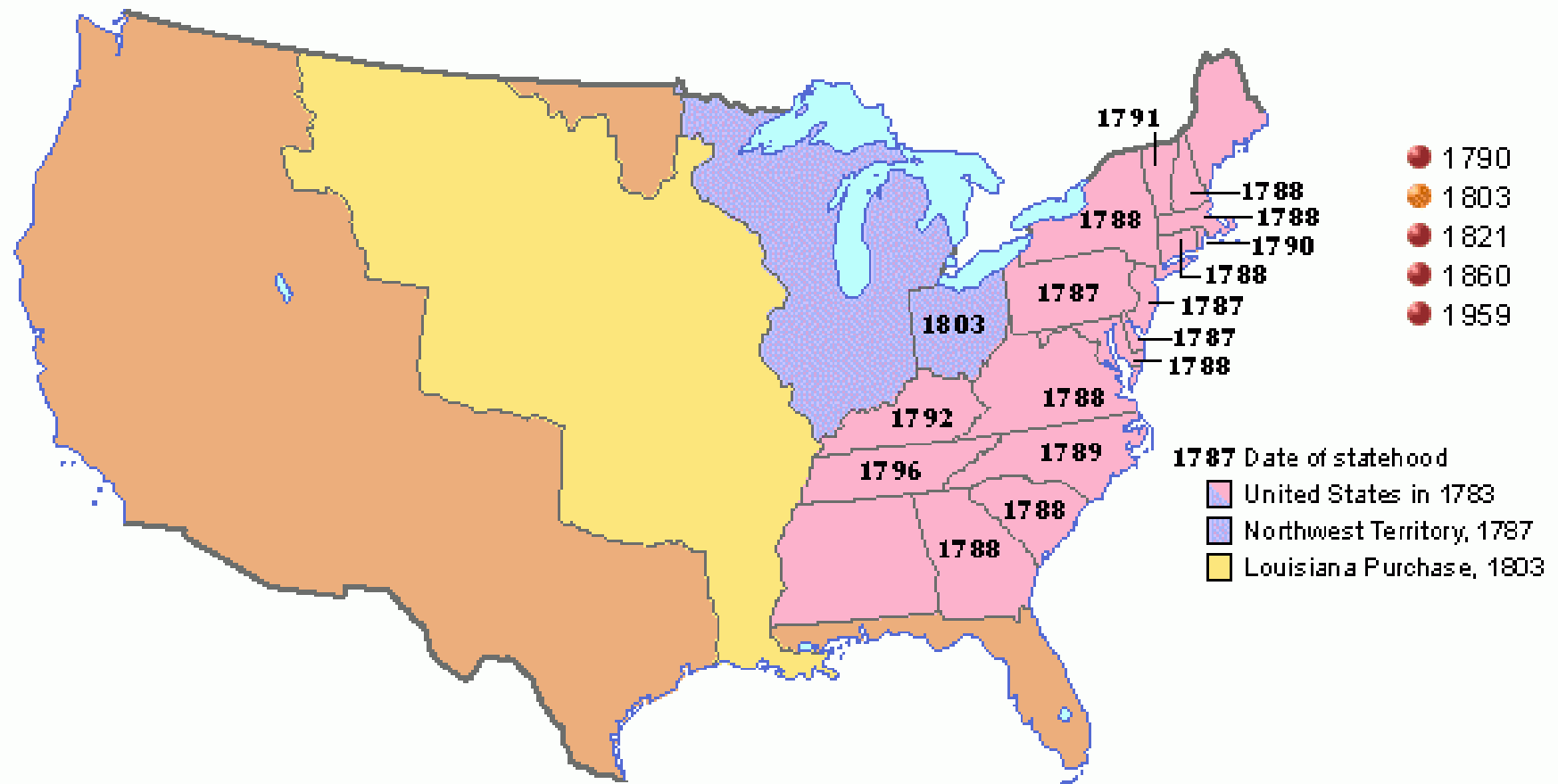


Growth and Conflict



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 Population
- U.S. Immigration



1. Louisiana Purchase

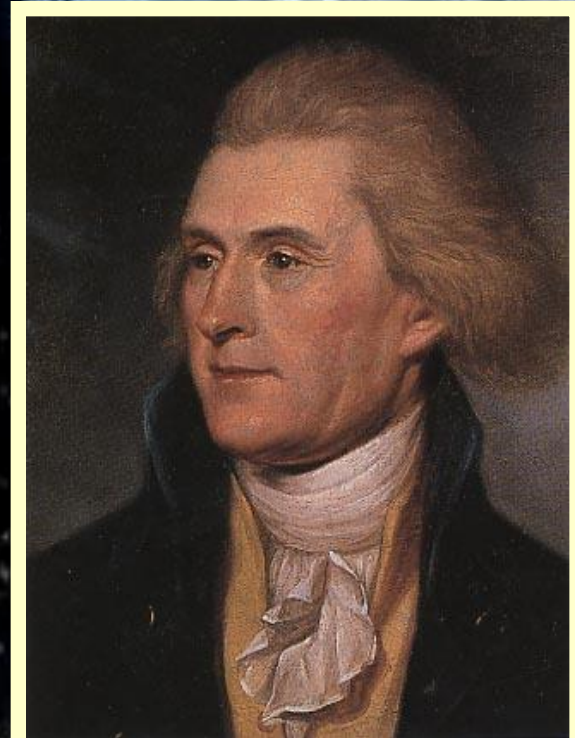


1. Louisiana Purchase



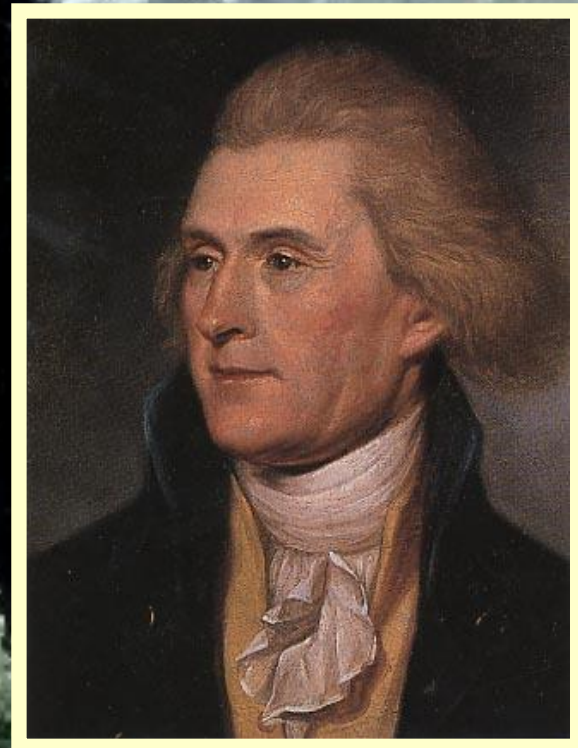
- **1803 Pres.**
Jefferson sent envoys to France to negotiate the purchase of New Orleans (up to \$10 million)
- Napoleon, needing money for his wars, offered sale of entire Louisiana Territory (\$15 mil.)

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

hair is braided and
nd with red trade
h. A streak of red
million has been
lled to the skin in
part of her hair, a
uty mark among the
men of most plains
es of that era.

belt is
a mix of
illwork
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e painted
atlin) and
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popular

ries
's



She is dressed
plains style gar
of two deerskin
is painted gold
lined with deer
accented with a
on the front. Th
a example of ev
working attire o
style.

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

At
she
cra
wit
two
sor



Sacagawea traveled
with Lewis and
Clark, as 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

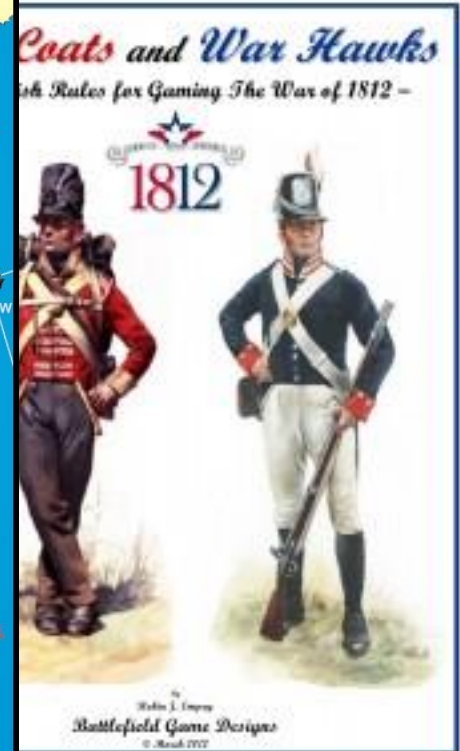


Western territories

- ◆ 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

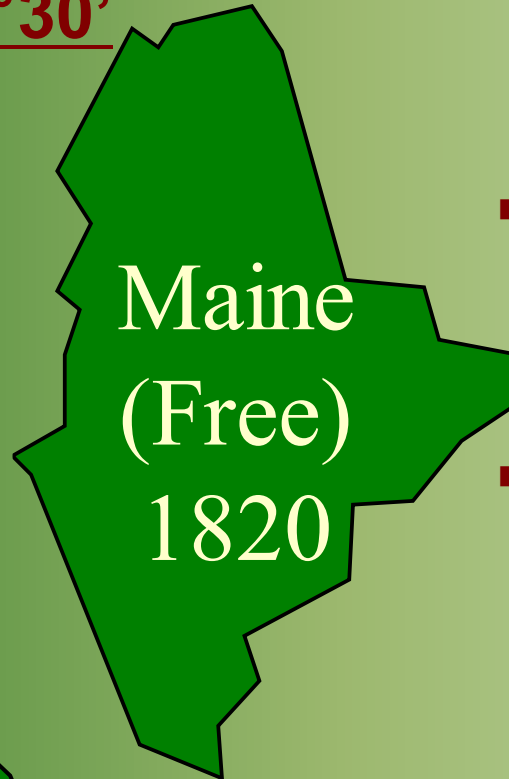
- [illegible]

4. Missouri Compromise -- 1820



4. Missouri Compromise

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



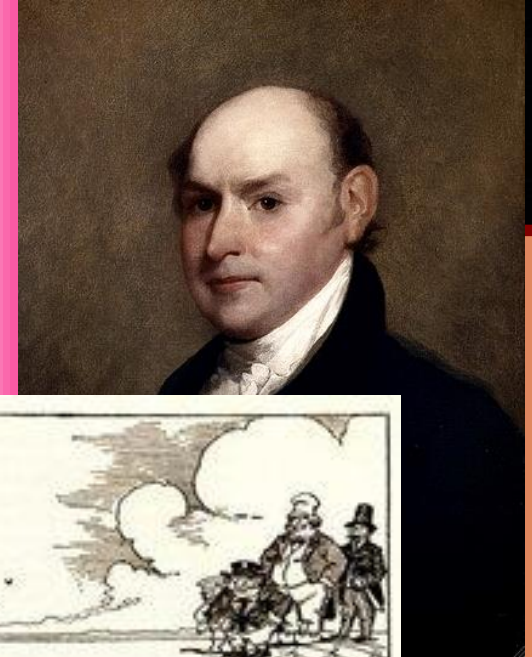
- 1820: Political power struggle between North and South
- Issue: balance between free and slave states
- Agreement: Maine would come into the union as a free state; Missouri as a slave state
- Postponed slavery issue until 1850s

3. Missouri Compromise -- 1820



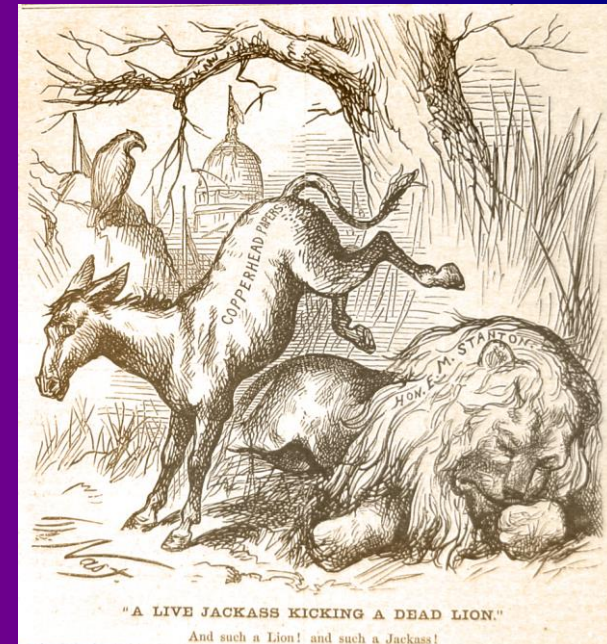
5. Monroe Doctrine

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

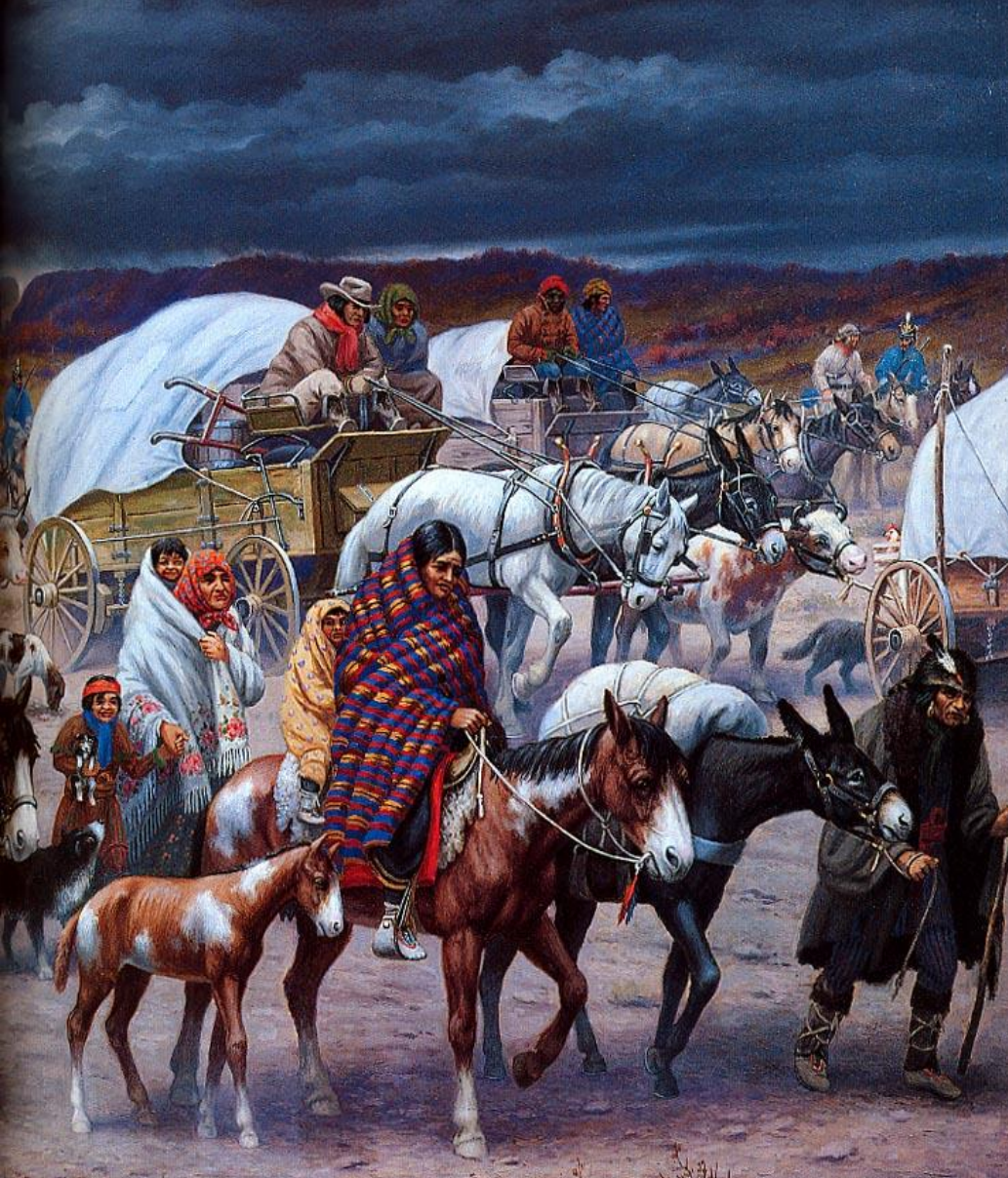




- **Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828**
- **Image: West's “man of the people”**
- **Presidential issues:**
 - ◆ **Anti Bank of US**
 - ◆ **Indian Removal**
 - ◆ **Nullification**



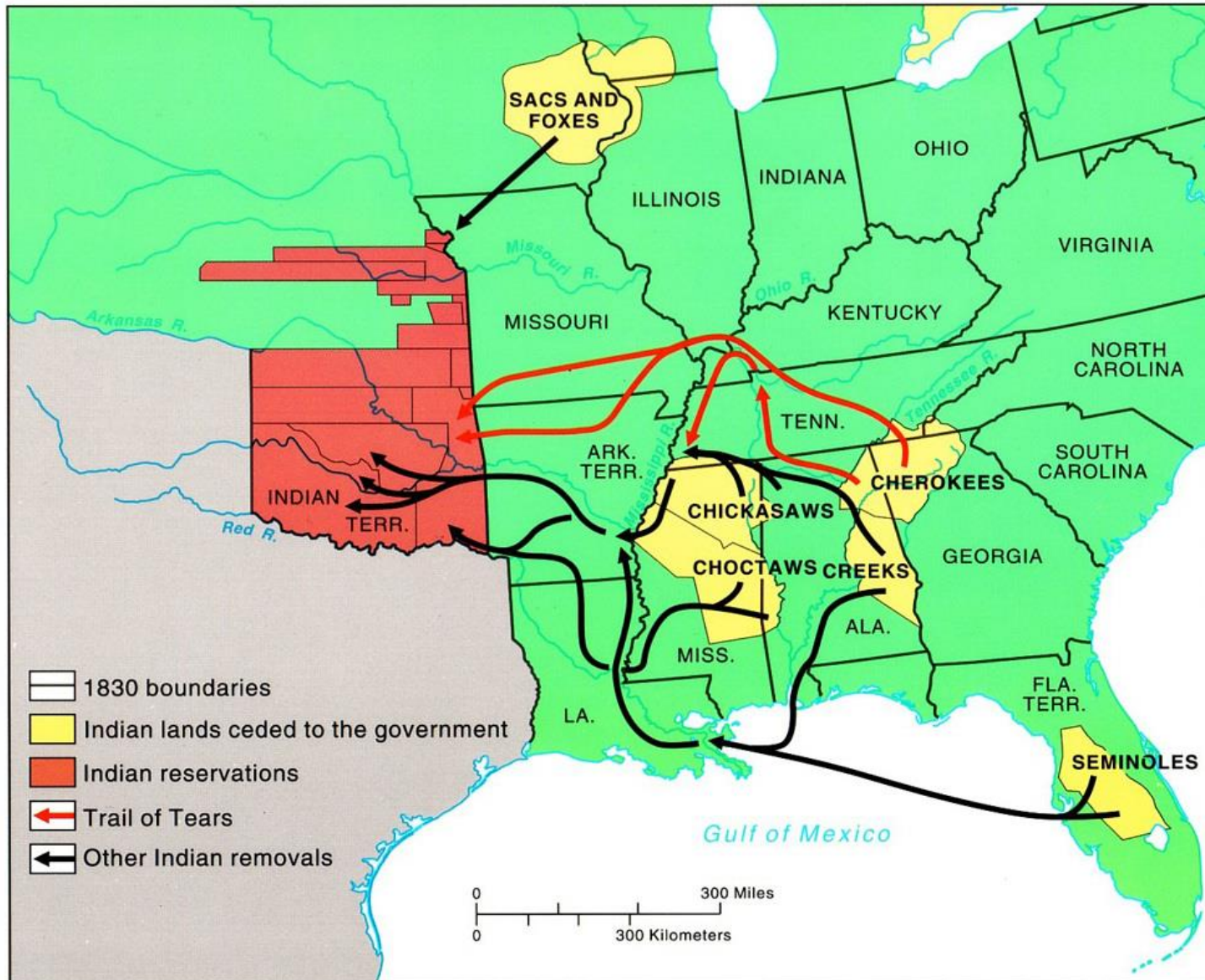
6. Jacksonian America



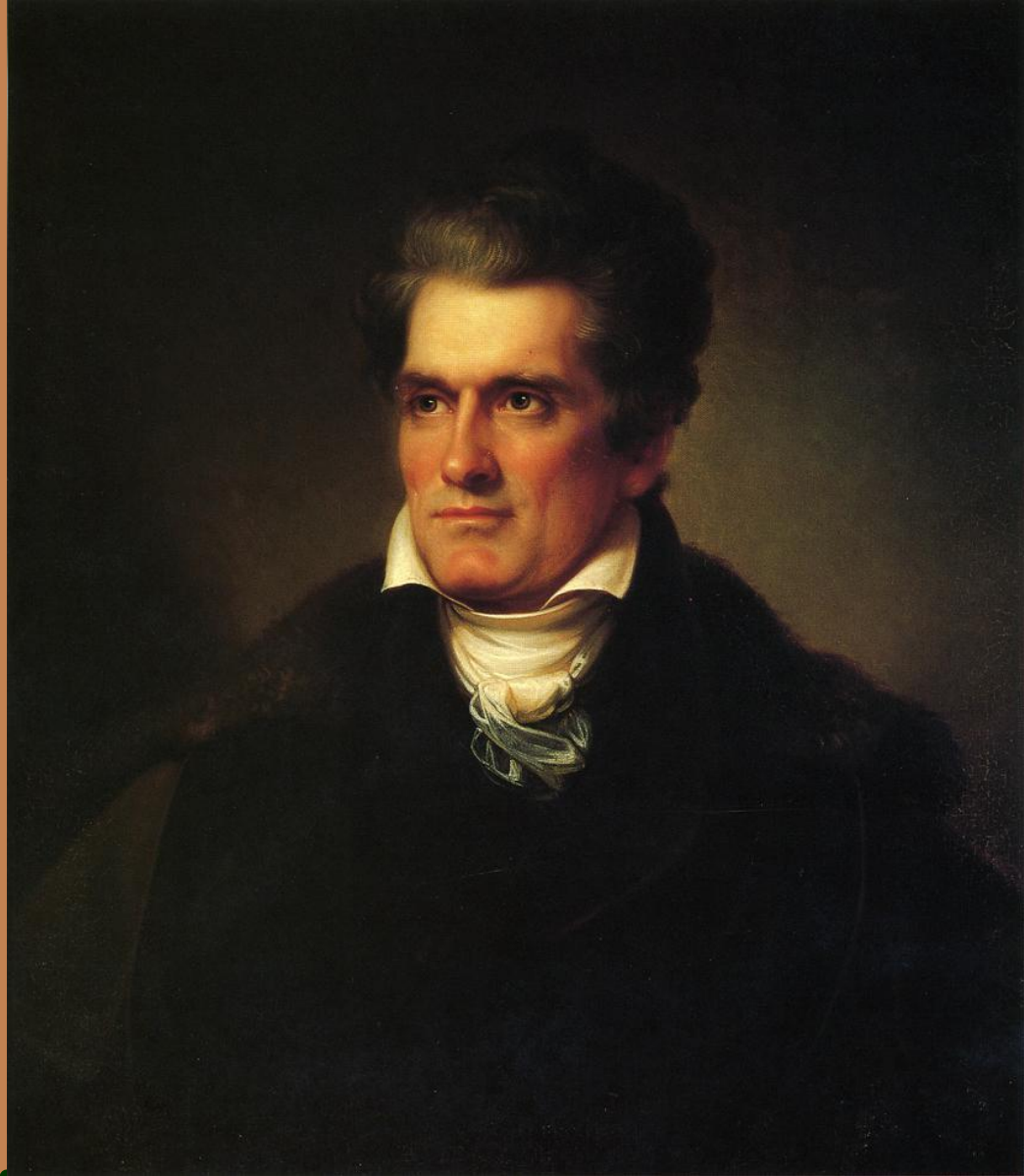
6b. Indian Relocation

- 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

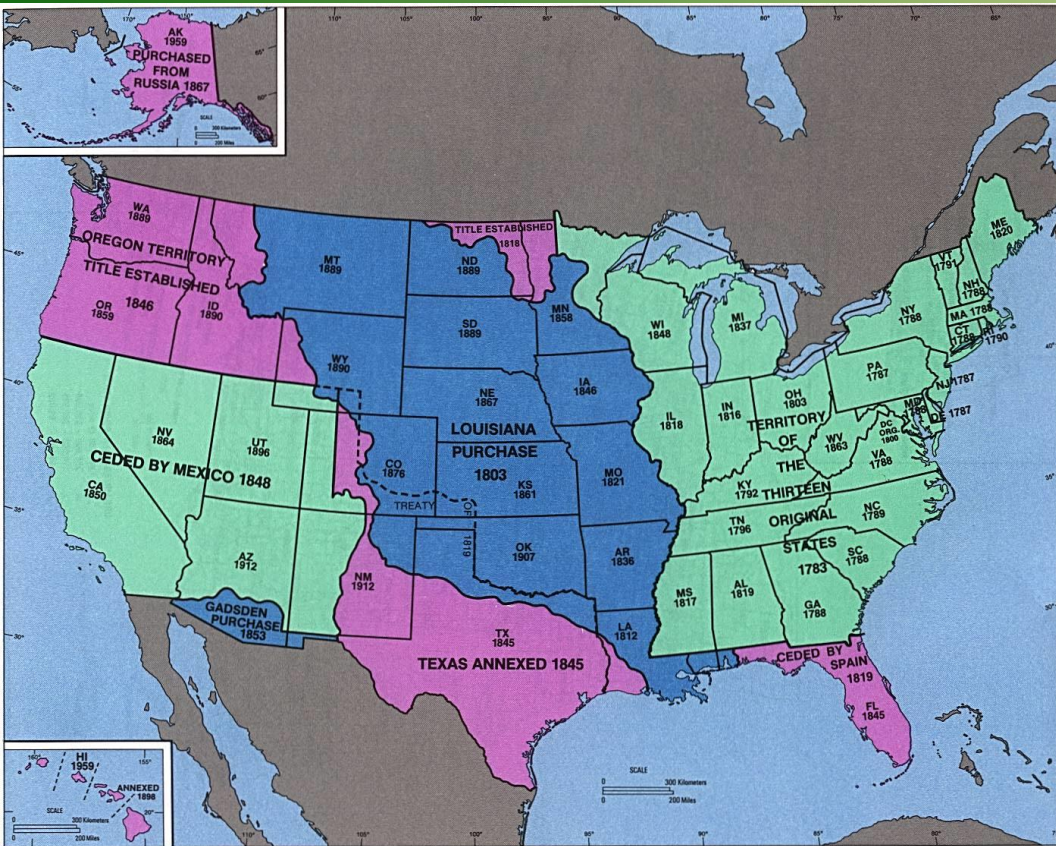


- **Key issue: states' rights vs. federal authority**
- **Tariff of 1828: high tax on S. imports to help N. business**
- **John C. Calhoun (SC) said states had right to "nullify" any law (void it)**
- **Nearly led to civil war**
- **Compromise: lower tariff**



6c. Nullification

7. Manifest Destiny



- **John L. O'Sullivan:**
*It's the nation's
"manifest* destiny**
to over-spread...the
whole continent"*
- **Became policy and
philosophy of US to
expand to west
coast**
- **potential additions:
Oregon, Texas, and
California**

- ***clear, obvious**
- **** fate**

8. Westward Movement through Art



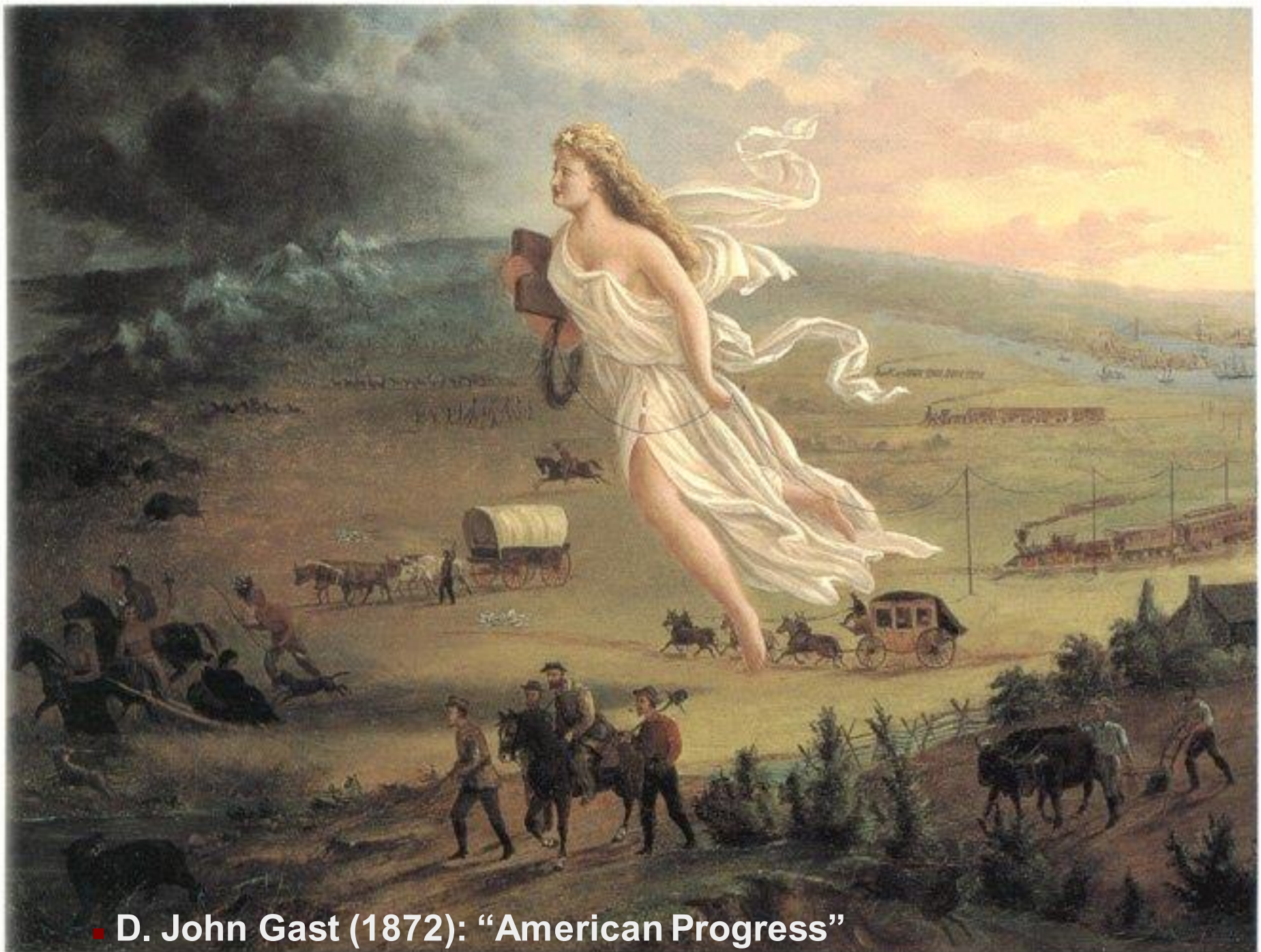
■ A. George Bingham – “Daniel Boone escorting settlers through the Cumberland Gap”



■ **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"



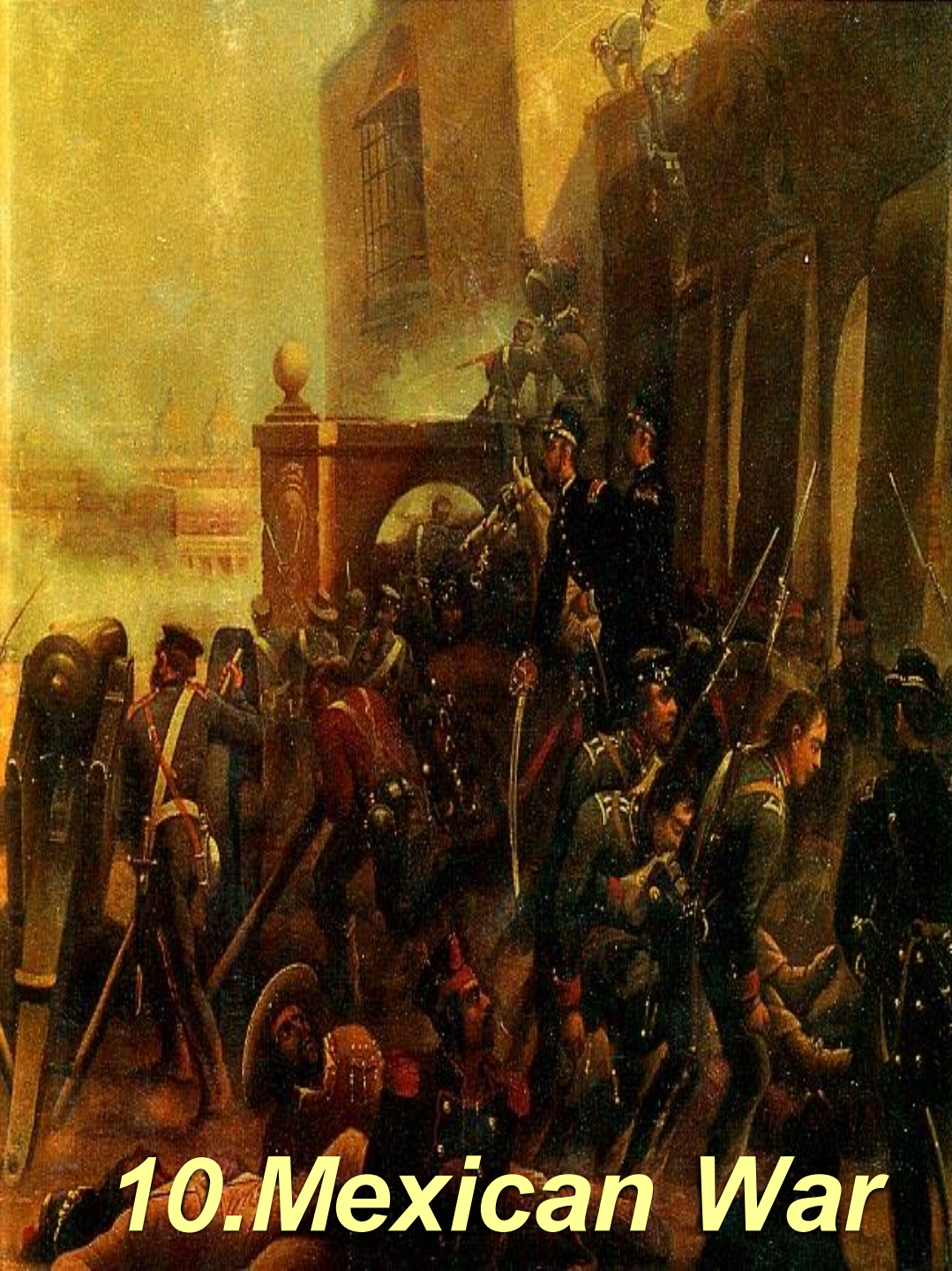
■ D. John Gast (1872): "American Progress"

- **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





- **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)**

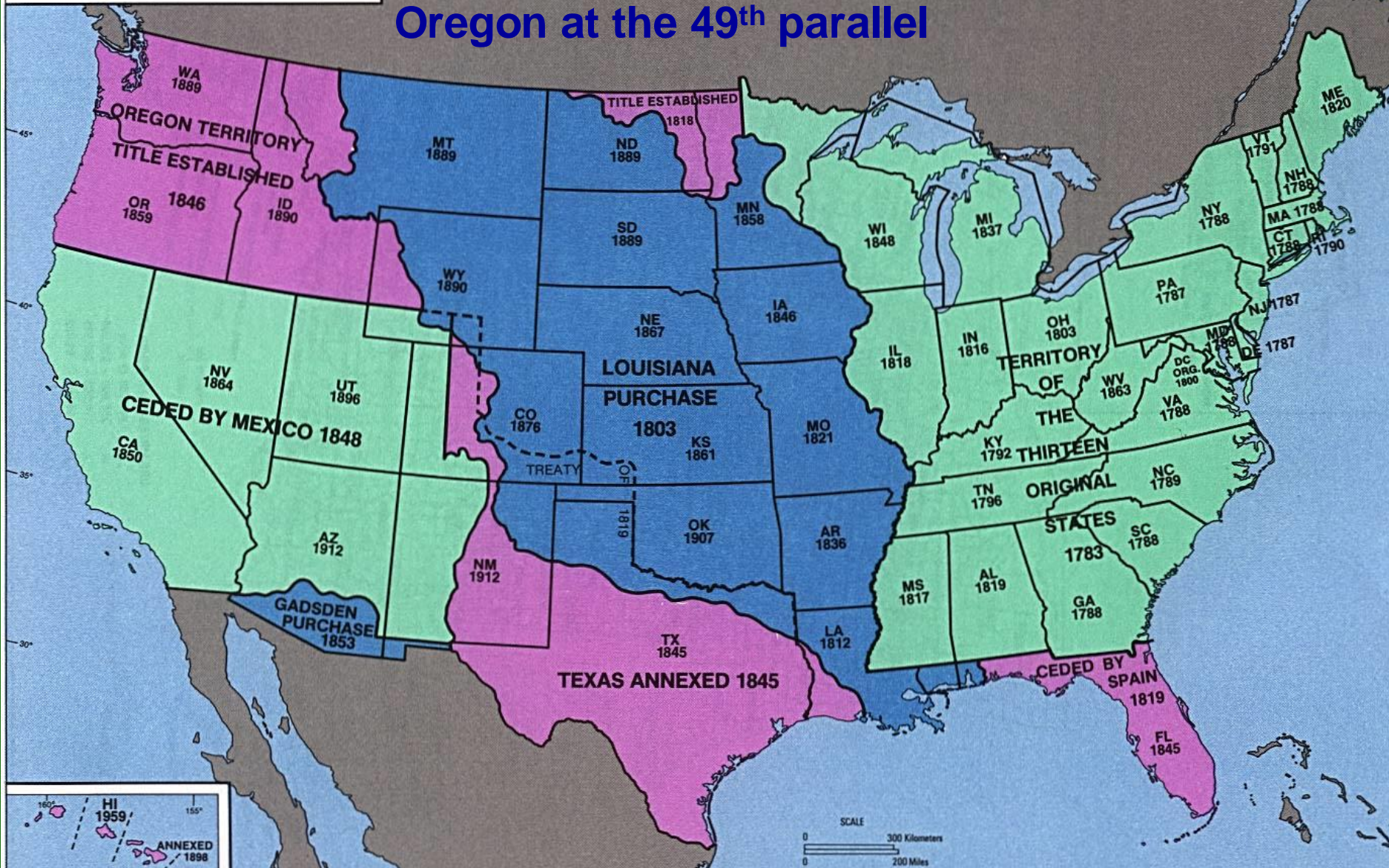
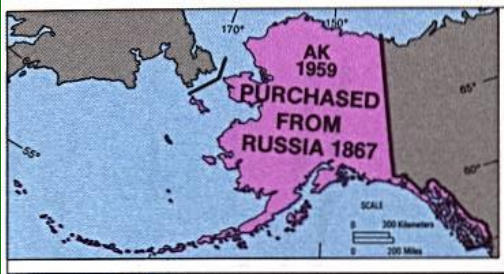


10. Mexican War





- The US avoided another war with Britain by working out a treaty – split Oregon at the 49th parallel



A NEW AND MAGNIFICENT CLIPPER FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

MERCHANTS' EXPRESS LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS!

Loading none but First-Class Vessels and Regularly Dispatching the greatest number.

THE SLENDID NEW OUT-AND-OUT CLIPPER SHIP



CALI

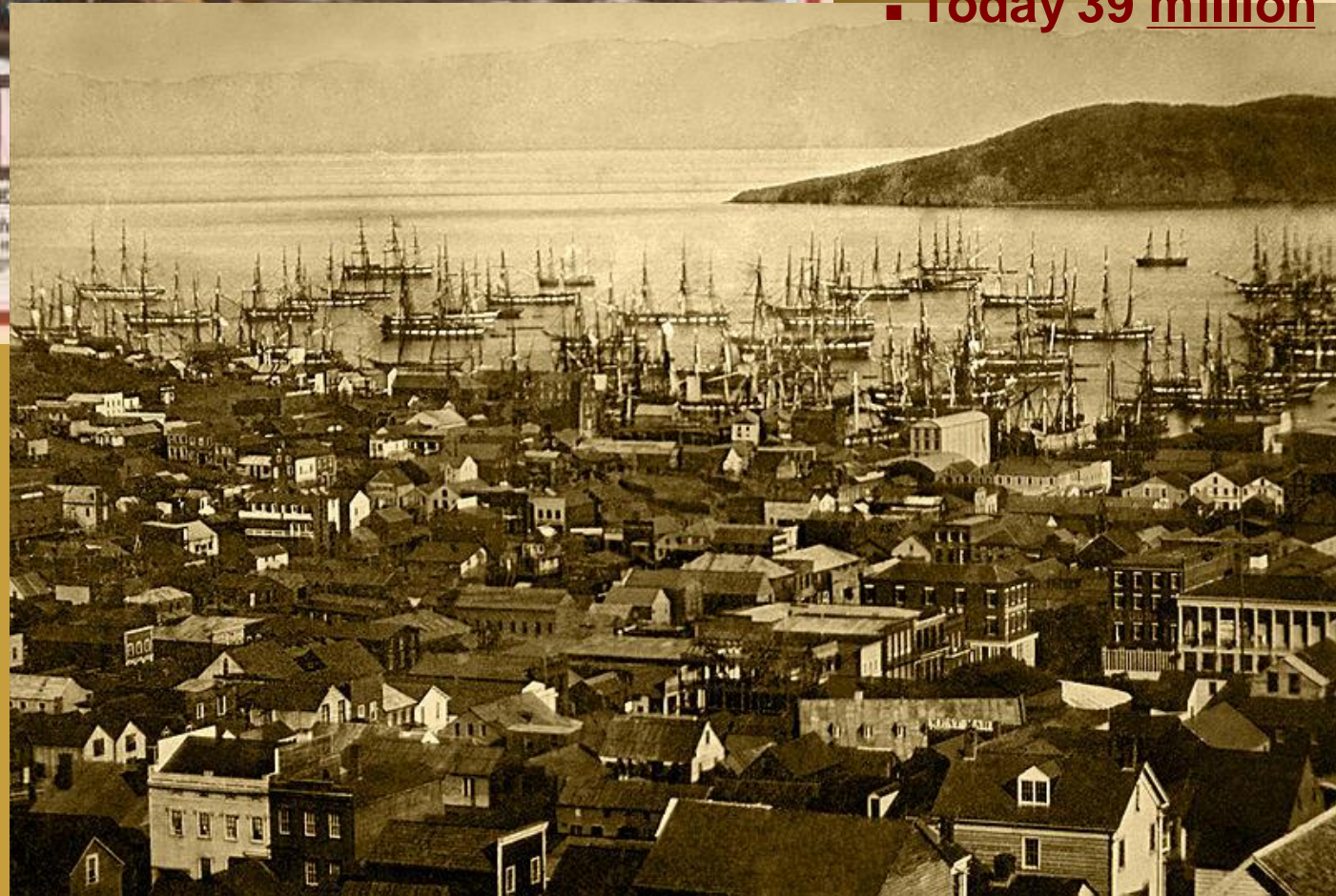
HENRY BARRE

This elegant Clipper Ship was built expressly for "WARRIOR," "HAMBURG," "JOHN GAY," and a very quick trip may be relied upon. Engage

Agents: J. H. KELLY & CO.

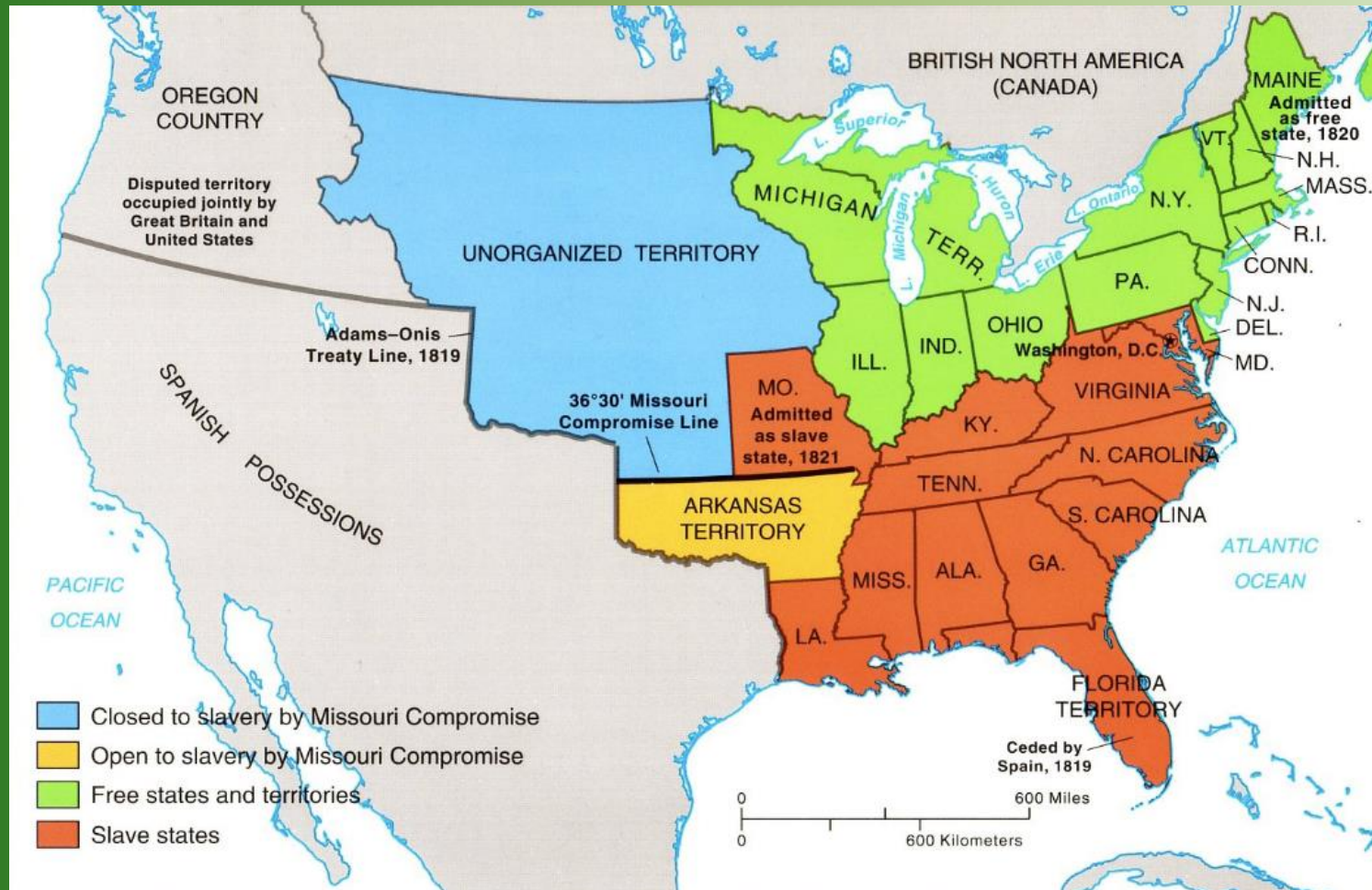
■ Miners
arrived at
port city of
San
Francisco

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



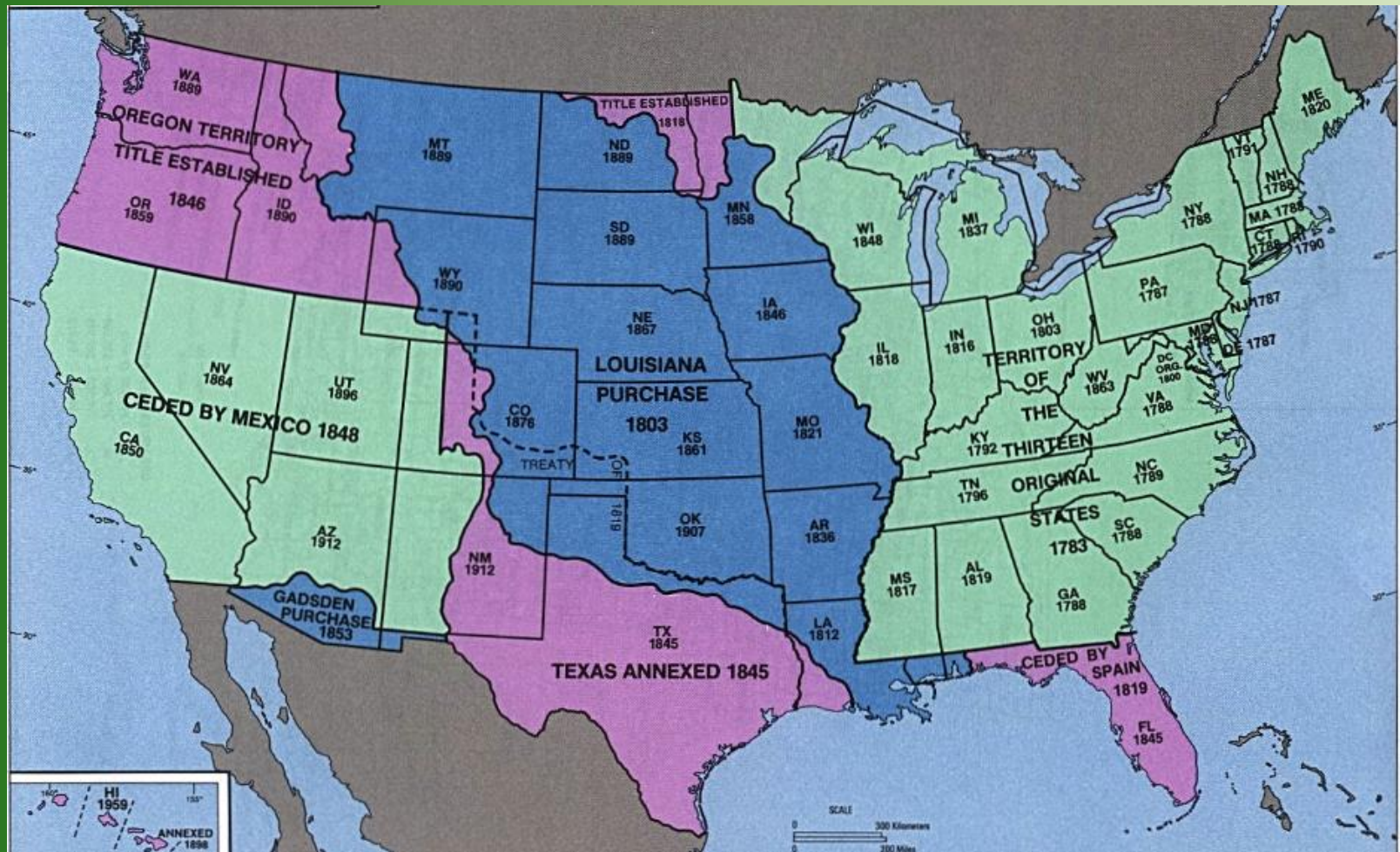
12. Compromise of 1850

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

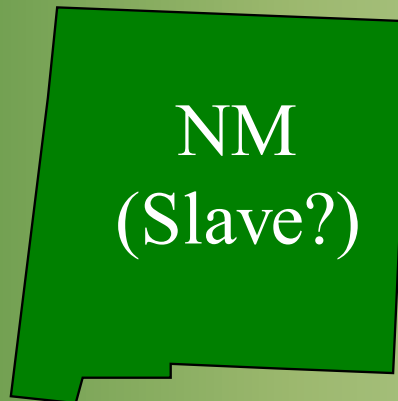
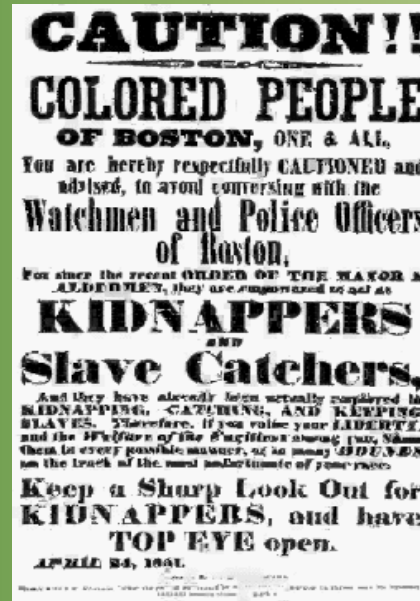


12. Compromise of 1850 (continued)

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



12. Compromise of 1850 (continued)



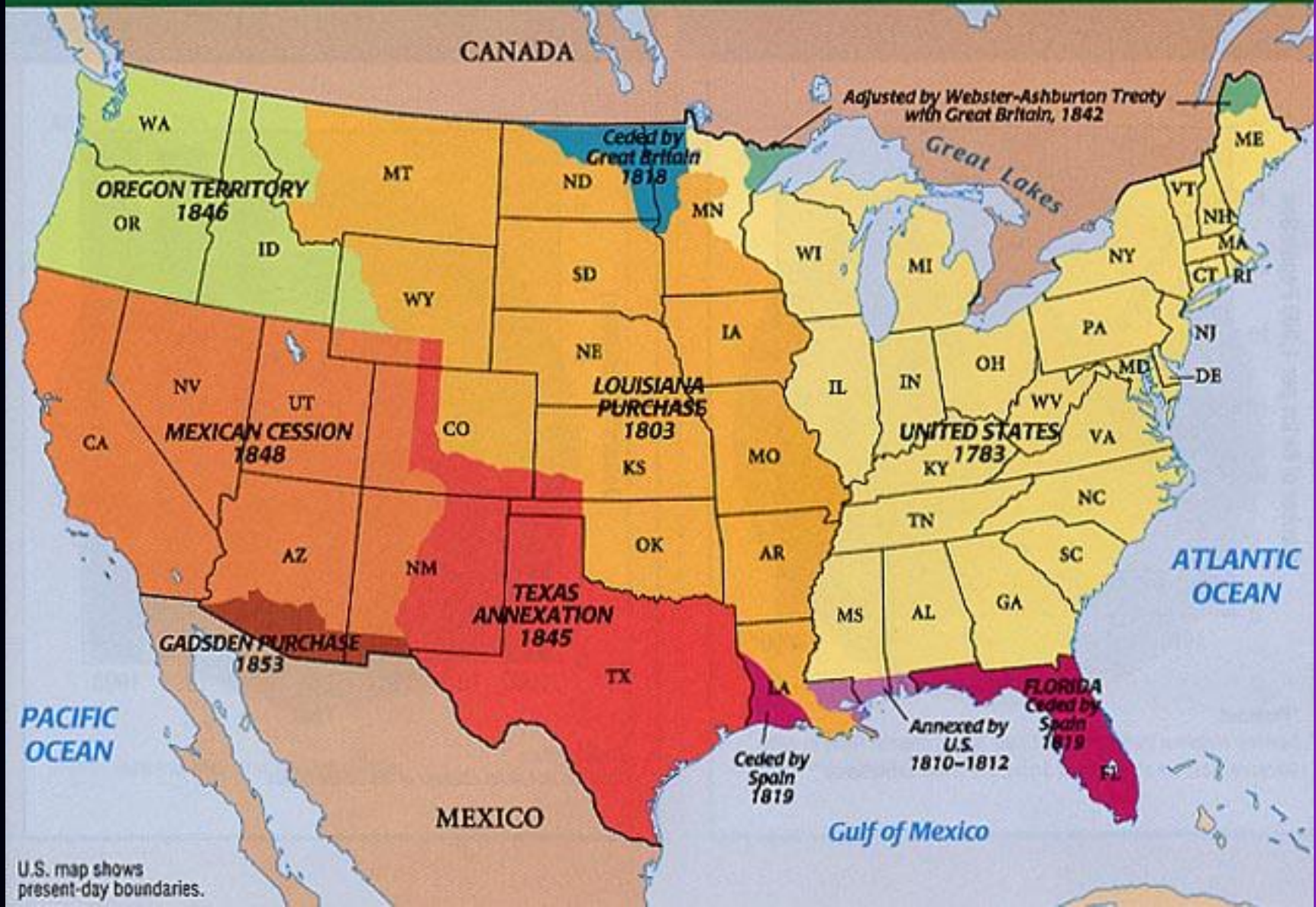
- To maintain political balance:
- Compromise =
 - ◆ CA: admitted as free state
 - ◆ NM/UT would choose (“popular sovereignty”)
 - ◆ No D.C. slave trade
 - ◆ Fugitive Slave Act passed (N. has to return runaway slaves)

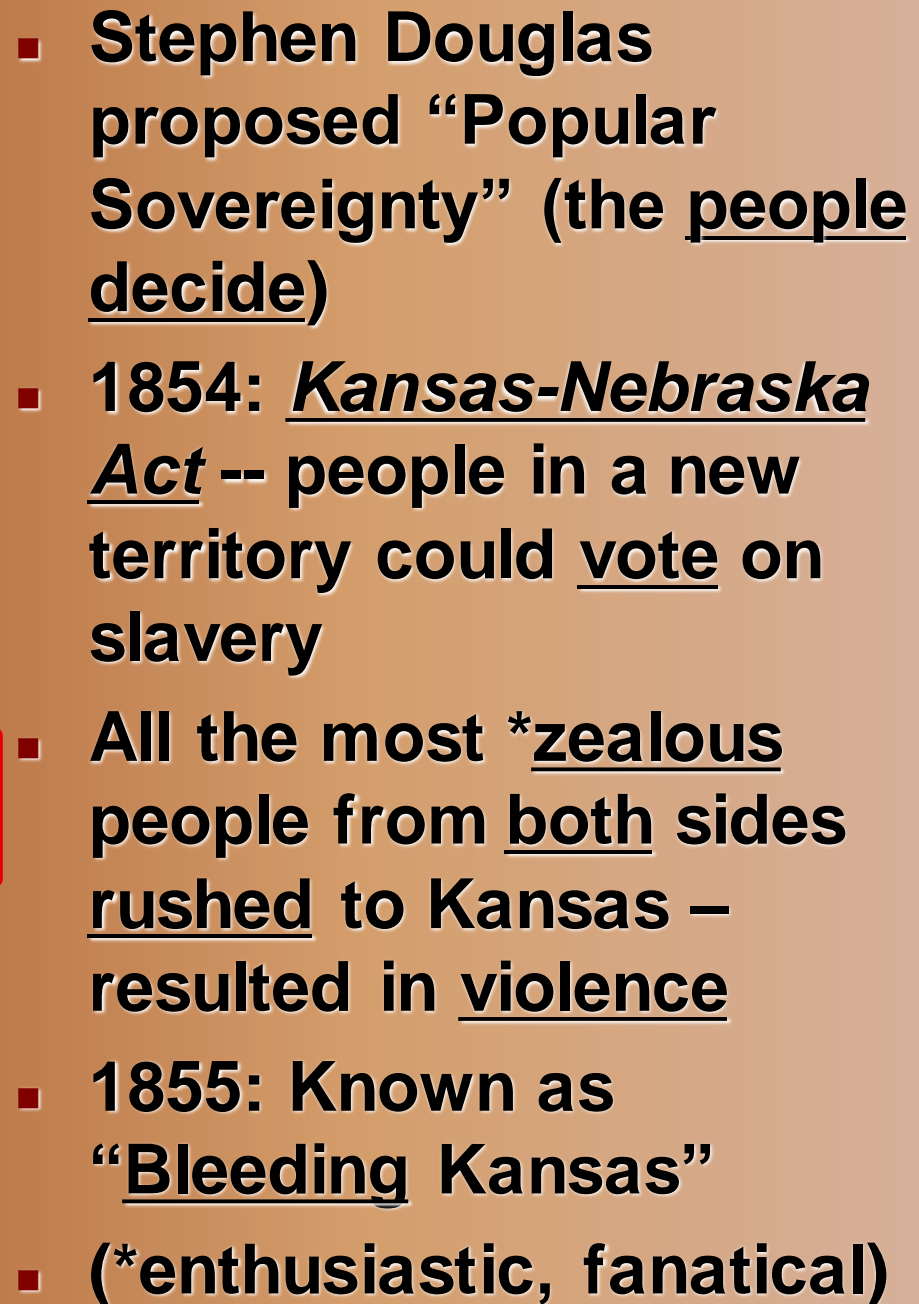
12. Compromise of 1850



Expansion To 1853

United States Territorial Growth





Bleeding Kansas



John Brown

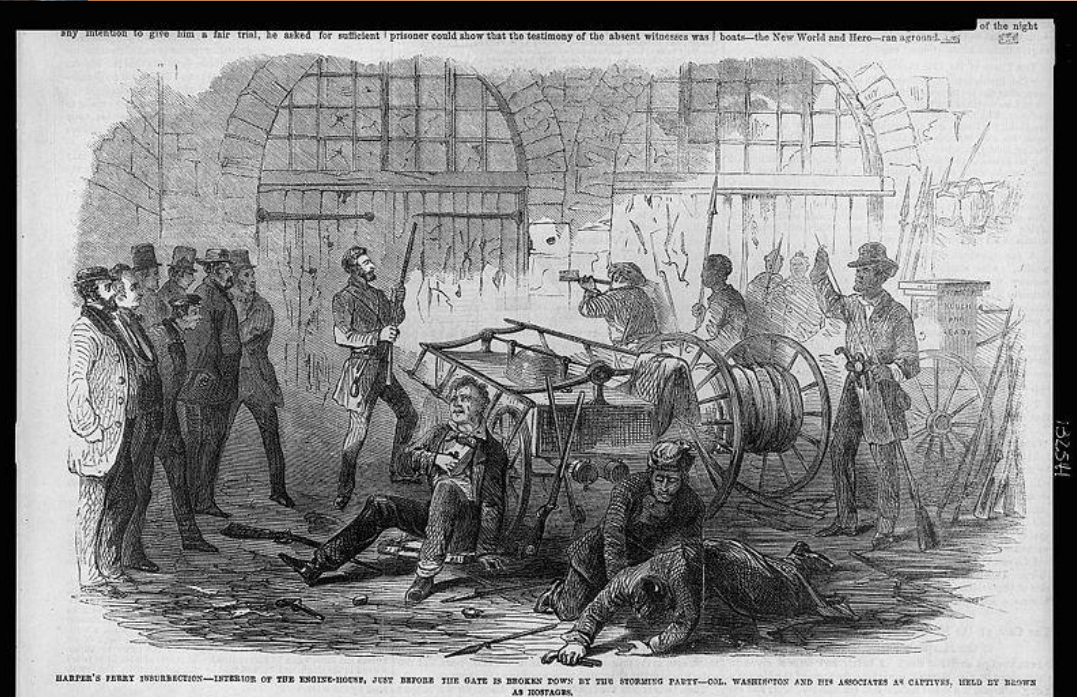
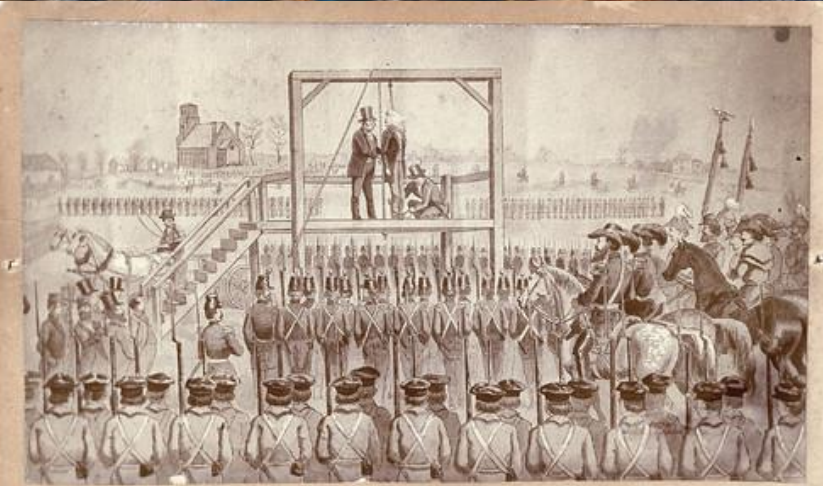
Dred Scott Case



- Dred Scott was a slave who had been brought into a northern state
- Sued for his freedom
- Supreme Court ruled:
- “Slaves are property”
- Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
- Slavery could be anywhere
- Increased tensions between North and South

Harpers Ferry

John Brown tried to raid an arsenal in Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to start a slave rebellion; He was captured, tried, and executed. Seen by some as a martyr for the Abolitionist cause.

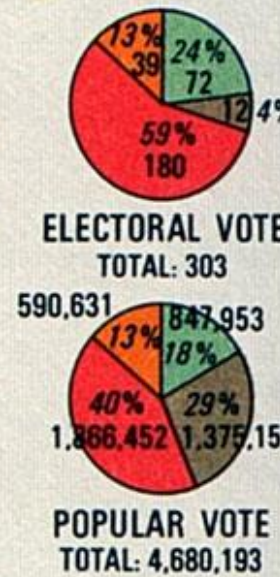
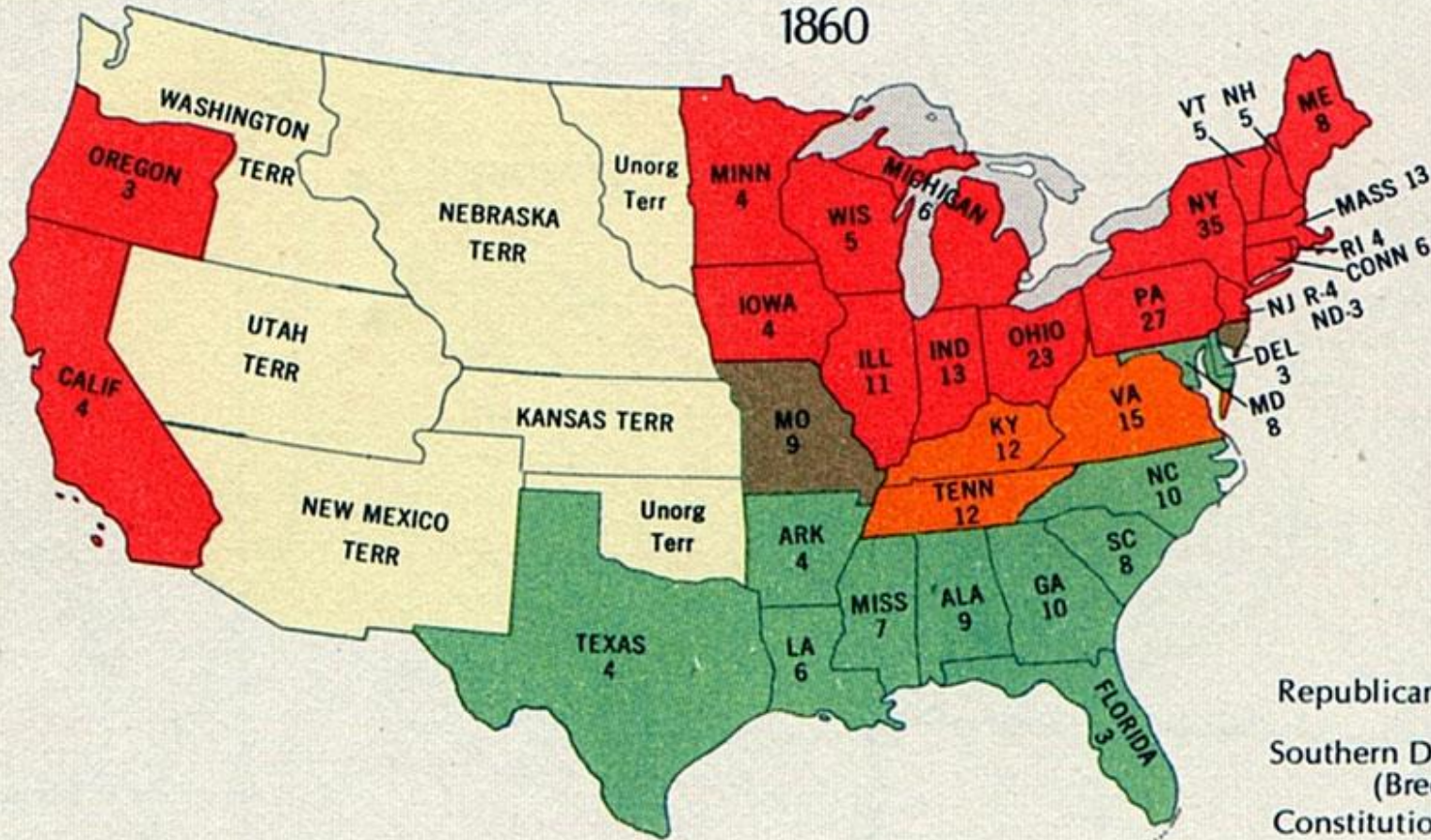


HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION—INTERIOR OF THE ENGINE-HOUSE, JUST BEFORE THE GATE IS BROKEN DOWN BY THE STORMING PARTY—COL. WASHINGTON AND HIS ASSOCIATES AS CAPTIVES, HELD BY BROWN AS HOSTAGES.



■ John Brown

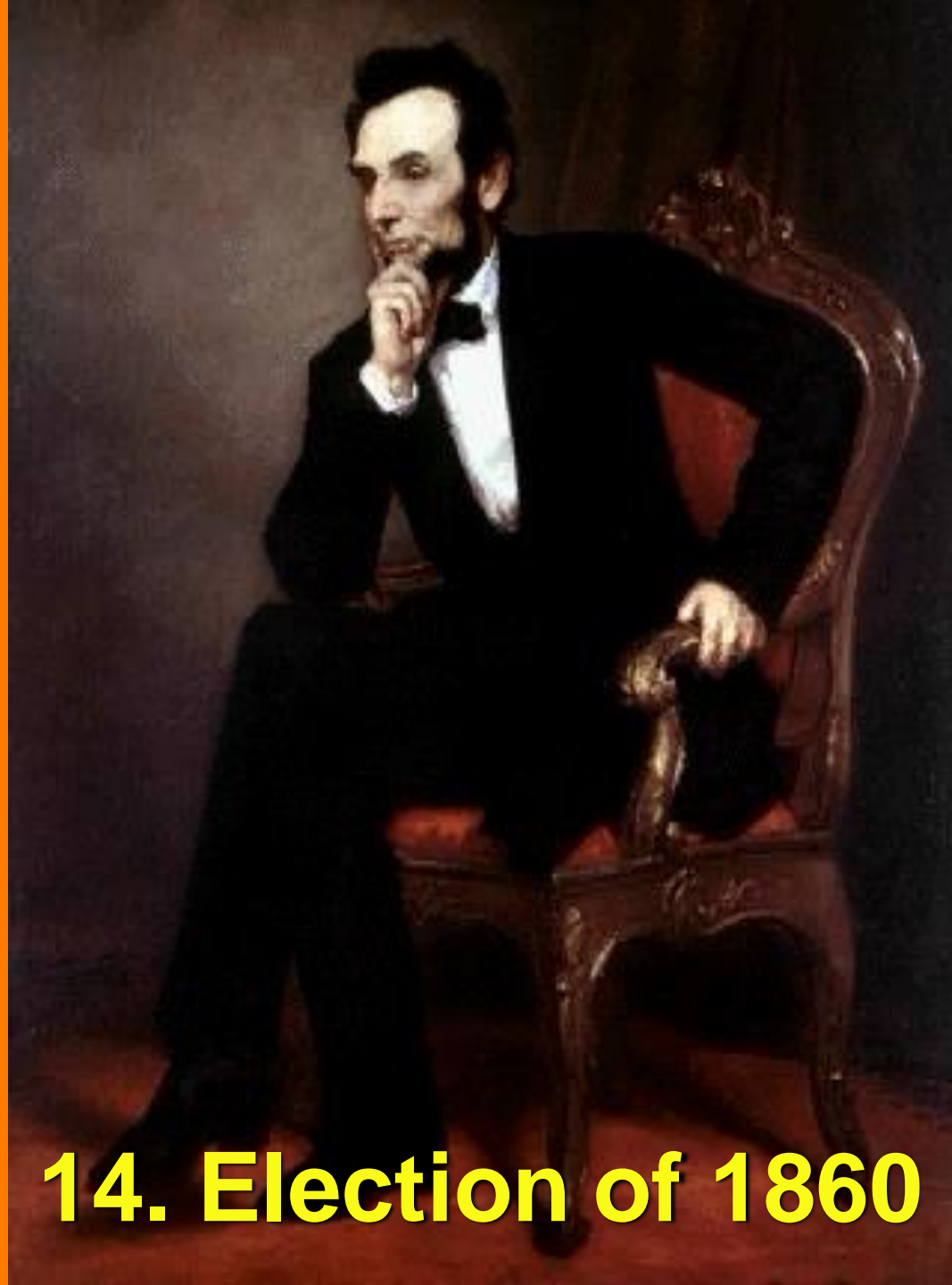
1860



- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

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

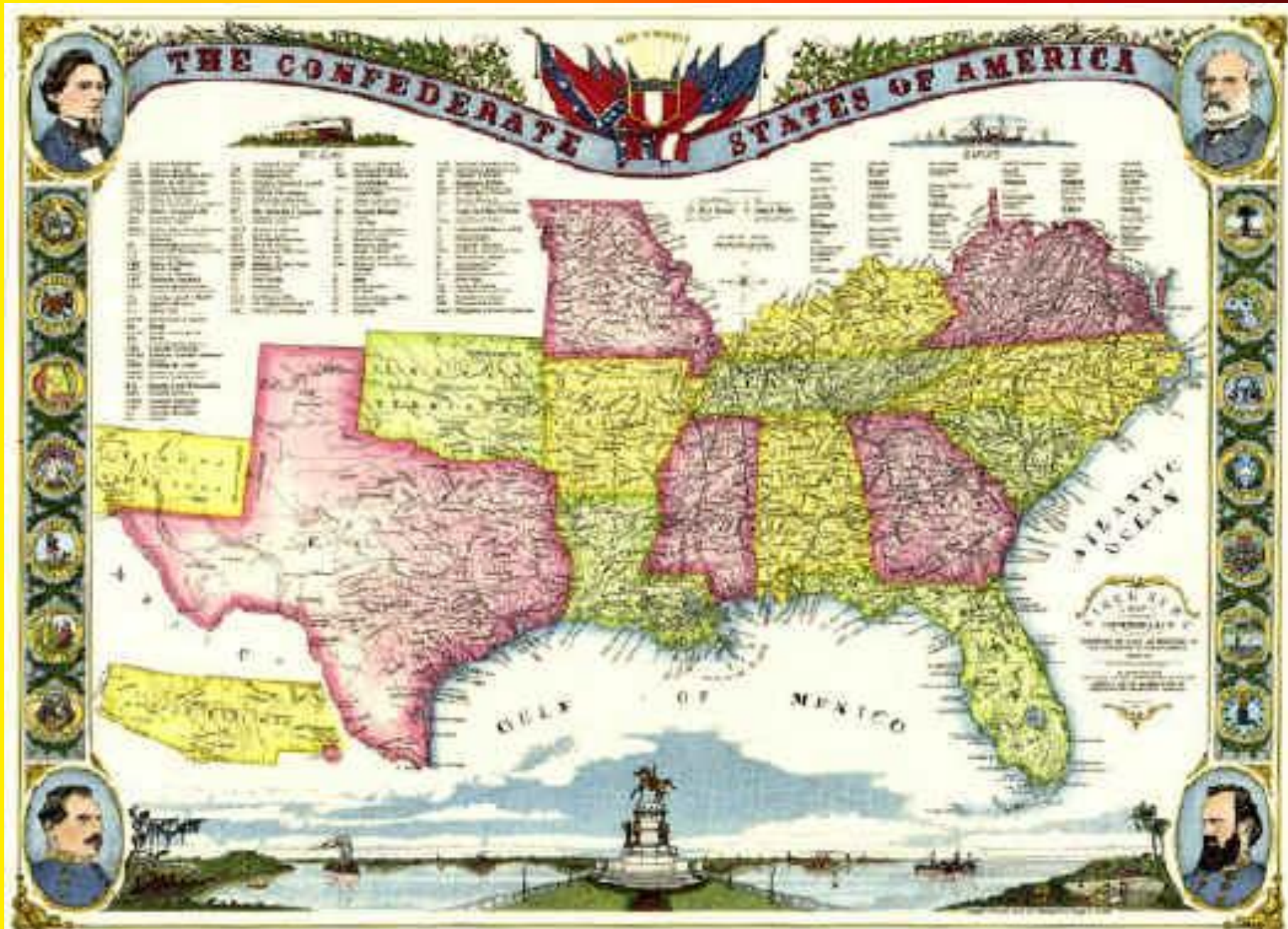


14. Election of 1860



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

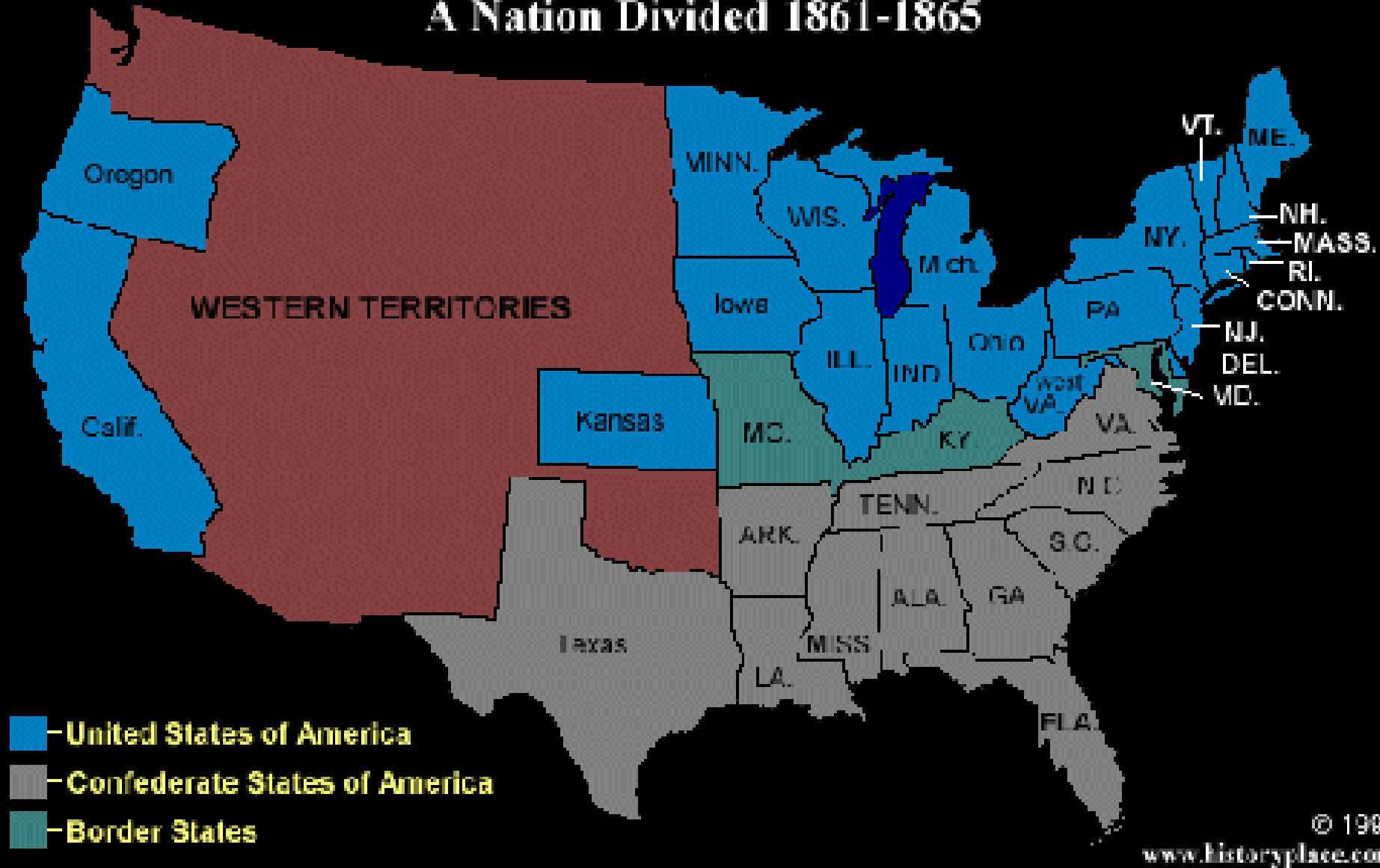
Fort Sumter



- What Southern States hoped for



A Nation Divided 1861-1865



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■ actual division of the states during the Civil War