

manifest destiny dbq

manifest destiny dbq presents a compelling opportunity to delve into the complex historical narrative of American expansionism in the 19th century. This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview, dissecting the core tenets of Manifest Destiny, exploring its motivations, examining its impact on various groups, and analyzing the primary source documents that form the bedrock of any thorough DBQ. We will investigate the ideological underpinnings, the political and economic drivers, and the profound consequences for Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and the nation's evolving identity. Understanding Manifest Destiny DBQ requires a nuanced approach, acknowledging both the proponents' fervent beliefs and the devastating realities of westward expansion.

Understanding the Concept of Manifest Destiny DBQ

Manifest Destiny was a widely held cultural belief in the 19th-century United States that American settlers were destined to expand across North America. This idea was not merely a passive observation but an active, often aggressive, justification for territorial acquisition and the displacement of existing populations. At its heart, Manifest Destiny suggested a divinely ordained mission for Americans to spread their democratic institutions, their way of life, and their Protestant faith from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Understanding this core concept is crucial for any Manifest Destiny DBQ analysis, as it frames the motivations and justifications presented by proponents.

Defining Manifest Destiny in Historical Context

The term "Manifest Destiny" was first coined in 1845 by journalist John L. O'Sullivan, who argued it was America's "manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions." This definition highlights the belief in inevitable growth and the perceived right to expand. The historical context of the mid-19th century, marked by rapid population growth, economic opportunities, and a sense of national exceptionalism, fueled this potent ideology. For a Manifest Destiny DBQ, grasping this specific historical moment is paramount.

Key Ideological Components of Manifest Destiny

Several intertwined ideological components fueled Manifest Destiny. These included a strong sense of American exceptionalism, the belief that the United States was unique and superior to other nations, destined to lead the world. Religious fervor played a significant role, with many believing God had chosen Americans for this expansionist mission. Furthermore, racial superiority, particularly a belief in the Anglo-Saxon race's inherent fitness to govern and civilize, was a pervasive element. The perceived success of American democracy and institutions also contributed, suggesting they were models to be emulated and spread.

Motivations Behind Manifest Destiny DBQ

The expansionist fervor of Manifest Destiny was driven by a confluence of powerful motivations. These were not solely ideological but also deeply rooted in practical considerations, economic desires, and political ambitions. Examining these motivations is central to a comprehensive Manifest Destiny DBQ, allowing for a deeper understanding of the forces at play.

Economic Drivers of Westward Expansion

Economic opportunities were a significant catalyst for Manifest Destiny. The vast, undeveloped lands of the West promised fertile soil for agriculture, rich mineral resources, and new markets for American goods. The lure of gold, particularly after the discovery in California in 1848, intensified this economic pull. The development of new transportation technologies, such as railroads and steamboats, made westward migration more feasible and economically viable. For many Americans, the West represented a chance to escape economic hardship and achieve prosperity.

Political and Territorial Ambitions

Beyond economic incentives, political and territorial ambitions were equally potent. The United States sought to secure its borders and assert its dominance on the continent. The acquisition of territories like Texas, Oregon, and California was driven by a desire to prevent European powers from gaining influence and to create a contiguous nation stretching from sea to shining sea. The Mexican-American War, a direct consequence of these ambitions, resulted in the acquisition of vast territories, solidifying the territorial scope of Manifest Destiny. A Manifest Destiny DBQ would often require students to analyze the political maneuvering and justifications for these territorial gains.

Social and Demographic Pressures

Rapid population growth within the United States also contributed to the pressure for westward expansion. As the population boomed, particularly in the East, there was a perceived need for new land to accommodate settlers. This demographic pressure, coupled with land scarcity in some areas, pushed many Americans to seek opportunities in the West. The promise of land ownership and a fresh start was a powerful draw for a growing population.

Impact and Consequences of Manifest Destiny DBQ

The implementation of Manifest Destiny had profound and often devastating consequences for various groups, fundamentally reshaping the American landscape and its diverse populations. A thorough Manifest Destiny DBQ must grapple with these impacts, acknowledging the human cost of expansion.

Impact on Native American Tribes

For Native American tribes, Manifest Destiny represented a catastrophic force. The relentless

westward expansion led to the dispossession of ancestral lands, forced removals, and violent conflicts. Treaties were often broken, and Native populations were subjected to disease, starvation, and cultural destruction. The concept of Manifest Destiny provided a convenient justification for policies that viewed Native Americans as obstacles to progress, leading to tragic events such as the Trail of Tears and widespread loss of life and cultural heritage. Analyzing primary sources from Native American perspectives is crucial for a balanced Manifest Destiny DBQ.

Consequences for Mexican Americans

The Mexican-American War, a direct outgrowth of Manifest Destiny, resulted in the United States acquiring vast territories that were previously part of Mexico. The Mexican Cession included present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, and Oklahoma. For the Mexican populations residing in these territories, the transition of sovereignty brought significant challenges. Many faced discrimination, loss of land and property rights, and a struggle to maintain their cultural identity under American rule. A Manifest Destiny DBQ might examine the promises made to these populations and how they were often unfulfilled.

Transformation of the American Landscape and Identity

Manifest Destiny irrevocably transformed the American landscape and the nation's identity. It cemented the idea of the United States as a continental power and fostered a sense of national unity and exceptionalism. The vast expansion opened up new economic opportunities and contributed to the growth of industries. However, this expansion also came at a significant moral and human cost, leaving a complex legacy of dispossession and conflict that continues to be debated and analyzed. Examining how this expansion shaped the American narrative is a key element of any Manifest Destiny DBQ.

Analyzing Primary Sources for Manifest Destiny DBQ

A robust understanding of Manifest Destiny DBQ hinges on the ability to critically analyze primary source documents. These documents provide firsthand accounts and perspectives that illuminate the beliefs, motivations, and consequences of this era.

Key Documents and Their Significance

Several types of primary sources are invaluable for understanding Manifest Destiny. These include:

- Speeches and writings of prominent figures like John L. O'Sullivan, Henry Clay, and politicians advocating for expansion.
- Newspaper articles and editorials from the period reflecting public opinion and propaganda.
- Personal diaries, letters, and journals of settlers, soldiers, and missionaries detailing their experiences.

- Government documents such as treaties, congressional debates, and presidential proclamations.
- Artistic representations like paintings and political cartoons that captured the spirit and ideology of the time.

Each of these source types offers unique insights into the multifaceted nature of Manifest Destiny.

Interpreting Different Perspectives

A critical aspect of any Manifest Destiny DBQ is the ability to interpret diverse perspectives. Students must consider the viewpoints of proponents, who saw expansion as progress and divine will, as well as those who were negatively impacted, such as Native Americans and Mexicans. Understanding the biases, intentions, and contexts of these sources is essential for constructing a well-supported argument. For example, a diary entry from a settler moving west will offer a very different perspective than a decree from the U.S. government regarding Native land.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the primary motivations behind the concept of Manifest Destiny?

Primary motivations included a belief in American exceptionalism and divine providence, a desire for territorial expansion and economic opportunity (land, resources), the spread of democratic ideals and institutions, and sometimes, a paternalistic view towards Native American populations, believing they needed to be 'civilized'.

How did Manifest Destiny influence US territorial expansion in the 19th century?

Manifest Destiny was a driving ideological force behind significant territorial acquisitions, including the annexation of Texas, the Mexican Cession (resulting in the acquisition of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming), the Oregon Treaty with Britain, and the Gadsden Purchase. It provided a justification for these expansions, often at the expense of other nations and indigenous peoples.

What were the major criticisms or counterarguments against Manifest Destiny?

Criticisms often centered on its inherent racism and imperialism, the displacement and violence inflicted upon Native American tribes, the expansion of slavery into new territories (which intensified sectional tensions), and the violation of international law and the sovereignty of Mexico.

How did different groups (e.g., politicians, settlers, Native Americans, abolitionists) view Manifest Destiny?

Politicians and proponents often saw it as a patriotic duty and an unstoppable force for progress. Settlers were motivated by land and opportunity. Native Americans viewed it as a destructive invasion that threatened their way of life and lands. Abolitionists often feared it would primarily serve to expand the institution of slavery, increasing the power of slaveholding states.

What is the connection between Manifest Destiny and the Mexican-American War?

Manifest Destiny provided the ideological justification for the United States to go to war with Mexico. Proponents believed it was America's right and destiny to possess the territories Mexico held, particularly California and New Mexico. The war, fueled by this belief and border disputes, ultimately led to the US acquiring vast amounts of land.

What were the long-term consequences of Manifest Destiny on the United States and its people?

Long-term consequences include the vast geographic expansion of the US, the tragic displacement and subjugation of numerous Native American nations, the exacerbation of the slavery debate leading to the Civil War, the development of a national identity intertwined with expansionism, and ongoing debates about American exceptionalism and its historical role in the Americas.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to a Manifest Destiny DBQ, each with a short description:

1. Manifest Destiny and American Territorial Expansion: A Brief History with Documents

This book likely serves as an excellent primary source for a DBQ, offering a concise overview of the Manifest Destiny concept. It would probably include essential primary source documents, such as speeches by politicians, letters from settlers, and newspaper articles of the era, allowing students to analyze firsthand perspectives on westward expansion. The historical context provided would help students understand the motivations and justifications behind this national ideology.

2. American Progress: Manifest Destiny and the Rise of the United States

This title suggests a broad examination of Manifest Destiny's role in shaping the United States' growth and global influence. It might explore the economic, political, and religious underpinnings of the movement. The book could also delve into the consequences of this expansion, including its impact on Native American populations and international relations, providing crucial context for a DBQ essay.

3. The Ox-Bow Incident: A Novel of the American West

While a fictional work, this novel offers a powerful and often bleak portrayal of the harsh realities and vigilantism that characterized the American West during the era of expansion. It provides a compelling, human-centered perspective on the social dynamics and moral ambiguities present as settlers moved westward. Its inclusion in a DBQ could allow for analysis of the psychological and societal impacts of frontier life, contrasting with the more idealistic rhetoric of Manifest Destiny.

4. *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West*

This seminal work offers a critical counter-narrative to the traditional understanding of Manifest Destiny, focusing on the devastating impact of westward expansion on Native American tribes. It meticulously documents the broken treaties, forced removals, and violent conflicts that resulted from American territorial ambitions. For a DBQ, this book is invaluable for presenting the Native American perspective and challenging the Eurocentric view of Manifest Destiny.

5. *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson, and the Opening of the American West*

This biography meticulously details the Lewis and Clark Expedition, a pivotal event often seen as an early manifestation of American expansionist desires. It explores the motivations of President Jefferson and the challenges faced by the explorers, showcasing the scientific, geographical, and strategic interests driving westward exploration. This book provides essential background on the initial steps of pushing the nation's boundaries and could inform discussions on the origins of Manifest Destiny.

6. *The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict, a Nation's Birth*

While predating the explicit articulation of Manifest Destiny, this war significantly contributed to American nationalism and a sense of continental destiny. It fostered a desire for territorial expansion, particularly concerning Canada, and solidified the idea of American exceptionalism. Analyzing this conflict within a DBQ could help establish the roots of the ideology that would later become Manifest Destiny, showcasing early imperialistic sentiments.

7. *The Mexican-American War: A Narrative History*

This book would likely provide a detailed account of the conflict that resulted in the United States acquiring vast territories from Mexico, a direct consequence of Manifest Destiny. It would explore the political debates, military campaigns, and significant outcomes of the war. Analyzing this event through the lens of Manifest Destiny is crucial, as it represents a tangible and controversial fulfillment of its territorial ambitions.

8. *Empire of the Summer Moon: Quanah Parker and the Rise and Fall of the Comanches, the Most Powerful Indian Tribe in American History*

This book offers a sweeping narrative of the Comanche nation and their struggle against the encroaching American settlers driven by Manifest Destiny. It highlights the fierce resistance mounted by the Comanches and the eventual devastation of their culture and way of life. The book provides a powerful example of the human cost of westward expansion and the clash of civilizations, offering a vital perspective for a DBQ.

9. *The American Frontier and the Myth of the West*

This title suggests a critical examination of the idealized image of the American West and its role in shaping national identity. It likely deconstructs the romanticized narratives of pioneers and cowboys, revealing the complex realities of settlement, conflict, and exploitation. For a DBQ, this book would be useful in analyzing how the idea of the West, fueled by Manifest Destiny, differed from its actual lived experience, allowing for a nuanced exploration of historical mythology.

Manifest Destiny Dbq

Manifest Destiny DBQ: Unpacking America's Expansionist Ideology

Ebook Title: Manifest Destiny: A Documentary Based Question Analysis

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: Defining Manifest Destiny and its historical context.

Chapter 1: The Roots of Manifest Destiny: Examining the intellectual, religious, and economic factors fueling the ideology.

Chapter 2: Territorial Expansion and its Consequences: Analyzing key territorial acquisitions (Louisiana Purchase, Mexican-American War, etc.) and their impact on Native American populations and the environment.

Chapter 3: Manifest Destiny in Popular Culture and Discourse: Exploring how the ideology was portrayed in art, literature, and political rhetoric.

Chapter 4: Criticisms and Challenges to Manifest Destiny: Examining the opposition to westward expansion and the moral debates surrounding it.

Chapter 5: The Legacy of Manifest Destiny: Assessing the long-term effects of Manifest Destiny on American identity, foreign policy, and domestic politics.

Conclusion: Synthesizing the key arguments and offering a nuanced perspective on the complex legacy of Manifest Destiny.

Manifest Destiny DBQ: Unpacking America's Expansionist Ideology

Introduction: Defining Manifest Destiny and its Historical Context

The term "Manifest Destiny," coined in 1845 by journalist John L. O'Sullivan, encapsulated a widely held belief in 19th-century America that the United States was destined by God to expand its dominion and spread democracy and capitalism across the North American continent. This wasn't simply a geographical ambition; it was a deeply ingrained ideology that justified aggressive westward expansion, often at the expense of Native American populations and other nations. Understanding Manifest Destiny requires examining its multifaceted origins, its impact on territorial acquisition and social structures, and its lasting consequences on American identity and foreign policy. This DBQ (Document-Based Question) approach will dissect the complexities of this era, using primary and secondary sources to analyze its motivations, consequences, and enduring legacy.

Chapter 1: The Roots of Manifest Destiny: A Convergence of Factors

Several interconnected factors contributed to the rise of Manifest Destiny. Economically, the burgeoning American population needed land and resources. Westward expansion promised access to fertile farmland, mineral wealth, and new markets. This economic imperative was intertwined with a strong sense of American exceptionalism, a belief that the United States possessed a unique and divinely ordained mission. Religious fervor played a significant role, with many believing that expanding the nation was a divinely appointed task to spread Christianity and "civilization." The idea of a "city upon a hill," inspired by Puritan ideals, fueled the belief that America's expansion was morally justified and beneficial for all. Furthermore, the rapid advancements in transportation, such

as the steamboat and railroad, facilitated westward migration and trade, further accelerating the expansionist drive. These converging factors created a potent ideological brew that propelled Manifest Destiny forward.

Chapter 2: Territorial Expansion and its Consequences: A Legacy of Violence and Displacement

Manifest Destiny fueled a series of significant territorial acquisitions. The Louisiana Purchase (1803) dramatically expanded the nation's size, doubling its territory. The annexation of Texas (1845) and the subsequent Mexican-American War (1846-1848) resulted in the acquisition of vast territories including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming. These expansions, however, came at a devastating cost to Native Americans. The ideology of Manifest Destiny provided justification for the removal and displacement of Indigenous populations from their ancestral lands through policies like the Indian Removal Act (1830), leading to the Trail of Tears and countless other acts of violence and cultural destruction. Environmental consequences were equally significant, with widespread deforestation, soil depletion, and the disruption of delicate ecosystems resulting from rapid settlement and resource extraction. This chapter will delve into the specific events and their devastating consequences for both Native American populations and the environment.

Chapter 3: Manifest Destiny in Popular Culture and Discourse: Shaping National Identity

Manifest Destiny wasn't just a political ideology; it permeated American culture and shaped national identity. Artists depicted westward expansion as a glorious and divinely ordained mission, often overlooking the violence and suffering involved. Paintings like those of Albert Bierstadt and Frederic Remington romanticized the landscape and presented a heroic narrative of westward expansion. Literature similarly reinforced the ideology, often portraying pioneers as virtuous and courageous individuals bringing civilization to a wild frontier. Political rhetoric employed the language of Manifest Destiny to justify territorial acquisitions and military actions. This chapter will examine how art, literature, and political discourse shaped public opinion and reinforced the acceptance of Manifest Destiny as a legitimate and even divinely sanctioned project.

Chapter 4: Criticisms and Challenges to Manifest Destiny: Voices of Dissent

Despite its widespread acceptance, Manifest Destiny faced significant opposition. Abolitionists argued that expansion would spread slavery, further fueling the moral conflict that ultimately led to the Civil War. Others questioned the moral implications of dispossessing Native Americans of their land and violating their sovereignty. Some Whigs and other political factions criticized the expansionist policies of the Democratic Party, arguing that they were reckless and unconstitutional. This chapter will explore the various voices of dissent and the arguments they raised against Manifest Destiny, highlighting the complexity and contested nature of this historical period. Examining these counter-narratives provides a more complete and nuanced understanding of the era.

Chapter 5: The Legacy of Manifest Destiny: A Continuing Influence

The legacy of Manifest Destiny continues to shape American identity and foreign policy. The concept of American exceptionalism, a core element of Manifest Destiny, persists in various forms. The

nation's expansionist tendencies, though moderated by international law and changing global dynamics, still influence its foreign policy decisions. The enduring impact of Manifest Destiny on Native American communities is profound and continues to be addressed through ongoing efforts towards reconciliation and justice. This chapter will explore the lasting consequences of Manifest Destiny, examining its influence on American identity, political culture, and international relations.

Conclusion: A Complex and Contested Legacy

Manifest Destiny was a complex and multifaceted ideology that profoundly shaped American history. While it contributed to the nation's territorial expansion and economic growth, it also resulted in significant violence, displacement, and environmental degradation. Understanding its origins, its impact, and its lasting legacy requires a critical and nuanced approach that acknowledges both its positive and negative aspects. This DBQ analysis has aimed to provide a comprehensive and balanced perspective on this crucial period in American history, encouraging a deeper understanding of its continuing relevance in contemporary debates about national identity, expansionism, and the treatment of marginalized communities.

FAQs:

1. What was the main driving force behind Manifest Destiny? A combination of economic ambition, religious fervor, and a belief in American exceptionalism fueled the ideology.
2. How did Manifest Destiny affect Native Americans? It led to the displacement and dispossession of Native American tribes, resulting in immense suffering and cultural loss.
3. What were the key territorial acquisitions during the era of Manifest Destiny? The Louisiana Purchase, Texas Annexation, and the territories gained from the Mexican-American War were pivotal.
4. Were there any significant criticisms of Manifest Destiny at the time? Yes, abolitionists, Whigs, and others opposed it on moral and political grounds.
5. How did Manifest Destiny influence American foreign policy? It contributed to an expansionist mindset that has shaped American foreign policy decisions throughout history.
6. What role did popular culture play in promoting Manifest Destiny? Art, literature, and political rhetoric all helped to popularize and legitimize the ideology.
7. What is the lasting legacy of Manifest Destiny? Its impact on American identity, foreign policy, and relations with Native Americans continues to resonate today.
8. How does studying Manifest Destiny help us understand present-day issues? Examining this historical period allows us to better understand issues related to imperialism, colonialism, and the treatment of marginalized groups.
9. What are some primary sources that shed light on Manifest Destiny? John L. O'Sullivan's writings, government documents related to territorial acquisitions, and personal accounts from pioneers and

Native Americans are valuable sources.

Related Articles:

1. The Louisiana Purchase: Expansion and its Consequences: An in-depth look at the Louisiana Purchase, its impact on westward expansion, and its implications for Native Americans.
2. The Mexican-American War: Causes, Consequences, and Controversies: A comprehensive analysis of the war, its causes, and its lasting impact on both the United States and Mexico.
3. The Trail of Tears: A History of Forced Migration: A detailed account of the forced removal of Cherokee and other Native American tribes from their ancestral lands.
4. American Exceptionalism: Myth or Reality?: An examination of the concept of American exceptionalism and its relationship to Manifest Destiny.
5. Westward Expansion and the Environment: Exploring the environmental consequences of westward expansion and the impact on natural resources.
6. Native American Resistance to Westward Expansion: A focus on the various forms of resistance employed by Native American tribes against westward expansion.
7. The Role of Religion in Manifest Destiny: Exploring the religious beliefs and interpretations that fueled the ideology of Manifest Destiny.
8. Abolitionism and the Expansion of Slavery: Examining the conflict between Manifest Destiny and the abolitionist movement.
9. The Impact of Manifest Destiny on American Identity: An exploration of how Manifest Destiny shaped and continues to shape American national identity.

manifest destiny dbq: The Prairie Traveler Randolph Barnes Marcy, 1859 How to survive on the trails to California and Oregon: food, wagon train management, pack animals, bivouacs, Indian fighting, hunting, etc.

manifest destiny dbq: *Three Years in California [1846-1849]* Walter Colton, 1850 Walter Colton (1797-1851) of Vermont had a career as clergyman and journalist before sailing to California as naval chaplain of the Congress. In July 1846, Commodore Stockton named him alcalde of Monterey, a post to which he was elected a few months later. He remained in California until 1849, using his time to found the state's first newspaper and building its first schoolhouse. *Three years in California* (1850) contains Colton's memoirs of that period, including descriptions of the U.S. military occupation of California, social life and customs of Monterey, discovery of gold and firsthand impressions of the Sonora mining camp in the Southern Mines, visits to Stockton and San José, John Charles Frémont, the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and California missions.

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manifest destiny dbq: Westward Expansion Ray Allen Billington, Martin Ridge, 1982 When it appeared in 1949, the first edition of Ray Allen Billington's 'Westward Expansion' set a new standard for scholarship in western American history, and the book's reputation among historians, scholars, and students grew through four subsequent editions. This abridgment and revision of Billington and Martin Ridge's fifth edition, with a new introduction and additional scholarship by Ridge, as well as an updated bibliography, focuses on the Trans-Mississippi frontier. Although the text sets out the remarkable story of the American frontier, which became, almost from the beginning, an archetypal narrative of the new American nation's successful expansion, the authors do not forget the social, environmental, and human cost of national expansion.

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multiple-choice questions, 4 short-answer questions, 1 document-based essay question, and 3 long-essay questions. Additionally, a full-length practice exam is included at the end of the textbook. Because the modules in this book are divided into periods that perfectly align to the AP® U.S. History Course and Exam Description, it's also easy to pair Fabric of a Nation with the resources on AP® Classroom. Each textbook module can be used with the corresponding AP® Daily Videos and Topic Questions while the AP® Exam Practice at the end of each period can be supplemented with the Personal Progress Checks from AP® Classroom.

manifest destiny dbq: The Stone Angel Margaret Laurence, 2015-07-22 *The Stone Angel*, *The Diviners*, and *A Bird in the House* are three of the five books in Margaret Laurence's renowned Manawaka series, named for the small Canadian prairie town in which they take place. Each of these books is narrated by a strong woman growing up in the town and struggling with physical and emotional isolation. In *The Stone Angel*, Hagar Shipley, age ninety, tells the story of her life, and in doing so tries to come to terms with how the very qualities which sustained her have deprived her of joy. Mingling past and present, she maintains pride in the face of senility, while recalling the life she led as a rebellious young bride, and later as a grieving mother. Laurence gives us in Hagar a woman who is funny, infuriating, and heartbreakingly poignant. This is a revelation, not impersonation. The effect of such skilled use of language is to lead the reader towards the self-recognition that Hagar misses.—Robertson Davies, *New York Times* It is [Laurence's] admirable achievement to strike, with an equally sure touch, the peculiar note and the universal; she gives us a portrait of a remarkable character and at the same time the picture of old age itself, with the pain, the weariness, the terror, the impotent angers and physical mishaps, the realization that others are waiting and wishing for an end.—Honor Tracy, *The New Republic* Miss Laurence is the best fiction writer in the Dominion and one of the best in the hemisphere.—Atlantic [Laurence] demonstrates in *The Stone Angel* that she has a true novelist's gift for catching a character in mid-passion and life at full flood. . . . As [Hagar Shipley] daydreams and chatters and lurches through the novel, she traces one of the most convincing—and the most touching—portraits of an unregenerate sinner declining into senility since Sara Monday went to her reward in Joyce Cary's *The Horse's Mouth*.—Time Laurence's triumph is in her evocation of Hagar at ninety. . . . We sympathize with her in her resistance to being moved to a nursing home, in her preposterous flight, in her impatience in the hospital. Battered, depleted, suffering, she rages with her last breath against the dying of the light. *The Stone Angel* is a fine novel, admirably written and sustained by unfailing insight.—Granville Hicks, *Saturday Review* *The Stone Angel* is a good book because Mrs. Laurence avoids sentimentality and condescension; Hagar Shipley is still passionately involved in the puzzle of her own nature. . . . Laurence's imaginative tact is strikingly at work, for surely this is what it feels like to be old.—Paul Pickrel, *Harper's*

manifest destiny dbq: A Glorious Defeat Timothy J. Henderson, 2008-05-13 A concise yet comprehensive social history of the Mexican-American War as it was experienced by the people of Mexico. The war that was fought between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 was a major event in the history of both countries: it cost Mexico half of its national territory, opened western North America to US expansion, and magnified tensions that led to civil wars in both countries. Among generations of Latin Americans, it helped to cement the image of the United States as an arrogant, aggressive, and imperialist nation, poisoning relations between a young America and its southern neighbors. In contrast with many current books that treat the war as a fundamentally American experience, Timothy J. Henderson's *A Glorious Defeat* offers a fresh perspective on the Mexican side of the equation. Examining the manner in which Mexico gained independence, Henderson brings to light a greater understanding of that country's intense factionalism and political paralysis leading up to and through the war.

manifest destiny dbq: The Significance of the Frontier in American History Frederick Jackson Turner, 2014-02-13 2014 Reprint of 1894 Edition. Full facsimile of the original edition. The Frontier Thesis or Turner Thesis, is the argument advanced by historian Frederick Jackson Turner in 1894 that American democracy was formed by the American Frontier. He stressed the process-the moving frontier line-and the impact it had on pioneers going through the process. He also stressed

consequences of a ostensibly limitless frontier and that American democracy and egalitarianism were the principle results. In Turner's thesis the American frontier established liberty by releasing Americans from European mindsets and eroding old, dysfunctional customs. The frontier had no need for standing armies, established churches, aristocrats or nobles, nor for landed gentry who controlled most of the land and charged heavy rents. Frontier land was free for the taking. Turner first announced his thesis in a paper entitled *The Significance of the Frontier in American History*, delivered to the American Historical Association in 1893 in Chicago. He won very wide acclaim among historians and intellectuals. Turner's emphasis on the importance of the frontier in shaping American character influenced the interpretation found in thousands of scholarly histories. By the time Turner died in 1932, 60% of the leading history departments in the U.S. were teaching courses in frontier history along Turnerian lines.

manifest destiny dbq: *Washington's Farewell Address* George Washington, 1907

manifest destiny dbq: *AP Us Hist 2016* John J. Newman, 2016-01-01 Equip your students to excel on the AP® United States History Exam, as updated for 2016 Features flexibility designed to use in a one-semester or one-year course divided into nine chronological periods mirroring the structure of the new AP® U.S. College Board Curriculum Framework, the text reflects the Board's effort to focus on trends rather than isolated facts each period features a one-page overview summarizing the major developments of the period and lists the three featured Key Concepts from the College Board Curriculum Framework each Think As a Historian feature focuses on one of the nine historical thinking skills that the AP® exam will test each chapter narrative concludes with Historical Perspectives, a feature that addresses the College Board emphasis on how historians have interpreted the events of the chapter in various ways the chapter conclusion features a list of key terms, people, and events organized by theme, reflecting the College Board's focus on asking students to identify themes, not just events chapter assessments include eight multiple-choice items, each tied to a source as on the new AP® exam, as well as four short-answer questions period reviews include both long-essay questions and Document-Based Questions in the format of those on the AP® exam, as updated for 2016

manifest destiny dbq: *The Fate of Their Country* Michael F. Holt, 2005-06-20 How partisan politics lead to the Civil War What brought about the Civil War? Leading historian Michael F. Holt convincingly offers a disturbingly contemporary answer: partisan politics. In this brilliant and succinct book, Holt distills a lifetime of scholarship to demonstrate that secession and war did not arise from two irreconcilable economies any more than from moral objections to slavery. Short-sighted politicians were to blame. Rarely looking beyond the next election, the two dominant political parties used the emotionally charged and largely chimerical issue of slavery's extension westward to pursue reelection and settle political scores, all the while inexorably dragging the nation towards disunion. Despite the majority opinion (held in both the North and South) that slavery could never flourish in the areas that sparked the most contention from 1845 to 1861-the Mexican Cession, Oregon, and Kansas-politicians in Washington, especially members of Congress, realized the partisan value of the issue and acted on short-term political calculations with minimal regard for sectional comity. War was the result. Including select speeches by Lincoln and others, *The Fate of Their Country* openly challenges us to rethink a seminal moment in America's history.

manifest destiny dbq: *A Century of Dishonor* Helen Hunt Jackson, 1885

manifest destiny dbq: *The American Pageant* Thomas Andrew Bailey, David M. Kennedy, 1991 Traces the history of the United States from the arrival of the first Indian people to the present day.

manifest destiny dbq: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

manifest destiny dbq: *Teach with Magic* Kevin Roughton, 2021-05 Learn from the Engagement Masters Education is a battle for attention. Whether you are a teacher trying to reach a classroom full of students or a parent trying to prepare your child for the world to come, getting our audience to just listen can be a real challenge. When students have access to personalized entertainment sitting in their pockets, anything that doesn't jump out and grab their attention right away is easily drowned out. But there is a place where even today all those modern distractions melt

away--Disneyland. When you're there, you're not only in a different world, you're in Walt Disney's world. Whether you are Peter Pan flying over London in Fantasyland or a rebel fighter struggling against the First Order in Galaxy's Edge, you are 100% engaged. Sights, sounds and even smells ensure that your brain is locked into the experience. If we can bring those techniques into our teaching, we can create engaging experiences for our students, grab their attention, and boost their learning. You'll improve your teaching and create a place students want to visit. In this book we'll learn from the world's greatest engagement masters--the Disney Imagineers. Through narrative visits to attractions throughout Disneyland and Disney California Adventure, you'll experience a visit to the park as we share memories and see how the Imagineers make it all work. We'll be guided by Imagineering icon Marty Sklar's Mickey's 10 Commandments of Theme Park Design as we turn our classrooms into the most engaging places on Earth!

manifest destiny dbq: DBQ Practice U. S. History Social Studies School Service, 2003

manifest destiny dbq: Westward Expansion James F. Salisbury, 1994 This 8-week interdisciplinary unit for fourth- and fifth-grade students helps children address the U.S. westward expansion in the 1840's using the interactive software program, The Oregon Trail. The unit provides connections to literature, geography, computer/mathematics skills, language arts, and research skills. The work is done in cooperative groups over the course of the unit with a variety of assessment strategies suggested. Worksheets, handouts, and student materials are included. Upon completion of the unit students will be able to: (1) locate and identify the states along the Oregon Trail; (2) identify reasons for westward expansion; (3) gain a basic understanding of some of the native North American culture; (4) participate in collaborative group activities; and (5) demonstrate knowledge of life in the 1840s--food, clothing, families, etc. Selected bibliography contains 32 items. (EH)

manifest destiny dbq: Sleuthing the Alamo James E. Crisp, 2010-04-10 In *Sleuthing the Alamo*, historian James E. Crisp draws back the curtain on years of mythmaking to reveal some surprising truths about the Texas Revolution--truths often obscured by both racism and political correctness, as history has been hijacked by combatants in the culture wars of the past two centuries. Beginning with a very personal prologue recalling both the pride and the prejudices that he encountered in the Texas of his youth, Crisp traces his path to the discovery of documents distorted, censored, and ignored--documents which reveal long-silenced voices from the Texan past. In each of four chapters focusing on specific documentary finds, Crisp uncovers the clues that led to these archival discoveries. Along the way, the cast of characters expands to include: a prominent historian who tried to walk away from his first book; an unlikely teenaged speechwriter for General Sam Houston; three eyewitnesses to the death of Davy Crockett at the Alamo; a desperate inmate of Mexico City's Inquisition Prison, whose scribbled memoir of the war in Texas is now listed in the Guinness Book of World Records; and the stealthy slasher of the most famous historical painting in Texas. In his afterword, Crisp explores the evidence behind the mythic Yellow Rose of Texas and examines some of the powerful forces at work in silencing the very voices from the past that we most need to hear today. Here then is an engaging first-person account of historical detective work, illuminating the methods of the serious historian--and the motives of those who prefer glorious myth to unflattering truth.

manifest destiny dbq: *The Wilding of America* Charles Derber, 1996 Americans are, he argues, in danger of becoming a nation of wilders - one in which their often ruthless exercise of individual freedom threatens to unravel society itself. But there may be solutions. In a passionate final chapter, Derber shows how Americans can rethink individualism, and how they can construct a compassionate society and a more responsible vision of the American Dream.

manifest destiny dbq: *Reading Like a Historian* Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

manifest destiny dbq: The Civil Rights Act of 1964 Robert D. Loevy, 1997-06-30 This book details, in a series of first-person accounts, how Hubert Humphrey and other dedicated civil rights supporters fashioned the famous cloture vote that turned back the determined southern filibuster in the U. S. Senate and got the monumental Civil Rights Act bill passed into law. Authors include Humphrey, who was the Democratic whip in the Senate at the time; Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., a top Washington civil rights lobbyist; and John G. Stewart, Humphrey's top legislative aide. These accounts are essential for understanding the full meaning and effect of America's civil rights movement.

manifest destiny dbq: Bleeding Kansas Nicole Etcheson, 2004-01-29 Few people would have expected bloodshed in Kansas Territory. After all, it had few slaves and showed few signs that slavery would even flourish. But civil war tore this territory apart in the 1850s and 60s, and Bleeding Kansas became a forbidding symbol for the nationwide clash over slavery that followed. Many free-state Kansans seemed to care little about slaves, and many proslavery Kansans owned not a single slave. But the failed promise of the Kansas-Nebraska Act-when fraud in local elections subverted the settlers' right to choose whether Kansas would be a slave or free state-fanned the flames of war. While other writers have cited slavery or economics as the cause of unrest, Nicole Etcheson seeks to revise our understanding of this era by focusing on whites' concerns over their political liberties. The first comprehensive account of Bleeding Kansas in more than thirty years, her study re-examines the debate over slavery expansion to emphasize issues of popular sovereignty rather than slavery's moral or economic dimensions. The free-state movement was a coalition of settlers who favored black rights and others who wanted the territory only for whites, but all were united by the conviction that their political rights were violated by nonresident voting and by Democratic presidents' heavy-handed administration of the territories. Etcheson argues that participants on both sides of the Kansas conflict believed they fought to preserve the liberties secured by the American Revolution and that violence erupted because each side feared the loss of meaningful self-governance. Bleeding Kansas is a gripping account of events and people-rabble-rousing Jim Lane, zealot John Brown, Sheriff Sam Jones, and others-that examines the social milieu of the settlers along with the political ideas they developed. Covering the period from the 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act to the 1879 Exoduster Migration, it traces the complex interactions among groups inside and outside the territory, creating a comprehensive political, social, and intellectual history of this tumultuous period in the state's history. As Etcheson demonstrates, the struggle over the political liberties of whites may have heightened the turmoil but led eventually to a broadening of the definition of freedom to include blacks. Her insightful re-examination sheds new light on this era and is essential reading for anyone interested in the ideological origins of the Civil War.

manifest destiny dbq: The Moths and Other Stories Helena MarÍa Viramontes, 1995-01-01 The adolescent protagonist of the title story, like other girls in this pioneering collection, rebels against her father, refusing to go to Mass. Instead, dressed in her black Easter shoes and carrying her missal and veil, she goes to her abuelita's house. Her grandmother has always accepted her for who she is and has provided a safe refuge from the anger and violence at home. The eight haunting stories included in this collection explore the social, economic and cultural impositions that shape women's lives. Girls on the threshold of puberty rebel against their fathers, struggle to understand their sexuality, and in two stories, deal with the ramifications of pregnancy. Other women struggle against the limitations of marriage and the Catholic religion, which seek to keep them subservient to the men in their lives. Prejudice and the social and economic status of Chicanos often form the backdrop as women fight-with varying degrees of success-to break free from oppression. Shedding light on the complex lives and experiences of Mexican-American girls and women, this bilingual edition containing the first-ever Spanish translation of Viramontes's debut collection, *The Moths and Other Stories*, will make this landmark work available to a wider audience.

manifest destiny dbq: Everyday Life in Early America David F. Hawke, 1989-01-25 In this clearly written volume, Hawke provides enlightening and colorful descriptions of early Colonial

Americans and debunks many widely held assumptions about 17th century settlers.--Publishers Weekly

manifest destiny dbq: Common Sense Thomas Paine, 1918

manifest destiny dbq: Manifest Destiny Anders Stephanson, 1996-01-31 When John O'Sullivan wrote in 1845, ...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 Liberty and federated self-government entrusted to us, he coined a phrase that aptly describes how Americans from colonial days and into the twentieth century perceived their privileged role. Anders Stephanson examines the consequences of this idea over more than three hundred years of history, as Manifest Destiny drove the westward settlement to the Pacific, defining the stubborn belief in the superiority of white people and denigrating Native Americans and other people of color. He considers it a component in Woodrow Wilson's campaign to make the world safe for democracy and a strong factor in Ronald Reagan's administration.

manifest destiny dbq: The Expedition of Lewis and Clark Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, 1966

manifest destiny dbq: Foreigners in Their Native Land David J. Weber, 2003 Dozens of selections from firsthand accounts, introduced by David J. Weber's essays, capture the essence of the Mexican American experience in the Southwest from the time the first pioneers came north from Mexico.

manifest destiny dbq: The Rough Riders Theodore Roosevelt, 1899 Based on a pocket diary from the Spanish-American War, this tough-as-nails 1899 memoir abounds in patriotic valor and launched the future President into the American consciousness.

manifest destiny dbq: The Interest of America in Sea Power, Present and Future Alfred Thayer Mahan, 1898

manifest destiny dbq: Manifest Destiny and American Territorial Expansion Amy S. Greenberg, 2017-12-05 The new edition of Amy Greenberg's *Manifest Destiny and American Territorial Expansion* continues to emphasize the social and cultural roots of Manifest Destiny when exploring the history of U.S. territorial expansion. With a revised introduction and several new documents, this second edition includes new coverage of the global context of Manifest Destiny, the early settlement of Texas, and the critical role of women in America's territorial expansion. Students are introduced to the increasingly influential transnational concept of settler colonialism, while maintaining a central focus on the ideological origins, social and economic impetus, and territorial acquisitions that fueled U.S. territorial expansion in the nineteenth century. Readers of the revised edition will also find an updated bibliography reflecting both the historiography of American expansion and its transnational context, as well as updated questions for consideration.

manifest destiny dbq: Native America, Discovered and Conquered Robert J. Miller, 2006-09-30 Manifest Destiny, as a term for westward expansion, was not used until the 1840s. Its predecessor was the Doctrine of Discovery, a legal tradition by which Europeans and Americans laid legal claim to the land of the indigenous people that they discovered. In the United States, the British colonists who had recently become Americans were competing with the English, French, and Spanish for control of lands west of the Mississippi. Who would be the discoverers of the Indians and their lands, the United States or the European countries? We know the answer, of course, but in this book, Miller explains for the first time exactly how the United States achieved victory, not only on the ground, but also in the developing legal thought of the day. The American effort began with Thomas Jefferson's authorization of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, which set out in 1803 to lay claim to the West. Lewis and Clark had several charges, among them the discovery of a Northwest Passage—a land route across the continent—in order to establish an American fur trade with China. In addition, the Corps of Northwestern Discovery, as the expedition was called, cataloged new plant and animal life, and performed detailed ethnographic research on the Indians they encountered. This fascinating book lays out how that ethnographic research became the legal basis for Indian removal practices implemented decades later, explaining how the Doctrine of Discovery became part of

American law, as it still is today.

manifest destiny dbq: From Sea to Sea Harold Faber, 1992 An account of the territorial growth of the United States from the Treaty of 1783 to the acquisition of Hawaii in 1959.

manifest destiny dbq: Journal of a Lady of Quality Janet Schaw, 2009-03 Alexander and Janet Schaw, Scottish siblings, began a journey in 1774 that would take them from Edinburgh to the Caribbean Islands and then to America. Part of the early wave of Scottish colonization, the pair visited family and friends who had already established themselves in the colonies. Journal of a Lady of Quality is Janet Schaw's account of this voyage through letters to a friend in Scotland. The letters describe the sights, scenery, and social life she encountered, but they also reveal the political atmosphere of an America on the verge of revolution. Stephen Carl Arch provides a new introduction for this Bison Books edition.

manifest destiny dbq: A History of American Foreign Policy Alexander DeConde, 1963

manifest destiny dbq: A Discourse Concerning Western Planting Richard Hakluyt, 1877

manifest destiny dbq: Surfacing Margaret Atwood, 2012-03-27 From the author of the New York Times bestselling novels The Handmaid's Tale—now an Emmy Award-winning Hulu original series—and Alias Grace, now a Netflix original series. Part detective novel, part psychological thriller, Surfacing is the story of a talented woman artist who goes in search of her missing father on a remote island in northern Quebec. Setting out with her lover and another young couple, she soon finds herself captivated by the isolated setting, where a marriage begins to fall apart, violence and death lurk just beneath the surface, and sex becomes a catalyst for conflict and dangerous choices. Surfacing is a work permeated with an aura of suspense, complex with layered meanings, and written in brilliant, diamond-sharp prose. Here is a rich mine of ideas from an extraordinary writer about contemporary life and nature, families and marriage, and about women fragmented...and becoming whole.

manifest destiny dbq: Beyond the Mississippi Albert Deane Richardson, 1869

manifest destiny dbq: America's History James Henretta, Eric Hinderaker, Rebecca Edwards, Robert O. Self, 2018-03-09 America's History for the AP® Course offers a thematic approach paired with skills-oriented pedagogy to help students succeed in the redesigned AP® U.S. History course. Known for its attention to AP® themes and content, the new edition features a nine part structure that closely aligns with the chronology of the AP® U.S. History course, with every chapter and part ending with AP®-style practice questions. With a wealth of supporting resources, America's History for the AP® Course gives teachers and students the tools they need to master the course and achieve success on the AP® exam.

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