

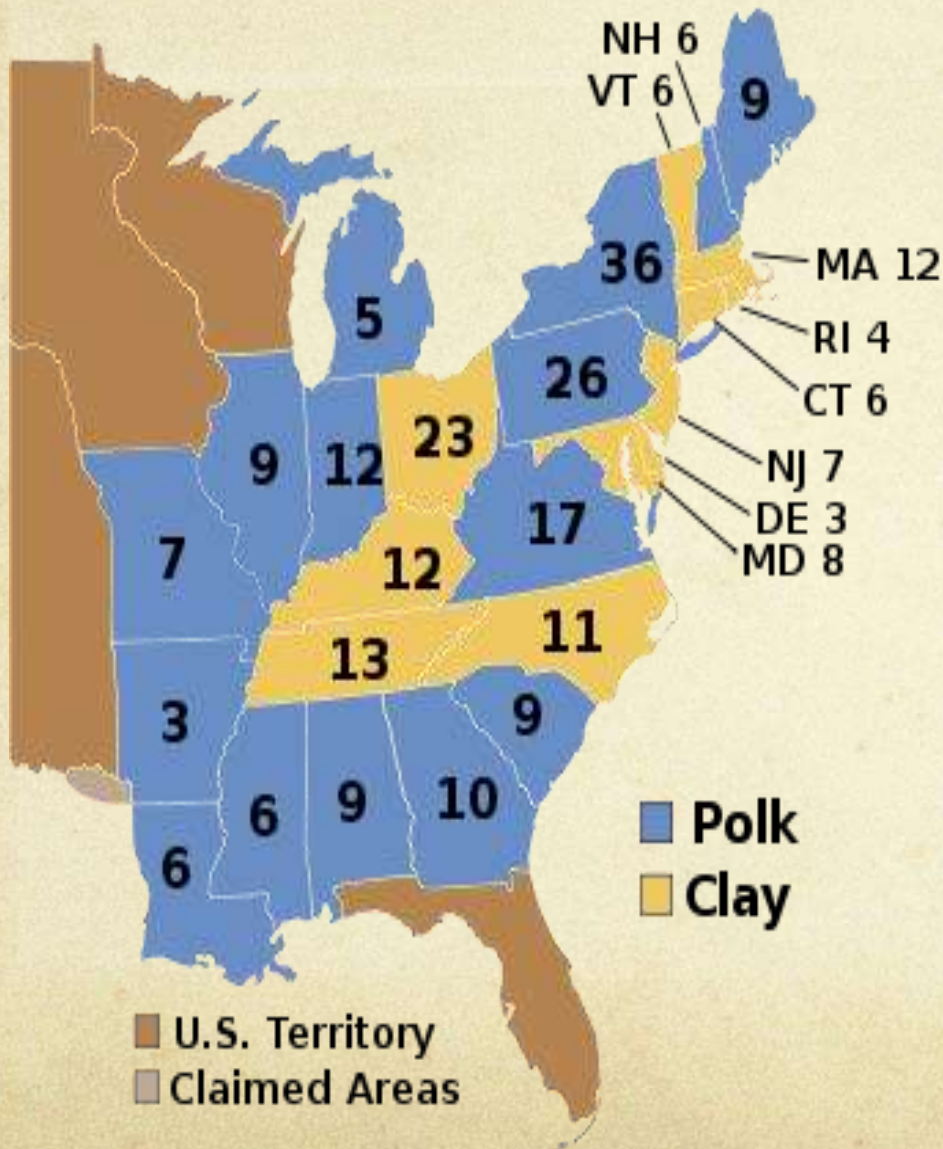
Trends in Antebellum America: 1810-1860

1. New intellectual and religious movements.
2. Social reforms.
3. Beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in America.
4. Re-emergence of a second party system and more political democratization.
5. Increase in power of the federal gov't → Marshall Ct. decisions.
6. Increase in American nationalism.
7. Further westward expansion.



Manifest Destiny

1844 Election Results



Democrats → **James Knox Polk Expansionist**
Oregon for the northerners and Texas for the southerners.

Whigs → **Henry Clay anti-expansionist**

Electoral vote
170 to 105
States carried
15 to 11

American Expansion in 1830's & 40's

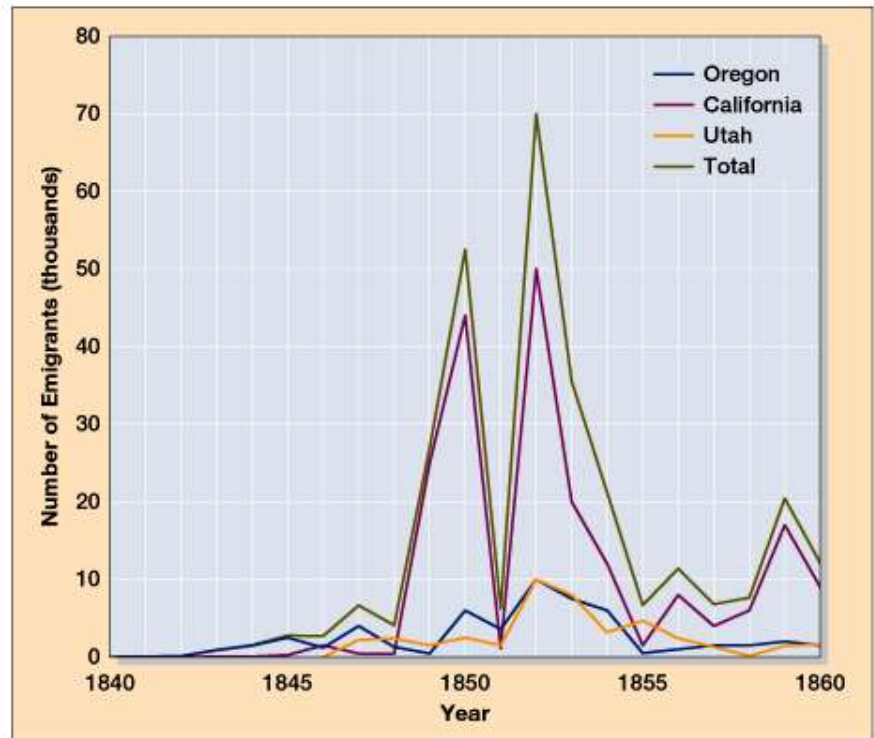
Exhaustion of good soil by cotton farmers led to search for new land

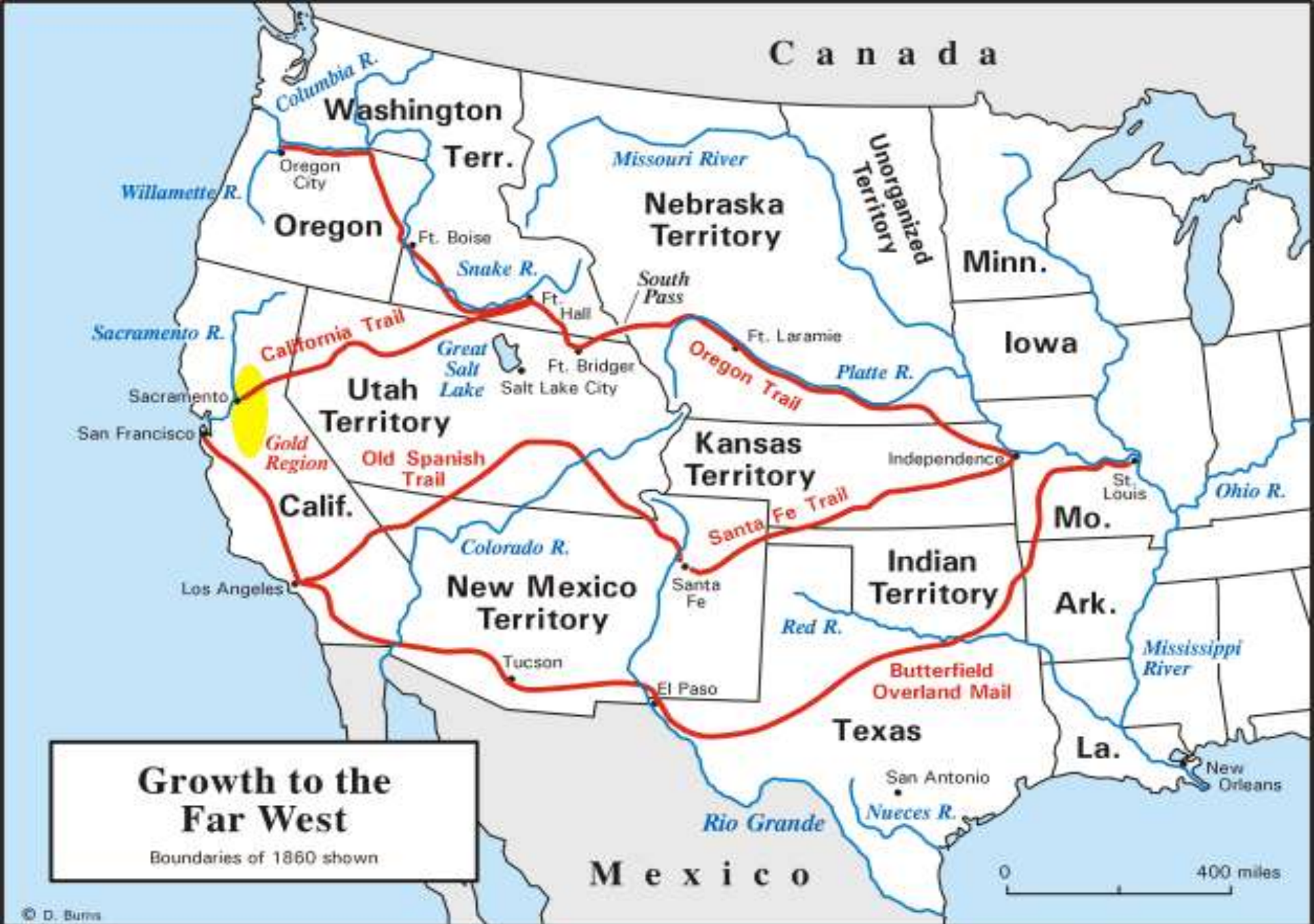
Psychological factors--Manifest Destiny. Sentiment (John O'Sullivan, 1845) that the U.S. should rule from coast to coast (and maybe pole to pole) became a key part of national thinking.

Attractive regions for new settlement--east Texas, California, Oregon

Westward Expansion

Between 1840 and 1860, more than 250,000 people made the trek westward.





Texas Revolution



American colonization began in the 1820s under Austin. 20,000 settlers by 1830

After Mexico gains independence from Spain, Texans remained loyal to US but became increasingly frustrated by Mexican rule, and the Mexican anti-slavery laws.

Santa Anna abolished local governments and set up himself as dictator (1835).

Texans responded by declaring independence and establishing the Lone Star Republic (March 1836).



Alamo 1836- defeat of greatly outnumbered Texan forces.

San Jacinto 1836-Mexicans defeated,
Santa Anna captured, Texas
independence recognized by Mexico

Texas admitted to Union in 1845

Oregon Territory

Expansionists urged seizure of Oregon from England

54' 40" or Fight became the propaganda cry of those wanting war with England

Oregon Treaty (1846) set boundary at 49th parallel



The Slidell Mission: Nov., 1845

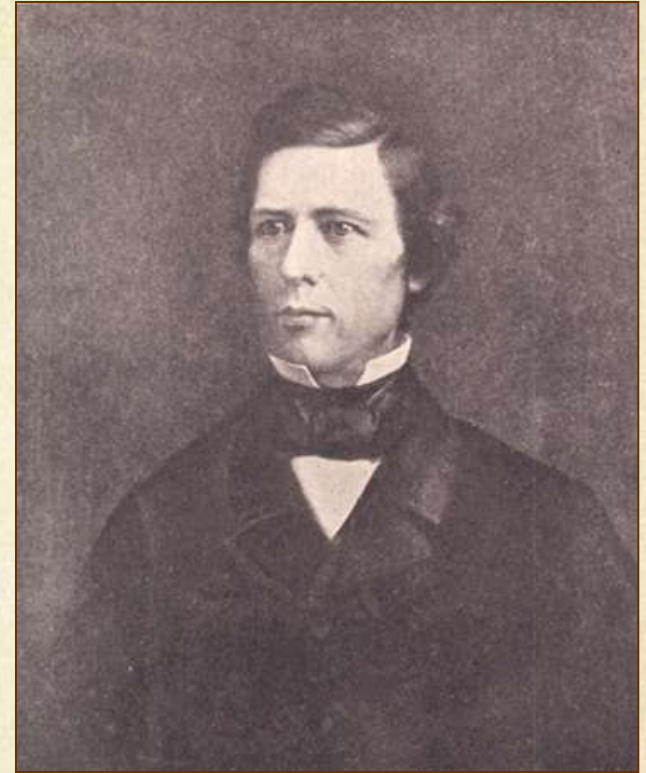


John Slidell

- Mexican recognition of the Rio Grande River as the TX-US border.
- US would forgive American citizens' claims against the Mexican govt.
- US would purchase the New Mexico area for \$5,000,000.
- US would purchase California at any price.

Wilmot Proviso, 1846

Provided, territory from that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.



Congr. David
Wilmot
(PA)

Mexican-American War

Impetus of the war:

Small border skirmish escalated into war and so U.S. troops marched into Mexico. US troops led by Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott.

The end of the War- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

California and New Mexico territories added to U.S. (All or part of the states of CA, NV, AZ, NM, CO, and UT)

Texas border at Rio Grande accepted and U.S. pays Mexico \$15 million.

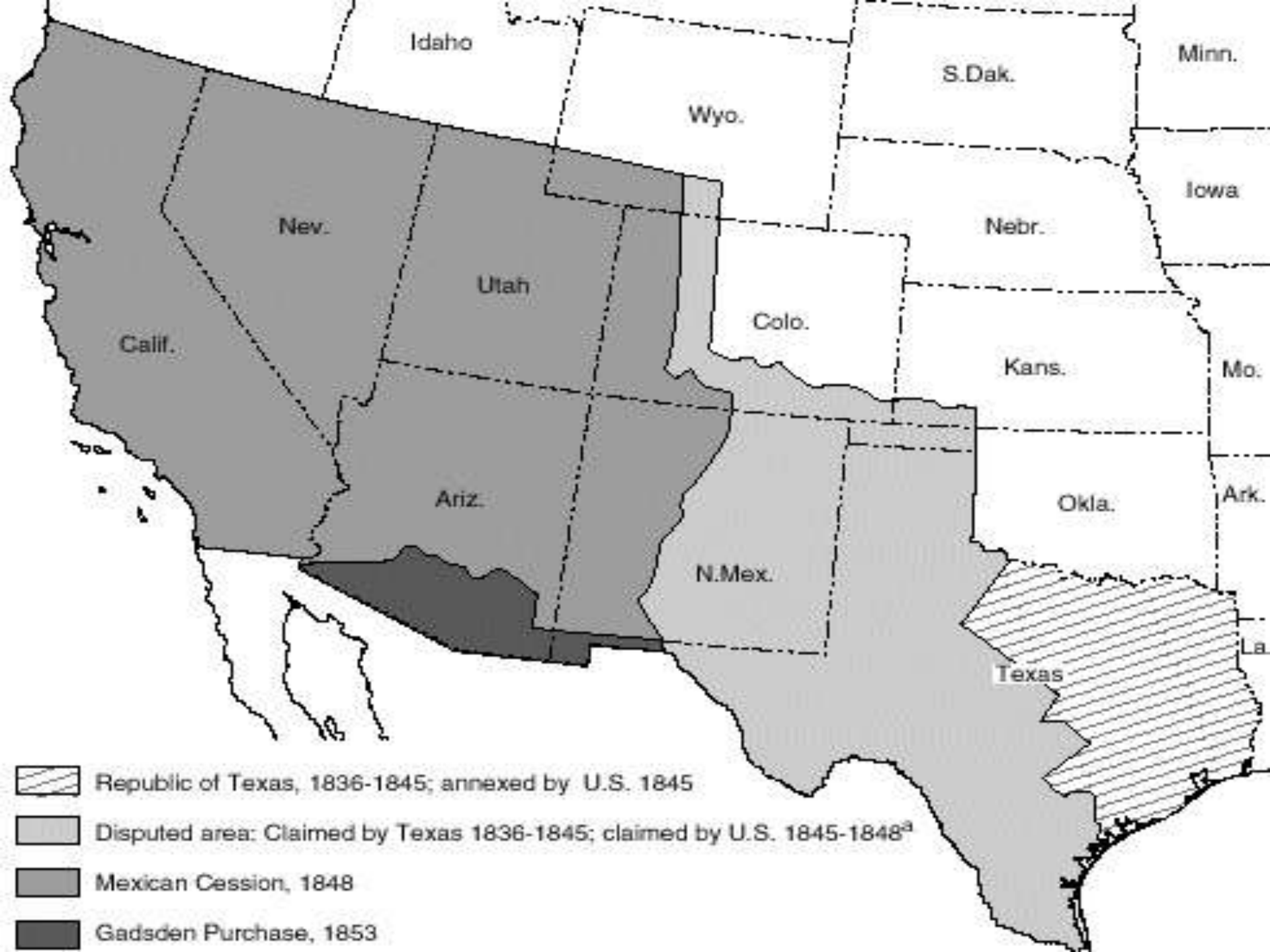


THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR

Gadsden Purchase of 1853

US makes a purchase in SW Arizona territory- \$10 million for possible railroad route.







Background and Causes of the Civil War

Sectionalism

The United States was becoming a wealthy nation, but each region had a different way of making money.

- The North was industrial with factories and mills.
- The South had King Cotton
- The West had become grain farmers.
- Railroads and steamships opened new markets.



RAILROADS, 1850 AND 1860

States Rights vs. Strong Federal Government

Southerners felt that the states should decide how to govern their areas, not the federal government.

That meant the issue of slavery should be decided by state law and not federal law.

The other issue that was commonly debated was the tariff.

Slavery

In the early nineteenth century, it was seen as an economic issue first, moral issue second.

Only 1750 families owned over 100 slaves in 1850); they exerted enormous political and social power in the South

Legal importation of slaves ended in 1808.
Instead slaves were bought or sold at local auctions throughout the South.

Great Migration involved approximately 1 million slaves being sold to the Deep South.

Slaves mostly concentrated in the Deep South



SLAVE CONCENTRATION, 1860

Southern Defenses of Slavery

- Slavery was ordained by God, permitted in the Bible (1 Pet. 2: 18- Servants, i.e. slaves, be subject to your masters with all fear)
- Essential to the Southern economy
- Beneficial to the blacks who had traded the barbarism of Africa for the blessings of security and Christianity

Abolitionists

Set up an Underground Railroad that smuggled 2000 slaves a year to Canada and freedom.

Abolitionists remained small in number, but their approach to slavery as a political and moral issue kept it in the public's eye.

1816 → American Colonization Society created (gradual, voluntary emancipation).

American Colonization Society - 1820s and 30s proposed returning black Americans to freedom in Africa.

William Lloyd Garrison- American Anti-Slavery Society, 1833. Immediate abolition with no compensation, *The Liberator*.

Frederick Douglass- *The North Star*, 1852 → What to the Slave is the Fourth of July? Speech

Sojourner Truth- 1851 → "Ain't I a Woman" Speech

Harriet Tubman- Underground Railroad

US Laws Regarding Slavery

1. U. S. Constitution:

- * 3/5s compromise [I.2]

- * fugitive slave clause [IV.2]

- * slave trade couldn't be outlawed until 1808 [IX.1]

2. 1793 → Fugitive Slave Act.

3. 1850 → stronger Fugitive Slave Act.

Southern Slavery → An Aberration?

- **1780s:** 1st antislavery society created in Phila.
- **1803:** Haitian Revolution, a slave uprising that overthrew the French, not supported by the U.S.
- **By 1804:** No new slavery in any northern state (it will linger in some states until 1850)
- **1807:** the legal termination of the slave trade, enforced by the Navy.
- **1820s:** newly indep. Republics of Central & So. America declared their slaves free.
- **1833:** slavery abolished throughout the British Empire.
- **1844:** slavery abolished in the Fr. colonies.
- **1861:** the serfs of Russia were emancipated.

Slave Resistance

- Refusal to work hard.
- Isolated acts of sabotage.
- Escape via the Underground Railroad.

Slave Revolts

Gabriel Prosser 1800- Suppressed, Leaders executed

Denmark Vessey 1822- Suppressed, Leaders executed

Nat Turner 1833- Successful initially, but Leaders executed. Harsher laws passed to control slave behavior.

Amistad 1839- Slaves on an illegal ship successfully sued the US government and were sent back to Africa.

The Culture of Slavery

1. Black Christianity [Baptists or Methodists]:
 - * more emotional worship services.
 - * negro spirituals.
2. “Pidgin” or Gullah languages.
3. Nuclear family with extended kin links, where possible.
4. Importance of music in their lives. [esp. spirituals].

Political and Social Catalysts for the War

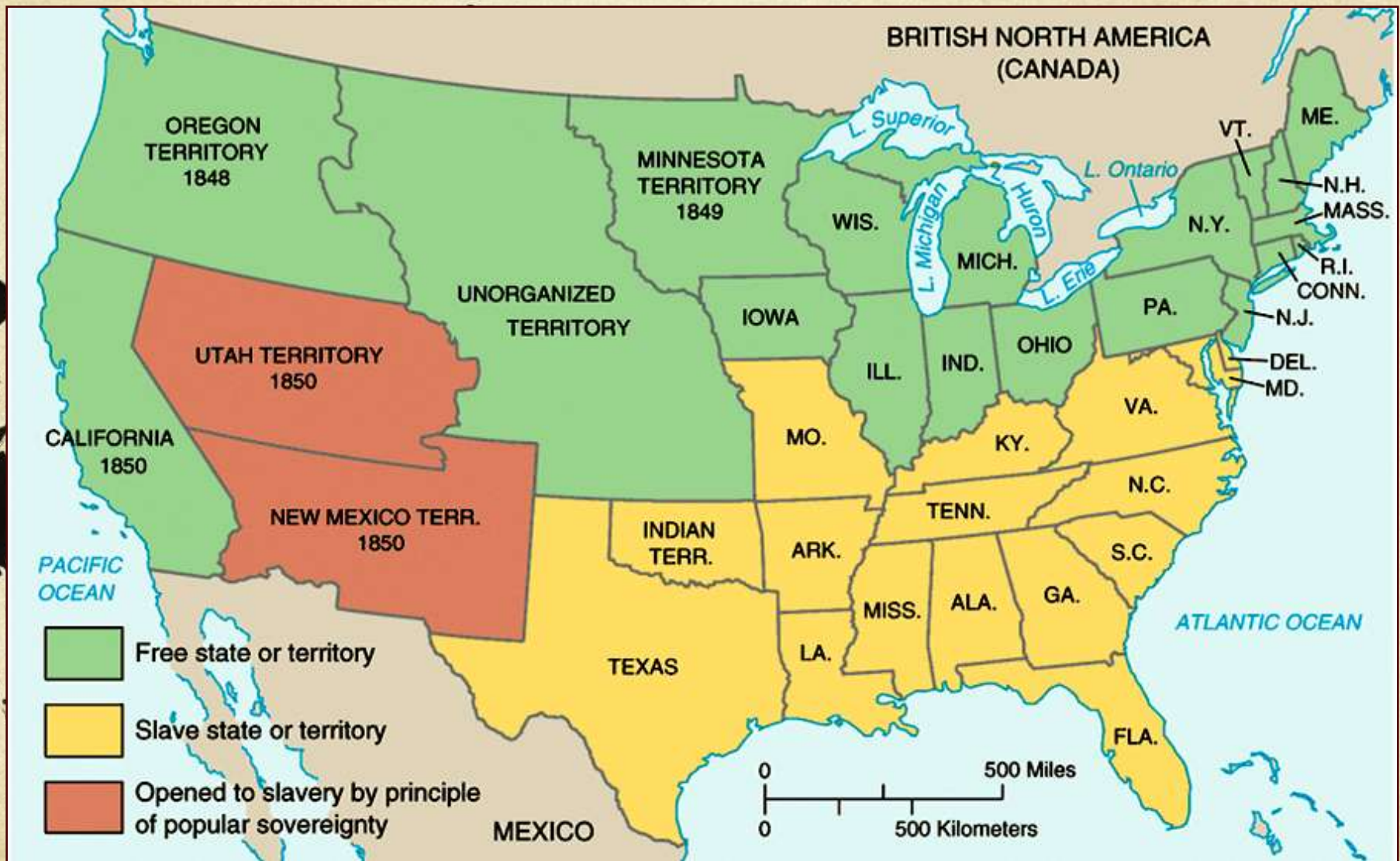
Missouri Compromise 1820

1. Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine as a free state to maintain the balance in the Senate.
2. Future slavery was banned in the portion of the Louisiana Purchase north of Missouri.

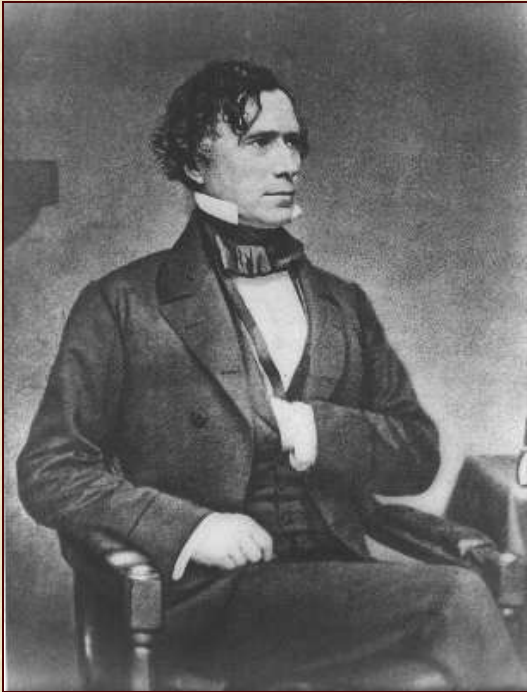
The Compromise of 1850

1. California was admitted as a free state and the remaining western territories were organized with no restrictions on slavery
2. It ended all slavery in the District of Columbia
3. Strict federal fugitive slave law

B. Compromise of 1850



1852 Presidential Election



✓ **Franklin Pierce**
Democrat



Gen. Winfield Scott
Whig



John Parker Hale
Free Soil

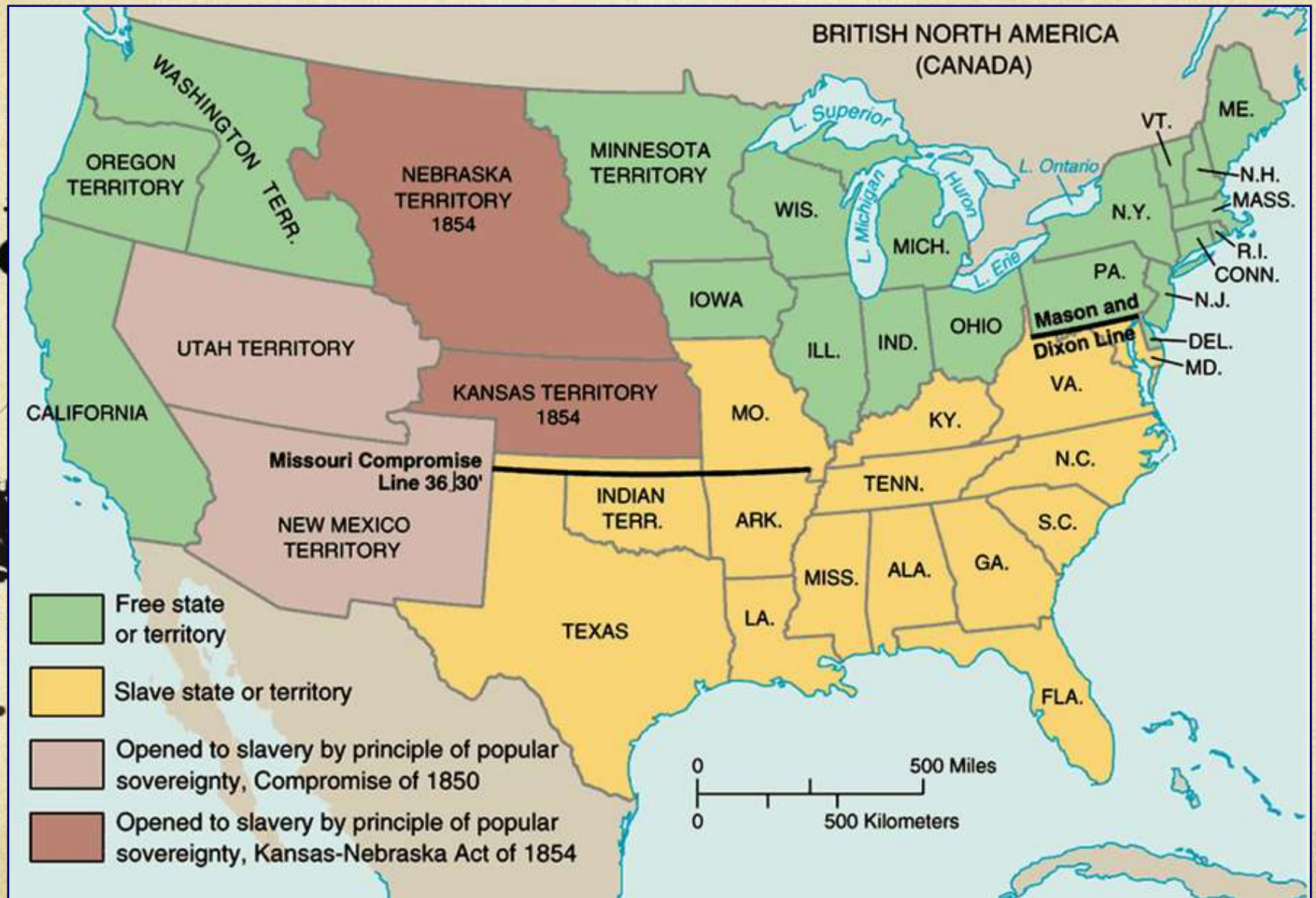
Uncle Tom's Cabin 1852-

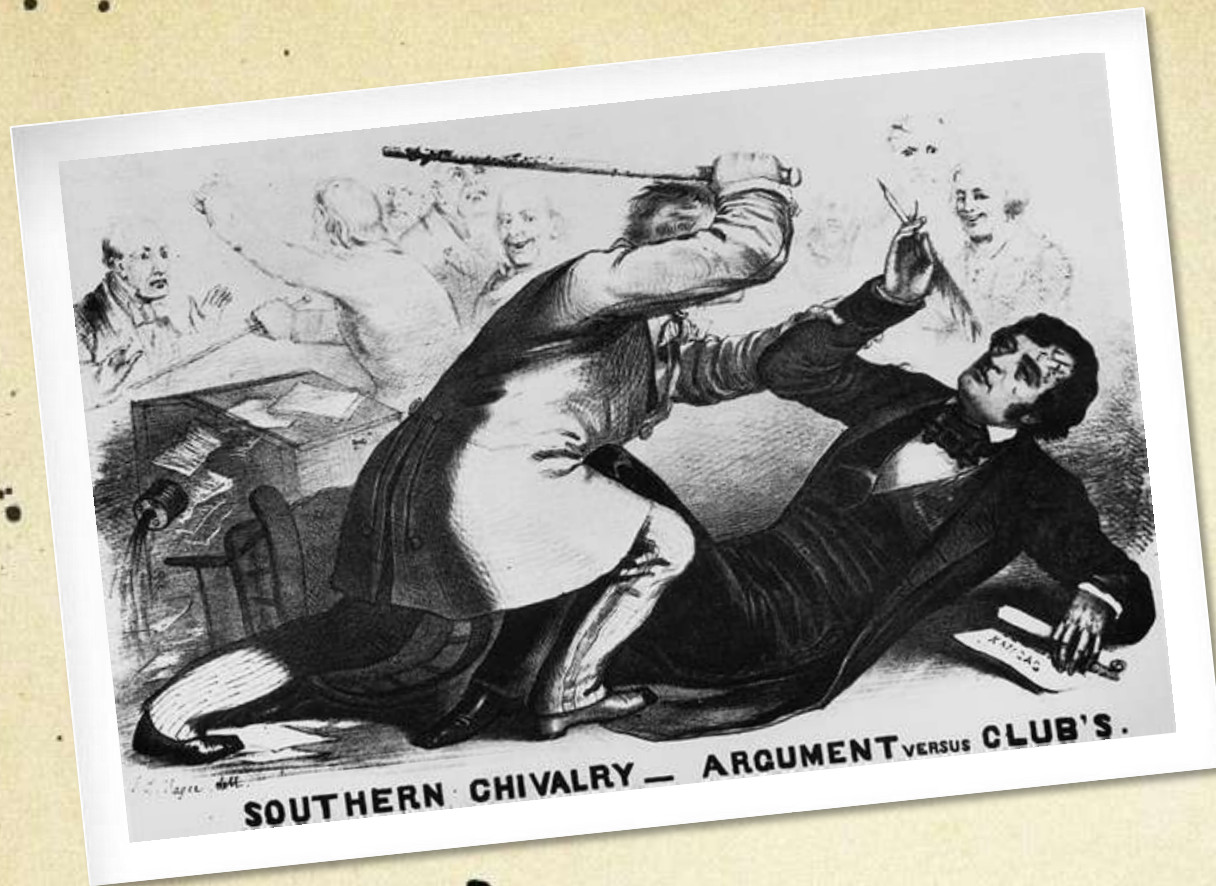
1. A bestseller in the North, it takes the message of abolitionism to a broad audience. Over 300,000 copies are sold in the first year. It is also produced as a play throughout the world.
2. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin convinced many northerners of the evil of slavery. Good, kindly blacks are portrayed as victims of a cruel system.

Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854

1. IL Senator Stephen Douglas proposed that the territories in the West wanting statehood (Kansas and Nebraska) be divided into two sections
2. This repealed the Missouri Compromise, with settlers in each territory choosing whether or not they wanted slavery (popular sovereignty)
3. Violence broke out as pro- and anti-slavery forces rushed in to Kansas territory, the area became known as “Bleeding Kansas”
 - Border Ruffians- pro slavery Missourians
 - Pottawatomie Massacre in retaliation for the sacking of Lawrence, KS.

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854





“You have libeled my state and slandered my relation, who is aged and absent. And I feel it to be my duty to punish you.”

A sympathetic northern cartoonist portrayed Senator Charles Sumner's May 1856 beating by South Carolina Representative Preston Brooks.

Lecompton & Topeka Constitutions

Topeka Constitution- Anti-slavery constitution.

Lecompton Constitution- Pro-slavery constitution.

Both the Topeka and Lecompton constitutions were placed before the people of the Kansas Territory for a vote, and both votes were boycotted by supporters of the opposing faction.

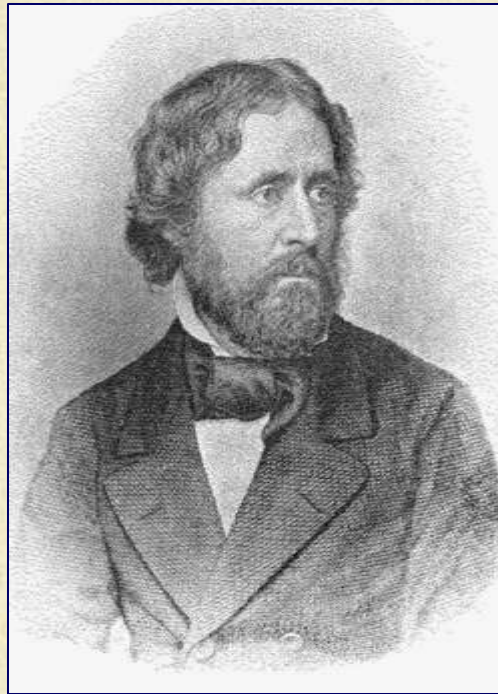
The new Republican Party, 1854

- Northern Whigs.
- Northern Democrats.
- Free-Soilers.
- Know-Nothings.
- Other miscellaneous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

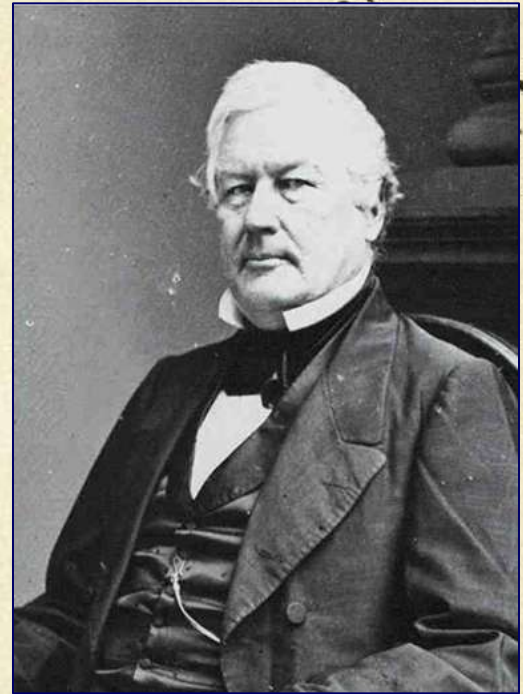
1856 Presidential Election



✓ James Buchanan
Democrat



John C. Frémont
Republican



Millard Fillmore
Whig

Dred Scott Decision 1857

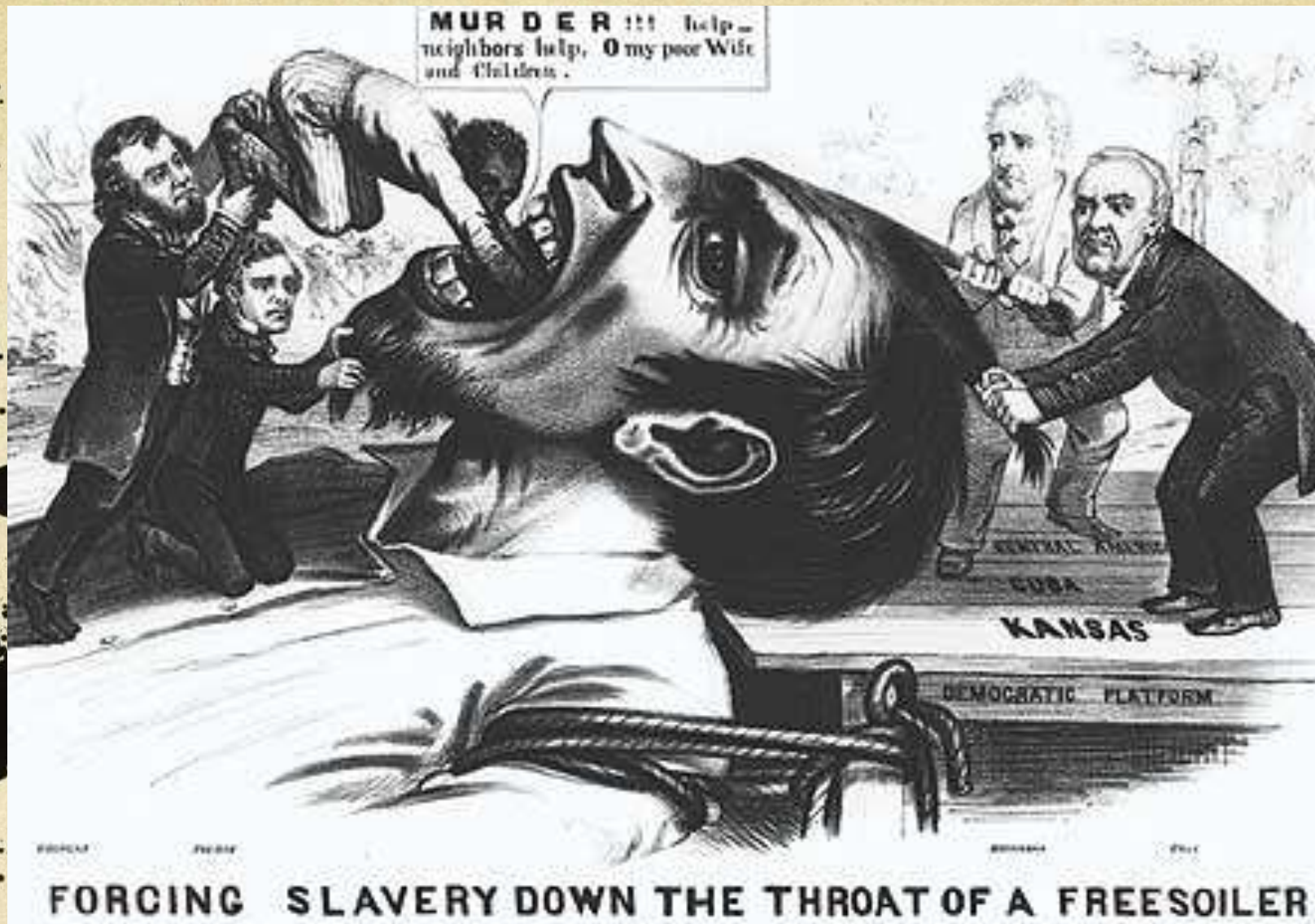
1. Dred Scott was a slave who sued unsuccessfully for his freedom in 1856. Scott had lived with his master in a free state.
2. Chief Justice Taney ruled that Scott (Dred Scott v. Sanford) could not sue for his freedom. He ruled that:
 - a. Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional (Congress had no right to restrict slavery from territories).
 - b. Constitution and citizenship did not apply to blacks.

John Brown's Raid 1859

1. Brown and his followers planned a slave insurrection to begin in western Virginia.
2. They seized the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry, but were quickly captured, tried, and hanged.
3. Northern abolitionists viewed him as a martyr, taking action against the evil of slavery
4. Southerners generally viewed Brown as a madman, symbolizing the fanatical hatred of the North
5. Moderates (Lincoln) condemned Brown's action, while admiring his commitment to countering slavery.

Illinois Senate Election of 1858

1. Stephen Douglas and Abraham Lincoln debated throughout the state, focusing on slavery and its expansion
 - a. Douglas: the *Freeport Doctrine*– people could keep slavery out by refusing to enact black codes and other laws necessary for its survival
 - b. Lincoln: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Slavery should not be extended into territories
2. Lincoln loses the election, but gains national recognition for his arguments



Lincoln represented a new party, the Republicans, who believed in "free soil" for western territories, meaning the containment of slavery within the South.

Presidential Election of 1860

1. The Democrats split into northern and southern factions, and choose two candidates (Douglas and Breckenridge)
2. Former Whigs nominated Bell in an attempt to preserve the Union with Constitutional Union Party.
3. Republicans nominated Lincoln as a moderate compromise candidate.

Republican Party Platform in 1860

- Non-extension of slavery [for the Free-Soilers].
- Protective tariff [for the No. Industrialists].
- No abridgment of rights for immigrants [a disappointment for the “Know-Nothings”].
- Government aid to build a Pacific RR [for the Northwest].
- Internal improvements [for the West] at federal expense.
- Free homesteads for the public domain [for farmers].

Results:

With a 4-way split, Lincoln carried the Northern states and won the electoral vote, although he earned less than 40% of all votes cast

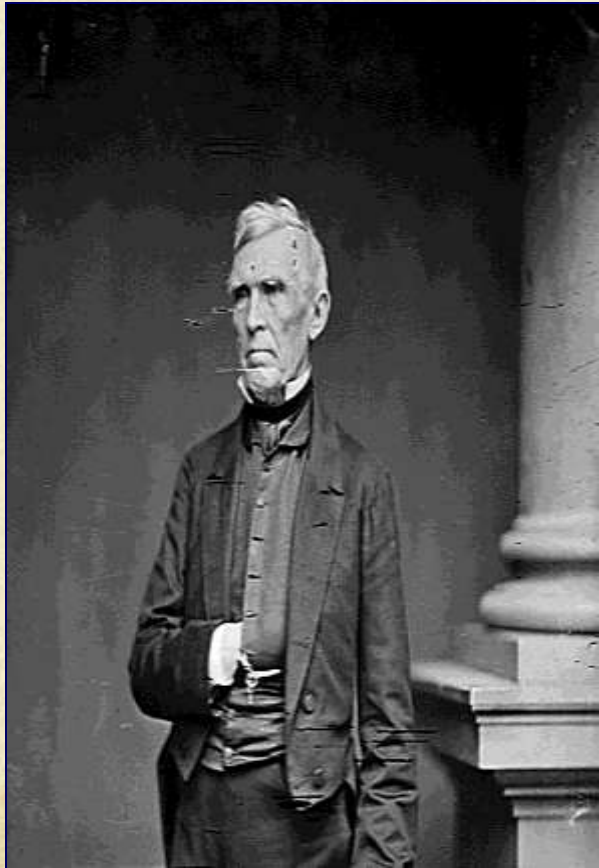
This was the last straw, the South felt that they had no say in the election.

On December 20, 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union

Crittenden Compromise:

A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity

Senator John J. Crittenden
(Know-Nothing-KY)



- Slavery would have been permanent in the slave states
- Fugitive slaves laws enforced and permanent reestablishment of the Missouri Compromise line(slavery would be prohibited north of the 36° 30' parallel and guaranteed south of it.)

The Confederate States of America



- Jefferson Davis- On February 18, 1861, the provisional Congress of the Confederate States made him provisional president.
- Alexander Stephens- was the vice president of the Confederate States. He argued against secession before the Civil War

Rating the North and South

