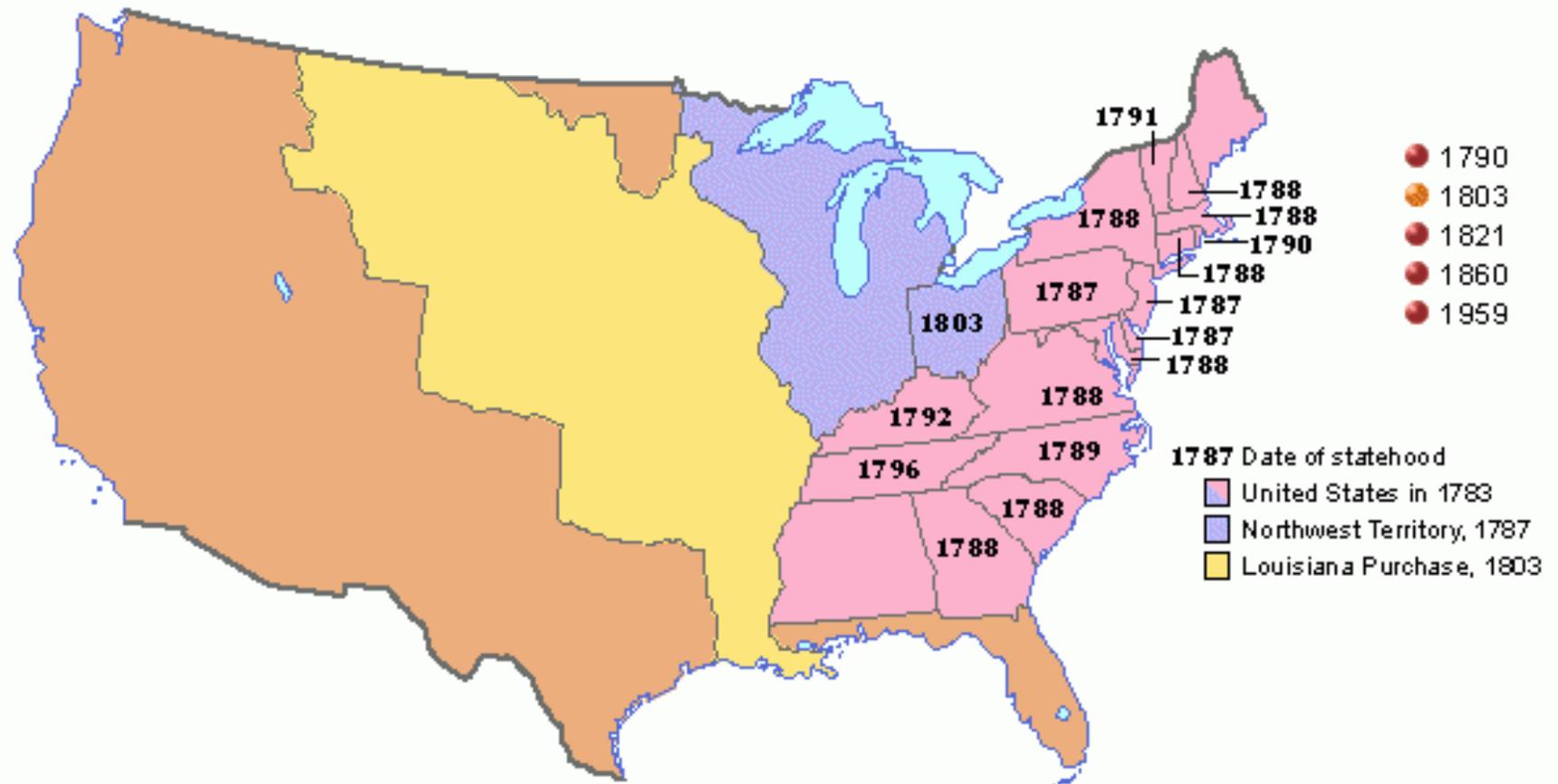


Growth and Conflict



US in 1803

- Indian Cultures, c. 1500
- Thirteen Colonies
- French & Indian War
- U.S. Territorial Expansion
- War of 1812
- Texas Revolution
- Mexican War
- United States in 1860
- Indian Wars
- Slave Trade into the U.S.
- African-American Population
- Hispanic-American P Population
- U.S. Immigration



1. Louisiana Purchase

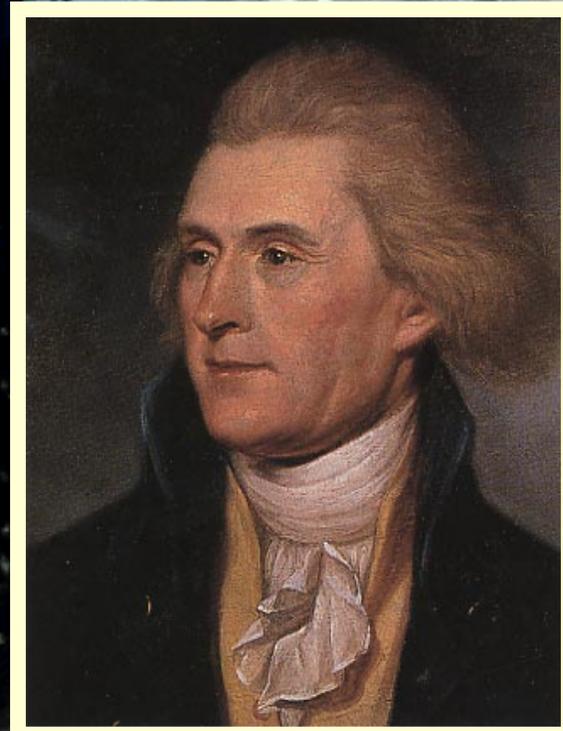


1. Louisiana Purchase



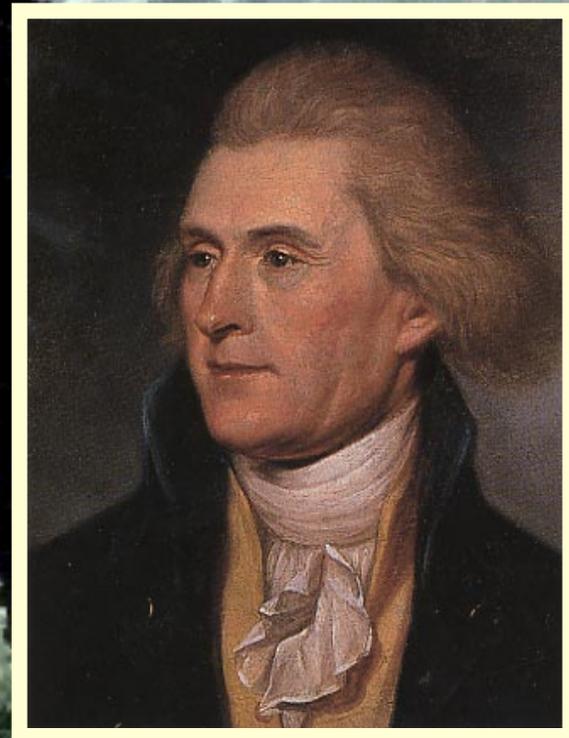
- **1803 Pres.**
Jefferson sent envoys to France to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans (up to \$10 million)
- Napoleon, needing money for his wars, offered sale of entire Louisiana Territory (\$15 mil.)

1. Louisiana Purchase



- Envoys accepted deal
- Jefferson realized that he exceeded his constitutional role as president in buying land (irony: he was a “strict constructionist” about the Constitution)
- It doubled the size of the U.S.

1. Louisiana Purchase



Louisiana Purchase





2. Lewis and Clark Expedition

Lewis and Clark Expedition



Sent by Jefferson
to explore and map
Louisiana Territory



Lewis and Clark

1804-1806

Sacagawea

by Michael Haynes
Text by Bob Moore

Her hair is braided and bound with red trade cloth. A streak of red vermilion has been applied to the skin in the part of her hair, a beauty mark among the women of most plains tribes of that era.

She is dressed plains style garb of two deerskins is painted gold lined with deer accented with a on the front. The a example of ev working attire o style.

Sacagawea's belt is adorned with a mix of porcupine quillwork in a pattern taken from Hidatsa robe painted by George Catlin) and early trade beads made the very popular blue color.

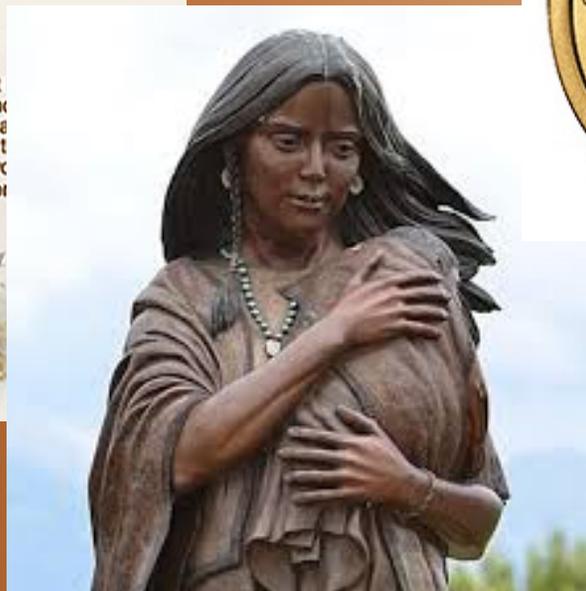
Hanging belt is a wrapper yellow, green p and fringed quill-wrapped leather, dentalium shells and died horsehair.

Sacagawea carries food and deer's antler rake, a common tool among Hidatsa men, expert hunters who had the best they had.

At she cradles her child in her arms.



Traveled with Lewis and Clark, interpreter and guide; rescued journals



Sacagawea

US circa 1803



1812-1815

3. War of 1812

Causes:

Impressment – As Britain was involved in **fighting** the Napoleonic wars, they needed a **larger** navy. They therefore *impressed* (forced) **American** sailors into **British** Naval service

Americans were outraged and called for war



War of 1812

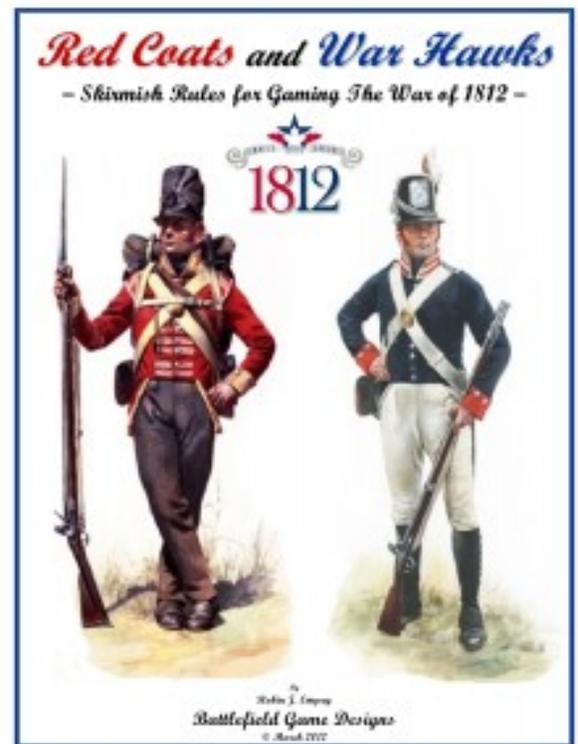


Western territories

- ◆ The British threatened to take control of old Northwest
- ◆ They armed and supplied Native Americans there

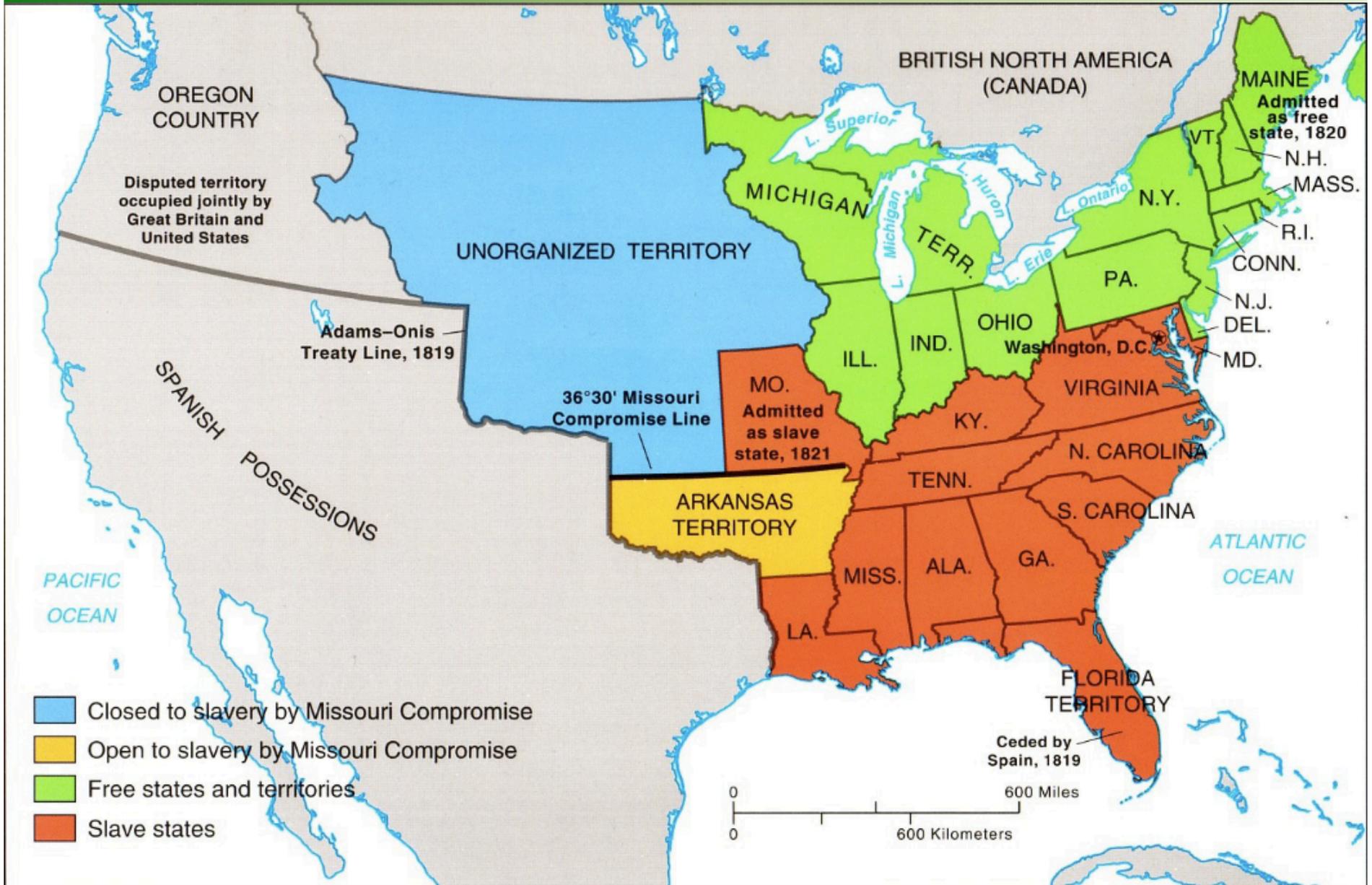


War of 1812



- War Hawks – wanted war with Britain

4. Missouri Compromise -- 1820



4. Missouri Compromise

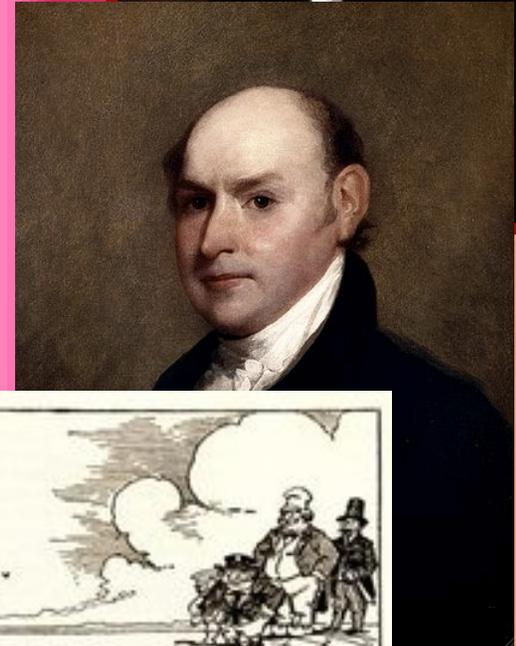
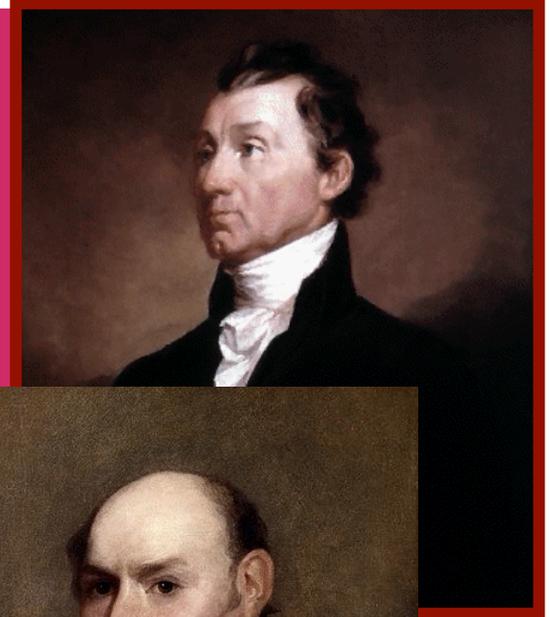
- Line drawn at 36°30'
- North = free
- South = slave

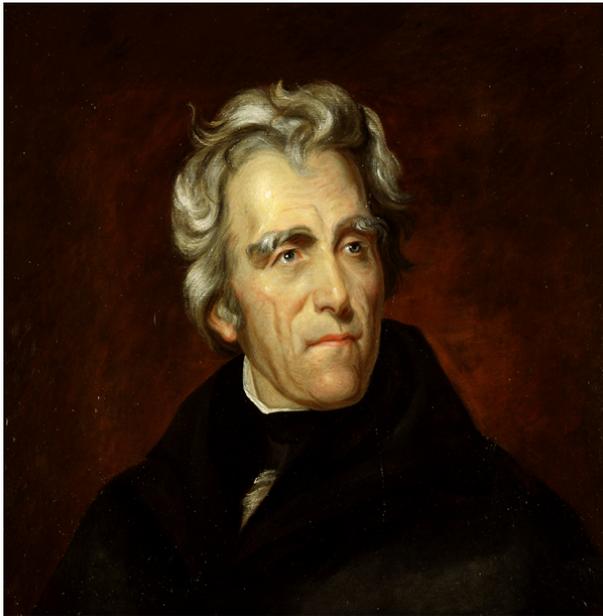


- 1820: Political power struggle between North and South
- Issue: balance between free and slave states
- Agreement: Maine would come into the union as a free state; Missouri as a slave state
- Postponed slavery issue until 1850s

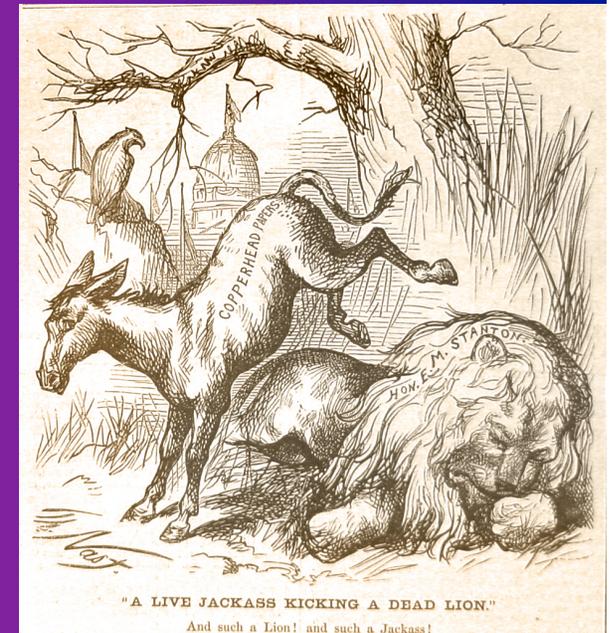
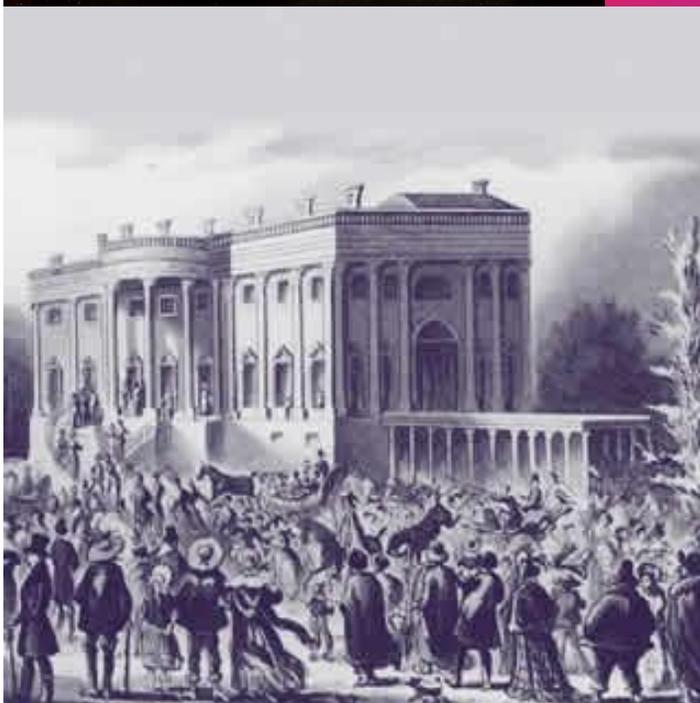
5. Monroe Doctrine

- **1823: Pres. James Monroe & Sec. of State John Quincy Adams issued doctrine**
- **Key point: Warned all European nations against interference in Americas.**

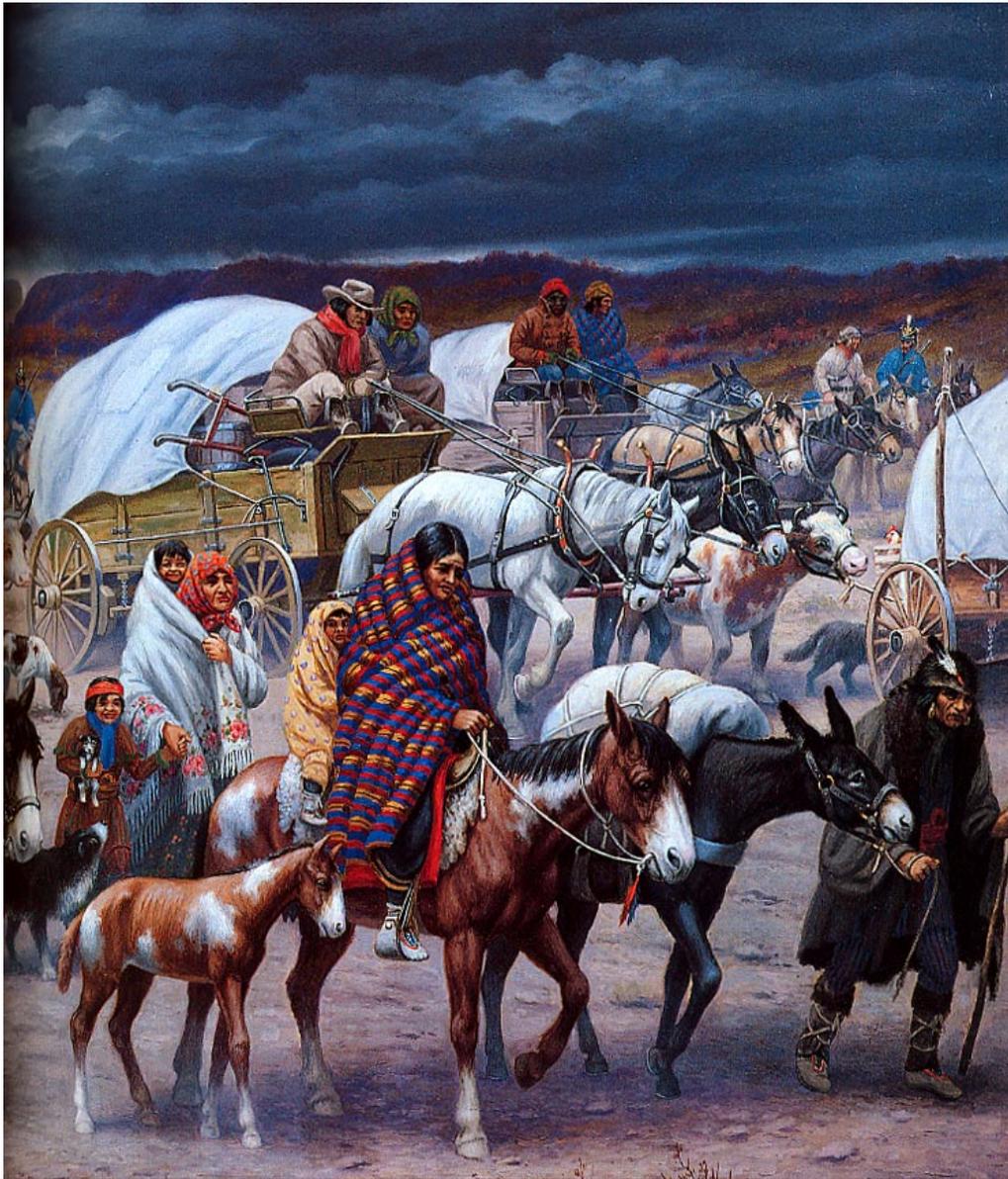




- Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828
- Image: West's “man of the people”
- Presidential issues:
 - ◆ Anti Bank of US
 - ◆ Indian Removal
 - ◆ Nullification



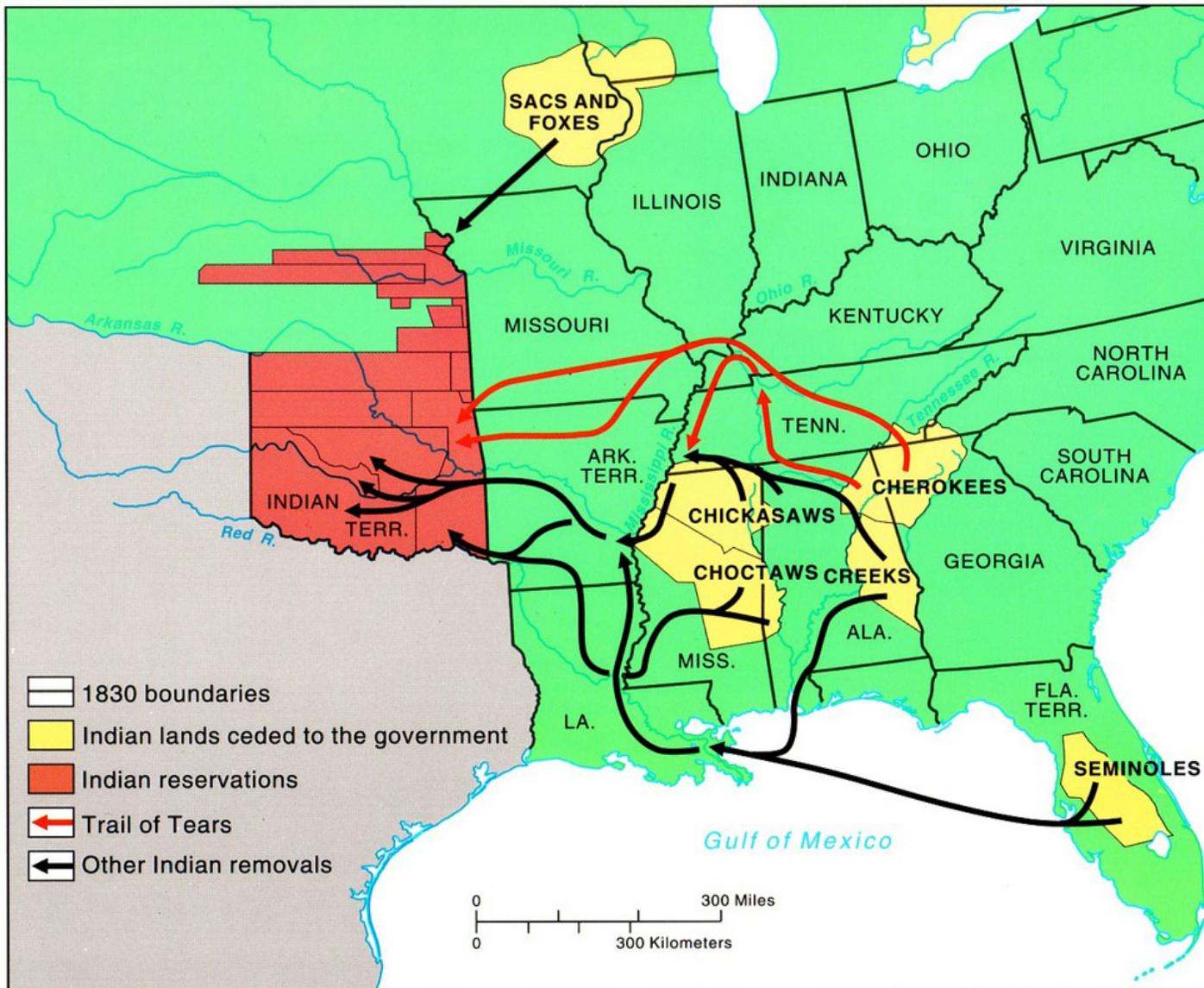
6. Jacksonian America



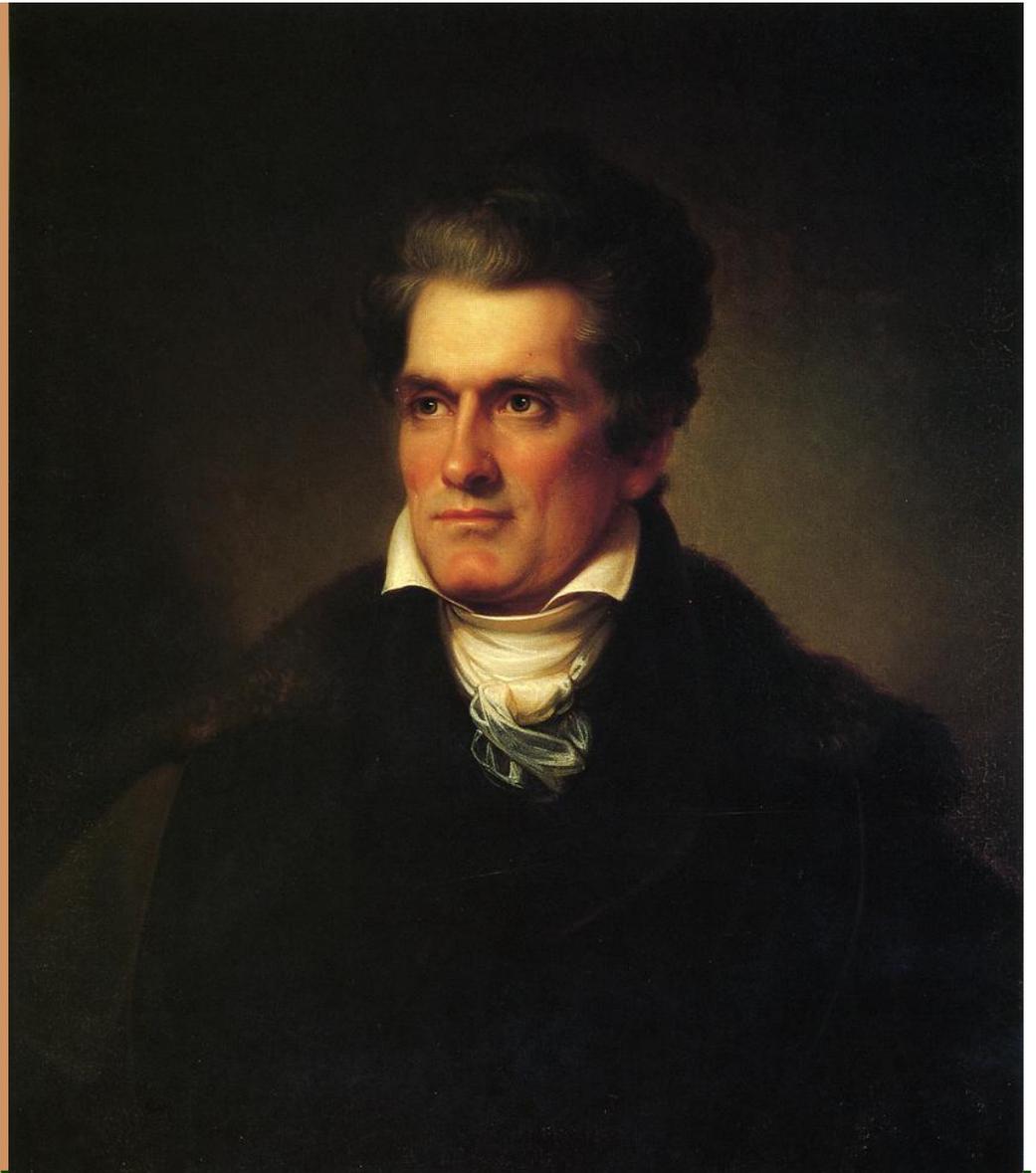
6b. Indian Relocation

- 1830: Jackson supported Indian Removal Act
- 100,000 members of Southeastern tribes “voluntarily” relocated west of Mississippi River
- 1838: Trail Of Tears: 15,000 Cherokees were force-marched

6b. Indian Relocation



- **Key issue: states' rights vs. federal authority**
- **Tariff of 1828: high tax on S. imports to help N. business**
- **John C. Calhoun (SC) said states had right to "nullify" any law (void it)**
- **Nearly led to civil war**
- **Compromise: lower tariff**



6c. Nullification

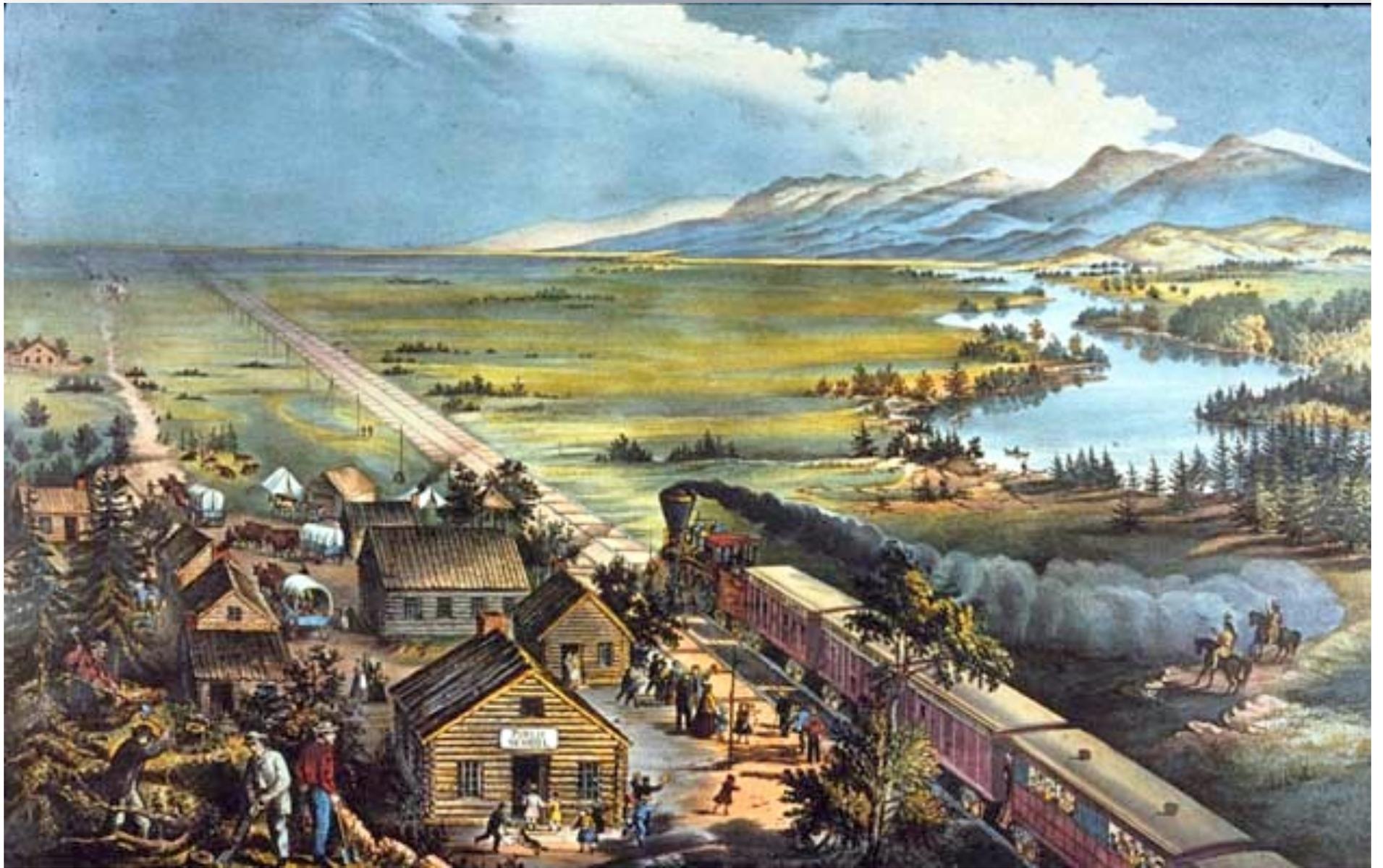
8. Westward Movement through Art



■ A. George Bingham – “Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap”



- **B. Emanuel Leutze (1861) “Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way”**



■ C. Currier and Ives (1868): “Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way”



■ D. John Gast (1872): "American Progress"

- **1835: Americans settled in Texas wanted slavery – fought for independence (Alamo, 1836)**
- **1836: Republic of Texas founded**
- **Anglo Texans wanted annexation to the US**
- **1845: US annexed Texas**
- **Mexico was angered**
- **Led to Mexican War**



9. Texas Annexation





10. Mexican War

- **1845: Rio Grande/ Nueces River border dispute led to war**
- **1846-48: US won**
- **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo added land in the Southwest (Mexican Cession)**

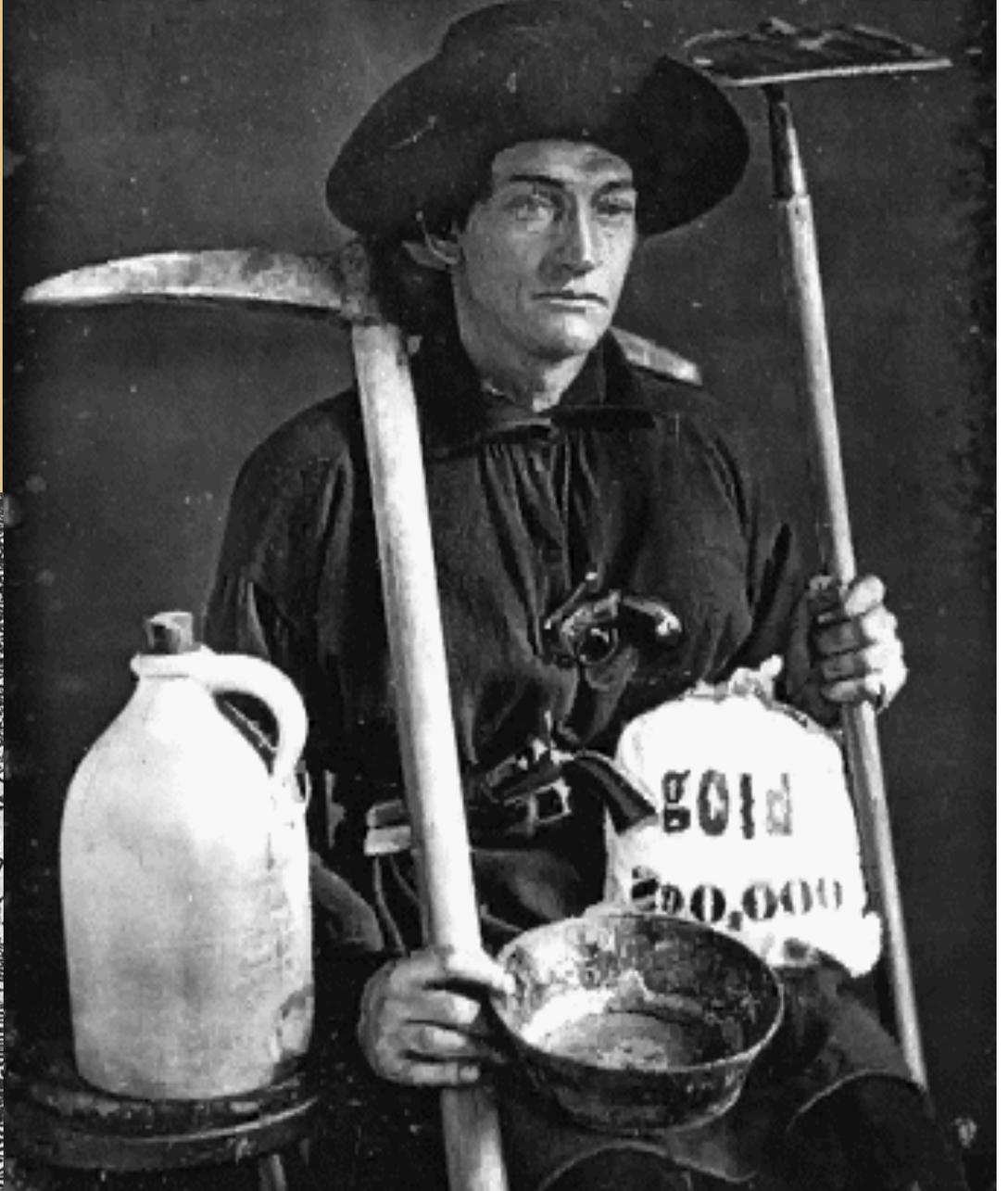




- **1848: Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill (near Sacramento, CA)**
- **Thousands rushed west ("49ers")**



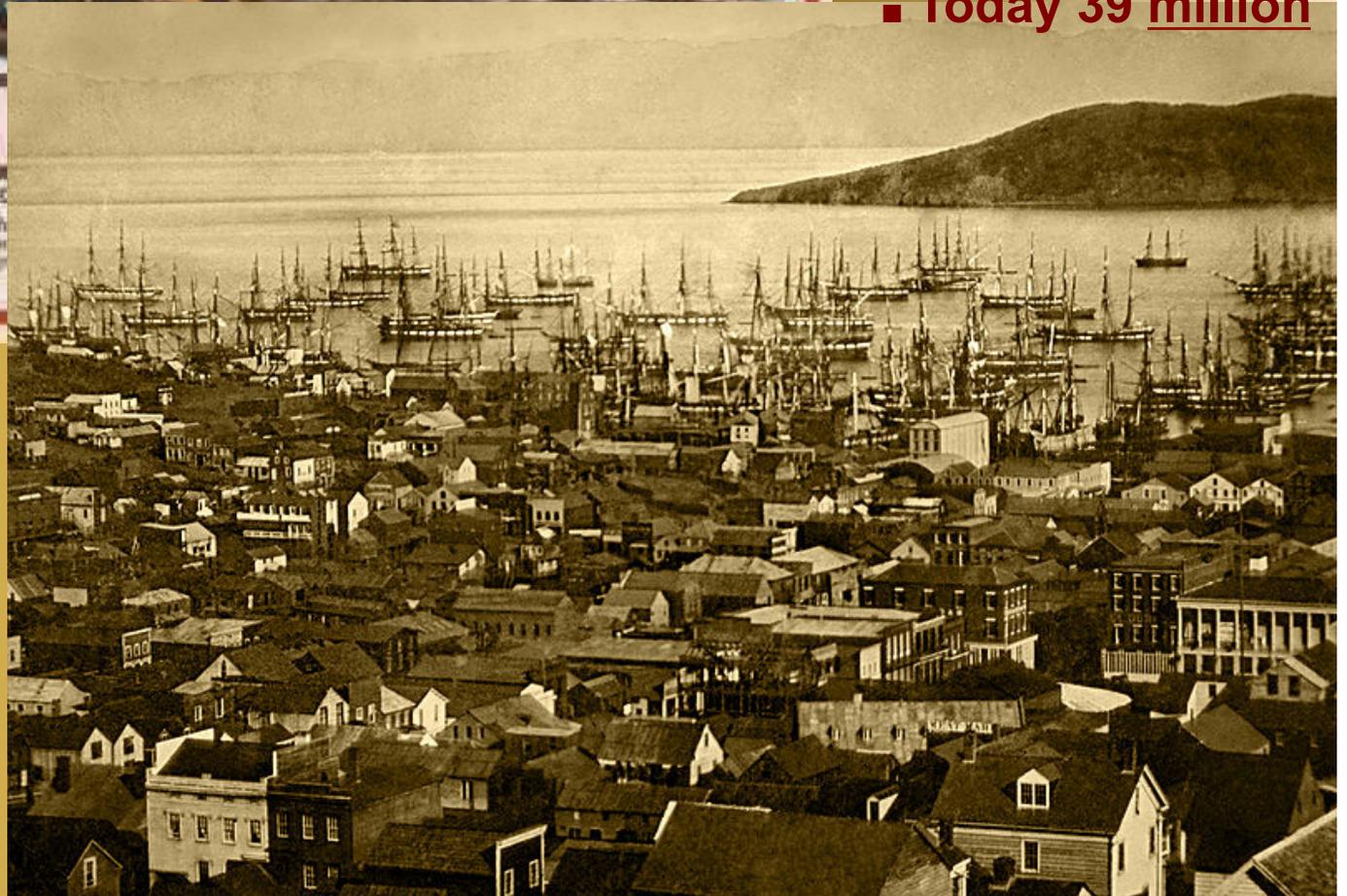
11. California Gold Rush





- Pop. of CA
- (non-natives):
- 1848 2,000
- 1849 15,000
- 1850 20,000
- 1853 300,000
- Today 39 million

- Miners arrived at port city of San Francisco



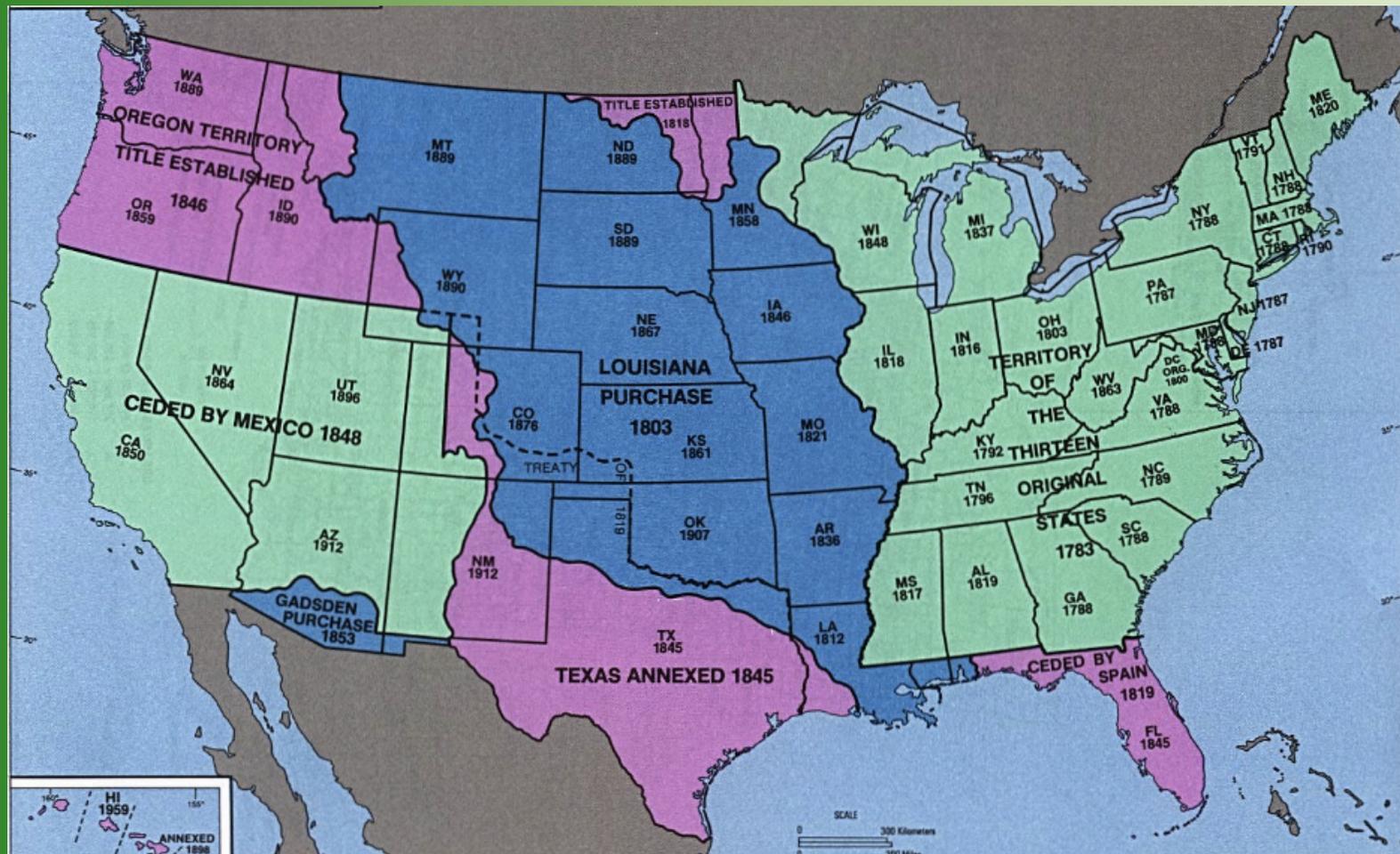
12. Compromise of 1850

- Missouri Compromise = 36°30'N latitude divided slave/non slave states



12. Compromise of 1850 (continued)

- Mexican Cession (CA/NM/UT) brought slavery issue to life again



12. Compromise of 1850 (continued)



CAUTION!!
COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Englishman among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many ABOLITION are on the track of the most insidious of your race.
Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.
APRIL 24, 1851.



- To maintain political balance:
- Compromise =
 - ◆ CA: admitted as free state
 - ◆ NM/UT would choose (“popular sovereignty”)
 - ◆ No DC slave trade
 - ◆ Fugitive Slave Act passed (N. has to return runaway slaves)

12. Compromise of 1850



Expansion To 1853

United States Territorial Growth





13. Popular Sovereignty



- Stephen Douglas proposed “Popular Sovereignty” (the people decide)
- 1854: Kansas- Nebraska Act -- people in a new territory could vote on slavery
- All the most *zealous people from both sides rushed to Kansas – resulted in violence
- 1855: Known as “Bleeding Kansas”
- (*enthusiastic, fanatical)



Harpers Ferry

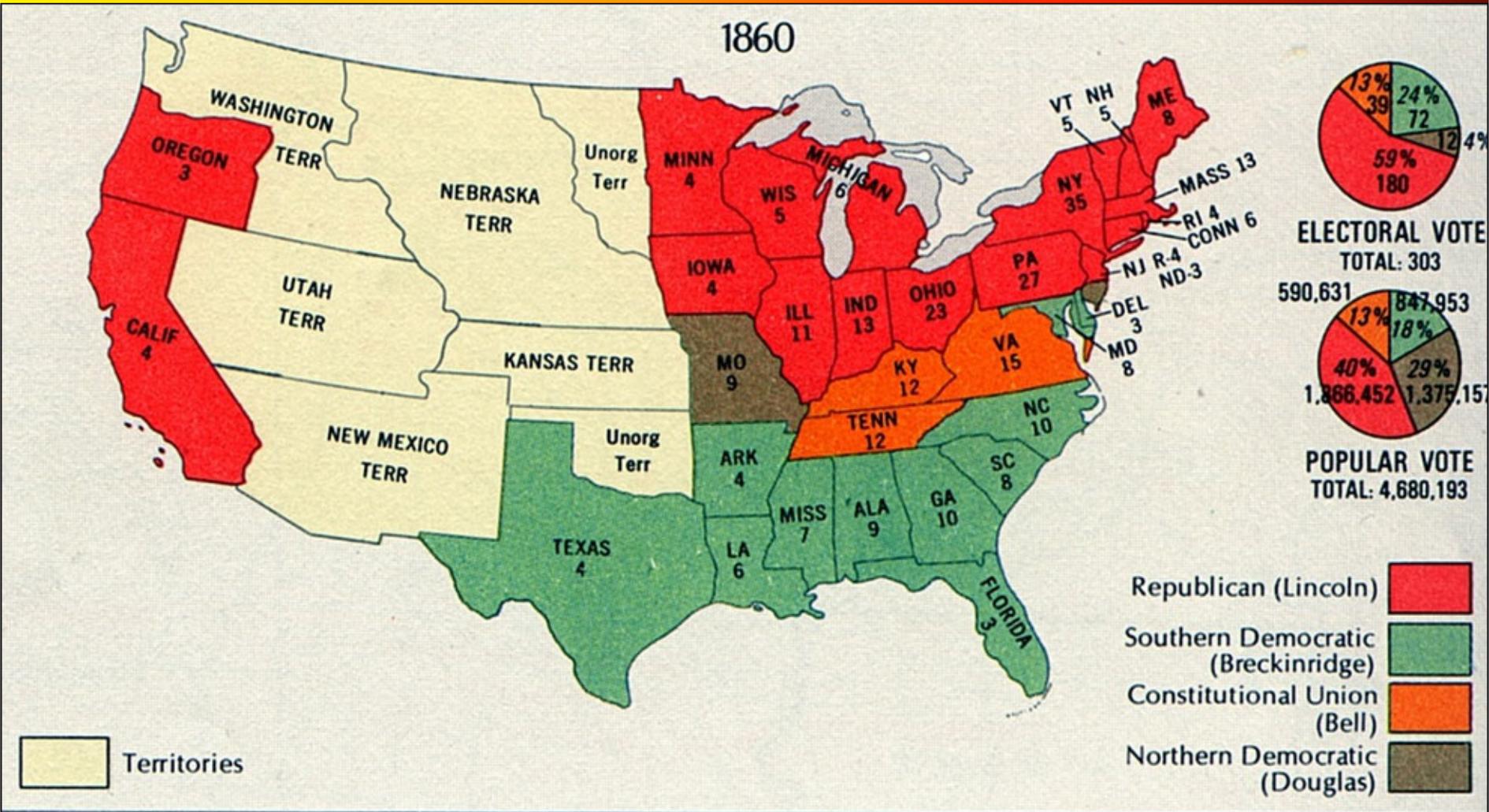


Bleeding Kansas



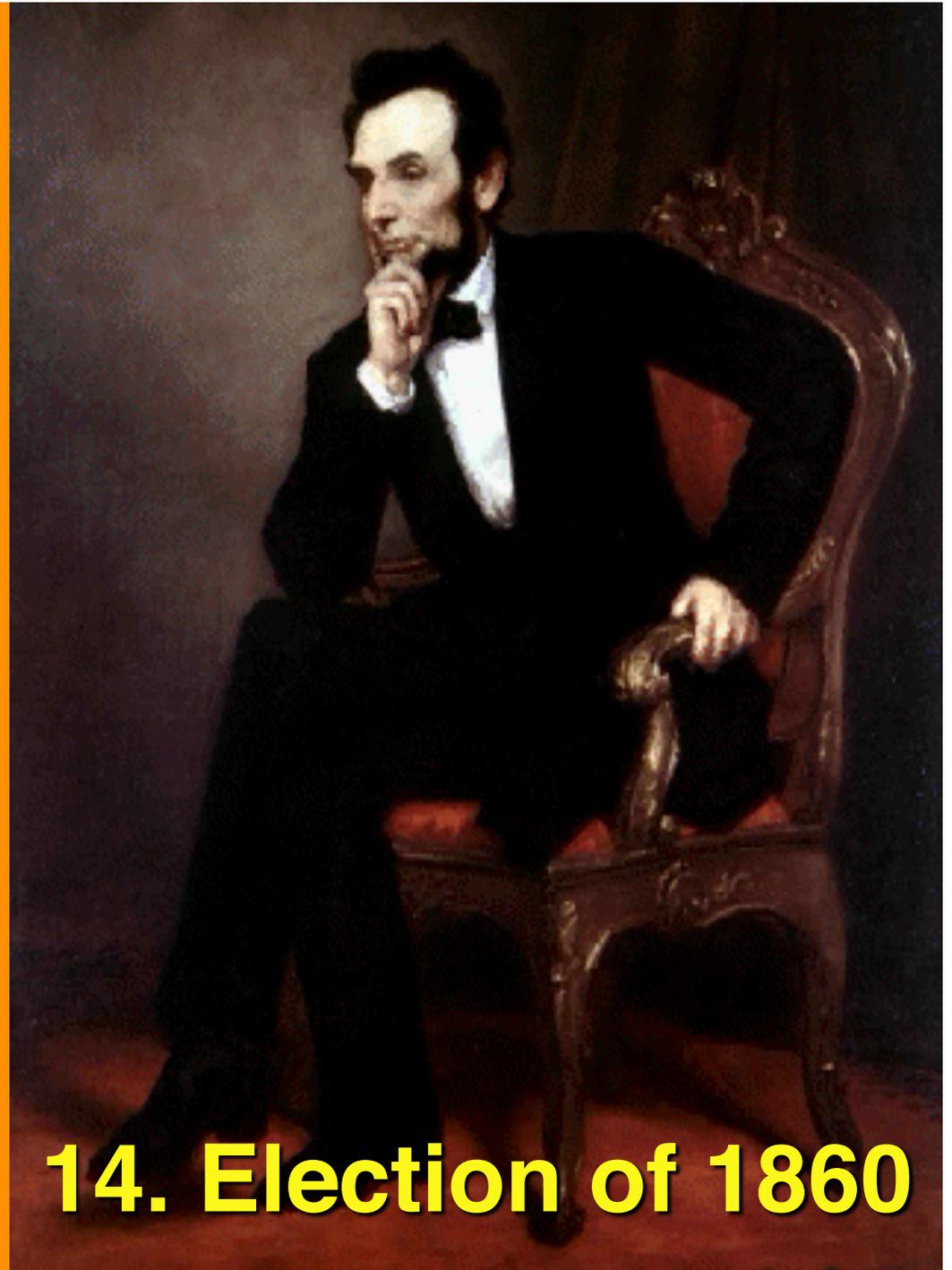
John Brown

1860



14. Election of 1860

- Southern states distrusted Lincoln; thought he would end slavery
- 1860: Abraham Lincoln won presidency
- 7 states seceded and formed Confederate States of America (CSA)
- 1861 Lincoln became president

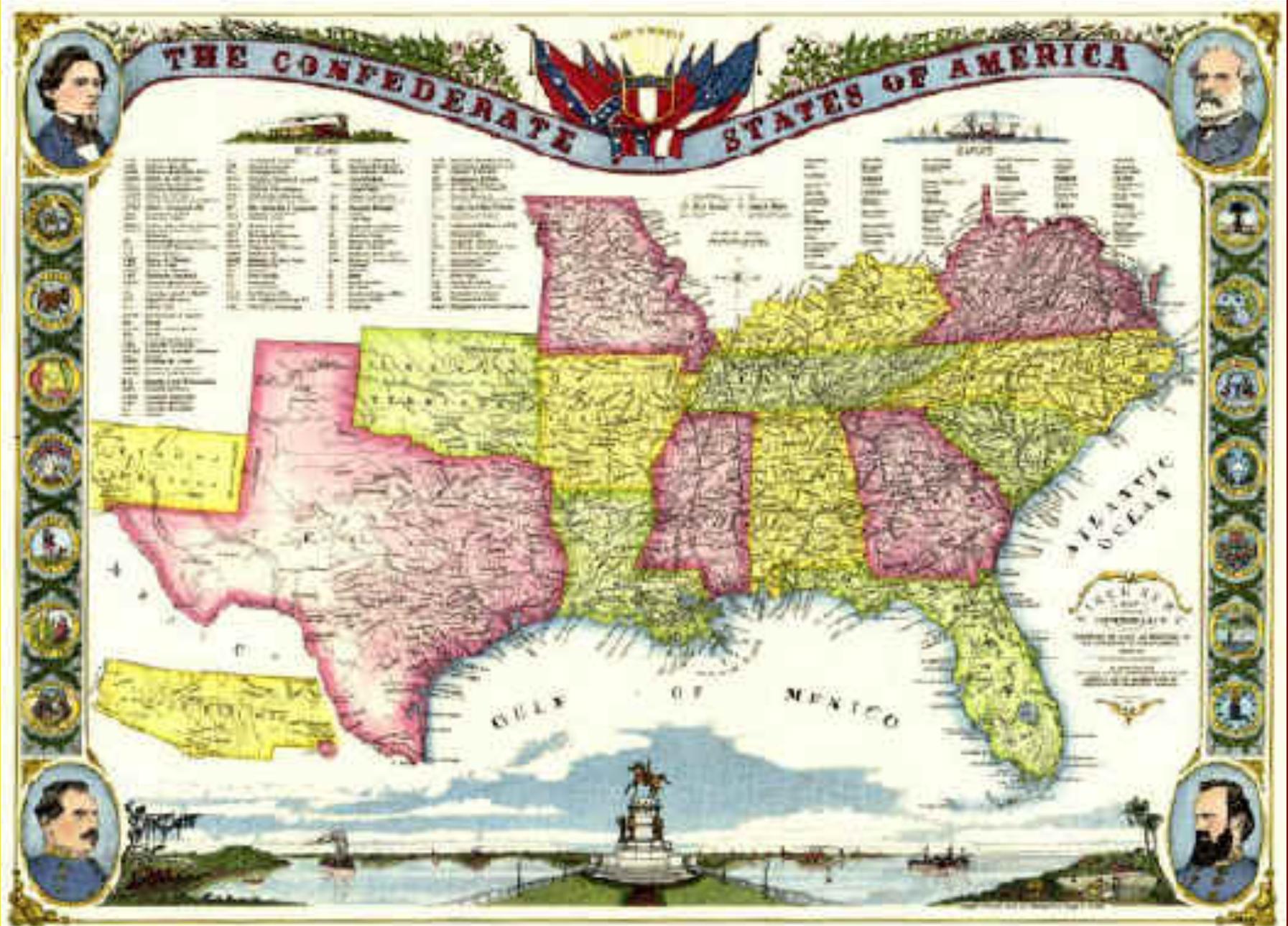


14. Election of 1860



Fort Sumter

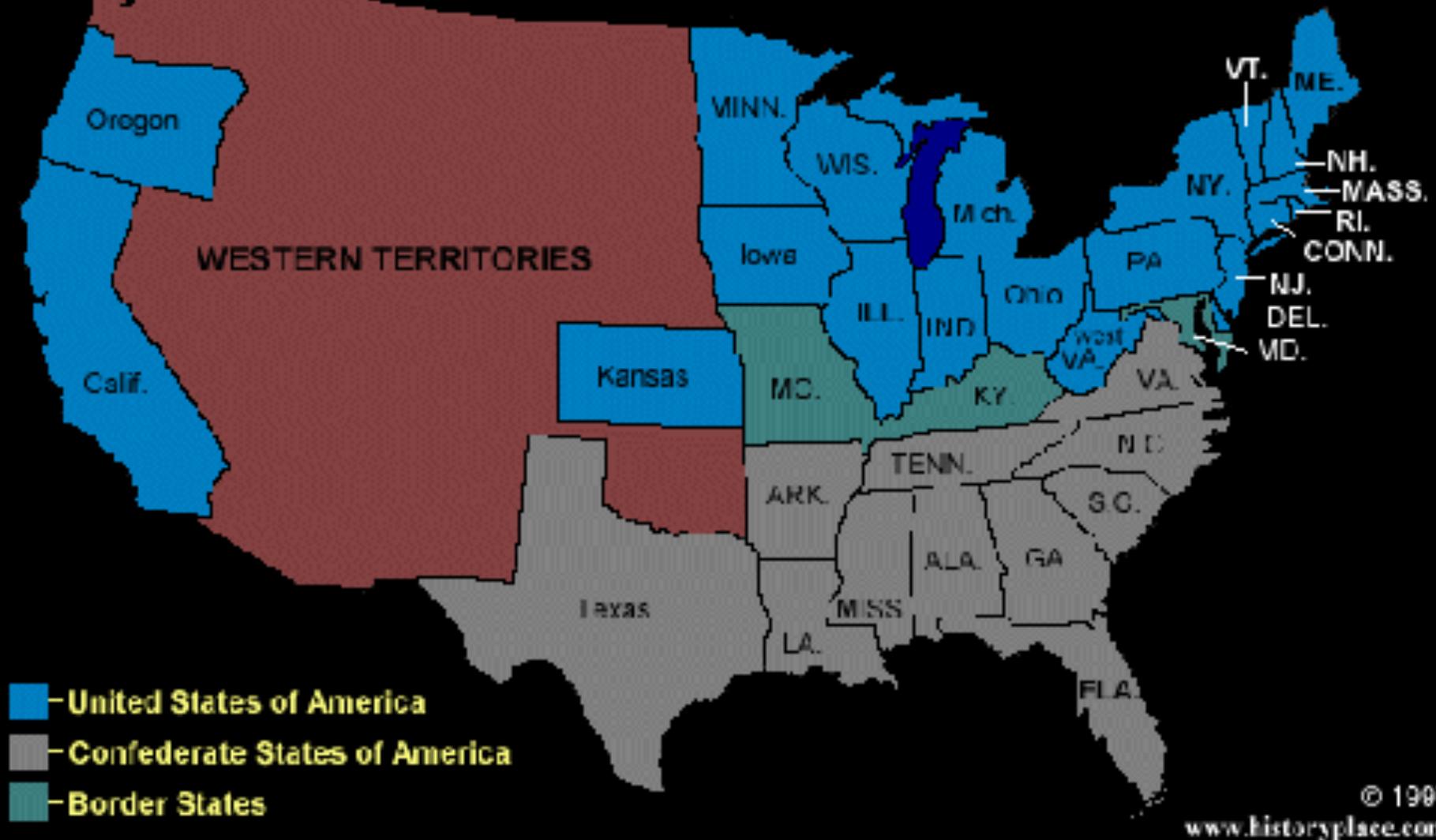
- April 1861: South fired on Fort Sumter (SC)
- More southern states seceded
- Civil War began



- What Southern States hoped for



A Nation Divided 1861-1865



■ actual division of the states during the Civil War