Manifest Destiny

Chapter 17

|  |
| --- |
| **Key Concept 5.1: The United States became more connected with the world as it pursued an expansionist foreign policy in the Western Hemisphere and emerged as the destination for many migrants from other countries.** 1. Enthusiasm for U.S. territorial expansion fueled by economic and national security interests and supported by claims of U.S. racial and cultural superiority, resulted in war, the opening of new markets, acquisition of new territory, and increased ideological conflicts. **(ID-2) (WXT-2) (WOR-6) (ENV-3) (ENV-4)**
2. The idea of Manifest Destiny, which asserted U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere and supported U.S. expansion westward, was built on a belief in white racial superiority and a sense of American cultural superiority, and helped to shape the era’s political debates.
3. The acquisition of new territory in the West and the U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War were accompanied by a heated controversy over allowing or forbidding slavery in newly acquired territories.
4. The desire for access to western resources led to the environmental transformation of the region, new economic activities, and increased settlement in areas forcibly taken from American Indians.
5. U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives westward to Asia.
6. Westward expansion, migration to and within the United States, and the end of slavery reshaped North American boundaries and caused conflicts over American cultural identities, citizenship, and the question of extending and protecting rights for various groups of U.S. inhabitants. **(WXT-6) (PEO-2) (PEO-5) (PEO-6) (POL-6)**
7. Substantial numbers of new international migrants — who often lived in ethnic communities and retained their religion, language, and customs — entered the country prior to the Civil War, giving rise to a major, often violent nativist movement that was strongly anti-Catholic and aimed at limiting immigrants’ cultural influence and political and economic power.
8. Asian, African American, and white peoples sought new economic opportunities or religious refuge in the West, efforts that were boosted during and after the Civil War with the passage of new legislation promoting national economic development.
9. As the territorial boundaries of the United States expanded and the migrant population increased, U.S. government interaction and conflict with Hispanics and American Indians increased, altering these groups’ cultures and ways of life and raising questions about their status and legal rights.
 |

What issues caused friction between Mexico and American settlers?

After the Texas War for Independence, why did many American have an issue with Texas becoming a state?

What was the reaction of many southern states?

What issues dominated politics in the 1840s and 1850s?

What caused tensions to increase between the American and British?

Why were European countries interested in Texas?

Why was America’s claim in Oregon stronger than the British claim? What solution did the Americans and British come to? Why did the British lose interest?

What were the main issues of the 1844 presidential election?

Who won?

What was his 4 part plan?

Describe the reasons the U.S. went to war with Mexico.

Why were many opposed to the war?

What were the “spot resolutions”?

What was the end result of the war? What were the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

What was the Wilmot Proviso? Why was it significant?

**Renewing the Sectional Struggle**

**Chapter 18**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Concept 5.2: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.**

|  |
| --- |
| As the nation expanded and its population grew, regional tensions, especially over slavery, led to a civil war — the course and aftermath of which transformed American society.**Key Concept 5.2: Intensified by expansion and deepening regional divisions, debates over slavery and other economic, cultural, and political issues led the nation into civil war.** 1. The institution of slavery and its attendant ideological debates, along with regional economic and demographic changes, territorial expansion in the 1840s and 1850s, and cultural differences between the North and the South, all intensified sectionalism. **(ID-5) (POL-3) (POL-5) (POL-6) (CUL-2)**
2. The North’s expanding economy and its increasing reliance on a free-labor manufacturing economy contrasted with the South’s dependence on an economic system characterized by slave-based agriculture and slow population growth.
3. Abolitionists, although a minority in the North, mounted a highly visible campaign against slavery, adopting strategies of resistance ranging from fierce arguments against the institution and assistance in helping slaves escape to willingness to use violence to achieve their goals.
4. States’ rights, nullification, and racist stereotyping provided the foundation for the Southern defense of slavery as a positive good.
 |
| 1. Repeated attempts at political compromise failed to calm tensions over slavery and often made sectional tensions worse, breaking down the trust between sectional leaders and culminating in the bitter election of 1860, followed by the secession of southern states. **(POL-2) (POL-6) (PE0-5) (ID-5)**
2. National leaders made a variety of proposals to resolve the issue of slavery in the territories, including the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas–Nebraska Act, and the *Dred Scott* decision, but these ultimately failed to reduce sectional conflict.
3. The second party system ended when the issues of slavery and anti-immigrant nativism weakened loyalties to the two major parties and fostered the emergence of sectional parties, most notably the Republican Party in the North and the Midwest.
4. Lincoln’s election on a free soil platform in the election of 1860 led various Southern leaders to conclude that their states must secede from the Union, precipitating civil war.
 |

 |

What changed about politics after the War with Mexico?

What was popular sovereignty?

Why was it important?

What was the Free Soli Party?

Why was it important?

Why was the discovery of gold in California important?

Why was political sentiment in the favor of the south in 1850?

What was the Underground Railroad?

Why did this and other anti-slavery initiatives upset southerners?

Why were Webster, Calhoun and Clay seen as the last of their kind?

What was the “Young Guard”?

Why was compromise easy in 1850?

Describe the Compromise of 1850?

What was the most contentious part of the compromise?

What was the Fugitive Slave Law?

Why did it galvanize the north?

How was the north gaining political power at this time?

What was another thing that turned many in the north (and around the world) against the southern slave system?

What made Franklin Pierce a good candidate for the Democrats in 1854?

What was significant about his election?

Where else did pro-slavery advocates want to expand slavery?

In what ways did America assert expansionist policies in Asia?

What was a major transportation issue that became a sectional issue?

What was the Gadsden Purchase?

Who was Stephen Douglas?

What was the purpose of the Kansas Nebraska Act?

What was Douglas’ motivation behind this act?

Why was the KS-NE Act a problem?

What were the results of the passage of the Act?

**Drifting Toward Disunion**

**Chapter 19**

What were two pieces of literature that symbolized the divide between north and south?

Describe what happened in KS in the middle of the 1850s (Bleeding Kansas).

Who was John Brown and what role did he play in the Kansas issue?

How did this effect politics?

Why was Sumner-Brooks fight such a big deal?

Why did Buchanan win the election of 1856?

What was the Dread Scott DECISION ABOUT?

Why was it such a big deal in the north and south?

What caused the Panic of 1857?

What did the south take from this Panic? Why?

What were the Lincoln- Douglas debates?

What was the Freeport Doctrine?

How did Douglas’ positions further splinter the political union between north and south?

Why did John Browns actions in Harpers Ferry lead the U.S. closer to the Civil War?

Describe the state of the Democratic Party in the election of 1860.

The Republicans nominated Lincoln and William Seward. What was Lincoln’s position on slavery?

What final effort was made to keep the Union together in 1860?

What were the reasons that the south left the Union/

**To wrap up……..**

**How did territorial acquisition deepen sectional issues and what steps were taken to alleviate the situation and what events made Civil War inevitable by 1860?**