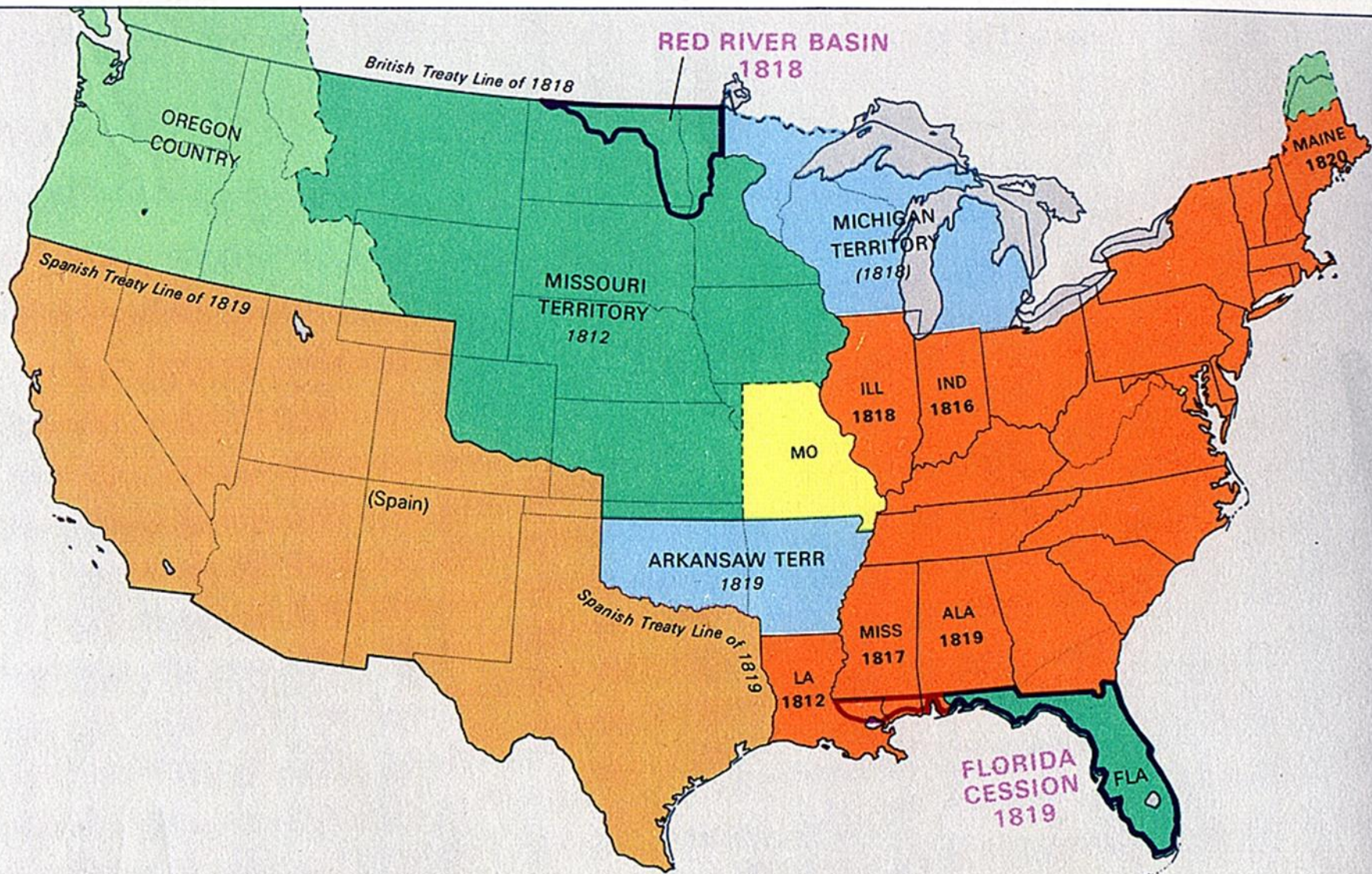


Westward Movement



Title to Red River Basin established by treaty with Great Britain

Florida ceded by Spain

Oregon Country under joint U.S.-British occupation 1818-1846

Missouri organized a State government in 1820

Missouri Controversy 1819- 1820

- 1st political issue which begins to divide the nation over slavery
- Missouri applies for statehood 1819 as a slave state

Missouri Compromise 1820

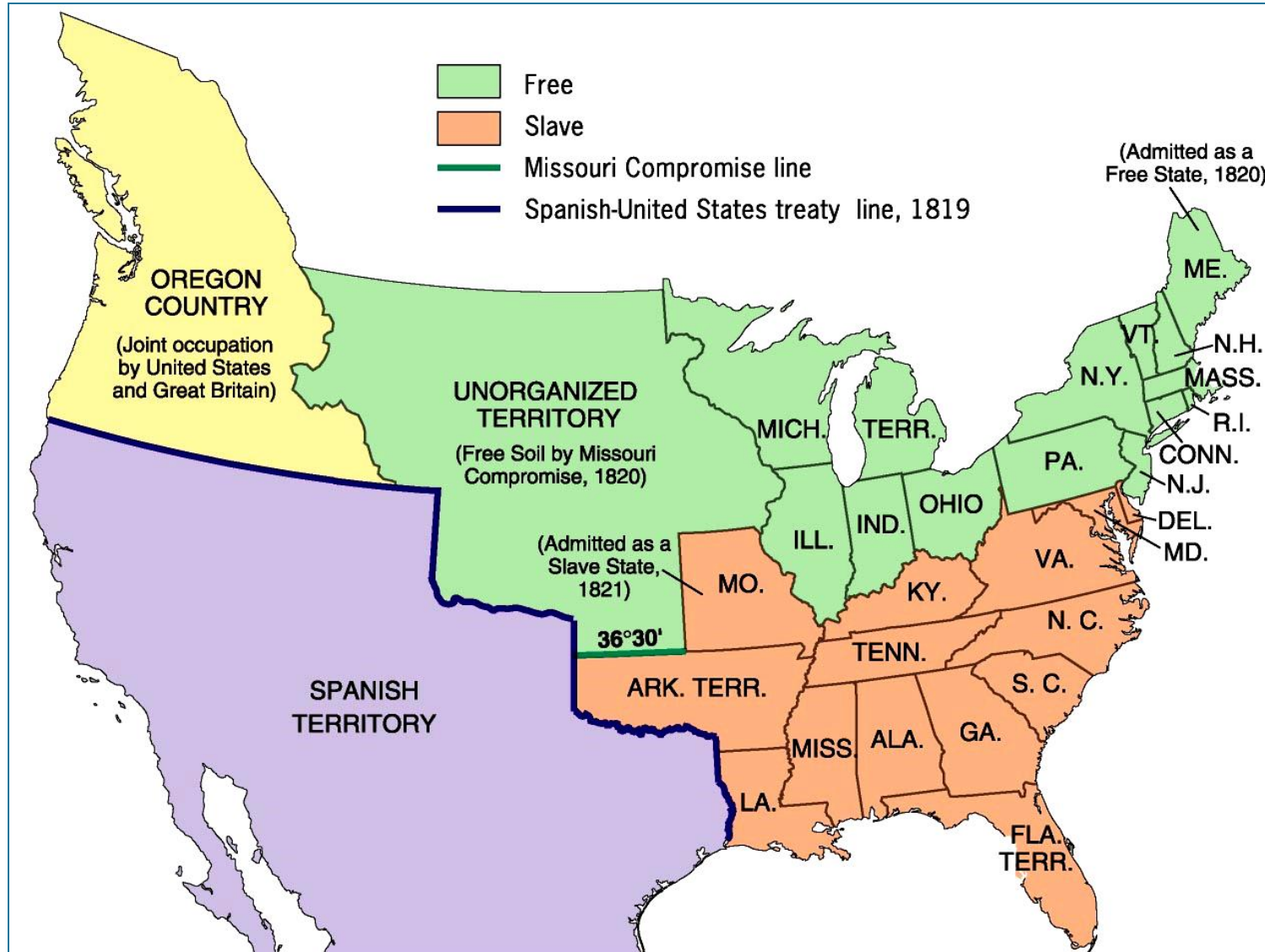
- impact - balance of free and slave states upset 12-11
- Henry Clay's solution
- admit Maine as a free state to preserve balance in Senate
- divide Louisiana at 36 30 line, north of line free, south of line open to slavery

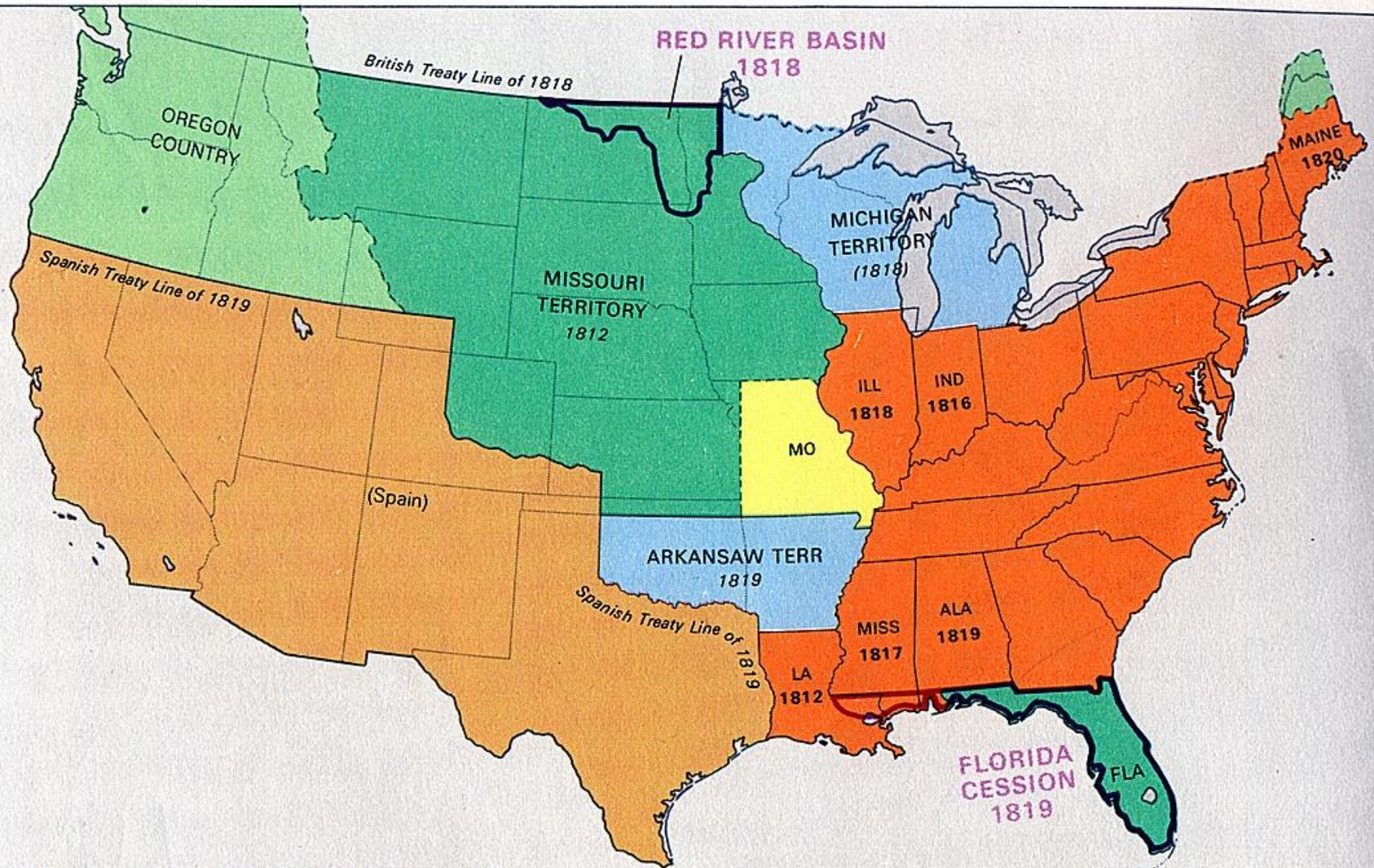
Missouri Compromise 1820

- **Effects?**
- 1. preserves nationalism OR
- 2. evidence of sectionalism
- 3. temporarily solves the slavery issue for a generation

The Compromise of 1820:

A Firebell in the Night!





Title to Red River Basin established by treaty with Great Britain
 Florida ceded by Spain
 Oregon Country under joint U.S.-British occupation 1818-1846
 Missouri organized a State government in 1820



Map 9-3

America: A Concise History, Third Edition

© 2006 Bedford/St. Martin's

Period 5: 1844-1877

Manifest Destiny

Sectional Crisis

Civil War

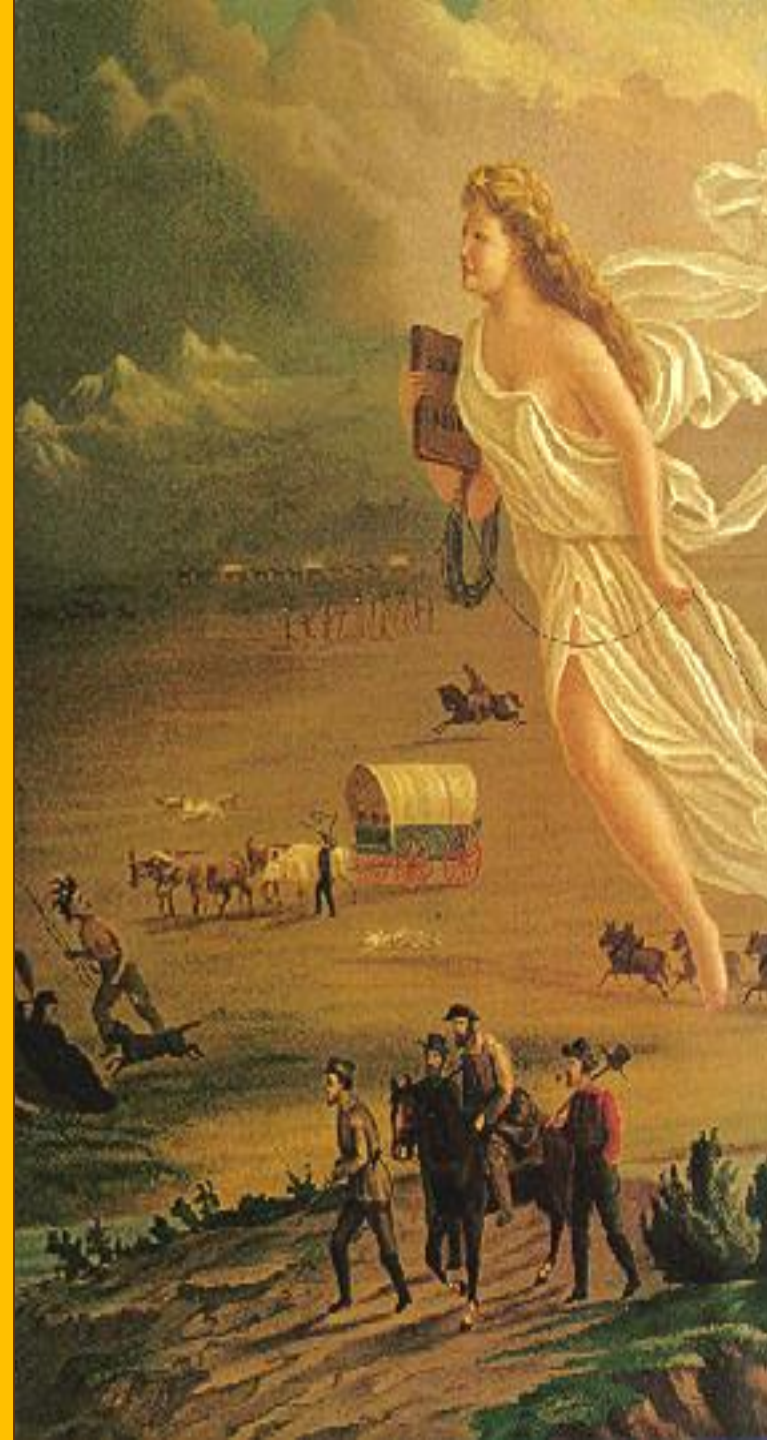
Reconstruction

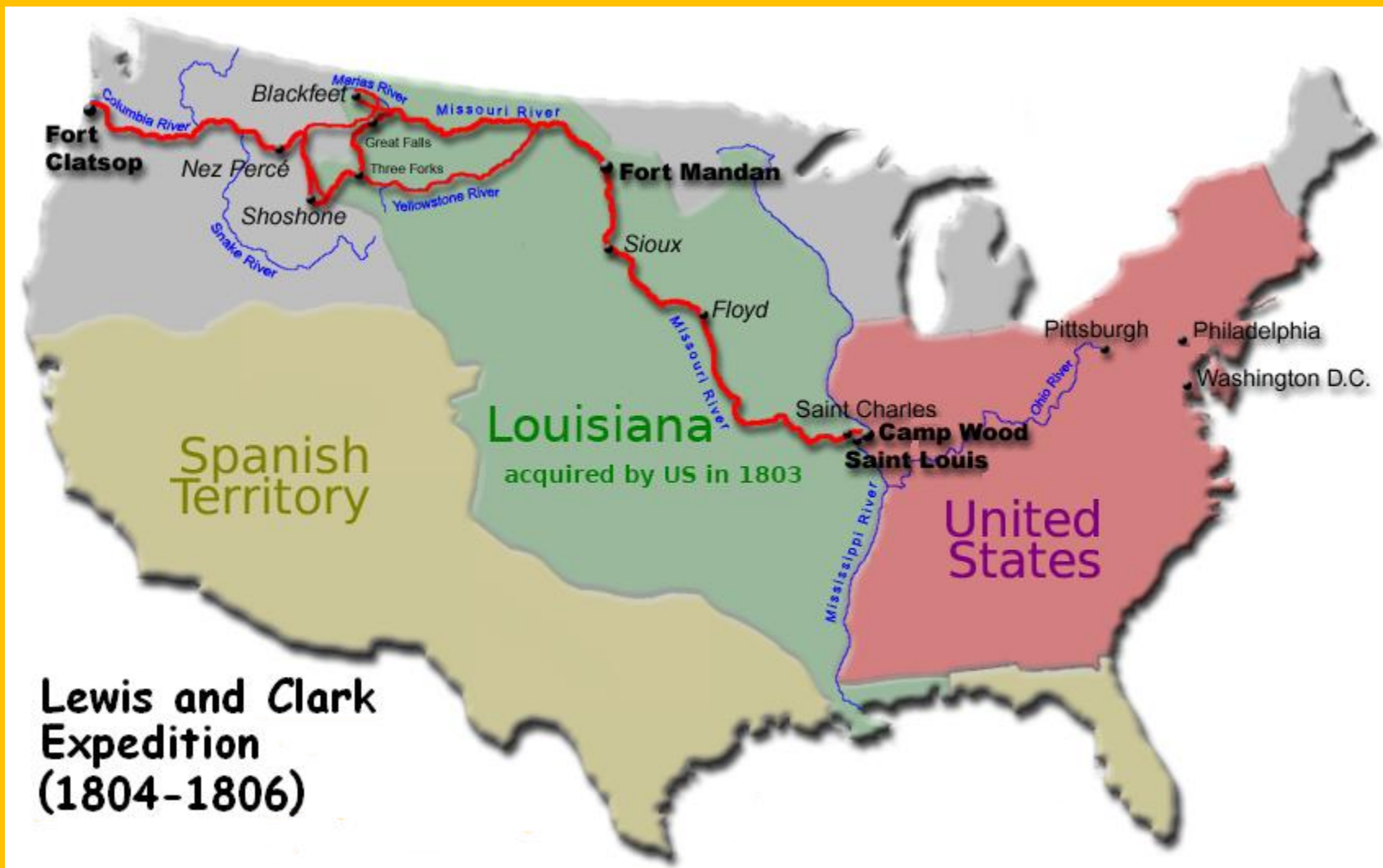
Manifest Destiny

Philosophy of Expansion

“Manifest Destiny”

- John O’Sullivan
- Obvious or undeniable fate
- Concept drove westward expansion
- Westward Trails
- Santa Fe
- Mormon
- Oregon





The Santa Fe Trail



The Mormon Trail



The Oregon Trail



Motives/Justification of Manifest Destiny

- 1. Favored by God
- 2. Expansion of American democracy
- 3. New territory for an expanding population.
- 4. Material/economic gain
- 5. Expansion of slavery
- 6. Adventure – the “romantic” west
- 7. Belief in white superiority

Let this fake manage the state if he can, I'll cut my hair, and be off for the sunny south.

Bad of this administration! I've lost my situation and lost your one that was worth \$10 a year! Bad of 'em, I say!

What you're wanting for us? We are poor weak women in great danger of being seduced! We want a proclamation on behalf of our West Reform Society.

That's right Tommy, My Commital. By the blood you're a step at the old block.

Why you see Sir I was an officer with Govt there and I'd like to be an officer again, but I need something if you could get me some of those old clothes to give me!

What officer do you expect, my man!

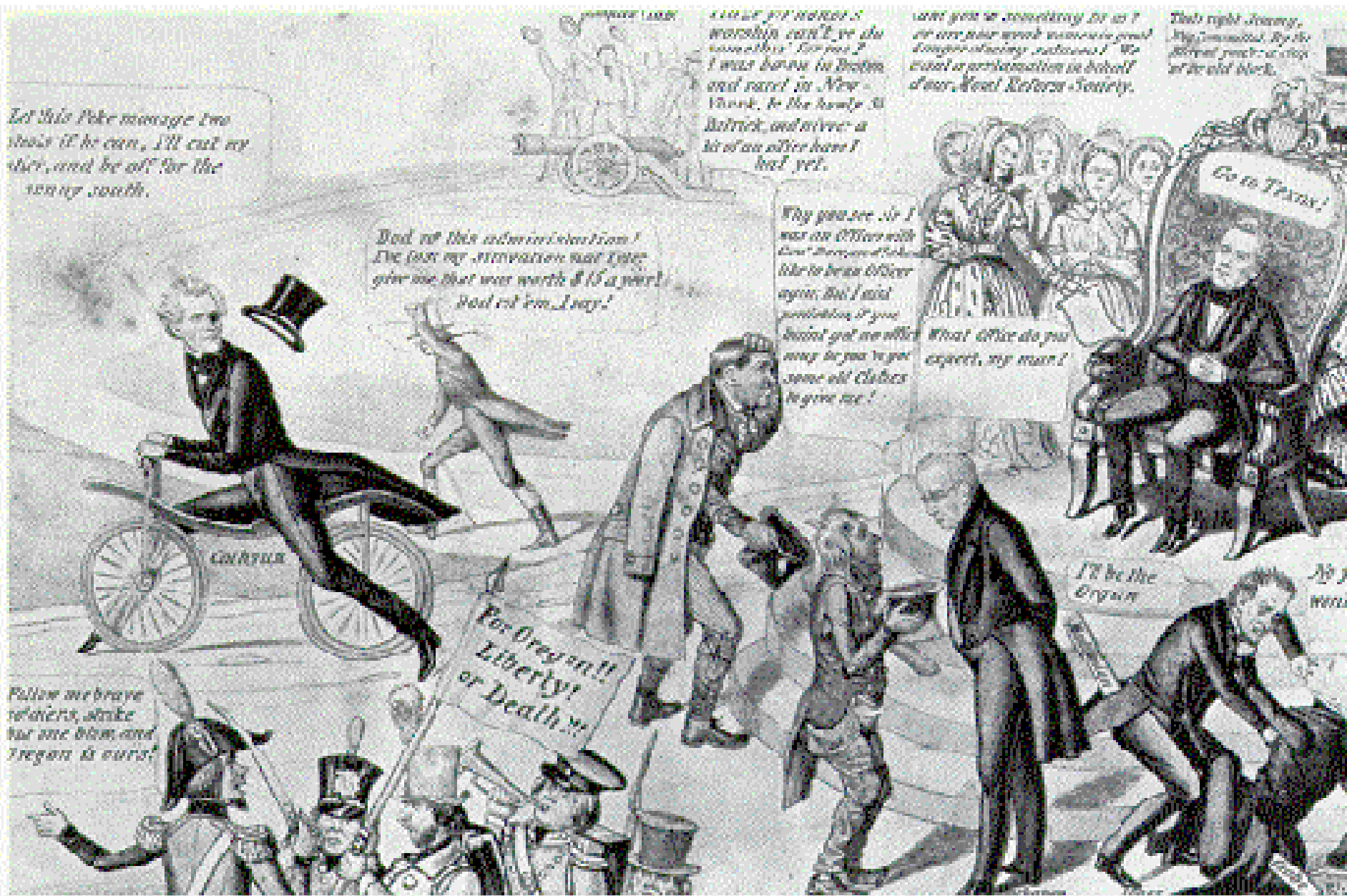
Go to Texas!

I'll be the organ

No good word.

Follow me brave fellows, strike for me them and Oregon is ours!

For Oregon!! Liberty! or Death!!







Manifest Destiny

**Oregon, Texas,
and California**

The Oregon Boundary Dispute: 54' 40° or Fight!

Joint occupation of Oregon with GB (1818)
*Americans push west
*Demanded all of Oregon at the 54'40 line
*Compromise (Polk)
*Extended 49th parallel to the Pacific





- States
- Territories
- Unorganized Territories
- Claimed Areas
- Special Status
- Foreign Areas

1830

Texas and Mexico

Stephen F. Austin





General Santa Anna

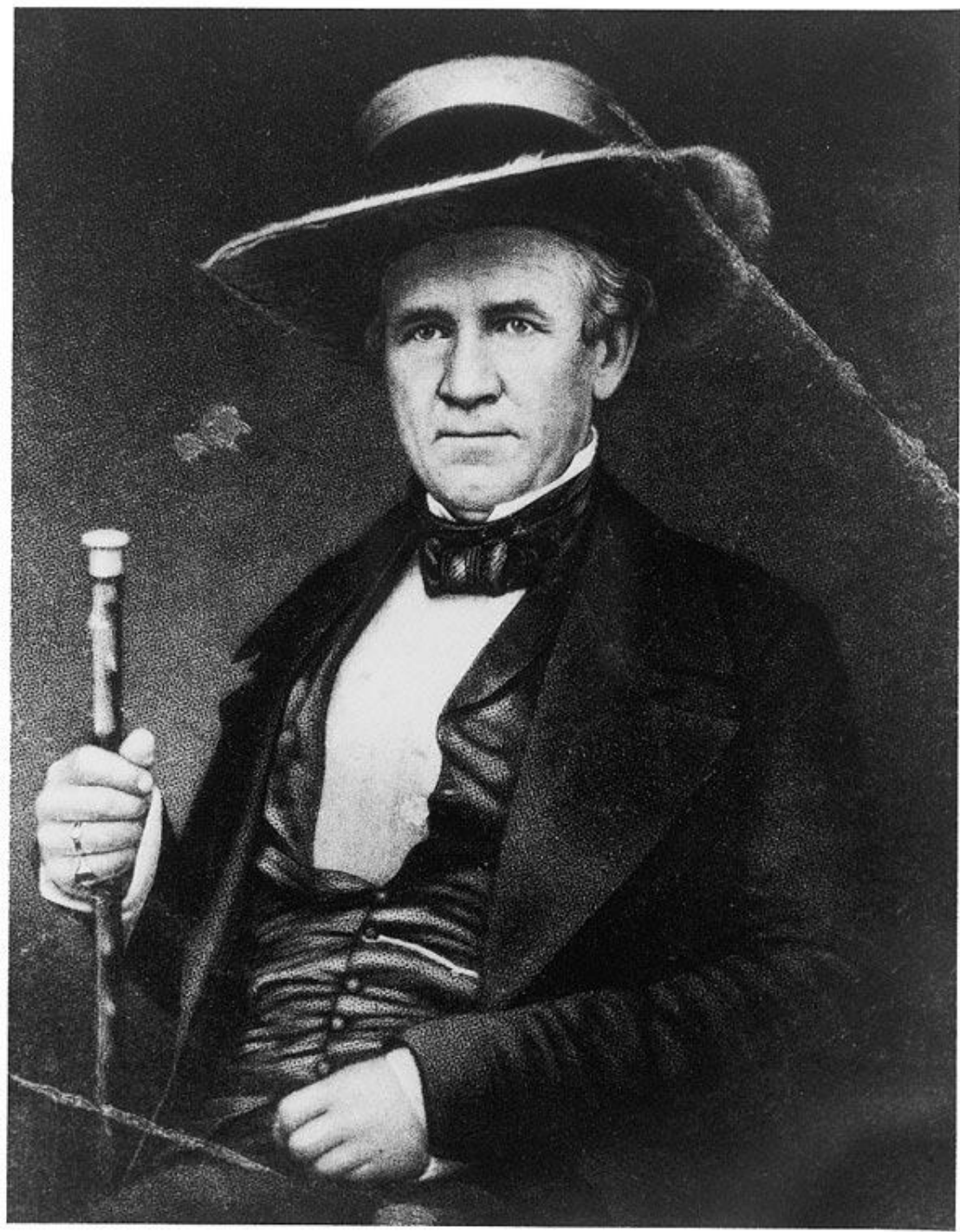
Texas – War for Independence – The Alamo



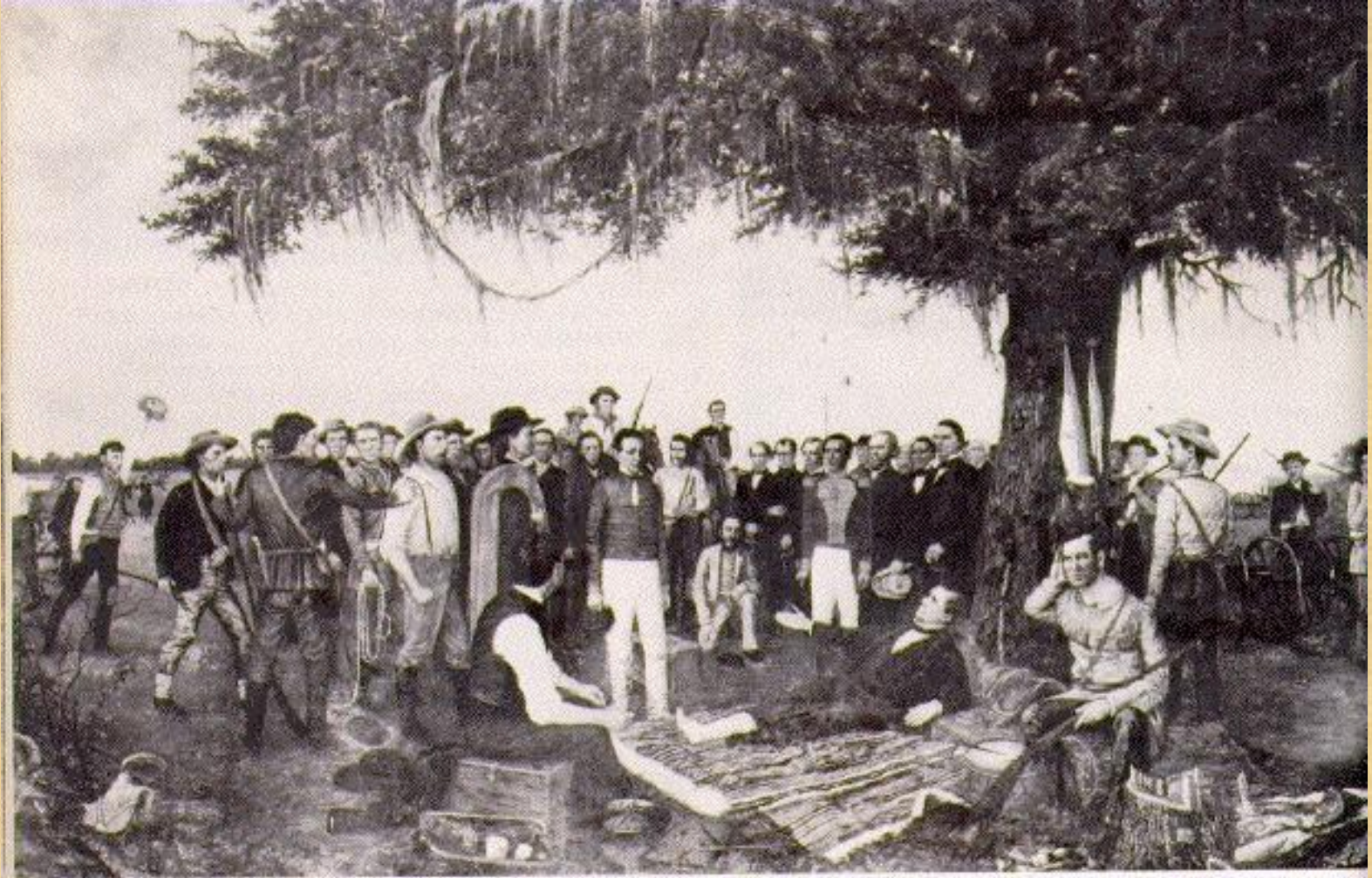


THE BATTLE OF THE ALAMO

Sam Houston
Battle of San Jacinto River
President of the Republic of
Texas



Battle of San Jacinto

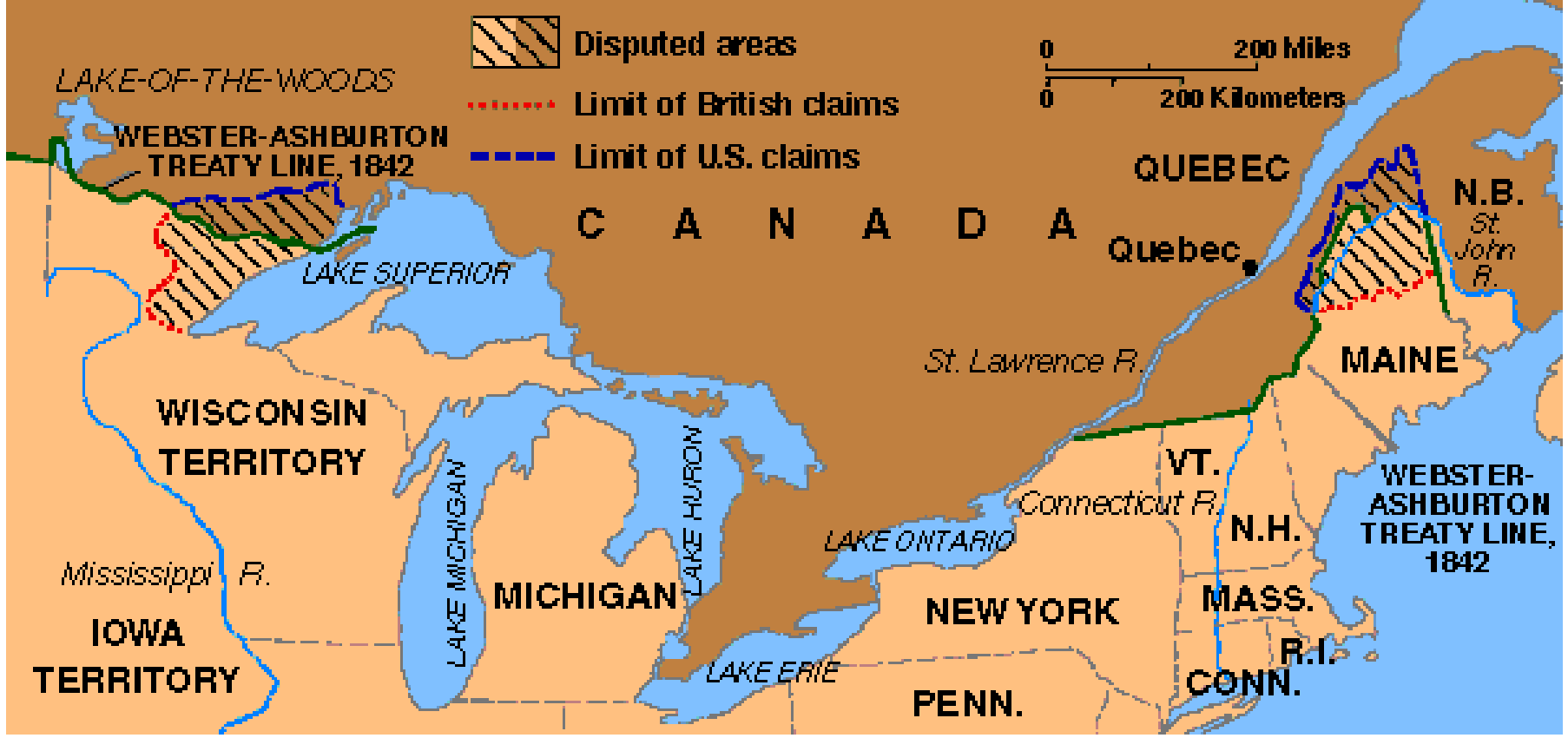


This engagement determined the outcome of the conflict.

The Republic of Texas 1836-1845

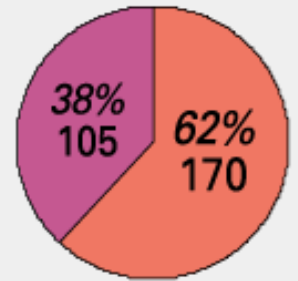
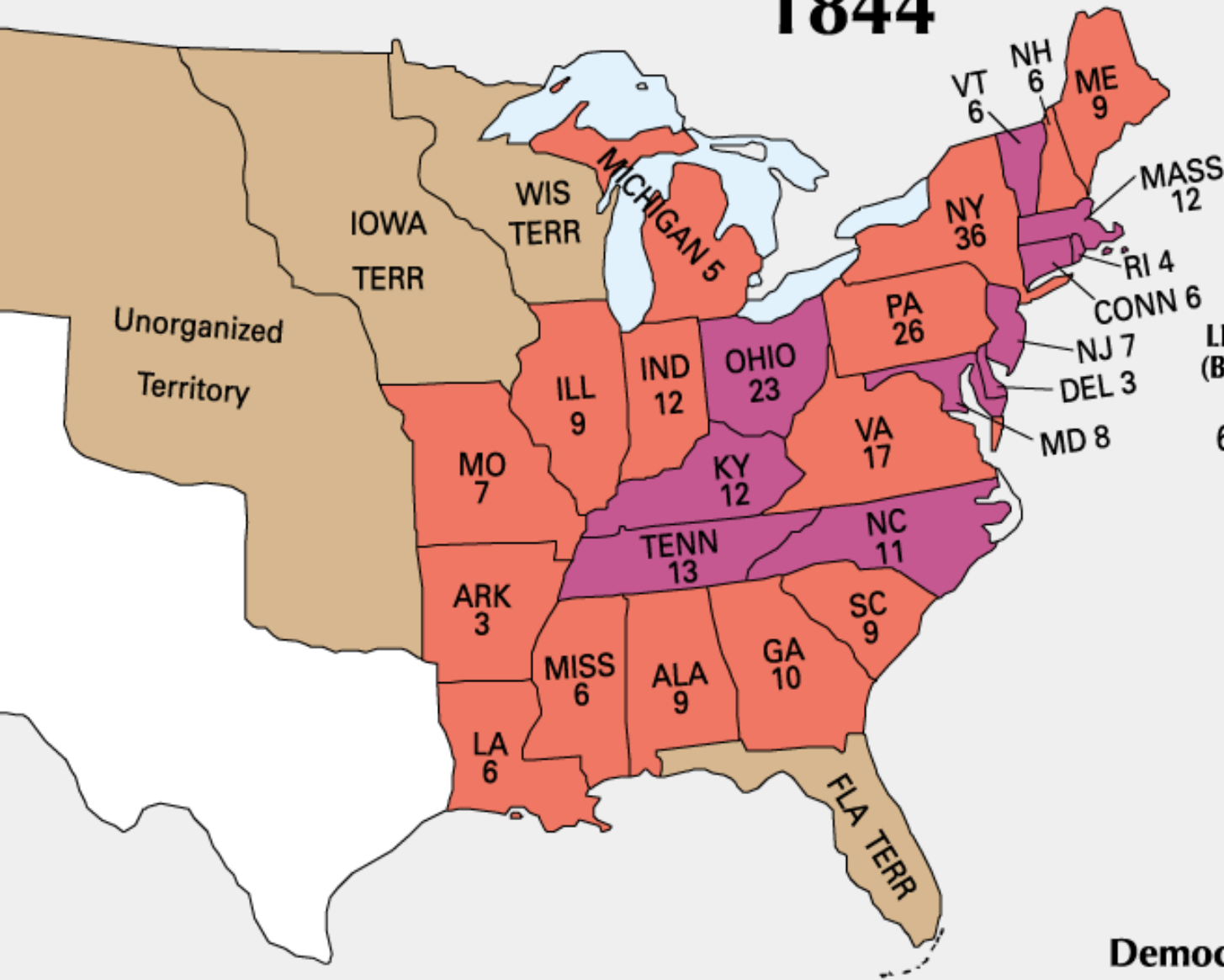


THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY, 1842



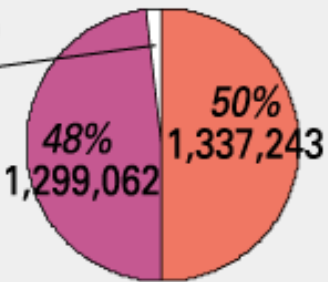


1844




ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 275


LIBERTY (BIRNEY)
2%
62,300

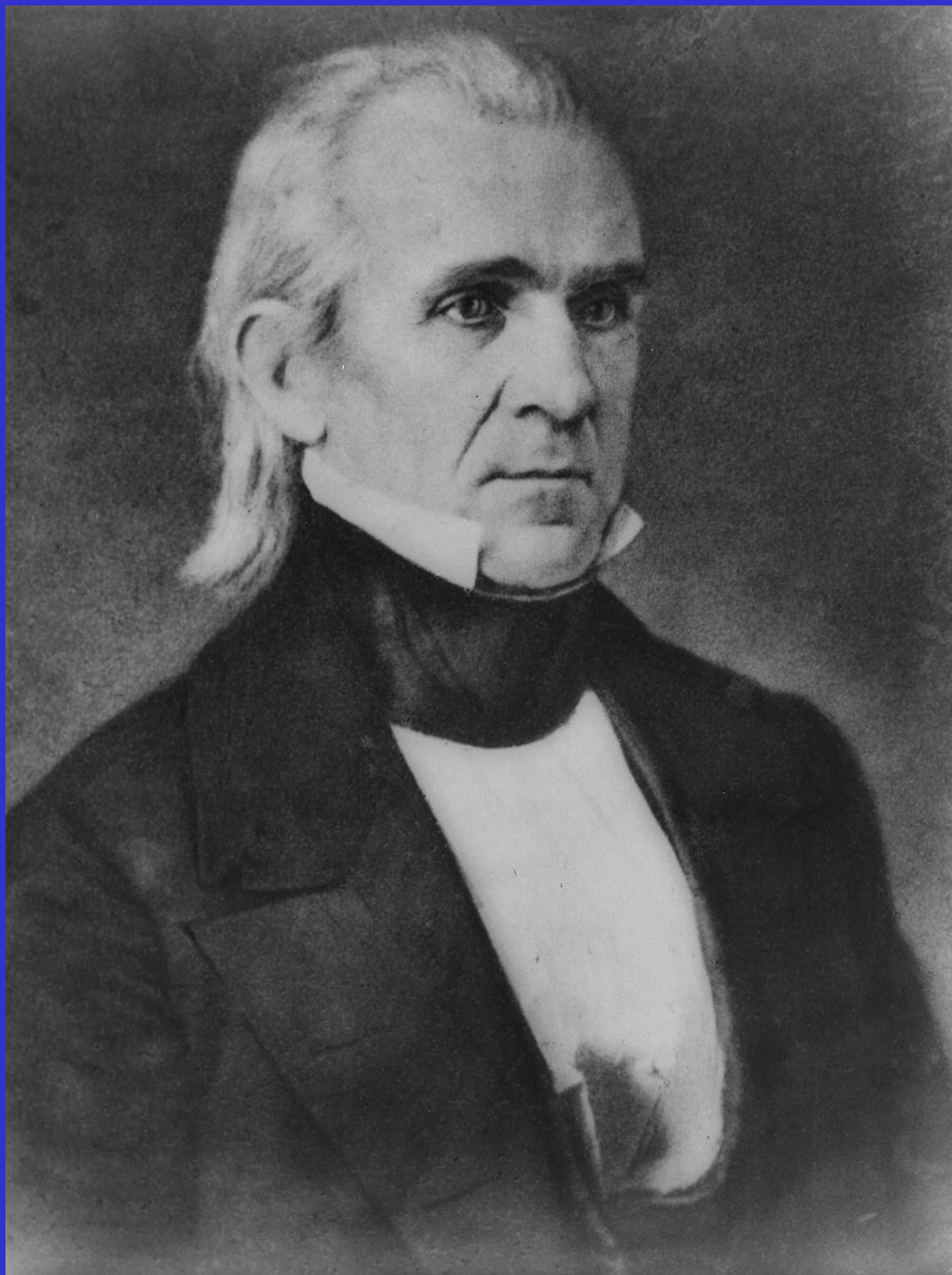


POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 2,698,605

 Territories

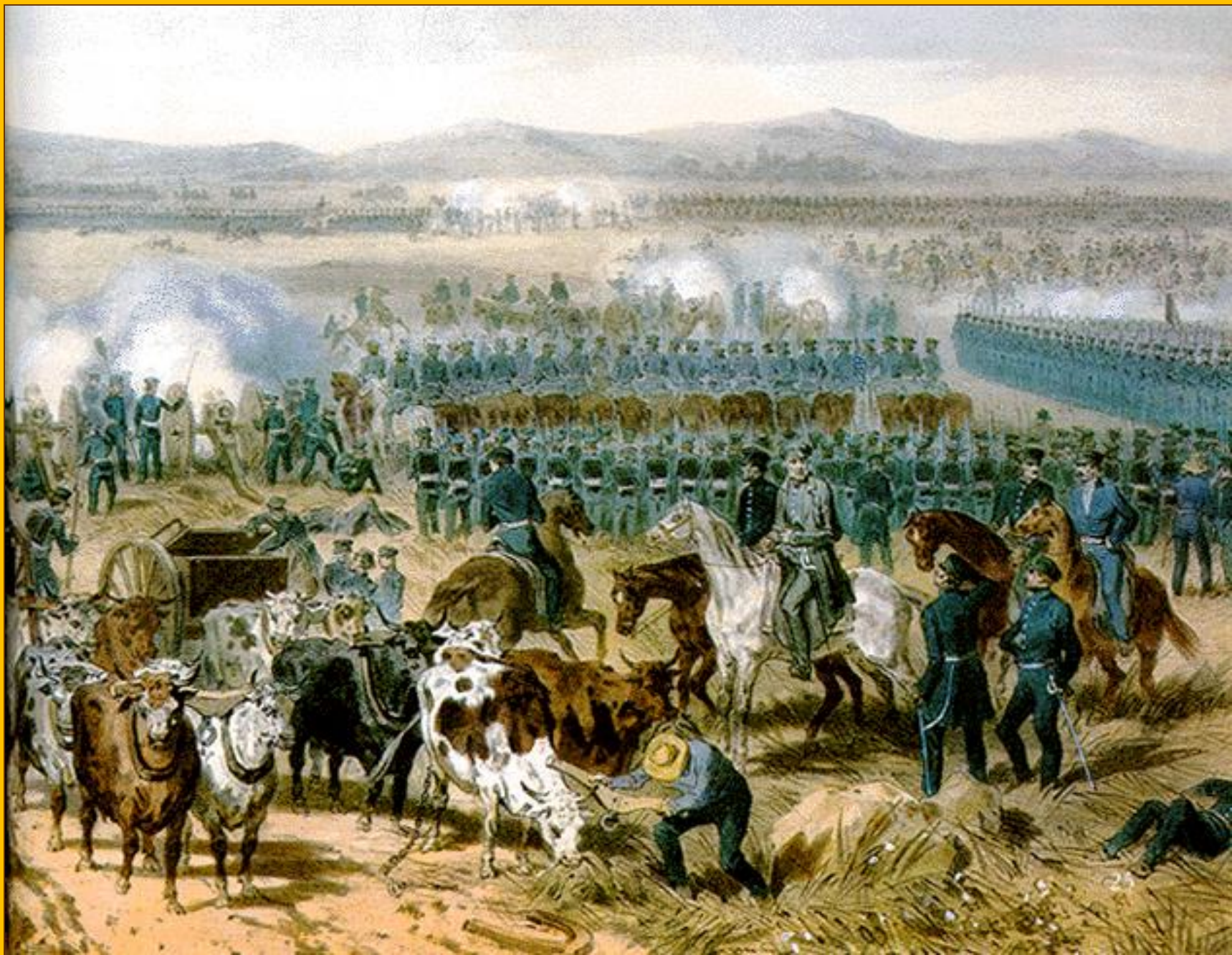
Democratic (Polk) 

Whig (Clay) 



Goals of Polk's Administration

1. Acquire Texas - secret deal with Sam Houston 1845 - Mexico sends troops to border 1846
2. Resolve the Oregon boundary dispute
3. Acquire California (Mex/Am War) - Slidell to Mexico
4. DONE!







The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo 1848



Results of the Mexican War

- New territories brought into the Union forced slavery to the center of national politics.
- These territories would bring back the question of balance of power between North (free sts) and South (slave sts)
- Manifest Destiny was partially

Results of the Mexican War

- Gave young West Point graduates their 1st military experience – Lee, Grant, Jackson
- Intensified sectional conflicts.
- Set the stage for the American tragedy that followed

The Wilmot Proviso

- Proposed by Congressman David Wilmot
- All lands obtained from Mexico would prohibit slavery – free soil
- Twice passed the House (Northern majority)
- Failed to pass the Senate (why?)
- Bottom line – many questions are

EIGHTH EDITION.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO

**IS ABOLITION, AGGRESSIVE, REVOLUTIONARY, AND SUBVERSIVE OF
THE CONSTITUTION AND ITS GUARANTIES TO THE
SLAVEHOLDING STATES.**

A

VOICE FROM THE SOUTH:

COMPRISING

LETTERS FROM

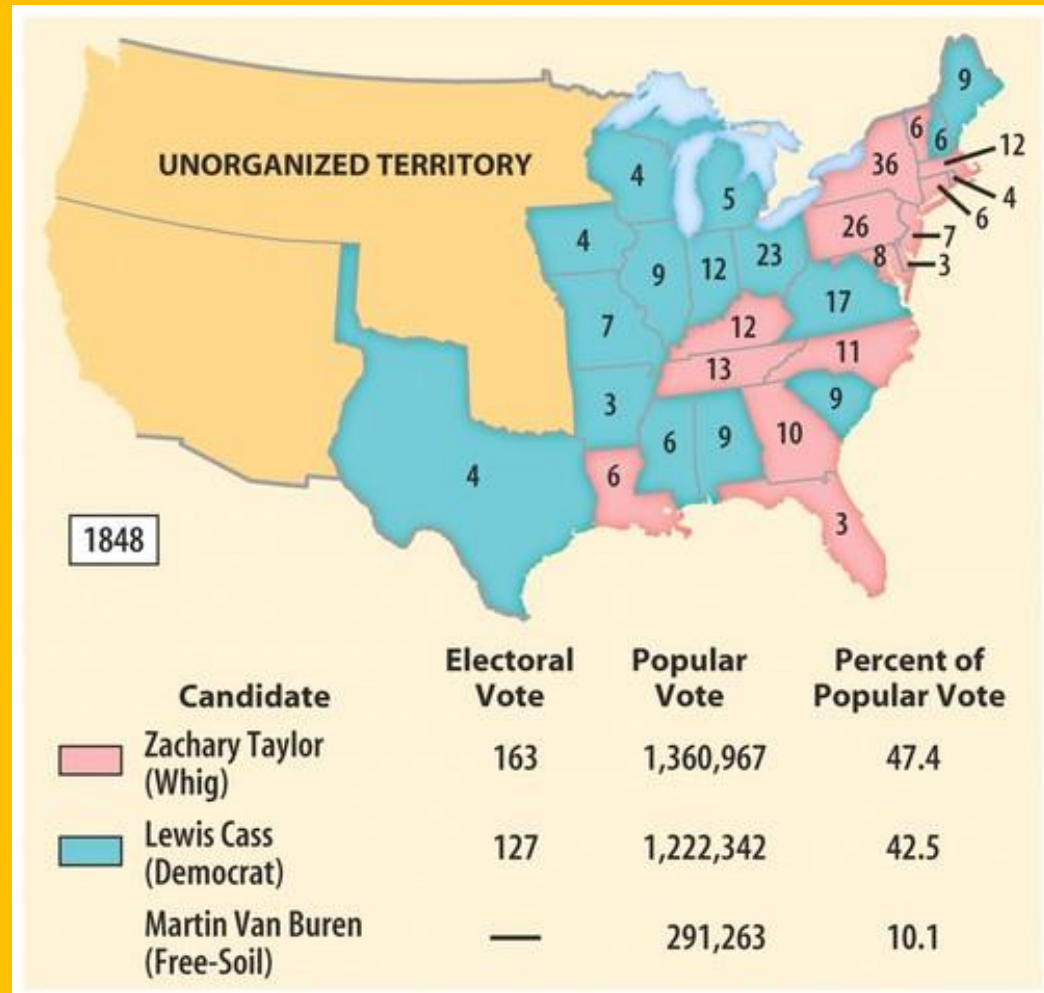
GEORGIA TO MASSACHUSETTS,

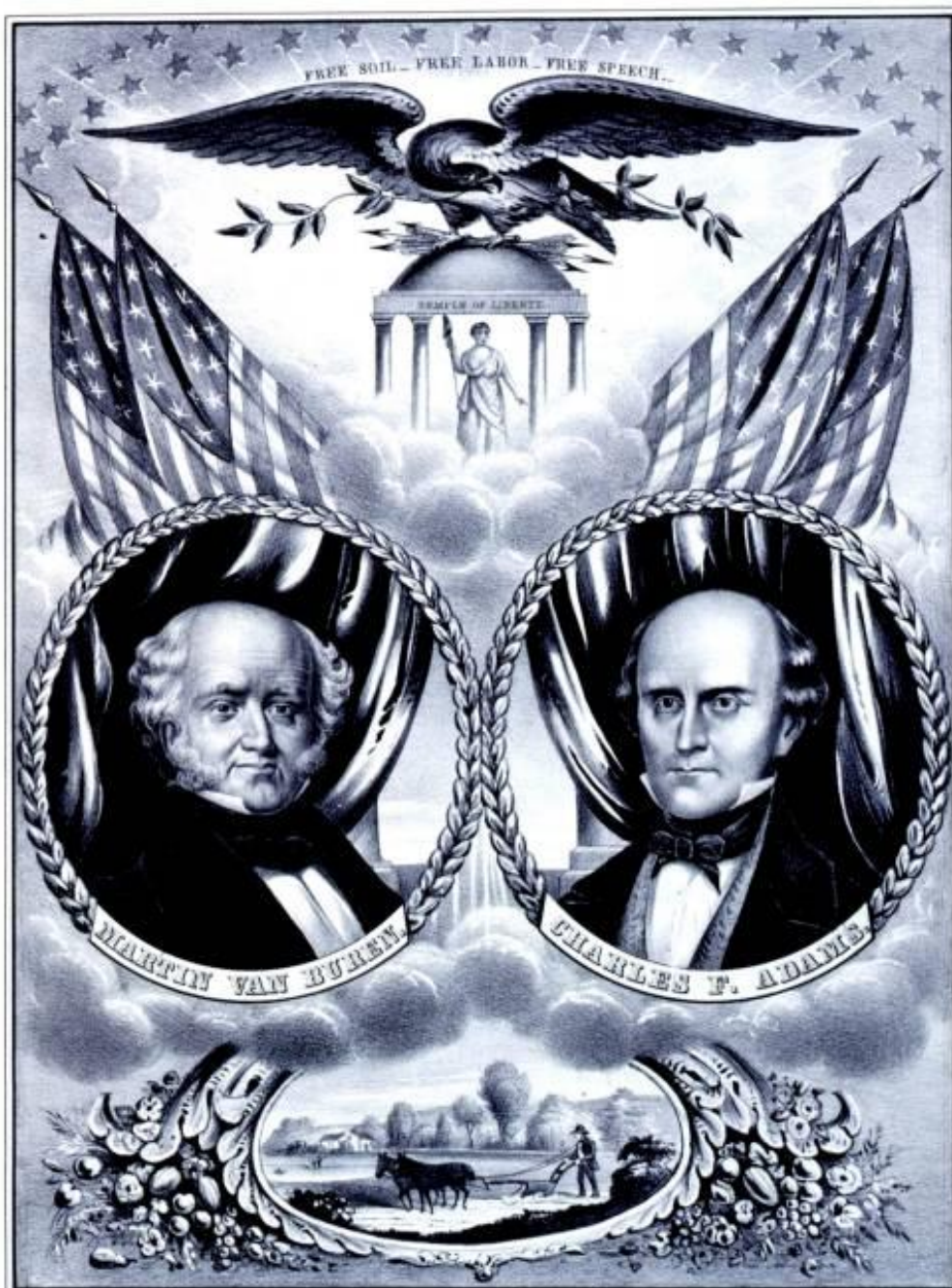
AND TO

THE SOUTHERN STATES

Third Party Politics 1840s

- Martin Van Buren
- Free Soil Party 1848
- Goal/Platform





1848 & 1854. GARDNER. Engraved according to Act of Congress in the year 1848 by T. Gardner in the district office of the District Court of the Southern District of N.Y. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED BY THE AUTHOR.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC FREE SOIL BANNER.

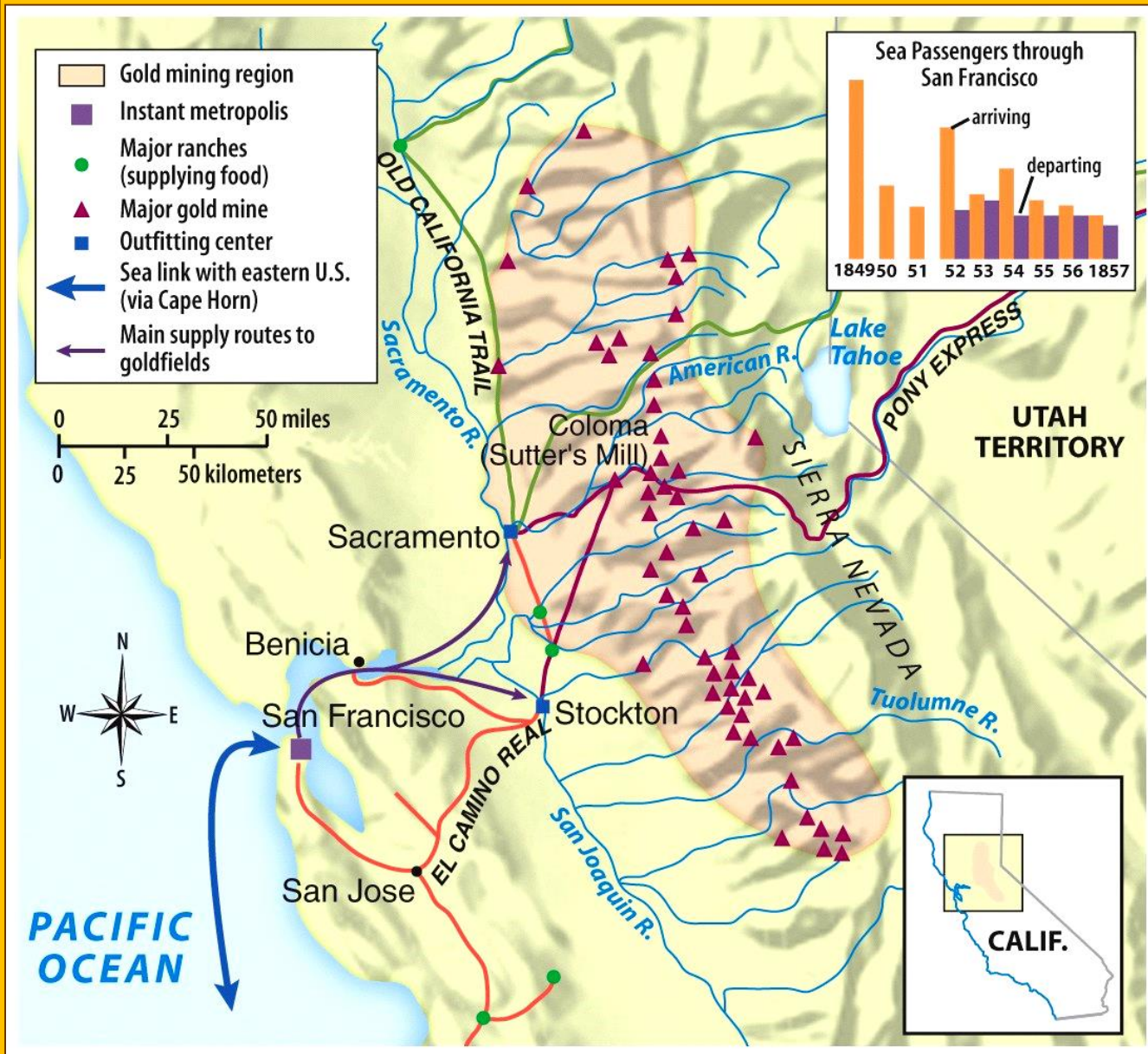
From - Engraved by Gardner.

**FREE
SOIL**

**FREE
LABOR**

**FREE
MEN**

**THE IDEOLOGY OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY
BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR**





Gold in California 1848 - Effects

- Gold fever – global – diversity
- Massive slaughter of Native Americans
- San Francisco
- Bear Flag Republic – push for Cal independence
- California applies for statehood – rushed by U.S. gov't – free state

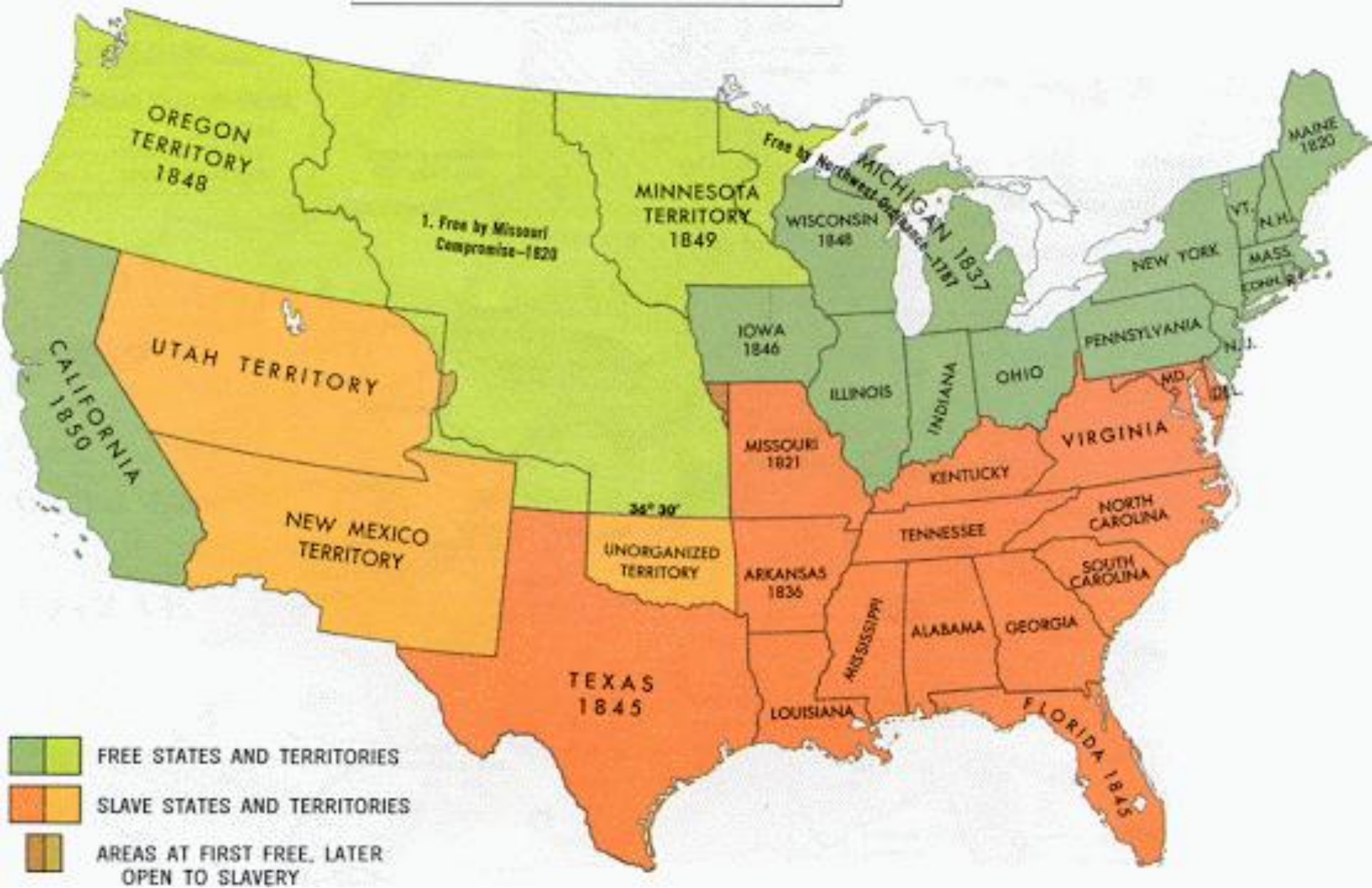


CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC





FREE AND SLAVE AREAS 1850



Sectionalism

- 1850
- Compromise of 1850 – Clay and Douglas
 - Cal becomes a free state
 - New Fugitive Slave Act
 - End slave trade in DC
 - Popular sovereignty Utah/Nevada

Sectionalism

Effects of Compromise of 1850

- Personal liberty laws passed in North
- efforts of Underground Railroad increased
- Southern slave patrols into North

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many *HOUNDS* on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

PROCLAMATION!!

— TO ALL THE —

Good People of Massachusetts!

Be it known that there are now three

SLAVE-HUNTERS

— OR —

KIDNAPPERS

In Boston, looking for their prey.

ONE OF THEM IS CALLED

“DAVIS”

He is an unusually ill-looking fellow, about five feet eight inches high, wide-shouldered. He has a big mouth, black hair, and a good deal of dirty bushy hair on the lower part of his face. He has a Roman nose, one of his eyes has been knocked out. He looks like a Pirate, and knows how to be a Stealer of Men.

THE NEXT IS CALLED

‘EDWARD BARRETT’

He is about five feet six inches high, thin and lank, is apparently about thirty years old. His nose turns up a little. He has a long mouth, long thin ears and dark eyes. His hair is dark, and he has a bunch of fur on his chin. He had on a blue frock coat with a velvet collar, mixed pants and a figured vest. He wears his shirt collar turned down, and has a black string—not of hemp—about his neck.

The third Ruffian is named

“Robert M. Bacon,” alias John D. Bacon.

He is about fifty years old, five feet and a half high. He has a red, intemperate looking face, and a retreating forehead. His hair is dark and a little gray. He wears a black coat, mixed pants, and a purple vest. He looks sleepy and yet malicious.

The good Citizens of this Commonwealth are hereby warned against these three fellows, for it is known that they are on the look out for some of our Citizens.

Given at Boston, this fourth day of April in the year of our Lord 1851, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty fourth.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 27th of July, my Black Woman, named

EMILY,

Seventeen years of age, well grown, black color, has a whining voice. She took with her one dark calico and one blue and white dress, a red corded gingham bonnet; a white striped shawl and slippers. I will pay the above reward if taken near the Ohio river on the Kentucky side, or **THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, if taken in the State of Ohio, and delivered to me near Lewisburg, Mason County, Ky.

THO'S. H. WILLIAMS.

August 4, 1853.

\$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 cassinett coatee, and dark striped cassinett 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.

Bardstowm, Ky., September 3d, 1838.

Read and Ponder THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW!

Which disregards all the ordinary securities of PERSONAL LIBERTY, which tramples on the Constitution, by its denial

of the sacred rights of Trial by Jury, Habeas Corpus, and Appeal, and which counts, that the Cardinal Virtue of Christianity shall be considered, in the eye of the law, as CRIMES, punishable with the severest penalties.

Force and Imprisonment.

Protest of Massachusetts, U. S. C. M. F. B. That Samuel A. Elliott of Boston, voted for this law, that Edward Feltus, our whig President approved it and the Whig Journals of Massachusetts capitulate there in this iniquity.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THE
BOSTON SLAVE RIOT,
AND
TRIAL
OF
Anthony Burns,



CONTAINING THE
REPORT OF THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING; THE MURDER OF
BACHELDER; THEODORE PARKER'S LESSON FOR THE DAY;
SPEECHES OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES, CORRECTED
BY THEMSELVES; VERBATIM REPORT OF JUDGE
LORING'S DECISION; AND, A DETAILED AC-
COUNT OF THE EMBARKATION.

UNCLE
TOM'S CABIN.

BY
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

WITH
Twenty-seven Illustrations on Wood

BY
GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, ESQ.



EVA AND TOPSY.

LONDON:
JOHN CASSELL, LUDGATE HILL.

1852.

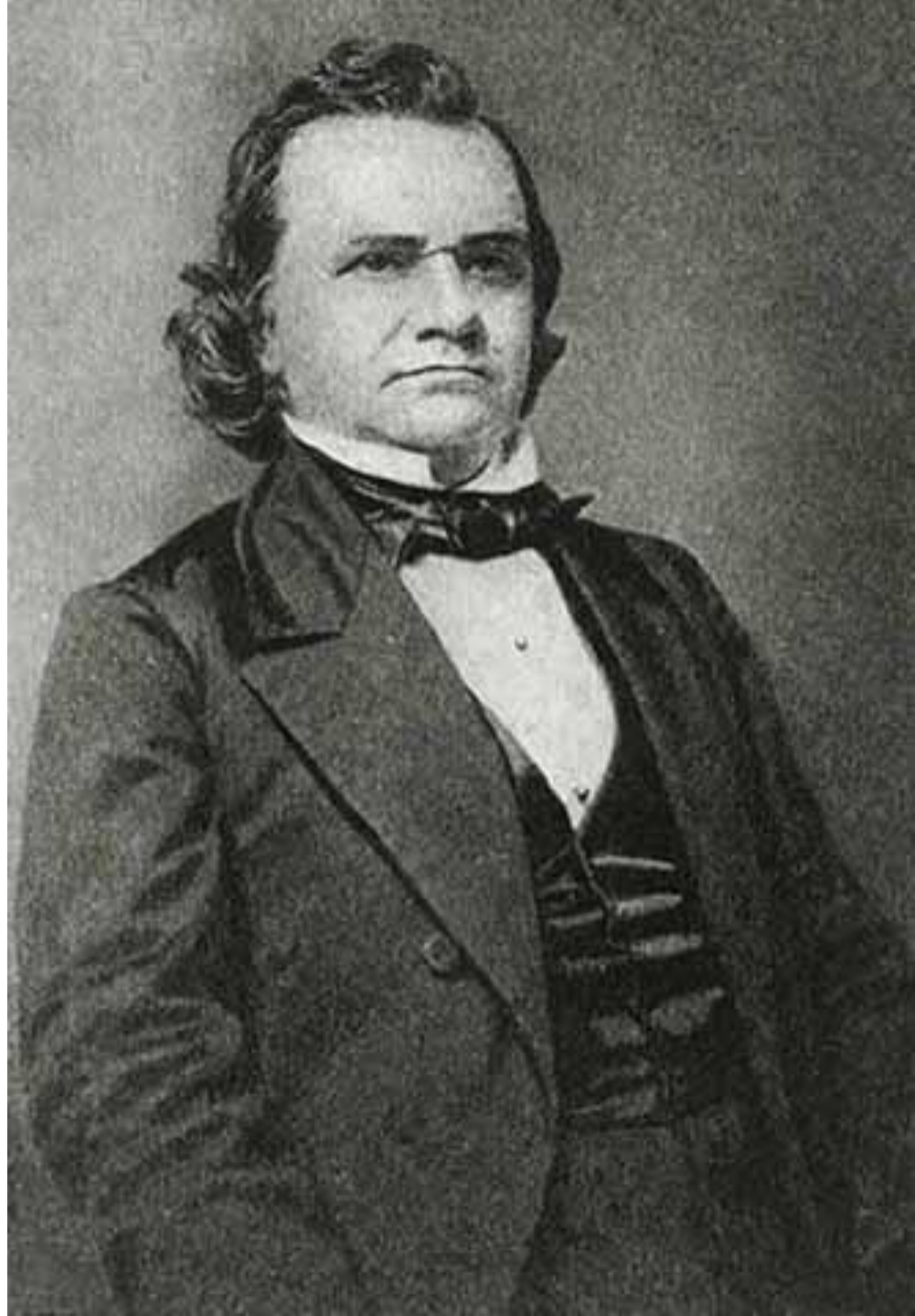


Sectionalism

1852

- Uncle Tom's Cabin
- Harriett Beecher Stowe
- Effects?





Sectionalism

- 1854
- Kansas Nebraska Act
- Stephen Douglas
- Popular sovereignty
- Effects? — *Kansas is flooded with settlers on both sides of the slavery issue. Southern fire-eaters, and Northern free soilers.*

Sectionalism

- 1854
- “new” Republican Party formed
- Platform?

Sectionalism

- Election of 1856
- The American Party
- Aka – “Know Nothing” Party
- Platform? *Nativism*



WASHINGTON, D. C.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1856.

VESPASIAN ELLIS, } Editors.
SAMUEL C. BUSBY, }



FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE,

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES,
NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

AMERICANS WILL RULE AMERICA!

Know Nothing Vote in 1856 Presidential Election

Nationally the Know Nothings received 22% of the popular vote

Know Nothing Vote in Selected States:

Future Confederate States

- Alabama 38%
- Arkansas 32%
- Florida 43%
- Georgia 42%
- Louisiana 48%
- Mississippi 41%
- North Carolina 43%
- Tennessee 48%
- Texas 33%
- Virginia 40%



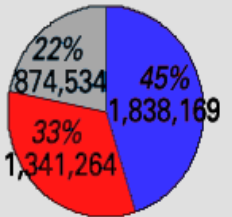
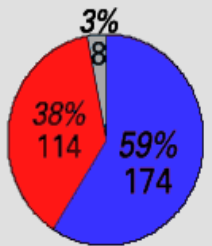
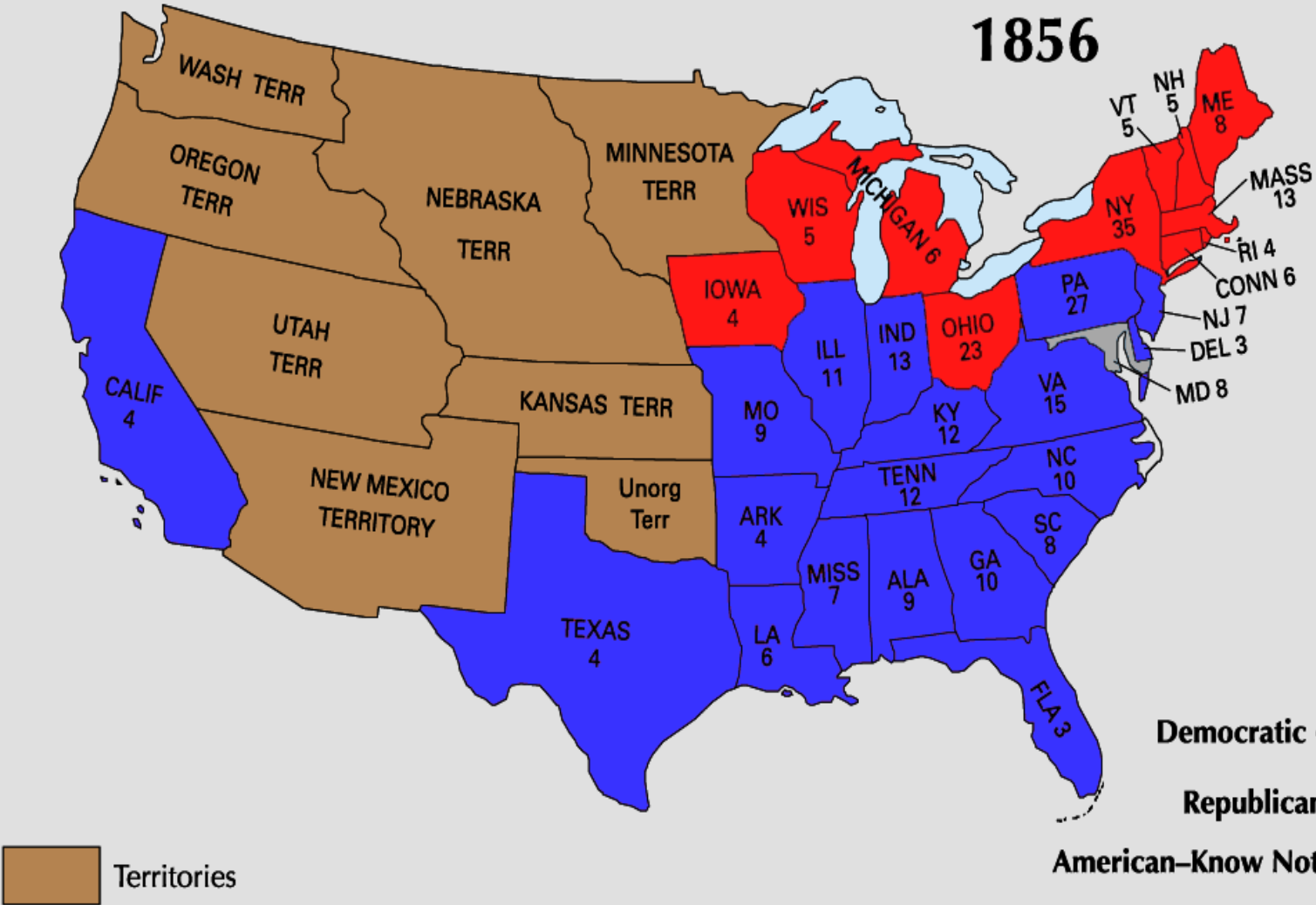
HELP WANTED

NO IRISH NEED APPLY

FULFON STREET BUREAU

OCTOBER 12, 1874

1856

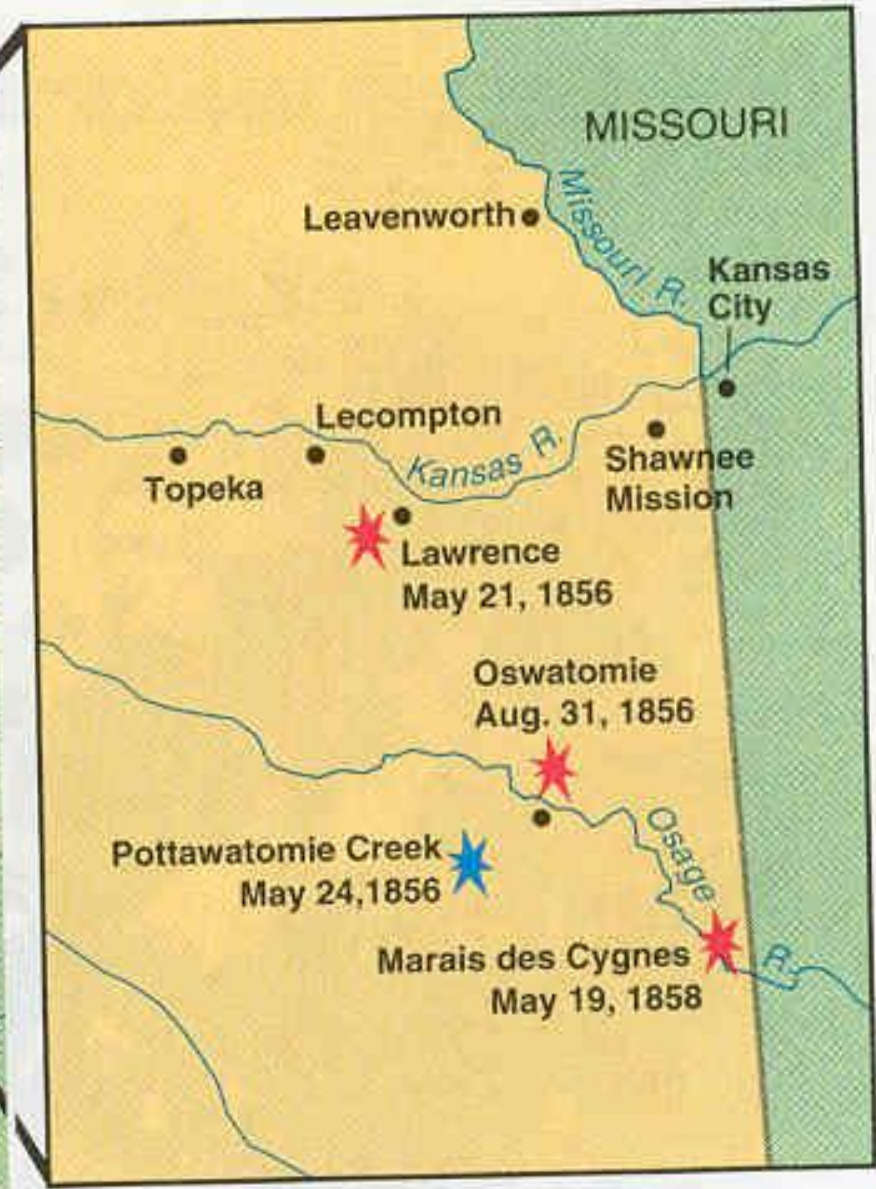
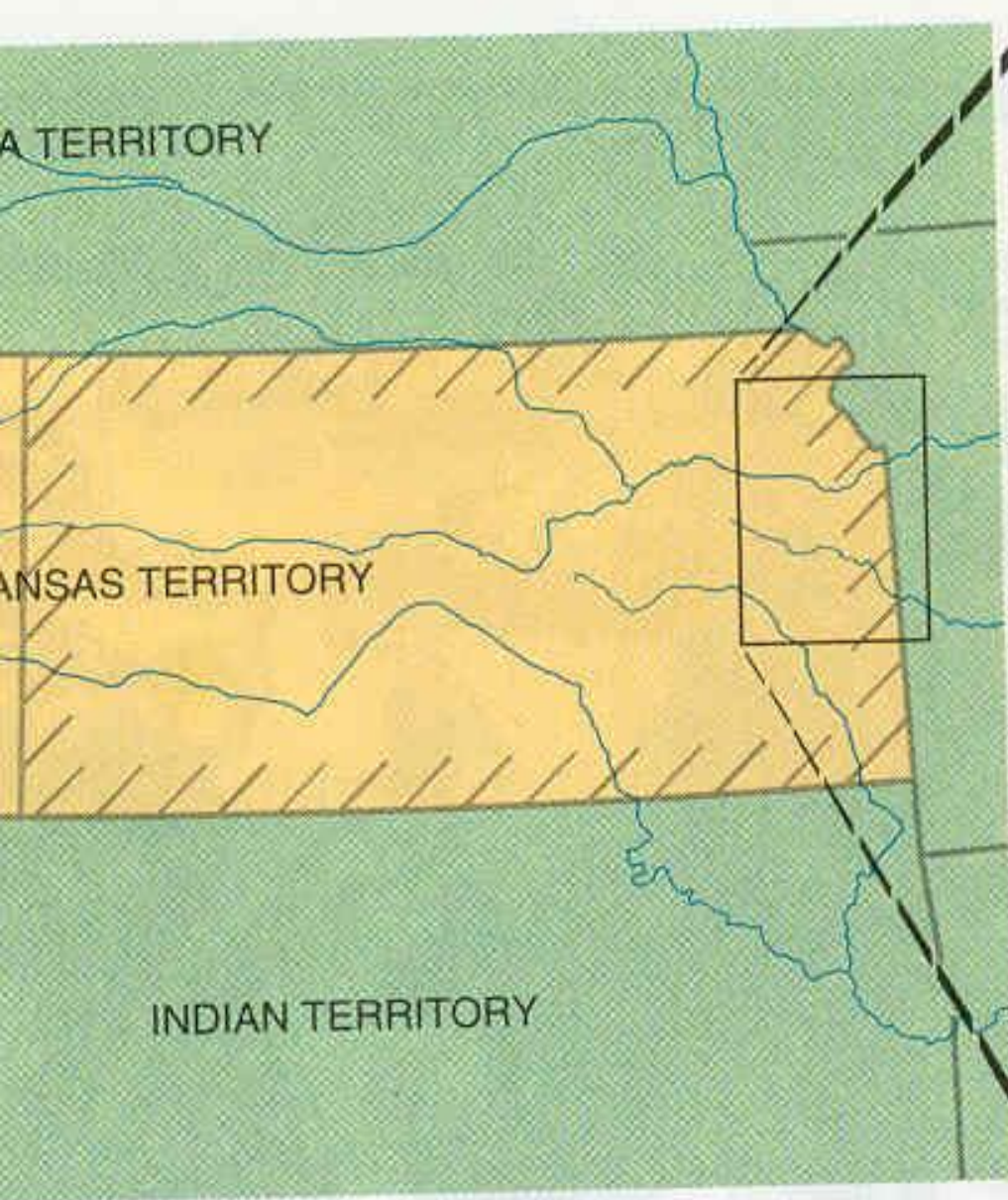


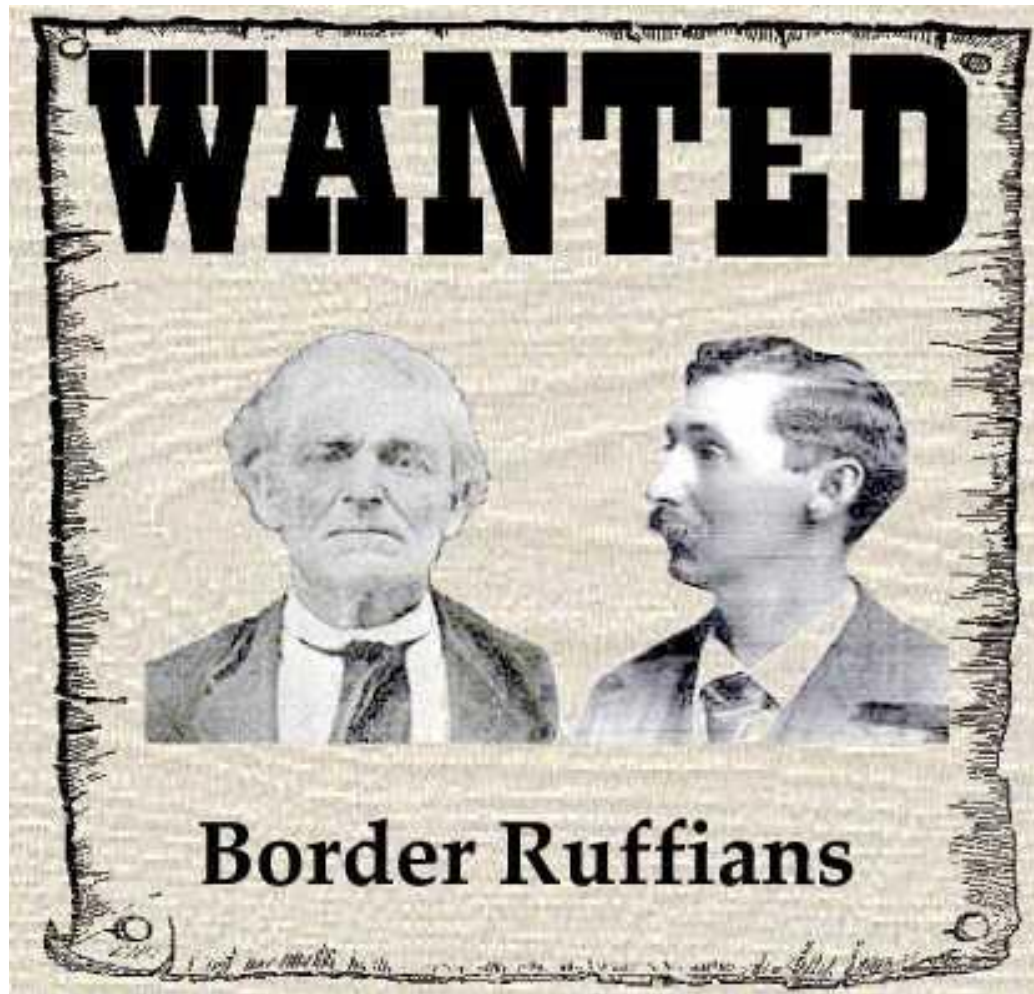
Democratic (Buchanan) 

Republican (Fremont) 

American-Know Nothing-Whig (Fillmore) 

 Territories







SACKING OF LAWRENCE BY BORDER RUFFIANS MAY 21, 1856

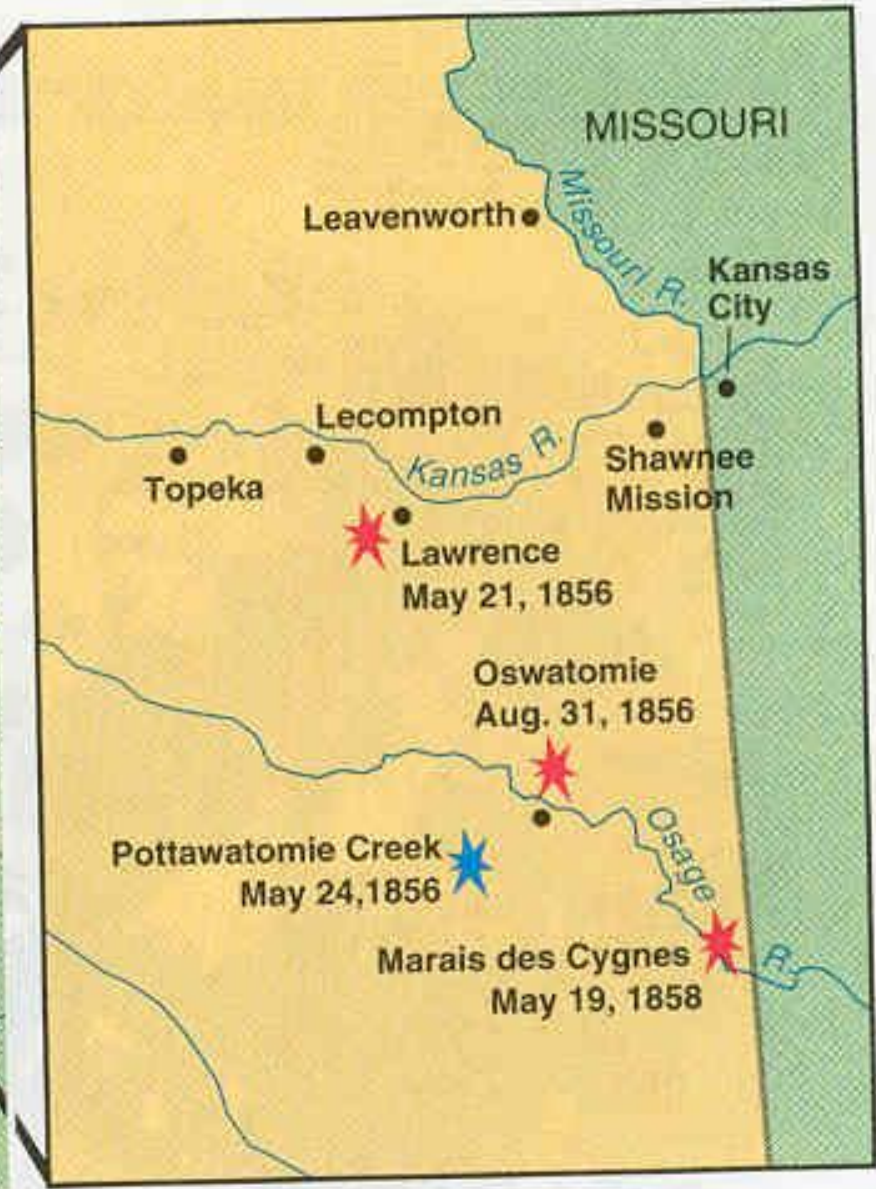
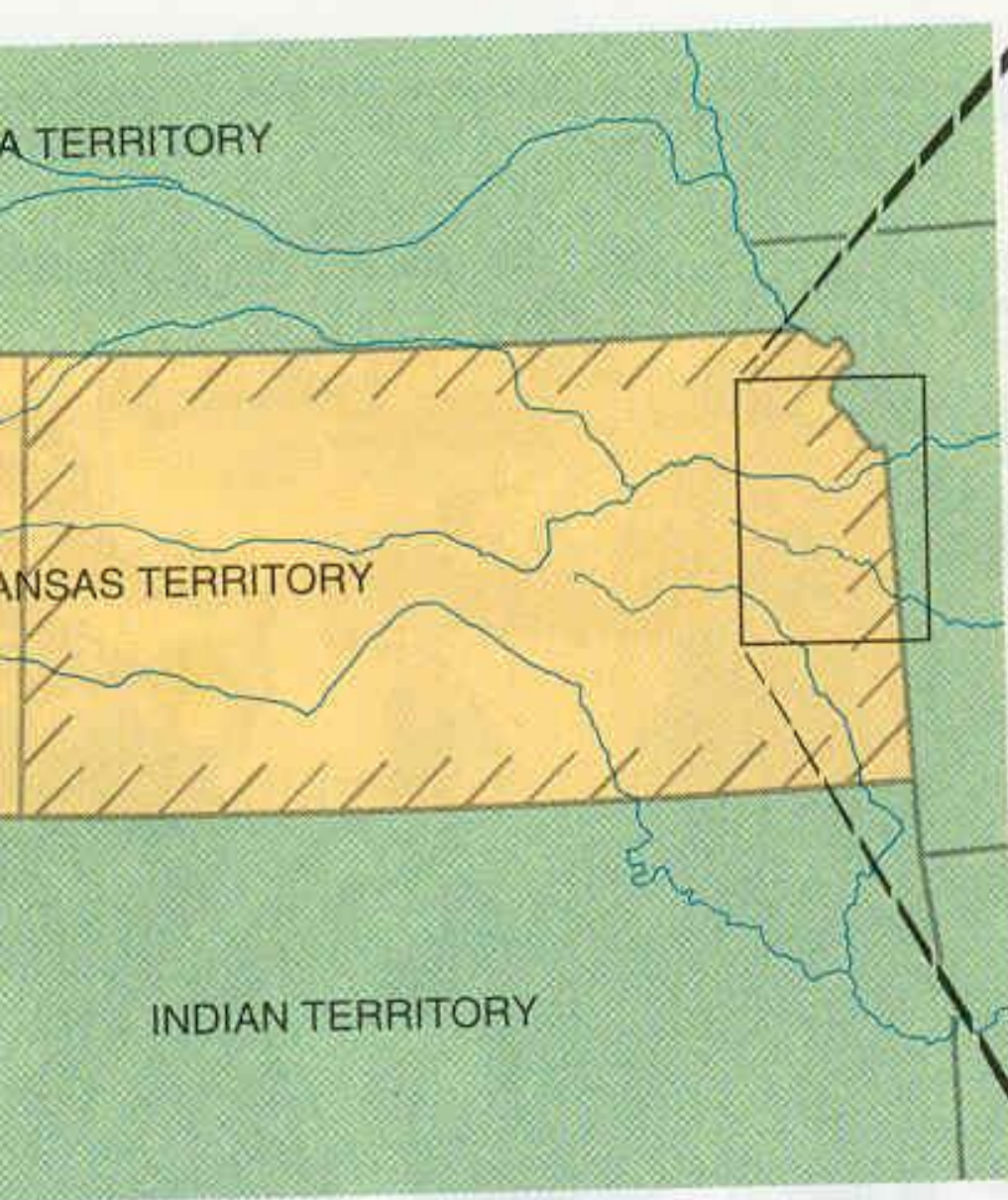
[From *Merrill's History of Kansas*, Cincinnati, 1856]



Sectionalism

- 1856
- “Bleeding” Kansas
- border ruffians – Missouri
- Burning of Lawrence
- John Brown
- Pottawatomie Creek Massacre
- Lecompton Constitution 1857
- Topeka Constitution 1857



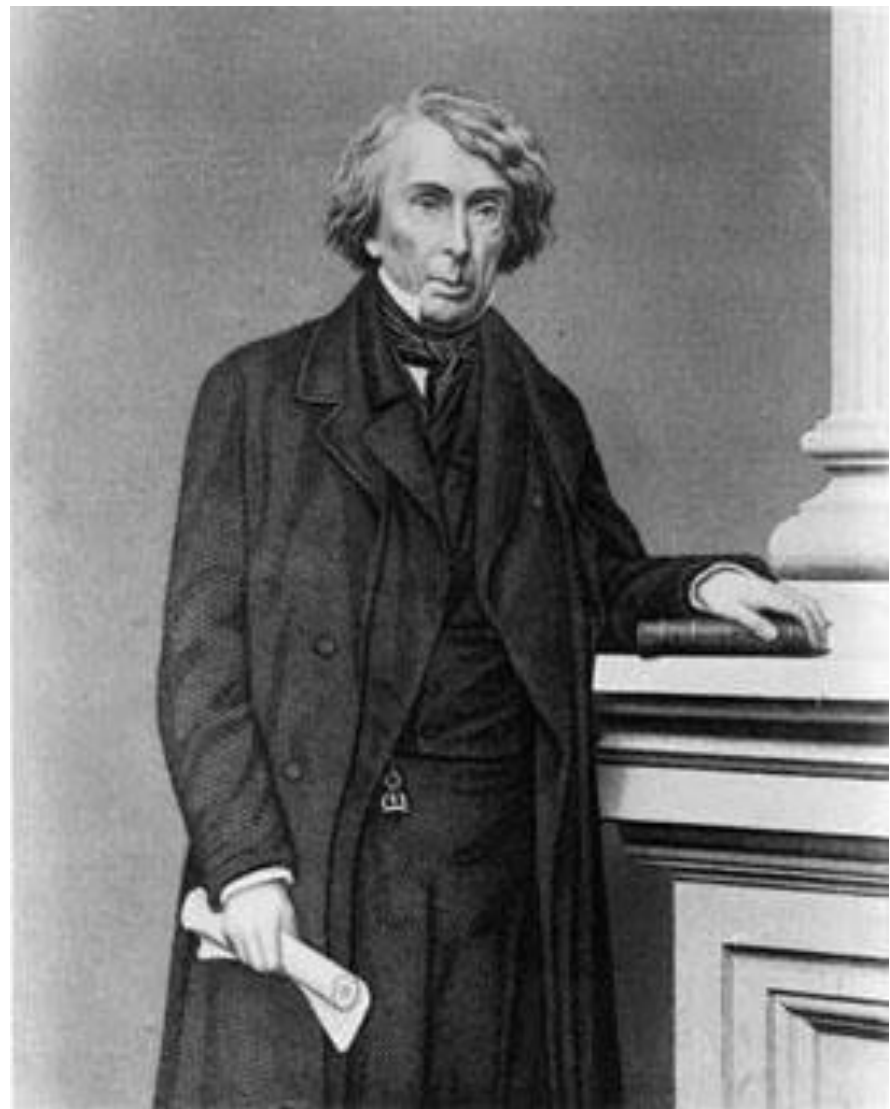


Sectionalism

- 1856
- “Bleeding” Congress
- Brooks (SC) vs. Sumner (MA)



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.



Sectionalism

- 1857
- *Dred Scott vs. Sandford*
- Roger B. Taney
- Decision?
- Slaves are not citizens
- Slaves are not free even if they live on free soil
- Slaves can not sue in courts

Sectionalism

- We think they are not, and that they are not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word "citizens" in the Constitution, and can therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for and secures to citizens of the United States. On the contrary, they were at that time considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings, who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and, whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority, and had no rights or privileges but such as those who held the power and the Government might choose to grant them.

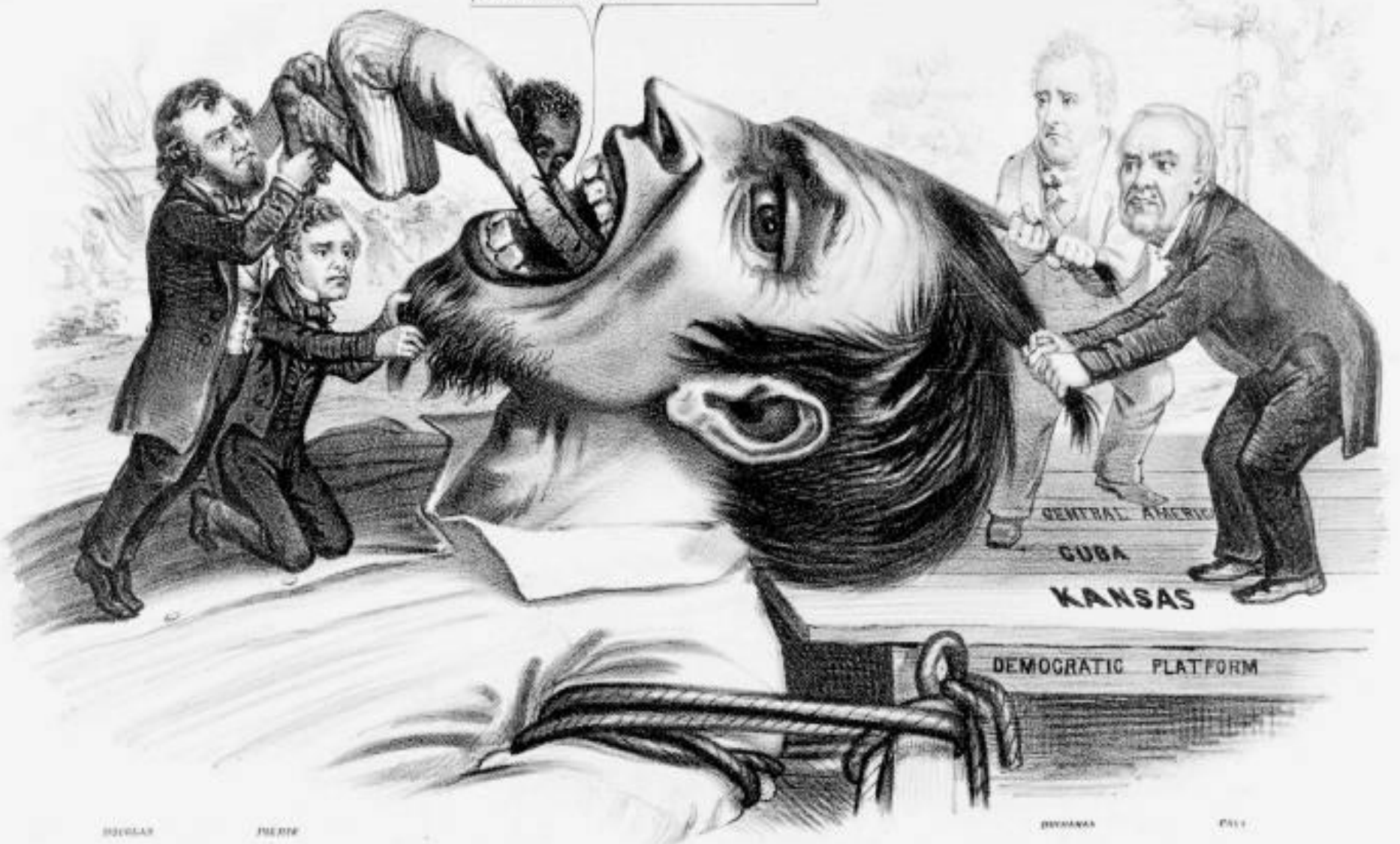
Sectionalism

- They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior, that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery. . . . He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race.
- Majority Opinion, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, 1857

Sectionalism

- Property owners can not be denied the right to take their “property” anywhere – free soil or slave soil
- Therefore – slavery can exist.....where?
- Therefore – any laws which said where slavery could and could not exist are now.....?
- These include?

MURDER !!! help -
neighbors help, O my poor Wife
and Children.



BERNARD

PIERCE

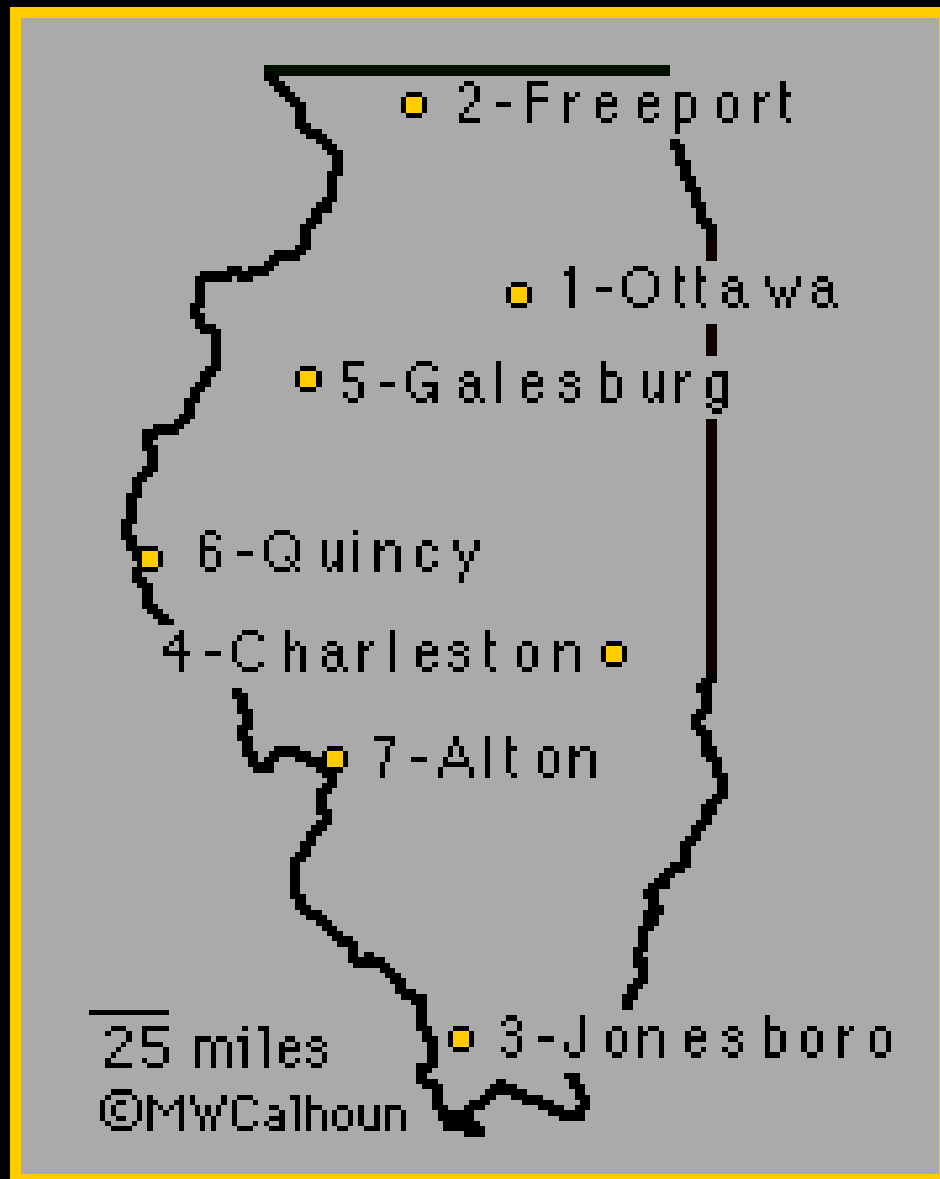
DEYANAS

1851

FORCING SLAVERY DOWN THE THROAT OF A FREESOILER

FILED BY A L. WADE AT PHOENIX ARIZ. 1851





Lincoln - Douglas Debates

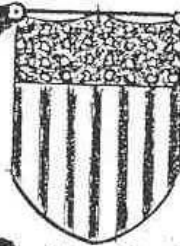
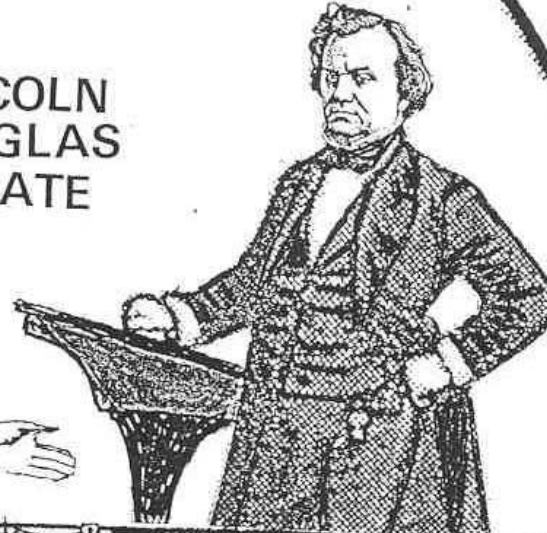
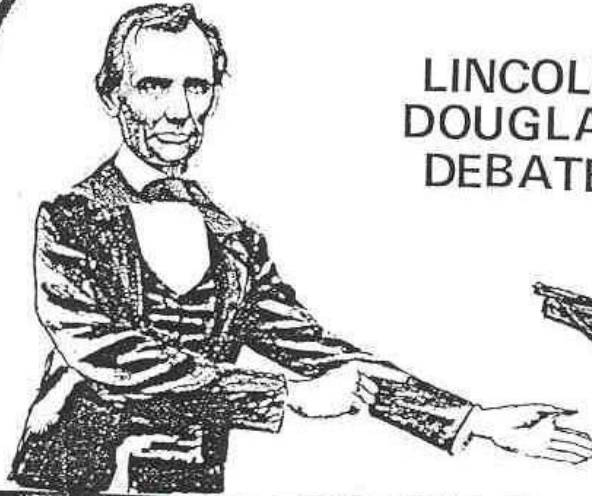
Sectionalism

- 1858
- Lincoln-Douglas Senate debates – Illinois
- Freeport Doctrine
- How to keep slavery out of the west? *If not by law (du jure), then by practice (de facto). Exclude slavery by local legislation.*

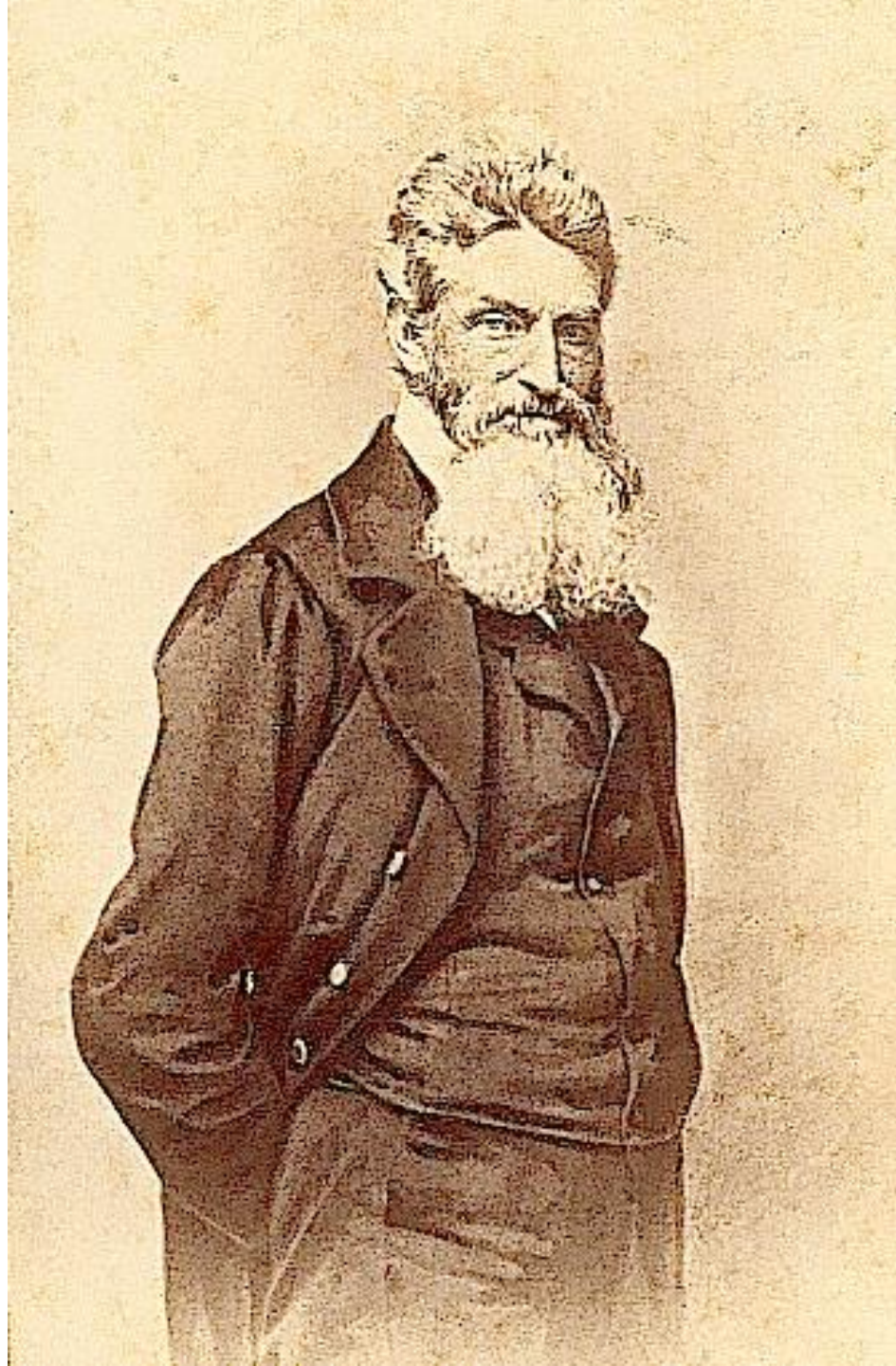


ILLINOIS
1818

LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
DEBATE

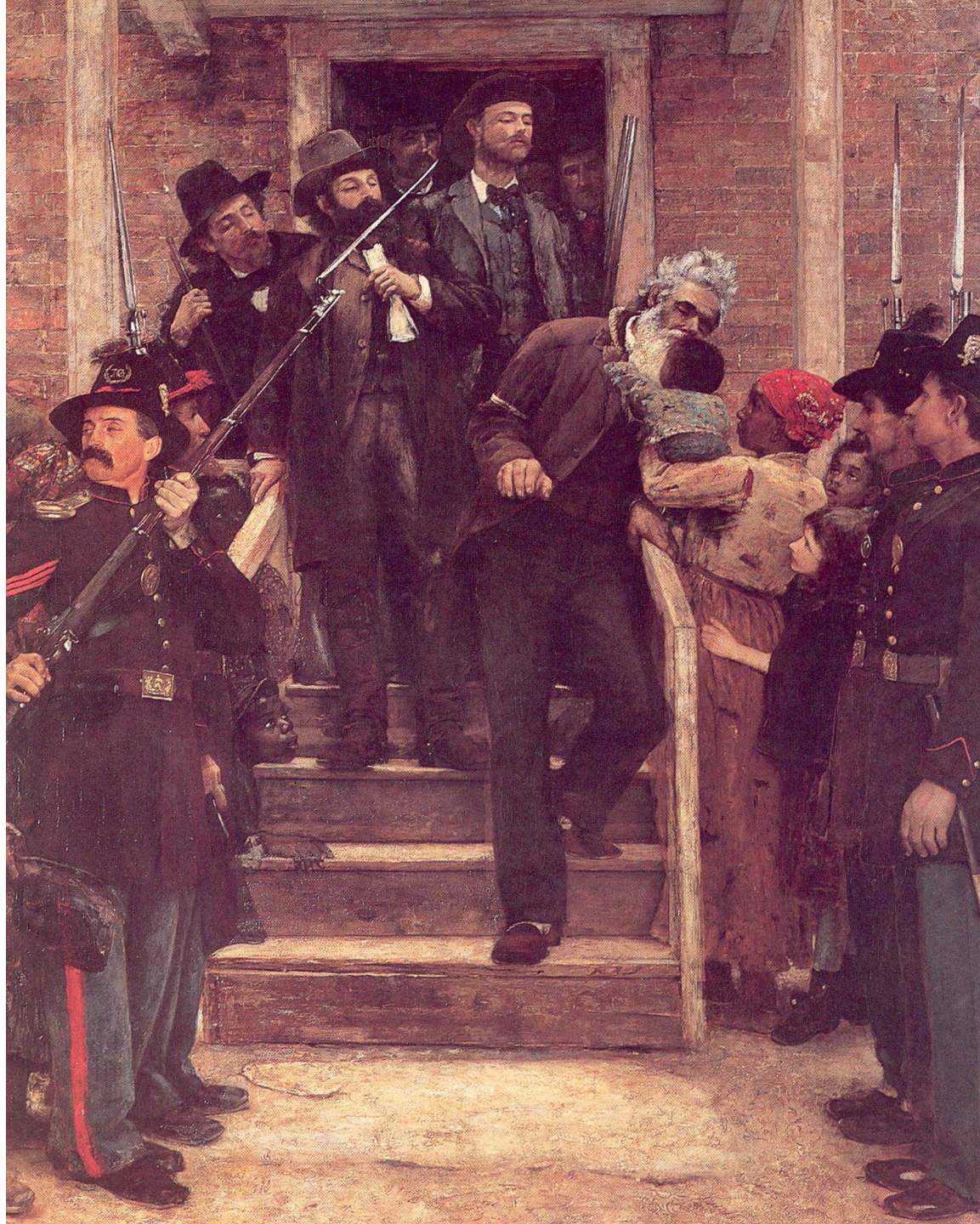


2003
E PLURIBUS UNUM



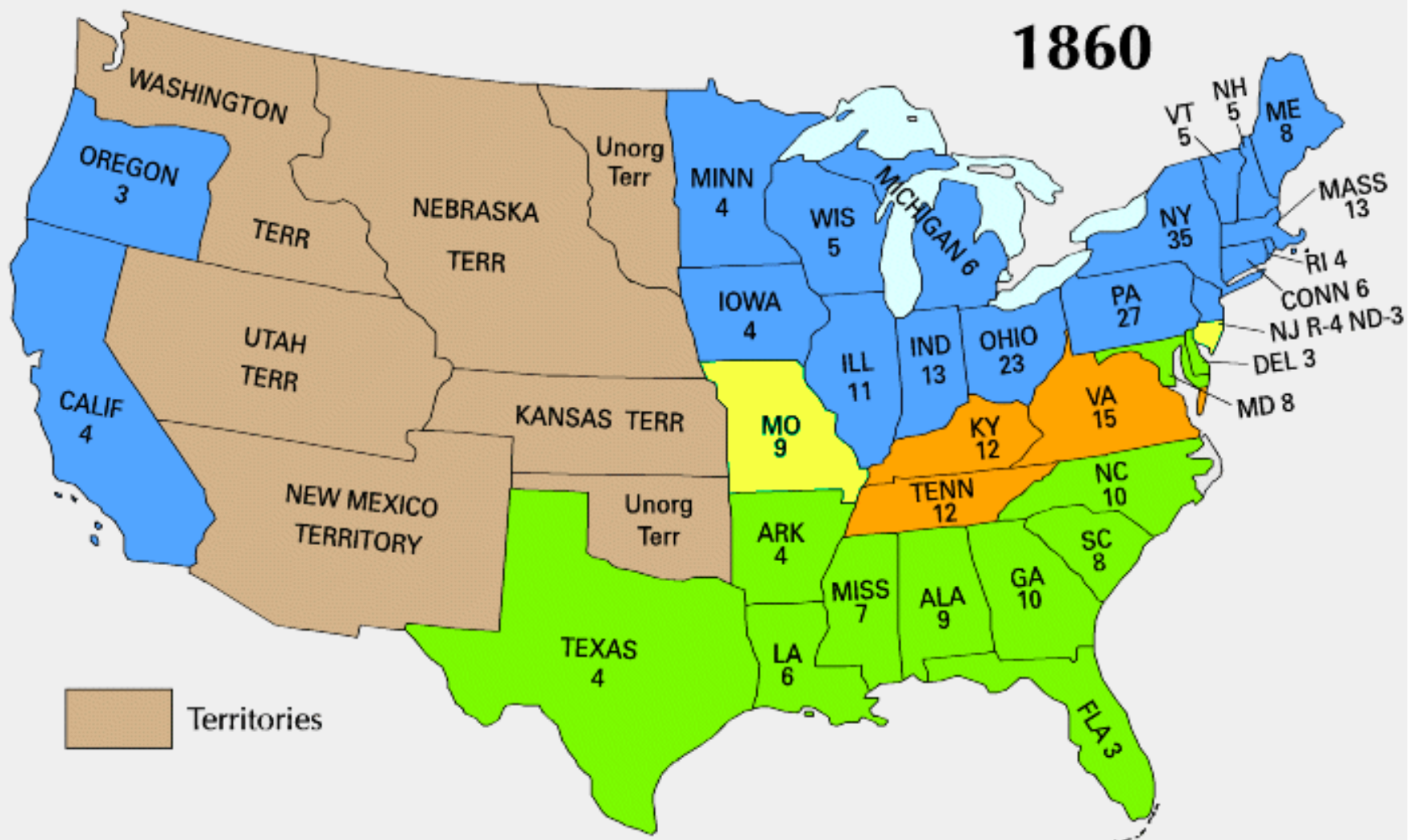
Sectionalism

- 1859
- Harper's Ferry, VA
- John Brown's Raid/Conspiracy
- Results?
- Effects on north and south?

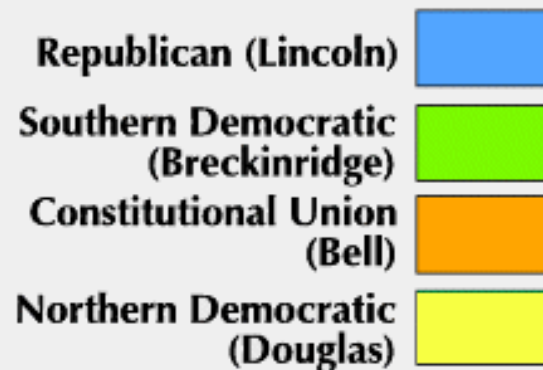
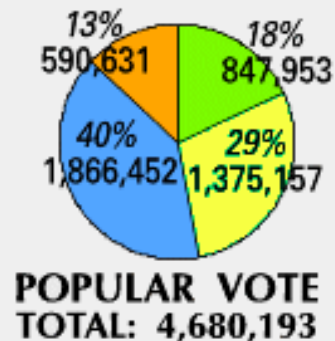
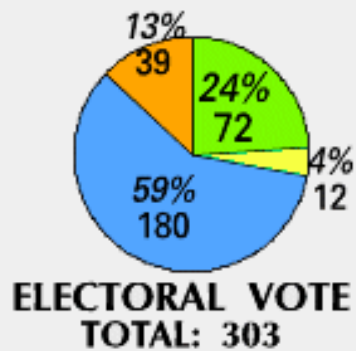




1860



Territories



Sectionalism

- 1860
- Election of Abraham Lincoln
- the “black” Republican
- Effects?
- December 20 – SC secedes from Union

Sectionalism

- An Ordinance To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."
- We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and eight eight, whereby the Constitution of the United State of America was ratified, and also all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendment of the said Constitution, are here by repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

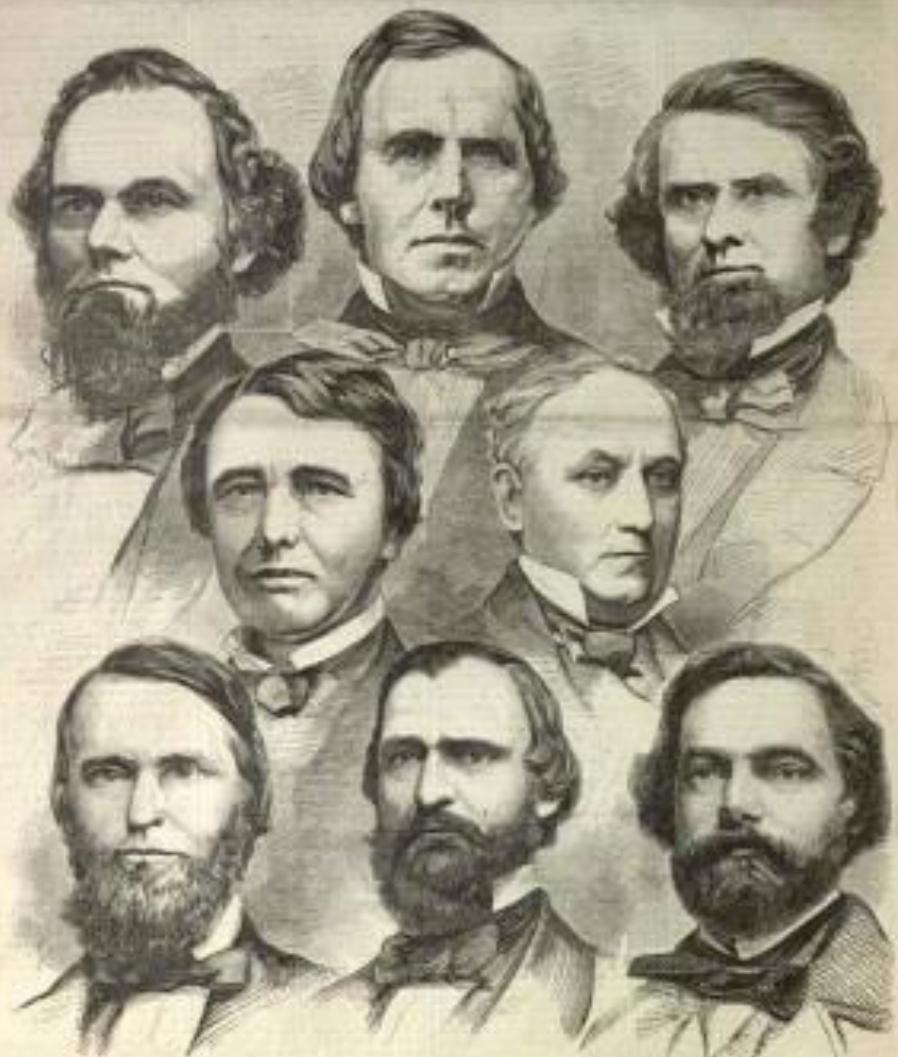
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. 17.—No. 506.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

[Price Five Cents.]



THE GREAT SOUTH SEAS (1841-1842) (Illustration by H. H. H.)

original

ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

DECEMBER 20, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE TO DISSOLVE THE UNION BETWEEN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE OTHER STATES UNITED WITH HER, UNDER THE COMPACT ENTITLED THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

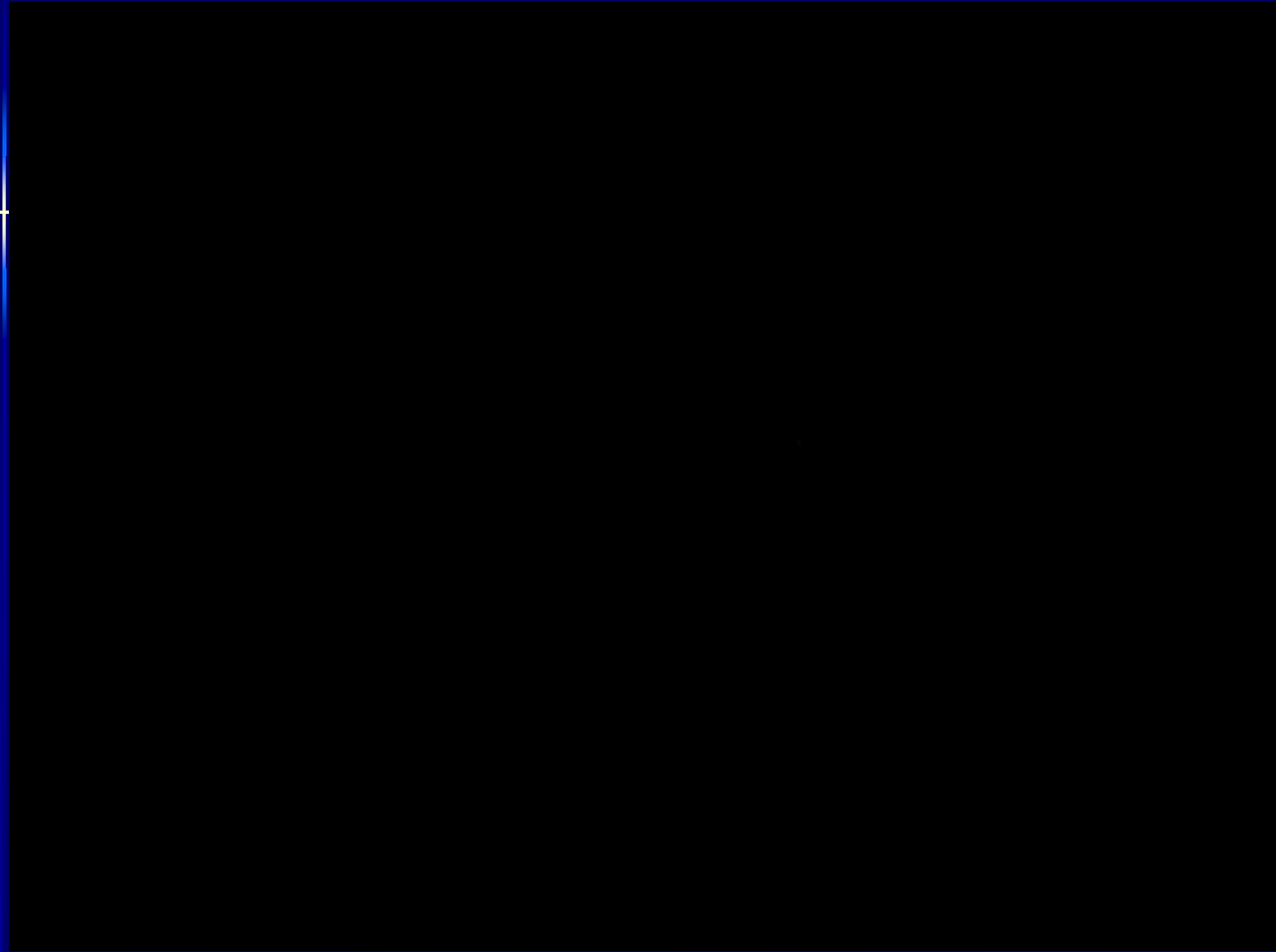
We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified; and, also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, making amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States of America is hereby dissolved.

Sectionalism

- 1861
- Formation of C.S.A.
- Jefferson Davis
- April – Fort Sumter, SC
- Civil War begins
- *Sectionalism HW due Thursday*

Sectionalism

- John Brown Documents – HW for Wednesday
- Read
- Summarize in 1 sentence
- What is the purpose, POV, context, or intended audience of each document?
(you might need to do a little digging)



Sectionalism

- Abolition grows more violent post 1850
- Synthesis – Civil Rights 1950s vs 1960s