3.1d They describe Mexican rule in California.

**Video: Mexican Rule in California (1:51) – The Effects of the Mission System**

1822 – Mexico won its independence from Spain. California became a province of Mexico. Mexico abolished the Mission System. It wasn’t working economically or socially.

Governors sent from Mexico ruled California. Manuel Victoria ruled with a strong hand.

Californians (Californios) resented being ruled by outsiders from Mexico. Pio Pico led a rebellion against Mexico. Felt Mexico didn’t understand them. Californios wanted to have their own separate state or country.

47. Which of the following best describes an important development in California society during the era of Mexican rule (1821–1848)?

A. The decline of the rancho class opened up new opportunities for poorer settlers.

B. Growing criticism of the mission system prompted efforts to transfer mission holdings into private hands.

C. The creation of an effective judicial system reduced conflict among settlers.

D. The collapse of commercial relations with foreign states undermined the economy.

45. Which of the following best describes a shared function of the mission, the presidio, and the pueblo in early California history?

A. to maintain social order

B. to transmit cultural values

C. to promote trade

D. to convert non-Christians

**Correct Response: A.** (SMR Code: 3.1) A common function of the missions, the presidios, and the pueblos was to maintain control over the indigenous population. In the missions, Spanish priests attempted to regulate all facets of American Indian life; the duties of soldiers stationed in presidios included the suppression of rebellious activity on the part of both European settlers and American Indians; and the pueblos were viewed as a means of establishing and maintaining some semblance of order in isolated frontier areas.
3.1e They state the causes of the war between Mexico and the United States and its consequences for California.

Video: War Between Mexico and the United States (1:44) – The Mexican-American War

1846 – US declared war on Mexico. Main reason for war was border disputes, particularly area along the Rio Grande River. The Rio Grande River starts in what is now Colorado, runs through what is now New Mexico, and then becomes border between what is now Texas and Mexico (see red arrow on Rio Grande map in next slide).

US defeated Mexico. Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo gave control of California and nearby areas to US. California Territory was a much larger area than California is today. California, Oregon, Arizona, part of New Mexico, Nevada, part of Utah, part of Colorado were all part of California Territory (see California Territory map to left). Before the war, the US tried to buy this area from Mexico for 35 million dollars. After war, Mexico was forced to sell the area for 15 million dollars. The result was that the US now stretched from East to West Coast. This was called Manifest Destiny (will study in US history section) which is the idea that US should control all land from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean. President Monroe proposed Manifest Destiny, so it is called the Monroe Doctrine.
11. What led to the Mexican-American War. (Think answer is Monroe Doctrine/Manifest Destiny based on REA set below) Possible answers: Conflict between English, Spanish and Russian traders. Increasing influence of the Monroe Doctrine.

Contrary to the posturing of Polk, the U.S. was hardly engaged in a defensive struggle against the significantly weaker country of Mexico. The Mexican War was fundamentally a war of conquest. Polk, along with large sectors of American society, was convinced that expansion was the key to both economic stability and sectional harmony. He was also fueled by the racist, imperialist doctrine of manifest destiny, which, “by divine right,” decreed the entire continent to the U.S.

48. As a result of the Mexican War of the 1840s, California became a territory of the United States. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the war?

A. commercial rivalry between the United States and Mexico
B. Mexican opposition to U.S. efforts to acquire the Oregon Territory
C. a boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico
D. U.S. opposition to Mexican expansionism on the Pacific Coast

48 C