

Section

1

The U.S.–Mexican War

Main Ideas

1. The United States and Mexico went to war over issues involving Texas and California.
2. Many Texans took part in the U.S.–Mexican War.
3. The United States defeated Mexico in 1847.

Why It Matters Today

Despite efforts from some Americans, the United States and Mexico went to war in 1846. Use current events sources to learn about peace efforts around the world today.



TEKS: 4C, 9A, 9C,
21B, 21C, 21D, 22D

myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the Mexican War.

Key Terms and People

- Zachary Taylor
- John S. “Rip” Ford
- offensive
- Winfield Scott

The Story Continues

U.S. lieutenant Napoleon Dana was stationed with his fellow soldiers along the Rio Grande. He had been sent there from Louisiana by the government, which expected war. There he waited, anticipating a fight with Mexico. Many of the troops were becoming anxious, eager to prove themselves in battle. Dana, who dearly missed his wife, wrote a letter home. “Here we are at a dead standstill, doing nothing. . . . I wish I had all of my glory and was on my way home again.”



Fighting Breaks Out

The border conflict in which Dana took part arose from tensions between Mexico and the United States. Many Mexicans were unhappy about the annexation of Texas. They feared that annexation was just the first step and that the United States wanted to take over all of Mexico.

The conflict between Mexico and the United States was not new. For several years, Mexico had claimed that the Nueces River was the boundary between the two countries. The United States, on the other hand, maintained the old Republic of Texas claim to the Rio Grande as the boundary. In addition, the Mexican government had ordered many American settlers to leave California, which was still a Mexican territory. Many U.S. citizens also wanted to be paid for damage done to their businesses and property in Mexico.



In November 1845 President James K. Polk sent John Slidell to Mexico to settle the disputes. Slidell was authorized to purchase New Mexico and California. However, Mexican officials refused to meet with him. With conflict brewing, Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor and thousands of soldiers to Texas. Their mission was to protect the new state from any attack. When Taylor's troops arrived along the Rio Grande in March 1846, they discovered Mexican troops camped across the river. Taylor ordered his men to build a fort near what is now Brownsville.

In early April, a Mexican general sent a message to Taylor, ordering him to return to the east bank of the Nueces. Taylor refused. In response, Mexican cavalry crossed the Rio Grande and attacked. Several U.S. soldiers were killed or wounded, and many more were taken captive.

The next day, Taylor sent word to Washington that fighting had begun. When Polk heard this news, he asked Congress to declare war. Congress acted swiftly, and the U.S.-Mexican War was declared on May 13, 1846. The war is also called the Mexican-American War or simply the Mexican War. Even before the declaration of war reached the border, though, more fighting had broken out. On May 8 and 9, U.S. troops fought General Mariano Arista's advancing forces at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma near Fort Brown. Taylor won both battles.

Reading Check Analyzing Information What role did the Rio Grande play in the outbreak of the U.S.-Mexican War?



VIDEO

The Mexican-American War

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The U.S.-Mexican War, 1846-1848

Interpreting Maps After only a few months of fighting, U.S. forces had gained control of much of the territory north of Mexico City.

1. Place and Regions What region of Texas saw the most conflict during the U.S.-Mexican War?

2. Drawing Inferences and Conclusions How do you think geographic factors such as mountains, rivers, and gulfs affected the war?



Interpreting Visuals

The U.S.-Mexican War.
One of the most critical moments of the war came when General Winfield Scott captured the Mexican port of Veracruz. What information about conditions during the war can you gather from this painting?

Analyzing Primary Sources
Finding the Main Idea Why does DeMorse believe that Texans would support the war against Mexico?

★ Texans in the War

Thousands of volunteers rushed to join the army when the call for war came. In Texas, many people welcomed a chance to fight against their old rival Santa Anna. They wanted to get revenge for the suffering Texans had experienced during the Revolution. One Texas newspaper editor expressed delight at the coming of war.

TEXAS VOICES

“There is at last . . . an opportunity to pay off a little of the debt of vengeance which has been accumulating since the massacre of the Alamo. . . . We trust that every man of our army . . . will think of his countrymen martyred at the Alamo, at Goliad, and at Mier.”

—Charles DeMorse, quoted in *Documents of Texas History*, edited by Ernest Wallace

Some 6,000 Texans volunteered to fight in the U.S.-Mexican War. Even Governor James Pinckney Henderson temporarily left office to serve in the army. Former president of Texas Mirabeau B. Lamar and Texas revolutionary Albert Sidney Johnston also volunteered. However, a few Texans, including Juan Seguín—a veteran of the Texas Revolution—fought for Mexico. Seguín had fled Texas in 1842 after being accused of aiding Mexican troops attacking Texas. When he arrived in Mexico, he was forced to fight or be arrested.

Several of the Texas Rangers who joined the U.S. forces during the war served as scouts. As one Ranger claimed, “[we] were . . . the eyes and ears of Taylor’s army.” The Rangers’ fame as fighters spread quickly. Several Rangers, including John S. “Rip” Ford, Jack Coffee Hays, and Ben McCulloch, were recognized for their leadership and bravery.

Some Rangers’ actions caused problems, however. At times they refused to follow the orders of U.S. Army officers. Rangers occasionally attacked Mexican villages with little reason, prompting General Taylor to threaten to throw all the Rangers in jail. Many Mexicans feared the Rangers, calling them *los diablos Tejanos*—“the Texas devils.”

Reading Check Evaluating How did Texas Rangers participate in the war?



A U.S. Victory

After winning a few battles in Texas, Taylor began an **offensive**—a major troop advance—into northern Mexico. He defeated a Mexican army at Monterrey and pushed farther into Mexico. In 1847 Taylor's troops met a larger Mexican army at Buena Vista. After two days of fighting, Santa Anna's forces retreated. Texas Rangers played key roles at Buena Vista and Monterrey.

Because of his success at Buena Vista, Taylor became a national hero. President Polk was not happy about the general's new popularity, and he decided to replace Taylor as commander of the army. The new commander was Winfield Scott.

Scott chose to pursue a different strategy than Taylor had. He sailed to Veracruz, which had the strongest fortress in Mexico. After a long artillery battle, Scott took control of the city. He then moved inland. Santa Anna tried desperately to stop the U.S. advance, but he failed. By August 1847, Scott had reached Mexico City.

Scott ordered a massive attack on the city. Fighting took place in the streets and even on the rooftops. Finally, on September 14, 1847, Mexico City fell. U.S. troops raised the American flag over the National Palace in victory. Of the approximately 116,000 U.S. soldiers who served in the war, nearly 13,000 lost their lives. Most of these soldiers died not in battle but from disease. More than 60 Texans died in battle, and more than 270 more died from disease or accidents. The war with Mexico had cost the United States nearly \$98 million. In Mexico, countless lives were lost, and much property was destroyed.

Reading Check Sequencing List in order the events that led to the U.S. victory in the U.S.–Mexican War.

BIOGRAPHY

Jack Coffee Hays

(1817–1883) John Coffee “Jack” Hays became one of the most famous of the Texas Rangers. According to one legend, while fighting American Indians at Enchanted Rock, Hays became separated from his men. He held off the Indians for more than an hour until he was rescued. Hays's fame grew during the Mexican War. He and the Rangers fought hand to hand with Mexican soldiers at Monterrey. Hays also fought in other important battles. He died in California in 1883. **How did Hays make a place for himself in Texas history?**

Section 1 Review

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ONLINE QUIZ

1. Define and explain:

- offensive

2. Identify and explain the significance of each of the following in Texas history:

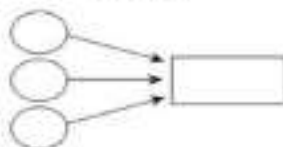
- Zachary Taylor
- John S. “Rip” Ford
- Winfield Scott

3. Locate on a map:

- Rio Grande
- Brownsville

4. Identifying Cause and Effect

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to show what problems arose between the United States and Mexico, and what the outcome was.



5. Finding the Main Idea

- What issues led to the outbreak of the U.S.–Mexican War?
- How did Texans and the Texas Rangers participate in the U.S.–Mexican War?

6. Writing and Critical Thinking

MyWriting

Supporting a Point of View Write a story from either the Mexican or Texan perspective about the political and military events that led to the U.S.–Mexican War. Consider the following:

- the causes of tension
- the U.S. and Mexican troops stationed along the Rio Grande

Section

2

Results of the Mexican War

Main Ideas

1. The United States gained new territory after the Mexican War, leading to debates about slavery.
2. Many Tejanos faced discrimination as a result of the Mexican War.
3. The population of Texas grew in the 1840s and 1850s, largely through immigration.

Key Terms

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
- Mexican Cession
- Compromise of 1850

Why It Matters Today

At the end of the Mexican War, the United States and Mexico negotiated and signed a peace treaty. Use current events sources to learn about recent negotiations and treaties.



TEKS: 4C, 8A, 9C,
11A, 11B, 19C, 21A,
21B, 21C, 21E, 22D

myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on changes in Texas after the Mexican War.

The Story Continues

U.S. diplomat Nicholas Trist was in Mexico City trying to work out a peace treaty. But Mexican officials were reluctant to agree to U.S. terms, and the treaty talks dragged on for months. Frustrated with the negotiations, President Polk ordered Trist to return home. With peace in sight, Trist ignored the order. Furious, Polk called Trist a scoundrel!

★ The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

After the capture of Mexico City, Mexican officials met with U.S. diplomat Nicholas Trist to discuss peace terms. Their meeting took place near Mexico City at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo. On February 2, 1848, diplomats from the two countries signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, officially ending the Mexican War.

The terms of the treaty favored the United States. Mexico officially recognized Texas as part of the United States. It gave up all claim to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. Mexico also agreed to cede some 529,000 square miles of additional territory, including California, to the United States for \$15 million. You can see this ceded territory on the map on the next page. Mexicans living in this region, known as the Mexican Cession, were to be granted all the rights of U.S. citizenship. In return, the United States agreed to cover the \$3.25 million in claims that U.S. citizens had against Mexico.

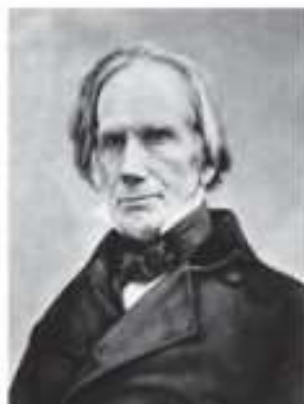


The addition of so much territory to the United States reignited old debates about slavery. As before, the debate was split over regional lines. Legislators from pro-slavery states wanted to allow slavery in the new territories, while antislavery legislators wanted to ban it.

The Mexican Cession also raised questions about the borders of Texas. Texans claimed that the state included all land east of the Rio Grande. This would include nearly half of present-day New Mexico, including the trading city of Santa Fe. Early in 1848, the Texas legislature declared the huge disputed region to be Santa Fe County, Texas.

However, the people in this region—particularly in Santa Fe—rejected the Texas claim. Most people in Santa Fe opposed slavery and had no desire to become part of a slave state like Texas. Pro-slavery Southern members of the U.S. Congress supported the Texas claim. Northern members argued against it.

In 1850 Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky came up with a plan to resolve both the border conflict and the issue of slavery in the Texas and New Mexico. His plan was called the Compromise of 1850. To settle the border conflict, the federal government would pay Texas \$10 million to give up its claim. Because the state government needed money to pay debts, Texas voters approved the agreement. The plan also established the present-day border between Texas and New Mexico. In addition, New Mexico and Utah became territories, and California became a state.



U.S. senator Henry Clay urged Congress to reach a compromise on slavery.

Reading Check Categorizing List what the United States gained from the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and what Mexico gained.



New Borders, 1853

Interpreting Maps The United States gained control of most of the Southwest through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) and the Gadsden Purchase (1853).

- 1. Locate** What river formed the western boundary of Texas before 1850?
- 2. Evaluating** How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Compromise of 1850 help shape the current borders of Texas?



Interpreting Visuals

Immigration. Originally founded by German immigrants, Indianola was one of several ports of entry for immigrants to Texas. What in this painting shows how transportation and geography affected immigration to Texas?

Analyzing Primary Sources

Identifying Bias What is the article's bias, and what words show the author's position?

★ Tejanos and the War

Perhaps the greatest impact of the U.S.–Mexican War was felt by Tejanos. Since the Texas Revolution, many Tejanos had been treated with suspicion and distrust by other Texans. Many questioned their loyalty. As conflicts emerged with Mexico during the 1840s, discrimination against Tejanos increased.

During the U.S.–Mexican War, many Texans viewed Tejanos as enemies because of their Mexican and Spanish ancestry. Some Tejanos, fearing that they would lose their farms and ranches because of the war, sold their property—often at low prices—and left Texas. Others were forced to leave Texas under threats of violence and had their land taken without payment. Many of those who left lived in areas that had only recently become part of Texas. Therefore they did not consider themselves Tejano at all. Most of them headed south to Mexico.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guaranteed that Mexican Americans would receive equal protection under U.S. law. Nonetheless, discrimination against Tejanos continued. Tejanos in some cities, such as Austin, Seguin, and Uvalde, were driven from their homes during the 1850s. A newspaper article described one such incident.

TEXAS VOICES

“The People Of Matagorda County Have Held A Meeting And Ordered Every Mexican To Leave The County. To Strangers This May Seem Wrong, But We Hold It To Be Perfectly Right, And Highly Necessary.”

—Matagorda newspaper, quoted in *A Journey through Texas*, by Frederick Law Olmsted

Despite such discrimination, many Tejanos remained in Texas. Those who lived south of the Nueces—the new Tejanos—made up a large percentage of the South Texas population. However, few of the area's political leaders were from Tejano communities.

Reading Check **Evaluating** How did events during and after the Mexican War affect Tejanos?



★ New Migration to Texas

After the Mexican War, the population of Texas grew rapidly. From 212,592 people in 1850, the population swelled to 604,215 by 1860. As in the past, most new Texans were farmers from the southern United States. Many of them brought slaves when they came. As a result, the African American population in Texas nearly tripled between 1850 and 1860. However, fewer than 800 free African Americans lived in Texas during this time. The Texas population also included more than 12,000 Tejanos, mostly in the southern region of the state.

Many Europeans also came to Texas during this time. Most wanted to escape hardships in their homelands. Crop failures had left people starving in Ireland and parts of central and northern Europe. In addition, a series of revolutions in 1848 led many people to leave. Germans made up the largest European immigrant group, with a population of more than 20,000 in 1860.

The mid-1800s saw immigrants from all parts of Europe arriving in Texas. Their settlements helped push the frontier westward. Frenchman Victor Considerant established La Réunion, a colony of about 350 settlers in North Texas near the Trinity River. Polish colonists founded Panna Maria in Karnes County, while Czech immigrants settled at Cat Spring, Fayetteville, and Praha. Slavic settlers known as Wends also came to Central Texas. Hundreds of Jewish immigrants settled in cities such as Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio. The first Norwegian settlement in Texas was at Normandy. Immigrants from Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium also arrived. Each group brought its traditional foods, celebrations, and architecture to Texas. The influence of these various cultural traditions spread across the state.

Reading Check Analyzing Information Why did immigrant groups come to Texas, and where did they settle?

Our Cultural Heritage

German Culture in the Hill Country

Several towns in the Hill Country show traces of their German heritage. German architecture called *Fachwerk*—part timber and part stone—can be seen in many buildings. German food is popular throughout the state. In addition, the barbecue that many Texans enjoy originated in the smokehouses of early German settlers. Texans have adopted these and other German traditions as their own. **How has the culture of German immigrants influenced Texas?**

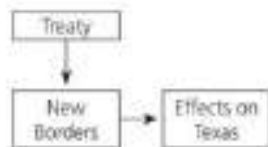
★ Section 2 Review

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ONLINE QUIZ


- 1. Identify and explain** the significance of each of the following in Texas history:
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
 - Mexican Cession
 - Compromise of 1850

- 2. Locate on a map:**
 - Nueces River

- 3. Summarizing** Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to describe the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and its effects on the border of Texas.



- 4. Finding the Main Idea**
 - a. How did the Compromise of 1850 affect the borders of Texas?
 - b. How did population growth after the Mexican War affect the state?

- 5. Writing and Critical Thinking**  **Identifying Cause and Effect** Imagine that you are a Tejano in the 1850s. Write a diary entry about how your life has changed since the war. Consider the following:
 - why some Tejanos left Texas
 - the changing population distribution

Section

3

The Texas Rangers and American Indians

Main Ideas

1. The Texas Rangers protected Texans on the frontier.
2. Conflict between frontier settlers and American Indians led to the creation of reservations.
3. Texas Indians were forced to leave the state.

Key Terms and People

- reservations
- Robert S. Neighbors

Why It Matters Today

Conflicts between American Indians and settlers erupted as more settlers moved west. Use current events sources to learn about ongoing conflicts over land in various parts of the world today.



TEKS: 4C, 8A, 8B, 9A, 9C, 11B, 17A, 19D, 26A, 21B, 21C, 21D, 22D, 23A

myNotebook

Use the annotation tools in your eBook to take notes on the roles of Texas Rangers and American Indians on the Texas frontier.

The Story Continues

Texas Ranger Jack Hays had orders to establish a road from San Antonio to El Paso. To prove that the journey could be made safely, in 1848 Hays led an expedition with 71 people, including Rangers and American Indian scouts. The journey was tough. The Rangers had trouble finding water and food in this dry region of West Texas. The men even had to kill some of their horses for food. Finally, the expedition turned back for San Antonio.

★ Conflicts on the Frontier

One of the reasons Hays was scouting for a route to El Paso was to help people looking to settle in the West. During the 1850s, hundreds of new settlers moved westward from the United States, many of them through Texas. A newspaper reported, "For the last two weeks scarcely a day has passed that a dozen or more movers' wagons have not passed through our town." Many of these settlers moved onto the lands of American Indians, creating conflicts.

As fighting erupted, frontier settlers asked the government for protection. The federal government was responsible for solving conflicts with American Indians within the state. This task was difficult, partly because the state controlled all the public land that Indians claimed.



Texas policies encouraged settlers to move west. The state did not recognize American Indians' land rights. On the other hand, U.S. policy was to keep settlers from moving onto Indian lands. The government placed troops along the frontier to guard settlements. U.S. troops had difficulty fulfilling their task, however. Most troops sent to the frontier were infantry, or foot soldiers. They were no match for the Comanches and Kiowas, who were expert horse riders.

Texas governor George T. Wood called out the Texas Rangers to help the federal troops. The Rangers had horses and could cover land as quickly as the Comanches and Kiowas did. In addition, the Rangers had the Colt six-shooter, a powerful new weapon that could fire six shots in a row. It gave the Rangers a great advantage in frontier warfare.

The Rangers were so effective that the federal government agreed to pay them to guard the Texas frontier. The Rangers established a camp east of Laredo, where they fought several battles with the Comanches. The Rangers continued to patrol the frontier throughout the 1850s.

Reading Check **Finding the Main Idea** What role did Texas Rangers play in shaping the Texas frontier?

★ Establishing Frontier Forts

While the Rangers worked to defend settlers on the open plains, the federal government tried to protect Texans by building forts. In the 1840s the government built a line of forts from the Rio Grande to the Trinity River. Fort Brown in Brownsville and Fort Duncan near Eagle Pass guarded the south along the Rio Grande. Far to the north, Fort Worth—just west of Dallas—protected people along the Trinity. Several more forts guarded the settlements in between.



Interpreting Visuals

Texas Rangers. The Texas Rangers protected settlers on the Texas frontier. Why were the Rangers better suited than army troops to guarding the frontier?



Analyzing Primary Sources
Drawing Inferences and
Conclusions How were Texas
Indians affected by westward
expansion?

★ Texas Cities ★



Fort Worth

History: When the U.S. Army abandoned Fort Worth in 1853, settlers quickly moved to the area. During the 1870s, Fort Worth became a popular stopover for cowboys on cattle drives.

Population in 2012: 777,992 (estimate)

Relative location: In north-central Texas, 33 miles west of Dallas

Region: Grand Prairie subregion of the Central Plains

County: County seat of Tarrant County

Special feature: Known as Cowtown and Where the West Begins because of its ties to cattle trails

Origin of name: Originally an army post named for General William Jenkins Worth, who served in the Mexican War

Economy: Fort Worth's economy, which once relied on meat packing plants, is now based on petroleum production and manufacturing, including aviation and electronics.



These forts protected both settlers and travel routes, which had become busier since the discovery of gold in California in 1848. Traffic on the roads altered American Indian life, as one Texas Indian explained.

TEXAS VOICES

"The white man comes and cuts down the trees, building houses and fences and the buffaloes get frightened and leave and never come back, and the Indians are left to starve."

—*Muguera, The Evolution of a State, or Recollections of Old Texas Days*
by Noah Smithwick

Before long, settlers had moved into areas west of the original line of forts. The army abandoned those forts and built a new line of forts farther west. To the north, it built Fort Belknap along the Brazos River. In the south, it built Fort Clark. You can see these forts on the map on page 343.

The line of forts did not stop conflicts between Texans and American Indians, though. The forts were too far apart to fully protect settlers. The forts had too few troops and were often short on supplies.

Reading Check Identifying Cause and Effect How did settlement patterns change in the 1850s, and how did these changes lead to conflicts?

★ The Reservation Policy

Because of the continuing conflict on the Texas frontier, the federal government worked with the state to create a new Indian policy. The U.S. government planned to move the Texas Indians onto **reservations**—limited areas of land reserved for American Indians. The federal government would manage the reservations, while Texas would maintain ownership of the land.

The federal government, with the cooperation of the state, created two reservations in Texas in the 1850s. In 1854 the U.S. Army opened the Brazos Indian Reservation just south of Fort Belknap. About 2,000 American Indians, including Caddos, Tonkawas, and Wacos, settled there. These Indians used part of their land for farming, receiving \$80,000 worth of supplies and cattle a year from the federal government.

Some 40 miles from the Brazos Indian Reservation, officials created another reservation for the Comanches. Called the Comanche Indian Reservation, it became home to about 450 Penateka Comanches. Government



agents taught the Comanches, who were traditionally hunters, how to farm. But the Comanches did not have much luck. Drought in the mid-1850s made growing crops very difficult.

Overall, the reservations did not attract many American Indians. Many Plains Indians in particular continued to live outside the reservations. For this reason, a planned third reservation for the Lipan Apaches failed. The Apaches refused to move onto the land. They wanted to maintain their traditional way of life, hunting and following the buffalo herds. Settlers, on the other hand, wanted to build farms and homes. They refused to recognize American Indians' right to their hunting grounds and continued to move into Indian territory.

Reading Check Analyzing Information Why was the reservation system not successful in its goals?

The Caddos were among the Texas Indians forced to move onto reservations.



The Removal of Texas Indians

The creation of reservations did not end conflicts in Texas. A Comanche leader recalled the Comanches' experiences.

TEXAS VOICES

"Many years ago we lived in Texas where the government opened farms and supplied us with cattle and other domestic animals which prospered and made us happy for a while, but the citizens of that county soon said, the Comanches are bad, and drove us from these homes. . . . There we had a school like you, at which twenty-five of our children attended; we have none of these now and my heart is weak."

—Tokaway, quoted in *Indian Affairs and the Frontier of Texas, 1825–1826*, by Bruce Logan Parlier



LINKING Past to Present

Fort Bliss

During the mid-1800s the U.S. government built forts across West Texas. Today most of these forts are crumbling ruins. Fort Bliss, however, remains an active military post. First established in 1854, the fort has been relocated several times. During the 1990s more than 20,000 soldiers were stationed on the base, which houses an airfield and a hospital.

How do you think the purposes and uses of Texas forts have changed over the years?

Officials who hoped the reservation system would calm affairs between settlers and American Indians were soon disappointed. Settlers living near reservations claimed that Indians stole horses and cattle. Groups of armed Texans patrolled reservation boundaries. They sometimes killed Indians found off the reservations.

By the late 1850s some Texans were calling for an end to the reservation system. They wanted American Indians totally removed from the state, and the federal government agreed. By 1859 the Indians on the Brazos and Comanche Indian Reservations had been forced to move to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma.

The removal of American Indians angered some Texans. Federal Indian agent Robert S. Neighbors had hoped that Indians on reservations would be treated fairly. Disappointed with the policy of removal, Neighbors helped the Indians in their difficult move. After returning to Texas, Neighbors was murdered by an angry Texan at Fort Belknap.

Texas recognized the right of a few American Indian groups to remain in the state. One such group was the Alabama-Coushatta Indians of East Texas. During the Runaway Scrape, some of the Alabama-Coushattas had aided Texans fleeing east. Because of this service during the Texas Revolution—and because their land was poor and not in demand by settlers—many Texans were friendly to them. In 1854 Texas granted the Alabama-Coushattas 1,280 acres of land in Polk County. The federal government bought more than 3,000 additional acres for the reservation in 1928. In the west, reservations were established for the Tiguas near El Paso and the Kickapooes near Eagle Pass along the Rio Grande. Today these three reservations are the only ones in Texas.

Reading Check Evaluating Were U.S. policies effective in easing conflict between Texans and American Indians? How did they affect Indian life?



Section 3 Review



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ONLINE QUIZ

1. Define and explain:

- reservations

2. Identify and explain

- the significance of the following in Texas history:
- Robert S. Neighbors

3. Locate on a map:

- Fort Worth

4. Evaluating

Copy the graphic organizer below. Use it to analyze the success or failure of the different frontier policies listed.

Policy/Action	How Successful Was It?
Rangers	
Forts	
Reservations	

5. Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Texas Rangers change life on the Texas frontier?
- How did westward expansion affect American Indians in Texas?

6. Writing and Critical Thinking

WriteSmart

Identifying Points of View Imagine that you are trying to resolve a conflict between frontier settlers and American Indians in Texas. Write a letter that defines the issues and offers a solution to the conflict.

Consider the following:

- the westward expansion of U.S. settlers
- Texas Indians' views of U.S. settlers and opinions about reservation life



CHAPTER

16

REVIEW

The Chapter at a Glance

Examine the following visual summary of the chapter. Then use the visual to create a thematic cause-and-effect map of the expansion of the frontier.



Identifying People and Ideas

Write a sentence to explain the role or significance of each of the following terms or people.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zachary Taylor | 6. Mexican Cession |
| 2. offensive | 7. Compromise of 1850 |
| 3. Winfield Scott | 8. reservations |
| 4. John S. "Rip" Ford | 9. Robert S. Neighbors |
| 5. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo | |

Understanding Main Ideas

Section 1

- How did the annexation of Texas and fears of U.S. expansion lead to war with Mexico?
- List in absolute sequence the major events of the U.S.-Mexican War.

Section 2

- What did Mexico cede to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
- Which immigrant groups came to Texas?

Section 3

- What role did the Texas Rangers play on the Texas frontier?
- What problems did the reservation system have, and how did this affect Texas?

You Be the Historian

Reviewing Themes

- Global Relations** How did a border dispute lead to war between the United States and Mexico?
- Citizenship** How were Tejanos' rights limited during and after the Mexican War?
- Geography** How did expansion of settlements on the frontier affect the region's landscape and the lives of American Indians?

Thinking Critically

- Analyzing Information** How did new immigration affect the population distribution of Texas in the 1850s?
- Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** Why do you think government officials agreed to remove American Indians from Texas?
- Summarizing** How did westward expansion lead Texans into conflicts with both Mexicans and American Indians?