

Lesson 1 Module 5 Notes

Manifest Destiny 1.5

In 1830, America included the east coast states, the Louisiana Purchase and Florida. Those who wanted to add New Mexico, Texas and California were known as expansionists.



• **Manifest Destiny** stood for the belief that the U.S. was destined to own most or all of North America.

Over a quarter million Americans settled on the West Coast between 1840 and 1860. They completed this dangerous five-month journey in wagon trains.

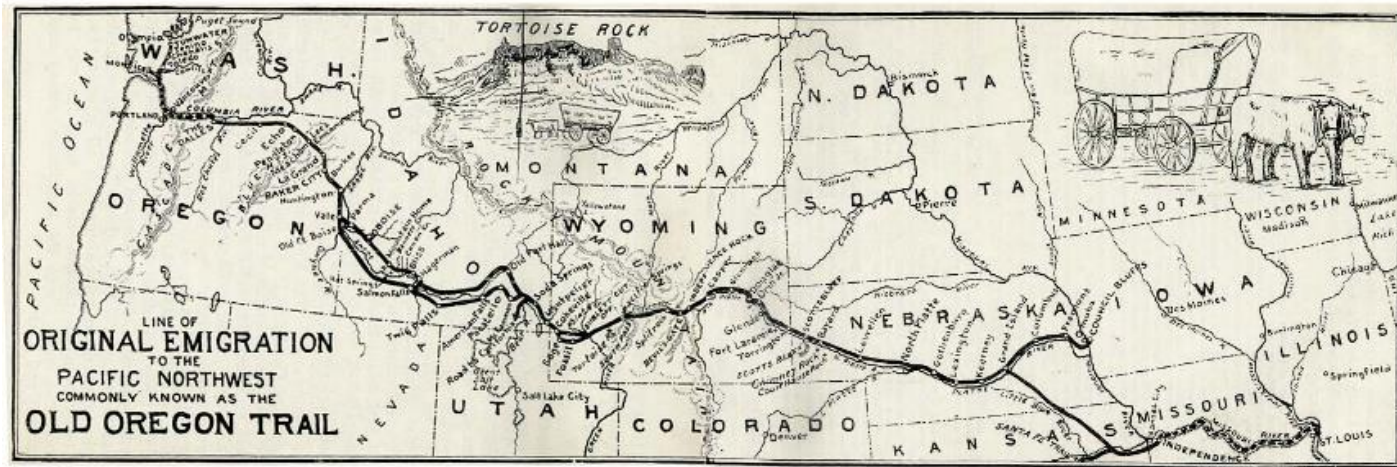
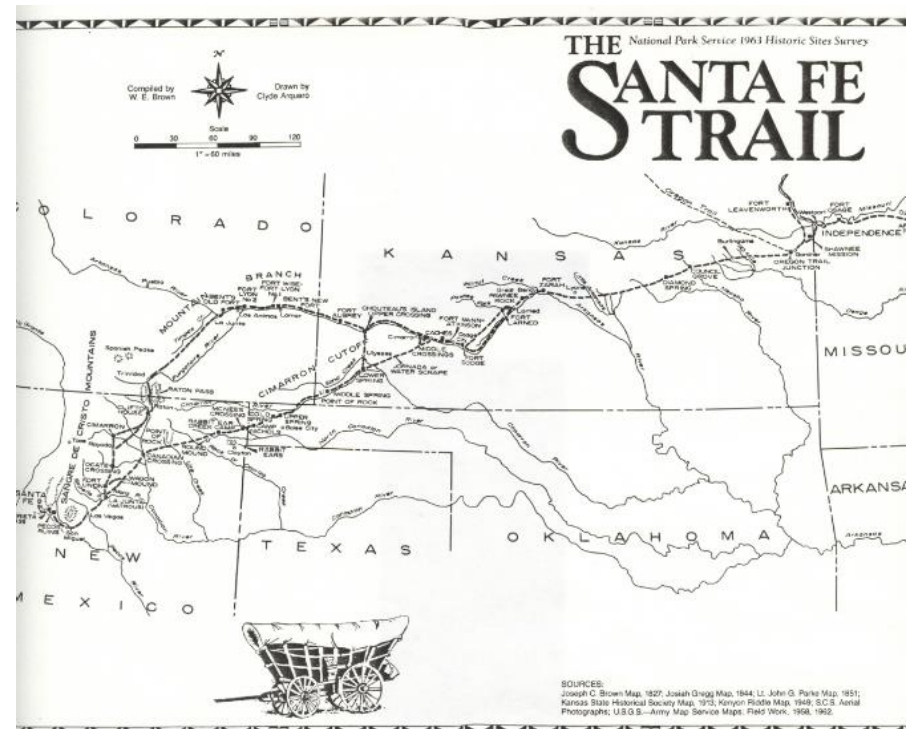
Native Americans were bound by the 1851 Treaty of Fort Laramie to avoid the wagon train trails. This rule interfered with their practice of pursuing buffalo.

Settling the Frontier 1.5 cont.

Trails West

Travelers band together for protection in Native American lands

1821–1860s, Santa Fe Trail one of busiest routes to the West



**Whitmans blaze Oregon Trail, prove wagons can go into Northwest
Pioneers use prairie schooners, push handcarts; trip takes months**

Settling the Frontier 1.5 *cont.*

The Mormon Migration

Mormons flee persecution; Brigham Young leads trek to Utah

Mormons settle in desert near Great Salt Lake

Sites Along the Mormon Trail



Setting Boundaries

Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) settles border in Maine, Minnesota
1846, Britain and U.S. extend boundary westward along 49th parallel

Texas Independence 1.5

Mexican Independence and Texan Land Grants

Mexican government offers former Spanish mission lands to settlers

Stephen F. Austin forms colony between Brazos and Colorado rivers

By 1830, over 20,000 U.S. settlers; more Anglos than Tejanos

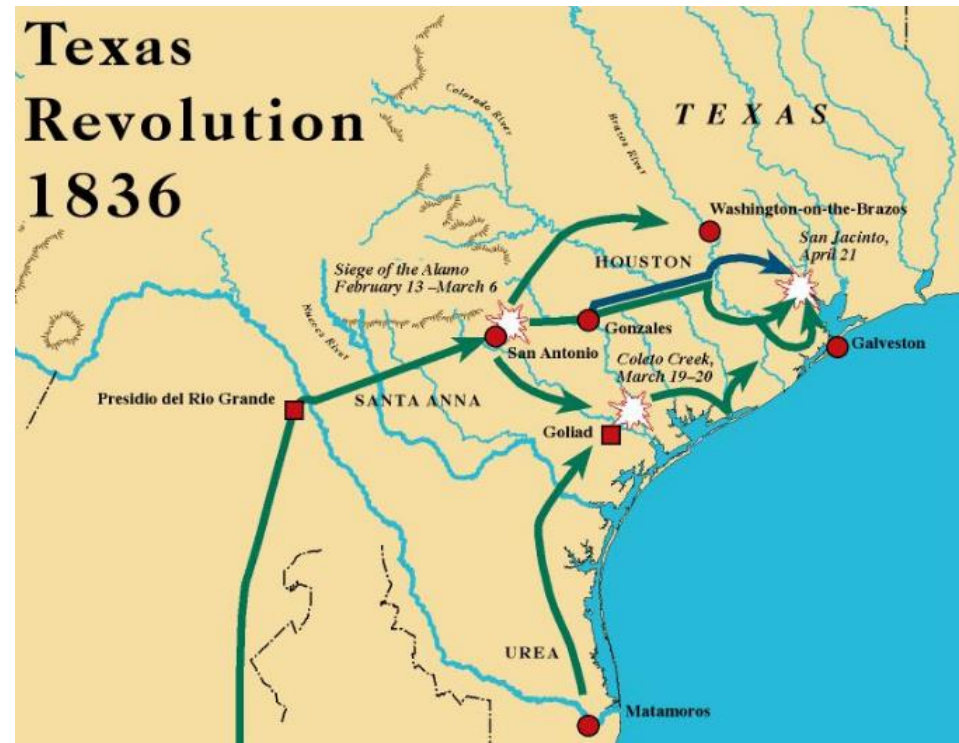
-The Texas Revolution-

Cultural differences arise:

**-Anglos speak English,
not Spanish**

**-Southerners bring
slaves; Mexico abolished
slavery**

**Rebellions break out;
Texas Revolution looks
inevitable.**



• **Tensions arose and in 1836, Texas declared its independence. Mexican forces attacked a Texan garrison at the Alamo, and killed all of its defenders.**



• **The rallying cry “remember the Alamo!” helped Texan forces defeat Santa Anna’s army at the Battle of San Jacinto.**

Despite the victory, a border war went on between Mexico and Texas for many years.

Sam Houston was elected President of the Republic of Texas and asked the U.S. to annex it.

U.S. President Polk agreed!!!

It entered the Union in 1845. President Polk stood behind the Texan claim to land up to the Rio Grande. This angered Mexico

Polk sends troops

•Congress declared war with Mexico in 1846.

The U.S. won every major battle

U.S. victories lead to Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848

— Texas border set at Rio Grande

— Mexico cedes western lands for \$15 million

Franklin Pierce authorizes Gadsden Purchase, sets present border.



California 1.5

- In early 1848, gold was discovered in California. News spread and 80,000 Americans headed west as part of the California Gold Rush

California applied for statehood in 1849. It wanted to enter the Union as a free state in which slavery was banned.

Why is this a potential problem?

- The admission of California would tip the balance of 15 free and 15 slave states.

In this way, the U.S. victory over Mexico led to growing conflict between North and South.

Slavery in the Territories 1.5

Statehood for California

California applies for statehood as free state in 1849; angers South

The Compromise of 1850

Slave state Texas claims eastern half of New Mexico Territory

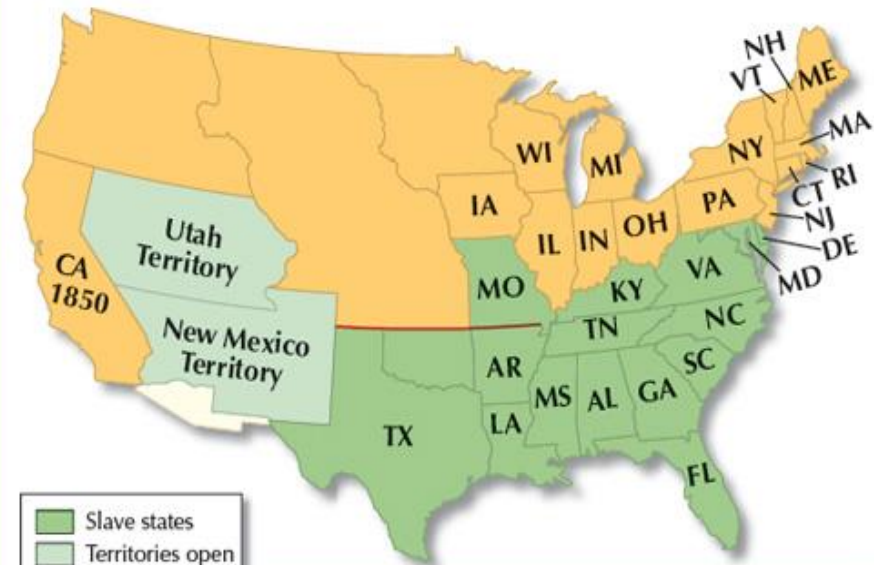
Southern states threaten secession

Compromise of 1850 has provisions for both sides

California becomes free state; tougher fugitive slave law enacted

Popular sovereignty, or vote, decides slavery issue in NM, Utah

Compromise of 1850



- Slave states
- Territories open to slavery by popular sovereignty
- States and territories closed to slavery
- Missouri Compromise Line (36°30'N)

Compromise of 1850

- California enters Union as a free state
- Slavery issue to be decided by popular sovereignty in western territories
- Includes new, stricter Fugitive Slave Act
- Slave trade but not slavery ends in Washington, D.C.
- Compromise of 1850 undoes Missouri Compromise

Protest, Resistance, and Violence 1.5

Fugitive Slave Act

Slaves denied trial by jury; helpers fined and imprisoned

Northerners defy Act, help send slaves to safety in Canada

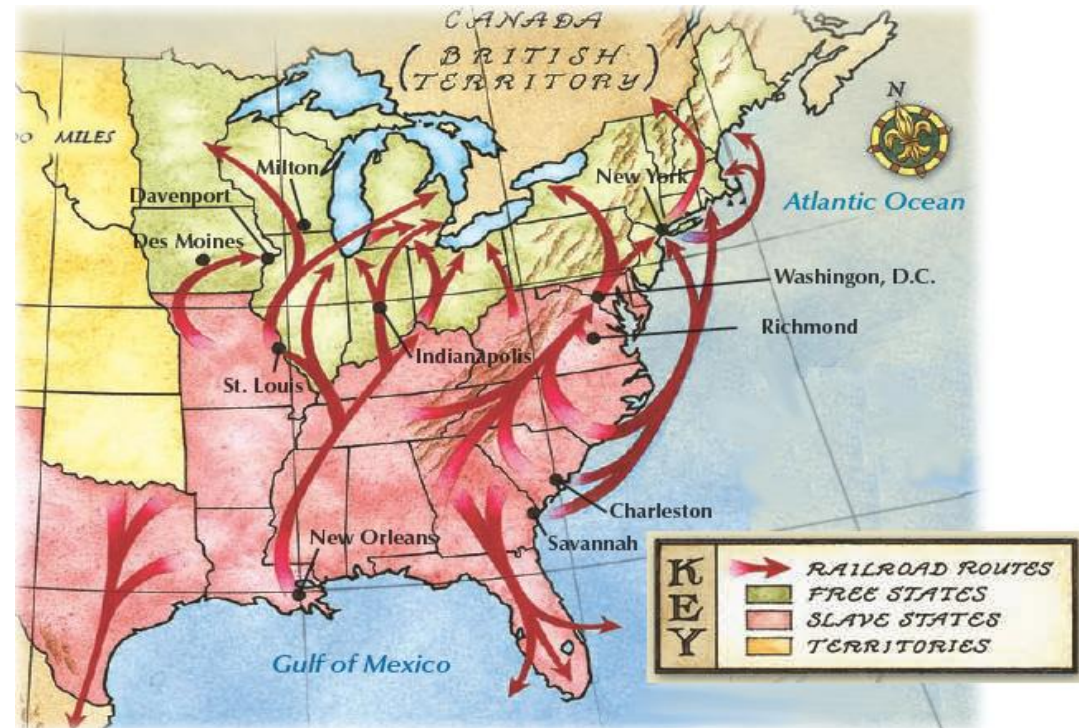
The Underground Railroad

Abolitionists develop Underground Railroad

Harriet Tubman is conductor on 19 trips to free African Americans

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Uncle Tom's Cabin by Harriet Beecher Stowe increases protests



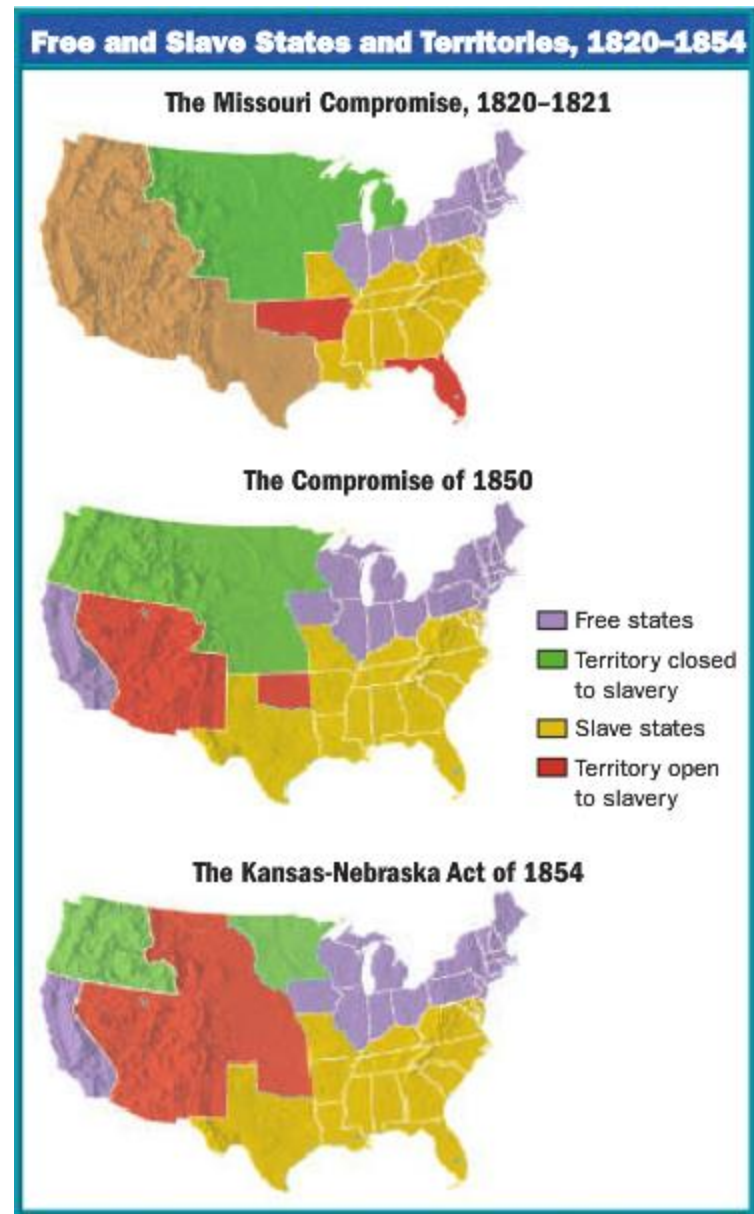
- Congress passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854.

The law split the Nebraska Territory into Nebraska and Kansas and allowed voters to decide (popular sovereignty) the slavery issue.

Both proslavery and antislavery settlers moved to Kansas, and violence erupted

- Abolitionist John Brown conducted a raid on a proslavery settlement.

The territory came to be known as “Bleeding Kansas.”



New Political Parties Emerge 1.5

Slavery Divides Whigs

Democrat Franklin Pierce elected president in 1852

Northern, Southern Whigs split over slavery in territories

Nativist Know-Nothings also split by region over slavery

Free-Soilers fear slavery will drive down wages of white workers

The New Republican Party

Republican Party forms in 1854; oppose slavery in territories

Democrat James Buchanan elected president (1856); secession averted

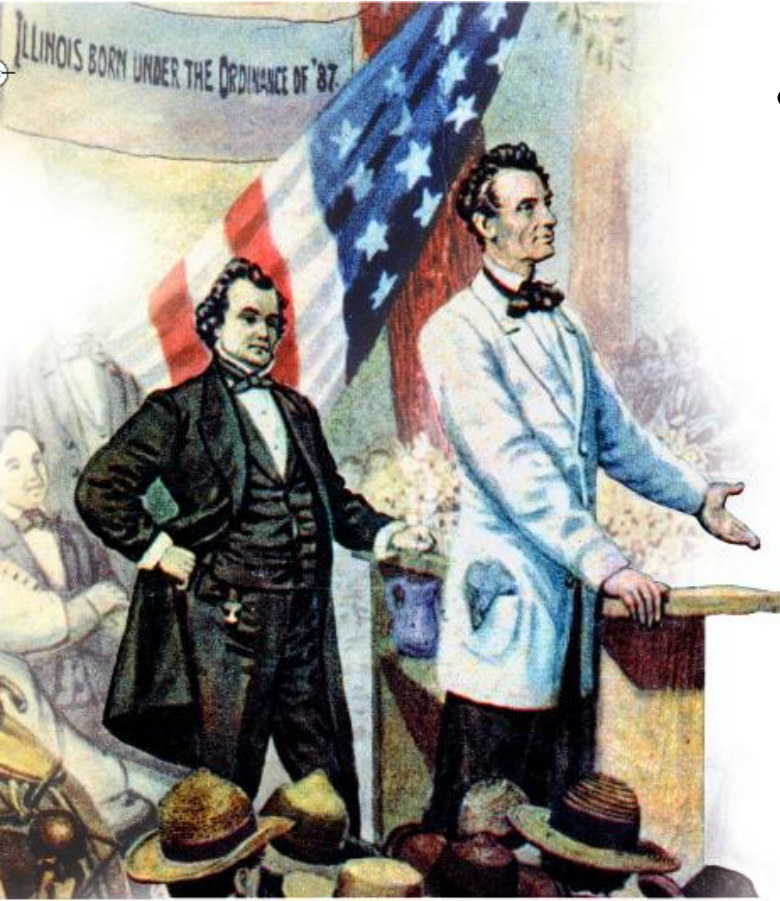
•In 1857, the **Dred Scott** decision increased divisions over slavery.

Dred Scott, a slave, sued for his freedom.

The Supreme Court ruled against Scott in

Dred Scott v. Sandford.

The Court declared that African Americans were not citizens and that Congress did not have the power to ban slavery in any territory. Northerners were alarmed.



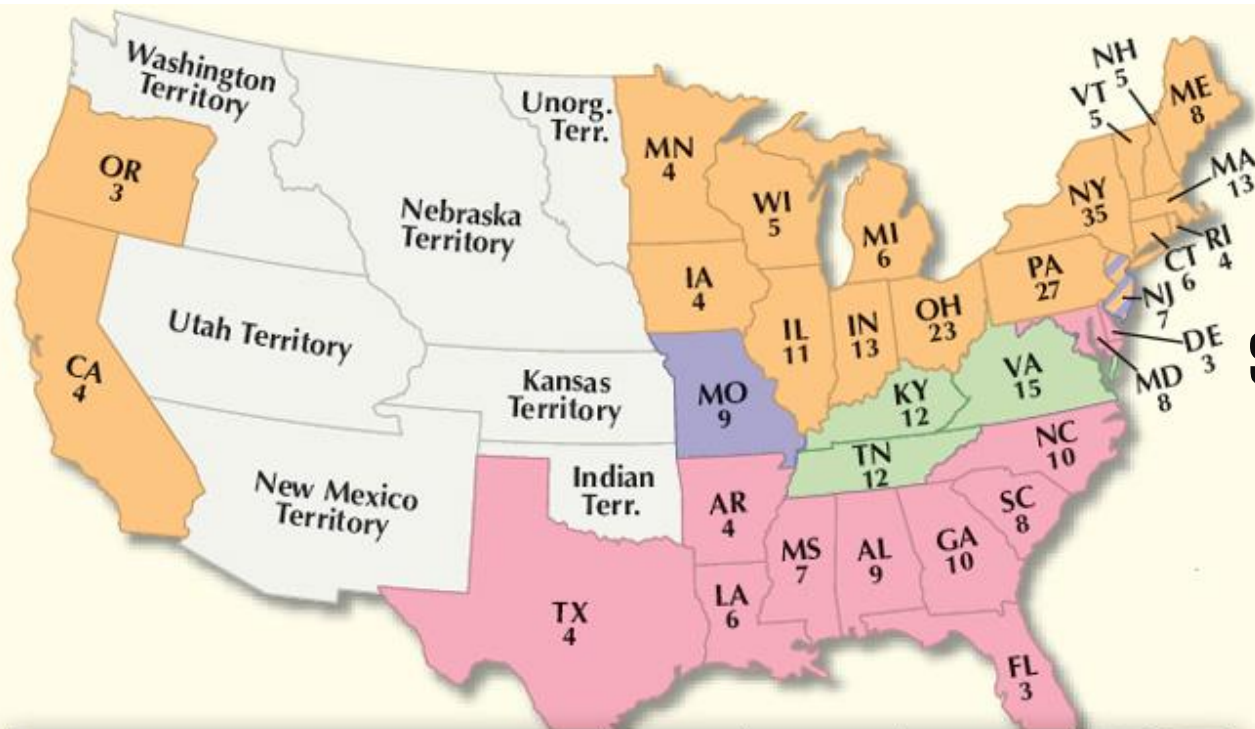
•In 1858 a new voice joined the slavery debate.

Abraham Lincoln ran for Senate against Stephen Douglas and challenged him to a series of debates.

Douglas won the Senate race, but Lincoln gained national attention.

Douglas wants popular sovereignty to decide if state is free or slave
Lincoln considers slavery immoral; wants constitutional amendment

- The Republican platform called for an end to slavery in the territories. At the same time they held that there should be no interference with slavery in states where it already existed. Lincoln won the election with 60% of the electoral votes despite not being on the ballot in most southern states.



The election showed there were no longer any national political parties.

Southern Secession
7 states secede after Lincoln's victory; form
Confederacy in 1861

Former senator
Jefferson Davis
elected president of
Confederacy

Candidate (Party)	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	% Electoral Vote	% Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,866,452	59	40
John C. Breckinridge (Southern-Democratic)	72	847,953	24	18
Stephen A. Douglas (Democratic)	12	1,380,202	4	29
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	590,901	13	13