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Manifest Destiny
(p. 340)

- America was “destined” to expand across the North American continent
 - extending “American liberty”
- Named by democratic editor **John L. O’Sullivan**

Racial Justification
(p. 340)

- Westward expansion was justified by “superiority” of white Americans
 - other races were unfit for American society
- Publicized by the “penny press”

Opposition to Further
Expansion
(p. 341)

- New enthusiasm for expansion in 1840s
 - raised slavery question again

Americans in Texas
(p. 341)

- Texas was a part of Mexico until the 1830s
- Mexico encouraged American migration into Texas to bring prosperity there
 - a law in 1824 promised settlers cheap land and a four-year exemption from taxes
 - American settlers brought slaves and established new cotton plantations
 - the number of Americans living in Texas in 1830 was more than twice the number of Mexicans

Stephen Austin
(p. 341)

- **Stephen F. Austin** established the first legal American settlement in Texas in 1822
 - competed with Mexican government
 - proposed to start a new nation called Fredonia

Tensions Between the
United States and Mexico
(p. 341)

- Slavery was illegal in Mexico
- General **Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna** took control of Mexico in the 1830s
 - imprisoned Stephen Austin
- The Mexican forces defeated the Americans at the Alamo

San Jacinto
(p. 342)

- **Sam Houston** took Santa Anna prisoner in present day Houston
 - Santa Anna signed a treaty giving Texas independence from Mexico

Opposition to Annexation
(p. 342)

- Sam Houston sent an offer to join the Union to Washington
 - Jackson feared annexation of Texas could cause a war with Mexico and increased sectionalism
- England and France made treaties with Texas to help it become a rival nation to the US
 - **President Tyler** persuaded Texas to apply for statehood again

Disputed Claims
(p. 343)

- Oregon contained the land of modern day Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and British Columbia
- 1818 treaty allowed “joint occupation”
- Area targeted by missionaries

Conflict between the Settlers and Indians
(p. 343)

- Natives blamed settlers for epidemics of new diseases
 - provoked attacks

The Westward Migration
(p. 343)

- Hundreds of thousands migrated westward from 1840 to 1860
 - mostly families
 - gold rush attracted more single men
- Poor men joined other families as farm or ranch hands to be brought westward
- Poor women were able to migrate by working as domestic servants, teachers, or prostitutes for migrating families

Oregon Trail
(p. 344)

- Migrants usually gathered in depots in **Independence, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs** to join a wagon led by guides
- **The Oregon Trail** was 2,000 miles long
- An epidemic of cholera killed thousands of travellers in the 1850s

The Democrats and
Expansion
(p. 346)

- Both Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren avoided discussing the topic of the annexation of Texas in the election of 1844
- Clay was nominated but **James K. Polk** was nominated instead of Van Buren
 - Polk strongly supported annexation

James K. Polk
(p. 346)

- Supported the occupation of the Oregon area and annexation of Texas
 - predecessor Tyler annexed Texas in 1845
- Won the electoral vote despite his popularity being low

Compromise over Oregon
(p. 246)

- The British minister originally rejected Polk's proposal of what would be the US-Canada border
 - eventually approved in 1846

Texas Boundary in
Dispute
(p. 346)

- Mexican-American relations worsened after the annexation of Texas
 - Polk sent a small army led by General **Zachary Taylor** in 1845 to defend the border of Texas as the **Rio Grande** rather than a river further north (**Nueces River**)
- American culture overtook what would become New Mexico

American Interests in
California
(p. 347)

- Most of the Mexicans in California were descendants from Spanish settlers
- California was valuable for merchants

Failure of the Slidell
Mission
(p. 347)

- Pacific naval prepared to seize California if Mexico declared war
- **John Slidell** attempted to buy the Mexicans out of the land
 - Polk sent American troops to the Rio Grande

Opposition to the War
(p. 347)

- Many opposed the cost and motivations of the war
 - Polk considered preoccupied with Mexico
 - Polk feared Taylor would become political rival

Bear Flag Revolution

- Colonel **Stephen W. Kearny** captured Santa Fe in 1846

(p. 348)

- **John C. Frémont** led the Bear Flag Revolution to seize California
 - succeeded in 1846
- General **Winfield Scott**, commanding general of the army travelled along the Mexican National Highway to Mexico City
 - never lost a battle along the way
 - a new government took over in Mexico City and agreed to negotiate a peace treaty with Scott

Treaty of Guadalupe
Hidalgo
(p. 348)

- Polk both supported movements to acquire more Mexican territory and hoped to the end the war by the approaching presidential elections
- Presidential envoy **Nicholas Trist** negotiated the Treaty of Hidalgo with the Mexican government
 - all of New Mexico and California were ceded to the United States
 - the US agreed to pay \$15 million along with requiring the new settlers to assume the financial claims Mexico held against them
- Trist's treaty was approved by Senate 38 to 14

Wilmot Proviso
(p. 351)

- **David Wilmot** of PA amended the appropriation bill to prevent slavery from being practiced in any formerly Mexican territory

Completing Plans
(p. 351)

- Polk wanted to extend the line of the Missouri Compromise across the country, only allowing slavery south of it
- Others wanted “popular sovereignty” which would allow individual states to decide slavery laws within their boundaries
- After Polk's term ended, the Democrats nominated **Lewis Cass** of MI and the Whigs elected the general of the Mexican war, Zachary Taylor

Free-Soil Party
(p. 351)

- **Martin Van Buren** represented the new anti-slavery party, the Free-Soil Party
- Taylor defeated Van Buren but ten Free-Soilers were

elected to Congress

- led to collapse of the second party system in the 1850s

The California Gold Rush
(p. 351)

- Gold was discovered on **John Sutter**'s sawmill in California
 - news spread quickly to the east coast
 - non-Indian population increased from 1,400 to 220,000

Forty-niners
(p. 351)

- The majority of California migrants (forty-niners) were men
 - Emigration brokers loaned migrants money to be paid back from their labor
- Chinese peasants believed that they could become rich in California then return to China

Indian Slavery
(p. 352)

- Gold rush left labor shortage in California
 - opportunity for Chinese immigrants
 - also led to Indian slavery
- "Loitering" Indians could be arrested and be sentenced to indentured labor
- California cities grew after many seeking gold failed
 - diversity put pressure on US to answer slavery question

Rising Sectional Tensions
(p. 353)

- California adopted a constitution prohibiting slavery
- Taylor urged Congress to allow both California and New Mexico to become states so that the matters of slavery could be handled within them instead of by the fed gov
- Southern states feared the new states would join the north without slavery

Clay's Proposed Solution
(p. 353)

- Clay combined several proposals and submitted them to the Senate
 - governments in California and New Mexico
 - abolition of the slave trade
 - more effective fugitive slave laws
- **John Calhoun** argued that the North should allow the South rights in the territories

New Leadership
(p. 354)

- Congress voted against Clay's proposal
- **William H. Seward** of NY took up the debate on the opposition of the compromise
- **Jefferson Davis** of MI argued that the economic value of slavery was more important than moral ideals
- **Stephen A. Douglas** of IL argued for the economic needs of western states
- After Tyler's death, a compromise was reached
 - successor **Millard Fillmore** helped the compromise go through

Temporary Compromise
(p. 354)

- Douglas broke up the "omnibus bill" that Clay had developed to combine all of the issues
- **The Compromise of 1850** was celebrated by members of Congress and Fillmore

The Uneasy Truce
(p. 355)

- Democrats nominated **Franklin Pierce** of NH and the Whigs nominated General Winfield Scott
- **John P. Hale**, the Free Soil candidate, attracted new support

Opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act
(p. 355)

- Franklin Pierce attempted to avoid major issues like slavery
 - pressured increased as Northerners became more unhappy with fugitive laws

Ostend Manifesto
(p. 355)

- Franklin Pierce supported the "Young America" movement
 - expanding American commerce and territory further westward
- Pierce intended to buy Cuba from Spain
 - the Ostend Manifesto leaked his intentions to the public
 - Southerners feared it would be another anti-slavery state
- Attempts to seize both Hawaii and Canada failed due to policies not allowing slavery in the regions

Transcontinental Railroad

- A transcontinental railroad was necessary to link both

and Slavery
(p. 356)

sides of the country

- the South and the North were divided on where the eastern end of the railroad should be

Gadsen Purchase
(p. 356)

- A southern railroad builder named **James Gadsen** was sent into Mexico to purchase a strip of land through which the transcontinental railroad could pass if it ended in the South

Kansas-Nebraska Act
(p. 356)

- Douglas introduced a territory known as Nebraska through which the railroad could travel if it ended in Chicago, the Northern choice
 - he allowed for popular sovereignty about slavery in the new territory and repealed the Missouri Act
 - the territory split into Nebraska and Kansas
 - received support from both the North and the South

Birth of the Republican Party
(p. 356)

- The Whig Party divided and collapsed after the decision
- Those that opposed the Nebraska-Kansas Act from both parties formed the Republican Party

“Bleeding Kansas”
(p. 356)

- Elections were held in 1855 for a territorial legislature
 - Missourians joined the vote
 - the majority of the elected were pro-slavery
 - slavery was thus legalized
- A convention held in Topeka adopted a constitution outlawing slavery
 - the Free Staters were arrested

Pottawatomie Massacre
(p. 357)

- **John Brown** moved to Kansas to fight to make it a free state
 - led 6 followers to mutilate and murder 5 pro-slavery residents whose bodies were left to discourage others who were pro-slavery from entering Kansas
 - “bleeding Kansas” became a sectional controversy

Preston Brooks and Charles Sumner

- **Andrew P. Butler** enraged his nephew **Preston Brooks** with his crude and vicious speech against those who were

(p. 357)

pro-slavery

- caused him to attack the target of the speech, **Charles Sumner**

Free Soil Ideology
(p. 357)

- The North believed in “free soil” and “free labor”
 - abolitionists believed that American democracy centered on citizens being able to do their own work

“Slave Power Conspiracy”
(p. 358)

- The South engaged in a conspiracy to extend slavery
 - Republicans spread democracy

The Pro-Slavery
Argument
(p. 359)

- Apologists represented their views in *The Pro-Slavery Argument*
 - argued that slavery was positive
 - slaves received better care than they would as wage workers in the North
 - Southern society depended on slavery
 - African Americans were unfit to care for themselves

Election of 1856
(p. 359)

- Democrats nominated **James Buchanan** for the election
- Republicans nominated **James C. Frémont**
- **Millard Fillmore** was nominated again by the Know-Nothing Party
- Buchanan won

The *Dred Scott* Decision
(p. 360)

- **Dred Scott** was a slave who travelled with his master to a free state, where the master died
 - he sued his master’s widow for his freedom in **Dred Scott v. Sandford**
 - the court declared him free until the widow’s brother claimed ownership
 - Scott attempted to sue again but the court determined that he could not because he was private property

Taney’s Sweeping
Opinion
(p. 360)

- Chief Justice **Roger Taney** argued that Scott could not appeal because he was not a citizen

Deadlock over Kansas
(p. 361)

- Buchanan endorsed the Dred Scott decision
 - also supported Kansas' right to be established as a slave state

Lecompton Constitution
Rejected
(p. 362)

- The majority of people in Kansas opposed slavery
 - the combatting sides, however, were equal
 - Kansas would be admitted into the union if the Lecompton constitution was accepted, legalizing slavery
 - Kansas rejected the Lecompton constitution and Kansas entered the union as a free state in 1861

Lincoln-Douglas Debates
(p. 362)

- The Senate election in Illinois pit Douglas against **Abraham Lincoln**
- Lincoln was not a national figure like Douglas
 - challenged Douglas to public debates
 - eloquent and passion attacks on slavery made him nationally prominent

Lincoln's Position
(p. 363)

- Lincoln was not an abolitionist
 - planned to challenge the growth of slavery and hope that it would die out on its own
- Lincoln lost the election but gained support

John Brown's Raid
(p. 363)

- Brown led followers to attack a US arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia aiming to incite a slave rebellion
 - **Robert E. Lee** intercepted the men and they were hanged for treason
 - Southerners believed that Brown was supported by the North

Divided Democrats
(p. 363)

- Southern Democrats wanted a strong endorsement of slavery while Western Democrats more mildly, called for popular sovereignty
- A convention in Baltimore nominated Douglas as president
- Southerners met in Richmond to nominate **John C. Breckinridge**
- The **Constitutional Union Party** formed and nominated **John Bell**

Disunion
(p. 364)

- Lincoln won the presidency but not the popular vote
 - Republicans also failed to dominate Congress
 - the South moved towards the process of disunion

Crash Course 17

- John O'Sullivan coined the phrase "Manifest Destiny"
- Only New Mexico and California had significant Mexican settlements
- Mexico sold land in Texas to Moses Austin
 - his son Stephen Austin sold off pieces of the land to other Americans
- Santa Ana defeated the American troops in the Alamo
- Texas would unbalance the free:slave state ratio
 - Oregon was split in two instead
- Henry David Thoreau was imprisoned for refusing to pay taxes
- Winfield Scott was called "Old Fuss and Feathers"
- Nativism caused more prejudice against Mexicans
- Missouri Compromise didn't help determine if California would be a slave state or a free state
- Henry Clay proposed the Compromise of 1850

Crash Course 18

- Slave power was a conspiracy
- Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise
- James Buchanan won the election because he had no position on slavery
- Congress delayed Kansas's joining the union
- John Brown hoped to capture guns in Harper's Ferry and give them to slaves
 - he was captured and sentenced to death
- Lincoln became famous for his debates
- The South was angered by Lincoln's election
- The Civil War was inevitable due to the failure of the US to acknowledge the inalienable rights of African Americans