

1. Looking Westward

U.S. gained more than a million square miles of new territory in the 1840's thanks to Manifest Destiny.

a. Manifest Destiny

i. Define Manifest Destiny

ii. John O Sullivan

iii. "Racial Purity"

iv. Opposition to Westward Expansion

b. Americans in Texas

With the Adams-Onis Treaty signed in 1819, the US gained Florida and renounced all claims to Texas.

i. 1824 Colonization Law (Who is settling? Why?)

ii. Stephen F Austin

iii. Fredonia

c. Tensions between the United States and Mexico

i. Texas Independence

ii. Annexation (both pro & against)

iii. Texas Statehood?

d. Oregon

i. Joint Occupation

ii. Emigrants

e. Westward Migration

f. Life on the Trail

i. Oregon Trail

ii. Santa Fe Trail

iii. Difficulties faced on trail

2. Expansion and War

Supporters of Manifest Destiny push the government into annexing land and war.

a. The Democrats and Expansion

i. James K Polk & his platform

ii. Tyler & **Texas Annexation 1845**

iii. Oregon

b. The Southwest and California

i. Texas Boundary?

ii. New Mexico

iii. California

iv. Polk

c. **The Mexican War**

i. Slidell Mission

ii. Declaration of War (what prompted it? & Declaration)

iii. Opposition to War

1. Whig

2. Lincoln

3. Henry David Thoreau

iv. Bear Flag Revolution

v. Capture of Mexico City

vi. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

3. The Sectional Debate

a. Slavery and the Territories

i. **Wilmot Proviso**

ii. **Popular Sovereignty**

iii. 1848 Presidential Campaign

iv. **Free-Soil Party**

b. **The California Gold Rush**

i. **Forty Niners**

ii. **Chinese**

iii. Indian Slavery

c. **Rising Sectional Tensions**

d. **The Compromise of 1850**

*The plan was set forth. The giants — Calhoun, Webster, and Clay — had spoken. Still the Congress debated the contentious issues well into the summer. Each time Clay's Compromise was set forth for a vote, it did not receive a majority. Henry Clay himself had to leave in sickness, before the dispute could be resolved. In his place, Stephen Douglas worked tirelessly to end the fight. On July 9, President Zachary Taylor died of food poisoning. His successor, **MILLARD FILLMORE**, was much more interested in compromise. The environment for a deal was set. By September, Clay's Compromise became law.*

*California was admitted to the Union as the 16th free state. In exchange, the south was guaranteed that no federal restrictions on slavery would be placed on Utah or New Mexico (**POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY**). Texas lost its boundary claims in New Mexico, but the Congress compensated Texas with \$10 million. Slavery was maintained in the nation's capital, but the slave trade was prohibited. Finally, and most controversially, a **FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW** was passed, requiring northerners to return runaway slaves to their owners under penalty of law.*

North Gets	South Gets
California admitted as a free state	No slavery restrictions in Utah or New Mexico territories
Slave trade prohibited in Washington D.C.	Slaveholding permitted in Washington D.C.
Texas loses boundary dispute with New Mexico	Texas gets \$10 million
	Fugitive Slave Law

4. The Crises of the 1850's

a. The Uneasy Truce

i. Pierce

ii. Opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act

b. "Young America"

- i. Young America
 - ii. Ostend Manifesto
- c. Slavery, Railroads, and the West
 - i. Sectional Debate over transcontinental railroad
 - ii. Gadsden Purchase
- d. The **Kansas-Nebraska** Controversy
 - i. Stephen A. Douglass
 - ii. **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
 - iii. **Consequences of the Bill** (Missouri Compromise, Whigs, Republican Party)
- e. "Bleeding Kansas"
 - i. Brooks/Sumner
- f. The Free Soil Ideology**
- g. The Pro-Slavery Argument
- h. Buchanan and Depression (just Buchanan)
- i. The Dred Scott Decision**
- j. Deadlock over Kansas
- k. The Emergence of Lincoln
 - i. Lincoln-Douglass Debates
 - ii. Lincoln's View on Slavery
 - iii. Result of the Senate Race
- l. John Brown's Raid
- m. The Election of Lincoln**