

Chapter 13 Review Sheet – The Impending Crisis

Westward Expansion – Reasons for it?

Manifest Destiny – Polk’s Vision – What was it? Be able to explain this idea

American Expansion – Various Phases

- 1) Treaty of Paris (1783), 2) Louisiana Purchase (1803), 3) Adams-Onís Treaty (1819), 4) Texas (1845), 5) Oregon Territory (1848), 6) Mexican Cession (1848), 7) Gadsden Purchase (1853) – Map activity

Expansion in Texas – Why? Problems that resulted – within the U.S.? Within Mexico?

Stephen Austin, Sam Houston, Santa Anna – roles within the conflict (Texas and Mexico)

Texas – Becoming a state – Problem? Explain

Oregon Territory – No major conflict with Britain – Why?

Oregon Trail – The game and the textbook – problems? Did you overcome them, if so, how?

Causes and Effects of the War with Mexico

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo – Provisions

Mexican Cession – what to do with it? Gold Discovered in CA – needed to speed up the process of what to do with the land.

Clay’s Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 – Difference? Explain

Major Events of the 1850’s – See Timeline Below

America: On the Road to Civil War

1848

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo:

- U.S. gains land (California and New Mexico territories)
- Mexico is paid \$15 Million
- Rio Grande – Southern Border of Texas

Issue of Slavery Intensifies After the War with Mexico
What should be done with the land gained from Mexico?

- **Wilmot Proviso**
- **Extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean**

Gold is Discovered at Sutter's Mill

- **The population of California explodes**
- **California seeks statehood – 31st State**
- **Sectionalism grows in America**

Attempted Long-Term Solution
Clay's Compromise – Omnibus Bill

- **"All or Nothing" Bill**
- **Does not pass**

1850
Stephen Douglas – Compromise of 1850

- **Each part of Clay's Compromise passes separately**

Key Points:

- **California – Free State**
- **Strict Fugitive Slave Act of 1850**

1852
Uncle Tom's Cabin

- **Increased Sectionalism**

1854
Ostend Manifesto

- **President Pierce appears to be supporting the spread of slavery**
- **Northerners are outraged.**

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- **Popular Sovereignty**
- **Repealed the Missouri Compromise**

- **Two separate territories – Kansas and Nebraska**

Formation of the Republican Party

Kansas-Nebraska Act: Effects

- **Destroyed the Whig Party**
- **Divided Northern Democrats**
- **Whigs, Free Soil, Know Nothings – Form the Republican Party**

1856

“Sacking” of Lawrence, Kansas

- **Anti-slavery town is attacked**

May: Brooks attacks Sumner on the floor of the U.S. Senate

- **Sectionalism continues to grow**

Massacre at Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas

- **John Brown retaliates for Lawrence attack**
- **“Bleeding Kansas”**

November: Buchanan is elected President

- **Economic panic leads to depression**
- **Strengthens the Republican Party**

1857

Dred Scott Case

Lecompton Constitution

- **Voted down in 1857 and again in 1858**
- **Would have established a pro-slavery constitution in Kansas**

1858

Lincoln-Douglass Debates

- **Both were running for the same senate seat in Illinois**
- **Freeport Doctrine – splits the Democratic Party even more**

1859

Raid at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia

- **John Brown hoped to start a widespread slave revolt**
- **Captured and put to death**
- **Sectionalism continues to increase**

1860

November: Lincoln wins the Presidency

December: South Carolina leaves the Union

1861

February: The Confederacy is formed

- Jefferson Davis is elected President of the Confederacy
- Seven States make up the Confederacy prior to the Civil War
- SC, MS, GA, FL, AL, LA, TX

April: Attack at Ft. Sumter – the Civil War begins