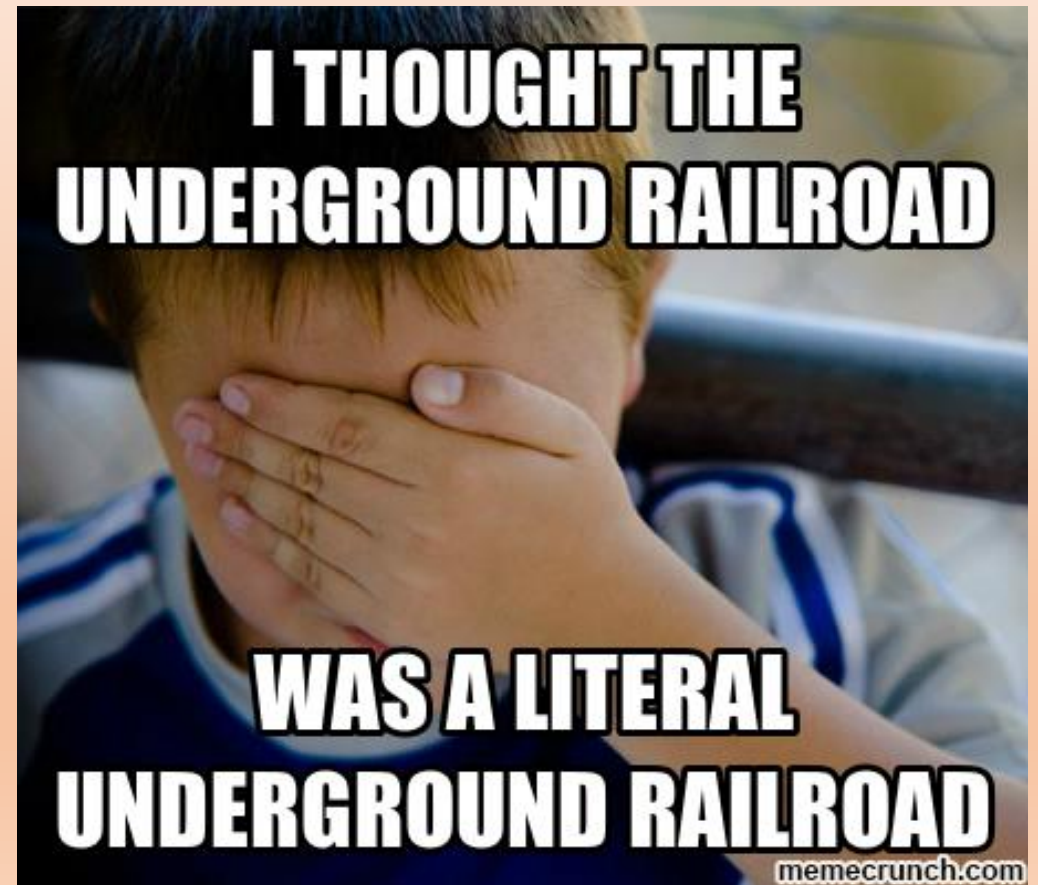
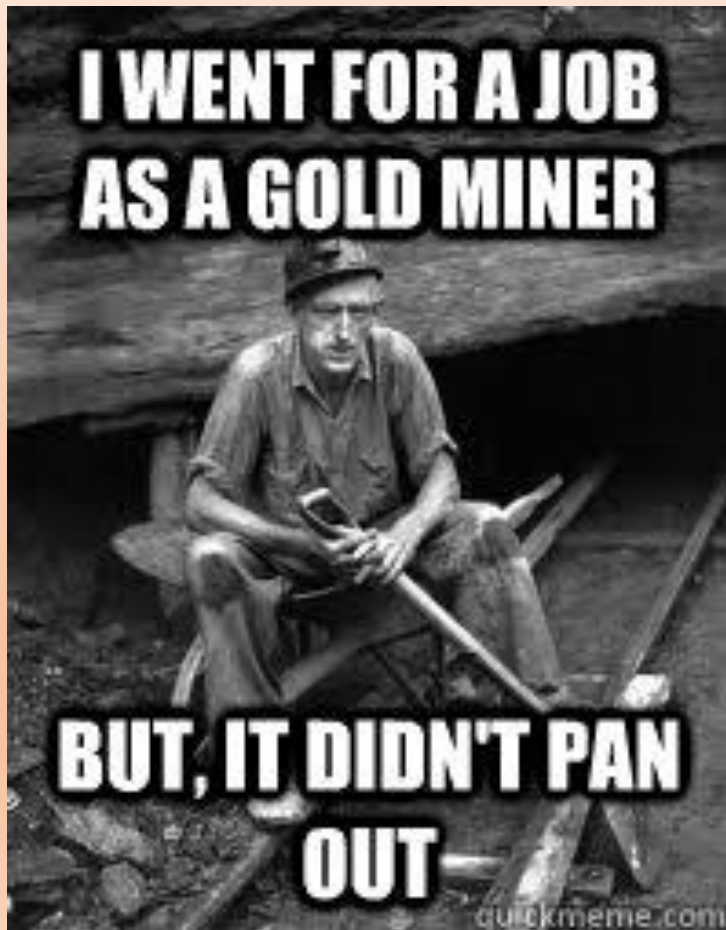


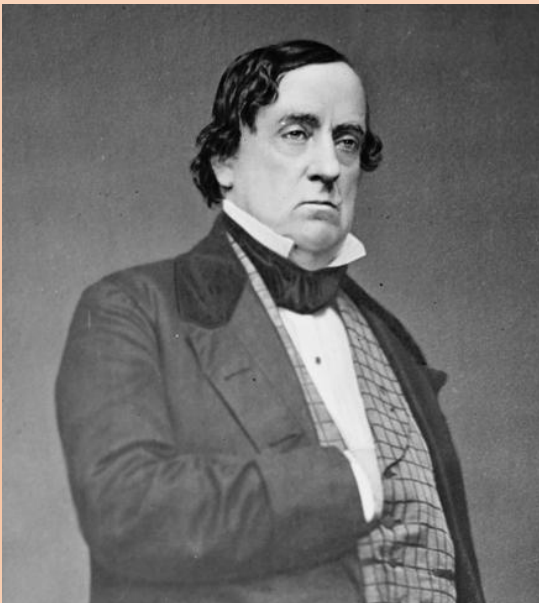
APUSH

Chapter 18: Renewing the Sectional Struggle

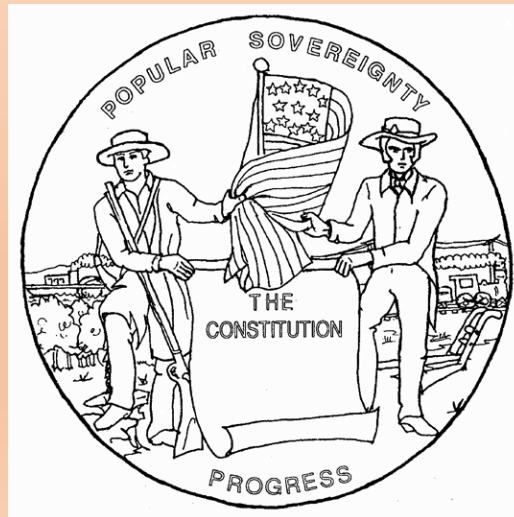


The Popular Sovereignty Panacea

- **Popular Sovereignty:** people of a territory determine their territory's status of slavery. Meant to be a compromise.
- (1848 election) the **Democrats** chose General Lewis Cass. Pro-slavery; he supported popular sovereignty.



Lewis Cass



Political Triumphs for General Taylor

- The **Whigs** chose Zachary Taylor. No official stance on slavery, but he did own many slaves.
- The **Free Soil Party** was created by antislavery men who didn't trust Lewis Cass or Taylor.
 - Argued slavery would kill wage labor.
- Zachary Taylor won the **election of 1848**



Political Cartoon (1848)

- Context

Zachary Taylor was the Whig's candidate for president. He was famous for being a general in the Mexican War

- Audience

Potential voters

- Purpose

To draw attention to the fact that Taylor's fame came from fighting/killing Mexicans

- Point of View

Most likely a Democrat cartoon trying to promote their own candidate, Lewis Cass.



AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.
THE ONE QUALIFICATION FOR A WHIG PRESIDENT.

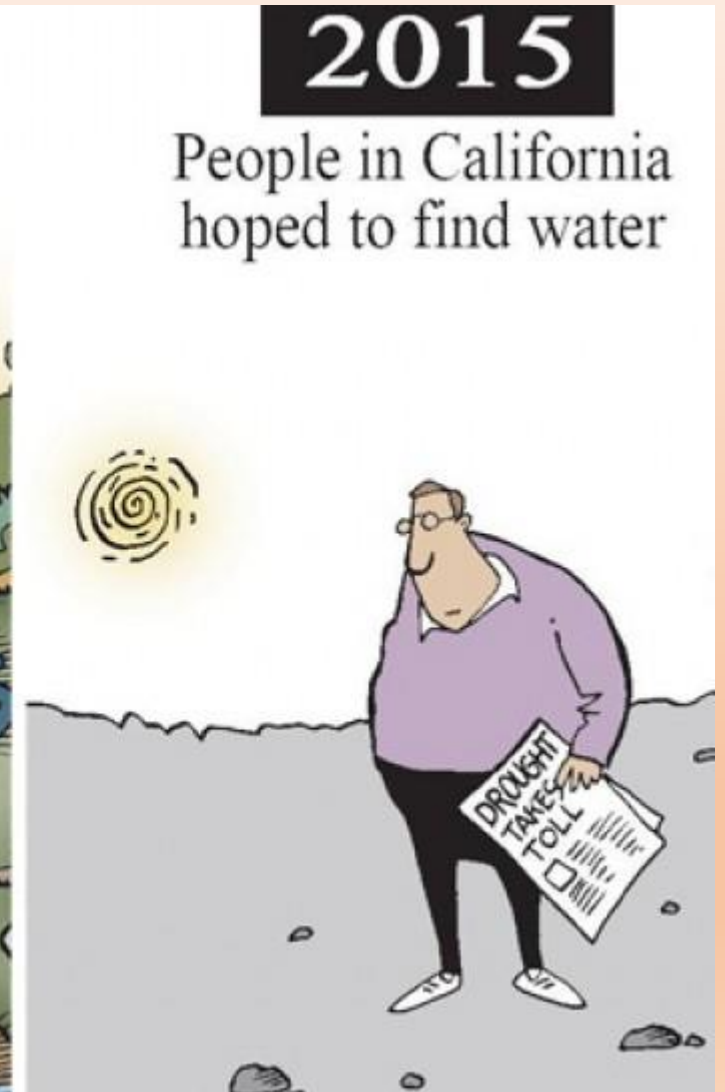
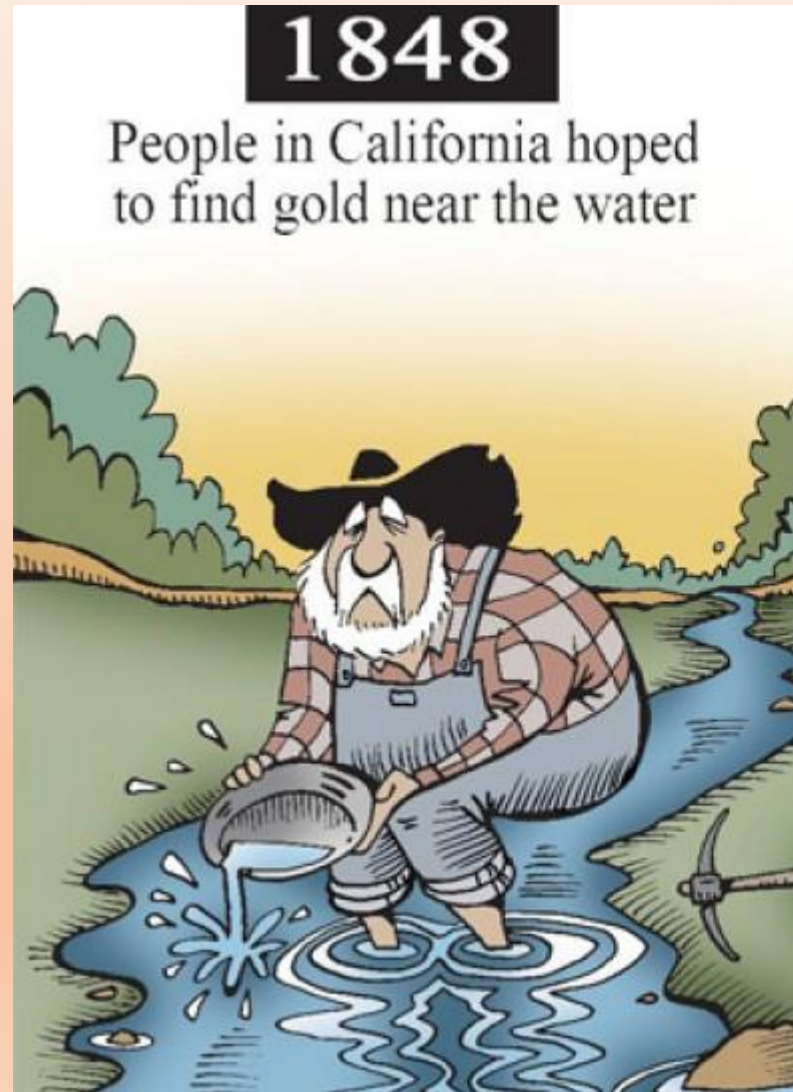
For sale at No 2 Spruce St. N.Y.

“Californy” Gold

- In **1848**, gold was discovered in California. The California gold rush brought violence and disease but also a large number of people to CA.
- Southerners objected to California's admission as a free state - upset the balance of free and slave states in the Senate.



How times have changed...

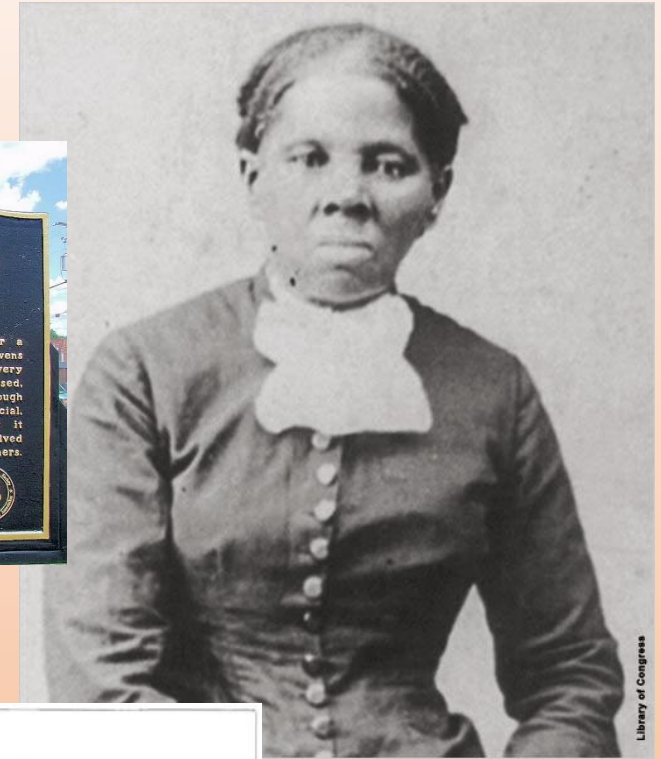
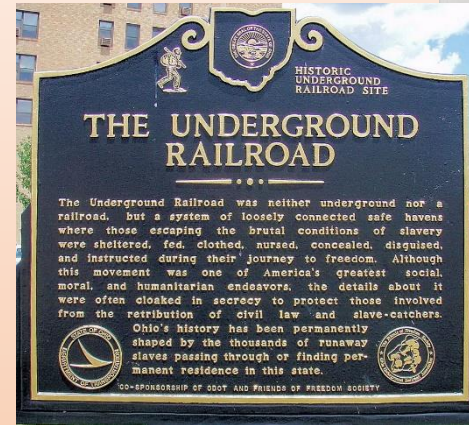


Sectional Balance and the Underground Railroad

- Harriet Tubman: an illiterate runaway slave, **Underground Railroad**
- By **1850**, southerners demanded stricter **fugitive-slave laws**.



TWENTY-EIGHT FUGITIVES ESCAPING FROM THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

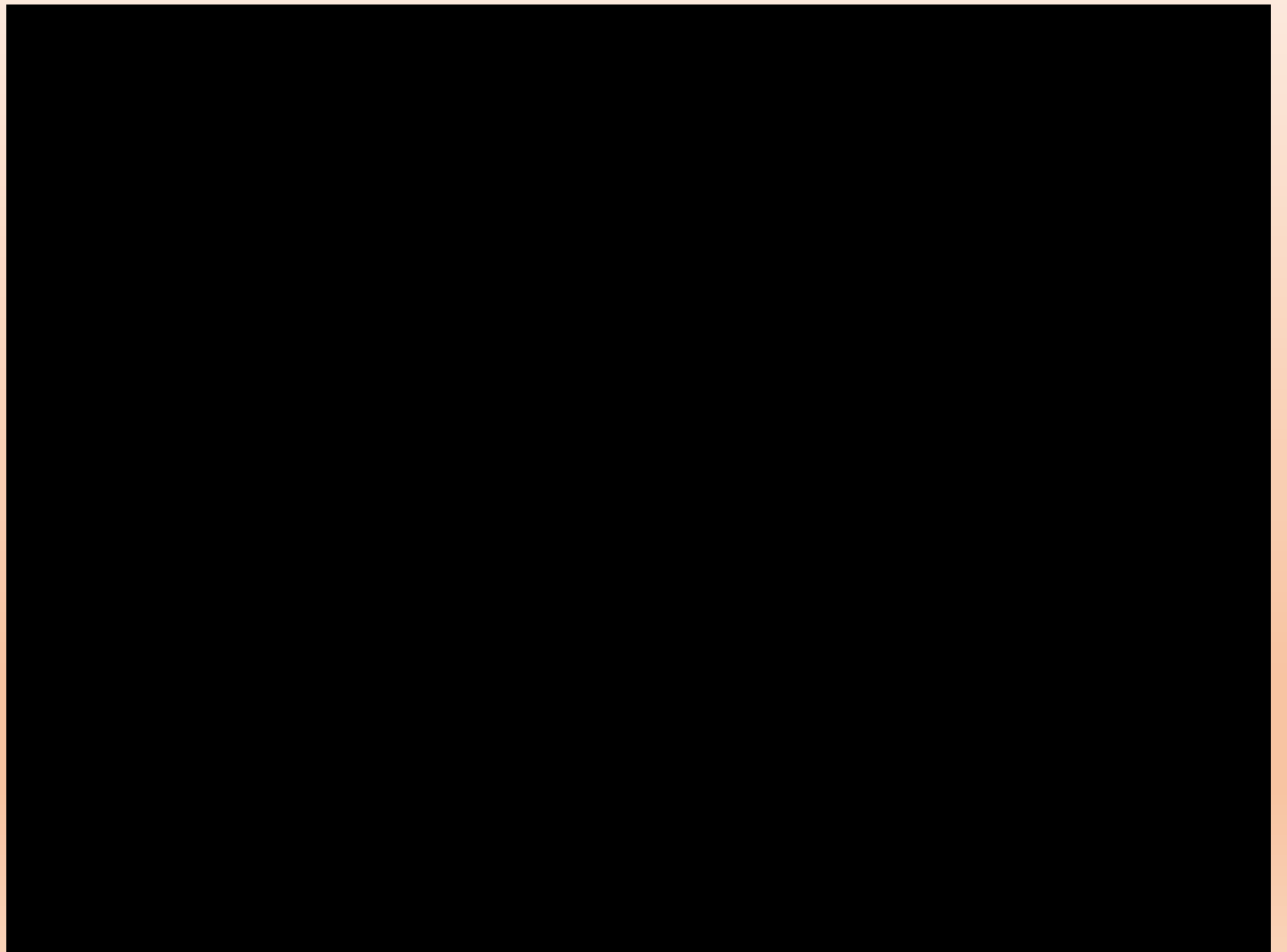


Library of Congress



Courtesy The Library Company.

The Underground Railroad

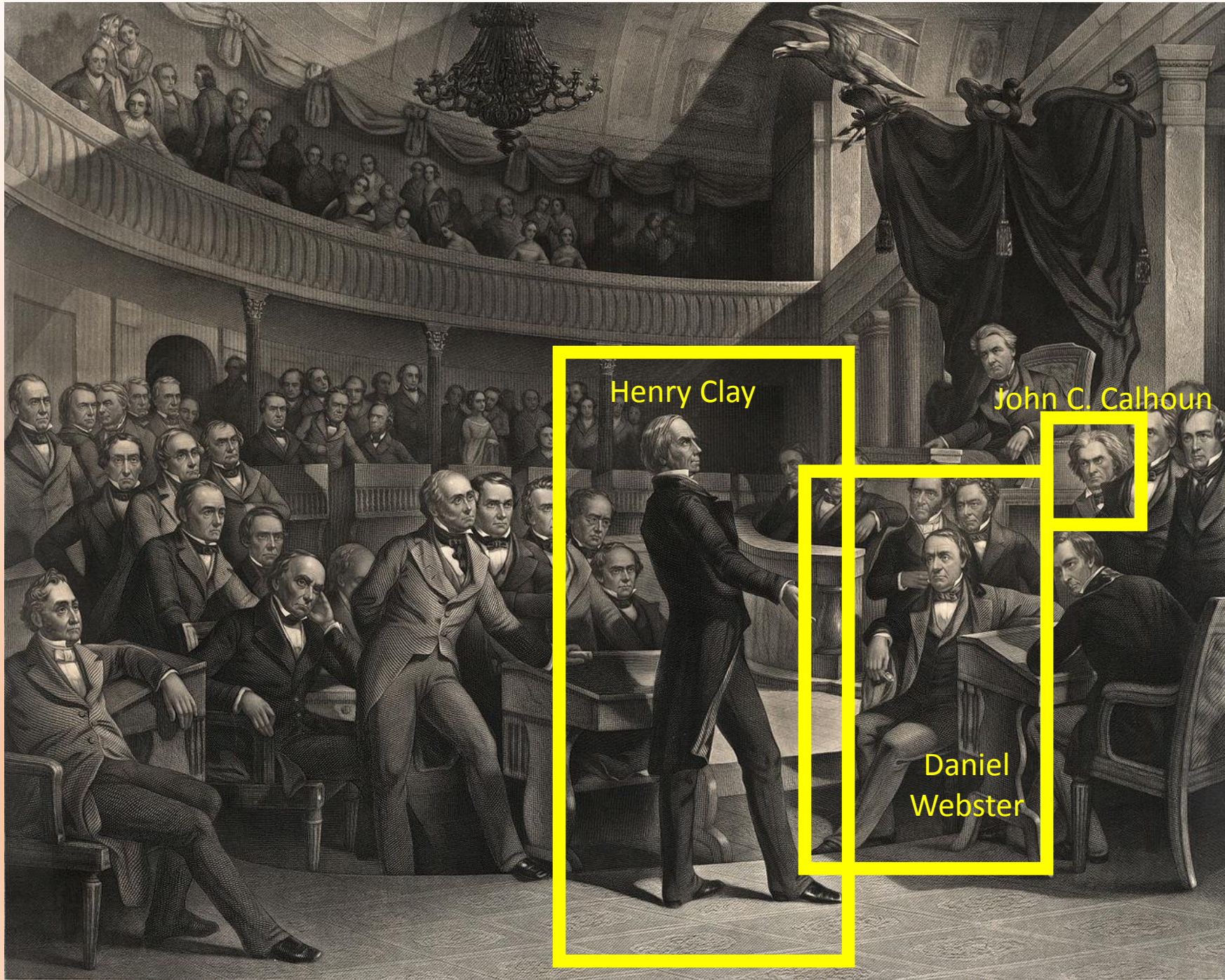


Routes of the Underground Railroad



Twilight of the Senatorial Giants

- The **congressional debate of 1850** addressed the admission of California to the Union
- Henry Clay, the "***Great Compromiser***," Suggested that the North enact a stricter fugitive-slave law.
- John Calhoun, the "***Great Nullifier***," Wanted a united South to potentially leave the Union.
- Daniel Webster called for **concessions** and support of Clay's proposals
 - Collapse of Union worse than slavery.



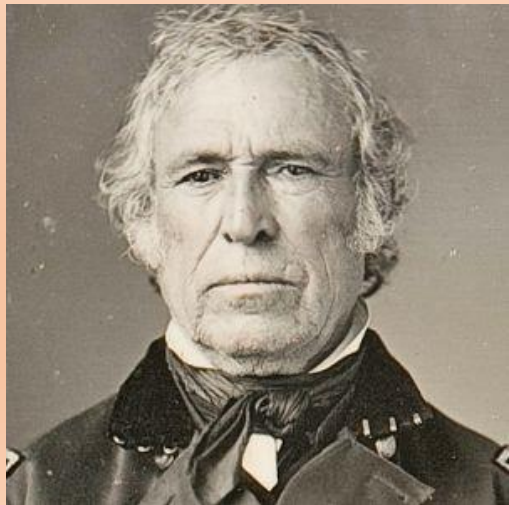
Henry Clay

John C. Calhoun

Daniel Webster

Deadlock and Danger on Capital Hill

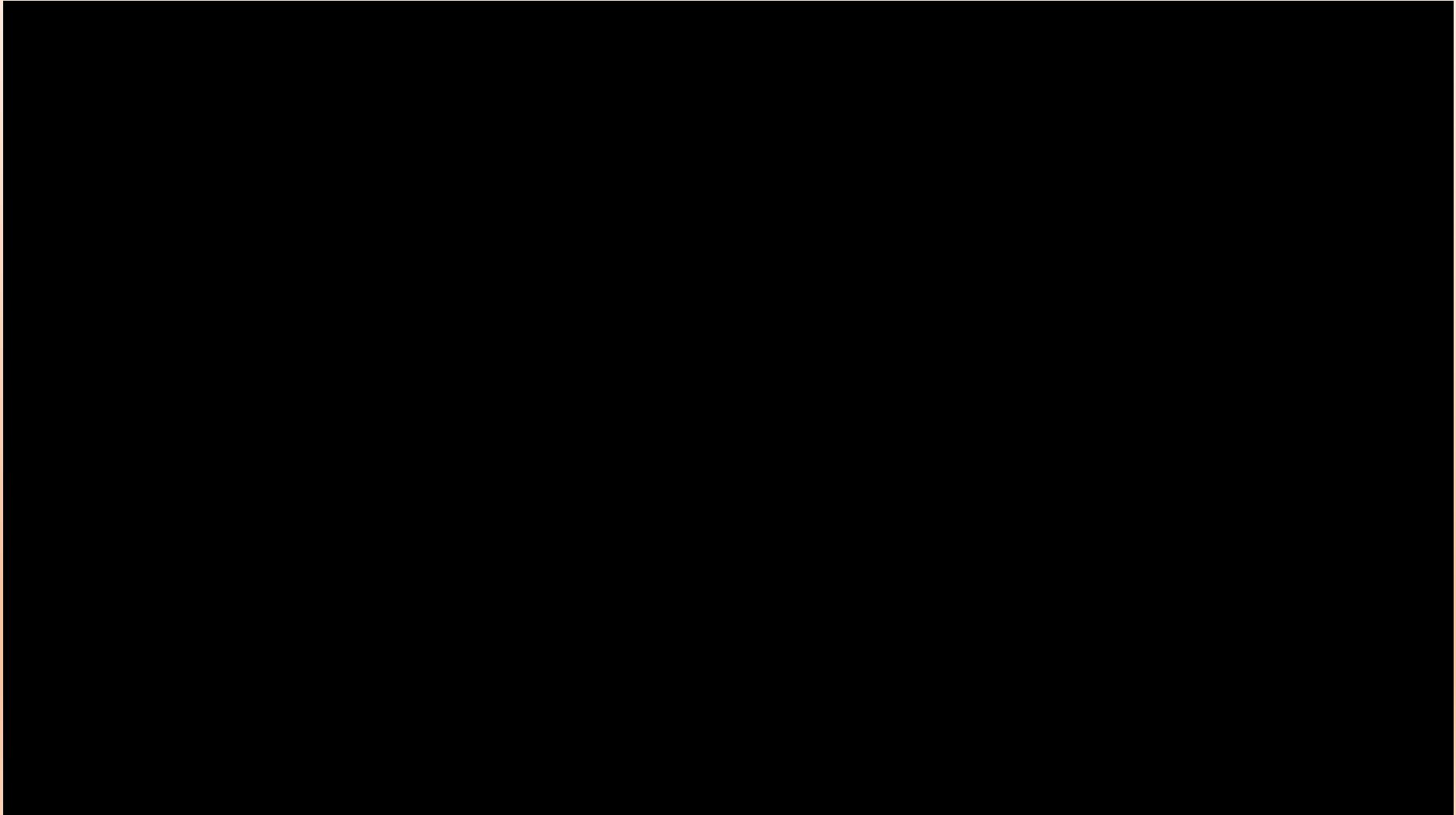
- William H. Seward: senator of New York; opposed slavery and opposed Clay's proposals.
 - Argued that God's moral law was higher than the Constitution.
- President Taylor opposed slavery, ready to veto any compromise.



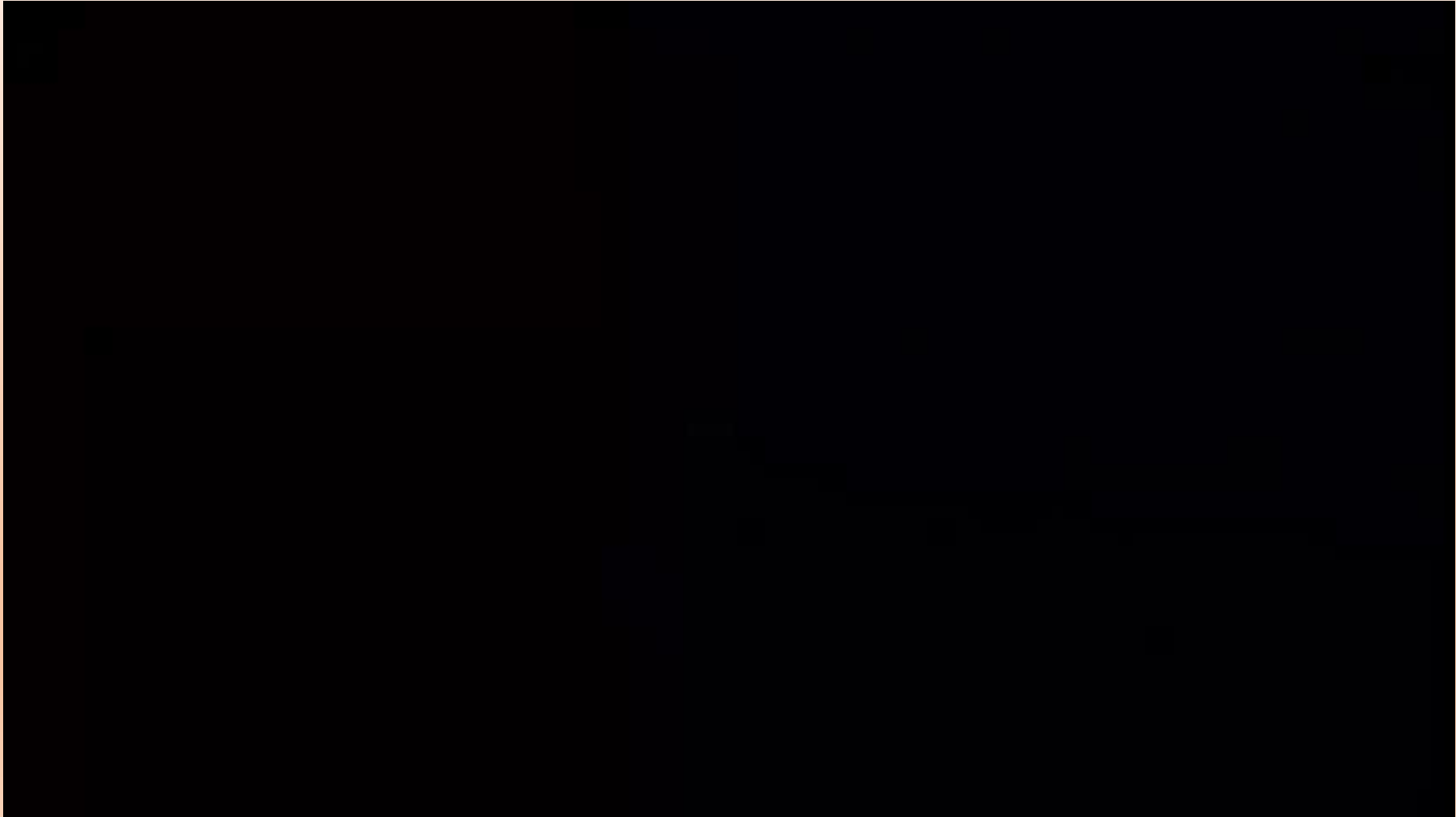
Zachary Taylor



Compromise of 1850

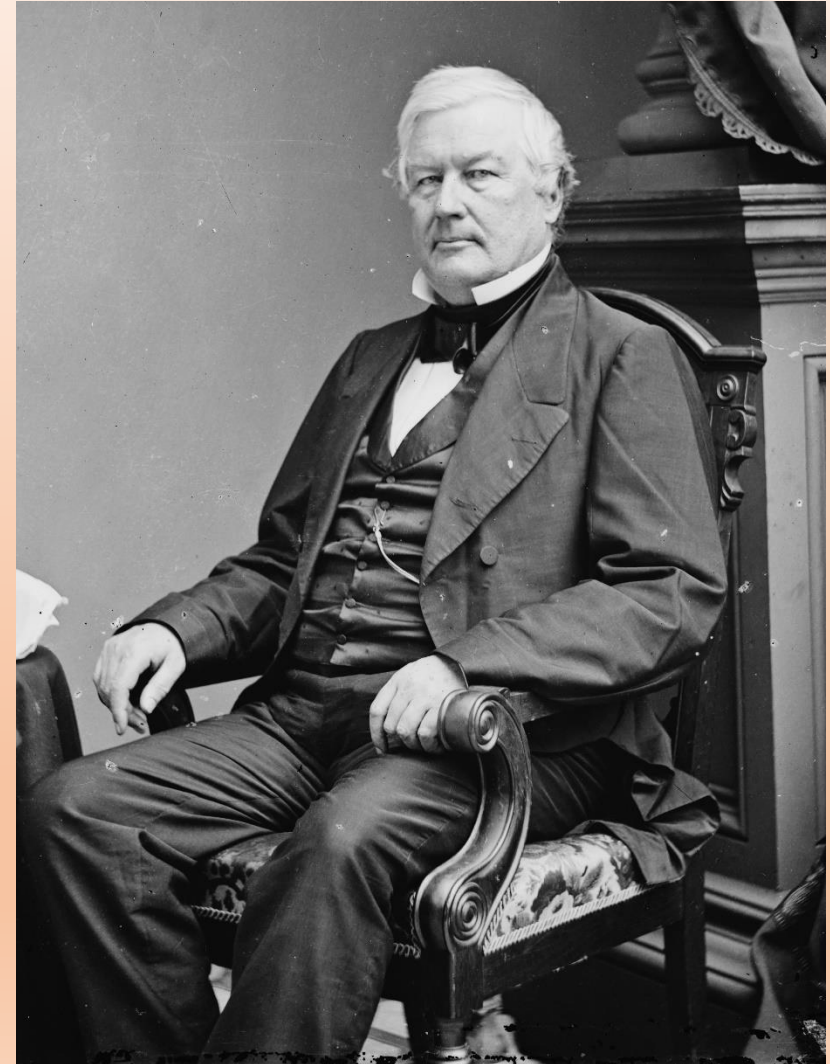


Zachary Taylor



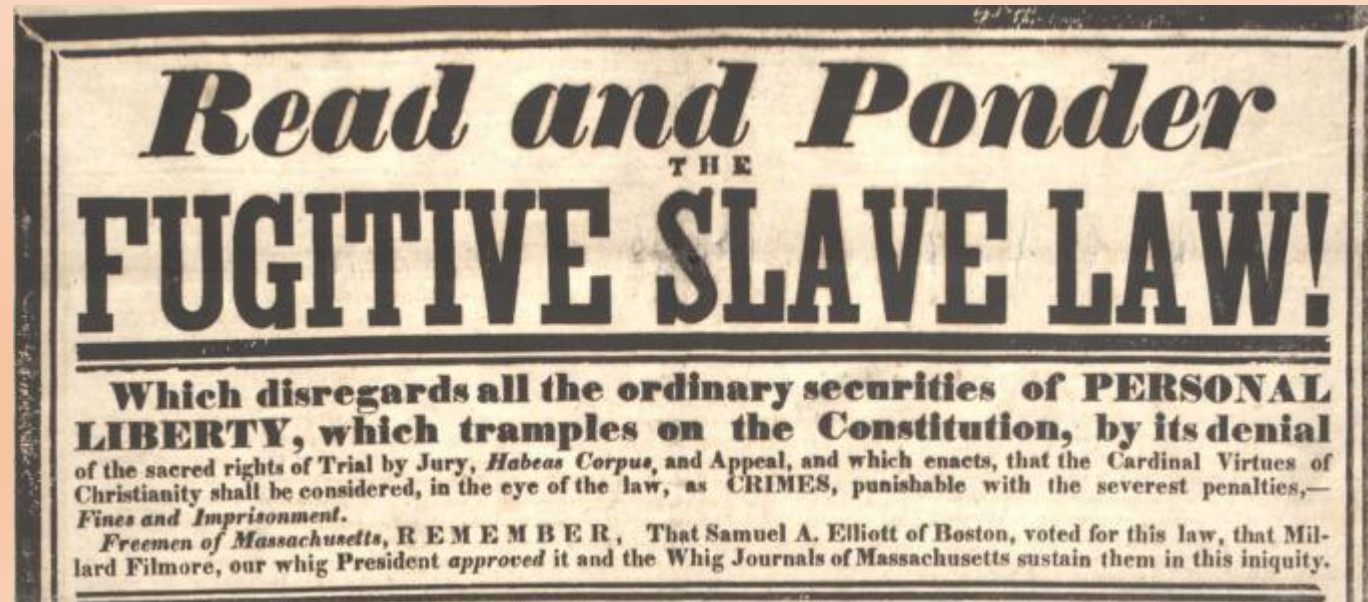
Breaking the Congressional Logjam

- In **1850**, President Taylor died suddenly and Vice President Millard Fillmore signed a series of compromises contained within the **Compromise of 1850**.
- California was admitted as a free state, New Mexico and Utah were open to popular sovereignty.
- Second “Era of Good Feelings”



Balancing the Compromise Scales

- The **Fugitive-Slave Law of 1850** - fleeing slaves could not testify on their own behalf and denied a jury trial.
- Northerners who aided escaping slaves were subject to fines and jail time.

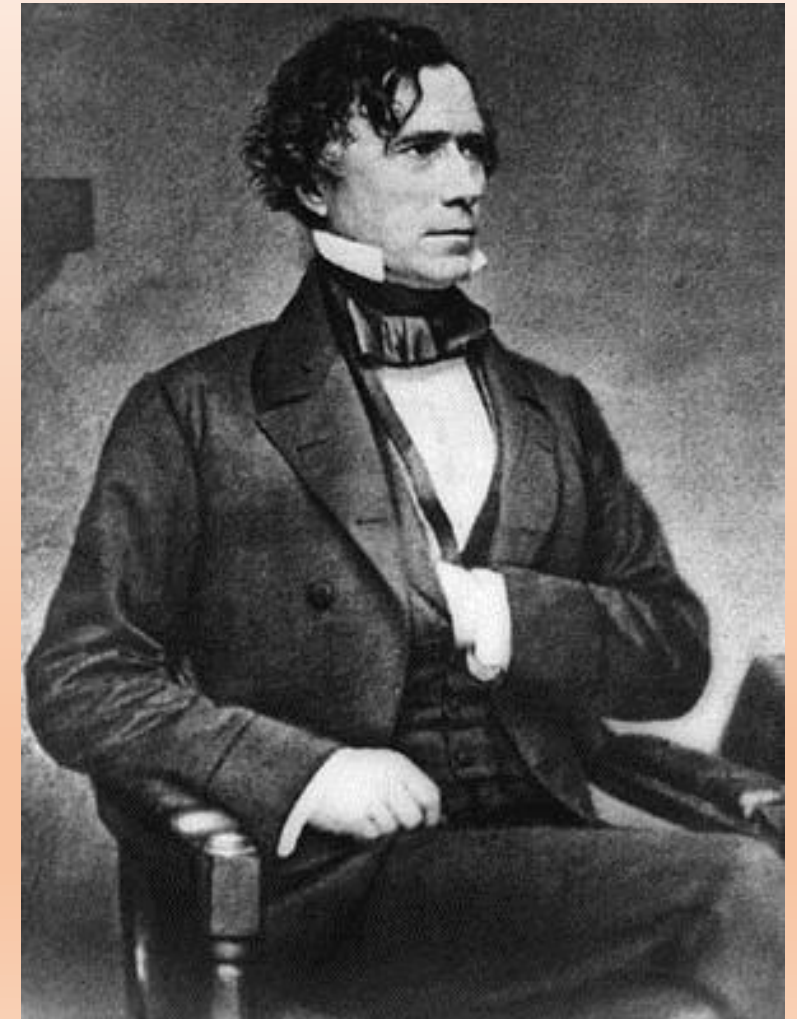


Millard Fillmore



Defeat and Doom for the Whigs

- In 1852, the **Democrats** chose Franklin Pierce. Supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law.
- The **Whigs** chose Winfield Scott. He also supported the Compromise of 1850 and the Fugitive Slave Law.
 - The votes for the Whig party were split
- Franklin Pierce won the **election of 1852**. The election of 1852 marked the end of the Whig party.

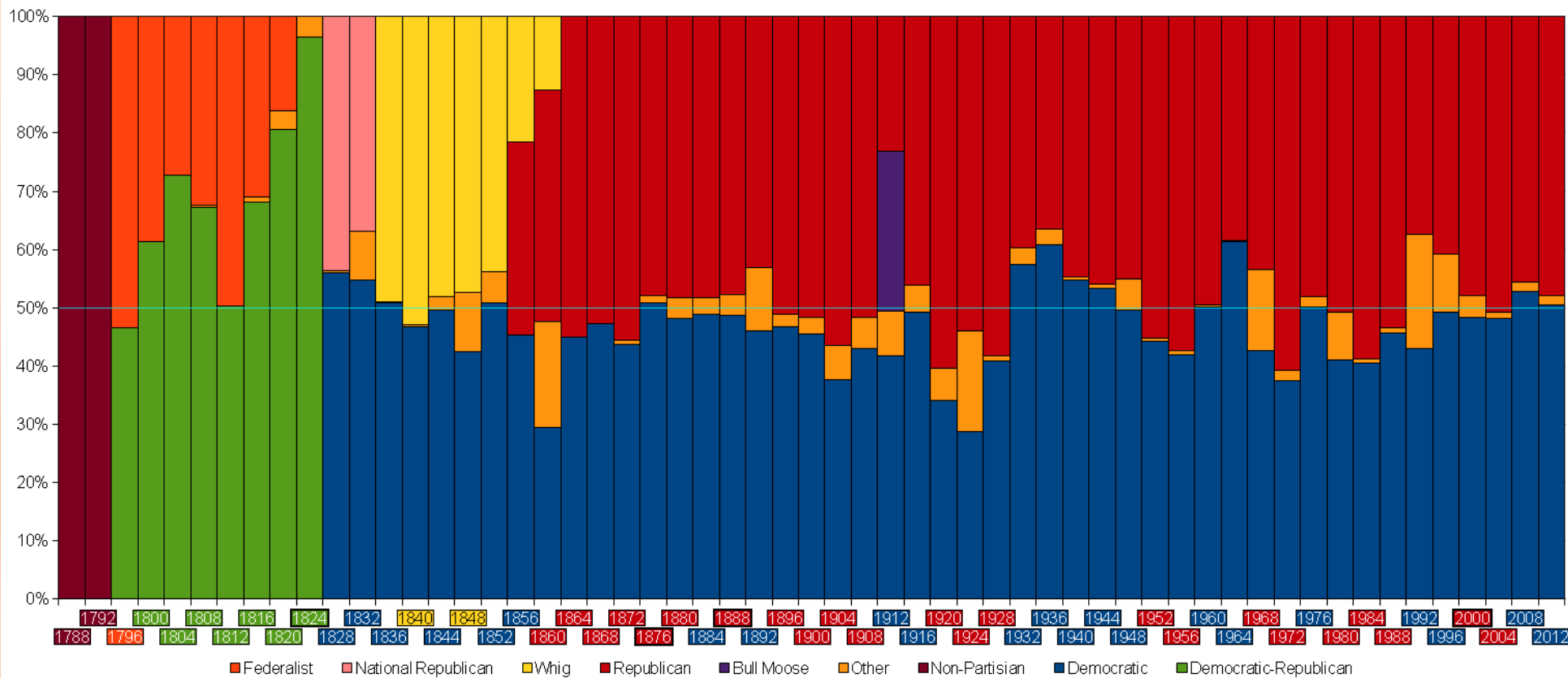


Franklin Pierce

Free Soil Party (Third Party)

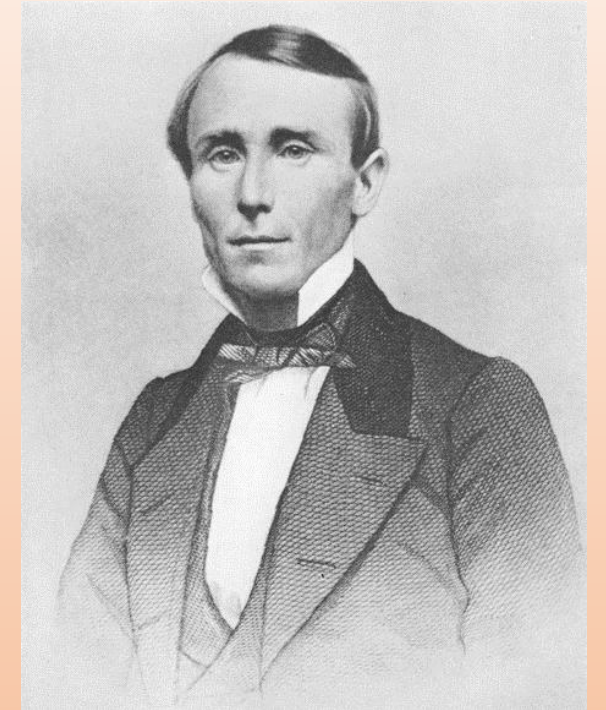
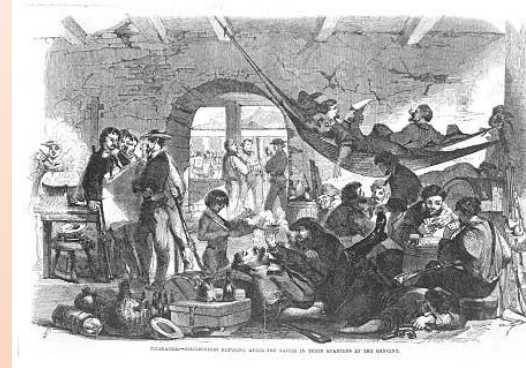


John P. Hale

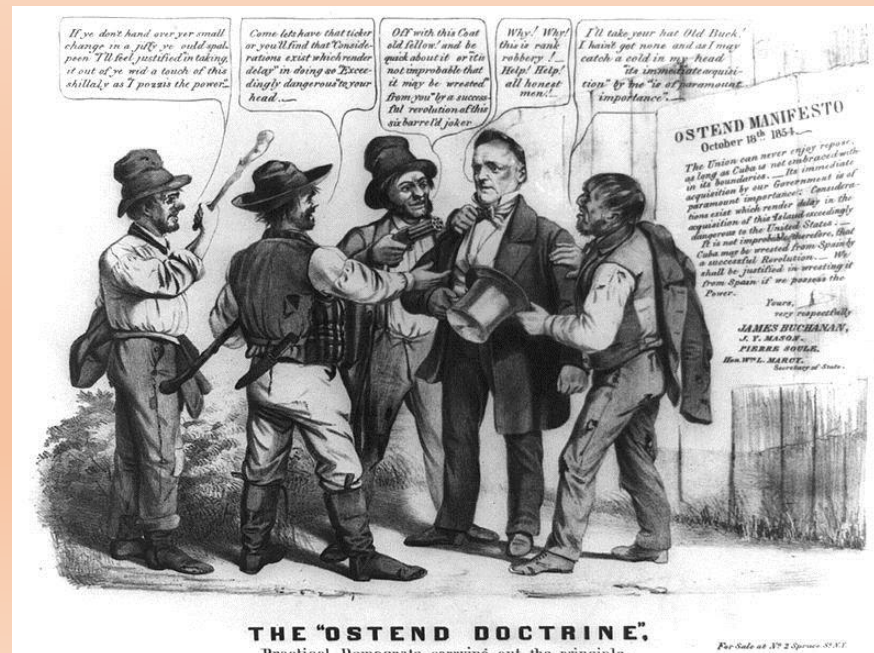
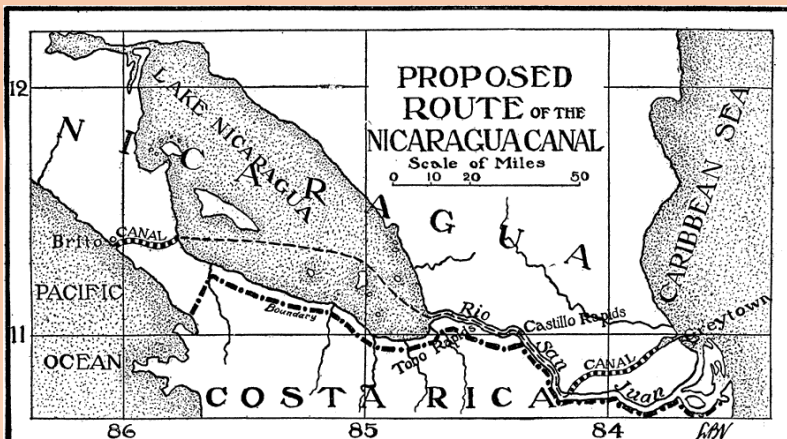


Expansionist Stirrings South of the Border

- The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty – Land rights in Nicaragua
- “Slavocrats” and William Walker – Expand slavery into Latin America
- Annexation of Cuba
 - Ostend Manifesto



William Walker



Map of Latin America



The Allure of Asia



- **Opium War:** fought between Britain and China over the rights of British traders to trade opium in China; Britain won in 1842.
- **Treaty of Wanghia:** 1844 – Expanded American trade rights in China
- **Treaty of Kanagawa:** 1854 – Opened American trade with Japan

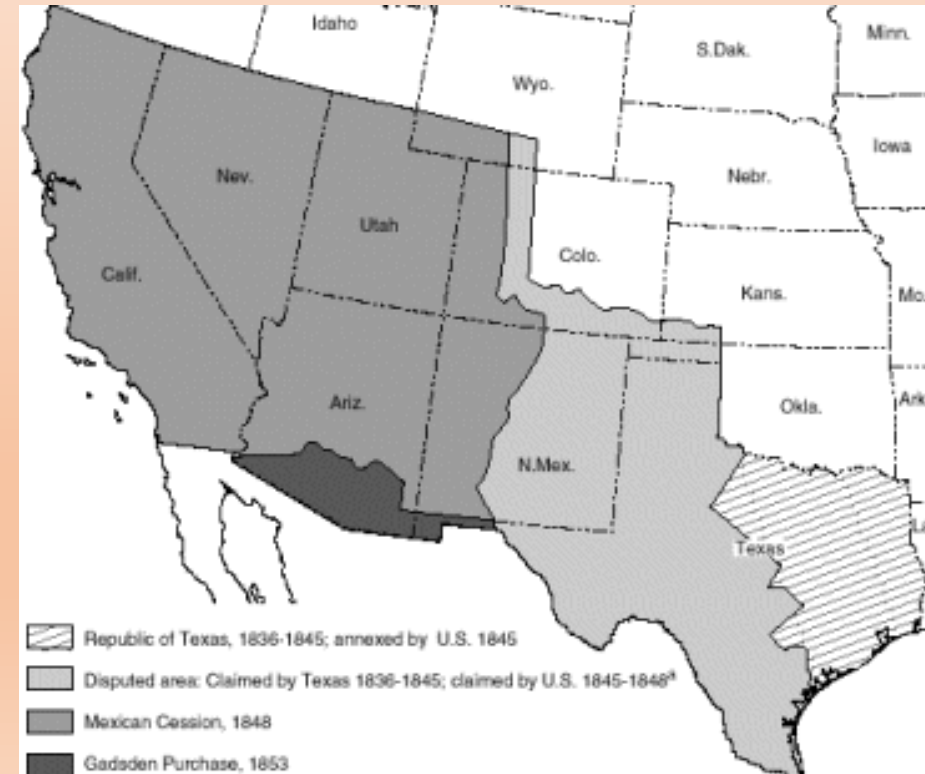


Matthew C. Perry



Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsden Purchase

- Transcontinental Railroad – Connect CA with the East.
- Gadsden Purchase - Settled land dispute between Mexico and the US.



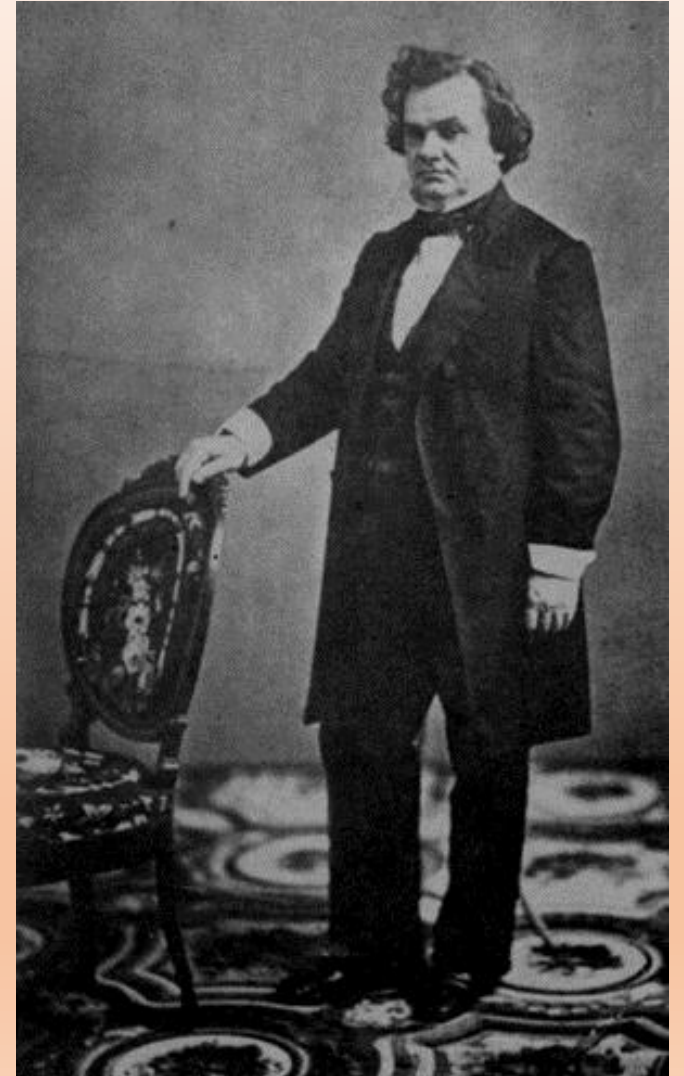
Pacific Railroad Promoters and the Gadsden Purchase

- Southerners argued that the railroad should run through Texas and the New Mexico territory
 - Texas already a state and New Mexico territory was formally organized
- The proposed Northern railroad route ran through unorganized Nebraska territory.

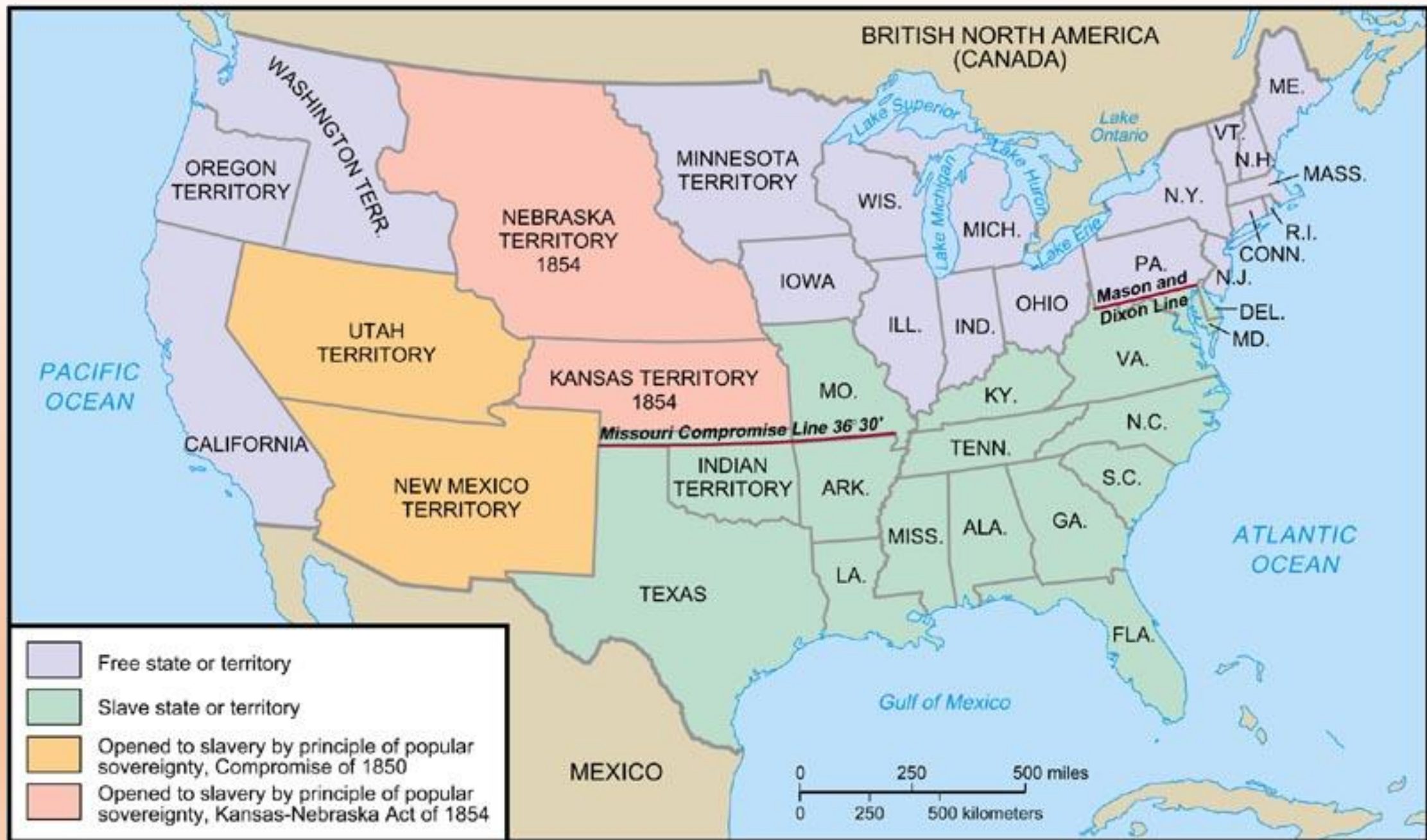


Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Scheme

- Stephen A. Douglas: Senator who tried to break the deadlock over westward expansion;
- Proposed **Territory of Nebraska** be sliced into two territories, **Kansas** and **Nebraska**.
 - Popular sovereignty to decide if slave or free.
- This **Kansas-Nebraska Act** conflicted with the Missouri Compromise of 1820.



Stephen A. Douglas



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

Kansas-Nebraska Act



Congress Legislates a Civil War

- The **Republican Party** - formed in the Mid-West and it was morally against slavery. Included foes of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.
 - Eventually rallied the disaffected members of the Whigs.



Overview of Slavery in the West

