

CHAPTER  
**16**

# Western Expansion and Conflict

(1845–1860)

Many early illustrations of the Mexican War, such as this image of the Battle of Resaca de la Palma, were not very realistic.



Samuel H. Walker helped improve the design of the Colt revolver.



**1846** Fighting breaks out between U.S. forces and Mexican troops at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

**1847** Samuel H. Walker dies in combat during a conflict in Mexico.

**1850** The Texas population reaches more than 200,000.

**1845**

**1847**

**1849**

**1851**

**U.S. and WORLD**



**1846** The Bear Flag Revolt erupts as settlers in California declare independence from Mexico.

**1848** Mexico cedes much of its territory to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

**1850** Great Britain and the United States agree to build a canal in Central America to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.



U.S. settlers in California raised this flag when they declared independence from Mexico.

## Build on What You Know

In 1845 Texas joined the United States and formed a new state government. Relations between the United States and Mexico grew more tense after the annexation of Texas, and war broke out in 1846. The war's outcome greatly changed the political face of North America and the lives of Texans.



Fort Worth was established as a military post in 1849, but the army abandoned it only a few years later.



Comanche women often wore boots like these.

**1853** U.S. Army troops abandon Fort Worth after settlers move farther west beyond the fort.

**1859** A series of clashes occurs between Texas Rangers and Mexican Americans near Brownsville.

**1853**

**1853** Mexico sells the United States more than 29,000 square miles of territory along its border with present-day Arizona and New Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase.

**1855**

**1855** English clergyman Charles Kingsley publishes the novel *Westward Ho!*



Charles Kingsley's historical romance novel was set in Latin America.

**1857**

**1857** A financial panic begins in the United States.

**1859**

If you were there . . .  
How would you resolve a border conflict?

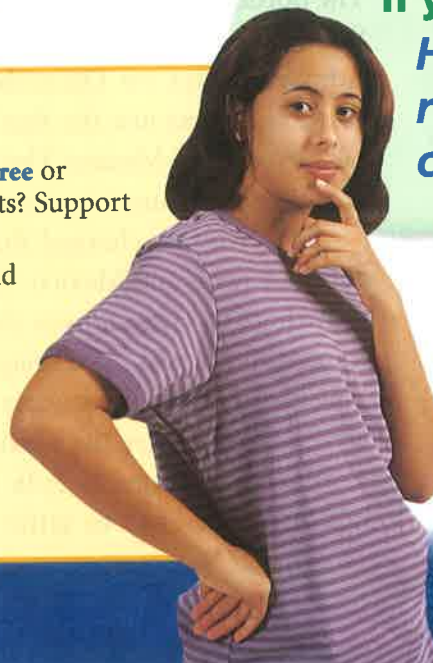
## You Be the Historian

Themes Journal



**What's Your Opinion?** Do you **agree** or **disagree** with the following statements? Support your point of view in your journal.

- **Global Relations** Nations should always respect each other's borders.
- **Citizenship** Citizens' rights are affected during wartime.
- **Geography** The expansion of new settlements into a region affects both the land and the lives of people already there.



# The Mexican War

## Read to Discover

1. What led to war between Mexico and the United States?
2. What events took place during the Mexican War?
3. How did Texans participate in the war against Mexico?

## Why It Matters Today

The United States and Mexico went to war in 1846. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about peace efforts around the world today. Record your findings in your journal.

## Define

- offensive

## Identify

- Zachary Taylor
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- John S. “Rip” Ford
- John Coffee Hays
- Winfield Scott



*U.S. troops stationed in Texas during the Mexican War looked forward to letters from home.*

## The Story Continues

U.S. lieutenant Napoleon Dana was stationed with his fellow soldiers along the Rio Grande. 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 arose from tensions between Mexico and the United States after the annexation of Texas and the signing of the Texas Admission Act on December 29, 1845. Many Mexicans feared that annexation was just the first step and that the United States wanted to take over all of Mexico. The Mexican minister to the United States left Washington in anger over annexation and several other issues.

First, Mexico claimed that the Nueces River marked the boundary between Texas and Mexico. The United States supported the Texas claim that the Rio Grande was the boundary. Second, many U.S. citizens wanted to be paid for damage done to their businesses and property in Mexico. Finally, U.S. leaders were angry because Mexico had ordered U.S. settlers to leave the Mexican territory of California.

President James K. Polk had sent diplomat John Slidell to Mexico in November 1845 to settle the disputes. Slidell was also to consider

making an offer to purchase New Mexico and California. However, Mexican officials refused to meet with him.

Aware of the brewing conflict, Polk ordered General Zachary Taylor and thousands of U.S. soldiers into Texas. Their mission was to protect the new state from any attack. When Taylor's troops arrived along the Rio Grande in late March 1846, they discovered Mexican troops camped across the river. Taylor ordered his men to build a fort along the river—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 River.” Taylor refused. On April 25 a force of 1,600 Mexican cavalry crossed the Rio Grande and attacked more than 60 U.S. soldiers. Most of the U.S. troops were captured, but 11 were killed and 5 were wounded. The next day, Taylor sent word to Washington that fighting had begun. When Polk heard this news, he asked the U.S. Congress to declare war. Congress acted swiftly, declaring war on Mexico on May 13, 1846. Before word of the declaration of war reached the border, 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.

## That's Interesting!

### Old Rough and Ready

Zachary Taylor did not like to wear the uniform of a military general. He preferred to wear his old brown coat and a wide straw hat. Soldiers fighting for him were amused by his attitude but respected his bravery. They called him Old Rough and Ready.



**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** What role did the Rio Grande play in the events that led to the Mexican War?



## The 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.

### TAKS Skills

**1. Places and Regions** What region of Texas saw the most conflict during the Mexican War? **★ TEKS**

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


### Interpreting the Visual Record

**The 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?** 



## ★ Texans in the Mexican 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 **Antonio López de Santa Anna**. One Texas newspaper editor expressed delight at the coming of war.

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

### Texas Voices

“There is at last . . . an opportunity to pay off a little of the debt of vengeance [revenge] which has been accumulating [growing] since the massacre of the Alamo. . . . We trust that every man of our army . . . will think of his countrymen martyred [killed for their beliefs] 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 Mexican War. 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. Fearing for his safety in Texas, Seguín had fled San Antonio. 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.” Their fame as fighters spread quickly. Several Rangers, including **John S. “Rip” Ford**, **John Coffee Hays**, and Ben McCulloch, were recognized for their leadership and bravery during the war. 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.”

### That’s Interesting!

#### Behind Enemy Lines

Texans not only fought in the war but also worked for peace. Jane McManus—who married William Cazneau in 1849—was a reporter in Texas who joined a diplomatic group headed to Mexico. She became the only American journalist to report from behind enemy lines.

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

## ★ A U.S. Victory

After winning battles in Texas, General Taylor began an **offensive**—a major troop advance—into northern Mexico. The U.S. forces first won an important victory at Monterrey. In 1847 Taylor’s troops met a larger Mexican army at Buena Vista. General Santa Anna, in command of the Mexican forces, sent Taylor a note demanding that the U.S. forces surrender. Officer Thomas L. Crittenden replied, “General Taylor never surrenders.” After two days of fighting, Santa Anna’s forces retreated. The Texas Rangers played key roles at Buena Vista and Monterrey.

In the fall of 1846, U.S. Army general **Winfield Scott** had begun to carry out a new strategy. Under this plan, troops would land at Veracruz and march west to attack Mexico City, the nation’s capital. President Polk liked the idea and transferred about 9,000 of Taylor’s troops to Scott’s command. In March 1847 Scott’s force landed on the Mexican coast near Veracruz. From there they moved inland and captured Mexico City by mid-September. After fierce fighting, other U.S. forces took control of California and parts of New Mexico.

The major fighting ended September 14, 1847. On that day, U.S. troops raised the American flag over the National Palace in Mexico City. 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 Texans 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 Mexican War.

## Biography



### John 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?** ★ TEKS



## Section 1 Review



Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5

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keyword: ST3 HP16

### 1 Define and explain:

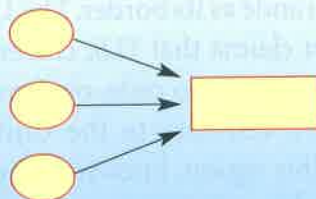
- offensive

### 2 Identify and explain:

- Zachary Taylor
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
- John S. “Rip” Ford
- John Coffee Hays
- Winfield Scott

### 3 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.



### 4 Finding the Main Idea

- What events occurred during the Mexican War that led to the U.S. victory?
- How did Texans and the Texas Rangers participate in the Mexican War?

### 5 Writing and Critical Thinking

**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 Mexican War.

Consider the following:

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



# Results of the Mexican War

## Read to Discover

1. What were the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and what border issues remained for Texas?
2. How did the Mexican War and the treaty affect Texans and the state?
3. What happened to the population of Texas after the Mexican War?

## Identify

- Nicholas Trist
- 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 signed a peace treaty. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about recent negotiations and treaties. Record your findings in your journal.



*Nicholas Trist's negotiations with Mexican officials resulted in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending 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 had few options. Mexican officials met with U.S. diplomat **Nicholas Trist** near Mexico City, at the town of Guadalupe Hidalgo. On February 2, 1848, the diplomats signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, ending the Mexican War. Mexico's acting president, Manuel de la Peña y Peña, urged his fellow citizens to accept the treaty.

The treaty had several terms. Mexico recognized the annexation of Texas and the Rio Grande as its border. The United States agreed to cover the \$3.25 million in claims that U.S. citizens had against the Mexican government. Mexico agreed to cede, or turn over, some 529,000 square miles of its northern territory to the United States for \$15 million. Mexicans living in this region, known as the **Mexican Cession**, were to be granted all the rights of U.S. citizenship.

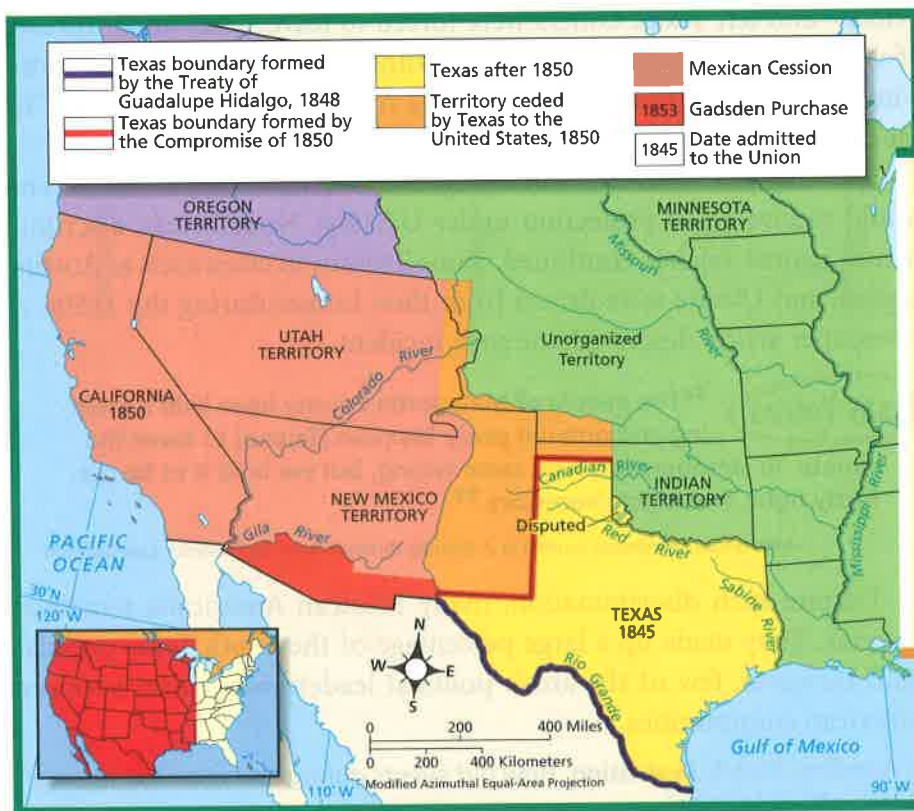
After the Mexican War, a heated debate erupted over slavery in the new U.S. territories. The U.S. Congress was divided. Pro-slavery legislators wanted to allow slavery in the new territories, while antislavery legislators wanted to ban it. Texans claimed that the Rio Grande formed not only their state's southern border but also its western one. Nearly half of present-day New Mexico, including the trading center of Santa Fe, lay east of the Rio Grande. The people in this region, particularly in Santa Fe, rejected the Texas claim. Some may have been angry with Texans for President Lamar's invasion during the early 1840s. In addition, most people in Santa Fe opposed slavery. They had no desire to become part of Texas because it allowed slavery. Pro-slavery members of the U.S. Congress supported the Texas claim. While the U.S. Congress debated, the Texas legislature acted. Early in 1848, it declared the huge disputed region to be Santa Fe County, Texas.

In 1850 Senator Henry Clay came up with a plan to resolve both the border conflict and the issue of slavery in the Texas–New Mexico territories of the Mexican Cession. His plan was called the **Compromise of 1850**. To settle the border conflict, the federal government offered to pay Texas \$10 million to give up its claim. The state government needed the money to pay debts, so Texas voters approved the agreement. The U.S. government then established the present-day border between Texas and New Mexico.



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

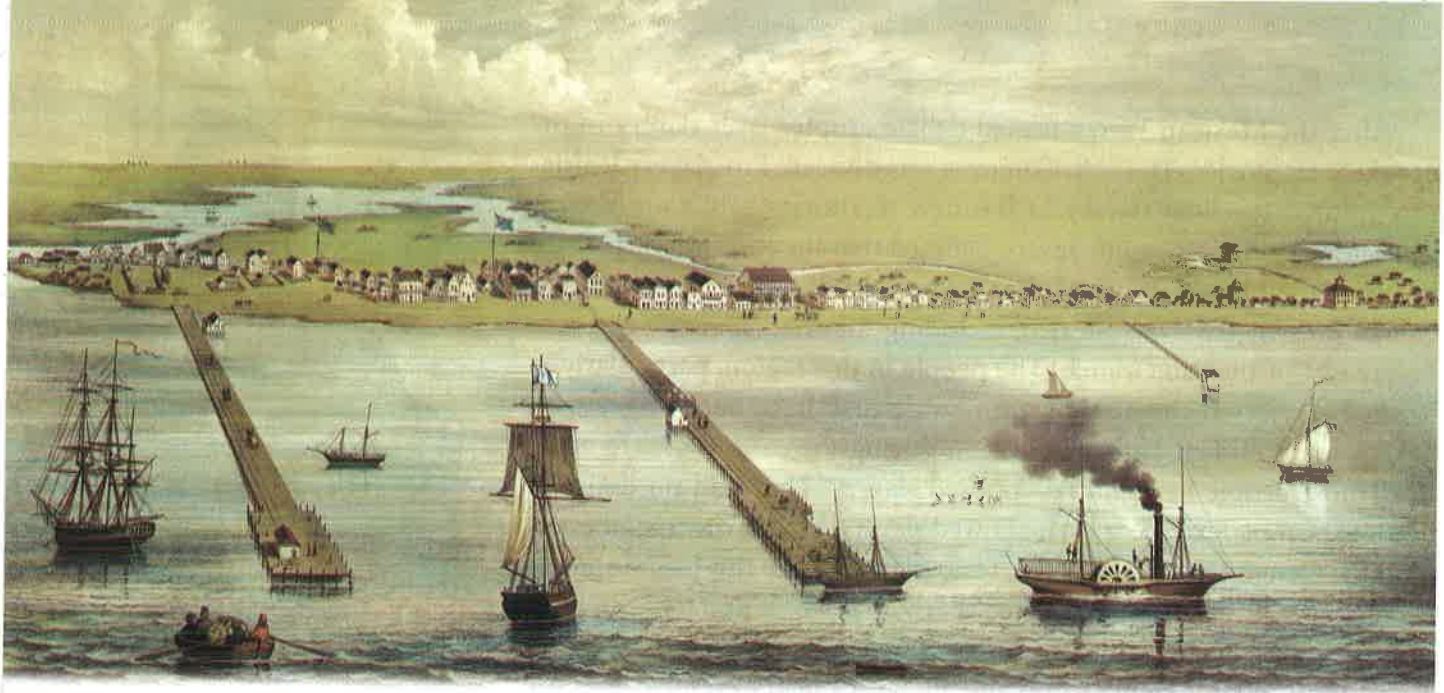
**Interpreting Maps** The United States gained control of most of the Southwest by means of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase.

### TAKS Skills


**1. Locate** What river formed the western boundary of Texas before 1850? **★ TEKS**

**2. Evaluating** How did the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Compromise of 1850 help form the current borders of Texas? **★ TEKS**





### Interpreting the Visual Record

**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

The Mexican War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo greatly affected Tejanos. Since the Texas Revolution, many U.S. settlers in Texas had been suspicious of Tejanos and had questioned their loyalty. As conflicts emerged with Mexico during the 1840s, discrimination against Tejanos increased. During the Mexican War, many Texans viewed Tejanos as enemies. Many Tejanos, fearing that they would lose ownership of 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 Texas, particularly those living near the Rio Grande, went to Mexico.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guaranteed that Mexican Americans would receive equal protection under U.S. law. Nonetheless, discrimination against Tejanos continued. Some Tejanos in 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 [Tejano] 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 Mexican Americans remained in Texas. They made up a large percentage of the South Texas population. However, few of the area's political leaders were from Mexican American communities.



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

## ★ New Migration to Texas

After the Mexican War, the state's population increased from 212,592 in 1850 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 rose as well, from more than 58,000 in 1850 to 183,000 in 1860. However, fewer than 800 free African Americans lived in Texas during this time. The Texas population also included more than 12,000 Mexican Americans, who primarily lived in the southern region of the state.

Many Europeans came to Texas to escape hardships. Crop failures had left people starving in Ireland and parts of central and northern Europe. In addition, a series of revolutions in 1848 pushed many Europeans from their homelands. With a population of more than 20,000 in 1860, Germans were the largest European immigrant group in Texas.

Land agents such as Frenchman Victor Considerant brought groups of Europeans to Texas. Considerant established La Réunion, a colony of about 350 settlers in North Texas near the Trinity River. Other Europeans came to Central Texas. In 1854, Polish colonists founded Panna Maria in Karnes County. Czech immigrants settled at Cat Spring, Fayetteville, and Praha. Slavic settlers known as Wends also came to Central Texas. These settlements extended the line of the frontier westward. Hundreds of Jewish immigrants settled in cities such as Galveston, Houston, and San Antonio. The first Norwegian settlement in Texas was at Normandy, near Brownsboro. 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?



### German Culture in the Hill Country

Several towns in the Hill Country show many 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?** ★ TEKS



An old German stone house

## ★ Section 2 Review

★ TEKS Questions 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4

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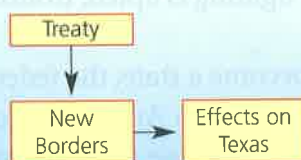
keyword: ST3 HP16

### 1 Identify and explain:

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

### 2 Summarizing

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



### 3 Finding the Main Idea

- How did the Compromise of 1850 affect the borders of Texas?
- How did immigration and migration to Texas after the Mexican War affect the state?

### 4 Writing and Critical Thinking

**Identifying Cause and Effect** Imagine that you are a Tejano in the 1850s. Write a diary entry describing how life in your community has changed since the war.

Consider the following:

- why a large number of Tejanos left Texas
- the changing population distribution



# The Texas Rangers and American Indians

## Read to Discover

1. How did Texas Rangers help shape events in Texas?
2. How did continued westward expansion affect the lives of American Indians and Texans?
3. How effective was the reservation system?

## Define

- reservations

## Identify

- Robert S. Neighbors
- Alabama-Coushatta

## Why It Matters Today

Conflicts between American Indians and settlers erupted as more settlers moved west. Use [CNNfyi.com](http://CNNfyi.com) or other **current events** sources to learn about ongoing conflicts over land today. Record your findings in your journal.



*Without a set uniform, most Texas Rangers wore shirts and gloves similar to those of cowboys and western settlers.*

## The Story Continues

Texas Ranger Jack Hays wanted a road to be built 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

During the 1850s, hundreds of new settlers moved westward into 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.

Once Texas had become a state, 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

and did not recognize American Indians' land rights. At the time, the U.S. policy was to place troops along the frontier to guard settlements and keep settlers from moving farther west onto Indian lands. 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 Comanche and Kiowa, who were expert horse riders.

Texas governor George T. Wood called out the Texas Rangers to help. The Rangers had horses and could cover land as quickly as the Comanche and Kiowa 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. Captain John S. "Rip" Ford and his Rangers established a camp east of Laredo, where they fought several battles with the Comanche. The Rangers patrolled 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 fought on the open plains, the federal government tried to protect settlers by building forts. By 1849 a line of eight forts stretched from the Rio Grande to the Trinity River. Fort Duncan, near Eagle Pass, stood farthest to the south, while Fort Martin Scott protected the German settlers in Fredericksburg. To the north, Fort Worth guarded the banks of the Trinity River. In Medina County, Fort Lincoln was built on a high bank of Seco Creek. These forts protected not only settlers but also travel routes, which had become busier since the discovery of gold



### Interpreting the Visual Record

**Frontier settlement.** This painting by Charles M. Russell shows a farmer about to plow his new homestead as an American Indian approaches. **Why do you think this farmer carried a gun while working on his farm?** ★ TEKS

in California in 1848. The travelers and settlers altered American Indian life, as one Texas Indian explained.

### Analyzing Primary Sources

**Drawing Inferences and Conclusions** How were Texas Indians affected by westward expansion?

### 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.”

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

Settlers soon established homesteads west of the original line of forts. The army abandoned those forts and built a new line of forts farther west. To the north, the army built Fort Belknap along the Brazos River. In the south, it built Fort Clark to protect people traveling from San Antonio to El Paso. The army built another line of forts across West Texas during the 1850s. These forts included Fort Lancaster and Fort Davis, which helped protect Texans from Mexican and American Indian attacks.

The line of forts did not stop conflicts between Texans and American Indians, however. The forts were too far apart to protect settlers or prevent them from moving west. 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?

## 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 2000:** 534,694

**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 relies on meatpacking plants, petroleum production, and manufacturing, including aviation and electronics.



## ★ The Reservation Policy

As a result of continuing conflicts on the Texas frontier, the federal government worked with the state to create a new 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.

In the 1850s Texas received federal aid and set aside thousands of acres of land for reservations. In 1854 the U.S. Army opened the Brazos Indian Reservation just south of Fort Belknap. About 2,000 American Indians, including Caddo, Tonkawa, and Waco, settled on the reservation. 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. About 450 Penateka Comanche



## CONNECTING TO THE ARTS

### Friedrich Petri

German immigrant Friedrich Richard Petri became friendly with American Indians who lived near Fredericksburg. Petri was one of the first artists to portray Texas Indians in paintings. **How does this painting portray the American Indians of the Texas plains?**

settled on this Comanche Indian Reservation. Government agents taught the Comanche, who were traditionally hunters, how to farm. But the Comanche did not have much luck. Drought in the mid-1850s made growing crops very difficult. The reservations did not attract many American Indians. A planned third reservation for the Lipan Apache failed when the Apache refused to move onto the land.

Many Plains Indians continued to live outside the reservation system. Most Indians 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. As a result, violence continued on the Texas frontier.

**★ Reading Check Analyzing Information** What problems did the reservation system have?

## ★ 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, 1865–1880*,  
by Bruce Logan Parker

**LINKING  
PAST to  
PRESENT**

**Military Bases**

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?**



Today Fort Bliss is located near El Paso.

Settlers living near reservations often claimed that American Indians stole horses and cattle. Angry Texans formed armed groups to patrol the reservation boundaries. They sometimes killed Indians found off the reservations.

During the late 1850s some Texans began calling for an end to the reservation system. Settlers wanted American Indians totally removed from the state, and the federal government agreed. By 1859 the Indians living on the Brazos and Comanche Indian Reservations had been removed 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 one American Indian group to remain in the state—the **Alabama-Coushatta**. This small group was made up of the Alabama and Coushatta, who had moved from Louisiana into Texas in the late 1700s. During the Runaway Scrape, the Alabama-Coushatta aided settlers fleeing east. Because of this service during the Texas Revolution, many Texans were friendly to the Alabama-Coushatta. In 1854 Texas granted the Alabama-Coushatta 1,280 acres of land in Polk County. The federal government added more than 3,000 additional acres to the reservation in 1928. Today the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, the Tigua Reservation near El Paso, and the Kickapoo Reservation near Eagle Pass are the only Indian reservations in Texas.

**★ Reading Check Evaluating** How effective were U.S. policies in easing conflicts between Texans and American Indians? How did the policies affect Indian life?

**Section 3 Review** **TEKS** Questions 2, 3, 4a, 4b, 5 **go.hrw.com** Homework Practice Online **keyword: ST3 HP16**

**1 Define and explain:**

- reservations

**2 Identify and explain:**

- Robert S. Neighbors
- Alabama-Coushatta

**3 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  |                        |

**4 Finding the Main Idea**

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

**5 Writing and Critical Thinking**

**Identifying Points of View** Imagine that you are trying to resolve a conflict between U.S. 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




# Connecting To Geography

## The Texas Frontier

As new settlers poured into Texas from elsewhere in the United States and Europe, the boundary of westward settlement moved farther west. New lines of forts were established to guard farms and settlements on the frontier.

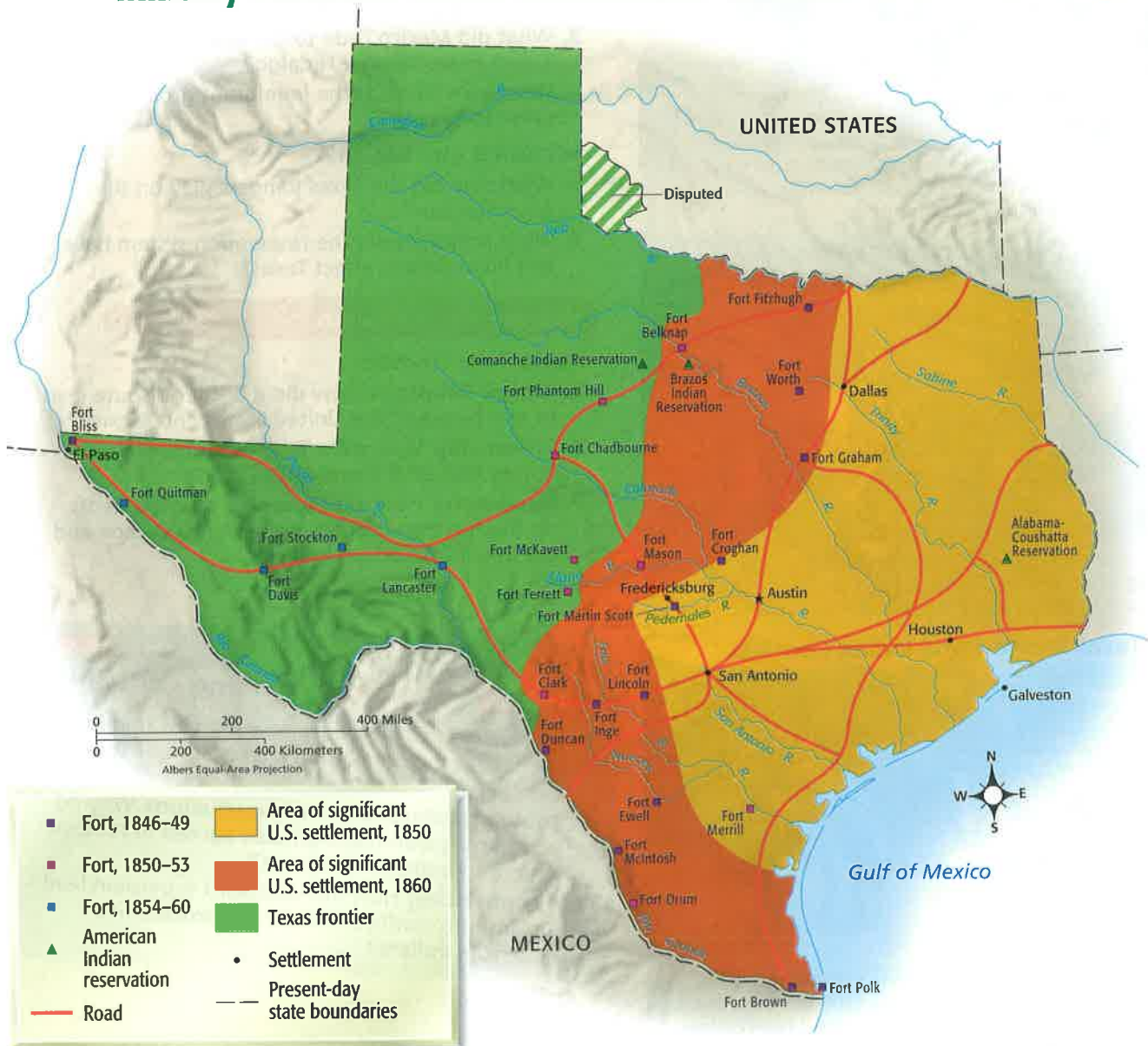
### Geography Skills

Interpreting Thematic Maps 

1. What relationship exists between the line of the frontier and the location of forts?
2. Approximately how much farther from Houston was Fort Bliss than Fort Graham?



## Military Posts and Indian Reservations in Texas, 1846–1860





## 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. ★TEKS



### The Mexican War

Growing conflict between the United States and Mexico led to war. Many Texans volunteered to fight, including the Texas Rangers.



### The Results of the War

After the Mexican War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, new settlers from the United States and Europe came to Texas.



### Texas Rangers and Indian Conflicts

As settlers moved to the Texas frontier, conflicts with American Indians increased. Officials used the Texas Rangers and a system of forts and reservations to try to stop the conflicts.

## Identifying People and Ideas



Use the following terms or people in historically significant sentences.

1. John Coffee Hays
2. offensive
3. Winfield Scott
4. Nicholas Trist
5. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
6. Mexican Cession
7. Compromise of 1850
8. reservations
9. Robert S. Neighbors
10. Alabama-Coushatta

## Understanding Main Ideas



### Section 1 (pp. 330–333)

1. How did the annexation of Texas and fears of U.S. expansion lead to war with Mexico?
2. What contributions did Texans make during the Mexican War?

### Section 2 (pp. 334–337)

3. What did Mexico cede to the United States in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?
4. Who were some of the immigrant groups who came to Texas?

### Section 3 (pp. 338–342)

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

## You Be the Historian



### Reviewing Themes

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



TAKS



## Practice: Thinking Critically

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

**Interpreting Political Cartoons** ★TEKS

Study the political cartoon below. Then use the information to help you answer the questions that follow.



The Granger Collection, New York

- Which of the following statements best describes the cartoonist's view of the effects of the Mexican War on Mexico?
  - Mexico was humiliated.
  - Mexico was the same as before the war.
  - Mexico was in some ways stronger than it was before the war.
  - Mexico was disorganized.
- Which country do you think the cartoonist supported during the war? What, if any, biases do you see reflected in the cartoon?

**Analyzing Primary Sources** ★TEKS

Read the following quote by historian K. Jack Bauer about a battle that was fought during the Mexican War. Then answer the questions that follow.

"After two hours of fighting and the loss of 116 men killed, 665 wounded . . . [General] Worth held the mill. . . . The irony of the attack became clear when a search of the building produced only a few gun molds. . . . By one o'clock in the afternoon the American troops were back in their old positions. All that [General] Scott had to show for the casualties was 685 prisoners, fifty-three of them officers, and three additional trophy guns. . . . Perhaps 2,000 Mexican soldiers had been killed or wounded. Colonel Hitchcock spoke the truth when he called it a pyrrhic [worthless] victory."

- Which of the following statements best describes the author's point of view about the battle?
  - A victory at any cost is worthwhile.
  - The loss of life in battle is almost never fruitless.
  - War is exciting.
  - War often results in many deaths for only the smallest gains.
- How do you think the author's view of warfare might have influenced the way he reported the facts of the battle?

**Alternative Assessment**

**Interdisciplinary Connection to Literature** ★TEKS

Imagine that you are a Texas Indian who has moved to a reservation in 1854. Write a poem that expresses the changes that you and your family have experienced. Use information about the expansion of U.S. settlement, reservations, and the removal of Indians discussed in this chapter. Create an illustration to accompany the poem.

You may want to refer to Chapter 4 for more information on Texas Indians.



**internet connect**

**Internet Activity:** go.hrw.com  
 KEYWORD: ST3 TX16 ★TEKS

Access the Internet through the HRW Go site to research the history of the Texas Rangers or the history of the Mexican War. Take note of information about the authors of the sources you find and the language they use to evaluate the validity of the sources. Then create a political cartoon that refers to an event from your research. On a separate sheet of paper, write an explanation of your cartoon.

