**Mexican War, 1846-1848**

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| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **United States**  Professional army  Belief in Manifest Destiny  Support of Anglo-American settlers in Texas & California  **Mexico**  Army was poorly supplied and staffed | **United States**  **Civilian –** James K. Polk  **Military –** Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor  **Mexico**  **Civilian -** Valentín Gómez Farías  **Military –** Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term**  Disputed border between Texas & Mexico: Rio Grande or Nueces River?  Anglo-American settlement in California  John L. O’Sullivan: “Manifest Destiny”  **Short Term/”Spark”**  Fighting between Mexican & American soldiers in disputed border territory | **United States**  Utilize “Anglo” settlers’ animosity toward Mexican rule  Pressure/capture Mexico City  Use U.S.’s superior army and navy  **Mexico**  Fight a defensive war |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Battle/Event** | **Significance** | |  |  | | Sectional disagreement over the war   * many northerners opposed it, many southerners supported it * Thoreau: “Civil Disobedience” * Emerson: “Mexico will poison us” * Abraham Lincoln: “Spot” Resolutions * Wilmot Proviso: slavery should be banned in any territory gained from Mexico (proposal was never adopted) |
| **Treaty** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Name:** Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo  **Date:** 1848  **Terms:**  Mexico lost 2/5 of its land to the U.S. (Mexican Cession) | Manifest Destiny fulfilled  California gold rush  Compromise of 1850   * California became a free state * Popular sovereignty to decide slavery issue in the other territories of the Mexican Cession * Strict new fugitive slave law * Slave trade was banned in Washington, DC   Peaceful Gadsden Purchase in 1853 for completion of southern railroad  Lingering hostility in Mexico toward “el Norte” |