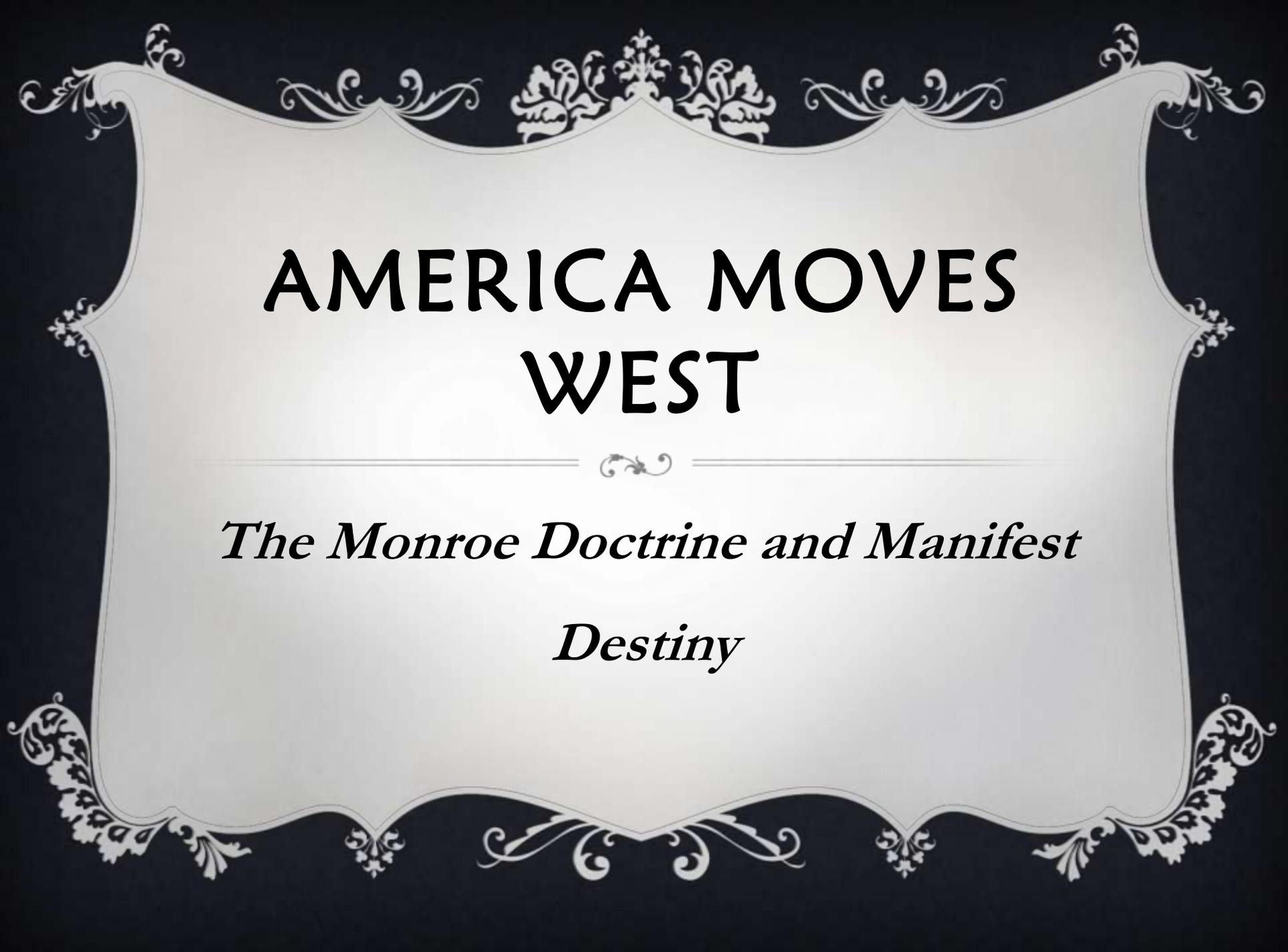


MANIFEST DESTINY AND THE EARLY ANTEBELLUM PERIOD

Understanding how westward expansion and economic development impacted the differences between the North, South, and West as well as democracy in the early 19th Century



AMERICA MOVES WEST

The Monroe Doctrine and Manifest

Destiny

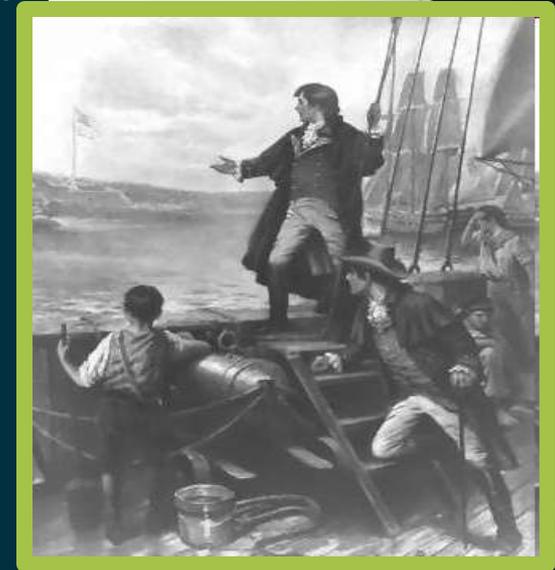
BACKGROUND OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE THE WAR OF 1812

- ❖ British encouraged the resistance of Native Americans to American settlers moving westward into territories won during the American Revolution
- ❖ British created a blockade of US harbors
- ❖ War declared in 1812



BACKGROUND OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE THE WAR OF 1812

- ❖ British make their way to Washington, DC and burn the capitol in Aug 1814 (200 years ago)
- ❖ Francis Scott Key is inspired to write the Star Spangled Banner
- ❖ Finally at the Battle of New Orleans under the command of Andrew Jackson, British surrender
- ❖ The Federalist Party will die as a result of their unsupportive policies towards the war



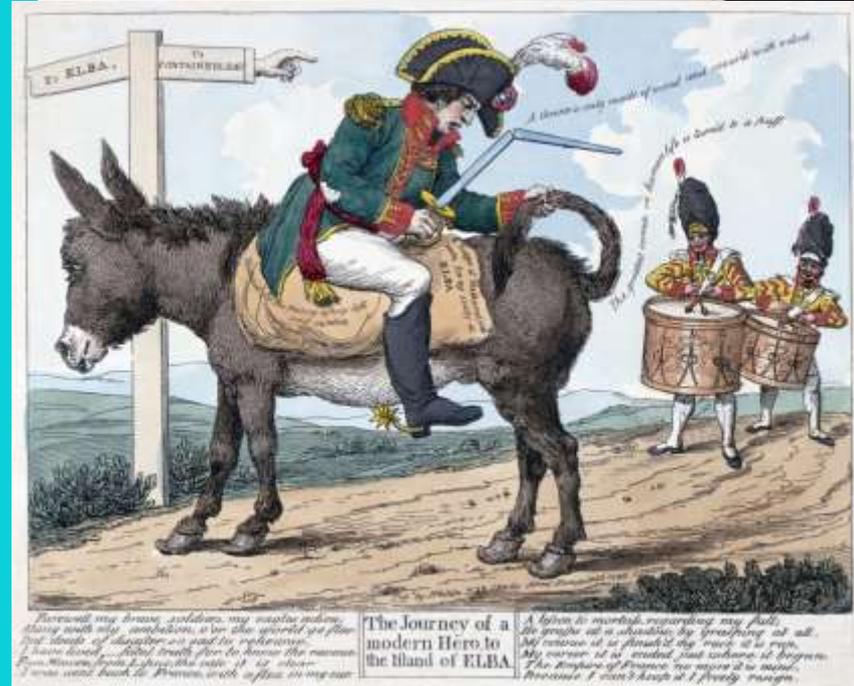
AN “ERA OF GOOD FEELINGS” BEGINS



- ❖ End of the War and an End to the Federalist Party leads to a time period of national pride and political unity under President James Monroe
- ❖ Known as The Era of Good Feelings

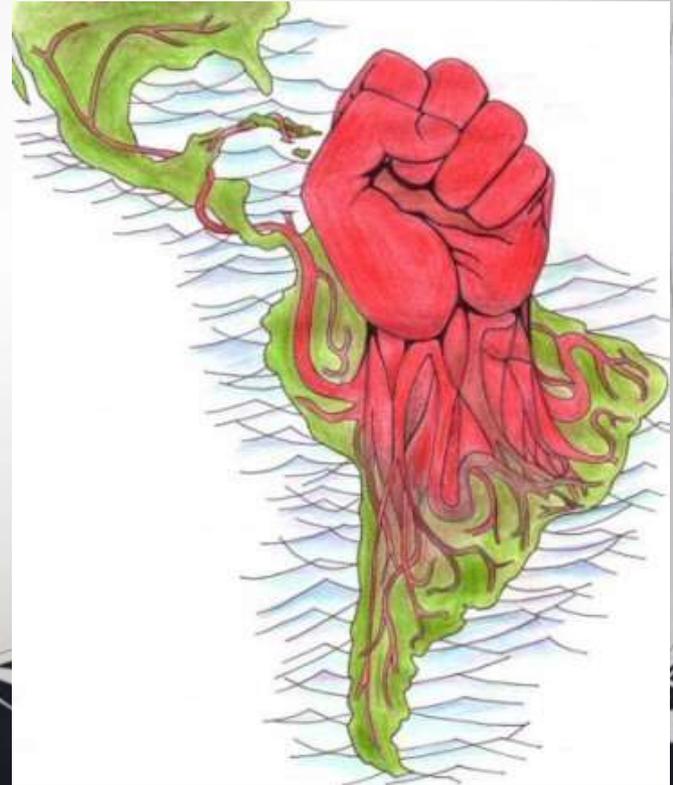
WORLD EVENTS SURROUNDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- ❖ By the 1820's many **countries south of the United States** had gained **independence** from Spain
- ❖ **Britain** had stepped in as the number one **trading partner** for these new countries
- ❖ European Monarchs had regained control after Napoleon and his puppet governments were defeated



WORLD EVENTS SURROUNDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- ❖ Monarchs wanted to begin **reclaiming territories in the Americas**
- ❖ Britain appeals to the US to support them **against this recolonization** so they can maintain their trade monopoly



JAMES MONROE PASSES THE MONROE DOCTRINE



❖ 1823 Doctrine Proclaims:
“The American continents...are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers”

- **Europe is not allowed to colonize the Americas**
- Keep their old lands but can't gain new ones
- US agrees to stay out of European affairs
- Since the US's military is weak
The **British Navy enforces** the Monroe Doctrine

EFFECTS OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

- ❖ Seen as a way to **protect US security and interests** in Latin America
- ❖ **Weak in the beginning** and has little influence until the end of the 19th century
 - Keeps America out of international affairs and influence until this time



MANIFEST DESTINY

❖ Belief that European Americans had the God-given right to settle all of North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific because they were more favored by God

- Coined in the 1800's but felt from the very first settlers
- Manifest: Ordained by God; Destiny: Meant to be

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hcotnk
v0BMA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hcotnkv0BMA)

MANIFEST DESTINY

- ❖ Comes from idea of **Ethnocentrism**: belief that your **culture is superior** to all others
- ❖ Will be used to justify the poor treatment of slaves as well as Native Americans
- ❖ Believe they are **bringing civilization and democracy to the inferior and savage natives**





MOTIVATIONS FOR MOVING WEST

1. Land

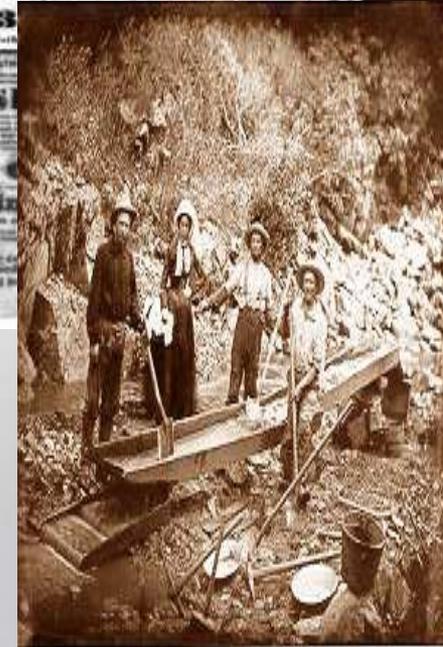
- Homestead Act-160 acres of land if you cultivate it within 5 years
- Morrill Land Grant Act- States given land to sell to people and fund “land grant colleges”



MOTIVATIONS FOR MOVING WEST

2. Gold

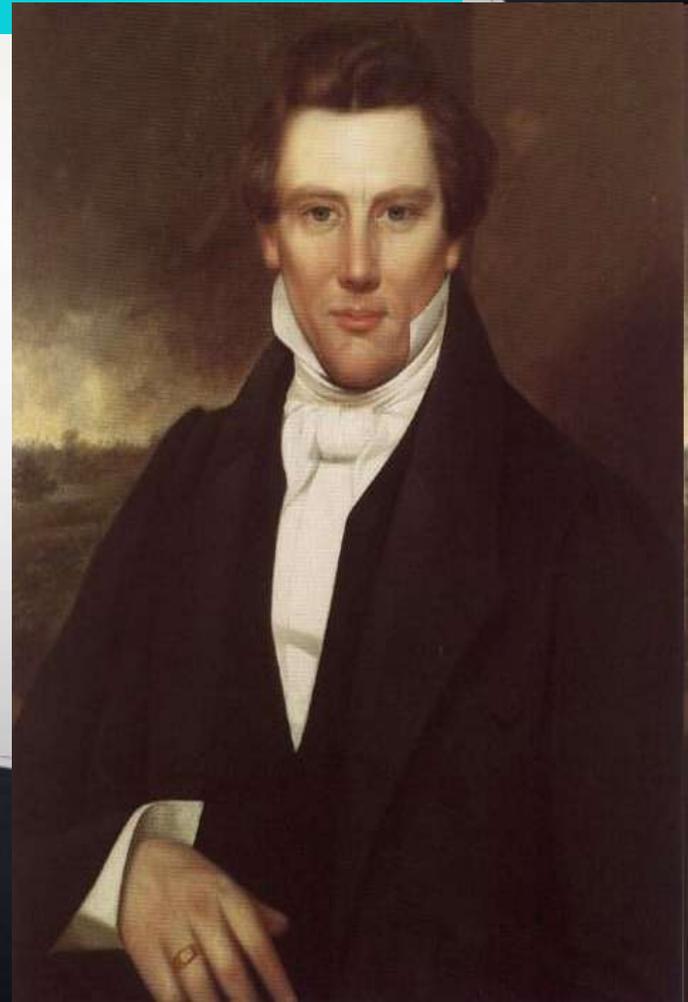
- California Gold Rush
“49ers- For the year 1849 that they moved out to find riches”
- Leads to lawless camps drawing Irish from the East and Chinese from the West



MOTIVATIONS FOR MOVING WEST

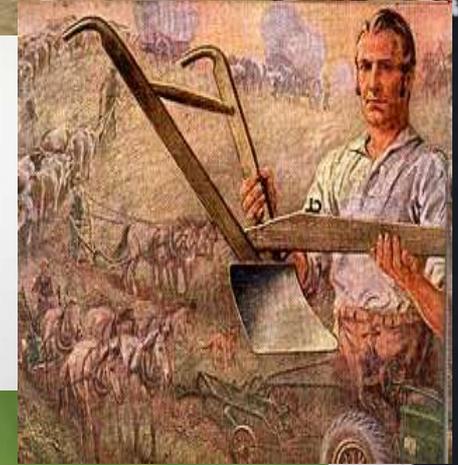
3. Religion

- Missionaries to convert Native Americans
- Mormons under Brigham Young sought religious freedom in Utah from Puritans and other Christians in the East



LIFE IN THE WEST

- ❖ Sod Houses (grass and mud)
- ❖ Invented Steel Plows (John Deere) and barbed wire (Lucien Smith) to prevent cattle from grazing on others land-would lead to range wars between settled farmers and moving cattle ranchers



COWBOYS

❖ Comes from the “Vaqueros” (vaca means cow in Spanish)

- Americans adopted Mexican Cattle Ranching and Mexican dress in Texas (Cowboy hats and Chaps)
- Will lead to the slaughtering of Buffalo and Native American lands to make way for Cattle grazing lands



WOMEN IN THE WEST

- ❖ **Greater Freedom** and flexibility
- ❖ Pioneers needed women to take on additional “manly” roles to ensure they made it on the harsh landscape



AFRICAN AMERICANS OUT WEST

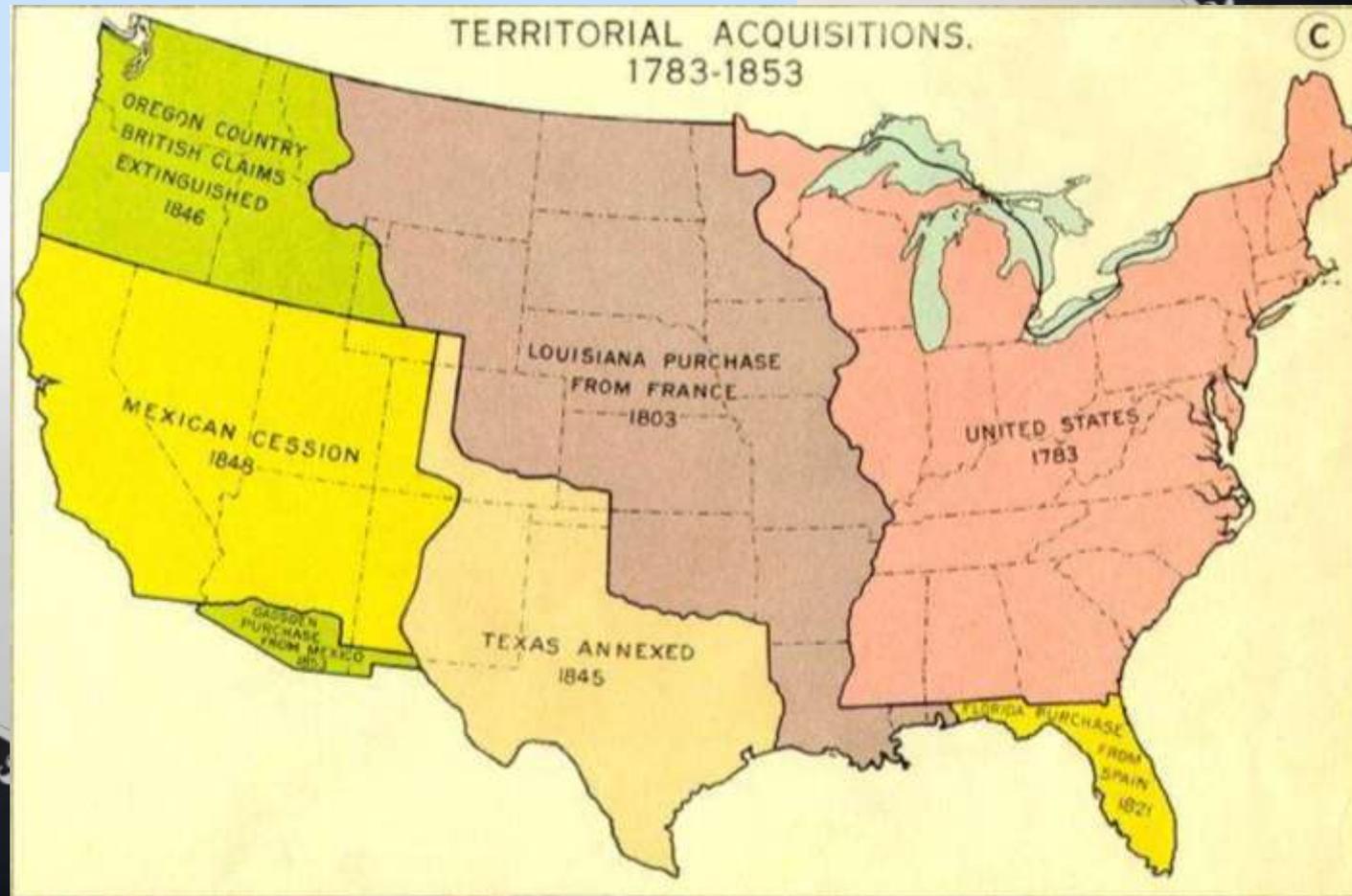
❖ **Black Exodus:** after the Civil War many will move out west to work as cowhands and on the railroads or partake in the Indian Wars-Native Americans will call them “**Buffalo Soldiers**”

❖ Most Cowboys post Civil War will be African Americas



1. Northwest Territory
2. Louisiana Purchase
3. Oregon Territory
4. Texas Annexation
5. Mexican American War

MAJOR LAND ACQUISITIONS



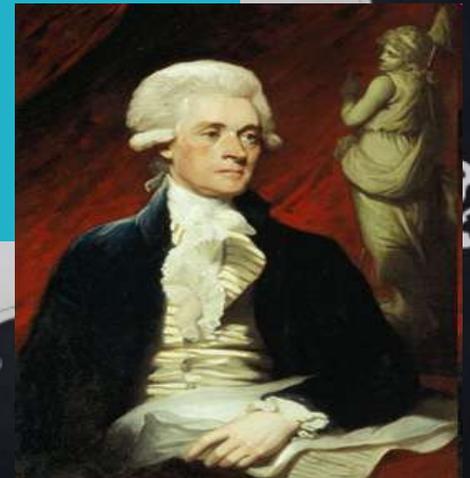
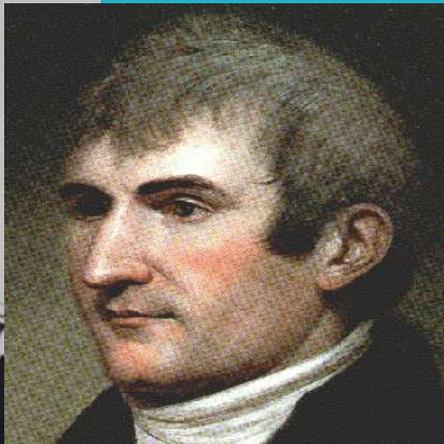
1. NORTHWEST TERRITORY

- ❖ Ohio to the Mississippi River
- ❖ Established the **first set of ordinances**, splitting the land into small squared parcels for easy sale, process continues into the West

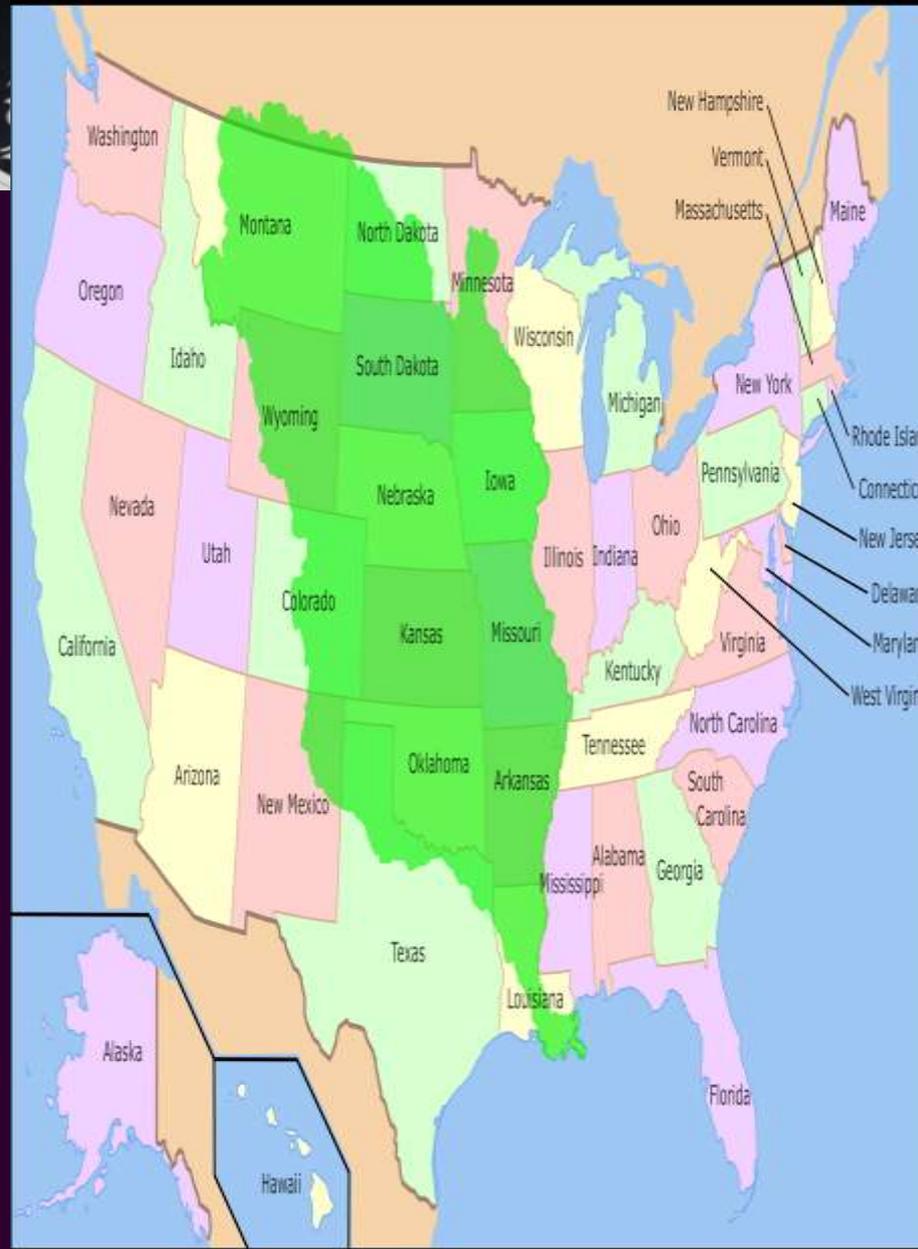


2. LOUISIANA PURCHASE

❖ Napoleon does not want to reestablish **French** power in the Western Hemisphere and offers to **sell their Louisiana Territory** to President Thomas Jefferson



- ❖ **Thomas Jefferson** is a Democratic Republican (meaning what about how he views the Constitution)
- ❖ However uses the elastic clause to **set a standard that the Federal government can purchase new land**
- ❖ Doubles the size of the country
- ❖ Land costs about 3 cents an acre



EFFECT OF LOUISIANA PURCHASE

❖ **Mississippi River become a major transportation highway**

- Spread agricultural products from North West Territories to ports of New Orleans and then off to the world

Cheap land through new Land Ordinances encourage pioneers to move West as the East Coast becomes more crowded



Image: Mississippi Division of Tourism

❖ After Lewis and Clark reach the Pacific, drawings, writings, and the lay of the land lead many to migrate to the **Pacific Northwest**

❖ Americans moved to **trade furs** and farm

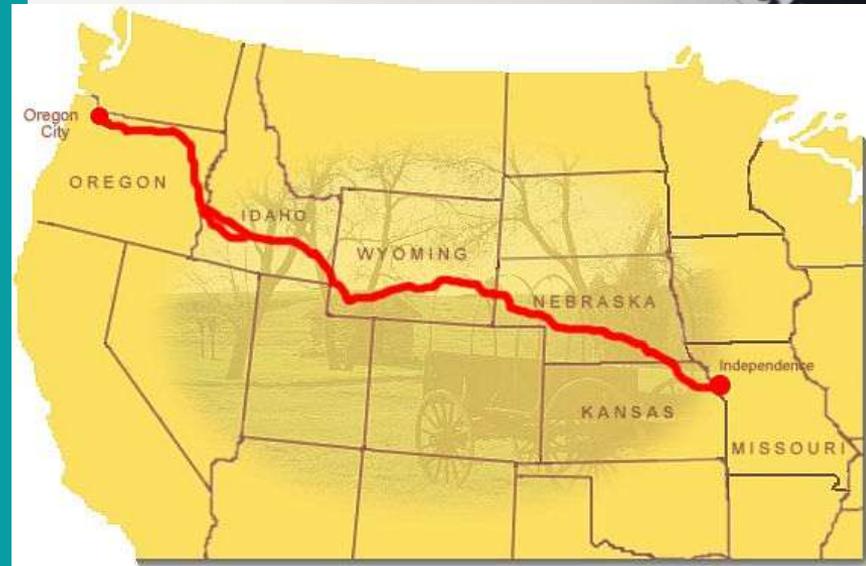
❖ Also claimed by the British

❖ **British Treaty in the 1840's signs the land over to the Americans** to keep friendly trading

❖ Pathway carved from Missouri to Oregon becomes the Oregon Trail



2. OREGON TERRITORY



3. TEXAS ANNEXATION

❖ After 1821 Mexico independent from Spain and controlling area called Texas

- Many **Americans living in the area** and many more encouraged to come by the Mexican Government to buffer Mexico from the Native Americans in the area
- **Americans move seeking new lands to plant cotton where slavery is legal**
- **Must follow Mexican Laws** and convert to Catholicism



❖ Shortly after settling, Mexico outlawed slavery but Americans continue to bring slaves and ignore Mexican laws

- Reject and ridicule Catholicism
- Believe they are superior to Mexicans (vocab word?)

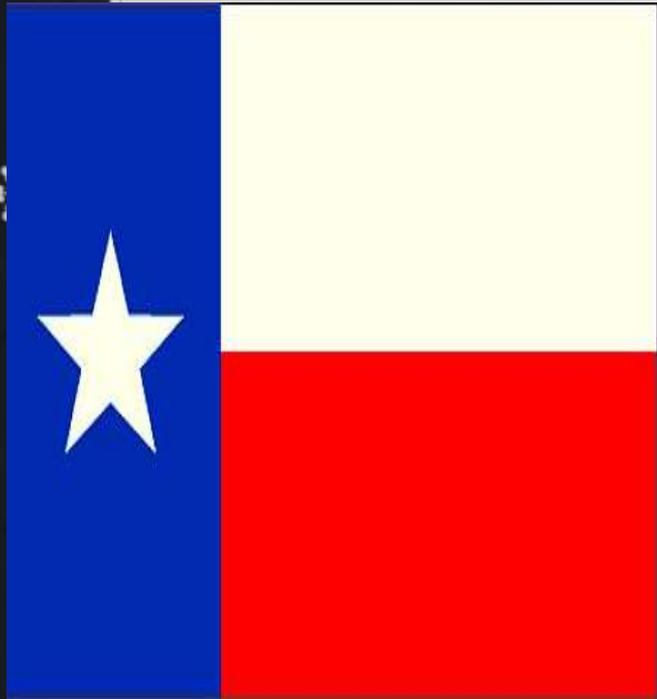


AMERICANS IN TEXAS REVOLT

- ❖ Under Sam Houston, **rebel**
- ❖ Mexico responds at the Battle of the Alamo
 - Texans bravely fight but Mexico too strong and all Americans die including Davy Crockett
- ❖ Eventually **Texans gain independence in 1836**



THE LONE STAR STATE

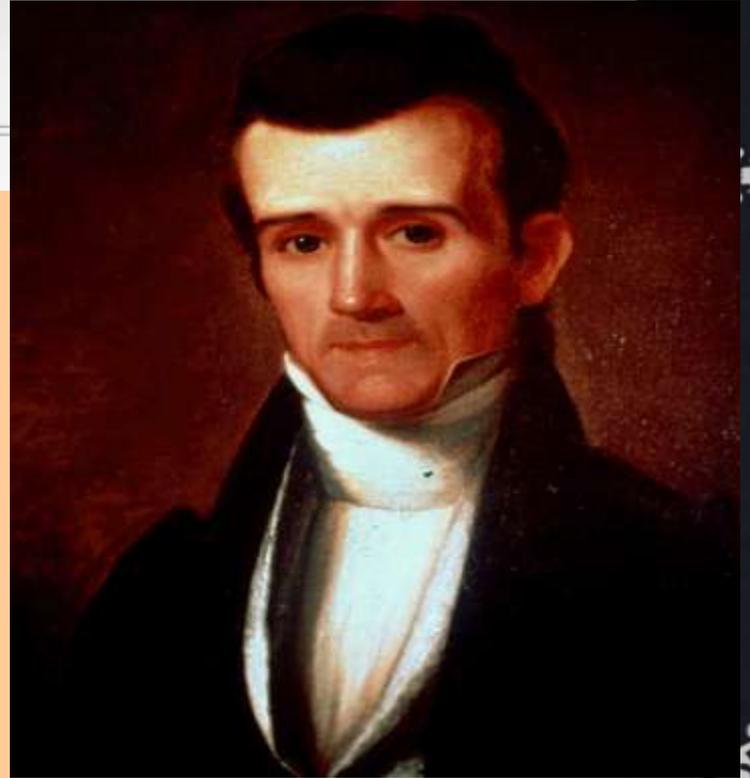


- ❖ **Texas will apply for annexation** (to be absorbed by the United States)
- ❖ **But controversy between the States over admitting a new slave State**
- ❖ **Takes 9 years and President James K. Polk to get them admitted**

ELECTION OF 1844

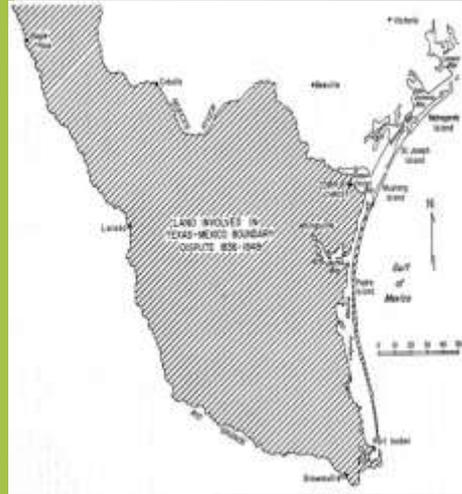
❖ James K Polk ran under the “Rally Cry” of Manifest Destiny, specifically annexing Texas

- A split in the party over slavery and the annexation of Texas lead Polk to win over Henry Clay



AMERICA WANTS ALL OF TEXAS

- ❖ Polk attempts to purchase the Southern disputed region of Texas
- ❖ Mexico refuses to sell
- ❖ Polk sends troops under General Zachary Taylor to the area
- ❖ **Mexico** sees this as hostile and **opens fire**
- ❖ Polk: Mexicans had “shed American blood on American soil”
- ❖ **War begins in 1846**



4. MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR

- ❖ US troops successfully move deep throughout Mexican territory
- ❖ General Winfield Scott reaches Mexico City in 1847, forcing surrender



- ❖ Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 leads the **United States** to acquire land of **California, New Mexico, and Arizona** for 15 million
- ❖ 1853 President Pierce makes the Gadsden Purchase establishing the current Mexican Border
- ❖ Mexican American **relations** continue to be **estranged** into the 20th Century, some argue the issues with Latin American illegal immigration stem all the way back to issues during the Mexican American War and movement along the border

MANIFEST DESTINY IS REACHED

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gn2FzuPyFlY>



EFFECTS OF MANIFEST DESTINY

1. Intensified Nationalism (pride for the country and culture of America)

- All regions of the United States **wanted to expand**
- Felt it was their right



2. Intensified Individualism

- People moved Westward alone, without extended families carving their own way through unknown lands
- Created an idealized image of the hard working pioneer that symbolized the strength of American democracy and the common man



The Independent Gold Hunter on His Way to California: I Neither Borrow nor Lend.
NATHANIEL CURRIER c1835-1856

EFFECTS OF
MANIFEST DESTINY



3. Increased Democracy

- Western populations grew and eventually they became **States** with all the same rights as the original 13
- By the **1830's** all **WHITE MALES** could vote (specifically passed laws that disenfranchised African American males)
- With more voters political campaigns were festive and exciting
- **Andrew Jackson** elected **president** in 1828
 - Came from poor background
 - **“Champion of the Common Man”**
 - 13 year old soldier in American Revolution
 - First “Western” president (lived in Tennessee but born somewhere between North and South Carolina)



4. Displacement of Native Americans

- From beginning of settlement conflicts with Native Americans
- King Philip's War (Native American nicknamed Philip) attempted to unite New England tribes starting in 1675
- Settlers militarily stronger, forcing Natives to move farther and farther West

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"How's this: you teach us how to irrigate and plant corn, and we'll decimate your tribe and name a baseball team after you."

search ID: tbrn35

4. Displacement of Native Americans

- Some become “Civilized Tribes” like the Cherokee and begin to live and dress as Europeans
- (assimilate) BUT STILL
- Cannot vote
- Are not citizens
- At the mercy of US Laws



CHEROKEE



CHOCTAW



MUSCOGEE
(CREEK)



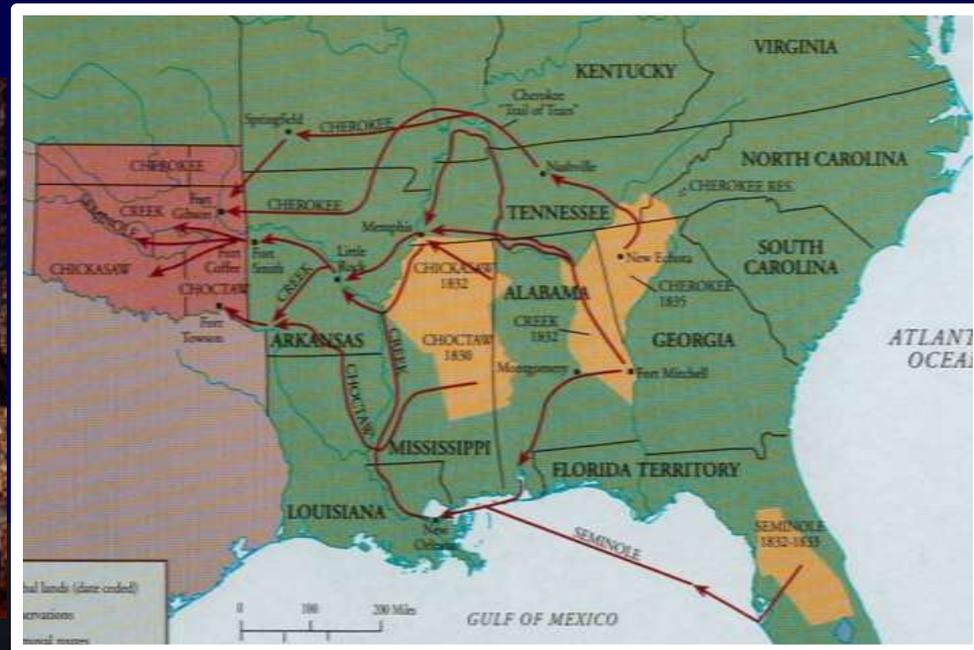
CHICKASAW



SEMINOLE

4. Displacement of Native Americans

- Andrew Jackson passes the **Indian Removal Act** in 1830
 - Called for the **forcible removal of Native Americans of the South East to the Indian Territory of Oklahoma**
 - Seminoles of Florida violently but unsuccessfully resisted
 - **Cherokee appealed to the Supreme Court** who agreed but Jackson continued to send troops to remove the Cherokee
 - **Lead to the Trail of Tears**



TRAIL OF TEARS SAD FACTS

- ❖ Term comes from the Cherokee name for the time period “Nunna daul Isunyi”-The Trail Where They Cried

- ❖ 1000 mile journey

- ❖ Native Americans were not allowed extra clothing, food, or blankets

- ❖ $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of those expelled died from malnutrition, starvation, disease, and exposure to the cold





5. Impact on Slaves

- Slave owners moved West to **new cotton plantation** lands
- Brought only some of their slaves
 - **Split families** between East and West

EFFECTS OF MANIFEST DESTINY

6. Intensified Sectionalism (caring only about the interests and culture of your own region of America i.e. North, South, or West)



Regions disagreed on policies for keeping land cheap, creating internal improvements, supporting a **tariff**, and expanding slavery into the West



SECTIONALISM IN OUR NEW NATION

*The Economic, Social, and Cultural Differences of
the North, South, and West in the Antebellum
Period (Ante = Before; Bellum = War, meaning The
time period before the Civil War)*



**ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES
CAUSE CONFLICT**

REVIEW: GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMY

❖ How was the geography of the North?
How did it affect their economy?

- Rivers and Harbors lead to shipping and merchants

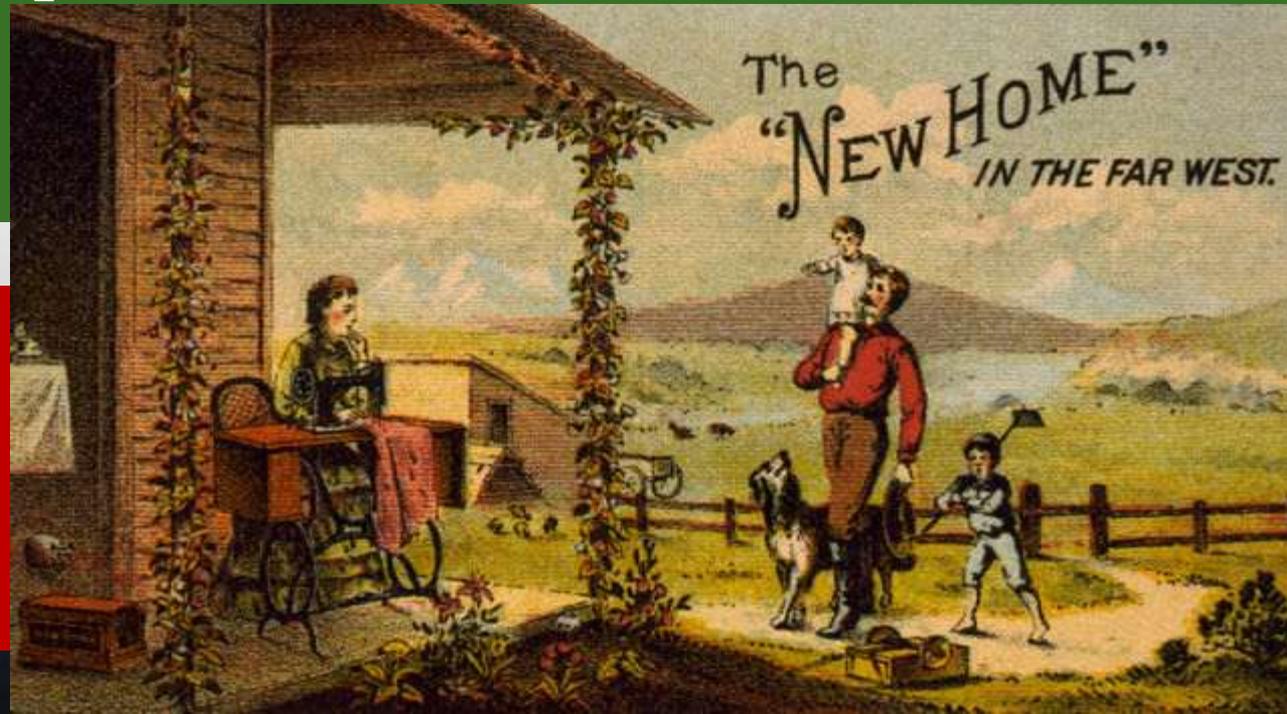
❖ How was the geography of the South?
How did it affect their economy?

- Fertile land lead to growing cash crops on Plantations and using Slave Labor

❖ West: abundant resources, minerals, and fertile land

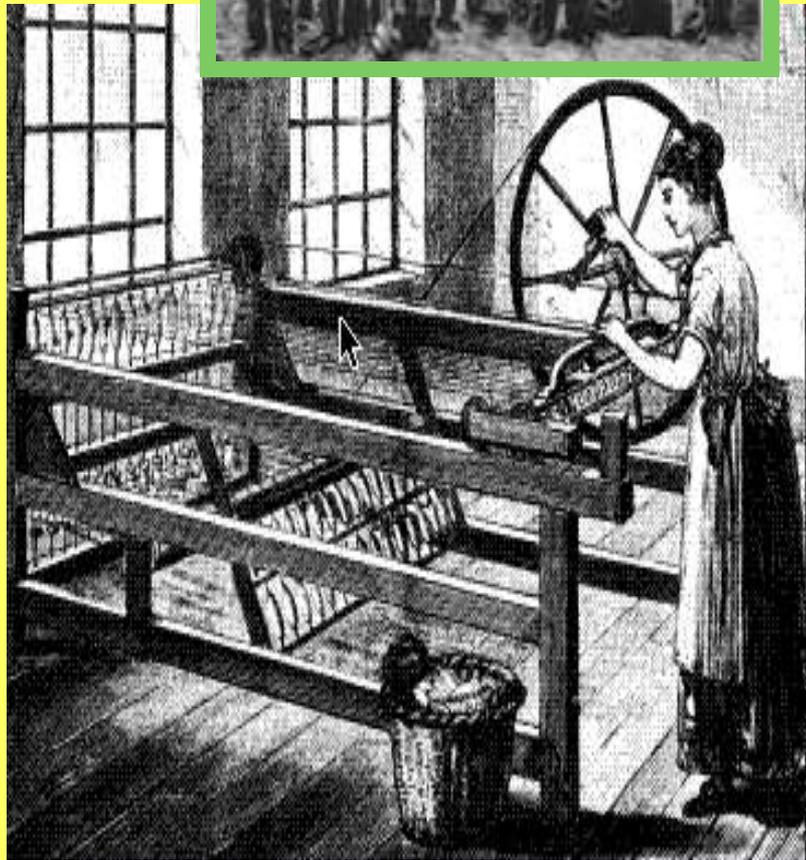


- ❖ Pioneers carried their cultural values with them
 - North West usually reflected values from New England
 - South West usually reflected values of the south (Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas)
- ❖ Held onto the **strong sense of individualism** from the strength of the pioneer in an unknown land



THE NEW
WESTERN
CULTURE

NORTHERN ECONOMY IN EARLY AMERICA



- ❖ Shippers invested in **industry and banking**
- ❖ First factories in New England producing fabrics and shoes
- ❖ Used **cheap immigrant, female, and child labor**
 - Paid but poorly, worked and lived in horrendous conditions

INDUSTRY LEADS TO IMMIGRATION

- ❖ Germans and Irish (especially after the Irish Potato Famine) flooded to American North to work in their Industrial Cities leading to cramped, slum conditions
- ❖ Lead to **discrimination** against the Irish (mostly Catholic when Americans Protestant)



THE MOST RECENTLY DISCOVERED WILD BEAST

DIVERSITY IN NORTH

- ❖ Filled with **Puritans** of the North East
- ❖ **Quakers** from Pennsylvania
- ❖ **Immigrants** in the cities



AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE NORTH

- ❖ Not equal to Whites except in terms of marriage rights
- ❖ **Disenfranchised** (could not vote)
- ❖ **Last hired, first fired** (discriminated economically)
- ❖ **De facto Segregation:** not legally set but culturally Black neighborhoods and White neighborhoods



IMMIGRATION LEADS TO EDUCATION

❖ Attempted to assimilate or change the immigrants' culture to American culture so the North developed public education

- Many immigrants worked instead of attending school though



❖ Transportation

Revolution- 1815-50

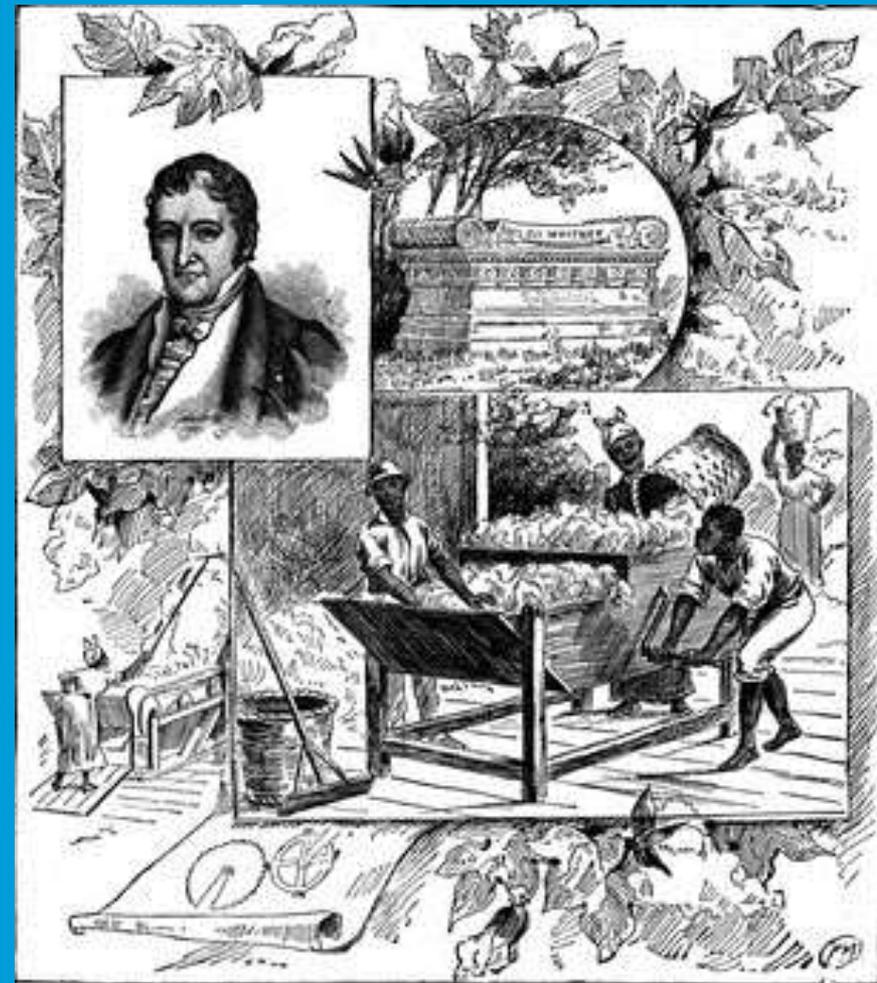
❖ Factory goods needed to be moved to market

- Canals were built
- **Erie Canal linked the Hudson River with Lake Erie**
- Canals linked the **North East to the North West** (Chicago-Ohio) **economically and politically**

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION



SOUTHERN ECONOMY



❖ Cotton has become King

- Invention of Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin in 1790 made cleaning cotton easier, leading to more production, and a need for more slaves
- By the 1820's 1/2 our exports were cotton
- **Chattel Slavery:** slaves and their children slaves for life

❖ **Most were small farmers** on poor land and in the mountains without Slaves though

❖ **Outlawed the teaching of Africans to read** to preserve what was called “their peculiar institution”-slavery

❖ Continued **political differences over the extension of slavery into the west** as Western States apply or admission into the United States

❖ Even very little education for white children unless wealthy who were professionally tutored

❖ **Little Industry**

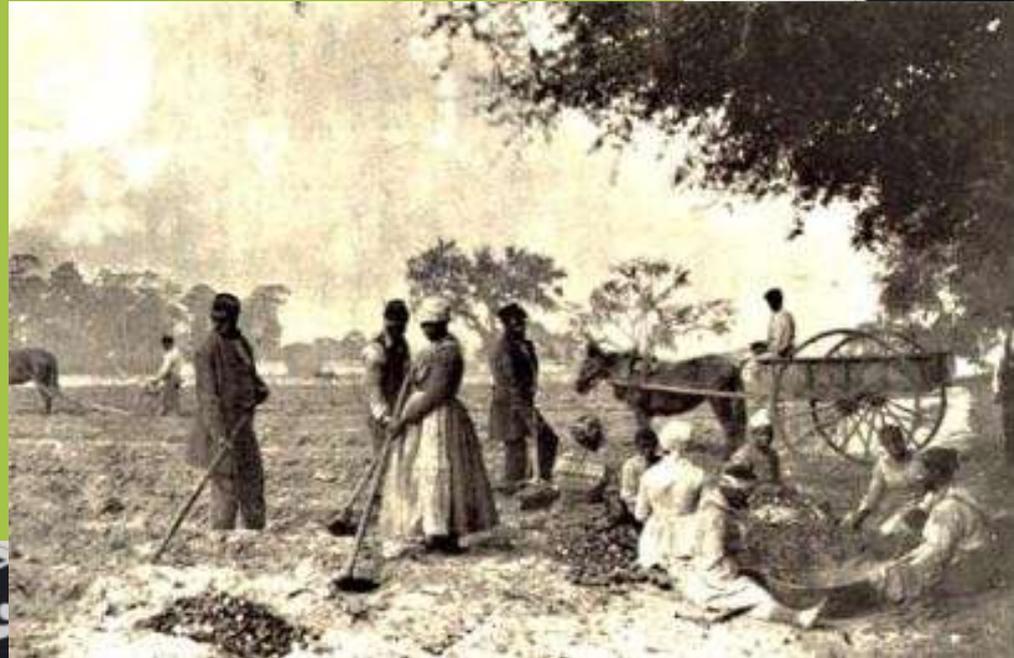
❖ **Little Diversity**

- Slaves
- White farmers

❖ **Few cities**

❖ **Few canals**

❖ **Few Railroads**

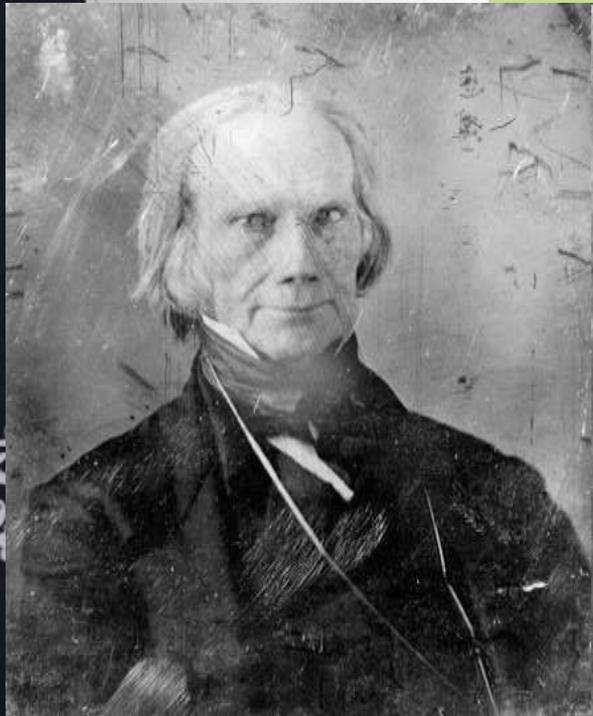




AFRICAN AMERICANS IN THE SOUTH

- ❖ As slaves their circumstance depended on their Master (some ‘nicer’ than others)
 - Often Quakers from (what State?) bought land and slaves in the South just to free them because they believed all people had “an inner light” or God’s grace
- ❖ **Freedmen (free blacks)** lived in the few **Southern cities** as **artisans**-usually found more opportunities in these Southern Cities than in the North but faced living without any civil or political rights

CONTROVERSY OVER TARIFFS AND A NATIONAL BANK



❖ Henry Clay's American System:

- Consisted of **Tariffs**: high tax on imported goods
- Keeps **industrial products** made in the United States **cheaper** than foreign products
- So who supports a tariff why?
 - **North**, so American buy their products not products made outside the United States
- Supported a **National Bank**
- Worked to get the new **Western States** to **agree to the Tariffs in exchange** for the Northern States supporting the **building of roads, canals, and keeping land cheap in the West**

CONTROVERSY OVER TARIFFS

❖ The South saw it as a “**Tariff of Abominations**”

- Tariffs would cause other countries to also pass tariffs making their **agricultural products hard to sell** overseas
- The South also did **not want to fund improvements in the West** only wanted to keep the land cheap to expand cotton plantations westward
- Did **not want a National Bank** giving power to New England Bankers. Wanted State banks that offered cheap loans to farmers



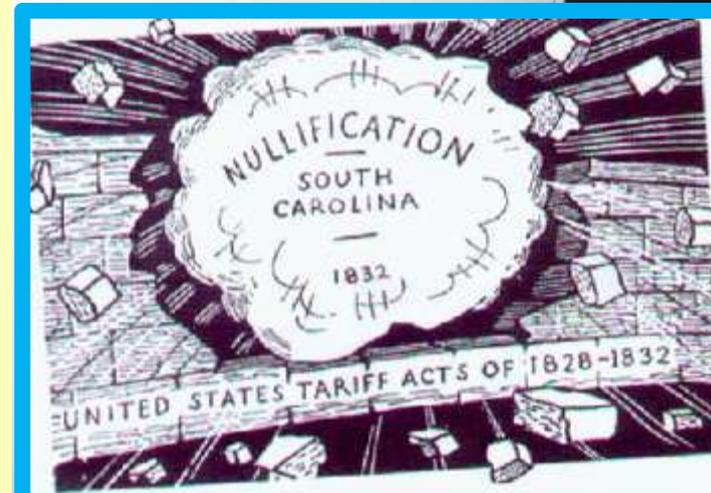
CONTROVERSY OF THE AMERICAN SYSTEM LEADS TO THE NULLIFICATION CRISIS

❖ **South Carolina declared the tariff unconstitutional (null and void)**

- Under what constitutional rule?
 - Strict reading of the 10th Amendment giving other powers to the State

❖ **President Andrew Jackson** (to show federal power) **threatened force** if SC did not back down and proposed a compromised tariff

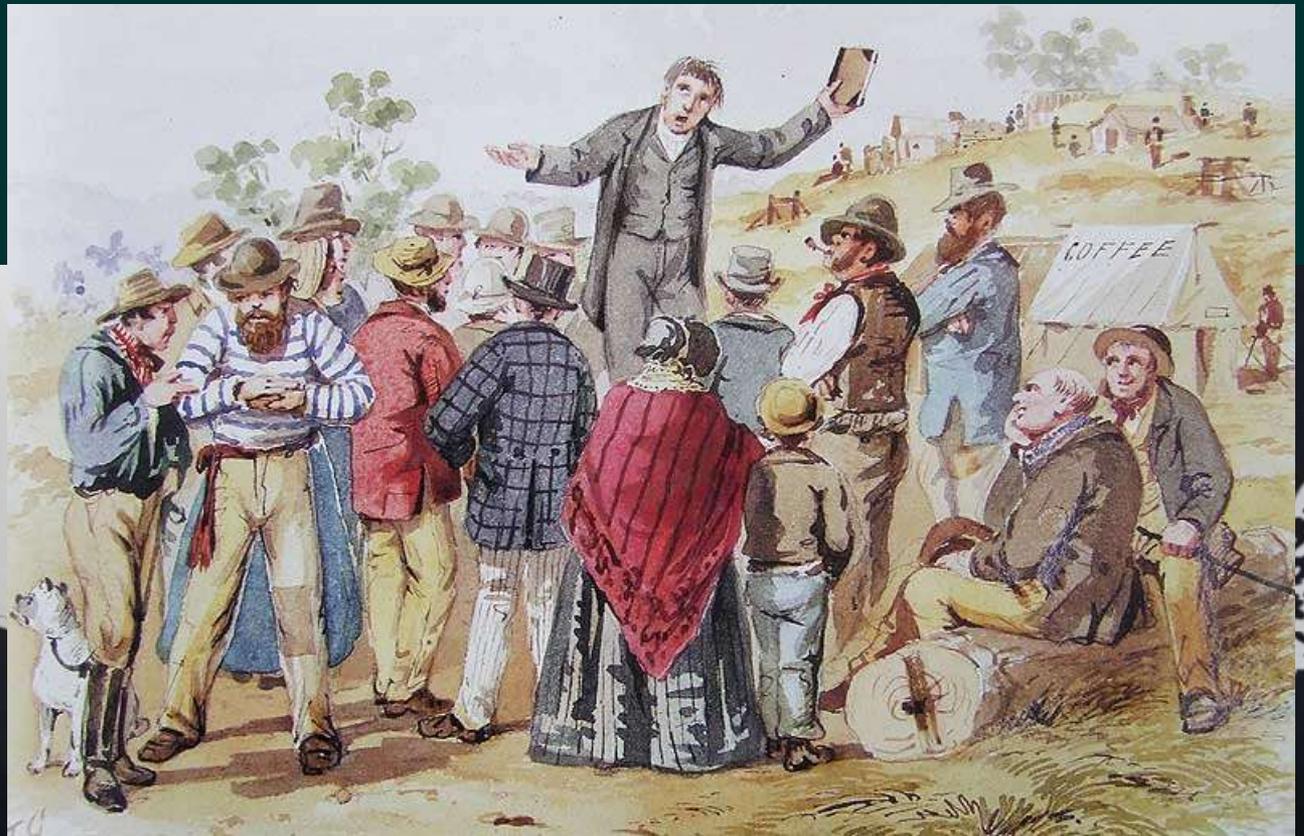
- **SC agreed** to the tariff but **stood by their “right”** to nullify Congressional Laws





**THE SECOND GREAT
AWAKENING LEADS TO
ABOLITION AND WOMEN'S
RIGHTS MOVEMENT**

- ❖ What was the first Great Awakening?
- ❖ Early 1800's new rejuvenation of religion leading many to question the morality of slavery
- ❖ Lead to the first abolitionist movements (movements to end slavery)



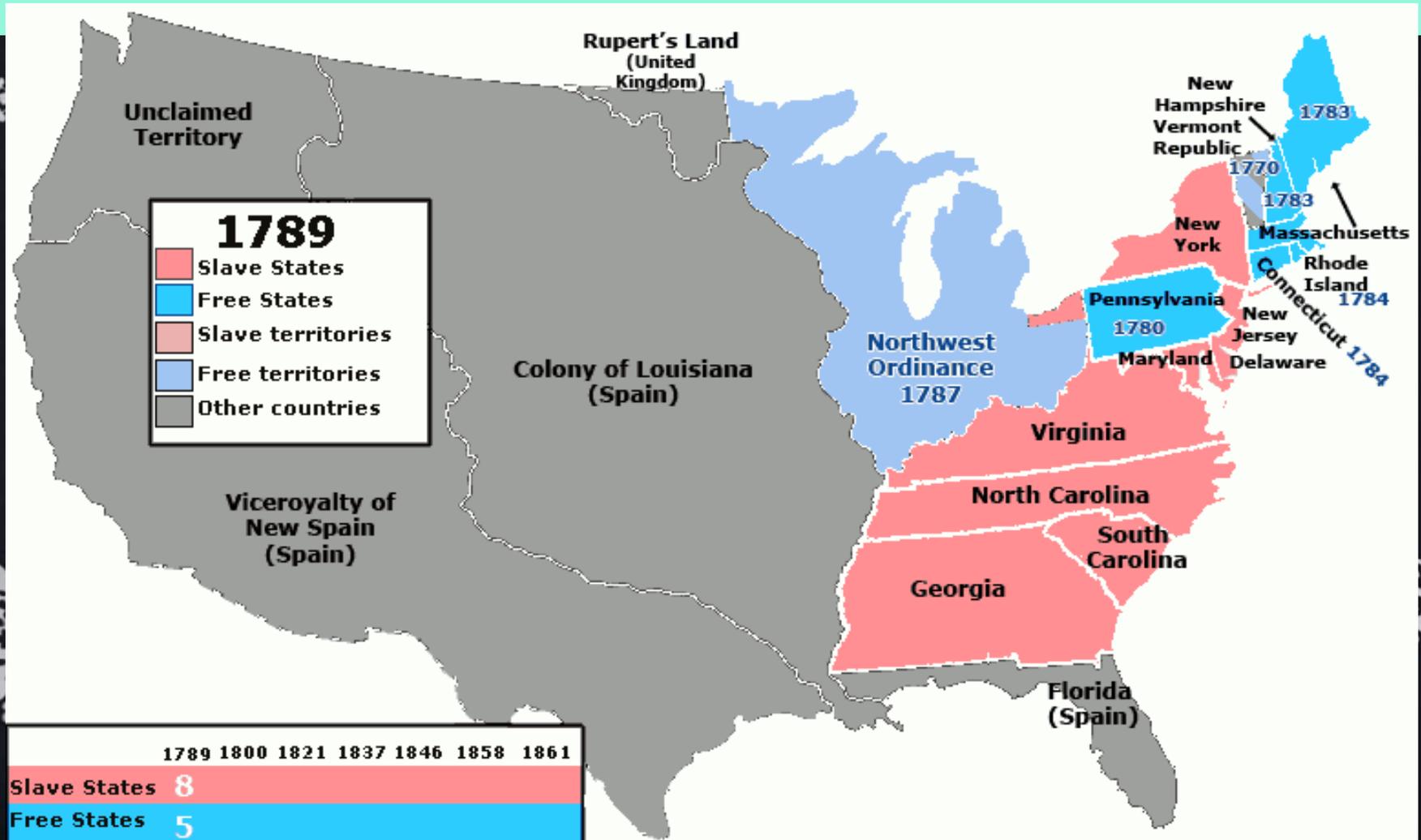
FIRST ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS



- ❖ Varied in how radical
 - Some searching for complete equality
 - Others just wanted to end slavery but did not agree they should have the same rights
 - Some did not want women to participate in the movement
- ❖ First Abolitionists were: Northerners, Southerners, Women, Men, Slaves, and Freedmen

FIRST ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENTS

❖ Not successful politically until the question of expanding slavery to the territories reached Congress



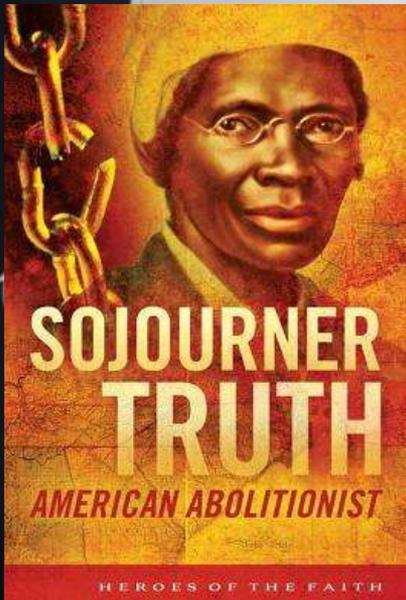
WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yq3AYiRT4no>

- ❖ Many women fighting for the rights of slaves also fought for their own rights
- ❖ Mostly active in the North
- ❖ When men stopped them from officially participating in the Abolitionist movement

- Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called women to the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848
 - Called for Women's Rights, More Access to Education, Property Rights, and Divorce
- Would be many many years before successful



SOUTHERN REACTION TO ABOLITION

- ❖ Became even more prideful to protect their way of life
- ❖ Called slavery a “positive good”- in their minds slaves were better off than Northern Industrial Workers (had food on the table and a place to sleep unlike Northern slums)
- ❖ Controversy over Abolition and Slavery in the West will lead to the Civil War

