

# Bingo Review Game Clue Sheet for Teachers

## *Unit 7: Early Statehood*

**Directions:** For the teacher: You can use the descriptions, definitions, and examples in this material to give clues about each term in the Bingo game. There are 2 or 3 different options for clues to give for each term, so that you can use different clues for the different rounds of the game.

1. U.S.-Mexico War:
  - a. One cause of this conflict was the annexation of Texas to the United States.
  - b. One cause of this conflict was border disputes between Texas and Mexico.
  - c. The United States won this conflict, solidifying Texas' southern border.
2. Sectionalism
  - a. The different regions of the United States were loyal to their own region rather than the country.
  - b. This was the term for the growing division between the North and the South.
  - c. The increasing division in the United States between the North and South over slavery.
3. Manifest Destiny
  - a. The belief that the United States was supposed to expand all the way to the west coast of North America.
  - b. This belief helped drive Americans to want to expand west to California.
  - c. One reason for westward expansion was to gain access to Asian markets across the Pacific. This belief that it was God's will was the other reason.
4. Gold Rush
  - a. This event helped increase California's population rapidly as people flooded into the state.
  - b. This event started when people discovered a valuable resource at a place called Sutter's Mill, California.
  - c. Because of this event, California soon had a large enough population to apply for statehood.
5. \$15 Million
  - a. The U.S. paid this amount to Mexico for the Mexican Cession.
  - b. As part of the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Mexico ceded to the U.S. all of its territory west of Texas to California in exchange for a payment of \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. When Mexico ceded its western territory to the U.S. after the U.S.-Mexico War, the United States government paid Mexico this amount for the territory.

6. Reservations

- a. This was an area of land set aside by the United States government that was designated for specific Indian tribes to live on.
- b. At these lands designated by the U.S. government for Indian tribes, the U.S. goal was to assimilate Indians into American culture.
- c. These designated Indian lands often failed because of opposition from Anglos, disease epidemics, and disinterest from various tribes.

7. Popular Sovereignty

- a. This political principle states that the power of a government is with the people.
- b. People have the power in government according to this significant principle of the constitution.
- c. The power of the government rests with the people, who primarily exercise this power through voting.

8. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- a. This document ended the U.S.-Mexico War with an American victory.
- b. One term of this document required Mexico to cede to the United States all of its territory west of Texas to California.
- c. According to this document, the United States government paid Mexico \$15 million in exchange for the territory known as the Mexican Cession.

9. Constitution

- a. This is a document that established a government and tells how the government will run.
- b. According to this type of document, a government has certain powers and there are certain positions within the government that carry out these powers.
- c. When Texas was annexed to the United States, it created a state \_\_\_\_\_ to establish the government of the state of Texas.

10. Texas Rangers

- a. This group was primarily made up of volunteer Texans who engaged in conflicts with several Indian tribes along the west Texas frontier.
- b. This group of volunteer fighters took part in the U.S.-Mexico War alongside the U.S. army. They often acted as scouts in the war.
- c. John Coffee Hays was one of the most famous members of this group of volunteer fighters.

11. California

- a. This western territory was the site of the Gold Rush that began in 1848.
- b. When the Gold Rush caused the population of this territory to increase, it applied for statehood in 1850.

- c. This state joined the Union as a free state, as part of the Compromise of 1850.

#### 12. \$10 Million

- a. As part of the Compromise of 1850, Texas ceded to the U.S. much of its western territory in exchange for this amount of money.
- b. The U.S. government paid Texas this much money in exchange for the west Texas territories which included present-day New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.
- c. Many in Texas did not want to cede the state's disputed western territories, but the state ultimately handed over the territory as part of the Compromise of 1850, in exchange for this amount of money from the U.S. government.

#### 13. Rio Grande

- a. According to Texans, this river formed the southern border of the state.
- b. Mexico claimed that the Nueces River was Texas' southern border, while Texas claimed its southern border was this river.
- c. When the United States won the U.S.-Mexico War, Texas' southern border was solidified as this significant river.

#### 14. Sam Houston

- a. He served as one of the governors of the state of Texas.
- b. This prominent Texan supported Texas staying joined with the Union, even though many Texans opposed Unionism.
- c. While some southerners supported the possibility of secession because of the growing sectionalism in the country, this Texas political leader opposed secession. He believed Texas should remain with the United States.

#### 15. Compromise of 1850

- a. This law was authored by Henry Clay in order to appease both the pro-slavery South and the anti-slavery North.
- b. According to this law, California joined the Unions as a free state which satisfied anti-slavery northerners.
- c. As part of this law, Texas ceded to the U.S. some of its western territory in exchange for \$10 million. This created the present-day borders of Texas.

#### 16. Slavery

- a. The primary cause of sectional tension in the United States was this issue.
- b. The North and the South disagreed on this significant issue.
- c. The Southern economy was based on plantation agriculture which was made more economically successful because of this system of labor.

#### 17. Border Disputes

- a. The U.S.-Mexico War was caused by \_\_\_\_\_, or disagreements over Texas' southern border.

- b. Texas claimed its southern border was the Rio Grande, while Mexico claimed it was the Nueces River.
- c. Texas claimed its western border extended into present day New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, but many Northerners argued that Texas' western border did not extend that far west.

#### 18. Statehood

- a. When California's population reached a certain number, the territory became eligible to apply for \_\_\_\_\_
- b. In order to apply for \_\_\_\_\_, a territory had to have a population of at least 60,000 free people.
- c. Once a territory applied for \_\_\_\_\_, if the U.S. accepted, the territory would join the Union and create its own state constitution.

#### 19. James Polk

- a. He was the U.S. president that sent the army to the disputed territory in south Texas, which eventually led to the U.S.-Mexico War.
- b. This U.S. president sent General Zachary Taylor to the Rio Grande after Texas was annexed to the United States.
- c. This president wanted the United States to expand all the way to the Pacific Ocean for better access to markets in Asia.

#### 20. Cede

- a. To give up power or land
- b. Mexico was required to \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States all of its land west of Texas to California after the U.S.-Mexico War.
- c. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo required Mexico to \_\_\_\_\_ to the U.S. the territory that became known as the Mexican Cession.

#### 21. Immigration

- a. During this era, \_\_\_\_\_ increased in Texas, especially from central European countries like Germany and Poland.
- b. The population of Texas increased dramatically during this era, in part because people were leaving their home countries to settle permanently in Texas. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. The largest population to take part in \_\_\_\_\_ to Texas during this era was Germans, who established towns and communities in Texas.

#### 22. Mexican Cession

- a. This territory included land from New Mexico west to California
- b. The United States gained this territory as a result of winning the U.S.-Mexico War.
- c. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million for this territory as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

23. The North

- a. This region in the United States primarily opposed slavery and did not want it to expand into the new territories of the Mexican Cession.
- b. This anti-slavery region includes states like New York, Massachusetts, and Illinois.
- c. As sectionalism increased in the U.S. due to disagreements about slavery, this region opposed slavery, and many wanted to stop its westward expansion or abolish it altogether.

24. Westward expansion

- a. This is the term for Americans moving toward the Pacific Ocean.
- b. Many in the United States wanted to move toward California for economic opportunities.
- c. When gold was discovered in California, many migrated to California, spreading out across the country.

25. Annexation

- a. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Texas angered Mexico, who believed that Texas was still a Mexican state in rebellion.
- b. Mexican officials informed the United States that the \_\_\_\_\_ of Texas would be considered an act of war.
- c. As a result of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Texas, Texas became the 28<sup>th</sup> state in the Union in 1845.

26. Henry Clay

- a. This U.S. Senator authored the Compromise of 1850, hoping to appease both Northerners and Southerners regarding slavery in the west.
- b. This man served as a U.S. Senator, and wrote the Compromise of 1850, which allowed California to join the Union as a free state, and established stricter laws about capturing and returning runaway slaves.
- c. Part of the Compromise of 1850 was the requirement that Texas cede to the United States some of its western land for \$10 million. This compromise was written by this U.S. Senator.

27. Federalism

- a. This is the political principle that states that the national government and state governments share power.
- b. According to this constitutional principle, Texas has some powers, and the United States has some powers.
- c. States like Texas, Mississippi, and California have specific powers that only states have. The U.S. government has specific powers that only the federal government has. This exemplifies the principle of \_\_\_\_\_

## 28. Migration

- a. A general term to refer to the movement of people from one place to another.
- b. Many in Texas began moving west toward Indian territory in the Great Plains. This type of movement is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- c. The western movement, or \_\_\_\_\_, of Texans into Indian territory led to conflicts between Anglos and tribes like the Comanche.

## 29. Plantation Agriculture

- a. The economy of the South depended on this activity in which cash crops were grown on large farms often using slave labor.
- b. The South largely supported slavery because slave labor was used in this economic activity that was prominent in the Southern states.
- c. The North did not take part in this type of economic activity which relied on slave labor. This was one reason why the North did not support slavery.

## 30. The South

- a. This region in the United States had an economy primarily based on plantation agriculture using slave labor.
- b. This region was primarily pro-slavery, and opposed any attempts by the U.S. government to limit or abolish slavery.
- c. This pro-slavery region of the U.S. wanted slavery to be allowed in the new territories of the Mexican Cession.

## 31. The Fugitive Slave Law:

- a. This was one part of the Compromise of 1850 which satisfied the Southern states because it required runaway slaves to be captured and returned to Southern plantations.
- b. According to this law, even if an enslaved person escaped to the free Northern states, Northerners would be required to capture the enslaved person and return them to the plantation they escaped from.
- c. The Compromise of 1850 required escaped enslaved people to be returned to the South. This part of the law was called \_\_\_\_\_

## 32. Frontier

- a. This term often refers to an area of land that is at or beyond the limits of most settled land.
- b. This term can refer to a general border area separating settled areas from less settled natural areas of wilderness.
- c. West Texas was considered a \_\_\_\_\_ by many Texans because there were few Anglo settlements there, and the area was dominated by prominent Indian tribes like the Comanche.

33. Comanches

- a. This prominent Indian tribe dominated the west Texas frontier during this era.
- b. Chief Buffalo Hump was a leader of this tribe in the Texas Great Plains.
- c. Throughout this era, this tribe fought to maintain its dominance in west Texas on lands that it had lived on for generations as Anglo settlers moved farther and farther into Indian lands.

34. Republic

- a. This is a type of government in which people vote for representatives
- b. When Texas was a country, it was called the \_\_\_\_\_ of Texas. Even after Texas joined the United States, it still had this type of government in which Texans voted for representatives to represent them in Congress.
- c. Sam Houston and Thomas Jefferson Rusk were Texas' first elected U.S. senators to serve in the U.S. Congress. This is an example of this type of government, in which people elect representatives.

35. Germany

- a. Most immigrants to Texas came from this central European country during Early Statehood
- b. Immigrants from this country established towns in Texas like Fredericksburg, Gruene, and Boerne.
- c. Immigrants from this European country worked to assimilate into Texas culture while still maintaining their own traditions and heritage.