[**Chapter 17 Manifest Destiny and Its Legacy**](http://apush3.tumblr.com/post/35863787044/chapter-17-manifest-destiny-and-its-legacy)

1. John Tyler joined the Whig party because he could not stomach the dictatorial tactics of Andrew Jackson.

2. The Whigs placed John Tyler on the 1840 ticket as vice president to attract the vote of the state’s rightists.

3. After President John Tyler’s veto of a bill to establish a new Bank of the United States, he was expelled from the Whig party, all but one member of his party resigned, an attempt was made to the House of Representatives to impeach him, and Tyler vetoed a Whig-sponsored high-tariff bill.

4. The only member of President Tyler’s Whig cabinet who did not resign in protest over his policies was Daniel Webster.

5. During an 1837 Canadian insurrection against Britain, America was invaded by the British.

6. As a result of the panic of 1837, several states defaulted on their debts to Britain.

7. The British-American dispute over the border of Maine was solved by a compromise that gave each side some territory.

8. The Aroostook War was the result of a dispute over the northern boundary of Maine.

9. Arrange the following in chronological order: Aroostook War, Webster-Ashburton Treaty, annexation of Texas, and settlement of the Oregon boundary.

10. Some people in Britain hoped for a British alliance with Mexico because the alliance would give abolitionists the opportunity to free slaves in Texas.

11. One argument against annexing Texas to the United States was that the annexation might give more power to the supporters of slavery.

12. Texas was annexed to the United States as a result of President Tyler’s desire to help his troubled administration.

13. Arrange the following in chronological order of the United State’s acquisition: Texas, Oregon, and California.

14. The *primary* group that was instrumental in strengthening and saving American claims to Oregon were American missionaries to the Indians.

15. Most Americans who migrated to the Orange County were attracted by the rich soil of the Willamette River Valley

16. The nomination of James K. Polk as the Democrats’ 1844 presidential candidate was secured by southern expansionists.

17. The area in dispute between the United States and Great Britain in 1845 lay between the Columbia River, the forty-ninth parallel, and the Pacific Ocean.

18. In the 1840s, the view that God had ordained the growth of an American nation stretching across North America was called Manifest Destiny.

19. In the presidential election of 1844, the Whig candidate, Henry Clay, favored both the annexation of Texas and the postponement of that annexation.

20. The election of 1844 was notable because it was fought over numerous issues.

21. The group most supportive of gaining control of all the Oregon Country was the northern Democrats.

22. In the Oregon treaty with Britain in 1846, the northern boundary of the United States was established to the Pacific Ocean along the line of 49º.

23. One reason that the British government decided to compromise on the Oregon County border was their belief that the territory was not worth fighting for.

24. In his quest for California, President James K. Polk first advocated buying the area from Mexico.

25. Arrange the following into chronological order: Slidell mission rejected,American troops ordered to the Rio Grande Valley, declaration of war on Mexico, and Bear Flag revolt.

26. In 1846 the United States went to war with Mexico for all of the following reasons: the ideology of Manifest Destiny, the deaths of American soldiers at the hands of Mexicans, the desire to gain payment for damage claims against the Mexican government, and Polk’s desire to acquire California.

27. President Polk’s claim that “American blood [had been shed] on the American soil” referred to news of an armed clash between Mexican and American troops near the Rio Grande.

28. During the Mexican War, the Polk administration was called on several times to respond to “spot” resolution indicating where American blood had been shed to provoke the war. The resolutions were frequently introduced by Abraham Lincoln.

29. One goal of Mexico in its 1846-1848 war with the United States was to free black slaves.

30. When the war with Mexico began, President James K. Polk hoped to fight a limited war, ending with the conquest of California.

31. Match each American officer below with his theatre of command in the Mexican War:

· Stephen W. Kearny - Santa Fe

· Zachary Taylor – northern Mexico

· Winfield Scott – Mexico City

· John C. Frémont – California

32. The terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ending the Mexican-American War included United States payment of $15 million for the cession of northern Mexico.

33. Those people who most opposed President James K. Polk’s expansionist program were the antislavery forces.

34. The Wilmot Proviso symbolized the burning issue of slavery in the territories.

35. The Wilmot Proviso, introduced into Congress during the Mexican War, declared that slavery would be banned from all territories that Mexico ceded to the United States.

36. Then a largest single addition to American territory was the Mexican Cession.

37. The first Old World Europeans to come to California were the Spanish.

38. The Spanish Franciscan missionaries treated the native inhabitants of California very harsly.

39. When the Mexican government secularized authority in California, Californios eventually gained control of their land.

40. The Californio’s political ascendency in California ended as a result of the influx of Anglo golddigers.