STANDARD 8- NOTES

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

1. **MISSOURI COMPROMISE (JAMES MONROE- 1820)**
2. MISSOURI TERRITORY (IN THE LOUSIANNA TERRITORY) INCREASED ENOUGH TO APPLY FOR STATEHOOD
3. THERE WAS ALREADY A BALANCE OF 11 FREE STATES AND 11 SLAVE STATES ON THE U.S.
4. THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI INTO THE STATEHOOD IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF HOW CONGRESS TRIED TO MAINTAIN EQUILIBRIUM BETWEEN SLAVE AND FREE STATES
5. THE NORTH HAD A LARGER POPULATION OF WHITE MALES WHICH GAVE THE REGION AN ADVANTAGE THROUGH THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
6. THE SENATE WAS EVENLY BALANCED BETWEEN FREE AND SLAVE STATES BC EA. STATE HAD EQUAL REPRESENTATION IN THAT CHAMBER
7. FOR A BILL TO BECOME LAW IT HAD TO BE PASSED BY BOTH BODIES OF THE LEGISLATURE
8. A BALANCED SENATE PREVENTED EITHER REGION OF THE COUNTRY FROM AUTHORIZING POLICY CONCERNING THE CONTROVERSIAL SLAVE TRADE
9. SLAVERY WAS ALREADY IN MISSOURI- THE NORTH WAS CONCERNED ABOUT THIS
10. NORTHERN POLITICANS DID NOT WANT TO SET PRECEDENT W/ MISSOURI BEING THE 1ST STATE TO ENTER THE UNION FROM THE LA TERRITORY AS A SLAVE STATE
11. HENRY CLAY ( A SOUTHERN FORM KENTUCKY) CREATED A COMPROMISE –

* MAINE WOULD ENTER AS A FREE STATE/ MISSOURI WOULD ENTER AS A SLAVE STATE
* LOUISANA PURCHASE WOULD BE DIVIDED GEOGRAPICALLY AT THE 36, 30 LINE OF LATITUDE (MISSOURI’S SOUTHERN BORDER). SLAVERY WOULD BE PROHIBITED NORTH OF THE LINE, EXCEPT IN MISSOURI. SLAVERY WOULD REMAIN UNTOUCHED SOUTH OF THE LINE

1. **PRES. JAMES POLK AND MANIFEST DESTINY**
2. JAMES POLK FROM TENN (DEMOCRAT), WON THE 1844 ELECTION 170-105 LANDSLIDE BC HE WAS AN EXPANSIONIST AND WANTED TO ANNEX MORE WESTERN LAND (MANIFEST DESTINY) TEXAS, CALIFORNIA AND THE OREGON TERRITORY
3. HIS CAMPAIGN SLOGAN WAS “FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT!”. THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN OREGON TERRITORY AND RUSSIAN HELD ALASKA
4. HENRY CLAY (THE AMERICAN SYSTEM) FROM THE WHIG PARTY WAS POLK’S OPPONENT DURING THE 1844 ELECTION
5. TEXAS WAS ANNEXED WHEN POLK TOOK OFFICE
6. IT LOOKED LIKE POLK AND THE USA WOULD HAVE TO FIGHT MEXICO FOR TEXAS AND GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE OREGON TERRITORY
7. POLK INSTEAD NEGOTIATED W/ ENGLAND AND ACQUIRED ONLY HALF OF THE TERRITORY (OREGON TREATY OF 1846)
8. **IMPACT OF THE MEXICAN WAR ON SECTIONALISM**
9. MEXICO HAD JUST WON ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN, THEY WERE POLITICALLY WEAK, SO THE UNITED STATES DECIDED TO GO TO WAR W/ MEXICO
10. THE MEXICO WAR BEGAN AFTER THE USA ANNEXED TEXAS AND INSISTED THAT THE NEW BORDER W/ MEXICO WAS THE RIO GRAND RIVER
11. MEXICO DECLARED THE BORDER WAS THE NEUCES RIVER
12. POLK SENT GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS TO THE RIO GRANDE RIVER WHEN THE MEXICAN ARMY ATTACHED
13. AMERICA CLAIMED THE MEXICANS TRIED TO INVADE AMERICAN LAND NORTH OF THE RIO GRANDE RIVER
14. POLK USED THIS INCIDENT TO JUSTIFY WAR- THE USA ATTACHED ON TWO FRONTS (GENERAL TAYLOR AND GENERAL WINFRED SCOTT )
15. THE USA ENTERED MEXICO FROM TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA
16. MEXICO WAS OVERWHELMED AND NICOHLAS TRIST SERVED AS POLK’S REPRESENTATIVE TO WORK OUT THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE- HILDAGO IN 1848
17. TREATY OF GUADALUPE-HILDAGO

* THE RIO GRANDE RIVER WILL BE THE BORDER OF THE USA AND MEXICO
* MEXICO CEDED (GAVE) CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO TO THE USA (THAT TERRITORY WOULD LATER BECOME 7 STATES IN THE USA)
* THE US PAID 15 MILLION TO THE MEXICAN GOV. AND ASSUMED THE CLAIMS OF THE AMERICAN CITIZENS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOV.

1. WILMOT PROVISO- DAVID WILMOT, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBER FORM THE NORTH INTRODUCED A BILL THAT DECLARED SLAVERY WOULD NOT EXIST IN CALIFORNIA AND LANDS WON IN THE MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR. **“NEITHER SLAVERY OR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUTDE SHALL EVER EXIST”**
2. WILMOT AND OTHER NORTHERNERS WAS CONCERNED BC PRES. POLK BLOCKED INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BILLS IN THE HOUSE.
3. THE WILMOT PROVISIO WAS APPROVED IN THE HOUSE BUT FAILED IN THE SENATE
4. THE ISSUE OF ALLOWING SLAVERY IN THE NEW STATES REMAINED UNRESOLVED AND SECTIONALISM WAS GROWING MORE INTENSE
5. **EXPLORE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SLAVERY, GROWING NORTH-SOUTH DIVISIONS, AND WESTWARD EXPANSION THAT LED TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR**
6. NORTHERN WHIGS AND SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS CONTINUE THE HEATED ARGUMENTS OVER SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORY GAINED FROM MEXICO
7. GOLD IS DISCOVERED IN CALIFORNIA- GOLD RUSH OCCURS WHERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA IN SEARCH OF RICHES
8. SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS OBJECTED TO CLAIFORNIAS ADMISSION AS A FREE STATE BC

* IT WOULD VIOLATE THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE
* NORTHERNERS ALREADY CONTROLLED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE AND SOUTHERNERS FEARED CALI. AS A FREE STATE WOULD UPSET THE BALANCE OF FREE AND SLAVE STATES IN THE SENATE

1. CLAY KNOWN AS THE “GREAT COMPROMISER” TRIED TO CREATE A PLAN
2. JOHN C. CALHOUN (SOUTH) AND DANIEL WEBSTER (NORTH) ALSO FOUGHT OVER THE BILL
3. CLAY AND CALHOUN BOTH LEFT THE SENATE SICK/ OLD AGE
4. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS (ILLINIOS) & DANIEL WEBSTER (MASS) PROPOSED **THE COMPROMISE OF 1850**

* THE STATE OF N. MEXICO WOULD BE ESTABLISHED BY CARVING ITS BORDERS FROM TEXAS
* N.MEXICO’S VOTERS WOULD DECIDE WHETHER THE STATE WOULD PERMIT OR PROHIT SLAVERY
* CALIFORNIA WOULD BE ADMITTED AS A FREE STATE
* ALL CITIZENS WOULD BE REQUIRED TO CAPTURE RUNAWAY SLAVES AND RETURN THEM

TO THEIR OWNERS. THOSE HE DID NOT WOULD BE PUNISH- FINED OR IMPRISIONES

* THE SLAVE TRADE WOULD BE ABOLISHED IN D.C. , BUT THE PRACTICE WOULD CONTINUE THERE

1. **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**
2. **KANSAS NEBRASKA ACT**- THE BILL WAS APPROVED THAT WOULD ALLOW SETTLERS TO DECIDE WHETHER TO MAKE THIS NEW TERRITORY SLAVE TERRITORY OR FREE

* STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW TERITORIES WOULD BE RULED BY THE PPL

(POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY) AND THE CITIZENS WOULD DECIDE WHETHER SLAVERY WOULD EXIST

IN THEIR TERRITORY

1. **THE EFFECTS OF THE KANSAS NEBRASKA ACT**

THE FIRST EFFECT-

* IT REPEALED THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820 AND THE COMPROMISE

OF 1850

THE SECOND EFFECT

* PRO- AND ANTI- SLAVERY GROUPS BOTH RUSHED TO THE TERRITORIES IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE
* VOTING MAJORITY- THEY STAYED THERE ONLY LONG ENOUGH TO VOTE
* PRO-SLAVERY FOLKS CAME FROM MISSOURI- VOTED THEN RETURNED HOME TO MISSOURI
* PROSLAVERY SUPPORTERS ELECTED A LEGISLATURE READY TO MAKE KANSAS A SLAVE STATE
* ABOLITIONISTS THEN ELECTED A RIVAL GOVERMENT, WROTE AN ANTISLAVERY CONSTITUTION,
* ESTABLISHED A DIFF. STATE CAPITAL, AND RAISED AN ARMY
* PROSLAVERY KANSANS REACTED BY RAISING THEIR OWN ARMY
* VIOLENCE BETWEEN THE TWO SIDE CREATED WARLIKE CONDITIONS- KNOWN AS **“BLEEDING**
* **KANSAS”**

THE THIRD EFFECT

* THE **KANSAS-NEBRAKA ACT** CAUSED A THE SPLIT BETWEEN EXISTING POLITICAL PARTIES INTO
* REGIONAL FACTIONS- THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY WAS CREATED
* THIS PARTY WAS CREATED AFTER PRE. PIERCE WAS ELECTED AND SIGNED THE KANSAS NEBRASKA ACT INTO LAW
* THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY OPPOSED SLAVERY
* ATTRACTED MEMBERS FROM THE FREE SOIL PARTY, WHOSE GOAL WAS TO ABOLISH SLAVERY, THE ANTISLAVERY DEMOCRATS AND ANTISLAVERY WHIGS

1. PRESIDENT PIERCE’S INABILITY TO CONTROL THE VIOLENCE IN KANSAS LED TO HIS DEFEAT IN THE ELECTION OF 1856
2. THE REPUBLICANS WERE GETTING STRONGER
3. **SCOTT V. SANFORD (DRED SCOTT DECISION)-** SCOTT A SLAVE, LIVED IN SLAVE STATES AND FREE STATES W/ HIS MASTER. SCOTT SAID HE WAS BEING ILLEGICALLY HELD AS A SLAVE IN FREE STATES, AND **IN A LAWSUIT SAID HE SHOULD BE A FREE MAN**.

* THE SUPREME COURT REJECTED HIS CLAIM AND SAID NO ENSLAVED OR FREE BLACK MAN COULD BE A CITIZEN OF THE USA.
* **THE COURT ALSO DEEMED THAT THE POPULAR SOVEREIGNITY AND THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820 WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

1. THE DRED SCOTT DECISION GAVE SLAVERY THE PROTECTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**ONLY A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT COULD END SLAVERY IN THE USA**

1. ABOLITIONISTS CALLED FOR STATE LEGISLATURES TO DECLARE THE DRED SCOTT CASE NOT BINDING W/IN THEIR BORDERS
2. THE NEW REPUBLICAN PARTY SAID THAT IF ITS CANDIDATE WERE ELECTED PRESIDENT IN 1860, THAT THE NEW PRESIDENT OF 1860 WOULD APPOINT A NEW SUPREME COURT AND REVERSE THE DRED SCOTT RULING
3. VIOLENCE OVER SLAVERY ESCALATED
4. **JOHN BROWNS RAID (ON HARPERS FERRY)**-

* ARDENT(PASSIONATE) ABOLITIONIST
* BELIEVED HE WAS CHOSEN BY GOD TO END SLAVERY
* LED AN ATTACK ON PRO-SLAVERY FARMERS IN KANSAS, KILLING 5 MEN
* BROWN SEIZED ARMS AND MUNITIONS AND LEAD SLAVES IN REBELLION
* IN 1859, JOHN BROWN LED WHITE AND BLACK MEN IN A RAID ON THE FEDERAL ARMORY IN HARPER’S FERRY, VA. (MODERN DAY WEST VA.) TRYING TO ARM SLAVES FOR A REBELLION
* THE MARINES LED BY COLONEL ROBERT E. LEE CAPTURED BROWN AND HIS MEN
* BROWN WAS CONVICTED AND HANGED
* NORTHERNERS VIEWD BROWN AS A MARTYR AFTER THEIR FIRST RX OF HORROR
* SOUTHERNERS WERE ANGERED AND VIEWED BROWN AS A TERRORIST
* THE SOUTHERNERS BEGAN TRAINING MILITIAS

1. THE **TRIGGER THAT SET THE CIVIL WAR IN MOTION** WAS THE **REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, ABRAHAM LINCOLN**, IN THE ELECTION OF 1860 (THE FINAL STRAW FOR THE SOUTH).
2. THE DEMOCRATS SPLIT INTO TWO FACTIONS- NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SUPPORTING TWO DIFFERENT CANDIDATES
3. THE OLD WHIGS WHO DID NOT SUPPORT ANY OF THE CANDIDATES MADE THEIR OWN NOMINATIONS
4. THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD WAS FULL OF CANDIDATES
5. LINCOLN BELIEVED THAT SLAVERY SHOULD NOT EXPAND IN THE NEW TERRITORIES , BUT NOT TO BE INTERFERED W/ IN STATES WHERE IT ALREADY EXISTED
6. LINCOLN CARRIED THE HEAVIERLY POPULATED NORTH AND WON THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES
7. SOUTH CAROLINA SECEDED FROM THE NATION UPON PRESIDENT LINCOLN’S WIN
8. MISSISSIPPI, FLORIDA, ALABAMA, GEORGIA, LOUISANA AND THEN TEXAS SECED FORMT EH NATIONS
9. THE LOWER SOUTHERN STATES WERE THE 1ST SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA
10. VIRGINIA, ARKANSAS, TENNESSEE, AND NORTH CAROLINA ALSO JOINED THE CONFEDERATE STATES

**LINCOLN’S WIN IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1860 IS WHAT ACTUALLY TRIGGERED THE BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL WAR**