APUSH 1848-1854

RENEWING THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE

REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy)Chapter 18 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 13 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 13

FREE SOIL MOVEMENT

- Following the Mexican American War issue of slavery in the territories becomes the key cause of sectional tension
- Free Soil Party formed in 1848: "free soil, free labor, and free men"
 - Wanted no slavery in new land to the west
- Keep West an opportunity for whites only
- Not against slavery in the south
- Many southerners saw any attempt to restrict the expansion of slavery as a violation of their constitutional rights.





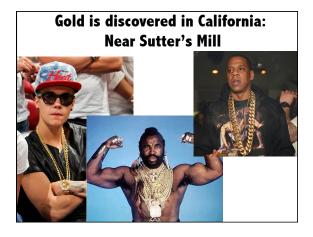
1848 Presidential Candidates

 Whigs took no position on slavery in the election

- •Cass supports popular sovereignty:
- People in the territory should decide whether or not to allow slavery

•Free Soil Party opposed extension of slavery in the territories (Wilmot proviso position)

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· Lachary Taylor • Whig	9	
	Jawie Pace	
	·Lewis Cass •Democrat	e
•Free Soil •Martin Van Buren	ı	t



California Gold Rush, 1849

Sectional tension between the north and south.

California creates a constitution banning slavery and ask Congress for admission as free a state

Crisis over Mexican Cession

- Until California tried to become a free state, equal balance of power in the Senate
 - 15 free states
 - 15 slave state
- Southerners increasingly defensive over the institution of slavery
 - Tallmadge Amendment (1819)
 - Wilmot Proviso (1846)
 - Underground Railroad

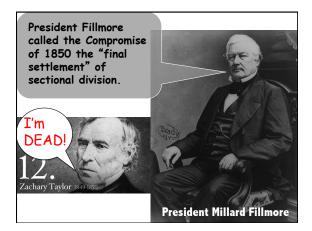


THREATS OF SECESSION And then COMPROMISE

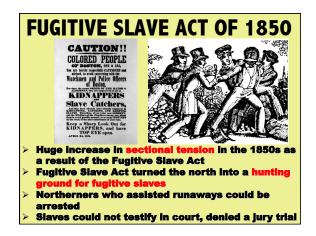
- Radical southerners "Fireeaters" talk openly of secession
- Could there be another compromise?
 - Missouri Compromise (1820)
 - Nullification crisis (1828-1833)
 - Force Bill and **Compromise Tariff of 1833**
- **Henry Clay and Stephen Douglas favor compromise**



- <u>CA</u> admitted as <u>fre</u> <u>state</u>
- Mexican Cession land
 Utah and New Mexico
 setup as territories
 - Slavery determined by <u>Popular</u> sovereignty
- Ban slave trade in Washington D.C.
- New Fugitive Slave Law for the South
- Settled border dispute between NM and TX in NM favor



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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA (CANADA)			
Read and Ponder FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW!			
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Moderate northerners are suddenly sympathetic to the abolitionist movement Growth in the abolitionist movement Underground Railroad: helped escaped slaves reach the north or to Canada Personal Liberty laws: Did not allow use of local jails for housing fugitive slave Vigilance Committees: goal to protect fugitive slaves from the

your consent! See to it that no Free Citizen of is dragged into Slavery.

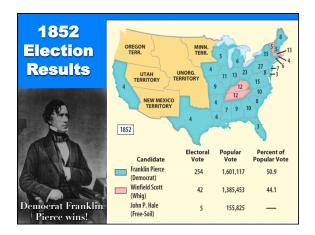
Without Trial by Jury!

slave catchers

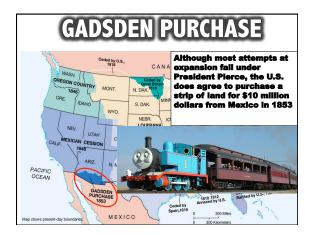
slavery

Anthony Burns: 1853 escaped from

The 1850's saw the nation becoming more and more polarized.



Debate over slavery slowed any attempts at national expansion (Manifest Destiny) Free Soil supporters had suspicion of any expansion attempts under President Pierce Ostend Manifesto: plan for the U.S. to buy Cuba from Spain Free Soilers denounced this plan Northerners increasingly fear that the south was attempting to create a slave empire or "slaveocracy"



**Stephen Douglas wants to secure a RR route and encourage western settlement* To win southern approval: Set up two territories 1) Kansas 2) Nebraska Slavery would be decided by popular sovereignty Repeal's the Missouri Compromise of 1820 Slavery can go north of 36'30' Huge opposition in the north - Republican party formed Gave south an opportunity to expand slavery

FLIRTING WITH ASIA

 U.S. interest in expanding trade led to economic, diplomatic, and cultural initiatives westward to

Asia.

- Treaty of Wanghia (1844)
 - first diplomatic agreement between US and China,
 - Goal to promote trade
 - Many missionaries go to China
- Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)
 - Japan isolated for over 200 years
 - President Fillmore sends Commodore Matthew Petty in 1852 to Japan
 - Begins U.S. and Japan trade relationship

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