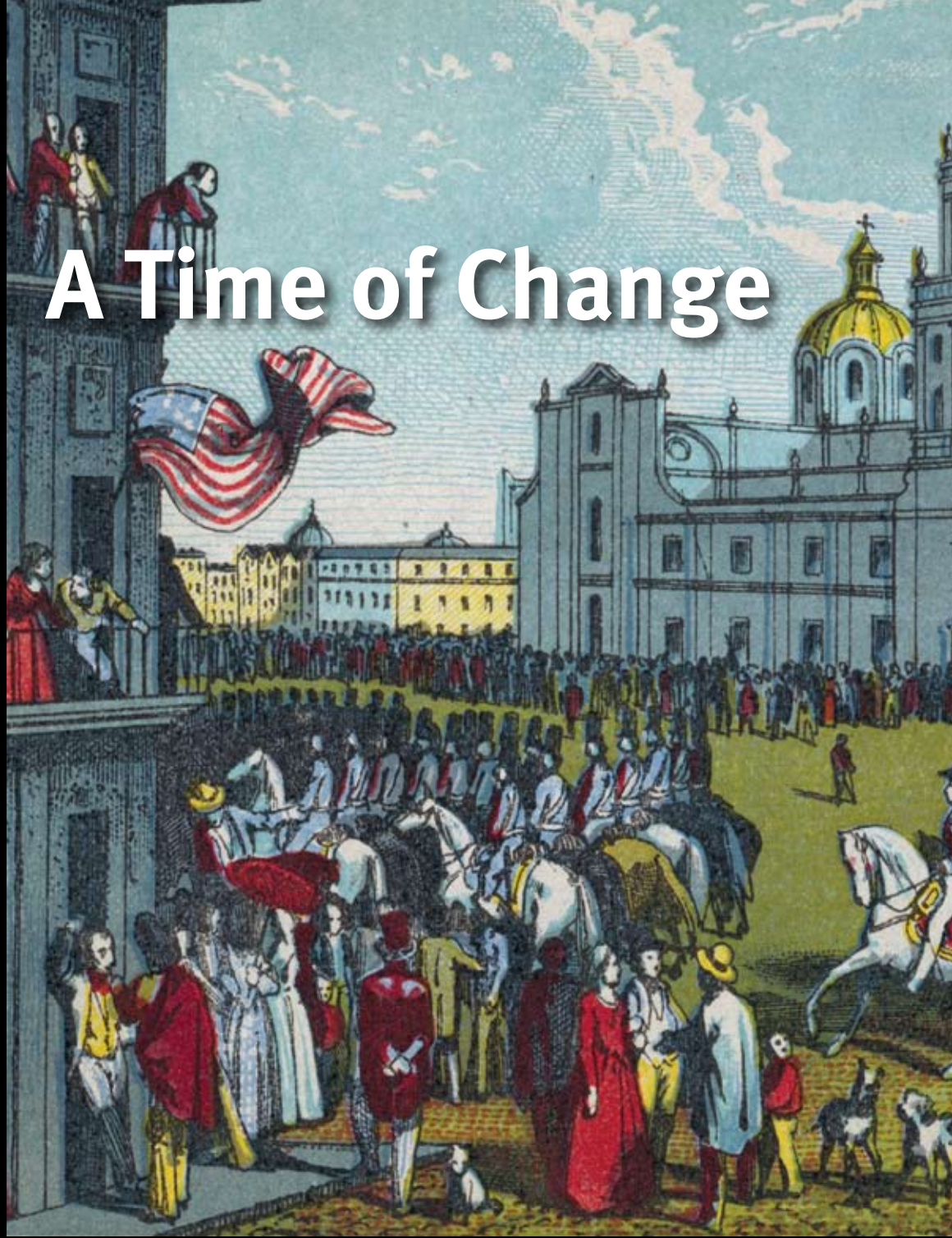


Essential Question?

How did changes in New Mexico reflect the changing American West?

Americans occupied Mexico City during the Mexican American War. As a result of the war, Mexico ceded (gave up) a third of its land, including New Mexico, to the United States.
What evidence in this painting suggests that Americans had taken control of Mexico City?



Timeline of Events

1810

1820

1821

Mexico gains independence from Spain. The Santa Fe Trail opens.

1837

Chimayo Rebellion

1830

1841

Texas-Santa Fe Expedition

1840

**Ask Questions**

Good readers learn to stop and ask questions about what they are reading. You might ask questions about a person or a place. You will learn that there are different kinds of questions to ask.

As you read this chapter, ask yourself how different people must have felt. Ask why things happened the way they did. You might even ask how something might have happened differently. You will learn to ask different kinds of questions as you learn about a time of great change for New Mexico.

**1846**

The Mexican American War begins. Americans conquer New Mexico.

1853

Gadsden Purchase

1861

The U.S. Civil War begins.

1862

Battle of Glorieta Pass

1886

Indian wars end in New Mexico.

1850**1850**

The Compromise of 1850 creates New Mexico Territory.

1848

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed.

1870**1865**

Civil War Ends.

1864

Navajo Long Walk

1880**1881**

Albuquerque Indian School opens.

1890**1900****1847**

Taos Revolt

The Republic of Mexico

Key Ideas

- A power struggle between social classes led to Mexican independence from Spain.
- New Mexico experienced a period of changing leadership following Mexican independence.
- More trade routes fueled New Mexico's economy and made the territory less isolated.
- New Mexican rebels overthrew an unpopular governor in 1837.

Key Terms

castas
criollos
mestizos
peninsulares
ricos
 social class
 unstable



Comprehension Strategy

Question the Text

What Do You Think?

In 1776, American colonists who had grown weary of British rule started the American Revolution. The Americans thought they could rule themselves better than the British could. How did their reasoning compare to that of the criollos in New Spain?

From its settlement in 1598, New Mexico was part of the Spanish colony of New Spain. It remained under the control of Spain for more than two centuries. In 1821, New Spain won its independence and became the Republic of Mexico. All of New Spain, including what is now New Mexico, became part of the new republic. A republic is a nation with a government headed by elected leaders.

A Struggle for Power

Mexican independence was mainly the result of a power struggle between two groups of Spaniards—those born in Spain, called *peninsulares*, and those born in New Spain, called *criollos*. Because they were born in Spain, the peninsulares thought they were socially and culturally superior to the criollos. The peninsulares held most of the colony's wealth and political power. The criollos, however, thought they would be better rulers. Because they were born in the colony, they believed they better understood the needs of the people. After a decade of war, Mexico won its independence from Spain. However, the new country suffered many problems and was not strong.



Miguel Hidalgo, a Catholic priest, is called the father of Mexican independence. He inspired poor, powerless Mexicans to overthrow the wealthy ruling Spanish. According to this image, who were Father Hidalgo's followers?

An Unstable Government

From the start, the Republic of Mexico was very unstable. **Unstable** means frequently changing. Mexico's leaders struggled to govern effectively. There were at least 30 new leaders in 25 years. Now a territory of Mexico, New Mexico had 16 governors in that same period. Never before had New Mexico had such unstable leadership.

Furthermore, Mexico's unstable government did not have enough money to maintain its defense of New Mexico. With few professional soldiers, New Mexico had to rely on poorly equipped

volunteer soldiers. As a result, Apaches and Navajos continued to raid Pueblo and Mexican settlements in the 1800s.

An Isolated Territory

New Mexico was largely ignored for much of the time it was a part of the Republic of Mexico. Mexico's rulers had so much difficulty running the country that they had little time to focus on their northern territory. As a result, New Mexico developed very slowly and had little contact with other parts of Mexico and the world. There was one exception, though. The development of trade routes helped connect New Mexico to the rest of the world.

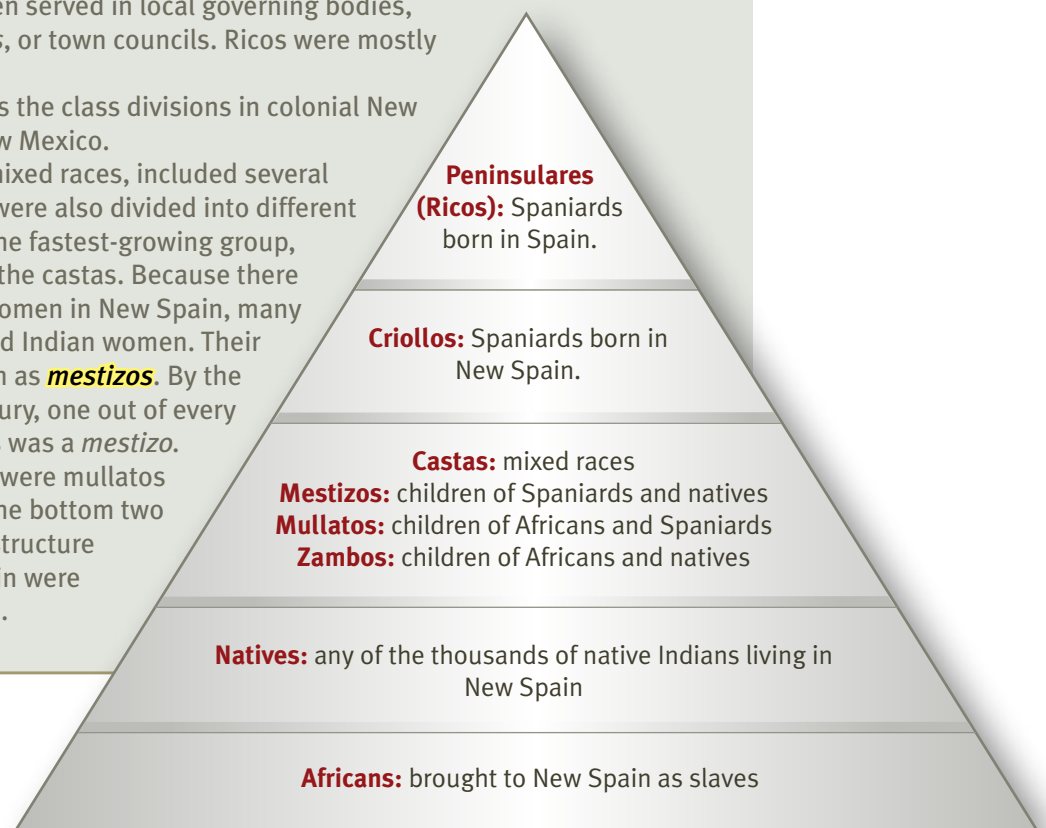
Social Classes in Colonial New Spain

Populations are often divided into social classes. A **social class** is an informal grouping of people based on common characteristics, such as wealth, education, culture, and sometimes race. The upper class usually has the most wealth, education, and power. The middle class has less wealth, education, and power, and the working class has the least.

In colonial New Spain, social class determined how much land or wealth people held and what kind of work they did. The upper class—the **ricos**—held the most wealth and political power. New Spain's royal governors came from this class. Ricos often served in local governing bodies, such as the *cabildos*, or town councils. Ricos were mostly peninsulares.

This chart shows the class divisions in colonial New Spain, including New Mexico.

The **castas**, or mixed races, included several groups. The castas were also divided into different classes. Mestizos, the fastest-growing group, were the highest of the castas. Because there were few Spanish women in New Spain, many Spanish men married Indian women. Their children were known as **mestizos**. By the end of the 18th century, one out of every three New Mexicans was a *mestizo*. Below the mestizos were mullatos and then zambos. The bottom two levels of the social structure in colonial New Spain were natives and Africans.



The Growth of Trade

While independence created problems for New Mexico, it also created many new opportunities. Chief among these was increased trade. During colonial times, it was against Spanish law to trade with foreigners. Settlers in New Mexico could not trade with the French or Americans who sometimes came from the North and the East. Many New Mexicans risked punishment to trade with the foreigners anyway. Now that Spain was out of the picture, trade increased dramatically.

The Santa Fe Trail

One of the biggest changes in New Mexico came with the opening of the Santa Fe Trail in 1821. This trail connected New Mexico with Missouri and the rest of the United States. William Becknell, a trader from Missouri, was the first to use this particular route for trade. He and a few of his friends planned to sell goods to the Indians. They loaded their goods on pack mules and headed west across the Great Plains, following old Indian trails.

Exploring the Louisiana Purchase

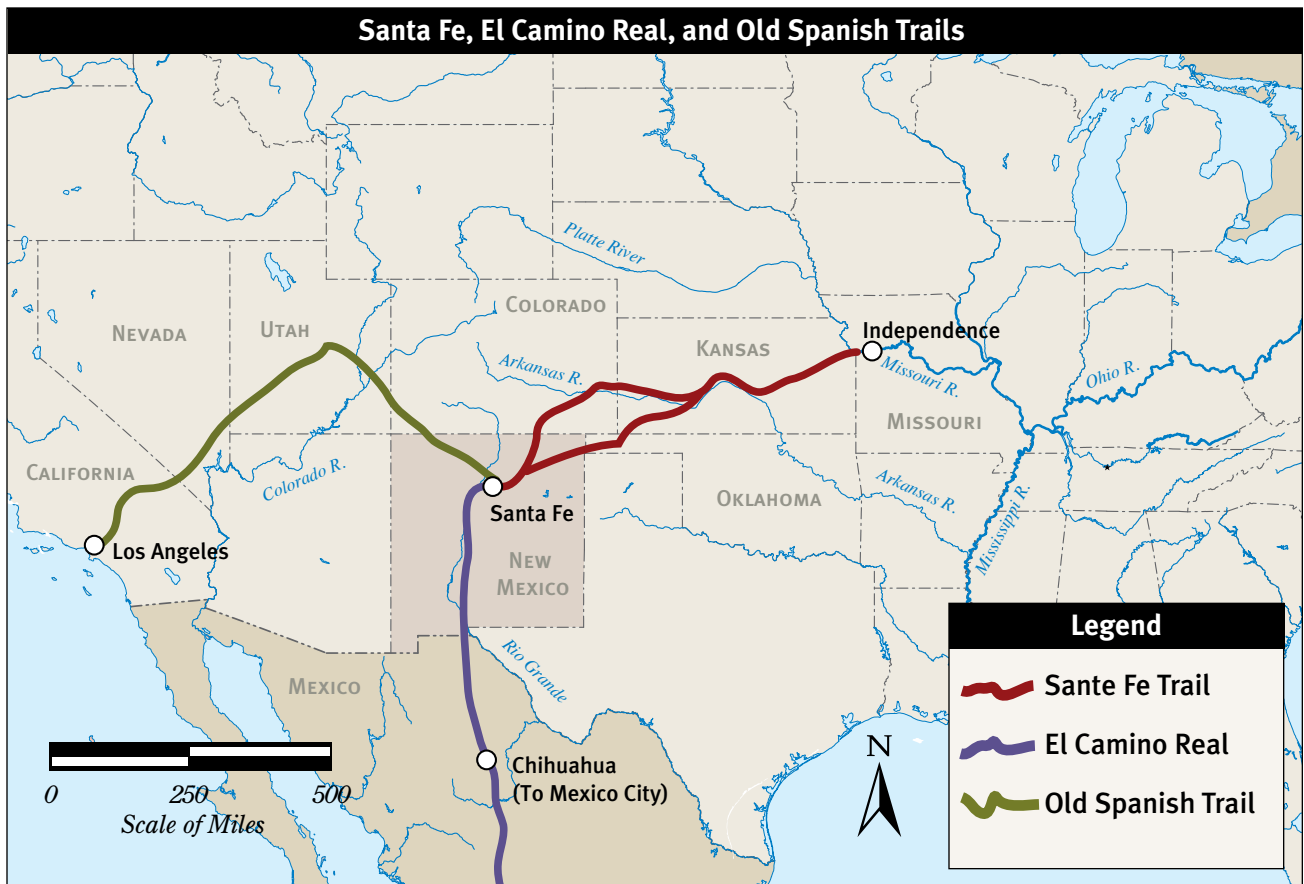
In 1803, the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France. This purchase doubled the size of the United States. Shortly after the deal was signed, American explorers were sent to map the new territory. Explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark set out from St. Louis in 1804. They headed north along the Missouri River and ended their journey two years later at the Pacific Ocean in present-day Washington state.

In 1805, explorer Zebulon Pike left St. Louis to explore the Southwest. He entered the Spanish territory of New Mexico in 1807. He and his party were soon arrested for violating Spain's trade laws. The Spanish took his maps and journals but released Pike because he was not a merchant. When Pike returned to the United States, he rewrote his maps and journals from memory. These documents became a major source of information about New Mexico.



Before the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory from France, it belonged to Spain. But the territory became too costly for Spain, so it transferred the territory to France. Spanish leaders did not expect the French to sell it, but the French also needed money. In a very quick deal, France sold the land to the United States.

How do you think Spain viewed the deal?



Becknell's party kept traveling further west. They did not realize how far they had gone until they met a band of New Mexican soldiers. Becknell worried he was in trouble for violating trade laws and expected the worst. But instead of arresting him, the governor and people of New Mexico welcomed him into Santa Fe! New Mexicans wanted foreign goods now that they were free to purchase them. They especially wanted goods they could not make themselves. They quickly bought everything Becknell had not already sold to the Indians.

Becknell returned to New Mexico three times. Eager to sell as many goods as possible, he began bringing his cargo in wagons instead of on pack mules. He proved that large covered wagons could cross the Great Plains to New Mexico. The harsh climate, lack of water, accidents, stampedes, outlaws, and Indian attacks made travel on the trail dangerous but not impossible.

Making Money in Santa Fe

Becknell made a lot of money on each of his trips to Santa Fe. It was not long before other traders followed on the trail and made money, too. Many of these traders were Hispanic New Mexicans, including José Leandro Perea, who soon became one of the richest men in the Southwest. Santa Fe became an important trade center.

Traders taking goods further south into Mexico followed El Camino Real while traders heading to California traveled along the Spanish Trail. The Spanish Trail stretched more than 1,000 miles from Santa Fe to Los Angeles. A number of routes branched off from the Spanish Trail, taking travelers north into Colorado and Utah before turning south to California. Santa Fe and other towns along these trails were no longer cut off from the rest of the world.

In 1855, the value of goods traded on the Santa Fe Trail was \$5 million. By 1862, it was \$40 million.

THE FUR TRADE

The quest for beaver fur brought more Americans into New Mexico. By the early 1800s, the fur trade was a very profitable business. It was so profitable, in fact, that many trappers and merchants referred to the beaver as “hairy banknotes.”

Fur trappers and Indians hunted beaver and traded their pelts (animal skin with fur attached) for glass beads, muskets (guns), and metal objects such as knives and cooking pots. Beaver pelts were stretched, dried, and shipped to London, where the long, soft fur was made into felt. The felt was then made into hats. Felt hats were a very popular accessory for men in Europe and the United States. People were willing to pay high prices for beaver hats.

END OF AN ERA

The fur era was over by the late 1830s. Beavers had been trapped almost to extinction. Many former fur trappers became guides because they were so familiar with the Santa Fe Trail and other trails leading further west. Others became U.S. soldiers and U.S. Indian agents.



Bent's Fort

Bent's Fort was not an army fort. It was the largest, most important trading post on the Santa Fe Trail. Built in 1833 with more than 50,000 adobe bricks, the fort was owned by Charles and William Bent and their business partner, Ceran St. Vrain. It was located on the Arkansas River in southeastern Colorado.

Travelers on the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail looked forward to getting to Bent's Fort. After many weeks on the trail, they would have a chance to rest, buy supplies, and make repairs on their wagons. The fort could house 200 people and 300 animals. It occupied a space larger than a football field! Indians as well as travelers gathered at the fort to trade goods peacefully.



John Chipman



Men who made a living as fur trappers and traders were called mountain men. It was a tough and sometimes lonely lifestyle. Based on the painting here, what skills and equipment did a mountain man need to do his job?

The 1837 Chimayo Rebellion began because New Mexicans were unhappy with their Mexican leaders.
Why were New Mexicans unhappy with the governor?



1837 Chimayo Rebellion

In 1835, Albino Pérez became the governor of New Mexico, but he was unpopular. Because he was not born in New Mexico, Pérez was considered an outsider. New Mexicans especially disliked the Mexican government's tax policy, which Pérez had brought with him. Although New Mexicans had paid local taxes, they had never paid them to the national government.

Anger increased during the summer of 1837. Rumors that the tax would be very high spread. People worried that the government would take all their money.

Rebels Kill Pérez

In August, rebels organized an army to overthrow Pérez. Fearing for his life, Pérez fled Santa Fe. A group of rebels caught Pérez and killed him. Rebel leader José Gonzalez became the new governor.

Gonzalez Executed

Many New Mexicans turned against Gonzalez and his followers. The rebel government, unorganized and ruthless, killed other officials and then took their property. These actions frightened many people, especially the ricos who feared losing power to the poor. As a result, many ricos supported a new army led by native New Mexican and former governor Manuel Armijo. Armijo easily defeated the rebels and ordered that Gonzalez be executed. Armijo became the new governor of New Mexico, ruling from 1837 to 1844.

Check Your Understanding

Know

1. Which country ruled New Mexico Territory from its settlement in 1598 to 1821?
2. Which trail connected New Mexico Territory with Missouri?
3. Who was governor when the 1837 Chimayo Rebellion occurred?
4. El Camino Real went from New Mexico to where?
5. What effect did the fur trade have on New Mexico's population?

Apply

6. How and why did winning a war in 1821 change New Mexico's government?
7. Why was traveling on an established trail easier than creating a new one?
8. Compare the reasons people turned against Pérez with the reasons people turned against Gonzalez.
9. How did the Santa Fe, El Camino Real, and Spanish trails affect the economy and development of New Mexico?
10. Some people nicknamed beavers "hairy banknotes." What does that mean?

Analyze

11. What problems are caused by unstable governments?
12. Imagine that you must establish a new trail from New Mexico to the Mississippi River. What things should you consider while determining your route?
13. What pattern do you see in the 1837 Chimayo Rebellion? Why do some rebellions succeed while others fail?
14. How have modern forms of transportation affected the continued development of New Mexico?
15. Consider the effect of the fur trade on the population of New Mexico. How do you think the population changed during and after the fur trade?

LESSON 2

Mexican American War

Key Ideas

- Texans' desire for more land created tense relations with New Mexicans.
- Manifest Destiny drove the United States toward war with Mexico in 1846.
- Mexico gave up a third of its land, including New Mexico, in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.
- The U.S. Army stopped a rebellion against American rule in 1847.

Key Terms

annex
cede
Manifest Destiny
treason

Americans began settling in Mexico's Texas (Tejas) territory in large numbers in the 1820s. At first, the Mexican government invited and welcomed the Americans with generous land grants. But Americans soon outnumbered Mexicans, and problems quickly arose.

Although living in Mexican territory, Americans were not always willing to obey Mexico's laws. Chief among the laws were those that outlawed slavery and required Protestant American settlers to become Catholic and speak Spanish. Americans complained about losing the freedom they had enjoyed while living in the United States.

The Trouble with Texas

Texans fought for their independence from Mexico in 1836. Texans led by Stephen Austin created the Republic of Texas as an independent country. However, relations with Mexico remained tense, especially over boundary issues.

The Santa Fe Expedition

From the start, many Texans sought a large part of northern Mexico, including much of New Mexico up to the Rio Grande. In addition, Texans wanted to establish a trade route to Santa Fe, and to control trade there.

With these goals in mind, more than 300 Texans set off for Santa Fe in 1841, supposedly to trade. However, Governor Armijo heard about the expedition and was suspicious. Sources told him that the Texans wanted to conquer much of New Mexico, including Santa Fe. Armijo organized a small army to stop the Texans and defend his territory.



Comprehension Strategy

Ask Thick and Thin Questions

Outnumbered Texas rebels fought against the Mexican army during the Battle of the Alamo. How do you think the artist viewed the battle and the Texans who fought?





This painting shows a female figure, who represents America, moving westward. She is carrying a school book and a power line. What do you think this painting symbolizes?

Texans Surrender

By the time the Texans reached New Mexico, they were exhausted, hungry, thirsty, and lost. They did not realize how long and dangerous the journey across the Llano Estacado would be. When a force of Mexican soldiers met the group, the only choice was to surrender.

Armijo forced the captured Texans on a death march down El Camino Real. Those who survived were imprisoned in Mexico. All had escaped, died, or were released within a year. As a result, bitter feelings divided New Mexicans and Texans.

Manifest Destiny

Many Americans believed in an idea called Manifest Destiny. **Manifest Destiny** was the belief that it was the God-given right of the United States to own all the land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. Many Americans believed it was their duty to spread their political, economic, and social values to others. People who supported Manifest Destiny wanted more than Texas. They also wanted much of the land that still belonged to Mexico, including New Mexico.



James K. Polk promised to fulfill the nation's Manifest Destiny when he ran for president and won in 1844.

The Road to War

Relations between Texas and Mexico, including New Mexico, remained tense. Then, in 1845, the United States annexed Texas, making it the 28th state of the United States. To **annex** means to add or to join with. All of the problems that Texas had with Mexico were now problems between the United States and Mexico.

Linking the Past to the Present

Americans who believed in Manifest Destiny thought their culture was superior to all others. They thought the country could settle, buy, or take by force, any land the nation wanted. This thought has been a powerful force in history. What evidence of this idea do you see in the world today?

Border Dispute Sparks War

When Texas became a state, the United States and Mexico disagreed about the location of the Texas border to the south. The United States sent soldiers to the region in dispute. When Mexican troops shot and killed U.S. soldiers in the disputed area, the

United States cried foul. In his May 11, 1846, war message to Congress, President James Polk declared: "Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon America's soil." The Mexican American War had begun.



The Mormon Battalion

During the Mexican American War, 500 Mormon men enlisted in the U.S. Army to help conquer New Mexico. Some Mormon families accompanied the soldiers, including 32 women and about 50 children.

However, by the time the Mormon Battalion (a unit of 500 soldiers) arrived, New Mexico had already been conquered. Rather than stay in New Mexico, these men were ordered to march to California.

In January 1847, the Mormon soldiers arrived in California. The route they took from Santa Fe south through Tucson, Arizona, and on to San Diego became one of the first wagon routes linking New Mexico to California. By the end of the war, the Mormon Battalion had marched about 2,000 miles, further than any other group in the Mexican American War.



Invasion of New Mexico

In the summer of 1846, General Stephen Watts Kearny led the Army of the West from Missouri to Santa Fe. His orders were to conquer New Mexico and California for the United States. Kearny and more than 2,500 soldiers followed the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail into New Mexico. Hoping for a peaceful invasion, Kearny sent a message to Governor Armijo and asked him to surrender.

At first, it did not appear that Armijo was willing to give up. He had assembled Mexican soldiers and volunteer militia to defend the territory. However, he had a change of heart at the last minute. Historians do not agree on why Armijo gave up so unexpectedly. Some think he realized the Mexicans had little hope of defeating the Americans. Others believe he may have accepted a bribe and fled to Mexico on El Camino Real. General Kearny marched into Santa Fe unopposed.

"I had but 75 men to fight 3,000.
What could I do?"

— Governor Manuel Armijo

Peaceful Conquest

General Kearny addressed the people of New Mexico upon his arrival in Las Vegas and Santa Fe. He promised them a democratic government, religious freedom, protection of their land, and protection from their enemies.

General Kearny's next step was to set up a temporary government. He appointed a territorial governor and other territorial officials. Kearny wisely chose Charles Bent to be governor. Although not a New Mexican by birth, Bent had spent many years in New Mexico, married into a New Mexico family, learned Spanish, and he knew about New Mexico and its problems.

Kearny issued a set of laws, called the Kearny Code, to rule New Mexico temporarily. The Kearny Code guaranteed the protection of many rights, including the two rights New Mexicans cared about most: the right to own land and the right to practice their religion.



General Stephen Watts Kearny

The Battle of Buena Vista was fought near Monterrey, Mexico, during the Mexican American War. How does this painting show heroism or patriotism?



Go to the Source!



General Kearny's Address to the People of New Mexico

General Stephen W. Kearny delivered the following address to the people of New Mexico upon his arrival in Las Vegas and Santa Fe. He gave the speech in English, but it was translated into Spanish.



Mr. Alcalde, and people of New Mexico: I have come amongst you by the orders of my government, to take possession of your country, and extend over it the laws of the United States. We consider it, and have done so for some time, a part of the territory of the United States. We come amongst you as friends—not as enemies; as protectors—not as conquerors. We come among you for your benefit—not for your injury.

Henceforth I absolve you from all allegiance to the Mexican government, and from all obedience to General Armijo. He is no longer your governor; (great sensation.) I am your governor. I shall not expect you to take up arms and follow me, to fight your own people, who may oppose me; but I now tell you, that those who remain peaceably at home, attending to their crops and their herds, shall be protected by me, in their property, their persons, and their religion; and not a pepper, not an onion, shall be disturbed or taken by my troops, without pay, or by the consent of the owner. But listen! [He who promises to be quiet, and is found in arms against me, I will hang.

From the Mexican government you have never received protection. The Apaches and the Navajoes come down from the mountains and carry off your sheep, and even your women, whenever they please. My government will correct all this. It will keep off the Indians, protect you in your persons and property; and, I repeat again, will protect you in your religion. I know you are all great Catholics; that some of your priests have told you all sorts of stories—that we should ill-treat your women, and brand them on the cheek as you do your mules on the hip. It is all false. My government respects your religion as much as the Protestant religion, and allows each man to worship his Creator as his heart tells him is best. Its laws protect the Catholic as well as the Protestant; the weak as well as the strong; the poor as well as the rich. I am not a Catholic myself—I was not brought up in that faith; but, at least one-third of my army are Catholics, and I respect a good Catholic as much as a good Protestant.

There goes my army—you see but a small portion of it; there are many more behind—resistance is useless.

Mr. Alcalde, and you two captains of militia, the laws of my country require that all men who hold office under it shall take the oath of allegiance. I do not wish, for the present, until affairs become more settled, to disturb your form of government. If you are prepared to take oaths of allegiance, I shall continue you in office, and support your authority.

OBSERVE

- List three promises General Kearny made to New Mexicans.

EVALUATE

- How do you think General Kearny expected New Mexicans to react to his address? Use words from Kearny's address to support your answer.

CONCLUDE

- How would you have reacted to Kearny's address had you been there?

The Resistance of 1847

General Kearny left New Mexico for California in the fall of 1846. Along the way, some of his army fought in the Battle of Bracitos on Christmas Day. The Battle of Bracitos, near present-day Las Cruces, was the only battle fought in New Mexico during the Mexican American War. The outnumbered Americans defeated a force of as many as 2,000 Mexican soldiers in less than an hour. New Mexico seemed at peace.

The peace, however, did not last long. In early 1847, New Mexicans in the northern towns of Taos, Embudo, and Mora organized an armed resistance against the United States. Many New Mexicans were angry about Armijo's poor defense of their territory, and they feared they would lose their land and religion.

Governor Bent Killed

Although the rebellion was short-lived, it was bloody. Most notably, a group of Mexican and Pueblo Indian rebels broke into the home of Governor Bent in Taos and killed him in front of his family. They also killed other Americans and anyone who had been friendly to the invaders. U.S. forces in Santa Fe responded quickly to crush the rebellion. Because of their connection to the Bent family, many fur trappers joined with American soldiers to end the conflict in Taos and Mora.

Several rebel leaders were put on trial, found guilty of treason, and hanged. *Treason* is disloyalty to one's country. The Mexican American War, which started without bloodshed in New Mexico, ended with terrible violence.

What Do You Think?

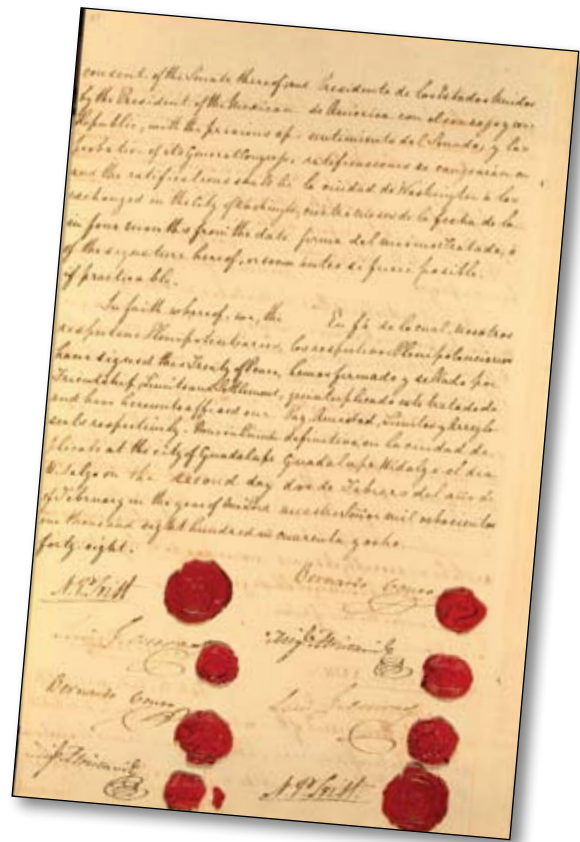
The leaders of the Resistance of 1847 considered themselves to be Mexicans. They did not accept American rule despite General Kearny's declaration that they were now American citizens. As a result, when they rebelled against the American government, they were tried for treason. Were they really guilty of treason? Were they still Mexican citizens fighting to defend their country? What do you think?



The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

The Mexican American War ended in 1848 when Mexican and American officials signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. By signing the treaty, Mexico agreed to give up all claims to Texas. Mexico also agreed to **cede**, or hand over, more than a third of its land to the United States. Having expanded from the East Coast of North America to the West Coast, the United States achieved Manifest Destiny. The United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million in exchange for this vast amount of land.

According to the treaty, all Mexicans living on this land automatically became U.S. citizens. Some, however, chose to remain Mexican citizens and moved south to Mexico. Native Americans were not made U.S. citizens or even given an option to become citizens until 1924. That was when Congress passed the Indian Citizenship Act.



The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican American War in 1848. **What do you notice about the signatures on the treaty?**

Gadsden Purchase

Perhaps the final chapter in the Mexican American War was the 1853 Gadsden Purchase. After the war, Mexican and American officials could not agree on the border between the

two countries. The dispute was about who owned the land south of the Gila River. The region in question included the Mesilla Valley just north of El Paso, Texas. The valley's fertile land made it desirable to both countries.

Rather than risk another war, the United States sent James Gadsden to Mexico City to negotiate a settlement. The result was the Gadsden Purchase. Mexico agreed to sell more than 29 million acres of land, including the Mesilla Valley, to the United States for \$10 million.

Acquiring good farmland was not the only reason the United States wanted more land from Mexico. Some Americans wanted the land to build a railroad linking California to the eastern United States. The land, which makes up much of southern New Mexico and southern Arizona, included a mountain pass through which the railroad could build. The Southern Pacific Railroad used this land to build a transcontinental (across the continent) railroad in 1881.



Check Your Understanding

Know

1. Who became governor at the end of the Mexican American War?
2. Why did the Resistance of 1847 begin?
3. Why was the land below the Gila River desirable to both the United States and Mexico?
4. List three things General Kearny promised the people of New Mexico in his speech.

Apply

5. Describe how the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo affected New Mexicans.
6. What happened during the Resistance of 1847, and what was the result?
7. How did Manifest Destiny influence political decisions during the 1840s?
8. Explain the promises General Kearny made to New Mexicans.

Analyze

9. Imagine the Mexican government took control of our state. How would you be affected? How would your situation compare to what New Mexicans experienced after the Mexican American War?
10. According to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States government agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for the Mexican Cession (see map on page 124). Why do you think the United States agreed to pay for land it won in the Mexican American War?
11. What effect did the Gadsden Purchase have on the New Mexico Territory? Was the land worth its purchase price? Why or why not?
12. Although General Kearny promised equality for all, the Indians were excluded. Why do you think Kearny's promises did not extend to the Indians of New Mexico Territory?

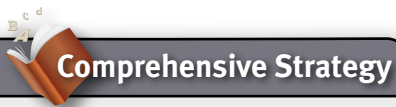
A Time of War

Key Ideas

- New Mexicans helped the Union prevent the Confederacy from conquering the Southwest during the Civil War.
- Navajo and Apache Indians fought to protect their land and way of life.
- The Navajo Long Walk and confinement at Bosque Redondo devastated the Navajo people.
- A new education policy sought to teach white culture to Indian children.

Key Terms

assimilate
reservation
sectionalism
slave codes



Sort Your Questions

This painting of the Compromise of 1850 includes several symbols of American beliefs and values. What symbols do you recognize? What do they mean?

The biggest question facing the United States after the Mexican American War was what to do with all the new territory. The answer to the question revolved around the issue of slavery.

Would slavery be allowed in the new territory or not?

Sectionalism over slavery and other issues deeply divided the North and the South. **Sectionalism** is the belief that the needs of one's own region outweigh the needs of the nation as a whole. Northerners and Southerners disagreed over what to do with the new territory. Neither side wanted the new land in the West to be all-free or all-slave because that would upset the balance of votes in the U.S. Congress.

Several events forced the question to the surface in 1850. The discovery of gold in California brought wagon loads of treasure-seekers and other pioneers to the West. The people in California wanted to be admitted into the Union as a free state. However, if California became a free state, the North would have more representation in Congress. Southerners feared this would result in the abolition of slavery.

The Compromise of 1850

In addition to California's quest for statehood, Texas wanted Congress to support its land claims. Texans still insisted that land extending to the Rio Grande in New Mexico belonged to them. Texans were ready to take the land by force if necessary.



In the midst of the crisis, a senator from Kentucky stepped forward. He urged Northerners and Southerners to compromise for the good of the nation. Each side had to give up part of what they wanted in order to reach an agreement. The senator proposed admitting California as a free state and dividing the remaining land into two large territories—New Mexico and Utah. He proposed that the people living in the two new territories vote on whether or not to allow slavery. In exchange for giving up its land claims, Congress promised to pay Texas \$10 million. After much argument, Congress and the president supported the Compromise of 1850.

The Civil War

New Mexico had been a territory of the United States for little more than a decade when the Civil War began. The debate over slavery in the United States had driven a giant wedge between the North and the South. Southerners were determined to protect slavery where it existed and keep slaves in the new territories in the West, including New Mexico. Both sides tried to control the simmering conflict throughout the

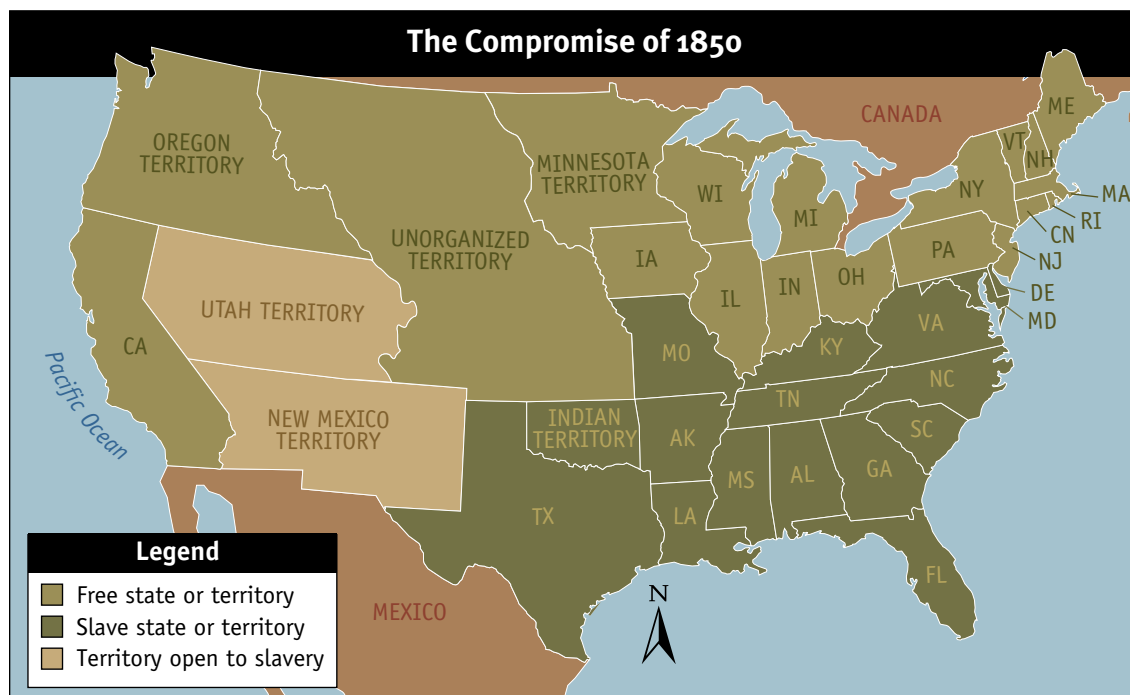
1850s, but by 1861, compromise was no longer possible. The Civil War began when Confederate (Southern) troops attacked Union (Northern) soldiers at Fort Sumter in South Carolina. The terrible conflict lasted until 1865.

Black Slavery in New Mexico

Despite the arguments between Northerners and Southerners, there was very little black slavery in New Mexico. Indian slavery existed during the Spanish colonial period, but few Indian slaves and even fewer black slaves lived in New Mexico by the 1850s. Nevertheless, after much debate and several votes, New Mexico's territorial legislature passed its first and only slave code.

Slave codes were laws that defined slaves as the property of slave owners. According to the U.S. Constitution, the government was responsible for protecting the property of its citizens. Therefore, slave owners could take their slaves anywhere they wanted, including free states and territories.

New Mexico's slave code not only allowed slavery but also greatly limited black freedoms. Black slaves in New Mexico could not travel, testify in court, or carry weapons. New Mexico's slave code did not have a long life, however. It was overturned in 1862 when the federal government outlawed slavery in all U.S. territories, including New Mexico.



The Confederate Threat

As in the rest of the nation, New Mexico was divided. Many slaveholding Texans moved into the Mesilla Valley following the Gadsden Purchase. Not surprisingly, they were sympathetic to the Confederate cause. When the war began, southern New Mexicans quickly organized a separate territorial government and looked to the Confederacy for support. They called their new territory the Confederate Territory of Arizona. It included all the land below the 34th parallel (34° N latitude) in New Mexico and Arizona.

The Confederacy hoped to take over the entire Southwest and stood to gain a lot if it succeeded. Among the prizes were the vast gold and silver fields of California and Colorado. The South needed the wealth of Colorado and California to help pay for the war. Additionally, controlling trade along the Santa Fe Trail would enrich the Confederacy. Conquering California would also give the Confederacy access to ports on the Pacific Ocean. This access was important because the Union had created an effective naval blockade of Confederate ports on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Confederate plan was to invade New Mexico Territory and take control of Union forts along the Rio Grande. The prize would be Fort Union, which was the Union's main supply depot in the Southwest. With the supplies from Fort Union as well as other forts along the Rio Grande, Confederate leaders believed they could easily conquer the entire Southwest.

Union Forts

Shortly after the United States took control of New Mexico Territory, the U.S. government built military forts stretching from northern to southern New Mexico. The forts provided protection from hostile Indian tribes. They also served as rest stops for traders and for Americans planning to settle in the new territory. Fort Union, near Las Vegas, was the northernmost fort, and Fort Fillmore, near Mesilla, was the southernmost fort.

Fort Union

Fort Union was the largest American fort in New Mexico. It was built in 1851 where the Mountain Branch and the Cimarron Cut-Off of the Santa Fe Trail met. It was the main military outpost in New Mexico. The U.S. Army also used Fort Union as the main place to store its supplies in New Mexico. About 250 soldiers usually served at Fort Union. Some officers lived at the fort, protecting northeastern New Mexico and the Santa Fe Trail.



A Call to Action

New Mexico's territorial governor, Henry Connelly, was quick to issue a call in English and Spanish for men to defend New Mexico. Hundreds of men from New Mexico and Colorado responded to the call. Volunteers from Colorado were especially eager to stop the Confederates before they reached the Colorado gold mines. More than 1,300 volunteers marched to New Mexico in a group known as the Colorado Column.

New Mexico's Civil War Battles

Three major battles took place in New Mexico during the Civil War. These were the Battle of Valverde, the Battle of Glorieta Pass, and the Battle of Peralta. The Battle of Valverde was considered a victory for Confederate forces because the Confederates forced Union troops to retreat to Fort Craig. Although the Union army retreated, it refused to surrender.

Confederate troops continued northward, hoping to get much-needed supplies in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. But their slow advance allowed Union soldiers to take or destroy the supplies before the Confederates arrived. Not only did the Confederates' slow advance cost them these much-needed supplies, it also allowed Union forces to move more soldiers into New Mexico to defend Fort Union.



The Battle of Picacho Pass was the westernmost battle during the Civil War.

Indian Relations During the War

Many Pueblo Indians helped the Union win the Civil War in New Mexico. President Lincoln thanked the Pueblo Indians for their help by ordering that a beautiful ebony wood cane be given to governors of each of New Mexico's pueblos. Known as the Lincoln Canes, these gifts are still treasured and well protected in Indian pueblos across New Mexico.

Four Pueblo Indians pose in front of the White House during a 1923 visit. They are holding the canes given to their leaders in the 1860s by President Lincoln.



Battle of Glorieta Pass

Confederate forces never made it to Fort Union. Instead, they fought a bloody battle on the Santa Fe Trail in a canyon at the southern tip of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. The Battle of Glorieta Pass was a major turning point in the war because it ended the Confederacy's campaign to conquer the Southwest.

After a short, intense battle, it looked as if the Confederates had won. They had forced Union troops to retreat. However, before the battle began, Union soldiers had split up. A smaller group had secretly crossed over the mountains. Their plan was to attack the enemy forces from behind. This small group happened upon a Confederate supply train and destroyed it. Union soldiers burned at least 90 wagons and killed more than 30 mules and horses. Without these vital supplies, including food, clothing, medicine, and ammunition, the Confederate troops could not continue. They had to abandon New Mexico and return to Texas.

Confederate soldiers charge toward Union troops during the Battle of Glorieta Pass. How did the outcome of this battle change Confederate plans in the West?

Back to Texas

On their way back to Texas, Confederate troops fought one last battle. The Battle of Peralta was short because the Confederates had few supplies. They were easily defeated. Confederate forces had begun their Southwest campaign with about 300 supply wagons and more than 3,000 soldiers. By the time they returned to Texas in April of 1862, they had only seven supply wagons and 900 soldiers.

The New Arizona Territory

Less than a year later, President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill creating a new Arizona Territory. The new territory was carved out of the western portion of New Mexico Territory. Most citizens in the new territory welcomed the change because they felt ignored by the territorial government in Santa Fe. With the creation of Arizona Territory, the present-day borders of New Mexico and Arizona were set. As a result, the Confederate Arizona Territory was dissolved.

New Mexico and Arizona Territory 1863





An Apache Indian waits to raid a stagecoach. Why were Apache Indians sometimes hostile towards Americans?

Persistent Problems

The arrival of the Americans in 1846 began a whole new chapter for the Indian tribes of New Mexico. Pueblo Indians and Mexicans welcomed the protection that Americans offered. They had been the frequent target of raiding Navajo and Apache Indians and the Mexican government had provided little protection.

The non-Pueblo tribes of New Mexico felt differently. They had never accepted Spanish or Mexican rule, and they were not about to accept American rule. The Americans offered them no protection from slave raids, which the Mexicans had allowed for years. As a result, the tribes were hostile to the new rulers. Raids on settlements, wagon trains, and stagecoaches throughout the territory continued. At first, the Americans hoped that peace treaties would put an end to the raids. But they were mistaken. Both sides often broke treaty promises. Neither side trusted the other.

The presence of forts, such as Fort Defiance in the northern territory, slowed the raiding a bit but also caused problems. For example, the Navajo were angry that the fort was built on grazing land. This led to a series of battles between American troops and Navajos in the 1850s. The battles continued into the Civil War.

Forts Abandoned

When the Civil War began, most of the forts had been abandoned. The soldiers were needed elsewhere to stop the Confederate invasion. The Indians rejoiced. They thought they had driven the Americans out of New Mexico. As a result, Indian raids increased during the war. When soldiers returned to New Mexico after the Civil War, many found their homes and land destroyed.

The Will to Fight

The end of the Civil War brought more settlers to New Mexico from the East. They wanted to start new lives as farmers, ranchers, and miners. This led to more conflict. The Indians felt their way of life was threatened. They continued to lose land and more resources to settlers. Additionally, Americans killed thousands of buffalo on the eastern plains. Used for food, clothing, blankets, and shelter, the buffalo was central to the culture of many Indian tribes. The Indians were willing to fight to protect their land and way of life.

The settlers were willing to fight, too. Like the Indians, the settlers felt entitled to the land. They had fought in two wars and were not going to back down now.

Resisting the Reservation

During the Civil War, the U.S. government had created a new policy that affected the Indians in New Mexico. The policy called for the creation of **reservations**, which would keep the Indians in a confined space. They would be unable to continue their attacks. The government promised to protect Indians who agreed to live on reservations. They would be provided with food and shelter. They could also learn the ideas, language, customs, and religion of Americans. In short, they could assimilate by abandoning their culture and adopting white culture. **Assimilate** means to absorb or conform to the customs and attitudes of a particular cultural group.

Defeating the Navajo

The Navajo was the largest and most powerful tribe in New Mexico by the time of the Civil War. Navajo warriors had been raiding farms and villages in New Mexico for many years. Their raids increased when there were

few animals to hunt and little food to feed their families.

To end the raids, the U.S. Army called on Christopher “Kit” Carson and the 1st New Mexico Volunteers, consisting of mostly Hispanic soldiers. Carson was a well-known mountain man, trail guide, and soldier. As a former Indian agent, he had spent time with Indian tribes in the Southwest prior to the Civil War. Carson hoped to peacefully round up the Navajo. But when they resisted, Carson resorted to a “scorched earth” policy.

A “scorched earth” policy is the deliberate destruction of everything that belongs to an enemy. The goal is to force the enemy to surrender. Union troops used this strategy against the South to bring an end to the Civil War. Carson and his troops set fire to Navajo homes and crops and killed much of their livestock. Without animals and crops, especially corn, the Navajo would not survive the winter.

The Navajo Long Walk

Carson’s campaign devastated the Navajo. Most surrendered to the Americans, thinking they would receive shelter and supplies. Instead, they were forced to leave their homeland and

A U.S. soldier guards Navajo Indians at Fort Sumner in 1864 before moving them to the reservation at Bosque Redondo. How many other soldiers do you see?



begin the Long Walk to a reservation at Fort Sumner in southeastern New Mexico. Almost 8,000 Navajo were forced to make this 400-mile journey.

The Navajo Long Walk was similar to the 800-mile Trail of Tears journey made by the Cherokee and other southeastern tribes in the 1830s. More than 300 Navajo died on the Long Walk. Some died from the extreme cold, while others died from starvation and disease. Those who were too weak or sick to continue were often killed by soldiers or left behind.

Their destination was to a reservation called Bosque Redondo, meaning “round grove of trees.” Other than the grove of trees, Bosque Redondo was a dry and empty plain along the Pecos River. It would need irrigation and hard work to become farmland.

Terrible Conditions

Conditions at Bosque Redondo were as bad as on the Long Walk. There was not enough food. The food of white settlers, like pork and white flour, made the Navajo sick. Disease spread. The weather was bad and so was the soil. The Navajo could grow few crops. They had little firewood, few supplies, and poor shelter.

Adding to the terrible conditions was the size of the reservation. It measured only 40 square miles. Their homeland in the Four Corners region was at least 7,000 square miles. To make matters worse, the Navajo were forced to live there alongside their ancient enemy—the Mescalero Apache. The two tribes struggled to get along, but they seldom did.

Leaving Bosque Redondo

Conditions became so bad at Bosque Redondo that the Mescalero Apaches simply walked away. They returned to their homeland in southern New Mexico where they signed a treaty and agreed to live peacefully on their reservation.

In 1868, the Navajos also signed a new peace treaty with the United States. They, too, returned home and devoted much of their energy to raising sheep, which became a central part of their lives and culture.

Despite the terrible conditions at Bosque Redondo, the Navajo learned improved farming techniques. The new techniques helped increase crop production. Despite better farming techniques, other conditions on Indian reservations rarely improved. There were few jobs and great poverty.



NEW MEXICO

P O R T R A I T

Christopher “Kit” Carson (1809–1868)

Christopher “Kit” Carson was one of the West’s most famous men. At various times in his life he worked as a saddlemaker, a trapper, a trail guide, an Indian agent, and a U.S. soldier.

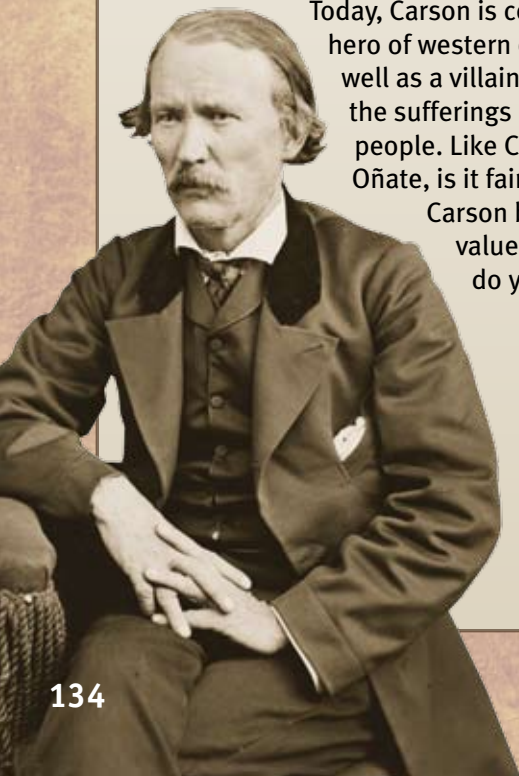
Carson was born in Kentucky, the 11th of 15 children. When he was nine, his father died. Carson had to go to work after his father’s death, so he never went to school. At the age of 14, he headed west, where he became a mountain man, trapping animals for their pelts. While he was a mountain man, he learned to speak Spanish and many different Indian languages. Using the skills he learned in the wilderness, he helped Lieutenant John C. Fremont map California. He also worked as a guide and messenger for General Stephen Watts Kearny during the Mexican American War.

In the 1850s, Carson became an Indian agent for the U.S. government. His ability to speak Indian languages helped the government write treaties with many tribes. He was sympathetic to the situation faced by Native Americans. Despite his sympathies, he accepted the job of gathering the Navajos and moving them to the Bosque Redondo reservation.

What Do You Think?

Today, Carson is considered a hero of western expansion as well as a villain for his role in the sufferings of the Navajo people. Like Columbus and Oñate, is it fair to judge

Carson based on our values today? What do you think?



NEW MEXICO

P O R T R A I T

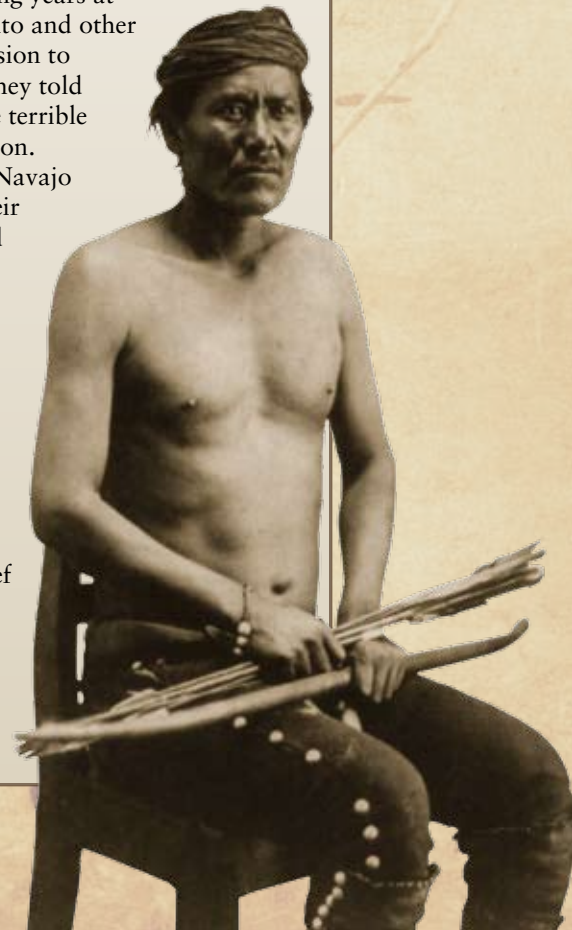
Manuelito (1818–1893)

Manuelito was a Navajo chief who boldly resisted the efforts of the U.S. Army to move his people to reservations. Manuelito first resisted the army when Fort Defiance was built on Navajo grazing land. The army wanted the grazing land for their horses and ordered the Navajo to move their livestock. When the Navajo refused, the fort’s commander ordered that the livestock be killed. In response, Manuelito led Navajo warriors in an attack on Fort Defiance. They fought well until soldiers chased them back into the mountains.

Manuelito is best known for resisting the forced relocation of his people on the Long Walk to the Bosque Redondo reservation. Rather than surrender, Manuelito led many Navajo into the mountains of northwestern New Mexico. From there they fought a two-year war against the U.S. Army. Because they knew the land so well, Manuelito and his warriors launched raids and easily disappeared into the mountains. The army finally found Manuelito with the help of Ute Indian scouts. Manuelito and his remaining warriors were forced to surrender.

After spending two long years at Bosque Redondo, Manuelito and other Navajo leaders got permission to go to Washington, D.C. They told government officials of the terrible conditions on the reservation. Manuelito asked that the Navajo be allowed to return to their homeland if they promised to live peacefully. The government agreed. The resulting peace treaty created a Navajo reservation in their former homeland.

Manuelito lived the rest of his life on the Navajo reservation. He is so well respected by the Navajo Nation that a Chief Manuelito Scholarship was created for Navajo college students.



Apache Resistance

Many Apache leaders resisted the U.S. Army and white settlement of their homeland. Among the most famous were Chochise, Nana, Mangas Colorado, Victorio, Victorio's sister, Lozen, and the most feared, Geronimo. These warriors often fled to Mexico and, from there, launched raids on settlements and travelers.

When captured, many Apache were moved to the San Carlos reservation. The conditions there were similar to Bosque Redondo. Different bands of Apache were forced to live on the reservation together. They did not all get along. Living at San Carlos was unbearable, and many warriors, including Geronimo, escaped.

It took hundreds of American soldiers and Indian scouts to track Geronimo. Low on supplies and tired of life on the run, Geronimo finally surrendered. His 1886 capture by Lieutenant Charles Gatewood marked the end of the Indian wars in New Mexico.

Geronimo was imprisoned in Florida and Alabama until 1892. He was then moved to Fort Sill, a military base in Oklahoma. At Fort Sill, he lived in peace and was even invited to appear at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. He was also invited to march in the inaugural parade of President Theodore Roosevelt. However, he was never allowed to return to his homeland. He died of pneumonia and was buried at Fort Sill in 1909.

Indian Scouts

American troops needed help defeating the different bands of Indians in the New Mexico and Arizona territories. The help came from Indian scouts. Military leaders took advantage of the rivalries among Indian tribes. In capturing Geronimo, for example, the army got help from Geronimo's Apache enemies.



Apache Indians captured with Geronimo (who is seated in the first row, third from right) wait to board a train that will take them to a military prison in Florida. How does their clothing reflect a mixture of American and Indian culture?



Buffalo Soldiers

In addition to Indian scouts, the U.S. Army won the Indian wars with the help of black soldiers—many of whom were former slaves. During the Civil War, the U.S. Army organized several regiments (a division or group) of black soldiers to help with the fighting. Many people did not think having black soldiers in the army was a good idea. As a result, black soldiers were often treated badly, and white officers were placed in charge of black regiments. The new soldiers, however, proved themselves in battle. By the end of the war, more than 200,000 black soldiers had served in the U.S. Army or Navy.

The need for troops to help fight warring Indians in the West was great. Military leaders decided to continue using black troops. Indians gave the troops the name Buffalo Soldiers. Many people think it was because of their courage and excellent fighting skills. Indians respected these qualities in black soldiers, just like they respected the same qualities in buffalo. Others think the Indians named the soldiers this because, like the buffalo, their hair and skin were dark. The soldiers considered the name a compliment.

In addition to fighting Indians, the Buffalo Soldiers helped protect settlers and towns as well as travelers and mail passing through the territory. They also helped to build and maintain forts and roads. Their contributions were rewarded with the military's highest honor. Eight Buffalo Soldiers who served in New Mexico received the Medal of Honor.

Indian Boarding Schools

The U.S. government created a new Indian policy centered on education in the late 1800s. The government's Bureau of Indian Affairs created at least 25 boarding schools to educate Indian children from all over the United States, including New Mexico. Many white Americans thought it was in the best interest of Indians to "become civilized" by giving up old-fashioned Indian ways. Indian children were taken from their families on the reservations and sent far away to boarding schools where they learned about white culture. The first boarding school opened in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The Apache children captured with Geronimo were sent there.

These Buffalo Soldiers were photographed in 1890 during the winter in Montana. What do you think their coats were made from?





A new class of Chiricahua Apache Indian children photographed on their first day at the Carlisle Indian School.

In New Mexico, the Albuquerque Indian School opened in 1881, and the Santa Fe Indian School opened in 1890. Children were sent to these schools when they were six or seven years old. They spent from several months to many years at the schools.

The schools in New Mexico were modeled after the Carlisle School. They were run as military academies. As soon as they arrived at the school, the children were bathed and given a haircut. They wore uniforms and were required to march everywhere. School days began and ended with a bugle call.

In addition to changing their appearance, they were required to speak only English. They could be punished for speaking their native language. In time, many children could no longer talk to their relatives because they could no longer speak the language. Also, they learned to play non-Indian games like baseball and basketball. They went to non-Indian churches.

In the classroom, older children learned job and housekeeping skills. Boys often learned woodworking and how to run machines. Girls learned how to cook American food and make clothes on sewing machines.

Some children ran away, but they were usually caught and punished. Many children forgot their Indian ways. They became more like white people than like Indians. Their lives were never the same.

What Do You Think?

In an 1892 speech explaining the purpose of educating Indians, Richard Henry Pratt, the founder of the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania, said, "Kill the Indian in him, save the man." What do you think he meant by these words?

Check Your Understanding

Know

1. Name the three Civil War battles that took place in New Mexico.
2. Who were the Buffalo Soldiers?
3. What was the size of the Bosque Redondo Reservation?
4. List three reasons the Confederacy was interested in New Mexico.
5. Identify the four major ideas in the Compromise of 1850.
6. The U.S. government wanted New Mexico's Indians to assimilate. What does this mean?
7. How did New Mexico's government change at the beginning of the Civil War?

Apply

8. Describe the ways Apaches resisted white settlement.
9. Summarize the Navajo Long Walk and life at Bosque Redondo.
10. Contrast the size of the Bosque Redondo Reservation with the size of the homeland the Navajo had to leave. Discuss the other problems the Navajo faced at Bosque Redondo.
11. Describe how the geography of New Mexico helped the Union win the Battle of Glorieta Pass and turn the tide of the Civil War in the Southwest.
12. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 affected New Mexico.
13. Illustrate the many ways Indian schools worked to eliminate Indian culture.
14. Trace the changes in New Mexico's government from the beginning of the Civil War to one year afterward.

Analyze

15. After the Civil War, many more settlers came to New Mexico, taking more land from the native peoples. Critique the actions of the U.S. government, the settlers, and the Indians. How could progress in New Mexico have occurred more peacefully?
16. Imagine you are Kit Carson and charged with moving the Navajos from their native lands to the Bosque Redondo Reservation. How will you justify your actions—especially when you have many Navajo friends and sympathize with their situation?
17. Compare the advantages of allowing white settlement on Navajo homeland to the disadvantages of forcing the Navajo to live in such a small area. What conclusions can you draw?
18. Imagine the Confederacy succeeded in taking control of the Southwest. Construct a new history that describes the effect of Confederate control of the Santa Fe Trail, ports along the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico, gold and silver mines in California and Colorado, and even Fort Union.
19. How would life in New Mexico and the American West be different today if the boundaries of the Confederate Territory of Arizona were the boundaries of the present-day state of Arizona?
20. Consider the U.S. government's efforts to educate and "civilize" New Mexico's native peoples. Analyze the ways in which the programs helped and/or hurt the Indians.
21. Imagine you are living in western New Mexico Territory and feeling ignored by the territorial government in Santa Fe. Compose a letter to the U.S. government explaining why your region should become the new territory of Arizona.

NEW MEXICO Social Studies Skills

Study Multiple Perspectives

As you learned in Chapter 1, historians ask questions as they study sources from history. They do this to learn about the different perspectives people have about historic events. The quotes on this page show differing perspectives on the cause of the Mexican American War. Study the quotes and complete the activities that follow.

“ . . . Upon the pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself [Mexico], thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, she [Mexico] has affected to believe that we have severed her rightful territory, and in official proclamations and manifestoes has repeatedly threatened to make war upon us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the meantime, we have tried every effort at reconciliation.

. . . Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that hostilities have commenced, and that the two nations are now at war.”

—President James K. Polk, 1846

“ . . . [T]he present war with Mexico has its primary origin in the unconstitutional annexation to the United States of the foreign state of Texas while the same was still at war with Mexico; that it was unconstitutionally commenced by the order of the President, to General Taylor, to take military possession of territory in dispute between the United States and Mexico, and in the occupation of Mexico; and that it is now waged ingloriously—by a powerful nation against a weak neighbor—unnecessarily and without just cause, at immense cost of treasure and life . . . ”

—Massachusetts lawyer Charles Sumner, 1847

1. What does each man say is the cause of the Mexican American War?
2. Draw conclusions about why the two men have different perspectives.
3. What additional information about each man would help you understand his perspective?
4. Recall what you learned about research questions on page 106 of Chapter 3. Write three questions you have about the cause of the Mexican American War from reading these two perspectives.
5. Evaluate your questions using the criteria listed on page 106 of Chapter 3. Which one of your questions would make the best research question?
6. Visit your school or local library. Find three different sources to help you answer the research question you selected. Use the information you find to write a short essay. Share your essay with the class.

Chapter 4 Review

Key Idea Review

Lesson 1

1. What role did social classes play in New Mexico's fight for independence from Spain?
2. How was New Mexico affected by Mexico's unstable government?
3. What benefits did increased trade bring to New Mexico?
4. Describe the first use of the Santa Fe Trail for trade.
5. Why were beavers hunted almost to extinction in the 1830s?
6. What were the causes of the Chimayo Rebellion?

Lesson 2

7. Why were relations strained between Texas and New Mexico?
8. For what reasons did the United States and Mexico go to war in 1846?
9. What was the outcome of the only battle fought in New Mexico during the Mexican American War?
10. What was the result of the Mexican American War?
11. What were the reasons for the Gadsden Purchase?

Lesson 3

- 12.** Why did the Confederacy want to conquer the Southwest?
- 13.** What role did New Mexicans play in the Civil War?
- 14.** Describe interactions between Indians and new settlers in New Mexico after the Civil War.
- 15.** Why did the U.S. government subject the Navajo to the Long Walk? What adjectives would you use to describe the Long Walk?
- 16.** How did the conditions at Bosque Redondo compare to those of the Long Walk?
- 17.** How were the Navajo and Apache finally able to leave Bosque Redondo?
- 18.** Who were the Buffalo Soldiers, and what role did they play in the Civil War and Indian conflicts?
- 19.** How did Indian boarding schools affect Indian culture?

Comprehension Strategy

Ask Questions

Good readers take time to stop and ask questions while they read. There are different kinds of questions to ask, and for different purposes.

Choose a book you are currently reading. You may choose another textbook for school or a book from the library. While reading, stop now and then to ask questions about the text. Then label the questions as thick or thin. Next, code and sort your questions. Share your questions and answers with a classmate. Write a paragraph about how questioning helped you understand what you read.