

The background of the slide is a grayscale abstract pattern consisting of numerous thin, parallel lines that radiate from the right side towards the left, creating a sense of depth and movement. The lines vary in thickness and shade, from light gray to dark gray.

Sectionalism and Disunion

1848-1854

Popular Sovereignty

Doctrine that people of new territories should be able to determine the status of slavery

Endorsed by Gen. Lewis Cass

Public approved:

- **Democratic tradition of self-determination**

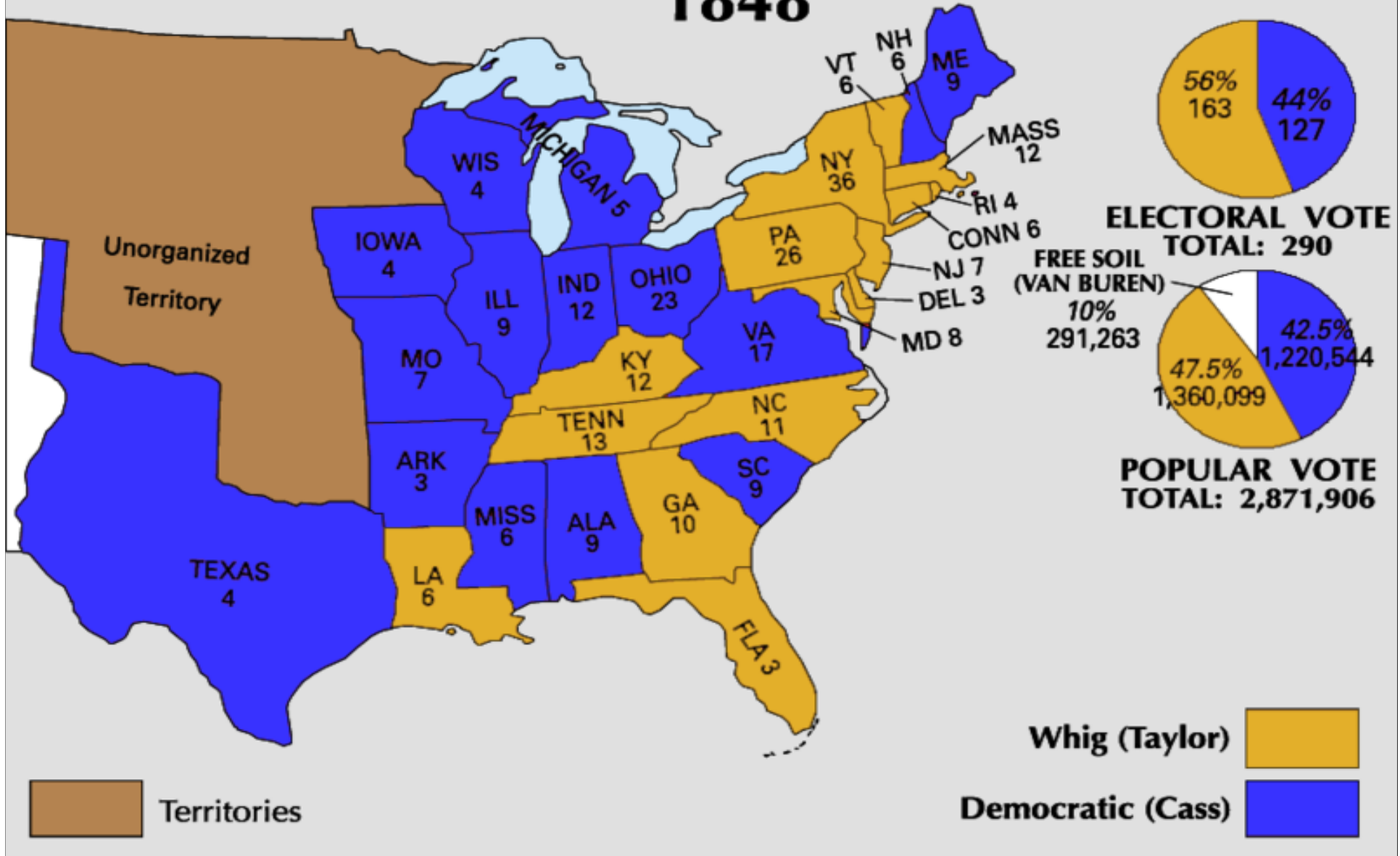
Politicians approved:

- **Compromise b/w free soil abolition and protection of slavery**



Election of 1848

1848



California Gold Rush

Gold is discovered in 1848, right near the end of the Mexican-American War

Thousands moved West (All types)

Californians drafted a constitution (sans slavery) and applied for statehood in 1849

Touched off intense debate in Congress



The Underground Railroad



Underground Railroad

Abolitionists struck at the institution of slavery by helping runaways escape to freedom in Canada

By 1850, the balance of power in Congress was in danger as more territories pressed for statehood (CA, NM, UT)

Southerners demanded stronger fugitive slave laws

Issue debated by Clay, Calhoun, and Webster on floor of Senate (March 1850)

Compromise of 1850

	Pro-Slavery	Anti-Slavery
California admitted as a free state		X
NM and UT territories created = Popular Sovereignty		X
Banned slave trade, but not slavery in DC		X
Passed a new more effective Fugitive Slave law	X	

Consequences: Northern states passed “personal liberty laws”

Uncle Tom's Cabin

Whig party split in 1852 (Southern Whigs voted Dem)

Expansionism

Central America:

- Cuba
 - Ostend Manifesto
- Canal Route through Central America
 - Nicaragua



Asia:

- China
 - Treaty of Whangia
- Japan
 - Commodore Perry
 - Treaty of Kanagawa

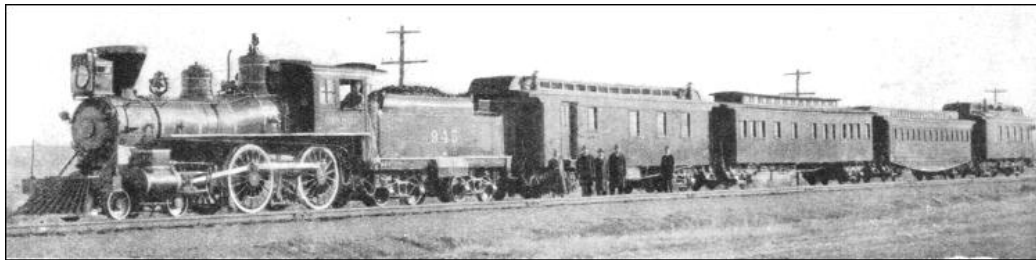


Gadsden Purchase (1853)



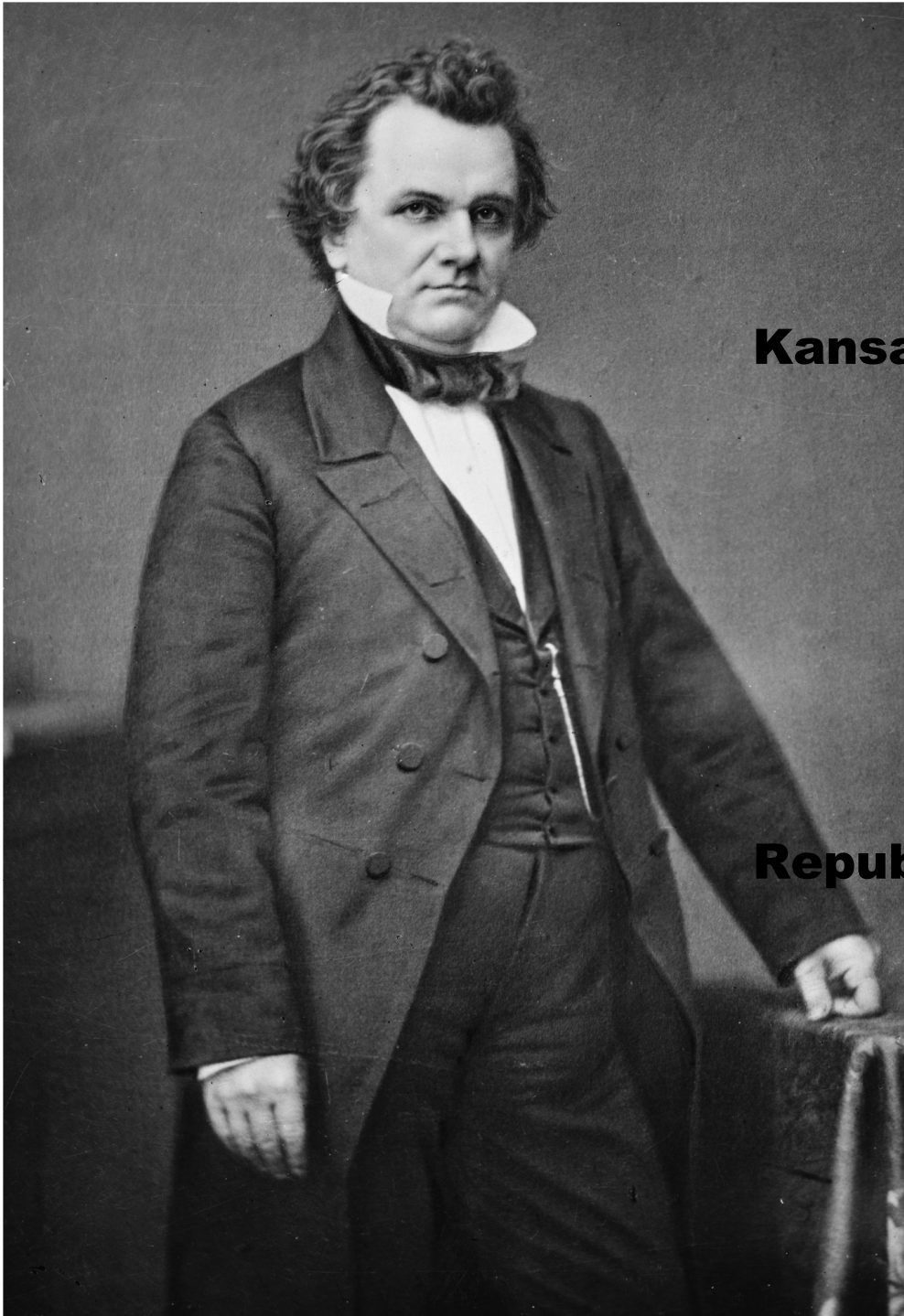
-  Gadsden Purchase, 1853
-  Future route of the Southern Pacific Railroad (1882)

When camels prove a poor solution for traveling to CA, rail promoters pushed for a route west



Gadsden sent to purchase land from Santa Anna

Negotiate treaty (1853) in which Mexico cedes the US the Gadsden Purchase for \$10 Million



Kansas- Nebraska Act

Kansas-Nebraska Act:

- **2 territories KS, NE**
- **Slavery status determined by Popular Sovereignty**
- **Repealed the Missouri Compromise and effectively killed the Compromise of 1850**

Republican Party:

- **Moral protest against spread of slavery**
- **Included: Whigs, Free-Soilers, Know-Nothings, and other foes of K-N Act**