

Borders and Bargains

Trace how conflict, compromise, and expansion changed U.S. borders.

7.6b "Conflict and compromise with foreign nations occurred regarding the physical expansion of the United States during the 19th century. American values and beliefs, such as Manifest Destiny and the need for resources..."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Label Florida details F, Texas details T, and Mexican Cession details M. Circle evidence of conflict or compromise.

Three Paths to Expansion

- ① During the 1800s, many U.S. leaders and settlers sought land, trade routes, and resources. Expansionists promoted the belief later called Manifest Destiny: that the United States was meant to spread across North America. Florida came from Spain through a treaty. Texas became an independent republic after fighting Mexico, then joined the United States. Other western lands were gained after a U.S. war with Mexico.
- ② Spain controlled Florida, but raids and fighting along the border created tension. In the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, Spain ceded Florida to the United States. The United States agreed to give up its claim to Texas, then under Spanish rule. This agreement settled disputed claims between Spain and the United States. In 1845, the United States annexed Texas. Mexico still considered Texas its territory, and the disagreement helped lead to the Mexican-American War. Annexation added land, yet it also increased conflict with Mexico.
- ③ After the war, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the fighting in 1848. Mexico ceded a vast region called the Mexican Cession, including present-day California and much of the Southwest. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million and accepted certain claims, making the treaty a settlement as well as a result of war. New settlers sought farmland, ports, gold, and other opportunities. However, expansion brought severe consequences for Native nations. U.S. settlement and government policies pushed many Native peoples from homelands and disrupted their communities.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 How was Florida acquired differently from Texas?

2 What did the United States agree to do in the Adams-Onís Treaty, and how did this agreement reduce conflict?

3 Explain why the Mexican Cession was both a result of conflict and a compromise.

4 Name one belief or need that encouraged westward expansion, then describe one consequence for Native nations.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

Choose two of these acquisitions: Florida, Texas, or the Mexican Cession. Write three or four sentences comparing how they expanded the United States, including one conflict or compromise, one reason settlers moved west, and one effect on Native nations.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Label Florida details F, Texas details T, and Mexican Cession details M. Circle evidence of conflict or compromise. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How was Florida acquired differently from Texas?	Florida was ceded by Spain in the Adams-Onís Treaty. Texas was annexed by the United States after it had become an independent republic.
2	What did the United States agree to do in the Adams-Onís Treaty, and how did this agreement reduce conflict?	The United States gave up its claim to Texas, settling disputed claims with Spain.
3	Explain why the Mexican Cession was both a result of conflict and a compromise.	It followed the Mexican-American War, so it resulted from conflict. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war, and the United States paid Mexico \$15 million and accepted certain claims.
4	Name one belief or need that encouraged westward expansion, then describe one consequence for Native nations.	Answers may name Manifest Destiny or the desire for land, trade routes, resources, farmland, ports, gold, or opportunities. Native peoples were pushed from homelands and their communities were disrupted.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

Florida and the Mexican Cession both added land to the United States, but they were acquired in different ways. Florida was gained through a treaty with Spain, while the Mexican Cession followed a war with Mexico and a peace treaty. Settlers moved west for farmland and other resources. As settlement grew, many Native peoples were forced from their homelands and their communities were disrupted.

Accept accurate comparisons that use two acquisitions and distinguish treaty, annexation, or war. For the open response, accept other passage-based motives and consequences when all required parts are included.