



Manifest Destiny

- **Belief held by 19th century Americans that it was their “destiny” to expand westward, eventually conquering all of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean**
- Supporters of Manifest Destiny argued that it was God’s desire for the United States to expand, spreading democracy, Christianity, technology, civilization, etc.
- This belief led to the forced removal of Native American peoples
- Acquisition of new territory caused on-going debate as to whether slavery should or should not be allowed in these new territories

Growth of the United States 1783-1853

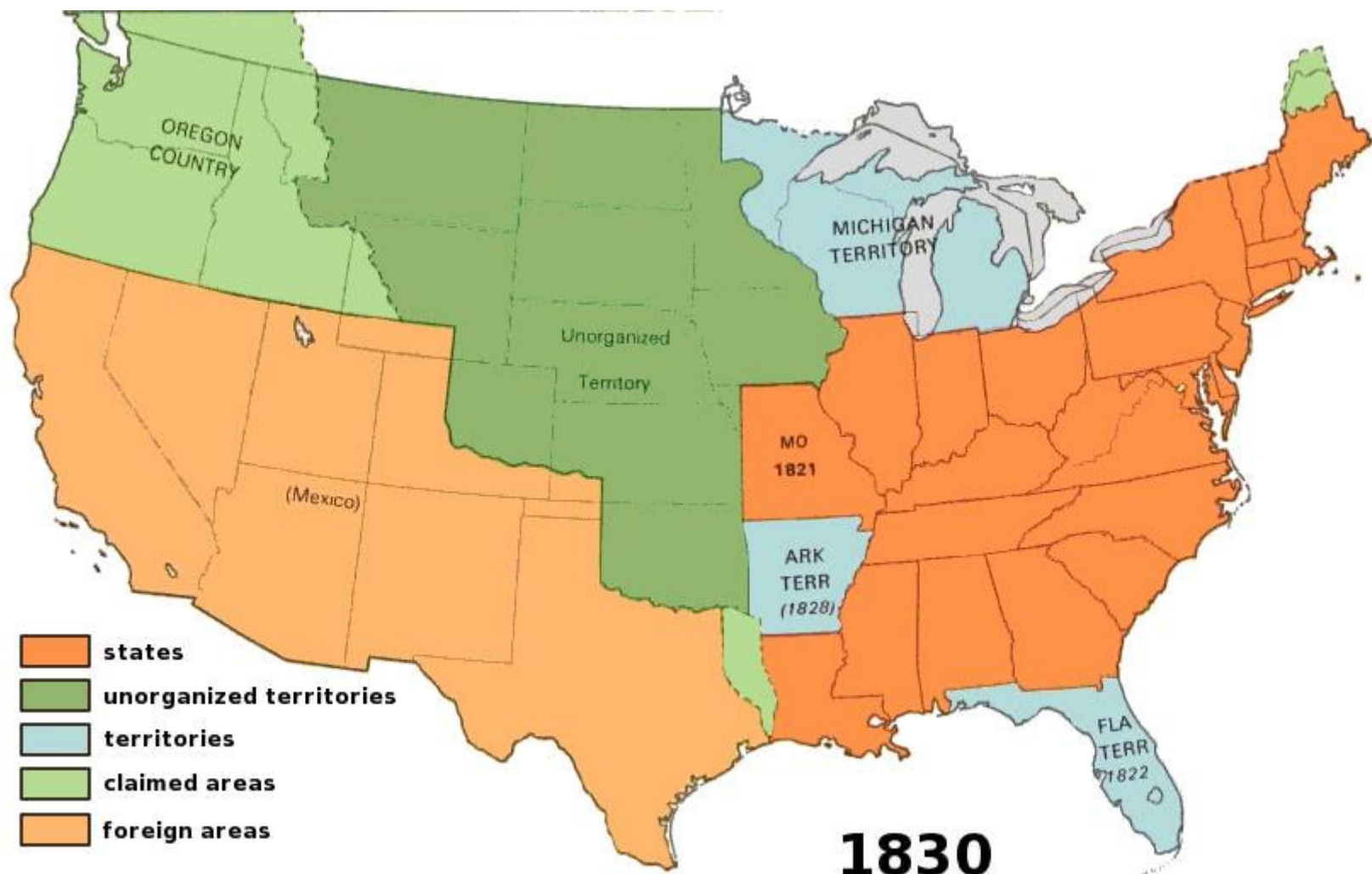


Missouri Compromise of 1820

- In 1819 the United States was balanced: **11 free states and 11 slave states**
- Missouri applied to become a new state in 1819, threatening to upset this delicate balance
- Free states feared if Missouri was admitted to the U.S., it would give slave states the advantage in Congress
- Solution?
 - Missouri Compromise:
 1. Missouri is admitted to the U.S. as a slave state
 2. Maine is admitted to the U.S. as a free state
 3. Any future states above the 36 30' line would not allow slavery, any future state below the line would allow slavery

The Missouri Compromise 1820-1821

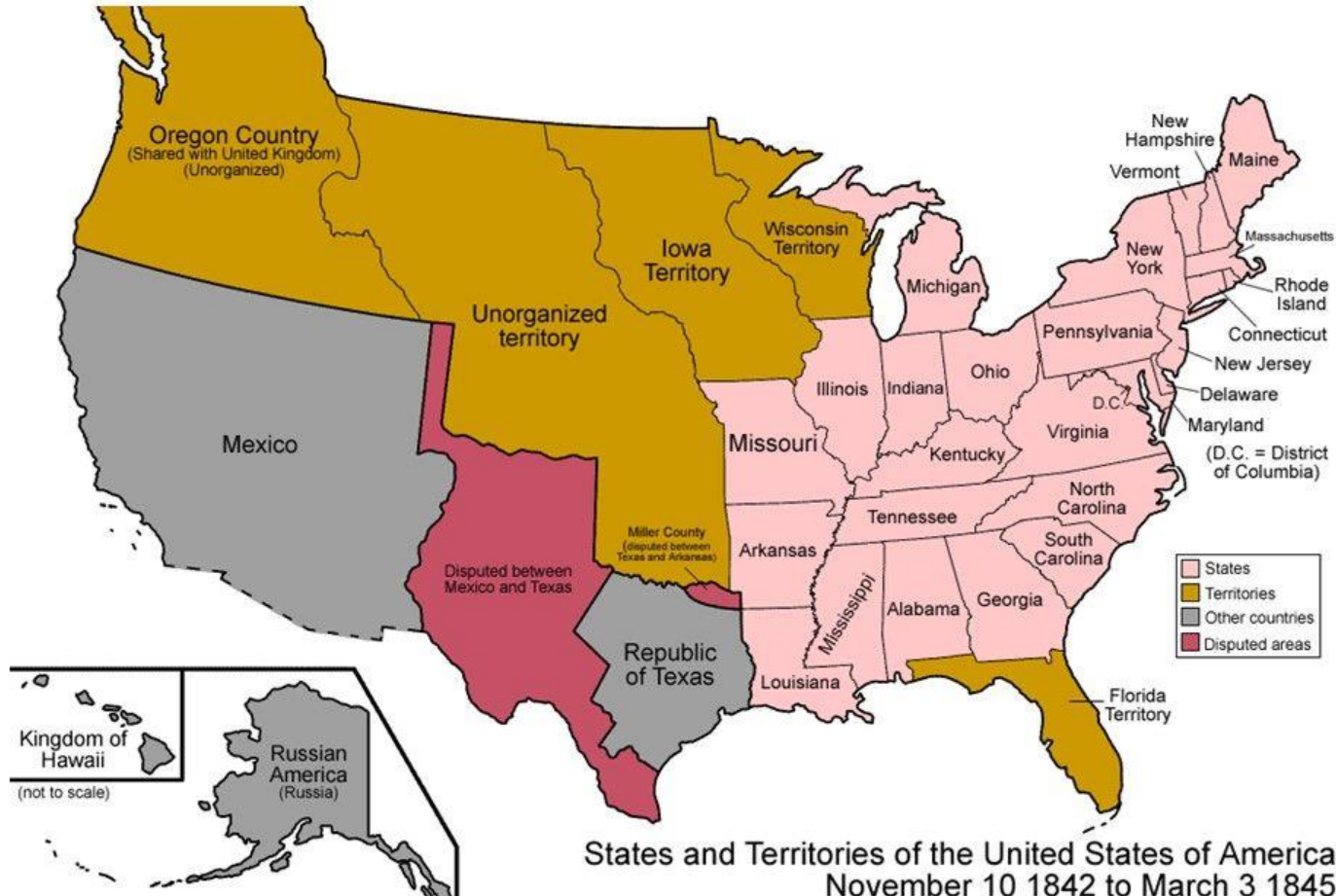




Texas Revolution

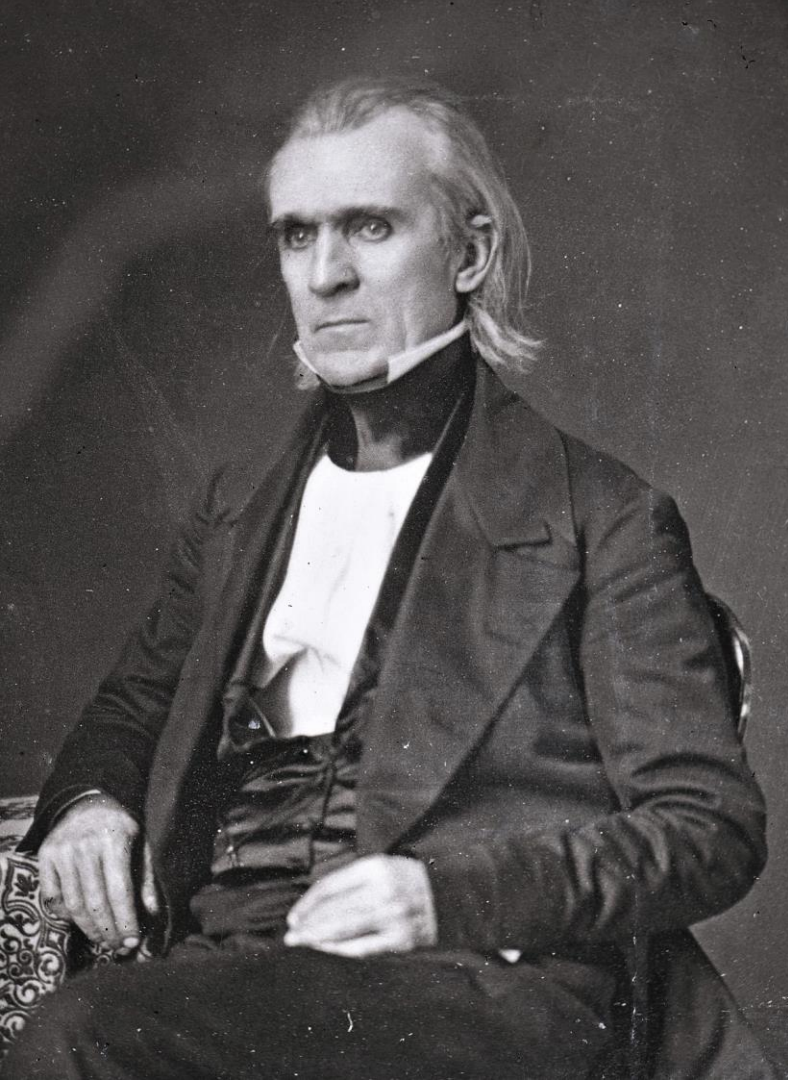
- In the 1820's Mexico allowed Americans families to settle in the sparsely populated region of Texas
- The Mexican government set the following rules for American settlers:
 - Convert to Catholicism (most Americans were Protestant)
 - No slavery (most Americans wanted to farm cotton in Texas and brought slaves)
 - Declare loyalty to Mexico
- The American settlers ignored these policies and began a revolution, seeking independence from Mexico
- Around 200 Texan revolutionaries were killed at the Battle of the Alamo
- Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, sought to crush the rebellion but was defeated at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836 and Texas became an independent nation under president Sam Houston

Objective: To examine the causes and effects of the Texas Revolution.



James K. Polk and Territorial Expansion

- In 1844, Democrat **James K. Polk** was elected the **11th President of the United States**
 - Polk was a strong proponent of Manifest Destiny
 - Ran with campaign slogan “**54° 40’ or Fight!**”
- **Texas was annexed by the U.S. in 1845**, after several years of debate in Congress (Texas was a slave state and this caused concern in North)
- **The U.S. acquired the Oregon Territory** after signing a treaty with Britain in 1846 (agreed to divide the Oregon Country on 49° parallel, no fight...)



Oregon Territory 1846



Mexican-American War

Causes

- President Polk wanted to acquire California from Mexico and offered to purchase it, but his offer was rejected
- President Polk sent General Zachary Taylor and American troops into the disputed border region in Texas and a skirmish with the Mexican army ensued = Excuse for war!!!

What Was It?

- The U.S. quickly seized California and invaded Mexico City, won the war within 2 years

Effects?

- Mexico was defeated and the **Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo** was signed in 1848
 - Mexico was forced to hand over its northern half to the US in exchange for \$15 million (this would later become the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico)
- Fulfillment of Manifest Destiny

1836-1845

UNITED STATES

Arkansas R.

Claimed Territory

TEXAS

Washington

S. Antonio

Nueces River

Rio Grande

MEXICO

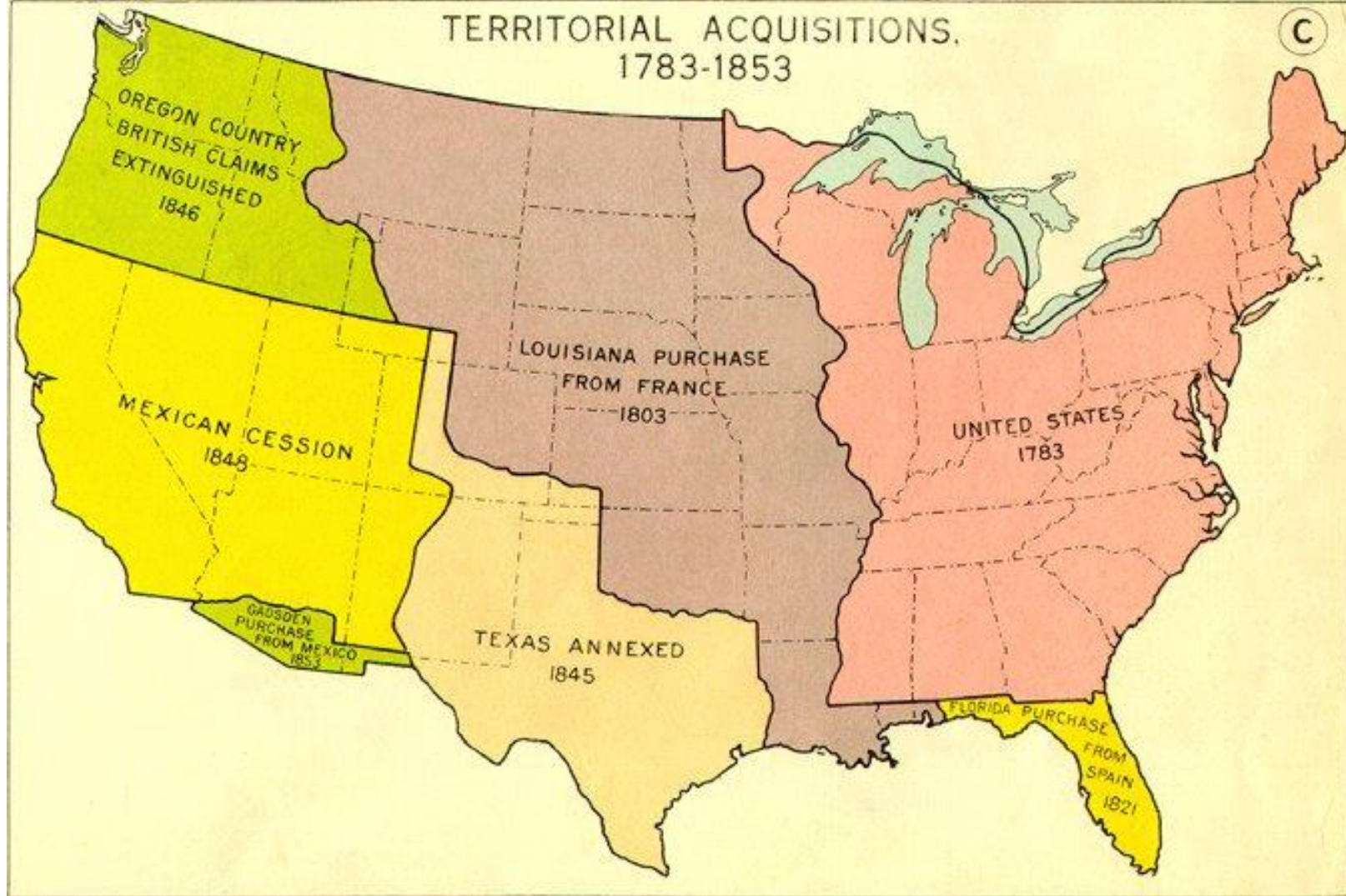


Rio Grande boundary

Nueces River boundary

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS, 1783-1853

C



Compromise of 1850

Causes?

- California applied to become a free state in 1849
- Congress was now forced to deal with the issue of slavery in the Mexican Cession...

What Was It?

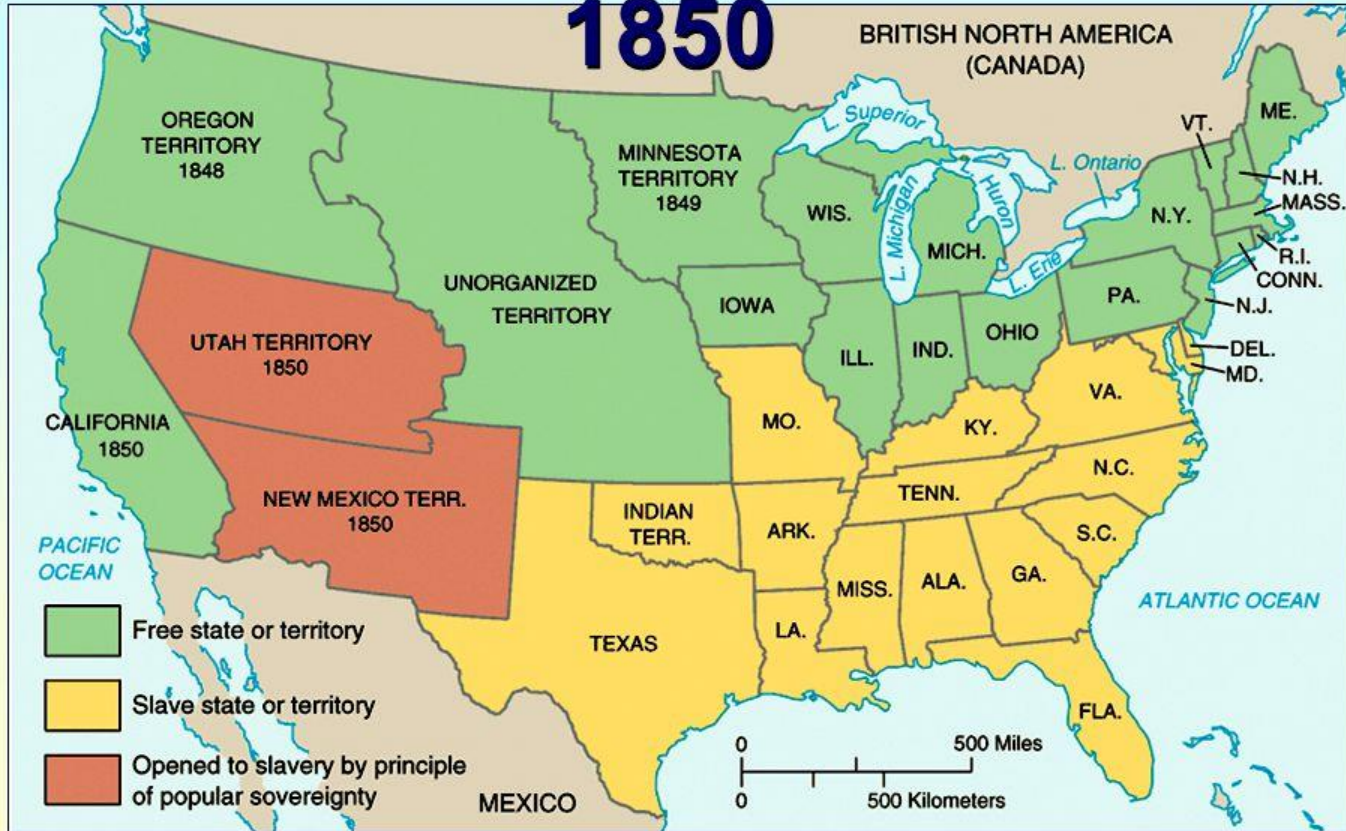
- **Henry Clay**, the “Great Compromiser”, **proposed the Compromise of 1850:**
 - a. California joins U.S. as a free state
 - b. New Mexico and Utah Territories would use **popular sovereignty** (citizens vote) to decide the issue of slavery
 - c. New Fugitive Slave Law, requires citizens to apprehend and return runaway slaves or face fine and jail time
 - d. Slave trade, but not slavery, is outlawed in Washington D.C.

Effects?

- Another imperfect, temporary solution to appease the North and South

Compromise of

1850



Uncle Tom's Cabin

Causes?

- Abolitionist opposition to slavery was growing in the northern states

What Was It?

- **Harriet Beecher Stowe, abolitionist, published *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in 1851**
- This novel portrayed slave families forced to cope with separation by masters through sale (i.e. **exposed the horrors of the institution of slavery**)
- The novel was the second highest selling book of the 19th century, behind Bible

Consequences

- **It increased support for abolitionism in the North**
- **The book was banned in much of the South, and denounced as a false portrayal of slavery, lies created by abolitionists to misrepresent the south**

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

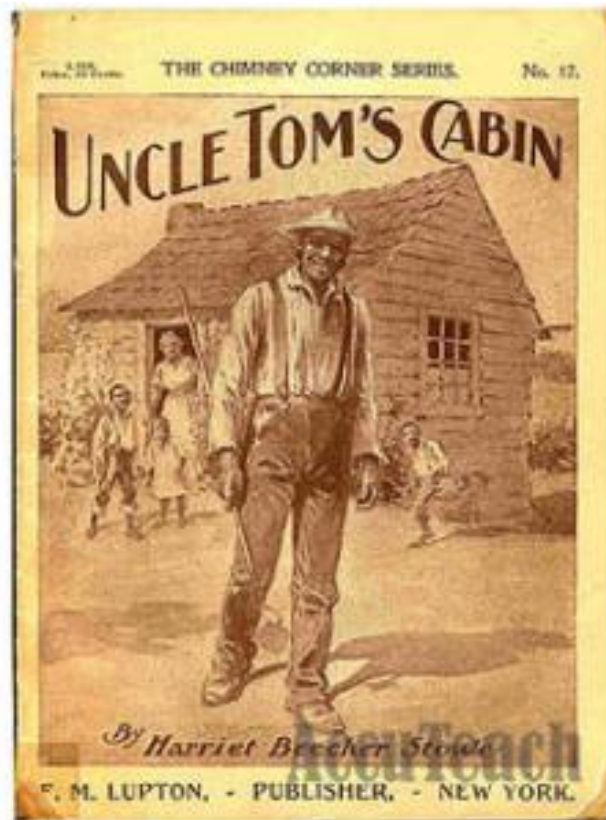
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Kansas-Nebraska Act

Causes

- Illinois Senator Stephen Douglas wants to build railroad through Kansas/Nebraska, needs southern support
- Kansas and Nebraska Territories (northern part of the Louisiana Territory) were originally supposed to be free territories according to the Missouri Compromise

What Was It?

- In 1854, Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, authored by **Stephen Douglas**:
 - Instead of the federal government designating Kansas and Nebraska as free or slave, it allowed the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska to vote on whether or not they wanted to allow slavery in their territories
 - This process was known as **popular sovereignty** (rule of the people)

Consequences

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act essentially repealed the Missouri Compromise (line doesn't matter...)

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



“Bleeding Kansas”

Causes

- Due to the Kansas-Nebraska Act, pro-slavery and anti-slavery supporters flooded into Kansas in an attempt to influence the vote over the issue of slavery

What Was It?

- Violence broke out between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in Kansas, leading to bloodshed in the streets
- Kansas became known as “**Bleeding Kansas**”

Consequences

- Popular Sovereignty had failed in Kansas
- Led to the formation of the new Republican Party which championed “free soil”/stopping the expansion of slavery into the western territories








The Extension of Slavery in the United States

MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820

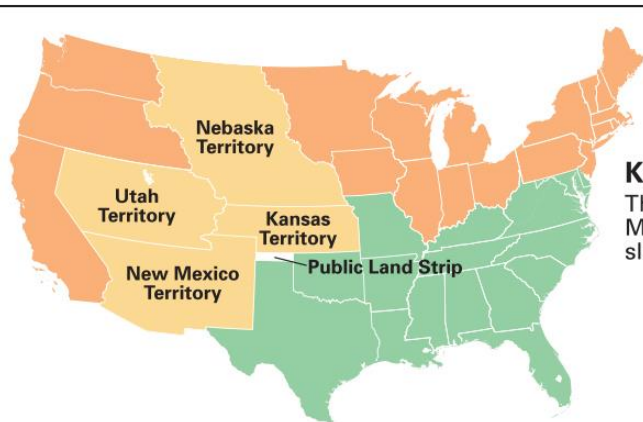
The Missouri Compromise declared that Maine was a free state and Missouri was a slave state. The compromise did not allow any new slave states north of Missouri's southern border.



-  Slavery prohibited
-  Slavery permitted
-  Decision left to territories

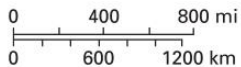
COMPROMISE OF 1850

The Compromise of 1850 allowed California to be a free state in exchange for a much stricter Fugitive Slave Act. The slavery issue was not mentioned in the organization of the Utah and New Mexico territories.



KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854

The Kansas-Nebraska Act ignored the Missouri Compromise. The act allowed slavery north of Missouri's southern border.



Dred Scott Decision

- **Dred Scott was a slave from Missouri who had lived in several slave and free states**
- **When his master died, Scott sued, claiming he had a right to be free since he had lived in states where slavery was illegal**
- **Scott's case went to the Supreme Court and the court's decision said the following:**
 - Slaves and free African-Americans are not citizens and have no right to sue in court
 - Slaves are property→ the Constitution protects property→ so the federal government doesn't have the power to ban slavery in a territory or state
 - Missouri Compromise and popular sovereignty were unconstitutional

*Dred
Scott*



John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry

- **John Brown was a radical abolitionist who believed it was his destiny to end slavery through violent revolution**
 - Brown and his sons had murdered 5 pro-slavery supporters during the events of “Bleeding Kansas” = Potawatomie Creek Massacre
- In 1859, Brown, his five sons, and several other supporters **led a raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia, the sight of a federal armory**
- **Brown planned to take weapons from the armory and lead slaves in a revolt**
- **The raid failed** and John Brown was captured, convicted of treason, and executed
- Many **northerners viewed Brown as a martyr for the abolitionist cause**
- **Southerners viewed Brown as a terrorist**, and sign of things to come from the North







Presidential Election of 1860

Candidates:

- Republican Party: **Abraham Lincoln** believed slavery should not be allowed to expand, but would not challenge slavery where it already existed
- Northern Democratic Party: **Stephen Douglas** believed popular sovereignty should be the policy regarding slavery
- Southern Democratic Party: **John Breckenridge** believed slaves were property and government could not interfere with slavery anywhere
- Constitutional Union Party: **John Bell** did not have a clear stance on slavery but wanted to protect Union
- **Lincoln and the Republican Party won, dominating in the highly populated Northern states**

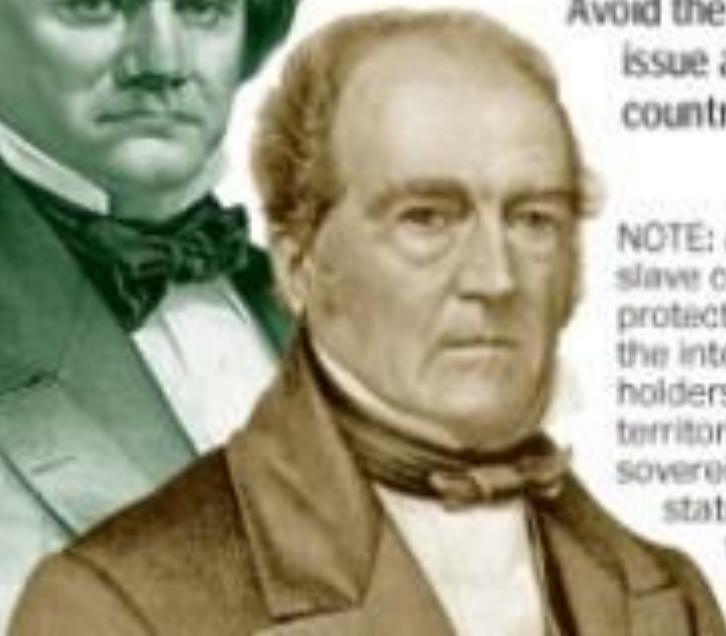
 **Abraham Lincoln**
Republican
Prohibit slavery
in territories,
contain slavery to
where it exists




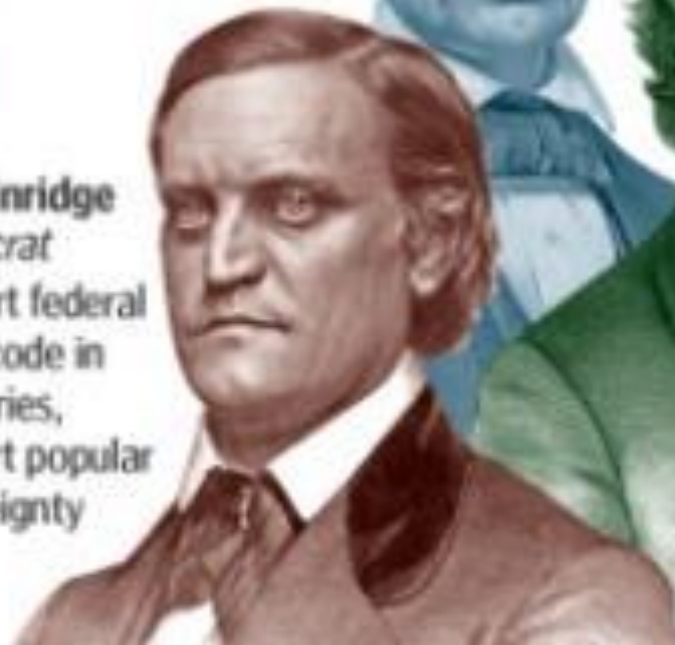
 **Stephen Douglas**
Democrat
Oppose federal slave code in territories,
support popular sovereignty



 **John Bell**
Constitutional Union
Avoid the slavery
issue and keep the
country united

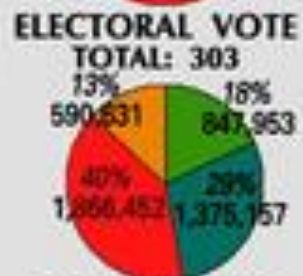
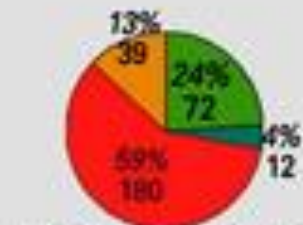
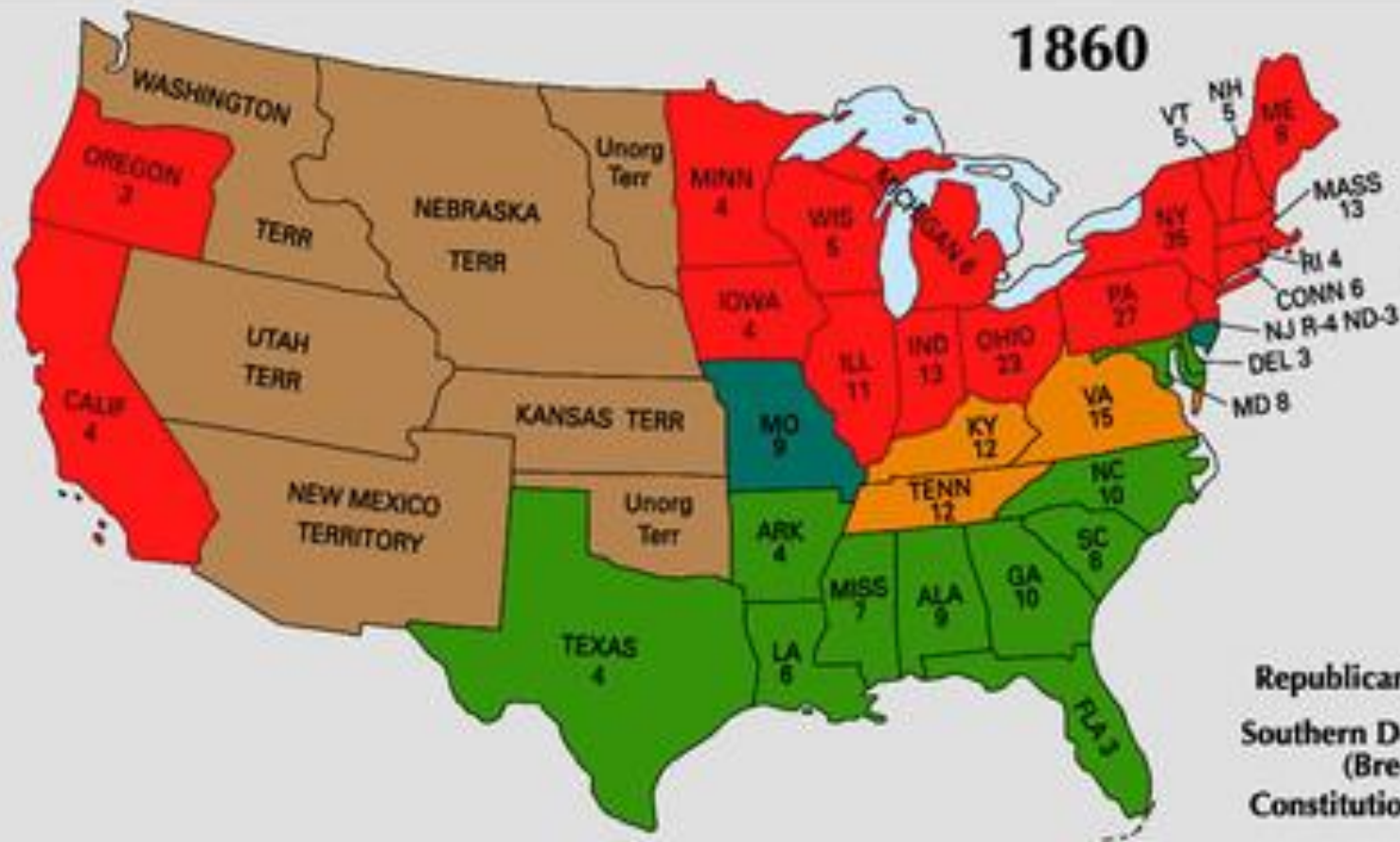


 **John
Breckinridge**
Democrat
Support federal
slave code in
territories,
support popular
sovereignty



NOTE: A federal
slave code would
protect
the interests of slave
holders in the
territories. "Popular
sovereignty" allowed
states to choose
to enter the
union as free
or slave.

1860



Territories



Aftermath of the Election of 1860

- **Many southerners feared that Lincoln and the Republican party would seek to abolish slavery everywhere**, refused to accept the election results and saw secession as their only option
- **On December 20, 1860, South Carolina became the first state to secede from the United States**
- 6 more southern states, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, seceded by February 1
- These states formed the Confederate States of America

THE

UNION

IS

DISSOLVED!

