A Growing Nation

- In 1780, total population is ~2.7 million.
- It will almost double every 20 years.
- Initially, population increase was caused by increased birthrate - people are having more children (average ~5).
- From 1820 - 1860: immigrants from Ireland and Germany (~ 5 million).
- The German immigrants typically settled in the Midwest because they had money.
- The Irish immigrants tended to live in slums in the Eastern cities. They did not have money.
- "Americans" developed a sense of nativism, or a hostility towards foreigners.

The Western Pioneers

- Horace Greeley encouraged Americans to "Go West, young man."
- Frontier life is rough.
  - Long and difficult journey
  - Prep the land & establish shelter
  - Native American raids
- Settlers moved west by means of the Oregon & Santa Fe Trail.
- This territory did NOT belong to America!
  - All over the west were Native Americans.
  - The British claimed Oregon.
  - Mexico controlled the California and Texas territories.

The Missouri Compromise

- In 1819, there is a balance of free states in the North and slave states in the South (11 each)
- The North is more populated, so the House favors anti-slavery
- The Senate is equally balanced.
  - Missouri is ready to apply for statehood; they allowed slaves. This would upset the equilibrium in the Senate.
  - Sectionalism is intensifying and the debates were becoming more rancorous.

The Compromise proposed by Henry Clay:

- Missouri would be added as a slave state; Maine added as a free state.
- 36°30' - states north of the latitude will be free; south will be slave.
Messing With Texas

- The land of Texas was an extension of Spain's Mexican colony.

- In 1821, Mexico won their independence from Spain. Mexico's borders were not well defined and they were plagued with all kinds of "new country problems."

- White settlers from the U.S. began pouring into this territory for permanent settlement (land was only 10 cents an acre!)

- Culture Clash! Mexico wanted to populate and develop its northern territory. White settlers wanted to bring in slaves, not be Catholic, and not speak Spanish.

- General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna gained political power in Mexico and he took away the white Texan's voice in government. Texas declared themselves the independent Republic of Texas and Santa Anna moved his army north to take back Texas.

Battle of Gonzales

- Mexican ordered Texas to surrender, Texas hung a banner, Mexicans retreated, Texas followed and drove the Mexicans out of San Antonio.

The Alamo

- Texans were outnumbered in their fort, call for reinforcements went unanswered, siege lasted for 13 days until Santa Anna stormed and murdered everyone inside the Alamo.

Battle of San Jacinto

- General Sam Houston needed time and a miracle to defeat Santa Anna.
- Santa Anna did not see Houston as a threat so he allowed his army to take an afternoon nap.
- Houston launched a surprise attack and after 20 minutes, killed hundreds, captured over 700 (one being Santa Anna), and forced the Mexican army out of Texas.
- Mexico refused to sign the peace treaty. Regardless, - Texas won the war!
- Texas was in favor of being annexed to the United States, but the North was against adding Texas as a new slave state.

#8. Martin Van Buren, 1837-1841

- Jacksonian Democrat
- Andrew Jackson's protege
- Panic of 1837 & 1839
  - bankruptcy, inflation, and unemployment
  - caused by the closing of the BUS and problems with the cotton crop

#9. William Henry Harrison, 1841

- Whig
- "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!" vs. "Martin van Ruin"
- Harrison gave a 2 hour Inaugural Address. It was cold, he refused a coat and hat, and he caught pneumonia and died 31 days later.
#10. John Tyler, 1841-1845
- Whig
- Nicknamed "His Accidency."
- Because he vetoed several Whig bills from Congress, like re-charting the BUS, he became expelled from his party. He was now also "the man without a party."
- He will have no vice president.
- Annexation of Texas
  - very controversial!!
  - will determine the next election

The Election of 1844:
- Democrat James K. Polk - favored annexation
- Whig Henry Clay – Uncertain

#11. James K. Polk, 1845-1849
- Polk also ran on a platform of Manifest Destiny. He wanted Texas and everything else out west!
- Nicknamed "the dark horse candidate."
- In one term, Polk promises:
  - Oregon
  - California/Texas
  - Independent Treasury
  - Lower Tariffs

Manifest Destiny
- manifest - clear or obvious to the eye or mind
- destiny - the event that will necessarily happen
- Concerns the westward movement of Americans.
- "it is the manifest destiny of Americans to overspread the continent allotted by Providence…"
  ~ John Louis O'Sullivan

Elements of Manifest Destiny:
- God gave the continent to Americans and they should settle all of the western land.
- Implied Americans were superior to their neighbors.

Oregon
- Britain had claim to the Oregon territory. Polk declared that the United States had a "clear and unquestionable" right to it.
- He Campaigned on Fifty-four Forty or Fight! This was brave considering the U.S. wasn't really interested in a third war with Great Britain.
- The compromise was at the 49th parallel.
Unit 5: Sectionalism

**Texas & California**
- Mexico still claimed the territory of Texas and California.
- Texas was annexed in February 1845, against the wish of Mexico.
- Polk wanted to settle the Texas border and buy California from Mexico. He sent an envoy to Mexico City to discuss with President Jose Joaquin Herrera purchasing California.
- Herrera refused to meet, so Polk sent General Zachary Taylor.

**War with Mexico, 1846-1848**
- There was a border dispute that incited another war between Mexico and the U.S.
- Congress favored war
  - Senate: 40 - 2
  - House: 174 - 14
- Congress also allowed for Polk to enlist 50,000 volunteers and 73,000 answered the call!
- Mexico lost a lot of territory, but it wasn't until Mexico City was captured that Mexico finally surrendered.

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**
- Mexico ceded 500,000 square miles (the Mexican Cession) - California, Utah, Nevada, and parts of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming.
- The Rio Grand River became the southern border of Texas.
- The U.S. paid Mexico $15 million.
- The U.S. took over $3.25 million in debts Mexico owed to American citizens.

### #12. Zachary Taylor
- Whig, 1849-1850
- Nicknamed "Old Ruff and Ready"
- Does not vote; does not want to veto
- Died from poison? Nope, cholera

### #13. Millard Fillmore
- Whig, 1850-1853
- Impeccable dresser & book worm
- Reverse Taylor's policy
- Does NOT want to abolish slavery

### #14. Franklin Pierce
- Democrat, 1853-1857
- Son was decapitated in train wreck in front of him and his wife just weeks before he took office
# 15. James Buchanan

- Democrat, 1857-1861
- Never married
- Niece became the "first lady"

## Wilmot Proviso

- Following the Mexican War, there is a question about slavery in the southwest - Should it be allowed?
- The Wilmot Proviso proposed that in any territory that the U.S. gained from Mexico "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist."
- This passed in the House, but the Senate refused to vote on it.
- **The Wilmot Proviso did NOT pass.**

## The Compromise of 1850

- The gold rush of ’49 brought thousands to California. In 1849, CA wanted apply for statehood as a free state. The South went crazy! (like threatening to secede crazy)

**Henry Clay** proposed a plan to keep the peace:

1. California will enter as a free state but the rest of the Mexican cession will not have any restrictions on slavery - - **popular sovereignty** (let the people decide).

2. Settled the border between New Mexico and Texas and the federal gov’t will take on Texas’ debts.

3. The slave trade was outlawed in Washington D.C., but not slavery.

## Fugitive Slave Act:

4. All citizens of the U.S., regardless of region, would be required to **apprehend** runaway slaves and return them to their owners.
   - The most controversial piece of the Compromise.
   - It required everyone to participate in slavery & it denied a fugitive's right to a jury trial.
   - Cases were to be handled by special commissioners -- commissioners who would be paid $5 if an alleged fugitive were released and $10 if he or she were sent away with the claimant.
   - The act called for changes in filing for a claim, making the process easier for slave owners. Anyone could be compelled to help and refusal to do so could result in jail.
   - Also, according to the act, there would be more federal officials responsible for enforcing the law.
Unit 5: Sectionalism

**Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854**
- According to the Missouri Compromise, the imaginary line of 36°30' decided if slavery would be legal or not in the Louisiana Territory.
- The Kansas-Nebraska Act allowed each territory to decide the issue of slavery on the basis of popular sovereignty.
- Proposed by Stephen Douglas.
- VERY devastating to the Union because it violated the Missouri compromise and increased SECTIONALISM!
- Also, the Whig party will split with Northern Whigs starting the Republican Party and the Southern Whigs will become Democrats.

**“Bleeding Kansas”**
- In response to popular sovereignty, people from Missouri began flooding the Kansas territory and bringing their slaves in time to illegally vote and create a pro-slavery state.
- Northerners also hurried into the territory in order to create an anti-slavery state.
- Everyone brought their rifles and belligerent passion. The border ruffians attacked the town of Lawrence - where there were a lot of anti-slavery settlers from the North - wrecking homes, shops, and newspaper presses, and burning down a hotel.
- A newspaper titled the event, "Bleeding Kansas."

**Meanwhile, back in the Senate . . .**
- Charles Sumner made a speech, accusing pro-slavery Senator Andrew Butler as having, "chosen a mistress . . . the harlot, slavery."
- Rep. Preston Brooks, cousin to Butler, went to the Senate chamber, yelled some words, then beat Sumner with a cane.
- Sumner was badly beaten and left bleeding from the head.
- A few southerner supporters of slavery responded by sending Brooks canes inscribed, "Hit Him Again."

**The Dred Scott Decision, 1857**
- Dred Scott was a slave owned by an army surgeon in Illinois, Dr. John Emerson, who moved around from slave states to free states.
- Emerson died and his wife, Irene Emerson refused to let Scott purchase his freedom. So Scott decided to sue for his freedom.
Unit 5: Sectionalism

- This case - Dred Scott v. Sandford will go to the Supreme Court and where Chief Justice Roger Taney ruled:
  - No black person could ever be a citizen of the U.S. and thus blacks could not sue in federal courts.
  - Congress does not have the power to prohibit slavery in the federal territories and thus the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional (as well as any restriction of slavery).

John Brown's Raid, 1859
- Brown, an ardent abolitionist, attempted to lead a large slave insurrection.
- The plan was to seize the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry (in West Virginia), steal weapons, and then incite a rebellion by arming the slaves. Unfortunately for him, his plan fell through because very few people showed up.
- The raid lasted for 36 hours, the military intervened, and Brown was captured and sentenced to death in court for treason. For some, he died a martyr.

The Election of 1860
- Tensions are building in the United States & the American tradition of ignoring the issue of slavery were no longer effective.
- The election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 will be the final straw. The country is no longer interested in seeking compromises.

UNIT VOCABULARY
1. Nativism – (noun) the policy of protecting the interests of native-born or established inhabitants against those of immigrants.
2. Rancor – (noun) bitterness or resentfulness, especially when long-standing.
3. Annex – (verb) to add as an extra or subordinate part.
4. Manifest – (adj.) clear or obvious to the eye or mind.
5. Incite – (verb) to encourage or stir up, violent or unlawful behavior.
6. Cede – (verb) to give up power or territory.
7. Apprehend – (verb) to arrest someone for a crime.
8. Belligerent – (adj.) hostile and aggressive.
9. Ardent – (adj.) enthusiastic or passionate.
10. Martyr – (noun) a person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs.