



History 180 - 7

# WESTWARD EXPANSION AND THE SECTIONAL CRISIS

**"WESTWARDS, THE STAR OF EMPIRE MAKES ITS WAY"**



Council Bluffs, Iowa

# A LARGER AND MORE DEMOCRATIC U.S.

In what ways did the country become more democratic in the 1820s and 1830s?

What were the limits of that democracy?



MAP 12.5 Territorial Expansion by 1860  
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Page 382

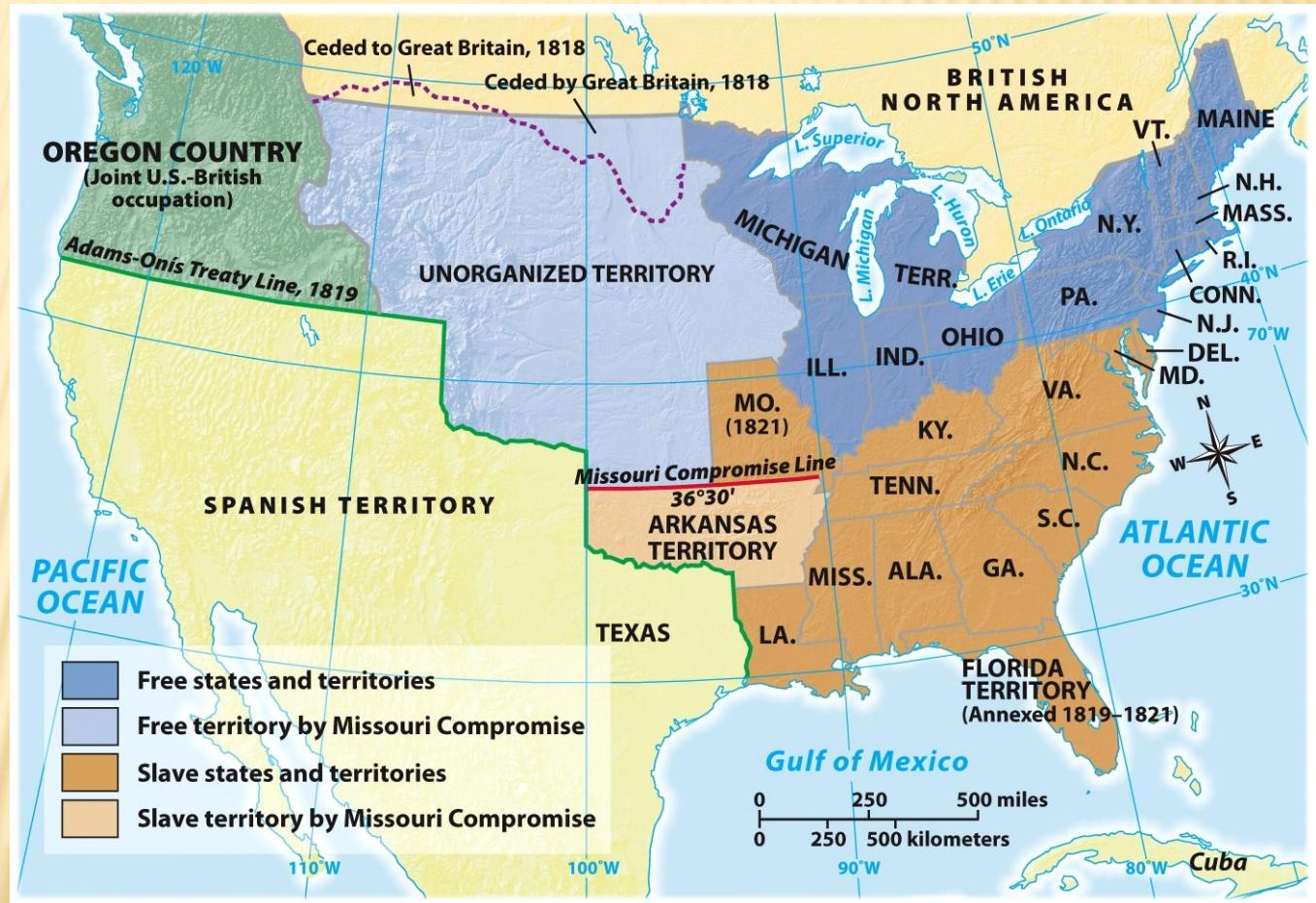


## The Northwest Ordinance of 1787

Established a pattern for the creation of new states.  
One of the great successes of the Confederation government.

# SETTING THE TERMS OF SECTIONALISM: THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820

- Tallmadge Amendment to statehood application
- Missouri Compromise Line



MAP 10.5 The Missouri Compromise, 1820  
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Page 313

# ABOLITION IN THE NORTH



- Define abolition.
- What were some of the reasons some northerners wanted abolition?
- What were some of the ways abolitionists made their arguments?

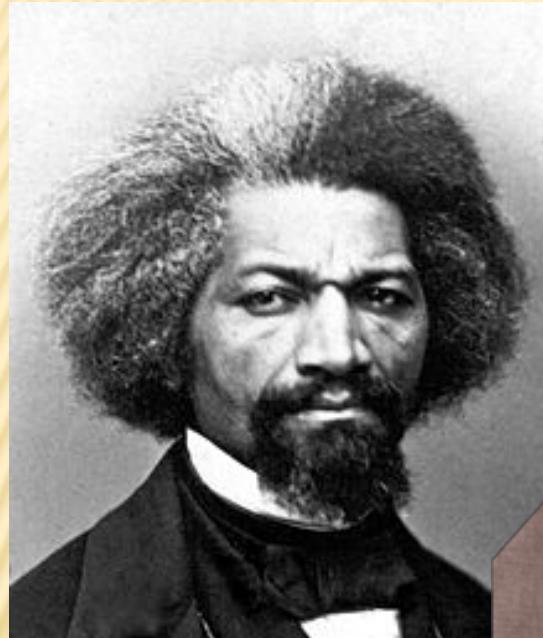
# ABOLITIONISTS IN THE 1830S

- Religious revivalism in the North jumpstarted the abolitionist movement.
- 3 schools of thought:
  - 1)colonizationists
  - 2)gradualists
  - 3)immediatists

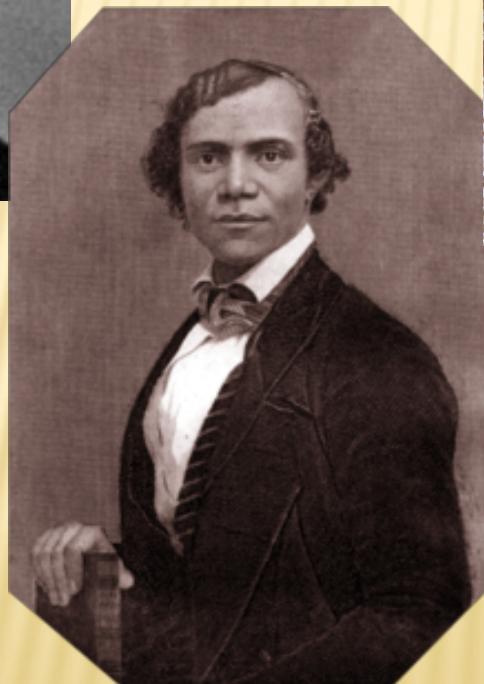


William Lloyd Garrison

# BLACK ABOLITIONISTS



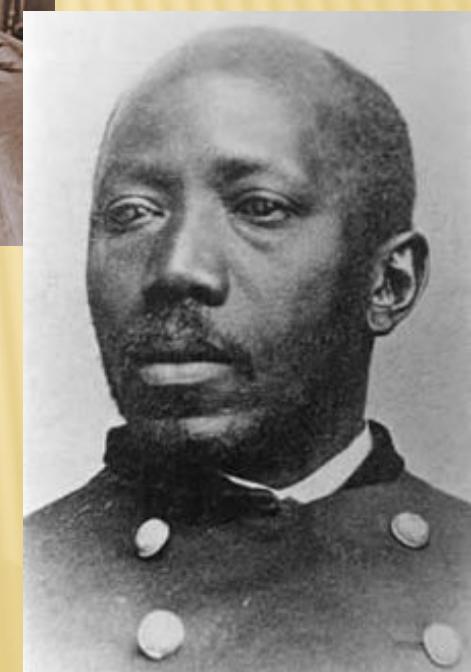
Frederick Douglass



Henry Bibb



Sojourner Truth



Martin Delaney



Lucretia Mott



World Anti-slavery Convention  
in London, 1840



Elizabeth Cady Stanton

**Term: Seneca Falls Declaration of Sentiment, 1848**



Bloomers and Woman's Emancipation

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Page 386

# MANIFEST DESTINY



Emmanuel Leutze, *Westward the Course of Empire Makes Its Way*, 1861

# AMERICAN PROGRESS, 1872 BY JOHN GAST



# AMERICANS IN TEXAS

- Stephen F. Austin led American settlers into Texas in 1823, a land inhabited by Mexican Tejanos.
- In 1829, Mexico abolished

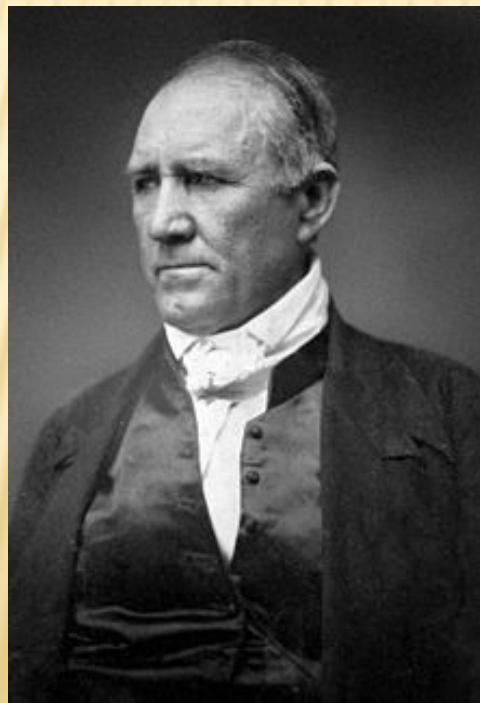


Goliad, Texas, site of a Texan defeat in October, 1835.

# “Remember the Alamo!”



General Antonio  
Lopez de Santa Anna



Sam Houston



# TEXAS AND THE SECTIONAL CONFLICT

How was the settlement of Americans in Texas related to the U.S. sectional crisis?



# WAR WITH MEXICO (1846-1848)



President James K. Polk

Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo,  
February 2, 1848



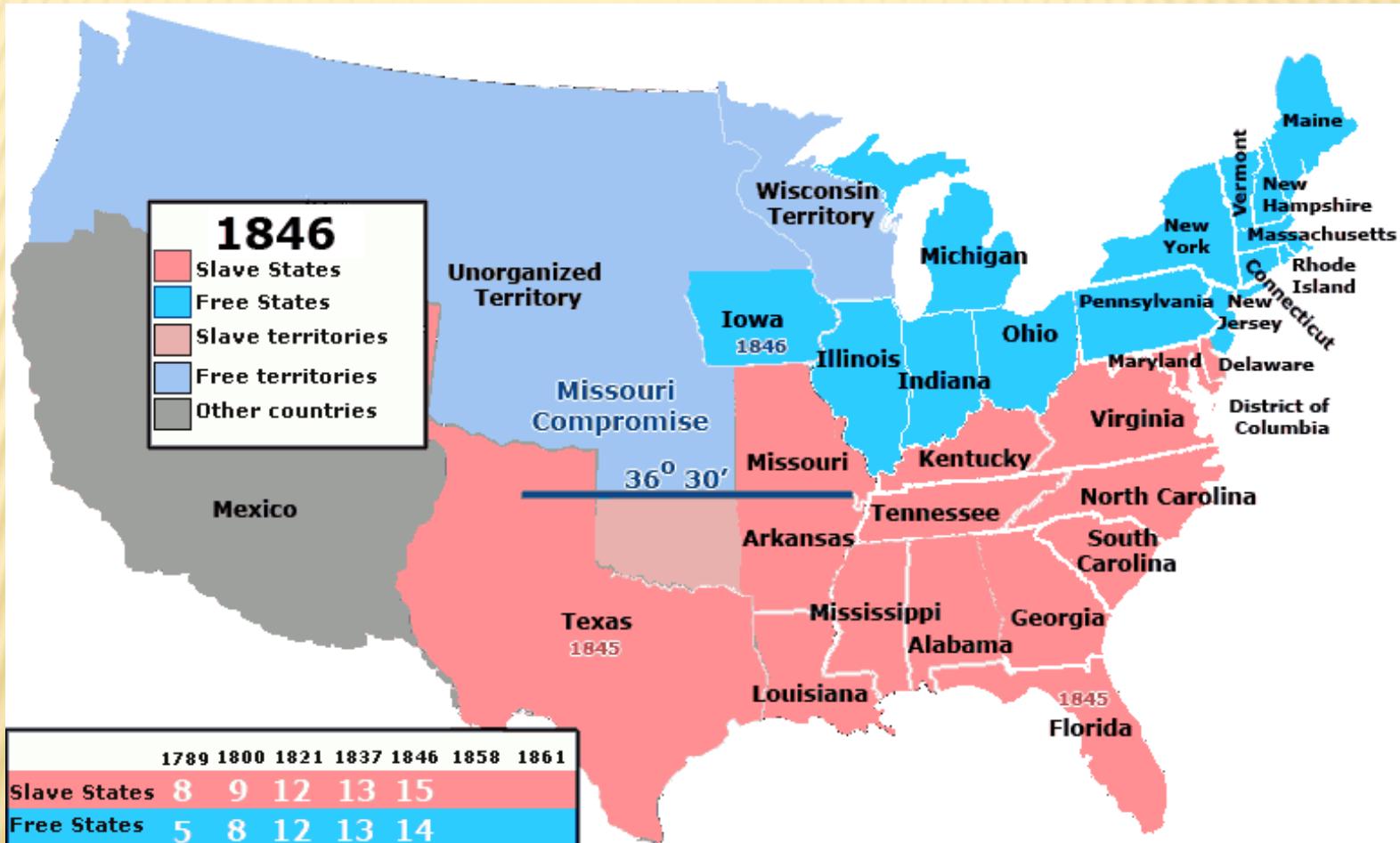
# BREAKING THE UNION



Henry Clay addresses the Senate in 1850 as Senator from Kentucky

Between 1846 and 1860, the political system of the United States broke down and a new political alignment emerged.

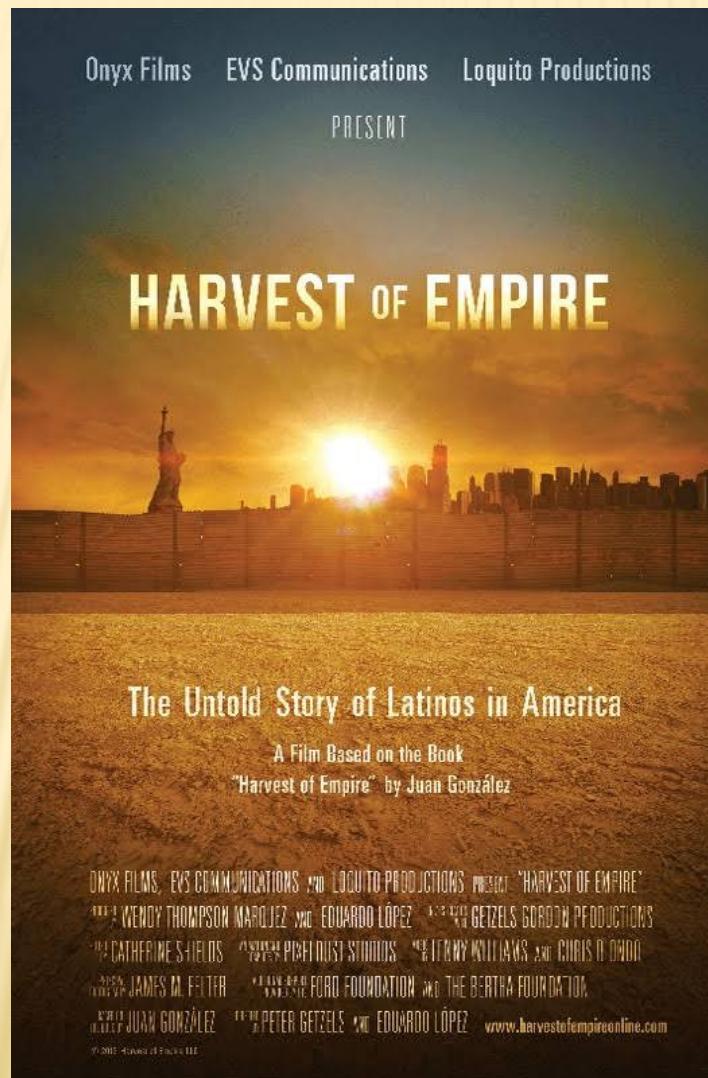
# SECTIONALISM AND THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR



Recap: Why did the balance between slave and free states matter?

# HARVEST OF EMPIRE, 2012

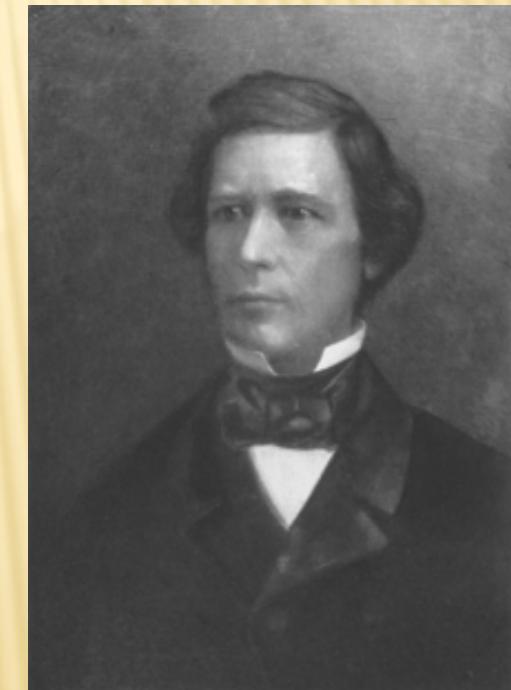
Puerto Rico  
Guatemala  
Mexico at 24  
Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Nicaragua at 54  
El Salvador 1:07



Mexico –24 -38:30; 1:18 to end

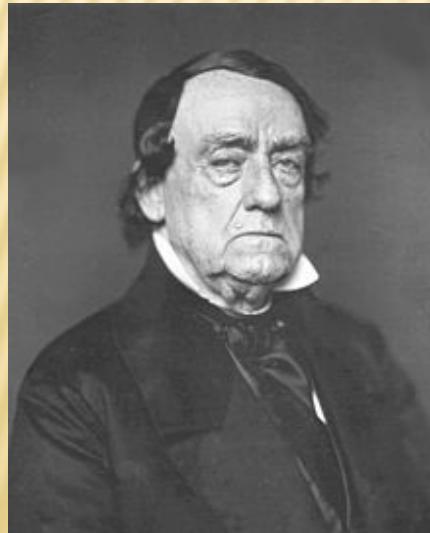
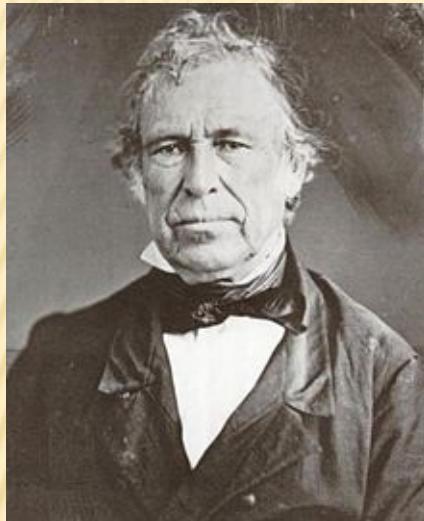
# “FREE SOIL” AND THE WILMOT PROVISO

- Wilmot Proviso passed in the house, but failed in the Senate.
- Vote fell along sectional rather than partisan lines.



Congressman David Wilmot (D) of Penn., later a Republican

# THE ELECTION OF 1848



- Two Party System proves inadequate for dealing with the biggest issue of the day
- Third party formed by moralistic Whigs promising “free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.”

Zachary Taylor (Whig), Lewis Cass (Democrat),  
Martin Van Buren (Free Soil)



# WORK WITH 2-3 CLASSMATES AND DEFINE THESE TERMS

- 1) antebellum America
- 2) sectional crisis
- 3) free labor
- 4) free soil
- 5) popular sovereignty
- 6) abolition

## WORK WITH 2-3 CLASSMATES AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

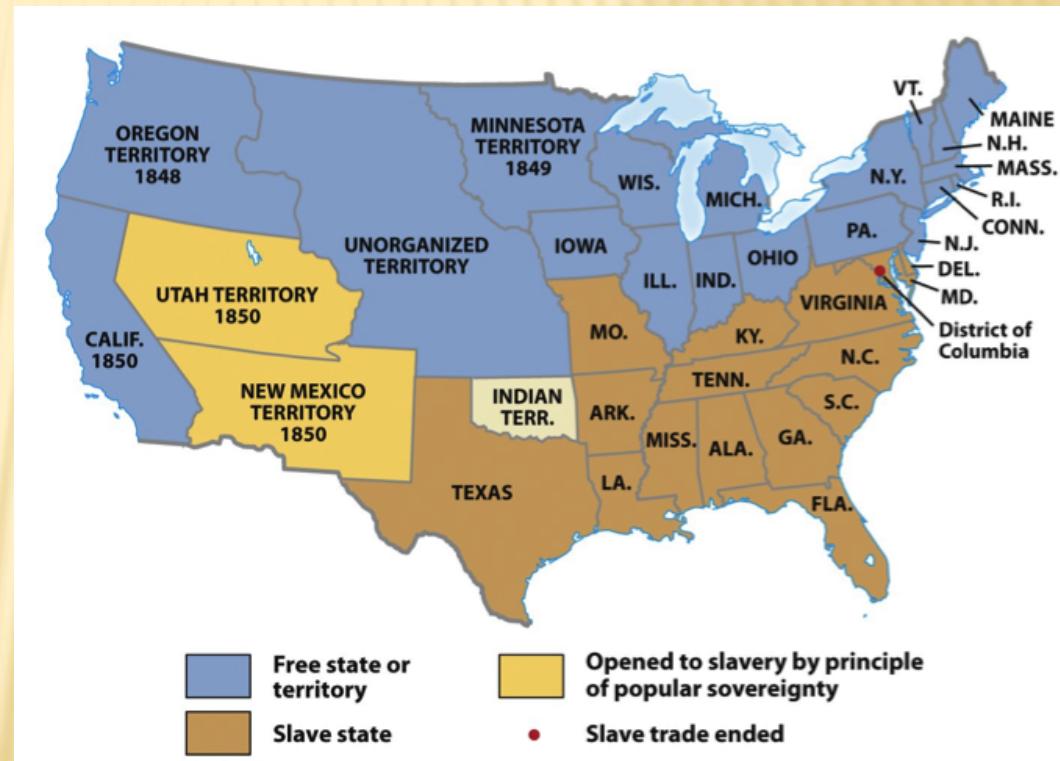
- Why did the balance between the number of free states and number of slave states matter?
- What role did women play in the abolitionist movement?
- What role did African Americans play in the abolitionist movement?

## WORK WITH 2-3 CLASSMATES TO REVIEW THE POLITICS OF THE ANTEBELLUM ERA

- What were the two major American political parties from 1828-1854?
  - 1.
  - 2.
- Were the parties sectional? (i.e. did one party exist solely in the South and the other solely in the North?)

# THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

- California enters as a free state (16 free, 15 slave)
- New Mexico/AZ organized
- Texas border settled
- Slave trade abolished in DC
- Strengthened fugitive slave act



# \$100 REWARD!

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# RANAWAY

From the undersigned, living on Current River, about twelve miles above Doniphan, in Ripley County, Mo., on 2nd of March, 1860, ~~A.~~ ~~AN~~ ~~TE~~ ~~RE~~  
~~GRO~~ ~~ME~~ ~~ANT~~, about 30 years old, weighs about 160 pounds; high forehead, with a scar on it; had on brown pants and coat very much worn, and an old black wool hat; shoes size No. 11.

The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend this  
said negro es. of the State; and fifty dollars if apprehended in this State outside of Ripley county, or \$25 if taken in Ripley county.

1860

CAUTION !!

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## COLORED PEOPLE OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

1851

# UNDERGROUND RAILROAD HIDING

SPACE



Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave and active “conductor” on the Underground Railroad.



Sliding shelf at the farm of  
Rev. Alexander Dobbin in  
Gettysburg, PA

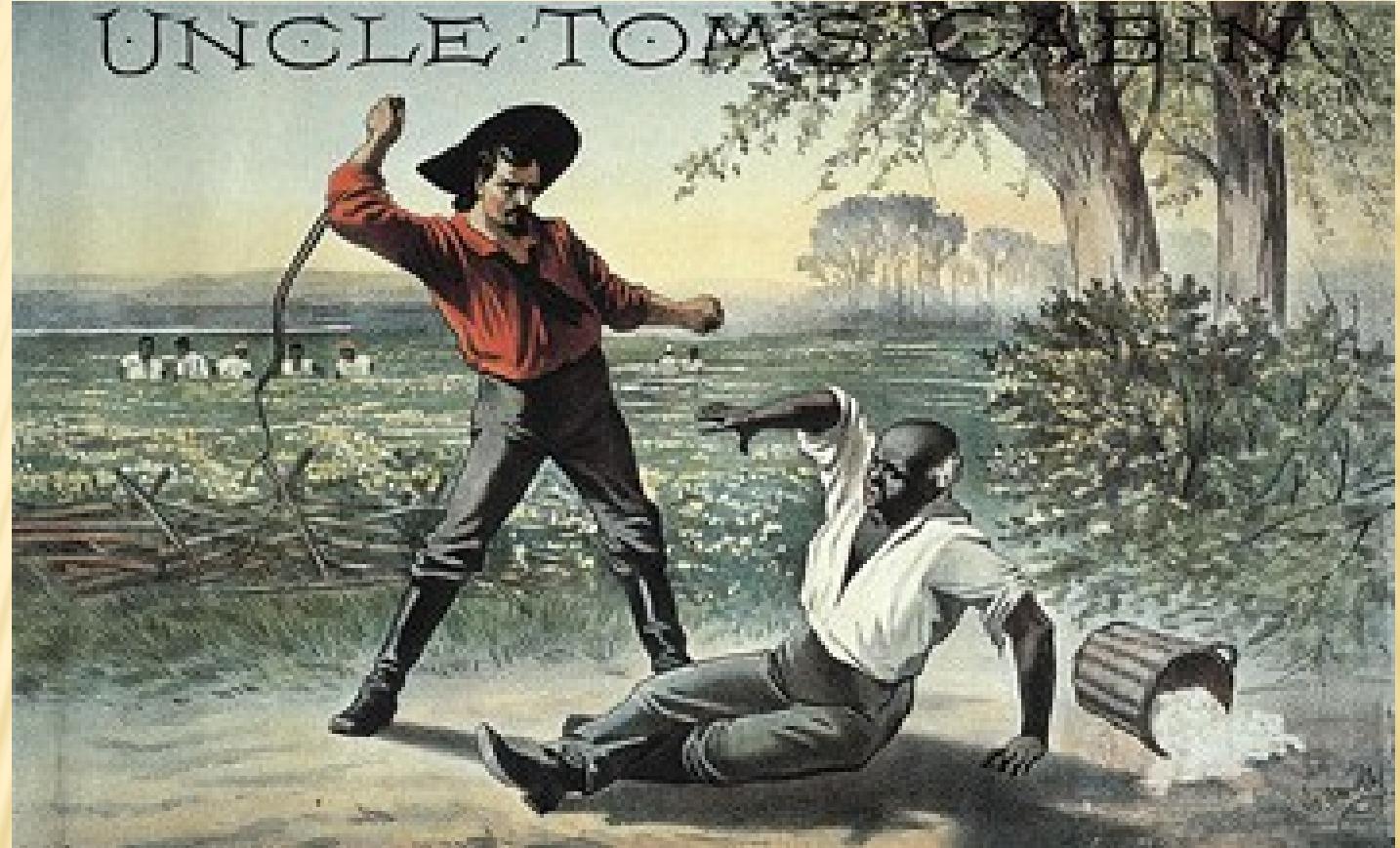
# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



Published in full in 1852, Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* defined, for Northerners, the evils of slavery.

**Poster for the dramatization of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, written by Stowe herself.**

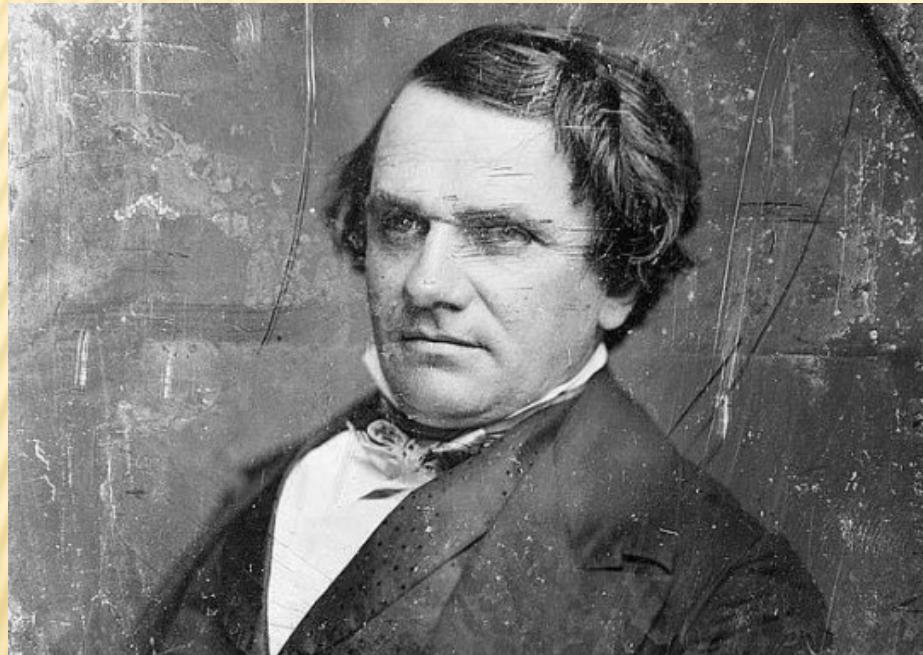
**Southerners condemned Stowe as “a vile wretch in petticoats.”**



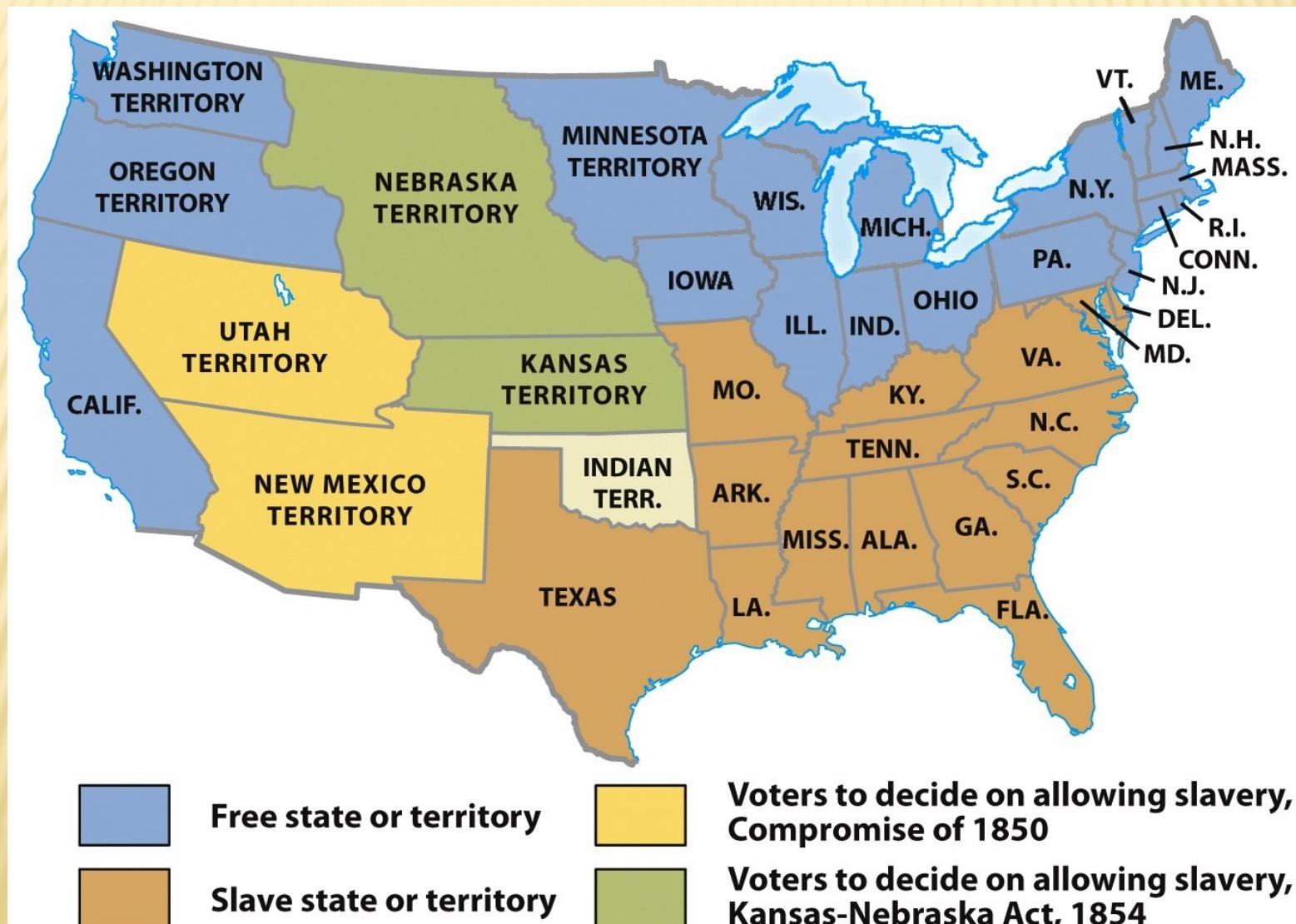
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**THEATER POSTER: UNCLE TOM'S CABIN**

# STEPHEN DOUGLAS



# THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT



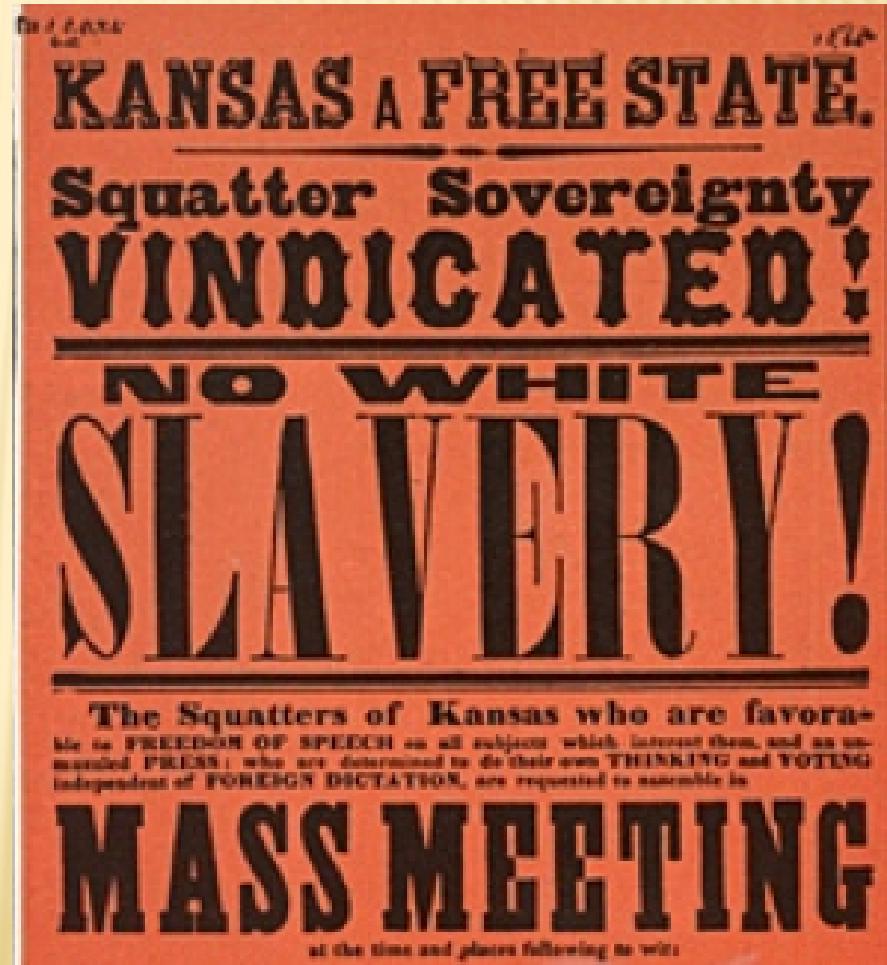
Map 14.3 The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854  
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# POLITICAL REALIGNMENT

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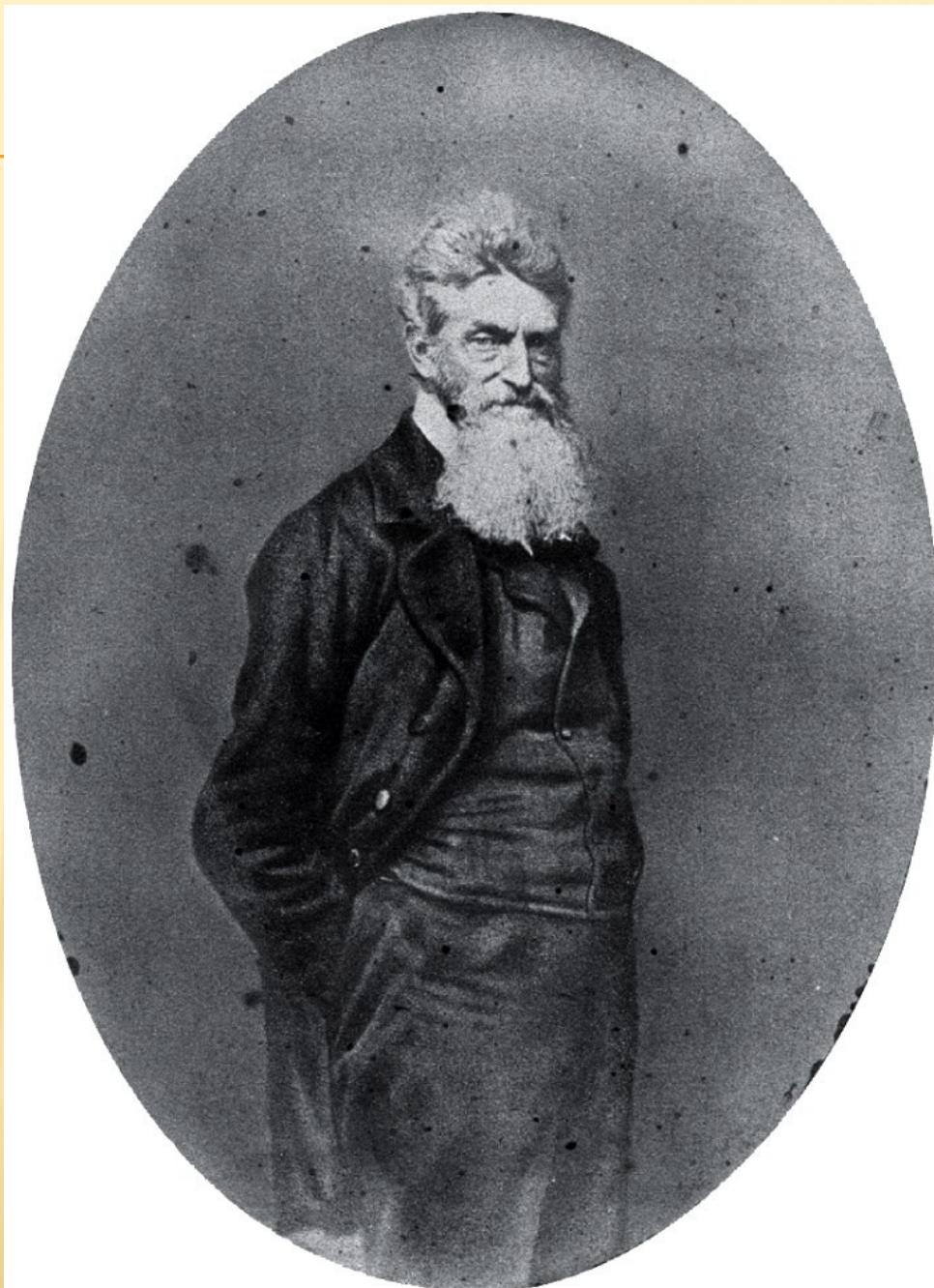
- Formation of the Republican Party
  - “Conscience Whigs”
  - Moderates like Abraham Lincoln
  - Anti-Catholic elements
  - Andrew Jackson’s hated “moneyed Aristocracy”

# "BLEEDING KANSAS"



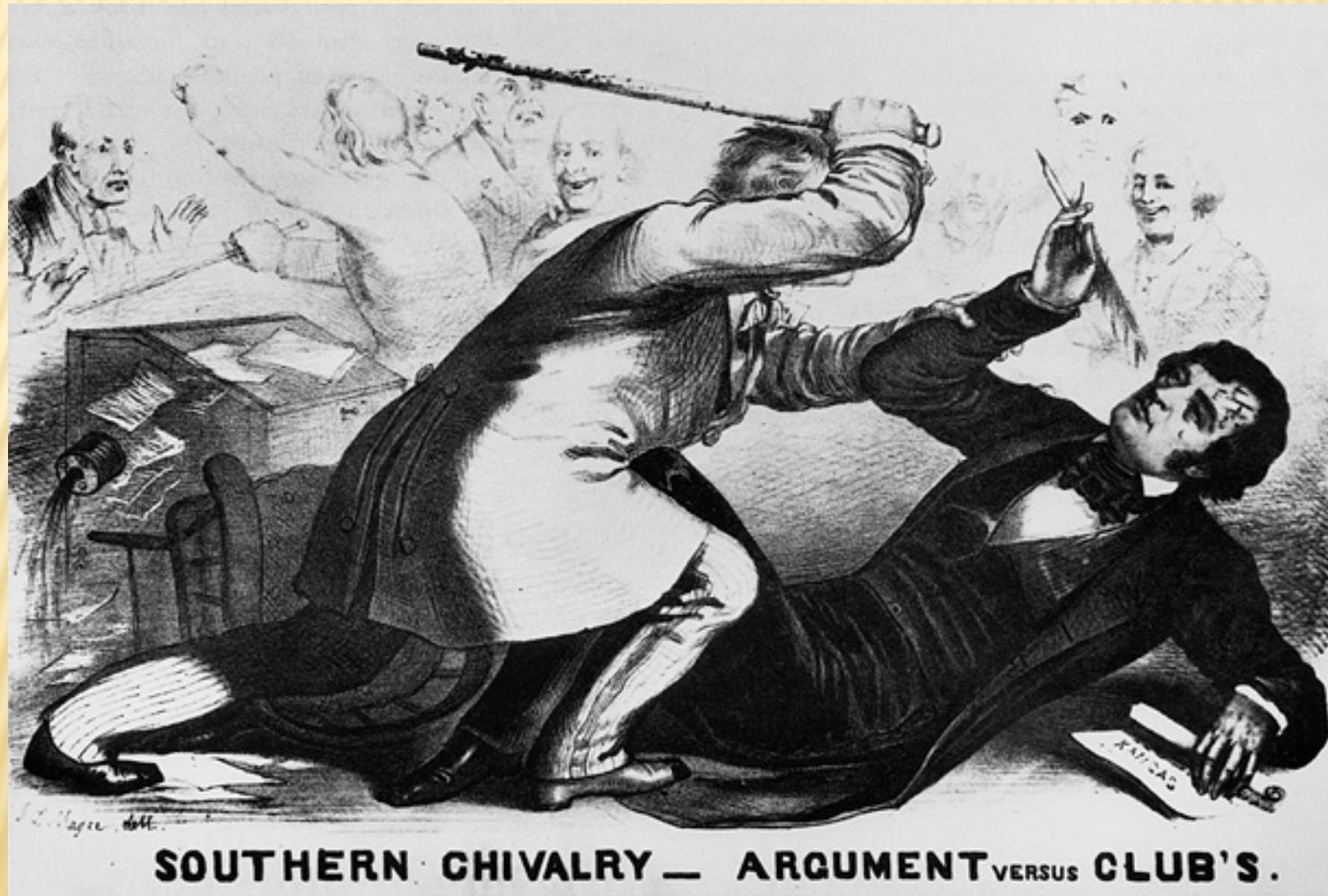
# JOHN BROWN

- Term: Pottawatomie Creek Massacre (1856)



John Brown

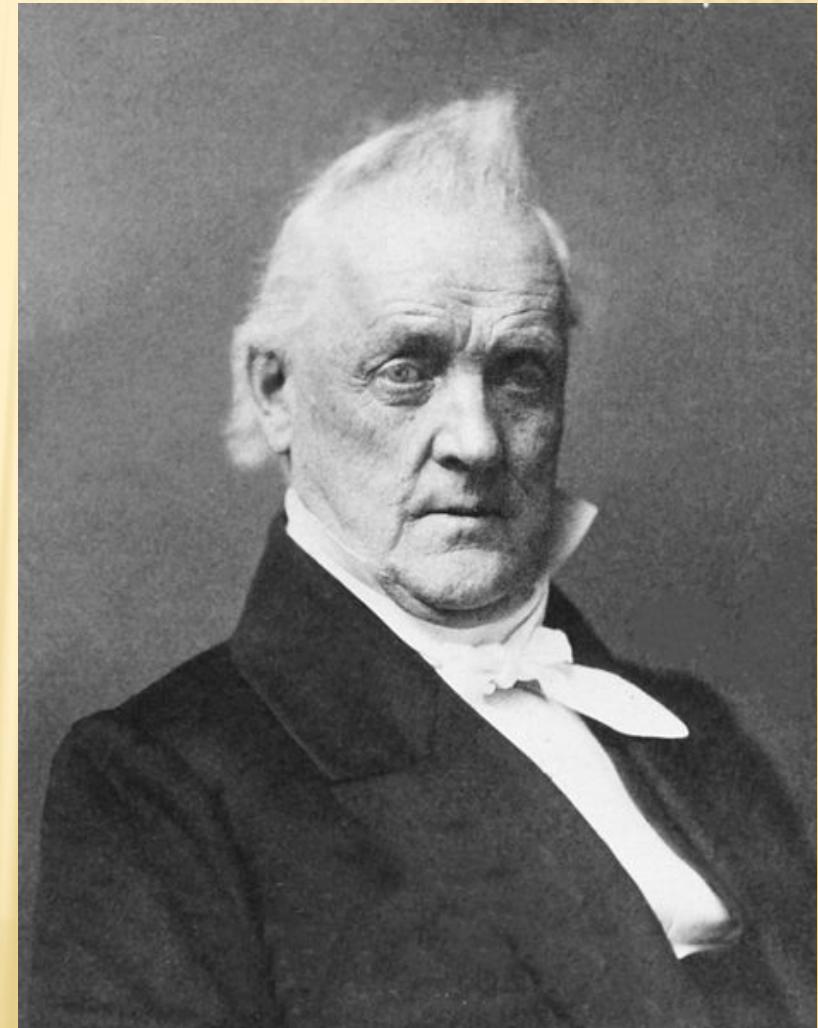
# PRESTON BROOKS AND CHARLES SUMNER



# ELECTION OF 1856

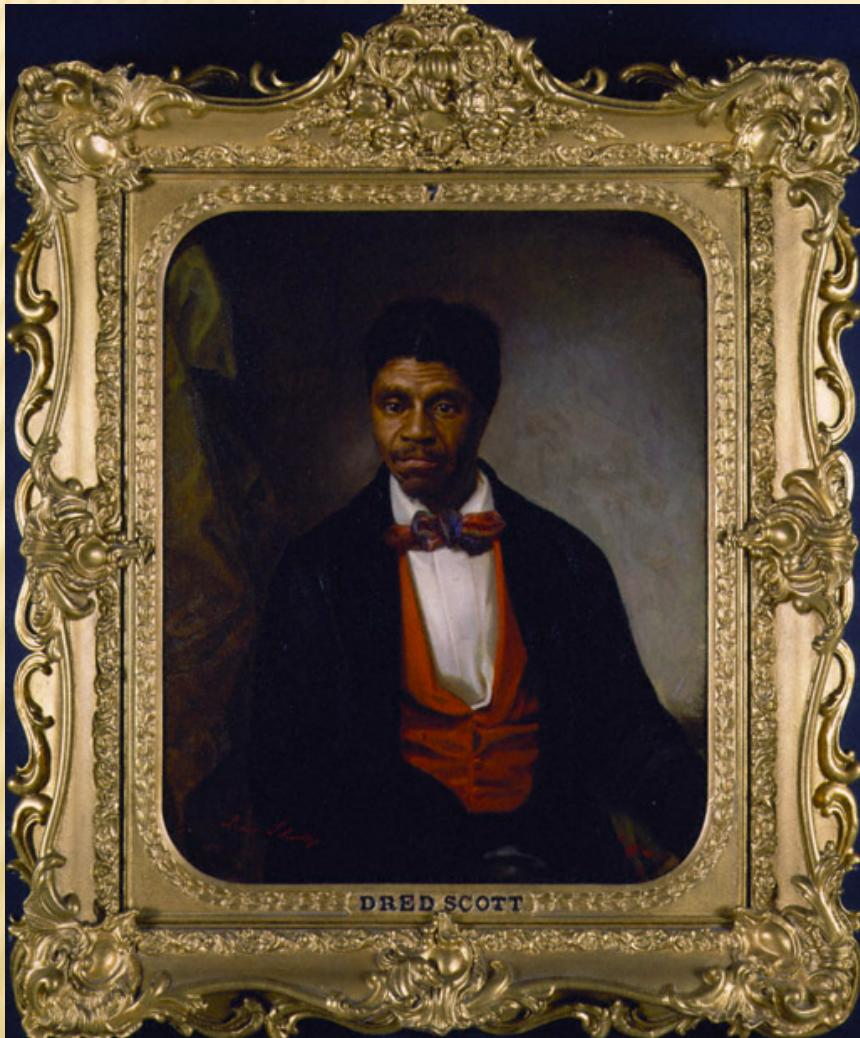


Republican John C. Frémont



James Buchanan

# DRED SCOTT CASE OF 1857



- *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (1857) overrode all existing compromise.
- Majority decision written by Chief Justice Roger Taney.

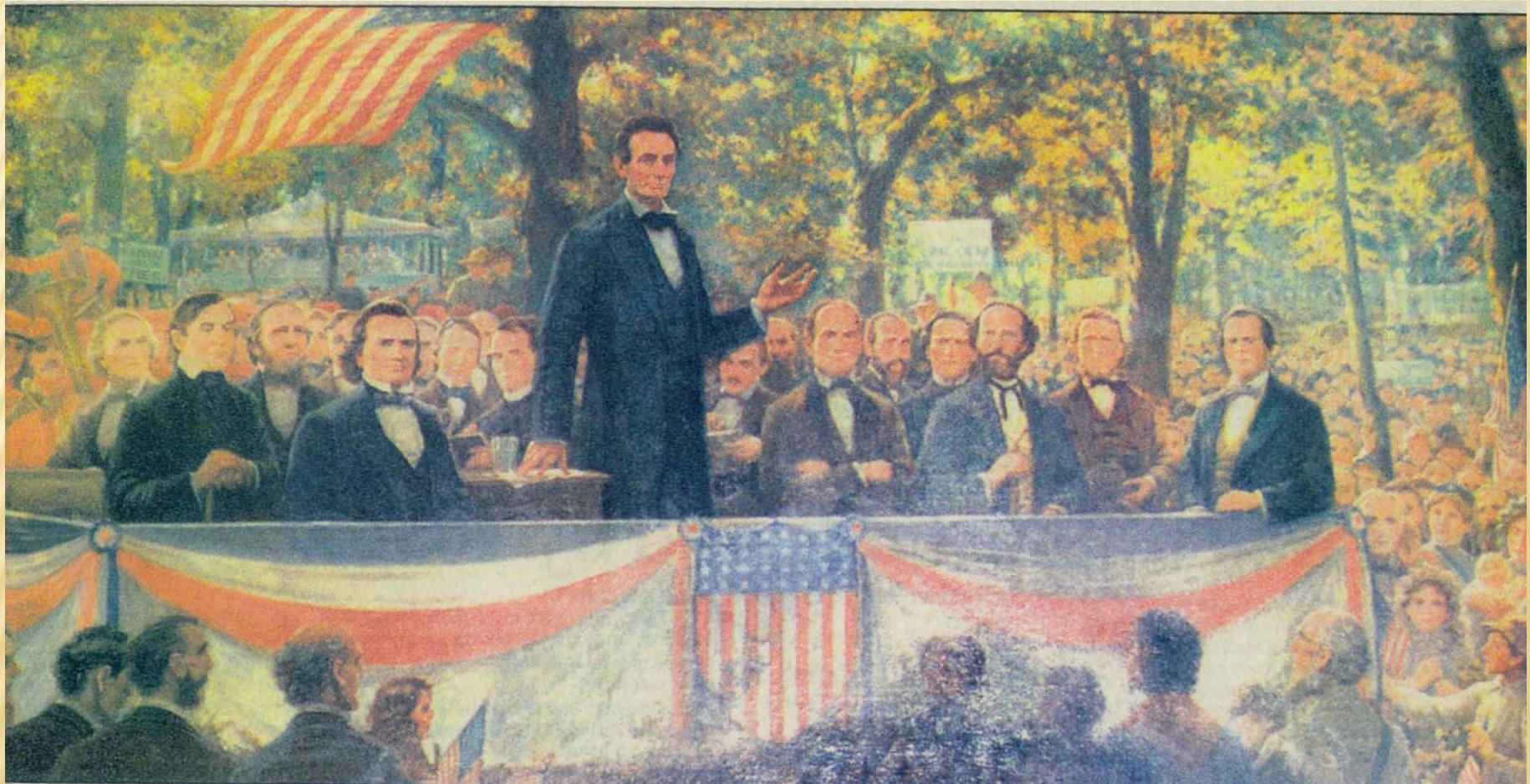
**Violence continued in Kansas.**

**President Buchanan's endorsement of the Lecompton Constitution for the state of Kansas furthered Republican resistance to Southern interference.**

**Stephen Douglas opposed it. How would this affect Democrats?**



# THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES OF 1858



Early-twentieth century painting of the Lincoln-Douglas debates by Robert Marshall Root.



John Brown and his conspirators barricaded themselves in this firehouse at Harper's Ferry during their unsuccessful raid on the federal armory in 1859.

# JOHN BROWN'S RAID ON HARPER'S FERRY

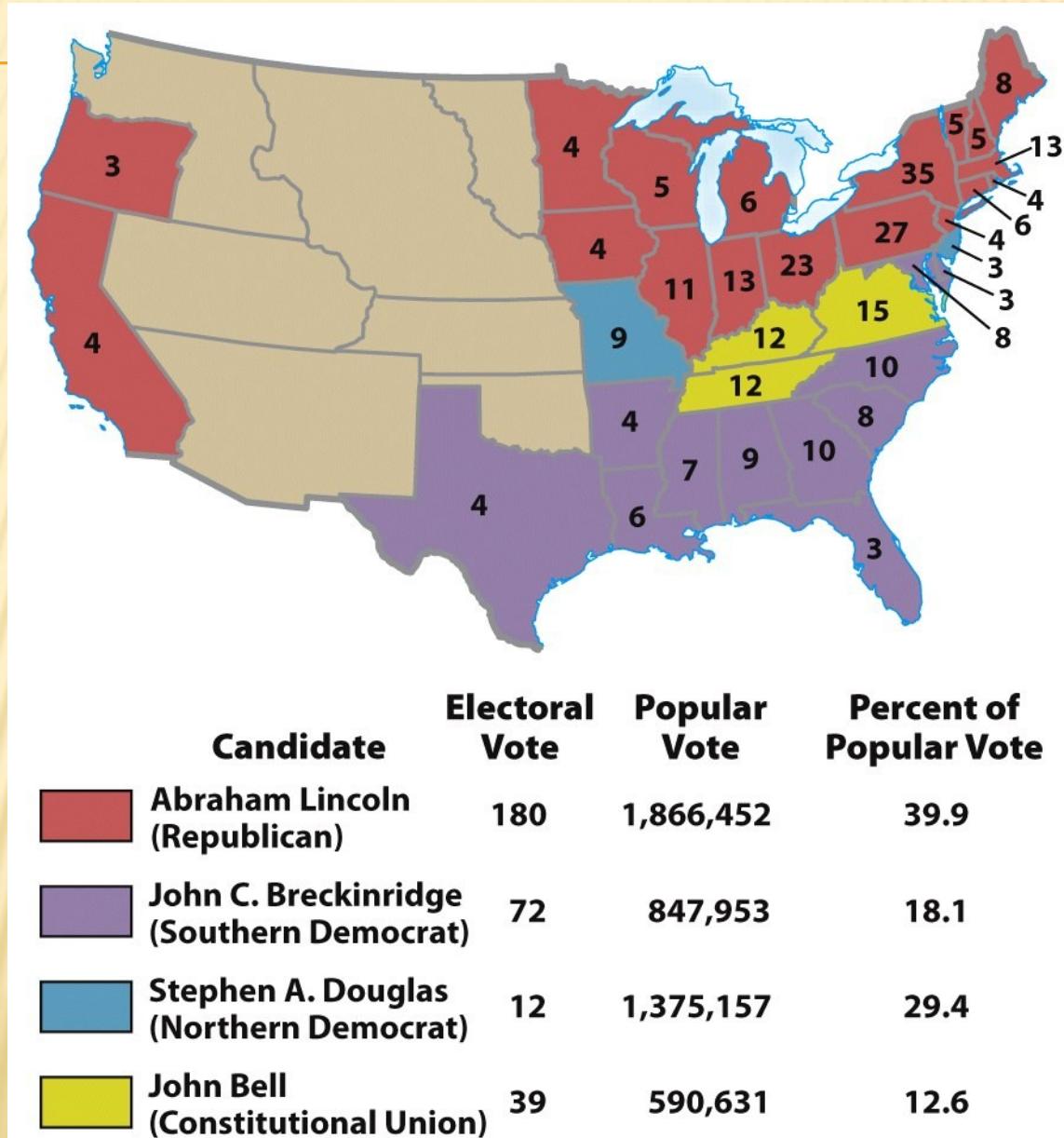


What does this mural from 1942 indicate about John Brown and historical memory?



*John Brown Going to His Hanging*, by Horace Pippin, 1942  
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia. John Lambert Fund.  
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Page 452

# ELECTION OF 1860



# WINTER OF SECESSION



SPOT MAP Secession of the Lower South, December 1860–February 1861  
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- Seven states seceded from the United States before Lincoln took office.
- Representatives of these seven states met in Montgomery, AL to create the Confederate States of

# FORT SUMTER



- When Lincoln ordered the delivery of supplies to Major Robert Anderson, in charge of the federal fort of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861, Confederates opened fire, sparking the Civil War.

## NEXT TIME:

- Next Week: “Civil War and Reconstruction”
- Reading:
- For Civil War: Roark, chapter 15 (all)
- For Reconstruction: Roark, chapter 16 (all)

# REVIEW TERMS

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- Missouri Compromise
- “manifest destiny”
- Stephen F. Austin
- “Remember the Alamo”
- James K. Polk
- Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo
- abolitionists
- William Lloyd Garrison, *The Liberator*
- colonizationists
- gradualists
- immediatists
- Frederick Douglass
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott
- bloomers
- “free soil”
- Wilmot Proviso
- popular sovereignty
- Compromise of 1850
- fugitive slave act
- the underground railroad
- Harriet Beecher Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*
- Stephen Douglas
- Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Republican Party

# REVIEW TERMS

- “Bleeding Kansas”
- John Brown
- Dred Scot Case (1837)
- Lecompton Constitution
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- Harper’s Ferry
- Election of 1860
- Fort Sumter

## FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION:

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- How would you define the term, “sectional conflict” as it applied to the U.S. in the antebellum period?
- In what ways was the westward expansion of the U.S. tied up with the sectional conflict?
- Why did the balance between slave states and free states do so much to shape politics in the Antebellum period? Which section was more concerned about it, North or South, and

# FILM EXCERPT: AFRICANS IN AMERICA: JUDGMENT DAY

## ■ Terms to watch for:

- Harriet Jacobs
- David Walker's Appeal
- William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*
- Anti-slavery convention of American Women (1837)
- Pennsylvania Hall

- Anti-slavery Societies
- Slave narratives
- Frederick Douglass  
*North Star*