

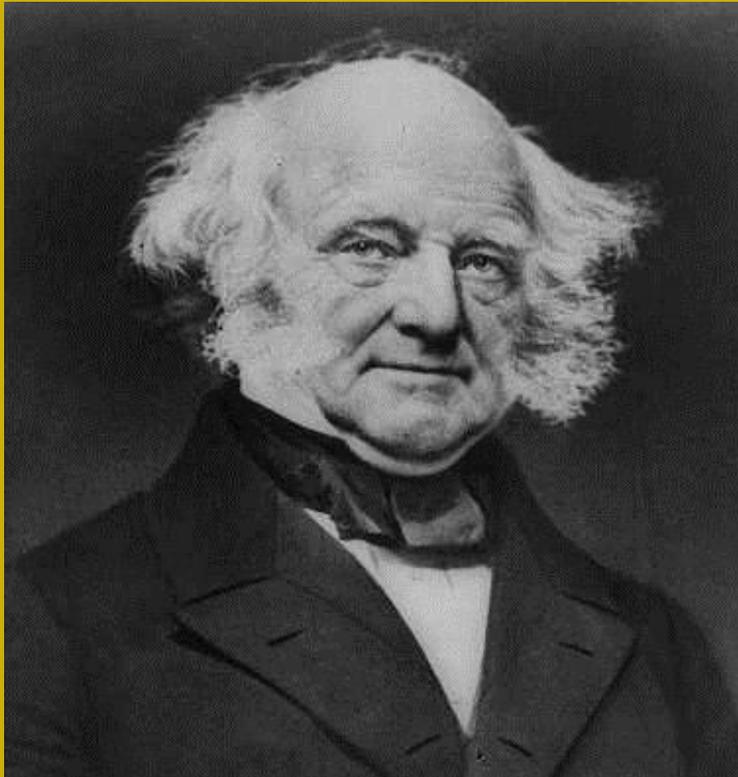
From Washington to the Civil War Part II

AMERICA EXPANDS FROM
THE CONSTITUTION TO
THE SECOND HALF OF THE
19TH CENTURY

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AP US History

MARTIN VAN BUREN



EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

1837-1841

- In 1836, Democrat **Martin Van Buren** won the Presidency.
- Van Buren played key roles in the creation of both the **Democratic Party** and the so-called "**second party system**" in which Democrats competed with their opponents, the Whigs.
- He inherited problems from the "**Bank Wars**".
- Declaring that the panic was due to recklessness in business and overexpansion of credit, he devoted himself to maintaining the solvency of the national Government.

Van Buren believed in the principles of a limited federal government, defense of states rights, and protection of the "people" from the "powerful."

He opposed the creation of a new Bank of the United States and the placing of Government funds in state banks.

The President proposed that the federal government deposit its funds in an **independent treasury**, rather than in state banks, which Congress authorized in the summer of 1840.

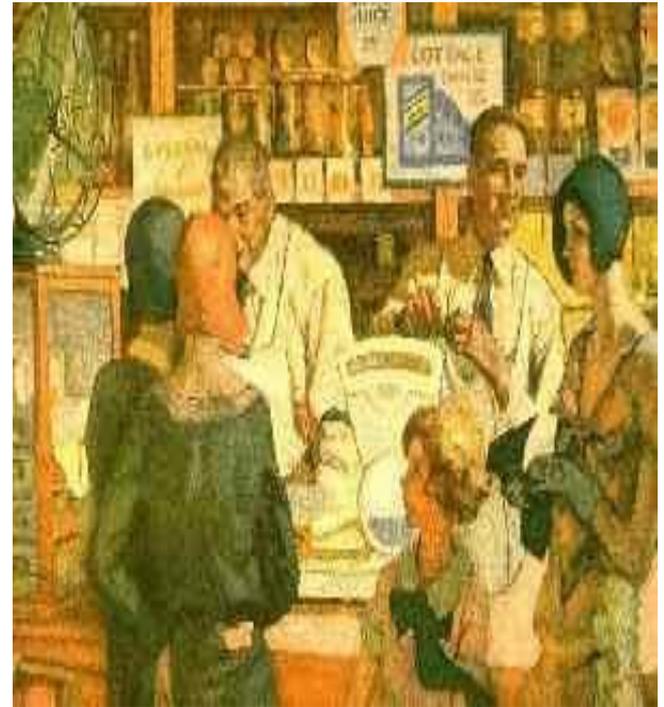
His main foreign policy concerns were the tensions between the United States and Great Britain over the border with Canada, working successfully through diplomatic channels to calm tensions in the region.

The Market Revolution

1815-1840

- The first half of the 19th century in America, brought vast changes to **technology, transportation, and production.**

- Known as the **Market Revolution**, people increasingly bought and sold goods rather than make them for themselves.



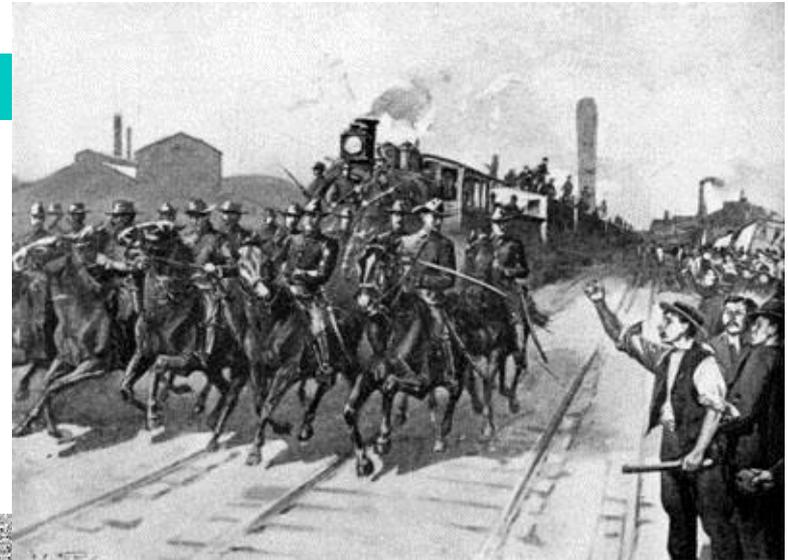
Panic of 1837

- After Van Buren's election in 1837 a panic set in and many banks closed, accounts went bankrupted, and unemployment soared.
- Van Buren fought for the establishment of an **independent treasury system** to handle Government transactions.
- He cut off expenditures to internal improvements so completely that the Government sold the tools it used on public works.
- Inclined to oppose the expansion of slavery, **Van Buren blocked the annexation of Texas** because it assuredly would add to slave territory--and it might bring war with Mexico.

Workers Rights

•In 1834, **Lowell, Massachusetts** textile workers went on strike after their wages were lowered, one example of the dozens of **strikes** in the U.S. in the 1830s and 1840s.

•Several industries formed the **National Trade Union** in 1834 in hopes of bettering their conditions



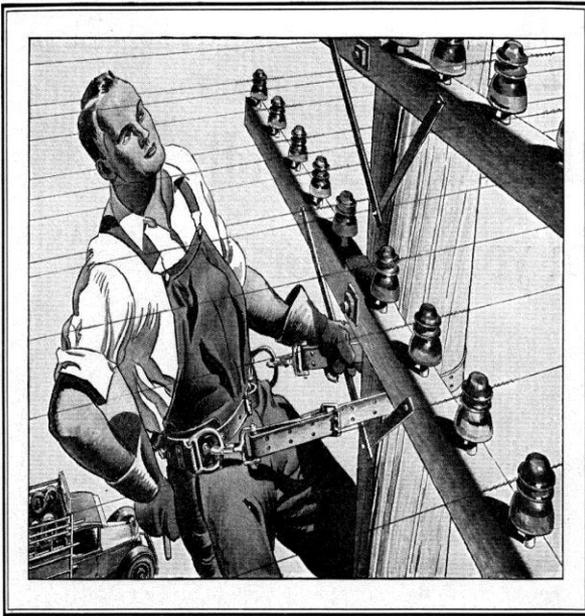
**STRIKES AND
UNIONS
BECAME
MORE
NUMEROUS
AFTER 1830**

Labor Strikes in the 1840's

Why were they ineffective?

- Workers were not well organized.
- Workers had little public support.
- Strikers could be easily replaced (especially by immigrants)

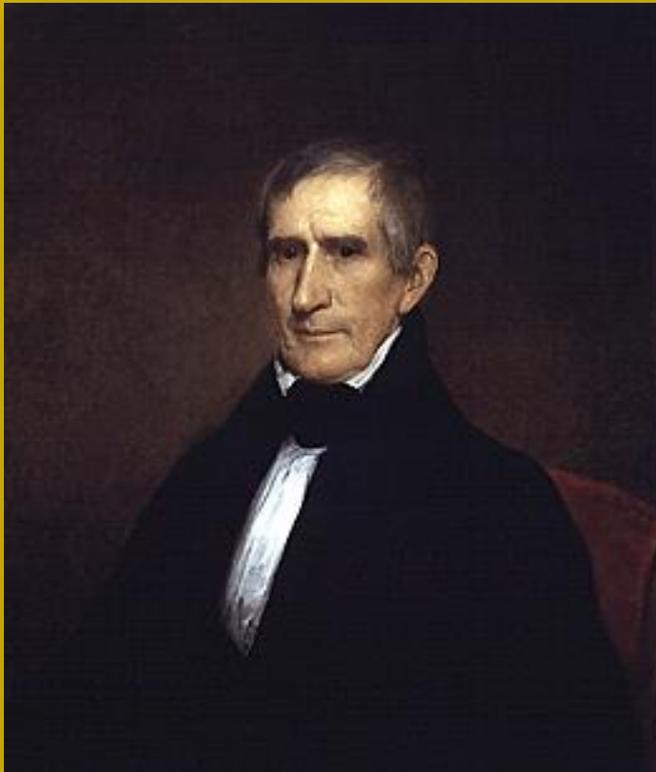
New Inventions



By 1854, 23,000 miles of telegraph wire crossed the country.

- 1837 – **Samuel Morse** invented the **Telegraph**.
- Railroads** were becoming faster and more numerous by 1830 surpassing canals as # 1 means of transport.
- Robert Fulton** invented the **Steamboat** and by 1830, 200 were on the Mississippi.
- John Deere's Plow** and **Cyrus McCormick's Reaper** improved agriculture.

WILLIAM HARRISON

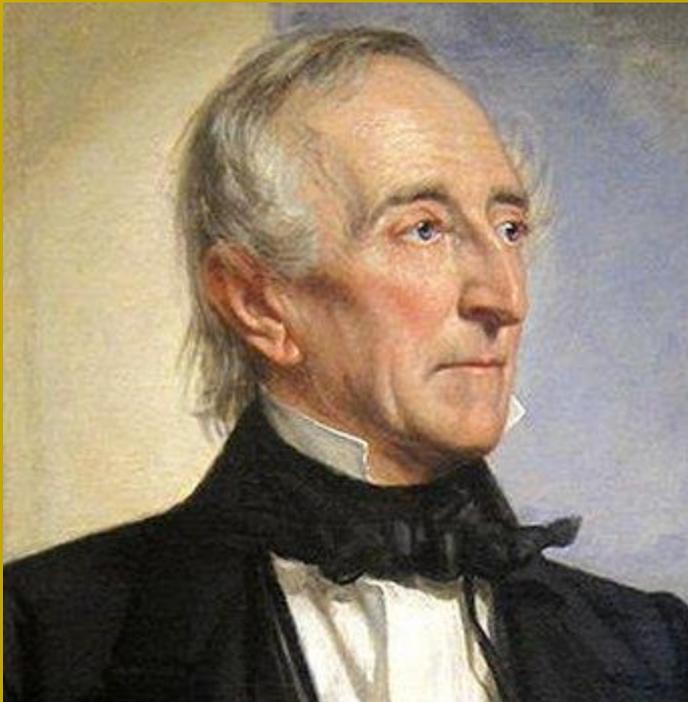


NINTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

1841

- Whig **William Henry Harrison** defeated Democrat Van Buren in the election of 1840
- Harrison, known as **“Tippecanoe”** for the battle against Tecumseh he won in the **War of 1812**, died of pneumonia a month into his term.
- His Vice President, **John Tyler** became president.

JOHN TYLER

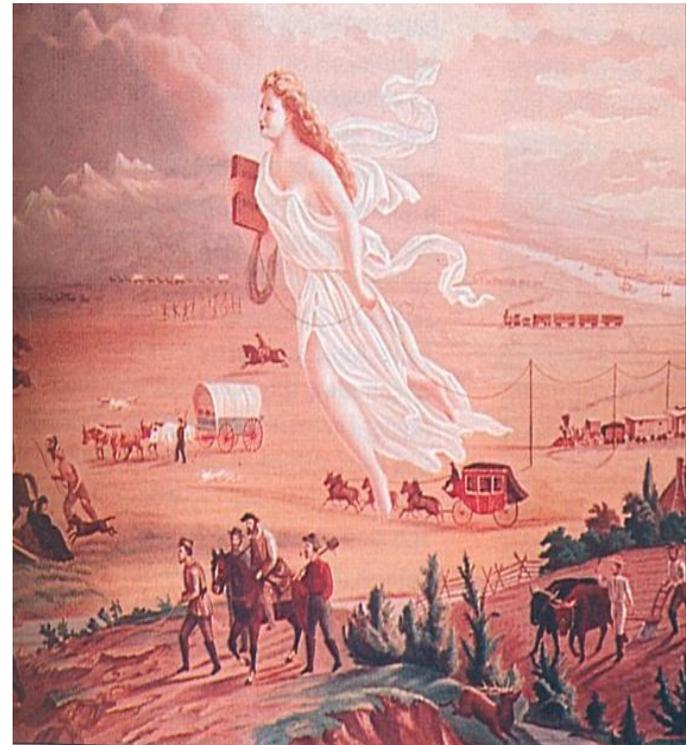


TENTH PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES
1841-1845

- After Tyler vetoed a bill to resurrect the Bank of the United States, his entire cabinet, except his Secretary of State Webster, resigned in protest.
- In his second year in office, the Whigs, led by Henry Clay, expelled him from the party and tried to have him impeached, but Congress only passed a resolution of censorship against the President.
- **Tyler introduced the annexation Texas to Congress as a joint resolution** requiring only a majority vote of each chamber of Congress, not the two-thirds majority required to ratify a treaty, achieving Texas's incorporation into the Union.

Manifest Destiny

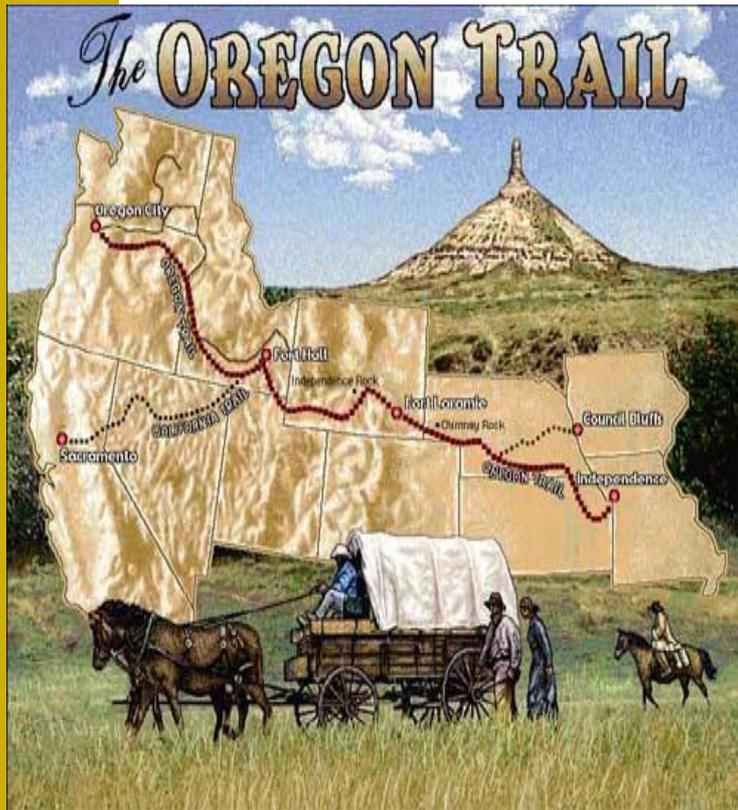
- In the 1840s Americans became preoccupied with expansion.
- **Manifest Destiny**, a newspaper editorial that stated the belief that the nation would expand “from sea to shining sea” and that their movement westward was predestined by the Divine Providence or God, was accepted as a complement to Monroe’s Doctrine.





United States Expansion by 1853 - Manifest Destiny

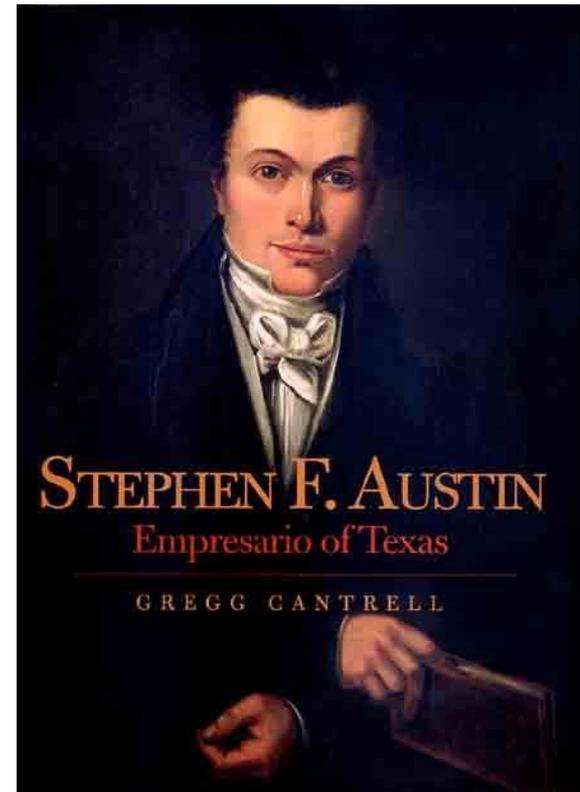
Trails To The West



- No highways existed, thus **wagon trails** served as the roads to the West.
- **Santa Fe Trail** ran from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- **Oregon Trail** stretched from Missouri (Independence) to Oregon City, Oregon.
- **Mormons** especially utilized the Oregon Trail on their way to Salt Lake City.

Texas Independence

- **Stephen Austin** established a colony of Americans in Texas.
- Conflicts intensified between Mexicans and Americans in Texas.
- One issue was the **slaves** many Americans had brought with them.
- Mexico had outlawed slavery in 1829.



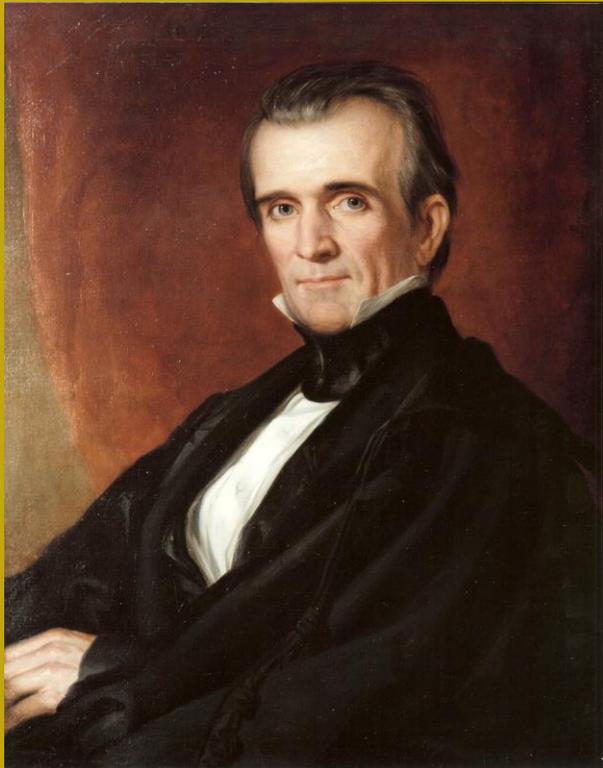
Remember The Alamo



THE ALAMO
IN SAN ANTONIO

- **Mexican President Santa Anna** was determined to force Texans to obey Mexican law.
- Santa Anna marched his troops toward San Antonio – at the same time Austin issued a call to arms for all American Texans.
- American forces moved into a mission known as **the Alamo** in 1836.
- After 13 days the Mexican troops scaled the walls and slaughtered all 187 Americans.

JAMES POLK



ELEVENTH PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
1845-1849

Territory, Tariffs, and Slavery

1844 presidential election winner, **James Polk**, eagerly wanted to secure Texas as part of the U.S. which had been annexed by President John Tyler in his last days in office in 1845.

President Polk acquired the territory containing present-day Oregon, Washington, and Idaho from the British, and then turned his attention to Texas.

Congress declared war on Mexico, which refused to give up the rights to its disputed territories with the United States. The war became “**Polk’s War**”.

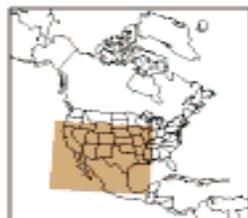
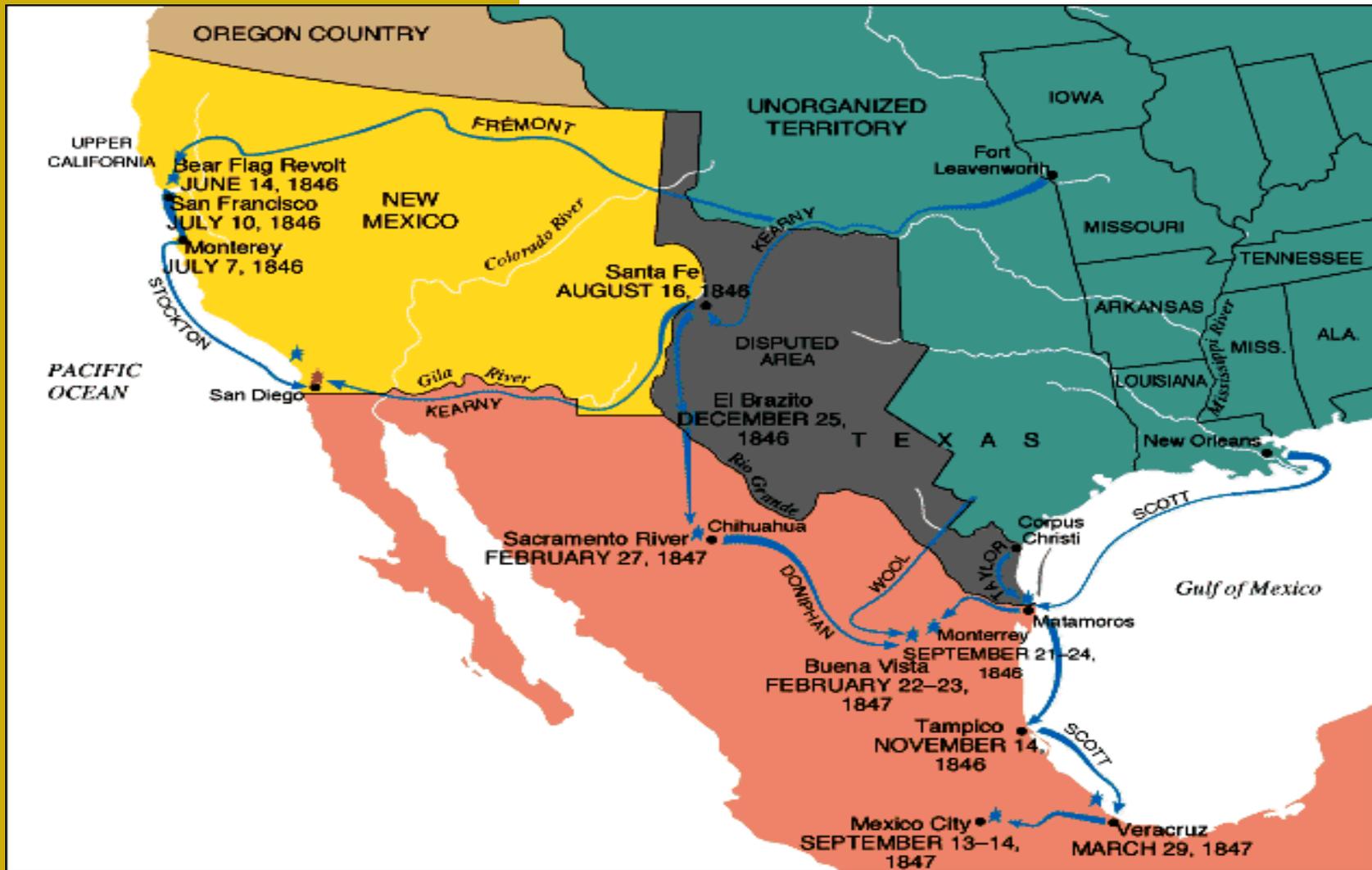
Mexican - American War

- Negotiations failed and U.S. troops moved into Mexican territory in 1845.
- America victories soon followed, and in 1848 Mexican leader **Santa Anna** conceded defeat.
- In the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** United States imposed a Rio Grande border for Texas and paid \$15 million to Mexico for the territories of California and New Mexico.



**Mexican President
Santa Anna**

- Domestically, Polk wanted to stabilize the U.S. banking system and to lower tariffs.
- He found himself challenged by the **Wilmot Proviso**, a bill that intended to ban slavery in all territories acquired from Mexico, that passed the House repeatedly, but the Senate never concurred.
- The unresolved status of slavery in the new western territories outlived disputes over banking and the tariff, becoming the most contentious issue facing the United States in the years immediately following Polk's presidency.



- U.S. territory
- Mexican territory
- Territory ceded by Mexico, 1848

- U.S. troop movements
- U.S. victory
- Mexican victory

ZACHARY TAYLOR



TWELFTH PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
1849-1850

«In all disputes between conflicting governments it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral . . .» March 5, 1849

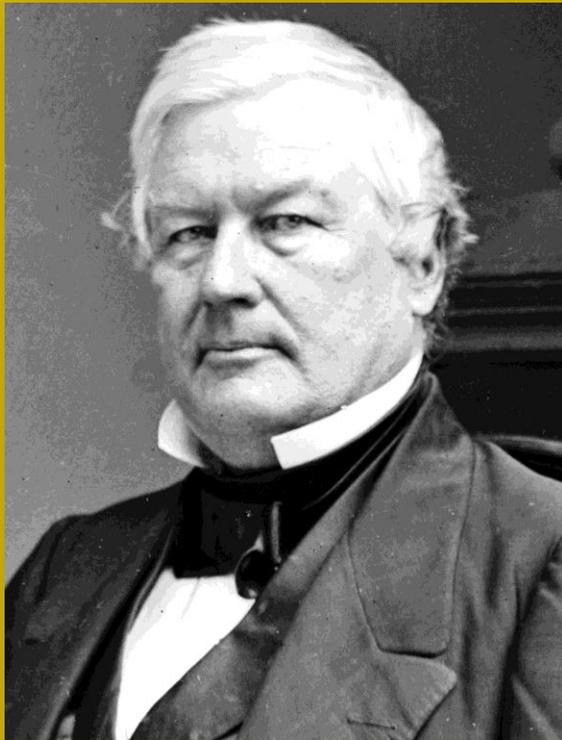
- Slavery would be the central challenge of Taylor's presidency.
- He believed that the people of California, including the Mormons around Salt Lake, and New Mexico should be allowed to decide for themselves whether or not to permit slavery in their constitutions and to apply immediately for statehood.
- Many in the South feared that the addition of two free states would upset the delicate North-South balance in the Senate.
- Some southern Democrats called for a secession convention, and Taylor's reaction was a bristling statement that he would hang anyone who tried to disrupt the Union by force or by conspiracy.

The Compromise of 1850

- Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and others proposed the enactment of a **Second Fugitive Slave Law** that would mandate the return of escaped slaves apprehended anywhere in the nation.
- The compromise did not prohibit slavery in the Mexican Cession.
- **California** was admitted as a free state, and **Utah and New Mexico** organized as formal territories, without any restrictions on slavery. This left open the possibility that any states formed from those territories could be admitted as slave state.

- The North was outraged by that concession to the South and opposed any further extension of slavery. **This was the issue that pushed the nation down the road to Civil War.**
- On July 4, 1850, Taylor contracted a virulent stomach ailment that may have been cholera and died on July 9.
- He left behind a country sharply divided and a vice president, **Millard Fillmore**, who supported the **Compromise of 1850.**

MILLARD FILLMORE



THIRTEENTH
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
1850-1853

« The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. » December 2, 1850

Millard Fillmore rise from a log cabin to wealth and the White House, demonstrated that through industry and competence any man could make the American dream come true.

On August 6, 1850, he sent a message to Congress recommending that Texas be paid to abandon her claims to part of New Mexico.

This helped influence the Whigs in Congress away from their insistence upon the **Wilmot Proviso**, that stated that all land gained by the Mexican War must be closed to slavery.

Supporting the Compromise Of 1850

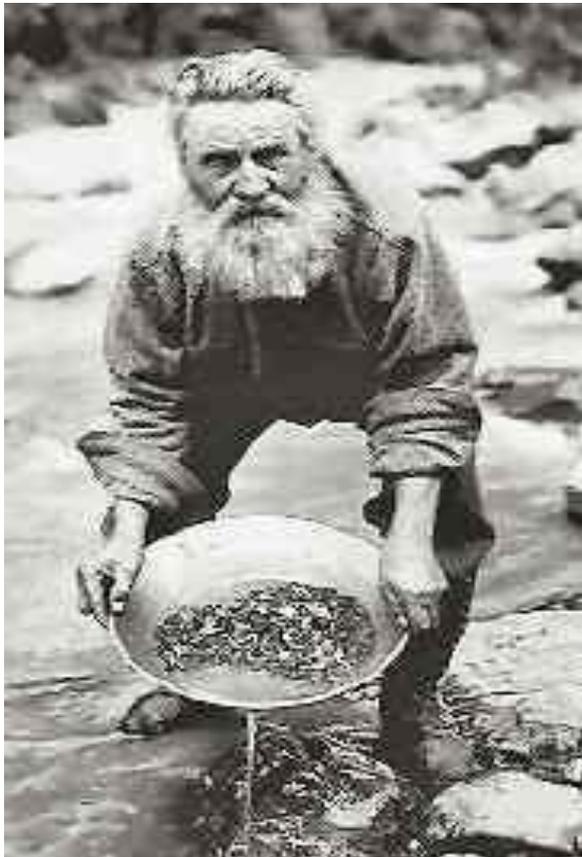
As President, Fillmore strongly supported the compromise. Allying himself with the Democratic Senator **Stephen Douglas** and appointing Whig **Daniel Webster** as his secretary of state, Fillmore engineered its passage.

1. Admit California as a free state.
2. Settle the Texas boundary and compensate her.
3. Grant territorial status to New Mexico.
4. Place Federal officers at the disposal of slaveholders seeking fugitives. **Fugitive Slave Act.**
5. Abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

- By forcing these issues, Fillmore believed he had helped to safeguard the Union.
- On foreign affairs, Fillmore dispatched **Commodore Perry** to "**open**" **Japan** to Western trade and worked to keep the **Hawaiian Islands** out of European hands.
- He refused to back an invasion of **Cuba** by a group of Southern adventurers who wanted to expand the South into a slave-based Caribbean empire. The expedition failed and the Southerners blamed Fillmore.

- The Whigs refused to forgive Fillmore for having signed the Fugitive Slave Act and deprive him of the Presidential nomination in 1852.
- Although the Compromise had been intended to settle the slavery controversy, it served rather as an uneasy sectional truce.
- As the Whig Party disintegrated in the 1850's, Fillmore refused to join the Republican Party; but, in 1856 accepted the nomination for President of the **Know Nothing**, or **American, Party**. During the Civil War he opposed Lincoln and during Reconstruction he supported Johnson. He died in 1874.

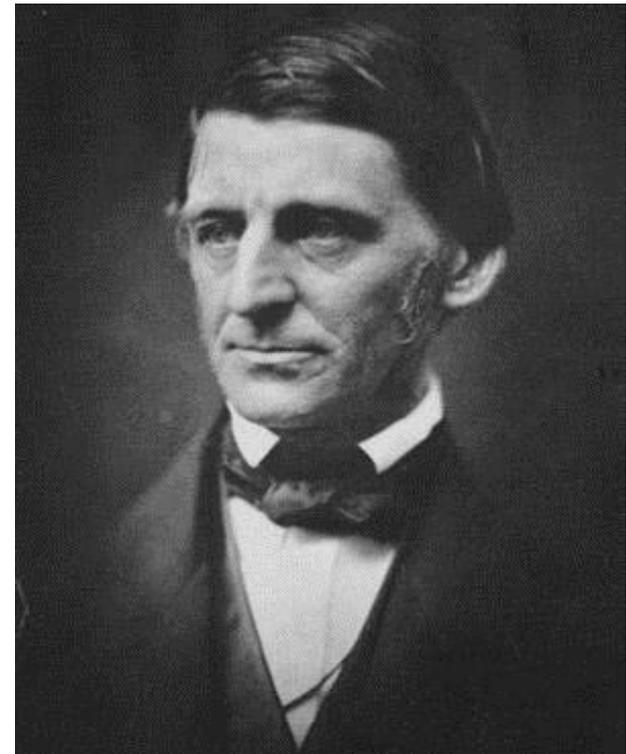
The California Gold Rush



- After **gold** was discovered at **Sutter's Mill**, migration to California rose from 400 in 1848 to 44,000 in 1850.
- Folks who rushed to San Francisco in 1849 became known as **Forty-Niners**.
- By 1857, the total of gold mined in California topped \$2,000,000,000.

Reforming American Society

- The **Second Great Awakening** spread Christianity through revival meetings.
- Another growing religious group was the **Unitarians** who emphasized **reason as path to perfection.**
- Ralph Waldo Emerson** was a Unitarian preacher who developed **Transcendentalism**, living an **ideal spiritual state.**
- These and other religions became the impetus for **reforming society.**



Ralph Waldo Emerson

The Abolitionist Movement



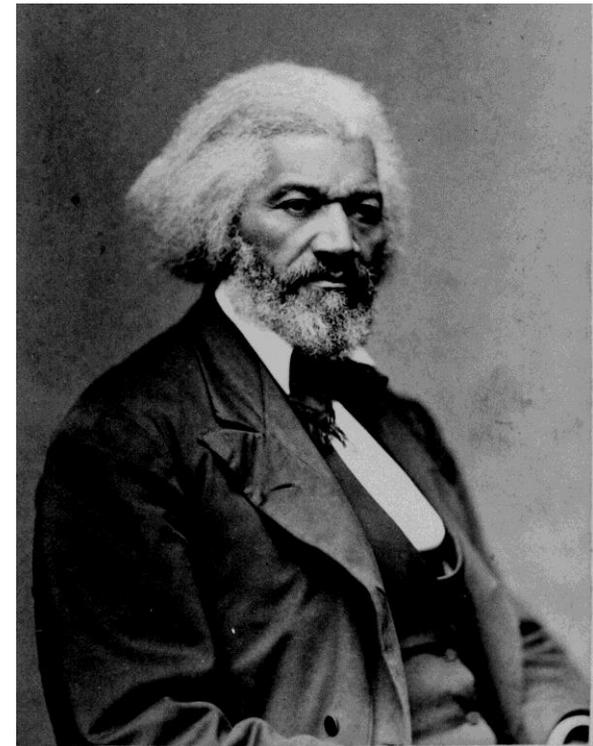
Abolitionist movement to free African Americans from slavery arose in the 1820s.

- Leader was a white radical named **William Lloyd Garrison**.
- Abolitionists called for immediate **emancipation** of all slaves.

Frederick Douglass

- A freed slave, Douglass escaped from bondage and became an eloquent **abolitionist** (critic of slavery) leader.
- He began an anti-slavery newspaper called, ***Northstar***, named after the star that guided runaway slaves to freedom.

Douglass' work as a reformer ranged from his abolitionist activities in the early 1840s to his attacks on Jim Crow and lynching in the 1890s.



Turner's Rebellion



Turner plans his rebellion

- African-Americans were enslaved in the South and were subjected to constant **degradation**.

Most famous revolt against their condition was led by Virginia slave **Nat Turner**.

- **Turner** led 50 followers in a revolt killing 60 whites – he was caught and executed.

Women And Reform

- From **abolition to education**, women worked actively in all reform movements.
- Throughout the 1800s opportunity for **women** to become **educated** increased.
- In 1833 **Oberlin College** became the first **coed** institution.



Women's Rights Movement Emerges

- Reform movements of the 19th century spurred the development of a **Women's Movement**.

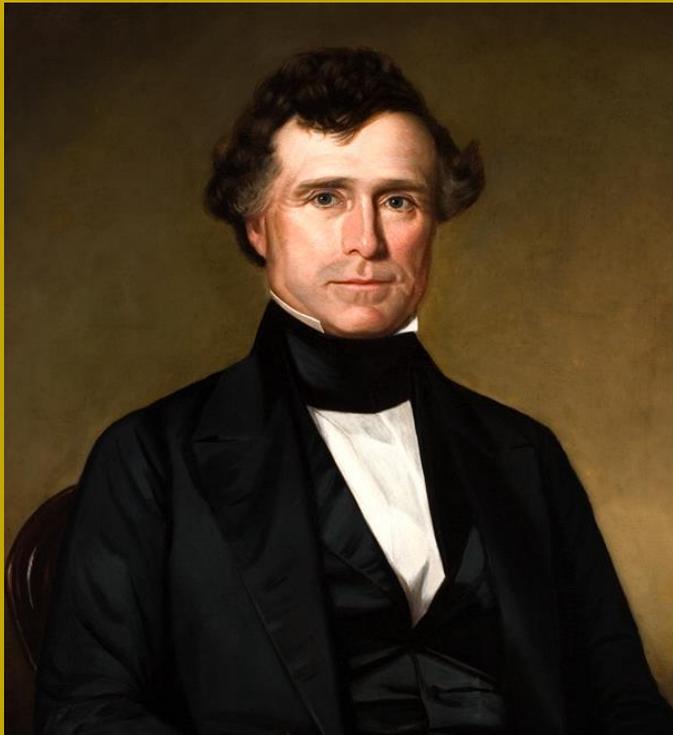
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott and **Susan B. Anthony** had been ardent abolitionists.

- In 1848, more than 300 women participated in a **Women's Right Convention** in **Seneca Falls, N.Y.**



Elizabeth Cady Stanton
and Susan B. Anthony

FRANKLIN PIERCE



FOURTEENTH
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
1853-1857

«I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution.» March 4, 1853

Franklin Pierce became President at a time of apparent tranquility but that was really a period of growing tension between the North and South.

The United States, by virtue of the **Compromise of 1850**, seemed to have weathered its sectional storm.

By pursuing the recommendations of southern advisers, Pierce, a New Englander, hoped to prevent still another outbreak of that storm. But his policies, far from preserving calm, hastened the disruption of the Union.

Secretary of War **Jefferson Davis**, an advocate of a southern transcontinental route, persuaded Pierce to send senator **James Gadsden** to Mexico to buy land for a southern railroad.

The United States bought the southern area of Arizona and part of New Mexico for \$15,000,000. (**Gadsden Purchase**), providing a strip of land to the Pacific Ocean, used for a route for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

A politician of limited ability, Pierce was behind one of the most crucial pieces of legislation in American history.

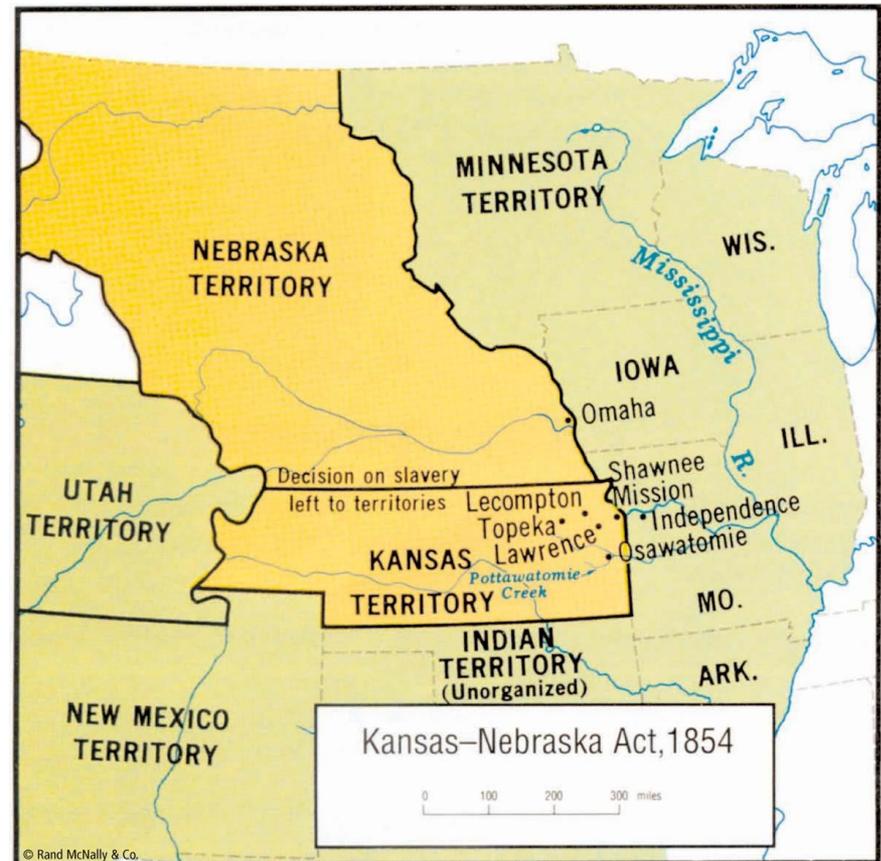
Although he did not author the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, he did encourage its passage by Congress.

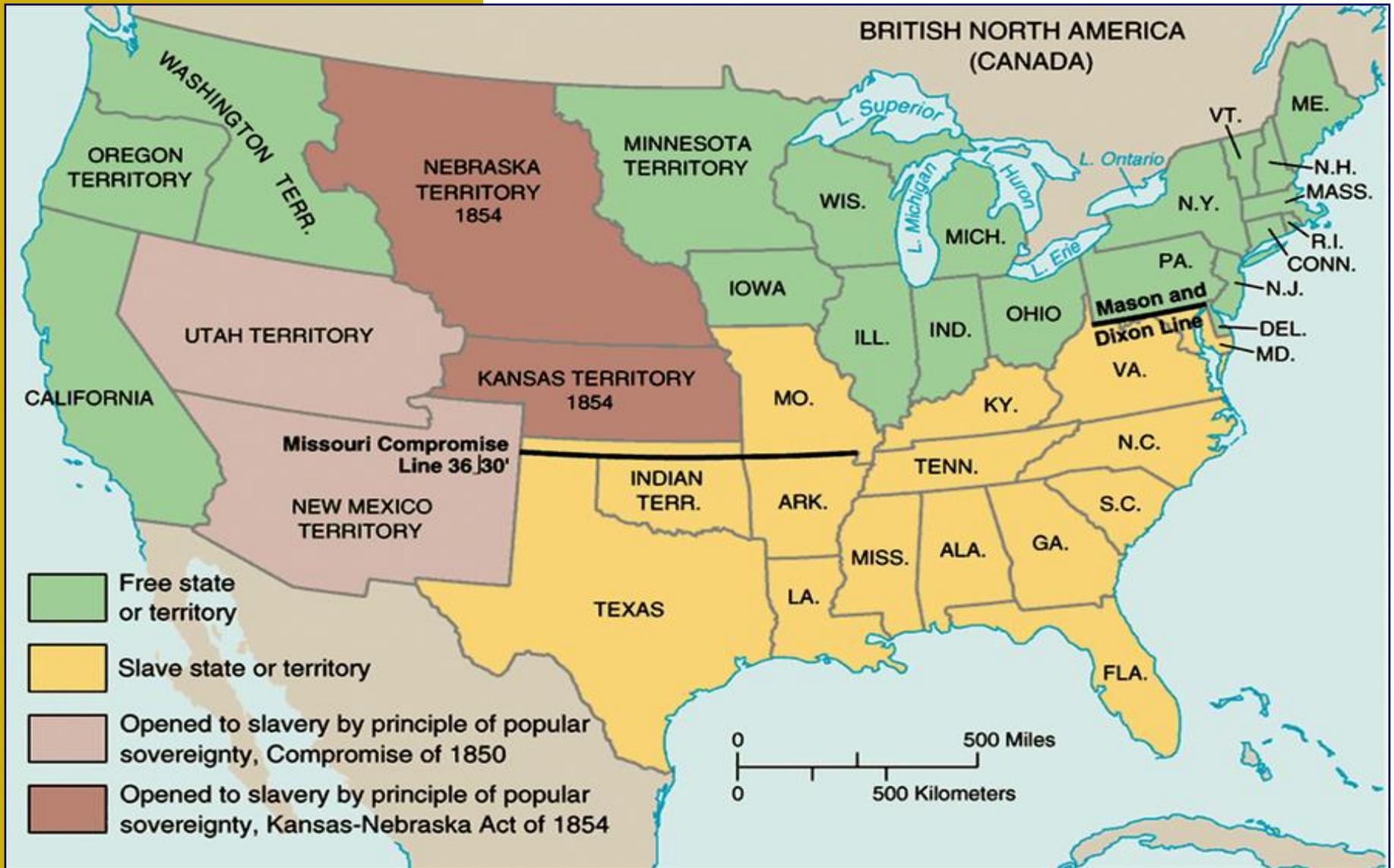
That piece of legislation set the nation on its path to civil war.

Proposed by Senator **Stephen A. Douglas**, it repealed the Missouri Compromise and reopened the question of slavery in the West.

Kansas-Nebraska 1854

- Two new federal territories.
- Eliminated the Missouri Compromise.
- Slavery issues decided by **Popular Sovereignty**





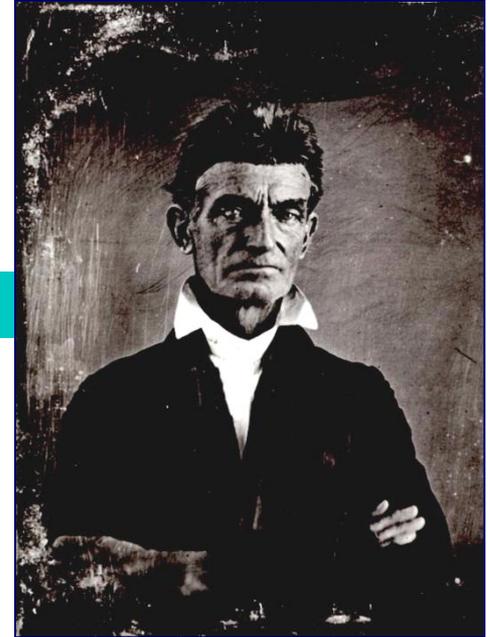
Map of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

"Bleeding Kansas"

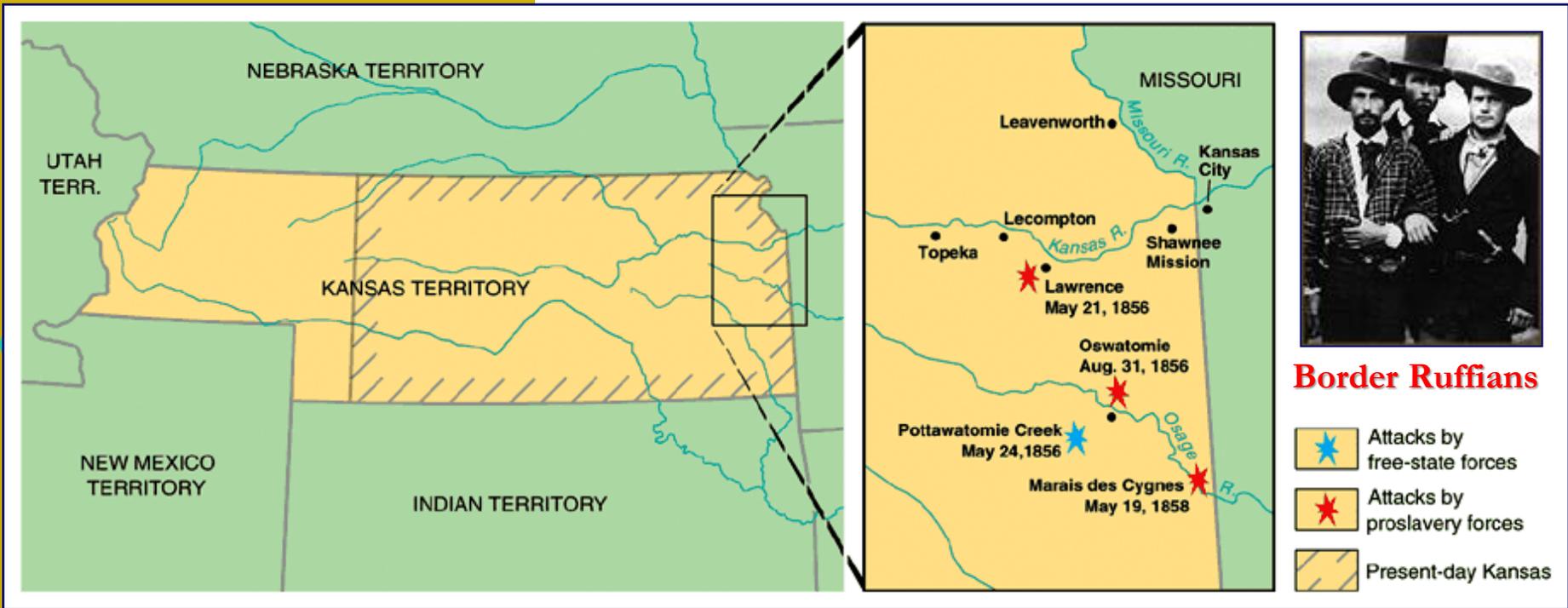
Stephen Douglas's proposal to organize western territories through which a railroad might run caused extreme trouble.

In his bills, the residents of the new territories could decide the slavery question for themselves. **(popular sovereignty)** The result was a rush into Kansas, as southerners and northerners vied for control of the territory

The proslavery factions installed their own government in the region and demanded federal support. Enraged free-soil residents tried to install their own government, and by the end of Pierce's term, the Kansas territory was the scene of violence and bloodshed, **"Bleeding Kansas."**

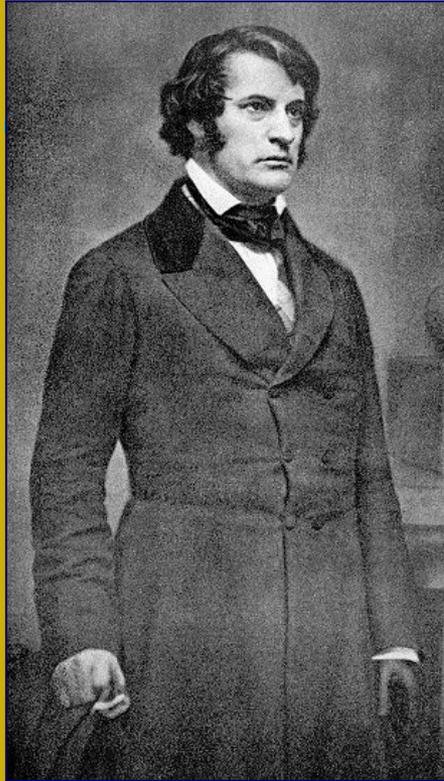


Violence occurred in May 1856 when the town of Lawrence was looted and burned by proslavery “**Border Ruffians**” from Missouri. A few days later, militant abolitionists under **John Brown** murdered five proslavery men at Pottawatomie in retaliation for attacks on free-soil communities. Pierce initially resisted sending federal troops to restore order.



In **1859**, **John Brown** seized the Southern town of **Harpers Ferry** in Virginia in a futile attempt to spark an uprising of slaves. Although Brown was captured and hanged, his action drove another wedge between North and South.

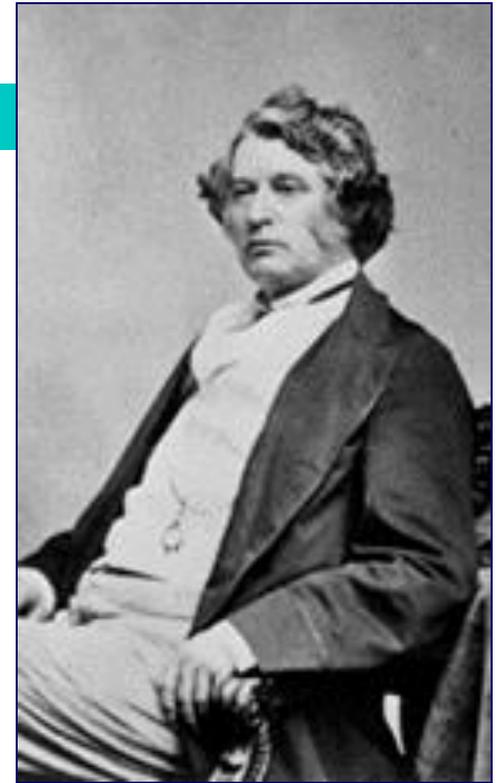
“The Crime Against Kansas”



Sen. Charles Sumner
(R-MA)



On May 22, 1856, Congress became a combat zone. In one of the most dramatic moments in the Senate's entire history, a member of the House of Representatives savagely beat **Senator Charles Sumner**, a Massachusetts antislavery Republican into unconsciousness.



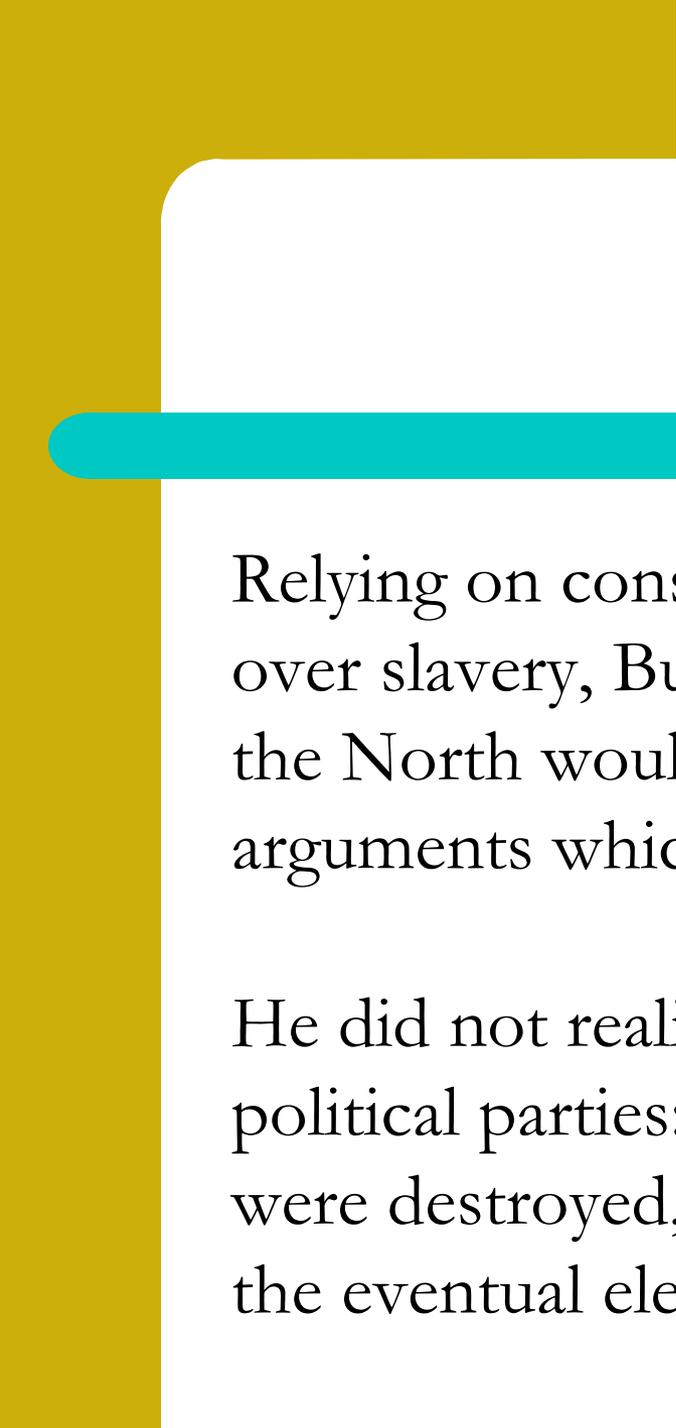
Congr. Preston Brooks
(D-SC)

JAMES BUCHANAN



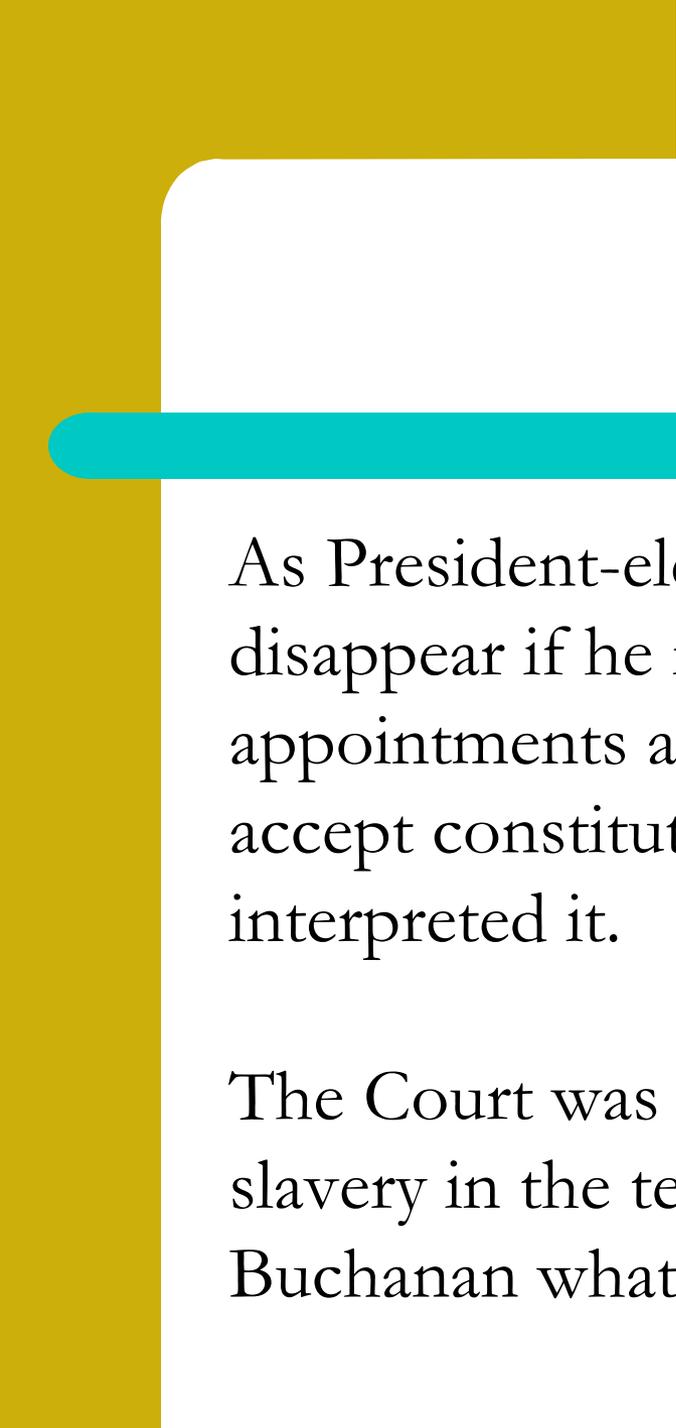
FIFTEENTH
PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES
1857-1861

« I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in grateful memory of my countrymen.»
March 4, 1857



Relying on constitutional doctrines to close the rift over slavery, Buchanan failed to understand that the North would not accept constitutional arguments which favored the South.

He did not realize how sectionalism had realigned political parties: the Democrats split; the Whigs were destroyed, giving rise to the Republicans and the eventual election of Lincoln.

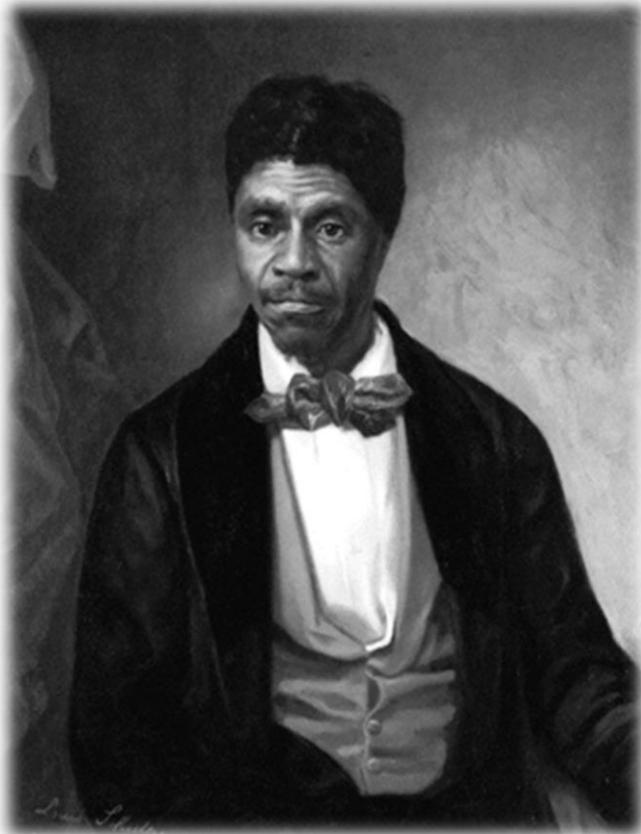


As President-elect, Buchanan thought the crisis would disappear if he maintained a sectional balance in his appointments and could persuade the people to accept constitutional law as the Supreme Court interpreted it.

The Court was considering the legality of restricting slavery in the territories, and two justices hinted to Buchanan what the decision would be.

Dred Scott vs. Sanford

1857



In 1846, Dred Scott and his wife Harriet filed suit for their freedom in the St. Louis Circuit Court. This suit began an eleven-year legal fight that ended in the U.S. Supreme Court, which issued a landmark decision that contributed to rising tensions between the free and slave states just before the American Civil War.

Dred Scott Decision

Chief Justice **Roger B. Taney** delivered the Dred Scott decision asserting that Congress had no constitutional power to deprive persons of their property rights of slaves in their territories.

- A slave is property. As such it cannot sue his master.
- The Constitution defends the right of property.
- Congress cannot prohibit slavery.
- **The Missouri Compromise** and **popular sovereignty** are both unconstitutional.

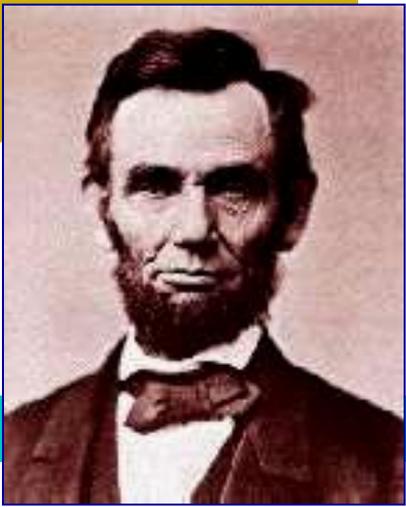
Presidential Elections of 1860

Sectional differences was so intense in 1860 that the Democratic Party split into northern and southern democrats, each nominating its own candidate for the Presidency.

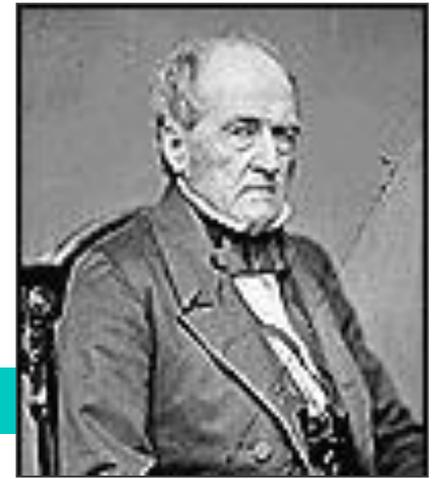
When the Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln, it was certain that he would be elected. Rather than accept a Republican administration, the southern "**fire-eaters**" advocated **secession**.

President Buchanan, denied the legal right of states to secede but held that the Federal Government legally could not prevent them.

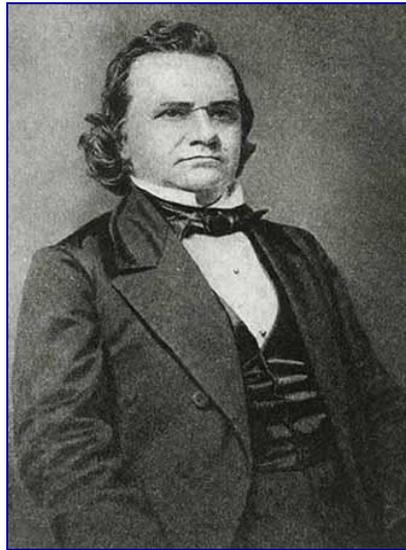
1860 Presidential Elections



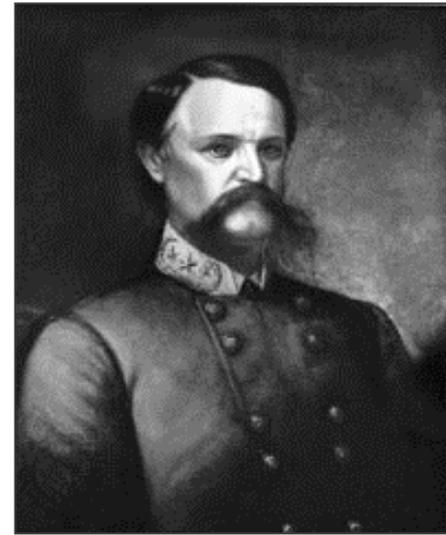
✓ **Abraham Lincoln**
Republican



John Bell
Constitutional Union



Stephen A. Douglas
Northern Democrats



John C. Breckinridge
Southern Democrats

