

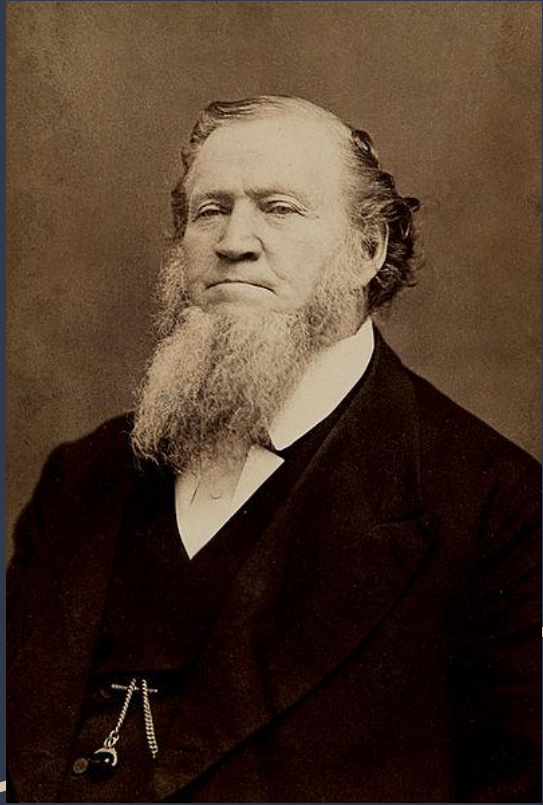
Westward Expansion

Lesson
Five

Manifest Destiny



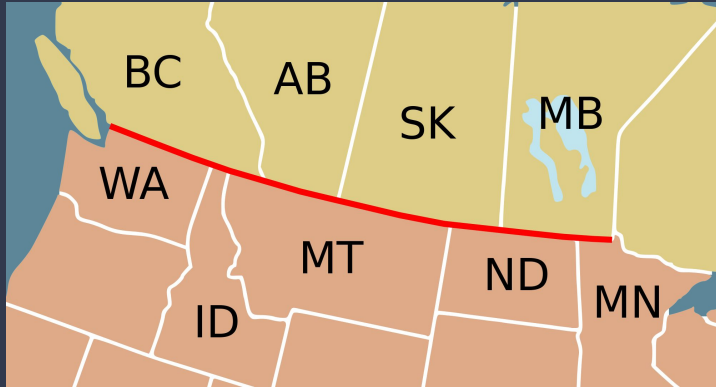
- Settlers seek land and opportunity; merchants, manufacturers follow
- **Manifest destiny**—belief that God wants U.S. to extend to Pacific
- Settlers use old Native American trails and new routes



- 1821–1860s, Santa Fe Trail one of busiest routes to the West
- Two Methodist missionaries blaze Oregon Trail, prove wagons can go into Northwest
- Mormons flee persecution; Brigham Young leads trek to Utah
- 1847—Mormons settle in desert near Great Salt Lake



Setting Boundaries

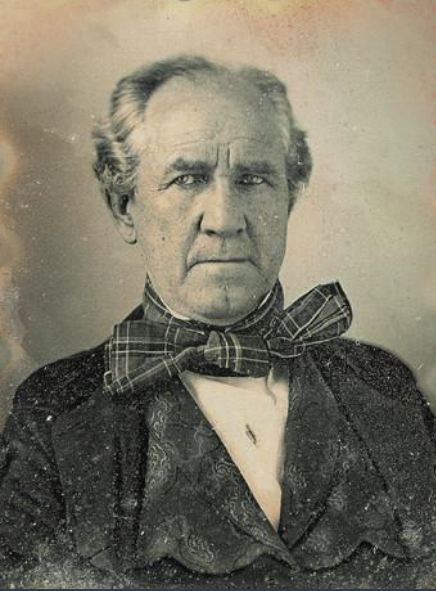


- Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) settles border in Maine, Minnesota
- 1846, Britain and U.S. extend boundary westward along 49th parallel
- During Depression, U.S. policy of Native American autonomy
- National Congress of American Indians: civil rights, maintain customs
- U.S. stops family allotments, wages; outsiders take tribal lands

Texan Independence



- Americans rush at chance to buy inexpensive land in Texas
- Population of Anglos soon surpasses *Tejanos*
- Stephen F. Austin** forms colony between Brazos and Colorado rivers
- By 1830, over 20,000 U.S. settlers in Texas
- Cultural differences arise:
 - Anglos speak English, not Spanish
 - Southerners bring slaves; Mexico abolished slavery
- Rebellions break out; Texas Revolution begins in 1835



Ant. Lopez de Sta Anna


- In 1836, Santa Anna attacks the **Alamo**; all Anglos, many Mexicans die
- Meanwhile, Texans declare independence, ratify constitution
- **Sam Houston**, rebel commander, leads attack; captures Santa Anna
- Treaty of Velasco grants independence; Houston elected president
- Texas, South want annexation; North fears slavery, war with Mexico
- James K. Polk elected president in 1844; favors slavery, annexation
- Texas enters Union in 1845; Mexico breaks off relations with U.S.



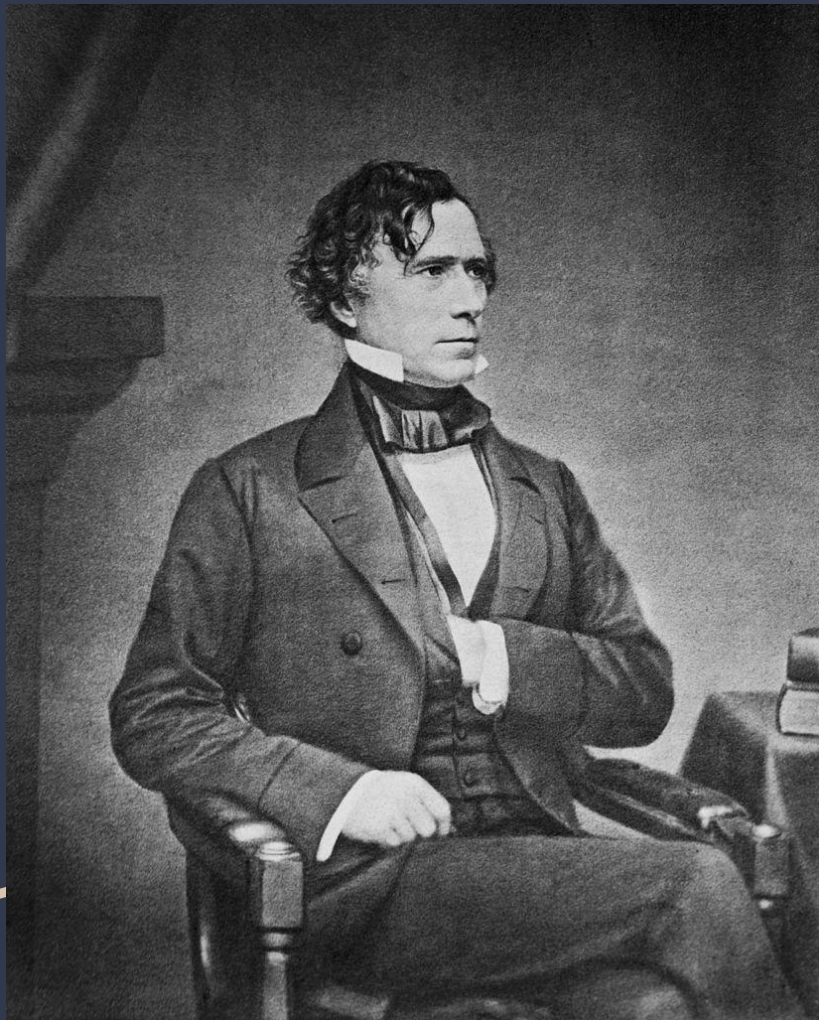
The War with Mexico



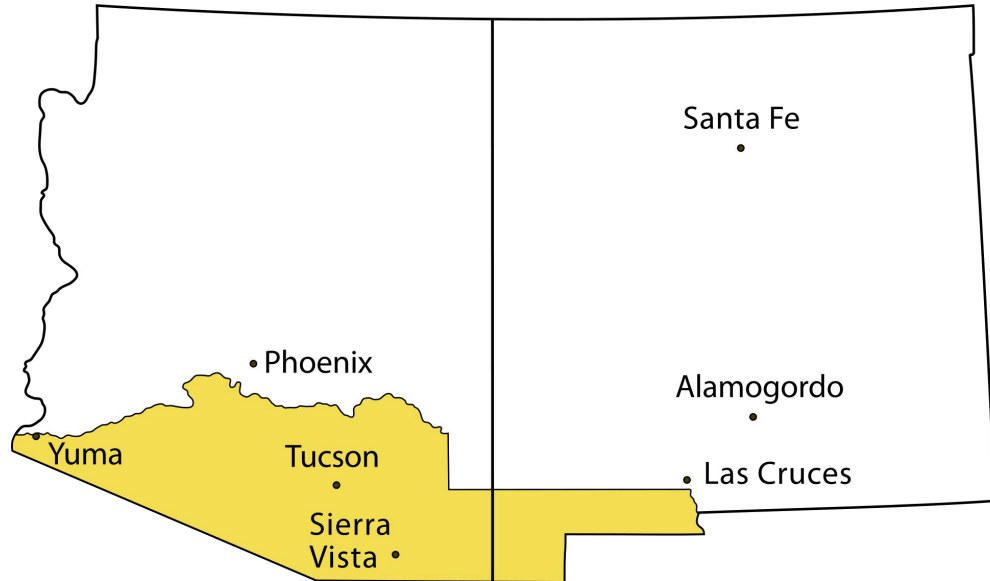
- U.S.-Texas negotiations anger Mexico; recalls ambassador from Washington
- Polk believes war will bring New Mexico, California to U.S.
- Mexico refuses to negotiate Texas border, sale of New Mexico and California
- John C. Frémont leads military party to California, provokes war



- Stephen Kearny marches to Santa Fe; New Mexico joins Union in 1846
- American settlers proclaim Republic of California in 1846
- Kearny joins Frémont; Mexican troops retreat from California
- U.S. victories lead to **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, 1848
 - Texas border set at Rio Grande
 - Mexico cedes western lands for \$15 million



- Franklin Pierce authorizes Gadsden Purchase, sets present border



The California Gold Rush



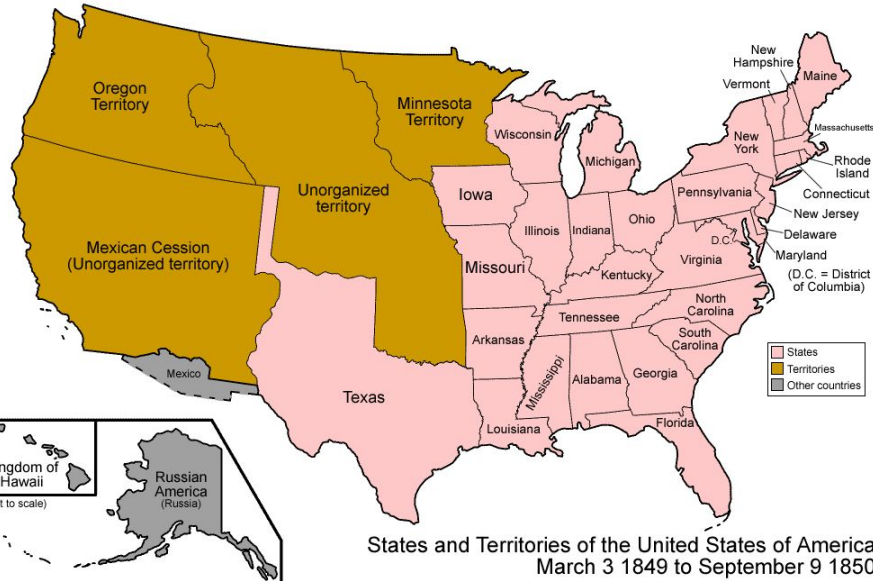
- 1848, gold discovered at Sutter's Mill in California
- Forty-niners, or gold prospectors, come from East, Mexico, overseas
- Gold finances growth of farming, manufacturing, shipping, banking
- San Francisco becomes supply center, major port



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The Conflict over Slavery

- Southern plantation economy relies on enslaved labor
- Industrialized North does not depend on slavery
- South tries to spread slavery in West
- North's opposition to slavery intensifies, tries to stop its spread



Slavery in the Territories



- California applies for statehood as free state in 1850; angers South
- Slave state Texas claims eastern half of New Mexico Territory
- Compromise of 1850 has provisions for both sides
- Vote, or **popular sovereignty**, decides slavery issue in New Mexico, Utah
- Senate rejects compromise; Senator **Stephen Douglas** reintroduces resolutions one at a time
- President Taylor's successor, Millard Fillmore, is supportive; Compromise of 1850 becomes law

Protest, Resistance and Violence

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.

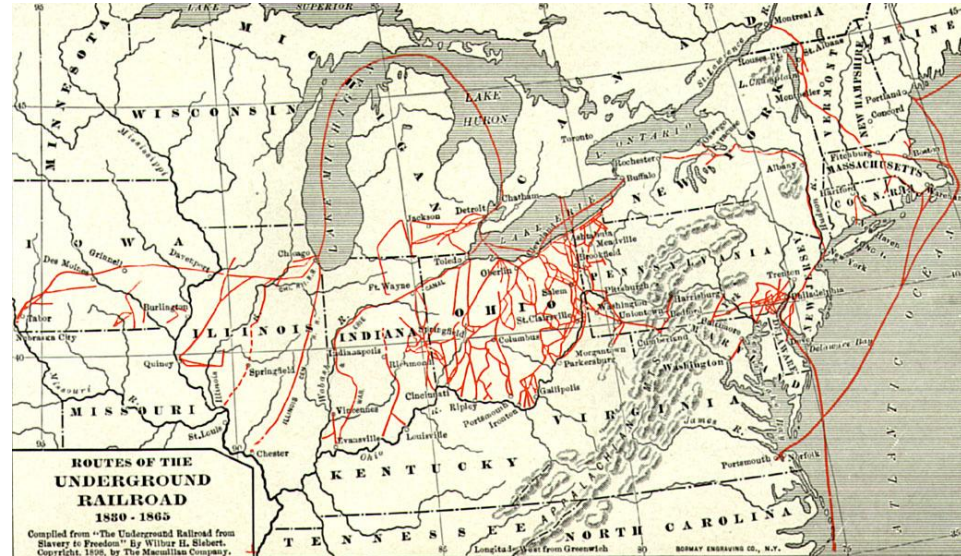
APRIL 24, 1851.

- Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 infuriates many opponents of slavery
- Slaves denied trial by jury; helpers fined and imprisoned
- Northerners defy Act, help send slaves to safety in Canada

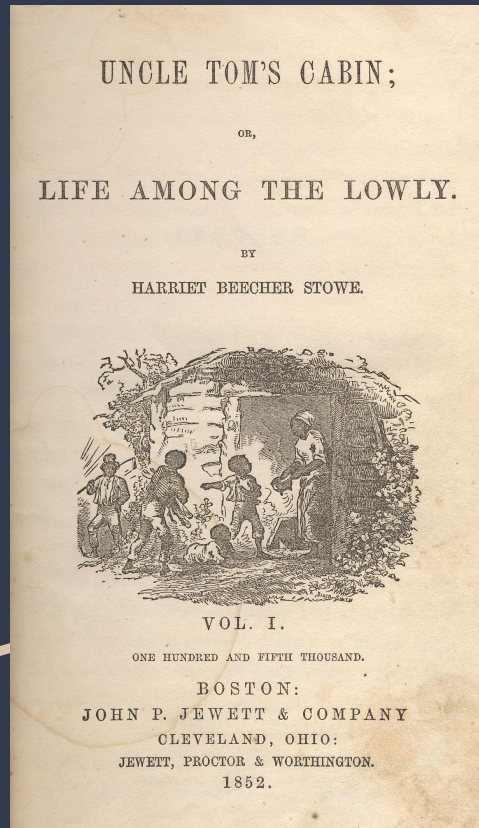
Underground Railroad



- Abolitionists develop **Underground Railroad**—escape routes from South
- **Harriet Tubman** is conductor on 19 trips to free African Americans

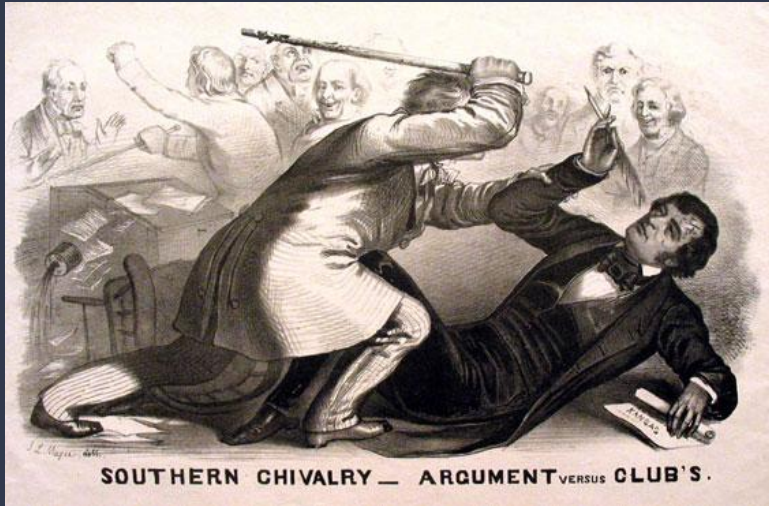


Uncle Tom's Cabin



- *Uncle Tom's Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe increases protests

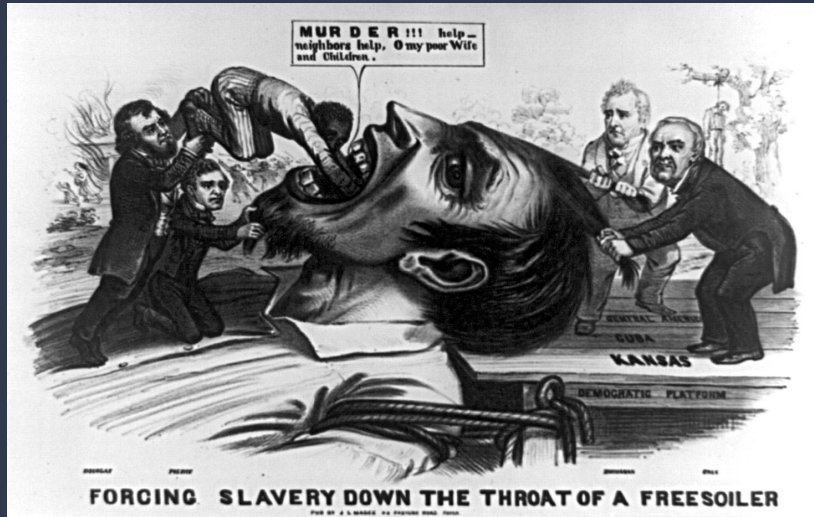
Kansas and Nebraska



- Kansas, Nebraska territories north of Missouri Compromise line, closed to slavery
- 1854 Kansas-Nebraska Act allows popular sovereignty on slavery
- Proslavery settlers from Missouri cross border to vote in Kansas
- Fraudulent victory leads to violent struggle over slavery in Kansas



New Political Parties



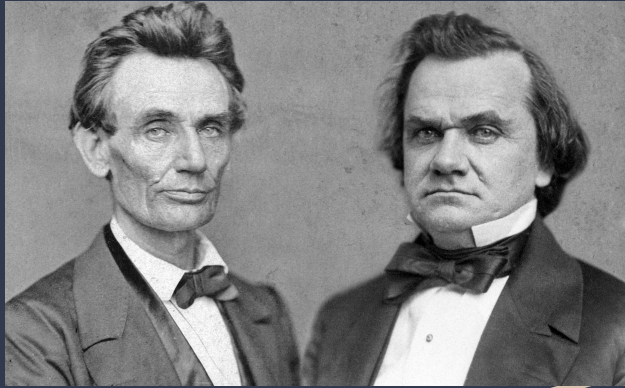
- Northern, Southern Whigs split over slavery in territories; look for new political parties
- Nativist Know-Nothings also split by region over slavery
- Liberty Party aims to abolish slavery with new laws
- Free-Soilers fear slavery will drive down wages of white workers
- Republican Party forms in 1854; oppose slavery in territories

The Dred Scott Decision



- **Dred Scott**, a slave taken to free territory by owner, claims freedom
- Supreme Court denies appeal; Scott has no legal rights, not a citizen
- North angry; South reads ruling as guaranteed extension of slavery

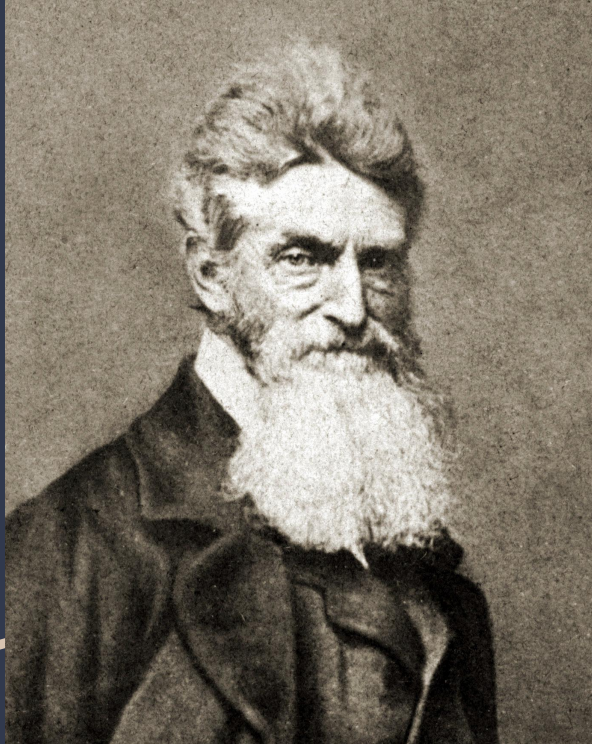
Lincoln–Douglas Debates



- 1858 Senate race between Senator Stephen Douglas and **Abraham Lincoln**
- Douglas wants popular sovereignty to decide if state is free or slave
- Lincoln considers slavery immoral; wants constitutional amendment
- Douglas wins Senate seat; Lincoln's attacks on slavery draw national attention



Harper's Ferry



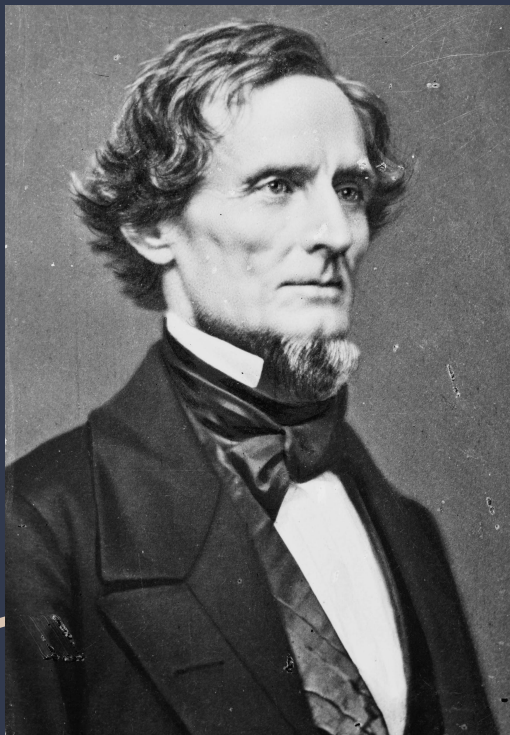
- John Brown leads group to arsenal to start slave uprising in 1859
- Troops put down rebellion; Brown is tried, executed
- Public reaction to Brown's execution is immediate and intense in both sections of U.S.

Lincoln Wins



- 1860, Lincoln beats 3 candidates, wins no southern electoral votes
- Lincoln pledges to halt the further spread of slavery, tries to reassure South he won't abolish

Southern Secession



- 7 states secede after Lincoln's victory; form **Confederacy** in 1861
- Former senator **Jefferson Davis** elected president of Confederacy