



North Carolina: People, Places, and Progress

Chapter 08: A Growing United States Grows Less United


Quick Notes



Section 1: Growth of the Western Lands

➤ Essential Question:

- How did the expansion of the United States impact and increase conflicts throughout the country?




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Section 1: Growth of the Western Lands

➤ What terms do I need to know?

- impressment
- embargo
- Indian Removal Act
- manifest destiny
- Gadsden Purchase



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Introduction

- The United States was still a young country compared to England, France, and Spain
- The United States was also relatively undeveloped, with only a small army and half a dozen ships
- However, the U.S. had large amounts of land



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The Louisiana Purchase

- Americans were moving west for fresh soil and access to the port of New Orleans, which was still owned by Spain
 - Spain closed the port several times, frustrating and angering the western settlers
- Spain had signed a deal to return New Orleans to the French, so James Monroe went to Paris to attempt to buy it for the U.S.
- Napoleon was willing to sell all of Louisiana to fund his military expansion
- The United States paid \$15 million for 828,000 square miles of land
- The Constitution did not grant power to buy the land, but President Jefferson believed that it was in the nation's best interest, as the purchase nearly doubled the size of the United States



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The War of 1812

- The British were kidnapping American sailors to increase their own navy, called impressment
- The British also ordered American merchants to not trade certain goods and forbade them from trading in certain ports in Europe
- President Jefferson issued an embargo (government order that limits trade in some way) not allowing American ships to trade with any foreign country
- The United States declared war on Great Britain in 1812, and the war lasted nearly 3 years
- The Battle of New Orleans went badly for the British, as General Andrew Jackson held them off with only 13 casualties, compared to the 2,600 of the British
- A treaty was signed in Belgium in December 1814, before the Battle of New Orleans, but news traveled very slowly



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Removal of the Native People

- As settlers crossed the Appalachian Mountains, skirmishes (brief battles) broke out between the settlers and the Native Americans
- In the Northwest Territory, Tecumseh tried to unite smaller tribes to increase military strength, but was defeated in November 1811 by William Henry Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe, pushing the Indians farther west
- Indians who wanted to fight were called Red Sticks, and were eventually defeated by Andrew Jackson in 1814
 - He forced the Indians to sign a treaty giving most of their land to the U.S. government
- In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Removal Act, calling for all Native Americans to be moved to the western territories
- Between the Indian Removal Act of 1830 and the Trail of Tears, more than 100,000 Native Americans were displaced from 200 million acres of land that had been theirs for hundreds of years



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The Lone Star Republic

- Manifest destiny referred to the belief of some Americans that the U.S. had been chosen to control all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
- Thousands of white settlers moved to Texas, a territory of Spain until 1821 when Mexico won its independence
- The new Mexican constitution took away privileges of the Texans and made immigration to Texas illegal, infuriating the Texans, who declared their independence
- Santa Anna took control of capital in San Antonio, but it took days to capture the Alamo, where 190 Texans made a stand
- The Texans defeated Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto in 1836 and gained Texas's independence from Mexico, forming a new country, the Republic of Texas, or the Lone Star Republic



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The Mexican-American War

- Mexico cut all ties with the U.S. after the annexation of Texas
- Mexico invaded Texas and fought American army, which captured Mexico City in 1847, forcing Mexico to surrender
- The United States gained 500,000 square miles of territory (now California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, most of New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado) from their treaty with Mexico, agreeing to pay \$18.25 million
- In 1853, through the Gadsden Purchase, the U.S. bought the southern part of New Mexico for \$10 million



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Oregon and California

- The British and Americans set a boundary with the Oregon Treaty of 1846 that split the Oregon Territory, giving the northern half to the British in Canada and the southern half to the U.S.
- The borders of the U.S. now extended from the Atlantic to Pacific, manifest destiny had been achieved, and thousands headed west into new territories
- In 1848 gold was discovered in California, and a national stampede west began and mining camps sprung up overnight as 80,000 people rushed to California

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Section 2: Slavery Binds and Divides

- Essential Question:
 - How were the changing attitudes about slavery in the United States reflected in the compromises made about slavery?



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Section 2: Slavery Binds and Divides

- What terms do I need to know?
 - abolition
 - Underground Railroad
 - Missouri Compromise
 - protective tariff
 - nullification
 - secede
 - free soil
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act



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Introduction

- An increasing number of Americans saw slavery as incompatible with the values of a democratic society
- Differences in thinking created feelings of sectionalism, and as the country expanded westward, the question of slavery had to be answered
- Negotiation and compromise were achieved for a period of time, but wouldn't last



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The Cotton Gin and the Expansion of Slavery

- Slavery was common in the South where large fields of crops were grown, requiring significant amounts of labor
- Before 1790, producing cotton on a large scale wasn't possible, but the invention of the cotton gin (which removed the seeds from ripe cotton) transformed cotton production in the South
- Now, much of the interior land in the South could grow cotton as a cash crop, and slaves could provide the required labor in the fields
- Textile factories in Britain were becoming more efficient as well, creating the need for more cotton
- By the 1860s, cotton made up 50% of the exports from the U.S. and most of the world's cotton was grown in the southern U.S.



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Growing Differences on the Question of Slavery

- Many people in northern states were opposed to slavery
- There was growing support for abolition (the movement to do away with slavery), leading to newspapers like *The Liberator* and the American Anti-Slavery Society
- Some abolitionists helped slaves escape to the North through the Underground Railroad, a system of routes and safe houses
- Southern slave owners felt threatened by the anti-slavery movement, believing they needed slavery for their economic system
- The North had begun to industrialize more than the South, leading to growth of towns and cities, and more people working in factories
 - These sectional differences led to differences in laws people in these regions were willing to support



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The Missouri Compromise

- Southerners wanted to make sure Congress couldn't abolish slavery
 - Keeping an even balance of slave states and free states would ensure this
- Louisiana became a state in 1812 and allowed slavery. In 1819, Missouri requested statehood, planning to allow slavery
 - There were 11 slave states and 11 free states currently
- Senator Henry Clay offered a compromise: Missouri could join as a slave state, and Maine would be divided from Massachusetts as a free state
- Both sides accepted the Missouri Compromise in 1820, but it showed that the country was divided on the issue of slavery and expansion



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The Nullification Crisis

- In 1816 the U.S. issued the first protective tariff, adding a tax to manufactured goods imported from other countries
- Vice President John C. Calhoun argued that a state had the right to void a law that it thought unconstitutional, an idea that became known as nullification and became part of the states' rights argument
- A law could be nullified only in a special state convention called for that purpose, not by the state legislature
 - If the state was still opposed, he argued that the state had the right to secede, or withdraw, from the United States
- South Carolina nullified the tariff in 1832 and threatened to secede if troops were used against them
- In 1833, Henry Clay offered another compromise: the tariff would be lowered to about 20% over 10 years
- The stance for states' rights had a deeper issue than the tariffs—the question of slavery



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The Slavery Problem Worsens

- The antislavery movement in the North continued to grow stronger in the 1840s
- Northerners began to believe that the government had the right to keep slavery from spreading into new territories, an idea known as free soil
- The Democratic Party redefined the democratic ideal of popular sovereignty to allow people in new territories to decide issues for themselves, including whether or not to allow slavery



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The Compromise of 1850

- In 1849 California ratified a state constitution and requested statehood as a free state
- Southerners opposed it, as California would change the balance of power between free and slave states in the Senate
- The 2 major political parties (the Democrats and the Whigs) were torn apart along sectional lines
- Five laws passed Congress, known as the Compromise of 1850, hoping to settle things and keep the country from breaking up
- Northerners resisted the Fugitive Slave Law, and leaders in the South resented the North's attacks on slavery



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The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- The Missouri Compromise allowed slavery in the Louisiana Purchase territory south of Missouri's southern border
- In 1854, legislation to create 2 new territories, Kansas and Nebraska, out of the northern area of the Louisiana Purchase (The Kansas-Nebraska Act)
- Included a clause that the Compromise of 1850 allowed popular sovereignty in the territories
- This act killed the Whig Party, since northern Whigs didn't want to be in the same party as southern Whigs, and northern Whigs joined free spoilers to create the Republican Party
- Believed that the government had the power to limit slavery to the areas where it already existed
- Differences between the North and South became violent in Kansas, with 2 separate governments and continuous conflict



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The Dred Scott Case

- The U.S. Supreme Court tried to end the arguments about slavery through their decision in the case of Dred Scott and his family
- Dred Scott had been a slave his entire life and traveled with his owner to free states and territories, where his daughter was born
- In 1846, Scott sued for his and his family's freedom because they were living in a territory that didn't allow slavery
- The Supreme Court ruled that blacks were not citizens and therefore did not have the right to sue
- The Court also ruled that Congress had never had the right to forbid slavery in territories



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John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry

- John Brown was a northerner from Kansas who decided that the slaves needed to liberate themselves
- He decided to raid the U.S. government's arsenal (arms storehouse) at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia) to take guns and ammunition, arm the slaves, and start a slave revolt
- His men were captured or killed, and Brown was convicted of murder, treason, and rebellion
- Some antislavery northerners saw Brown as a martyr (a person killed for their beliefs)
- White southerners were alarmed, since their greatest fear was a slave revolt
- There was no one event that created the sectionalism of the Antebellum U.S. and eventually negotiation and compromise failed, and sectionalism propelled the country into its bloodiest war

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