SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 5: The Armed Forces and National Expansion, 1815-1860

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Scholars have produced some very good monographs on Andrew Jackson’s Removal Policy and the Indian wars it sparked. Francis Paul Prucha details *American Indian Policy in the Formative Years* (Harvard University Press, 1962) and his *The Great Father: The United States Government the American Indian* (University of Nebraska Press, 1984) provides an excellent overview of this complex relationship. Grant Foreman wrote the standard account of *Indian Removal* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1953, new ed.) but the more recent *The Long, Bitter Trail: Andrew Jackson and the Indians* (Hill & Wang, 1993) by Anthony F. C. Wallace should
also be consulted. A good survey of *American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era* (University of Nebraska Press, 1975) is by Ronald N. Satz. In *Fathers and Children* (Knopf, 1975), Michael Paul Rogin argues that Indian hating and removal were the central themes in the Age of Jackson. For an engaging treatment of the seventh president’s dealings with Native Americans, see Robert V. Remini, *Andrew Jackson and His Indian Wars* (Viking, 2001) and David S. Heidler and Jeanne T. Heidler, *Old Hickory’s War: Andrew Jackson and the Quest for Empire* (Louisiana State University Press, 2003 [1996]).


Bernard Brodie’s *Sea Power in the Machine Age* (Princeton University Press, 1941) explores the relationship between the rapid technological changes in warships and strategy and


Breaking Open Japan: Commodore Perry, Lord Abe, and American Imperialism in 1853 (Smithsonian, 2006); John H. Schroeder, Matthew Calbraith Perry: Antebellum Sailor and Diplomat (Naval Institute Press, 2001); and the excellent classic "Old Bruin": Commodore Matthew C. Perry (Little, Brown, 1967) by Samuel Eliot Morison detail the career and exploits of one of the most important officers in the antebellum Navy. Two excellent studies of naval squadrons are Robert E. Johnson, Thence Round Cape Horn: The Story of United States Naval Forces on Pacific Station (Naval Institute Press, 1963), and Curtis T. Henson, Jr., Commissioners and Commodores: The East India Squadron and American Diplomacy in China (University of Alabama Press, 1982). James C. Bradford, ed., Captains of the Old Steam Navy: Makers of the American Naval Tradition, 1840-1880 (Naval Institute Press, 1986) contains essays on the more famous naval officers during the transition from sail to steam. For another important aspects of naval history, see and Myra C. Glenn, Campaigns Against Corporal Punishment: Prisoners, Sailors, Women and Children in Antebellum America (State University of New York Press, 1984).


The Mexican War has often been overshadowed by the Civil War but historians have written many excellent books on various facets of the conflict. The best overall histories are Justin H. Smith, *The War with Mexico* (2 vols., Macmillan, 1919); K. Jack Bauer, *The Mexican War* (Macmillan, 1974); David A. Clary, *Eagles and Empire: The United States, Mexico, and the Struggle for a Continent* (Bantam, 2009); and John S. D. Eisenhower, *So Far from God: The U.S. War with Mexico, 1846-1848* (Random House, 1989), which is a dramatic "battles and leaders" narrative that provides insights into wartime civil-military relations and the nature of successful generalship. The political dimension of the war is narrated in a lively account entitled *The Wicked War: Polk, Clay, Lincoln and the 1846 U.S. Invasion of Mexico* (Knopf, 2012) by Amy S. Greenberg. Timothy J. Henderson contributes much to our understanding of the Mexican perspective in *A Glorious Defeat: Mexico and Its War with the United States* (Hill & Wang, 2007).

andTimes of General Winfield Scott (University of Oklahoma Press, 1999); Timothy D. Johnson, Winfield Scott: the Quest for Military Glory (University Press of Kansas, 1998); and Allan Peskin, Winfield Scott and the Profession of Arms (Kent State University Press, 2003). Edward S. Wallace's General William Jenkins Worth (Southern Methodist University Press, 1953) and Dwight L. Clarke's Stephen Watts Kearny (University of Oklahoma Press, 1961) give appropriate attention to secondary but important commanders. Also important not only for the Mexican War but for the entire era covered in this chapter is Chester L. Kieffer's Maligned General (Presidio Press, 1979), a biography of Thomas S. Jesup, who was the quartermaster general from 1818 to 1860. The antiwar crusade can be followed in Mr. Polk's War (University of Wisconsin Press, 1973) by John H. Schroeder and Reluctant Imperialists (Louisiana State University Press, 1980) by Ernest McPherson Lander, Jr.

Books on the war’s critical battles and campaigns and how Americans waged war in Mexico have also appeared since the second edition. For the northern theater, see David Lavender, Climax at Buena Vista: The Decisive Battle of the Mexican-American War (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003); Christopher D. Dishman, A Perfect Gibraltar: The Battle for Monterrey, Mexico, 1846 (University of Oklahoma Press, 2010); and Felice Flanery Lewis, Trailing Clouds of Glory: Zachary Taylor’s Mexican War Campaign and His Emerging Civil War Leaders (University of Alabama Press, 2010), which provides both a narrative of Taylor’s campaign and an assessment of the impact it had upon future Civil War officers under his command. This latter theme is also explored in Martin Dugard, The Training Ground: Grant, Lee, Sherman, and Davis in the Mexican War, 1846-1848 (Little, Brown, 2008) Timothy D. Johnson, A Gallant Little Army: The Mexico City Campaign (University Press of Kansas, 2007) is an excellent source on that campaign. Brian Delay, War of a Thousand Deserts: Indian Raids
and the U.S.-Mexican War (Yale University Press, 2008) reveals the impact Native Americans in the borderlands had upon the conduct of the war and the American expansion. For broad view of the American land forces that fought, see Richard Bruce Winders, Mr. Polk’s Army: The American Military Experience in the Mexican War (Texas A & M Press, 1997). K. Jack Bauer deals exclusively with the Navy's role in Surfboats and Horse Marines (United States Naval Institute, 1969) while Adrian George Traas, From the Golden Gate to Mexico City: The U.S. Army Topographical Engineers in the Mexican War, 1846-1848 (U.S. Government Printing Office, 1993) tells the story of the Army’s mapmakers. Two of the war's most famous units receive detailed treatment in Robert R. Miller, Shamrock and Sword: The Saint Patrick's Battalion in the U.S.-Mexican War (University of Oklahoma Press, 1989); Peter F. Stevens, The Rogue’s March: John Riley and the St. Patrick’s Battalion (Brassey’s, 2000); and Joseph E. Chance, Jefferson Davis's Mexican War Regiment (University Press of Mississippi, 1991). Randy W. Hackenburg, Pennsylvania in the War with Mexico (White Mane Publishing, 1992) and Joseph G. Dawson, III, Doniphan’s Epic March: The 1st Missouri Volunteers in the Mexican War (University Press of Kansas, 1999) cover the wartime experiences of volunteers from those two states. James M. McCaffrey details the soldiers' experience in the Army of Manifest Destiny: The American Soldier in the Mexican War, 1846-1848 (New York University Press, 1992). A Short, Offhand, Killing Affair: Soldiers and Social Conflict during the Mexican-American War. (University of North Carolina Press, 2001) by Paul W. Foos is a fascinating study of the soldiers who fought and their attitudes towards other races as well as their individualized interpretations of “manifest destiny” that shaped their actions in enemy territory. Robert W. Johannsen's To the Halls of the Montezumas: The Mexican War in the American Imagination (Oxford University
Press, 1985) grapples with the questions of how Americans perceived the war and what the war meant to them.