**Chapter 13: Study Guide KEY**

1. “New Spain” is part of the Spanish Borderlands in the Southwest. It included Mexico, California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and part of Colorado. The mix of cultures happened when Spanish, Native Americans, and Africans intermarried. They shared religion, laws, language, foods, and customs
2. The Santa Fe Trail was from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico. It was 800 miles, traveled by William Becknell. They traveled through rivers, quicksand, desert, and mountains. It soon became a busy international route for traders.
3. Mountain Men were fur trappers of the Northwest. They lived in dangerous environments (extreme cold, intense heat, animal attacks).
4. Women worked with men on the farms because it was necessary for the family to survive. They had the right to vote before it was amended in the constitution.
5. American settlers in Texas fought with the Mexican government over religion (Americans were Protestant; Mexicans were Catholic), slavery (Americans brought slaves with them; Mexicans abolished slavery), and representation (Americans wanted more representation in Mexican government).
6. The Alamo was a mission in San Antonio. It was attacked by Mexican President Santa Anna, and taken over by Mexican soldiers, where they killed all defenders. Many Americans volunteered for the Texan army, where they retaliated, and forced Santa Anna to sign a treaty for Texas independence.
7. Texas was annexed after the Election of 1844. Politicians wanted both Texas and Oregon admitted (Oregon was jointly owned by the US and Britain), and approved a joint resolution admitting both.
8. John C. Fremont was a young explorer in California. He was in charge of the Bear Flag Rebellion, and joined forces with US troops to fight in rebellion against Mexico.
9. Manifest Destiny means that the US was destined to extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific (‘sea to shining sea’). It was the idea behind the western movement and the Mexican-American War.
10. \*\*\* The Mexican-American War began when the Mexican government refused cash from the US for more land westward. Mexico did not want to give up any more land. US President Polk provoked Mexico by sending troops to the disputed land. Mexico attacked, and Polk asked Congress for declaration of war. The war ended when Mexican President Santa Anna retreated out of Mexico City (capital), and the US was able to overtake the capital. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) ended war, and recognized annexation of Texas and forfeited that land, also known as the Mexican Cession (California, Nevada, Utah; Parts of Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico) for $18 million. The Gadsden Purchase (1850) let US purchase rest of Arizona and New Mexico for $10 million.
11. The Mormons originated for New York. They believed in common property and polygamy.
12. Brigham Young was the leader of the Mormon Church, who led them from Nauvoo, IL to Utah.
13. The population changed because many people traveled to California from different states and countries to find gold during the Gold Rush. Once they settled, they stayed and became residents.
14. During the Gold Rush, people needed to use water for mining. There wasn’t much water in California because much of the state was made up of desert. California kept many Mexican laws, two of them being that you can use any water that is on your property and that you can’t shut off water to your neighbor. During the Gold Rush, these laws were ignored.