



# Manifest Destiny and Civil War

# Compromise of 1820



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  - 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?

- 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
- 13<sup>th</sup> 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