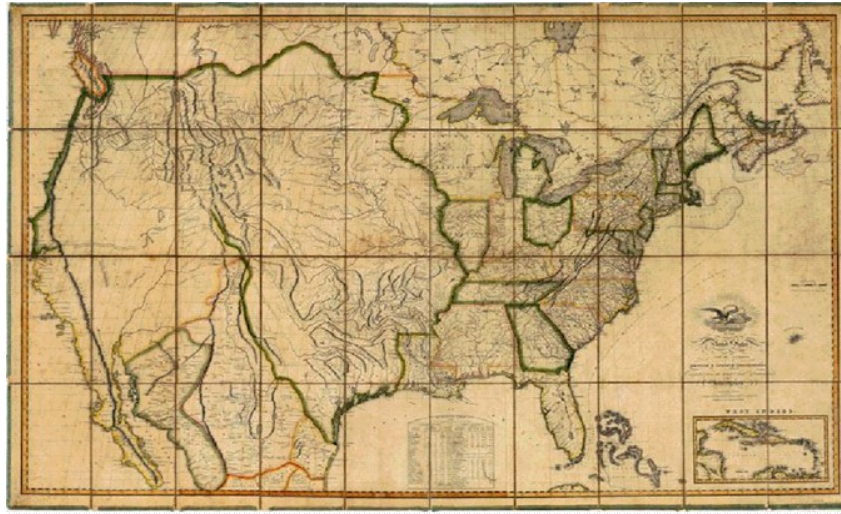


WHAT IS MANIFEST DESTINY?

A- 1811, John Quincy Adams, sixth president of the United States (1825-1829):

"The whole continent appears to be **destined**...to be peopled by one nation. The acquisition of a definite line of boundary to the [Pacific] forms a great epoch in our history."

B- Map of the United States with the contiguous British and Spanish Possessions. Philadelphia, 1816 by John Melish:



C- John Melish about his geographical description of the USA, "The Great Nation of Futurity," The United States Democratic Review, Volume 6, Issue 2 Philadelphia, 1816:

"To present a picture of it was desirable in every point of view. The map so constructed, shows at a glance the whole extent of the United States territory from sea to sea; and in tracing the probable expansion of the human race from east to west, the mind finds an agreeable resting place on its western limits. The view is complete, and leaves nothing to be wished for."

D- John O'Sullivan, a New Yorker and editor, 1845:

"Away, away with all these cobweb tissues of rights of discovery, exploration, settlement, contiguity, etc. The American claim is by the right of our **manifest destiny** to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federative self-government entrusted to us. It is a right such as that of the tree to the space of air and earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and **destiny** of growth. ...It is in our future far more than in the past history of Spanish exploration or French colonial rights, that our True Title is to be found."

E – General George Crook, Us Army, 1878 :

"I do not wonder, and you will not either, that when Indians see their wives and children starving and their last source of supplies cut off, they go to war. And then we are sent out there to kill them. It is an outrage. All tribes tell the same story. They are surrounded on all sides, the game is destroyed or driven away, they are left to starve, and there remains but one thing for them to do—fight while they can. Our treatment of the Indian is an outrage."

F- Peter Cozzens, *The Earth Is Weeping: The Epic Story of the Indian Wars for the American West*, 2017 :

"No epoch in American history, in fact, is more deeply steeped in myth than the era of the Indian Wars of the American West. For 125 years, much of both popular and academic history, film, and fiction has depicted the period as an absolute struggle between good and evil, reversing the roles of heroes and villains as necessary to accommodate a changing national conscience.

In the first eighty years following the tragedy at Wounded Knee, which marked the end of Indian resistance, the nation romanticized Indian fighters and white settlers and vilified or trivialized the Indians who resisted them. The Army appeared as the shining knights of an enlightened government dedicated to conquering the wilderness and to 'civilizing' the West and its Native American inhabitants.

In 1970, the story reversed itself, and the pendulum swung to the opposite extreme. Americans were developing an acute sense of the countless wrongs done the Indians....In the public mind, the government and the army of the latter decades of the nineteenth century became seen as willful exterminators of the Native peoples of the West. (In fact, the government's response to what was commonly called 'the Indian Problem' was inconsistent, and although massacres occurred and treaties were broken, the federal government never contemplated genocide. That the Indian way of life must be eradicated if the Indian were to survive, however, was taken for granted.)