
This packet contains images of maps and guided questions aimed at classroom usage. There are four themes in this packet. The packet is not meant as a specific lesson plan, but rather for teachers to draw upon the themes or questions that are relevant to the course that they are teaching. All of the maps, except Map 5 is available via high quality download from an online collection.

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http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/detail/RUMSEY~8~1~228~20030:Mapa-de-los-Estados-Unidos-De-Mejic?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort

Map 2: Congreso General Mejicano. Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, 1837. Publicado por Rosa, Paris. Bound in folder form on heavy paper. Colored, relief map of all of Mexico showing the political divisions. Insets: Mapa de los Caminos &c. de Vera Cruz y Alvarado á Mejico, Benson Latin American Collection, Early Maps. M 972 1837c
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/benson/historicmaps/M9721837A.gif

Map 3: H. Phelps Ornamental Map Of The United States and Mexico, 1846, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection

Map 4: H. Phelps, Ornamental Map Of The United States & Mexico, 1847. David Rumsey Historical Map Collection,

Map 5: Disturnell, J., Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Méjico, California eíc. 1850. Benson Latin American Collection, M972 1850d No Digital Image:
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/utlac/00082/00082-P.html

Map 6: J. Disturnell, A Correct Map Of The Seat Of War In Mexico. David Rumsey Historical Map Collection
Thumbnail Maps with Hyperlinks

Map 1

Map 2

Map 3

Map 4

Map 5

Map 6
Theme 1: Mapping the Border along the Rio Grande: Pages 4-6

Preliminary Questions:
1. Look at the titles of Map 1 and Map 2, when was each map published?
2. Which map looks most accurate to you? Which map shows the US-Mexico border as it is today? Look carefully and try to decide where the border between the US and Mexico is drawn in each map.

Map 1: J. Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847.
Map 2 Congreso General Mejicano. Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, 1837.

Analytical Questions:
Look at the enlarged images of the borders in both maps on the next page (Map 1A and Map 2A)

1. Where is the US Mexico Border in each map? These maps were published within ten years of each other, why do you think that there is such a big difference in the location of the US – Mexican border in these two maps?

2. In Map 1A, Disturnell inserted text along his representation of the border, can you read what it says? Why do you think he inserted this text? (Text says: Boundary as claimed by the United States of America)

3. In Map 1A, what do you think the two red lines pictured crossing the border from north to south represent? (Clue: think about the events in the US Mexican War!)
Map 2A: Detail of Border between US and Mexico in Arkansas and Louisiana in Congreso General Mejicano. Mapa de los Estados Unidos Mejicanos, 1837

Map 1A: Detail of US-Mexico border in J. Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847.
Analytical Questions

Look at Map 3 on page 8.

1. When and where was Map 3 published?

2. Do you think that this map was used for:
   a) military use,
   b) political purposes,
   c) ornamental purposes (to hang in a house),
   d) educational purposes (in a classroom)
   e) other.
   Why?

3. Where is the border between the US and Mexico on this map?

4. Look at the title in the middle of the map to the right, the images around the map, and the map itself. If you were a viewer in the nineteenth century looking at this map, would you think that Mexico was:
   a) part of the USA,
   b) part of Central America,
   c) an independent country?
   Why?

5. There are 8 images and texts surrounding the map, what do they represent? Why do you think that these images and texts were included on this map?
Map 3: Phelps, An Ornamental US Wall Map (Ensigns and Thayer), 1846
Analytical Questions for Insets on Pages 9-15

Look at Map 3A (inset of Map 3) on page 10:
1) According to this text, will California and New Mexico become part of the United States? Why?
2) How does the author of this text describe the natural resources of New Mexico and California?
3) Why do you think that the cartographer (map-maker) or publisher decided to include this text about California? How would you feel if you were US citizen reading this text in the mid nineteenth century?

Look at Map 3B (inset of Map 3) on page 11:
1) How does the author portray the Cortes’ conquest of “The Great Temple Dedicated to the Sun”? Does this portray a positive or negative image of:
   a) Mexicans? Why?
   b) Spanish Conquerors? Why?
   c) Aztecs? Why?

Look at Map 3C (inset of Map 3) on page 12.
1) How does the author describe Montezuma and the Aztec empire?
2) Look at the last three lines, how does the author describe Mexico today in contrast to the Aztecs?
3) Why do you think the author is comparing these two time periods, pre 1500 and nineteenth century?

Look at Map 3D and 3E (insets of Map 3) on pages 13 and 14.
1) The author has provided two tables of statistics showing US History and Mexican history. Look closely at the tables:
   a) What are the main differences between the numbers?
   b) Does the author provide the same categories (of comparison) for the US and USA?
   c) According to the tables in Maps 3E and 3D:
      - What is the public debt of Mexico?
      - How much money did the US issue to the continent?
      - How many Catholic priests were there in Mexico?
      - How many Native Americans were in Mexico?
      - How many Native Americans were in the US?
   d) Do you think that these statistics are accurate representations of Mexico and the United States in the mid nineteenth century? Why?

Look at Map 5 and 5A on Page 15.
1) This map was published by J. Disturnell, the same publisher who published Map 1 in this packet. If you look closely at the inset Map 5A, you will see that each of the letters across the map represent different Catholic Bishoprics. Bearing in mind the statistic of the number of priests in Mexico in Map 3D, why do you think that J. Disturnell decided to create a map of the different religious regions in Mexico?
New Mexico and the Californias.

These two extensive territories of Northern Mexico, rich in mines and agricultural products, have been taken possession of by the military and naval forces of the United States, and will in future form a portion of our already wide domain. They are of far more intrinsic value to us than Oregon, and will form an attractive point for both foreign and domestic emigration.

New Mexico is an infant settlement, formed on the upper part of the Rio Del Norte, in a fertile tract of land, but having a climate REMARKABLY COLD, considering the latitude. A great number of SHEEP are reared, of which about 30,000 are sent every year to the southward. It contains some valuable Copper mines. Santa Fe the capital contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is the terminus of the trading Caravan route from Missouri.

Lower California is an arid and barren peninsula, having but few spots capable of cultivation. It is situated between the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. Several Missionary stations have been planted there, and a few settlements of whites have been attempted. Because of the unfruitfulness of the soil, these settlements have nearly all failed, and the missionary establishments are in a languid state. There are about 8000 white inhabitants and converted Indians, and 4000 Savages.

Upper California is a vast tract extending north to Oregon. The coast has some EXCELLENT HARBORS, with plentiful supplies of beef, vegetables, wood and fresh water. It is traversed near the ocean by a lofty range of mountains, and contains some of the richest mines in Mexico. Along the coast some Missions have been founded, and settlements of whites. The missions have about 7000 converts, mostly Indians. They have belonging to them about 300,000 head of Cattle, and carry on an extensive trade in HIDES. These countries are destined to become important acquisitions to our REPUBLIC.
Map 3B: Inset of Ornamental Wall Map Of the United States and Mexico, 1846

**GREAT TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THE SUN.**
DESTROYED BY CORTEZ IN 1521.

It was finished and dedicated in 1486. It was a place for Worship and Human sacrifice. Sixty thousand victims perished at its dedication, and every part of it was bathed in human blood. It occupied the centre of the city, now the Great Square. It was a triple pyramid, with a place for sacrifice on the top. It was surrounded by a stone wall eight feet thick, crowned with battlements and ornamented with figures in the form of serpents. The interior of the enclosure was paved with Polished Porphyry, and was spacious enough to contain 500 Houses. The wall had four gates, and over each was a military arsenal. From the centre arose the great Teocallis, or Temple. The great Cathedral now occupies its place.
Map 3C: Inset of Ornamental Wall Map Of the United States and Mexico, 1846

Mexico.

Texas is an extensive country, occupying the southwestern portion of North America, extending from the 15th to 42nd degrees of North latitude, and possessing almost every variety of climate except the extreme rigor of northern winters. Much of the surface is elevated, and its broad plateaus or table lands afford grazing for millions of wild cattle and facilities for the production of every kind of grain. It is rich beyond estimation, in mines of gold and silver.

The race of men who occupied the country when first discovered by Europeans, were called Aztecs, not aborigines of the soil, but conquerors from the North, and possibly emigrants from Asia. They had greatly progressed in the arts and refinements which tend to a high civilization; Montezuma, their king, was surrounded by costly grandeur; Magnificent cities, extensive viaducts and aqueducts, splendid palaces and temples, the rich productions of painting and sculpture, and extensive attainments in science and literature, were characteristics of his Empire. Nothing now remains to tell of the greatness of that fallen kingdom, but a few mouldering ruins embosomed in almost interminable forests.
Map 3D: History of Mexico in Statistics: Inset of Ornamental Wall Map Of the United States and Mexico, 1846

**History.**

Conquered by Cortez and made a province of Spain 1521
Governed by Spanish viceroys nearly 300 years.
Revolution breaks out 1810
Declared independent 1821
Iturbide, a military chief, declared Emperor 1822
Is dethroned and banished 1823
Federal Republican Constitution adopted 1824
Divided into 13 States, 4 territories, and a Federal district, 1832
State Legislatures abolished 1835
Santa Anna made Dictator 1835
Texas and other states rebel 1835
Texas declared independent 1836

Santa Anna banished 1815
Recalled and made commander-in-chief, Sept. 1846
Constitution of 1824 restored and provisional President appointed 1846

**Statistics.**

Area (sq. m.) 905,256
Annual produce of mines $20,000,900
Population 8,000,000
Native Mexicans or Indians 4,000,000
Roman Catholic Priesthood 10,000
Public debt in 1844 $16,000,000
Production of Gold and Silver from 1790 to 1830 $650,000,000
### Primitive Settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamestown, Virginia</td>
<td>1606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New-York</td>
<td>1612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth, Massachusetts</td>
<td>1620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>1623</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td>1630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>1633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>1634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>1636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>1662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chronological and Statistical View of the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace concluded</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas admitted, July 4th</td>
<td>1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War with Mexico declared</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battles on Rio Grande, and Capture of Matamoros May</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico invaded, May</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico and California conquered, August</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey in the interior taken, September</td>
<td>1846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics

- Population U. S. 1790: 3,835,970
- " " 1840: 17,063,355

- Soldiers furnished by various States during the Revolution: 286,813
- Present Militia Force: 1,711,342
- Amount of Continental money issued: $358,000,000
- Slaves in U. S. 1790: 697,897
- " " 1840: 2,487,355

- Domain in 1846, including California and New Mexico, (sq. m.) 2,934,744
- Indians: 744,685
- Principal Rail-Roads: 62
- Miles traversed: 3,882
- Principal Canals: 38
- Miles traversed: 3,587
Map 5: Disturnell’s 1850 Map of Mexico - with the letters representing the Bishoprics.

Map 5A: Inset of key to letters in the map – each letter represents a Bishopric
Theme 3: Depictions of US victories through the drawing of military routes on maps and visual representations or reenactments of the victories in specific sites and of US supreme military might.

Map 1A J. Disturnell’s revised border. Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847.

Analytical Questions:

Look at Map 1A:
1) Look at the border between the US and Mexico along the Rio Grande, and focus on the two red lines. The first red line runs from San Antonio to Monclona. The second runs from Corpus Christi to Saltillo. What do you think these red lines represent? (Clue: Think about the US-Mexican War)

Look at Map 6 and Map 6A, and 6B (page 17 &18):
1) Disturnell published this map in the same year that he published Map 1, 1847. Why do you think that there are more red lines?
2) What else is different about the border region in Map 6, when you compare it to Map 1A?
3) What do you think Disturnell was trying to show his viewers with Map 6? Why?

Look at the insets of various of Disturnell's maps on pages 19-21.
1) What events do the images represent?
2) How is the US represented?
3) How is Mexico represented?
Map 6: Pocket Map: A Seat of War in Mexico, Reprinted by Disturnell, 1847
Map 6A: US military routes in red. Inset of Disturnell’s The Seat of War map 1847.

Map 6B: US military routes in red. Inset of Disturnell’s The Seat of War map 1847.
Map 1B: Map Showing the Battle Grounds of the 8th and 9th of May 1846. Inset of Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847

Map 1C: Detail of Veracruz: Inset of Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847
Map 5C Plan of Monterrey: Inset of Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1850.
Map 6B: Inset of Pocket Map: A Seat of War in Mexico, reprinted by Disturnell, 1847
Theme 4: Symbolism: Analyzing US Emblems on maps

Map 6C. Inset of Pocket Map: A Seat of War in Mexico, reprinted by Disturnell, 1847

Map 1D, Inset of Disturnell, Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico, 1847
Analytical Questions

Look at the three emblems in Maps 6C, 4A and 1D (pages 22 and 23)

1) What do these symbols represent?
2) How do you think these symbols portray the USA? And Mexico?
3) Where are these symbols positioned in the actual maps?
4) How do they change the way you look at and understand the map?

Look at Map 4 and Map 6 (pages 17 and 21)

1) What are the titles?
2) What do you think was the purpose of these maps?
3) Who do you think these maps were made for?
4) How would you understand the US-Mexican war if you looked at these maps in the mid nineteenth century?

Further references:

David Rumsey Historical Map Collection: 
http://www.davidrumsey.com/luna/servlet/view/all?sort=Pub_List_No_InitialSort%2CPub_Date%2CPub_List_No%2CSeries_No

Using Maps as Historical Sources (great for classroom ideas)

On Mexican Maps:


On Maps in this teaching packet:

