**1. Describe the ways that the early US colonists expanded and how they viewed the native peoples who lived there. In what ways are the seeds of Manifest Destiny laid during the early republic?**

To characterize the philosophy of territorial expansion from coast to shining coast, the term "Manifest Destiny" was coined. The Mexican-American War resulted in the transition of a sizeable unexplored nation from Mexico to the United States, which included more or less the modern society of Southwest. The Wilmot Proviso gave the controversy of the Civil War birth. The proviso declared that the Mexican-American Revolution was not waged for the possibility of extending emancipation and specified that slavery never would occur in the colonies conquered from Mexico as a consequence of the attack, which was refused to accept by the slave-owning South. While the word was recent, its concepts were ancient, and history dates back to the first European-Native American interaction. The assumption in white Americans' moral dominance and the confidence that God meant them to dominate the lands of North America by coast to coast was defined as Manifest Destiny theory.

**2. Describe in detail the ways that California and the rest of Mexico’s north (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Colorado) came to be part of the US.**

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed in 1848 to terminate the Mexican-American War, permitted the US an approximate 525,000 square miles of land, including all or portions of what became Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada, California, and Utah. In return for $15 million, Mexico gave the United States almost all of the land, now Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Texas, Western Colorado, and California.

**3. What significance did the battle of the Alamo have on westward expansion?**

The Alamo battle in the revolution of Texas was a watershed moment. Mexican forces led by Santa Anna attacked the Alamo Mission, and most Texan supporters are murdered. Texian colonists and explorers coming from the United States joined the army of Texans in response to Santa Anna's alleged brutality during the war. The Texians, fueled by a thirst for blood, conquered the army of Mexican happened in the Battle of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

**4. How does what you learned about Manifest Destiny connect to current events/issues?**

When it comes to validating America's history as a sovereign country, it's important to note that the United States has become a revolutionary country. The next revolution must be embraced: America's colonialism in the galaxies. Trump's speech drew on famous American visions of colonial existence — or at least some folk's interpretations of territorial life — that have influenced how people thought about manifest destiny nowadays.

**REFERENCE:**

Armus, T. (2020). Trump’s ‘manifest destiny’ in space revives old phrase to provocative effect.

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