

VOCABULARY SECTION ONE ACTIVITIES

Study carefully the vocabulary words on page 3 of the PACE text.

Match each word below with the correct definition.

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|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ (1) annexation | (A) the belief that the United States was chosen by God to own all of North America |
| _____ (2) assume | (B) to give up a job or position |
| _____ (3) ceremony | (C) to take on |
| _____ (4) civilians | (D) uncontrolled fear, with or without cause |
| _____ (5) confederate | (E) the joining of a territory to a larger or more important territory |
| _____ (6) William Henry Harrison | (F) a special service or observance |
| _____ (7) imperialism | (G) the policy of extending the rule of one nation over other nations |
| _____ (8) Manifest Destiny | (H) the ninth President of the United States |
| _____ (9) panic | (I) united or allied |
| _____ (10) resign | (J) the river forming part of the boundary between the United States and Mexico |
| _____ (11) Rio Grande | (K) people not in military service |

Using the vocabulary words listed on the right, fill in each blank with the correct answer. (Include end punctuation as needed.)

- (12) _____ buy goods to sell later at a profit.
- (13) I do not agree with that political party's _____
- (14) Being disobedient to God's will causes much _____
- (15) My jogging friend's _____ is "Speedy."
- (16) _____ was the eighth President of the U.S.
- (17) _____ was the tenth President of the U.S.
- (18) _____ was the eleventh President of the U.S.
- (19) _____ did not own the land on which they lived.
- (20) _____ was the twelfth President of the U.S.
- (21) Someone who believes in slavery is _____

- nickname**
platform
Polk, James K.
proslavery
speculators
squatters
Taylor, Zachary
tension
Tyler, John
Van Buren, Martin

An X in the box indicates that all scoring is correct and complete.

Score activities (1)-(21). <input type="checkbox"/>	Correct mistakes. <input type="checkbox"/>	Rescore. <input type="checkbox"/>
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SECTION ONE ACTIVITIES

On pages 4-6 of the PACE text, study carefully:

- I. The Era of Compromise (1836-1860)
 A. Slavery As an Issue
 B. Martin Van Buren's Administration (1837-1841)
 C. William Henry Harrison's Administration (1841)

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. If the activity is a question, answer with a complete sentence. (Include end punctuation as needed.)

I. The Era of Compromise (1836-1860)

(1) According to the time line on page 4, the first section of this PACE covers the years from _____ to _____

(2) The time line shows that President Van Buren's administration started in _____

I-A. Slavery As an Issue

(3) _____ invented the cotton gin.

(4) No Biblical principle approves of _____

(5) Since the North and South held different views, the issue of _____ began to _____ America.

I-B. Martin Van Buren's Administration (1837-1841)

(6) An economic depression known as the _____ occurred less than three months after President Van Buren took office.

(7) Many banks _____ after their supply of gold and silver ran out.

(8) How did President Van Buren stop the panic? _____

Find John 15:13 in your Bible and write the verse and reference on the lines below, using correct spelling and punctuation. Be sure to memorize this Scripture before completing the Activity Pac.

(9) _____

- (10) The *Independent Treasury Act* prevented state banks from loaning _____ money or issuing _____ backed by federal funds.
- (11) _____ money in the hope of making a _____ is not a good idea.
- (12) In June 1838, because of the increase in _____, Congress formed the _____ Territory from the western part of the Wisconsin Territory.
- (13) For President, the Whigs nominated _____, who was nicknamed _____ because of an Indian battle he won on the banks of the Tippecanoe River.
- (14) To appeal to Southern voters, the Whigs nominated _____ of Virginia for Vice-President.
- (15) _____ became the Whig slogan.

I-C. William Henry Harrison's Administration (1841)

- (16) In April 1841, after only one month in office, President Harrison _____

Score activities (1)-(16).	<input type="text"/>	Correct mistakes.	<input type="text"/>	Rescore.	<input type="text"/>
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On pages 6-11 of the PACE text, study carefully:

- D. John Tyler's Administration (1841-1845)
- E. James K. Polk's Administration (1845-1849)

The answer to the following question may not be obvious from the text. Read the suggested conclusions, and check (✓) the correct answer.

I-D. John Tyler's Administration (1841-1845)

- (17) Which statement below describes a Biblical principle of unity and depicts the American political scene during President John Tyler's administration?
- _____ a. A house divided against itself cannot stand.
 - _____ b. A good leader is faithful in carrying out responsibilities.
 - _____ c. People are likely to treat us the way we treat them.
 - _____ d. God expects honesty in our dealings with one another.

Find John 15:13 in your Bible. While reading it three times, begin memorizing it.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. If the activity is a question, answer with a complete sentence. (Include end punctuation as needed.)

- (18) President Tyler replaced the _____ members with former _____ Southern Democrats.
- (19) _____ within the Whig Party eventually destroyed it.
- (20) _____ gave up his law practice to become secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education.
- (21) Mr. Mann's educational system sought to put _____ schools under the control of the _____
- (22) Mr. Mann's educational system was built on the _____ principle of finding solutions to life's problems through _____ experience and reasoning.
- (23) Mr. Mann's action put education on a path that has led to the _____ educational system of today.
- (24) Mr. Mann was not the _____, but rather the _____
- (25) In 1842 the *Webster-Ashburton Treaty* established the present international border between _____ and _____
- (26) _____ invented the American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph and the dot-and-dash alphabet called the _____
- (27) _____ wires provided instant communication to the nation.
- (28) U.S. claims to the Oregon country were strengthened by what fact? _____

- (29) What was the slogan used in James K. Polk's presidential campaign concerning the Oregon country? _____

- (30) According to the *Missouri Compromise*, Texas must be admitted as a _____ state.

Find John 15:13 in your Bible. While reading it three times, continue memorizing it.

The answer to the following question may not be obvious from the text. Read the suggested conclusions, and check (✓) the correct answer.

- (31) In regard to the annexation of Texas and land west to the Pacific Ocean, most Americans agreed with which of the following statements?
- _____ a. A territory did not belong to a nation until after that nation had settled and developed it.
 - _____ b. Henry Clay's campaign strategies concerning the annexation of Texas nearly got him elected.
 - _____ c. The annexation of Texas was not God's will for America.
 - _____ d. Those against American expansion throughout North America believed in the "Manifest Destiny."

On the blanks, write "true" or "false" to indicate the accuracy of each statement.

I-E. James K. Polk's Administration (1845-1849)

- _____ (32) Congress passed a proposal to annex Texas and President James K. Polk signed it.
- _____ (33) On March 3, 1845, Florida, a proslavery state, was admitted as the twenty-seventh state.
- _____ (34) On December 29, 1845, California became the twenty-eighth state.
- _____ (35) When Texas became a state, tension lessened between the U.S. and Mexico.
- _____ (36) Texas claimed all land south to the Nueces River; while Mexico claimed the Texas border started at the Rio Grande.
- _____ (37) General Zachary Taylor led U.S. troops against Mexico.

Four of the above statements are false. On the lines below, rewrite as a complete sentence each false statement to make it true.

- (38) _____

- (39) _____

- (40) _____

- (41) _____

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. If the activity is a question, answer with a complete sentence. (Include end punctuation as needed.)

- (42) In June 1846 the _____ parallel became the northern boundary between the U.S. and England's Canada.

- (43) Name two American generals and an American colonel who fought in the Mexican-American War.
- (a) _____ (b) _____
(c) _____
- (44) What nickname did the goldseekers receive? _____

- (45) List two methods of travel from the text which goldseekers used to reach California.
- (a) _____ (b) _____
- (46) Nicholas Trist negotiated the _____ which made the Rio Grande the southern border of Texas and recognized Texas' right to statehood.
- (47) What present-day states were purchased in the Mexican Cession? _____

- (48) List the three-part agreement made by the U.S. in the Mexican Cession.
- (a) _____

(b) _____

(c) _____

- (49) Those who disagreed with Manifest Destiny leveled charges of American _____ against President Polk.
- (50) Define an imperialist. _____

- (51) Since the U.S. chose to buy only the little-used wastelands, the President was not an _____
- (52) In 1848 the Whigs nominated _____ of Virginia for President, and he easily won the election.

Score activities
(17)-(52).

Correct mistakes.

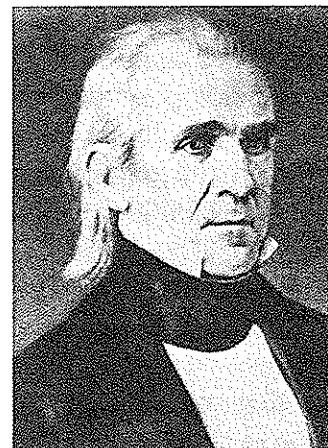
Rescore.

run again in 1844. Henry Clay, who was opposed to Texas annexation, was nominated as the Whig candidate. Henry Clay had twice run for the Presidency and had lost both times. He tried to steer clear of the issue of Texas annexation during the campaign because he was afraid of losing the northern antislavery vote.

Democratic candidate, James K. Polk, was a little-known, or "dark horse," candidate who had been a Congressman and governor of Tennessee. By openly favoring annexation of Texas, Mr. Polk defeated Henry Clay by nearly 40,000 votes.

E. James K. Polk's Administration (1845–1849)

After James K. Polk won the election in 1844, and before his inauguration ceremony, Congress passed a proposal to annex Texas. President Tyler signed it on March 1, 1845. On March 3, the day before President-elect Polk's inauguration ceremony, Florida, a proslavery state, was admitted as the twenty-seventh state. On December 29, 1845, Texas became the twenty-eighth state.



Important Dates of Polk's Administration	
Dec. 1845	Texas—twenty-eighth state
May 1846	War with Mexico declared
June 1846	Oregon settlement with England
June 1846	California declares independence
Jan. 1848	Gold discovered in California
Feb. 1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends war with Mexico

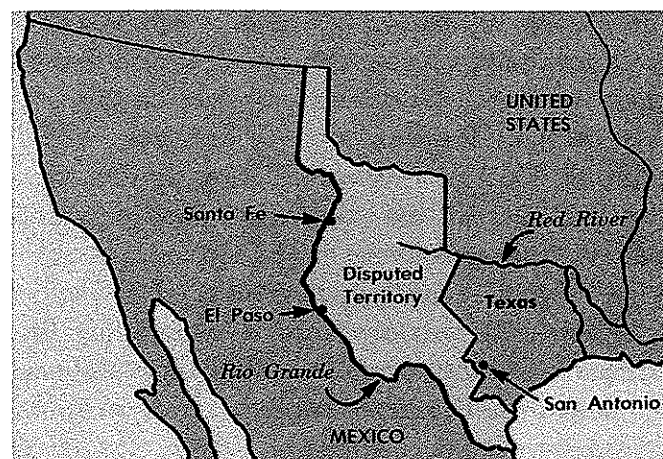
As soon as Texas became a state, Mexico broke relations with the United States. It was just a matter of time until warfare would erupt between the two nations.

1. War with Mexico

By annexing Texas, the United States inherited all its problems, including the collection of payment for land Mexico had seized from Texans living in Mexico before

Texas statehood. Representative John Slidell (slī/dəl), minister to Mexico, was sent to Mexico City in 1845 to settle that issue. He was also given the authority to purchase all Mexican lands between Texas and the Pacific Ocean, the area that is now the states of New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada (nə·vād'ə), Utah, and California. Mexican officials refused to see Mr. Slidell, and he returned to Washington, D.C.

Mexico claimed the Texas border started at the Nueces (nōō·ā'sās) River, while Texas claimed all land south to the Rio Grande. To secure her claim, Mexico sent troops into the area on April 3, 1846, and fighting broke out near the Rio Grande between Mexican troops and U.S. troops led by General Zachary Taylor. After American blood was shed, Congress declared war on Mexico.



Land disputed by Texas and Mexico

In June 1846, President Polk settled the Oregon dispute with England. The forty-ninth parallel became the northern boundary, and England took all land between there and the fifty-fourth parallel. Also, in June 1846, American settlers and squatters in Mexican California rebelled and declared California an independent republic.

The Mexican-American War lasted two years (1846–1848). The first battles took place along the Rio Grande, but most of the war was fought in Mexico.

On February 22, 1847, the American soldiers and their leader, "Old Rough and

Ready" General Taylor, stood on top of a hill in Mexico and watched Mexican soldiers on the sheep ranch below. Also watching the soldiers at Buena Vista (bwē'nä vēs'tä) was the Mexican general who had massacred the Texas defenders at the Alamo in 1836. That general, Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna (än·tô'nyô lô'pēz də sän'tä ä'nä), stood proudly on his wooden leg as he reviewed his brightly uniformed troops marching to band music.

Early the next morning, the fighting began. When General Taylor arrived at the battlefield at nine o'clock, it already appeared that the Americans would certainly be defeated because they were greatly outnumbered. General Taylor immediately took charge, and his men met the Mexican charge head-on. The field guns never stopped. The sweating gunners threw handfuls of stones on top of the shells they loaded to make them more effective.

Colonel Jefferson Davis, who would later become president of the Confederate States of America, told his red-shirted Mississippi Riflemen to squat silently until the Mexican soldiers were almost on them. At Colonel Davis' signal, his men fired. Then they threw away their empty rifles, dragged the remaining Mexican soldiers from their horses, and killed them with knives.

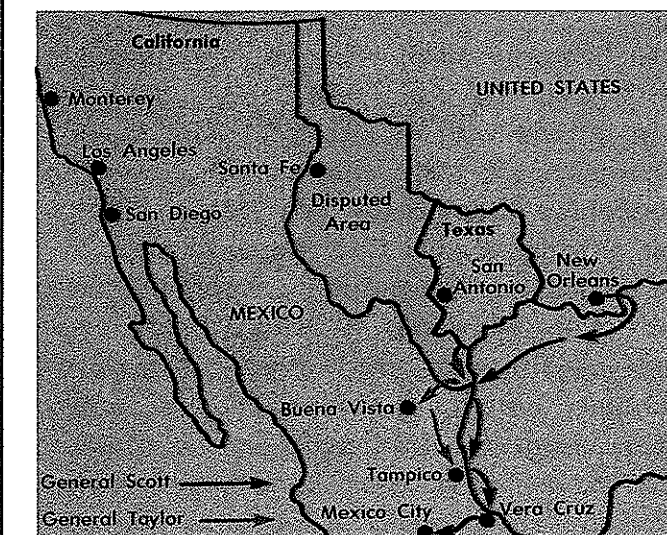
Meanwhile, General Winfield (wīn'fēld) Scott, whose nickname was "Old Fuss and Feathers," landed his troops at Vera Cruz (vēr'ə krōōz') on the Gulf of Mexico. Vera Cruz was defended by 5,200 Mexican soldiers stationed behind its thick walls, and it was thought to be unconquerable.

Because General Scott did not wish to subject his men to needless massacre, he borrowed heavy cannons from the U.S. Navy and encircled the walls of Vera Cruz. On March 22, 1847, he began firing on the city. The shelling continued day and night, for four days. Inside the walls, the shells frightened and killed civilians and soldiers alike. The

continual pounding forced the city's defenders to surrender on March 29.

After his victory, General Scott fed the civilians of Vera Cruz with American beans, bacon (bā'kən), and pancakes, and he punished any American soldier who stole from or threatened Mexican civilians.

General Scott and his men next headed for Mexico City. When they seized it on September 14, 1847, the war with Mexico ended.



The Mexican War
2. Gold!

On January 24, 1848, woodworker James Marshall (mär'shəl) and his crew were building a water-powered sawmill for John Sutter, owner and founder of Sutter's Fort, which now is in Sacramento (sāk'rə·mēn'tō), California.

"When we were clearing the ditch that carries water to your sawmill," Mr. Marshall excitedly reported to Mr. Sutter, "we found some shiny yellow flakes in the stream. I think they're gold!"

When news of Mr. Marshall's accidental discovery of gold reached the East, thousands of goldseekers, who later received the nickname "Forty-niners" (because the gold rush reached its highest point in 1849), headed West.

Within two years, 100,000 goldseekers had made the long trip to California. Some