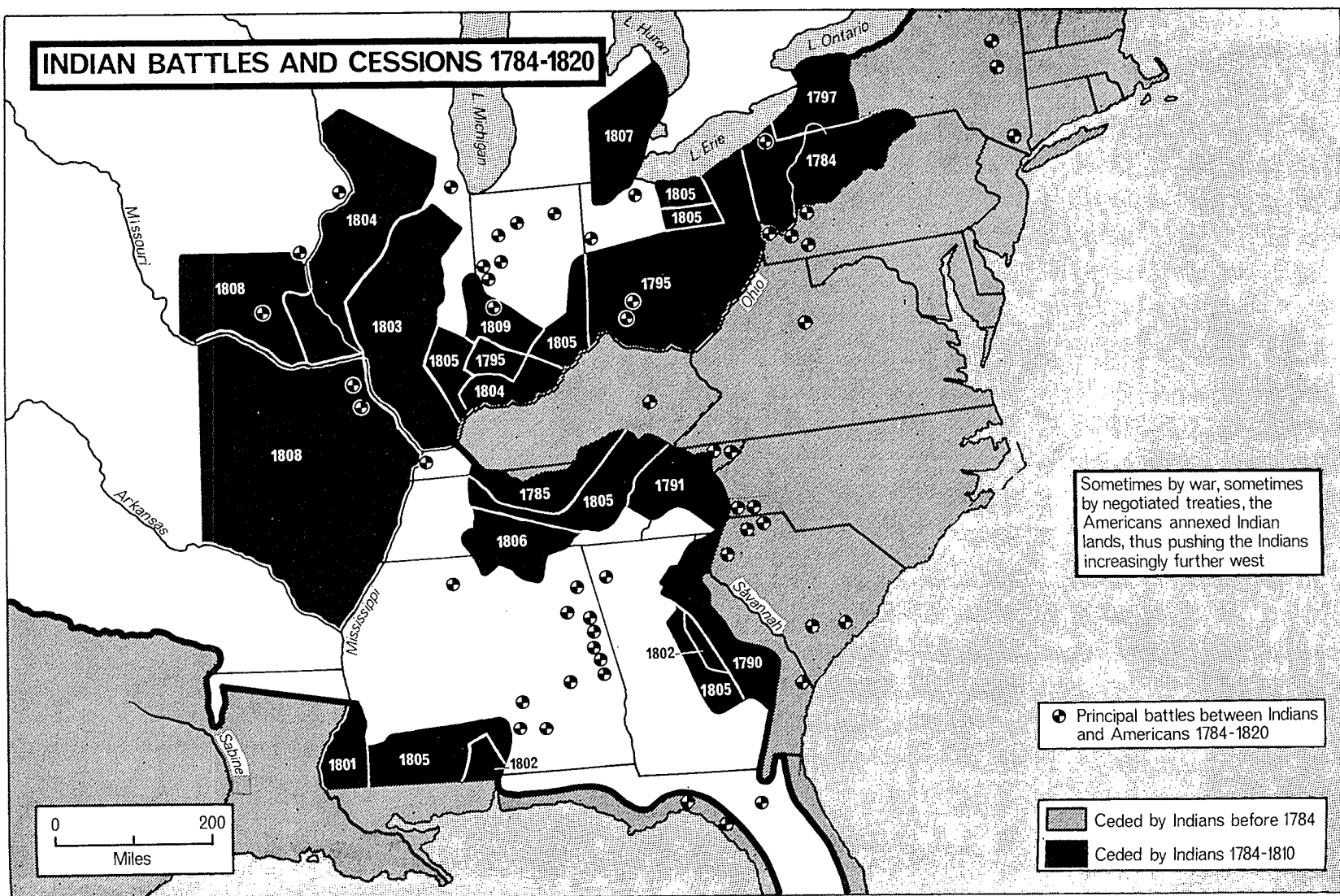
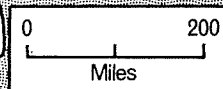
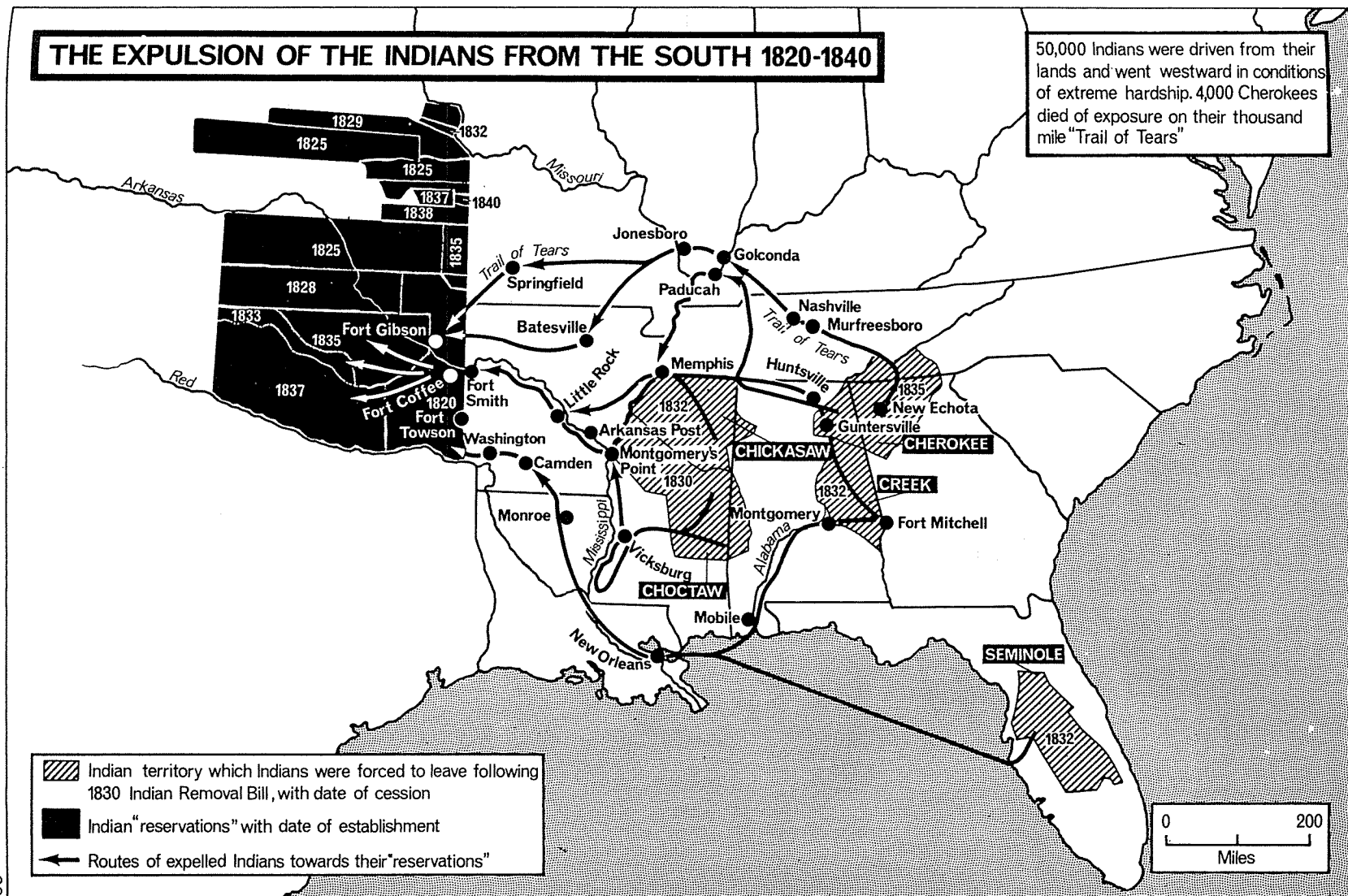


INDIAN BATTLES AND CESSIONS 1784-1820

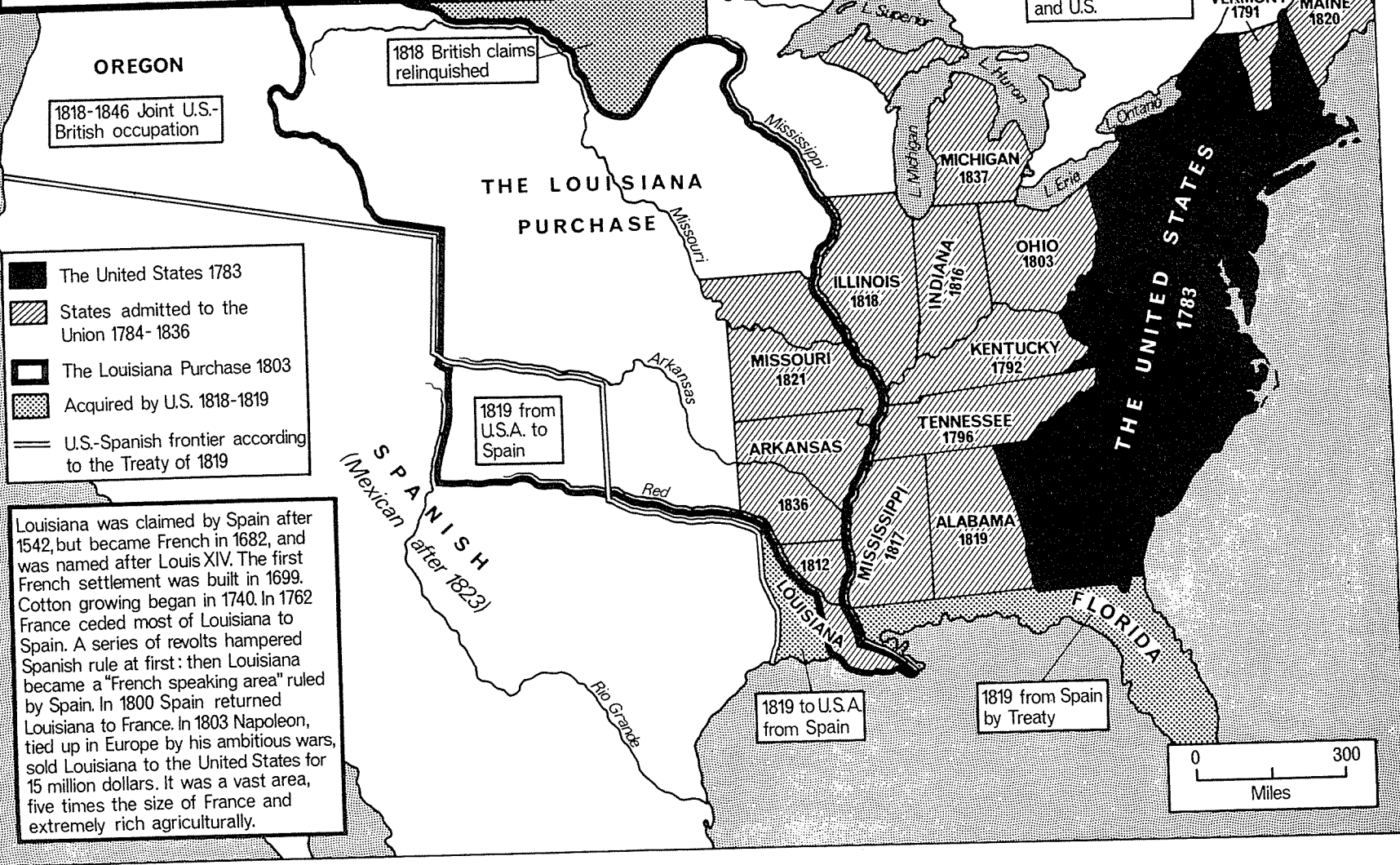


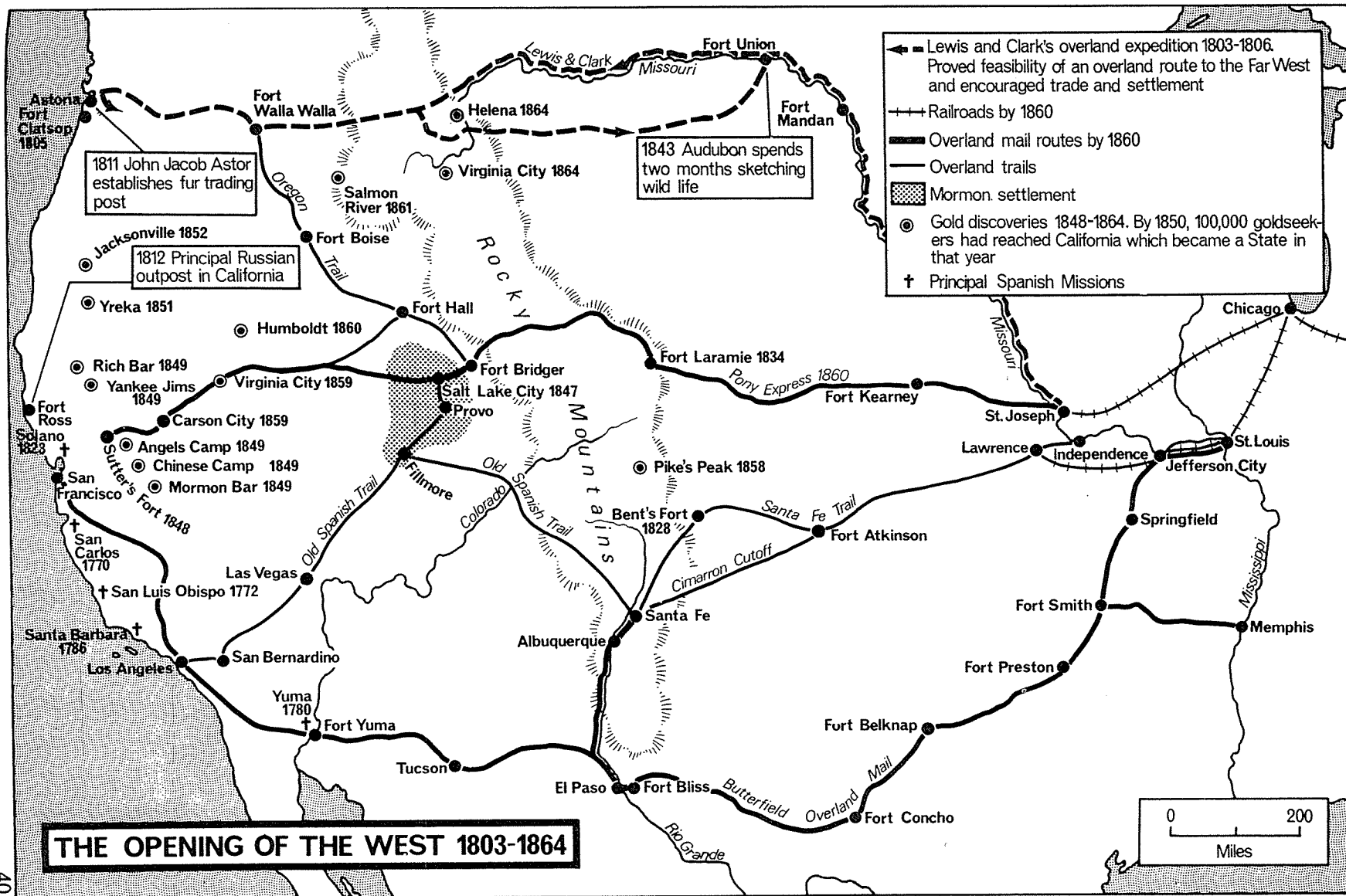
THE EXPULSION OF THE INDIANS FROM THE SOUTH 1820-1840

50,000 Indians were driven from their lands and went westward in conditions of extreme hardship. 4,000 Cherokees died of exposure on their thousand mile "Trail of Tears"

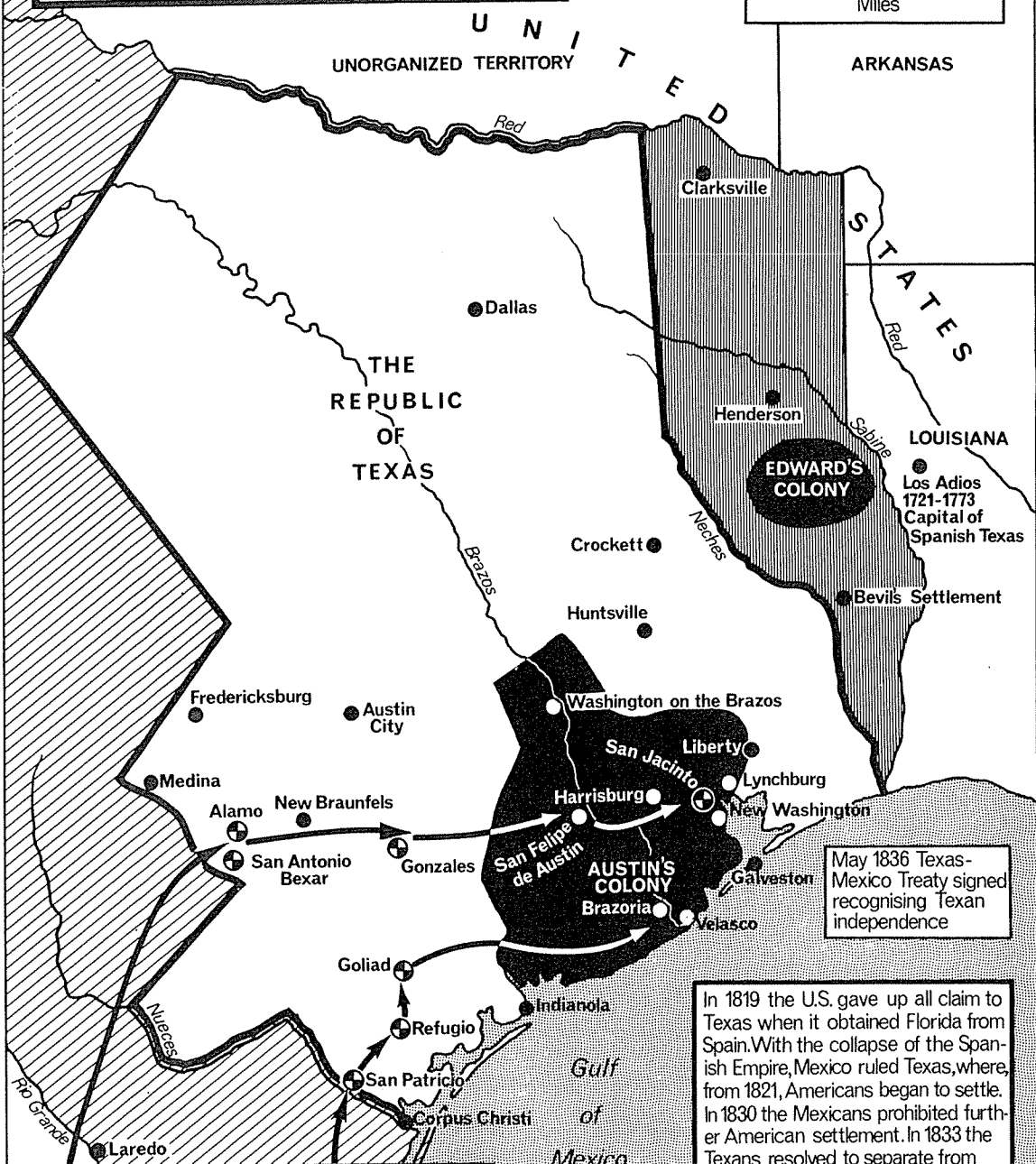
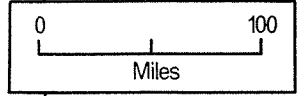


THE EXPANDING FRONTIER 1783-1840





TEXAN INDEPENDENCE 1836-1845



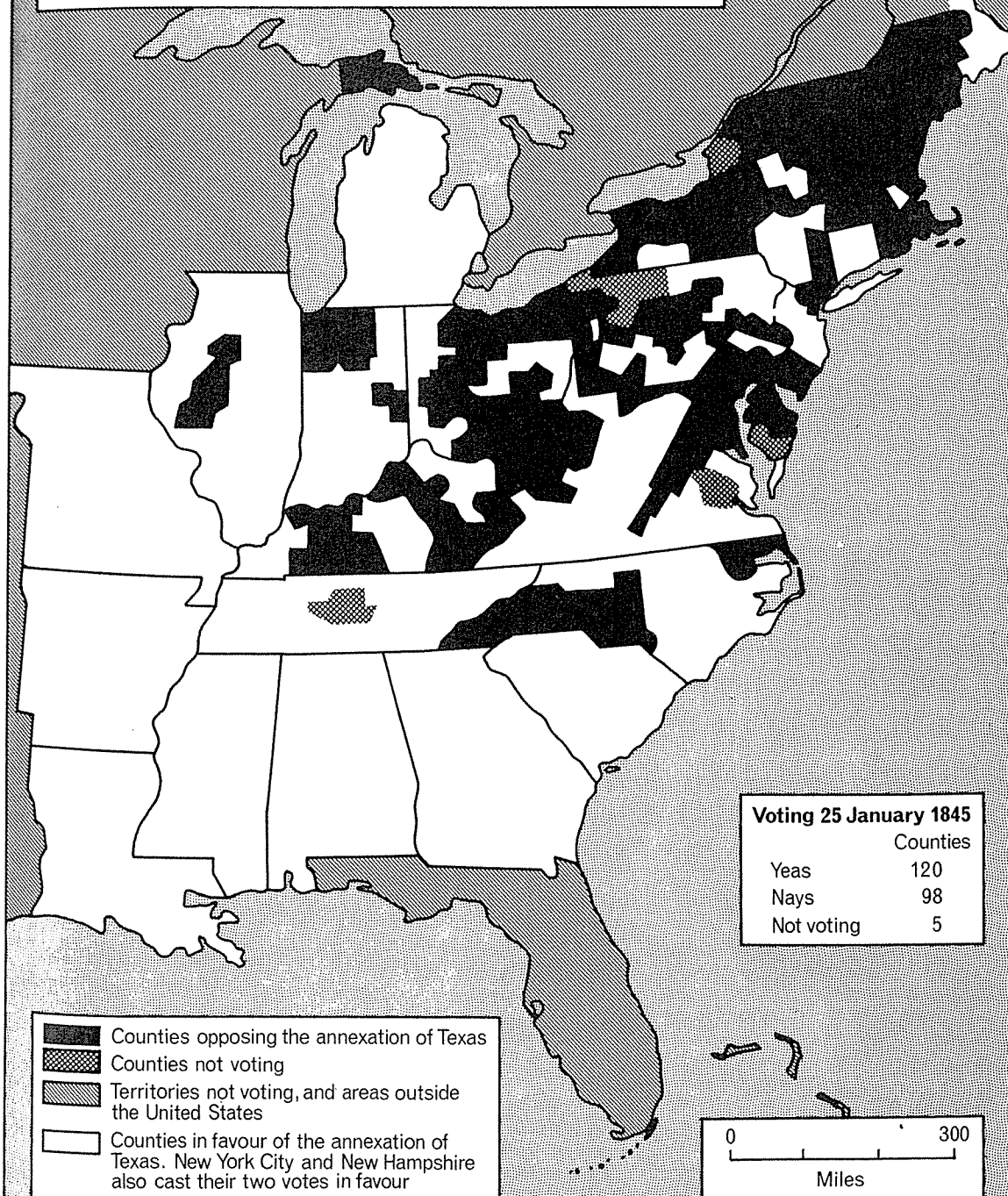
- Colonies obtaining charters from Mexico before Mexicans forbade further U.S. settlement 1830
- Unsuccessful Mexican invasion 1835-1836
- Battles between Mexicans and Texans 1835-1836
- The independent Republic of Texas 1836
- Claimed by the United States, but ceded to Texas in 1840
- Claimed by Texas from Mexico

May 1836 Texas-Mexico Treaty signed recognising Texan independence

In 1819 the U.S. gave up all claim to Texas when it obtained Florida from Spain. With the collapse of the Spanish Empire, Mexico ruled Texas, where, from 1821, Americans began to settle. In 1830 the Mexicans prohibited further American settlement. In 1833 the Texans resolved to separate from Mexico and the first military clash occurred on 30 June 1835, when a Mexican garrison was seized. On 2 March 1836 a Texan convention issued a Declaration of Independence. The Mexicans attacked and were defeated. In July 1836 the United States recognised Texan Independence. Texas petitioned for annexation to the U.S. but this was turned down by the US on 25 August 1837. Texas remained independent for nine years

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS 1845

In 1836 Texas asked to be annexed to the U.S. But because the Free States were against any further extension of slave territory, the request was refused. In 1842 the U.S. suspected Britain of intriguing with Texas against U.S. influence west of Mississippi. At the same time many Americans began to see commercial value in annexing Texas. In 1845 Congress authorised President James K. Polk to offer Texas a place in the U.S., which was accepted.



THE WAR AGAINST MEXICO 1846-1848

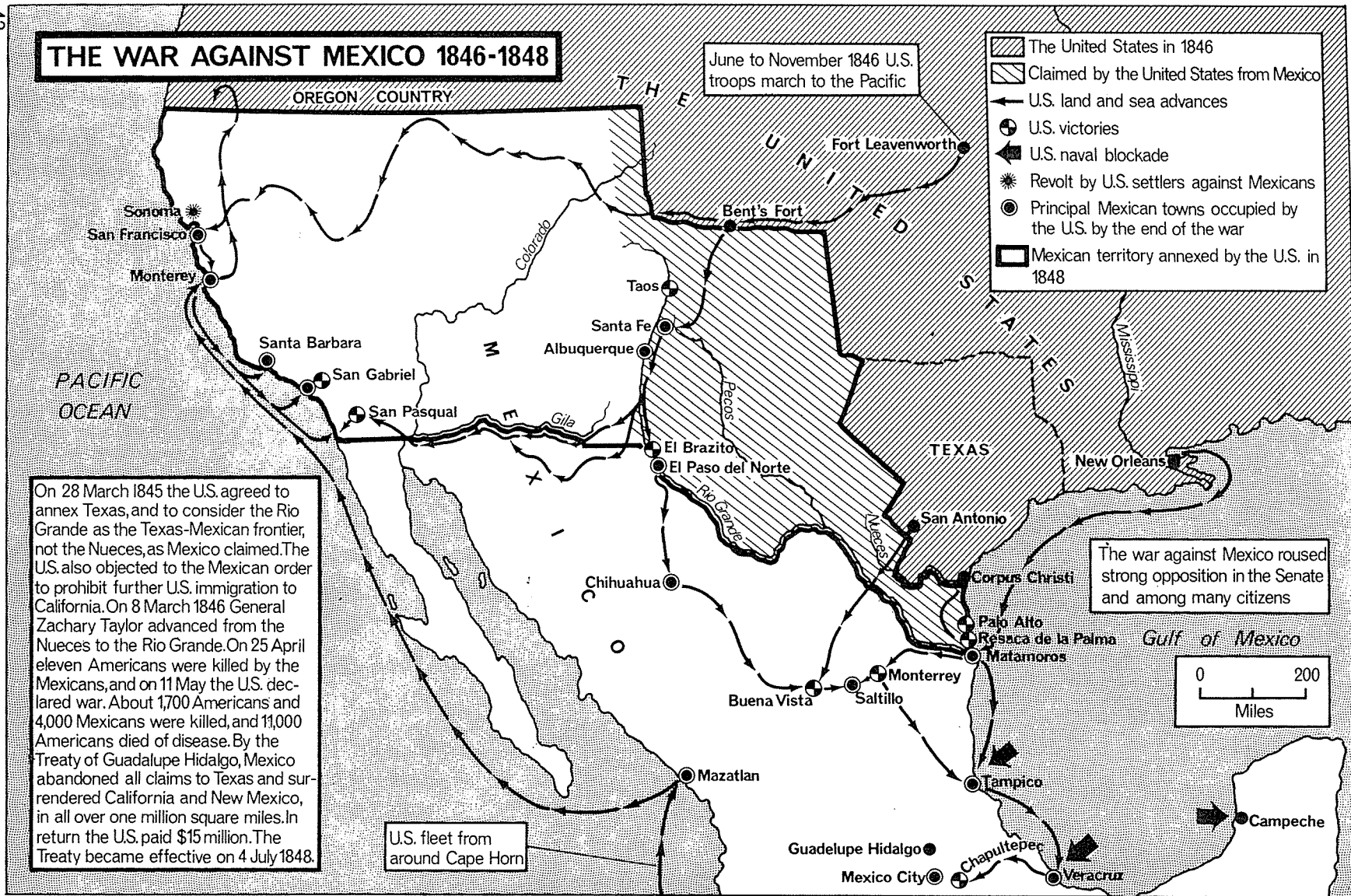
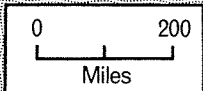
June to November 1846 U.S. troops march to the Pacific

- The United States in 1846
- Claimed by the United States from Mexico
- U.S. land and sea advances
- U.S. victories
- U.S. naval blockade
- Revolt by U.S. settlers against Mexicans
- Principal Mexican towns occupied by the U.S. by the end of the war
- Mexican territory annexed by the U.S. in 1848

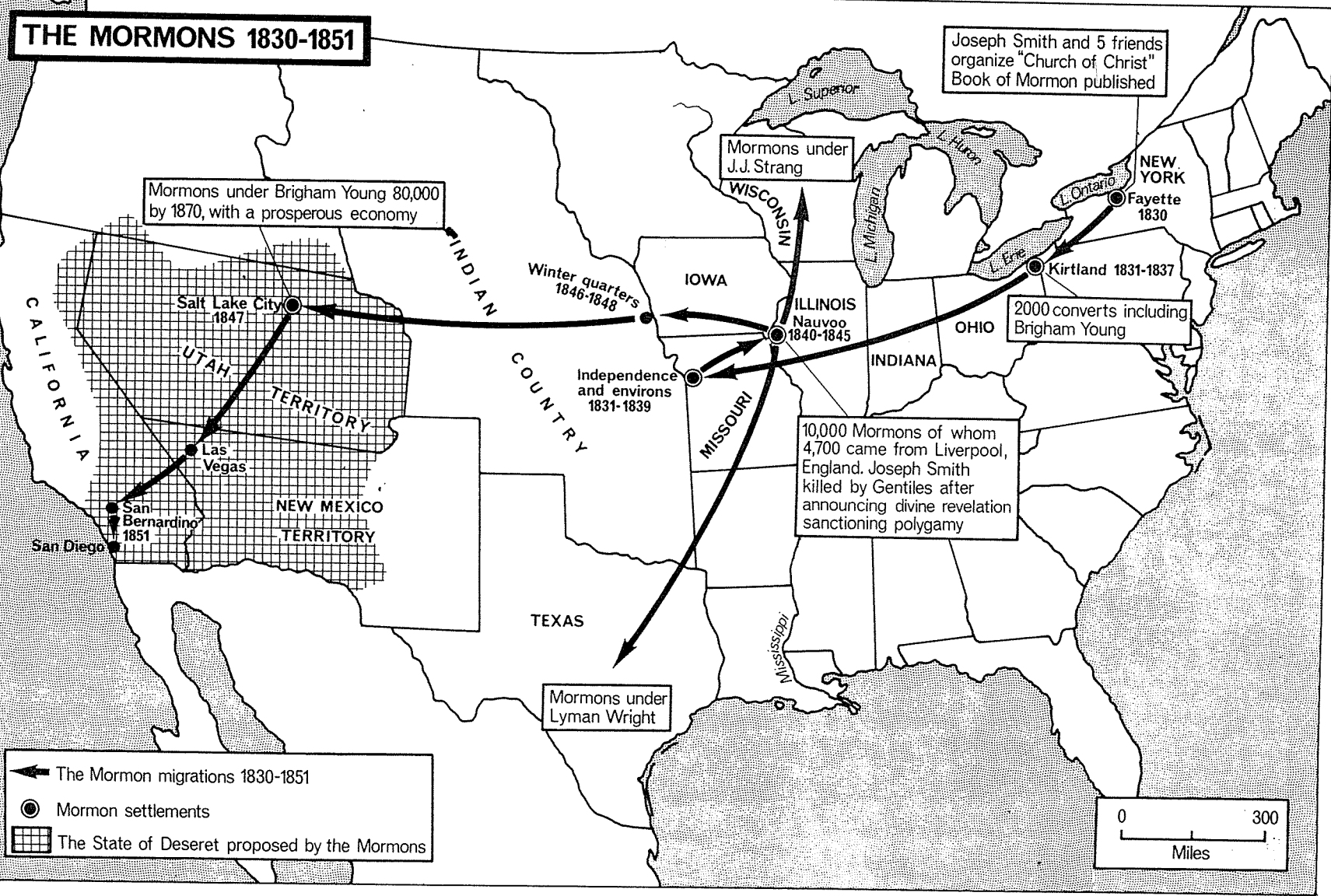
On 28 March 1845 the U.S. agreed to annex Texas, and to consider the Rio Grande as the Texas-Mexican frontier, not the Nueces, as Mexico claimed. The U.S. also objected to the Mexican order to prohibit further U.S. immigration to California. On 8 March 1846 General Zachary Taylor advanced from the Nueces to the Rio Grande. On 25 April eleven Americans were killed by the Mexicans, and on 11 May the U.S. declared war. About 1,700 Americans and 4,000 Mexicans were killed, and 11,000 Americans died of disease. By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico abandoned all claims to Texas and surrendered California and New Mexico, in all over one million square miles. In return the U.S. paid \$15 million. The Treaty became effective on 4 July 1848.

U.S. fleet from around Cape Horn

The war against Mexico roused strong opposition in the Senate and among many citizens



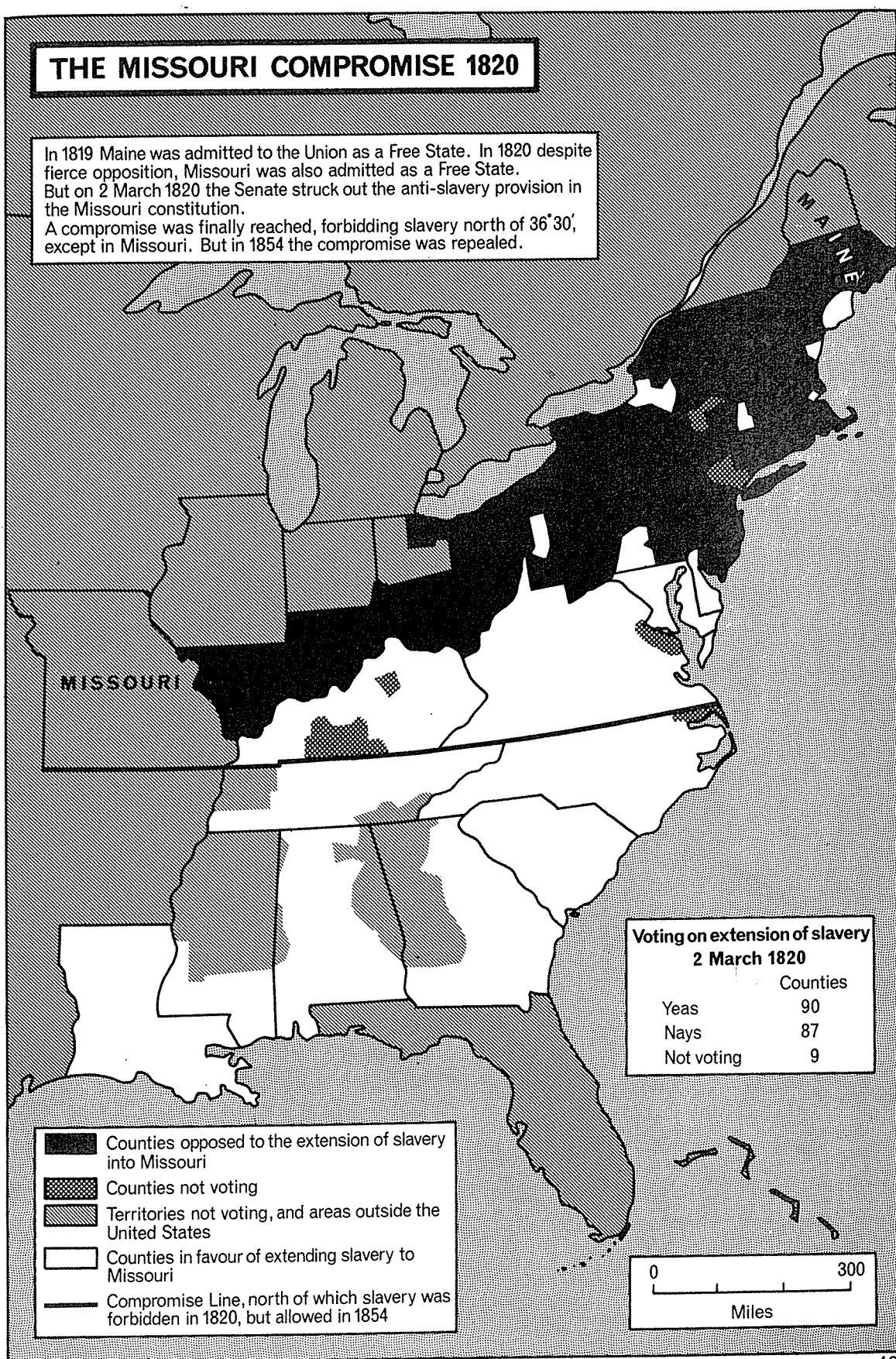
THE MORMONS 1830-1851



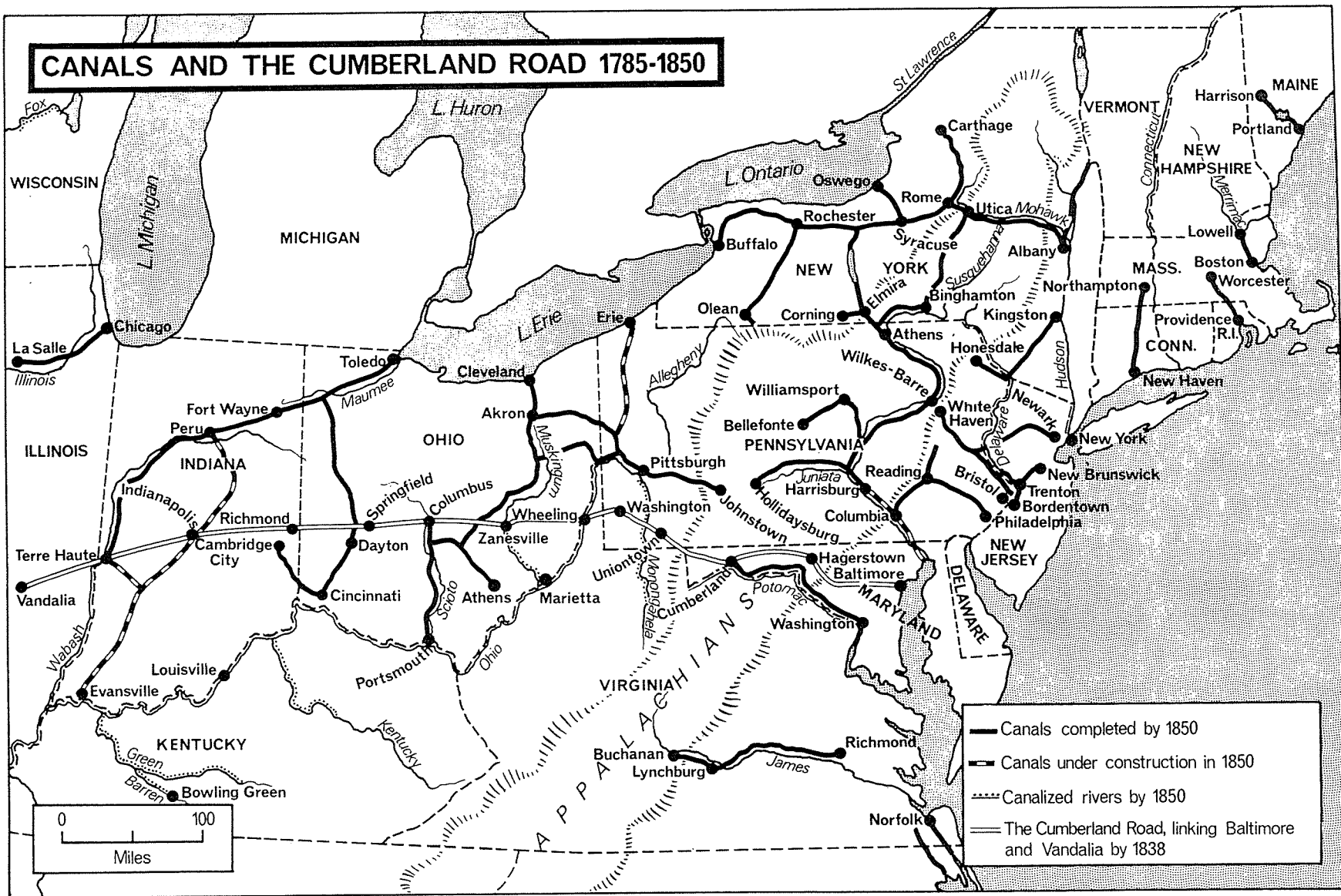
THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820

In 1819 Maine was admitted to the Union as a Free State. In 1820 despite fierce opposition, Missouri was also admitted as a Free State. But on 2 March 1820 the Senate struck out the anti-slavery provision in the Missouri constitution.

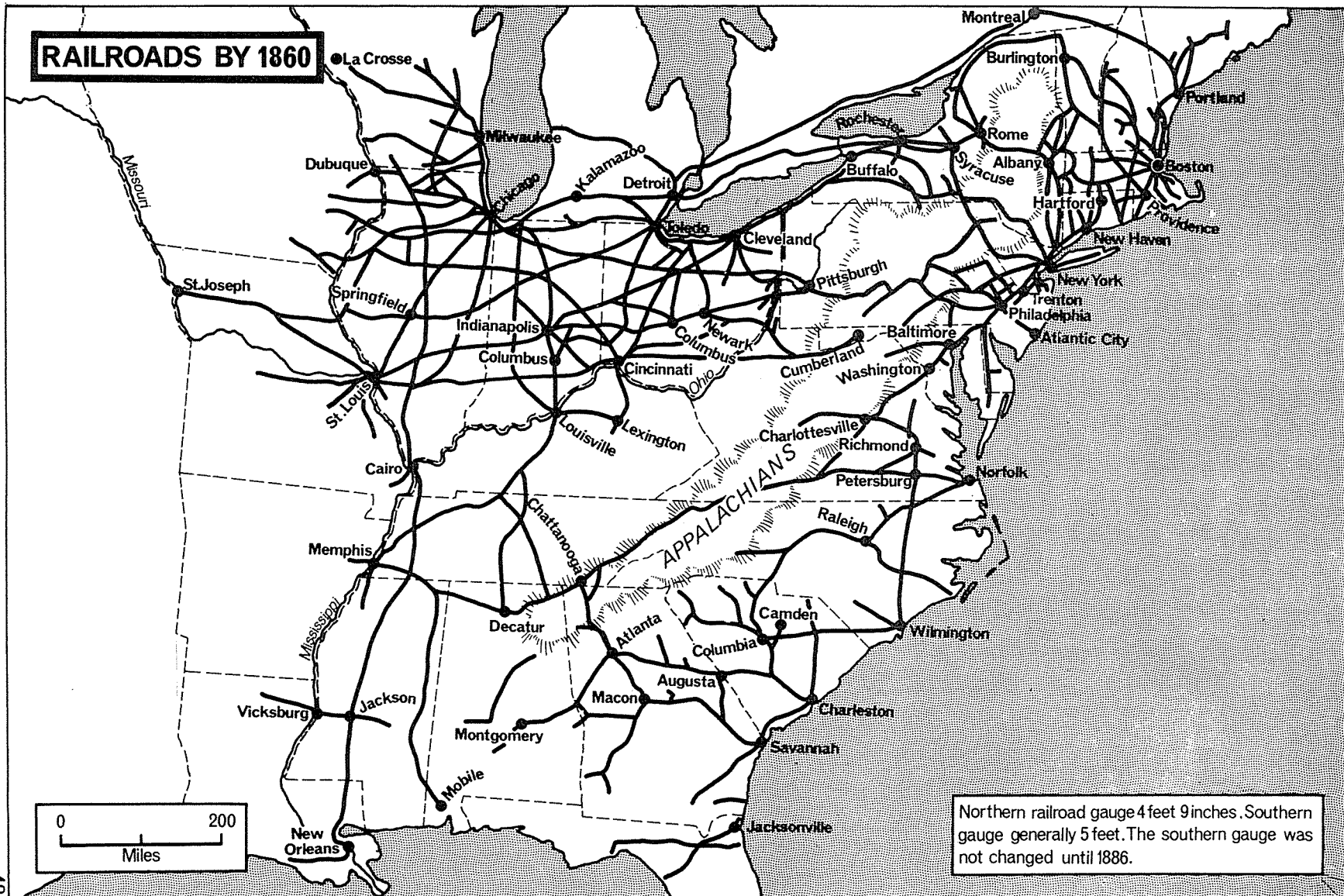
A compromise was finally reached, forbidding slavery north of 36°30', except in Missouri. But in 1854 the compromise was repealed.

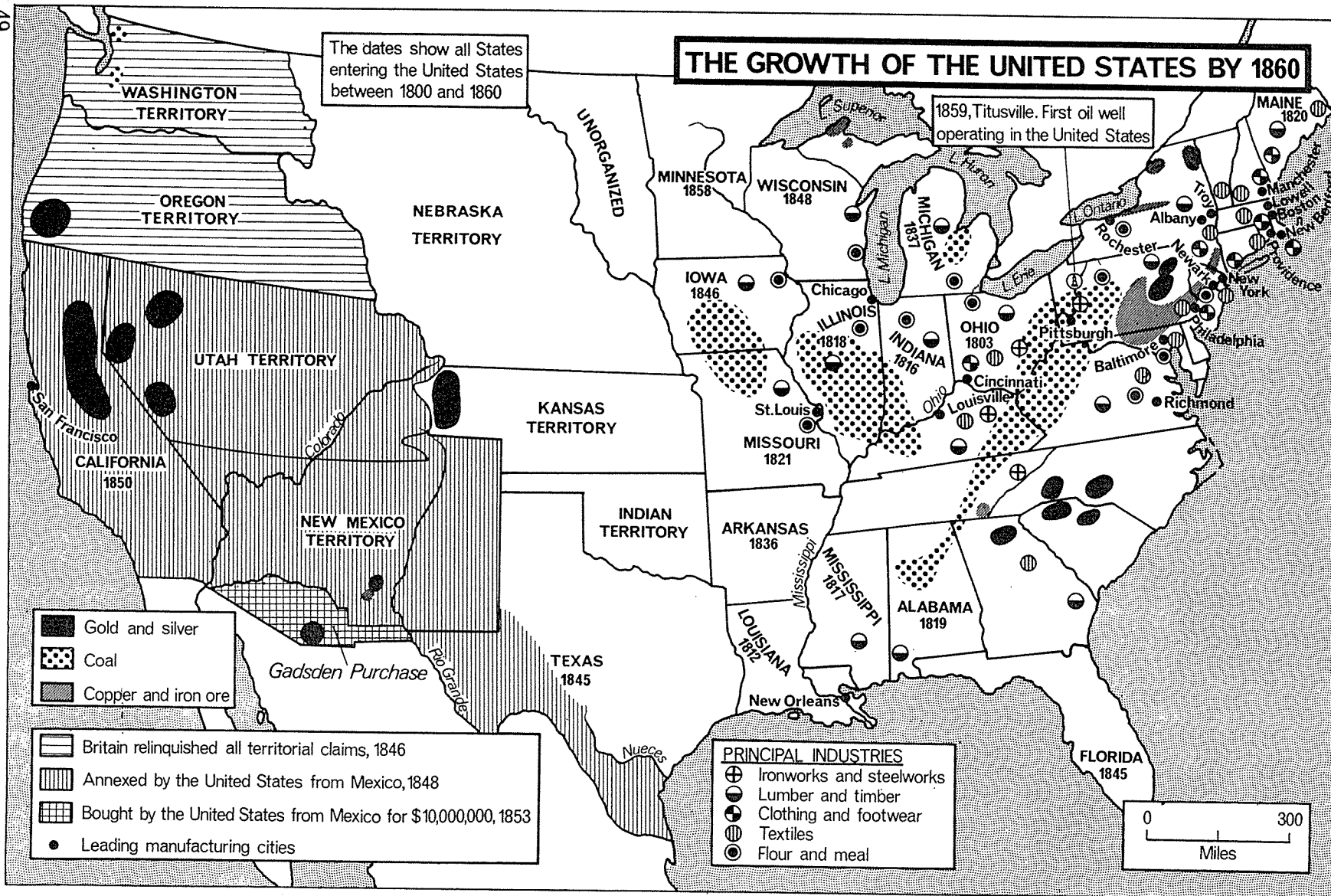


CANALS AND THE CUMBERLAND ROAD 1785-1850



RAILROADS BY 1860





KING COTTON 1801-1860

Population of Texas

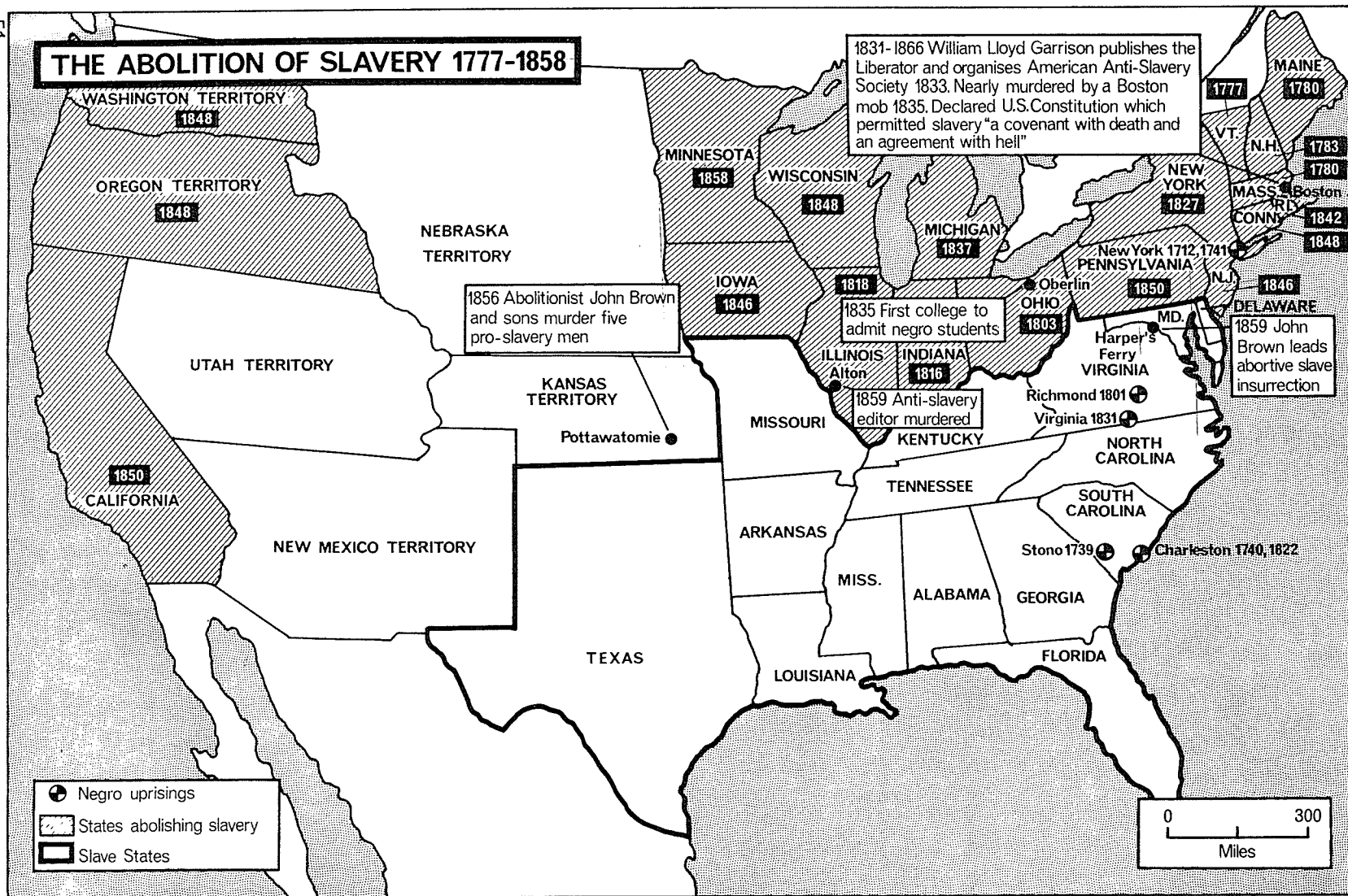
	White	Slave
1850	154,000	58,000
1860	422,000	180,000

The cultivation of cotton in the South was based upon negro slave labour. The spread of cotton thus brought in its wake the spread of slavery, starting in Virginia and the Carolinas, and moving steadily westward into Texas. Those southerners whose wealth came increasingly from cotton were reluctant to see the end of slavery. In 1859 the South produced $3\frac{1}{2}$ of the $4\frac{1}{4}$ million bales of cotton produced in the United States.

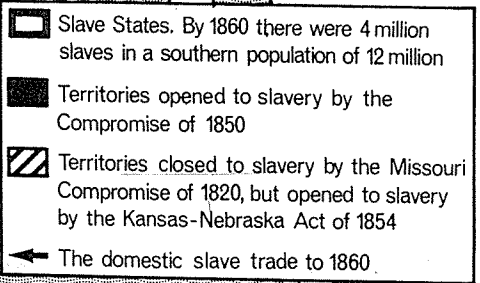
0 300
Miles

- The Cotton Belt in 1801
- Expansion of the Cotton Belt by 1839
- Further expansion by 1849
- Newly cultivated areas before 1860

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY 1777-1858



THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY 1808-1860



1808-1860 250,000 slaves brought illegally to U.S.A. from Africa and the West Indies