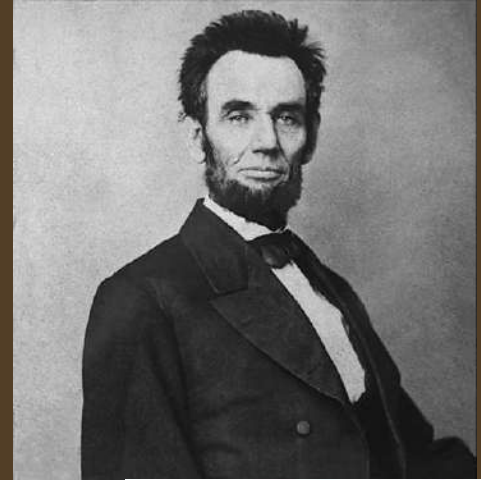


## **SSUSH8:**

**Explore the relationship between slavery, growing north-south divisions, and westward expansion that led to the outbreak of the Civil War.**

# Before the Standard...

1. T or F – The Civil War was fought over the issue of slavery.
2. T or F – The Northern States were called Confederate and the Southern States were called Union.
3. T or F – The Emancipation Proclamation freed all slaves from the bondage of involuntary servitude.
4. T or F – Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves because he loved all mankind, Black or White.
5. T or F – Lincoln was a Democrat because the Democratic Party was the political party that was formed to oppose slavery.



a. Explain the impact of the Missouri Compromise on the admission of states from the Louisiana Territory.

# The Missouri Compromise, 1820-1821



# Missouri Compromise:

- Created by Henry Clay
- Dealt with the Louisiana Territory and the issue of slavery
- In 1819 the U.S. consisted of 11 free and 11 slave states
- Missouri applied for statehood as a slave state in 1819; would upset the balance of free & slave states

# Threats to Nationalism

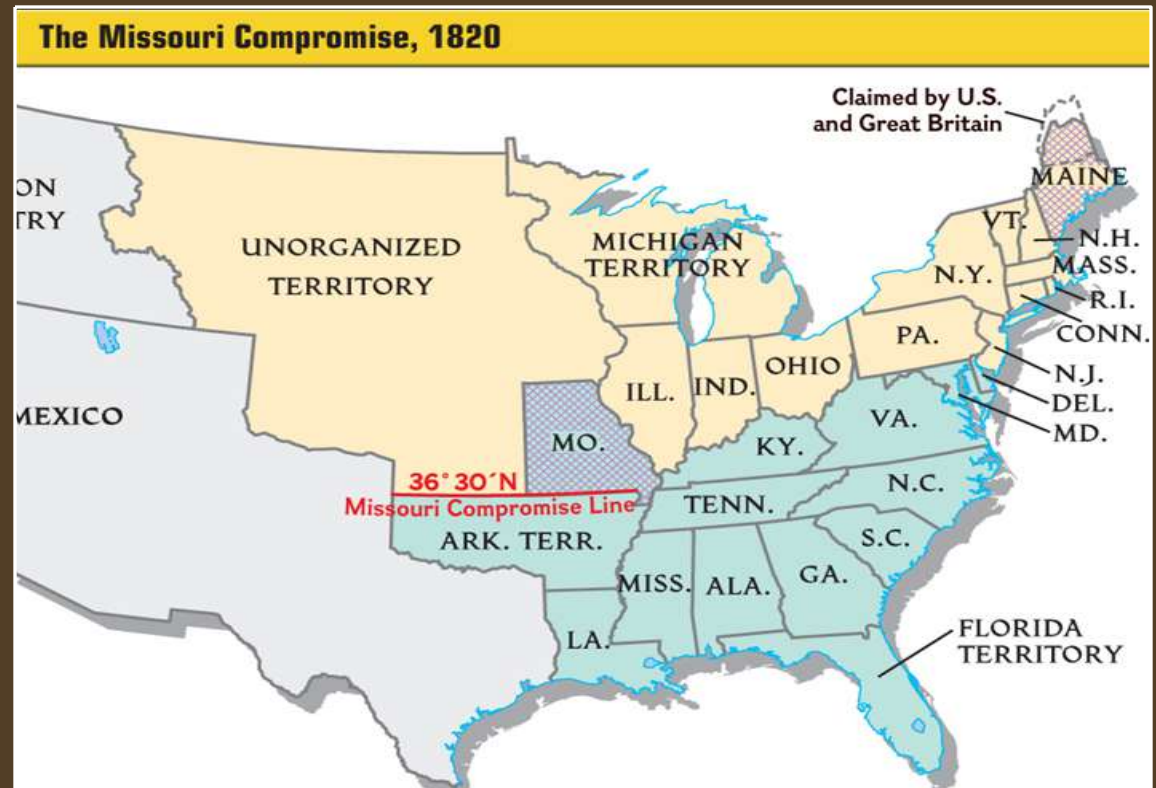
## Division over Slavery The Missouri Compromise

- 1819: Missouri asks to be admitted as a slave state
- huge controversy !!
- 1820 compromise—Henry Clay  
“the Great Compromiser”
  - Missouri-slave state
  - Maine-free state
  - 36° 30' line divides the LA Terr.

# The Missouri Compromise

- To offset the imbalance Maine applied for statehood as a free state
- The Missouri Compromise granted statehood to both free and slave states and set a boundary for which areas slavery could expand in to –
- Everything north of the line was free and everything south would be slave

Why would the South agree not to expand slavery into the Unorganized Louisiana Territory?



b. Examine James K. Polk's presidency in the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny including the Texas annexation and Oregon.

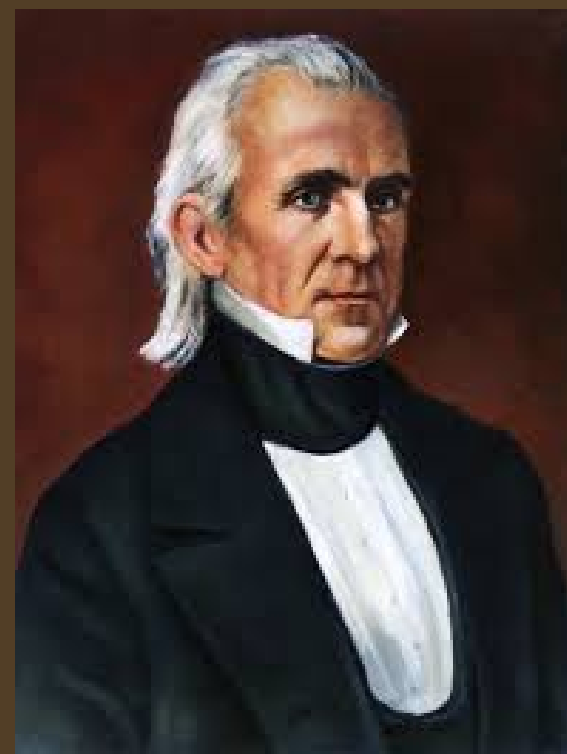


# Bell Ringer

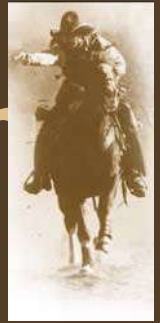
- Benjamin Franklin was one of the leaders of the American Revolution. He was also a writer and publisher. He used his printing press to share wise sayings that he hoped would help his readers. Some of these sayings he wrote himself. Some he adapted from other sources.
- Here are some of the sayings Franklin published. Read them carefully then say what virtues you think Franklin admired; write each virtue down in order of each saying.
  1. *A lie stands on one leg, the truth on two*
  2. *One today is worth two tomorrows*
  3. *Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead*
  4. *A quarrelsome man has no good neighbors*
  5. *Up, sluggard, and waste not life; in the grave will be sleeping enough*
  6. *Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, & wise*
  7. *An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest*
  8. *Never leave that till tomorrow which you can do today*
  9. *He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing*
- What do these sayings mean? Can you re-phrase them in your own words? Be ready with an answer...I'm going to call on some people!

# James Polk:

- 11<sup>th</sup> President of the US
- During his presidency, America grew more than 1/3 in size
- Believer in Manifest Destiny, which helped lead to his campaign for westward expansion



# Motivations for Expansion



- The desire of most Americans to own land.
  - The discovery of gold and other valuable resources.
  - The belief that the United States was destined to stretch across North America (Manifest Destiny).
1. Economic motivations
  2. Racist beliefs about Native Americans and Mexican people.

# Manifest Destiny

- 1840's expansion fever gripped the country
- Americans began to believe their movement westward and southward was destined and ordained by God
- “Manifest Destiny” – John L. O’Sullivan



“the belief that the U.S.’ destiny ~~was~~ was to expand to the Pacific Ocean and into Mexican territory”



# Texas annexation:

- Completed in 1845
- US annexed Texas from Mexico
- Offered fertile land to Americans
- The Americans in Texas outnumbered the Mexicans, asked for statehood into the US
- Polk believed that if the US did not annex Texas, Mexico would declare war
- Polk needed Northerners to approve the Texas annexation so he promised Oregon.

# Oregon Territory:

- Oregon was controlled by Britain
- Polk threatened to fight Britain if it did not concede all of Oregon to the US
- However, Britain & the US would compromise, dividing the territory into the US states of Oregon, Washington, & Idaho
- Britain kept what would later become the Canadian province of British Columbia
- Polk had to compromise because he did not want 2 wars, he only wanted to fight weak Mexico

c. Analyze the impact of the Mexican War on growing sectionalism.



# War With Mexico

- The U.S. annexes Texas, causing a boundary dispute with Mexico.
- Polk ordered the army into the disputed area where Mexican troops opened fire on the Americans
- Polk then declared war on Mexico, claiming they were the aggressors



# War With Mexico



"A LITTLE MORE GRAPE GAVE BRASS"  
GENERAL TAYLOR AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA FEB 22<sup>D</sup> 1847.

- The American army is ordered into Mexico, and out to California
- Before the troops can reach California, a group of American settlers revolt and take the area naming it the Bear Flag Republic
- In 1847, the U.S. Army enters Mexico City causing the Mexicans to surrender and ending the war

# War With Mexico

- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war, giving the U.S. a vast amount of land in the Southwest
  - The U.S. now stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean
  - Created tension between Northern & Southern states
- Over the new territory & the Issue of slavery



# Wilmot Proviso

- Proposed in 1846, that any territory gained from Mexico would not be allowed to have slaves
- The proposal upset Southerners, and though it passed in the House, but the Senate refused to vote on it
- The Wilmot Proviso continued a north-south sectionalism divided over the slavery issue

# Wilmot Proviso

- To counter the Wilmot Proviso and to ease tension, a proposal was made to allow the new territories to decide for themselves on the slavery issue, an idea called popular sovereignty
- California applied for statehood in 1849, threatening to break the balance of free and slave states
- Henry Clay proposed a resolution which became known as the Compromise of 1850

d. Explain how the Compromise of 1850 arose out of territorial expansion and population growth.

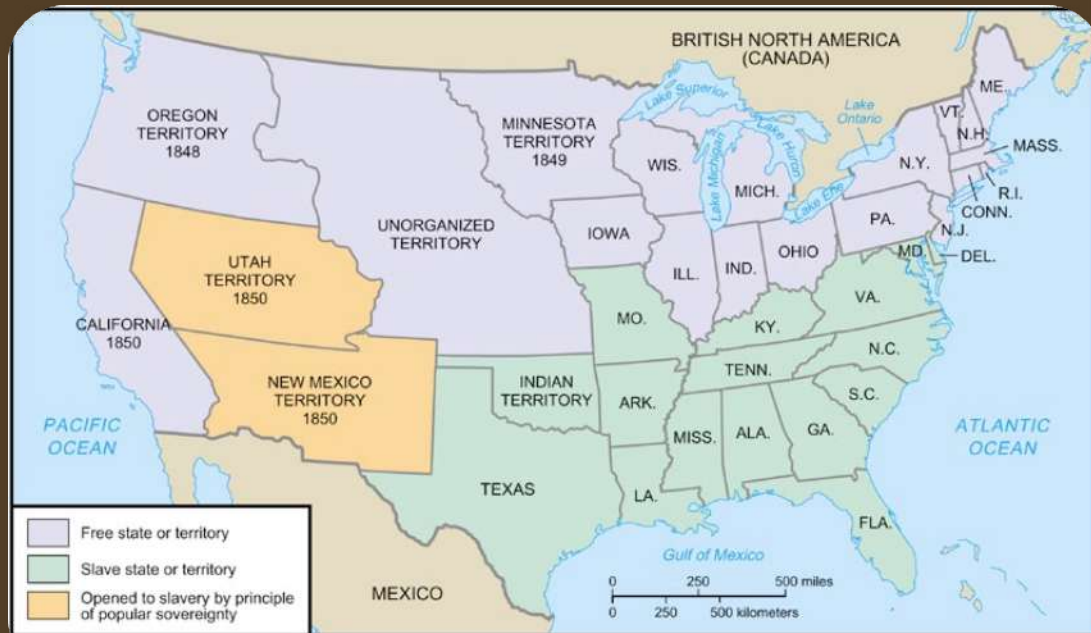
# Compromise of 1850:

- The growing tension of slavery expanding into newly gained lands would further divide the country
- In 1850, California applied for statehood and asked to be a free state, causing the balance of free v. slave states once again in favor of the free states
- Henry Clay created a compromise that had several different parts, hoping to make both the North and South happy

# SSUSH8e. Explain the Compromise of 1850.

## Compromise of 1850

- Though the Compromise initially had little support, it was passed, by dividing it into smaller bills, allowing Congress to vote on each issue separately easing the tension, for the time being, over slavery



### The Compromise of 1850

Legislative Item	Victory for?
California admitted to the Union as free state	Clear victory for the North
Popular sovereignty to determine slavery issue in Utah and New Mexico territories	Moderate victory for both sides
Texas border dispute with New Mexico resolved	Moderate Southern victories
Texas receives \$10 million	
Slave trade, but not slavery itself, abolished in the District of Columbia	Moderate Northern victory
Strong federal enforcement of new Fugitive Slave Act	Clear victory for the South

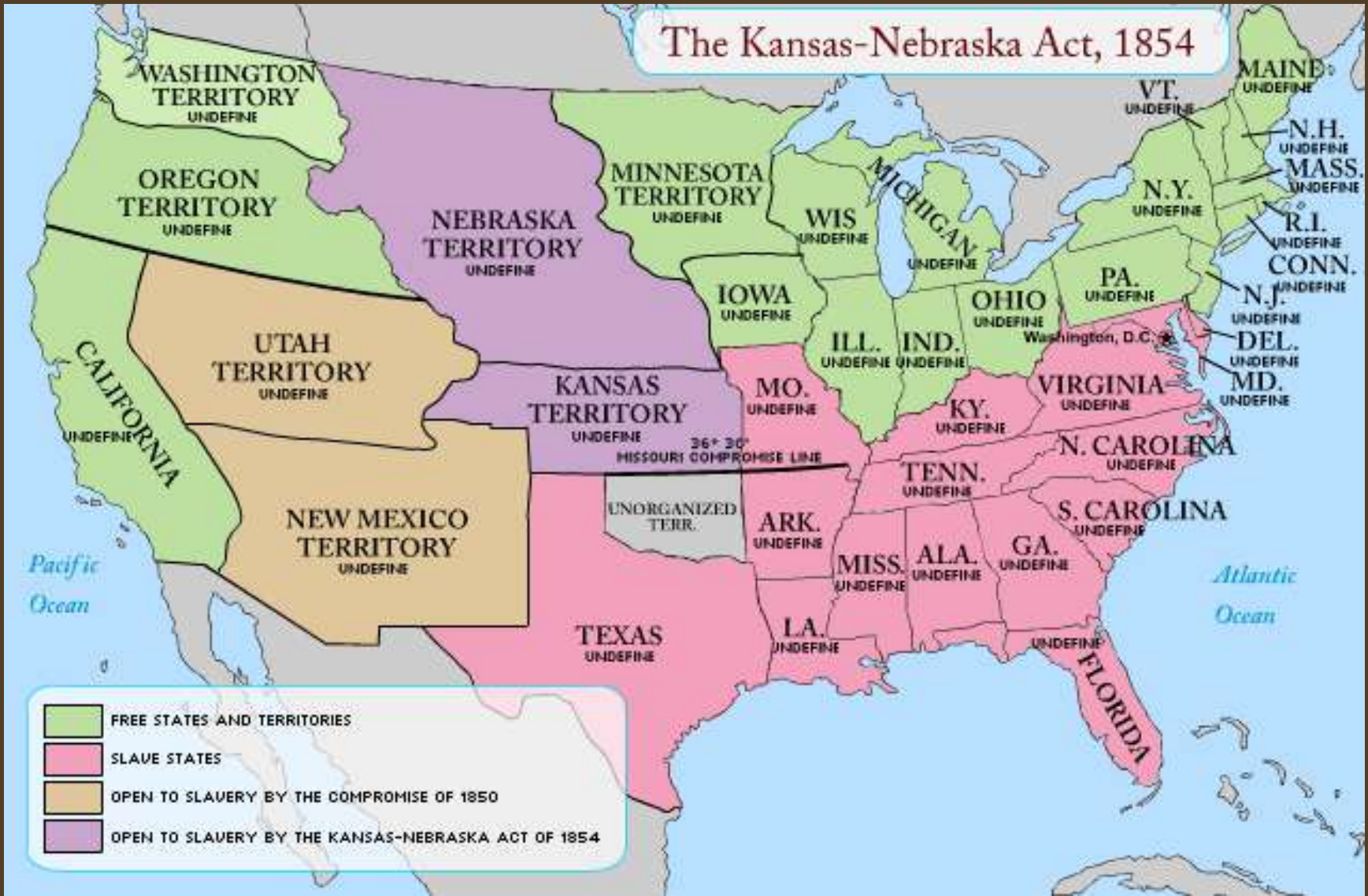


e. Evaluate the Kansas-Nebraska Act, the failure of popular sovereignty, *Scott v. Sanford*, John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, and the election of 1860 as events leading to the Civil War

# Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Signed in **1854**, the Act, introduced by Stephen Douglas:
  - ***repealed the Missouri Compromise*** (what was that?)
  - ***created two new territories: Kansas and Nebraska***
  - ***would allow each territory to decide on the slavery issue by using "popular sovereignty"***
  - ***led to the formation of the Republican Party*** (1854) which supported keeping slavery out of the territories
  - ***led to "Bleeding Kansas"***

# The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



# Bleeding Kansas

## Failure of Popular Sovereignty

- ***Because Kansas would decide about slavery through popular sovereignty, both the North (antislavery) and the South (pro-slavery) sent thousands of people into Kansas to sway the vote***
- ***Tensions between the two groups led to violence and the destruction of property, including the sacking of Lawrence***
- ***By the end of 1856, 200 people had been killed in the skirmishes***

How did the violence in Kansas demonstrate that popular sovereignty was a failure?



# Dred Scott v. Sanford

- ***Scott was taken by his master into the free state of Illinois, and then later, back into the slave state of Missouri***
- ***With the help of an abolitionist group Scott sued for freedom (1847), claiming that because he had lived in a free state, he should be free***



# Dred Scott

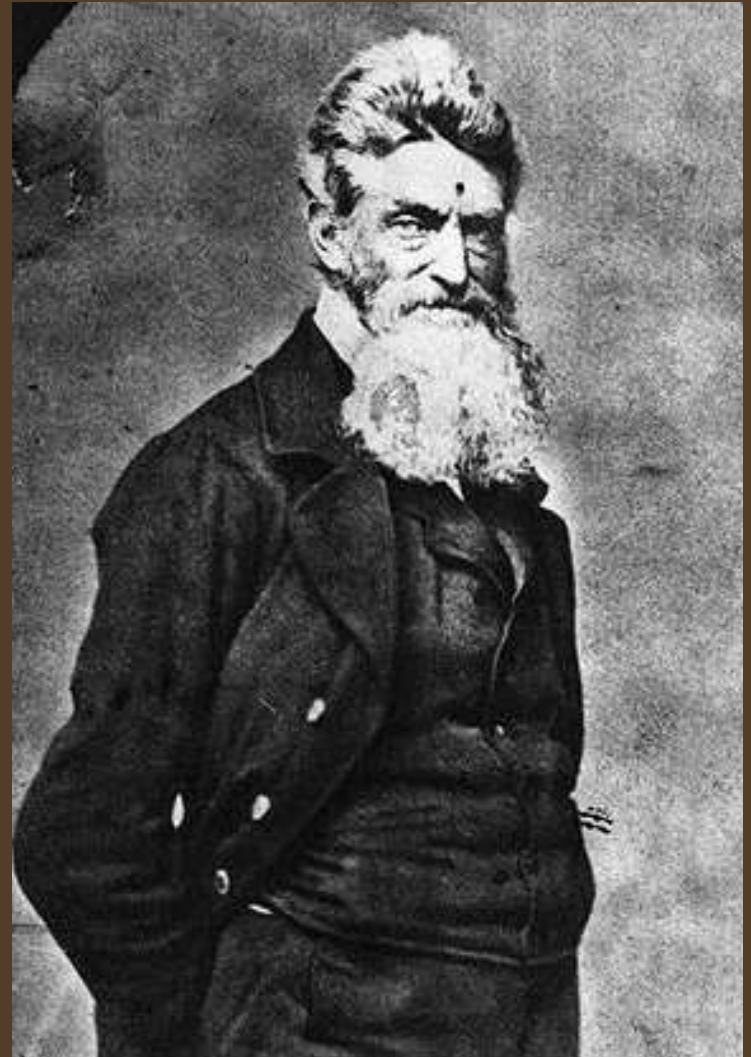


- ***The case went to the Supreme Court where in 1857, the Court ruled against Scott***
- ***Because slaves were not citizens of the U.S., Scott could not sue in Federal Court***

- Scott was eventually freed in May 1857, but died nine months later\*

# John Brown's Raid (Harper's Ferry)

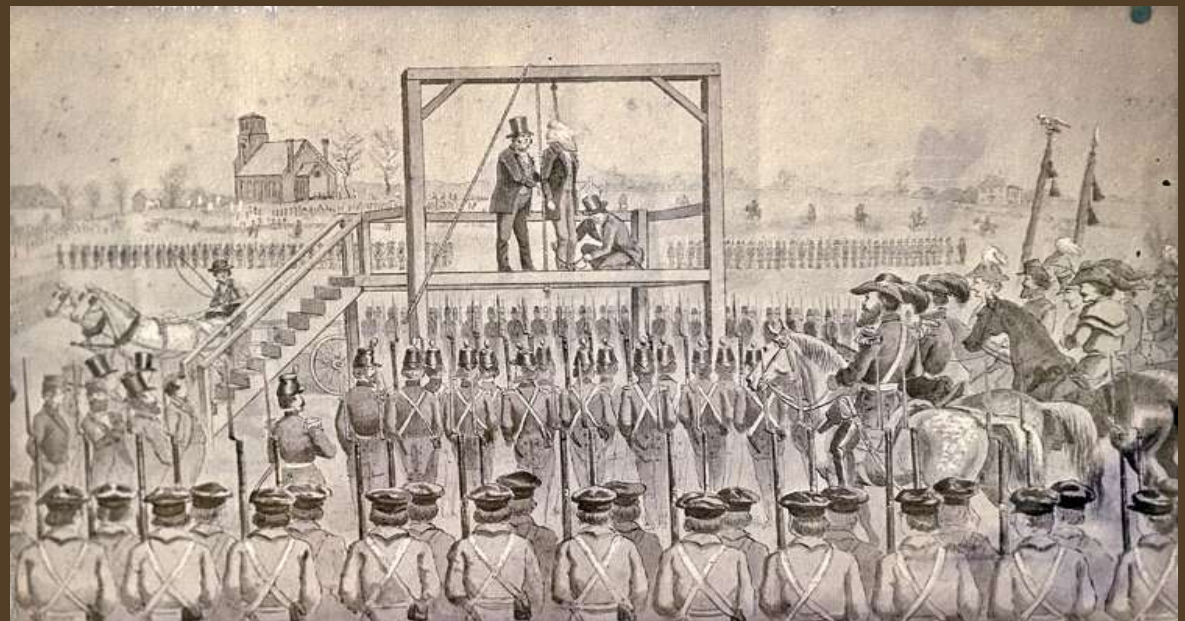
- ***Who: An abolitionist who used violence against those supporting slavery***
- ***In 1859, he and his followers tried to support a slave uprising in Virginia by seizing a federal arsenal in Harpers Ferry.***



# John Brown's Raid

- The uprising was ***quickly put down*** and after a trial, ***Brown was executed***
- ***Brown was viewed by many in the North as a martyr for the anti-slavery movement***

How do you think  
Brown was viewed  
In the South-why?





# Election of 1860:

- Abraham Lincoln: (R) Illinois
  - \*slavery must not be allowed in the territories
- Stephen Douglas (ND) Illinois
  - \*popular sovereignty should decide the issue of slavery in the territories when they become slaves
- John Bell (CU) Tennessee
  - \*the federal government should support slavery & also defend the Union
- John Breckinridge (SD) Kentucky
  - \*the federal government must protect slavery

# Election of 1860:

- Because the other political parties split on their choices for a presidential campaign, Lincoln won the presidency easily
- Lincoln did not gain a single vote from the South, Southerners were outraged
- As soon as Lincoln's victory was announced, South Carolina seceded from the Union
- Over the next weeks, all Southern states followed, creating the Confederate States of America

# Checkpoint Questions:

- Read pages 331-337.
- Complete Checkpoint Questions on page 334 (there are 2), & page 337 (there is 1).
- Be prepared to discuss your answers!

# QUIZ:

1. Which act repealed the Missouri Compromise?
2. Who was the Vice-President who created the idea of states' rights that helped sectionalism grow?
3. What was the Fugitive Slave Act?
4. What was the name of the legislation passed that stated any territory gained from the war with Mexico would be free?
5. Why did Dred Scott sue for freedom?