

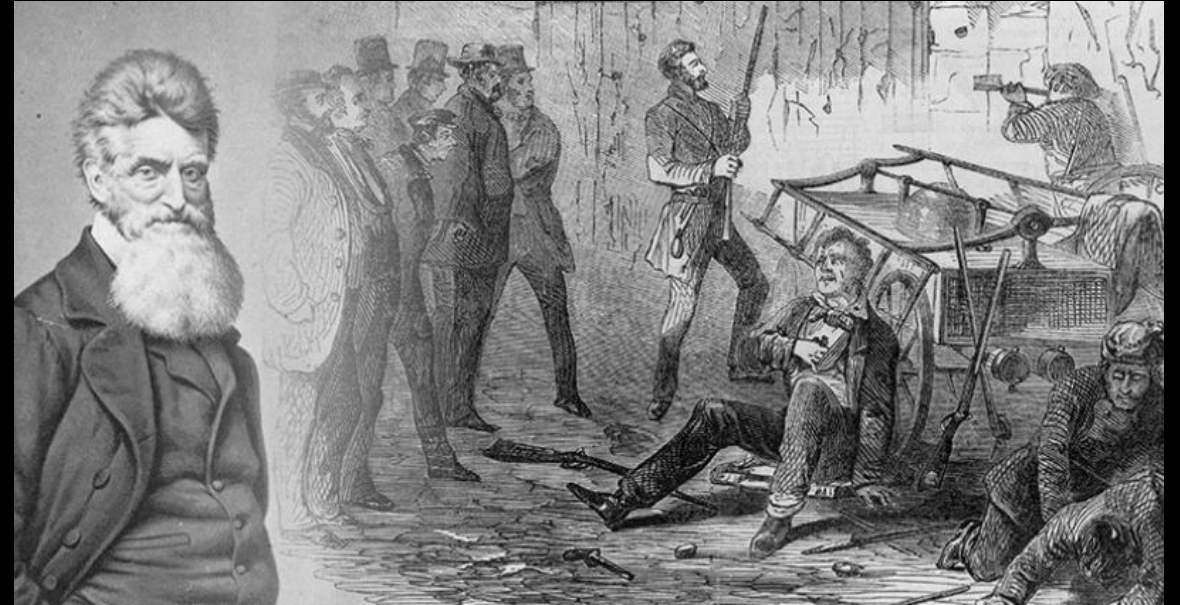
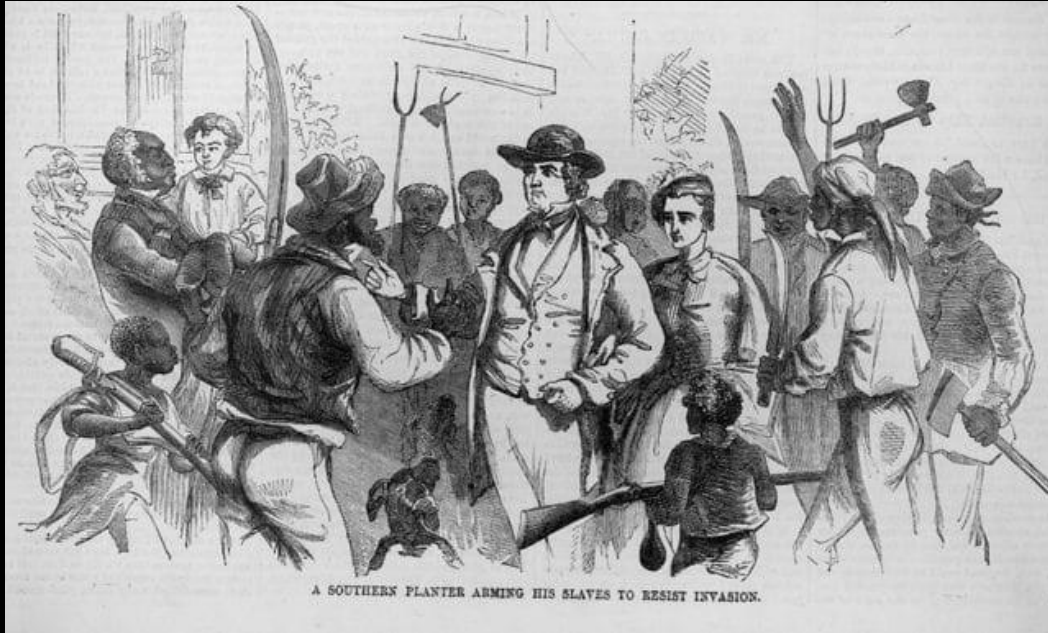


MANIFEST DESTINY AND CRISIS

SECTIONALISM AND SLAVERY

- **IMPACT OF WESTWARD EXPANSION:** AS THE UNITED STATES EXPANDED WESTWARD, NEW TERRITORIES WERE ACQUIRED AND SETTLED, LEADING TO INCREASED SECTIONALISM
- **DISAGREEMENTS OVER SLAVERY:** THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES INTO NEW TERRITORIES BROUGHT UP THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SLAVERY SHOULD BE ALLOWED IN THESE AREAS
- **DESTRUCTION OF THE WHIG PARTY:** THE WHIG PARTY, WHICH HAD BEEN A MAJOR POLITICAL FORCE IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY, BEGAN TO FRACTURE ALONG SECTIONAL LINES DUE TO DISAGREEMENTS OVER SLAVERY AND WESTWARD EXPANSION



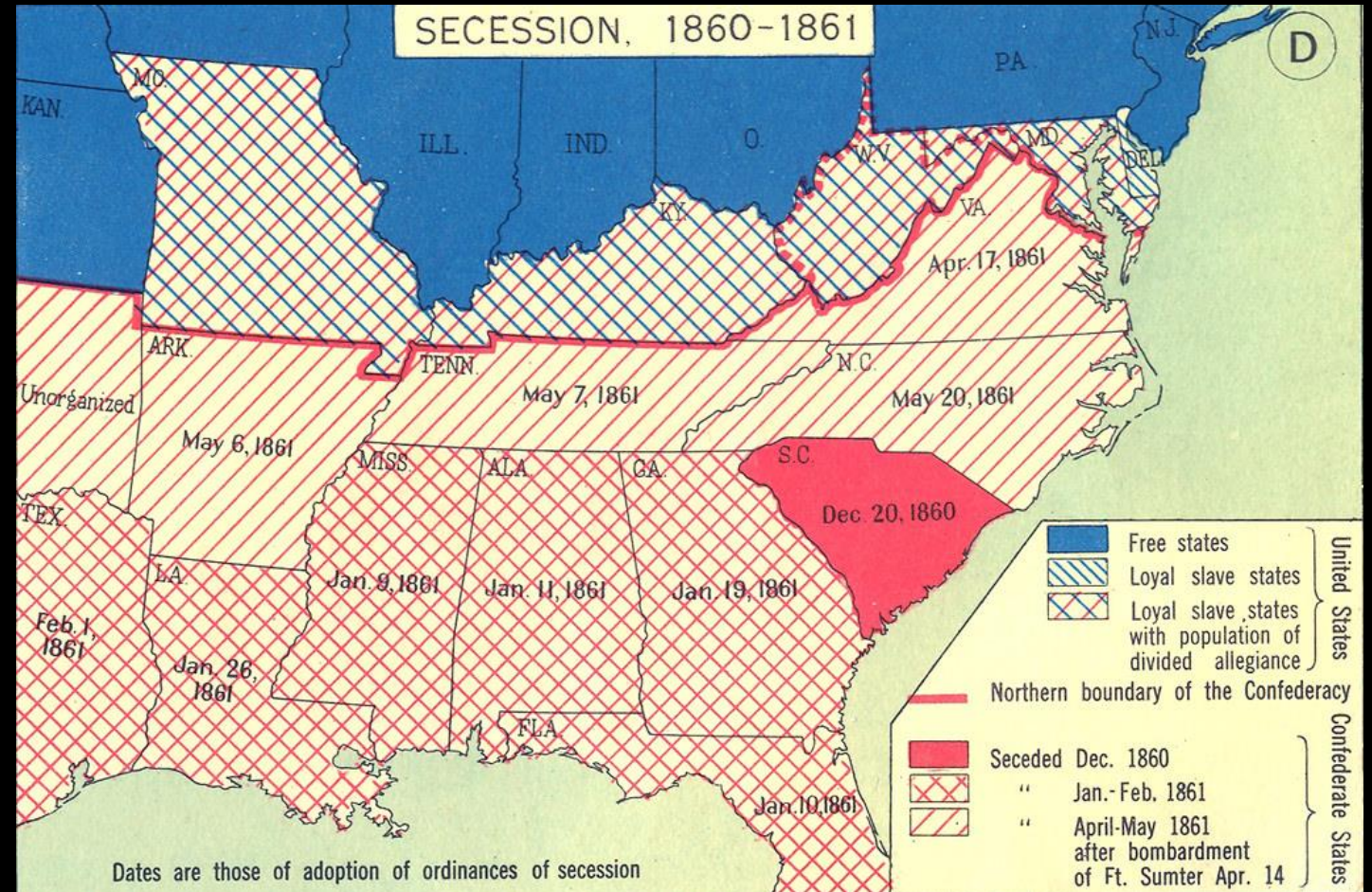


RAID ON HARPERS FERRY

- SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS' FEARS: THE RAID ON HARPERS FERRY, LED BY ABOLITIONIST JOHN BROWN IN 1859, INTENSIFIED SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS' FEARS THAT NORTHERNERS AND REPUBLICANS WERE PLOTTING TO ABOLISH SLAVERY BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY

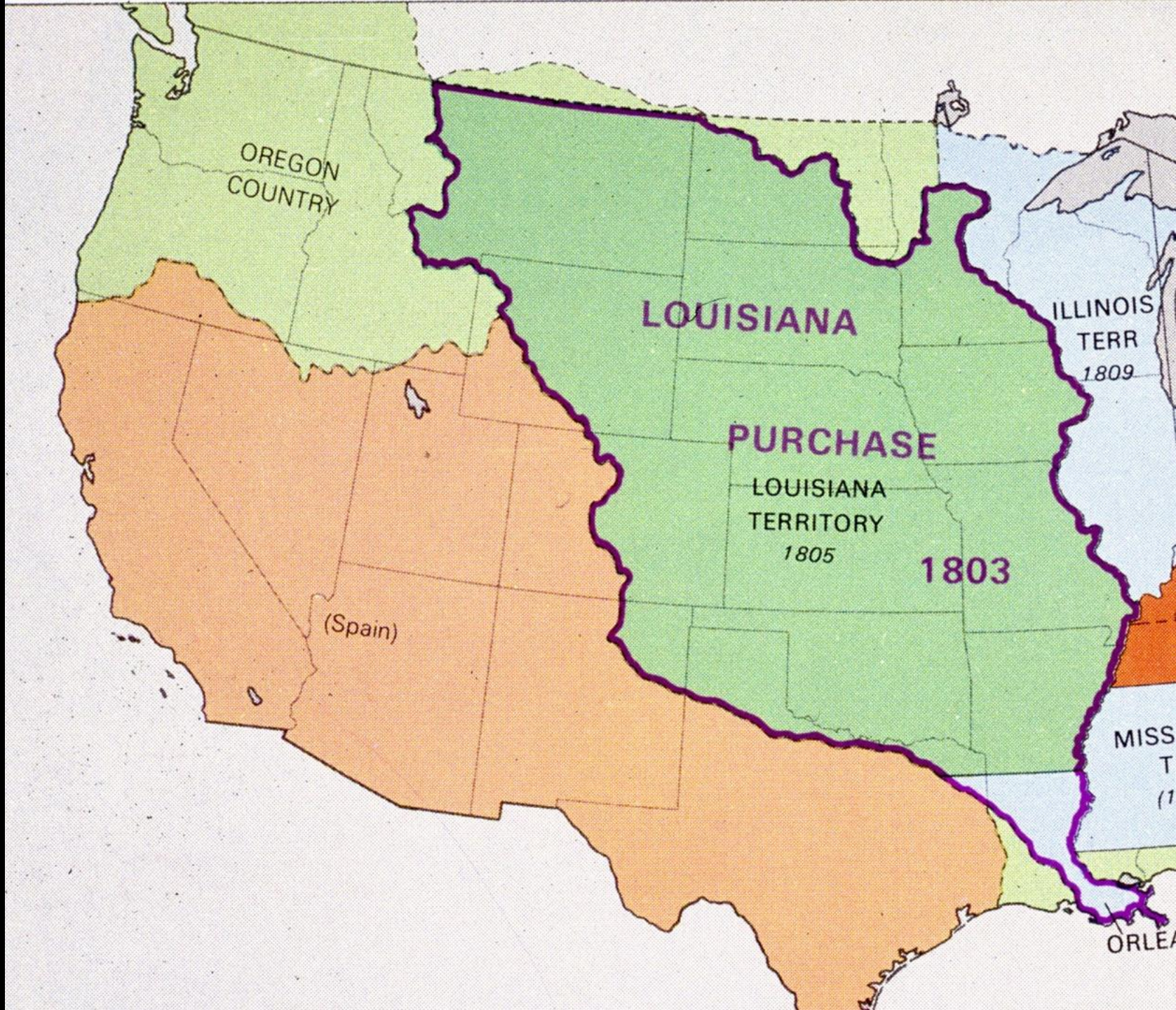
SECESSION AND FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

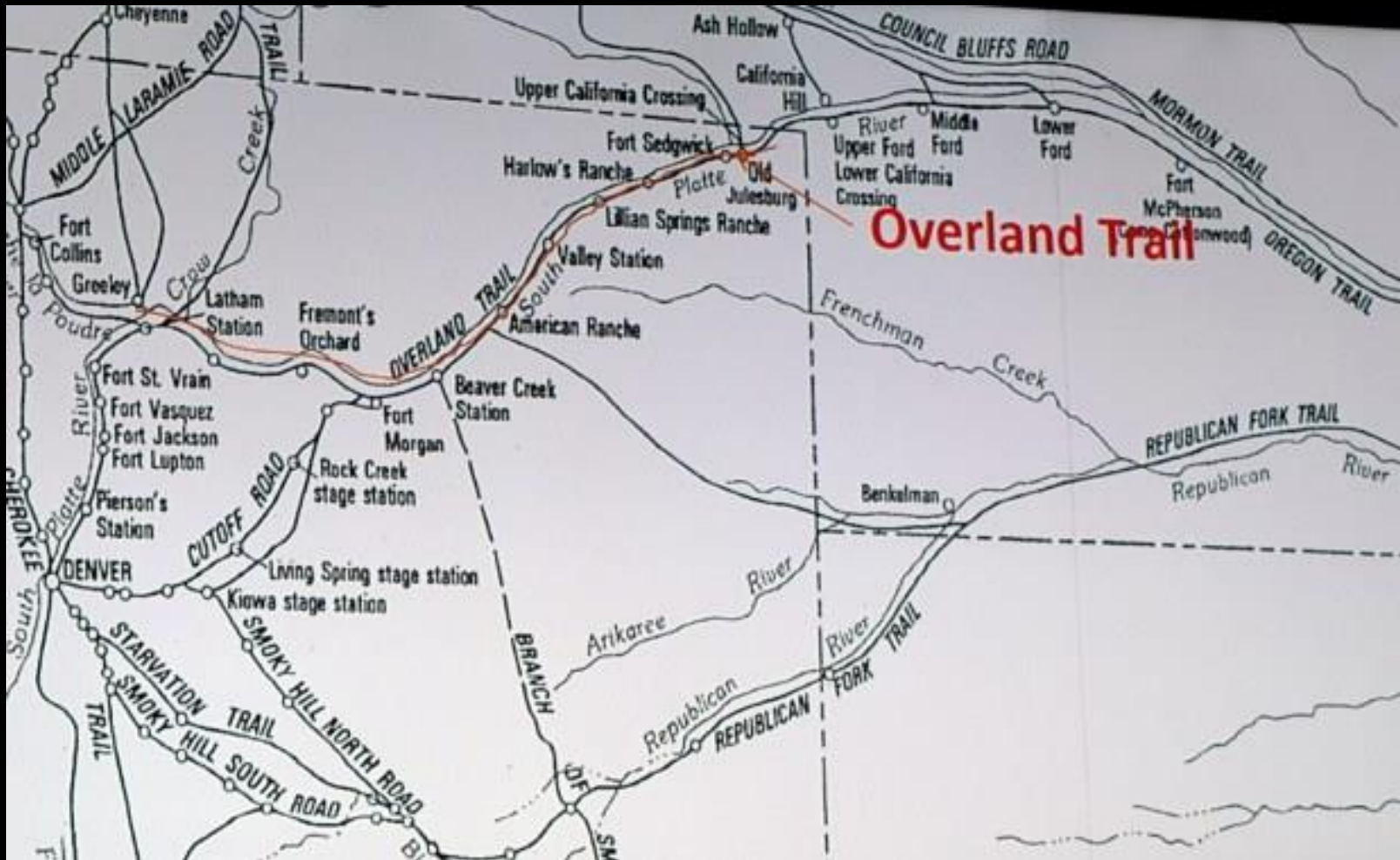
- SOUTHERN STATES' DECISION TO SECEDE: FOLLOWING THE ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS PRESIDENT IN 1860, SOUTHERN STATES BEGAN TO SECEDE FROM THE UNION OUT OF FEAR THAT LINCOLN AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WOULD SEEK TO ABOLISH SLAVERY
- APPOINTMENT OF JEFFERSON DAVIS: JEFFERSON DAVIS, A FORMER SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI, WAS CHOSEN AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND WESTWARD EXPANSION

- OVERVIEW OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE: THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN 1803 DOUBLED THE SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OPENED UP VAST NEW TERRITORIES FOR EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT
- MIGRATION TO THE MIDWEST AND BEYOND: THOUSANDS OF SETTLERS, INCLUDING FARMERS, TRADERS, AND ADVENTURERS, PUSHED INTO THE MIDWEST AND BEYOND IN SEARCH OF NEW OPPORTUNITIES
- QUOTE FROM STEPHEN F. AUSTIN: STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, AN EMPRESARIO WHO PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS, PRAISED THE NATURAL ABUNDANCE OF THE REGION AND HIGHLIGHTED ITS POTENTIAL FOR SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT





OVERLAND TRAILS

- REASONS FOR VENTURING WESTWARD: EMIGRANTS WERE DRAWN TO THE WEST BY THE PROMISE OF LAND, ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, AND THE BELIEF IN MANIFEST DESTINY—THE IDEA THAT THE EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES ACROSS THE CONTINENT WAS INEVITABLE AND JUSTIFIED
- ESTABLISHMENT OF EAST-TO-WEST ROUTES: THE OREGON TRAIL, CALIFORNIA TRAIL, AND SANTA FE TRAIL WERE CRITICAL ARTERIES OF WESTWARD MIGRATION, ALLOWING SETTLERS TO TRAVERSE VAST DISTANCES AND OVERCOME FORMIDABLE OBSTACLES SUCH AS HARSH TERRAIN, INCLEMENT WEATHER, AND NATIVE AMERICAN RESISTANCE



OREGON AND CALIFORNIA

- OCCUPATION OF OREGON AND SETTLEMENT OF CALIFORNIA: THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN JOINTLY OCCUPIED OREGON UNTIL THE 1840s, WHEN AMERICAN SETTLERS BEGAN TO OUTNUMBER BRITISH SETTLERS
- NATIVE AMERICAN REACTIONS: THE INFLUX OF SETTLERS AND OVERLAND TRAFFIC DISRUPTED THE TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE FOR PLAINS INDIANS, WHO RELIED ON BUFFALO HERDS FOR SUSTENANCE



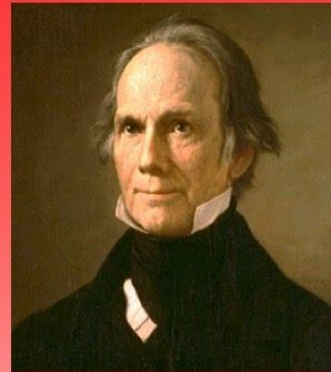
TEXAS SETTLEMENT AND ANNEXATION

- **STEPHEN F. AUSTIN'S ROLE:** STEPHEN F. AUSTIN, KNOWN AS THE "FATHER OF TEXAS," PLAYED A CRUCIAL ROLE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS BY BRINGING AMERICAN SETTLERS TO THE REGION UNDER A LAND GRANT FROM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT
- **TEXANS' DESIRE FOR ANNEXATION:** TEXANS SOUGHT ANNEXATION BY THE UNITED STATES DUE TO TENSIONS WITH MEXICO, PARTICULARLY OVER ISSUES SUCH AS IMMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS AND THE PRESENCE OF MEXICAN TROOPS IN TEXAS
- **DEVASTATING LOSSES AND ANNEXATION:** THE TEXANS' VICTORY AT THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO IN 1836, FOLLOWING DEFEATS AT THE ALAMO AND GOLIAD, SOLIDIFIED THEIR RESOLVE FOR INDEPENDENCE

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1844

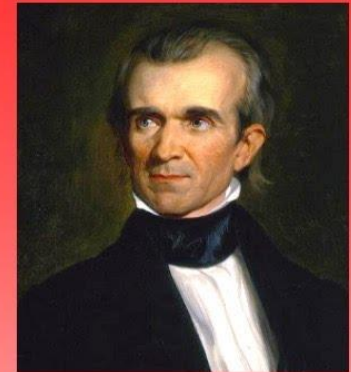
- JAMES K. POLK'S PROMISES: JAMES K. POLK, THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE, CAMPAIGNED ON A PLATFORM OF MANIFEST DESTINY, PROMISING TO ANNEX TEXAS, ACQUIRE OREGON, AND POTENTIALLY PURCHASE CALIFORNIA FROM MEXICO
- OPPOSITION FROM HENRY CLAY AND THE WHIGS: HENRY CLAY, THE WHIG NOMINEE, INITIALLY OPPOSED THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS BUT LATER SHIFTED HIS POSITION
- POLK'S VICTORY AND ANNEXATION: POLK'S VICTORY IN THE ELECTION OF 1844 PAVED THE WAY FOR THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS IN 1845 THROUGH A JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED BY CONGRESS, DESPITE OPPOSITION AND CONCERNS ABOUT PROVOKING CONFLICT WITH MEXICO

The Presidential Election of 1844



Henry Clay

VS.

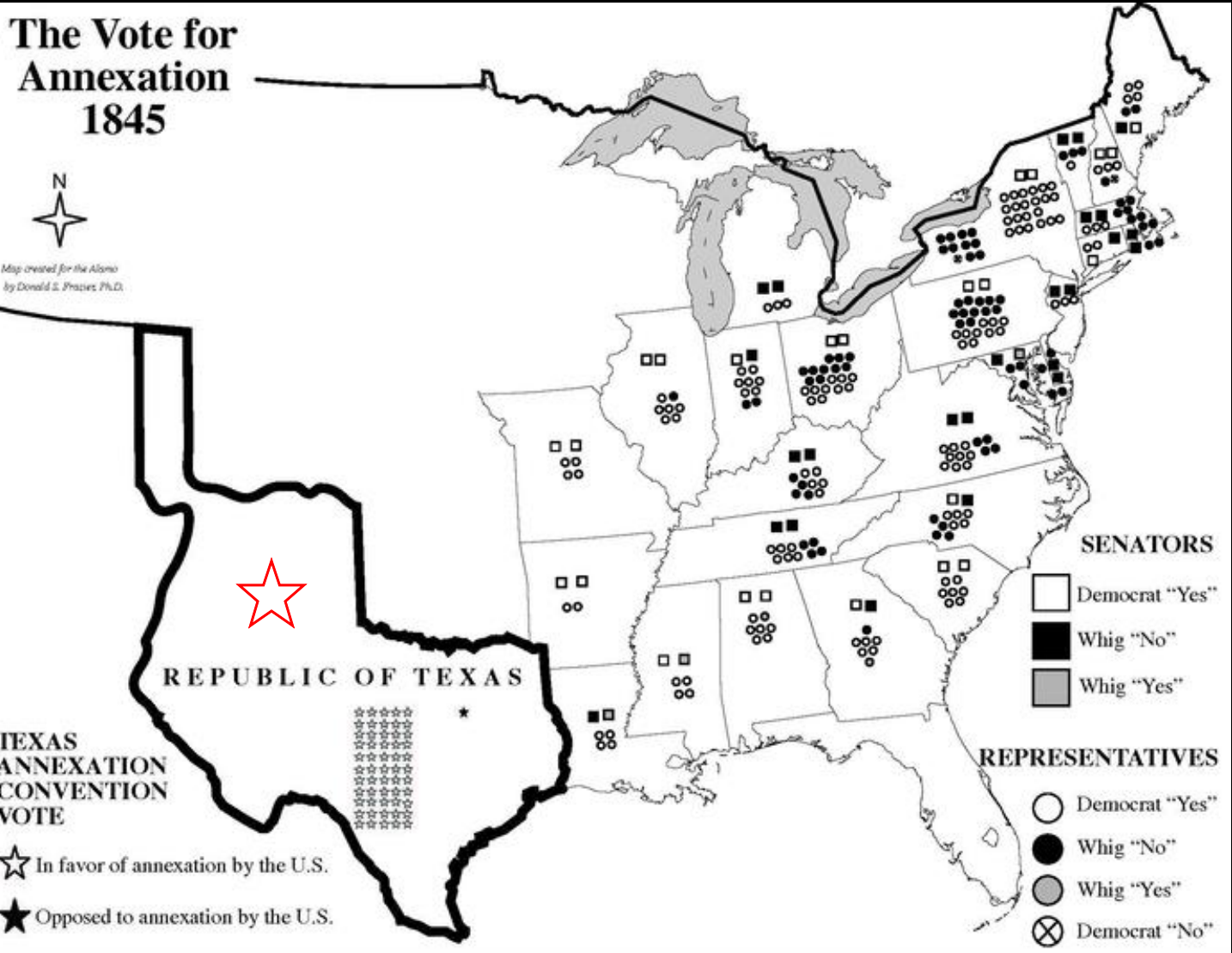


James Polk

The Vote for Annexation 1845



Map created for the Alamo by Donald S. Phares Ph.D.



ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND OREGON

- ANNEXATION OF TEXAS: TEXAS OFFICIALLY BECAME A STATE IN DECEMBER 1845, LEADING TO TENSIONS WITH MEXICO, WHICH CONTINUED TO CLAIM OWNERSHIP OF THE TERRITORY AND DISPUTED ITS SOUTHWESTERN BORDER WITH THE UNITED STATES
- DIVISION OF OREGON: THE OREGON TREATY OF 1846 RESOLVED THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN, ESTABLISHING THE 49TH PARALLEL AS THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS AND SECURING AMERICAN CONTROL OVER THE TERRITORY THAT LATER BECAME THE STATES OF OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO

WAR WITH MEXICO

- **OUTRAGE AND DISPUTE:** MEXICO BROKE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES FOLLOWING THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS AND DISPUTED THE BORDER BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO, LEADING TO ESCALATING TENSIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES
- **DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS:** PRESIDENT POLK'S ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE WITH MEXICO, INCLUDING SENDING ENVOY JOHN SLIDELL TO MEXICO CITY, WERE REBUFFED, PROMPTING THE DEPLOYMENT OF TROOPS TO THE DISPUTED BORDER REGION
- **DECLARATION OF WAR:** THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES OCCURRED IN 1846 WHEN MEXICAN FORCES ATTACKED AMERICAN TROOPS, PROVIDING PRESIDENT POLK WITH THE JUSTIFICATION HE SOUGHT TO SECURE A DECLARATION



TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO

- **TERMS OF THE TREATY:** THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO, SIGNED IN 1848, ENDED THE WAR AND CEDED VAST TERRITORIES TO THE UNITED STATES, INCLUDING PRESENT-DAY CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, UTAH, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO, AND PARTS OF COLORADO AND WYOMING
- **CONSEQUENCES:** MEXICO ACCEPTED THE RIO GRANDE AS THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF TEXAS AND RECEIVED \$15 MILLION IN COMPENSATION FROM THE UNITED STATES, WHILE THE U.S. ALSO ASSUMED \$3.25 MILLION IN DEBTS OWED BY MEXICO TO AMERICAN CITIZENS



REALIZATION OF MANIFEST DESTINY

- COMPLETION OF WESTWARD EXPANSION: WITH THE ACQUISITION OF OREGON, CALIFORNIA, AND THE MEXICAN CESSION, THE UNITED STATES ACHIEVED ITS GOAL OF EXTENDING FROM COAST TO COAST, FULFILLING THE VISION OF MANIFEST DESTINY
- HUMAN COST AND CONSEQUENCES: THE EXPANSION CAME AT A SIGNIFICANT HUMAN COST, WITH MORE THAN 12,000 AMERICAN LIVES LOST DURING CONFLICTS SUCH AS THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN WAR



THE END

