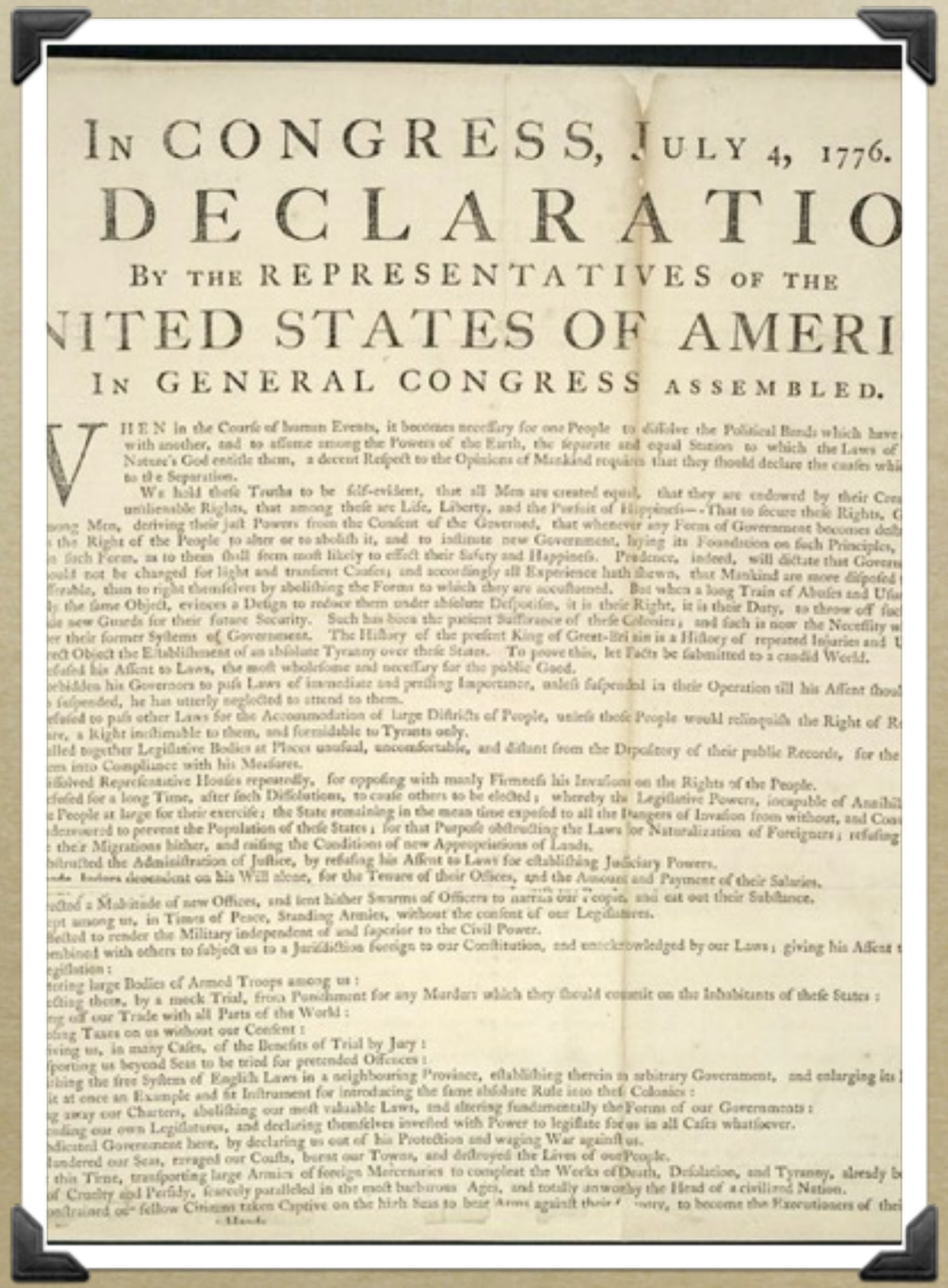
American Expansion and the Road to the Civil War, 1800 - 1860

American has Struggled with Slavery From its beginning

According to the Declaration of Independence all men are created equal

Yet slavery was legal in all of the original 13 states!



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

DECLARATIO

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

NITED STATES OF AMERI

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Courſe of human Events, it becomes neceſſary for one People to diſſolve the Political Bands which have with another, and to aſſume among the Powers of the Earth, the ſeparate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Reſpect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes whi to the Separation.

We hold theſe Truths to be ſelf-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Cre unalienable Rights, that among theſe are Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs--That to ſecure theſe Rights, G among Men, deriving their juſt Powers from the Conſent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes deſt the Right of the People to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new Government, laying its Foundation on ſuch Principles, in ſuch Form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their Safety and Happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Govern ould not be changed for light and tranſient Cauſes; and accordingly all Experience hath ſhewn, that Mankind are more diſpoſed ffrable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the Forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long Train of Abuſes and Uſu y the ſame Object, evinces a Deſign to reduce them under abſolute Deſpotiſm, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off ſuc ide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the Neceſſity w er their former Syſtems of Government. The Hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Britain is a Hiſtory of repeated Injuries and U ect Object the Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute Tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let Facts be ſubmitted to a candid World.

refuſed his Aſſent to Laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public Good.

forbidden his Governors to paſs Laws of immediate and preſſing Importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their Operation till his Aſſent ſhoul ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

refuſed to paſs other Laws for the Accommodation of large Diſtricts of People, unleſs thoſe People would relinquiſh the Right of R ive, a Right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

called together Legiſlative Bodies at Places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the Depoſitory of their public Records, for the em into Compliance with his Meaſures.

diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly Firmneſs his Invaſions on the Rights of the People.

refuſed for a long Time, after ſuch Diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the Legiſlative Powers, incapable of Annihil the People at large for their exerciſe; the State remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the Dangers of Invaſion from without, and Con endeavoured to prevent the Population of theſe States; for that Purpoſe obſtructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refuſing the their Migrations hither, and raiſing the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

obſtructed the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by refuſing his Aſſent to Laws for eſtabliſhing Judiciary Powers.

made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

erected a Multitude of new Offices, and ſent hither Swarms of Officers to harraſs our People, and eat out their Subſtance.

kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

affected to render the Military independent of and ſuperior to the Civil Power.

combined with others to ſubject us to a Juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Aſſent t Legiſlation:

quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Puniſhment for any Murders which they ſhould commit on the Inhabitants of theſe States:

cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

impoſing Taxes on us without our Conſent:

depriving us, in many Caſes, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

abolishing the free Syſtems of Engliſh Laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its it at once an Example and fit Inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute Rule into theſe Colonies:

taking away our Charters, abolishing our moſt valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves invested with Power to legiſlate for us in all Caſes whatſoever.

abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War againſt us.

plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coaſts, burnt our Towns, and deſtroyed the Lives of our People.

at this Time, tranſporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Deſolation, and Tyranny, already b of Cruelty and Perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

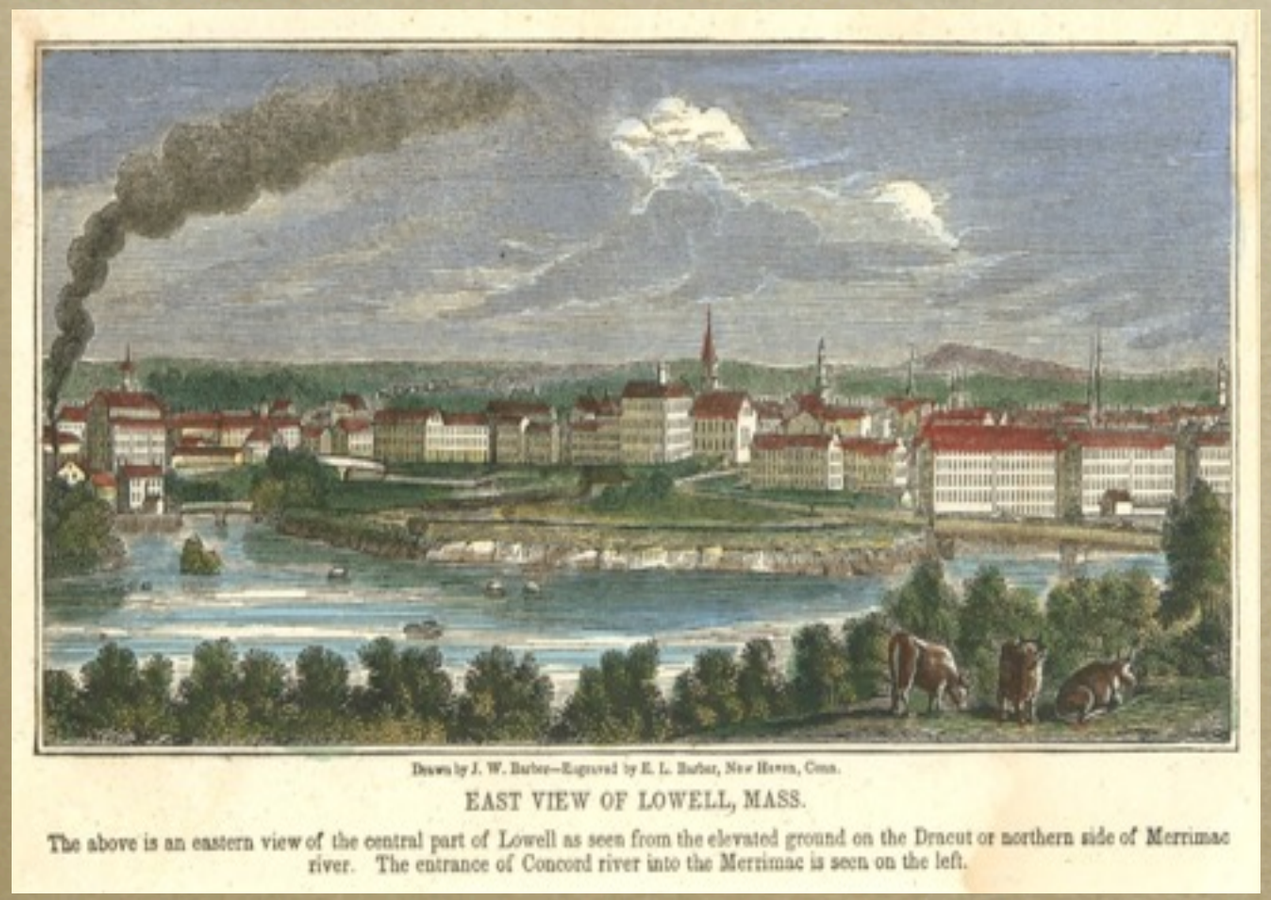
conſtrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms againſt their Country, to become the Executioners of thei

Northwest Ordinance (1787)

No slavery in the Northwest Territory

Northern States - Commerce and Industry

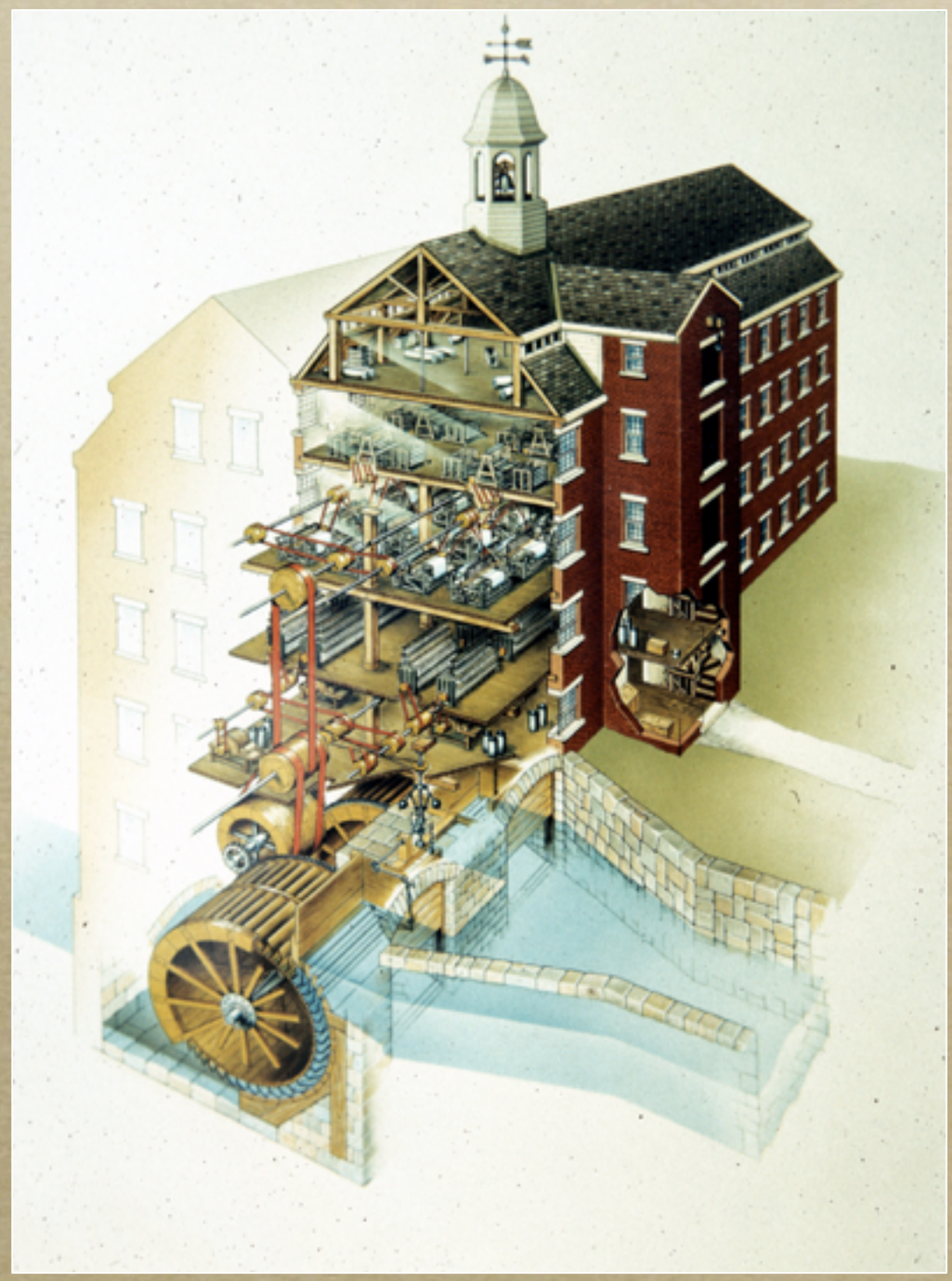
By 1804, all Northern states had voted to abolish slavery within their borders



Drawn by J. W. Barber—Engraved by E. L. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

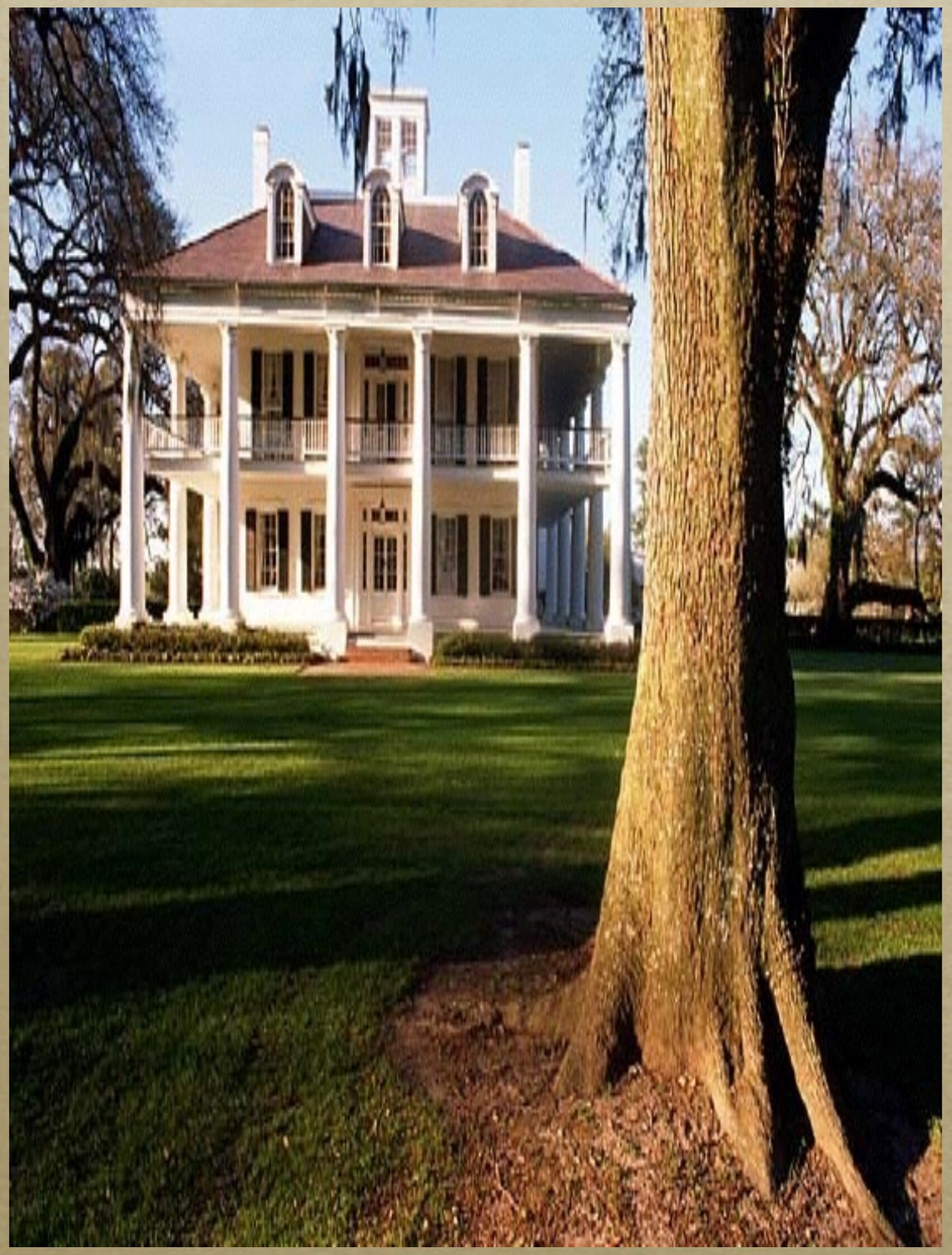
EAST VIEW OF LOWELL, MASS.

The above is an eastern view of the central part of Lowell as seen from the elevated ground on the Dracut or northern side of Merrimac river. The entrance of Concord river into the Merrimac is seen on the left.



Gradual Emancipation - slaves were not "free" until the end of a work period or had reached a certain age

Southern States - Plantation Economy



- *Southern Plantation system based in land and labor*

- *Used slavery as an inexpensive source of labor*

- *Cash Crops: Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo*

Cotton Gin

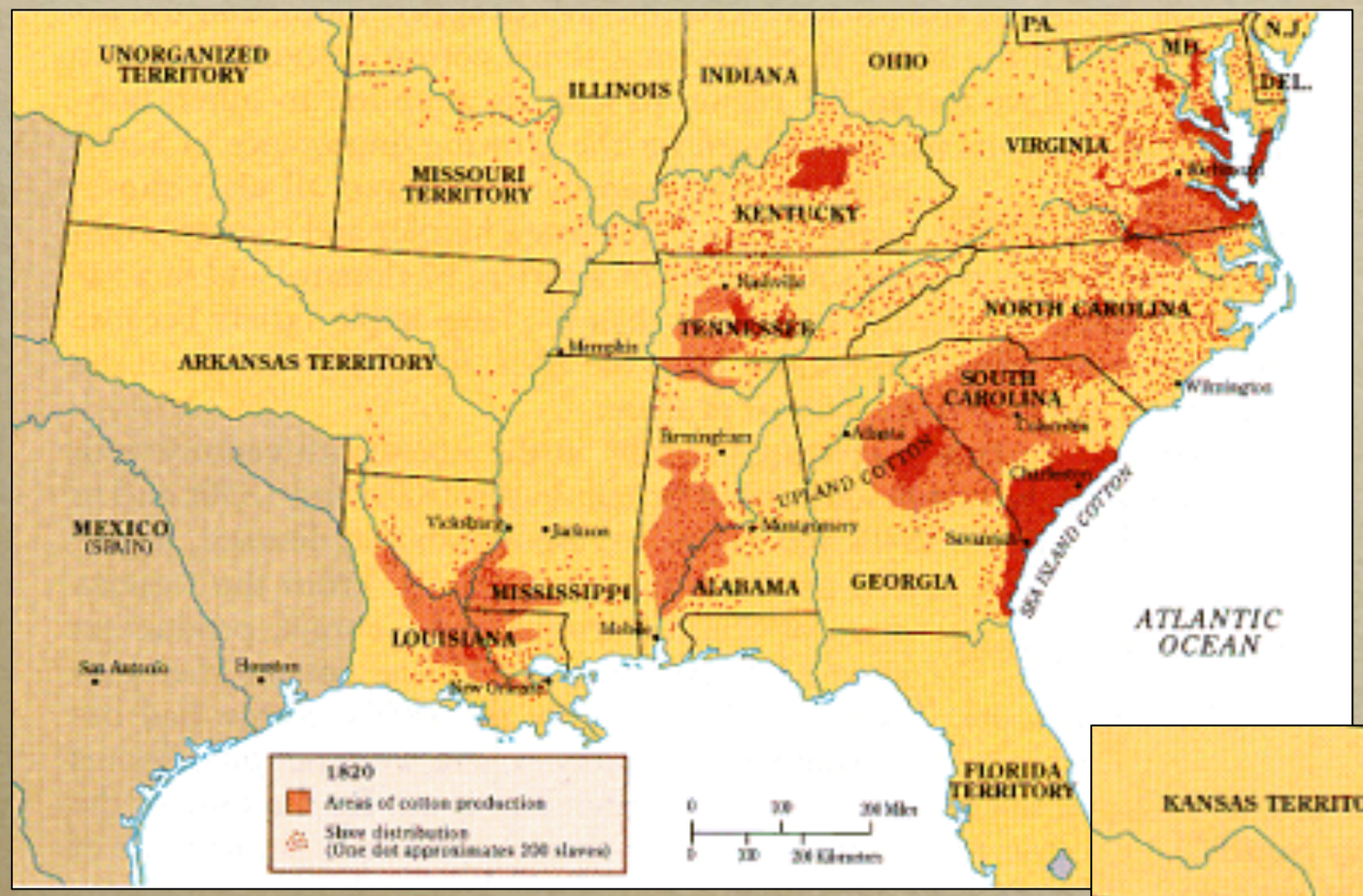
The invention of the cotton gin made producing cotton incredibly profitable

Slaves cleaning cotton with a cotton gin

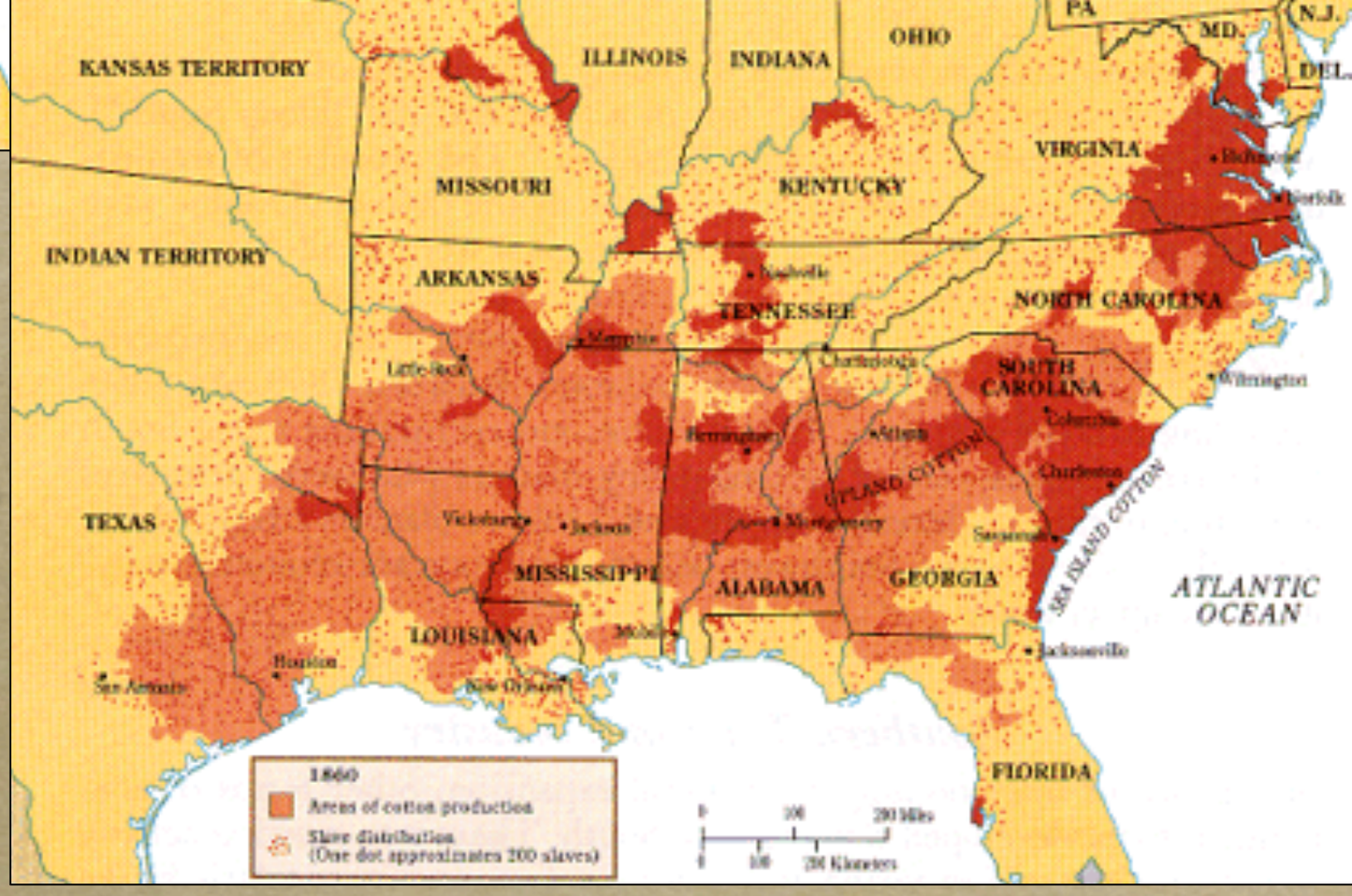
- *The wealth created by growing cotton increased the desire to have more lands open to slavery*

Changes in Cotton Production

Cotton Production in 1820



Cotton Production in 1860



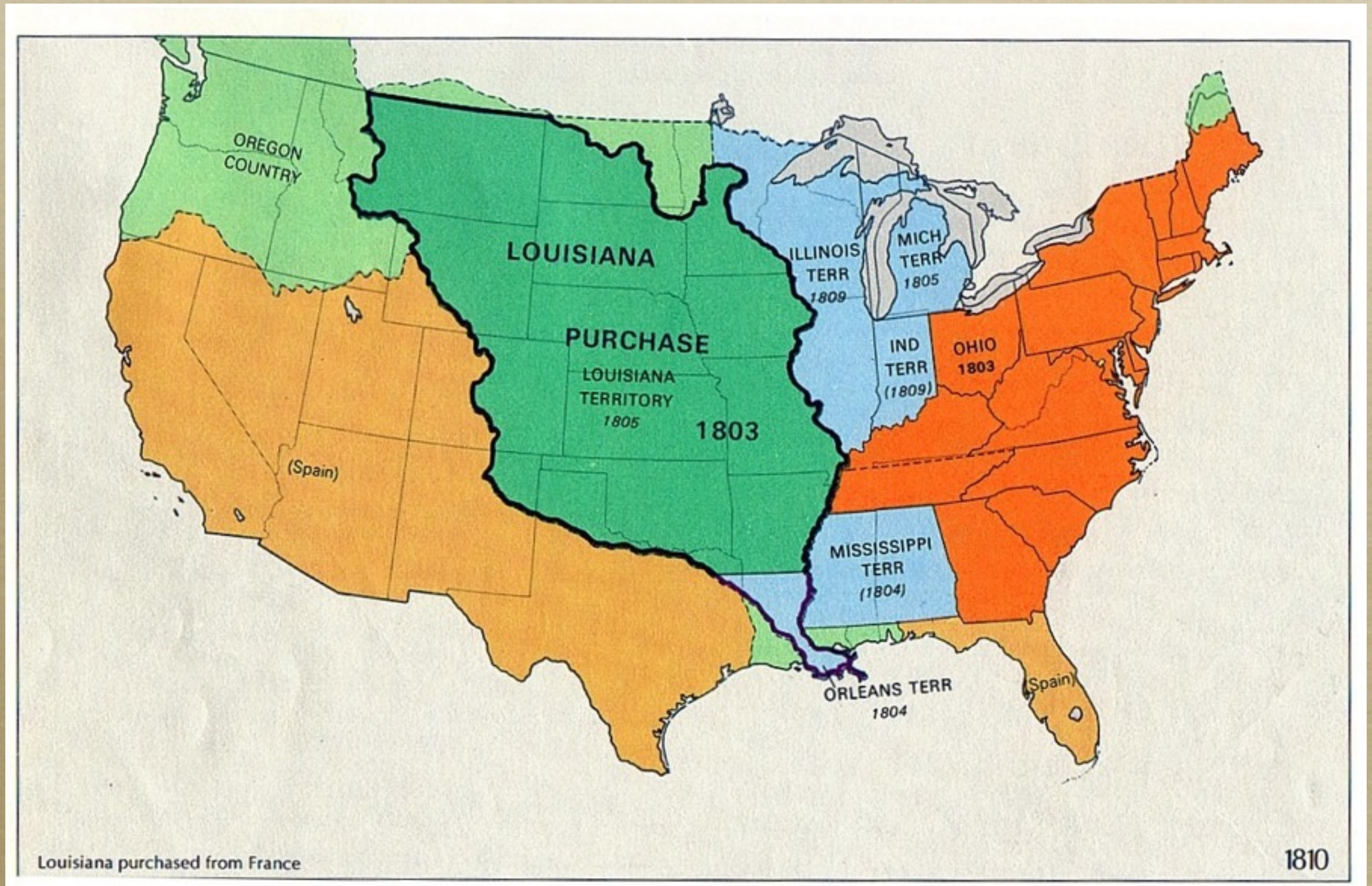
Economic Facts about Slavery

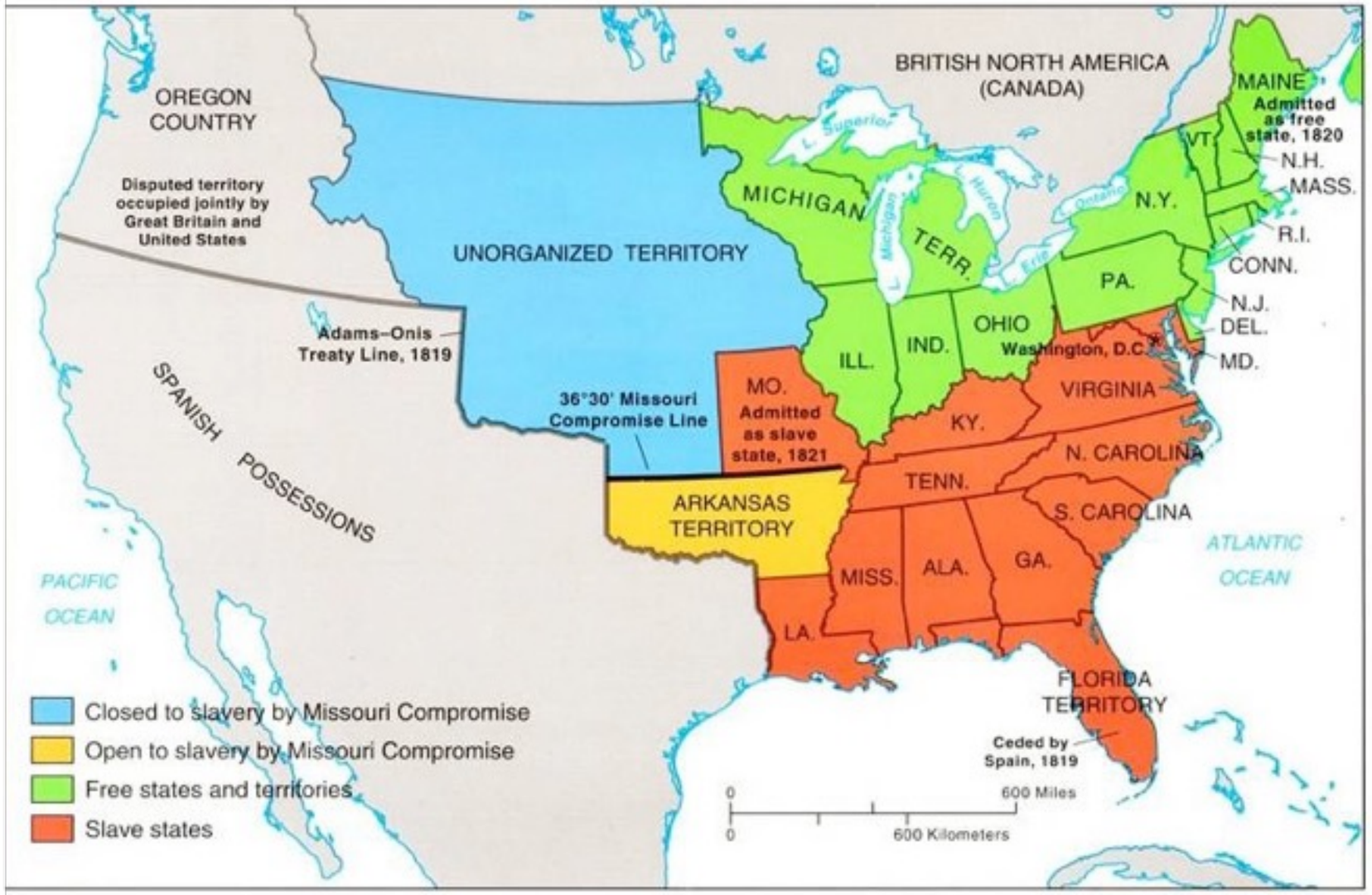
- *2/3 of Southerners did NOT own slaves*
- *90% of slave owners owned 2 or 1 slaves*
- *Most Southern farmers were <u>subsistence farmers</u> - grew enough for their own family with little extra to sell*

Their disagreement with the North had mostly to do with States Rights issues

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Should these lands be open to slavery?

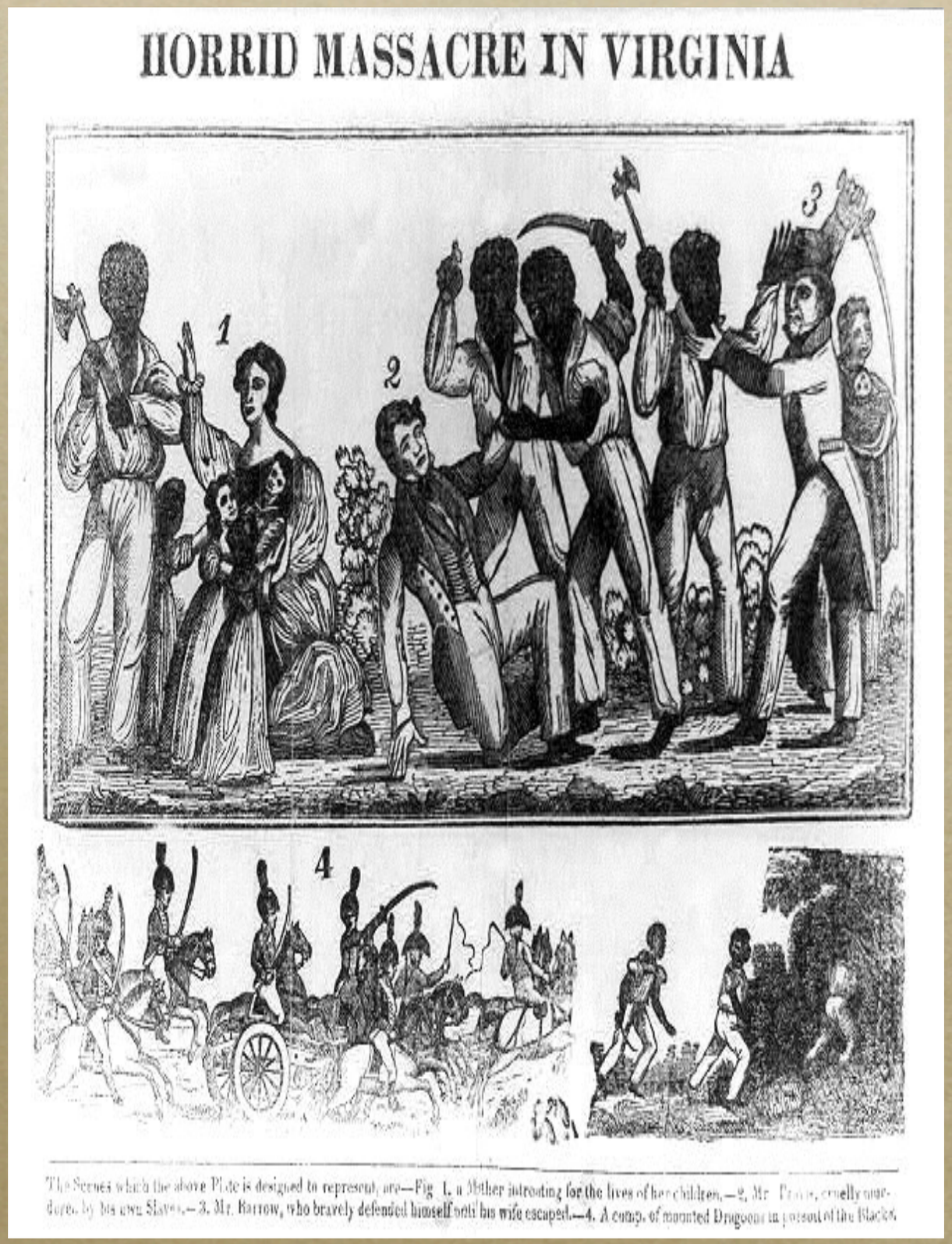




Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Missouri a slave state
- Maine a free state
- No slavery north of 36 / 30

Slave Revolts



•*Gabriel Prosser*
(Richmond, VA. 1800)

•*Denmark Vessey*
(Charleston, S.C. 1822)

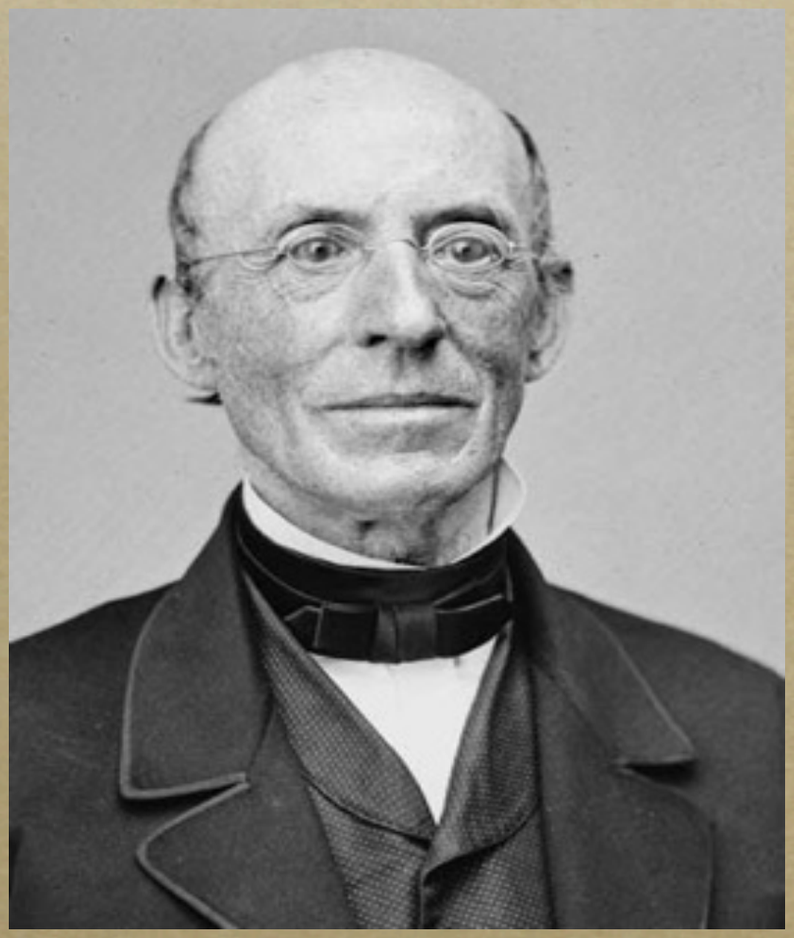
•*Nat Turner*
(Southampton Co, VA. 1831)
55 - 65 whites killed!

Slave Revolts created much fear among white southerners

Revolts were "put down" with harsh treatment

The Abolition Movement

<u>Abolition</u> - The call to outlaw [abolish] slavery in America



William Lloyd Garrison

Goal: an immediate end to slavery. Enslaved persons emancipated [set free], with no payments to the slave owners

Started an ant-slavery newspaper called **"The Liberator" (1831)**

Founder - "**American Anti-Slavery Society**" (1833). [250,000 members in 1838]

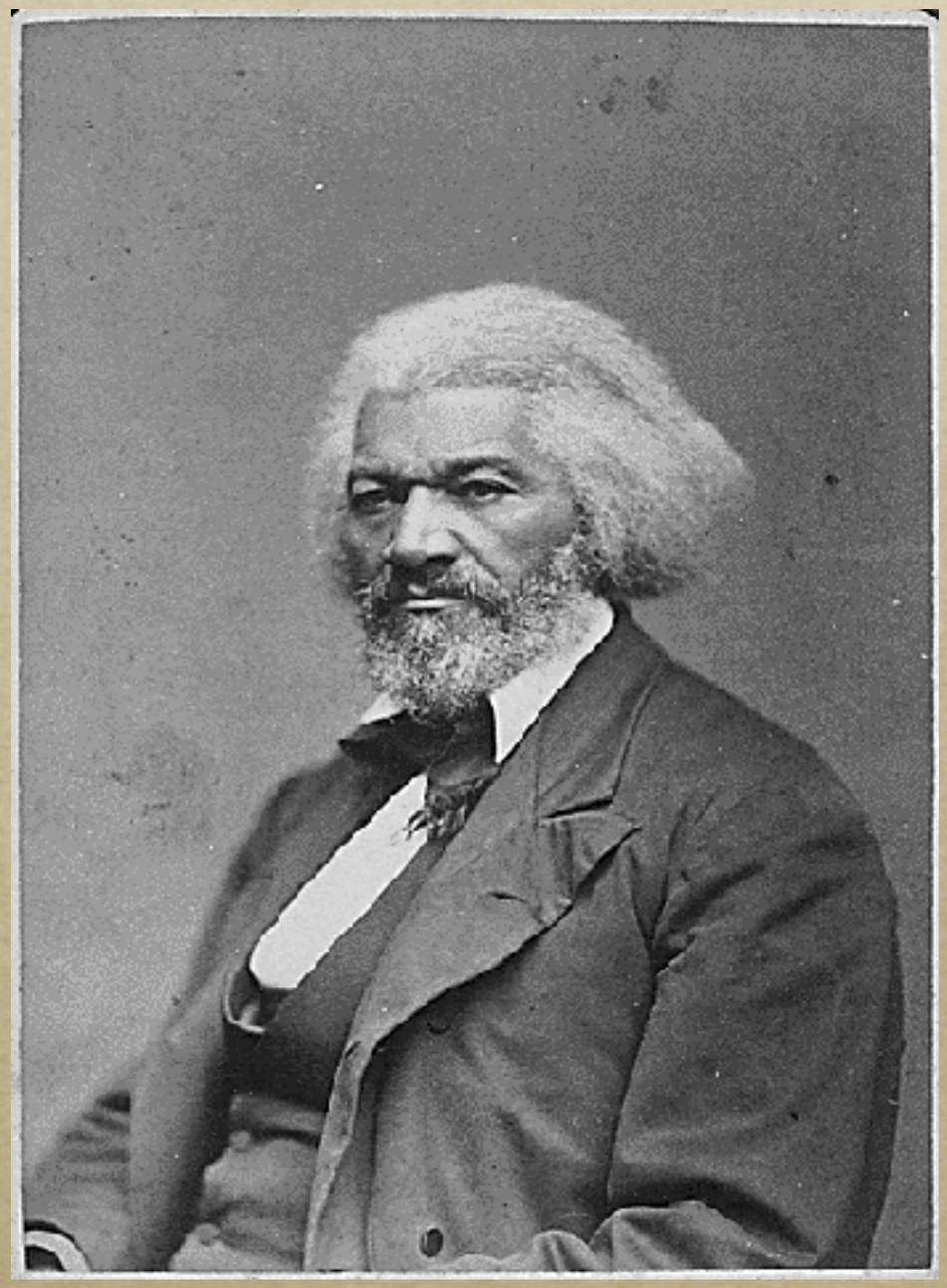
Frederick Douglass

Douglass was an escaped slave that supported Garrison and The Liberator

He often spoke at meetings held by the American Anti-Slavery Society

Began publishing his own anti-slavery newspaper, "The North Star" in 1838

Douglass published his paper in Rochester, NY. He is buried in that city



American Progress, by John Gast (1872)

Manifest Destiny

The belief that America was destined [supposed to] extend to the Pacific Ocean

Term was first used in 1845, by newspaper editor John O'Sullivan

Territorial Expansion - Texas

In 1821, Mexico won independence from Spain

The new Mexican government adopted a free-trade policy with U.S.

Mexico also encouraged Americans to move to Texas

By 1830, about 7,000 Americans lived in Texas

Texans never fully accepted Mexico's rules

Texans wanted to rule themselves - like they had in the United States

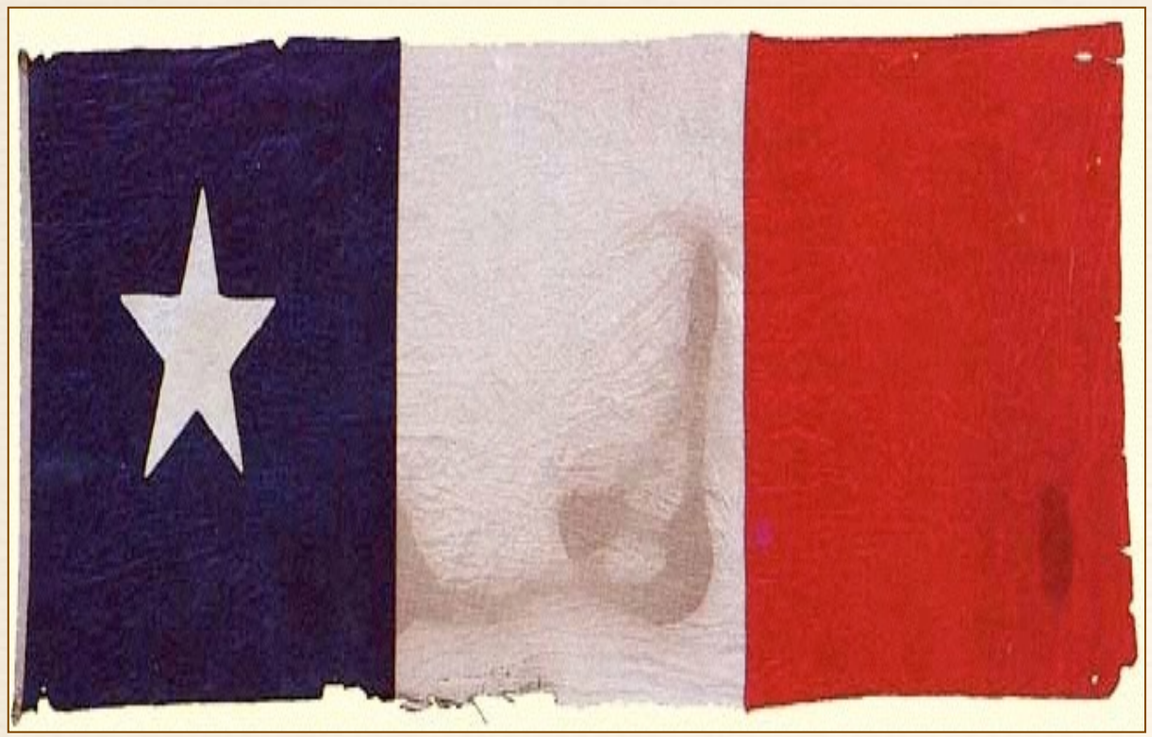
Texans ignored Mexico's ban on slavery

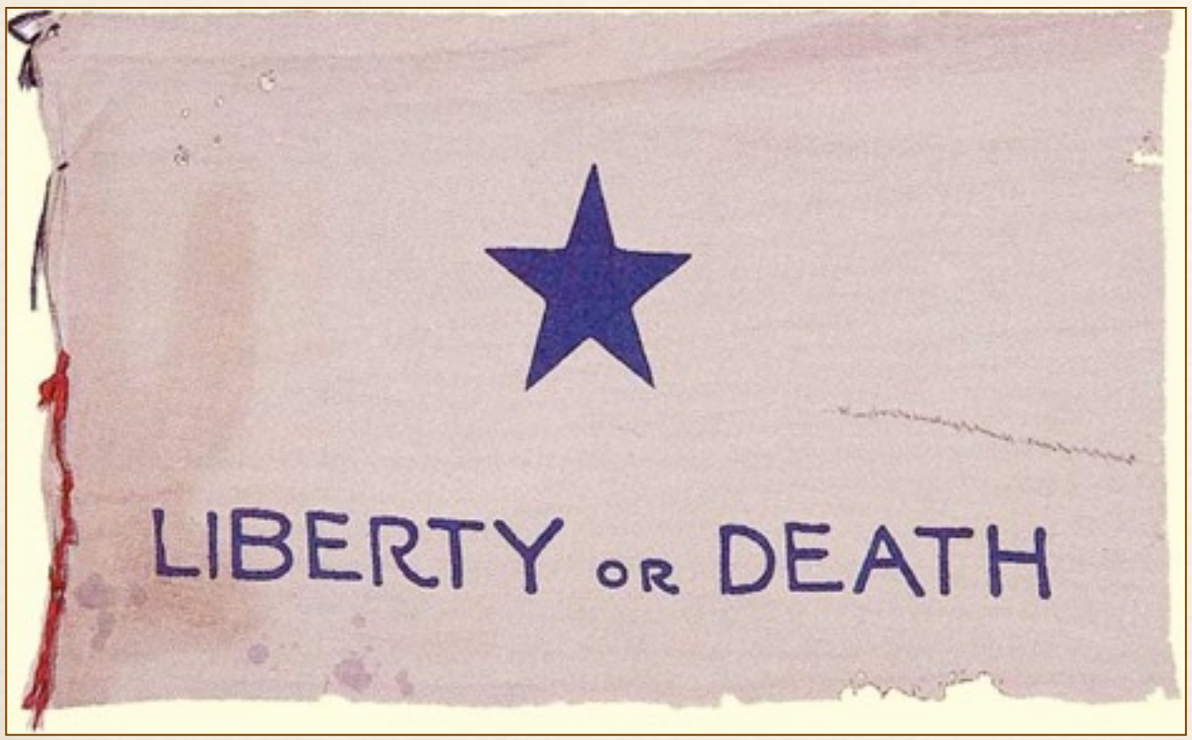
Texans refused to convert to catholicism

1834 - Santa Anna dissolved Congress and took control of Mexico.
The Texans saw him as a threat to their interests

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
1794 - 1876

Texas Revolution - Began Oct. 1835





Texans carried out an attack on Mexican troops near Gonzales, Texas

Stephen F. Austin,
The Father of Texas

The Battle of the Alamo (San Antonio)
February 23 - March 6, 1836

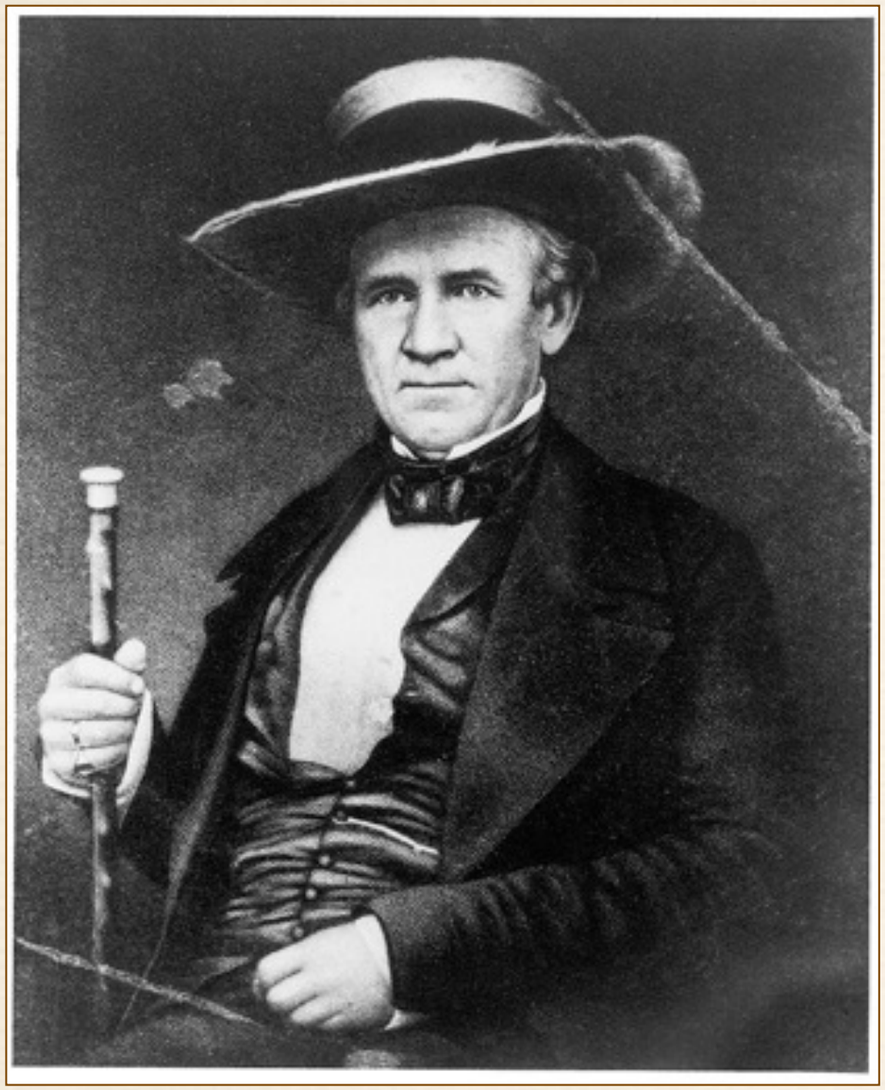
Troops from Texas took control of the Alamo in late 1835

http://www.photohome.com/pictures/texas-pictures/san-antonio/alamo-1a.jpg

After a 13 day siege, Mexican troops attacked - killing all of the 187 Texans who were inside

"Remember the Alamo" became a rallying cry for Texans as they continued their fight for independence

Texas wins Independence!



Sam Houston,
President of the Republic of Texas

On April 21, 1836 the Texans defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto

<u>Treaty of Velasco</u> - Texas gained independence

In 1838 Sam Houston asked Congress to incorporate Texas into the United States -

Congress denied this request!

The Republic of Texas

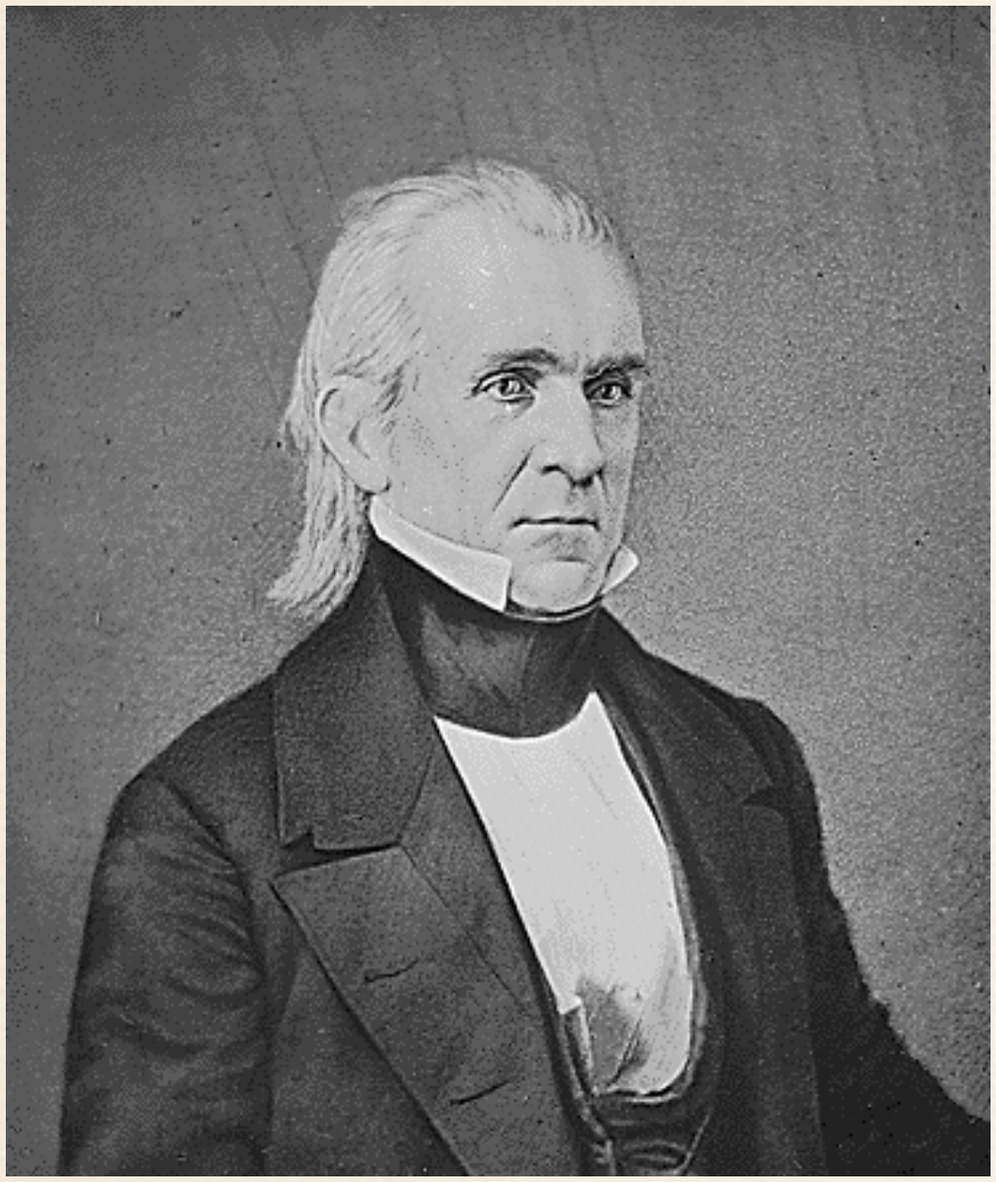
Why did Congress turn away Texas?

Texas had slavery!

Adding Texas as a slave state would have upset the balance between slave states and free states

Congress feared that making Texas a state would lead to war with Mexico

James K. Polk,
America's 11th President (1845 - 1849)



www.ldjackson.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/James-K-Polk.gif

Democrat (Tennessee)

While Polk was in office, American territory increased by more than one-third - reaching the Pacific Ocean!

The Oregon Dispute

During the 1830s & 1840s, thousands of Americans moved to Oregon, traveling on the Oregon Trail

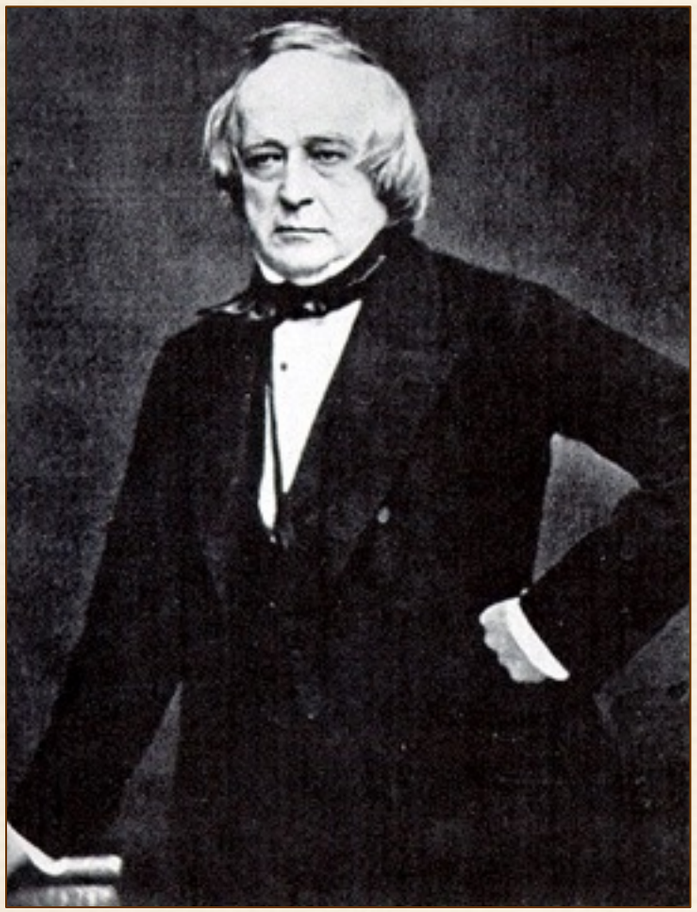
When running for president in 1844, Polk spoke of annexing the entire region - Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!

Peaceful resolution in 1846.
Britain & U.S. agree to extend existing border

The Mexican American War
1846 - 1848

ENTRANCE OF THE ARMY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The Slidell Mission - Nov. 1845



Congressman
John Slidell

March 1845 - The U.S. had *annexed* [taken over] Texas

Goals for Slidell's Mission

- Convince Mexico to accept the Rio Grande River as boundary with Texas
- Buy California and New Mexico ($30 million)

The mission failed.
Mexican officials refused to meet with Slidell

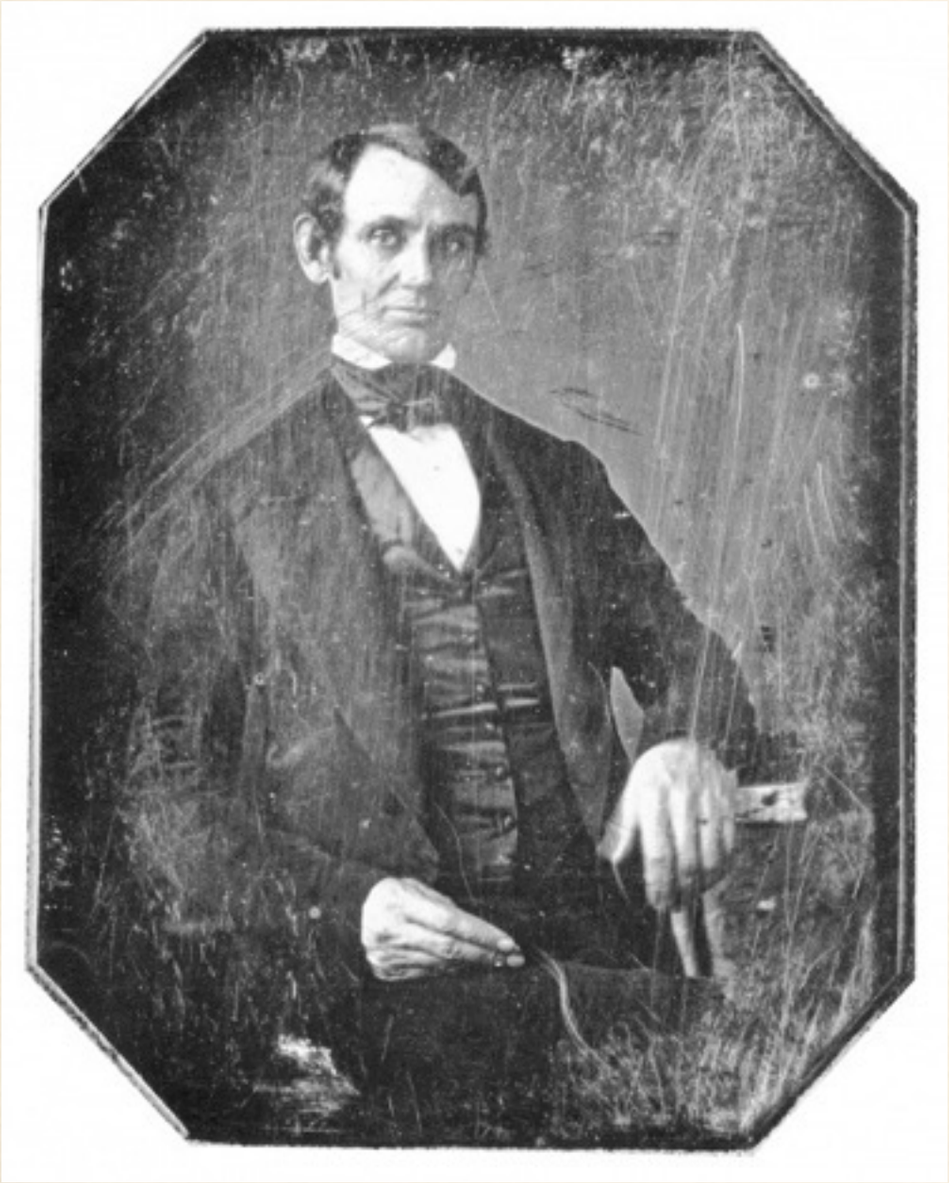
War with Mexico, 1846 - 1848

Polk ordered 2,000American troops into the "disputed area" between Nueces & Rio Grande

April 25, 1846, Mexican troops attacked the Americans - killing 9

May 11, 1846 - Polk asked Congress to declare war on Mexico

Though not all supported it, Congress declared war on Mexico on May 13, 1846



<u>Whig Party opposed the war</u>

•President Polk was a Democrat

<u>Many Northerners opposed war</u>

•Saw it as a Southern "slave-power" plot to extend slavery

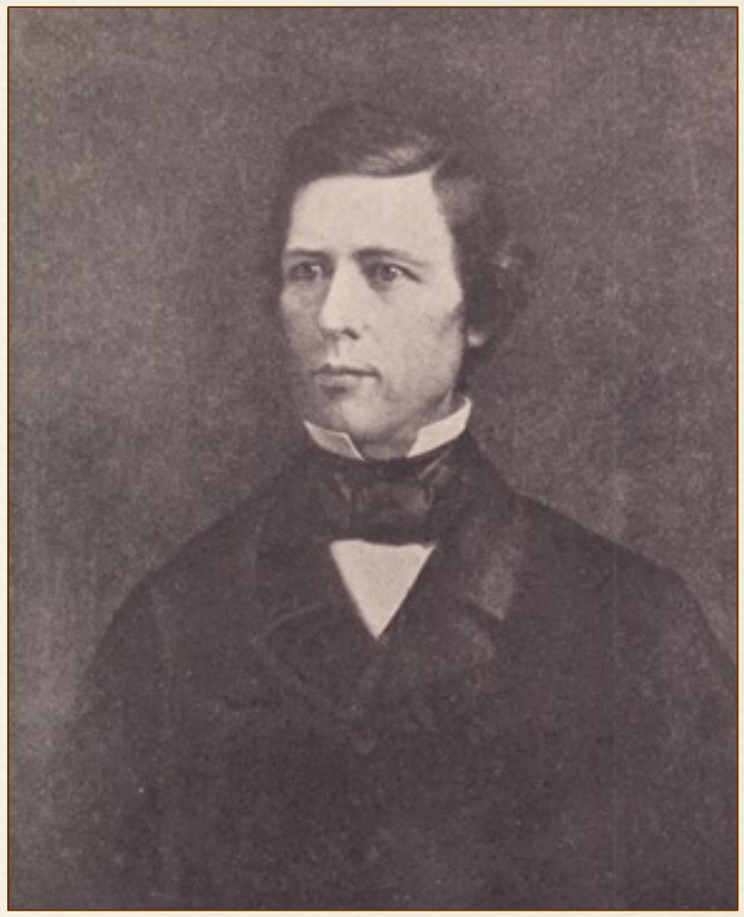
<u>Abraham Lincoln</u>

•Congressmen Illinois (Whig)-1st term

•Speech against war - "Spot Resolution"

The Wilmont Proviso- Aug. 1846

The Proviso stated that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude would be allowed in any land gained as a result of the war with Mexico



Congressman
David Wilmont
(D-PA)

The Proviso was passed twice by the House, but was defeated by the Senate

The Proviso is important because it shows the growing sectional dispute over slavery and its expansion

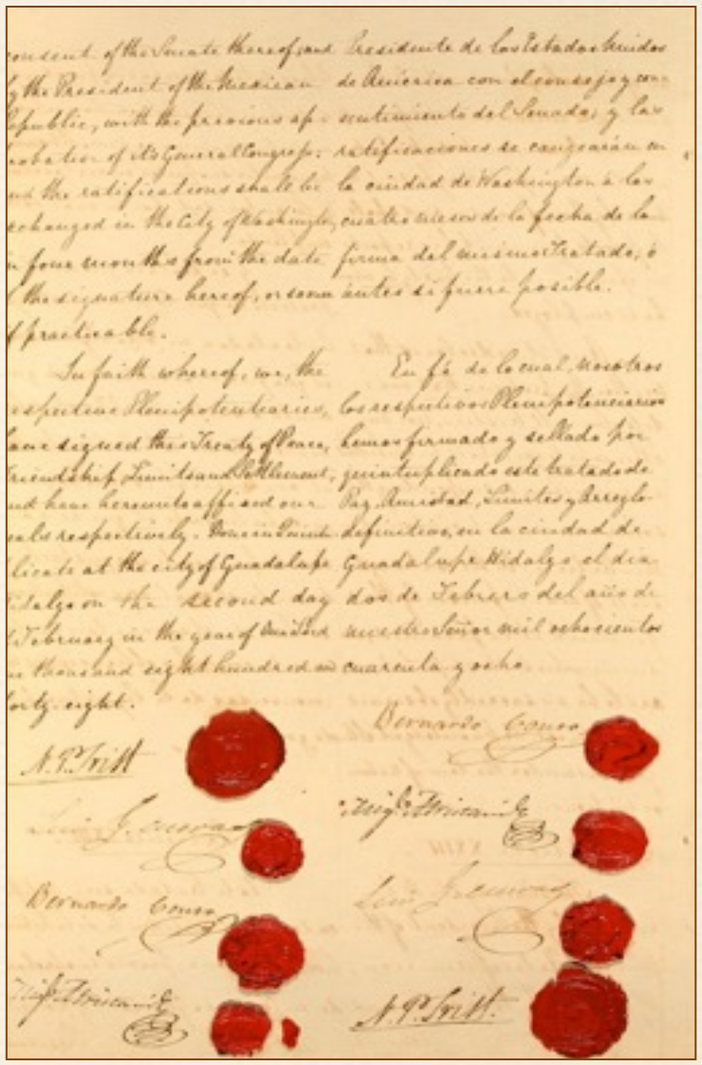
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)

This treaty was forced on Mexico -
as it was defeated in war

Mexico agrees to accept Rio Grande River
as border between U.S. and Mexico

Mexico ceded Texas, New Mexico and
California to the U.S.

The U.S. agrees to pay $15 million for
the Mexican Cession

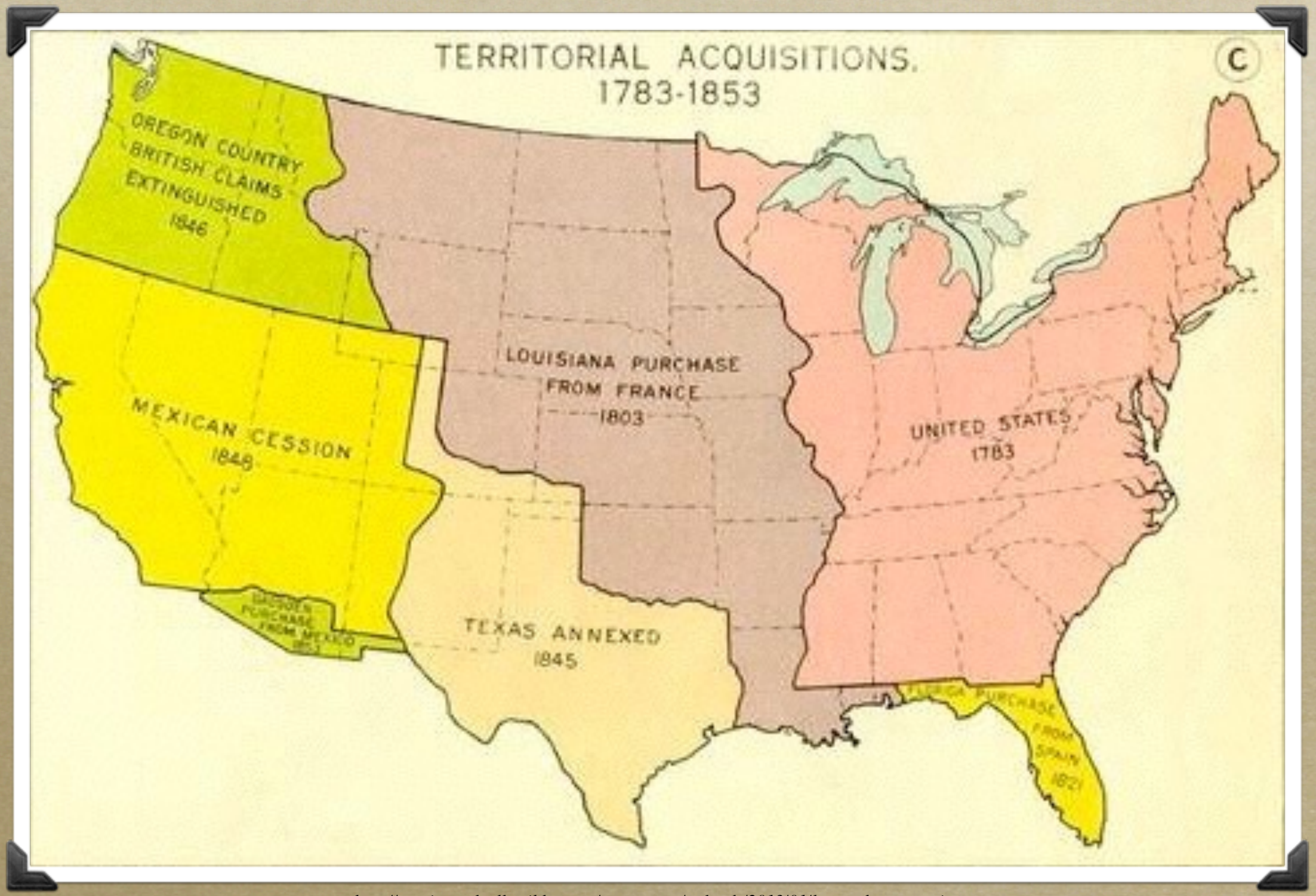


PLUCKED:

THE MEXICAN EAGLE BEFORE THE WAR!

THE MEXICAN EAGLE AFTER THE WAR!

What should be done with the lands gained from the War with Mexico 1846-48?



http://continentalcollectibles.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/la-purchase-map.jpg

The Compromise of 1850

The Compromise "settled" the issue of slavery with these provisions:

1. *California enters the Union as a free state*
2. *The slave trade in Washington D.C. is abolished*
3. *Fugitive Slave Law - slaves returned to their owners*
4. *Mexican Cession territory open to slavery - determined by popular sovereignty (vote of residents)*

Fugitive Slave Law

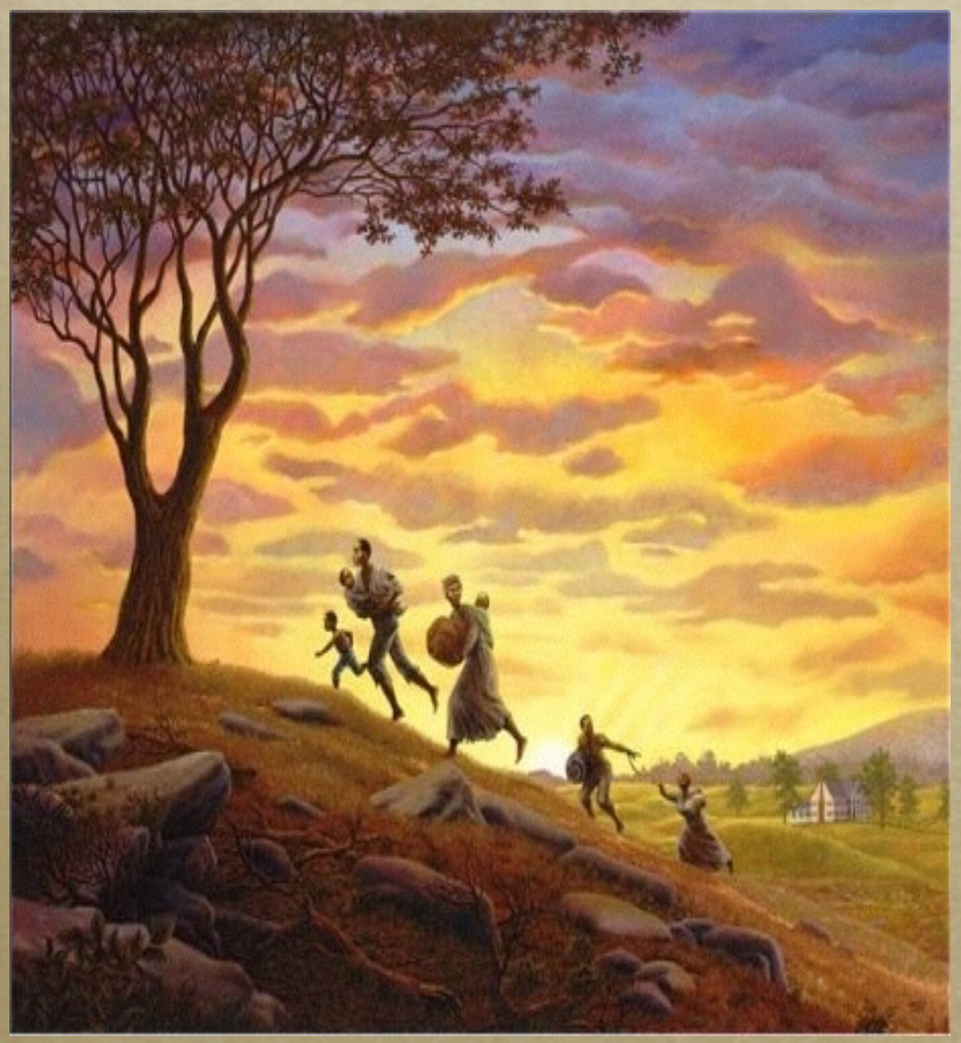
Alleged Fugitive slaves were not entitled to a trial by jury

Slaves could not testify on their own behalf. A statement by slave owner was all that was needed to "return" the fugitive

Anyone convicted of helping an alleged fugitive was subject to $1,000 fine ($28,000 today), six months in jail, or both

Northerners were upset by the "harshness" of this law; were inspired to fight against slavery

The Underground Railroad



African Americans and white abolitionists developed a secret network of people who would hide fugitive slaves

Escape from slavery was dangerous and often meant traveling on foot at night

"Conductors" hid runaways in many places, including barns, basements and tunnels

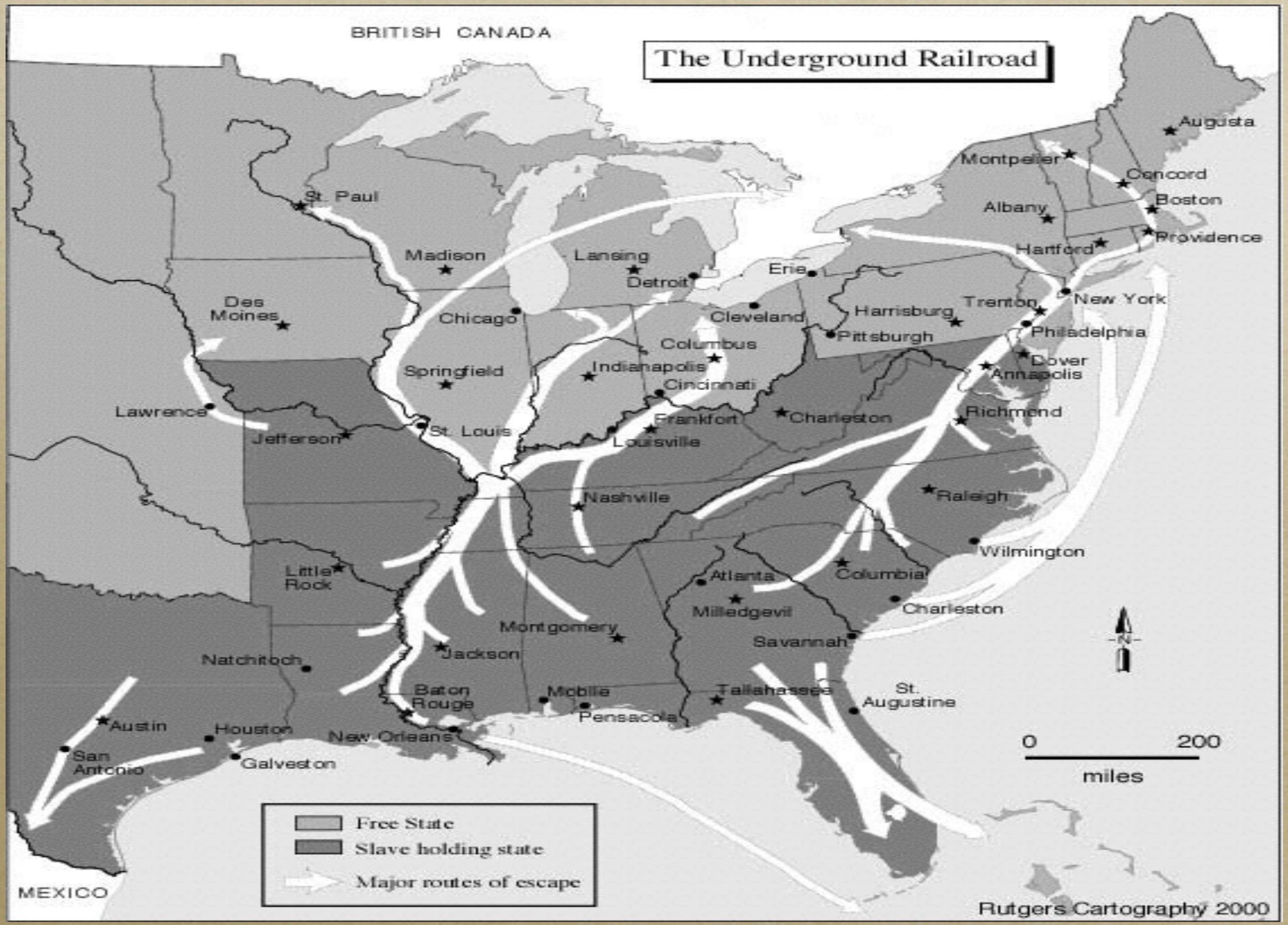
Harriet Tubman

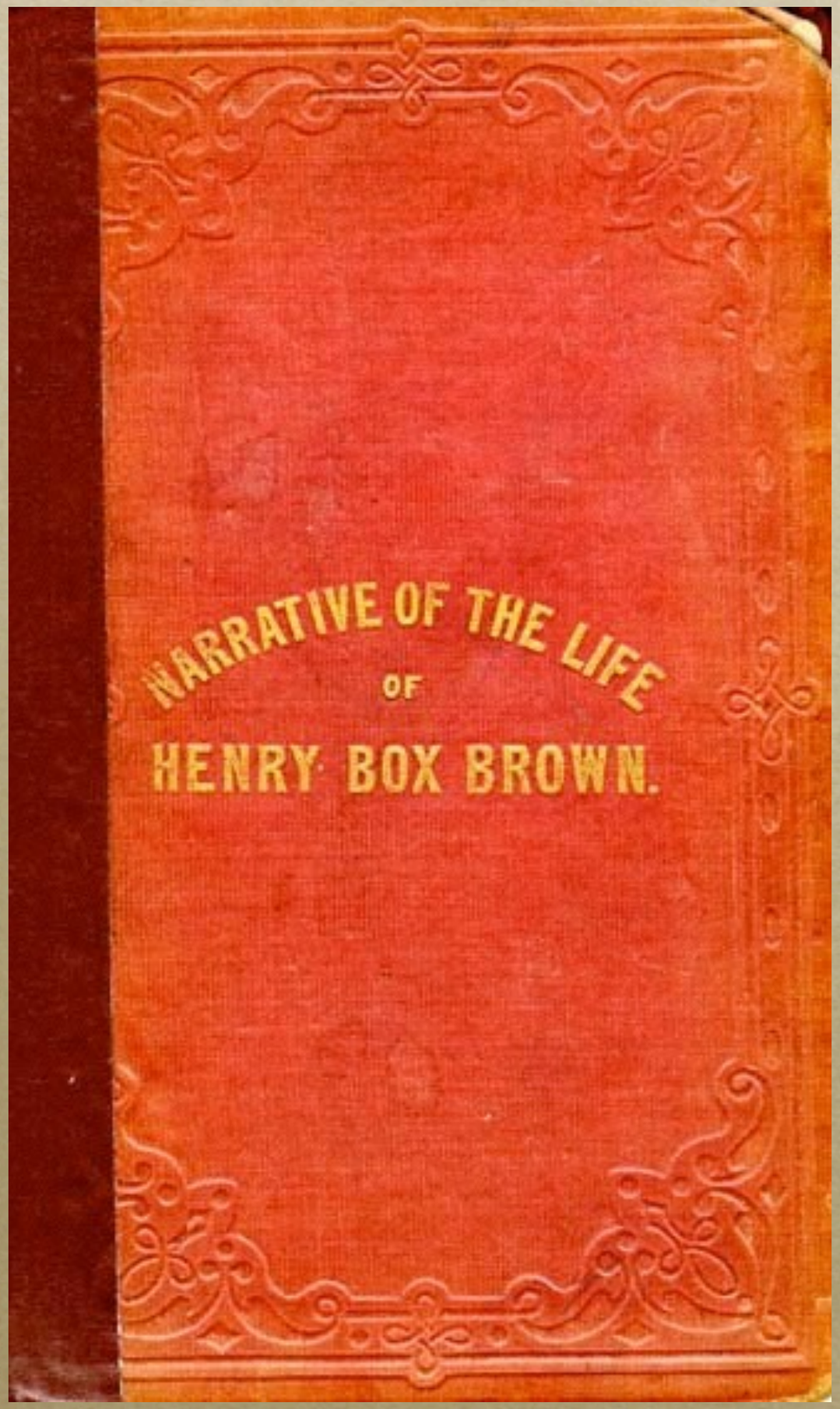
HARRIET TUBMAN 1820-1913

One of the most famous conductors on the UGRR was Harriet Tubman

Tubman escaped slavery and vowed to help others do the same

She made 19 trips back to the South and help free over 300 slaves — including her own parents!


The Underground Railroad
BRITISH CANADA
MEXICO
St. Paul
Madison
Lansing
Detroit
Erie
Des Moines
Chicago
Cleveland
Harrisburg
Trenton
New York
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Columbus
Indianapolis
Springfield
Cincinnati
Dover
Annapolis
Lawrence
Frankfort
Charleston
Richmond
Jefferson
St. Louis
Louisville
Nashville
Raleigh
Wilmington
Little Rock
Atlanta
Columbia
Milledgevil
Charleston
Montgomery
Savannah
Jackson
Natchitoch
Baton Rouge
Mobile
Tallahassee
St. Augustine
Pensacola
Austin
Houston
New Orleans
San Antonio
Galveston
Augusta
Montpelier
Concord
Albany
Boston
Providence
Hartford
N
0
200
miles
Free State
Slave holding state
Major routes of escape
Rutgers Cartography 2000



NARRATIVE

OF THE

LIFE OF HENRY BOX BROWN,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

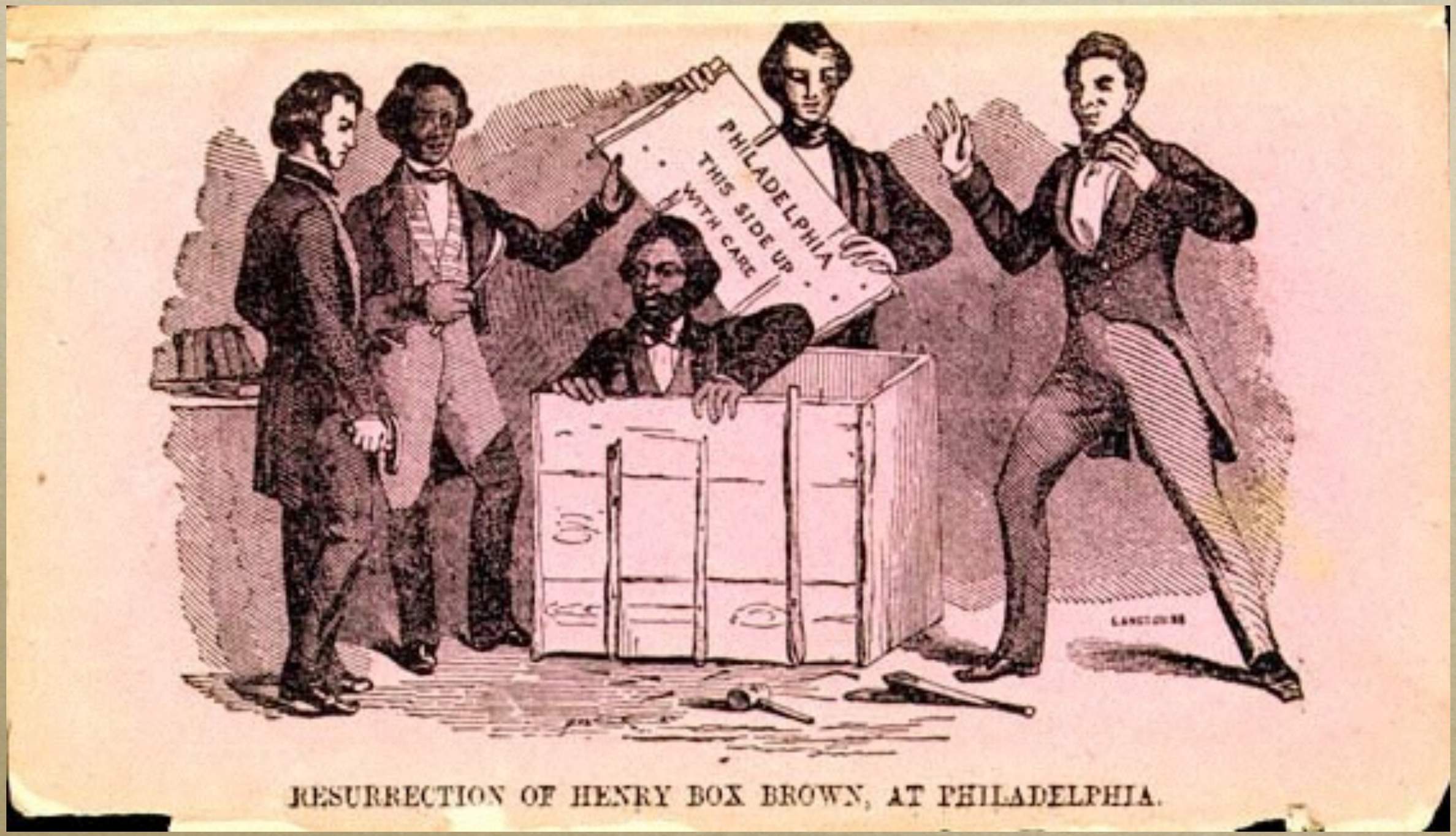
FIRST ENGLISH EDITION.

Forget not the unhappy,
Though sorrow may annoy,
There's something then for memory,
Hereafter to enjoy!
Oh! still from Fortune's garland,
Some flowers *for others strew;*
And forget not the unhappy,
For, ah! their friendsare few.

MANCHESTER:
PRINTED BY LEE AND GLYNN, 8, CANNON STREET.

1851.

Henry "Box" Brown



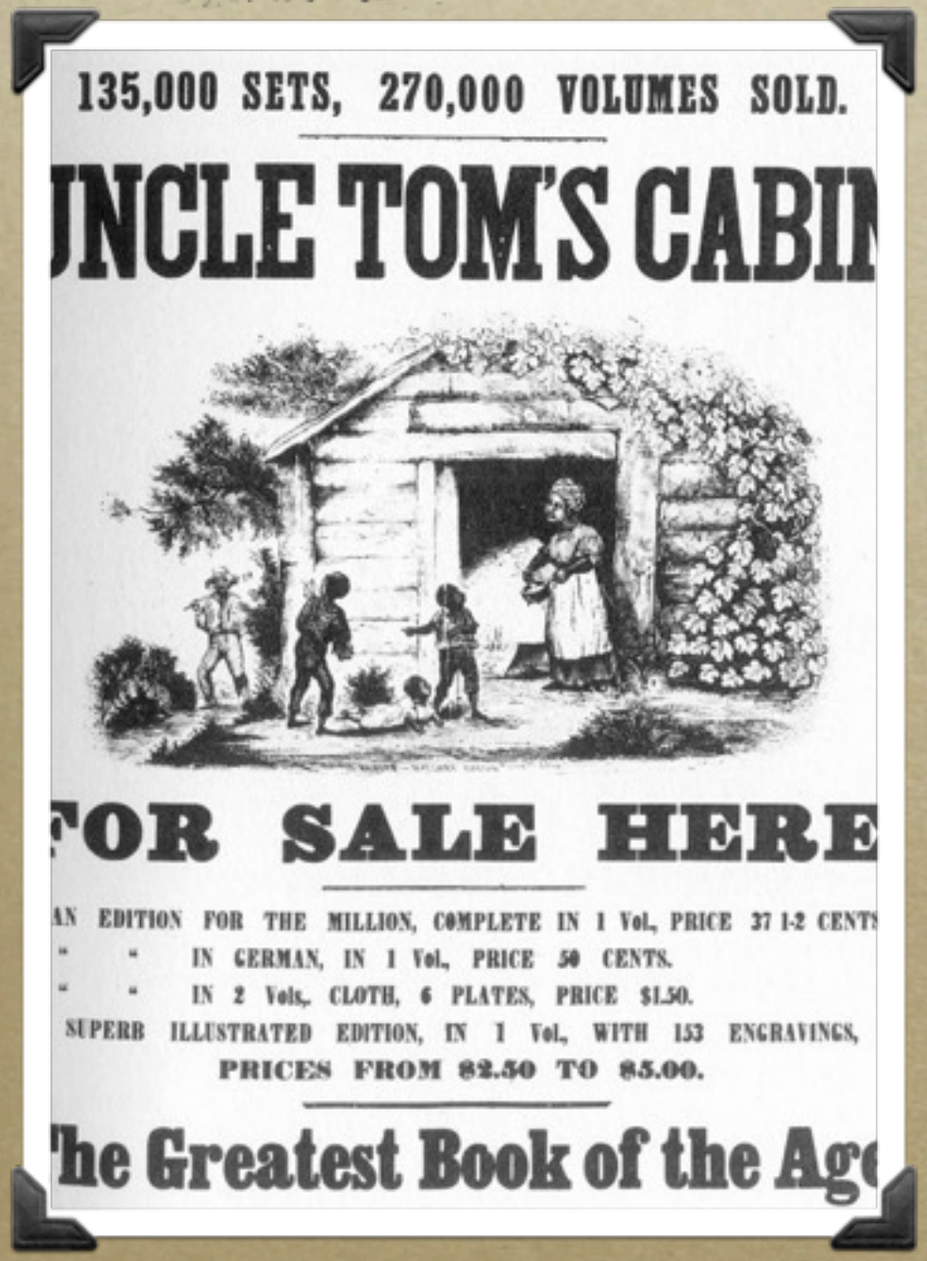
RESURRECTION OF HENRY BOX BROWN, AT PHILADELPHIA.

** Born a slave in Virginia. In 1849 (age 33) he mailed himself to Philadelphia -- and to freedom*

Brown was 5 feet, 8 inches tall and weighed 200 lbs.
The box was 3 feet long, 2 ft. 6 inches deep and 2 feet wide.

The Christiana Riot of 1851

Uncle Tom's Cabin



- *Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe - 1852*

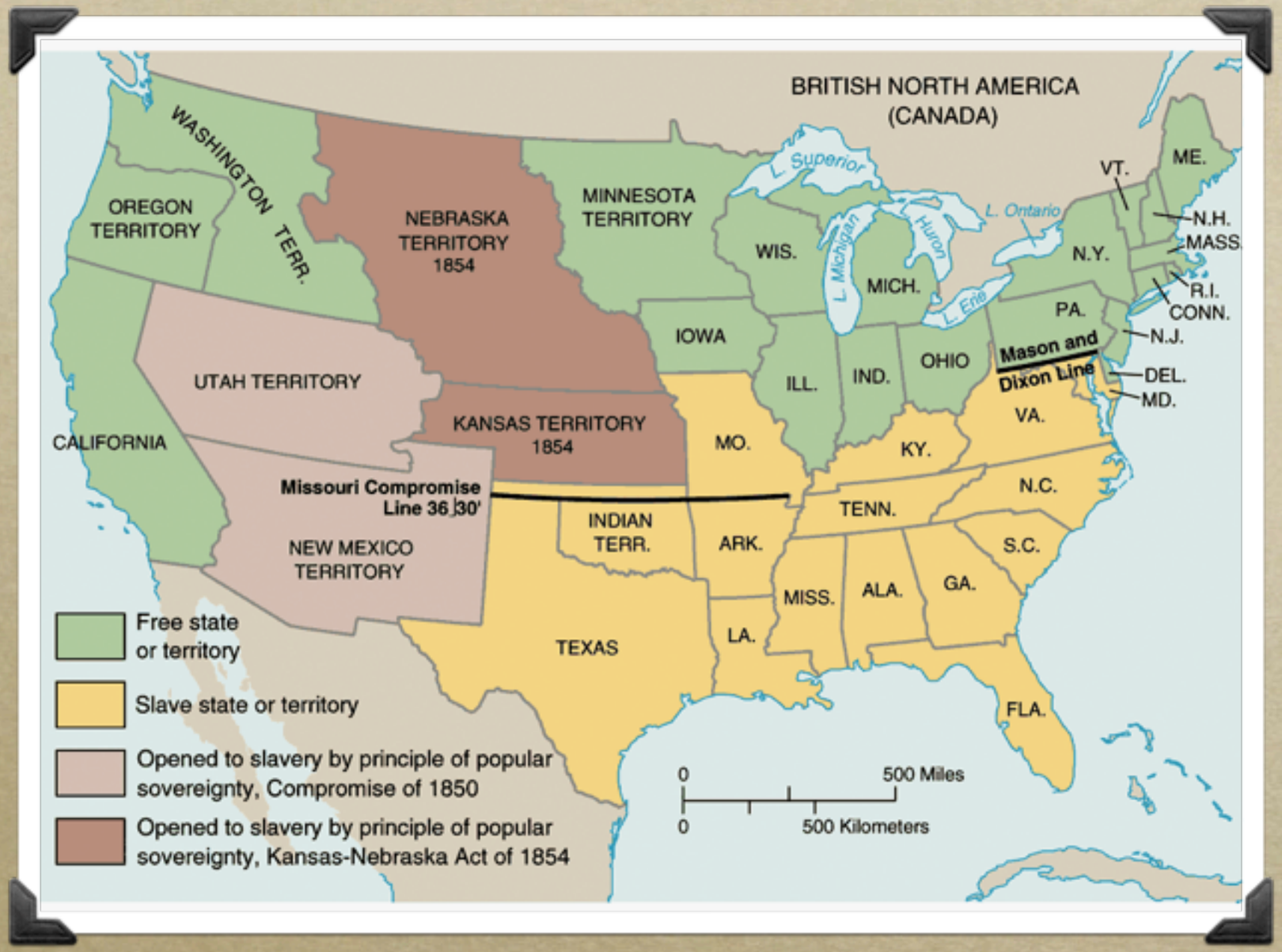
Novel about the horrible conditions of Southern slavery

By 1857 - 500,00 copies had been sold

Inspired abolitionists

Angered Southerners - another attack against their way of life

The Kansas - Nebraska Act (1854)



- *Law overturns Missouri Compromise.*

- *Allows Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide slavery through popular sovereignty (vote by residents)*

Birth of the Republican Party (1854)

Free soil, Free Labor, Free Men

Abraham Lincoln becomes a leading party member

“Bleeding Kansas”

Supporters and opponents of slavery pour into Kansas.

Goal - populate the state to make it free [or slave]

May 1856 - Pro-slavery forces attack people living in Lawrence

This began the violence

“Bleeding Kansas” - John Brown’s Raid

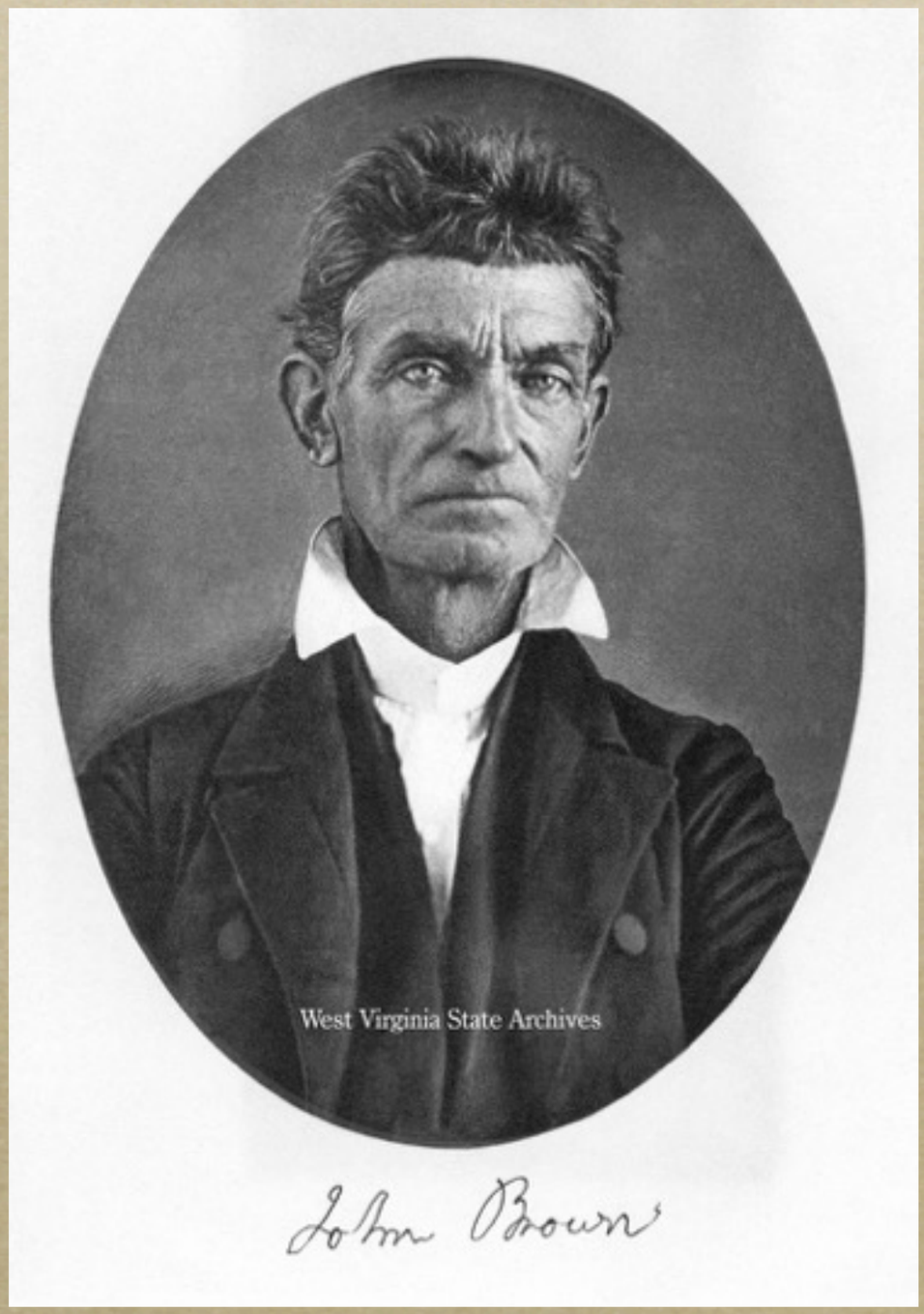
Brown considered himself as an instrument of God’s will - he had been chosen to get rid of slavery

Pottawatomie Massacre - May 1856

Brown and a group of abolitionist settlers killed five settlers living near Pottawatomie Creek, Kansas.

Goals of this attack

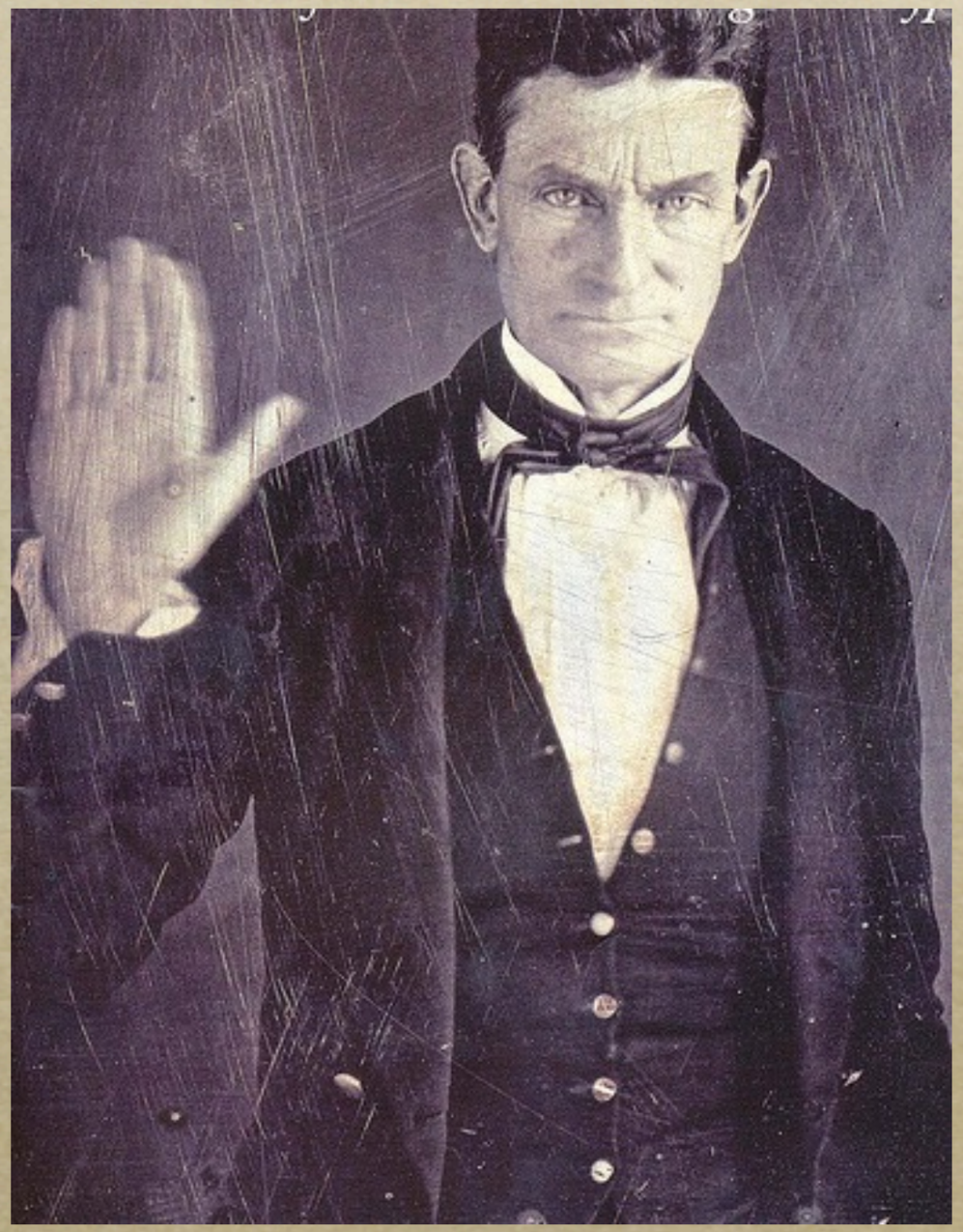
- Revenge for Lawrence attack
- Discourage further slavery supporters from moving into Kansas



John Brown in Kansas
circa 1856

John Brown: Madman, Hero or Martyr?

Tragic Prelude
by John Steuart Currey (1942)



John Brown in Springfield, MA
circa 1848

Violence on floor of the U.S. Senate (1856)

Charles Sumner
Senator, MA

After the attack by pro-slavery forces in Lawrence, Kansas, Summer gave a speech called ***The Crime Against Kansas***

Part of this speech was a personal tirade against South Carolina's Senator, Andrew Butler.

Sumner called Butler "an imbecile" and said, "Senator Butler has chosen a mistress . . . slavery."

Butler's nephew, Preston Brooks, decided that he needed to avenge's his uncle's honor

Charles Sumner Attacked - May 22, 1856

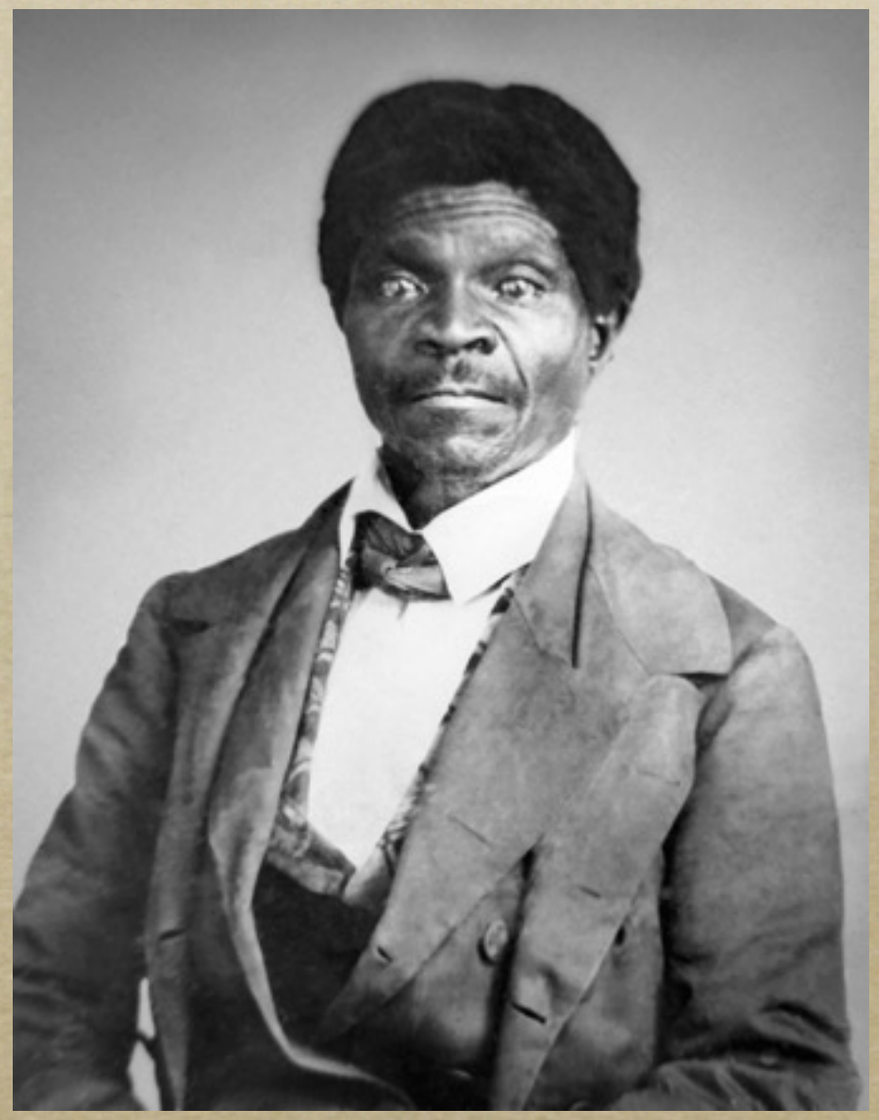
Sumner was knocked unconscious.
He did not fully return to the Senate for three years!

Both men were considered heroes by their supporters

Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)

Chief Justice Roger Taney wrote the majority opinion this case

Slaves were not citizens - they had no rights



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Dred_Scott_photograph_%28circa_1857%29.jpg

Congress had no authority to prevent the spread of slavery into America's territories

Earlier laws, like the Missouri Compromise and the Compromise of 1850 were unconstitutional.

The Lincoln - Douglas Debates
Illinois Senate - 1858

Lincoln challenged Stephen Douglas

Douglas had to defend his doctrine of popular sovereignty. He argued that the people [not the courts] should have the last word on slavery.

Lincoln opposed slavery - believing that it was morally wrong.

Lincoln did NOT advocate abolition - only an end to the expansion of slavery!

Restricting slavery's expansion would bring about its *natural end*

A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand

John Brown - Harper's Ferry (1859)

Brown led a raid against federal arsenal in Virginia

He planned to seize weapons from the arsenal and lead a slave rebellion

Brown was captured, charged with treason - and executed

I, John Brown, am quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but by blood."

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,865,593	39.8
John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	72	848,356	18.1
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	592,906	12.6
Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat)	12	1,382,713	29.5