Chapter 13
Expansion, War, and Sectional Crisis
1844-1860
Manifest Destiny: South and North

The Push to the Pacific

- Manifest Destiny - Oregon
  - Claimed by England and the U.S.
  - Fur trade, missionaries
  - NE merchants trade
  - 6000 settlers in 1843 (yeomen from MO, KY, TN)
  - Dangers:
  - Oregon Trail-
  - Migrants
California

- Mexican province
- To promote CA development, Mexico issued large land grants to entrepreneurs, who raised Spanish cattle, prized for their hides and tallow.
- NE merchants were linked to CA for trade

**The Plain Indians**

- Blackfeet, Cree, Sioux, Assiniboines
- Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotas
- In 1830s occupied by Native Americans removed by Andrew Jackson
- Native Americans acquired horses and hunted buffalo
- Small pox epidemic
- Acquired guns from trade with British
  - Effect:
  - Social division
  - Overkill of buffalo
The Fateful Election of 1844

• Changed the U.S. government’s policy toward the Great Plains, the Far West, and Texas.
  • Southerners wanted
  • Northerners wanted

• James Polk (Dem)
  • Slaver owner and expansionist
  • Texas statehood in 1845

• The issue of ______ expansion would be the central topic in American politics moving forward.
War, Expansion, and Slavery 1846-1850

The War with Mexico, 1846-1848

- State of Mexico after independence (1821)

Polk’s Expansionist Program

- Seized San Francisco Bay and coastal towns
- Dispatched “exploring” party in Mexican territory
- Diplomatic offer-
- Occupied disputed lands in southern TX
- U.S. provokes violence near Rio Grande

American Military Successes

- American forces secured control of CA by early 1847
- New government replaced president Santa Anna and made peace
A Divisive Victory

- Some northern Whigs opposed war.
- “Conscience Whigs” accused Polk of conquest to add slave states, thus giving slave owning Democrats control of the federal government.

The Wilmot Proviso

- David Wilmot’s (PA, Dem)
- Democratic expansionists called for annexation of all Mexican territory south of Rio Grande.
  - However, only NM and CA were annexed. Why?
    - “Ours is a government of the white man...and should never welcome into the Union any but the Caucasian race.”

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo-
- Oregon Territory (1850)
  - Oregon Donation Land Claim Act-
Free Soil

• Free Soil Party (1848)
• Abandoned emphasis on sinfulness of slavery
• Focused on its threat to republicanism and Jeffersonian ideal of a farmer society.
• First antislavery proposal to attract broad support
  • Fredrick Douglas supported it
  • William Lloyd Garrison did not

The Election of 1848

• Zachary Taylor (Whig)
  • Slave owner
  • No slave in territories
  • War hero “Old Rough and Ready”
  • Supporters of antislavery “elected” another president
California Gold and Racial Warfare

- By end of 1849, more than 80,000 people, mostly men, had arrived in CA.

The Forty-Niners

- American miners treatment of:
  - Fellow whites
  - Mexicans, Indians, Chileans, Chinese
- Early miners
- Later arrivals
  - “the disease of California”
- No gold, farm
- White American brutally moved Indians and Mexicans from arable land
Racial Warfare and Land Rights

• Subjugation of Indians came first in 1848
  • 150,000 to ______ by 1860 in CA

• “A war of extermination will continue to be waged...until the Indian race becomes extinct,”

• Repudiated treaties that federal agents negotiated with 119 tribes

• Government refused military protection

• Settlers simply murdered Indians to push them off non-reservation lands

• Slave trade

• Squatters pressured politicians to void monopolies of wealthy landowners (anti-monopoly Jacksonian era)
  • The sold land at bargain prices

• In northern CA, farmers grew most eastern crops

• Gold was replaced with wheat boom
1850: Crisis and Compromise

- CA admitted as a free state in 1849

Constitutional Conflict

- Four options:
  1. John Calhoun’s view (radical view) (SC, Dem, House, Senate):
  2. Extend Missouri Compromise (moderate)
  4. Federal restriction of slavery and eventual abolition (radical)

A Complex Compromise

- The Compromise of 1850
  - A new ”Fugitive Slave Act”-
  - California-
  - Washington D.C.-
  - New Mexico and Utah territories -
The End of the Second Party System, 1850-1858

Resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act

- Denied jury trial to accused blacks and right to testify
- Reenslavement of 200 fugitives and _____________.
- Northern defiance of law
  - escape
  - Riots
  - Shootouts
- *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* (1852)-
- Northern legislators declared that the Fugitive Slave Act violated sovereignty
- Passed “personal-liberty laws”
The Political System in Decline
• The Whig Party fragmented permanently. Why?
• Gadsden Purchase of 1853-
  • Transcontinental rail line from New Orleans to California

The Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Rise of New Parties
• Repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820
• Popular sovereignty

The American and Republican Parties
• Republican party
  • United against slavery-
    • Like Thomas Jefferson
• American/Know Nothing Party-
Bleeding Kansas

- MO senator David Atchison encourages fraudulent voting in Kansas
- New England Emigrant Aid Society dispatched free-soilers to Kansas to oppose Atchison.
- Majority of Kansas’ residents refused proslavery legislature
- Sack of Lawrence-
  - Pottawatomie-
    - John Brown
- Guerrilla war in Kansas; 200 died
Buchanan’s Failed Presidency

The Election of 1856

- American Party split over slavery issue
- Republican party won votes of many Know Nothings
- Democrats reaffirmed their support for Kansas Nebraska Act
  - Nominated James Buchanan
- Republicans replaced Whigs as second major party

Dred Scott: Petitioner for Freedom

* Dred Scott v. Sanford (1856)
  - Lived in IL and WI territory as slave; sued for freedom
- Chief Justice Robert Taney
  - Negroes not citizens
  - Fifth Amendment
  - Only official states could ban slavery
- Taney and President Buchanan accused of “Slave Power” conspiracy
- Buchanan refused to allow popular vote on proslavery in Kansas and allowed it to become a slave state.
- In 1858 Buchanan began negotiating to buy Cuba to admit it as a slave state in the U.S.
Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Triumph, 1858-1860

Lincoln’s Political Career

An Ambitious Politician

• Whig party
• Four terms in Illinois legislature
  • Promoted: banks, canals, and railroads
    (similar to______)
• View of slavery
  • Personal vs. political
  • Expansion
  • Washington D.C.
  • Middle of the road politics
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates

• 1858 debate for U.S. senate of IL
• Attracted national attention because of Douglas’ history as a politician and Lincoln’s reputation as a great speaker.

• Douglas
  • “This government was made by our fathers, by white men for the benefit of white men.”
  • Attacked Lincoln's supporting “negro equality”

• Lincoln
  • Economic opportunity for blacks but not equal political rights
  • Attacked Douglas’s position on *Dred Scott* decision and popular sovereignty

• Effect:
The Union under Siege

The Rise of Radicalism

• Democrat party divided
  • Moderates:
  • Radicals “fire eaters”:
• John Brown “Harper’s Ferry rebellion” (1859)
  • In VA hoped to arm slaves
  • Republicans condemned raid
  • Democrats called it “a natural, logical, inevitable result of the doctrines and teachings of the Republican party.”
    • Looked to the future with horror and fear

The Election of 1860

• Republicans courted the white voters with free-soil platform.
• Lincoln was chosen because of his moderate stance on slavery
• Compelled to the egalitarian image of small farmers, wage earners, and Midwest population
• Lincoln won with 40% popular vote
• Southerners feared Lincoln's statement in 1858 that the Union must “become all one thing, or all the other.”