

# Unit 7: Early Statehood

## Lesson 3: Vocabulary

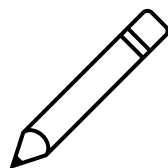


# Warm-up

Follow the directions to complete your warm-up



- Read the passage.



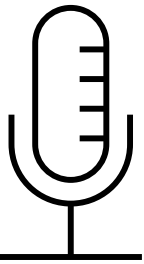
- Use the context of the reading to answer questions about the term cede.



- Share your responses with a partner



# Share with the class



“Based on the context in the passage, I think the term cede . . .”

# Essential Question



What are the key terms we need to know to be successful in the early Texas statehood unit?

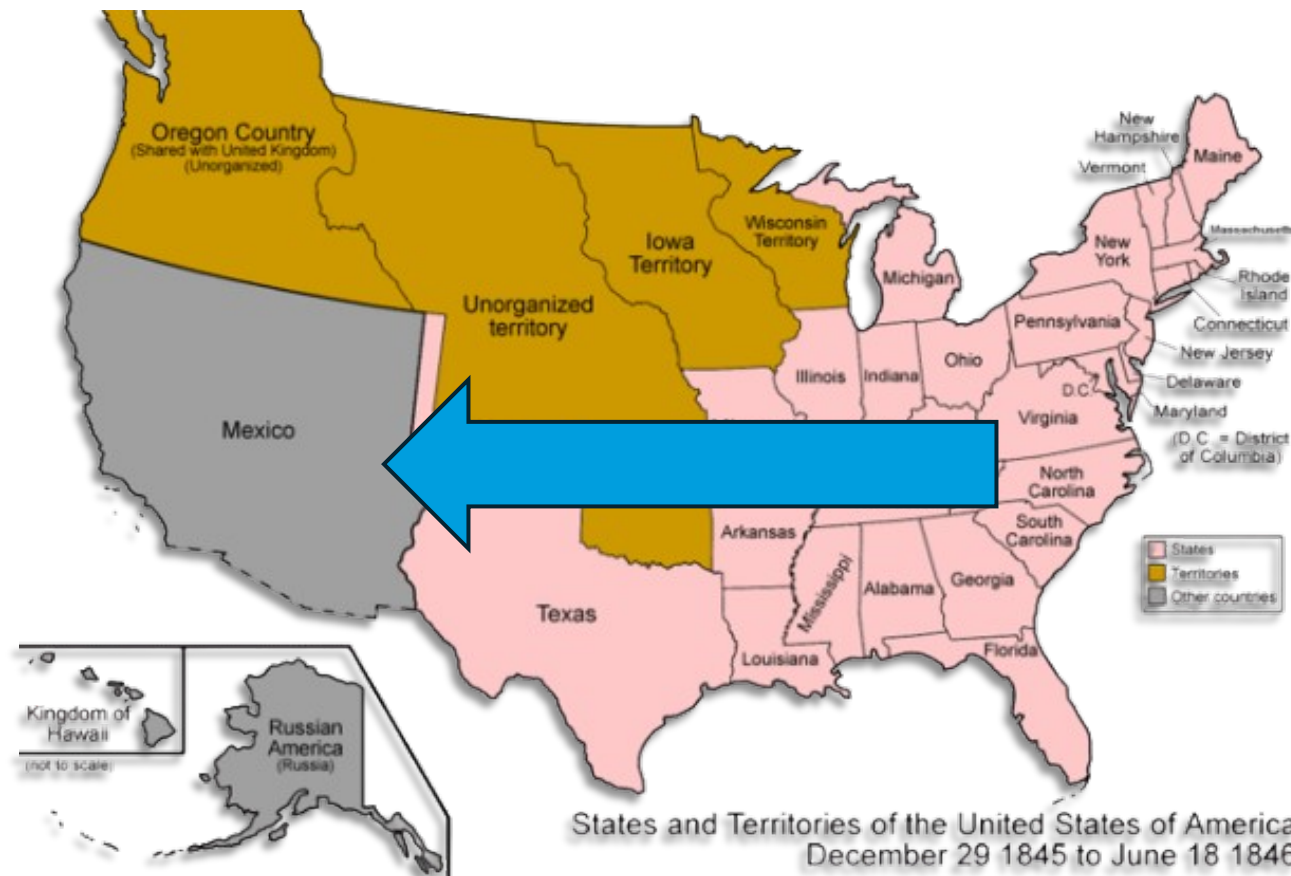
# In today's lesson...

1. **We will** identify, define, and exemplify the key terms of Unit 7: Early Statehood.
2. **I will** use the information and context of several short passages to identify and record the definition of each term and provide examples of the term in the context of our unit.

# Manifest Destiny <sup>(n)</sup>

When Texas was officially annexed to the United States in 1845, the map of the U.S. looked very different from today. Much of the southwest belonged to Mexico, including the modern-day states of California, Arizona, Utah, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. Many Americans wanted the U.S. to expand into this territory all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

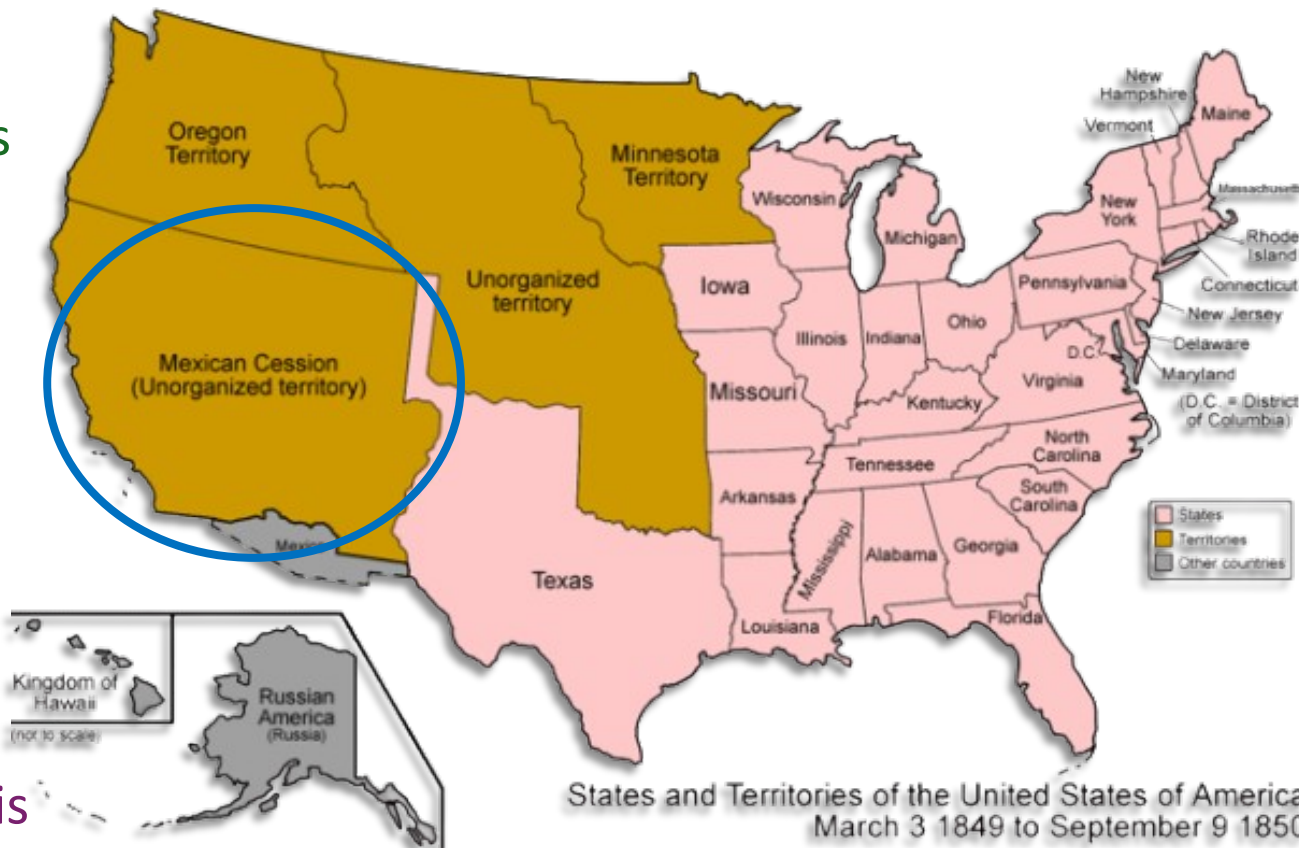
The primary reason Americans supported westward expansion was to gain easier access to profitable markets across the Pacific Ocean in Asia. Later, some would also make the claim that America was always meant to expand across the continent – that it was even destined by God. This belief is often referred to as **Manifest Destiny**.



# Cession <sup>(n)</sup>

After Texas was annexed to the United States, disputes over the border between Texas and Mexico led to a war between the United States and Mexico. The U.S. defeated Mexico, which was still struggling with its own ongoing civil war between centralists and federalists. The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ended the U.S. – Mexico War in 1848 and set the terms for peace.

According to the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Mexico **ceded**, or gave up, all of its land west of Texas to the Pacific Ocean. This included the modern-day states of California, Utah, Arizona, parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. This area of land was known as the Mexican **Cession**, or the land that was surrendered.



# Popular Sovereignty <sup>(n)</sup>

The United States government was founded on several important principles, or beliefs. One of these principles is called **popular sovereignty** (*sov – ren – ty*). **Popular sovereignty** is the political principle that the people hold the power in the government. Not a king, not an emperor – the people. One of the primary ways the people can exercise their power is by voting.

When the United States gained the lands of the Mexican Cession, many Americans wondered if these new lands would allow slavery or not. **Some believed that popular sovereignty** should decide the issue of slavery. In other words, some people believed that the people of the new lands should decide for themselves by voting on whether to allow slavery or not.



# Sectionalism *(n)*

There were many significant differences between the northern and southern regions of the United States. The most significant difference was the issue of slavery. Southern states supported slavery because they believed their plantation-based economies depended on it. Northern states opposed slavery because they believed it lowered the value of northern labor.

The differences between the two regions caused **sectionalism** in the United States. **Sectionalism** meant that people in both regions had a strong loyalty to their own region, rather than the country as a whole.

When Texas entered the Union in 1845, it shared many of the same needs and concerns as the other southern agricultural states in the U.S. As a result, Texas would be firmly on the side of the South regarding **sectionalism**.



*Texas General Land Office*

# Compromise *(n, v)*

The question of whether slavery should spread into the new territories of the Mexican Cession caused a lot of intense arguments between people from northern and southern states during this era.

As more and more arguments between the North and South occurred, some political leaders attempted to find **compromises** suitable to both regions. A **compromise** is a decision where the people involved all agree to give up certain things in order to come to an agreement that satisfies most people.

One example was the **Compromise of 1850**. This **compromise** attempted to satisfy Southern states with stronger laws about capturing runaway slaves, while trying to also satisfy Northern states by admitting California to the Union as a free state.



# Secede (v)

Throughout the era of early statehood for Texas, debates and arguments over the expansion of slavery continued to grow between the North and the South.

Southern states, including Texas, had economies built almost entirely on plantation agriculture growing cash crops like cotton. Cultivating cash crops on plantations was incredibly labor intensive. It required a lot of workers, working long hours in difficult conditions. Most Southern states argued that slave labor was necessary for their economies to operate successfully.

Some in the South were fearful of the government passing laws to limit or even abolish slavery. Driven by this fear, South Carolina declared that, if necessary, it would **secede**, or officially separate from the country, to protect its right to maintain slavery. Other southern states, like Texas, began to consider the possibility of **secession** as well.

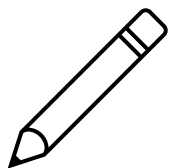
By 1860, the United States was facing a crisis: What would happen if the Southern states **seceded**? Would the U.S. become two different countries, instead of one? Would the separation be peaceful, or would it lead to violence? Would it even lead to war?

# Exit Ticket

Follow the directions to complete your exit ticket



- Which items in the chart do you think best relate to our unit?



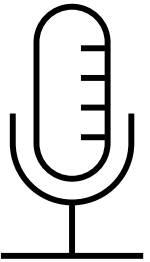
- Circle or highlight all related items.



- Share your responses with a partner



# Share with the class



One term I chose was \_\_\_\_\_.  
I think this term is related to our unit  
because \_\_\_\_\_.