

Unit V- Chapters 16 - 18

- Sectionalism & Early Manifest Destiny



- “If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other end fastens itself around your own.”

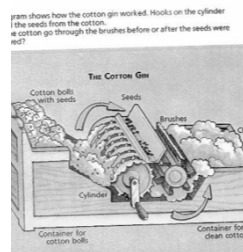
-Ralph Waldo Emerson, 1841

Presented by:
Mr. Anderson, M.Ed., J.D.

1

Early America

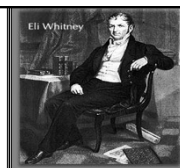
- 1781-1793
 - Tobacco, rice & sugar dominated the South's economy
- 1793: The invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney



2



Cotton is King!



- 33 million U.S. population, 4 million slaves in the South
- 75% of Britain's cotton came from the South by 1860
- 1/2 of U.S. exports were from cotton
- More money invested in slaves than land & tools---\$2 billion
- More millionaires in the South than the North
- 75% of the cotton harvest was done by plantations with 10 or more slaves.
- Slave population grew from natural reproduction (1860)
- The invention of the Cotton Gin reinvigorated slavery
- Planter Aristocracy dominated society & politics in the South³

Cotton is King!

- North & South both reaped rewards of cotton trade
- South produced upwards of 50% of world's cotton supply
- British were dependent upon the south; (1/5) of its population drew livelihood from cotton manufacturing
- Get rich quick!
- KING COTTON!
- Planter Aristocracy
 - Oligarchy
 - Front Rank Statesmen
 - Private v. public
 - Hampered tax-supported public education
 - Behind the times
 - Monopolistic & undemocratic
 - Widen gap b/tw rich & poor
 - Dangerous dependence
 - One crop economy

4

Cotton is King

- German & Irish Immigrants avoided the South because they could not compete with slave labor
- 1/4 of white southerners owned slaves
- 2/3 of slave-owners had <10 slaves
- 2% of slave owners had >50 slaves ea.
- Most (75%) southerners didn't own slaves because they could not afford them (~\$1200/ea.; prime field hand ~\$1800)
- Subsistence farmers
 - 'snobocracy'
- "Poor white trash" – nonslaveholding whites
 - Hillbillies, crackers & clay eaters
- "Mountain Whites" were pro-Union



5

Emancipated Slave Treatment

- Some slaves in the South were able to purchase (labor after hours) their freedom (~250,000 by 1860)
- Free blacks usually moved to the North where they were generally disliked by whites despite the fact that many of those whites were abolitionists
 - Not politically sympathetic
 - White Southerners liked the individual, but not the race
 - White Northerners liked the race, but not the individual
 - Hated by Irish & German immigrants (competed for jobs)
 - Discriminated against by many northerners, including abolitionists (another ~250,000 lived in North)

Plantation Life

- Because slaves (~4,000,000 in the South by 1860) were such a valuable resource they were usually spared dangerous working assignments
- Many plantation slaves were forced (slave auctions) to separate from their families (small plantations in the upper south). The sundering of families was perhaps the slave's greatest psychological horror.

7

Cotton is King

- Slaves fought against the institution of slavery in many ways:
 - Slowing down the work pace
 - Sabotaging expensive equipment
 - Stealing
 - Fleeing to the North
 - Armed insurrection (least successful)
- Martin Delaney proposes that blacks be re-colonized to Africa



8

Recolonization

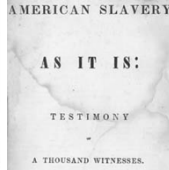
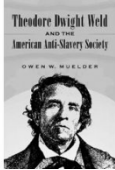
- Martin Delaney-
 - Supported the idea of recolonizing blacks back to Africa
 - Liberia
 - Monrovia



9

Early Abolitionism

- Theodore Dwight Weld
- *American Slavery As It Is* (1839)



- Described slavery life;
- Effective argument against slavery;
- influenced Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

10

Radical Abolitionism

- William Lloyd Garrison >
- *The Liberator* (1831)
 - Militant Antislavery newspaper
 - Upset both Southerners & Northerners
 - Called for Northern secession
- David Walker (Black Abolitionist) >
- *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* (1829)
 - A bloody end to white supremacy

11

Radical Abolitionism

- Frederick Douglass
 - *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* (1845)
 - Mulatto
 - Escaped slave
 - Looked to politics to end the 'peculiar institution'
 - Liberty Party in 1840; Free Soil Party in 1848



12

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Show them in every possible manner, as so many *AGENTS* on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.


APRIL 24, 1851.

ABOLITIONISTS RESPOND

- Denounced by Abolitionists
- Harriet Beecher Stowe's, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published (1852)
- Abolitionists refuse to enforce the law
- Underground Railroad becomes more active

13

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW



\$30 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber my Negro Woman, Betsey Merrick, with her three children, Edward, Margaret Ann, and Caroline. Said Betsey is of dark complexion, her children are Mulattoes. Her youngest is an infant.

The above reward will be given on her delivery to me, or being lodged in any jail where I can get her and her children; and an extra sum of \$20 for the conviction of any white person or persons harboring them.

W. A. LANGDON.

\$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Monday the 11th July, a negro man named

TOM,

about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; of dark color; heavy in the chest; several of his jaw teeth out; and upon his body are several old marks of the whip, one of them straight down the back. He took with him a quantity of clothing, and several hats.

A reward of \$150 will be paid for his apprehension and security, if taken out of the State of Kentucky; \$100 if taken in any county bordering on the Ohio River; \$50 if taken in any of the interior counties except Fayette; or \$20 if taken in the latter county.

July 19-54. JF. B. L. BOSTON.

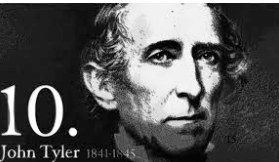
SOUTHERNERS RESPOND

- Southerners threatened secession & war
- Believed it should be enforced because the Constitution protects property & Federal law is over State law.
- 5th Amendment
- Supremacy Clause

14

John Tyler

- Member of the Whig party
 - Hated Andrew Jackson – Thought he was a dictator
 - Cabinet: Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Robert Walker, Daniel Webster, Millard Fillmore
 - Entire cabinet (except Daniel Webster) resigns during his Presidency



10.

John Tyler 1841-1845

Maine Boundary Dispute

- The British & Americans dispute the border
 - Aroostook War breaks out (Webster-Ashburton treaty)
 - Ends in a compromise that gave both sides territory



16

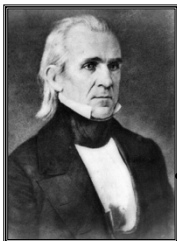
State of Maine

- The British & Americans dispute the border
 - The treaty also settled the border dispute in Minnesota
 - Essentially cuts the disputed territory in half



17

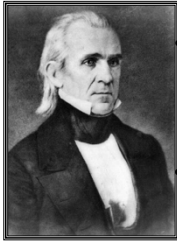
MANIFEST DESTINY



- James K. Polk, Democrat
- Responsible for the Manifest Destiny
- Acquired the Oregon Territory from Great Britain in 1846
- 49th Parallel
- Mexican War acquired Mexican Cession & completed U.S. control of the continent from Ocean to Ocean

18

MANIFEST DESTINY



•James K. Polk, Democrat

treasury

•Reduce the protective tariff

•Annex California

•Acquired the Oregon Territory from Great Britain in 1846

•54° 40' or Fight

•Compromised w/ 49th Parallel

Picture/Polk

19



Manifest Destiny

- Oregon fever & manifest destiny allowed a push for Texas without threatening the Union over slavery
- Polk won presidency in 1844 on a platform of annexing Texas, taking all of Oregon, gaining California & lowering tariffs



American Progress

A painting representing John Sullivan's 1845 idea of manifest destiny

TEXAS WAR OF INDEPENDENCE



•Americans began moving into Texas in the 1820's & brought their slaves with them.

•War fought by Texans against Mexico because they believed their rights had been violated.

•Won by Texans in 1836 & requests to enter the U.S.

The map illustrates the historical process of Texas becoming a state. It shows the Texas Territory established by the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, which was annexed by the United States in 1845. The map highlights the Texas victory in the Texas Revolution and the Mexican victory in the subsequent conflict. Key locations marked include Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Fe, El Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Monterrey, and the Gulf of Mexico. The map also shows the Republic of Texas, which was independent from 1835 to 1845, and the state of Texas, which was admitted to the Union on September 14, 1845. The map includes a scale bar in miles and kilometers, and a compass rose.

■ President Jackson & Van Buren refused to recognize Texas statehood because of slavery.

■ its own country with Sam Houston president, 1836 to 1845.

■ Mexico never recognized the independence of Texas.

▪ Mexico never
recognized the
independence of
Texas.

The map illustrates the territorial growth of the United States. Key acquisitions include:

- 1792:** Oregon Country
- 1803:** Louisiana Purchase
- 1803-1807:** Florida Annexation
- 1818-1821:** Texas Annexation
- 1823:** Gadsden Purchase
- 1845:** Texas Annexation
- 1848:** Mexican Cession
- 1898:** Spanish-American War

 The map also shows the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean. A scale bar indicates distances up to 100 miles and 500 kilometers.

- **One cause of the war with Mexico in 1846.**²³

[illegible]

- Polk negotiated a treaty for ½ of Oregon, 49th parallel
- After failing to buy CA, Polk provoked Mexico into attacking US troops near the Rio Grande
- Public support faded even though the US won every major battle
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave Mexico \$15 million for CA, NM, & recognition of TX annexation (\$3.25M debts)
- Abraham Lincoln introduces “spot” resolutions
 - US Gov’t must tell us where American blood was shed

■ Guadalupe Hidalgo
■ Gadsden Purchase

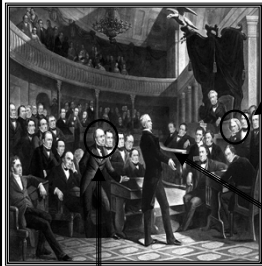


Manifest Destiny

- Wilmot Proviso to ban slavery split Democrats
- Free Soil movement opposed the spread of slavery & was endorsed by Frederick Douglas
- Whigs & Taylor won 1848 election because Democrats were split & Free Soil party cost them a win in NY (Lewis Cass)



Debates of 1850



Henry Clay

• The Great Compromiser, with John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster & Stephen Douglas, propose this compromise.

Most intense debate in U.S. Senate History ("immortal trio")

John C. Calhoun

- North should honor the Constitution and enforce the Fugitive Slave Law
- South wanted California
- threatened to secede from U.S.
- U.S. should have two Presidents--- one from the North and one for the South

Daniel Webster

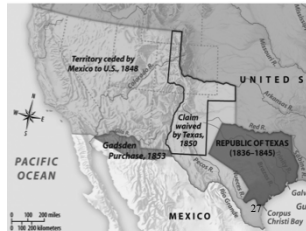
- Secession is impractical & impossible
- How would we split the land?
- The military?
- Compromise at all cost
- Preserve the Union

26

Comp of 1850

Manifest Destiny

- Gold Rush caused a crisis as CA sought statehood
- Most people who went to California for the Gold Rush were lawless men
- Taylor's death allowed Clay's Compromise of 1850:
 - CA admitted as a free state
 - popular sovereignty for the New Mexico, Utah territories
 - abolishment of slave trade, not slavery in Wash. DC
 - disputed land given to NM, TX paid for it
 - new Fugitive Slave Act was alarming to the North



Manifest Destiny

- **Fugitive Slave Act (FSA) Provisions:**

- accused runaways denied a jury trial & the right to testify in their defense
- judges paid more for guilty verdicts
- fines, prison, or work as a slave catcher

- Several northern states passed personal-liberty laws to undermine the FSA



Manifest Destiny

- 1844 foreign relations
 - US & China sign the Treaty of Wanghia
- 1850 foreign relations
 - American Adventurer William Walker seizes Nicaragua
 - Southern adventurers attempt to buy Cuba but are denied
 - Known as Ostend Manifesto
 - They later try & seize it by force
 - Cuba already had many slaves, sugar & was close to the US
 - Northerners protest ends the seizure



Commodore Matthew Perry

Election of 1852

- Whig party splits due to the argument over slavery
 - This marks the end of the Whig party
- Franklin Pierce wins the election (Democrat) (Defeats Winfield Scott)
- 1852 foreign relations
 - Matthew Perry is sent to Japan to demand that they participate in trade with the United States
 - Sent by Pierce



President Franklin Pierce

The Kansas-Nebraska Act & the Rise of New Parties

- Stephen Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act:
 - divide Nebraska territory into Kansas & Nebraska
 - popular sovereignty to decide slavery issue
 - repeal Missouri Compromise
 - hoped to facilitate a northern transcontinental RR
- Republican & Know-Nothing Parties competed to replace Whigs
- Popular Sovereignty led to civil war in Kansas
 - fraudulent election
 - LeCompton govt.
 - Sack of Lawrence
 - Pottawatomie massacre

Know-Nothing Flag →