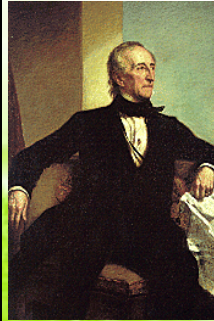


Beyond the Mississippi

Chapter 12, Section 1

John Tyler



- Selected as Harrison's vice pres. running mate
 - To help “balance the ticket”
 - Appealing to states' rights
Democrats dissatisfied w/ Jackson
 - B/c “Tyler Too” rhymed w/ “Tipppecanoe”

John Tyler

- Became pres. when Harrison died
 - Of pneumonia after only 1 month in office
 - Shortest administration by far
 - Contracted during longest inaugural address by far
 - 1st to become pres. b/c of “death, resignation, or impeachment”
 - To the dismay of Clay and Webster
 - The leading Whigs
 - Believed they would dominate the presidency
 - Using Harrison only as a figurehead
 - Disagreed on most issues w/ Tyler
 - Eventually expelled him from Whig Party by congressional caucus
 - ◊ Becoming the “president w/o a party”
 - ◊ Prompting entire cabinet to resign, except Webster (sec. of state)
 - Condemned him as “His Accidency” and the “Executive Ass”

Webster-Ashburton Treaty

- Involved the disputed boundary of Maine
 - Britain wanted to build a road.
 - From Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Quebec
 - To end the dependency of Quebec on St. Lawrence R.
 - Which is ice-covered for a portion of each yr.
- Negotiated by Webster and Lord Ashburton
 - Which was why Webster didn't resign from Tyler's cabinet
- Agreed to a compromise
 - To avert a potential war
 - U.S. to retain 7,000 sq. mi. of disputed territory.
 - Britain to acquire 5,000 sq. mi. of disputed territory.
- Denounced by many Americans
- “Battle of the Maps”
 - Franklin Map
 - Drawn by Ben Franklin during Paris Peace Conference w/ the official boundary of Maine
 - Webster obtained an old map and drew a red line on it to show that the British were entitled to the entire area.
 - Ashburton had the read Franklin Map, showing the entire area belonged to the U.S.
 - Using the two maps, they were able to convince their respective nations that the other nation had a rightful claim to the entire area to win ratification of the treaty.



Texas

- Settled by Americans under Stephen Austin in 1821
 - About the same time Mexico won its independence from Spain
 - Lured by the offer of free land by Mexican authorities
 - Found to be very fertile and good for growing cotton
 - Retained American ways and loyalties
 - Most were Protestant in an officially Catholic nation
 - Retained slaves when Mexican law prohibited slavery
 - By signing them to life-time contracts as indentured servants
 - Had almost no knowledge of Spanish



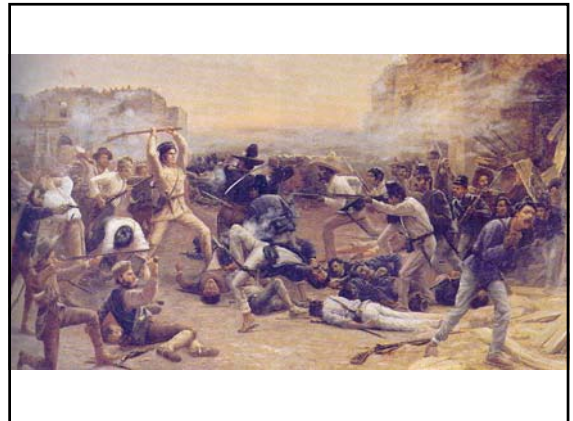
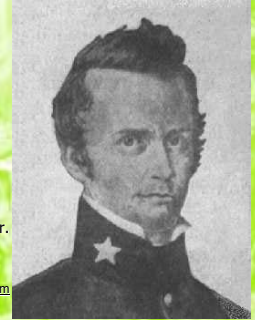
Texas

- Antonio López de Santa Anna
 - Pres. of Mexico who became virtual dictator by 1835
 - Offended by Texans little regard for Mexican laws and culture
 - Began to regulate the Texans more closely



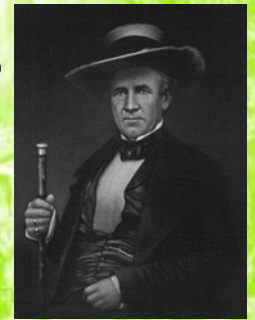
The Lone Star Republic

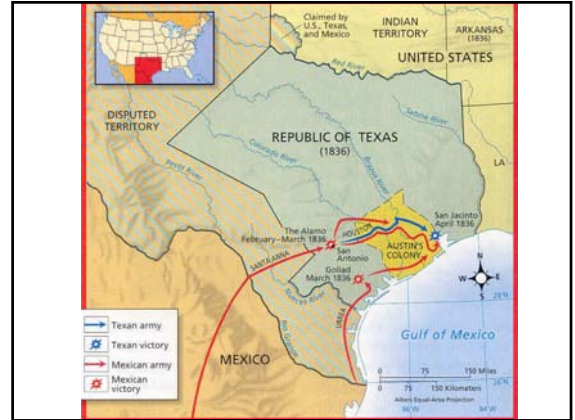
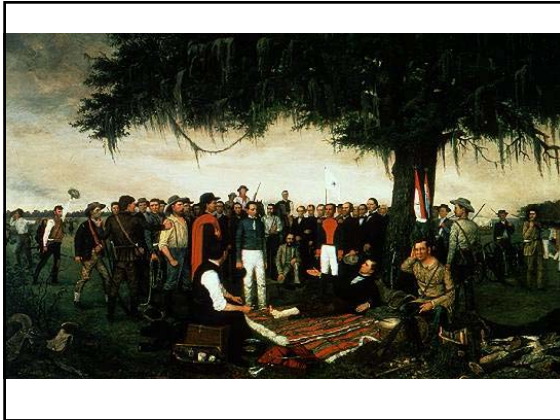
- Est. when Texas rebelled against Santa Anna in 1835
- The Alamo
 - Former mission outside of San Antonio
 - Served as refuge for the 187 Texans defending the city
 - Under the command of Wm. Travis
 - Held out for 10 days under intense attack
 - Stormed by the Mexicans on Mar. 6, 1836
 - Killed everyone inside the mission
 - Including Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie



The Lone Star Republic

- Goliad
 - Located S.E. of San Antonio
 - Also defeated by the Mexicans on March 20th
 - Leading to the execution of over 300 Texans who had surrendered
- Battle of San Jacinto
 - Resulted in defeat of Mexican army on April 21st
 - Under the command of Sam Houston
 - Motivated by the cries of "Remember the Alamo!"
 - Forced the Mexicans back across the Rio Grande
 - Resulted in the capture of Santa Anna
 - Who tried to escape in a private's uniform
 - Forced to sign a treaty
 - Ending the war and giving Texas independence
 - W/ knife at throat and gun at head





The Lone Star Republic

- Sam Houston
 - Elected pres. of the Republic of Texas
- Sought annexation by the U.S.
 - Rejected by Pres. Jackson
 - To prevent war w/ Mexico
 - To prevent fueling the slavery controversy
 - So developed friendly relations w/ Britain
 - Welcomed as an alternative to Am. cotton
 - Began to drive down prices of Am. cotton
 - B/c of competition
 - Renewed calls to annex Texas



“Manifest Destiny”

- Term coined by John O’Sullivan in 1845
 - “. . . the fulfillment of our *manifest destiny* to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions.”
- Expressed desire of Am. expand to the Pacific
 - As a God-given right!
- Helped justify the racism of the time
 - Viewing ourselves superior to Indians and Mexicans
 - Who already inhabited the territories

Oregon Country

- Initially claimed by the U.S., Britain, Spain, and Russia
 - Spain and Russia eventually w/drew
- Jointly occupied by the U.S. and Britain
 - According to the Convention of 1818
 - To the line of 54°40’ N. latitude
- Caused conflict w/ increased settlement of region
 - Used basically as a fur-trading company by Britain
 - Required few British settlers to trade w/ the Indians
 - Settled rapidly by Am. who had contracted “Oregon fever”
 - Mostly looking for good farmland
 - Land btw. Appalachian Mts. And Miss. R. was already settled.
 - Great Plains by-passed b/c it was seen as a vast “American desert.”
 - Also driven by “manifest destiny”
 - Reached by the famed 2,000 mi.-long Oregon Trail
 - Traveled over by Conestoga wagons in wagon trains
 - ◊ To protect them from the Indians
 - Took over 5 months to reach Oregon

