

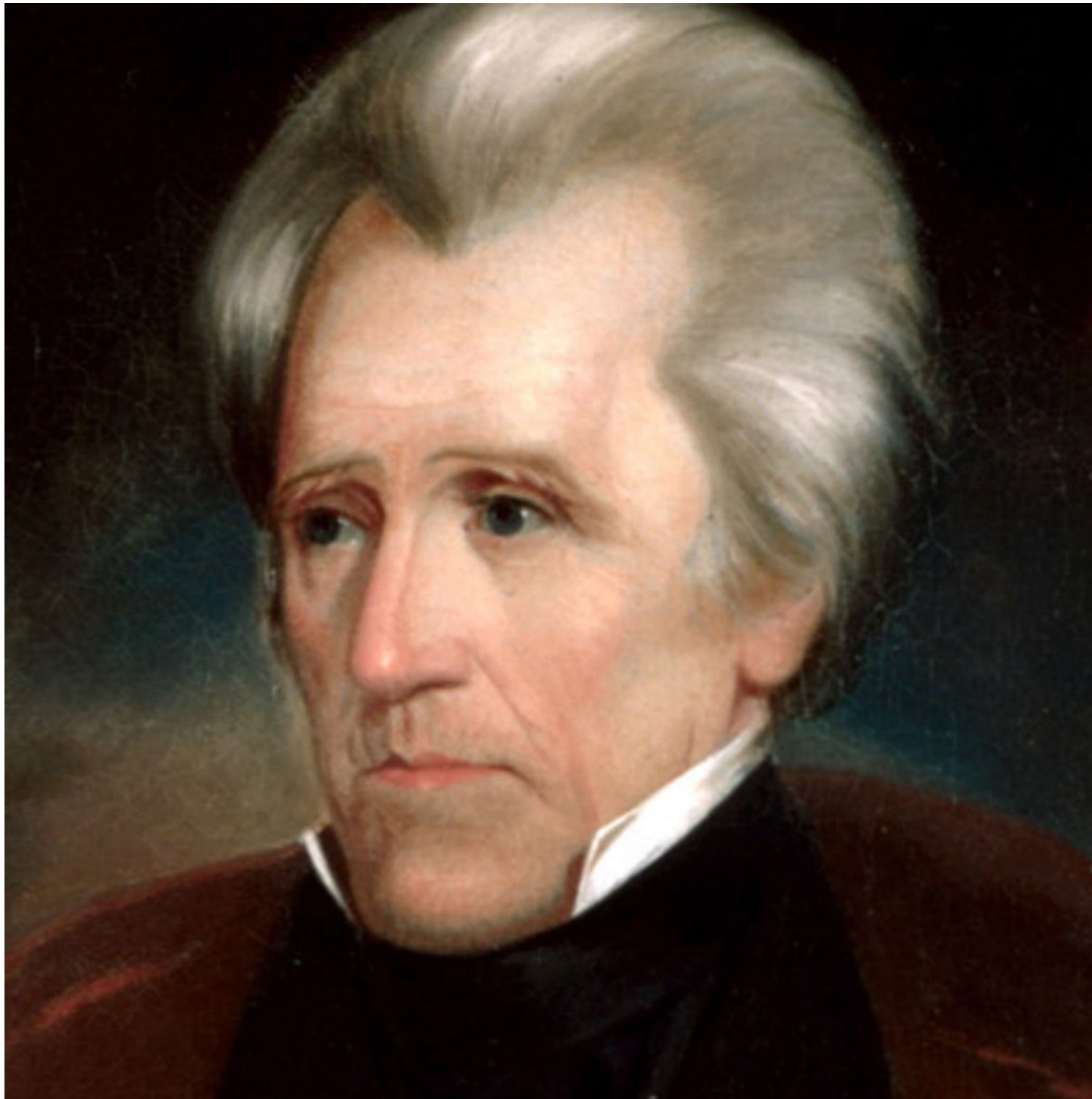


# Civilization and Colonization

- I. Slavery and Empire
- II. Legalizing Mass Expulsion
- III. Claiming Mexican Lands
- IV. Racializing Mexicans and “Manifest  
Destiny”
- V. Race, Citizenship, and Empire

Proslavery and antislavery Americans argued over the status of new territories (free or slave), not over whether or not the United States should expand westward.

Political debates over slavery helped to naturalize colonization.



Andrew Jackson

*Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* (1831)

“domestic, dependent nation”

*Worcester v. Georgia* (1832)

“distinct political communities”

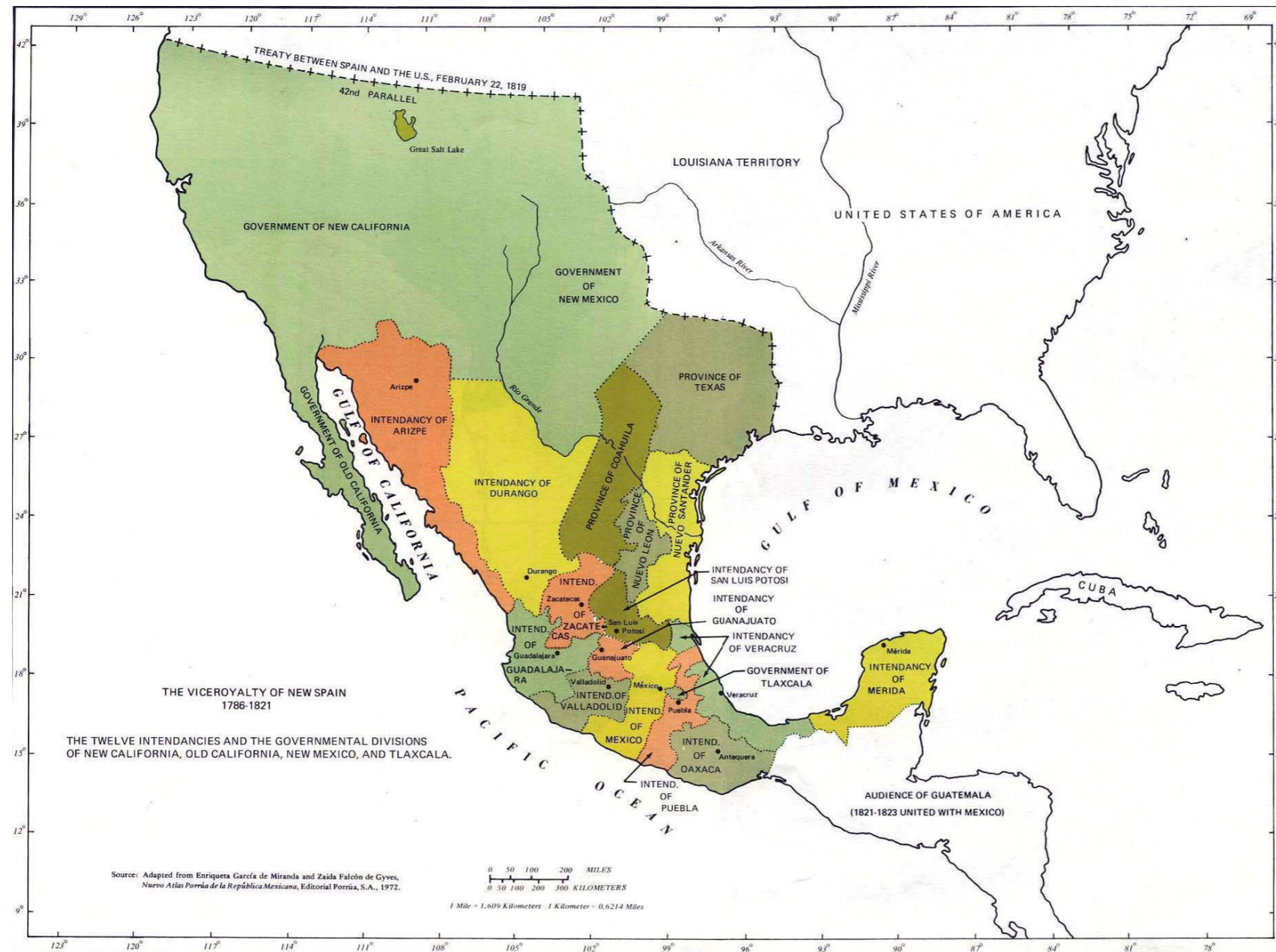
Indian Removal Act (1830)

## “Removing” (Expelling) Cherokees

1. Land allotment to individual Cherokees, followed by land speculators.
2. Federal treaty with a small faction of the Cherokees.

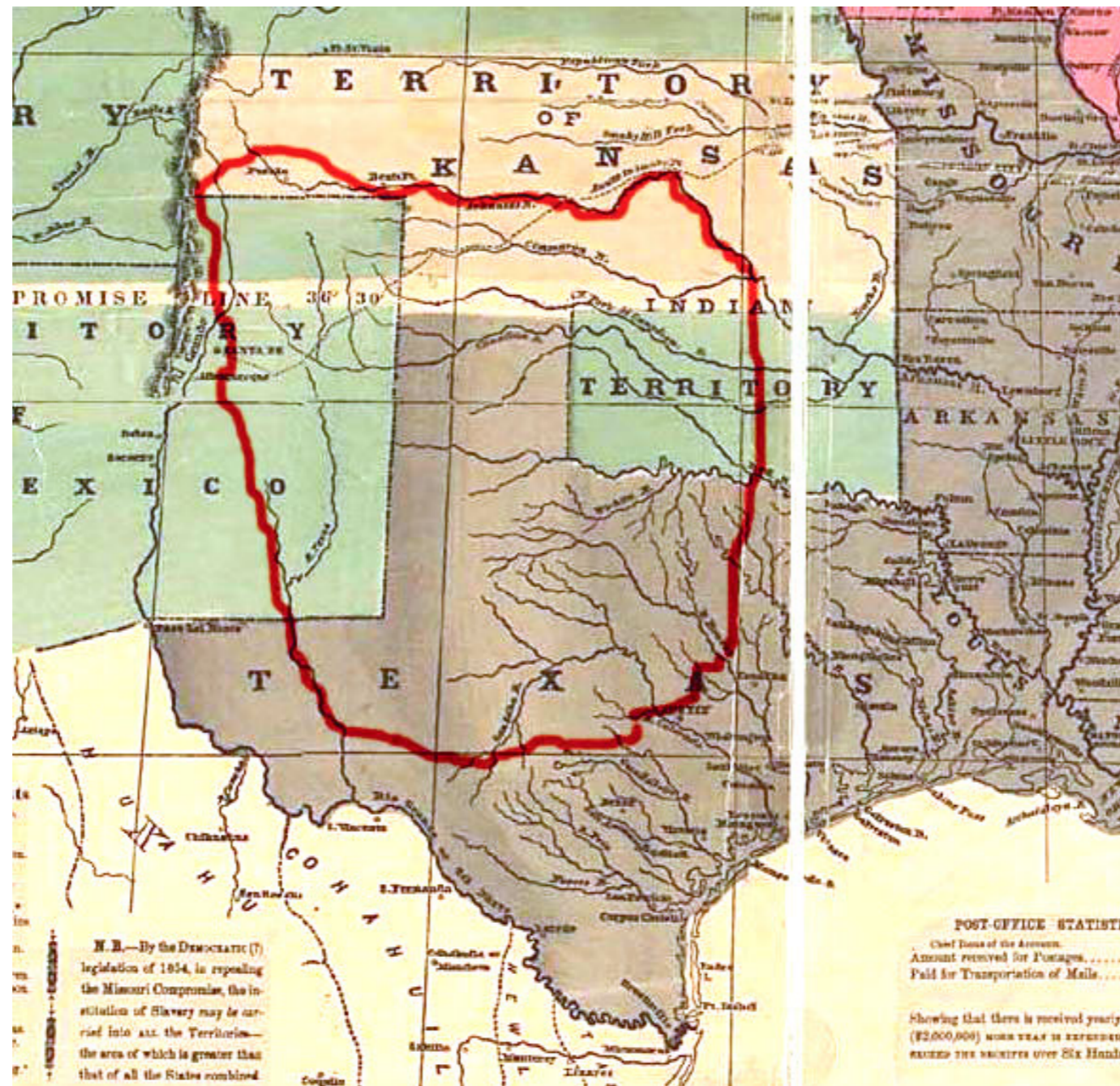


“Trail of Tears” (1838)



# Mexico, 1821

mestizo (Indigenous, Spanish, African)



# Comancheria (Comanche)

## Mexico (1824)

Attract white Americans to Texas by offering cheap land and tax exemption to secure control.

Rescinded in 1830 to stop the immigration of U.S. citizens and their slaves to Texas.



**General Antonio López de Santa Anna**

Republic of Texas (1836-1846)

Pure “Anglo-Saxons”

versus

Mexican “mongrels”



John Gast, *American Progress* (1872)



**John L. O'Sullivan, "Manifest Destiny"**

“the right of our manifest destiny to  
overspread and to possess the whole of  
the continent which Providence has given  
us for the development of the great  
experiment of liberty and federated self-  
government entrusted upon us.”

John O’Sullivan



**Mexican-American War (1846-1848)**  
**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

## Racial arguments against and for annexation:

- “Mongrel” Mexicans were unfit for republican citizenship.
- If incorporated, republican institutions would be corrupted.
- Anglo-Saxons would claim and “civilize” Mexican lands.

# Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

- One year to “return” to Mexico.
- Those who remained in the United States would be accorded U.S. citizenship.
- U.S. government would honor Mexican land titles issued before 1846.

# Racial Hierarchy before U.S. annexation

Rancheros (Spanish ancestry)

Mestizo (skilled laborers, small farmers)

Mestizo and Indigenous (bound workers)

# California's Constitution (1849)

“White male citizens of the United States and every White male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States.”

# Federal Land Law of 1851

Burden of proving Mexican land titles to  
landholders.

# Compromise of 1850

- California entered as a “free” state.
- Strict fugitive slave law.
- No restriction on slavery in New Mexico Territory and Utah Territory.

“Manifest Destiny” = Racial and Imperial  
Project

Debates and battles over slavery among  
white settlers naturalized U.S. imperial  
expansion.