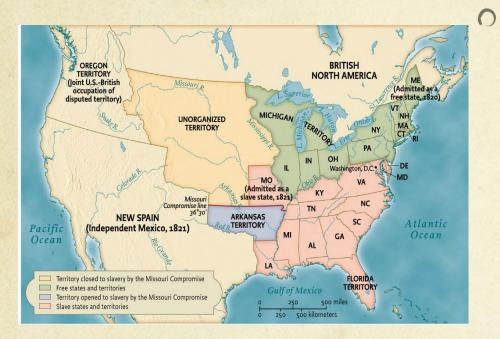
Manifest Destiny and Civil War

Compromise of 1820



Compromise of 1820

- Missouri a slave state, Maine a free slate
- No slavery above 36° 30' in rest of Louisiana Territory

Manifest Destiny

- The United States was destined to occupy the continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.
- Term coined in 1845, but the idea older in American culture.

Mexican War

(Also known as Mexican American War)

• Settlement of Texas, in Mexico

- 1820–Land grant to Moses Austin, a CT born farmer
- 1821–Mexico wins independence from Spain
- Slavery illegal, but American emigrants brought slaves
- 1830—Mexico bans future American settlement
- Texas declares independence from Mexico–1836

• Mexican War

- March 1845–Texas annexed to the US
- April 1846—Americans move into territory disputed between US & Mexico, US declares war after Mexicans respond
- In Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, US gains much of what is now American southwest

Why did the expansion of slavery become the most divisive political issue in the 1840s & 1850s?

- Land from Mexican War raised the issue of slavery in this new territory
- Wilmot Proviso–1846–Ban slavery from all new territory
 - Almost all northerners support, almost all southerners oppose
- Free Soil Party & Free Soil Movement
 - Moving beyond moral abolition
 - Political influence of anti-slavery movement
 - Fear slavery would impede western settlement for whites
 - Resentment over Southern domination politics, which impeded issues such as infrastructure projects and protective tariffs

Why did the expansion of slavery become the most divisive political issue in the 1840s & 1850s?

- o Compromise of 1850
 - California comes into Union as a free state
 - Slave trade abolished in Washington, D.C.
 - Fugitive Slave Act
 - Residents would decide the status of slavery in their territories (popular sovereignty)
- Kansas-Nebraska Act—1854
 - Territories part of Louisiana Purchase land
 - Popular sovereignty would apply in question of slavery, despite terms of Missouri Compromise
 - Outraged northerners, help lead to Republic Party

Republican Party & Election of Lincoln

- Republican party founded 1854, by 1856 influential
 - Not abolitionist but against the spread of slavery
 - Boosted by Bleeding Kansas (1854-55) & Dred Scott decision (1857), which horrified Northerners
- Election of 1860
 - 4 candidates
 - Democratic party split in two
 - Lincoln wins, despite receiving no votes in 10 southern states

Steps towards Secession

- White southerners alarmed by Lincoln's election, saw it leading eventually to the end of slavery
- Dec. 20, 1860—South Carolina seceded, followed by other states (eventually 13)
- Confederate States of America founded
- March 4, 1861–Lincoln inaugurated
- April 12, 1861–Civil War breaks out at Fort Sumter

Civil War-The First Modern War

- Odds favored the North, which was larger and more industrialized
- Technological developments changed war
 - Railroads & telegraphs
 - Modern rifle replaced musket
 - Medicine not sophisticated—many people died of infection and disease
- Newspapers and photographs documented the war

How did the war to preserve the Union become a war to end slavery?

- Goal the first year of the war–preserve the Union
- Slaves headed behind Union lines
 - Brought military information, knowledge of southern geography
 - Deemed "contraband" of war
- Abolitionists and Radical Republicans pressed for slavery to become a war aim
- Lincoln
 - Factors in need for manpower, desire to keep Britain from recognizing the Confederacy, changing Northern opinion
- Emancipation Proclamation–Jan. 1, 1863
 - Declared slavery over only in states that had left the Union—not the border states (slave states that stayed in the Union)

Gettysburg

- July 1-3, 1863. in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
 - Confederates hoping for victory in Northern territory
 - Union victory
 - Up to 51,000 casualties (counts both Confederates and Union soldiers)
 - Turning point of war, for the Union
- Soldiers National Cemetery at Gettysburg
 - Dedicated November 19, 1863
 - Lincoln needed to reach out the copperheads (northerners who wanted to end the war), abolitionists (who wanted to end slavery everywhere), and even Confederates (as he imagined a time after the war when the country would need to come together again).

End of Civil War

• Beginning of Reconstruction

- Debates over how to distribute land and organize labor
- Sherman's March–November 1864-January 1865
 Through Georgia, destroying infrastructure
- 13th Amendment—Approved by Congress January 1865
 Abolishes slavery everywhere in the country
- April 9, 1865–Robert E. Lee surrenders
- April 14, 1865–Lincoln Assassinated

Changes during Civil War

- Move from "Union" to "Nation"—stronger sense of national identity
- Booming industrialization in the North, as Southern economy weakened
- Homestead Act~1863—160 acres of free land to settlers in the West
- Federal government increased in size & strength
 - Increased taxes and tariffs
 - Funding infrastructure, such as Transcontinental railroad