

The Americanization of California before the Civil War

Tereza Březinová

Bachelor Thesis
2015



Tomas Bata University in Zlín
Faculty of Humanities

Univerzita Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně
Fakulta humanitních studií
Ústav moderních jazyků a literatur
akademický rok: 2014/2015

ZADÁNÍ BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

(PROJEKTU, UMĚLECKÉHO DÍLA, UMĚLECKÉHO VÝKONU)

Jméno a příjmení: **Tereza Březinová**
Osobní číslo: **H120206**
Studijní program: **B7310 Filologie**
Studijní obor: **Anglický jazyk pro manažerskou praxi**
Forma studia: **prezenční**

Téma práce: **Amerikanizace Kalifornie před začátkem Občanské války**

Zásady pro vypracování:

Zpracování příčin, průběhu a konečných důsledků amerikanizace Kalifornie
Vysvětlení hlavních důvodů k přivlastnění si Kalifornie Amerikou
Studium primární a sekundární literatury, historických textů, map a jiných zdrojů informací
Vyvození závěrů ze zkoumaných zdrojů

Rozsah bakalářské práce:

Rozsah příloh:

Forma zpracování bakalářské práce: **tištěná/elektronická**

Seznam odborné literatury:

Bauer, K. Jack. *The Mexican War, 1846–1848*. New York: Macmillan Publishing, 1974.
Brands, W. H. *The Age of Gold: The California Gold Rush and the New American Dream*. New York: Doubleday, 2002.
Hart, Peter. "1849 Gold Rush Influences Afro-Caribbean Migration." *University Times*, February 5, 2004. Accessed September 8, 2014. <http://www.utimes.pitt.edu/?p=260>.
Johnson, Susan Lee. *Roaring Camp: The Social World of the California Gold Rush*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2000.
Thornton, Stuart. "After the Gold Rush." *National Geographic*. January 21, 2011. Accessed September 7, 2014. <http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/news/after-gold-rush/?ar.a1>.

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:

M. A. Gregory Jason Bell, MBA, Ph.D.

Ústav moderních jazyků a literatur

Datum zadání bakalářské práce:

28. listopadu 2014

Termín odevzdání bakalářské práce:

7. května 2015

Ve Zlíně dne 6. ledna 2015


doc. Ing. Anežka Lengalová, Ph.D.
děkanka




PhDr. Katarína Nemčoková, Ph.D.
ředitelka ústavu

PROHLÁŠENÍ AUTORA BAKALÁŘSKÉ PRÁCE

Beru na vědomí, že

- odevzdáním bakalářské práce souhlasím se zveřejněním své práce podle zákona č. 111/1998 Sb. o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, bez ohledu na výsledek obhajoby ¹⁾;
- beru na vědomí, že bakalářská práce bude uložena v elektronické podobě v univerzitním informačním systému dostupná k nahlédnutí;
- na moji bakalářskou práci se plně vztahuje zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, zejm. § 35 odst. 3 ²⁾;
- podle § 60 ³⁾ odst. 1 autorského zákona má UTB ve Zlíně právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití školního díla v rozsahu § 12 odst. 4 autorského zákona;
- podle § 60 ³⁾ odst. 2 a 3 mohu užít své dílo – bakalářskou práci - nebo poskytnout licenci k jejímu využití jen s předchozím písemným souhlasem Univerzity Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně, která je oprávněna v takovém případě ode mne požadovat přiměřený příspěvek na úhradu nákladů, které byly Univerzitou Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně na vytvoření díla vynaloženy (až do jejich skutečné výše);
- pokud bylo k vypracování bakalářské práce využito softwaru poskytnutého Univerzitou Tomáše Bati ve Zlíně nebo jinými subjekty pouze ke studijním a výzkumným účelům (tj. k nekomerčnímu využití), nelze výsledky bakalářské práce využít ke komerčním účelům.

Prohlašuji, že

- elektronická a tištěná verze bakalářské práce jsou totožné;
- na bakalářské práci jsem pracoval samostatně a použitou literaturu jsem citoval. V případě publikace výsledků budu uveden jako spoluautor.

Ve Zlíně23.4.2015.....

.....Václav.....

1) zákon č. 111/1998 Sb. o vysokých školách a o změně a doplnění dalších zákonů (zákon o vysokých školách), ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 47b Zveřejňování závěrečných prací:

(1) Vysoká škola nevydělčně zveřejňuje disertační, diplomové, bakalářské a rigorózní práce, u kterých proběhla obhajoba, včetně posudků oponentů a výsledku obhajoby prostřednictvím databáze kvalifikačních prací, kterou spravuje. Způsob zveřejnění stanoví vnitřní předpis vysoké školy.

(2) Disertační, diplomové, bakalářské a rigorózní práce odevzdané uchazečem k obhajobě musí být též nejméně pět pracovních dnů před konáním obhajoby zveřejněny k nahlázení veřejnosti v místě určeném vnitřním předpisem vysoké školy nebo není-li tak určeno, v místě pracoviště vysoké školy, kde se má konat obhajoba práce. Každý si může ze zveřejněné práce pořizovat na své náklady výpisy, opisy nebo rozmnoženiny.

(3) Platí, že odevzdáním práce autor souhlasí se zveřejněním své práce podle tohoto zákona, bez ohledu na výsledek obhajoby.

2) zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 35 odst. 3:

(3) Do práva autorského také nezasahuje škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení, užije-li nikoli za účelem přímého nebo nepřímého hospodářského nebo obchodního prospěchu k výuce nebo k vlastní potřebě dílo vytvořené žákem nebo studentem ke splnění školních nebo studijních povinností vyplývajících z jeho právního vztahu ke škole nebo školskému či vzdělávacímu zařízení (školní dílo).

3) zákon č. 121/2000 Sb. o právu autorském, o právech souvisejících s právem autorským a o změně některých zákonů (autorský zákon) ve znění pozdějších právních předpisů, § 60 Školní dílo:

(1) Škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení mají za obvyklých podmínek právo na uzavření licenční smlouvy o užití školního díla (§ 35 odst.

3). Odpírá-li autor takového díla udělit svolení bez vážného důvodu, mohou se tyto osoby domáhat nahrazení chybějícího projevu jeho vůle u soudu. Ustanovení § 35 odst. 3 zůstává nedotčeno.

(2) Není-li sjednáno jinak, může autor školního díla své dílo užití či poskytnout jinému licenci, není-li to v rozporu s oprávněnými zájmy školy nebo školského či vzdělávacího zařízení.

(3) Škola nebo školské či vzdělávací zařízení jsou oprávněny požadovat, aby jim autor školního díla z výdělku jím dosaženého v souvislosti s užitím díla či poskytnutím licence podle odstavce 2 přiměřeně přispěl na úhradu nákladů, které na vytvoření díla vynaložily, a to podle okolností až do jejich skutečné výše; přitom se přihlídně k výši výdělku dosaženého školou nebo školským či vzdělávacím zařízením z užití školního díla podle odstavce 1.

ABSTRAKT

Předmětem této bakalářské práce je zdůraznit důležitost anexe Kalifornie Spojenými státy americkými. Připojením Kalifornie došlo k ucelení USA a propojení východního pobřeží se západním, což ze Spojených států učinilo světovou velmoc. Krátce po podepsání smlouvy v Guadalupe Hidalgo vypukla v Kalifornii zlatá horečka, která zapříčinila následný příliv imigrace právě do Kalifornie. S přesunem obyvatelstva je spojena jak výstavba transkontinentální železnice a naplnění Manifestu Destiny, tak přeměna krajiny, obyvatelstva, způsobu vlády i ekonomiky západu. Bez připojení Kalifornie, by pravděpodobně státy Unie nevyhrály občanskou válku a historie Ameriky by nabrala zcela jiný směr.

Klíčová slova: anexe, Kalifornie, Texas, Manifest Destiny, mexicko-americká válka, Mexiko, smlouva z Guadalupe Hidalgo, prezident Polk, hranice, spor, zlatá horečka, transkontinentální železnice, Bear Flag Revolt, občanská válka

ABSTRACT

This bachelor's thesis demonstrates the importance of the annexation of California by the United States. The accession of California by the United States helped unify the continent, which transformed the nation into a global power. Shortly after signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, gold was discovered and the Gold Rush began, prompting a great migration into California. The Gold Rush led to the construction of the transcontinental railroad, fulfillment of Manifest Destiny but also major changes in the landscape, population, administration and also the economy of the West.

Keywords: annexation, California, Texas, Manifest Destiny, Mexican-American War, Mexico, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, President James K. Polk, borders, conflict, Gold Rush, transcontinental railroad, Bear Flag Revolt, Civil War

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my supervisor, Gregory Jason Bell. Under his guidance, the writing of this bachelor's thesis did not seem impossible. He encouraged me to work better, faster, to think more about the issue and to get involved in my thesis. Without his motivation and leadership, this work would not have been completed in time and would have been of lesser quality. I would like to thank him also for giving me the possibility of being one of his thesis students. Thank you, Jason.

Further, I would like to express my gratitude to my former teachers, Lukáš Foldyna and Jonathan Lobel for checking my thesis. Your comments and support were much appreciated.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my family and friends for being such a support during this difficult year. Thank you, mom for being here for me.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS	7
INTRODUCTION	8
1 THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR (1846-1848)	9
1.1 PRE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR CONFLICTS	9
1.1.1 CAUSES OF WARS AGAINST MEXICO	9
1.1.2 AUSTIN’S COLONY	9
1.1.3 THE SANTA FE TRAIL	10
1.1.4 PROCLAMATION OF 1830.....	10
1.1.5 ANNEXATION OF TEXAS FROM MEXICO	10
1.1.6 CALIFORNIA LAND OWNERSHIP	12
1.2 BEAR FLAG REVOLT	13
1.3 THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO	15
1.4 END OF THE WAR	16
1.5 THE LAND LAW OF 1851	16
1.6 FULFILMENT OF MANIFEST DESTINY	17
2 GOLD RUSH	19
2.1 GOLD MINERS	19
2.2 DISCOVERY OF GOLD	21
2.3 CHASING AFTER THE GOLD	22
2.3.1 GOLD DEPOSITS	23
2.4 THE MINERS’ TEN COMMANDMENTS	23
2.5 GOLD TAX	24
2.6 CHANGES CAUSED BY THE GOLD RUSH	24
2.6.1 ECONOMIC PANIC OF 1857	25
2.7 FOLLOWED-UP GOLD RUSHES	27
2.8 EMERGING OF NEW CITIES	27
3 CALIFORNIA STATEHOOD	30
3.1 CHANGE IN THE TYPE OF GOVERNMENT	30
3.1.1 COMPROMISE OF 1850.....	32
4 TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD	35
CONCLUSION	37
BIBLIOGRAPHY	39

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. occupation of California, located along the western coast of North America, was an important step in American history. Due to the political interest over this territory, the American government did almost everything in its power to annex California from Mexico. In 1850, California joined the United States.

Already in 1846, military revolts started to occur, such as the Bear Flag Revolt, and California came partly under the control of American settlers. Their demands on the land were supported by the American military and led to the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848. This treaty established new rules and transferred most of the power over California to the American government, but the declaration of ownership was not final until on September 9, 1850, when California entered the Union.

There were many arguments for the Americanization of California, primarily based on its location and natural resources. Annexing California would be advantageous for trade and would help to fulfill Manifest Destiny. In 1848, gold was found in California. The interest over this territory multiplied and the California Gold Rush began. The resulting immigration brought along civilization, technological development and the permanent settlement of the West. The necessity of a transportation network enabled the construction of the transcontinental railroad across North America. Also, political and economic changes followed. California entered the Union not as an American territory, but as a state, due to its wealth. Owing to California's gold, the Union had a great advantage during the Civil War.

1 THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR (1846-1848)

The Mexican-American War was an American land grab that netted the United States roughly a half million square miles.¹ This war was initiated by President James K. Polk over a border dispute, but his main purpose was to gain California for its natural resources.² With this accomplishment, the United States had taken a major step in fulfilling manifest destiny and becoming a global superpower.³

1.1 Pre Mexican-American War conflicts

1.1.1 Causes of Wars against Mexico

Early in the nineteenth century, Texas belonged to Spain and later Mexico. The Spanish were banished from this territory in several waves.⁴ Texas, situated in the northern part of Mexico, was a subject of interest of American merchants but also farmers growing cotton. They were attracted by the fertile soils of Texas.⁵

In 1844, James K. Polk was elected president on an expansionist platform. He called for the annexation of the Texas, Mexican California and Oregon, so that America might extend to the Pacific Ocean. In early 1845, Congress decreed the annexation of Texas by the United States. Mexico responded by ceasing diplomatic relations.⁶

1.1.2 Austin's Colony

Stephen Austin lived in Texas prior to the proclamation of the war. He is considered the "Father of Texas" because of what he and his father Moses were able to accomplish. Moses Austin negotiated a concession to run a business in the northern part of Texas. After his death, in 1821 the business shifted to his son Austin, who decided to establish a colony between the rivers Brazos and Colorado where the lands were bountiful. He negotiated the land ownership and with it the permission for three hundred families to join his

¹James Polk, "President Polk Calls on Congress to Declare War on Mexico" (1846), http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook.cfm?smtID=3&psid=1140 (Accessed December 12, 2014).

²Paul Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa* (Voznice: LEDA, 2014), 296-307.

³Josef Opatrný, *Stát osamělé hvězdy a mexicko-americká válka* (Praha: Libri, 2002), 22-58.

⁴Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

⁵Opatrný, *Stát osamělé hvězdy a mexicko-americká válka*, 22-58.

⁶Drew VandeCreek, "Origins," <http://lincoln-live.lib.niu.edu/mexicanamerican/origins> (Accessed March 23, 2015).

colony. Austin with his authority established a center of administration which was supposed to be under the supervision of Mexican law. The colonists recognized mostly American law and disobeyed Mexican statutes. For instance, they refused to accept the Catholic faith, which was a condition under which the settlers could stay, and thereby openly disobeyed the Mexican government. More than the allowed number of people settled in Austin's colony. In February 1825, Austin applied for permission to broaden his colony for more people. During this year, the number of its citizens increased to 2,021. By 1831, it held twice as many people. Earlier, in 1825, the Mexican government became concerned about the number of American traders on its northern border and on the Santa Fe Trail.⁷

1.1.3 The Santa Fe Trail

In 1822, the expedition of William Becknell marked out the Santa Fe Trail. This pathway was related to settlement in the north. The merchants were heading towards the city of Santa Fe, which then became a place of international trade. Goods from Missouri and other parts of America were sold here at favourable prices. The Santa Fe Trail turned out to be advantageous for traders, and so in 1830 it earned official status as a trade trail.⁸

1.1.4 Proclamation of 1830

In 1830, the Mexican government decided to prohibit immigration to Texas. One of the reasons was that a great many Americans were coming there to settle and trade. With this proclamation, Mexicans also implemented taxes, built military forts and relocated military troops to the border. Such actions soon led to armed conflict. Not only reluctance to allow foreign settlers to stay resulted in war. Money was also a catalyst for conflict. Mexico was often borrowing money from the United States but not paying it back.⁹

1.1.5 Annexation of Texas from Mexico

Even before the rebellion in Texas, the American government and President Thomas Jefferson had some ideas about the borders. Jefferson wanted the border at the Rio Grande River, not at the Colorado River as the Mexicans demanded.¹⁰

⁷Ibid.,

⁸Opatrný, *Mexiko* (Praha: Libri, 2003), 97.

⁹Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

¹⁰Ibid.,

In the 1820s, the Mexican government warmly welcomed American settlers into the Texas territory, but settlers soon disobeyed Mexican rules, and it was clear that the conflict would result in war.¹¹ In 1830, almost three-quarters of the 30,000 population of Texas consisted of American immigrants, making annexation almost inevitable. Settlers' demands towards the Mexican government to have some rights were rejected, prompting the settlers to establish the Republic of Texas in 1835.¹²

Their resistance against the Mexican government was harshly punished by General Antonio Lopez de Santa-Anna. But on April 21, 1836, Santa-Anna was attacked and defeated in the Battle of San Jacinto, Texas.¹³ He was forced to sign and validate the independence of the Republic of Texas.¹⁴ However, his signature was not endorsed by the Mexican Congress or by the Mexican president, José Justo Corro. In the Treaty of Velasco a new borderline was established, dividing Texas from Mexico. The boundary line became the Rio Grande River.¹⁵ For another ten years, Texas was independent.¹⁶ President Polk tried to negotiate the purchase of the northern territories of Mexico, but his proposal was refused. In 1846, Polk sent U.S. troops to the Rio Grande River. These troops were under the command of Gen. Zachary Taylor. Mexican officials considered this a threatening gesture. They believed that the border between the United States and Mexico was hundreds of miles to the north of the Rio Grande River. Soon, Mexican troops appeared by the Rio Grande River and engaged the American troops in armed conflict. President Polk distorted the situation and portrayed it to Congress as an unprovoked invasion of American territory. Owing to casualties, the U.S. Congress supported Polk's declaration of war against Mexico.¹⁷ On December 29, 1845, Texas entered the United States as a slave state.¹⁸

¹¹VandeCreek, "Origins."

¹²Ibid.,

¹³United States, National Park Service, "Mexican-American War and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," <http://www.nps.gov/cham/learn/historyculture/mexican-american-war.htm> (Accessed March 29, 2015).

¹⁴VandeCreek, "Origins."

¹⁵United States, National Park Service, "Mexican-American War and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

¹⁶VandeCreek, "Origins."

¹⁷VandeCreek, "Origins."

¹⁸Andrew Glass, "Texas Enters the Union on Dec. 29, 1845," <http://www.politico.com/news/stories/1207/7559.html>, (Accessed December 6, 2014).

Both Texas and California were constituents of Mexico.¹⁹ Completing the Texas annexation established precedence for the acquisition of California. Due to weak Mexican officials in North California, the government could not effectively establish order there.²⁰ Therefore, when the United States Army declared Texas to be in their ownership, they provoked the settlers in California who were almost in the same position to revolt against their government as Texans had done.²¹

1.1.6 California Land Ownership

American settlement of the eastern seaboard occurred through the very first colonial waves. Europeans settled along the east coast, which soon became overcrowded. The main colonization of the West happened mostly during the middle of the nineteenth century and brought along more than one conflict. The influx of immigrants influenced the continent's development, character,²² agriculture and trade. During the 1830s, self-supporting agriculture changed to private ranching. It is paradoxical, that during Mexican efforts to liberate themselves from colonial Spanish rule, more and more American traders started to move west and settle in Mexico. The settlers did not settle in the Mexican settlements which were under the Mexican law, but established their own settlements in the Sacramento Valley where they followed American laws.²³ With the coming waves of immigration, the landscape changed, the population grew, and conflicts between Native Americans and newcomers started to occur.²⁴

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, American settlers started with the exploration of the western territories. The first to really explore the land and bring back highly-valued topographic information were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark under the command of President Thomas Jefferson. Their exploration of the Louisiana Territory was overseen by the president himself. The United States was not in fact the only nation interested in claiming western territory, therefore the explorers had to move quickly and bring back precise information. Lewis and Clark brought back detailed maps of the area and also

¹⁹Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

²⁰Jack K. Bauer, *The Mexican War 1846-1848* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992), 12.

²¹Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

²²Frederick J. Turner, *The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1906), 303-327.

²³James N. Gregory, "The Shaping of California History," <http://faculty.washington.edu/gregoryj/California%20History.htm> (Accessed May 5, 2015).

²⁴Frederick J. Turner, *The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830*, 303-327.

enormous amounts of information. Their delineation of the new territory convinced people to start moving to western parts of North America, which were portrayed as a promised land.²⁵ Some settled in Texas and California.²⁶

In California, they settled in the Sonoma-Napa area, or north of Sutter's Fort. During their settling, California was still Mexican, complicating legal title. Only a few American settlers in Mexican territory, for instance Stephen Austin in Texas, received permission to the land. This uncompromising approach by the Mexican government put American settlers in a complicated situation. They had mostly no right to the lands on which they were living; therefore the government had every right to cancel their more or less permanent residence.²⁷

In April 1846, Mexican governor Jose Castro stated that every foreigner even with legal title would be forced to leave when Mexico's government commands. Shortly after this proclamation, the rumours about the upcoming expulsion were widespread. Fear of expulsion forced the settlers to fight for their lives and lands. Some of them had recourse to United States Army officer and explorer John C. Fremont.²⁸ He appeared at Sutter's Ford in spring 1846. He encouraged them to fight. Arming of the settlers caused pre-war discords. It is unknown whether or not encouragement came from the American government. Fremont was supposedly in this area to explore the land, but he decided to abandon his main objective and help the settlers to prepare for war.²⁹

1.2 Bear Flag Revolt

Early in June 1846 began the preparation for the planned deportation of non-natives from the country. Mexican General Mariano Vallejo, the commandant of the northern frontier based in Sonoma, was an ally of Governor Jose Castro. He offered Castro almost two hundred horses to help him banish the immigrants from the country. Fortunately for the settlers, they happened to acquire this information and they decided to make a surprise attack on Sonoma. Along with the attack on Sonoma, they mobilized and created armed

²⁵Opatrný, *Stát osamělé hvězdy a mexicko-americká válka*, 236-290.

²⁶Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-300.

²⁷United States, "National Park Service, "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846," <http://www.nps.gov/goga/historyculture/bear-flag-revolt.htm> (Accessed February 12, 2015).

²⁸Ibid.,

²⁹History.com, "California's Bear Flag Revolt Begins," <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/californias-bear-flag-revolt-begins> (Accessed January 7, 2015).

forces. Under the leadership of Ezekiel Merritt and William Ide, twenty men conquered Sonoma and imprisoned Gen. Vallejo. The rebels strived to keep the settlers safe and under their protection.³⁰ Prisoners were then transferred to Sutter's Fort, which was under the command of Capt. John Augustus Sutter, a supporter of American actions in the Mexican territory.³¹

In Sonoma, California, in 1846, a revolutionary flag was raised for the first time. This flag was designed to replace the Mexican one.³² On the cotton sheet was portrayed a grizzly bear as a symbol of strength and a lone star.³³ Because of this flag, the revolt came to be called the Bear Flag Revolt, and the revolutionaries were known as a bears.³⁴

Gov. Castro immediately threatened to attack Sonoma. Although Fremont initially did not want to intervene into these conflicts, he decided to endorse the resistance and head to Sonoma to support it.³⁵

On July 1, 1846, Fremont occupied San Francisco.³⁶ With his military skills, his troops soon achieved control north of San Francisco Bay.³⁷ Here Commodore John Drake Sloat already declared California to be part of the United States by raising the American flag over conquered Monterey. Even though the California Republic was declared American more than once, California was not officially a part of the United States until 1850.³⁸

On January 13, 1847 Fremont received the final surrender of the fighting Mexicans, and the Treaty of Cahuenga was signed.³⁹ This treaty was a predecessor to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was not a formal treaty but more likely an agreement between the opponents' military forces, which ended the fighting in Alta, California in 1847. Its main aim was to free all the prisoners on both sides and confiscate cannons from the Mexicans. The Treaty of Cahuenga was written in Spanish and English and signed in Cahuenga, Cali-

³⁰United States, National Park Service, "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846."

³¹John Bidwell, "Frémont in the Conquest of California,"

<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist6/fremont.html> (Accessed January 7, 2015).

³²United States, National Park Service, "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846."

³³Bidwell, "Frémont in the Conquest of California."

³⁴United States, National Park Service, "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846."

³⁵Ibid.,

³⁶Bidwell, "Frémont in the Conquest of California."

³⁷United States, National Park Service, "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846."

³⁸Bidwell, "Frémont in the Conquest of California."

³⁹Picture This: California Perspectives on American History, "Early California: Pre-1769-1840s: Manifest Destiny," <http://www.museumca.org/picturethis/timeline/early-california-pre-1769-1840s/manifest-destiny/info> (Accessed March 28, 2015).

fornia, on January 13, 1847. This treaty ended the fighting of the Mexican-American War.⁴⁰

1.3 The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

Since Commodore Sloat's actions in California were accompanied by fierce battles with Indians and Mexican peasants, there had to be a signed official statement to appease the situation. In January 1847, American soldiers defeated Mexican rioters in the Battle of Mesa near Los Angeles. Afterwards, Mexico's capital, Mexico City, also fell.⁴¹

In September 1847, the Mexican government admitted submission to the government of the United States. This declaration started the negotiations about the end of the war.⁴² Although the condition of Mexico was apparent, to get the official signature was still hard because the Mexican government disappeared during the war.⁴³

The former government was found in Guadalupe Hidalgo.⁴⁴ The government of the disintegrated Mexico was represented by Don Bernardo Couto, Don Miguel Atristian and Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas of Mexico. State Department clerk Nicolas P. Trist and General Winfield Scott represented the United States. Despite President Polk's recall of Trist and his requirement that the Mexican government visit Washington to talk peace, Trist decided to disobey the president's order and make this treaty on his own. He claimed that Washington cannot be objective about what is happening in California so his decision would be more precise. Trist knew that this decision would cost him his position and career.⁴⁵

Trist stood firm in the negotiations, which soon yielded a legal act. He negotiated that Mexico will yield New Mexico and California to the United States. This was known as the Mexican Cession. He also arranged that Mexico renounced any claims to Texas and validates the Rio Grande River as the southern boundary with the United States.⁴⁶

Mexico negotiated with Trist some compensation for lost territories. Mexico was given \$15,000,000 from the United States and also was paid for the debts of American

⁴⁰Rodolfo F. Acuña, "Chapter 7. California Lost: America for Euro Americans," In *Occupied America: A History of Chicanos* (New York: Pearson Longman, 2007).

⁴¹Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

⁴²Tom Gray, "Teaching with Documents: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo," <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/guadalupe-hidalgo/#documents> (Accessed January 7, 2015).

⁴³Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

⁴⁴*Ibid.*,

⁴⁵Gray, "Teaching with Documents: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

⁴⁶*Ibid.*,

citizens. Not only money was given to Mexico. Other terms were the protection of Mexican nationals, their rights and property and the promise of compulsory arbitration in some future problems between these two countries.⁴⁷

On February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed.⁴⁸ Trist knowing he could not confirm this treaty on his own sent a message to President Polk. Polk with the help of the Senate decided to certify the negotiation and make the treaty official. According to the terms, the United States troops immediately abandoned the capital of Mexico, Mexico City.⁴⁹

1.4 End of the War

The Treaty of Guadalupe meant the official end of the Mexican-American War. New boundary lines were established that gave the United States a great deal of land.⁵⁰ With the acquiring of California, the United States got also an immeasurable amount of natural resources and connected the west with the east.⁵¹ Only weeks after the annexation of California, deposits of gold were found. Unfortunately for the Mexicans, the Treaty of Guadalupe was signed, and the gold was located within United States territory.⁵²

1.5 The Land Law of 1851

After the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the Mexicans were soothed that they will be treated according to Mexican law and not through American law. Also their land ownership was promised to be respected, but the discovery of gold brought along the demand for land and changed the perspective on land ownership. The Land Law Act of 1851 was the final step for adjusting the claims on lands by the American government. By 1851, almost 100,000 people had moved to California. They were looking for gold and land to settle down. Because the land claims did not belong to Congress's top priority during this period of time, the documents on land claims were frequently subject matters of frauds. Very common was the situation when the newcomers built houses on the

⁴⁷Ibid.,

⁴⁸Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

⁴⁹Gray, "Teaching with Documents: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

⁵⁰Polk, "President Polk Calls on Congress to Declare War on Mexico" (1846).

⁵¹Johnson, *Dějiny Amerického národa*, 296-307.

⁵²United States, National Park Service, "Mexican-American War and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."

property of the Mexican owner and wanted to claim this land for themselves. Due to the Land Law of 1851, Mexican owners must validate their claims on the land, in front of the appointed committee. The Land Claim Commission examined the land ownership documents, whether they established legal right on the land or not. What often happened was that the documents of former owners were destroyed, lost or modified. Due to the new land law, many Mexicans lost their properties and American settlers obtained enormous parts of California territory.⁵³

1.6 Fulfilment of Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny is a concept that originated in the 1840s. It represented the attitude of American expansion towards the west,⁵⁴ and entitled this expansion.⁵⁵ Manifest Destiny was firstly used by journalist John L. O'Sullivan, who mentioned it in an 1845 article regarding the annexation of Texas. Manifest Destiny encouraged the settlers to move west, remove or convert native inhabitants and even to start a war, if necessary.⁵⁶ By 1846, newspapers all across America used this term in connection with God's will of the exploration and salvation of the uncivilized west and his intention to extend the nation from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean.⁵⁷ The idea was that it is national destiny or a mission directed by Anglo-Saxon Americans who should bring liberty, improve the economy, and help with the enrichment of the western territory.⁵⁸ The term was used in propaganda concepts and speeches by those who wanted to annex California, Oregon and later on, Cuba.⁵⁹ Manifest Destiny is often depicted as a light, civilization, order and technical development coming from the East to the dark uncivilized territories of the United States in the West. These symbols are captured in one of the most famous pictures concerning this topic, *The American Progress* by the painter John Gast, from 1872. The picture was widely used by

⁵³Paul Gates, *The California Land Act of 1851*, University of Columbia Press, Vol.. 50, No. 4, 1971. 395-430. Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/25157352?uid=3737856&uid=392470801&uid=2134&uid=2&uid=70&uid=3&uid=60&sid=21106670977833> (Accessed May 1, 2015).

⁵⁴History.com, "Manifest Destiny," <http://www.history.com/topics/manifest-destiny> (Accessed March 28, 2015).

⁵⁵ American Experience, 1846-1848, "Manifest Destiny Overview," http://www.pbs.org/keras/mexicanwar/prelude/manifest_destiny_overview.html (Accessed March 28, 2015).

⁵⁶History.com, "Manifest Destiny."

⁵⁷VandeCreek, "Origins."

⁵⁸History.com, "Manifest Destiny."

⁵⁹Ibid.,

politicians for its visual context and persuasive effect. The idea of progress and change are represented in the picture by Indians and buffaloes being replaced by white farmers and settlers, new railroads, new technologies, etc. The ideas were further used by Frederick Jackson Turner in his essay “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” written almost two decades later.⁶⁰

⁶⁰Martha A. Sandweiss, “John Gast, American Progress, 1872,”
http://picturinghistory.gc.cuny.edu/item.php?item_id=180 (Accessed March 28, 2015).

2 GOLD RUSH

“GOLD MINE FOUND. – In the newly made raceway of the Saw Mill recently erected by Captain Sutter, on the American Fork, gold has been found in considerable quantities. One person brought thirty dollars’ worth to New Helvetia, gathered there in a short time. California, no doubt, is rich in mineral wealth; great chances here for scientific capitalists. Gold has been found in almost every part of the country,” stated the American newspaper *Californian* on March 15, 1848.⁶¹ Only two months later, the discovery of gold in the territory of California had triggered the craving for gold.⁶² The Gold Rush lasted for seven years. It brought massive migration, instigated the construction of new cities, railroads and also new roads heading towards the west.⁶³

2.1 Gold Miners

The first people in the early history of North America who mined for mineral wealth were native inhabitants, Indians. Unlike Spanish, Mexicans and Americans, they mined primarily turquoise and copper from which they created decorative items. These objects were often used during religious ceremonies and had also economic significance. Especially copper became a means of payment used among Indian tribes.⁶⁴

During the colonization by Spain in the early sixteen century, the Spanish conquered Mexico and enslaved the Indians. They were looking primarily for gold and silver. Owing to their extensive study of Mexico’s terrain, the Spanish introduced three methods of extracting gold. The easiest method was gathering gold nuggets from the ground. The other two methods of mining gold were by the aid of air and water. During the following two centuries, Spanish miners became highly skilled in the mining of gold. Those three methods invented by the Spanish were further used during the nineteenth century, by Mexican and American miners.⁶⁵

⁶¹Lewis J. Swinde, *The History of the Gold Discoveries of the Northern Mines of California’s Mother Lode Gold Belt* (Victoria: Trafford Publishing, 2000), 11.

⁶²Michel Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka* (Paris: Gallimard Jounesse 1988), 16.

⁶³Stuart Thorton, “After the Gold Rush,”

http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/news/after-gold-rush/?ar_a=1 (Accessed March 26, 2015).

⁶⁴William Daverell ed., *A Companion to the American West* (Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2004), 112.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, 113.

The next to mine gold in California were Mexicans. They inherited the skills and also their mining deposits of their successful Spanish predecessors. Mexicans developed the mining skills and techniques which became significant mainly in the upcoming Gold Rush. During the nineteenth century Mexicans were sought out for consultation and advice about the mining techniques and technical terms. Their advice was highly appreciated primarily by the Americans prospectors looking for gold.⁶⁶

The main expansion in mining happened since the beginning of the Gold Rush in 1848. During this period of time California was partly under the control of the Americans. The California Gold Rush began the American expansion towards the West and also started its development. Most of the gold miners (or Argonauts) moved to California to achieve wealth, but there were also other reasons for American settlers to move west. Some of them wanted just the wealth, others wished to participate in expeditions exploring the west and many others moved to California to start a new life.⁶⁷

With the increasing number of American settlers, conflicts with the Indians arose. The hostility towards other national groups rose with the increasing number of Americans. Indian tribes were put onto reservations, their territories were seized and their herds plundered. But not only Indians were subjects of hatred, also Mexicans, Chileans, French, African Americans or Chinese were victims of this anti-foreigner movement full of discrimination and harassment.⁶⁸ The non-English speaking communities were targets of violence on the grounds of greed by the Americans, mainly due to their success in mining. In 1850 was in California passed a law declaring a tax on foreign miners.⁶⁹ The duty was determined on twenty dollars per month. Failure to pay could signify the resistance against the American law and could be used as an excuse for banishing the minorities from wealthy mining areas of California. In the city of Sonora emerged one of the first defiances against the American power. The group consisting of different nationalities was harshly suppressed by the white American military force. Chinese immigrants were different from other nationalities. They openly challenged racism and tried to repeal unfair laws. They arrived to the West after 1851 and their attitudes were determined by their motives for immigration. They were looking for a better place to live, make money and ensure the family's wealth. Similar to

⁶⁶Ibid., 113.

⁶⁷Ibid., 117-118.

⁶⁸Ibid., 117-118.

⁶⁹Ibid., 123.

the Chinese, African Americans looked for equality. They came to California mostly in 1852, lured by the promises of equal rights among the gold miners. As California entered the U.S. as a free state in 1850, slavery should have been in decline, but the opposite was true. In 1852 a slave law was passed which stated that it is illegal for a slave to escape from his master and leave the country. It did not matter whether the African American was born free or was enslaved; all of them were under the incessant threat of arrest. Other prohibitions regarding African Americans were the banning of African Americans to testify in courts and the prohibition of enrolling their children in public schools.⁷⁰ The hostility against other nationalities began in 1848 when gold was found. The following events changed the history of California and its inhabitants.⁷¹

2.2 Discovery of Gold

On January 24, 1848, same as every day, James W. Marshall checked the draw of the saw which he constructed for John A. Sutter on the American River in Coloma, California. His discovery was unexpected. He was the first one to find gold.⁷² This discovery turned out to be a crucial event in American history.⁷³ Four days later, he showed his discovery to John A. Sutter. Sutter put the gold to the test and found out that it was 22-carat gold. Sutter had lots of debts, so he tried to make this discovery private. He bribed his workers, mostly Mormons, to be quiet, but the rumours soon spread and the gold rush began. In between Coloma and Fort Sutter on one small island in the American River called Mormon Island a gold vein was found. Sam Brannan, the leader of California Mormons was aware, that who possessed this island was going to be very rich. He immediately rode his horse to San Francisco announcing that Mormons were the ones who found gold and claiming possession of the island and its gold for the Mormons. This moment changed the course of events in California.⁷⁴

⁷⁰Joshua Paddison, "1848-1865: Gold Rush, Statehood, and the Western Movement," <http://www.calisphere.universityofcalifornia.edu/calcultures/eras/era4.html> (Accessed May 1, 2015).

⁷¹William Daverell ed., *A Companion to the American West*, 114.

⁷²Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 14-15.

⁷³Henry W. Brands, *The Age of Gold: The California Gold Rush and The New American Dream* (New York: Doubleday 2002), 23.

⁷⁴Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 14-15.

2.3 Chasing after the Gold

After July 1, 1848, almost half of the San Francisco houses were empty, their inhabitants having left their homes to chase after gold. By the end of the summer, almost every man was by the western shore near the places where the gold was found. Every day, gold worth at least of \$ 40,000 was panned.⁷⁵ According to the historian Theodor Henry Hittell, the migration of people, which brought along the Gold Rush, was the greatest one since the time of the Medieval Crusades.⁷⁶

Travelling to the western parts of the United States was still quite painful, therefore the information about discovering the gold took some time to spread. Adversaries of President James K. Polk who reproached him for the expensive war with Mexico were for the first time silenced. He triumphantly claimed that he was sure from the beginning that California had these deposits of precious metal. His proclamation got great acclaim. People wanting to see the gold for themselves were sailing to California. Companies producing hoes, pan bowls and other equipment for panning gold could not manage to satisfy the demand. The newspapers were full of advertisements connected with extraction of gold.⁷⁷

The news about the extraction of gold soon reached Europe. 1848 was a year of conflicts on the European continent so the news about gold found in California was warmly welcomed. Migration waves shook many economies in Europe. For instance, Germany warned its leaving citizens that the illusion of getting rich will become only an unfulfilled dream. Germany and Scotland experienced depopulation. Testimonies of miners persuaded more and more people to leave their houses and lives for the gold hunt.⁷⁸

Before the discovery of gold, around five hundred people lived in San Francisco. After half a year its population had tripled. The first wave of arrivals lived in harmony. There was enough gold for everyone but during the next half year the number of newcomers increased radically to almost 25,000. Their living conditions became dreadful. There was shortage of everything but greed. The urge to cooperate soon became the foundation for

⁷⁵Ibid., 16.

⁷⁶Ibid., 15.

⁷⁷Ibid., 18-20.

⁷⁸Ibid., 22.

creating new miner cities, such as Sacramento or Stockton. The constant aggression in the camps often led to a merciless struggle of survival.⁷⁹

2.3.1 Gold Deposits

The first to launch the Gold Rush was Sutter's Mill in 1848, where James Marshall, an employee of Sutter, found gold. News soon spread and thousands of gold miners moved to California. The same year gold was found also on Mormon Island, Bidwell's Bar, Weber's Creek and Murphy's. This area was so rich, that its founder, John Bidwell could deposit \$100,000 into his savings account. Weber's Creek and Murphy's were also rich. Thousands of dollars' worth of gold was mined every week out of these deposits. Other places of gold discovery were in Mariposa, in 1849, Rich Bar, in 1850. These places are just some of the most important mines in California. Enormous amounts of gold were mined from here. For instance in 1852, \$80 million worth of gold was mined in California.⁸⁰ All through the California Gold Rush was between years 1848-1855 mined about \$300 million of gold.⁸¹

2.4 The Miners' Ten Commandments

Early in spring 1849 the first official rule stated that a claim on gold belongs to a person who finds it. Later on, because of the never-ending disputes, new rules were written for mining, known as The Miners' Ten Commandments. Originally, these rules were created as a joke but soon became widely spread and obeyed. Some of the commandments were about the locations of gold, others about claims on gold, but some of them were irrelevant to the topic of mining such as marriage, health or behaviour.⁸²

This Miners' Ten Commandments were enacted as federal in 1853. But with the arrival of miners of different nationalities, more and more miners started to disobey the commandments, and discrimination started to appear. American citizens had an idea that according to the Manifest Destiny, the land belonged to them. This opinion caused bullying, battering and even lynching of other nationalities, such as Chinese, Irish, Germans or

⁷⁹Ibid., 31-51.

⁸⁰American Experience, "Major strikes in the California Gold Rush," <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/goldrush/map/index.html> (Accessed March 28, 2015).

⁸¹William Daverell ed., *A Companion to the American West*, 115.

⁸²Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 52, 142-143.

French. The territory of gold deposits was divided according to the different nationalities. The northern part was claimed by Americans and the southern remained for the European immigrants and South Americans.⁸³ It was a time of a human diversity and non-equality, with which especially immigrants had to deal.⁸⁴

2.5 Gold tax

Due to the increasing number of foreign miners, the Californian government decided to implement compulsory payments of twenty dollars. This amount of money should provide the foreigner with a licence to pan gold. In summer 1850, huge restlessness broke out against the charge for a licence. Already in October, French miners seized the San Joaquin Valley and refused to pay the fee. After almost causing a civil war between different national minorities over the claims, the twenty dollar payment was cancelled. In 1852 it was reinstated, but the sum of money was lowered to a reasonable three dollars per month.⁸⁵

2.6 Changes caused by the Gold Rush

The transformation of California's population belonged probably to one of the greatest changes connected to the Gold Rush. In 1846 less than 8,000 people of non-native origin lived in California. Two years later the number of non-Native American sky-rocketed up to 92,000. Between the years 1848-1854, more than 300,000 people immigrated to California. Due to the increasing number of immigrants, the Native American population was lowered from 150,000 in 1846 to 30,000 in 1860.⁸⁶ The migration of people changed the character of the natural environment, the people and the development of the country.⁸⁷

At the beginning of the Gold Rush gold mining was mostly a matter of individuals. But over the course of time, the individualistic approach changed into corporate enterprise.⁸⁸ The transformation would not have been possible without capital from the eastern investors. Corporate enterprises financed by eastern investors⁸⁹ became more technologi-

⁸³Ibid., 52-61.

⁸⁴Susan Lee Johnson, *Roaring Camp* (New York: W. W. Norton, 2001), 344.

⁸⁵Michel Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 61-63.

⁸⁶Schmoop.com, "California Gold Rush: Statistics," <http://www.shmoop.com/california-gold-rush/statistics.html> (Accessed May 1, 2015).

⁸⁷Frederick J. Turner, *The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830*, 303-327.

⁸⁸William Daverell ed., *A Companion to the American West*, 118.

⁸⁹Ibid., 122.

cally sophisticated.⁹⁰ As the time since the gold discovery elapsed, the means to extract gold changed. Gold was now mined with the aid of machinery, especially by water cannons e.g., on the slopes of Malakoff Diggings. Almost everything connected with the machine extraction of gold was mastered by the officers of the Empire Mine Company. After eight years of misery, hard work and violence, over eight hundred and seven tons of gold was extracted. Due to the mining and massive destruction of nature by people, the landscape of California, its forests, plains, cities and riverbeds were damaged and the population of the Native Americans reduced to its minimum.⁹¹

The fastest migration track did not lead through North America, unexplored parts of the United States, but mostly through Panama, located in Latin America.⁹² For instance Theodore Judah, one of the creators of the Transcontinental Railroad made use of nautical services to get to New York as soon as possible, traveling from California to Panama and then Panama to New York.⁹³

Not only was a means of transportation created, but also the need of transcontinental communication led to the creation of the telegraph. In 1844 was created the first line from Baltimore to Washington, by inventor Samuel F. B. Morse. Already by 1853, the telegraph had reached western cities, Marysville and San Francisco, and by 1861, first transcontinental line connecting the East with the West was established.⁹⁴

2.6.1 Economic Panic of 1857

After the Gold Rush, the United States had to face its worst economic downturn in twenty years. Up to the 1850s, the national economy was expanding and investments in the west were strengthened. Mainly new means of transportation from east to west were constructed. New railroads were financed by the government bonds and by British investors. Also the immigration towards the west and its development brought significant changes in the banking system. Settlers needed money to buy lands, machineries and other equipment

⁹⁰Ibid., 118.

⁹¹Michel Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 61-63.

⁹²Peter Hart, "1849 Gold Rush Influences Afro-Caribbean Migration," <http://www.utimes.pitt.edu/?p=260> (Accessed March 23, 2015).

⁹³American Experience, "Bibliography: Theodore Judah (1826-1863)," <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography/tcrr-judah/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

⁹⁴Alice L. Bates, "The History of the Telegraph," *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California* vol. 9, no. 3 (1914), Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41168703>, 181. (Accessed April 3, 2015).

to establish new enterprises. More and more people borrowed money from newly emerged financial institution. Between 1850 and 1857, the number of banks doubled.⁹⁵

The economic downfall, called the Panic of 1857, had many causes. One of them was ironically the prosperity of the United States during and after the Gold Rush, which helped to inflate the currency and to allow American firms to enter into the worldwide market. In 1857 as a result of a reopening of the Western European market for Russian grains, the demand for American grain declined. The prices of American goods decreased, and therefore American farmers obtained less profit. Most of them were in debt to eastern investors and bankers. In 1857, American banks endeavoured to build gold reserves via raising interest rates. Also, the money invested in railroad construction contributed to the Economic Panic of 1857, predominantly because the enormous amount of money put into the railroads was not expected to be paid off for years.⁹⁶

The first major indicator of the crisis was the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in August 1857. While functioning, the institution lent \$5 million to railroad builders. Due to its debts and also fraud by its managers, the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company was unable to pay to its creditors, mostly Eastern bankers, and went bankrupt. Out of fear the New York bankers started demanding immediate payments from all of their borrower's on all repayable loans. This panic also led depositors to withdraw their gold from banks.⁹⁷

The panic reached its peak when banks suspended gold payments, the value of stock decreased and businesses went bankrupt. The collapse soon affected economies in Europe and South America. Owing to the recession, the numbers of immigrants heading to America fell.⁹⁸

By the end of 1857 the Economic Panic of 1857 was over. Not all of the parts of the United States were affected equally. For instance the southern cotton trade with Europe was strengthened due to the low price of cotton. The economic downfall of the North helped to unify the economies of the North and the South.⁹⁹

⁹⁵Robert C. Kennedy, "On This Day: October 24, 1857,"
<https://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/harp/1024.html> (Accessed May 1, 2015).

⁹⁶Ibid.

⁹⁷Ibid.

⁹⁸Ibid.

⁹⁹Ibid.

2.7 Followed-up Gold Rushes

Discovery of gold in California instigated people from all over the world to look for the gold veins. Other significant gold rushes happened in Australia and on Klondike.¹⁰⁰ These miners took over the practices and machinery of the Californian labourers.¹⁰¹

By the end of 1849, Australian miner Edward H. Hargraves got back from California. He immediately started with the survey of the landscape between Wellington and Bathurst city. During the next year Hargraves discovered gold vein. 19. May, 1850, started people to march towards Summer Hill Creek near Bathurst. By the end of May the Gold Rush spread to Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Hobart.¹⁰² In January 1853, in the Ballarat Mountains was found one of the richest gold veins in the history.¹⁰³

Same as in California or Australia were the riverbeds in northern part of the U.S. scoured for gold. Gold was found in Yukon River and its tributary. New miner camps were built, such as Forty Miles, Circle City or Dawson City.¹⁰⁴ The Klondike Gold Rush started with the discovery of gold by Robert Henderson. During his expedition he met Gorge W. Carmack, who on August 16, 1896, discovered huge deposits of gold on the Rabbit Creek River. Klondike gold rush is similarly famous as the California gold rush but in contrast to it was the Klondike gold rush much severer.¹⁰⁵

2.8 Emerging of New Cities

During the 1850s emerged a lot of new cities in California. The increasing number of new cities is related with the rapid immigration towards the West happening mostly during the Gold Rush. As a result to the Gold Rush were established hundreds of mining camps, some of them extended to a size of a city. Those newly emerged towns had served mainly to miners demands. There were stores for supplies, boarding houses, a doctor, a lawyer and saloons. Examples of such growing cities are Sacramento, Los Angeles, Oakland or San Francisco,¹⁰⁶ all located nears the sea shore.¹⁰⁷ San Francisco soon became the America's

¹⁰⁰Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 71-77.

¹⁰¹Ibid., 71-77.

¹⁰²Ibid., 71-77.

¹⁰³Ibid., 78-82.

¹⁰⁴Ibid., 86-87.

¹⁰⁵Ibid., 90-92.

¹⁰⁶William Daverell ed., *A Companion to the American West*, 116.

largest city west of the Mississippi River. Its first position lost in 1920 to Los Angeles.¹⁰⁸ Aforementioned cities might have already been established but in much decreased form. The extension of these cities and their incorporation into the record was not until 1850.¹⁰⁹

Even before the Gold Rush busted out in California,¹¹⁰ San Francisco was interesting to American settlers; its position was advantageous for military and also mercantile purposes.¹¹¹ Before the Gold Rush lived in San Francisco only about five hundred people,¹¹² after a year the number of incomers extended to nearly 50,000 people. San Francisco with its location became an entrance port for miners.¹¹³ Between 1850 and 1851 San Francisco's harbour was overcrowded with ships. Sometimes it took even few days before the disembarkation of people and goods from the ships.¹¹⁴ Because of its substantial increase in population San Francisco became known as a boom town. The Gold Rush brought along significant change in culture, race and ethnicity of the city.¹¹⁵ Almost one-fifth of San Francisco's residents were Chinese workers. In the city they created Chinatown, the largest concentration of Chinese people living outside of China.¹¹⁶ All of these circumstances put down foundations for San Francisco's modern history. With the enormous waves of immigrants the living conditions in San Francisco worsen. Owing to the overpopulation, shortage of food and clothes, and also due to the multicultural differences often appeared cases when someone was mugged, attacked, bullied, lynched or even murdered. San Francisco was missing law and order which resulted in growing of the criminality.¹¹⁷

Same as San Francisco, also Los Angeles achieved its sovereign position mostly during and after the Gold Rush. The history of Los Angeles reaches up to the Spanish occupation but the expansion to thousands of city inhabitants happened when the immigrants

¹⁰⁷“California Cities by Incorporation Date” (WORD). California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions. Retrieved June 13, 2012. (Accessed March 23, 2015).

¹⁰⁸SF-Info.org, “San Francisco Gold Rush,” <http://www.sf-info.org/history/d4/gold-rush> (Accessed May 1, 2015).

¹⁰⁹“California Cities by Incorporation Date” (WORD).

¹¹⁰Erica Pedersen, “San Francisco History.”

¹¹¹James N. Gregory, “The Shaping of California History.”

¹¹²Le Bris, *Zlatá horečka*, 31-51.

¹¹³Erica Pedersen, “San Francisco History,” <http://www.sanfrancisco.com/history/> (Accessed April 25, 2015).

¹¹⁴SF-Info.org, “San Francisco Gold Rush.”

¹¹⁵Lessons.org, “The Impact of Gold,”

<http://lessons.ctaponline.org/~dbaker/dbaker/A%20folder/theimpactofgold.html> (Accessed May 12, 2015).

¹¹⁶SF-Info.org, “San Francisco Gold Rush.”

¹¹⁷Erica Pedersen, “San Francisco History.”

started to move west. In 1820 about 650 people lived in Los Angeles and only thirty years later it was 2,000 people in the city and about 8,000 in Los Angeles Country.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁸Picture This: California Perspectives on American History, “Early Statehood: 1850s-1880s: The Rise of Los Angeles,” <http://www.museumca.org/picturethis/timeline/early-statehood-1850-1880s/rise-los-angeles/info> (Accessed March 25, 2015).

3 CALIFORNIA STATEHOOD

In 1850 California entered the Union as the thirty-first U.S. state, before it entered the Union. The matter of slavery was discussed in Congress. Some of the congressmen were pro-, some were against slavery. In 1849, President Zachary Taylor had to deal with the question whether California enters the Union as a slave free state. He commanded his military governor in California, Gen. Bennett Riley, to form a government which would deal with the issue of slavery. In view of the fact that in 1849 was Oregon territory enrolled into Union as a free state, President Taylor knew that the next state entering the Union was supposed to become a member of Confederate states. Even though Taylor was a formal slave owner, he believed that California should become a free state as it was under the command of Mexico.¹¹⁹

In September 1849, U.S. nine representatives were sent to Monterey to discuss and draft a state constitution. During this time, the Gold Rush in California already had begun. Miners uttered concerns about possible abusing of authority of slave owners via sending their slaves to dig for gold. The committee listened to their complaints, and based on them agreed on a new state constitution, which ensured California would be a free state.¹²⁰

California played an important part in the Civil War (1861-1865). Its accession to the Union as a free state might have decided the outcome of the war. Its gold supported the Union army and repaid the credits to the Unions' former financial backers, Canada and Russia. For instance \$46 million in gold was used to buy food, arms, and clothes for the soldiers of the Union army. Also \$1 million was contributed by the state's miners for the building of field hospitals. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant credited California for the financial support which facilitated the Union to win the war.¹²¹

3.1 Change in the Type of Government

From the beginning of the gold rush and annexation of California as a Union state in 1850, California went through a lot of changes, including political, economic and social transitions. Due to the deposits of gold found in regions of the Sierra Nevada in North Cal-

¹¹⁹Picture This: California Perspectives on American History, "Early Statehood: 1850s-1880s: California and the Civil War," <http://www.museumca.org/picturethis/timeline/early-statehood-1850-1880s/california-civil-war/info> (Accessed March 28, 2015).

¹²⁰Ibid.,

¹²¹Ibid.,

ifornia, and its rapid transformation in population, the situation led to increased demands on more American-Californian types of institutions in the area. In Southern California, still consisting more of the Spanish-speaking population, lived people without major interventions under the laws of Mexican government. After signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, many former settlers decided to support the American actions in the Mexican territory. Thereby displayed interest for American law and openly challenged Mexican institutions and law. Continuously, the political and economic situation in California developed in favour of Americans.¹²²

Preparatory to the occupation by the United States on the grounds of the natural resources, also Spanish and Mexicans colonized California in an effort to find precious metals. The desire for obtaining gold resulted in combination of Spanish and Mexican governments, creating military-governmental power with its base in Alta, California.¹²³ Alta became an important place where three different regimes held their offices. Spanish government had its base in Alta from 1796-1822. In 1822 Mexicans took over and governed Alta until 1846 when Americans seized Alta for themselves and took over of the power.¹²⁴ Even though some gold was found during erstwhile settlements of California by Spanish and Mexicans, the beginning of the gold rush is attributed to American settlers.¹²⁵

John A. Sutter, the owner of a ranch in the north, known as New Helvetia is associated with the gold rush boom. Sutter, hoping to start a business, recruited multi-ethnic, cheap workers, such as Italian, French, Indians, and Germans to seek for gold. With them came also American explorers. Labourers built mills, shops and other buildings around Sutter's fort. Residents of the territory became suspicious about the newcomers but did not believe that the discovery of the gold could change the economy. In 1848, the gold was found and Sutter became wealthy. However, he was not satisfied with the area of his deposits therefore he tried to bribe the American military governor, Col. Richard B. Mason to grant him all the California deposits of gold. Mason refused his offer, but started to wonder about how profitable the mining of gold could be. Gold became a matter of interest by the Amer-

¹²²Howard DeWitt, "The Gold Rush and California Statehood," <http://www.ohlone.edu/instr/english/elc/eng1163/goldrush.html> (Accessed March 23, 2015).

¹²³Ibid.,

¹²⁴B.D.Barrows, *Early Governors of Alta California*, University of Columbia Press on behalf of the Historical Society of Southern California, Vol.4., No.3., 1899, 257. Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/41167737?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents (Accessed April 24, 2015).

¹²⁵DeWitt, "The Gold Rush and California Statehood."

ican military and government officials. In 1848 president Polk noticed the California gold potential and quietly encouraged settlers to move there. Although from the day of discovery of gold passed some time and the news spread around the California, the Californian newspaper and indigenous population of California were not as interested in the discovery as the rest of the world. They were accustomed for similar discoveries of few ounces of gold, which facilitated Americans to establish the demanded institutions and get ready for the outbreak of gold rush in 1849.¹²⁶

Shortly after breaking out of the gold digging spree, every competent man was mining for gold. Also soldiers often deserted their troops and went to dig for gold. The Mexican soldiers were not any exceptions. The Mexican Military Governor stated that it was almost impossible to hold his men at their stations. In July, 1848 the American Military Gov. Mason came to the conclusion that the situation in California, its wealth and increasing American population could originate into a new state. The outcome of these thoughts was stimulation of settlers to claim for California statehood.¹²⁷

In 1850s, the technical development introduced new techniques of mining and transformed the character of claims. By the means of hydraulic systems were mined much more amounts of gold. However, California legal institutions were not ready for such a development in science, therefore it was hard to determine whose claim it is, so the problems connected with the claims on the gold deposits started to occur. The legal institutions were either weak in their power or were not established in the area. That is why the mining camps created their own courts where the judges decided about the legal claims on the gold. Almost every mining camp had its own court. This resulted in establishment of first functional political and legal basis in California. Attempts to create a local-civil government were inspired by the early settlers of the Mayflower Compact.¹²⁸

3.1.1 Compromise of 1850

In February 1847, the Californian newspaper *The California Star*, called for formation of state constitution which would lead to California statehood. During this period of time was California still a military territory. President Polk made an effort to create a territory

¹²⁶Ibid.,

¹²⁷Ibid.,

¹²⁸Ibid.,

government but he needed a permission of the Congress to allow his Military Gov. Mason to implement a territorial policy in California. Congress's indecisiveness on the territory issue enabled Californians to create statehood, not territory government as suggested. There were already signs of local government, e.g. the local councils, collection of taxes, insuring of governmental funds. As the power of local governments grew stronger the convictions about California being a military district were demolished.¹²⁹

In 1849, arrived Gen. Bennett Riley to California to take over of the military government, but the public convinced him to call a constitutional convention. One of his arguments for calling a constitutional convention was his fear of predominant Mexican rule over California. Especially in the northern cities, San Francisco and others populated by the settlers radically increased criminality, murders, robberies, and other forms of violence. The call for state government and establishment of solid administration was urgent.¹³⁰

In September 1849, ten representatives of Southern California and thirty-eight from North California were assembled at the Monterey Constitutional Convention, whose main objective was to form a California's first constitution. Even though the predominance of the Northern delegates was evident, the Southern California representatives, the Californios were firm in their demands regarding borders, taxation, voting system, civil liberties, business, finance etc.¹³¹

Their main disputes were about the Article XII., dealing with the location of the eastern boundary. They argued whether to affirm the Sierra Nevada or the Rocky Mountains as a new boundary line. The Sierra Nevada was finally determined as the boundary due to its natural character which could be used as a protection boundary.¹³² In the matter concerning voting rights, the Californios expressed their disagreement with the suggestion that only white men have rights to vote. This statement would mean no voting rights for the Indians and dark-skinned people, which would result in lower representation of Mexican votes in the elections. Statehood and territorial government had been also one of the key discussed issues. Some Americans were supporting the territorial government in believe, that the federal money would increase California's economy and help California to develop. Others

¹²⁹Ibid.,

¹³⁰Ibid.,

¹³¹Ibid.,

¹³²City of Monterey Museums, "Constitution Convention,"

<http://www.monterey.org/museums/Monterey-History/Constitutional-Convention> (Accessed April 25, 2015).

were for the declaration of statehood, referring to the wealth of the California. Supporters of statehood were afraid of the implementation of high taxation, which would the territory government brought along. Eventually, the representatives acquiesced to apply for statehood, agreed on a constitution and created a framework of government, which year later contributed in California's joining into the Union as a free state.¹³³

In regard to the creation of a state constitution, some parts were overtaken from the New York and Iowa constitutions, governmental power was distributed into an established juridical system with the governor and bicameral legislature, and the law was ensured to be observance. After completion of a state constitution, there was a need of authorization by the Congress, who decided to approve the California statehood and on September 9, 1850, California entered the Union.¹³⁴

¹³³DeWitt, "The Gold Rush and California Statehood."

¹³⁴Ibid.,

4 TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD

After breaking out of the Gold Rush in California, moved settlers towards both western territories, Oregon and California, where the gold was found. First idea of transportation by means of steam engine had Asa Whitney, who in 1845 presented the idea of Pacific Railroad to Congress. Unfortunately he did not succeed¹³⁵, but Theodore Judah did. With his name is connected the Pacific Railroad. He got to the root of how to overcome the hardest part of the way, the Sierra Nevada Mountains.¹³⁶ The thought of connecting the East with the West became popular in Washington. Later in 1848, announced President Polk new founding of Gold in Oregon. So the movement to California and Oregon became an issue to discuss. In 1859, silver was discovered in Camstock Lode, Nevada. Miners from all over the world moved towards West to look for more gold and silver. Unfortunately, there was no trail constructed for transportation of goods and people to West.¹³⁷

On July 1, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Railroad Pacific Bill, an act approving the construction of the Pacific Railroad eastwards from the Sacramento city, California.¹³⁸ Along with it was approved the construction of another track, The Union Pacific Railroad, which should have led westwards from the Missouri River.¹³⁹ In 1869 these two railroads interconnected and created the first transcontinental railroad.¹⁴⁰

By the year 1880 served Pacific railroad as a main mean of transportation and connected Mississippi with the Pacific. During this time are the native inhabitants, the Plains Indians forced to stay in reservations and their hunting grounds and buffalos are belonging to days of yore. The travelling towards the West is now much safer and time period from San Francisco and New York is much shortened. Now the journey does not take months but it is only matter of days.¹⁴¹

¹³⁵American Experience, "Timeline: Transcontinental Railroad," <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/tcrr-timeline/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

¹³⁶American Experience, "Bibliography: Theodore Judah (1826-1863)," <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography/tcrr-judah/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

¹³⁷American Experience, "Timeline: Transcontinental Railroad."

¹³⁸American Experience, "Bibliography: Theodore Judah (1826-1863)."

¹³⁹American Experience, "Timeline: Transcontinental Railroad."

¹⁴⁰American Experience, "The Impact of the Transcontinental Railroad," <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/tcrr-impact/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

¹⁴¹American Experience, "Timeline: Transcontinental Railroad."

Most of the workers consisted of Chinese peasants from Canton Province, who abandon their homes due to its overpopulation and starvation. Their main aim was to find a new place to live, work and gain money. Early immigrants who worked on the trails were mostly Irish. In the year 1868 worked for Central Pacific railroads about 12, 000 Chinese workers and they constitute 80 % of the workforce.¹⁴²

On May 10, 1869, the railroad was completed and the news immediately spread all around the world. This railroad interconnects the remote West with the civilized East, which fulfilled the Manifest Destiny. Not merely positive brought along the connection of the West to the East and with it associated exploring of the territory. It started many discords between the white settlers and the Native Americans. Within few decades ended almost all of the surviving Indian tribes in the reservation. Lot of the tribes were wiped out by the white colonialist, the hunting grounds plundered and herds of buffalos were killed. The transcontinental railroad led to downfall of the bountiful lands and to doom of the Native Americans.¹⁴³

¹⁴²American Experience, “Workers of the Central Pacific Railroad,” <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/tcrr-cpr/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

¹⁴³American Experience, “The Impact of the Transcontinental Railroad.”

CONCLUSION

“San Francisco is gone. Nothing remains of it as memories,” Jack London.¹⁴⁴

Nothing can describe the subsequent development of California better than this quote, uttered by one of the Gold Rush participants and famous writer, Jack London. As the earthquake forever altered San Francisco, similarly the United States converted California, nothing remained the same.

American settlers brought into California technical development, civilization, and the transcontinental railroad, a means of transportation which connected the West with the East, and much more. Due to the unification of California with America's states, the God-given Manifest Destiny was fulfilled and western territories began to assimilate, becoming more like the East. Unfortunately, not only positive characteristics are connected with the immigration to the West. Illnesses, destruction of nature, especially due to Gold Rush, also the killing of the animals and the imprisoning of Indians on reservations are some of the negative consequences of the Americanization of California.

One of the main political motives for the Americanization of California was its location and natural resources. Its position adjacent to the Pacific Ocean meant that the annexation of California widened American borders from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean. The discovery of gold caused the start of Gold Rush and brought thousands of people to California. Their desire for exploration, discovery of more gold and conquering the unknown made Americanization quicker and easier. With their help California obtained statehood and in 1850 became integrated into the United States, as a free state.

California is one of the foundation stones of the United States. It changed the course of events in the American history. If it was not for the Americanization of California, the United States would probably have not been a global power; the first transcontinental railroad would not exist, the development of the West would take much more time, and the Union states would probably lose in the Civil War. The majority of these important events from the American history were influenced by the Americanization of California.

¹⁴⁴Jack London, “The Story of an Eyewitness,” Collider's, *The National Weekly*, May 5, 1906, <http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist5/jlondon.html> (Accessed April 4, 2015).

California changed the future course of the United States, and led America to become what it is now.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acuña, F. Rodolfo, "California Lost: America for Euro Americans."

In *Occupied America: A History of Chicanos*. New York: Pearson Longman, 2007.

American Experience. "Timeline: Transcontinental Railroad."

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/tcrr-timeline/>
(Accessed March 3, 2015).

American Experience. "Bibliography: Theodore Judah (1826-1863)."

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/biography/tcrr-judah/>
(Accessed March 3, 2015).

American Experience. "Workers of the Central Pacific Railroad."

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/tcrr-cpr/>
(Accessed March 3, 2015).

American Experience. "The Impact of the Transcontinental Railroad."

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/tcrr-impact/> (Accessed March 3, 2015).

American Experience. "Major Strikes in the California Gold Rush."

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/goldrush/map/index.html>
(Accessed March 28, 2015).

American Experience. 1846-1848, "Manifest Destiny Overview."

http://www.pbs.org/kerawar/ushistory/1846-1848/manifest_destiny_overview.html
(Accessed March 28, 2015).

Barrows, B.D., *Early Governors of Alta California*, University of Columbia Press on behalf of the Historical Society of Southern California, Vol.4., No.3., 1899, 257.

Stable URL:

http://www.jstor.org/stable/41167737?seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents
(Accessed April 24, 2015).

Bauer, K. Jack, *The Mexican War 1846-1848*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992.

Bates, L. Alice, *The History of the Telegraph*. University of Columbia Press on behalf of the Historical Society of Southern California, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1914, 181.

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41168703>, (Accessed April 3, 2015).

- Bidwell, John. "Frémont in the Conquest of California." *The Century Illustrated Monthly Magazine*. February, 1891, vol. XLI, no. 4., 518-525.
<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist6/fremont.html>, (Accessed January 7, 2015).
- Brands, W. Henry, *The Age of Gold: The California Gold Rush and The New American Dream*. New York: Doubleday 2002.
- "California Cities by Incorporation Date" (WORD).
California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions.
Retrieved June 13, 2012. (Accessed March 23, 2015).
- City of Monterey Museums. "Constitution Convention."
<http://www.monterey.org/museums/Monterey-History/Constitutional-Convention>
(Accessed April 25, 2015).
- Daverell, William ed., *A Companion to the American West*.
(Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2004).
- DeWitt, Howard. *The California Dream*. "The Gold Rush and California Statehood."
New York: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1997.
<http://www.ohlone.edu/instr/english/elc/engl163/goldrush.html>
(Accessed March 23, 2015).
- Gates, Paul. *The California Land Act of 1851*, University of Columbia Press, Vol.. 50, No. 4, 1971. Stable URL:
<http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/25157352?uid=3737856&uid=392470801&uid=2134&uid=2&uid=70&uid=3&uid=60&sid=21106670977833>
(Accessed May 1, 2015).
- Glass, Andrew. "Texas Enters the Union on Dec. 29, 1845." Politico. December 29, 2007.
<http://www.politico.com/news/stories/1207/7559.html>,
(Accessed December 6, 2014).
- Gray, Tom. "Teaching with Documents: The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."
<http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/guadalupe-hidalgo/#documents>
(Accessed January 7, 2015).
- James, N. Gregory, "The Shaping of California History,"
<http://faculty.washington.edu/gregoryj/California%20History.htm>
(Accessed May 5, 2015).
- Hart, Peter. "1849 Gold Rush Influences Afro-Caribbean Migration."
<http://www.utimes.pitt.edu/?p=260> (Accessed Mach 23, 2015).

- History.com. "California's Bear Flag Revolt Begins."
<http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/californias-bear-flag-revolt-begins>,
(Accessed January 7, 2015).
- History.com. "Manifest Destiny." <http://www.history.com/topics/manifest-destiny>
(Accessed March 28, 2015).
- Johnson, Paul. *Dějiny Amerického národa*. Voznice: LEDA spol. s.r.o., 2014.
- Johnson, Susan Lee. *Roaring Camp*. New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 2001.
- Kennedy, Robert C. "On This Day: October 24, 1857,"
<https://www.nytimes.com/learning/general/onthisday/harp/1024.html>
(Accessed May 1, 2015).
- Le Bris, Michael. *Zlatá horečka*. Paris: Gallimard Jounesse, 1988.
- Lessons.org, "The Impact of Gold,"
<http://lessons.ctaponline.org/~dbaker/dbaker/A%20folder/theimpactofgold.html>
(Accessed May 12, 2015).
- London, Jack. "The Story of an Eyewitness," *The National Weekly*, May 5, 1906,
<http://www.sfmuseum.org/hist5/jlondon.html> (Accessed April 4, 2015).
- MarketWatch. "America's 10 Deadliest Wars." MW Market Watch. May 25, 2014.
<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/americas-10-deadliest-wars-2014-05-23>.
(Accessed January 6, 2015).
- Opatrný, Josef. *Mexiko*. Praha: Libri, 2003.
- Opatrný, Josef. *Stát osamělé hvězdy a mexicko-americká válka*. Praha: Libri, 2002.
- Paddison, Joshua. "1848-1865: Gold Rush, Statehood, and the Western Movement."
<http://www.calisphere.universityofcalifornia.edu/calcultures/eras/era4.html>
(Accessed May 1, 2015).
- Picture This: California Perspectives on American History, "Early Statehood: 1850s-
1880s: California and the Civil War,"
<http://www.museumca.org/picturethis/timeline/early-statehood-1850-1880s/california-civil-war/info> (Accessed March 28, 2015).
- Picture This: California Perspectives on American History, "Early California: pre-1769-
1840s: Manifest Destiny," <http://www.museumca.org/picturethis/timeline/early-california-pre-1769-1840s/manifest-destiny/info> (Accessed March 28, 2015).
- Pedersen, Erica. "San Francisco History." <http://www.sanfrancisco.com/history/> (Accessed April 25, 2015).

- Polk, James. "President Polk Calls on Congress to Declare War on Mexico" (1846).
http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/disp_textbook_print.cfm?smtid=3&psid=1140
(Accessed December 12, 2014).
- Sandweiss, A. Martha, "John Gast, American Progress, 1872,"
http://picturinghistory.gc.cuny.edu/item.php?item_id=180 (Accessed March 28, 2015).
- Schmoop.com, "California Gold Rush: Statistics," <http://www.shmoop.com/california-gold-rush/statistics.html> (Accessed May 1, 2015).
- SF-Info.org, "San Francisco Gold Rush," <http://www.sf-info.org/history/d4/gold-rush> (Accessed May 1, 2015).
- Swinde, J. Lewis, *The History of the Gold Discoveries of the Northern Mines of California's Mother Lode Gold Belt*. Victoria: Trafford Publishing, 2000.
- United States. National Park Service. "Bear Flag Revolt, June 1846." National Parks Service. March 2, 2015. <http://www.nps.gov/goga/historyculture/bear-flag-revolt.htm>, (Accessed February 12, 2015).
- United States. National Park Service. "Mexican-American War and The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo."
<http://www.nps.gov/cham/learn/historyculture/mexican-american-war.htm>
(Accessed March 29, 2015).
- Thorton, Stuart. "After the Gold Rush."
http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/news/after-gold-rush/?ar_a=1
(Accessed March 26, 2015).
- "The Transcontinental Railroad." YouTube Video, 1:47:02. Posted by "History Scholar," May 5, 2014.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-kq1r27S5DU> (Accessed March 3, 2015).
- Turner, Frederick J. *The Colonization of the West, 1820-1830*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1906. Vol. 11, No. 2 (Jan., 1906), pp. 303-327.
- VandeCreek, Drew. "Origins."
<http://lincoln-live.lib.niu.edu/mexicanamerican/origins>
(Accessed March 23, 2015).