

- Westward expansion catches on
 - By 1830s, it's getting underway.
 - Increasing mechanization concentrated in North
 - Transportation improving
 - West and South cultivate different crops
 - * West producing crops for food for the Northeast and to export
 - * South producing crops such as cotton for sale (cash crops), but also some food
 - Inspiration
 - * We already have the Louisiana territory
 - * Mountain men have already gone past that
 - Mormons
 - * After Smith is killed, Brigham Young sends scouts west to find a haven.
 - * They go west to Utah's Great Salt Lake (currently belongs to Mexico after revolution of 1821-1822)
 - * Nobody gains permission from Mexico but the Mexican law is pretty thin
 - * Becomes productive after a lot of hard work
 - * More keep coming
 - * Will become part of the United States after the Mexico-American war
 - * Do not, at first, accept United States law
 - * Troops get sent out to control them in 1857, incidents occur
 - Get pulled out upon the start of the Civil War
 - Continues through Civil War
- Sewing Machine
 - Making clothes at home becomes economical
- Immigration
 - Most of the immigration is coming into the largest port of the United States - New York City
 - Castle Island (no longer there) established as official place to process immigrants
 - Rise of Nativism
 - John Hughes - Irish Clergyman
 - * Supports Irish immigrants to give them equal opportunity
 - * Educated

- * Similar ideology to the Whigs, but the actual immigrants are more susceptible to the Democratic Party
- Working Man’s parties
 - * Destroyed in the crash of 1837 for a while
 - * Reappears afterwards, though
- George Henry Evans
 - * Forms the National Reform Association
 - * Goal is to support municipal forces
 - * Don’t become really viable for a while
 - * Police forces are Irish, since they’ll work for less
 - * Also writes the famous essay “”
 - Culminates in the political slogan “Vote yourself a farm”
 - Safety valve proposal
- Trade down the Santa Fe Trail expands and grows as mechanization provides more goods
 - Profitable trade with New Mexico
 - Dragoons are sent to accompany people on Santa Fe Trail, keeping it under control
 - * These will have clashes with Texans and Mexicans
 - * Trade becomes Controversial
 - Mexicans close the Santa Fe Trail to avoid problems
 - An example of move to the west that isn’t for settlement
- By 1830s the most common currency in Missouri is the Spanish silver dollar
- Texas
 - By late 1700s there are only around 2500 Latinos/Hispanics in Texas
- Alta California
 - Staked out by Spain, taken by Mexican missions
 - By 1810-1820, 20 missions in California
 - Mexico city offers large amounts of land for those who settle in California
 - Leads to large Rancheros
 - * Always unhappy
 - * Never really controlled by Mexico City
 - * Leads to several revolts

- Both California and New Mexico are unhappy with Mexico City, especially after the end of trade
- Sea trade between California and United States
 - * California has superb ports (San Francisco Bay most notably)
 - * Starts producing hides and tallow
 - * California dollars (1 dollar = 1 hide)
- Stephen F Austin
 - Inherits a charter from his father which gives him money for giving land to settlers of Texas
 - Goes to New Orleans to check out support
 - Finds good amount
 - Establishes what is modern day Austin, Texas
 - Crash of 1837 leads to a wave of movement to Texas
 - Trade expands with Texas and United States
 - * Worries the republic because it's filling up with Americans and they aren't Catholic
 - * So everyone just says that they're Catholic
 - Accommodations are reached
 - * Texas is still part of the Mexican state, but allows for foreign indenture contracts (slaves)
 - * 1830 ban on importation of slaves which makes the Americans nervous
 - * The Americans outnumber the Mexicans 3:1
 - * Americans cheat, of course
 - * Leads to demonstrations in Mexico City by Americans
 - * Austin delegated to go to Mexico City to work out an accommodation
 - * By 1836, Americans are now 4/5 of the population
 - * Austin does reach the accommodation, but he was sending letters which said that he would be willing to revolt
 - He gets seized for this, but he does get out
 - COUP!!!
 - Forces of the republic led by Santa Ana, who had been distressed by Mexican provinces
 - Texan Revolt 1835-1836
 - * Mexicans storm towards the Alamo
 - The Alamo falls...duh

- * Turn south to take out the second blocking position
 - Leader surrenders, gets the Texans executed
- * These inspire the Texans to resist the advance of Mexican forces
- * Sam Houston sees an opportunity when Santa Ana divides his forces
 - Surprise at San Jacinto
 - At the end of this, nobody can find Santa Ana
 - He does eventually get noticed, gets interrogated
 - Convinced that he should sign a treaty removing Texas from the Republic
 - Treaty of San Jacinto
- Texans claim that the border is the Rio Grande, but the Mexicans claim that it is the Nueces River
 - * Efforts to enter Texas into the union
 - * Jackson, after seeing the collapse of 1837, refuses to accept
 - * Van Buren will do exactly the same thing
- Movement into Oregon
 - Known already due to a bunch of stuff
 - By 1848, there are 5000 Americans in the Oregon Territory
 - Most go over land on the Oregon Trail
 - Only a few go by sea (Can go across Panama by now)
 - Many die on the trip, but not by Indians, since the trade with Americans is very profitable
 - * Americans aren't settling in their land, just passing through
 - * Pretty much all of them die by disease
 - Either typhoid or cholera
 - * The water is polluted by earlier people
 - First small groups in 1837
 - * Whitmans can encourage New Englanders decently easily
 - * Many come from the midwest since it's closer and they already know how to move
 - 1838 - First petition to form a local government
 - 1842 - Ashburton Treaty

- 1844 - Local government
- The California and Oregon Trail (1847-1850) by Francis Parkman, a historian who writes based on real facts
 - * Describes the Oregon Trail quite vividly
- Oregon Treaty of 1846
 - * Territorial government will be accepted by Great Britain
- Treaty of Fort Leremy 1851
 - * Shifts attention to Reservations
- Donner Expedition
 - * An example of the tough nature of the passage west
 - * Resorted to cannibalism
- American Science
 - 1835 Smithson (A wealthy Brit) sets up the Smithsonian
 - * A group of scientist starts to lay out geography and routes and find out about the world
 - 1838 Found the Association for Advancement of Science (or something like that)
 - US Coastal Survey
 - 1838-1842 Expedition to find out the information about the ocean
 - * Wilkes