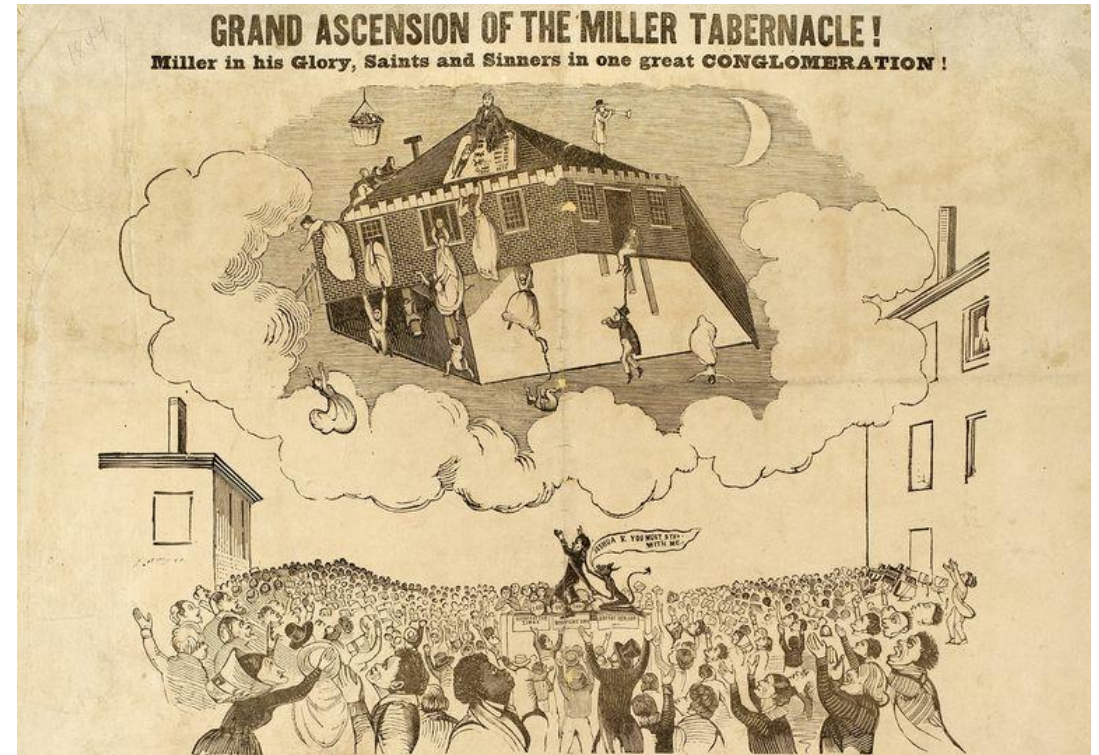


Unbound:
America from the War of 1812
Class 4



American Religious Experiences

- Second Great Revival
- Shaker Movement
- Millerites
- Latter Day Saints (Mormons)



Rise of Perfectionist Communities

- Shakers
- Oneida Community
- American Religious Diversity
- Latter Day Saints
- Millerites

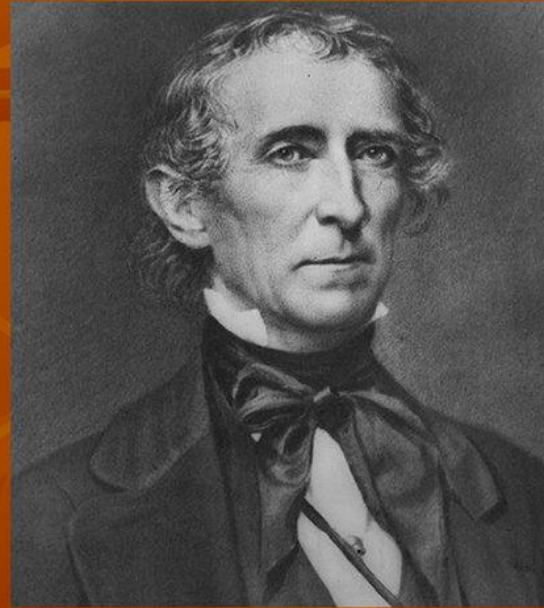


Election of 1840

(slide repeated from prior session)

- William Henry Harrison's performance in 1836 made him the sole Whig candidate, although the Whigs were separating into:
 - Conscience Whigs and
 - Cotton Whigs
- Harrison died soon after inauguration; leaving Tyler in charge to deal with problems brewing over Texas and Slavery

John Tyler's Presidency



- Once a democrat, now a Whig
 - Retained many democrat ideas
- Not fully trusted by Clay and Webster
- Tyler refuses many of Clay's Whig programs
- Opposes Bank, Tariff reforms
- Expelled from Whig Party
- Cabinet resignations (except Webster)
- Impeachment Proceedings?

Presidency of John Tyler 1841-45

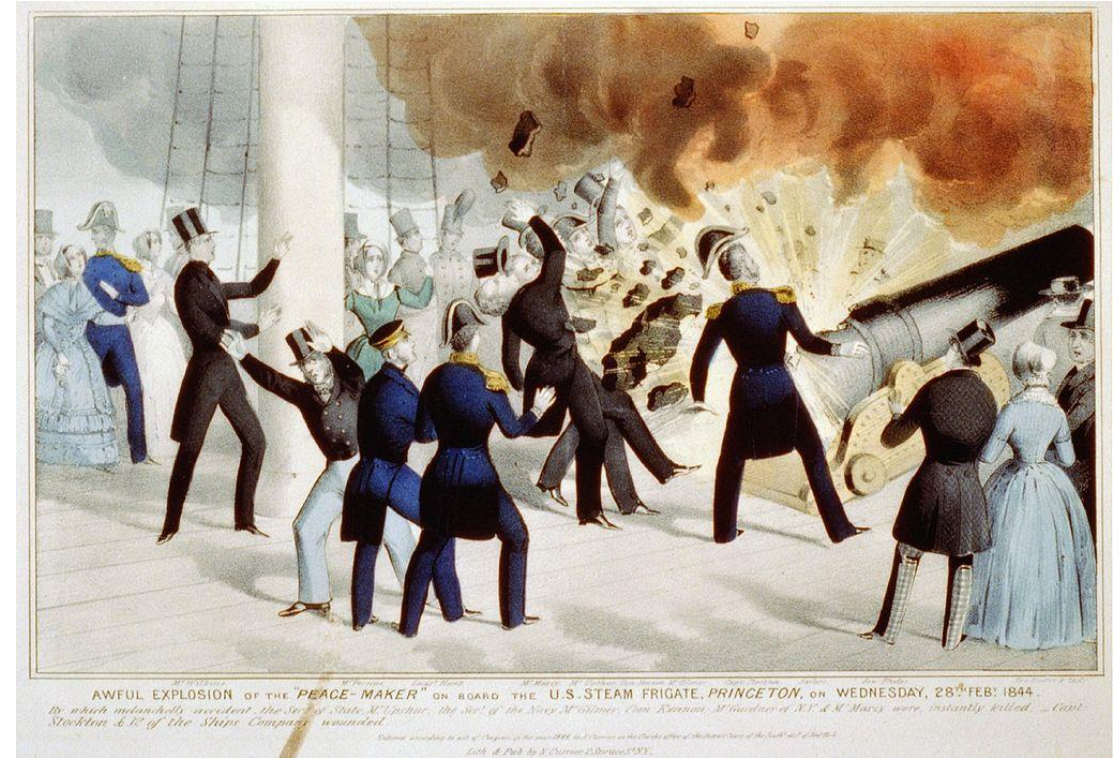
- Established right of a succeeding vice-president to govern in his own right
- Consistently favoring Pacific expansion and free trade, negotiated treaty with China and extended Monroe Doctrine over Hawaii
- Settled the border dispute between Maine and Canada
- Sponsored exploration of Western Territories by John C. Fremont



USS Princeton Explosion

February 28, 1844

- Part of Tyler and his Secretary of the Navy's expansion plans, the Princeton was the most advanced ship at the time
- Designed by John Ericsson, who went on to design the USS Monitor, his intention of mounting just one advanced gun of his own design was complicated by Captain Stockton's addition of a large inferior gun that subsequently blew up
- Secretaries of State and Navy killed
- Tyler's plans to annex Texas delayed, becoming a major issue in campaign of 1844



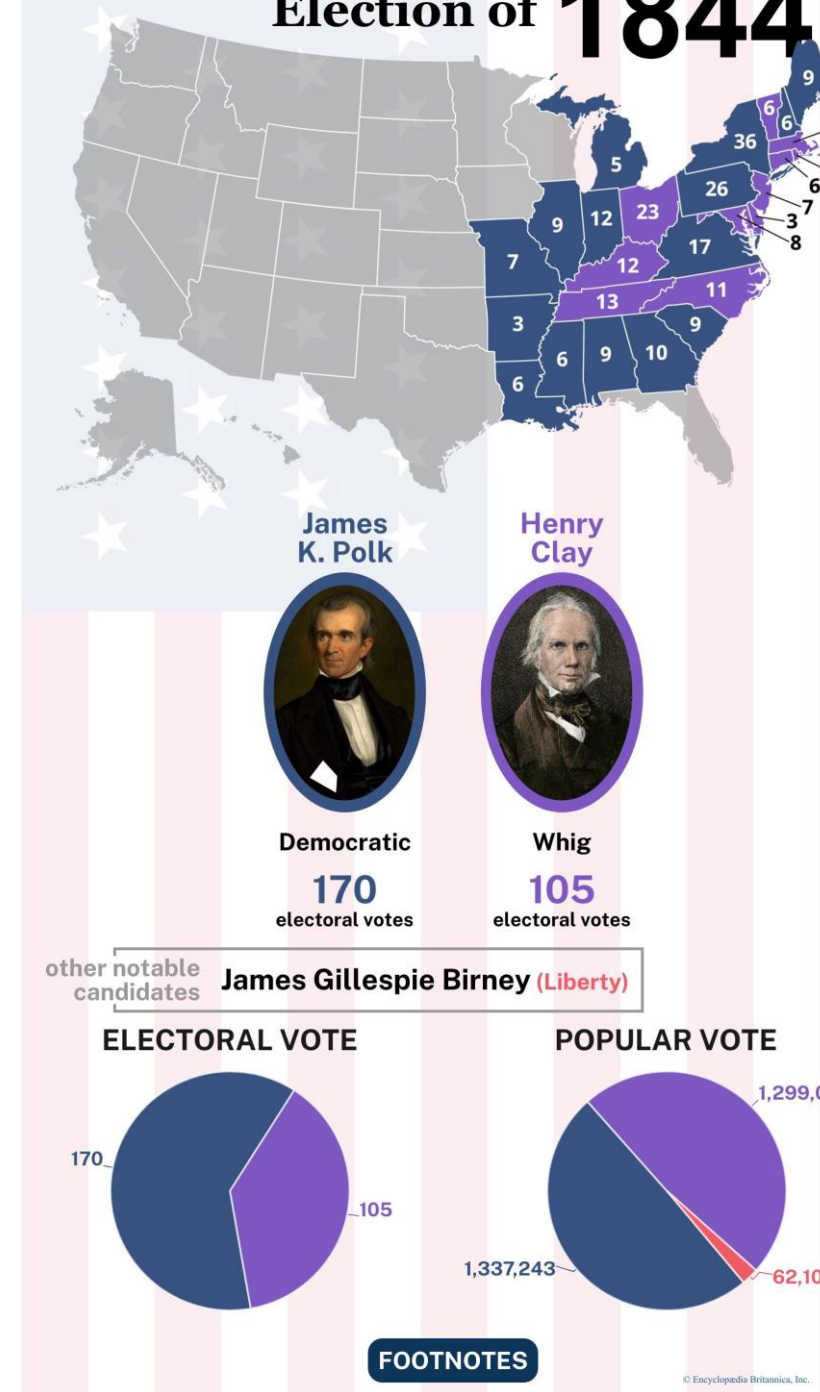
Texas

- 1821 - American settlement encouraged by newly independent Mexico to stabilize Comanche threat
- Stephen Austin brought hundreds of American families, usually with their slaves
- By late 1820s, Americans outnumber Mexican residents; issue of slaveholding concerns Mexico City government
- 1830 – Mexico restricts further American immigration and enacts tariffs on US goods
- 1836 – Americans declare independence; battles ensue; Republic declared, unrecognized by Mexico



Election of 1844

- Polk is the hand-picked favorite of Andrew Jackson
- Texas' desire for annexation questioned by anti-slavery proponents and those fearful of a war with Mexico
- Polk's victory indicates supports for Western expansion, including annexing Texas



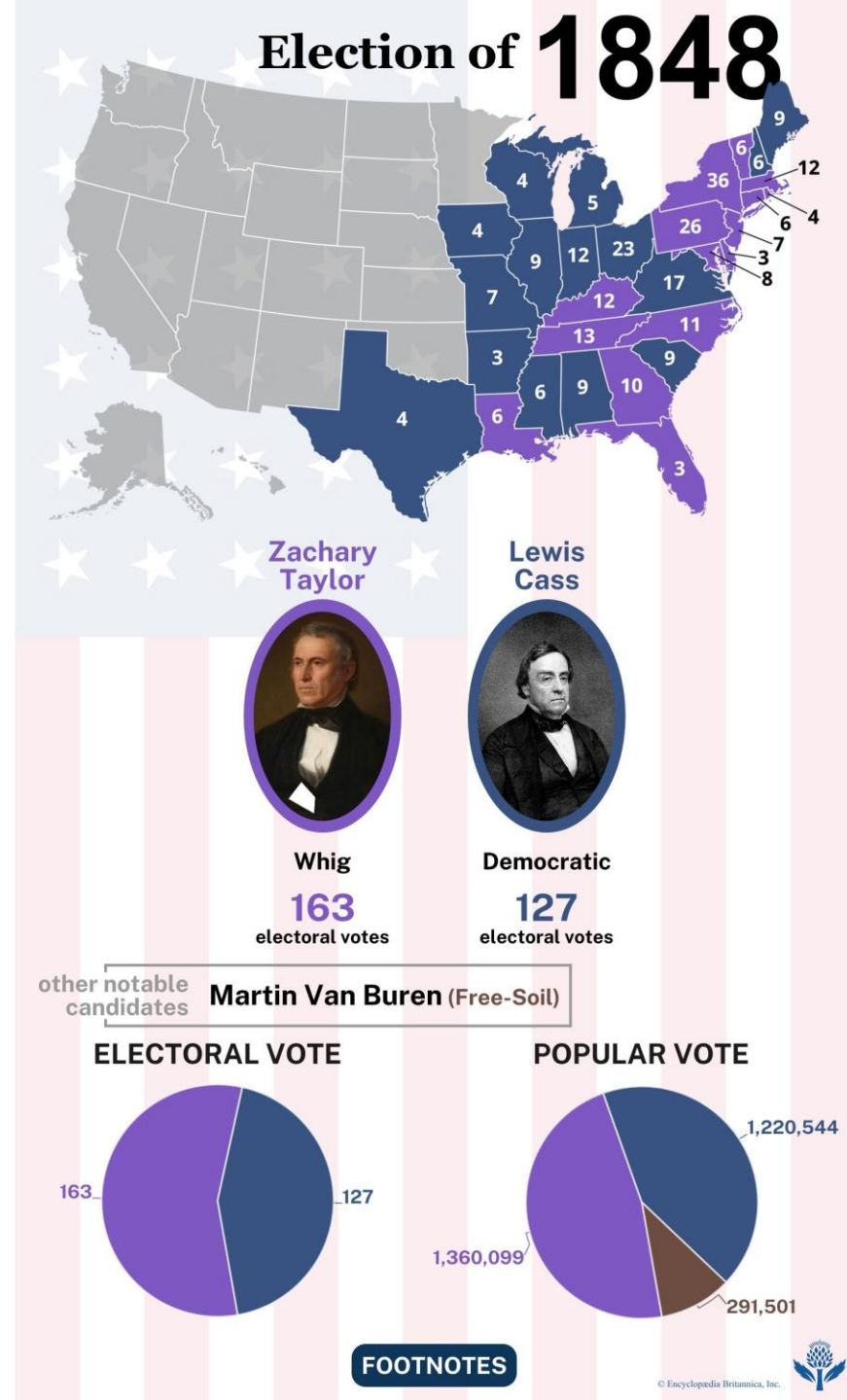
Mexican – American War

- 1845 - Texas was annexed at end of Tyler Presidency; Mexico rejects claims of Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas
- 1846 – After border skirmishes between Mexican and American troops, Polk declares war
- Mexico strongly contends the invasion despite a smaller population; West Point graduates perform admirably, gaining experience later used in the US Civil War
- 1848 – War ends in a decisive victory for US



Election of 1848

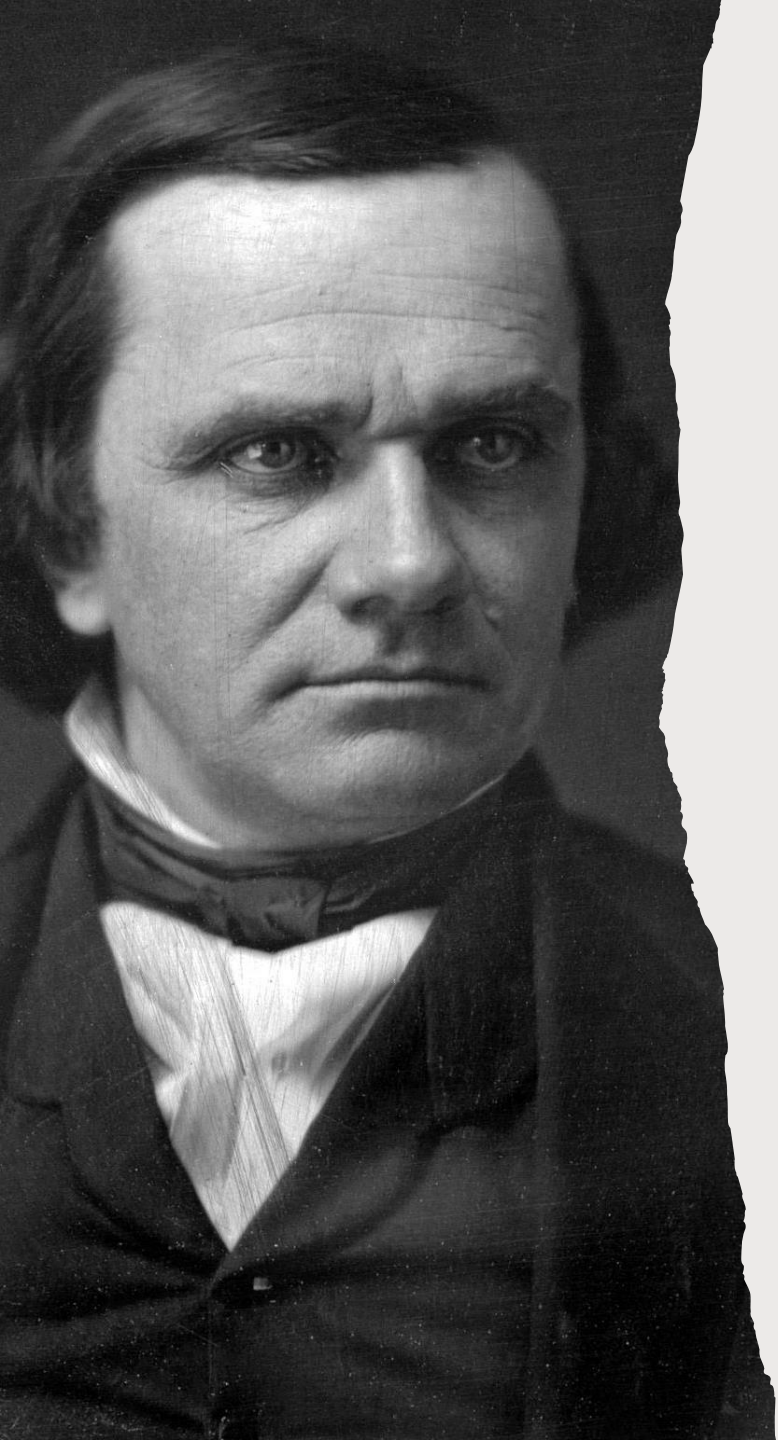
- Heated debates over slavery and its possible expansion
- Emergence of the Free Soil Party, a coalition of anti-slavery Democrats, former Whigs and abolitionists
- Lewis Cass advocated the new concept of “Popular Sovereignty” to decide slavery in the territories
- The winner, Mexican War hero General Taylor was a slaveholder, but took no stance on its expansion



Compromise of 1850

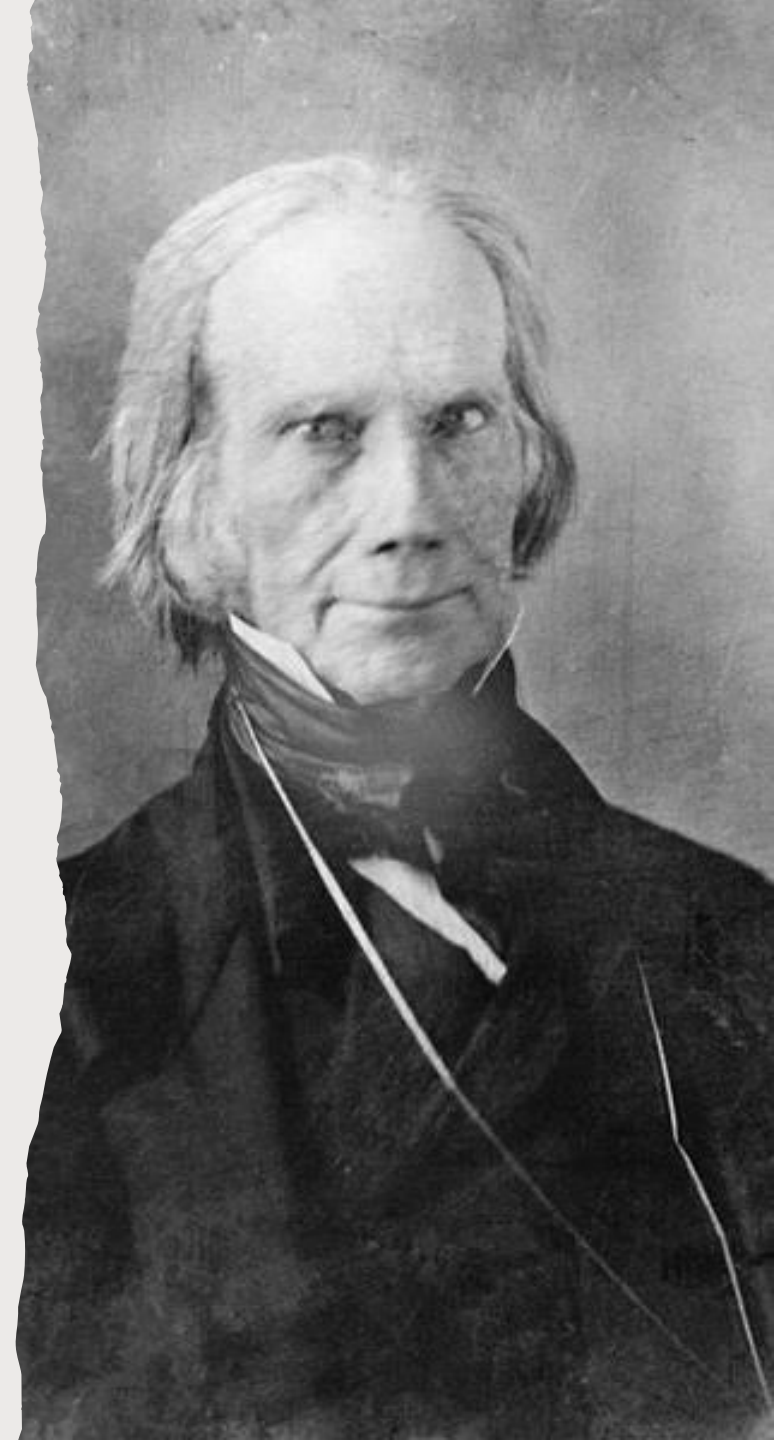
- Was made necessary by the new land available from the 1848 Mexican Session
- Prospects of more slave states and the discovery of gold in California upped the stakes
- Southern leaders like John C. Calhoun threatened secession if slavery was prohibited in the emerging territories







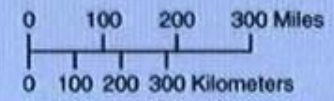
Compromise of 1850

- Senators Henry Clay and Stephen A. Douglas are its primary facilitators
- California admitted as a free state
- A new principle of “Popular Sovereignty” now applied to territories’ decisions on slavery
- Stronger Fugitive Slave Law enacted
- Washington D.C. slave trade abolished



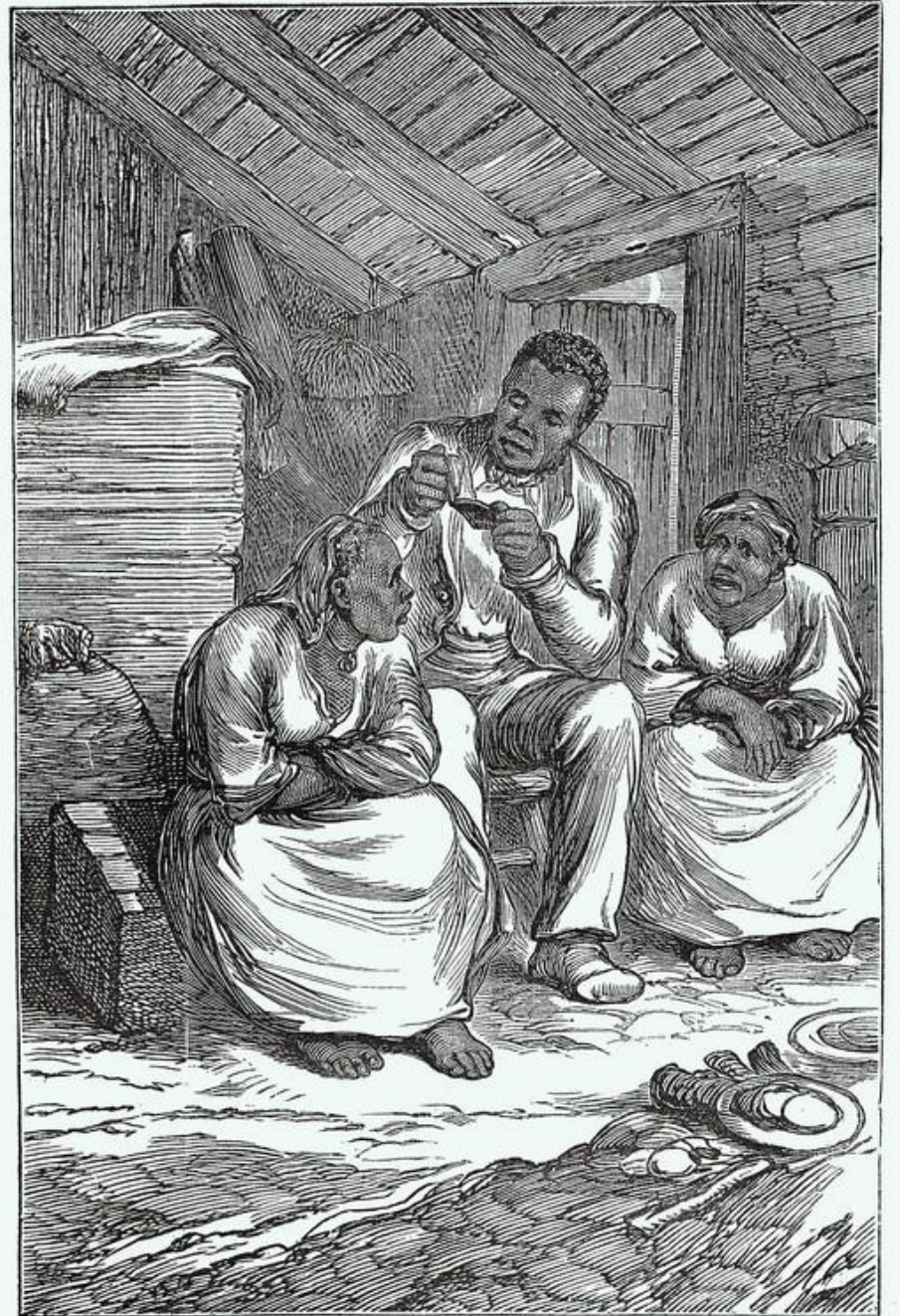


	Free states and territories
	Slave states
	Slave or free to be decided by popular sovereignty



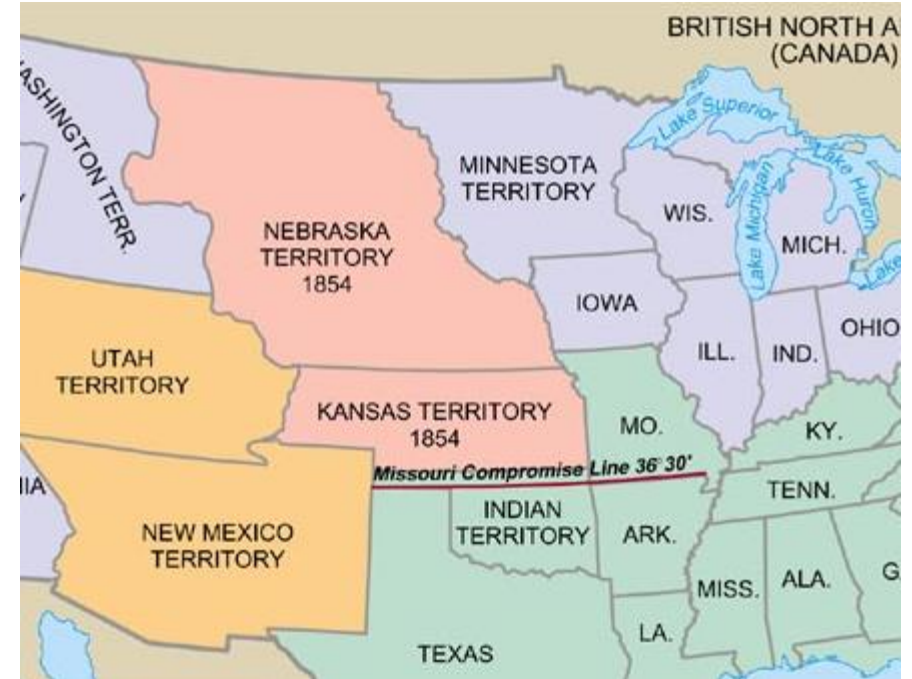
Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Published in 1852 it became the second most read book in the 19th Century and galvanized anti-slavery movements, both domestically and abroad, especially in Great Britain
- Emotionally powerful depictions that Harriet Beecher Stowe had drawn from serious research directly condemned slavery as injurious not only to the enslaved, but slave-holders and society in general
- Stage adaptations were widespread, as were anti-emancipation novels produced in the South



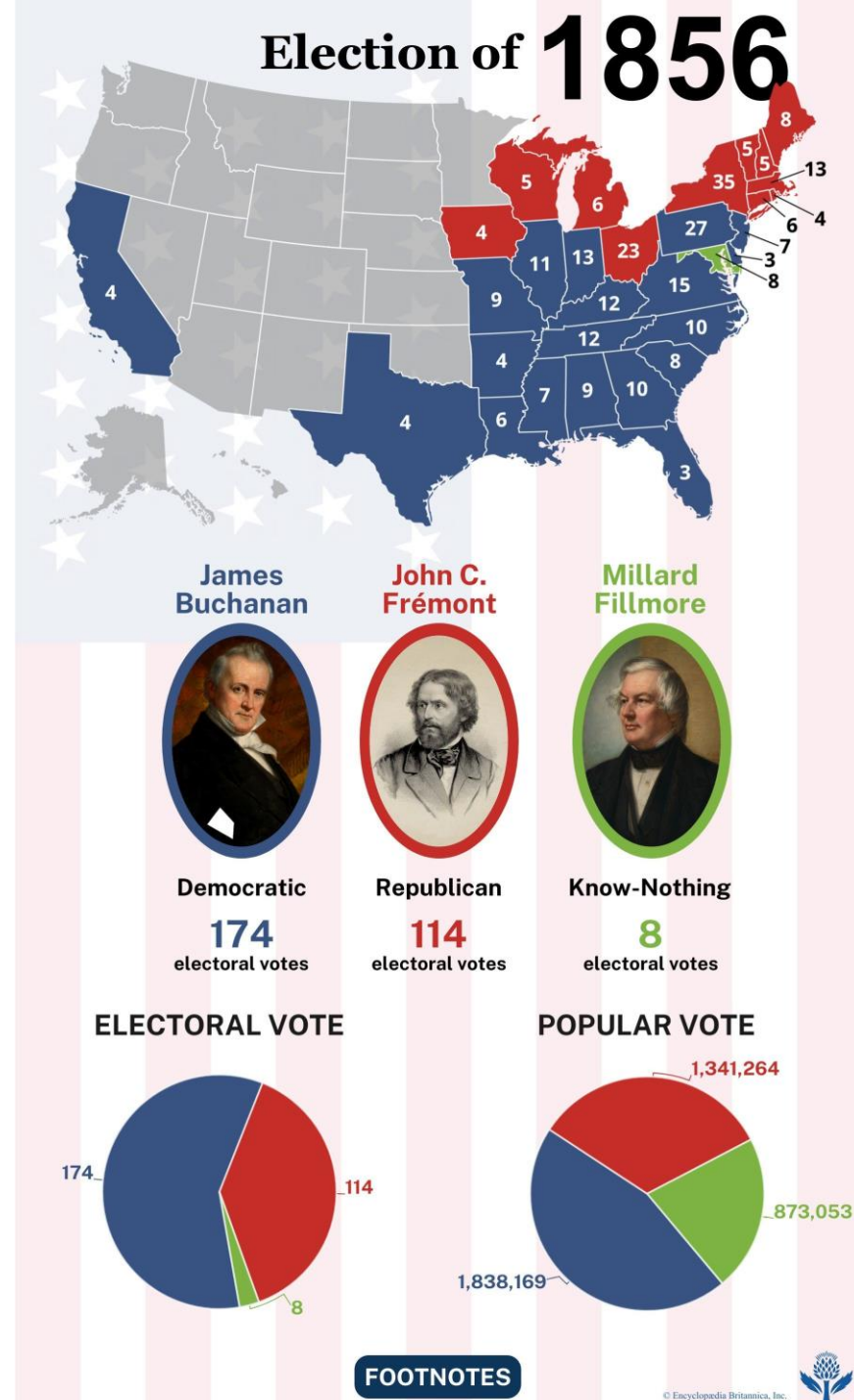
Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854

- Sought to organize these territories regarding both slavery and a trans-continental railroad
- Reversed the principle in Missouri Compromise of 1820 that had banned slavery north of “The Line”
- Rival foes and supporters of slavery flooded into that territory to influence a vote to allow slavery in Kansas (prohibited in Nebraska Terr)
- Led to open warfare in Kansas, exemplified by John Brown’s murders
- Sectional alignment of political parties:
 - final collapse of the Whig Party with Northern Whigs forming Republican Party
 - weakened Northern support for the Democratic Party



Election of 1856

- Emergence of the Republican Party
- The winner Buchanan had supported Popular Sovereignty, was out of the country during the Kansas-Nebraska debates and seemed a compromise that would maintain the union
- Remnants of the Whig Party coalesced with nativist elements in the Know-Nothing Party
- Buchanan's subsequent presidency did nothing to diffuse Northern anger over continuing accommodation to Southern demands



Dred Scott Decision

- Declared that Black people could not become US citizens
- Declared Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional, stating that slavery could not be restricted in the territories
- Chief Justice Taney sought a compromise that would be a final settlement of the slavery issue
- Southerners embraced what seemed to now allow slaves in all territories
- It strengthened Northern opposition to slavery, divided the Democratic Party, encouraged secessionist movements in the South

