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The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo in Spanish), officially titled the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, is the peace treaty that was signed on February 2, 1848, in the Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo (now a neighborhood of Mexico City) between the United States and Mexico that ended the Mexican-American War (1846-1848).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo establishes the border at the Rio Grande and Mexico cedes 55% of its northern territory, continuing the United States' expansion westward. Read more about it! The information in this guide focuses on primary source materials found in the digitized historic newspapers from the digital collection *Chronicling America*.

Mexican-American War and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ...

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, that brought an official end to the Mexican-American War (1846-1848), was signed on February 2, 1848, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a city north of the capital where the Mexican government had fled with the advance of U.S. forces. By its terms, Mexico ceded 55 percent of its territory, including parts of present-day Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, Nevada, and Utah, to the United States.

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo

Introduction. The treaty ended the war that had affected the lives of many individuals for several years. It is commonly referred to as the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement because it effectively ended the war, limited the powers of Mexico, resettled many people who had been displaced, and strengthened the ties between the two states.

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Treaty Of Guadalupe Hidalgo Has Lasting Effects On ...

THE treaty of peace with Mexico was signed February 2, 1848, at the town of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. It has appended to it the name of but one American, that of Nicholas P. Trist, who admitted that In September 1847, the Mexican-American War essentially ended when the American army captured Mexico City after the Battle of Chapultepec. With the Mexican capital city in American hands, diplomats took charge and over the course of a few months wrote up the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which ended the conflict and ceded vast Mexican territories to the USA for \$15 million and for-

givenness of certain Mexican debts.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, (Feb. 2, 1848), treaty between the United States and Mexico that ended the Mexican War. It was signed at Villa de Guadalupe Hidalgo, which is a northern neighbourhood of Mexico City. The treaty drew the boundary between the United States and Mexico at the Rio Grande and the Gila River; for a payment of \$15,000,000 the United States received more than 525,000 square miles (1,360,000 square km) of land (now Arizona, California, western Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, ...

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Lasting Effects of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo ...

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in February 1848, bringing an official end to the Mexican-American War. Among other things, it moved the southern boundary of the U.S. to the Rio Grande...

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Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Message of the President of the United States, Transmitting a Communication from the Secretary of State, and Accompany Papers, in Compliance with Resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 5th Instant, Relative to the Treaty of Peace Concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo on the 2d February, 1848. February 8, 1849.

The treaty served to legalize the United States takeover of what was once the northern half of Mexico, territories that included Arizona, California, Nevada, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, and western Colorado. Occupied America covered several historical facets of the end result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo process.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo | National Archives

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War in 1848 and resulted in the Mexican cession, a total of 525,000 square miles ceded to the United States by Mexico. Signed on February 2, 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo end-

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