

Manifest Destiny (340)

- **Manifest Destiny** was the belief America was was destined by god and history to expand throughout North America
- Was seen as a good thing to spread American liberty
- It was a very nationalist view
- There was belief that Northern European Americans were racially superior
- There was belief that Native Americans and Mexicans were racially unfit to be American
- There was disagreement in America over how much land should be taken and how to take it

America and Texas (341)

- In 1819 America announced Texas was part of the Louisiana purchase and tried to buy it twice
- In the 1820's Mexico encouraged US immigration to the Texas
- Americans flooded in. Mostly Southern slave owners looking to take advantage of all the land perfect for growing cotton
- By 1830 there were 7000 US settlers in Mexico double the population of the Mexicans living there
- Most settlers came to Mexico through intermediaries most notably Stephen F Austin
- By 1835 there were 30,000 American settlers in Texas

Problems between Mexico and the US (341-343)

- Americans wanted a stronger bond between Texas and their American home states
- Many wanted slavery which had been outlawed in 1835 to make use of the land for cotton farming
- Austin wanted Americans to have decision making power in Texas while others wanted total independence
- In 1830 Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna became dictator and gave more power to the national government which was not what many American settlers in Texas wanted
- Austin was imprisoned under the suspicion he was starting riots
- Fights broke out between Mexicans and Americans and the Americans claimed their independence from Mexico
- Santa Anna led an army into Texas which was successful at the **Alamo and at Goliad** due to the inability of the American settlers to organize
- Morale was low in 1836 and many Americans were fleeing to Louisiana but a small army led by Sam Houston defeated Mexico at the **Battle of San Jacinto** and took Lopez prisoner

- Lopez gave the American settlers their independence and even though the Mexican government did not agree they did not send another military party to stop it
- The Mexicans who had fought alongside Americans known as **Tejanos** were pushed out of treated poorly
- Settlers in Texas wanted to join the Union but faced opposition from many in the south who feared the power it would give to slavery and the power the south would gain in government
- Some Texans dreamed of a southern country apart from the US that stretched to the Pacific
- England and France who feared America's power signed treaties with these Texans in the hope this would take power from America

Oregon (343)

- At this time Oregon was known as Oregon, Washington, parts of Idaho, parts of Wyoming, and half of British Columbia
- The US and Britain claimed sovereignty in Oregon due to the fact there had been explorers in the area earlier
- They compromised and agreed to give citizens from both nations equal access to the land
- Interest in Oregon grew in the 1820's and 1830's with many missionaries thinking a few Native Americans from Oregon who came to St.Louis was a sign to go there
- Missionaries also wished to counter the Catholic Canadian missionaries
- By the 1840's American outnumbered British and Native Americans

Westward Migration (343-344)

- Hundreds of thousands migrated to Oregon and Texas in the 1840's and 1860's
- Southerners migrated mostly to Texas
- Many migrants came from the old northwest
- Many who migrated were motivated by money but some went for religious reasons

Life on the Trail (344-346)

- Most journeys started in Iowa and Missouri
- People carried their belongings in covered wagons with their livestock following behind
- Notable Trails are the 2000 miles **Oregon Trail** and the **Santa Fe Trail** which led to New Mexico
- People migrating faced many hardships on a journey that took 5 to 6 months due to the slow moving speed of 15 miles a day
- Many lost their lives to a **Cholera epidemic** in the 1850's

- Native Americans for the most part were very helpful toward Americans serving as guides and participating in trade with them
- Jobs on the trails were split by gender with women doing more of the work

The Democrats and Expanding(346)

- In the 1844 election the Whig party nominated Henry Clay and the Democrats nominated James K Polk for his support of making Texas a state and annexing Oregon
- Polk won by an electoral landslide but not by a popular one
- In December 1845 Texas was a state
- After some struggle the US Canadian border was set at the 49th Parallel

The South and Western California(346-347)

- Relations between Mexico and the US became worse when Mexico broke off talks with Washington after they let Texas Join the Union
- Texans believed the border was the the **Rio Grande River** and the Mexicans believed it was more northern at the **Nueces River**
- Polk agreed with the Texans and sent an Army led by Zachary to Texas in case of an invasion
- America was also largely populating New Mexico and developing strong trade relations with Missouri
- Americans set her sights on California and slowly migrated
- Polk had similar views and sent troops to take over California if wars was declared
- Rumor were also spread Polk would be sympathetic if there “happened” to be a revolt against the Mexicans

Mexican War (347-351)

- Polk sent Slidell to try and buy the land from Mexico but he was unsuccessful
- Polk sent troops from past the Nueces River to the Rio Grande River
- A group of Mexicans allegedly crossed the Rio Grande and attack US troops
- War was declared on May 13 1846
- There was a sizable opposition to the war in the US
- Victory came but not as fat as Polk hoped
- Fighting not only took place in Texas and Mexico but in New Mexico and California as well
- In 1846 Stephen F Kearny took Santa Fe, New Mexico with ease
- Kearny then moved his many to California to assist Americans fighting the Mexicans there. THis was known as the **Bear Revolution**
- Winfield Scott led 14000 men in a dominant campaign that ended in Mexico city where Mexican power shifted and treaty talks began

- The **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** negotiated by Nicholas Trist which acknowledged California, New Mexico as independent and the border as the Rio Grande River in exchange for 3 million dollars
- The treaty was good compromise between the wants expansionists and anti slavery people

Slavery and Territories(351)

- David Wilmot proposed a bill to keep slavery out of the new American land
- Polk supported extending the Missouri Compromise all the way to the Pacific coast
- Both bills couldn't be agreed upon
- In the 1848 presidential election the Whig Party nominated Zach Taylor, the Democratic Party nominated Lewis Cross, and the Free soil party, which emerged taking pieces of the Liberty, Whig, and Democratic Party, nominated Henry Clay
- Zach Taylor won the election

California Gold Rush (351-353)

- James Marshall found gold in **John Sutter's Sawmill** in January 1848 and although he tried to keep it secret news reached the East Coast by late summer and thousands came to California in search of gold
- The Non-Native American population went from 14,000 in 1848 to 220,000 in 1852
- The want for gold became extreme as many left cities like San Francisco almost personless
- Californian migrants or **49er's** were mostly men and gave up everything and with only what they could carry on their back went in search of gold
- Some of the first Chinese people came to America in search of gold
- The gold rush created a labor shortage and roles were filled by Native Americans and immigrants rarely by choice
- While not everyone found gold many stayed creating a population spike in California and making it much more diverse

Rising Sectional Tensions(353)

- Taylor pressured the California to draft a constitution banning slavery and asked congress to make it a free state
- Congress did not fulfil its success because of strong opposition from the South who feared that the US which was split evenly at 15 apiece for or against slavery by making California a free state would make the south a political minority in the senate.
- Tensions continued to rise as talks in the South about secession began

The Compromise of 1850(353-355)

- Moderates and Unionists spent the winter of 1849 trying to find a compromise
- Henry Clay proposed to Congress that admitted California as a free state, formed territorial governments in the lands acquired from Mexico, Abolition of the slave trade but not slavery in the District of Columbia, and a new fugitive slave law
- This was debated in over the span of 7 months in the US in 2 phases
- In phase 1 older famous men in congress argued but in July Clay's proposal was shot down by congress
- In phase 2 younger men argued in government argued the proposal such as William H Seward, Jefferson Davis, and Stephen H Douglass who put together a new compromise
- Taylor died on July 9th of 1850 and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore who supported the compromise and got Northern members of the Whig party of his side
- Douglass broke up the compromise writing by Clay so people could vote on what they supported and didn't specifically instead of having to vote on something they had conflicting views on.
- By Mid September 1850 the Fillmore signed all the parts of the compromise

The Uneasy Truce (355)

- In the 1852 presidential election the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce and the Whigs nominated Winfield Scott
- Many Whigs unhappy with Scott non-defined stance joined the Free-Soil Party which nominated John P Hale
- Pierce won the election
- Southerners felt angry when Northerners would not let them reclaim their runaway slaves

"Young America"(355)

- Peirce started a movement called "**Young America**" which dreamt of expanding America
- Pierce who had been trying to buy Cuba received a letter from Belgium advising taking Cuba by force got leaked enraging abolitionists who saw it as Pierces attempt to add a slave state. This was known as the **Ostend Manifesto**
- The South tried very hard to keep any non-slavery states like Hawaii from joining

Slavery, Railroads, and the West (355-356)

- It was discovered in the 1850's that more northwest land in what is now Minnesota was farmable and settlers pushed congress to open the area to them and push the Native Americans residing there out

- As communication with the west became an issue, support for a cross country railroad grew but there was argument between the North and South over where it should connect to the railroads on the east
- James Gadsden purchased for 10 million dollars strip of land for the land track to go through if they were going to connect with east down south.
- This was known as the **Gadsden Purchase**

The Kansas-Nebraska Controversy (356)

- Stephen A Douglass who wanted the tracks to connect in the North proposed a bill to make a settlement in Nebraska because it would get rid of the Native Americans so that the track could go through without issue
- Douglass got resistance from Southerners who freed another free state so he proposed revealing the Missouri Compromise, letting the states chooses if they were free or not, and splitting Nebraska in two forming Kansas with the hopes one of the states would be free and the other wouldn't and in that way keep the balance
- Pierce supported it and it became law in May of 1854
- This law destroyed the Whig Party and divided northern Democrats
- Democrats and Whigs against Nebraska formed the Republican party which became powerful instantly

“Bleeding Kansas”(356-357)

- Settlers from the south and Missourians went to newly formed Kansas and swung the vote making Kansas a slave state
- Angry Northerners responded by writing their own anti-slavery constitution but Peirce rejected it and gave his support to the slavery legislature
- A pro-slavery group attacked the city of free state leaders, Lawrence, ransacked the town and burnt the “Governor's” home
- John Brown an abolitionist in response to what happened in Lawrence took his sons and a couple others and killed and mutilated 5 settlers who were pro slavery. This was known as the **Pottawatomie Massacre**
- Charles Sumner from Massachusetts gave a speech attacking Andrew P Butler a slavery supporter
- Butler's Nephew Preston beat Sumner with a cane and both men were viewed as heroes in their own regions

The Free-Soil Ideology(357-359)

- The Free-Socialists believed all citizens had the right to own property control their own labor and to have equal opportunities
- They view the South as the opposite with it's slavery and lack of opportunity for advancement

The Pro-Slavery Argument(359)

- **The Pro-Slavery** argument was written in 1857 that stated slavery was a positive good
- They argued slaves had better conditions than northern industrial workers, it was the only way the two races could keep peace, it was important to the prosperity of the nation, and it was a superior way of life for southerners
- They argued it protected the welfare of the slave and it allowed culture to improve

Buchanan and Depression(359-360)

- In the 1856 election the Democrat nominated James Buchanan the Republican nominated John C Fremont
- The Whig Party and Know Nothing Party were dying but nominated Millard Fillmore
- Buchanan won
- In 1856 a depression struck and the Republican party became stronger

The Dred Scott Decision (359-360)

- In the case **Sanford v Scott** a slave named Dred Scott was taken up to Wisconsin and Illinois free states and when his owner died he sued his widow on the ground he should be free since he was in a free state. He was declared free but John Sandford, his owners brother, claimed ownership and won when he appealed to the supreme court. Dred appealed but the Supreme court was not able to give a ruling making it look ineffective.
- This was a large victory for white southerners and the republican party vowed revenge

DeadLock Over Kansas(361-362)

- Buchanan supported the court's decision and supported the admission of Kansas as a slave state
- Slave supporters organized a convention which wrote a piece of legislation known as the **Lecompton Constitution** which declared slavery legal across the country and made slavery
- It did not pass after it was voted upon twice even though Buchanan tried to help it by proposing if it was successful Kansas be made a state
- Only in 1861 was Kansas finally made a state.

The Emergence of Lincoln(362-363)

- In the 1858 congressional election there was fierce battle between Democrat Stephen A Douglass and Republican Abraham Lincoln
- Lincoln challenged and beat Douglass at several debates. These were known as the **Lincoln-Douglass debates**

- Lincoln saw slavery as morally wrong but was not an abolitionist because he couldn't imagine it playing out. He hoped instead to prevent it from spreading and waiting for it to die out
- Douglass won the Senate Race but Lincoln gained fame and followers
- Democrats controlled the Senate but the lost control in the House making congress deadlocked over the next 2 years.

John Brown Raid(363)

- John Brown made plans to take over a military base and stage a slave revolt but when him and his followers took over an arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia they were defeated very fast. This was known as the **John Brown Raid**
- This convinced the South they could not be a part of the Union which was trying to form slave insurrection

The Election of Lincoln(363-363)

- In the 1860 presidential election the Democrat party split and the North nominated Stephen Douglas and the South John C Breckinridge
- A group of Ex-Whigs nominated John Bell
- The Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln and tried very hard to cater to many different views
- Lincoln won the Election but not by popular vote and Disunion began.