

3 Manifest Destiny

TERMS & NAMES

Industrial Revolution
manifest destiny
War with Mexico
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
California gold rush

MAIN IDEA

The United States experienced great economic and geographic expansion by 1853.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Size and economic strength have helped make the United States a world power.

ONE AMERICAN'S STORY

In 1789, the Englishman Samuel Slater sailed to the United States under a false name. It was illegal for textile workers like him to leave the country. Britain wanted no other nation to copy its new machines for making thread and cloth. But Slater was going to bring the secret to America. When he got to New York, he wrote a letter to Rhode Island investor Moses Brown.

A VOICE FROM THE PAST

A few days ago I was informed that you wanted a manager of *cotton spinning* . . . in which business I flatter myself that I can give the greatest satisfaction, in making machinery, making good yarn, either for stockings or twist, as any that is made in England.

Samuel Slater, quoted in *Samuel Slater: Father of American Manufactures*

With Brown's backing, Slater built the first successful water-powered textile mill in America. In this section, you will learn about the economic growth and development of the United States in the early 1800s.



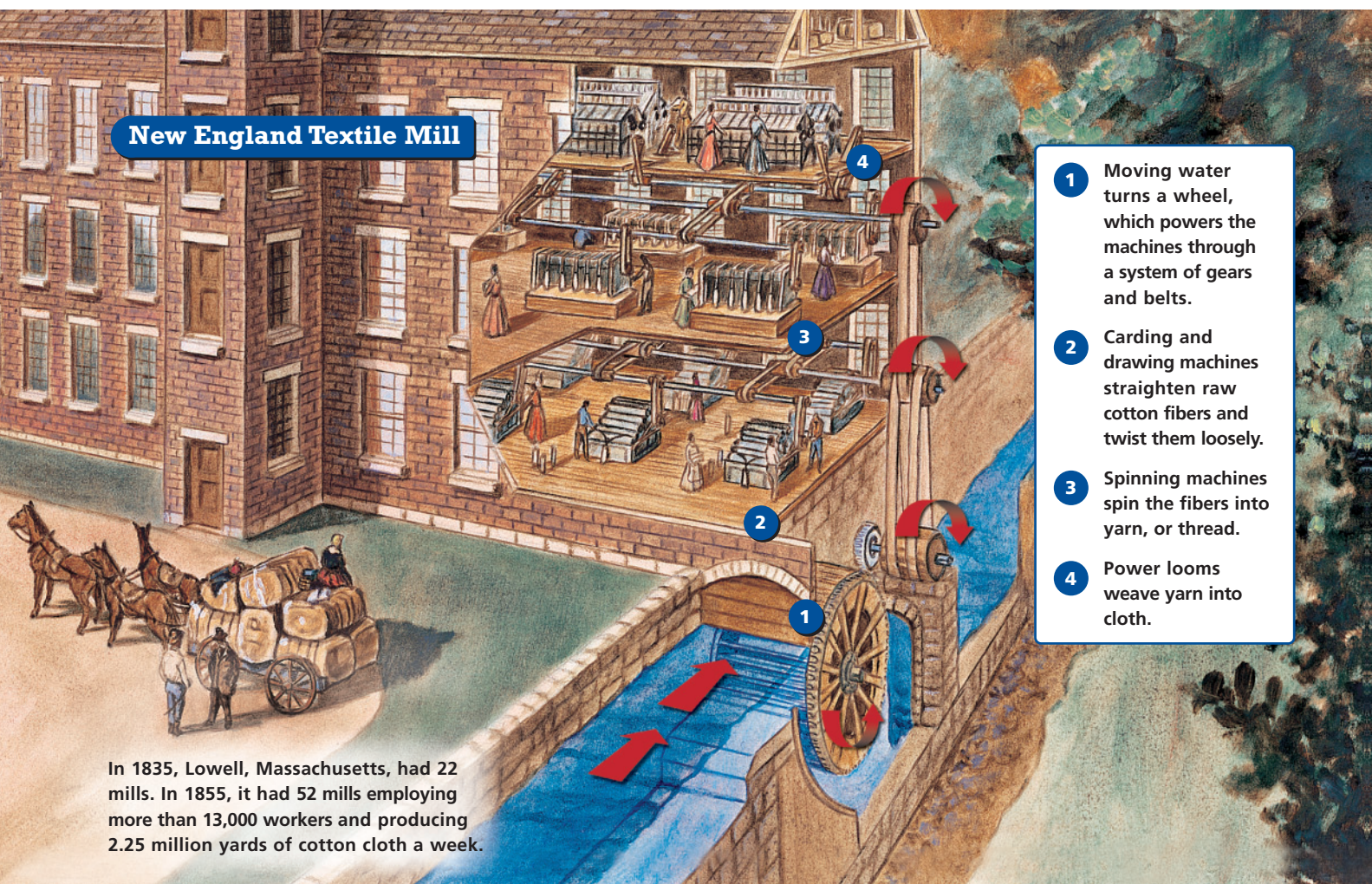
Samuel Slater's mill was located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

Economic Growth

The growth of textile mills was part of the **Industrial Revolution**. During this period of change—from the late 1700s to the late 1800s—factory machines replaced hand tools, and large-scale manufacturing replaced farming as the main form of work for many people. Factories brought many workers and machines together under one roof. Towns like Waltham and Lowell, Massachusetts, attracted workers to jobs in clothing factories. Often, these mills employed young women, who made higher wages than they could on farms.

New inventions and methods of production had a tremendous impact on the American economy and society. For example, the development of interchangeable parts—parts that are exactly alike—allowed for more efficient manufacturing. The steamboat and the telegraph improved transportation and communication. Other inventions—like the cotton gin and the mechanical reaper—increased farm production.

New England Textile Mill



- 1 Moving water turns a wheel, which powers the machines through a system of gears and belts.
- 2 Carding and drawing machines straighten raw cotton fibers and twist them loosely.
- 3 Spinning machines spin the fibers into yarn, or thread.
- 4 Power looms weave yarn into cloth.

Improvements in production and transportation meant that rural farm regions could provide food for urban industrial areas, and receive factory goods in return. New roads, canals, and railroads were built to link the different parts of the country. Completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825, connected the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean and helped make New York City the country's leading commercial center. Railroads, first used in the 1830s, were also expanding rapidly by 1850.

ReadingHistory

A. Drawing Conclusions How do you think Americans felt about the economic changes taking place in the early 1800s?

Trails West

Another important change taking place in American life was the quickening pace of movement to the West. Following the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, the American West extended far west of the Mississippi River. Many Americans believed that the nation would extend its territory from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. This belief is called **manifest destiny**. To many people, the West offered a chance to make money or start a new life.

At first only a few white Americans traveled west of the Mississippi. Some of these people were called mountain men. They trapped small animals and sold the furs to eastern businessmen. On their journeys, the mountain men blazed trails for others to follow. Soon, settlers were moving west to farm. They were joined by manufacturers and merchants, who hoped to earn money by making and selling items that farmers needed.

ReadingHistory

B. Finding Main Ideas What were the Santa Fe Trail and Oregon Trail?

One of the first major routes west was the Santa Fe Trail, which stretched from Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. Traders made large profits bringing American goods to New Mexican settlers.

Another important westward route was the Oregon Trail, which ran from Independence, Missouri, to the Oregon Territory. The first travelers on this route were missionaries, who sent back glowing reports about Oregon. These stories tempted people to make the journey. In 1843, nearly 1,000 people traveled to Oregon. The next year, twice as many went.

The War with Mexico

In the 1820s, Texas was a Mexican territory. Mexico encouraged U.S. settlers to move there. The American settlers were required to obey Mexican law. Over time, tensions grew between the Americans and the Mexican government. Some settlers began to talk of independence.

To maintain control, Mexico's president, General Antonio López de Santa Anna, sent troops to Texas. Fighting soon broke out. At the Battle of the Alamo, a small band of rebels was crushed by a much larger Mexican force. The Texans fought back, though. At the Battle of San Jacinto, they defeated the Mexican army and forced Santa Anna to surrender. In 1836, Texas became an independent republic.

The War with Mexico, 1846–1847



A symbol of the Bear Flag Revolt, this flag has a grizzly bear and a star made with blackberry juice. The revolt declared California independent from Mexico.

PACIFIC OCEAN



0 500 Miles
0 1,000 Kilometers

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

- 1. Movement** About how far did General Kearny's troops move to reach San Diego?
- 2. Location** Why would defending Texas be much easier than defending Mexico?



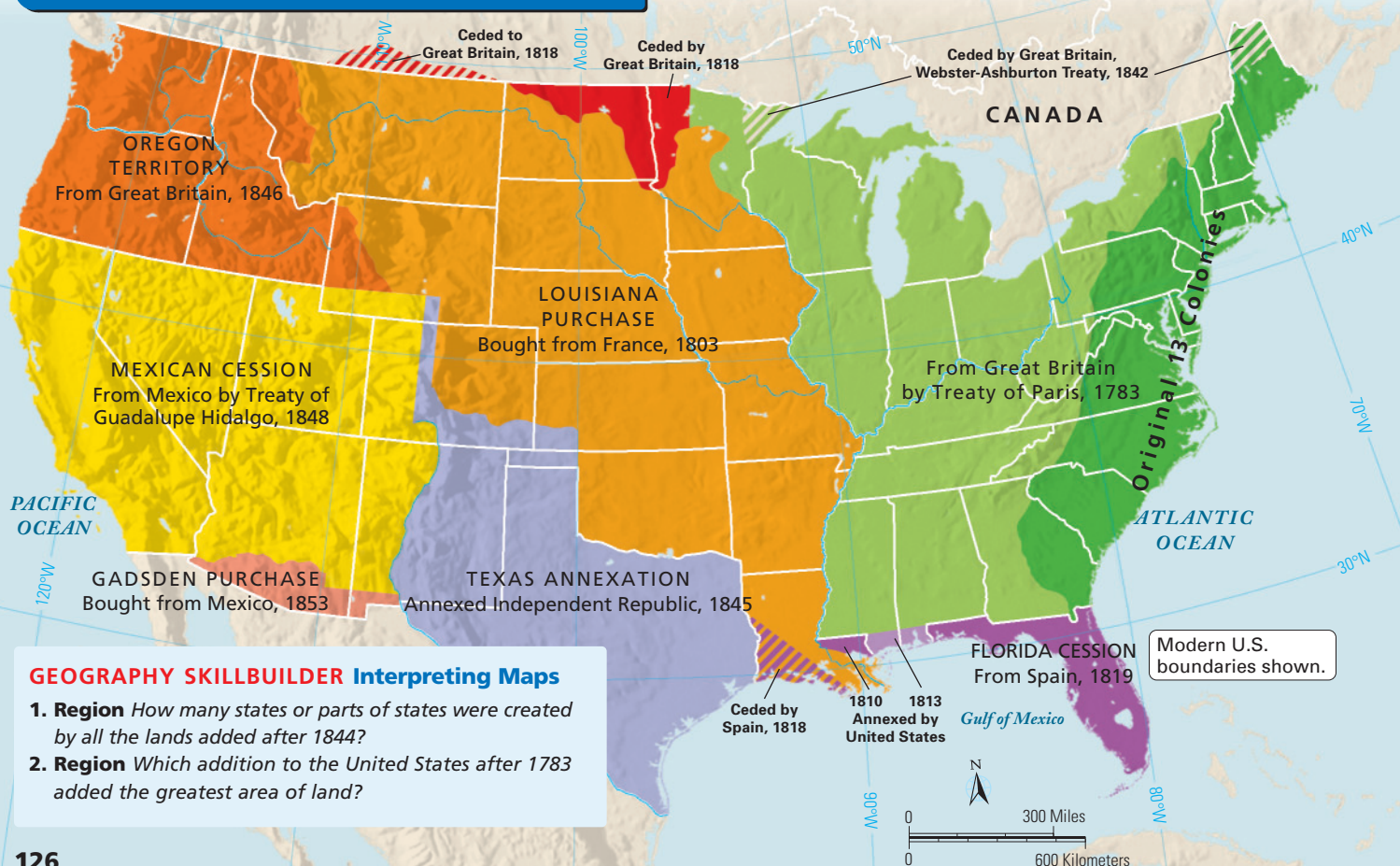
Many Southerners wanted to bring Texas into the Union as a slave state. Northerners objected because it would give the slave states more power in Congress. But the pressures for expansion grew, and Congress admitted Texas as a slave state in 1845.

Mexico was furious at the annexation of Texas. It still claimed Texas and said it would fight to defend its claim. In 1846, fighting broke out between Mexico and the United States. The **War with Mexico** would result in great territorial gain for the United States.

Despite protests from some Americans—who charged that the United States had provoked Mexico—the U.S. Army moved quickly to win the war. One U.S. force entered northern Mexico and defeated Santa Anna's army. Another U.S. force headed west and captured New Mexico. Meanwhile, Americans in California rebelled against Mexican rule. U.S. troops joined the rebels and took California. Then, U.S. forces landed at Veracruz and marched to Mexico City. Despite fierce resistance, the U.S. Army captured Mexico City in 1847.

In 1848, the war officially ended with the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**. In this treaty, Mexico recognized Texas as part of the United States and set the border at the Rio Grande. Mexico also gave up a vast region that included the present-day states of California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

Growth of the United States, 1783–1853



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

1. **Region** How many states or parts of states were created by all the lands added after 1844?
2. **Region** Which addition to the United States after 1783 added the greatest area of land?

This transfer of territory is called the Mexican Cession. The loss was a bitter defeat for Mexico. In return, the United States paid Mexico \$15 million. In 1853, the United States paid Mexico another \$10 million for a strip of land just west of Texas. This purchase, called the Gadsden Purchase, gave the continental United States its modern borders.

The California Gold Rush

The war was barely over when astounding news came from California. Gold had been discovered in the Sacramento Valley. Soon, miners found more gold in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Almost overnight, the **California gold rush** had begun. By 1849, thousands of gold-seekers rushed to California. About two-thirds of the forty-niners, as the miners were known, were white American men. But Native Americans and African Americans also arrived. So did immigrants from overseas, including many from China. A few of these miners made fortunes, but most struggled to survive.

By 1852, the gold rush was over. Although short, its impact was far-reaching. While it lasted, about 250,000 people flooded into California. This huge migration caused economic growth that changed California permanently. The port city of San Francisco grew rapidly to become a center of banking, manufacturing, shipping, and trade.

One major effect of the gold rush was that California had enough people to apply for statehood. Skipping the territorial stage, California applied to Congress for admission to the Union and was admitted as a free state in 1850. On a national level, California's statehood created turmoil. Before 1850, there were an equal number of slave states and free states. Now the balance had tipped to the free states. Southerners feared that Northerners might use their majority to abolish slavery. In the next chapter, you will read how tensions over slavery led to the Civil War.

ReadingHistory

C. Identifying Problems What do you think some negative effects of the gold rush were?

Section 3 Assessment

1. Terms & Names

Explain the significance of:

- Industrial Revolution
- manifest destiny
- War with Mexico
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- California gold rush

2. Taking Notes

Use a cluster diagram like the one shown below to review details about the War with Mexico.



3. Main Ideas

- Why did Americans travel west in the early 1800s?
- How did Texas gain independence from Mexico?
- What were some effects of the California gold rush?

4. Critical Thinking

Evaluating Information

How did the Industrial Revolution promote economic growth?

THINK ABOUT

- new inventions and factories
- transportation and communication

ACTIVITY OPTIONS

MATH GEOGRAPHY

In an almanac, find the current population of the states formed from the Mexican Cession. Create a **graph** or a **map** to display the information.