

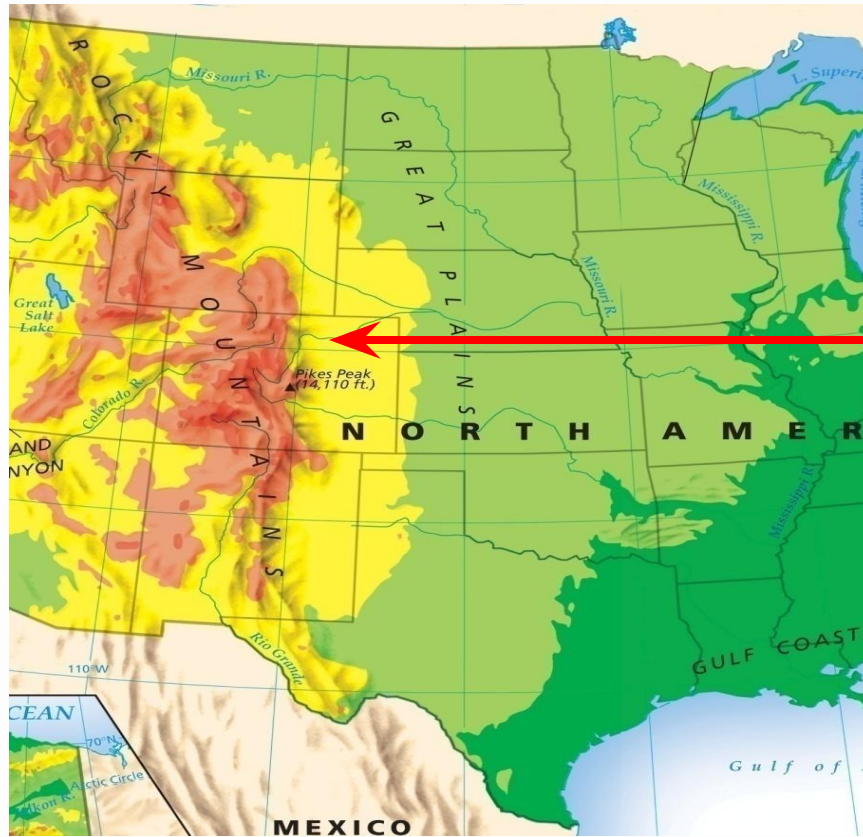
## Terms and People

- **Frontier** – the land that forms the farthest extent of a nation's settled regions
- **Land grant** – a government gift of land

## Terms and People

- **Ranchero** – owner of a ranch
- **Expansion** – extending the nation beyond its existing borders

# Settlement of the West 1



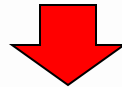
## **Objectives**

- Identify the destinations of settlers heading west in the early 1800s.
- Describe the unique culture of the Southwest.
- Explain the meaning of Manifest Destiny.



## **What cultures and ideas influenced the development of the West?**

Since colonial times, settlers had been moving westward and encountering Native Americans and Mexicans.

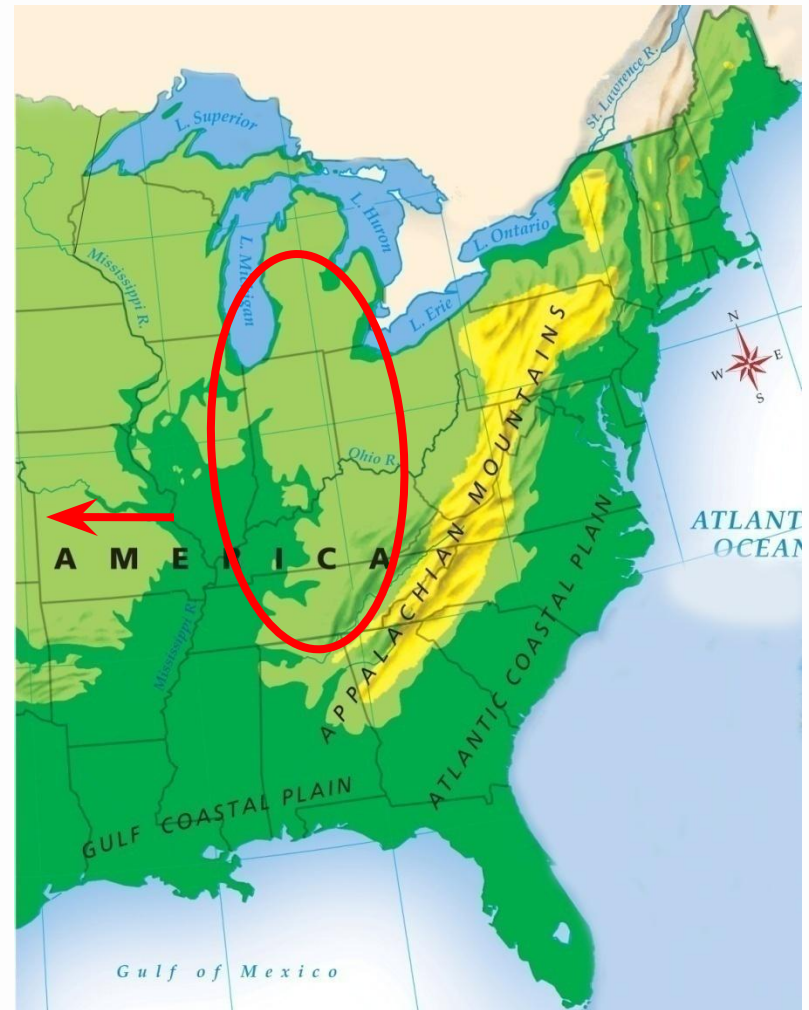


The mixing of these cultures affected the development of the West and the entire United States.

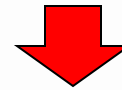
Early Americans had thought of the area between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River as the western **frontier**.



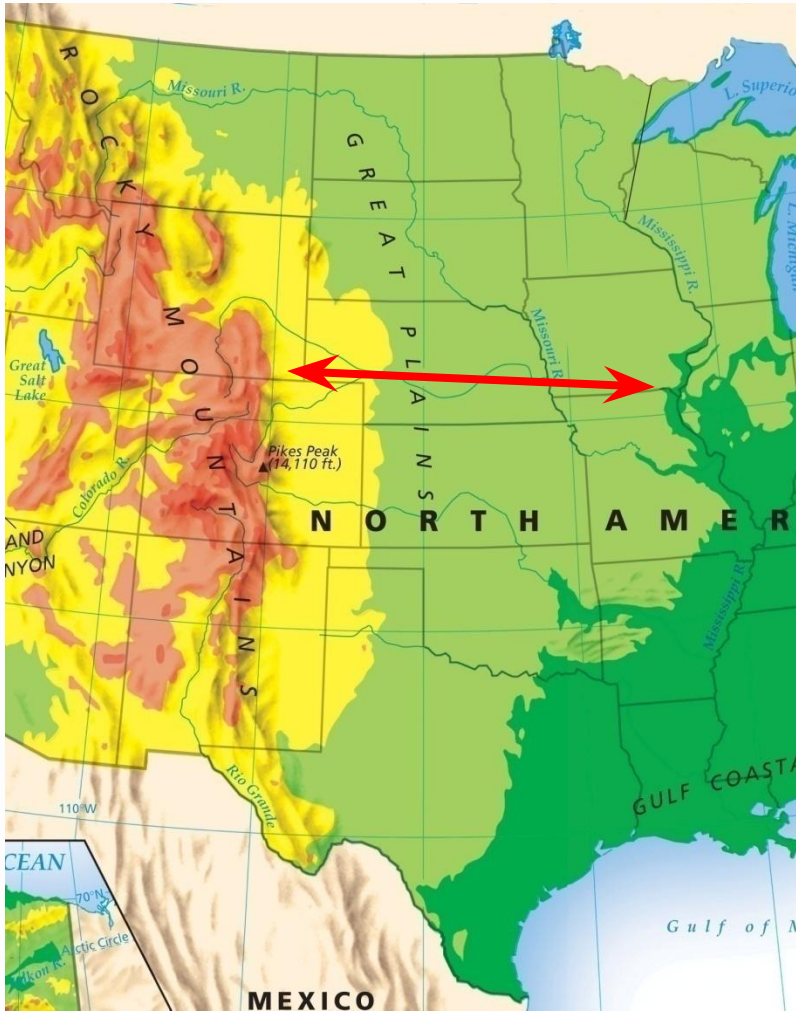
**However, by the 1820s, much of that land had been settled, and Americans began to look beyond the Mississippi River.**



Between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains are the Great Plains.



**Settlers in the early 1800s were not attracted to this region because they did not think it was good for farming.**



## **For many settlers in the early 1800s, the Great Plains were simply a route to the Far West.**

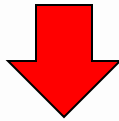
- Some were attracted to the area known as Oregon Country in the Northwest.
- Others were interested in the Mexican lands of the Southwest.



In the Northwest, settlers were attracted to the fertile land of the present-day states of Oregon and Washington and the Canadian province of British Columbia.



**Southwestern Mexican settlements were another major destination for settlers.**



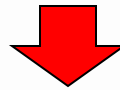
Together with Mexico, the Spanish borderlands had been claimed for Spain in the 1500s.

The Southwest included present-day:

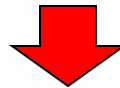
- Arizona
- California
- Half of Colorado
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Utah
- Texas

**Ruled first by Spain and then by Mexico, these lands had a culture and history very different from that of the eastern United States.**

Over the years, many peninsulares (Spanish settlers) had children who were called creoles.



Peninsulares, Native Americans, and Africans also intermarried and had children called mestizos.

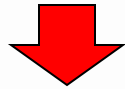


**By the 1800s, this combination of ethnic groups had created a distinct Southwestern culture.**

## Cultural Exchange

<b>Spanish to Native Americans</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Spanish brought their language, religion, and laws to the Southwest.</li></ul>
<b>Native Americans to Spanish</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Native Americans introduced the Spanish to new foods, such as beans and squash.</li><li>• The Spanish adopted Native American clothing, such as ponchos and moccasins.</li></ul>
<b>A Blending of Cultures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The general style of Southwestern architecture was European, but Native Americans constructed buildings using sun-dried clay bricks called adobe.</li></ul>

Spanish missionaries wanted to convert Native Americans to Catholicism.



Many Native Americans in the borderlands were forced to live and work at missions, where they learned about the Catholic religion.



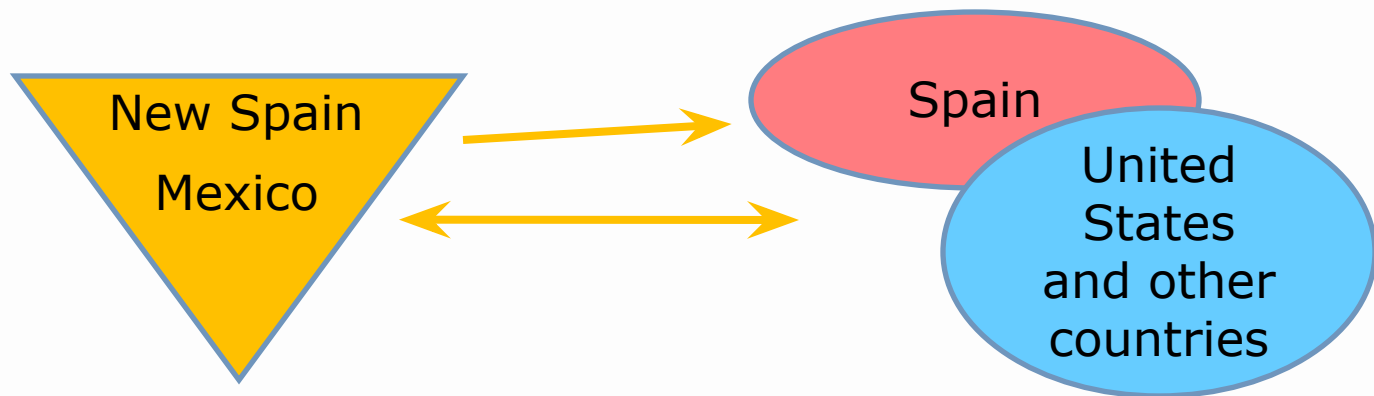
**At the missions, thousands of Native Americans died from overwork or disease.**

When Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, its land was redistributed.

- Under Spanish rule, **land grants** had been given to only a few peninsulares, but Mexico made many grants to individual **rancheros**.
- Mexico ended church control of missions and gave their lands to rancheros and a few American settlers.
- Native Americans raided ranches to protest the theft of their land, but they were soon crushed.

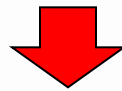
## Mexico's independence changed the region's relationship with the United States.

- Previously, Spain had followed the mercantilist system, so New Spain had only been permitted to trade with Spain.
- After it won its independence, Mexico allowed its people to trade with other countries, including the United States.

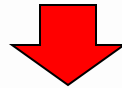




**By the 1840s, many people supported Manifest Destiny, the belief that the United States was destined to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.**



The American drive for westward **expansion** was partly responsible for the Native Americans' plight.



By 1850, the Native American population in the Southwest had dropped drastically.

## Quiz

1. The land that forms the farthest extent of a nation's settled regions.
    - a. land grants
    - b. Frontier
    - c. Expansion
    - d. Manual labor
    - e. Rancheros
  2. Owner of a ranch
  3. Extending the nation beyond its existing borders
  4. A government gift of land
5. Americans in the mid-1800s thought of the Great Plains as "the Far West."
  6. In 1800, the United States was not the only nation to claim the West.
  7. Manifest Destiny refers to the idea that the United States should stretch across the entire continent.
  8. The Spanish, like Father Junípero Serra, built creoles in California
  9. In what ways did two cultures contribute to the Southwest's unique culture in the early 1800s?