Ch. 14 to 16
Honors U.S.
Chapter 14: Slavery and America’s Future: The Road to War
1845-1861
War with Mexico and Its Consequences

• Oregon Treaty
  • Signed with Britain in 1846
  • Oregon, Washington, parts of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, and established the northern border

• Mr. Polk’s War
  • Mexican-American War 1846
  • Alamo 1836
  • Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    • U.S. gains Arizona, New Mexico, California, Nevada, and Utah for $15 million
  • Wilmot Proviso bill that did not pass that would have not allowed slavery in any territory gained from Mexico
  • South now wanted to rip up the Missouri Compromise and have popular sovereignty
    • Territories decide by vote
Texas Revolution SHEG
Spanish Texas (1689-1821)

Mission Concepción in San Antonio, dedicated 1755
Mexican Texas (1821-1836)

1832 Map of Mexico by American Henry Tanner
American Immigration to Texas

1830 Map of Texas created by Stephen F. Austin, the founder of the first large settlement of Americans in Texas
Texas Revolution

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

MADE AT WASHINGTON,

On the second of March, 1836,

AND THE

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS,

ADOPTED BY

THE CONVENTION, MARCH 17, 1836.
Republic of Texas (1836-45)

Texas Currency from 1837

Sam Houston, first president of Texas
Annexation Debate

1844 petition from New York opposing the annexation of Texas by the United States
Central Historical Question

Why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?
Document A:

1. Close Reading: According to Document A, why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?

2. Sourcing: Who wrote the Texas Declaration of Independence? How might this affect its trustworthiness as evidence for why Texans revolted?

3. Sourcing: What is the purpose of the document? How might this affect the trustworthiness of the document as evidence for why Texans revolted?

4. Contextualization: The Texas Declaration of Independence closely mirrors the sentiments and structure of the United States’ Declaration of Independence. Why might the authors have chosen to do this?
Document B:

1. Close Reading: According to Document B, why did Texans revolt?
2. Corroboration: Does the evidence in Document B support or contradict the evidence in Document A? Explain your reasoning.
4. Based on the evidence provided in Document A and Document B, write a thesis that directly addresses the question: Why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?
Thesis Statement

• Based on the evidence provided in Document A and Document B, write a thesis that directly addresses the question: Why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?
Document C to E:

Answer the questions **for each document**.

1. Close reading: According to Documents C-E, why did Texans revolt?
2. Sourcing: How trustworthy is this as evidence of why Texans revolted? Explain.
3. Corroboration: Does the evidence in Documents C-E affect your thesis? If so, how?
Revised Thesis Statement

• Based on all the available evidence, revise your thesis statement to answer the question: Why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?
• Using evidence from the documents answer the following question:
• : Why did Texans revolt against the Mexican government?
Gold Rush SHEG
The Gold Rush
Central Historical Question:

*How did the Gold Rush affect San Francisco?*
1846- Native American population in California 150,000
1846- Mexican-American War began
1847- population of San Francisco was approximately 500
January 24, 1848- gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill
February 2, 1848- Mexican-American War ended. U.S. wins and annexes CA
March 1848- CA newspapers begin reporting the discovery of gold
May 1848- populations of cities in CA dropped as people left to mine gold
August 19, 1848- New York Herald published a story about the discovery of gold in CA
1849- 80,000 people, mainly men, from around the world come to CA
1850- most of the easily accessible gold was gone. Miners move from panning to more advanced methods.
1850- CA Legislature passed the Foreign Miner’s Tax, which required all foreign miners and Mexicans born in CA to pay $20/month. There was an exemption for any “free white person.” The tax forced many Chinese and Mexican miners to leave the mines.
1850- CA Legislature passed the Indenture Act, which made it legal to capture Native Americans and use them as indentured servants
1852- population of San Francisco was 36,000.
Due to disease, dislocation, enslavement, and widespread violence against Native Americans by settlers, the Native American population in CA dropped to approximately 30,000.

1. What stands out from the timeline?
2. What did you notice about the population of Native Americans in California?
3. What did you notice about the population of San Francisco?
4. Based on the information in the timeline, what might have led to the changes in population?
As we go through the next 3 slides answer the following:

1. What is the title?
2. What do you notice about the setting?
3. What kind of image is it?
4. What do you notice about the streets and houses?
5. When was the image created?
6. What do you notice about the boats?
7. Who created this image?
“View of San Francisco in 1846-1847 before the Discovery of Gold” Artist: Bosqui Eng. & Print Company
Date created: 1884 (designed and copied from views taken at the time).

1. What is the title?
2. What do you notice about the setting?
3. What kind of image is it?
4. What do you notice about the streets and houses?
5. When was the image created?
6. What do you notice about the boats?
7. Who created this image?
1. What is the title?
2. What do you notice about the setting?
3. What kind of image is it?
4. What do you notice about the streets and houses?
5. When was the image created?
6. What do you notice about the boats?
7. Who created this image?
“San Francisco, 1862, from Russian Hill”  
Artist: C.B. Gifford  
Date created: 1862

1. What is the title?
2. What do you notice about the setting?
3. What kind of image is it?
4. What do you notice about the streets and houses?
5. When was the image created?
6. What do you notice about the boats?
7. Who created this image?
Read Document A:

1. Who was Ernest de Massey?
2. When did he write this journal entry?
3. What was happening in San Francisco when he wrote it?
4. How did de Massey describe the city?
5. How did de Massey describe the people in San Francisco?
6. How does de Massey’s account corroborate the images from the first part of the lesson?
Document B:

1. Who was Henry V. Huntley?
2. When did he write this entry?
3. Were there more men or women arriving in San Francisco?
4. What might have caused the difference in the number of men and women arriving in San Francisco?
5. What does the amount of goods being shipped through San Francisco suggest about how the Gold Rush affected the city?
6. How does this document corroborate A and the images?
Using evidence answer the Central Historical Question:
How did the Gold Rush affect San Francisco?
## Compromise of 1850: Major Players

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry Clay</th>
<th>John Calhoun</th>
<th>Daniel Webster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whig Senator from Kentucky</td>
<td>Democrat Senator from South Carolina</td>
<td>Whig Senator from Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drafted and formally proposed the Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>Defender of slavery</td>
<td>Supported the Compromise in order to preserve the Union and avert Civil War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helped to clarify the final boundaries of Texas</td>
<td>Opposed the Compromise of 1850</td>
<td>In the 7th of March speech, characterized himself “not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Originally proposed banning slavery in the entire Mexican Cession</td>
<td>Advocate for states’ rights and secession</td>
<td>Risked offering his abolitionist voter base by accepting the Compromise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanted a stringent Fugitive Slave Act</td>
<td>Spurred notion of popular sovereignty for Mexican Cession territories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1850: Compromise or Armistice?

• Debate over Slavery in the Territories

• Compromise of 1850
  • California as a free state
  • Stronger enforcement of fugitive slave law
    • Return slaves to state they came from
  • Utah and New Mexico up to popular sovereignty
  • Abolished slave trade not slavery

• Fugitive Slave Act
  • A law making it a crime to help runaway slaves. If caught could face up to 6 months in prison and a $1000 dollar fine. Commissioners 10 dollars right slave $5 dollars wrong slave

• Uncle Tom’s Cabin
  • Harriet Beecher Stowe
  • Powerful piece of propaganda inspiring antislavery sentiment
  • Plantation life

• Underground Railroad
  • network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early to mid-19th century, and used by African-American slaves to escape into free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause
Slavery Expansion and Collapse of the Party System

• **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
  - allowed people in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether or not to allow slavery within their borders. The Act served to repeal the Missouri Compromise of 1820 which prohibited slavery north of latitude 36°30

• **Birth of the Republican Party**
  - Anti-slavery Whigs, Northern Democrats, and Free-Soilers join together
  - Increase protective tariffs
  - Slavery out of territories
  - More roads

• **Know-Nothings**
  - Political party whose focus was on immigration (Nativism)

• **Southern Democrats**
  - whites in the South who believed in Jeffersonian democracy
  - 1850s they defended slavery in the United States, and promoted its expansion into the West against northern Free Soil opposition

• **John Brown’s Raid on Harpers Ferry**
  - Bleeding Kansas
  - Series of violent civil confrontations in the United States between 1854 and 1861 which emerged from a political and ideological debate over the legality of slavery in the proposed state of Kansas
Slavery and the Nation’s Future

**Dred Scott Case**

Dred Scott was a slave and social activist who served several masters before suing for his freedom. His case made it to the Supreme Court prior to the American Civil War.

A Missouri slave sued for his freedom, claiming that his four year stay in the northern portion of the Louisiana Territory made free land by the Missouri Compromise had made him a free man. The U.S. Supreme Court decided he couldn't sue in federal court because he was property, not a citizen.

Justice Taney decided:

1. Scott could not bring a case to court because as an enslaved African he was not a US citizen;
2. law considered slaves property and as such owners could move anywhere and still own his property;
3. Missouri Compromise was against the law; Congress did not have the power to decide where slavery could be allowed.
• Watch Crash Course U.S. History episodes 17 and 18 and give a half-page summary on each.
John Brown SHEG
Abolitionism

- **Spread in North**
- **Frederick Douglass**: runaway slave who became abolitionist leader
- **William Lloyd Garrison**: editor of abolitionist newspaper, The Liberator
- **Underground Railroad**: elaborate network of white abolitionists, free blacks and slaves (not only Harriet Tubman)
- **Total number of fugitives assisted by the UGR 1830-1860 was between 70,000 and 100,000**
Compromise of 1850

• California wanted to be a free state
• The South had assumed it wouldn’t be and was upset it was
• As a compromise, California would enter the Union as a free state with the condition that Utah and New Mexico would vote on slavery
• Fugitive Slave Law – meant to appease South, many Northerners felt it turned them into slave-catchers
Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

• Proposed by Stephen Douglas
• People in Nebraska Territory would vote on whether to have slavery or not (popular sovereignty).
• Sounded like a sound compromise, but it upset some anti-slavery forces
• Freesoil (poor farmers who couldn’t compete with slave-owners), and pro-slavery forces streamed in
• Mini civil war: “Bleeding Kansas”
Political Cartoon, 1856
John Brown

• Abolitionist
• Involved in the Underground Railroad
• Moved to Kansas to support the anti-slavery cause
• Responded to violence by pro-slavery men by organizing the murder of 5 proslavery settlers: Pottowatomie Creek Massacre
John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry

- Brown planned a raid on a federal arsenal
- He wanted to distribute weapons to slaves
- Action failed. Brown and his men were mostly captured or killed within 36 hours
- Brown was ultimately hanged
Abraham Lincoln called Brown a “misguided fanatic.”
• In the NORTH: bells rang; many speeches condemning slavery; Brown considered a martyr

• In the SOUTH: slave owners horrified that the raid almost succeeded; more convinced that they can’t live in the United States
1. John Brown delivered this speech on the last day of his trial, after hearing the jury pronounce him ‘guilty.’ He knew he would be sentenced to die. Given that context, what does this speech say about him as a person?

2. Based on this document, do you think John Brown was a “misguided fanatic”? Why or why not?
1. What are two reasons why Douglass opposed John Brown’s plan to raid Harper’s Ferry?

2. Douglass’s account is written in 1881, twenty-two years after the raid. Do you trust his account? Why or why not?

3. Based on this document, do you think John Brown was a “misguided fanatic”? Why or why not?
Document C:
Central Historical Question:

Was John Brown a “misguided fanatic”?
Disunion

- Secession and the Confederate States of America
  - Led by Jefferson Davis
- Fort Sumter and Outbreak of War
- Causation
  - State’s rights
  - Slavery
Chapter 15: Transforming Fire: The Civil War, 1861-1865

• Battle of Antietam
  • Showed France and Britain the Union had a chance
  • Platform to announce the Emancipation Proclamation
    • Freed no slaves
    • Stated that 1/1/1963, government would liberate all slaves residing in states still in rebellion
    • Lincoln couldn’t legally abolish slavery in areas governed by the Constitution

• Battle of Gettysburg
  • Southern Pennsylvania
  • Most northern point Confederacy had reached
  • Lee’s troops suffered heavy casualties

• Gettysburg Address
  • War was struggle to save the Union and the struggle for equality

• National Currency
  • Greenbacks
    • Government-issued paper money that was a precursor to modern currency
• 13th Amendment
  • Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction
  • Abolished slavery

• Nativism
  • the policy of protecting the interests of native-born or established inhabitants against those of immigrants
  • Irish immigrants were upset being drafted into the war and were worried that former slaves would compete with them for low-paying labor jobs

• Freedman’s Bureau
  • First federal social welfare program
  • Helps newly liberated with food, housing, and sets up schools

• Sherman’s March
  • From Atlanta to the sea in fall of 1864 Union Army burned everything
  • Special Field Order No. 15
    • Lands seized from the Confederates was to redistributed among the new freedmen
    • Johnson rescinded the 40 acres and a mule idea

• Lincoln assassination
  • John Wilkes Booth
  • Johnson, a Southern Democrat, opposed secession and strongly supported Lincoln
  • Congress out of session so much of Reconstruction left up to him
America Goes to War, 1861-1862
War Transforms the South
Wartime Northern Economy and Society
The Advent of Emancipation
The Soldiers’ War
1863: The Tide of Battle Turns
Disunity: South, North, and West
1864-1865: Final Test of Wills
Thomas Nast SHEG
Chapter 16: **Reconstruction**: An Unfinished Revolution 1865-1877

- End of Civil War until troops leave the South
- Readmitting Southern States, rebuilding the damages cities, and integrating newly freed blacks
- Lincoln
  - Wanted leniency for the South to rebuild the Union
- Johnson’s Reconstruction Plan
  - Military governments until new Constitutions written which end slavery and renounce secession
  - Johnson pardoned many of the Southern elites who were to be excluded from the process
- Black codes
  - Laws that denied black the right to vote or take part in jury trials
    - Included curfews, travel bans, and congregations
- Fourteenth Amendment
  - Ratified in 1868, defining national citizenship and forbidding the states to restrict the basic rights of citizens or other persons
  - Most rights in the Bill of Rights extended to states through the due process clause of the 14th
- Impeachment Proceedings
  - Breaking several acts by giving military orders and dismissing people from his cabinet; the acts he broke were unconstitutional
  - Violated the Tenure of Office Act by firing Secretary of War Stanton
Failure of Reconstruction

• Congressional Reconstruction Plan
  • Wanted total reform of the South, socially and politically
  • Thought Johnson was too lenient

• Ulysses S. Grant
  • Meant well
  • Scandals galore

• Fifteenth Amendment
  • granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

• Carpetbaggers
  • South feels the United States government played a role in carpetbagging

• Ku Klux Klan
  • Invisible Empire
    • presence across the nation, influencing politics and social behavior
    • Because of black codes feel entitled and justified in their actions of upholding the law

• Sharecropping
  • Give up portions of crops in return for right to work someone else’s land
  • Abused to keep poor farmers poor and in debt
Sharecropping SHEG
Sharecropping and Tenant Farming
• Describe what you see in this picture. What is this a picture of? Why do you think that?
To every one applying to rent land, the following conditions must be read, and agreed to: For every 30 acres of land (rented by sharecroppers), I agree to furnish the mule team, plow, and farming implements. The sharecroppers are to have half of the cotton, corn, peas, pumpkins, and potatoes they grow if the following conditions are complied with, but—if not—they are to have only two-fifths. For every mule or horse furnished by me there must be 1000 good sized rails (logs) hauled, and the fence repaired if I so direct. All sharecroppers must haul rails (logs) and work on the fence whenever I may order. The wood must be split and the fence repaired before corn is planted. No cotton must be planted by sharecroppers on their home patches of land. No sharecropper is to work off the plantation when there is any work to be done on the land he has rented, or when his work is needed by me. Every sharecropper must be responsible for all farming gear placed in his hands, and if not returned must be paid for unless it is worn out by use. Nothing can be sold from their (sharecroppers’) crops until my rent is all paid, and all amounts they owe me are paid in full. I am to gin & pack all of the cotton and charge every sharecropper an eighteenth of his part, the cropper to furnish his part of the bagging, ties, & twine. The sale of every sharecropper's part of the cotton to be made by me when and where I choose to sell, and after deducting all they owe me.
1. What did the sharecropper have to do in order to use the plantation owner’s land, farming tools, and mules?

2. Do you think this is a fair contract? Why or Why not?

3. What parts of this contract do you think caused the sharecroppers to be in debt to plantation owners?

4. Does this contract seem more or less extreme than the impression you had of sharecropping after you read the textbook? Explain.