

SSUSH8 – EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLAVERY, GROWING NORTH-SOUTH DIVISIONS, AND WESTWARD EXPANSION THAT LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A. EXPLAIN THE IMPACT OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE ON THE ADMISSION OF STATES FROM THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

The Missouri Compromise

- The state constitution proposed by Missouri allowed slavery. Because half the states in the union allowed slavery while the other half did not, statehood for Missouri would upset the U.S. Senate's equal balance between proslavery and antislavery senators.
- This issue was resolved when Congress passed the Missouri Compromise. Under the compromise, Maine would be admitted to the Union as a free state, Missouri would be admitted as a slave state, and slavery would be prohibited in the northern part of the Louisiana territory, except for Missouri.
- Once again, half the states would allow slavery while the other half would not, and the Senate would retain its equal balance between proslavery and antislavery senators—until the next state asked to enter the Union.



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B. EXAMINE JAMES K. POLK'S PRESIDENCY IN THE FULFILLMENT OF MANIFEST DESTINY INCLUDING THE TEXAS ANNEXATION AND OREGON.

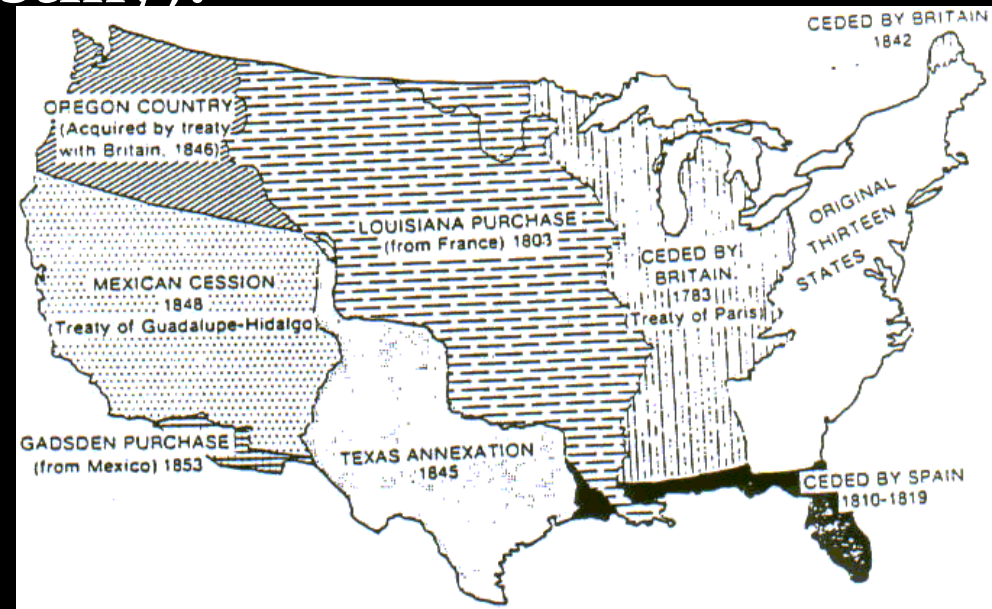
Vocabulary of the Standard

- Manifest Destiny- for the attitude prevalent during the 19th century period of American expansion that the United States not only could, but was destined to, stretch from coast to coast.
- James K. Polk's presidency was marked by a period of Manifest Destiny.



Westward migration

- Between 1800 and 1860, the United States more than doubled in size and the number of states expanded from 16 to 33.
- There were three primary motivations for America's westward growth:
 1. the desire of most Americans to own their own land
 2. the discovery of gold and other valuable resources
 3. the belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America (Manifest Destiny).



Why?

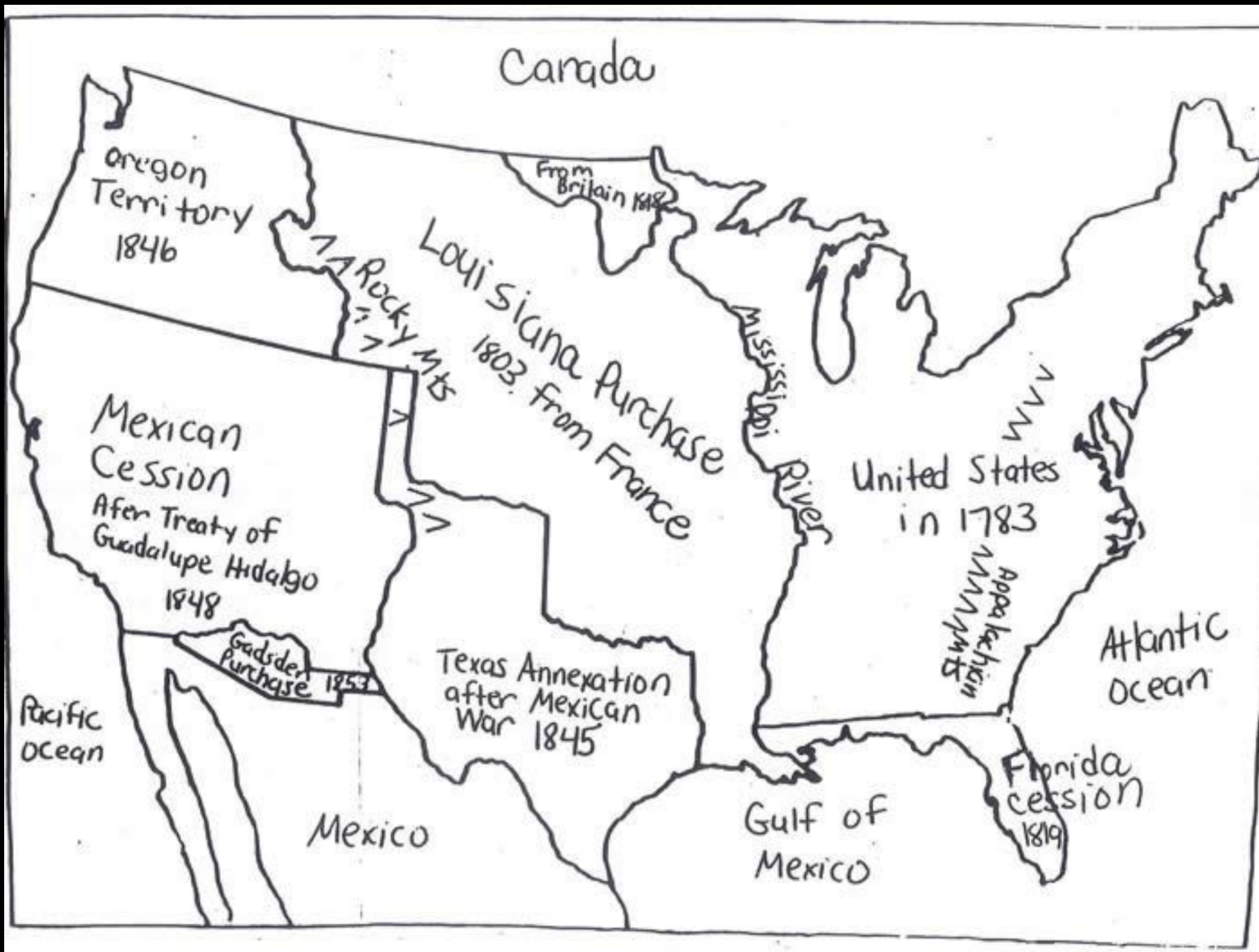
- **Manifest Destiny was the name given to the idea that the United States would naturally occupy the territory between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans**
- **According to Manifest Destiny, the obvious fate of the United States was to expand “from sea to shining sea.”**
- **There were strong economic motivations behind this belief, as well as racism regarding Native Americans and Mexican people. It became a popular political belief in the United States during the early 19th century**





Your Turn: Color & label all the territories the US gained until Manifest Destiny was complete





Texas

- Texas was annexed and when Polk took office it was up to him to deal with Mexico's reaction to the American claim to land they viewed as their own. Polk also faced a decision about how to fulfill the campaign promise of acquiring Oregon that was also claimed by Great Britain. Since 1818, Great Britain and the United States had essentially shared claim to Oregon through a treaty that was signed between the two nations calling for joint occupation. It was likely that Polk would have to fight Mexico to resolve the southern border dispute in Texas and also fight Great Britain to secure claim to the Oregon territory. Fighting Great Britain for a third time was the least appealing option. Mexico had recently won its independence from Spain in 1821 after hundreds of years of occupation. Given Mexico's new status and uncertain leadership, Britain would be the less desirable opponent in a conflict over expansion.

Oregon

- Polk ultimately negotiated with Great Britain concerning Oregon in an attempt to avoid armed conflict over the region. Instead of acquiring the entire Oregon territory to the 54° 40' line, a compromise was reached. The Oregon territory would be divided and the northern section would remain in Great Britain's possession and the southern section would be annexed by the United States. The Senate ratified the Oregon Treaty in 1846, the same year the United States went to war with Mexico over Texas. Polk had fulfilled the Manifest Destiny of the United States to span the North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coastlines.

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C. ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF THE
MEXICAN WAR ON GROWING
SECTIONALISM

Intro to Mexican American War

- The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) marked the first U.S. armed conflict chiefly fought on foreign soil.
- It pitted a politically divided and militarily unprepared Mexico against the expansionist-minded administration of U.S. President James K. Polk, who believed the US had a “manifest destiny” to spread across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.
- A border skirmish along the Rio Grande started off the fighting & was followed by a series of U.S. victories. When the dust cleared, Mexico had lost about one-third of its territory, including nearly all of present-day California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.



Mexican American War

- In 1845, the US took Texas into the Union and set its sights on the Mexican territories of New Mexico and California.
- U.S. annexation of Texas and other factors led to war in 1846.
- During the conflict, the US occupied much of northern Mexico. When the US eventually won the war, this region was ceded to the US as a part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

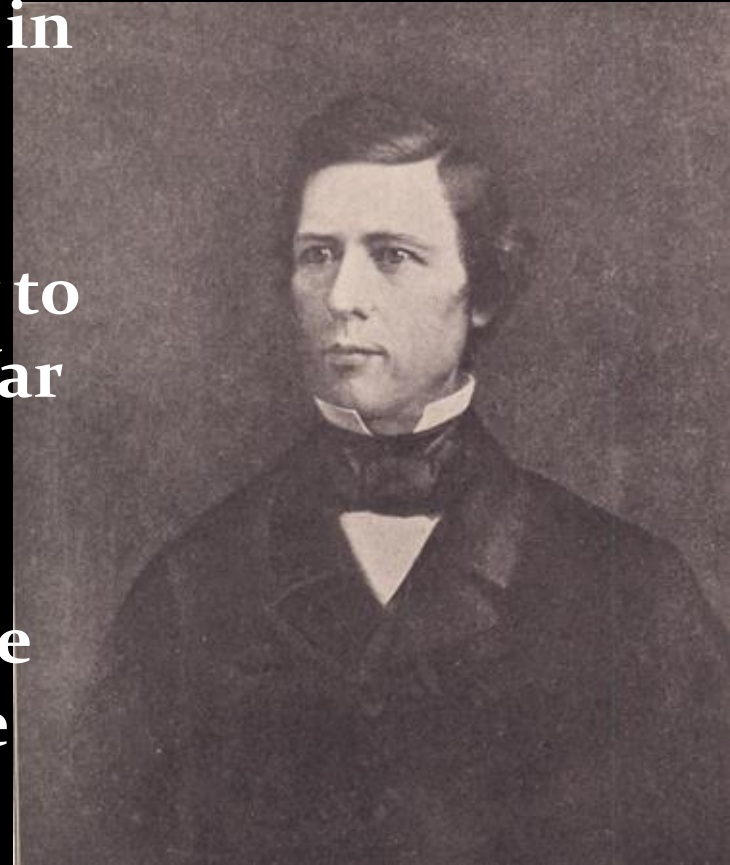


The provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo included:

1. The Rio Grande River would be the recognized border between the United States and Mexico.
2. Mexico ceded the territories of California and New Mexico (eventually becoming all or parts of seven states). The area became known as the Mexican Cession.
3. The United States paid \$15 million to the Mexican government and assumed the claims of American citizens against the Mexican government.

Wilmot Proviso

- During the Mexican-American War, Congress debated whether slavery would be allowed in New Mexico and California if these territories were acquired from Mexico.
- would have banned slavery in any territory to be acquired from Mexico in the Mexican War or in the future
- The antislavery position was outlined in a proposal called the Wilmot Proviso, but the House of Representatives failed to approve it, and the issue of whether to allow or prohibit slavery in new states remained unresolved.



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D. EXPLAIN HOW THE COMPROMISE
OF 1850 AROSE OUT OF TERRITORIAL
EXPANSION AND POPULATION
GROWTH

- Divisions over slavery in territory gained in the Mexican-American (1846-48) War were resolved in the Compromise of 1850.



Compromise of 1850- What it Did

- It consisted of laws admitting California as a free state, creating Utah and New Mexico territories with the question of slavery in each to be determined by popular sovereignty, settling a Texas-New Mexico boundary dispute in the former's favor, ending the slave trade in Washington, D.C., and making it easier for southerners to recover fugitive slaves.



Compromise of 1850

- California was admitted to the Union as the 16th free state. In exchange, the south was guaranteed that no federal restrictions on slavery would be placed on Utah or New Mexico.
- Texas lost its boundary claims in New Mexico, but the Congress compensated Texas with \$10 million. Slavery was maintained in the nation's capital, but the slave trade was prohibited. Finally, and most controversially, a **FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW** was passed, requiring northerners to return runaway slaves to their owners under penalty of law.

\$150 REWARD



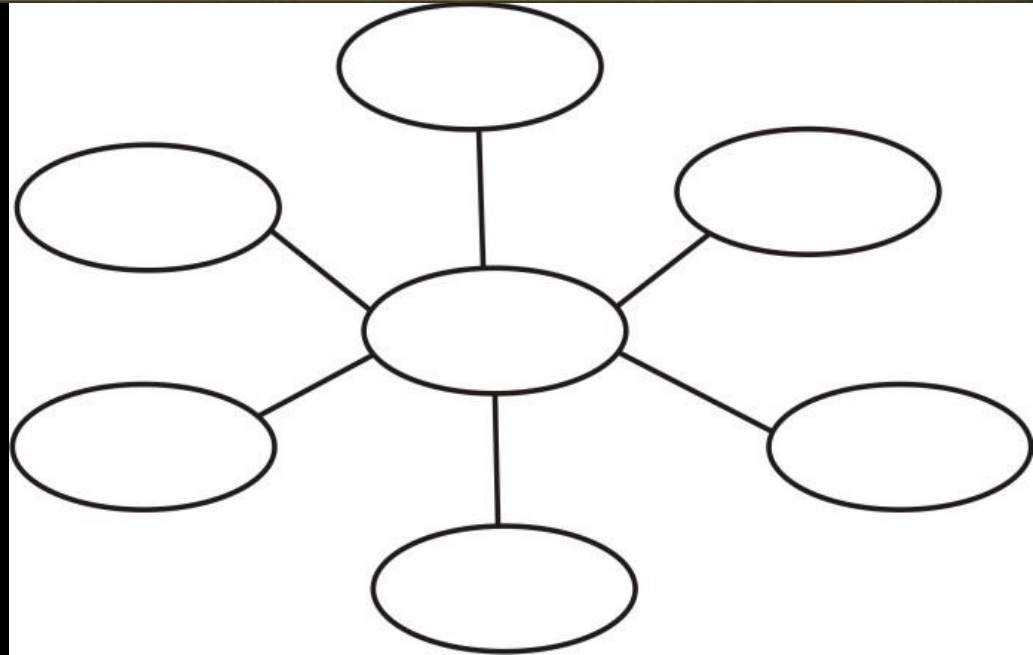
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 2d instant, a negro man, who calls himself *Henry May*, about 22 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, ordinary color, rather chunky built, bushy head, and has it divided mostly on one side, and keeps it very nicely combed; has been raised in the house, and is a first rate dining-room servant, and was in a tavern in Louisville for 18 months. I expect he is now in Louisville trying to make his escape to a free state, (in all probability to Cincinnati, Ohio.) Perhaps he may try to get employment on a steamboat. He is a good cook, and is handy in any capacity as a house servant. Had on when he left, a dark cassinet coat, and dark striped cassinet pantaloons, new—he had other clothing. I will give \$50 reward if taken in Louisville; 100 dollars if taken one hundred miles from Louisville in this State, and 150 dollars if taken out of this State, and delivered to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get him again.

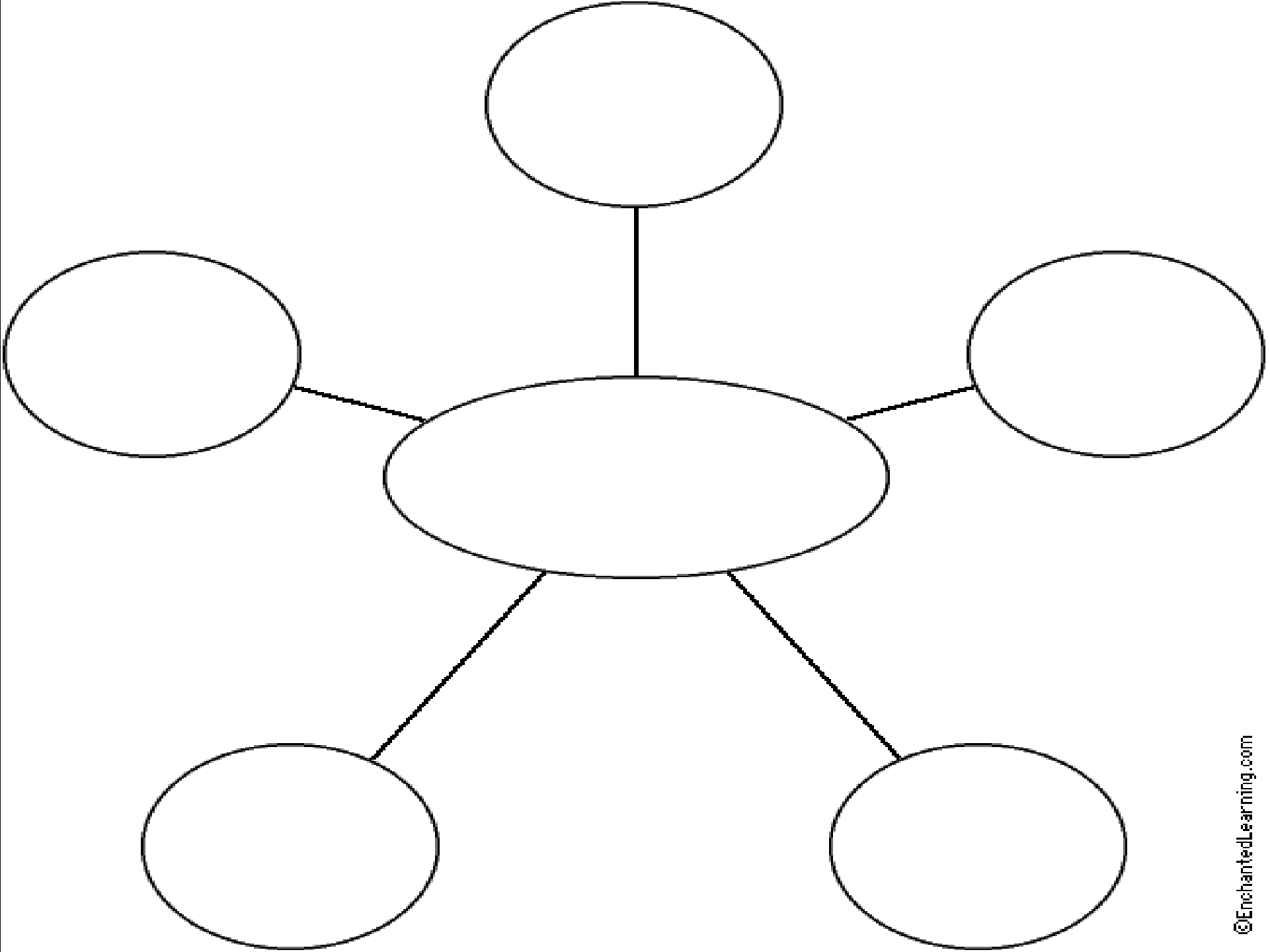
WILLIAM BURKE.
Hardstore, Ky., September 3d, 1848.



n Pairs

- Create a graphic organizer of the five major conclusions of the Compromise of 1850





Close Reading

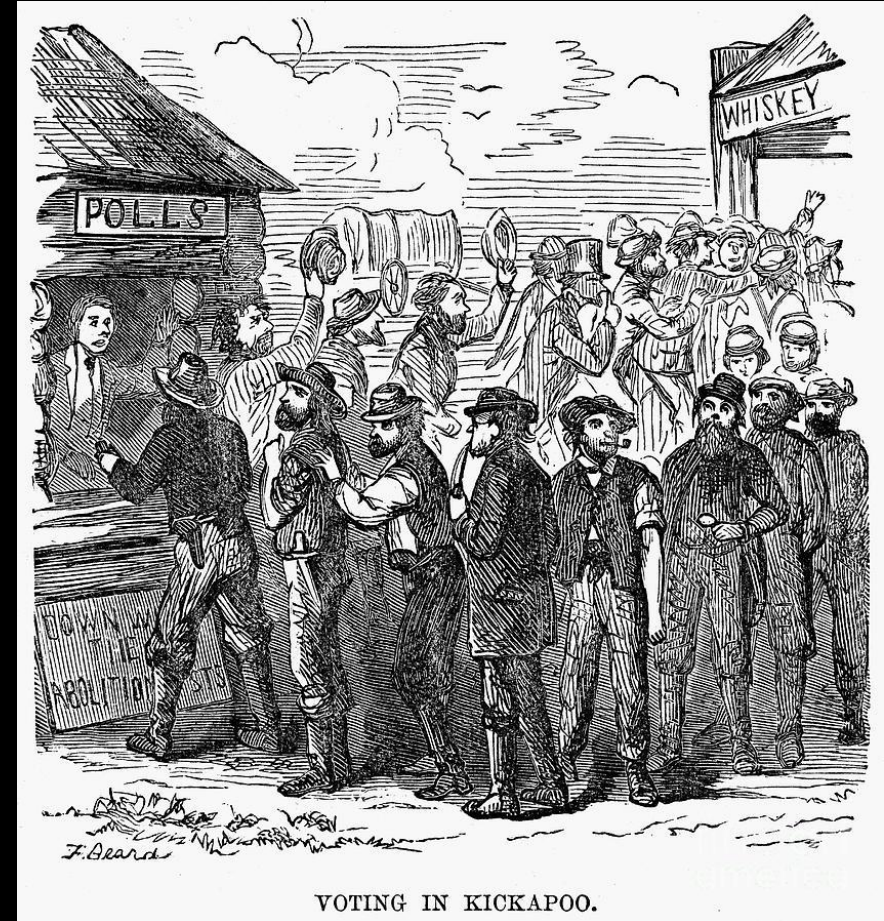
- Read the popular sovereignty sheet. Use highlighters if needed.
- Answer the questions on a separate sheet of paper and staple together. Turn in before you leave.

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E. EVALUATE THE KANSAS–NEBRASKA ACT, THE FAILURE OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, SCOTT V. SANFORD, JOHN BROWN'S RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY, AND THE ELECTION OF 1860 AS EVENTS LEADING TO THE CIVIL WAR.

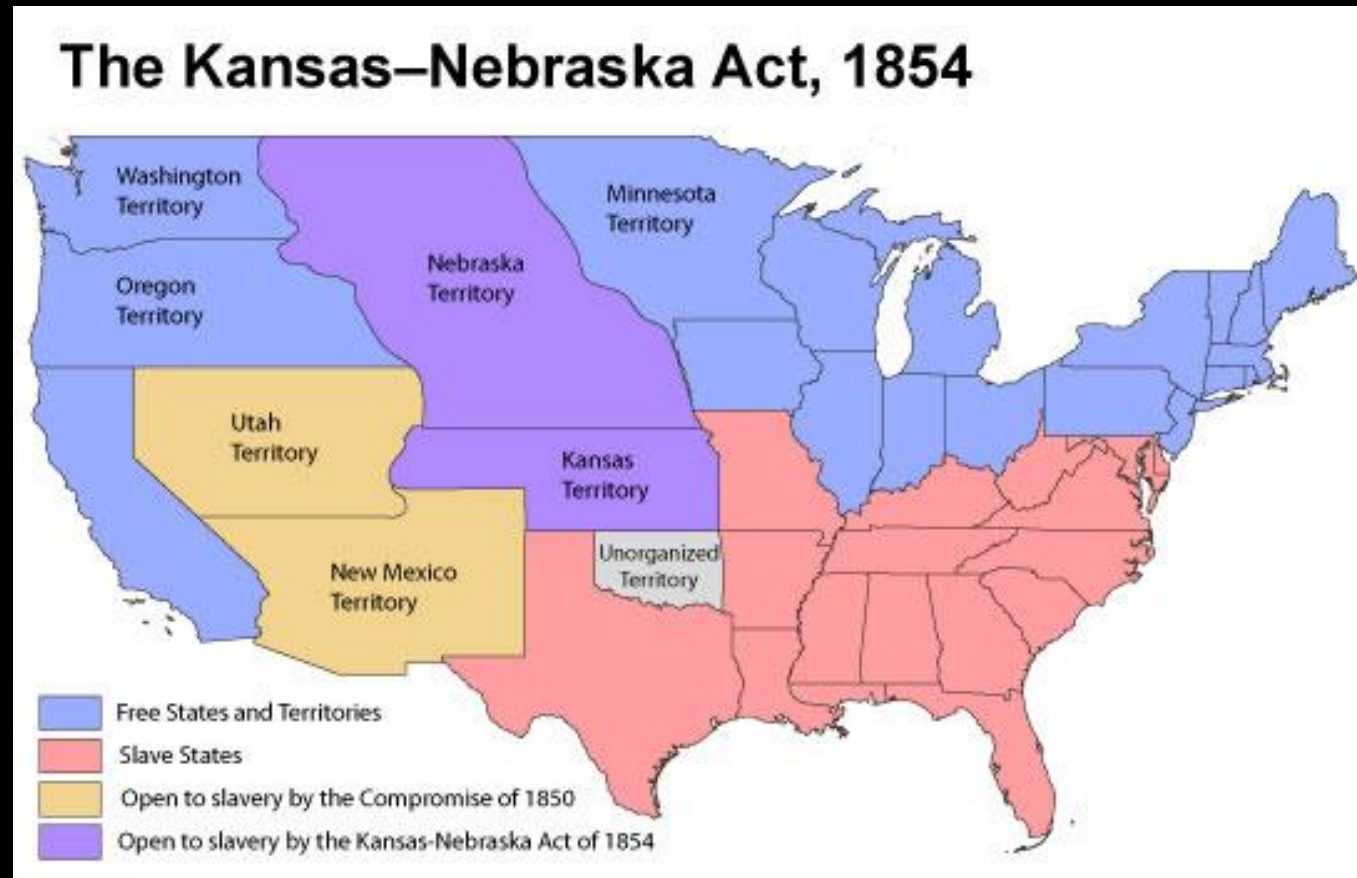
Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Pro- and antislavery groups hurried into Kansas in attempts to create voting majorities there.
- Antislavery abolitionists came from eastern states; proslavery settlers came mainly from neighboring Missouri.
- Some of these Missourians settled in Kansas, but many more stayed there only long enough to vote for slavery and then returned to Missouri.



Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Proslavery voters elected a legislature ready to make Kansas a slave state.
- Abolitionists then elected a rival Kansas government with an antislavery constitution, established a different capital city, and raised an army.
- Proslavery Kansans reacted by raising their own army.



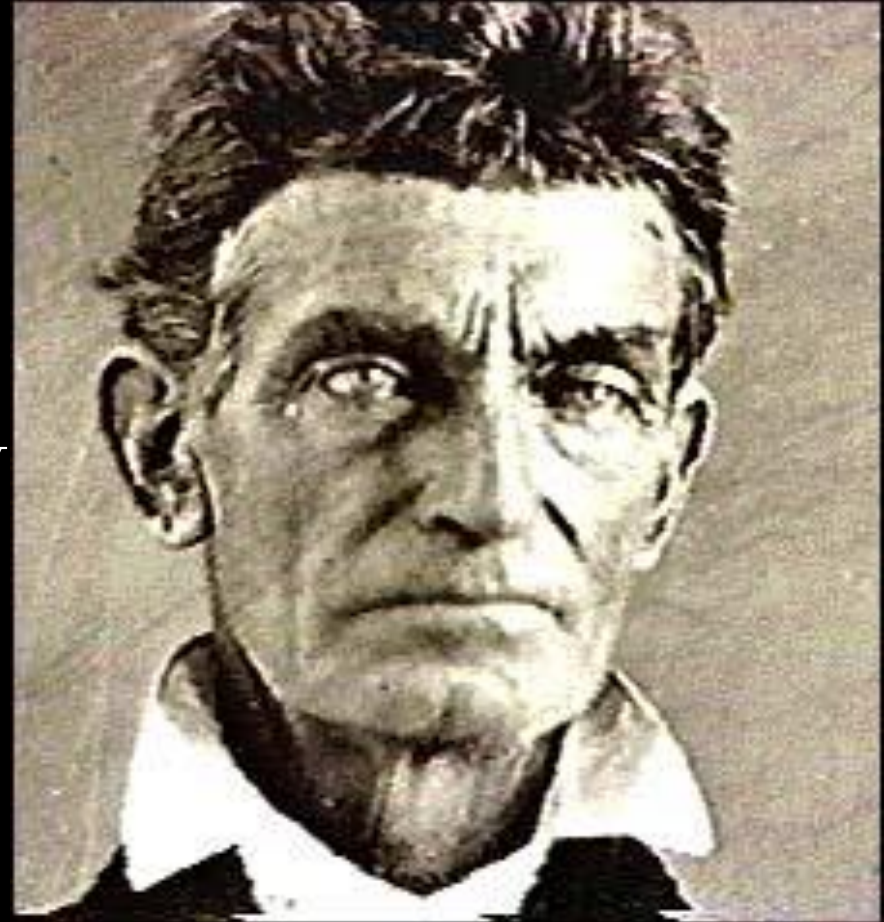
Kansas-Nebraska Act

- The U.S. House of Representatives supported the abolitionist Kansans; the U.S. Senate and President Franklin Pierce supported the proslavery Kansans.
- Violence between the two sides created warlike conditions. **Popular sovereignty had failed.**



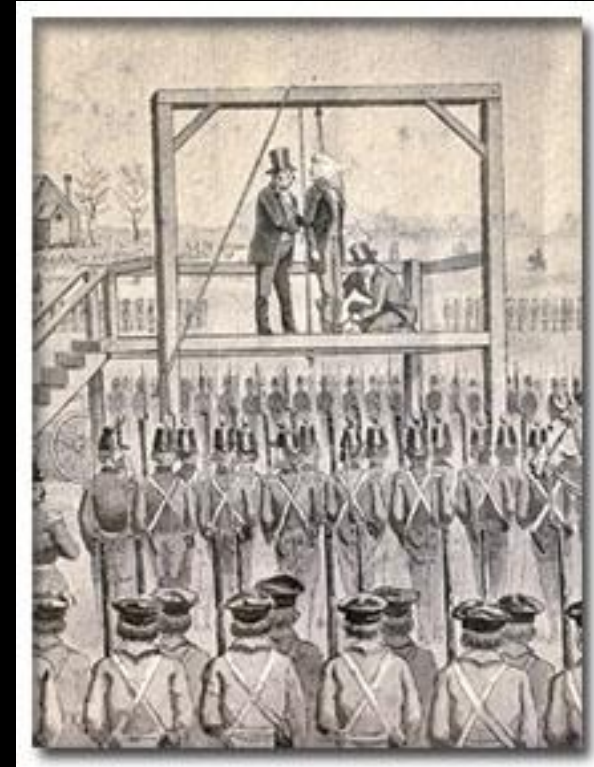
John Brown's Raid

- One famous abolitionist, John Brown, decided to fight slavery with violence and killing. In 1856, believing he was chosen by God to end slavery, Brown commanded family members and other abolitionists to attack proslavery settlers in Kansas, killing five men.



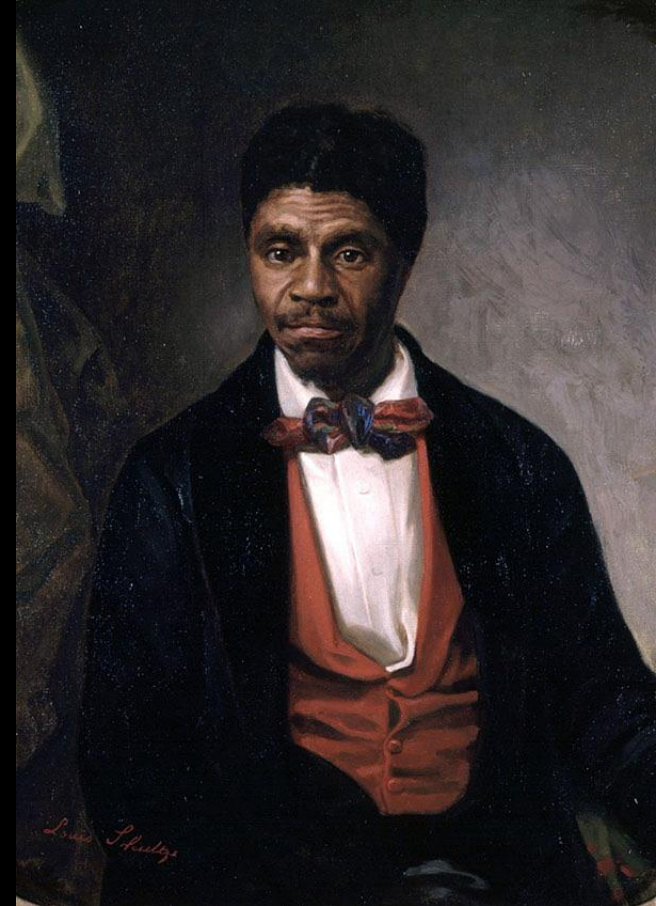
John Brown's Raid

- In 1859, he led a group of white and black men in a raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (in modern-day West Virginia). They seized federal weapons and ammunition, killing seven people. Brown's plan was to deliver the weapons and ammunition to slaves, who would then use them in an uprising against slaveholders and proslavery government officials.
- But the raid failed, and Brown was captured by U.S. Marines led by U.S. Army Colonel Robert E. Lee. Eventually, Brown was convicted of treason against the state of Virginia and executed by hanging. Many Americans thought Brown was a terrorist killer. Others thought he was an abolitionist martyr



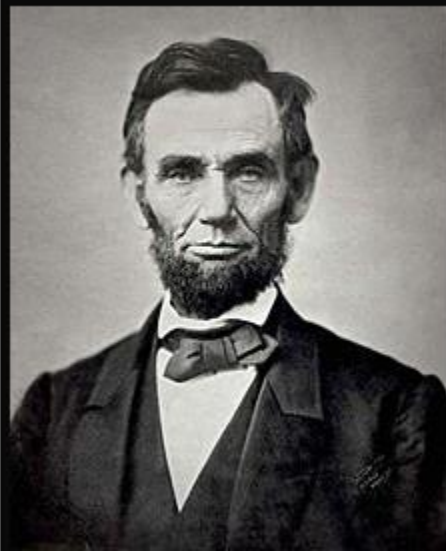
Dred Scott

- In 1857, the U.S. Supreme Court issued the *Dred Scott* decision, settling a lawsuit in which an African American slave named Dred Scott claimed he should be a free man because he had lived with his master in slave states and in free states.
- The Court rejected Scott's claim, ruling that no African American—even if free—could ever be a U.S. citizen.
- Further, the Court said Congress could not prohibit slavery in federal territories. Thus, the Court found that popular sovereignty and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 were unconstitutional.



Dred Scott Case

- The *Dred Scott* decision gave slavery the protection of the U.S. Constitution.
- Proslavery Americans welcomed the Court's ruling as proof they had been right during the previous few decades' struggles against abolitionists. In contrast, abolitionists convinced many state legislatures to declare the *Dred Scott* decision not binding within their state borders.
- The new Republican Party said that if its candidate were elected president in 1860, he would appoint a new Supreme Court that would reverse *Dred Scott*.



Under the Dred Scott decision, squatter sovereignty squatted out of existence, tumbled down like temporary scaffolding — like the mould at the foundry served through one blast and fell back into loose sand — helped to carry an election, and then was kicked to the winds.

(Abraham Lincoln)

Secession

- Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860.
- South Carolina voted to secede (separate from) the United States, followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and then Texas.
- They formed a new country called the Confederate States of America (the “Confederacy”).
- When they attacked the U.S. Army base at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, in April 1861, the long-feared Civil War began.

