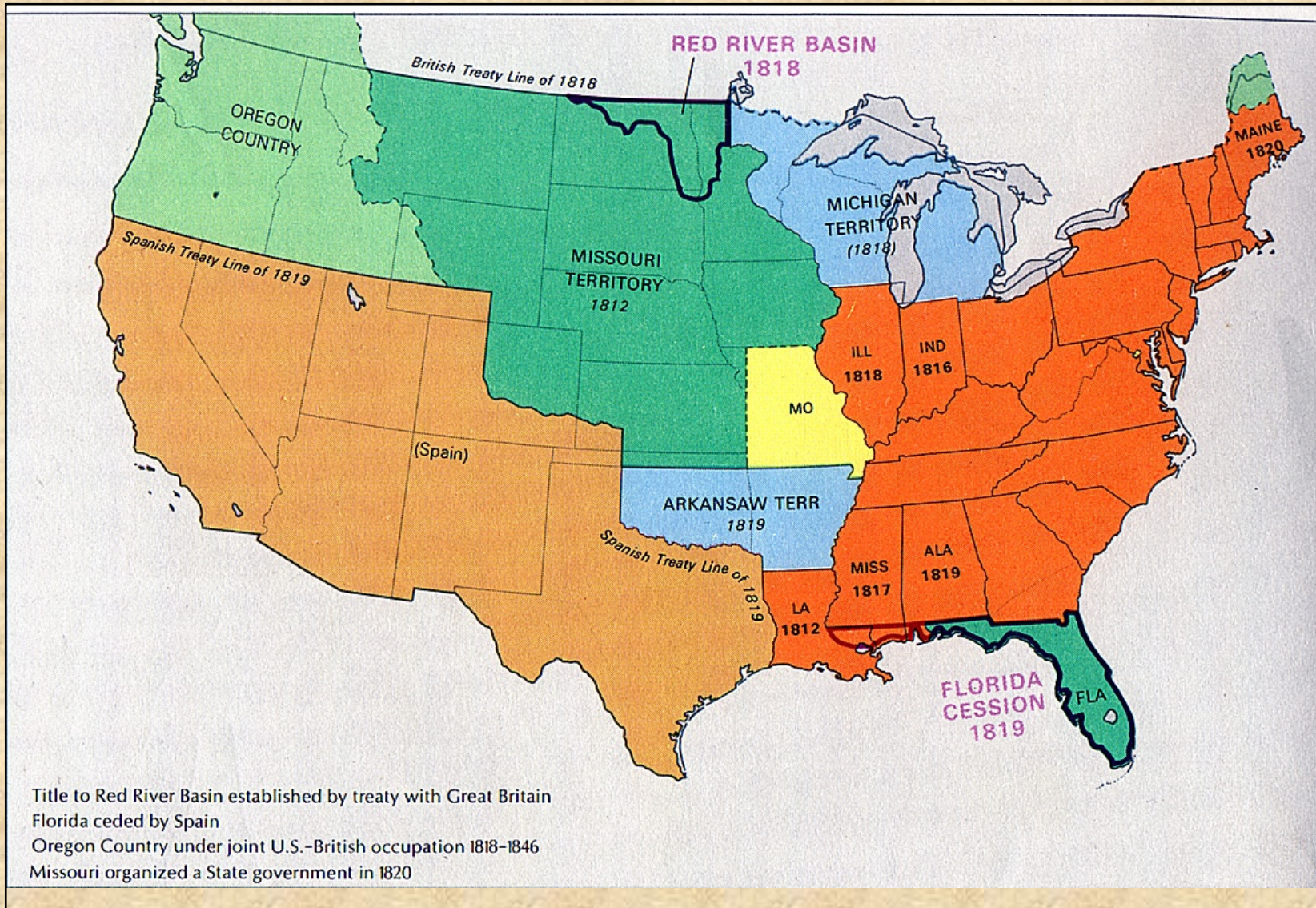
LIBRARY  
PICTURE COLLECTION



MRS. BRINN IN TRIBULATION.



# Adams-Onis (Transcontinental) Treaty of 1819 Florida Cession

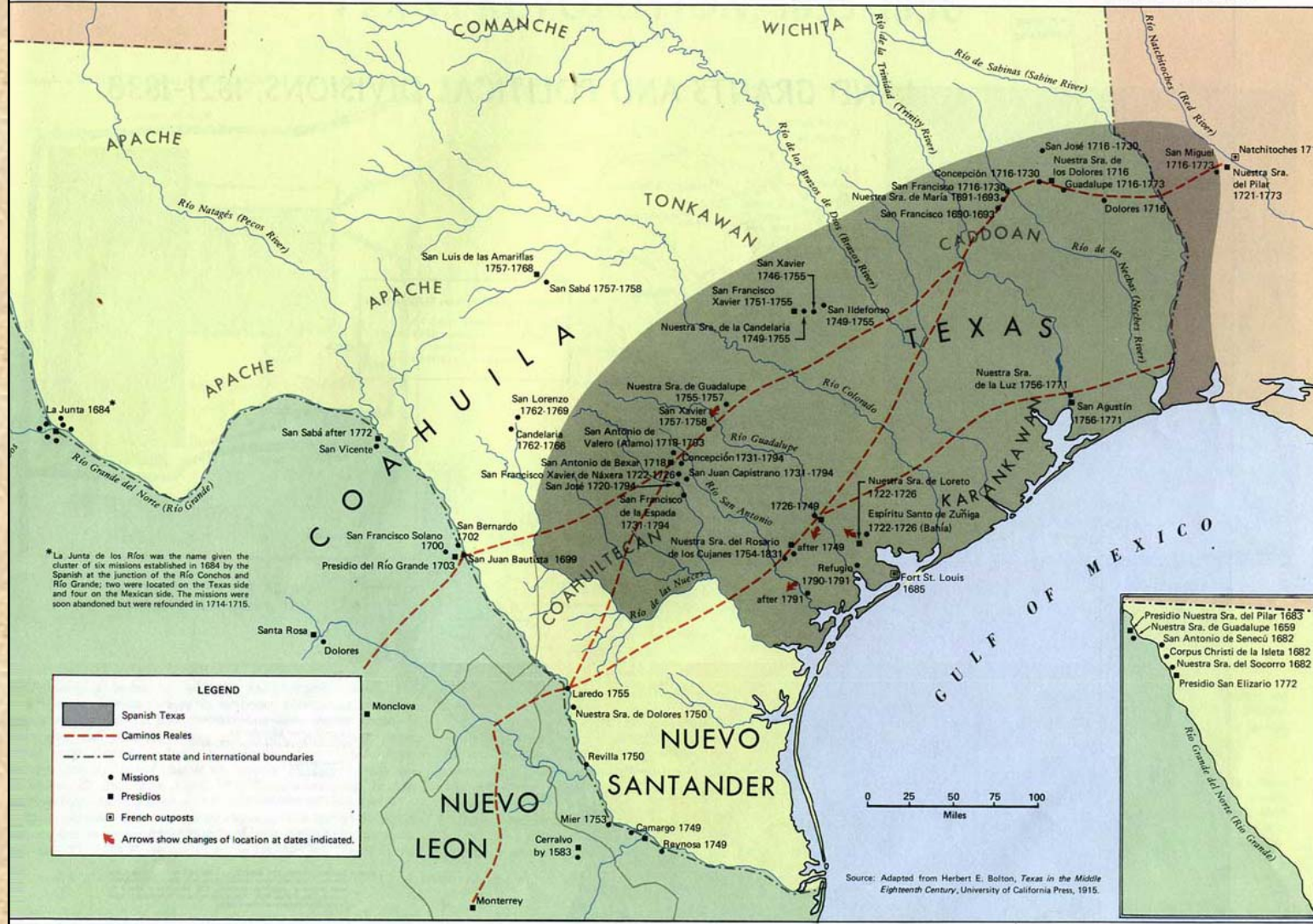




**The Mexican  
Borderlands:  
Texas and the  
Mexican American War**

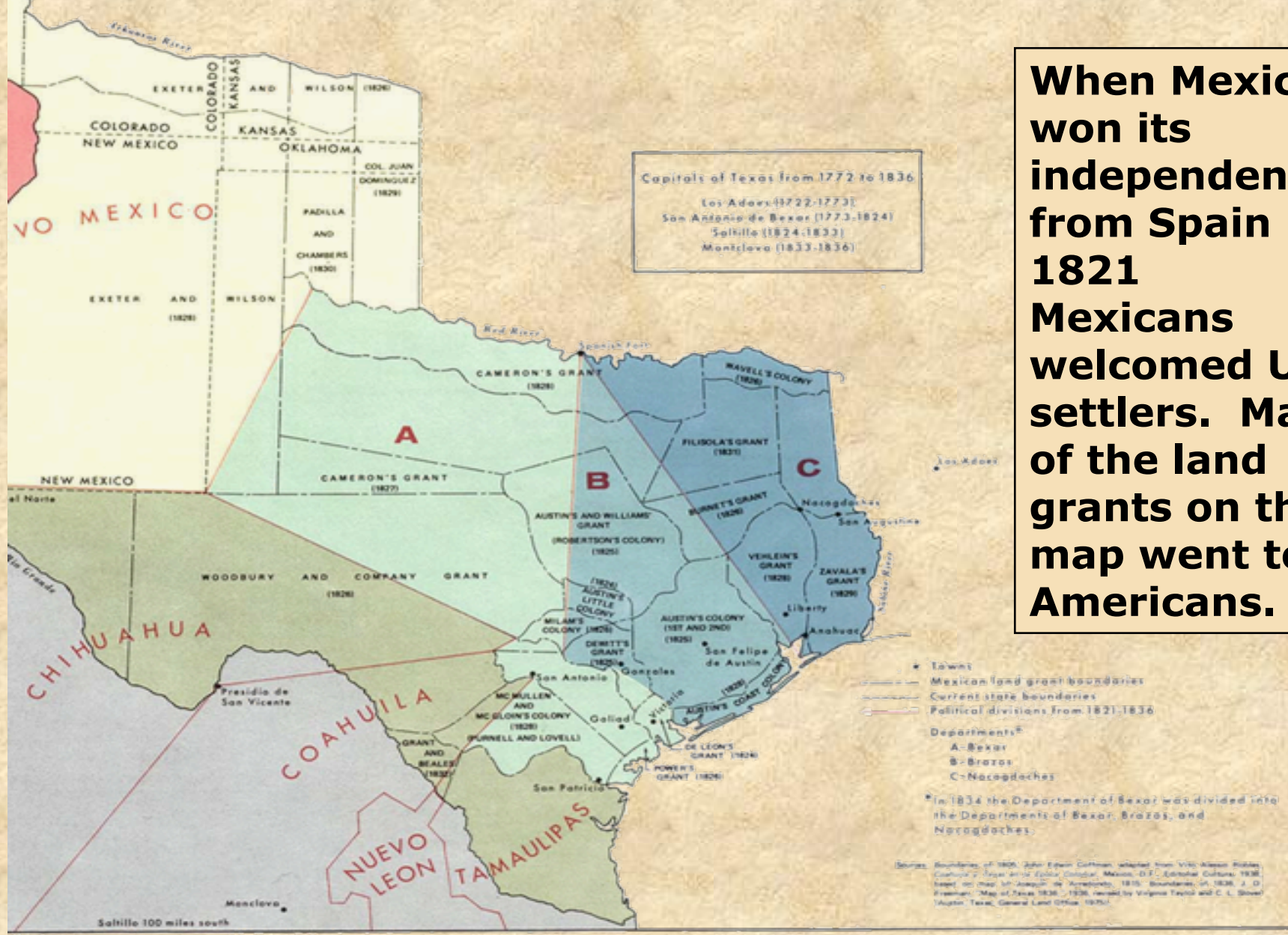
# Under Spanish rule Americans were not allowed into Spanish- Mexican territory

## SPANISH MISSIONS, PRESIDIOS, AND ROADS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES





# LAND GRANTS AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS, 1821-1836

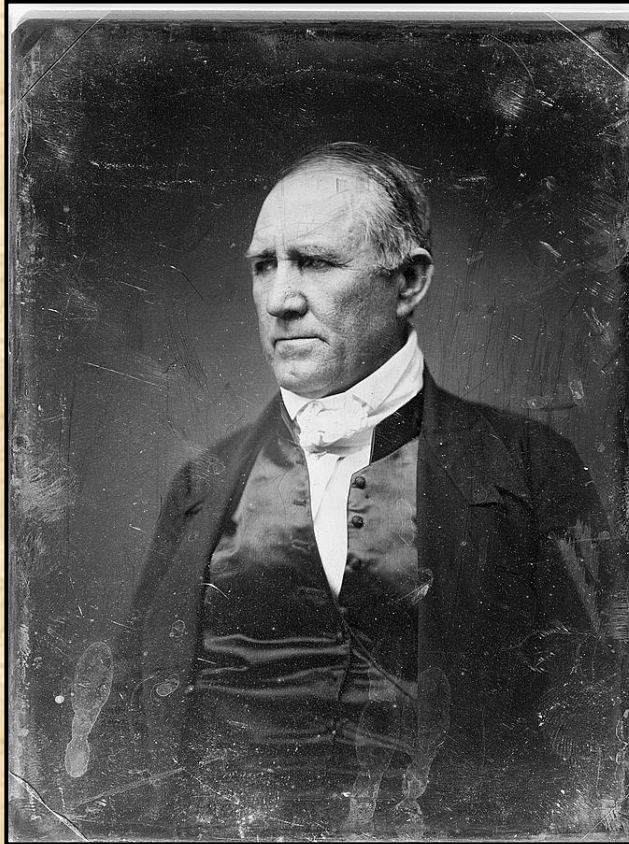


Capitals of Texas from 1772 to 1836  
 Los Adobes (1772-1773)  
 San Antonio de Bexar (1773-1824)  
 Saltillo (1824-1832)  
 Monticelo (1833-1836)

**When Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, Mexicans welcomed U.S. settlers. Many of the land grants on the map went to Americans.**

Sources: Boundaries of 1805, John Edwin Coffman, adapted from Vito Alessio Bolina, *Centros y Puntos de Vista: Colonial Mexico, D.F., Editorial Cultural, 1936*; based on map by Joseph W. Alexander, 1810; Boundaries of 1828, J. D. Freeman, *Map of Texas 1828-1836*, revised by Virginia Fayard and C. L. Stone, Austin, Texas, General Land Office, 1970.

# American settlers in Texas



Stephen Austin, taking over from his father Moses who died in 1821, was granted permission to settle Americans in Texas. Other Americans, known as *empresarios* (contractors) were also given large land grants. The number of Americans in Texas grew from 300 in 1823 to 50,000 in 1836 far outnumbering Mexican Texans or Tejanos.

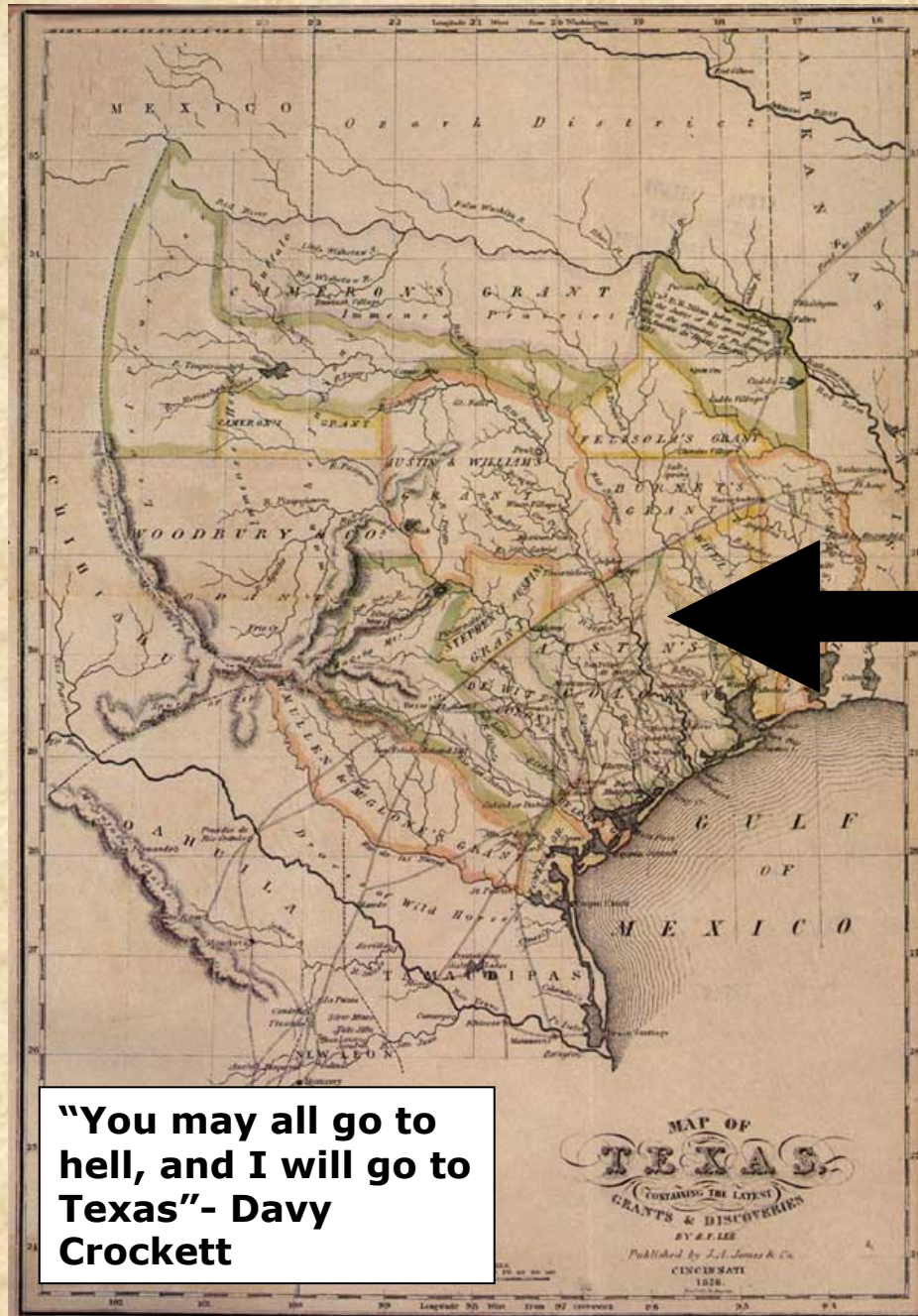
Americans moving to Texas were supposed to:

1. Become Mexican citizens
3. Become Catholic
3. Not bring slaves into Texas

**THEY  
DID  
NONE OF  
THESE**







**"You may all go to hell, and I will go to Texas"- Davy Crockett**



**G.T.T. (Gone to Texas)**

**Americans from the southern states began moving to Mexico's Texas province in large numbers. They brought with them not only Black slaves to work their rich cotton fields but racist ideas about Mexicans.**

# Conflict in Texas

- ❖ Due to the fact that Americans violated Mexican laws Mexico decided to stop American immigration in 1830. They also placed heavy duties on the importation of foreign (American) goods.
- ❖ Americans were upset the politicians in Mexico ignored constitutional guarantees and reneged on pledges of local self-government.
- ❖ In 1834 General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana became dictator. He abolished the Mexican 1824 constitution and threatened to use military force if the Texans would not obey.
- ❖ Fighting broke out between the Mexican army and Texans, both Americans and some Tejanos (Mexican Texans).
- ❖ In 1836 General Santa Ana marched an army into Texas to crush the Texans.





## Cast of Characters in the Texas Revolution



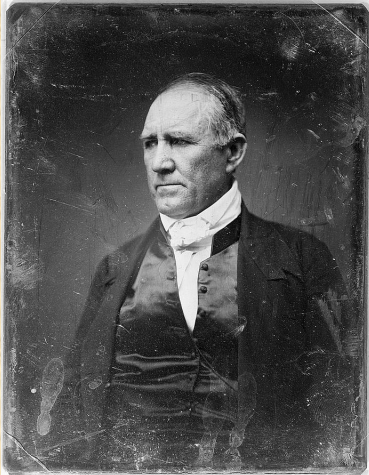
**General Antonio Lopez de Santa Ana: commander of Mexican forces**



**James Bowie: co-commander of the Alamo**



**William B. Travis: co-commander of the Alamo**



**General Sam Houston: leader of the Texas revolution**



**Davy Crockett: U.S. legislator and hero of the Alamo**



**1849 daguerreotype of the Alamo**

## **The Battle of the Alamo: A Mexican pyrrhic victory**

**The defenders of the Alamo both Texans and Tejanos fought to the death against overwhelming odds and created an enduring legend of courage and dedication.**



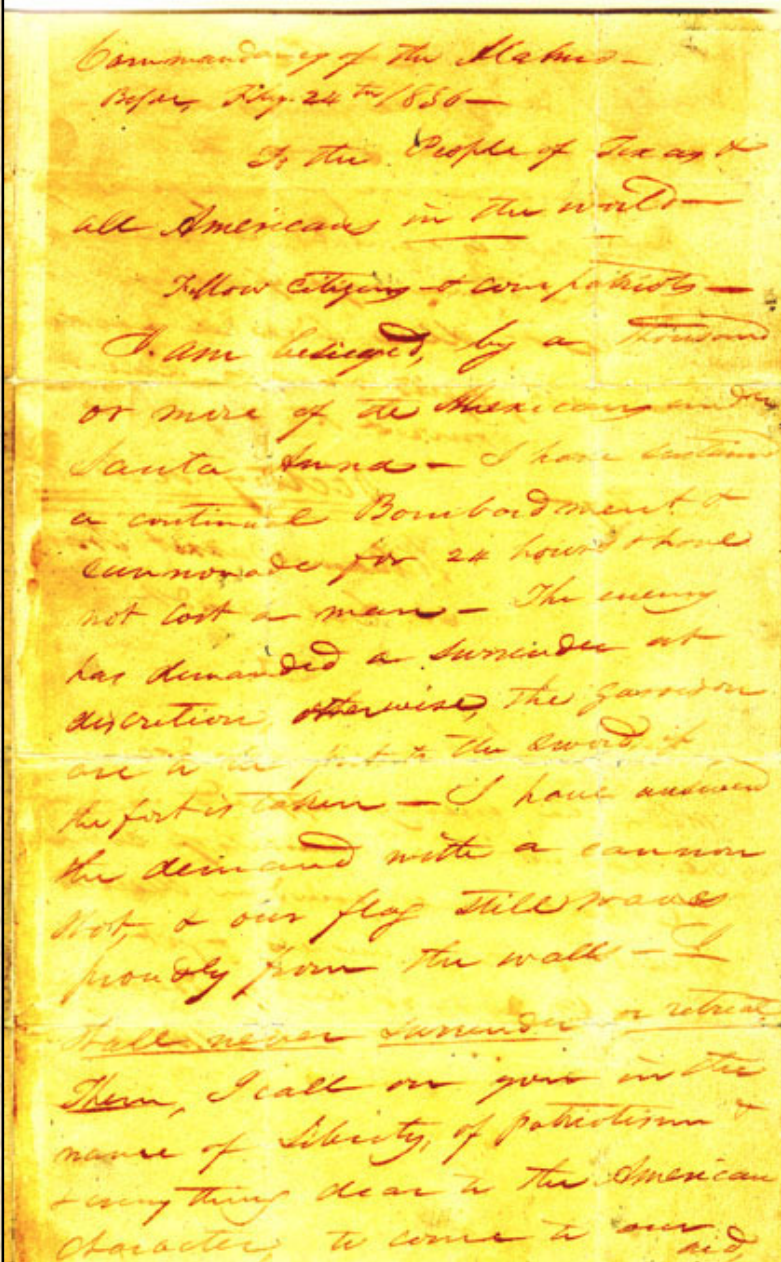
**The entire siege lasted 13 days from Tuesday February 23 to Sunday March 6, 1836.**

**"The gallantry of the few Texans who defended the Alamo was really wondered at by the Mexican army. Even the generals were astonished at their vigorous resistance, and how dearly victory was bought....The men (Texans) burnt were one hundred and eighty-two. I was an eyewitness, for as alcalde of San Antonio, I was with some of the neighbors, collecting the dead bodies and placing them on the funeral pyre."**

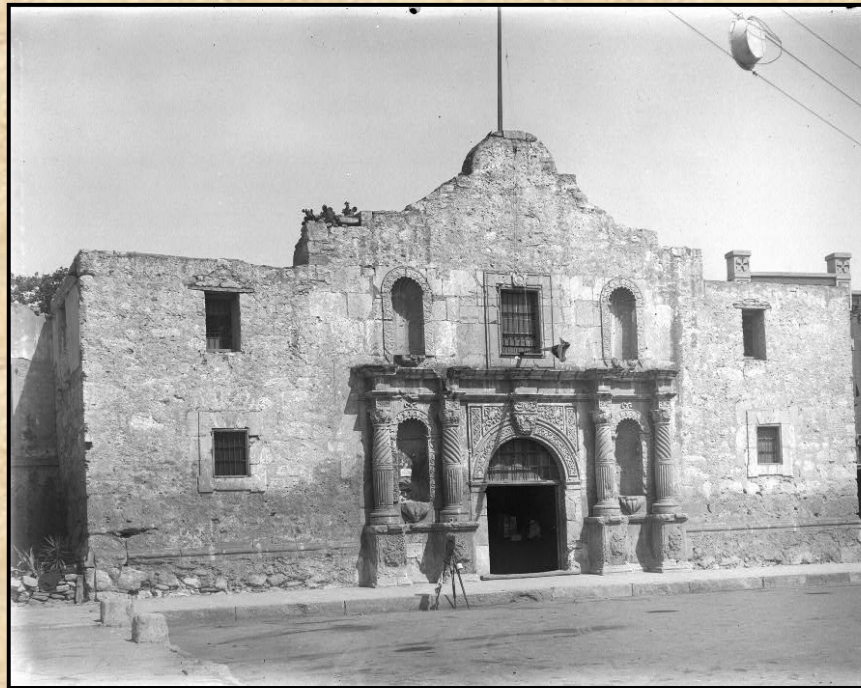
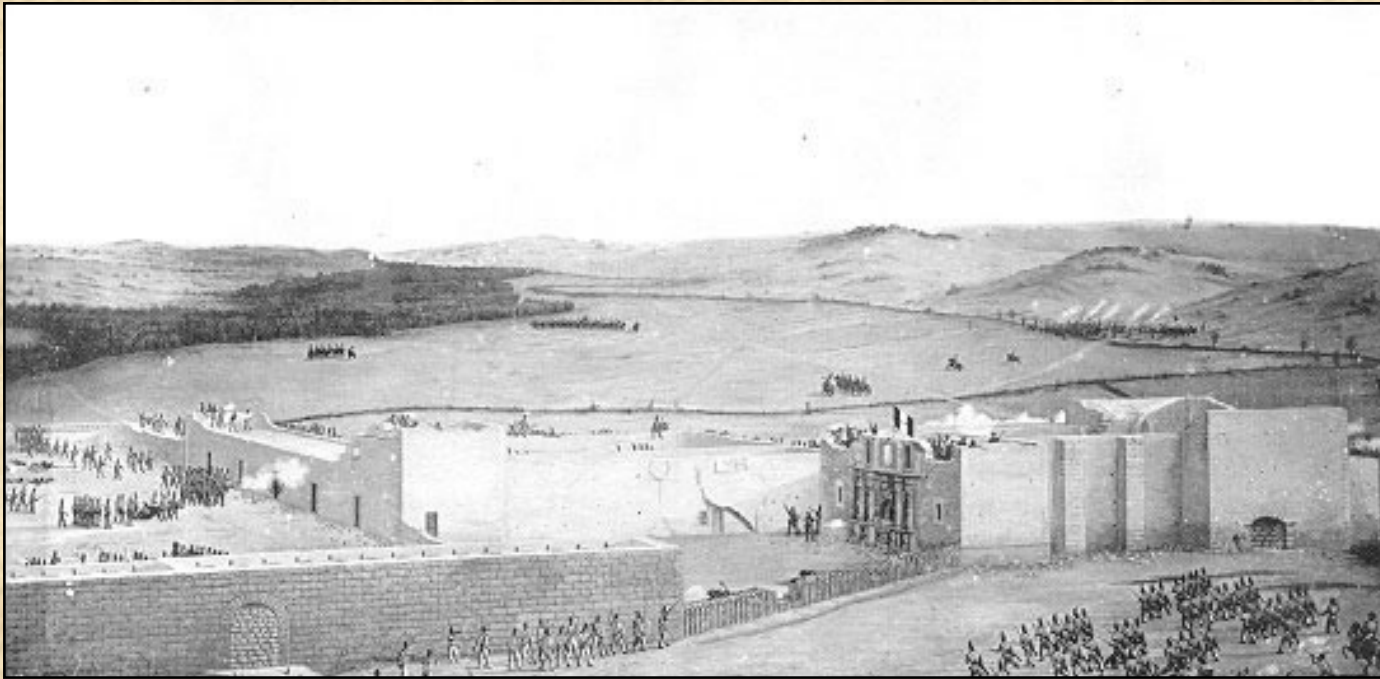


## William Barret Travis' Letter from the Alamo, 1836

Commandancy of the Alamo--  
Bejar, Fby 24th 1836-- To the  
People of Texas & all  
Americans in the world--  
Fellow citizens &  
compatriots-- I am besieged,  
by a thousand or more of the  
Mexicans under Santa Anna--I  
have sustained a continual  
Bombardment & cannonade  
for 24 hours & have not lost a  
man -- The enemy has  
demanded a surrender at  
discretion, otherwise, the  
garrison are to be put to the  
sword, if the fort is taken -- I  
have answered the demand  
with a cannon shot, & our flag  
still waves proudly from the  
walls -- I shall never  
surrender or retreat. Then, I  
call on you in the name of  
Liberty, of patriotism &  
everything dear to the  
American character, to come  
to our aid,

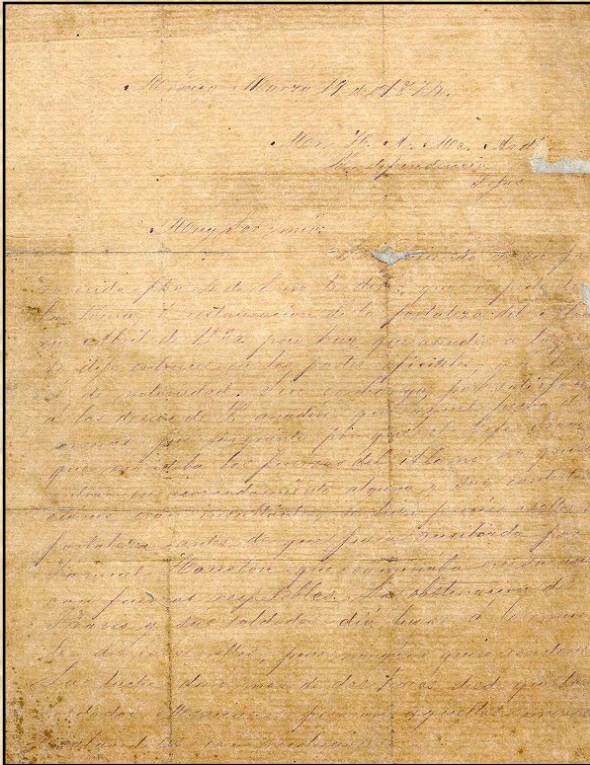


Commandancy of the Alamo--  
Bejar, Fby 24th 1836--  
To the People of Texas &  
all Americans in the world--  
Fellow Citizens & compatriots--  
I am besieged, by a thousand  
or more of the Mexicans under  
Santa Anna-- I have sustained  
a continual Bombardment &  
cannonade for 24 hours & have  
not lost a man -- The enemy  
has demanded a surrender at  
discretion, otherwise, the garrison  
are to be put to the sword, if  
the fort is taken -- I have answered  
the demand with a cannon  
shot, & our flag still waves  
proudly from the walls -- I  
shall never surrender or retreat.  
Then, I call on you in the  
name of Liberty, of patriotism &  
everything dear to the American  
character, to come to our aid,





## Santa Ana Letter on the Battle of the Alamo

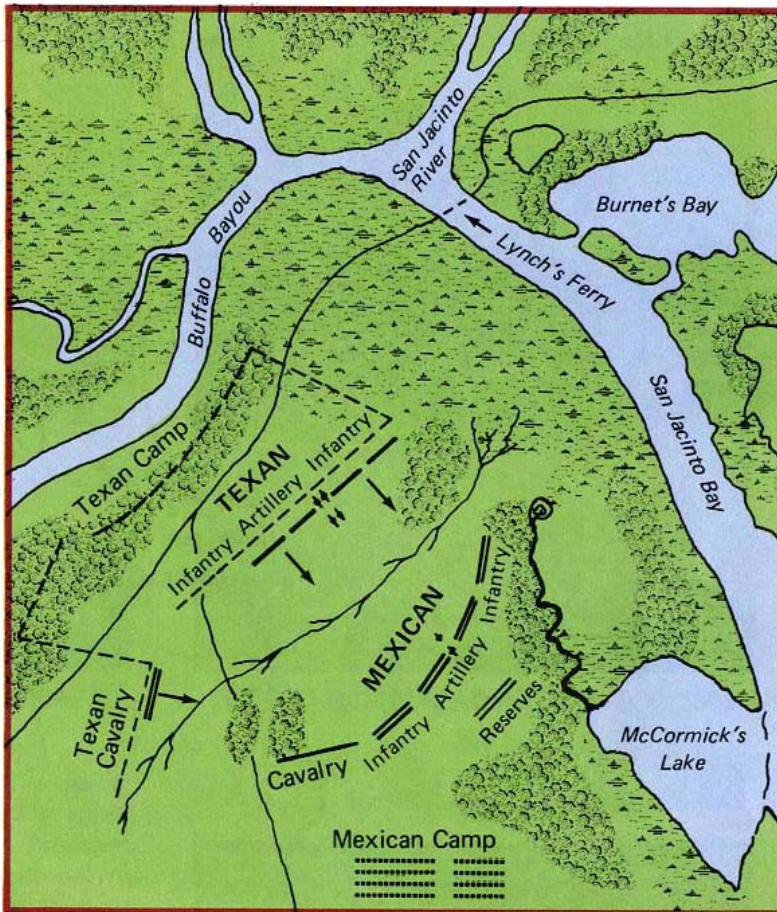


“Dear Sir:

**In response to your favor of the 4th of January, I have to say that in regard to the restitution or restoration of the fortress of the Alamo, in April 1836 there is but little I can add to what was said in my official dispatches, and what was notorious. Notwithstanding, for your satisfaction, I will add that, that conflict of arms was bloody, because the chief Travis, who commanded the forces of the Alamo, would not enter into any capitulation, and his responses were insulting, which made it imperative to assault the fort before it could be reinforced by Samuel Houston who was marching to its succor with respectable forces. The obstinancy of Travis and his soldiers was the cause of the death of the whole of them, for not one would surrender. The struggle lasted more than two hours, and until the ramparts were resolutely scaled by Mexican soldiers.”**



# Mexico loses the war and the Republic of Texas is established



THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO,  
APRIL 21, 1836

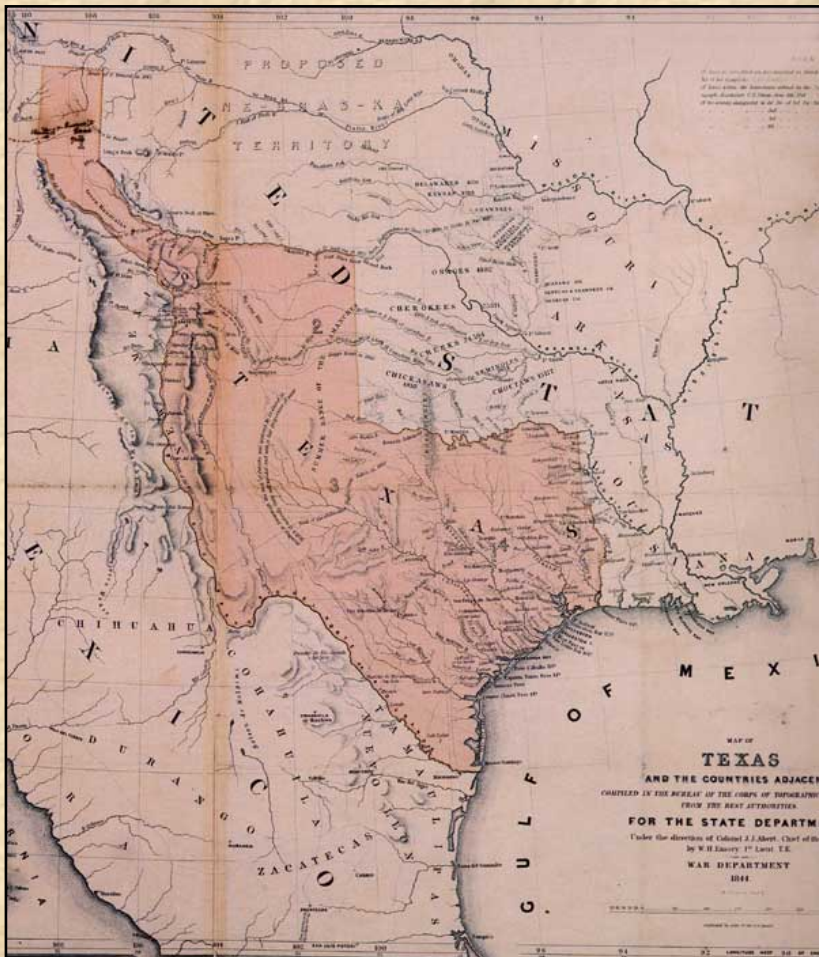
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Within a month Santa Ana's victory at the Alamo turned into a devastating rout. His army was destroyed at the battle of San Jacinto. He was captured and forced to grant Texas independence from Mexico. Although later Santa Ana renounced the agreement Texas was never again seriously threatened by invasion.





**An imaginative portrayal (with overt propaganda value) from 1836 of an event in the Texas war of independence --the surrender of Mexican commander Santa Anna and his brother-in-law General Martin Perfecto de Cos, to American leader Samuel Houston after the Battle of San Jacinto in late April 1836. Santa Anna (center) bows and offers his sword to Houston, saying, "I consent to remain your prisoner, most excellent sir!! Me no Alamo!!" His subordinate follows suit. Houston, clad in buckskins and holding a musket, says, "You are two bloody villains, and to treat you as you deserve, I ought to have you shot as an example! Remember the Alamo and Fannin!" The print reflects the intensity of anti-Mexican feeling in the United States after Santa Anna's massacre of American defenders at the Alamo mission in February 1836 and the slaughter at Goliad, Texas, a month later of American colonel James Fannin and his surrendered troops.**



**Map of the new Republic of Texas**

[May 11, 1836]

*Moulden*

Articles of an agreement entered into between his excellency, David C. Burnet, president of the republic of Texas, of the one part, and his excellency general Santa Anna, president-general-in-chief of the Mexican army, of the other part -

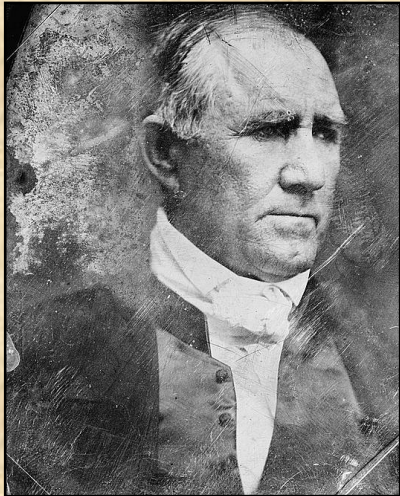
Article 1<sup>st</sup> General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, agrees that he will not take up arms, nor will he exercise his influence to cause them to be taken up against the people of Texas, during the present war of independence -

Article 2<sup>nd</sup> All hostilities between the Mexican and Texan troops, will cease immediately, both by land and water -

Article 3<sup>rd</sup> The Mexican troops, will evacuate the territory of Texas, passing to the other side of the Rio Grande and Rio Nueces -

Article 4<sup>th</sup> The Mexican army, in its retreat shall not take the property of any person without his consent and just compensation, using only such articles as may be necessary for its subsistence, in cases when there are no stores of provisions, and something to the contrary may not be present, and something to the contrary

**First page of Texas independence document**



**Sam Houston, first President of Texas**



The Texans expected the United States to annex them as a new state. This did not happen as Congress voted no to annexing Texas. Many in the North did not like the idea of annexation because of Texas' pro-slavery views. If Texas was annexed the ratio of free to slave states would tilt in favor of slavery. Congress was also worried about starting a war with Mexico. President Jackson remained noncommittal. As a result, Congress recognized Texas as a nation but did not annex it until 1845.

# NO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

It having been announced by the Government organ that a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas has been negotiated and signed, and will soon be presented to the Senate, the undersigned call upon the citizens of New York, without distinction of Party, who are opposed to the Ratification of said Treaty, to meet at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening, the 22d of April inst., to express their opposition to the same.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1844.

Respect of Lord  
 Albert Gallatin  
 Allen R. Thompson  
 Muthome Tompkins  
 W. C. Bryant  
 D. D. Field  
 H. Nichols  
 Theodore Tilton  
 Thos. W. Tucker  
 Mr. D. Nateman  
 Shipman and Coopers  
 Saml J. Mott  
 Row B. Ruggley  
 Green Jackson  
 Thos. Kirk  
 J. W. Edmonds

"To Protest Against"

Anti-annexation documents from the 1830's

## MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL, TO PROTEST AGAINST THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

According to public notice, a very full and most respectable meeting of Citizens opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States, was convened in Faneuil Hall, on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1838.

THE meeting was called to order at 10. A. M. by Francis Jackson, Esq. Amasa Walker, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Edmund Quincy, Esq. appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. A. A. Phelps, John W. Browne, H. B. Stanton and Alden Bradford, Esq's. and the Rev. Henry Colman. The following resolutions were then passed by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, certain persons, assuming to represent other persons, called the Government and People of Texas, have proposed the annexation of that province to these United States, and

Whereas, that proposal, rejected by the Executive, has been revived in the Senate of the United States, and seems about to be presented for the serious consideration and definitive action of Congress; therefore, to mark the sense which the people of Boston, in Faneuil Hall convened, entertain on that most important subject;

Be it Resolved, That the separation of Texas from the Republic of Mexico, has been the work, not of the pure spirit of liberty, but of tyranny, cupidity, ingratitude and fraud.

Resolved, That it has been principally effected by fugitives from justice, unprincipled adventurers, unlawful intruders, and corrupt emissaries and conspirators from the United States.

Resolved, That the duties of neutrality, the faith of treaties, the laws of nations, and the laws of the United States, have all been violated by the citizens of the United States, in relation to the contest in Texas; and this too, without any adequate efforts, on the part of our Government, to restrain or punish them as the laws and their duty required.

Resolved, That the proposed annexation would render the Government of the United States in some measure obnoxious to the censure of approving of the disorders and evils which have occurred in that country.

Resolved, That said annexation would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States; that by the formation of several new slave States, it would destroy forever that balance of political power, and reopen those rival pretensions and contending claims, which that Constitution adjusted.

Resolved, That said annexation would be likely to involve us in a war with Mexico, with tribes of injured and vindictive Aborigines, and slaves, and in all probability with a leading European power; wars which would be destructive to the commerce and prosperity of the northern States, as they would be dangerous and disgraceful to the whole country.

Resolved, That all this is required of the good and free people of the United States, principally for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the curse and crimes of Slavery and the Slave-trade, in a vast and noble territory, now by the laws of Mexico entirely free.

Resolved, That every measure which our Government has adopted, in relation to the insurrection in Canada, is a proclamation of its guilt in relation to Texas, and furnishes a new proof, that the object of the Texian enterprise and conspiracy is to extend the Slavery of the South, and to secure forever a preponderance of slave votes in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That while we have never refused to pay taxes for the purpose of buying new and vast tracts of fertile land, to be occupied by our southern countrymen, and exhausted by their fatal system of labor; yet from the proposed participation in crime, the entire prostration of national honor, the defiance of the moral sentiment of mankind, and of the judgments of Almighty God, we shrink with feelings of loathing and horror.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, duly authenticated, be transmitted by the Chairman of this meeting, to the Senators and Representatives from this State and District, to be laid before both Houses of Congress, and of the General Court of Massachusetts.

The following additional resolutions were moved by Alden Bradford, Esq. and were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That as the people and government of Mexico are opposed to the independence of Texas, and will probably resort to force to recover it, the United States would be involved in a long and expensive war with that and other nations, if this Territory should be received into the Union, for then we should be obliged to assist in defending the country, at whatever cost and sacrifice.

Resolved, That our fellow citizens in other parts of the State and of the Union, be invoked to co-operate with us in our efforts to prevent the extension of Slavery, to defend the rights of human nature, and to save the Republic from a speedy and inglorious overthrow.

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary. AMASA WALKER, Chairman.

# Manifest Destiny and the War with Mexico



**Manifest Destiny lead to war with Mexico and the Oregon territory becoming part of the U.S.**



**Essentially Manifest Destiny was the belief the U.S. had a God given mission to spread its civilization by conquest to the entire western hemisphere no matter who it harmed.**

# Reasons for Manifest Destiny



**Technological innovations like the telegraph, steamship and railroad could now link far distant places like Oregon and California that had once seemed remote.**



**Belief that democracy must continue to grow in order to survive and a desire to expand the benefits of American civilization.**



**Southerners were anxious to acquire new lands for additional slave states.**



**A need to develop new markets made the acquisition of pacific ports a priority.**



**Fear Great Britain would try and block American annexation of Texas and might expand her own holdings in North America.**

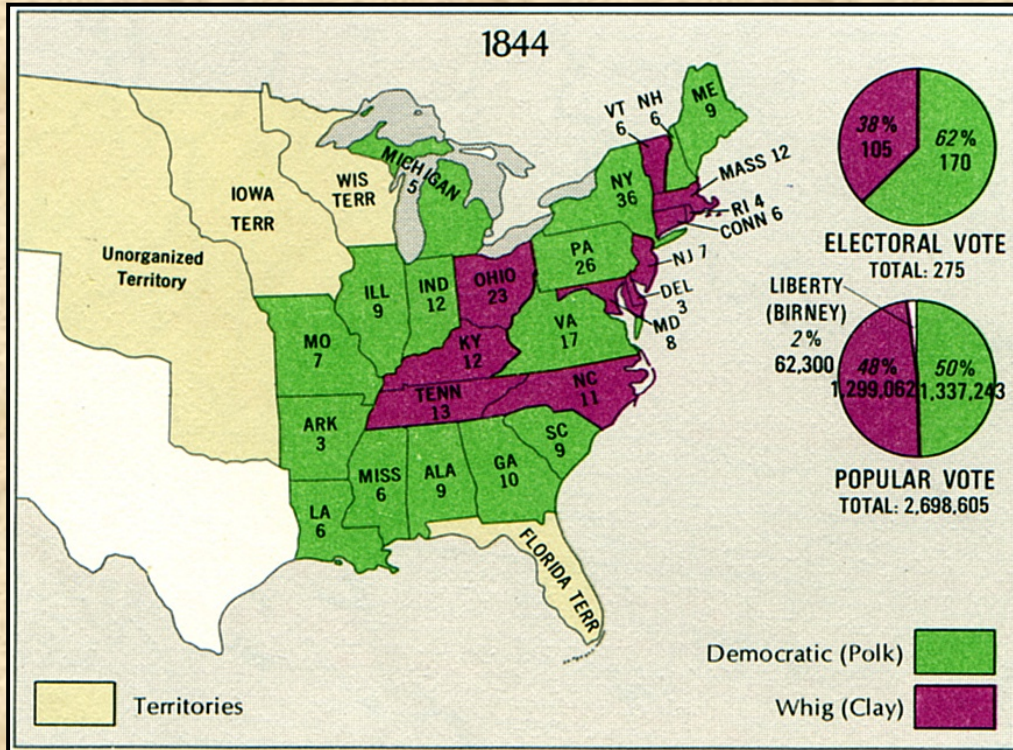


**In 1845, John L. O'Sullivan, a democratic Party leader and influential editor gave the movement its name.**

***".... the right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federative development of self government entrusted to us. It is right such as that of the tree to the space of air and the earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth."***

**Manifest Destiny took hold and became an American ideology. It was publicized in newspapers and magazines becoming a matter of public debate by politicians. The idea of Manifest Destiny became a spur and rationalization behind expansion into already populated lands.**

# Election of 1844

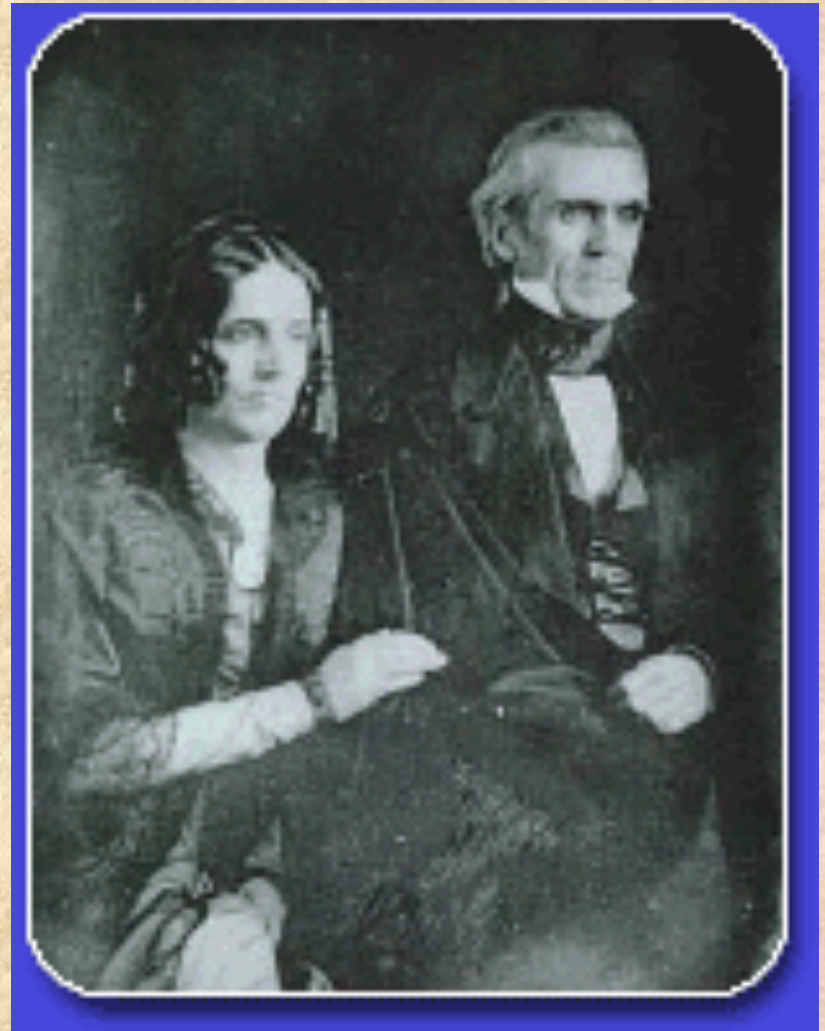
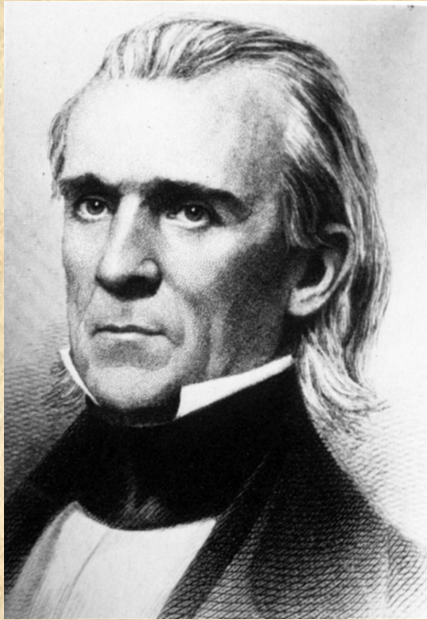


**James K. Polk called "Young Hickory" for being a protégé of Andrew Jackson won the election. He was an outspoken advocate of annexation. His ascendancy to the office signaled that the U.S. was about to expand.**

## Portion of Polk's inaugural speech

**"The Republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our Confederacy and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our Constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory and to merge her sovereignty as a separate and independent state in ours. I congratulate my country that by an act of the late Congress of the United States the assent of this Government has been given to the reunion, and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms to consummate an object so important to both. I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas.**





**President Polk and his wife Sarah.**

**Whether to annex Texas or not was the defining issue of this campaign. Polk supported annexation as did a majority of the voters. He became one of the strongest and most successful presidents of the 19th century. His major accomplishment was winning the war with Mexico, which allowed the U.S. to annex the Mexican southwest and California.**

## Oregon: 54 - 40 or fight

**“Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children. ...The jurisdiction of our laws and the benefits of our republican institutions should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes.”**

**From Polk's 1845 Inauguration speech**

**The 1844 Democratic presidential candidate James K. Polk ran on a platform of taking control over the entire Oregon Territory and used the famous campaign slogan, "Fifty-four Forty or Fight!" (after the line of latitude serving as the northern boundary of Oregon at 54°40'). Polk's plan was to claim and go to war over the entire territory for the United States. Through negotiations with the British after Polk's inauguration, the boundary between the U.S. and British Canada was established at 49° with the Treaty of Oregon in 1846.**

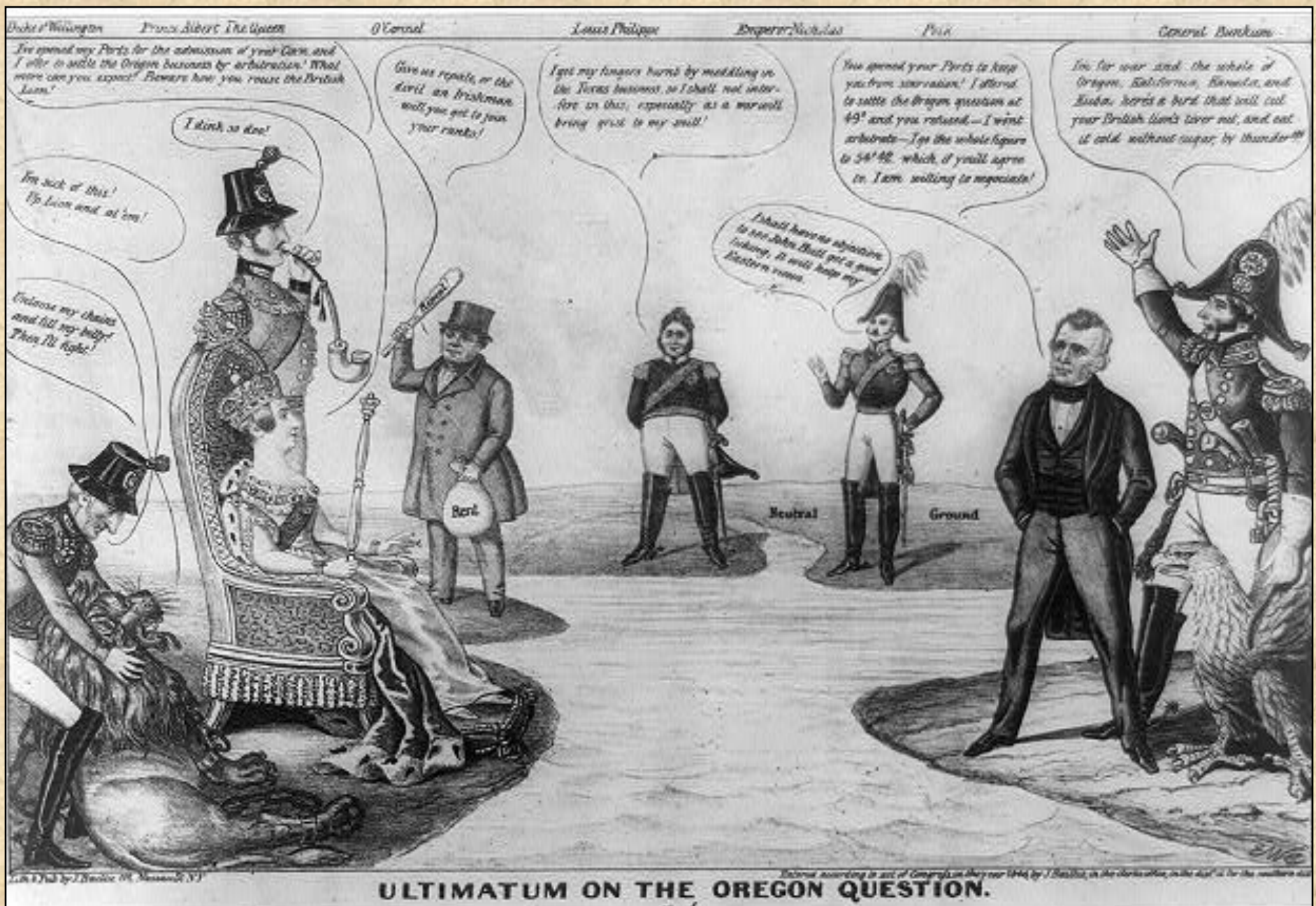


**As early as 1818 British and American Commissioners had fixed the border between the United States and Canada at the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods (Minnesota Territory) west to the Rocky Mountains. There the matter remained until the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 partially marked the northeastern U.S.-Canada border, but left the border of the Oregon Territory unsettled.**

**By 1843, increased American immigration on the Oregon Trail to the Territory made the border issue a burning one in Congress, where jingoists raised the slogan of "54 degrees 40 minutes or fight." President James Polk, a supporter of Manifest Destiny with designs on the Mexican Southwest and California, was eager to settle the boundary of the Oregon Territory and proposed a settlement on the 49 degree line to Great Britain. British Minister to Washington, Richard Pakenham, and Secretary of State James Buchanan, supported and encouraged by British Foreign Secretary Lord Aberdeen and Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, worked out a compromise. With some minor modifications, which reserved the whole of Vancouver Island to Canada, Great Britain agreed to Polk's suggestion. The Senate ratified the treaty by a vote of 41-14 on June 18, 1846. A later controversy over the precise boundaries in the Juan de Fuca Strait was resolved by international arbitration in favor of the United States.**



## **MORE EXPANSION AS THE U.S. ACQUIRES OREGON**



**Contemporary political cartoon on Polk and Oregon**



Bancroft Buchanan Walker

Polk

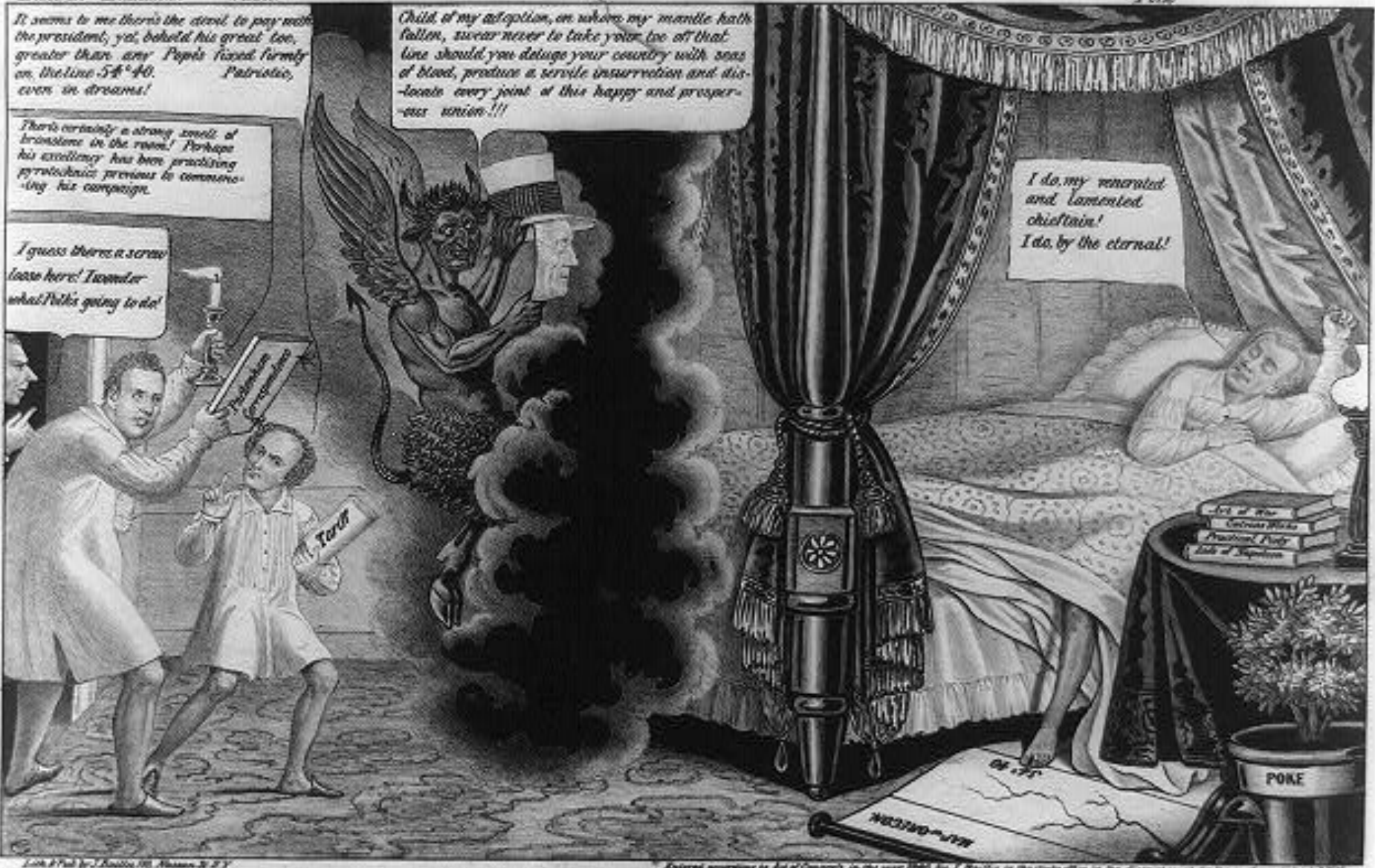
*It seems to me there's the devil to pay with the president; yet, behold his great toe, greater than any Pope's faced firmly on the line 54° 40. Patriotic, even in dreams!*

*There's certainly a strong smell of brimstone in the room! Perhaps his excellency has been practicing pyrotechnics previous to commencing his campaign.*

*I guess there's a screw loose here! I wonder what Polk's going to do!*

*Child of my adoption, on whom my mantle hath fallen, swear never to take your toe off that line should you deluge your country with seas of blood, produce a servile insurrection and dislocate every joint of this happy and prosperous union!!!*

*I do, my venerated and lamented chieftain! I do, by the eternal!*



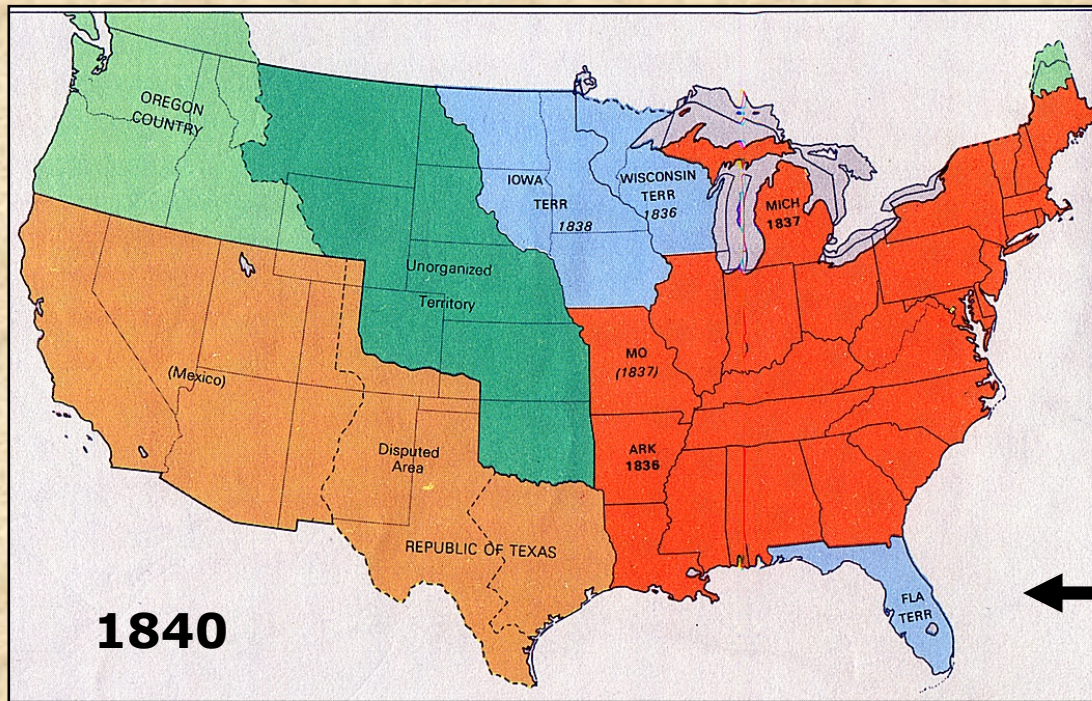
*Look & Pol by J. Smith, 1846, Boston N.Y.*

*Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by J. Smith, in the clerk's office in the District Court for the Southern District of N.Y.*

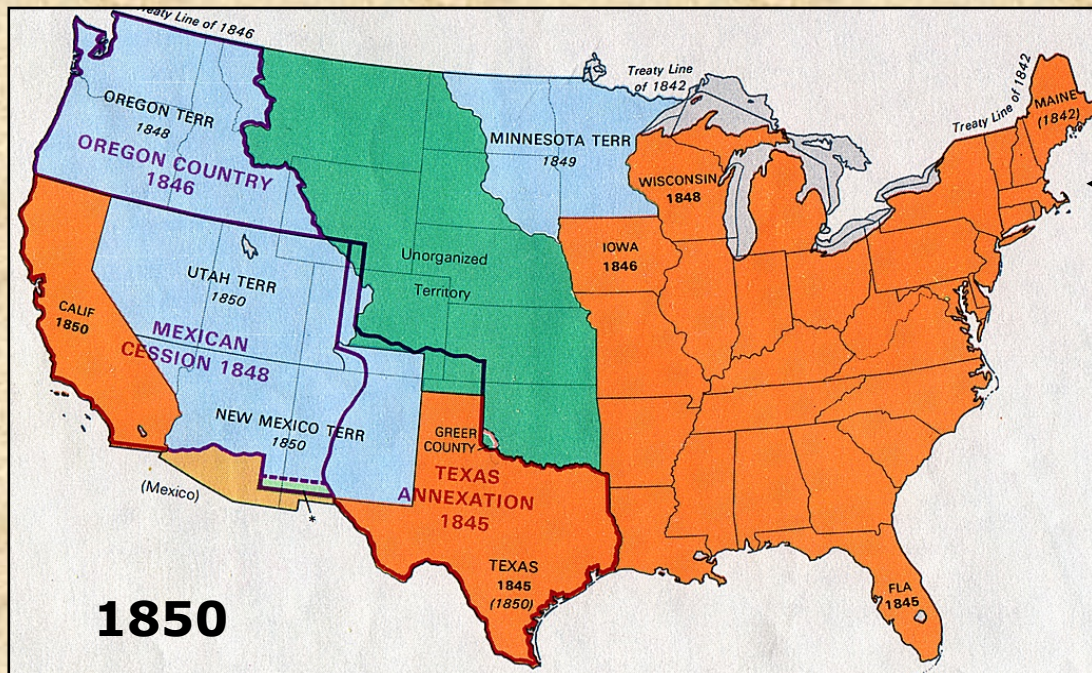
**POLK'S DREAM.**

**Contemporary political cartoon on Polk and Oregon**





**1840**



**1850**

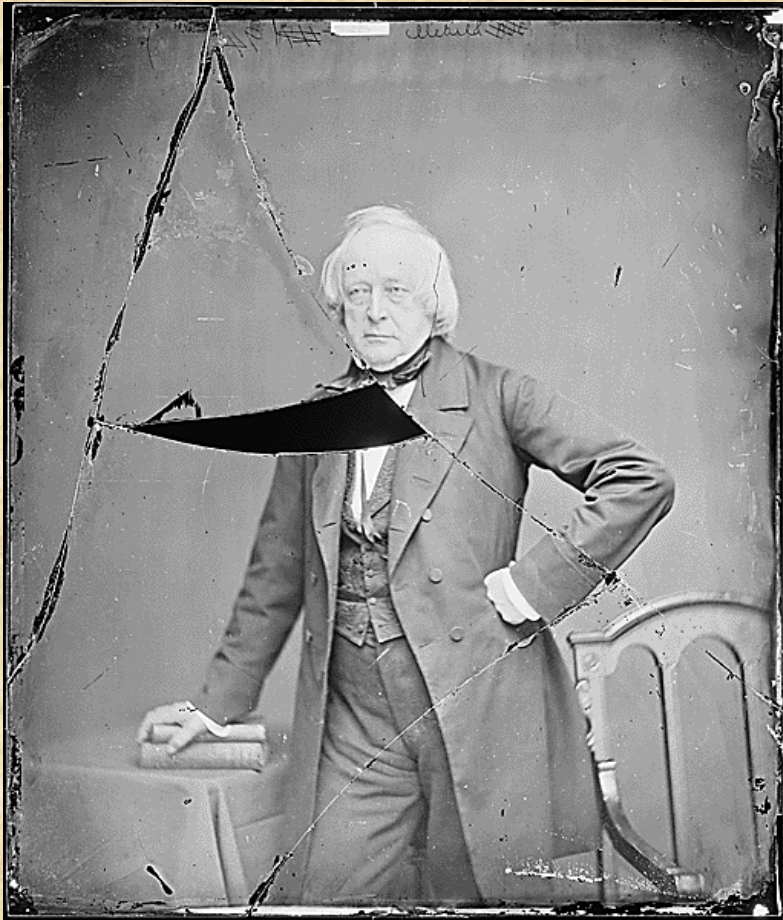
Under Polk  
 the U.S.  
 grew from this  
 in 1840  
 to this  
 in 1850



# *The War with México*

1846-1848





**James Slidell**

**Despite having signed a treaty Mexico never really conceded Texas was an independent nation. It was a tense situation made even worse when the United States annexed Texas in 1845. Mexican/U.S. relations reached a breaking point. President Polk sent an envoy, James Slidell, to seek a peaceful resolution however the Mexican President, Mariano Parades, ordered Slidell out of Mexico and threatened war. President Polk ordered troops to the border. All it would take was an incident to start a war. The incident happened on April 25th, 1846 when a unit commanded by Captain Seth Thornton was ambushed by Mexican soldiers and suffered casualties.**





Lithography and Print Coloring on reasonable terms by James Baillie 1792 Avenue St. New York.

**TEXAS COMING IN.**

Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1845 by James Baillie in the Clerk's Office in the District Court of the United States of New York.

Deposited in the Clerk's Office for the Southern District of New York June 25, 1845.





BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in them, have declared by their act, bearing date this day, that, "by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States :"

Now, therefore, I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim the same to all whom it may concern ; and I do specially enjoin on all persons holding offices, civil or military, under the authority of the United States, that they be vigilant and zealous in discharging the duties respectively incident thereto : and I do moreover exhort all the good people of the United States, as they love their country, as they feel the wrongs which have forced them on the last resort of injured nations, and as they consult the best means, under the blessing of Divine Providence, of abridging its calamities, that they exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, in maintaining the authority and the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities for obtaining a speedy, a just, and an honorable peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents. Done at the City of Washington the thirteenth day [L. s.] of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventieth.

JAMES K. POLK.

*By the President :*

JAMES BUCHANAN,  
*Secretary of State.*

**President  
Polk's  
original  
declaration  
of war  
against  
Mexico,  
May 13<sup>th</sup>,  
1846**



DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, May 14, 1846.*

SIR:

I transmit to you, herewith, a proclamation of the President, of yesterday's date, declaring that war exists between the United States and Mexico. Congress adopted the measure with unprecedented unanimity. On the passage of the "Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and Mexico," there were but fourteen dissenting voices in the House, and two in the Senate. The truth is that we had endured so many insults and grievous wrongs from Mexico, with such unexampled patience, that at the last she must have mistaken our forbearance for pusillanimity. Encouraged, probably, by this misapprehension, her army has at length passed the Del Norte,—has invaded the territory of our country,—and has shed American blood upon the American soil.

The vote in Congress will serve to convince the world, that, in this country, at a crisis, when it becomes necessary to assert the national rights, and vindicate the national honor, all party distinctions vanish.

You will observe from the President's message, a copy of which is enclosed, the extreme reluctance with which the United States have engaged in this war. It is our interest, as it has ever been our inclination, that Mexico should be an independent and powerful Republic, and that our relations with her should be of the most friendly character. The successive revolutions by which she has been afflicted, and the avaricious and unprincipled men who have placed themselves at the head of her Government, have brought her to the brink of ruin. We feel deeply interested that she should establish a stable Government sufficiently powerful and pacific to prevent and punish aggressions upon her neighbors. For some years, in our intercourse with her, we have incurred much of the expense, and suffered many of the inconveniences of war, whilst nominally at peace. This state of things had at last become intolerable.

We go to war with Mexico solely for the purpose of conquering an honorable and permanent peace. Whilst we intend to prosecute the war with vigor, both by land and by sea, we shall bear the olive branch in one hand, and the sword in the other; and whenever she will accept the former, we shall sheath the latter.

A strict blockade of the ports of Mexico, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, will be immediately established.

In conversing on the objects and purposes of the war, you will be guided by the sentiments expressed in the President's message and this despatch.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,

**A "CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR" issued by the State Department to government agencies a day after Polk's declaration of war**



# RECRUITING OFFICE,

COMPANY B,

SCOTT LEGION REGIMENT,



**COL. S. W. BLACK,**

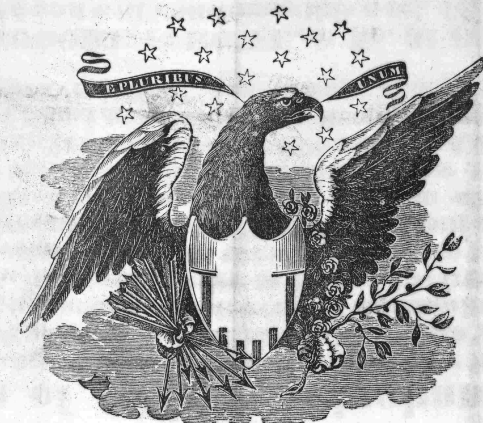
Late Col. of 1st Penn. Reg., Mexican War.

**TO BE MUSTERED IN IMMEDIATELY.**

**Capt. JAMES F. HEFLEY.**

LOAG, PRINTER, (Successor to Glessner,) N. E. Corner Fourth and Chestnut Sts., Philada.

# VOLUNTEERS!



## Men of the Granite State!

**Men of Old Rockingham!!** the strawberry-bed of patriotism, renowned for bravery and devotion to Country, rally at this call. Santa Anna, reeking with the generous confidence and magnanimity of your countrymen, is in arms, eager to plunge his traitor-dagger in their bosoms. To arms, then, and rush to the standard of the fearless and gallant **CUSHING**---put to the blush the dastardly meanness and rank toryism of Massachusetts. Let the half civilized Mexicans hear the crack of the unerring New Hampshire rifleman, and illustrate on the plains of San Luis Potosi, the fierce, determined, and undaunted bravery that has always characterized her sons.

**Col. THEODORE F. ROWE**, at No. 31 Daniel-street, is authorized and will enlist men this week for the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. The compensation is \$10 per month---\$30 in advance. Congress will grant a handsome bounty in money and **ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF LAND.**

Portsmouth, Feb. 2. 1847.

Mexican war recruiting posters



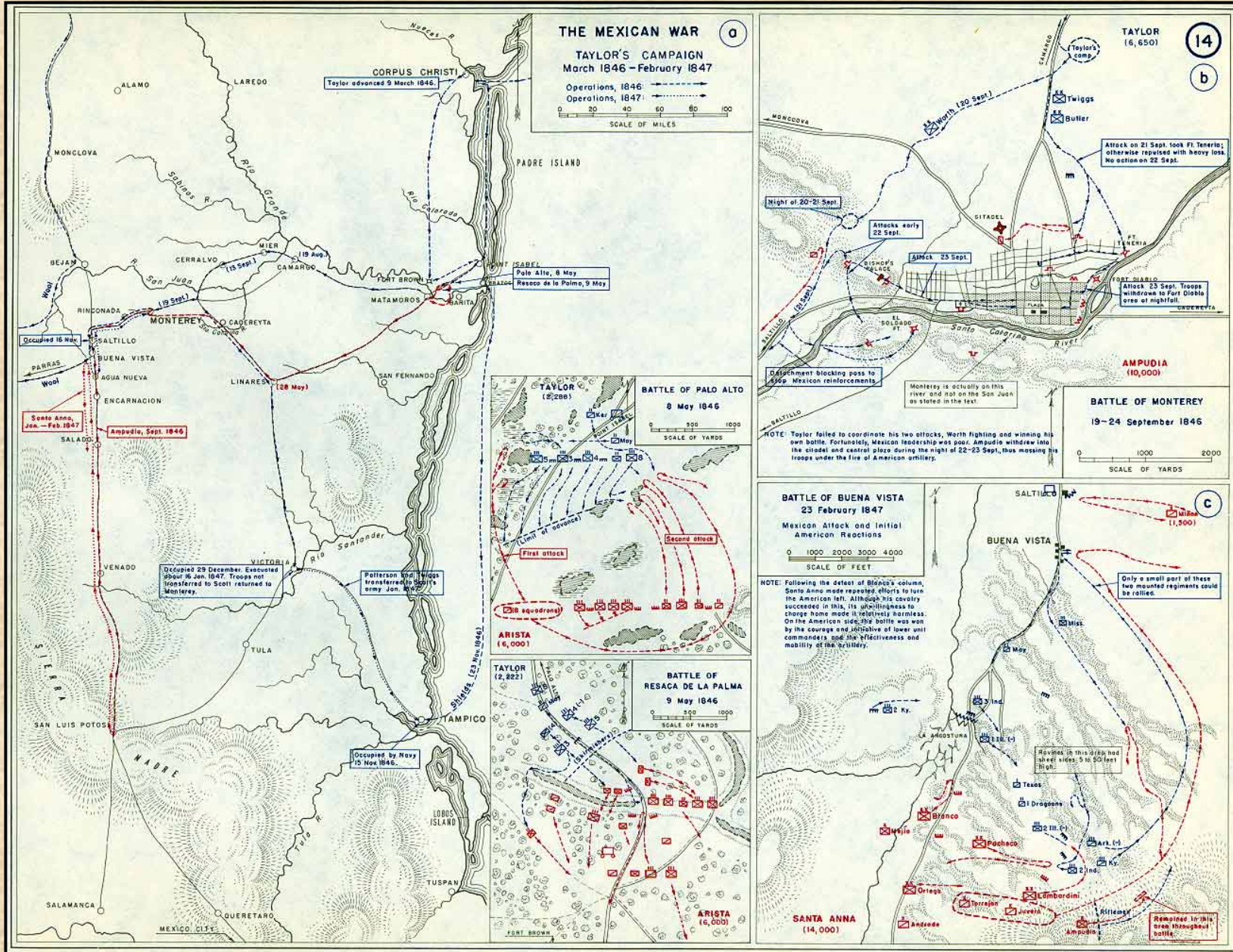
**At the start of the war the U.S. Navy blockaded all Mexican ports**



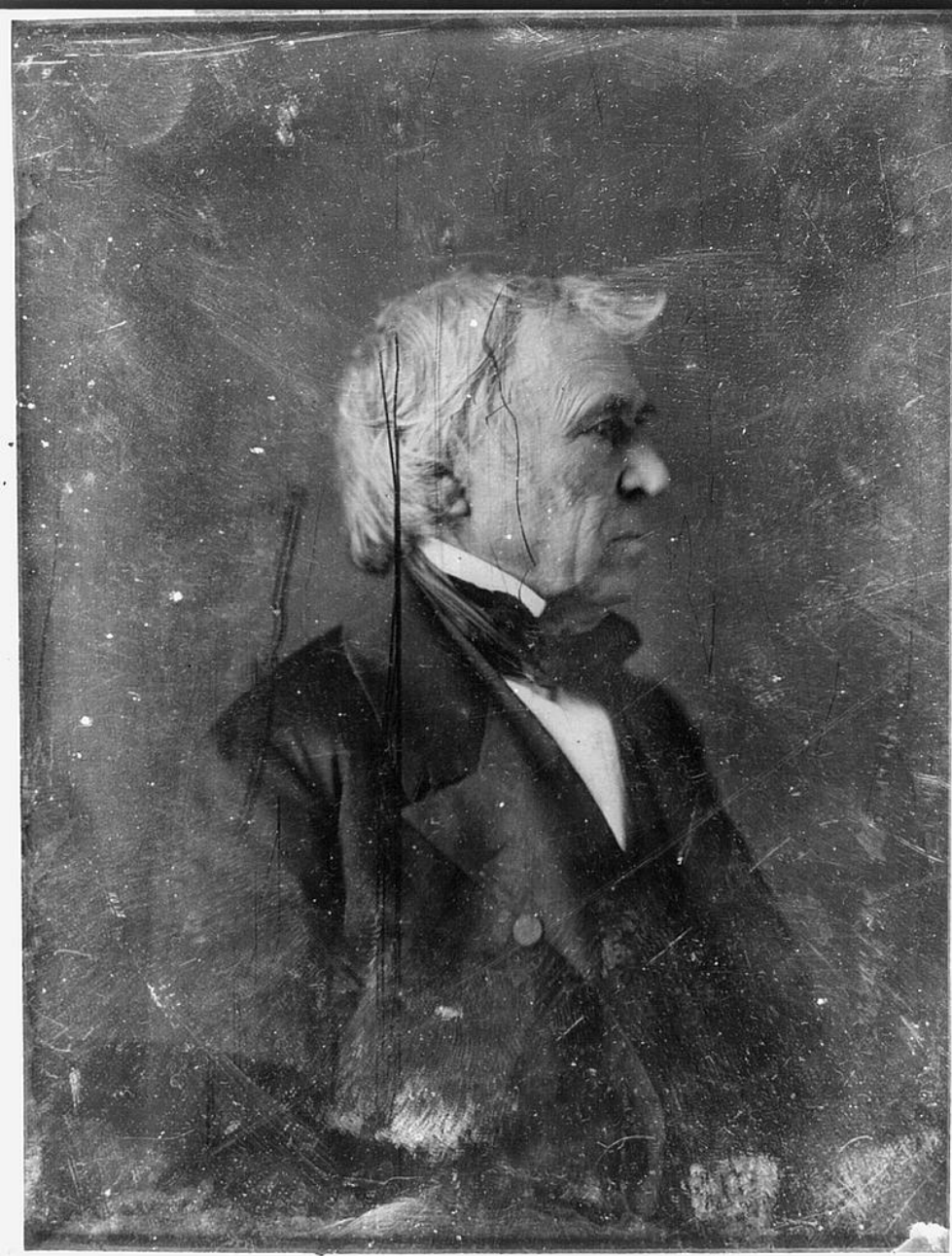
**U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MISSISSIPPI,**  
IN THE GULF OF MEXICO, MARCH 1847.



# The war on the Texas-Mexico border







**General Zachary  
Taylor commander  
of U.S. forces in  
northern Mexico**





**Painting of  
General  
Zachary Taylor  
in camp  
“old rough and  
ready”**





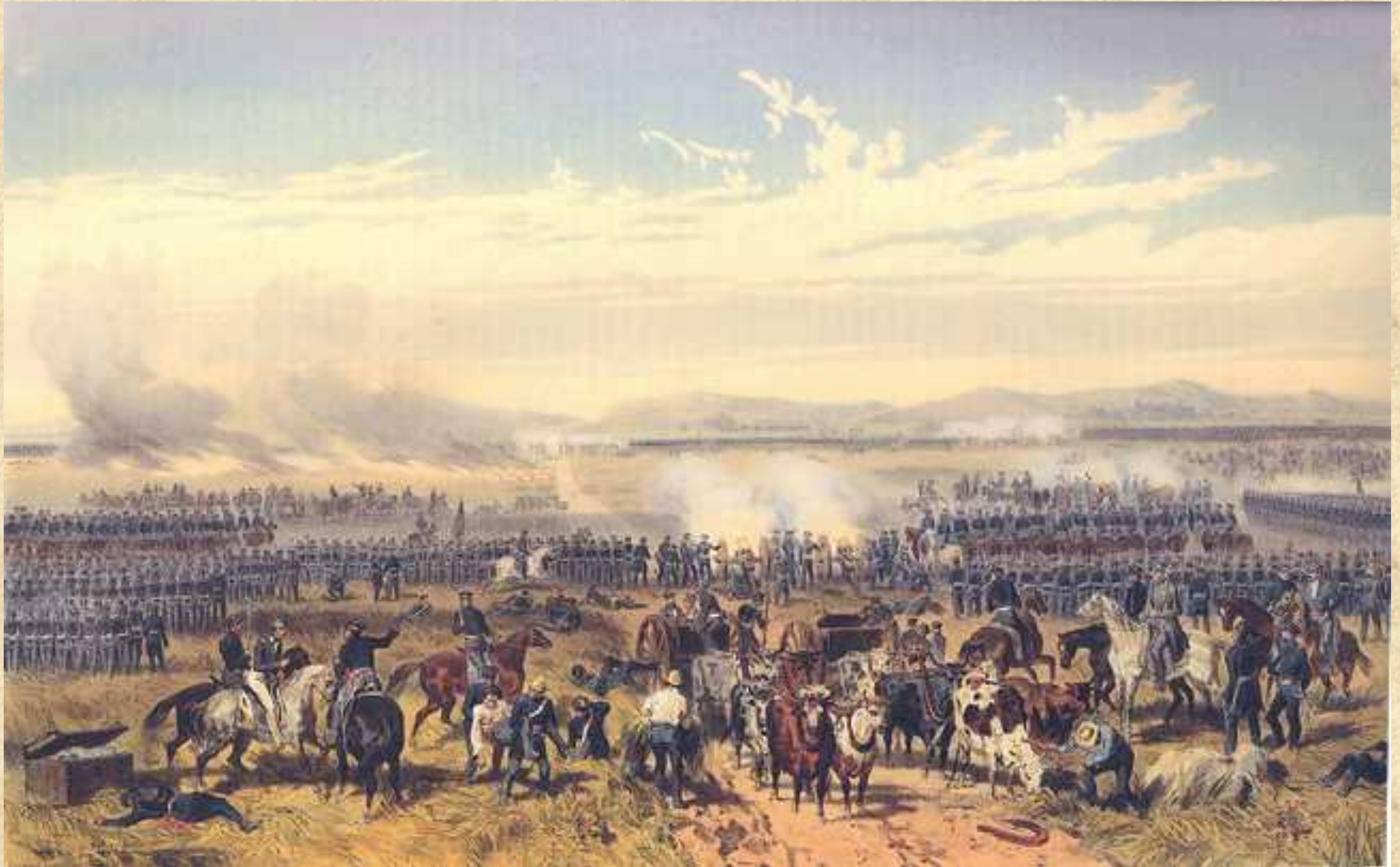
# Battle of Resaca de La Palma: An American Victory, May 8-9 1846



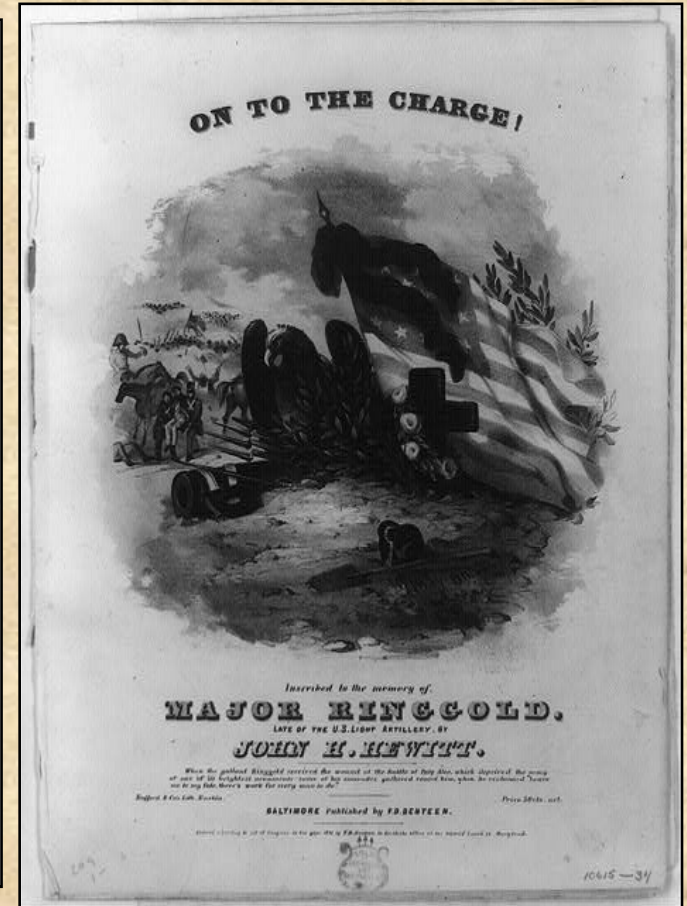
**THE BRILLIANT CHARGE OF CAPT. MAY.**  
*At the Battle of RESACA DE LA PALMA (PALM RAVINE) 8<sup>th</sup> of May 1846 - In which gallant Captain May captured the whole of the enemy's cannon and took Genl. LA VEGA prisoner of war.*



**Battle of Palo Alto: An American Victory, May 8-9  
1846**







**Print and book on the death of Major Ringgold at Palo Alto, commander of the highly effective "flying artillery", a popular hero of the Mexican War.**

# Street fighting in Monterey Sept. 20-24: An American Victory





**The savage battle of Buena Vista in February of 1847 saw 20,000 Mexicans defeated by less than 5,000 Americans. The see saw battle ended when Santa Ana's army was broken by the intense combat and he choose to retreat rather than risk the total destruction of his forces.**



# Buena Vista







LITH. & PUB. BY N. CURRIER,

Engraved according to a sketch by N. Currier, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern District of N. Y.

152 NASSAU ST. COR. OF SPRUCE ST.

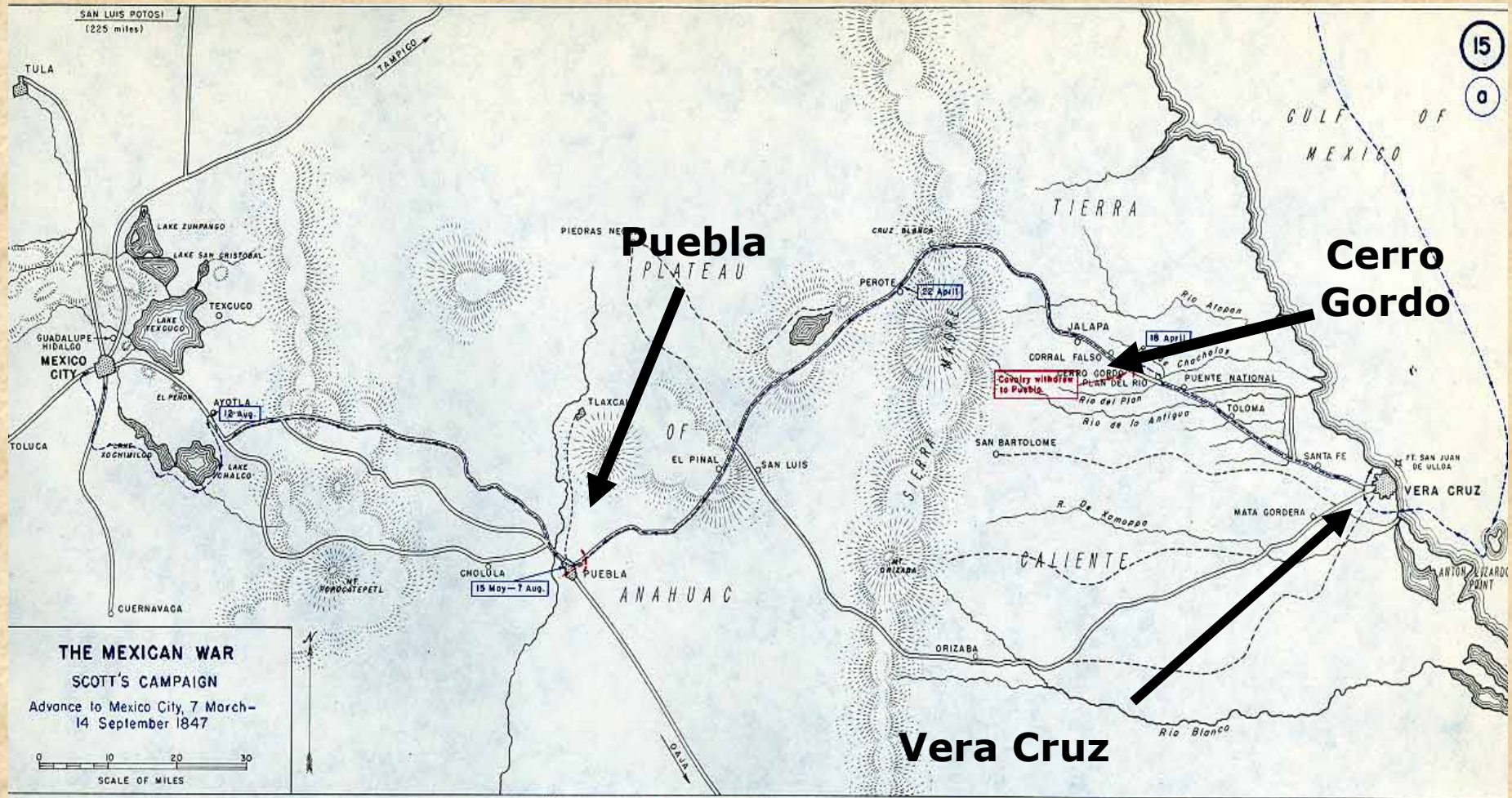
# "A LITTLE MORE GRAPE CAPT BRAGG"

GENERAL TAYLOR AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA FEBY 23<sup>rd</sup> 1847.

174.



**Mexico would not come to terms after its defeat in Northern Mexico, so the U.S. opened a new front by invading central Mexico at Vera Cruz in February 1847.**





**General Winfield Scott "Old Fuss and Feathers"  
commander of U.S. forces in central Mexico**







**MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.**  
GENERAL IN CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY.



**Many battles were fought by General Scott's army on the way to Mexico City and final victory**



**MARCH 18-25 1847: SIEGE OF VERA CRUZ**



**APRIL 19-20: BATTLE OF CERRO GORDO**



**MAY-JULY: OCCUPATION OF PUEBLA, U.S. PEACE NEGOTIATOR NICHOLAS TRIST ARRIVES**



**JULY-AUGUST: PEACE NEGOTIATIONS FAIL SCOTT MARCHES INTO THE VALLEY OF MEXICO**



**AUGUST 19-20: BATTLE OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO**



**SEPTEMBER 8: BATTLE OF MOLINO DEL REY**



**SEPTEMBER 12-13: BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC (MEXICO CITY)**



**SEPTEMBER 14: U.S. ARMY OCCUPIES MEXICO CITY**

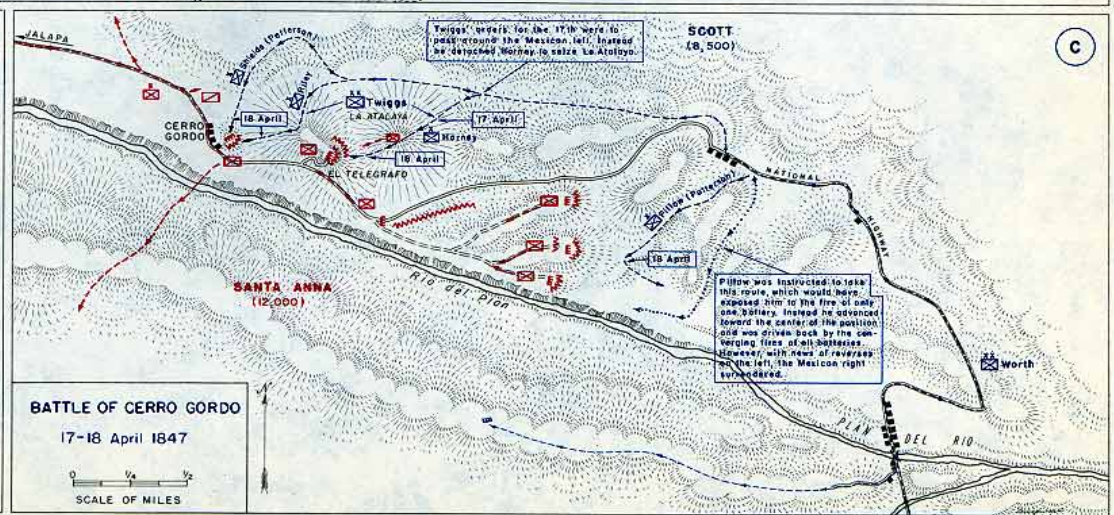
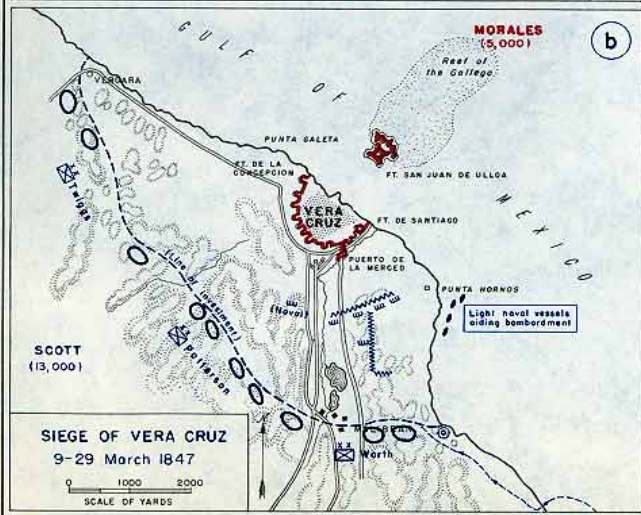
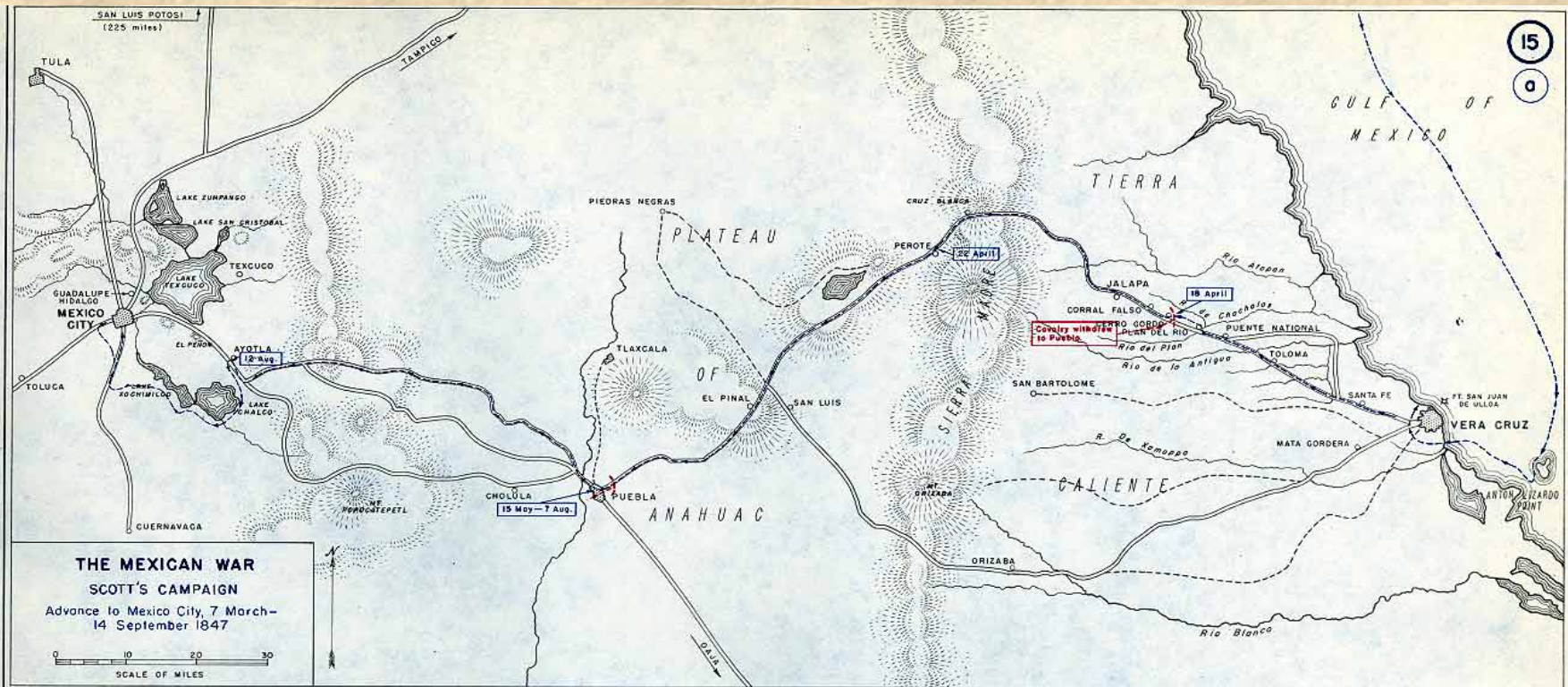


**FEBRUARY 1848 PEACE NEGOTIATORS SIGN THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO, THE WAR OFFICIALLY ENDS**



**JUNE 12 1848: U.S. TROOPS LEAVE MEXICO CITY**







# U.S. troops bombard Vera Cruz

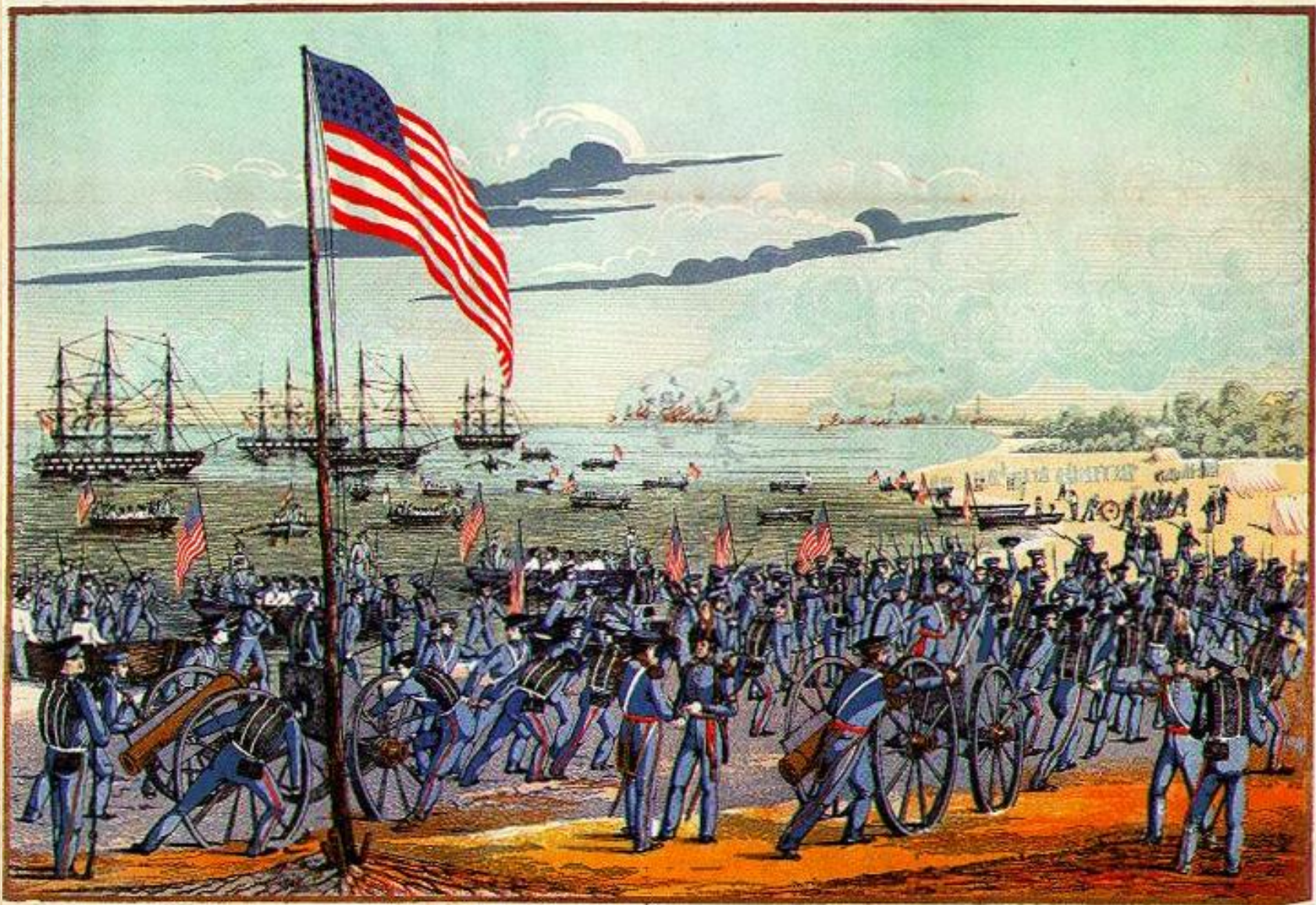




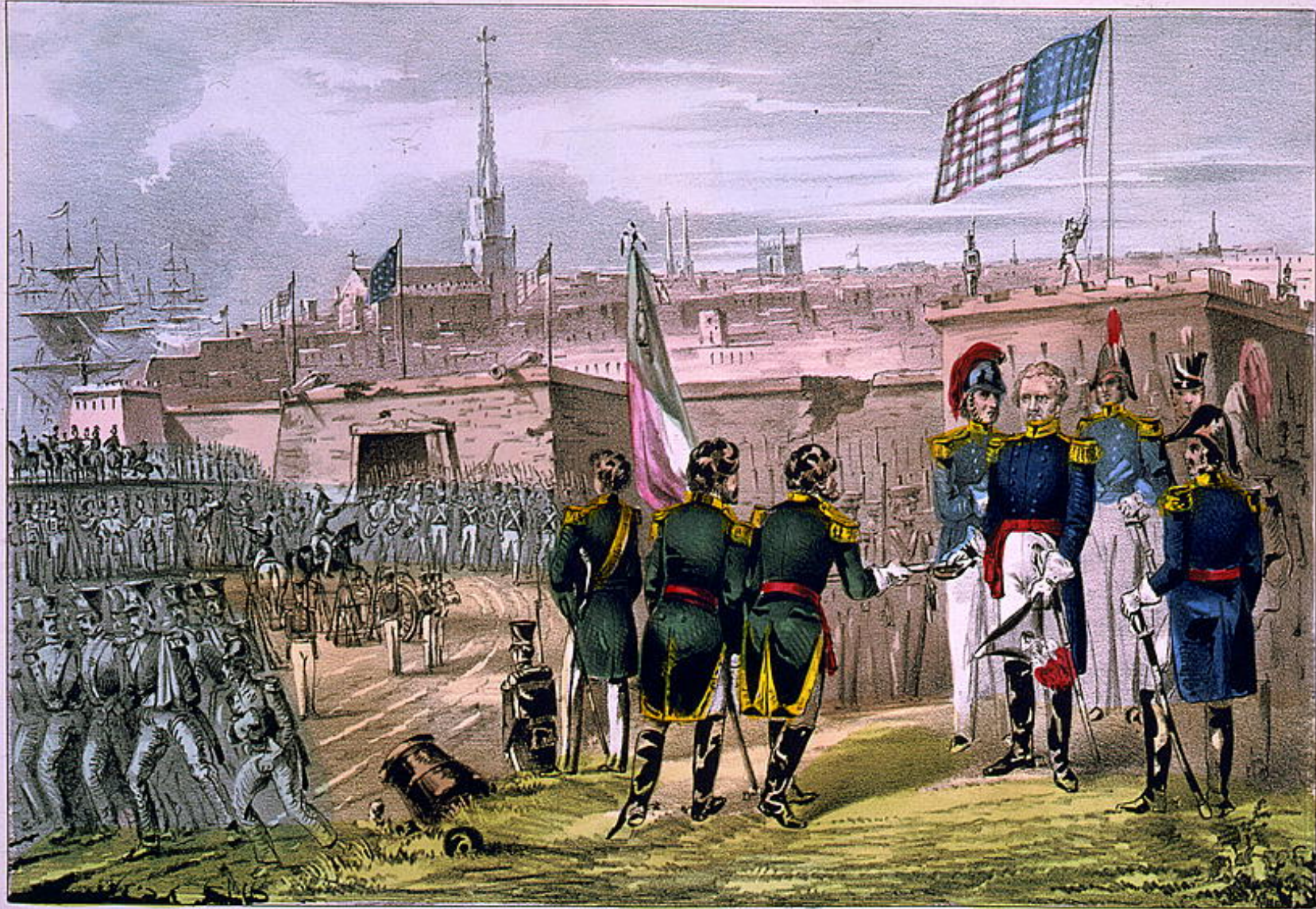
SCENE IN VERA CRUZ DURING THE BOMBARDMENT,  
MARCH 23<sup>d</sup> 1857.



# U.S. troops landing at Vera Cruz







*Entered according to act of Congress, in the Year 1837, by Sarony & Major, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern Dist. of N.Y.*

LITH. & PUB. BY SARONY & MAJOR

## THE MEXICANS EVACUATING VERA CRUZ.

*and surrendering their Arms to the U. S. Army, under Gen.<sup>l</sup> Scott.*

317. FULTON ST. N. Y.



# CERRO GORDO: APRIL 19-20, 1847





**BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO: AUGUST 19-20,  
1847**





**BATTLES OF CONTRERAS AND CHURUBUSCO:  
AUGUST 19-20, 1847**





Chapin.

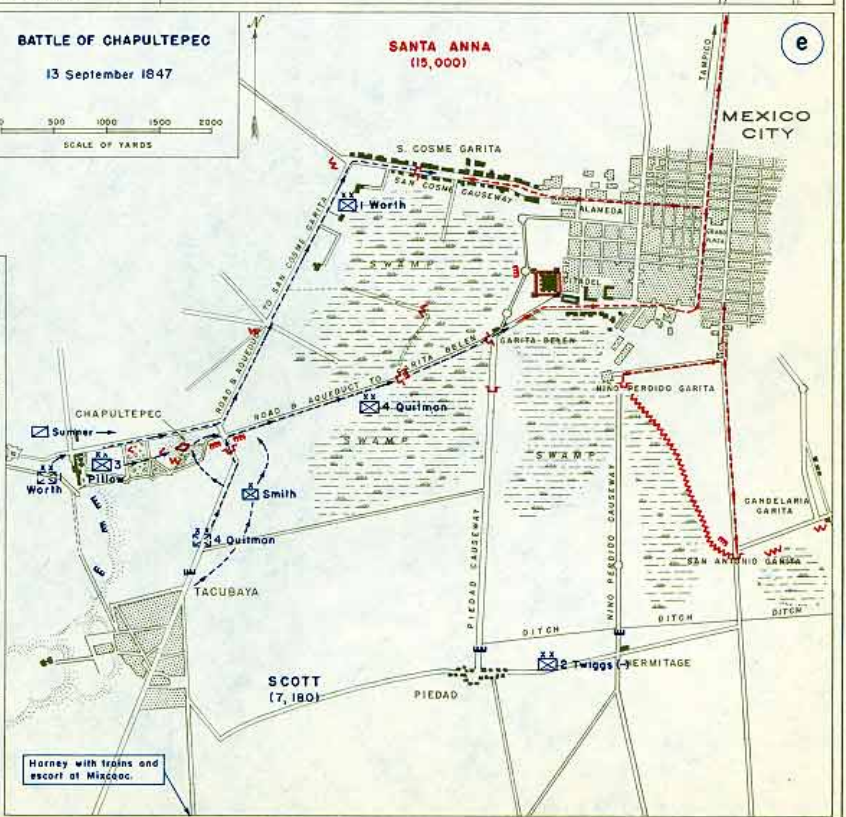
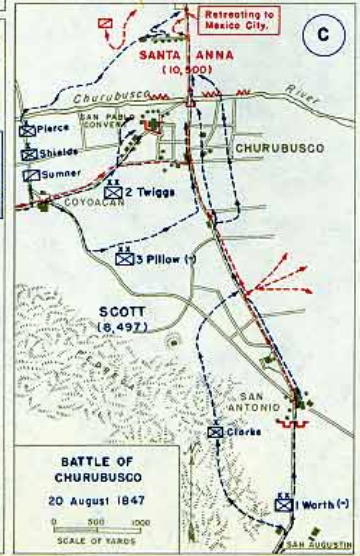
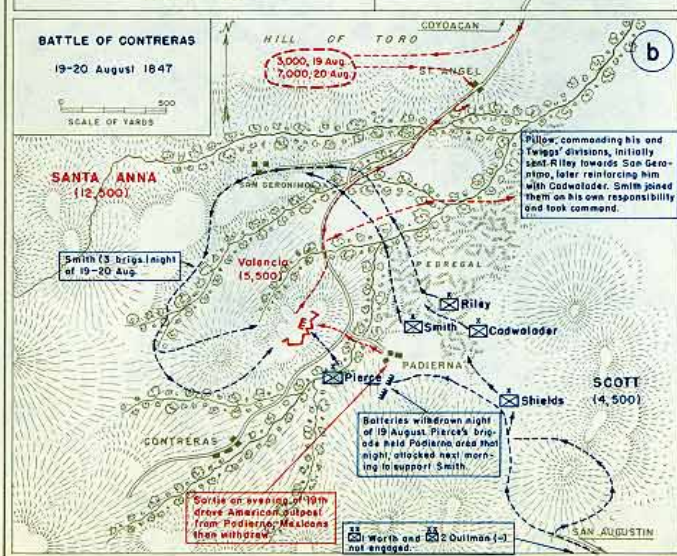
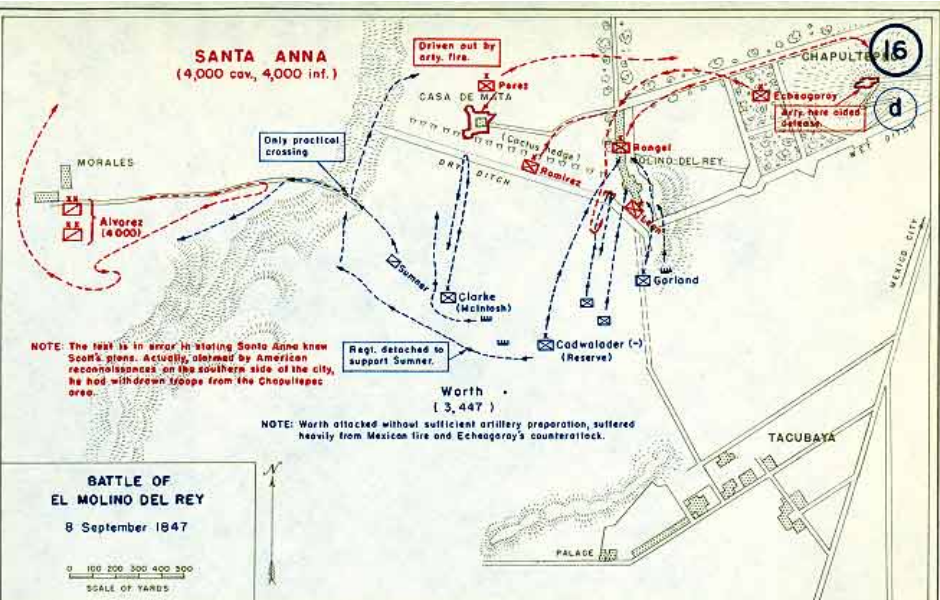
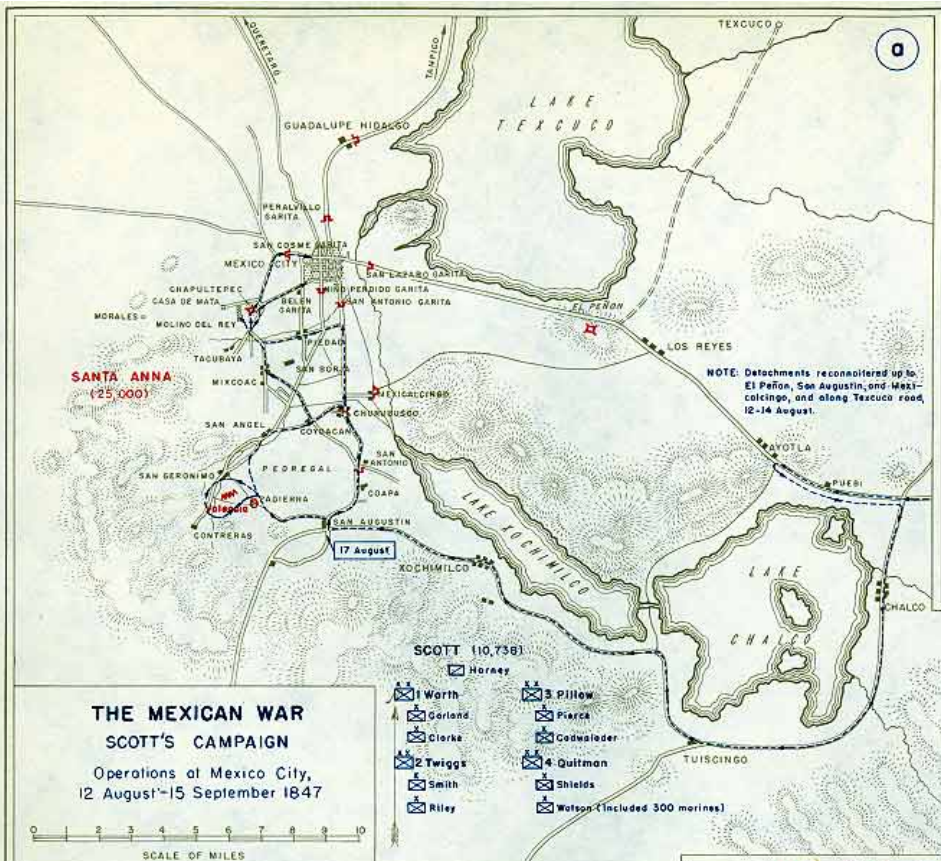
Smith.

1847

GEN. SCOTT AT CONTRERAS.

20 August







**BATTLE OF MOLINA DEL REY: SEPTEMBER 8, 1847**





**BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC (MEXICO CITY): SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1847**







A. CASTAIGNE 1848.

ASSAULT OF CHAPULTEPEC, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1847

*Assault on Chapultepec, 1847*

*G. L. Davis, 1893*





# CHAPULTEPEC CASTLE







GRANT AT THE CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

From the Original Picture, painted by the late Emanuel Leutze, expressly for Mr. LESLIE, and Published as a Supplement to  
FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

**Ulysses S. Grant in Mexico. He was later the Union commanding general during the Civil War and President of the United States. His main opponent, Robert E. Lee was also an officer in the Mexican war as were many other Civil War generals.**





*Entered according to Act of Congress in the Year 1848, by J. Baillie in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of N.Y.*  
**GEN: SCOTT'S GRAND ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO, SEP: 14th 1847.**

*Published by James Baillie, 87<sup>th</sup> St. near 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue New York.*





Litho. by H. Deval. Ph.

5775 (1850)  
1847

D. Schussale & Co.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE CAPITAL OF MEXICO BY THE AMERICAN ARMY.



## American Army parades in Mexico City



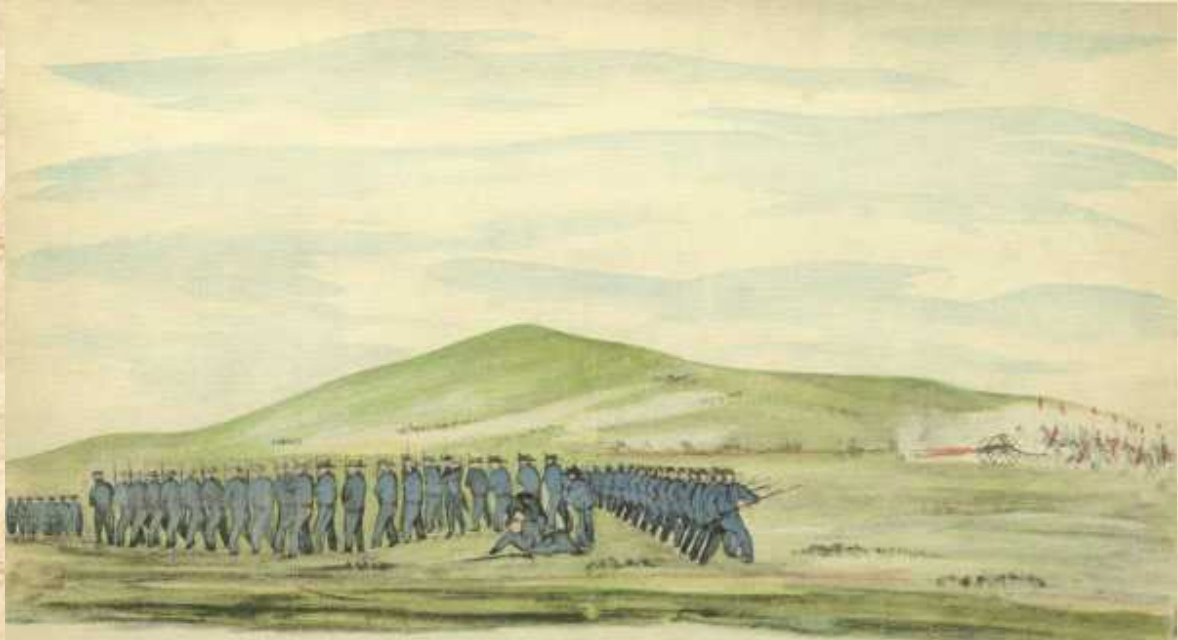
# The war in California and the southwest



**Battle scene in California**



**Battles near Los Angeles**



*Battle of the Blood in Mesa, Aug 9th 1847  
The American forces commanded by A. P. Siskleton and Arthur Mason - charged by Gen. Siskleton*



## FREMONT CELEBRATING THE "BEAR FLAG REVOLT"

June 14, 1846

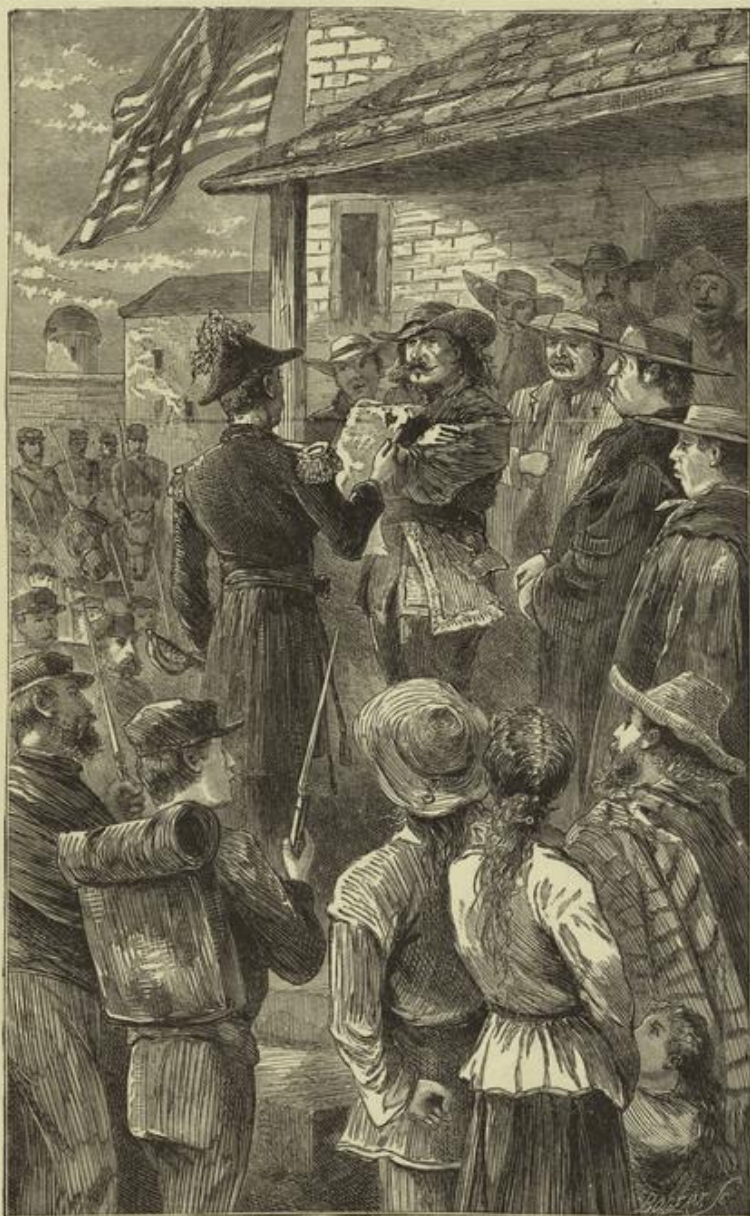
John Fremont launched the Bear Flag Revolution, and established the California Republic. William. B. Ide served as President of the Republic of California until July 9. Mexican Governor Vallejo was also taken prisoner during the skirmish and was moved to Sutter's Fort. Bear flag raised at Sonoma.



CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC

California  
state flag





CONQUEST OF NEW MEXICO. 1845

2045(1845)

American history - 1845.

N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY  
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN COLLECTION



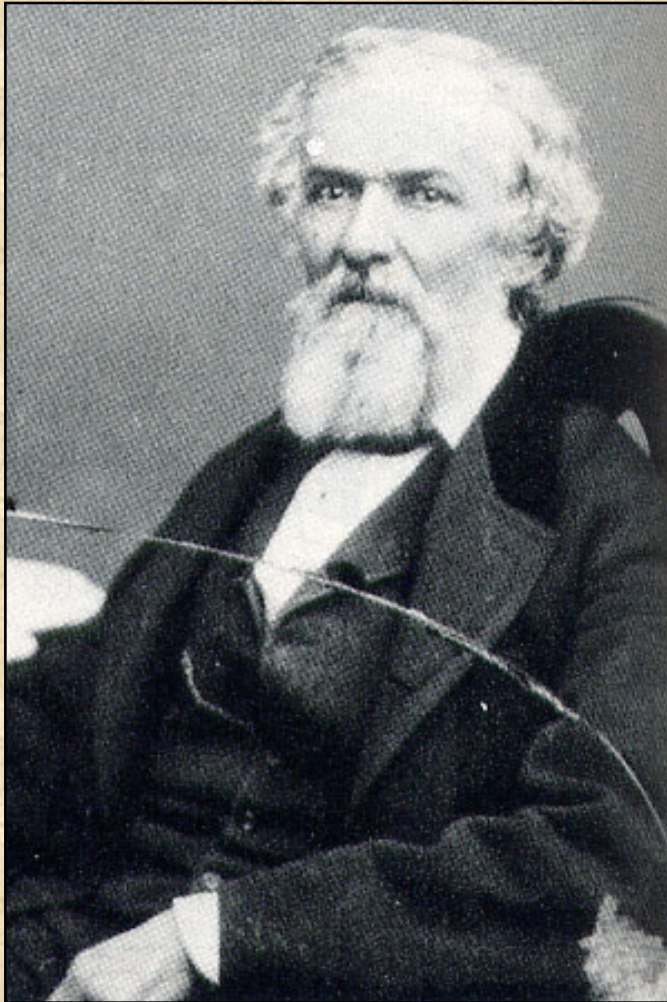
STEPHEN KEARNY'S CAMPAIGN IN NEW MEXICO AND  
A. W. DONIPHAN'S CAMPAIGN IN CHIHUAHUA

# **The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

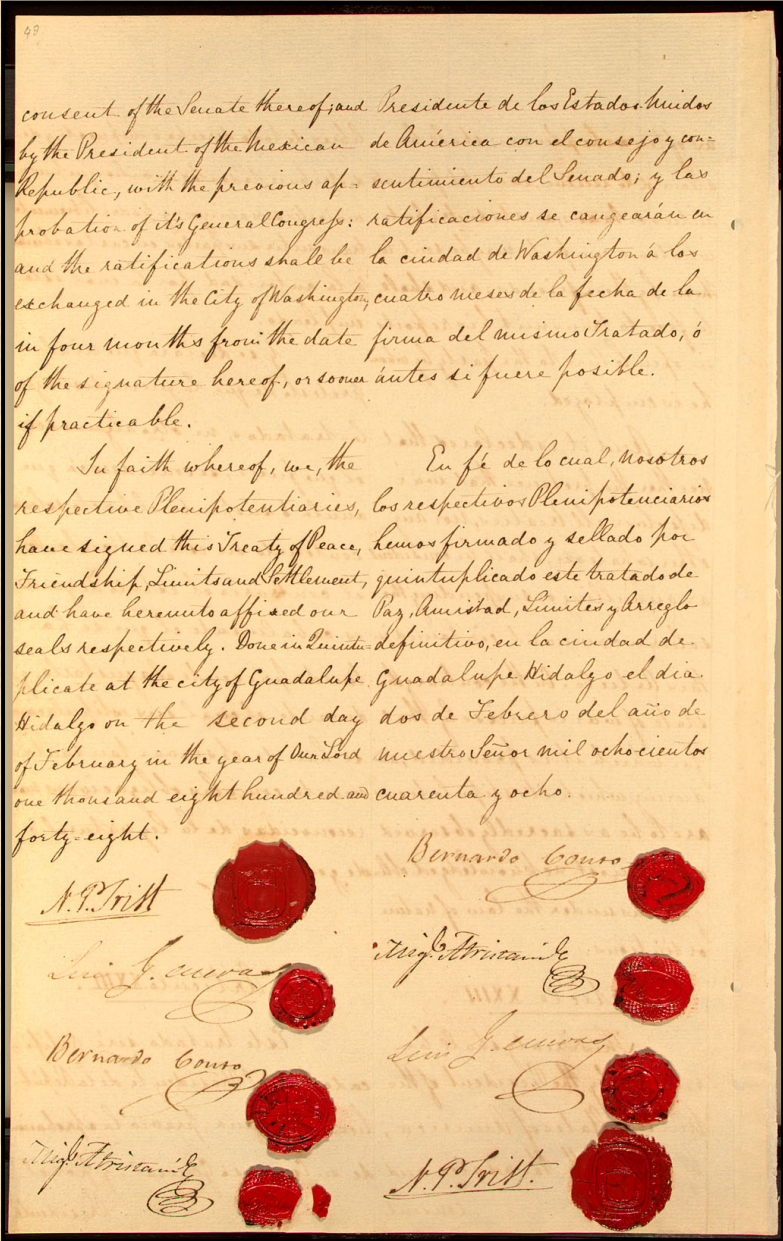
- 1. The United States received all of the land originally sought by John Slidell, including the present states of New Mexico, Arizona, California, Texas and parts of Colorado, Utah and Nevada. This is known as the Mexican Cession.**
- 2. Mexico received \$15 million for those lands and were relieved of \$3 million in claims by American citizens.**
- 3. The border between the two nations was fixed at the Rio Grande river.**
- 4. The United States pledged to protect the rights of Mexicans living in the newly acquired areas who could choose to become citizens of either nation. Indians were not granted these rights.**
- 5. Both nations agreed to submit future disputes to arbitration.**

**President Polk was upset with Trist as he had instructed him to secure more territory from Mexico. In Congress a group known as the "All Mexico movement" wanted to take all of Mexico. The country was split on the issue of ratification. The Senate narrowly approved the treaty along sectional lines and the war was officially over.**





**NICOLAS TRIST**



**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**



## The actual Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo





# MAP USED BY AMERICAN AND MEXICAN NEGOTIATORS TO DETERMINE BOUNDARIES







Many of the officers  
would take high  
commands later  
during the Civil War



*Recruiting*  *Rendezvous.*  
**FOR MEXICO!!**  
***SANDY-HILL.***

*Young Able Bodied Men, of good character, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, and over 5 feet and 3 inches high, will be received in the 10th Regiment of United States Infantry, "for during the war, or five years."*

*In addition to the pay, clothing, ration, &c., (see general recruiting advertisement) the recruit will receive*

**12 Dollars Bounty,**

*three months pay in advance, and*

**One Hundred & Sixty acres of Land**

*to be selected by the recruit from any of the unoccupied lands of the United States, or at his choice, \$100 U. S. Scrip, bearing six per cent interest per annum. TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who shall bring an accepted recruit to the rendezvous. Travelling expenses will be paid to the recruit from a distance.*

**OPENED ONLY FOR A FEW DAYS.** Dated March 15th, 1847.

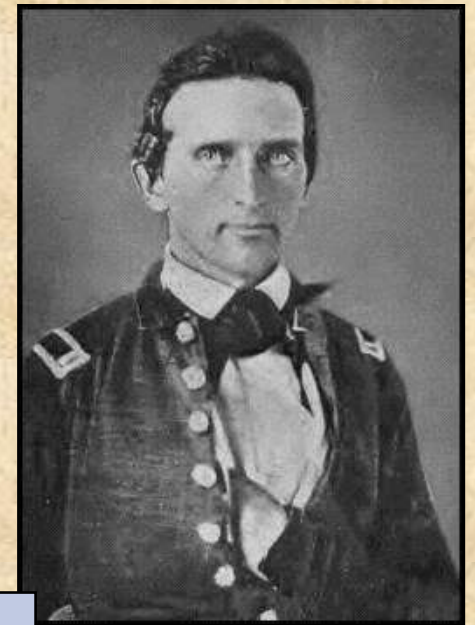
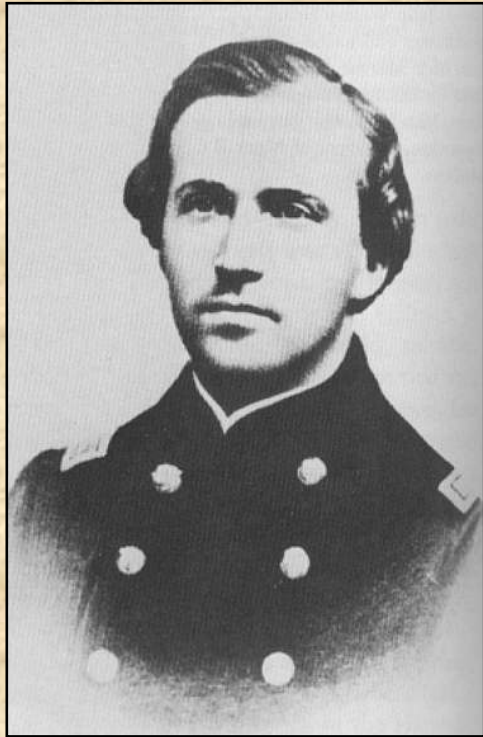
*M. S. PITCHER, Captain U. S. A.*



Photos of American  
Mexican War soldiers







**Modern Mexican American War reenactors**



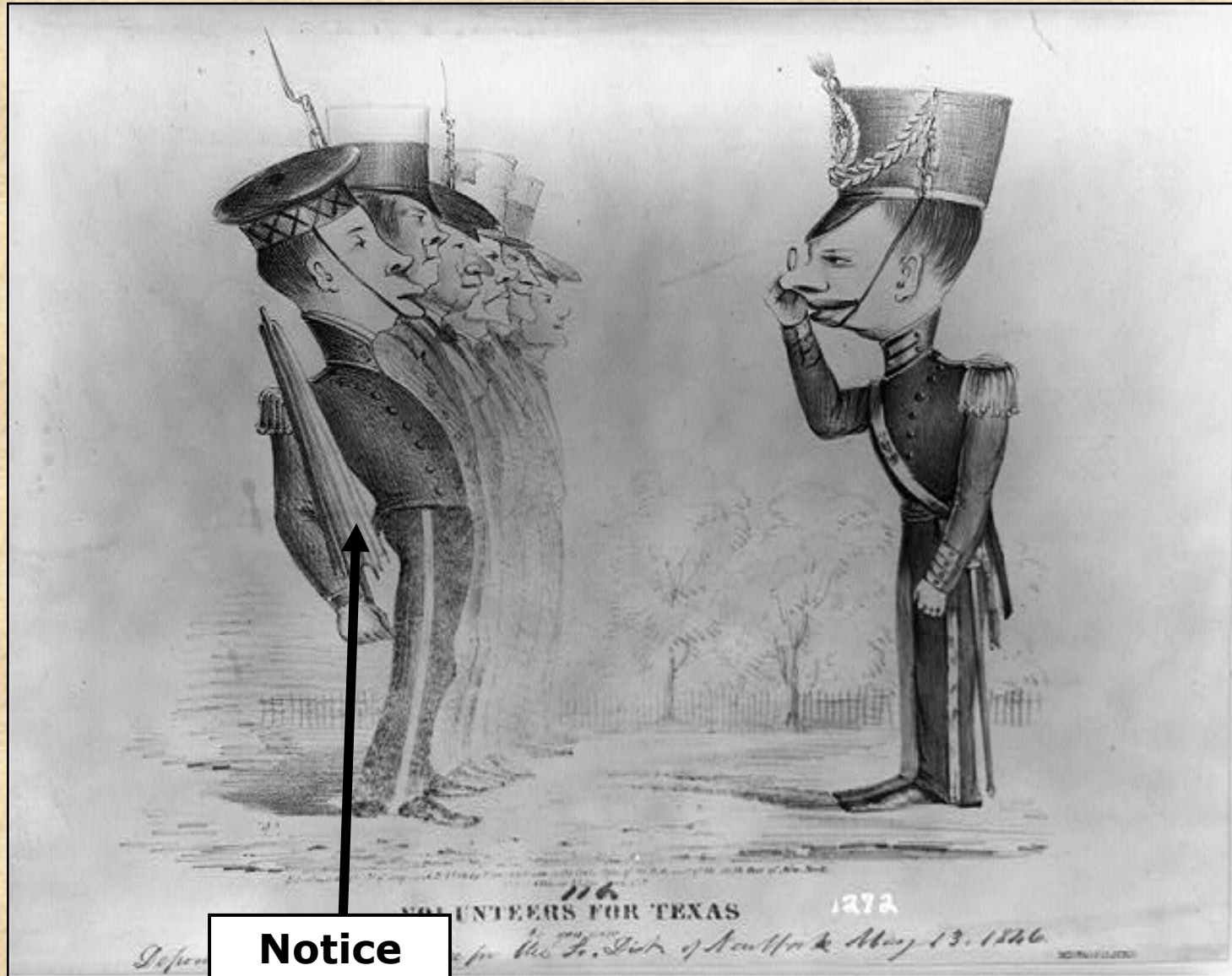


**The soldiers in the Mexican War, mostly in their late teens and early 20s, suffered from the intense heat, dust, insects, poor rations, low wages, and disease, which killed many more soldiers than bullets. Mexican soldiers also encountered poor treatment by officers, who were from a wealthy class, while most enlisted men were peasants.**





## Anti War Cartoon making fun of new recruits



Notice  
the  
umbrella



## **OPPOSITION TO THE WAR CAME MAINLY FROM THE NORTHERN STATES WHO SAW IT AS A PLOT TO EXTEND SLAVERY**



**Ohio Senator Tom Corwin accused Polk of involving the United States in a war of aggression.**



**Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina abstained from voting, correctly foreseeing the war would aggravate sectional strife.**



**Massachusetts Senator Daniel Webster voiced doubts about the constitutionality of Polk's actions, believing Polk had failed to consult adequately with Congress.**



**Henry David Thoreau refused to pay his \$1 Massachusetts poll tax because he believed the war an immoral advancement of slavery.**



**Former President John Quincy Adams described the war as a southern expedition to find "bigger pens to cram with slaves."**



**A freshman Whig Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln questioned whether the "spot" where blood had been shed was really U.S. soil.**

## SPOT RESOLUTION: PROTESTS AGAINST THE MEXICAN WAR

Resolved by the House of Representatives, that the President of the United States, be respectfully requested to inform the House:  
First: Whether the spot of soil on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his messages declared, was, or was not, within the territory of Spain, at least from the treaty of 1819 until the Mexican revolution.

Second: Whether that spot is, or is not, within the territory which was wrested from Spain, by the Mexican revolution.

Third: Whether that spot is, or is not, within a settlement of people, which settlement had existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, until its inhabitants fled from the approach of the U. S. Army.

Fourth: Whether that settlement is, or is not, isolated from any and all other settlements, by the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande, on the South and West, and by wide uninhabited regions on the North and East.

Fifth: Whether the People of that settlement, or a majority of them, or any of them, had ever, previous to the bloodshed mentioned in his messages, submitted themselves to the government or laws of Texas, or of the United States, by consent, or by compulsion, either by accepting offices, or voting at elections, or paying taxes, or serving or juries, or having process served upon them, or in any other way.

Sixth: Whether the People of that settlement, did, or did not, leaving unprotected their homes and their growing crops, flee from the approach of the United States Army, because

the blood was shed, as in his messages stated; and whether the first blood so shed, was, or was not shed, within the enclosure of the People, or some of them, who had thus fled from it.

Seventh: Whether our citizens, whose blood was shed, as in his messages declared, were, or were not, at that time, armed officers, and soldiers, sent into that settlement, by the military order of the President through the Secretary of War — and

Eighth: Whether the military force of the United States, including those citizens, was, or was not, so sent into that settlement, after Gen. Taylor had, more than once, intimated to the War Department that, in his opinion, no such movement was necessary to the defence or protection of Texas —

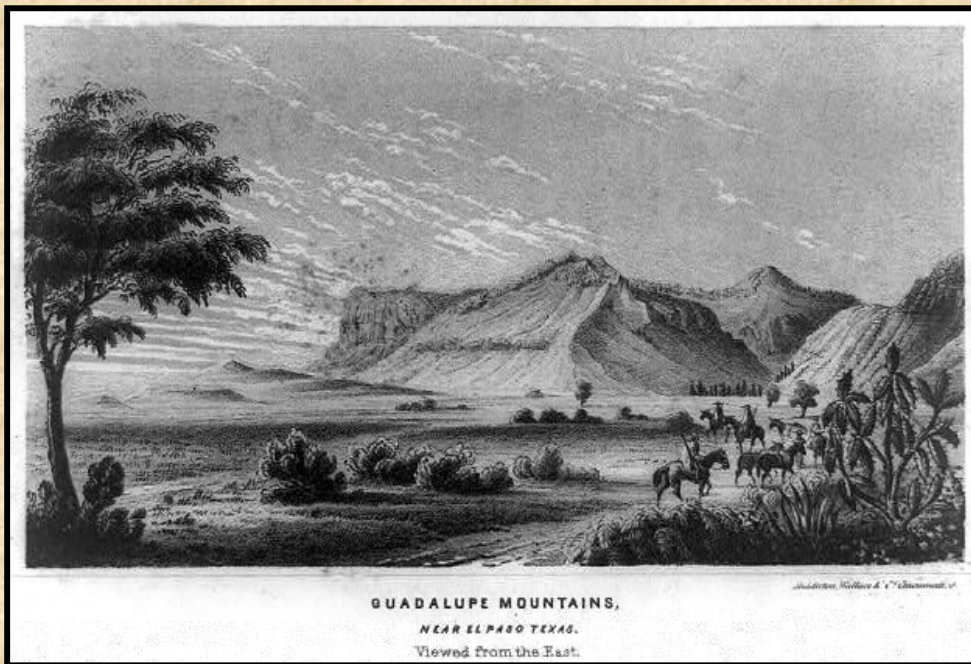


## **IMPACT OF THE WAR ON THE UNITED STATES**

- 1. 525,000 square miles of new territory was added to the Union.**
- 2. The Americans suffered heavy losses; the nearly 13,000 dead included only about 1,700 in combat—the rest fell to disease.**
- 3. The war was a proving ground for young military officers (Grant, Jackson, Lee, Meade, Sherman, for example) who would soon put their skills to work against each other in the American Civil War.**
- 4. It would lead to political problem over the extension of slavery that resulted in the Civil War 13 years later.**
- 5. The U.S. became a Pacific power and the expansion plans of Britain, Russia and France on the North American continent were thwarted.**

## THE GADSDEN PURCHASE

**U.S. Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, sent James Gadsden to negotiate with Mexican ruler Santa Anna for the land. Davis valued it, as others did, as the perfect tract for construction of a southern transcontinental railroad. The railroad line would connect western territories to the east and north, greatly increasing the accessibility of these new lands. The deal was culminated on December 30, 1853. The treaty settled the dispute over the exact location of the Mexican border west of El Paso, Texas, giving the U.S. claim to approximately 29,000 square miles of land in what is now southern New Mexico and Arizona, for the price of \$10 million.**



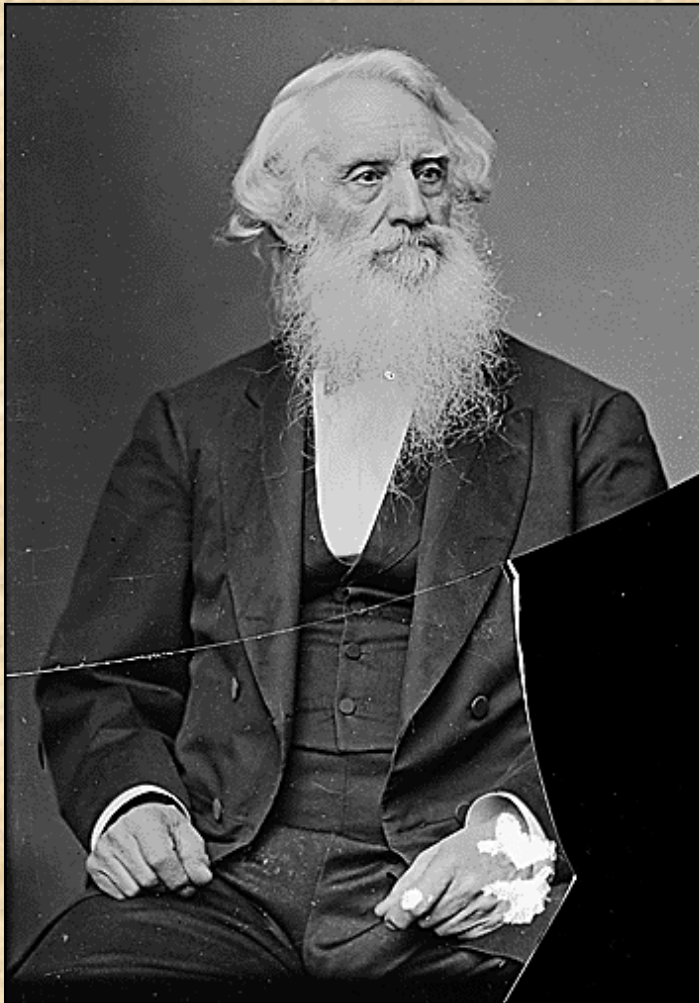
**Proposed southern railroad route through  
Gadsden Purchase**



## TELEGRAPH

The Mexican-American war was the first war where news about the fighting could be transmitted quickly through the use of the new telegraph.

Samuel F.B. Morse came up with the idea of a communications system using the electro-magnet and a series of relays through a network of telegraph stations. In order to transmit messages in this system, he invented Morse Code, an alphabet of electronic dots and dashes. The system made communication across the country much faster than ever before.

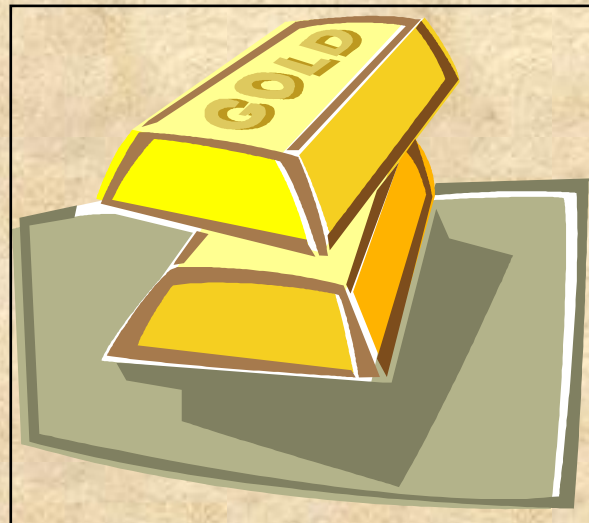


# California



# CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

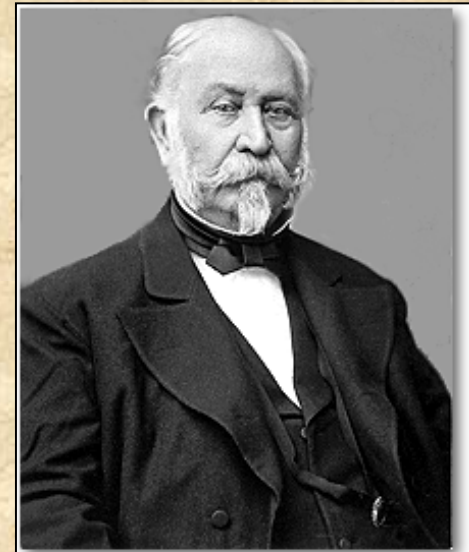
1848-1856





Sutter's Mill as it appeared at the time of the discovery.

**HE RIDES TO TELL JOHN SUTTER OF HIS DISCOVERY (3)**

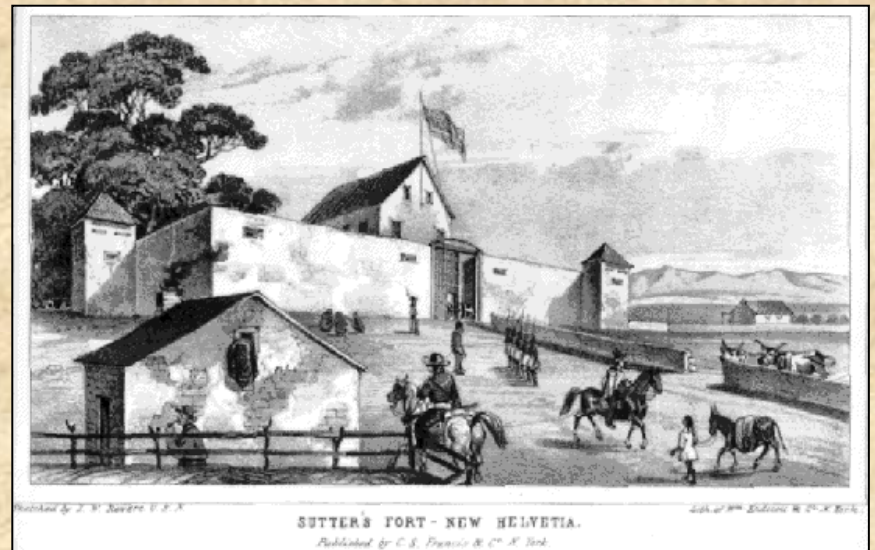


*John A. Sutter*

**JANUARY 24TH 1848 AT SUTTER'S MILL IN COLOMA (1)**



**JOHN MARSHALL FINDS GOLD IN THE TRAILRACE (2)**

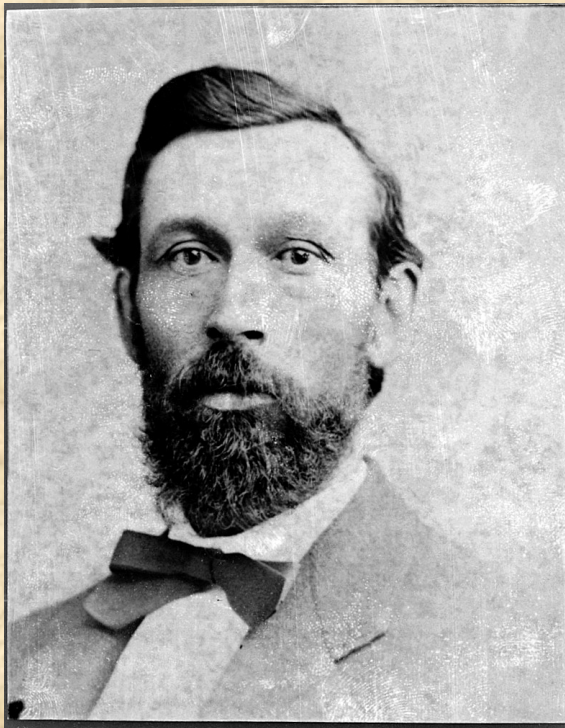


**AT SUTTER FORT ON THE BANKS OF THE SACRAMENTO RIVER. (4)**



**John Sutter tried to keep the gold find secret but others found gold and on March 25<sup>th</sup> a California newspaper, the California Star, reported the discovery of gold.**

**Sam Brennan a store owner at Sutter's fort and publisher of the California Star sensed an opportunity. He brought a bottle of gold dust to San Francisco running up and down the streets shouting, "gold, gold, gold from the American river". He had bought up all the mining equipment and made a fortune selling it at inflated prices to prospective miners. He made over \$800,000 in one week.**



**SAM BRENNAN**

**INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA—We have received some late and interesting intelligence from California. It is to the 1st of July. Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are obliged to omit our correspondence. It relates to the important discovery of a very valuable gold mine. We have received a specimen of the gold...this was the situation in California. The entire population had gone to the mines, many to return a few days later with hundreds of dollars in dust and nuggets. Spades and shovels sold for \$10 apiece. Blacksmiths were making \$240 a week. Why, even a child could pick up three dollars worth of gold in a day from the treasure streams. (*New York Herald*, August 1848)**



**Across the continent, 2,000 miles of hardship**



**Sailing around South America, six months at sea**

**Ways to the Goldfields**



**By ship via Panama, the quickest but deadliest disease ridden route**





**CALIFORNIA MAP  
1846**

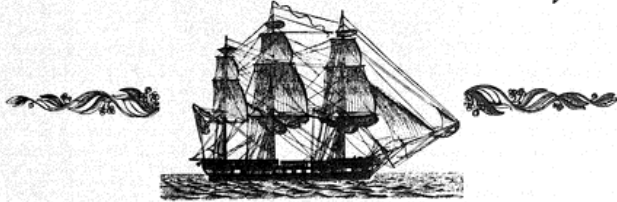


**CALIFORNIA MAP  
1851**



# THE WORLD RUSHED TO CALIFORNIA

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,



**CALIFORNIA!**  
DIRECT!!

The Elegant, Coppered, & Copper-fastened, A 1

PACKET

**SHIP SWEDEN**  
CAPT. J. G. COTTING,

Will sail for the above Port with all possible dispatch, and can accommodate a limited number of First and Second Cabin Passengers. Gentlemen who are about proceeding to CALIFORNIA, will please call and see the accommodations.

Dr. ELLIOT, an experienced Physician and Surgeon, goes out in the Ship, whose services will be devoted to all on board, free of charge to passengers.

The Ship is 656 tons, and her accommodations will not be surpassed, probably, by any other vessel in this or any other port in the country.

The Ship SWEDEN has lately made a remarkable voyage to California, thence completing her tour Round the World, returning to Boston, via Manilla, performing the whole voyage, in 429 days, of which 354 days were at sea, including the stoppage at five ports in the circuit, to the most entire satisfaction of all parties.

Captain COTTING is a most experienced commander, both as a nautical man, and a gentleman of kind feelings and attentions, and has made a number of India voyages. Finally, a more desirable conveyance round Cape Horn cannot be found, than that now presented in the Ship SWEDEN, lying at the end, (north side,) of INDIA WHARF.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, APPLY TO  
**JOHN R. DOW & CO.,**  
130, STATE STREET, BOSTON.

*No Ardent Spirits to be taken as Freight.*

Sailing card for the ship *Sweden*, bound for San Francisco.  
(Courtesy Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley)

[6]

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE  
FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.  
CLIPPER OF TUESDAY: DEC. 27th



THE POPULAR FIRST-CLASS CLIPPER SHIP

**GALATEA**

WENDELZ, Commander, is now rapidly loading

At Pier 11 East River

This magnificent Clipper, being well and favorably known for rapid sailing and perfect delivery of Cargo, renders her at once the most desirable conveyance now offering.

Her Passages between 115 and 125 days and she insures at the LOWEST RATES.

**WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.**

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**REGULAR LINE  
OF CLIPPER SHIPS  
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**

**ELEGANT CALIFORNIA CLIPPER SHIP!!  
Stands Strictly A 1, Extra.**



The Magnificent A 1, **EXTREME** Clipper Ship

**SEMIRAMIS**

**GERRISH, Commander,**

Is now rapidly loading at Pier 11, East River.

The particular attention of every California Shipper is respectfully directed to the **SEMIRAMIS**. She is a Sister Ship of the "YO SEMITE," and was constructed under the personal supervision of **CAPT. JOHN S. PRAY**; and no expense has been spared to make her one of the **FINEST CLIPPERS EVER BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES.**

Having **1000 TONS OF GOVERNMENT FREIGHT** engaged, her capacity for **General Cargo** is very small.

A Quick Passage and Perfect Delivery of Cargo are certain.

**CORNELIUS COMSTOCK & CO.,  
106 WALL STREET.**

Consignee at San Francisco, Mr. **ALBERT DIBBLEE.**

N. B.—Shippers will please observe that all vessels loaded in this Line are popular California Clippers, and always have very quick dispatch in loading.

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**COLD MINES  
OF  
CALIFORNIA!!**

**W. R. ANDREWS,**

Having just returned from California, after having spent several months in the mines and mountains of that interesting country, will deliver a

**LECTURE,**

at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1849.

upon the **GOLD MINES OF CALIFORNIA**, and give a narrative of his journey to California, a description of the route and of the different places on the route to San Francisco, interesting incidents, &c. together with a full and accurate description of San Francisco, San Rafael, Beneta, Pacific New York, Mission Doloros, San Jose, Sutters' Fort, Suttersville, Sacramento City, Stockton, and many other places in California, of the bays, rivers, navigation, trade, mines, minerals, animals, vegetable productions, manners and customs of the miners and traders, government and laws, the Indians, &c.; manner of digging and washing gold, amount procured by different individuals and many other interesting facts relative to California. He will also exhibit

**GOLD DUST,**

as found by the washers, and lumps as found, weighing from half an ounce to a half pound, with a model of the machines manufactured and used by miners to separate the gold from the soil and rock.

**LETTER.**

The undersigned, passengers in the steamer Panama, from San Francisco, Alta California, to Panama, having been informed that it is the intention of their fellow passenger, **Capt. W. R. ANDREWS**, of the state of New York, to deliver a lecture or lectures, upon the Gold Mines of California, on his arrival in the United States, take pleasure in recommending him, (from our acquaintance with him and his business while in California,) to our Fellow Citizens, as a person well acquainted with the Country and Mines, and is probably better able to give correct information in relation to them than any other person of our acquaintance.

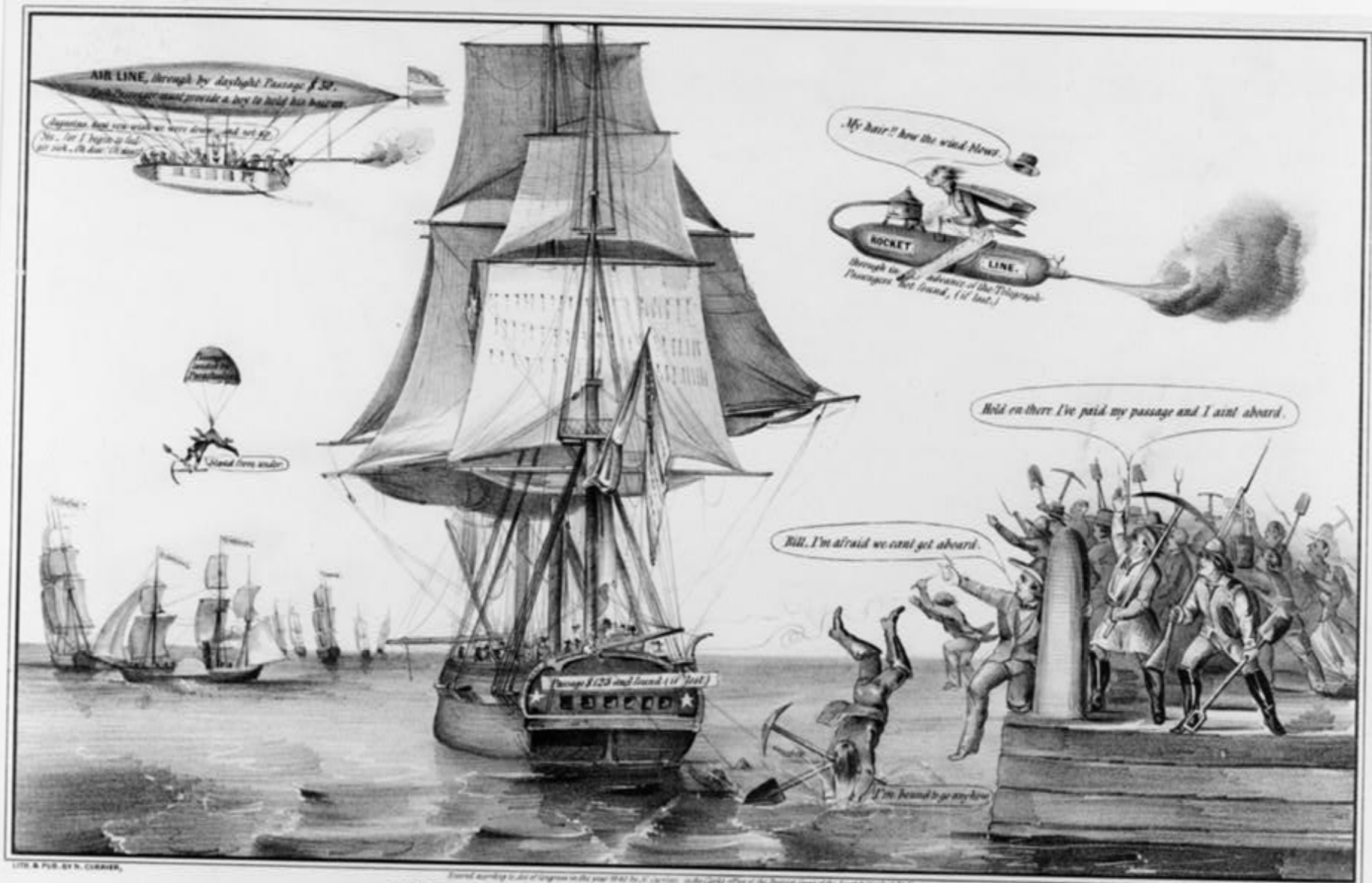
**ANNON HORSE**, of N. Y. city, late of San Francisco,  
**WHEE D. CARRIAGE**, Milton, Ga. do. do.  
**J. HOWARD ANDREWS**, Brooklyn, N. Y., late of San Francisco.  
**JOHN MONROE**, Wood's Dig'ns & Sacramento city.

**ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR**, late of San Francisco,  
**JOHN YORRIBER**, Wood's Dig'ns, California.  
**GEORGE CHOLIN**, Mormon Dig'ns,  
**GRIFFITH ROWE**, New York city, late of Carson's Creek Dig'ns.

On Board Steamer Panama, June 28, 1849.

RECEIVED DAILY ADVISORY PRINT





**THE WAY THEY GO TO CALIFORNIA.**





*I'll be wald, if the best the greates Blower  
I ever did draw in barons way how — I wold be glad to see his  
side a little inside of our strand; what a great list I was  
not to take some passengers — they'd have paid the expenses  
preps and waight a little more. —*



**CALIFORNIA GOLD.**

*An accurate drawing of the famous hill of gold, which has been put into a line by the ocean, and attached to a Sperra. What else it was  
expedient to bring it round the Horn for New York. —*

MR. GOLIGHTLY,

*I wish Semina could see me now, goin' through the Firmament like a streak of greased lightning on a Telegraphic wire; I guess she'd feel a vorter vexed that she didn't push up her fixins and go long—When I get to California I'll let others do the diggins while I do the swappins!*



**BOUND TO CALIFORNIA.**

*Illustration by J. M. Smith in the year 1849. From the County Office of the District Court of the Southern District of N.Y.  
Published by A. S. [unclear] N.Y.*



# CLIPPER SHIPS AROUND THE HORN: THE MOST COMFORTABLE WAY TO THE GOLD FIELDS

**A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CLIPPER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
**MERCHANTS' EXPRESS LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS!**  
Loading none but First-Class Vessels and Regularly Dispatching the greatest number.  
THE SPLENDID NEW OUT-AND-OUT CLIPPER SHIP



**CALIFORNIA**  
HENRY BARBER, Commander, AT PIER 13 EAST RIVER.

This elegant Clipper Ship was built expressly for this trade by Samuel Hall, Esq., of East Boston, the builder of the celebrated Clippers "SURPRISE," "GAMECOCK," "JOHN GILPIN," and others. **She will fully equal them in speed!** Unusually prompt dispatch and a very quick trip may be relied upon. Engagements should be completed at once.

Agents in San Francisco,  
Messrs. DE WITT KITTLE & CO. } **RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, 88 Wall Street, Tontine Building.**





**Three Days Longer!**

**New Route to California**

VIA

WENTWORTH'S HALL!

**ORIGINAL PANORAMA**

OF THE

**GOLD REGIONS**

OF

**CALIFORNIA!**

PAINTED BY S. A. HUDSON, ESQ.,

(Artist of the Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers,) FROM SKETCHES TAKEN ON THE SPOT, by Artists accompanying the Expeditions of COL. FREMONT and GEN. KEARNEY.

**SECTION I.**

The Pacific Ocean. Entrance to San Francisco Bay. Fort St. Francis. Yerba Buena, or San Francisco. Volcano of Santa Clara. City of Angels. Salmon Fishery. Point and Bay San Pablos. Angelos, or Angels Island. Steamer Gen. Kearney, en route for "the diggings." The Diavolo mountain. Straits of Carquinez. Ancient Aztec alters. The Irish rancho. Floating Boarding house. Suisan Bay. Mountain of San Jose. Wreck of the Albatross. The Labyrinth Sacramento River. The lower washings. Encampment by night. MOONLIGHT VIEW OF THE MOUTH OF THE AMERICAN RIVER.

**SECTION II.**

The valley of the San Joaquin. Dr. March's rancho. Indian Encampment. Mouth of the Cosumes river. SUTTER'S FORT. Mormon diggers. Feather river. The Buttes. American River, and the Pine digging. Encampment. Dry diggers. The Cascade. Weber's creek, and stores. Sutter's saw mill. Distant view of the great chain of Sierra Nevada Mountains. Sunset.

Brilliant Sunset View of PYRAMID LAKE,

Showing the Encampment of Col. Fremont and Kit Carson.

**On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,**

April 30th, and May 1st and 2nd, commencing at 8 o'clock,  
And on Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 1-2 o'clock.

**ADMISSION 12 1-2 CENTS.**

S. J. Varney, Printer, No. 21, Central-St.





# 1848 EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLD MINES

*Lyman ... 1848*

TO BUSINESS MEN AND TRAVELLERS.

THE  
**NEW YORK PATH-FINDER,**  
 A Semi-Weekly Railroad and Steamboat Journal,  
 PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY AT  
 123 Fulton Street, by **HOLBROOK & BARTLETT,**  
 CONTAINS INFORMATION AND DIRECTIONS CONCERNING

**RAILROADS, STEAMERS, EXPRESSES,**

Stages,  
 Omnibuses,  
 Packets,  
 Hotels,  
 Banks,  
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Insurance  
 Offices,  
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 the Day;

WITH MAPS OF NEW YORK CITY AND HUDSON RIVER  
 Being corrected twice a week every one can fully rely on the Path-Finder as the  
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1-4 "	4 "	1-4 "	1 "


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 in a style of execution that will compare favorably with any work done in this City or Outside of it.

THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLD MINES.  
 THREE WEEKS IN THE GOLD MINES,  
 OR  
 ADVENTURES WITH THE GOLD DIGGERS OF CALIFORNIA.  
 IN AUGUST, 1848.



TOGETHER WITH  
**ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS,**  
 WITH FULL INSTRUCTIONS UPON THE BEST METHOD OF GETTING  
 THERE, LIVING, EXPENSES, ETC., ETC., AND A  
**Complete Description of the Country.**  
 WITH A MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY HENRY I. SIMPSON,  
 OF THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

NEW-YORK:  
**JOYCE & CO., 40 ANN STREET.**  
 1848.

Printed with the Steam Press. Price without the Map, 12 1/2 Cts.



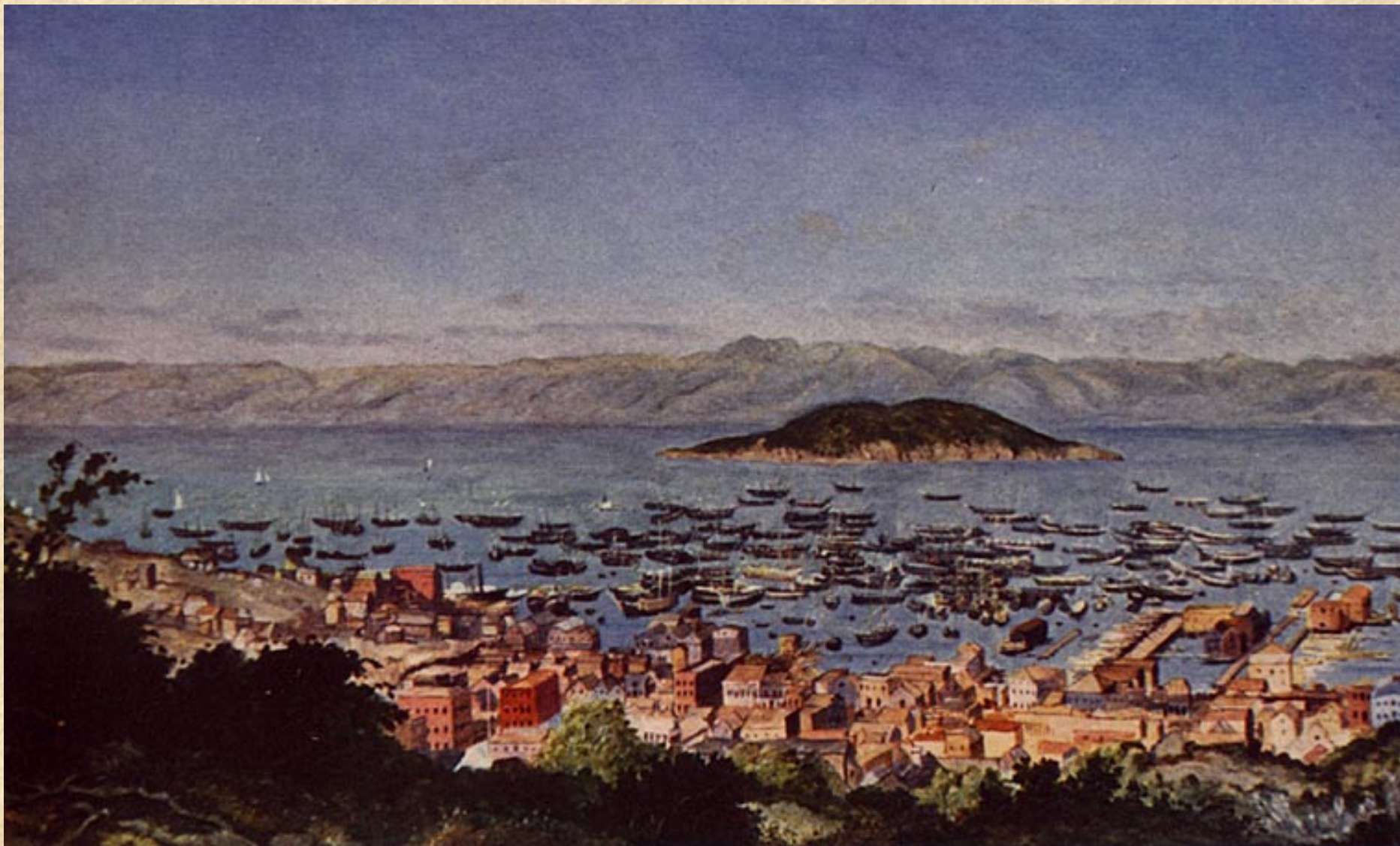
**FIRST STOP IN CALIFORNIA: SAN FRANCISCO**



**1850 PHOTOGRAPH OF SAN FRANCISCO**



# SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR 1851







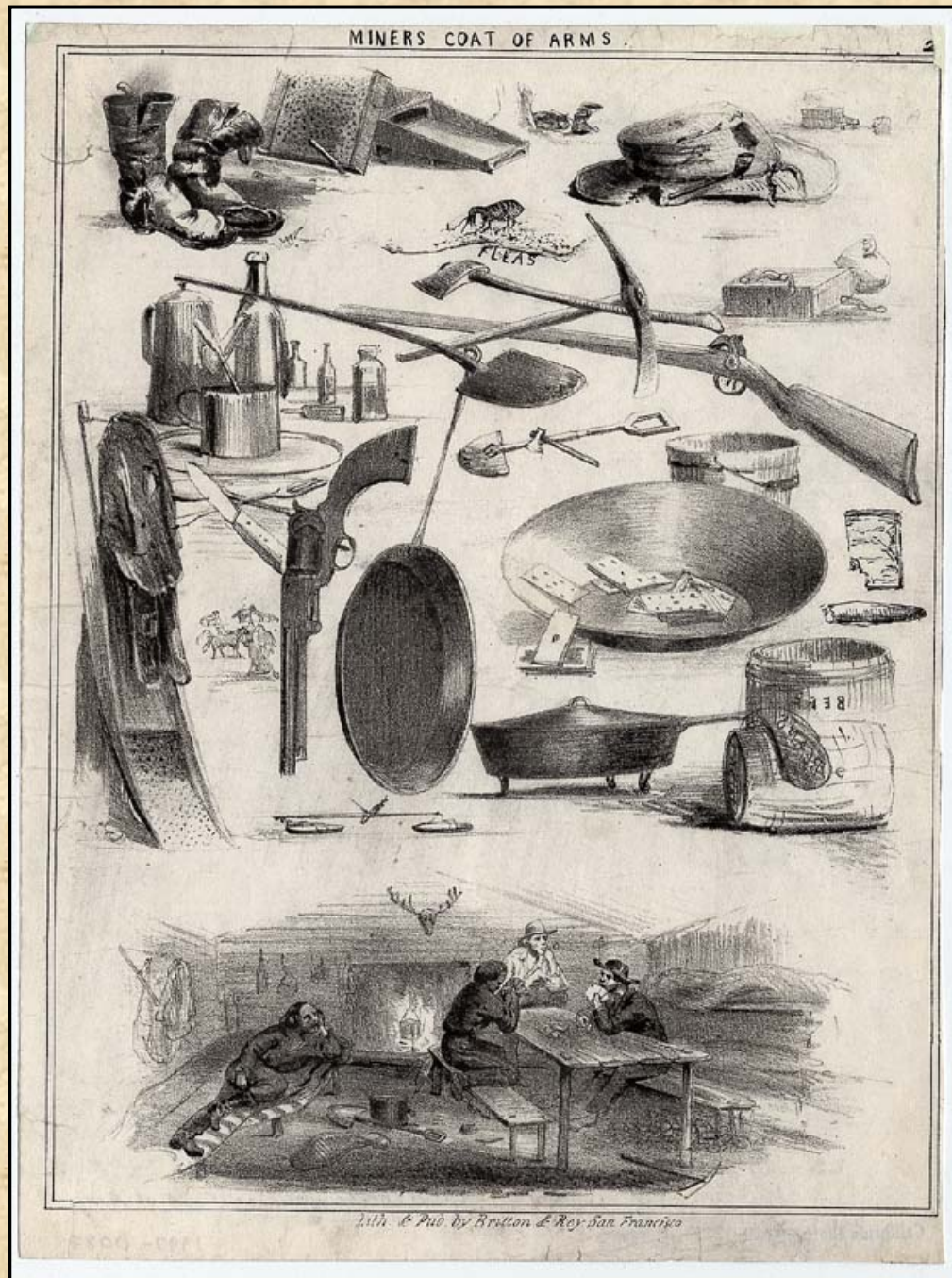
**VIEW OF SACRAMENTO CITY.**  
 AS IT APPEARED DURING THE GREAT FLOODING IN JANUARY 1862.

AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE SCENE AS IT APPEARED DURING THE GREAT FLOODING IN JANUARY 1862.  
 BY JOHN W. BARNES.  
 THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF.

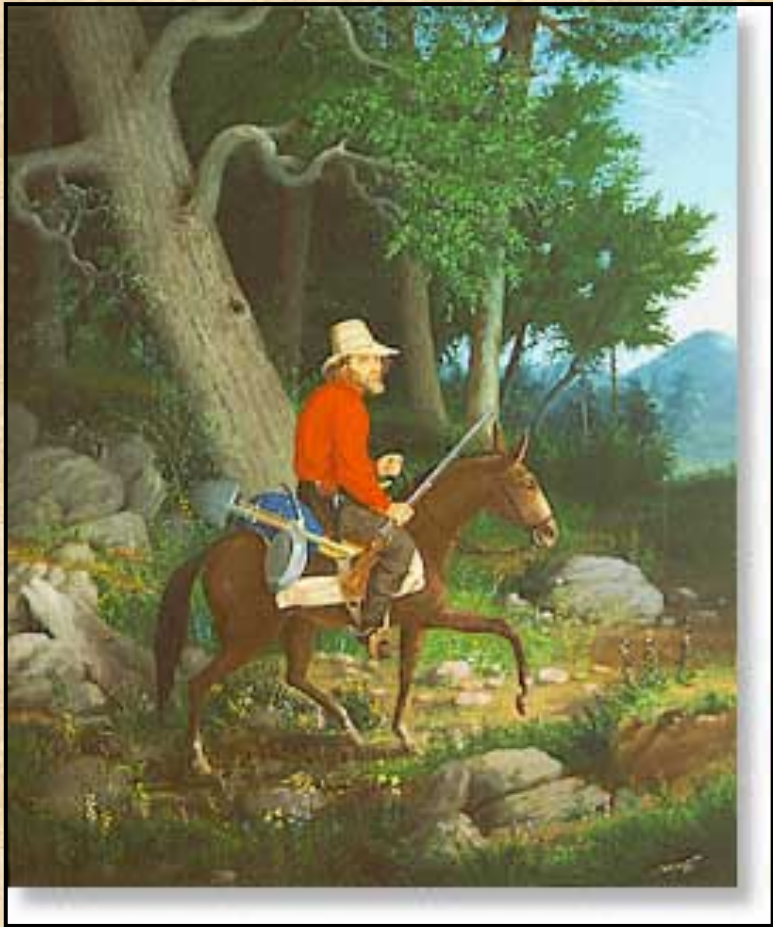
The City is situated on a plain on the east bank of the Sacramento River about 143 miles from San Francisco. The view of the River during the Flood presented an interesting and the melting of snow from the Mountains was about 100 feet. The small island covered with trees on the bank of S. F. on the left is called by the Indians. It was a kind of ground made by the Indians and the only dry spot visible for miles during the Flood. In the distance at the head of S. F. will be seen Sutter's Fort about 25 miles from this town. In the extreme distance will be seen the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the high Sierras which have now nearly covered with snow the year round and present a most striking and beautiful appearance when viewed from the City. The City Hotel, the large frame building facing on the River is known on the left of S. F. was built during the summer 1857 at a cost of \$72 000. The Author Hotel the large frame building facing the River on the extreme right was built during the Fall of 1856 at a cost of \$30 000.

By permission of the Hon. J. P. K. ...  
 Capt. J. P. K. ...  
 J. P. K. ...  
 J. P. K. ...





## MINING EQUIPMENT



## OFF TO THE MINES





THE MINERS

Lith. & Published by Quirel & Co. corner of California & Montgomery Sts. San Francisco.

1853

B-8









THE OLD FASHIONED ROUTE  
MONGOLIAN FLAT  
CALIF 1849

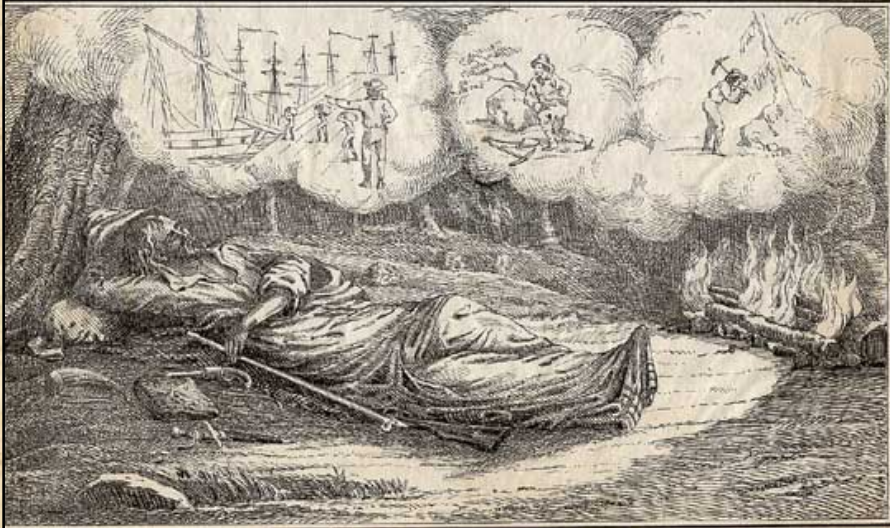
AM



# CONTEMPORARY SCENES FROM THE MINING AREAS



MINERS WEIGHING THEIR GOLD.

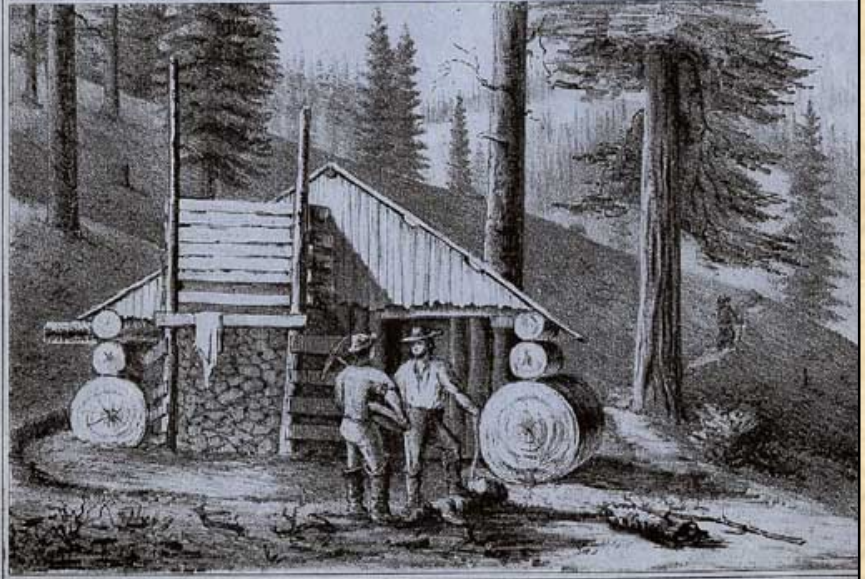


THE DREAM OF A PROSPECTING MINER.

Engr. & Published by Britton & Rey corner Montgomery & California Sts S. Francisco



SUNDAY MORNING



Engr. & Published by BRITTON & REY

LOG CABIN

San Francisco Cal.



**S. Shufelt, a resident of New York, sailed to California via Panama in May 1849. In A letter from a gold miner, Placerville, California, March, 1850 , he gave an insightful look at life in the mining districts.**

**“... one man last fall made one pound or \$192 (\$4416 in 2004 dollars). in one day, near here, & at Georgetown about 25 miles from here one man took out 27 1/2 lb (\$161,920.00) in one day, & another party found one lump worth \$1019.00(\$23,470) & another worth \$450.00(\$10,350). This I was told by one of the party that found the big lumps, & the largest one they sold [for] \$1150.00(\$26,450) & I frequently hear of others making fortunes in one day or a week”**

**“If any man has his health & will work, he can make more than ten times as much here as he can in the states in the same length of time. But many, very many, that come here meet with bad success & thousands”**





**"Many, very many, that come here meet with bad success & thousands will leave their bones here. Others will lose their health, contract diseases that they will carry to their graves with them. Some will have to beg their way home, & probably one half that come here will never make enough to carry them back. But this does not alter the fact about the gold being plenty here, but shows what a poor frail being man is, how liable to disappointments, disease & death.**

**There is a good deal of sin & wickedness going on here, Stealing, lying, Swearing, Drinking, Gambling & murdering. There is a great deal of gambling carried on here. Almost every public House is a place for Gambling, & this appears to be the greatest evil that prevails here. Men make & lose thousands in a night, & frequently small boys will go up & bet \$5 or 10 (\$115-\$230) -- & if they lose all, go the next day & dig more. We are trying to get laws here to regulate things but it will be very difficult to get them executed." (Shufelt)**

**gambling**

**1849 Prices in 2004 dollars**



Flour per barrel	Cheese per pound	1..potatoes 2.onions per pound	bread per pound
\$2860.00	\$34.00	1. \$29.00 2. \$35.00	\$17.25

**People from all the world poured into California hoping to strike it rich in the goldfields**



**African American miner**



**Chileans**



**Chinese miners**



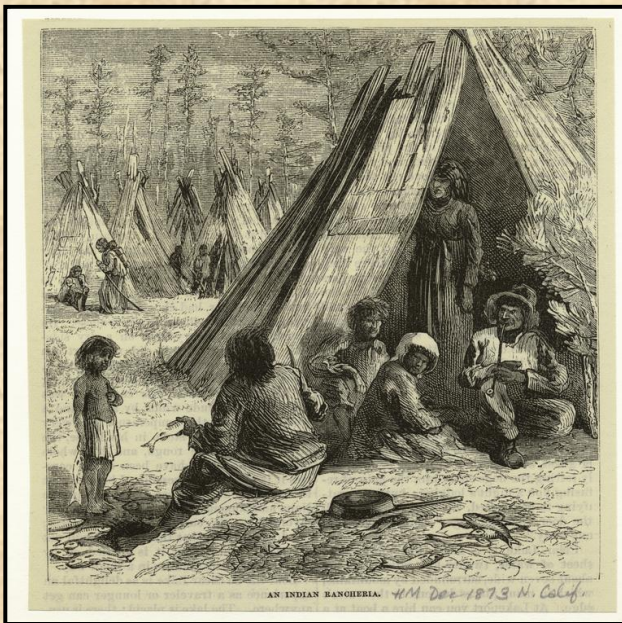
**The "Hounds" Attacking Little Chile**

**"foreign", non American miners, were treated harshly, often attacked and subject to a special foreign miners tax**

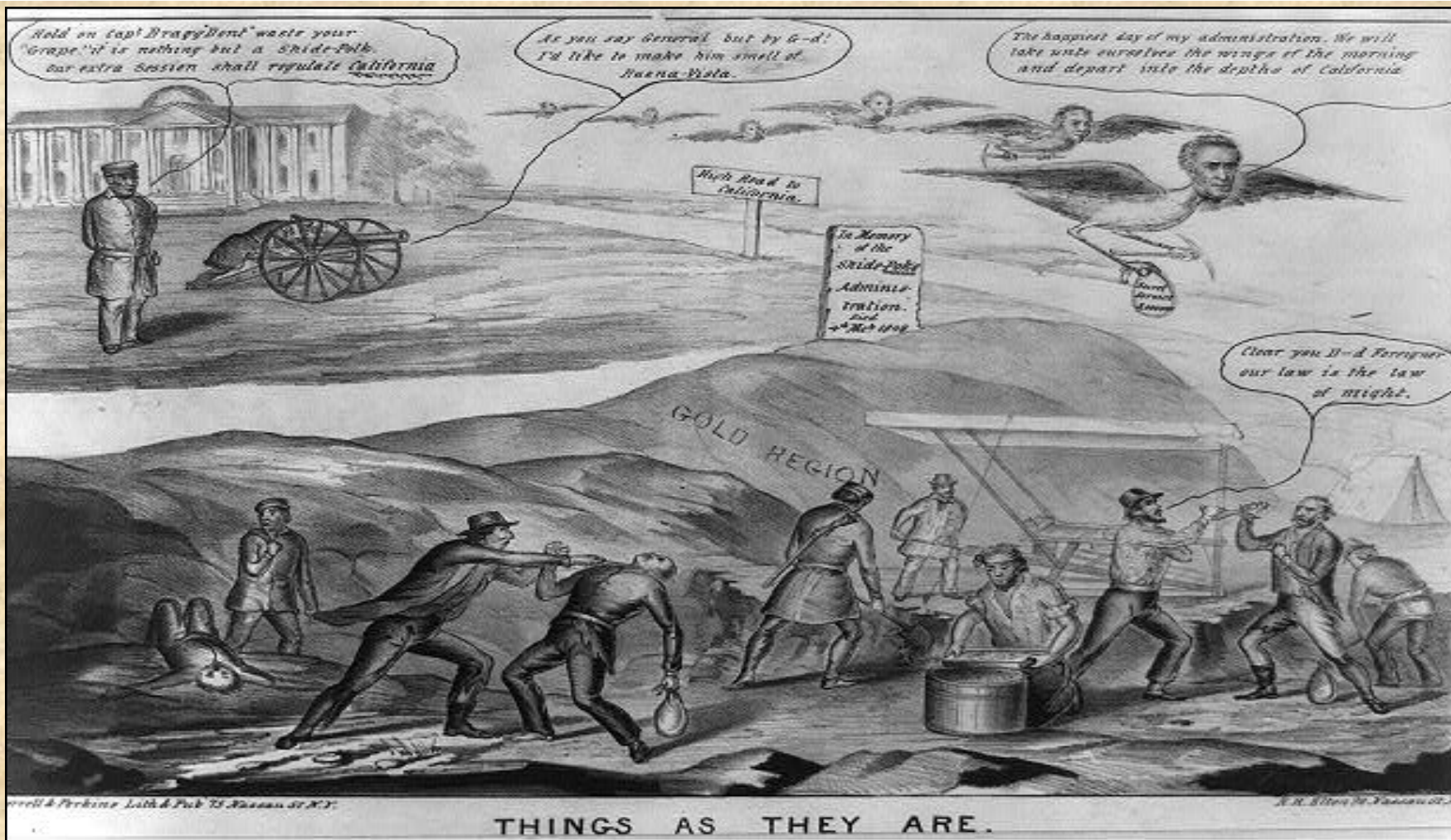


**For Native American people the gold rush was a disaster. Thousands of California Indians were massacred. The attitude of Americans toward California's native people can be seen in this editorial from a Yreka newspaper just after the Gold Rush began.**

***"The best way to handle the Indian problem is to exterminate them"... Anyone who argues to the contrary is taking a most traitorous position."***







**SUMMARY:** A grim picture of conditions in the goldfields of California during the 1849 Gold Rush contains a backhanded swipe at the outgoing Polk administration. In the foreground, violence breaks out against a backdrop of hills in the "Gold Region." On the left a man cuts the throat of another over a sack of gold, while beyond and farther to the left appear a man carrying a sack and another fallen victim. At far right two men spar with daggers, one of them evidently a Mexican or Spanish Californian, who declares, "Clear you D--d Foreigner our law is the law of might." Meanwhile, apparently oblivious to the mayhem, other men go about the search for gold. A man with a kerchief around his forehead calmly sifts a pan over a barrel or tub. Zachary Taylor. In uniform with his hands behind his back, Taylor watches former President James K. Polk and five of his officers, in the form of birds, fly away toward California. They are armed with pickaxes and the spoils of office. Polk, in the lead, carries a sack marked "Secret Service 3,000,000 [i.e., dollars]" and declares, "The happiest days of my administration. We will take unto ourselves the wings of the morning and depart into the depths of California."



# INDIAN REMOVAL



## **RATIONALE FOR INDIAN REMOVAL**

**"Our conduct toward these people is deeply interesting to our national character. Their present condition, contrasted with what they once were, makes a most powerful appeal to our sympathies. Our ancestors found them the uncontrolled possessors of these vast regions. By persuasion and force they have been made to retire from river to river and from mountain to mountain, until some of the tribes have become extinct and others have left but remnants to preserve for awhile their once terrible names. Surrounded by the whites with their arts of civilization, which by destroying the resources of the savage doom him to weakness and decay, the fate of the Mohegan, the Narragansett, and the Delaware is fast overtaking the Choctaw, the Cherokee, and the Creek. That this fate surely awaits them if they remain within the limits of the states does not admit of a doubt. Humanity and national honor demand that every effort should be made to avert so great a calamity."**

***PRESIDENT ANDREW JACKSON, 1829, FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS***

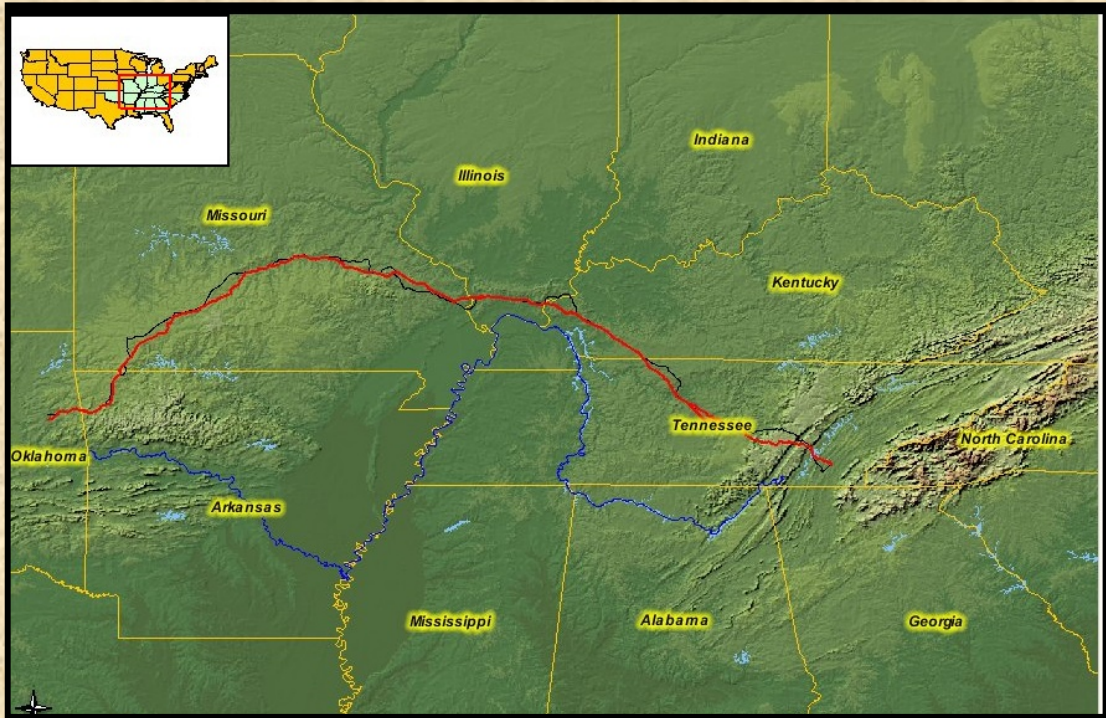




**May 1838 to March 1839**

**In 1838, the United States government forcibly removed more than 16,000 Cherokee Indian people from their homelands in Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, and sent them to Indian Territory (today known as Oklahoma). The impact to the Cherokee was devastating. Hundreds of Cherokee died during their trip west, and thousands more perished from the consequences of relocation. This tragic chapter in American and Cherokee history became known as the Trail of Tears, and culminated the implementation of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, which mandated the removal of all American Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River to lands in the West.**

**Remnant of the Trail of Tears**



**Despite being described as “uncivilized savages” the Cherokee and the other five civilized tribes lived in towns and farms with a high literacy rate. They built roads, schools, churches, had a system of representational government, and were farmers and cattle ranchers. They fought the Indian removal act through the court system and won in the Supreme Court. In the end it made no differences they were forced to abandon their ancestral lands to Americans.**

***Trail of Tears Prayer***

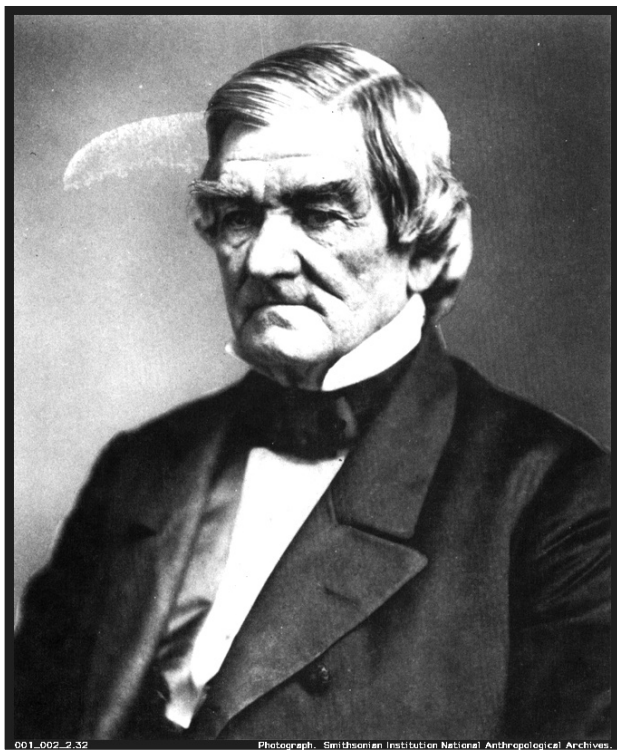
**“We are now about to take our leave and bid a kind farewell to our native land, the land that The Great Spirit gave our Fathers; we are on the eve of leaving that country that gave us birth. It is with sorrow that we are forced by the authority of the white man to quit the scenes of our childhood, we bid a final farewell to it and all we hold dear.”**

***George Hicks***

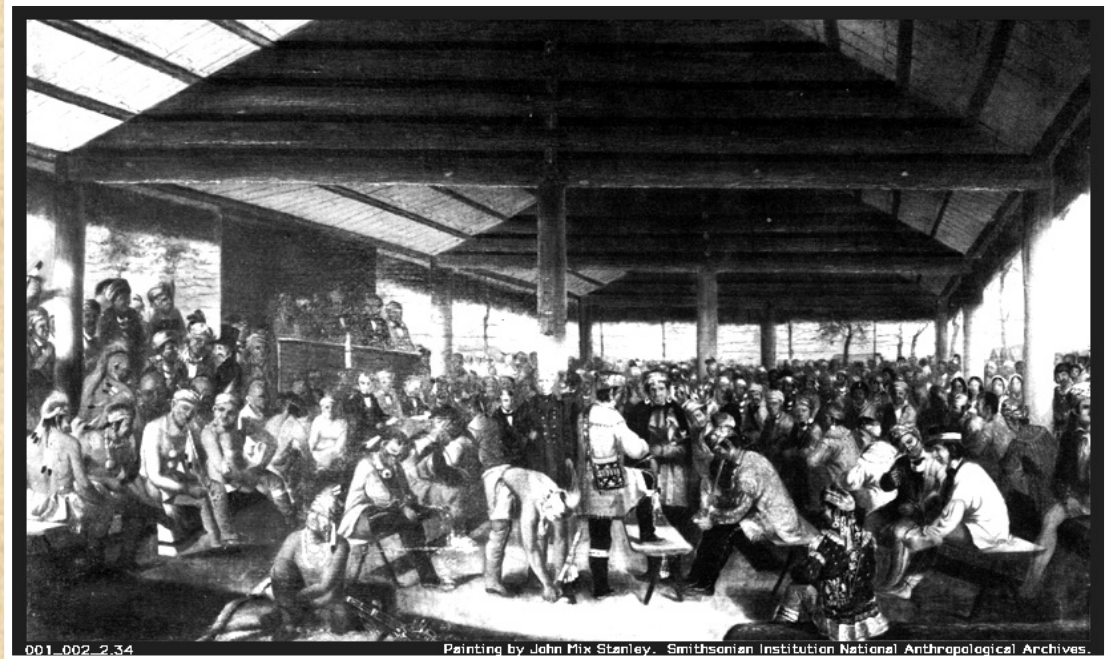
***Cherokee leader on the Trail of Tears***

***November 4, 1838***





001\_002\_2.32 Photograph. Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.



001\_002\_2.34

Painting by John Mix Stanley. Smithsonian Institution National Anthropological Archives.

**John Ross, born in 1790, was one-eighth Cherokee Indian. He was a commander of a regiment of Indians under General Andrew Jackson in the War of 1812, and fought in the Creek War, from 1813 to 1814. Ross served as the principal chief of the eastern Cherokees from 1828 to 1839. He opposed the Removal Act vehemently; nevertheless, in 1838, Ross and his tribe were forced by the state of Georgia to relocate to Indian Territory (what is now Oklahoma). Ross led his people west on the Trail of Tears, during which one in four Indians died en route. Ross served as president of the Cherokee nation from 1839 until his death in 1866.**

**WESTWARD EXPANSION LED TO  
SECTIONAL STRIFE AND THE CIVIL WAR**

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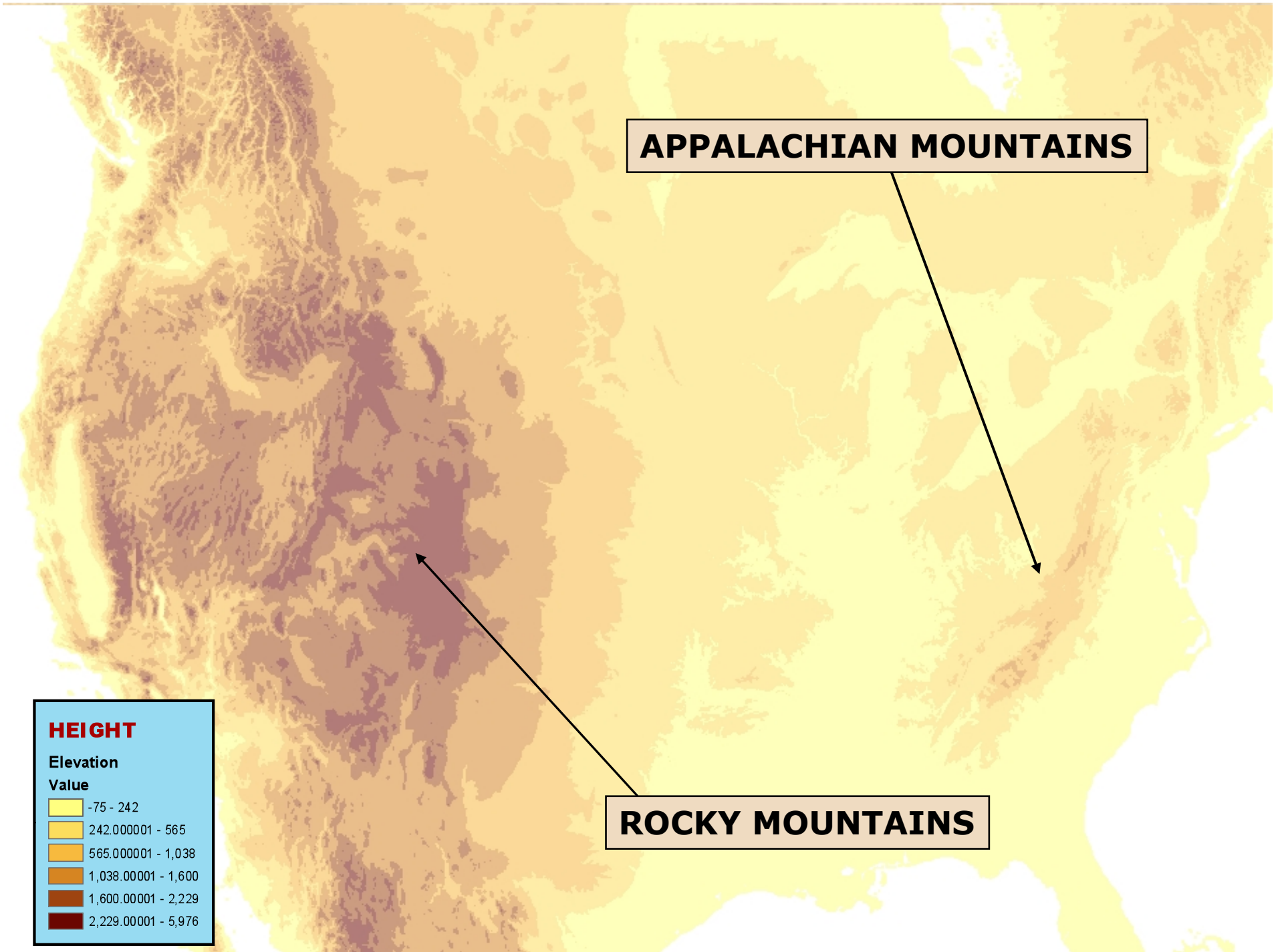
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**ROCKY MOUNTAINS**

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Elevation	Value
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Light Yellow	242.000001 - 565
Yellow-Orange	565.000001 - 1,038
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Dark Orange	1,600.000001 - 2,229
Dark Brown	2,229.000001 - 5,976