The U.S. - Mexican War

In 1845, Texas was admitted to the Union, and as many had predicted, this led to war with Mexico. Not only had the United States angered Mexico by annexing Texas, but there was a dispute over the southern boundary line of Texas. Texas claimed that the Rio Grande River marked the southern boundary of Texas. Mexico said the land between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, an area of about 100 miles in width, was not part of Texas. In 1846, the President of the United States of America, James K. Polk, sent General Zachary Taylor to Texas to defend the disputed border. When Mexican forces attacked the United States troops, Congress declared war on Mexico. The war lasted two years. Eventually, the United States would defeat Mexico.

In 1848, a peace treaty was signed by the two countries known as the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico recognized Texas as part of the United States of America; the border between Mexico and the United States was established at the Rio Grande River; Mexico gave up her claim to all the Southwest Territory to the Pacific Ocean. This was known as the Mexican Cession. The Mexican Cession is the area that now makes up the states of California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. In return for all the land The United States got from the Mexican Cession, The U.S. agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the land.
U.S. – Mexican War Notes

Summary of the war
Who:
What:
When:
Where:

Create a map that represents all the land the U.S. got as a result of the U.S. – Mexican War?

What were the causes of the war?
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What were the effects of the war?
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What is the significance of the U.S. – Mexican War?
Quick Write
U.S. - Mexican War: Who invaded Who?

The government, in the natural defense of the nation, will repel (drive away) the aggression initiated and sustained by the United States of America against the Republic of Mexico, having invaded and committed hostilities in a number of the departments making up Mexican territory.

— President Paredes, President of Mexico, July 6, 1846

The Mexican Government not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but after a long-continued series of menaces have at last invaded our territory and shed the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil.

— President Polk, President of The U.S., May 11, 1846