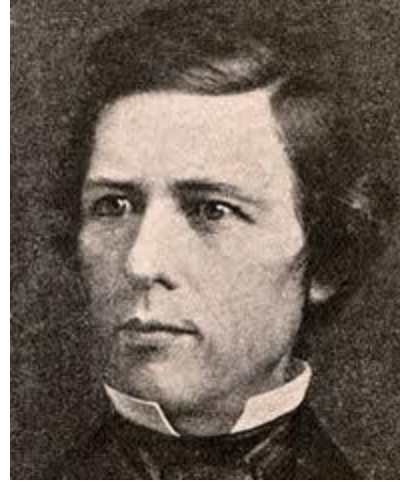


# Chapter 6 Notes

Sectional division intensifies

# Wilmot Proviso vs Popular Sovereignty

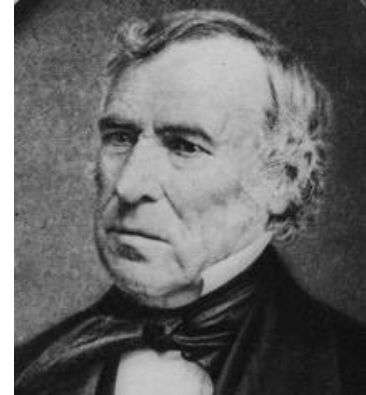
- Wilmot – Dem – PA



- Lewis Cass – Dem - MI

# Free Soil Spoils the Party

- Whig Candidate – Zachary Taylor



- Democrats – Lewis Cass

- Free Soil – Martin Van Buren



# Forty Niners.....



- 1849 – Gold Rush is on



15 Slave States???

15 Free States???

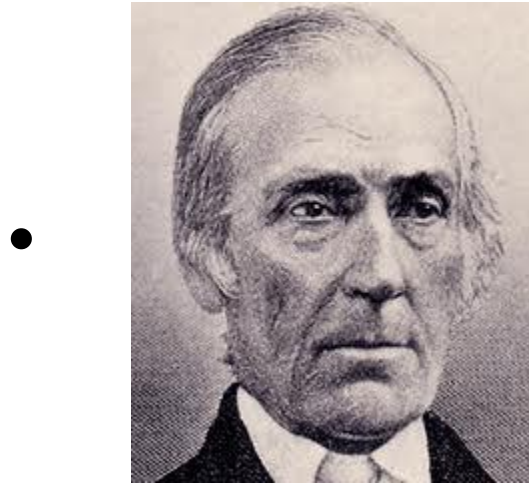
# Henry Clay – Compromising again

- When did we see Clay's first big compromise?

<b>The Compromise of 1850</b>	
<b>Legislative Item</b>	<b>Victory for?</b>
• California admitted to the Union as free state	Clear victory for the North
• Popular sovereignty to determine slavery issue in Utah and New Mexico territories	Moderate victory for both sides
• Texas border dispute with New Mexico resolved • Texas receives \$10 million	Moderate Southern victories
• Slave trade, but not slavery itself, abolished in the District of Columbia	Moderate Northern victory
• Strong federal enforcement of new Fugitive Slave Act	Clear victory for the South

# Underground Railroad

- Harriet Tubman



Levi Coffin

- Uncle Toms Cabin



# Transcontinental Railroad

- Where should it start?



- Gadsden Purchase



- Stephen Douglas – Illinois Senator...



# Turmoil continues

- Bleeding Kansas



• Charles Sumner



# Party, Party, Party

## Political Parties of the Era

Party	Characteristics	Major Leaders
Whig (1834–1854)	Party strongly divided into sectional factions; united only in opposition to Democratic Party	Daniel Webster, Henry Clay
Democrat (1828–present)	Largely controlled federal government from 1828 to 1860 but increasingly dominated by Southern Democrats after 1840	John C. Calhoun
Liberty (1839–c. 1844)	Promoted abolition of slavery; after Liberty Party's failure, members supported Free-Soil and Republican Parties	James Birney
Free-Soil (1848–1854)	Composed of Liberty Party members, antislavery Whigs, and antislavery New York Democrats	Martin Van Buren, Charles Francis Adams
Republican (c. 1854–present)	Composed of Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers; opposed further expansion of slavery	Abraham Lincoln
American Party (Know-Nothings) (1849–c. 1860)	Anti-immigrant and anti-Catholic	Millard Fillmore (former Whig)

**Chart Skills**

# More turmoil

- Dred Scott



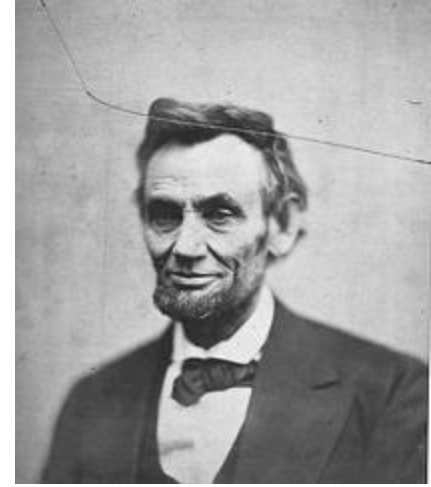
- John Brown



# Abraham Lincoln

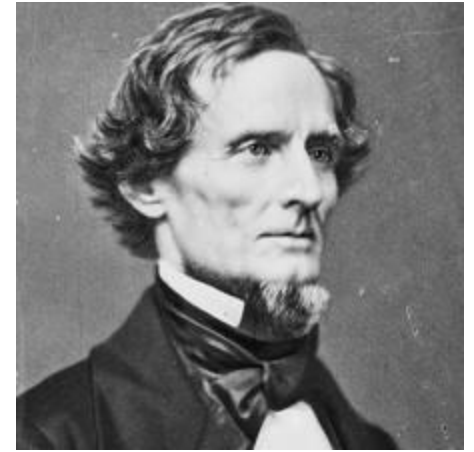
- Debates

- Election 1860



# The fall...

Jefferson Davis

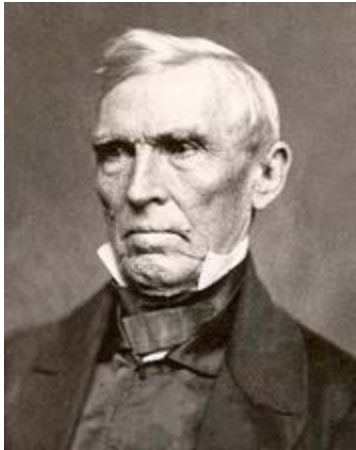


Crittenden's Compromise

Fort Sumter



- 



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- Hanging on by a thread (D.C.)

Expansion & Sectionalism- President John Tyler (1841-1845), James K. Polk (1845-1849), Zachary Taylor (1849-1850)

- Manifest Destiny- idea that God had given the continent to whites to conquer; many people used this thinking to justify taking land from Native Americans and others.
- Pre-emption Act 1830- protected squatters by guaranteeing them the right to claim land before it was surveyed and right to buy up to 160 acres at \$1.25/acre;
  - government encouraged settlers to move west.

# More people moving west = better technology

- Squatters- people who settled on land they did not own in the west.
- Jethro Wood- developed an iron bladed plow to cut the sod of the Great Plains.
- John Deere- invented a steel bladed plow; more durable than iron.
- Cyrus McCormick- invented a wheat harvester which increased wheat productivity.
- John Sutter (California)- Sutter's Fort (1st stopping point for Americans in California).
- Mountain Men (Kit Carson, John Bridger) established east-west trails (Oregon Trail).
- Empresarios in Texas (Stephen Austin)

# War with Mexico

- Mexican/American War : Alamo/ Texas independence (Alamo)/ Annexation of Texas
- Polk 1844 election ; annex Texas, buy California, “54,40 or Fight”
- 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo- ends Mexican-American War; US gains 500,000 sq. miles
- Wilmot Proviso- Proposed that in land won from Mexico- no slavery would exist: did not pass but showed tensions over slavery.
- Popular Sovereignty- idea proposed that people who settle the territories won from Mexico will determine whether slavery would exist or not.
- Free Soil Party- party that proposed that territories be kept as free soil to preserve

- 1849 Gold Rush-California (California enters the Union)
- 1850 Compromise- (Henry Clay): California in as Free State; rest of Mexican cession no restrictions on slavery, new fugitive slave act, Slave trade outlawed in DC but not slavery.
- 1850 Fugitive Slave Act- required Northerners to help capture runaway slaves or face fines or jail; angered Northerners against the South & slavery more.
- Uncle Tom's Cabin- book by Harriet Beecher Stowe; caused many Northerners to side with abolitionists- to fight to end slavery.
- 1849 "Civil Disobedience" (Henry David Thoreau) – disobey unjust laws on moral groundsinfluenced
- Martin Luther King and Ghandi.
- The Underground Railroad- abolitionists set up safe houses and helped blacks escape from slavery to freedom in the north (Harriet Tubman-one of the most famous "conductors").



# President Millard Fillmore (1850-1853)

## –President Franklin Pierce (1853-1857)

- Gadsden Purchase (1853)- US paid \$10 million for 30,000 acres (S. Arizona, New Mexico)
- \* KANSAS/Nebraska Act(1854)-Stephen Douglas; divided the territories west of Missouri and Iowa into two territories (Kansas- slave territory & Nebraska-free territory) broke promise of Missouri Compromise.
- Bleeding Kansas- pro-slavery & antislavery settlers moved quickly to Kansas; fighting broke out 1855.
- Dred Scot- Scot vs. Sanford (1857)- Supreme Court ruled that African-Americans could not sue in court, Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional (US government cannot stop slavery in the territories).