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Chapter 13  
Chapter Outline

- I. Continental expansion
  - A. Oregon
  - B. Mexican frontier
- II. The Mexican frontier: New Mexico and California
  - A. Pre-American settlers
    - 1. Mexican independence from Spain
    - 2. Mexicans and Indians
    - 3. California's commercial links to the United States
  - B. The Texas revolt
    - 1. Initial emigration to Texas
    - 2. Mexican efforts to check American presence
    - 3. Texas revolt
      - a. Demand by U.S. settlers and "Tejano" allies for greater autonomy
      - b. Clamp-down by Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna
      - c. Declaration of Independence
      - d. Battle of the Alamo; "Remember the Alamo"
      - e. Defeat of Santa Anna by Sam Houston at San Jacinto
    - 4. Republic of Texas
      - a. Establishment
      - b. Election of Houston as first president
      - c. Early quest for U.S. annexation; opposition by President Jackson
      - d. Swelling of American emigration
  - C. The election of 1844
    - 1. Revival of annexation issue
      - a. Texas
        - i. Relation to slavery question
        - ii. Support from John Tyler, James K. Polk
        - iii. Opposition from Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren
      - b. Oregon; "Fifty-four forty or fight"
    - 2. Democrat Polk vs. Whig Clay
    - 3. Election of Polk
  - D. The road to war; annexation under Polk
    - 1. Texas
    - 2. Oregon up to forty-ninth parallel
    - 3. Pursuit of California
- III. Mexican War
  - A. Immediate causes
    - 1. Impasse over California
    - 2. Texas-Mexico border dispute
    - 3. Polk declaration of war on Mexico
  - B. Response among Americans
    - 1. Broad support
      - a. Spirit of Manifest Destiny
      - b. America as bearer of liberty
    - 2. The war and its critics
      - a. War will promote expansion of slavery
      - b. War undermines democratic values
      - c. Thoreau and principle of civil disobedience
      - d. Lincoln's opposition to president's war-making power
  - C. Course of war
    - 1. California

- a. American rebels' declaration of independence from Mexico
      - b. Announcement of Bear Flag Republic under John C. Frémont
      - c. Arrival of U.S. Navy, superseding Bear Flag Republic
    - 2. Santa Fe
      - a. Occupation by U.S. troops under Stephen W. Kearney
      - b. Subsequent suppression by Kearney of Mexican resistance in southern California
    - 3. Mexico
      - a. Defeat of Santa Anna by Zachary Taylor at Battle of Buena Vista
      - b. Occupation of Mexico City by Winfield Scott
  - D. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
    - 1. Confirmation of U.S. annexation of Texas
    - 2. Ceding to the United States of California and present-day New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and Utah
    - 3. Payment by the United States to Mexico of \$15 million
  - E. Mexico's lasting resentment over war
  - F. "Race" and Manifest Destiny
    - 1. Affirmation of Manifest Destiny assumptions
      - a. "Anglo-Saxon race" as innately superior
      - b. Association of Anglo-Saxon Protestants with civilization, progress, liberty
    - 2. Social inequalities of newly acquired territories
      - a. Introduction of slavery
      - b. Ethnic discrimination
- IV. Gold Rush California
- A. Rise of mining frontier
    - 1. Discovery of gold
    - 2. Influx of migrants from around nation and world
    - 3. Growth of San Francisco
    - 4. Spread of mining communities
  - B. Character of mining frontier
    - 1. Social diversity
    - 2. Shift from surface to underground mining
    - 3. Vigilantism
    - 4. Marginalization of non-whites
    - 5. Destruction of Indian communities
- V. Opening Japan
- A. U.S./Japan
    - 1. U.S. Navy squadron under the command of Commodore Perry arrives in Tokyo Bay in 1853-4
    - 2. Trade treaty negotiated between U.S. and Japan
  - B. Japan and the world
    - 1. Japan opened to world trade
    - 2. Japan transformed; modernized
    - 3. Japan becomes industrial and military power
- VI. Revival of slavery question; "A dose of arsenic"
- A. Wilmot Proviso
    - 1. Provisions and outcome
    - 2. Impact
      - a. Reawakening of slavery controversy
      - b. Sectional fragmentation of Democratic and Whig parties
  - B. 1848 election
    - 1. Whig Taylor vs. Democrat Lewis Cass
    - 2. Election of Taylor
    - 3. Significance of Free Soil party's showing

- C. The free-soil Appeal
      - 1. Resentment of southern domination of federal government
      - 2. Vision of West as haven for economic independence
      - 3. White aversion to contact and competition with blacks
    - D. White South's case for westward expansion of slavery
      - 1. Regional pride
      - 2. Need for fresh soil
      - 3. Economic imperative
      - 4. Preservation of political balance between North and South
- VII. Crisis and compromise
  - A. Compromise of 1850
    - 1. Backdrop
      - a. Sectional clash over slavery question
      - b. 1848: revolution and reaction across Europe
    - 2. Proposals and debates
      - a. Clay plan
      - b. Senate debate
        - i. Daniel Webster; pro-compromise
        - ii. John C. Calhoun; uncompromising defense of slavery
        - iii. William Seward; uncompromising assault on slavery
    - 3. Outcome
      - a. Death of President Taylor
      - b. President Millard Fillmore's support for Clay plan
      - c. Adoption of Compromise of 1850
  - B. The fugitive slave issue
    - 1. Terms of Fugitive Slave Act
    - 2. Outrage over Fugitive Slave Act in North
    - 3. Federal tribunals and return of fugitives to South
    - 4. Resistance to recapture
    - 5. Black flight to Canada
  - C. Kansas-Nebraska controversy
    - 1. Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill
      - a. Nullification of Missouri Compromise
      - b. Principle of "popular sovereignty"
    - 2. Broad antislavery reaction in North
    - 3. Outcome
      - a. Passage of bill
      - b. Collapse of Whigs
      - c. Fracturing of northern Democrats
      - d. Birth of Republican party
- VIII. Rise of Republican party
  - A. Underlying economic and political trends
    - 1. The northern economy
      - a. Economic growth of 1840s and 1850s
      - b. Integration of Northwest and Northeast within a dynamic economy
        - i. Expanded railroad network
        - ii. Western agriculture
        - iii. Industrial production
        - iv. Spread and growth of cities
    - 2. Rise and fall of Know-Nothing Party
      - a. Nativist hostility to immigrants, Catholics
      - b. Links between anti-Catholic and antislavery sentiment
      - c. Limits of nativist crusade
  - B. Republican party appeal
    - 1. Free labor ideal

- a. Opposition to expansion of slavery; "Freedom national"
      - b. Juxtaposition of "free labor North" and "slave South"
      - c. Depiction of free labor and slavery as incompatible
      - d. Broad appeal in North
    - 2. Further factors behind rise of Republican party
      - a. "Bleeding Kansas"
      - b. Preston Brooks's assault on Charles Sumner
  - C. Election of 1856
    - 1. Victory of Democrat James Buchanan
    - 2. Emergence of Republicans as dominant in North, Democrats as dominant in South
- IX. Toward disunion
- A. Dred Scott decision
    - 1. Key elements (Taney opinion)
      - a. African-Americans devoid of citizenship rights
      - b. Congress powerless to restrict slavery in territories
    - 2. The decision's aftermath
      - a. Indignation in North
      - b. Lecompton Constitution controversy
  - B. Lincoln-Douglas senate campaign of 1858
    - 1. Abraham Lincoln
      - a. Personal background
      - b. Lincoln and slavery
        - i. Moral denunciation of slavery
        - ii. Call for containment, but not abolition, of slavery
        - iii. Personification of Republican free labor ideology
        - iv. Racial perspective
    - 2. The Lincoln-Douglas campaign
    - 3. Outcome
  - C. John Brown at Harpers Ferry
    - 1. Background on Brown
    - 2. The raid
    - 3. Trial and execution
    - 4. Vilification and martyrization
    - 5. Continuing inspiration for activists
  - D. Rise of southern nationalism
    - 1. Secessionist impulse
    - 2. Imperial impulse
      - a. Ostend Manifesto
      - b. William Walker expeditions
        - i. Baja California
        - ii. Nicaragua
    - 3. Measures to fortify slavery
  - E. Election of 1860
    - 1. The Democratic split
      - a. Stephen A. Douglas as nominee for northern wing
      - b. John C. Breckinridge as nominee for southern wing
    - 2. The [Republican] nomination of Lincoln
    - 3. Newly formed Constitutional Union party nomination of John Bell
    - 4. Lincoln victory, based on sweep of northern states
- X. The impending crisis
- A. Secession of seven Deep South states
  - B. Crittenden compromise effort
  - C. Formation of Confederate States of America
    - 1. Seven Deep South states

2. President Jefferson Davis
  3. Centrality of slavery and white supremacy to Confederate pronouncements
- D. Inauguration of Lincoln
  - E. Lincoln's balancing act
  - F. Confederate attack on Fort Sumter [the war came]
  - G. Lincoln's call for troops to suppress insurrection
  - H. Secession of four more southern states