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History and Anthropology: James K. Polk

**James Knox Polk Accomplishments**

Contingent upon whom one peruses, Polk seems to be either an incredible President or a man who closely missed invaluable opportunities. Unambiguously, the Polk effect was huge and significant. Polk achieved what he desired and sought as the President and all that he guaranteed that his party would achieve: acquisition of California, the Territory of New Mexico and the Oregon Territory; the settlement and positive management of the contest of Texas border; decreased rates of tariff; the foundation of another and new system of federal depository; and reinforcing of the office of executives. He amazingly kept exposed streaks of correspondence with Congress, set up the Interior Department, developed an authoritative press, and acted as the representative of all individuals (Seigenthaler, N.P). Polk carried out the presidency with an engaged and intensive political drive and agenda and an unmistakable arrangement of principles. He has been regarded as the best President since George Washington in the achievement of his objectives.

**About James Knox Polk**

Polk, the one-term President, was born on November 2nd, 1795, in Mecklenburg, North Carolina. While a youngster, Polk relocated accompanying his family members to Columbia, Tennessee, wherein his dad turned into an affluent land surveyor and a business person. The more youthful Polk had been sick often as a child, and as a teenager, he endured a major surgery for urinary stones. The medical procedure was performed before the advent of contemporary antiseptics and anesthesia. He was purportedly given brandy to affect as a narcotic or sedative on his senses. In 1818, as a top student, Polk moved on from the University of North Carolina and went on to study law under the main attorney of Nashville. In 1820, he was admitted to the bar and then he pursued the law practice in Columbia. Polk entered politics and governmental issues in 1823. He was later considered to be elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives (POTUS, N.P).

Polk, in the long run, accomplished every one of his objectives. He was a champion of manifest predetermination. He correctly finds place in the leading twelve biggest leaders and presidents of the US (POTUS, N.P). In short, Polk has a huge number of achievements that one can see and witness that these have been accomplished by Polk. Hence some of the significant achievements or accomplishments of James K Polk are as follows.

* **A Key Part in the Bank War**

Polk was chosen from Tennessee, in 1825, to the U.S. Place of Representatives. He worked for seven consecutive terms in the U.S. Congress with the period given from 1825 to 1839. After the triumph of A. Jackson in the Presidential Elections of the 1828’s, he was a faithful supporter of President Jackson. Polk played a recognizable role during the Bank War that began because of Jackson's fervent restriction to the approval of the 2nd Bank of the US. Polk, known for his amazing debating aptitudes, assisted Jackson's prominent triumph while the national bank neglecting to verify re-charter (Seigenthaler, N.P).

* **The annexation of Texas in His Presidency**

The Texas Republic won freedom in 1836 from Mexico. There arose discontinuous clashes among Texas and Mexico, where numerous of enthusiastic Texans supported extension of the republic by the US. The addition of Texas was a significant drive in the 1844’s Presidential appointment of the U.S. along the Democrats for becoming professional and pro-annexation. Instantly next to assuming office, he urged Texas to acknowledge the offer suggested in the administration of the precursor, John Tyler (Polk, N.P). Texas approved understanding and on 29th December, 1845, he signed a resolution that made Texas the 28th condition of the Union.

* **Leading the U.S. in The War between** **Mexicans and American**

The addition of Texas stressed the effectively overwrought association between America and Mexico because Mexico thought about Texas to be its domestic region. It prompted the Mexican–American War that started on 25th April, 1846. Polk remained the first wartime leader of the US since James Madison. He did a lot to characterize and describe the part of the president as commander-in-chief (Merry, N.P). The US powers drove by Winfield dominated in the Battle for Mexico City on fifteenth Sept., 1847, therefore, catching the Mexican capital as well as promising the success of the US and victory in the war.

* **Internationalized the Mexican Cession that led to adding Vast Territory to the US**

In the Mexican-American War, he strived to make the Congress endorse attainment of Alta California from Mexico. Polk directed a representative to meet the Mexican President, who was named as Santa Anna, along a suggestion to end the war, and permit the U.S. to purchase Alta California. However, the issue was that the character, Santa Anna, involved in the matter rejected it. Next to the fall of the Mexican capital, Peña y Peña, the new president, consented to bargain on Polk's terms, stimulating the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty (Merry, N.P). Mexico bore the damage of Texas and yielded the territory of Alta California and Santa Fe de Nuevo México to America and U.S. agreed to make a grand payment of fifteen million to buy the destruction of war. The Mexican Cession incorporated the cutting edge California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, the major parts of Arizona, and parts of Colorado, and Wyoming. 600,000 square miles of the area was incorporated to the federation of the United States accordingly.

* **Negotiation of the Oregon Treaty**

Oregon was a contested locale in the west of North America. Bargains were signed from 1819 to 1825 that prompted Spain and Russia pulling back the regional cases and from that point forward the U.S. and the U.K. together organized the area. Polk projected to isolate the area at 49th parallel the north, however, his offer was dismissed by the British. He at that point severed exchanges and took steps to attach the whole locale up to the 54-40 line (Leonard, N.P). England asked the U.S. to bring around negotiations and arrangements. The treaty of Oregon was signed on fifteenth June, 1846, along the locale underneath the ‘49th parallel’ turning out to be an American area. Polk's been eager to risk war and his risky negotiations and arrangements strategies facilitated America to arrange a good giveaway (Polk, N.P). The Territory of Oregon obtained by the United States framed the conditions of Oregon, Washington, parts of Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana.

* **U.S. Foundation in Panama That Led To Trade Enhancement**

Benjamin A. Bidlack, Polk's representative to New Granada, made a settlement in harmony of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of New Grenada, and who was appropriately and duly named to be Manuel María Mallarino, and besides that also known as the Mallarino–Bidlack Treaty. Solidified in 1846 on twelfth of December, it reinforced trade and military connections concerning the two nations. The treaty allowed the U.S. huge means of transportation rights in Panama, as a byproduct of the United States ensuring power of New Granada over the isthmus (Polk, N.P). Mallarino–Bidlack Treaty enabled the US to build up a solid impact in the area and guaranteed that Great Britain would not regulate the Central America (Polk, N.P). It likewise made ready for the development of the Panama Railway.

* **Reduction of Tariff Rates**

In 1846, Polk established and restored the System of Independent Treasury that had been supposed to be totally autonomous of the banking system as well as the financial system of the country. The framework set up by Polk stayed set up until the Federal Reserve Act that had been established in 1913. His other significant initiative or step was the bringing down related to the tariff imposed by the government. Named after the Secretary of the Treasury Robert J. Walker, The Walker Tariff, was received in 1845 by Congress (Polk, N.P). It arranges the rate free of the approximation of the element or product prompting a decrease in the rates of tariffs from thirty two percent to twenty five percent. This was probably the minimum tariff in the history of the. The Walker Tariff in the United States what's more, annulment of the British Corn Laws prompted an expansion in trade between the two countries (Polk, N.P).

In short, the role of Polk in the growth and success of America at his time is highly known and clear to everyone even today. It is so because he has numerous achievements or accomplishments as the president of the US. Beyond above and in general the accomplishment of Polk as Presidents of the US are very crucial and credible that led America to become a healthy and strong country and prepared the nation to be one of the powerful and successful nations of the world (Leonard, N.P). Hence, there is a lot to detail that Polk has accomplished as President of America.

After the presidency, Polk left in March 1849. He came back to his home, Polk Place, which was situated in Nashville. The pressure of the presidency had affected him with an unforeseen weakness and poor health condition, and he passed away that late summer, at the age of 53 years (Leonard, N.P). His grave was made at Polk Place. His remains were relocated to the Tennessee Capitol in Nashville.

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