

APUSH PERIOD 5: KEY CONCEPT 5.2 1844-1877 REVIEWED!

Key Concept 5.2:

- The **North** and **South** will continue to develop into **two distinct societies** that will have difficulty trusting one another.
- The idea of **Manifest Destiny** and the **movement west** will once again bring up the divisive **issue of slavery** in the **territories**.
- **Sectionalism** will increasingly become a problem in the **1840s & 1850s**.
- Efforts at **compromise will ultimately fail** to decrease sectional tension.

Territorial Expansion

- Belief in the idea of **Manifest Destiny**.
 - Belief that it was America's destiny to conquer and civilize **the entire continent**
 - Built upon belief of **white superiority**
- **Oregon Treaty 1846**: 49th parallel, No **54 '40° or Fight needed**
- Texas annexed in 1845
- **Mexican American War: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** Mexico loses California, New Mexico, and the rest of the Southwest



Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo: 1848



New territories were brought into the **Union** which forced the **issue of slavery** into the center of **national politics!**

SECTIONALISM

Conflict caused by territory expansion:

Impact of the Mexican-American War:

- **Wilmot Proviso**- attempt by Northerners to ban slavery in any territory acquired from Mexico. **Rejected by southerners in the Senate.**
- **Compromise of 1850:** 1) CA free state (free states have more power in Congress), 2) no slave trade in D.C., 3) **Popular sovereignty** in rest of territory, and 4) **strict new fugitive slave law**

1850's challenges to territorial expansion

- **Ostend Manifesto:** Secret plan by Southerners to buy Cuba from Spain and turn it into slave states –
– Opposed by Free Soilers in Congress & President Pierce drops the idea.
- **Gadsden Purchase:** Land purchased in the Southwest from Mexico in 1853 for the building of a railroad (present-day New Mexico & Arizona)

Attempts at compromise over slavery ultimately fail to reduce tensions:

- **Compromise of 1850: Fugitive Slave Act** sparks controversy in the north
 - **Personal Liberty laws:** Did not allow use of local jails for housing fugitive slave
 - **Vigilance Committees:** goal to protect fugitive slaves from the slave catchers
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854):** Slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty in territory of Kansas & Nebraska
 - **Repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820** by potentially opening up slavery north of 36°30'
 - **Huge opposition in the north – Republican party formed / Whigs disappear from national politics**
 - Gave south an opportunity to expand slavery

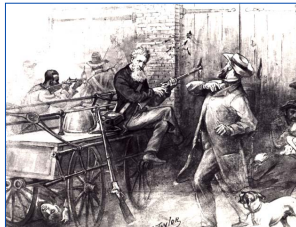
SECTIONALISM INCREASES

- **Bleeding Kansas:** Pro slavery and anti-slavery forces engage in a mini civil war in Kansas (“**Sack of Lawrence**”, **Pottawatomie Creek Massacre**)
 - Two rival governments set-up
 - 1) **Topeka**- free soil
 - 2) **Lecompton**- pro slave gov.
- Northern Republican **Charles Sumner** brutally beaten by Southerner Preston Brooks
- **Dred Scott v. Sanford (1857)**
 - African Americans are not citizens
 - Slaves are property = cant be taken away without due process (5th Amendment)
 - Congress could not ban slavery from the territories (**MO Compromise was unconstitutional**)

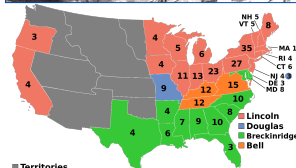


BREAKDOWN OF COMPROMISE

- John Brown hopes to spark a **slave revolt in 1859** by seizing the federal arsenal at **Harper's Ferry**
- South is outraged and one of the immediate causes of secession



- **Election of sectional president in 1860** would be the other immediate cause of secession – *Turning point in relations between north and south*



End of the Second Party System:

- **Whig party & Know Nothing Party** collapse over division surrounding the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**
- **Republican Party** forms in the North and Midwest as a **sectional party** opposed to the expansion of slavery
 - Grow in numbers over “Bleeding Kansas”, Dred Scott, etc.
- **Election of 1860** the Republican Party platform was **no extension of slavery in the territories** (Free Soil platform)
- **Cause of Secession:** Election of Lincoln would be another immediate cause of seven southern states leaving the union.

The **North** and **South** continued to **develop distinct** from one another and **sectionalism increases** as a result of:

1. Regional economic changes 2. Demographic changes 3. Cultural differences

NORTH

- **Economy:** Manufacturing, industrializing, free labor
- **Demographic:** large population growth (huge amount of immigration)
 - **Irish & German immigration** causes rise of **nativism** (ie Know Nothing Party)
 - Anti-Catholic, resentment work for low wages, cultural backlash
- **Cultural:** Abolitionist remain a minority (but growing) movement in the north

SOUTH

- **Economy:** agricultural, plantation economy, slave labor (25% of southerners owned slaves)
- **Demographic:** slow population growth, little immigration, less diverse society
- **Cultural:** Southern way of life, southerners increasing seek to defend slavery

Southerners increasingly defended slavery as a positive good:

- **Pro-slavery argument** by **George Fitzhugh & John C. Calhoun** Slaves as family 2) Better than “wage slavery” 3) Civilized inferior people
- **Racial stereotyping: minstrel shows**
- **Gag Resolution (1836-1844):** Ban on anti-slavery petitions being discussed in Congress
- **Tensions within the Union**
 - **Emphasis on state rights**
 - **Theory of nullification:** states could void (nullify) federal law
 - **VA & Kentucky Resolutions (1798)** attempt to ignore Alien and Sedition Acts
 - **South Carolina Exposition & Protest (1828)** over the tariff in 1828



nullification: (nəl-ɪ-ʔ-keɪ-fən), n. (18c)
 1. The act of making something void; specif., the action of a state in abrogating a federal law, on the basis of state



NORTHERN ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT

- Even in the 1840-1850's **abolitionist remained a minority** in the North
- However, the movement became **much more visible** and **vocal**
 - **William Lloyd Garrison** was one of the founders of the "American Anti-Slavery Society" (1833) and published "**The Liberator**" (1831)
 - "**Uncle Tom's Cabin**" by Harriet Beecher Stowe (1852) increases support for the abolitionist movement in the north
 - **Underground Railroad** helped slaves escape to the north
- Calls for **violence** to the actual **outbreak of violence** (few)
 - **David Walker** "Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World" (1829) called for violent uprising to end slavery.
 - **Nat Turner's Rebellion** in 1831 kills people in Virginia
 - **John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry** in 1859

Northern and Southern Distrust

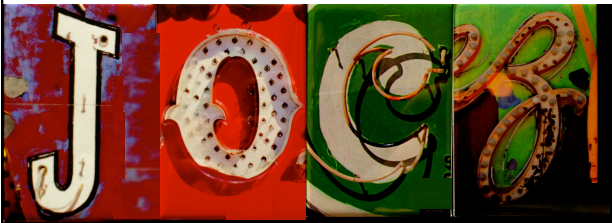
NORTHERN DISTRUST OF THE SOUTH:

- Fugitive Slave Act (1850s)
- Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)
- Kansas Nebraska Act (1854) repeal of Missouri Compromise
- Fraudulent pro-slavery Lecompton government in Kansas
- Ostend Manifesto (1854)
- "Bleeding Sumner" (1856)
- Dred Scott (1857)

SOUTHERN DISTRUST OF THE NORTH:

- Attempt to ban slavery from Mexican-American War with Wilmot Proviso (1846)
- Northern resistance to Fugitive Slave Act (1850s)
- Growth of abolitionist movement in the north (1850s)
- Perceived northern support for John Brown at Harper's Ferry (1859)
- Election in 1860 of a sectional Republican party candidate (Lincoln) on a Free Soil platform

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