

WESTWARD EXPANSION & STEPS TO WAR

1840-1860

I. Manifest destiny

- United States was destined to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

II. Texas Independence

1. American Settlement of Texas

- Moses Austin receives permission for 300 families to settle in Texas in 1821.
- The settlers eventually caused problems for the Mexican government.
- The Texans eventually wanted independence from Mexico and its president Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

↳ Texans declare independence in 1835, they ask Andrew Jackson for help, he declines.

2. Battles of Independence

a. Remember the Alamo

- The Alamo was an abandoned mission outside of San Antonio
- Most of the Texans were killed when it fell to the Mexican troops under Santa Anna

b. Battle of San Jacinto:

- Sam Houston defeated the entire Mexican army of 14,000 thus gaining Texas her independence

c. Treaty of Velasco:

- Texas gains its independence from Mexico.

Alamo

III. Expansion in Texas

a. The Lone Star Republic

- Remained an independent nation for 9 years.
- Denied statehood for 2 reasons:
 - Fear of war with Mexico (Financial issues panic of 1837)
 - Question of slavery
- Finally became a state in 1845

b. Election of 1844

1844

- Henry Clay - Whig (keep Tx out)
 - Martin Van Buren - Democrat (keep Tx out)
 - James K. Polk - Democrat (one term)
 - ↳ "Fifty-four forty or fight"
 - Texas and Oregon
 - Appealed to North and South
- Polk wins

IV. James K. Polk

a. Mexican War

Mexican War

1. War breaks out when Texas is made a state in 1845

- John Slidell sent to purchase CA and NM and negotiate the Rio Grande border (Mexico refuses offer)
- Zachary Taylor was sent to Corpus Christi in case of war.

2. War is declared on May 13, 1846

a. Big Question:

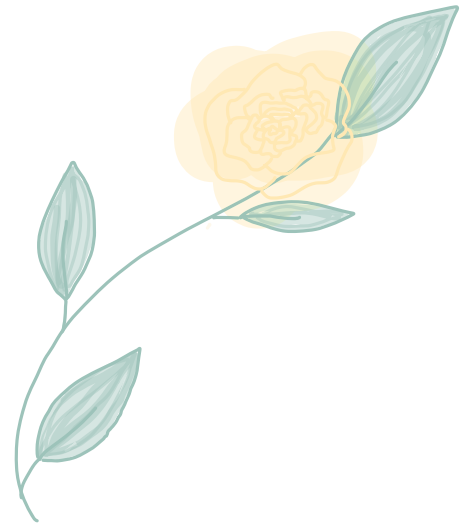
- Was this war to create more slave states?

b. Answer:

- Wilmont Proviso: slavery would not exist in any territory gained from Mexico

↳ Congress rejects it

3. 3 views emerge from the debate over Wilmont:



3 views on who determines
which new territories are slave states

- a.) congress has final say on slavery in a territory
- b.) popular sovereignty (people have final say)
- c.) no citizen should be forbidden to take his property where he wants to.

4.) major figures and accomplishments

- a.) Zachary Taylor → takes Monterrey by house to house fighting.
- b.) Winfield Scott → Takes Terra Cruz and Mexico city (9/1874)
- c.) John Fremont → takes California
- d.) Stephen Kearney → Takes Santa Fe

Treaty of G.H.

5.) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

- a.) Rio Grande River becomes border of Texas
- b.) U.S. gains California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico for \$15 million.

6.) Results

- a.) Manifest Destiny realized
- b.) made Zachary Taylor a hero
- c.) Raised new questions about the extension of slavery.
- d.) Training for the civil war.
- e.) gained valuable land



V. Zachary Taylor

1848

A. Election of 1848

Free states: 15

Slave States: 15

- 1.) Key Issue: Extension of Slavery in the Territories
- 2.) popular sovereignty: popular vote of the people decides whether it will be free or slave.
- 3.) candidates

- a.) Whig: general Zachary Taylor (slave owner)
- b.) Democrats: Lewis Cass (Michigan Senator)
- c.) Free-soil party: Former president van Buren (anti-slavery)

B. Compromise of 1850 (a series of bills)

Comp. of 1850

- 1.) California petitioned Congress for admission into the union as a free state

a.) Terms of the Compromise of 1850:

- California-free state
- Utah and NM-popular sovereignty
- D.C.-slave trade banned
- Stronger fugitive slave law

b.) Role played by following figures in Comp:

Henry Clay: shaped, proposed, and defended it. (W)	new guard: Stephen Douglas: Saved it by separating and introducing it one part at a time. (W)
John C. Calhoun: opposed it (S)	
Daniel Webster: approved and defended it. (N)	

old guard:

threatened to veto

- c.) president Taylor opposed the compromise but in 1850 he died.
- d.) Millard Fillmore became president + helped pass the compromise.

1852

VI. Election of 1852: Franklin Pierce

A. Whigs: Winfield Scott (last whig candidate)

B. Democrats: Franklin Pierce

Kansas-Nebraska Bill

VII. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill

- 1.) Stephen Douglas led the support for a Northern trans-continental railroad.

2.) the plan

- a.) make unorganized to help protect the borders of the railroad through Indian country.
- b.) support popular sovereignty in territories.
- c.) it was the last series of action attempting to postpone a civil war.

3.) consequences

- a.) pro-slavery forces realized a new area could be conquered for slave states
- b.) nullified the Missouri compromise and the compromise of 1850.
- c.) helped to create a new political party.

- republicans: formed to stop slavery in the territories

d) "Bleeding Kansas"

i. July 1854: Kansas settlers from both sides of the slavery issue poured in, trying to pull the territory to its side.

ii. both sides submit a state constitution to congress.

iii. President Pierce accepted only the pro-slavery constitution.

e) Brooks-Sumner episode

i. hostile feelings over Kansas erupted in the Senate in May of 1856.

ii. Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts denounced President Pierce, slavery, and the South.

a) Preston Brooks beat Sumner over the head with a cane during a Senate recess.

b) Sumner was permanently injured - he became a martyr to southern violence and stirred up hatred for the South.

c) Brooks was a symbol of southern contempt for the New England Yankee

VIII. Election of 1856

1856

A. Democrats: James Buchanan

B. Republicans: John Fremont

C. Know-nothing party: former President, Millard Fillmore

1.) Nativism: favoring native born over immigrants, anti-Catholic and anti-immigrant

X. The break-up of the union

A. Dred-Scott case (1857)

1.) A slave sued his owner for his freedom

2.) Outcome:

a.) slaves are not citizens and cannot sue.

b.) Congress couldn't bar slavery from the territories

← even the Supreme Court could not provide a solution to the slavery issue.

B. Lincoln-Douglas debates (1858)

1.) a series of formal political debates between the challenger, Abraham Lincoln, and the incumbent, Stephen A. Douglas, in a campaign for one of Illinois' two United States Senate seats.

2.) Douglas won the election but lost popularity in the South.

3.) Lincoln was brought to national prominence.

↳ this would impact the 1860 election

C. Harper's Ferry (1859)

1.) Brown's plan: Conquer the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry and with the help of a slave revolt, destroy the South.

2.) Outcome:

a.) several wounded - 2 of Brown's sons

b.) Colonel Robert E. Lee overpowered Brown's men

c.) at his trial, Brown was found guilty and sentenced to death

*. Succession

A. Election of 1860 (Democratic ticket split)

1.) Republicans: Abraham Lincoln

1860

2.) Northern Democrats: Stephen Douglas

a.) supported popular sovereignty

3.) Southern Democrats: John C. Breckenridge

a.) guaranteed the extension of slavery.

4.) Constitutional Union party: John Bell

* middle of the road

B. Secession of the Southern States

1.) Reasons:

a.) Economic: slavery, industry, tariffs

b.) Form of Government: States rights vs. federal gov.

2.) SC: first state to secede

3.) followed by GA, AL, MI, LA, FL, TX

4) confederate states of America formed in Feb, 1861.

5) Jefferson Davis is elected president

6) first capital was Montgomery, Al.

The Civil War and Reconstruction

I. beginning of the war

A. Early problems →

<u>Lincoln/North</u>	<u>Davis/South</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · authority w/out war: · no mandate (40% vote) · slavery? · save the union! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · left alone · raise an army · finances · european supported(?)

dependant ↗

B. Fort Sumter (1861): first battle

1) Dec 26th, 1860: major Robert Anderson moved his garrison to Fort Sumter

2) March 1861: when they ran low of supplies, Lincoln told South Carolina that he was sending a ship to resupply the fort.

3) Confederates attacked on April 12-13, 1861

a) Major Anderson surrendered on April 14th

b) no one died in the initial battle

C. Getting ready for war

1) raising an army

a) Lincoln calls for 75,000 militiamen to put down the rebellion

b) Men from both sides were eager to enlist

2) move states seceded

a) Virginia: April 14, 1861

b) Arkansas, Tennessee, and NC in May

3) border states

a) slave holding states that stay in the union.

b) Missouri stayed because most of the population was loyal to the union and slavery was not a major institution

c) Maryland was put under Marshall Law. They could not secede because D.C. was 3/4 in Maryland, 1/4 in Va (who already seceded)

↳ put under military rule, no state government

d) Kentucky government was watched closely

e) Delaware was not a concern

II. Who had the upper hand?

northern advantage:

- larger population
- 3/4 wealth
- better industry
- more railroads
- better food source
- viewed herself as a nation
- diplomacy recognized by foreign powers
- most of war was fought in the south

Southern advantage:

- did not have to conquer the north
- France and England sympathized with them
- more unified under a "cause" (freedom/homeland)
- superior military leadership

goals:

- had to defeat the south
- key was a successful blockade
- destroy southern supplies
- "Anaconda plan"

goals:

- only had to prevent north from victory
- wear down north's will to fight
- defensive strategy