

# CHAPTER 13 SECTION 3 THE WAR WITH MEXICO ANSWERS

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**Which of the following was a result of the Mexican War group of answer choices?** The correct answer is option 3: the United States gained the Mexican Cession. The Mexican War, also known as the Mexican-American War, was fought between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848. As a result of this conflict, the United States acquired a large territory known as the Mexican Cession.

**Why did the Republic of Texas hope the United States should annex Texas?** For the most part, the leaders of the Texas Republic, including their first President Sam Houston, did favor joining the U.S. They wanted U.S. military protection from Mexico and to become part of the U.S. economy.

**How did the acquisition and adding of the Mexican Cession relate to the idea of Manifest Destiny?** Polk and others saw the acquisition of Texas, California, Oregon, and other territories as part of the nation's Manifest Destiny to spread democracy over the continent. The U.S. also tried to buy Texas and what was called "Mexican California" from Mexico, which was seen as an insult by Mexico, before war broke out.

**Why did Britain and Mexico oppose American expansion?** Why did Britain and Mexico oppose American expansion? Both countries would lose their land. How did the acquisitions of Oregon and the Mexican cession contribute to manifest destiny? It contributed to manifest destiny because now the US finished off getting lands in the West, from sea to shining sea.

**What are 2 major causes of the Mexican War?** One of the causes of this war were the continued claims to Texas from both the United States and Mexican

governments. Other reasons were claims against the Mexican government by American citizens for damages during the continuous Mexican Revolutions of the period and the U.S. desire to claim California.

**What did Mexico lose as a result of the war?** Under the terms of the treaty negotiated by Trist, Mexico ceded to the United States Upper California and New Mexico. This was known as the Mexican Cession and included present-day Arizona and New Mexico and parts of Utah, Nevada, and Colorado (see Article V of the treaty).

**Why did Texas leave Mexico?** The Texas colonists' autonomy was challenged with the centralization of power in Mexico City. In 1833, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was elected President of Mexico. When he abolished the Constitution of 1824, it prompted a Mexican Civil War and the Texas independence movement.

**Who wanted Texas in the Union?** U.S. supporters, led by President John Tyler, arranged for the full Congress to take up the question once more in the form of a Joint Resolution that would bring Texas into the Union. Voting on February 27, 1845, the Senate approved Texas statehood, 27–25.

**What did the U.S. gain as a result of the Mexican-American War?** Mexico ceded nearly all the territory now included in the U.S. states of New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Texas, and western Colorado for \$15 million and U.S. assumption of its citizens' claims against Mexico. Treaty of Guadalupe HidalgoRead more about the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

**Why did the United States go to war against Mexico?** On May 12, 1846, the United States Senate voted 40 to 2 to go to war with Mexico. President James K. Polk had accused Mexican troops of having attacked Americans on U.S. soil, north of the Rio Grande. But Mexico claimed this land as its own territory and accused the American military of having invaded.

**What was the most important consequence of the Mexican-American War?** It paved the way for so many other important events, from the expansion and dispossession of indigenous people, the California Gold Rush, and American Civil War. It added the states of California, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming to the United States.

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**How was Mexico affected by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?** This treaty, signed on February 2, 1848, ended the war between the United States and Mexico. By its terms, Mexico ceded 55 percent of its territory, including the present-day states California, Nevada, Utah, New Mexico, most of Arizona and Colorado, and parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wyoming.

**Why did Texans want to be annexed by the US?** Shortly after gaining independence, Texans voted to be annexed by the United States in 1836. Texans wanted the political and economic advantages that would come with being a part of the United States and the military protection that would help Texans protect themselves against Mexico and Native American peoples.

**How was the Texas annexation acquired?** On June 23, the Texan Congress accepted the US Congress's joint resolution of March 1, 1845, annexing Texas to the United States, and consented to the convention. On July 4, the Texas convention debated the annexation offer and almost unanimously passed an ordinance assenting to it.

**How did American settlers in Texas and the Mexican government disagree over the issue of slavery?** The Settlers refused to obey Mexican Law and brought slaves with them to work their farms and plantations. Instead of yielding to the requests of the Mexican government to obey the law, the Settlers declared themselves to be an independent nation.

**What resulted in the Mexican War?** The immediate cause of the Mexican-American War was a disputed boundary between the United States and Texas on the Nueces Strip. Mexico did not recognize Texas as legitimate American territory and Texas admission to the United States antagonized Mexican officials and citizens.

**What was a result of the Mexican War quizlet?** Mexico lost the war and signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, giving up the territory known as the Mexican Cession (which now includes California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico).

**What were the effects of the Mexican War?** The treaty effectively halved the size of Mexico and doubled the territory of the United States. This territorial exchange

had long-term effects on both nations. The war and treaty extended the United States to the Pacific Ocean, and provided a bounty of ports, minerals, and natural resources for a growing country.

**What was the most important result of the Mexican War?** In summary, an important result of the Mexican-American War was the annexation of Texas, which not only added a new state to the Union but also heightened tensions between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces.

## Termodinámica: Problemas Resueltos

### 1. Cálculo del trabajo realizado por un gas

**Pregunta:** Un gas se expande isotérmicamente desde un volumen de 2 m<sup>3</sup> a 4 m<sup>3</sup>, a una temperatura constante de 300 K. Calcular el trabajo realizado por el gas.

**Respuesta:**

El trabajo realizado por un gas isotérmico se calcula mediante la fórmula:

$$W = -nRT \ln(V_2/V_1)$$

Donde:

- n es el número de moles de gas
- R es la constante de los gases (8,314 J/mol K)
- T es la temperatura en Kelvin
- V1 es el volumen inicial
- V2 es el volumen final

Sustituyendo los valores dados:

$$W = -(1 \text{ mol})(8,314 \text{ J/mol K})(300 \text{ K}) \ln(4 \text{ m}^3 / 2 \text{ m}^3) = -499 \text{ J}$$

### 2. Determinación de la entropía

**Pregunta:** Una máquina térmica absorbe 600 J de calor de un depósito a 300 K y rechaza 400 J de calor a un depósito a 200 K. Calcular la entropía neta del universo.

**Respuesta:**

La entropía neta del universo es la suma de las entropías cambiadas en ambos depósitos:

$$\Delta S = \Delta S_{\text{caliente}} + \Delta S_{\text{frío}}$$

Donde:

- $\Delta S_{\text{caliente}}$  es el cambio de entropía del depósito caliente
- $\Delta S_{\text{frío}}$  es el cambio de entropía del depósito frío

Usando la fórmula de cambio de entropía:

$$\Delta S = Q/T$$

Donde:

- Q es el calor transferido
- T es la temperatura

Sustituyendo los valores dados:

$$\Delta S_{\text{caliente}} = -600 \text{ J} / 300 \text{ K} = -2 \text{ J/K}$$

$$\Delta S_{\text{frío}} = 400 \text{ J} / 200 \text{ K} = 2 \text{ J/K}$$

Por lo tanto, la entropía neta del universo es:

$$\Delta S = -2 \text{ J/K} + 2 \text{ J/K} = 0 \text{ J/K}$$

**3. Cálculo del cambio de energía interna**

**Pregunta:** Un sistema cerrado recibe 100 J de calor y realiza 50 J de trabajo. Calcular el cambio de energía interna del sistema.

**Respuesta:**

La primera ley de la termodinámica establece que:

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

Donde:

- $\Delta U$  es el cambio de energía interna
- $Q$  es el calor transferido
- $W$  es el trabajo realizado

Sustituyendo los valores dados:

$$\Delta U = 100 \text{ J} - 50 \text{ J} = 50 \text{ J}$$

#### 4. Determinación de la dirección del proceso

**Pregunta:** Un sistema se expande mientras absorbe calor de los alrededores. Determinar la dirección del proceso.

**Respuesta:**

En un proceso exotérmico, el sistema libera calor a los alrededores. En un proceso endotérmico, el sistema absorbe calor de los alrededores.

Dado que el sistema absorbe calor, el proceso es **endotérmico**.

#### 5. Cálculo de la eficiencia de una máquina térmica

**Pregunta:** Una máquina térmica absorbe 500 J de calor de un depósito a 600 K y rechaza 300 J de calor a un depósito a 300 K. Calcular la eficiencia de la máquina.

**Respuesta:**

La eficiencia de una máquina térmica se calcula mediante la fórmula:

$$\eta = (Q_{\text{caliente}} - Q_{\text{frío}}) / Q_{\text{caliente}}$$

Donde:

- $Q_{\text{caliente}}$  es el calor absorbido del depósito caliente
- $Q_{\text{frío}}$  es el calor rechazado al depósito frío

Sustituyendo los valores dados:

$$? = (500 \text{ J} - 300 \text{ J}) / 500 \text{ J} = 0,4$$

Por lo tanto, la eficiencia de la máquina es del 40%.

## Simply SQL: A Beginner's Guide to Structured Query Language

**What is SQL?** SQL (Structured Query Language) is a database programming language designed for managing and manipulating data in relational database management systems (RDBMSs). It is widely used in data warehousing, data analysis, and application development.

**Why use SQL?** SQL empowers developers and database administrators with the ability to:

- **Retrieve data:** Extract specific information from databases using SELECT statements.
- **Insert data:** Add new records into databases using INSERT statements.
- **Update data:** Modify existing records using UPDATE statements.
- **Delete data:** Remove records from databases using DELETE statements.
- **Create and manage databases:** Utilize commands like CREATE TABLE, ALTER TABLE, and DROP TABLE for database management.

**How to learn SQL?** Learning SQL is not as daunting as it may seem. Numerous resources are available to assist beginners, including:

- **Online tutorials:** Websites like SitePoint offer comprehensive SQL tutorials that provide step-by-step guidance.
- **Books:** Dedicated books, such as "SQL for Dummies," offer a more structured approach to learning the basics.
- **Online courses:** Platforms like Coursera and edX provide interactive SQL courses with practical exercises.

**Common SQL commands** Some of the most commonly used SQL commands include:

- **SELECT:** Retrieves data from tables.

- **WHERE:** Filters data based on specific criteria.
- **ORDER BY:** Sorts data in ascending or descending order.
- **GROUP BY:** Groups data by specific columns.
- **JOIN:** Combines data from multiple tables.

**Applications of SQL** SQL finds applications in various industries and domains:

- **Data management:** Storing, organizing, and managing data in databases.
- **Data analysis:** Extracting insights and patterns from data using SQL queries.
- **Application development:** Integrating SQL with programming languages to build data-driven applications.
- **Data warehousing:** Storing large volumes of data for analysis and reporting.
- **Business intelligence:** Empowering decision-makers with data-driven insights.

**What is the interrelationship between job performance and job satisfaction?**

Satisfied employees tend to be more engaged, committed, and proactive in their roles, leading to higher levels of performance. Job satisfaction can be influenced by factors such as work-life balance, job design, relationships with colleagues and supervisors, and opportunities (Katebi et al., 2022) .

**What is the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance quizlet?**

Both variables indirectly influence each other. Higher levels of job performance lead to higher job satisfaction.

**What is the relationship between employee satisfaction and employee performance?** Employees perceive the meaning of their work when they are satisfied with their jobs. Workers who understand how their positions affect others perform better because they have faith in their ability to complete work-related tasks.

**How are motivation job satisfaction and performance related?** Motivation and job satisfaction have positive effects on both the individual and the organizational level. On the individual level, motivated and satisfied employees tend to have higher



levels of performance, productivity, creativity, and innovation.

**What is the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance?** If the job satisfaction is high, the employees will perform better. On the other hand if the job satisfaction is low, there will be performance problems. In examining in outcomes of job satisfaction, it is important to breakdown the analysis into a series of specific set of variables.

**Why is job satisfaction not strongly related to job performance?** Therefore, job satisfaction does not directly affect job performance even though job satisfaction is quite high. This is because they tend to be satisfied with the same things as an everyday routine in annual periods, as a result, that does not directly affect job performance.

**Are job satisfaction and performance correlated?** It can help a company increase productivity, and a satisfied workforce will be more engaged in their work. In fact, a study by the University of Warwick found that happy employees are 12% more productive than unhappy ones on average.

**Which of the following best describes the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance?** The correct answer is C) Job satisfaction increases job performance, which in turn increases leadership opportunities within a company. The statement that best illustrates a recursive relationship is "Job satisfaction increases job performance, which in turn increases leadership opportunities within a company."

**Which statement about the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance is true?** Expert-Verified Answer The most accurate statement about the relationship between job performance and job satisfaction is that higher levels of job satisfaction lead to higher job performance, especially in complex jobs.

**What is job satisfaction and employee performance theory?** It is argued that job satisfaction and dissatisfaction are properly conceived of as outcomes of action. The effect of performance on satisfaction is viewed as a function of the degree to which performance entails or leads to the attainment of the individual's important job values.

**What is the relationship between employee participation and job satisfaction?**

Increasing employee participation will have a positive effect on employee's job satisfaction, employee commitment and employee productivity. Naturally increasing employee participation is a long-term process, which demands both attention from management side and initiative from the employee side.

**What are the factors affecting job satisfaction?**

**What are the three outcomes of job satisfaction?** Three primary outcomes of job satisfaction are performance levels, retention rates, and employee well-being. Job satisfaction directly correlates with performance levels. Higher job satisfaction leads to better performance at work. Retention rates are influenced by job satisfaction.

**How does job satisfaction affect employee turnover?** Job satisfaction has an impact on turnover intention and it is originated from the psychological state of an individual and the result of the work achieved (Tsai, 2014). If organization offers development chance and the flexibility in the work itself employees turn into satisfied (Zopiatis et al., 2014).

**Which motivational theory established relationship between employee satisfaction and performance?** Herzberg's theory In the late 1950s, Frederick Herzberg, considered by many to be a pioneer in motivation theory, interviewed a group of employees to find out what made them satisfied and dissatisfied on the job.

**What is the relationship between job motivation and job performance?** So, it can be said that work motivation has a relationship with employee performance. This can be seen when an employee feels there is an urge from within to act, do or do something in meeting their needs. If someone's motivation to achieve a goal is higher then the higher the effort made to achieve that goal.

**Does job satisfaction predict job performance?** The results revealed that remuneration and intrinsic aspects like job satisfaction or job security were among the highest-ranked factors affecting productivity. Bakotic carried out a study regarding job satisfaction and concluded that job satisfaction determines organizational performance [38]. Sun et al.

**How do you think job satisfaction and productivity are related?** Satisfied employees are more productive, engage in less absenteeism, and are more likely to stay with an organization over the long term. As such, promoting job satisfaction should be a priority for any employer.

**What is the relationship between job satisfaction and performance appraisals?** Earlier studies have shown that performance related pay is associated with higher levels of overall job satisfaction. Thus, performance appraisal system integrated with better human resource practices will enhance performance appraisal satisfaction and also increase employee job satisfaction.

**Does job person fit lead to improve performance and job satisfaction?** The tasks which are not suited to the abilities of employees will lead towards job dissatisfaction. With the rewards and benefits that determine the level of job satisfaction, job fit is also important variable that leads to job satisfaction. Job satisfaction is thus ultimate leads to the job performance.

**How optimal job satisfaction affects effective employee performance?** The correlation analysis denoted that there is a positive relationship between job satisfaction and employee performance and the regression analysis depicted that the job satisfaction has a statistically significant impact on employee performance at 0.05.

**Which of the following best describes the relationship between job satisfaction and job performance?** The correct answer is C) Job satisfaction increases job performance, which in turn increases leadership opportunities within a company. The statement that best illustrates a recursive relationship is "Job satisfaction increases job performance, which in turn increases leadership opportunities within a company."

**What is the relationship between job satisfaction and worker productivity?** Studies have long shown a direct connection between employee satisfaction levels and productivity. When employees feel valued and satisfied, they take pride in their work resulting in greater productivity and better business outcomes.

**What is the relationship between employee engagement job satisfaction and team performance?** Strong support leads to high output, and the feeling of

productivity drives sustainable job satisfaction. In general, you'll find the job satisfaction of high performers is tied to high employee engagement. Great employees often want to grow, enjoy a challenge, or take joy in effectiveness.

### **What is the relationship between employee participation and job satisfaction?**

Increasing employee participation will have a positive effect on employee's job satisfaction, employee commitment and employee productivity. Naturally increasing employee participation is a long -term process, which demands both attention from management side and initiative from the employee side.

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