

5.3 The Mexican–American War

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 13 marks

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **war and its questions** 战争与遗留问题.

You must be able to:

- state how the United States added territory
- name the three questions the new lands raised
- state what happened to Mexican Americans and American Indians
- explain why a military victory produced a political crisis

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ How territory was added

The United States added large territories in the West through victory in the Mexican-American War and diplomatic negotiations. Both, not only the war.

■ Three questions

The acquisition raised questions about **the status of slavery, American Indians, and Mexicans in the newly acquired lands**. Three populations and one institution.

■ What followed

U.S. government interaction and conflict with Mexican Americans and American Indians increased in regions newly taken from American Indians and Mexico, altering these groups' economic self-sufficiency and cultures.

■ Victory into crisis

The territory arrived without a rule for whether slavery would exist in it, and the existing compromise did not cover the new ground. A war fought abroad therefore reopened the domestic question 4.3 had temporarily stemmed.

2 Practice

2.1 State how the United States added the territories. [2]

2.2 Name the three questions the new lands raised. [3]

2.3 A victory abroad produced a crisis at home.

(a) Explain how. [2]

(b) State what happened to the groups in the new regions. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The new territories raised questions about the status of slavery, American Indians and [1]

- **A** Mexicans
- **B** the British
- **C** Canadians
- **D** nobody else

3.2 The CED says the territories were added through victory and [1]

- **A** diplomatic negotiations
- **B** purchase only
- **C** inheritance
- **D** a plebiscite

3.3 New land arrives with no rule governing an existing dispute.

(a) State the immediate consequence. [1]

(b) Explain why an old compromise does not cover it.

[2]

4 Go further

- work through the **5.3 The Mexican–American War** lesson on the **Learn** page;
- read the **Period 5: 1844-1877** section of the AP US History handout on the **Know** page.

Solutions

2.1 through victory in the Mexican-American War and diplomatic negotiations.

2.2 the status of slavery; of American Indians; of Mexicans in the newly acquired lands.

2.3 (a) the territory arrived without a rule for slavery, so the domestic question reopened on new ground. (b) their economic self-sufficiency and cultures were altered.

3.1 A. Mexicans.

3.2 A. diplomatic negotiations.

3.3 (a) the dispute reopens over the new ground. (b) a compromise is an agreement about a specified territory, so land outside its terms is not covered by it.