

TEXAS AND THE ROAD TO CIVIL WAR

Alice L. Baumgartner

A historical map of Texas and surrounding regions, showing various cities and geographical features. The map is rendered in a sepia tone with a grid of latitude and longitude lines. Labeled locations include Tiburón, Matapé, Onalá, Monclova, San Antonio, Colorado, Opelo, Natividad, Durango, Zacatecas, New-Santander, S. Luis, and Tampico. The Rio Bravo del Norte is also indicated. The Gulf of Mexico is labeled 'G U L F' on the right side.


What role did slavery play in pushing Texas and the rest of the United States to Civil War?



Why the US-Mexican War upset the political balance between North and South

7.4(C)* identify individuals, events, and issues during early Texas statehood, including the U.S.-Mexican War, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, slavery, and the Compromise of 1850

How Southern whites and their allies tried--and failed--to restore the sectional balance

 7.5(A)* explain the central role the expansion of slavery played in the involvement of Texas in the Civil War

A historical map of Mexico, showing various provinces and cities. The map is rendered in a sepia tone. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the map, containing the title text. The text is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The map background shows labels for cities like Matape, Monclova, San Antonio, Durango, and Zacatecas, and provinces like Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. A dotted line representing the Rio Grande is visible in the lower portion of the map.

Why the US-Mexican War upset the political balance between North and South



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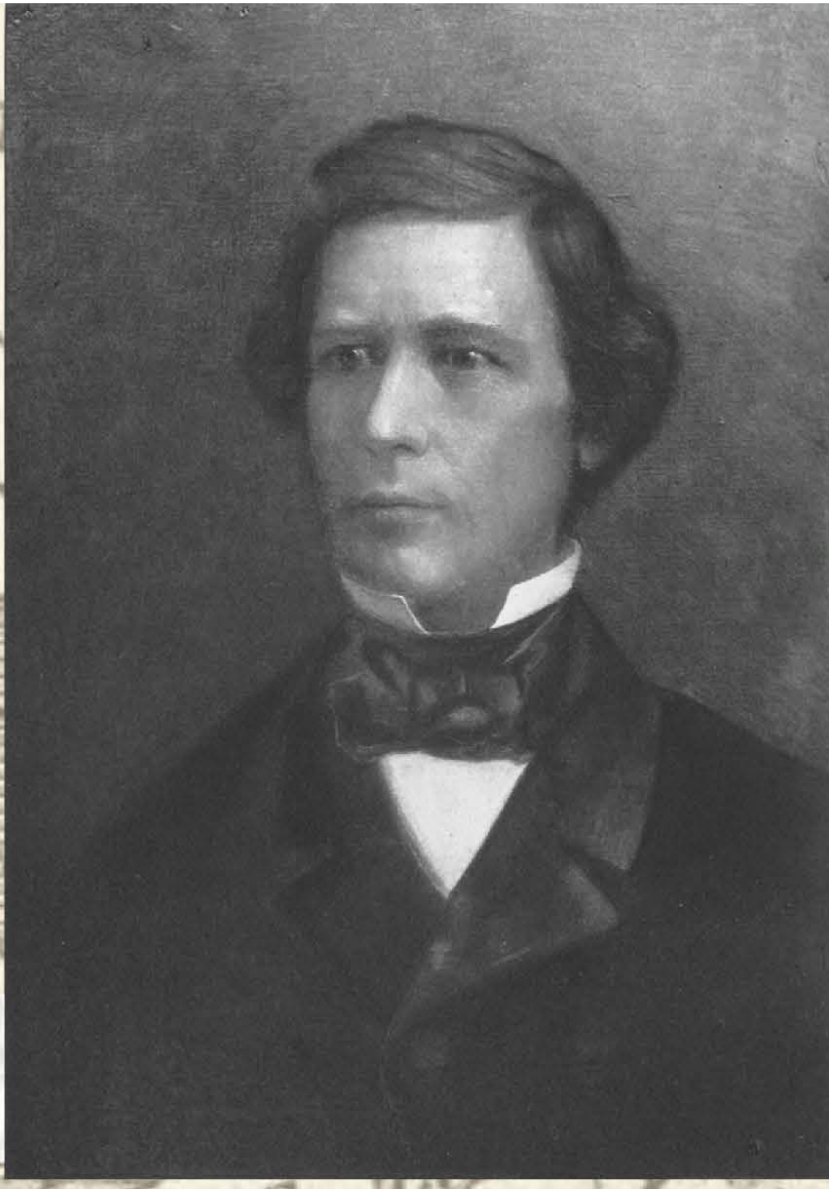


Prezi



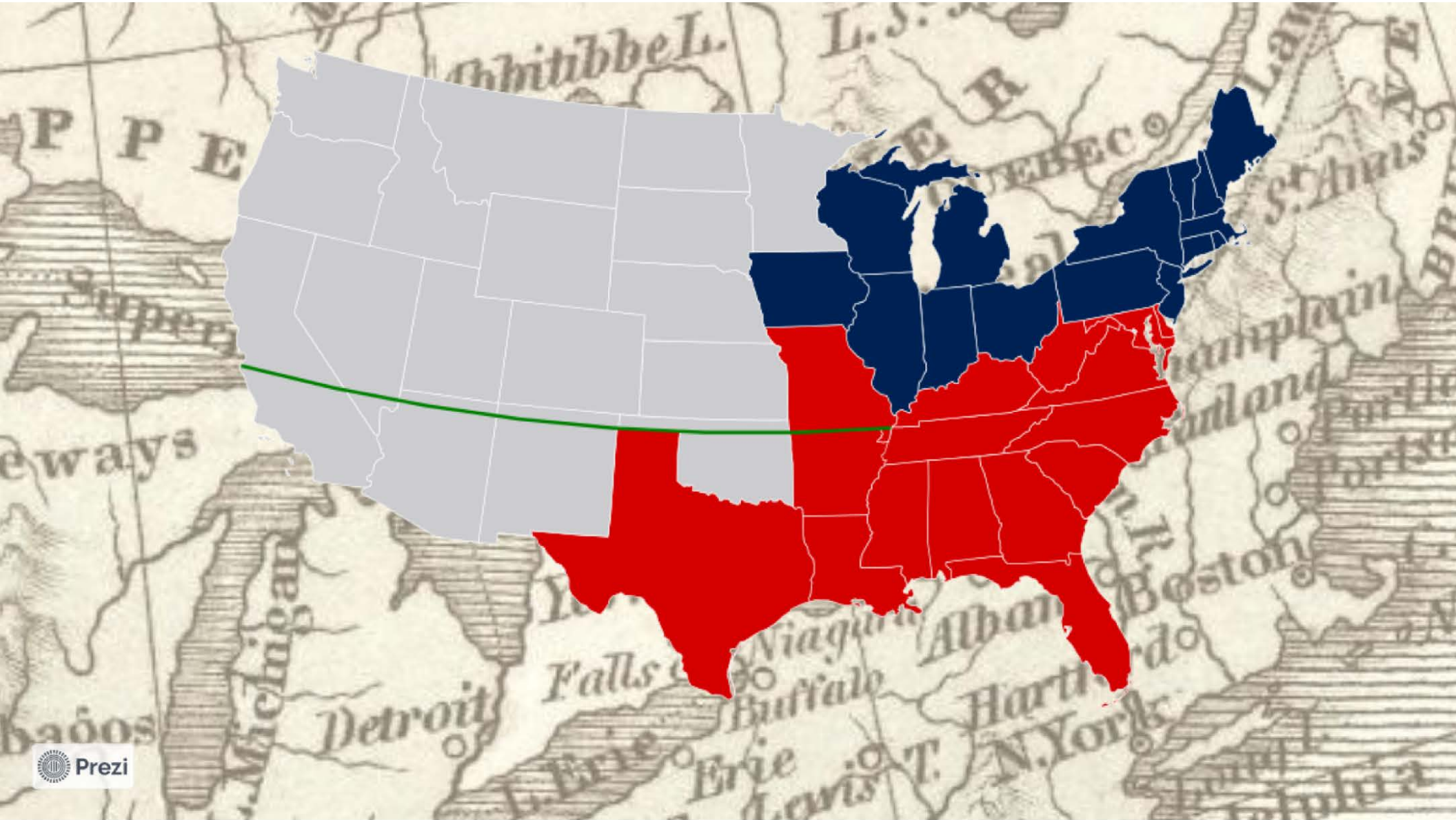
Richard Caton Woodville
News from Mexico (1848)

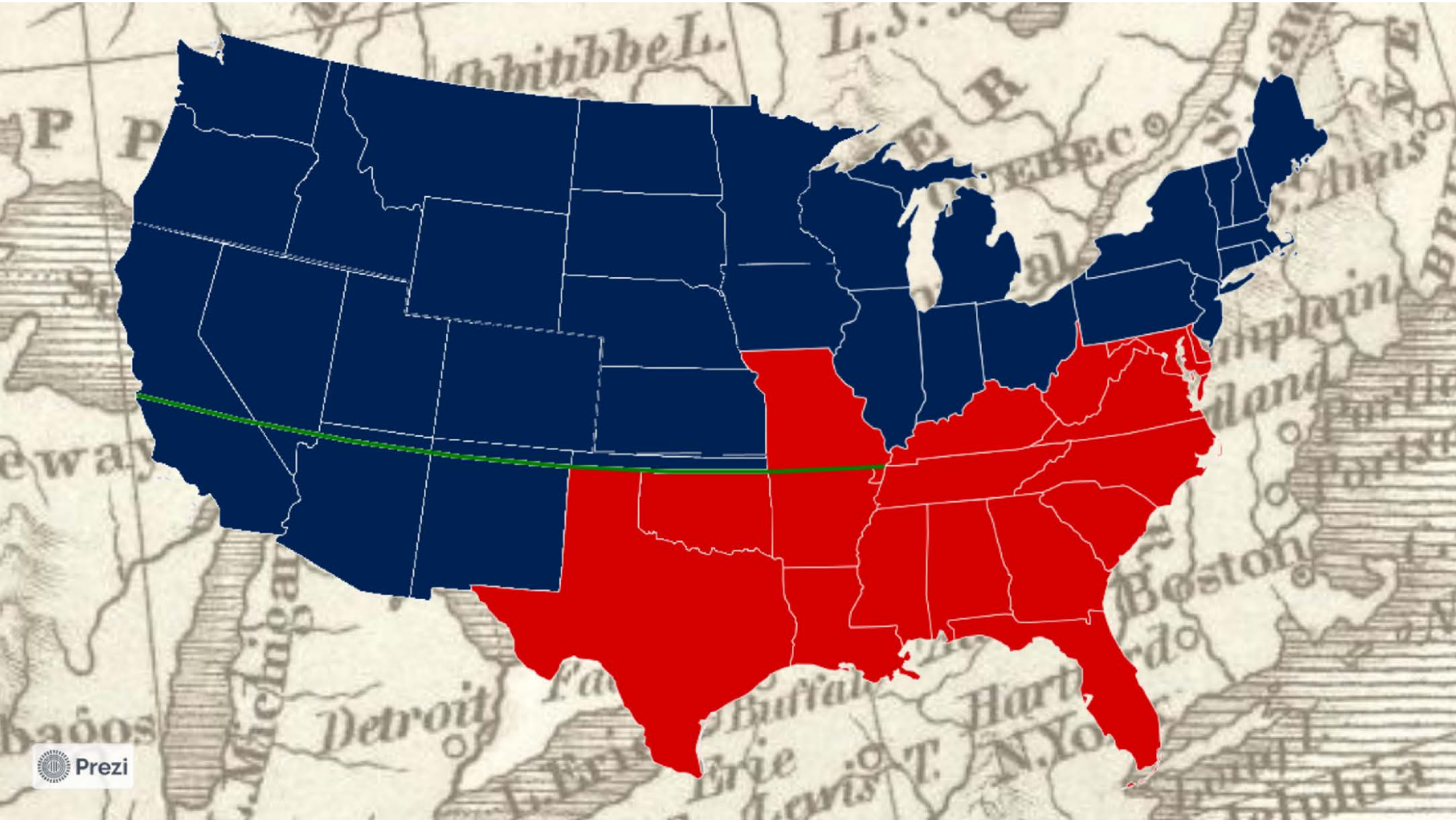




Wilmot's Proviso:
August 8, 1846







LAS LEYES Y DECRETOS
EXPEDIDOS POR
EL CONGRESO GENERAL
DE LOS
ESTADOS-UNIDOS MEXICANOS,
EN LOS
AÑOS DE 1829 Y 1830.

Comprende tambien los reglamentos del gobierno para la ejecucion de varias leyes y decretos; algunos acuerdos de la cámara de diputados y del consejo de gobierno sobre asuntos notables de interés general; los decretos expedidos por el poder ejecutivo en virtud de las facultades extraordinarias que se le concedieron en 25 de agosto de 1829, y la declaracion del congreso general sobre todas las providencias dictadas en virtud de las mismas facultades.

MÉJICO.

IMPRENTA DE GALVAN, A CARGO DE MARIANO AREVALO.

1831.



Senator Thomas Hart Benton



"If the territory will be free when it is annexed, and Congress has no power to make it slave, where is the necessity for the adoption of the amendment?"

Richard Brodhead of Pennsylvania



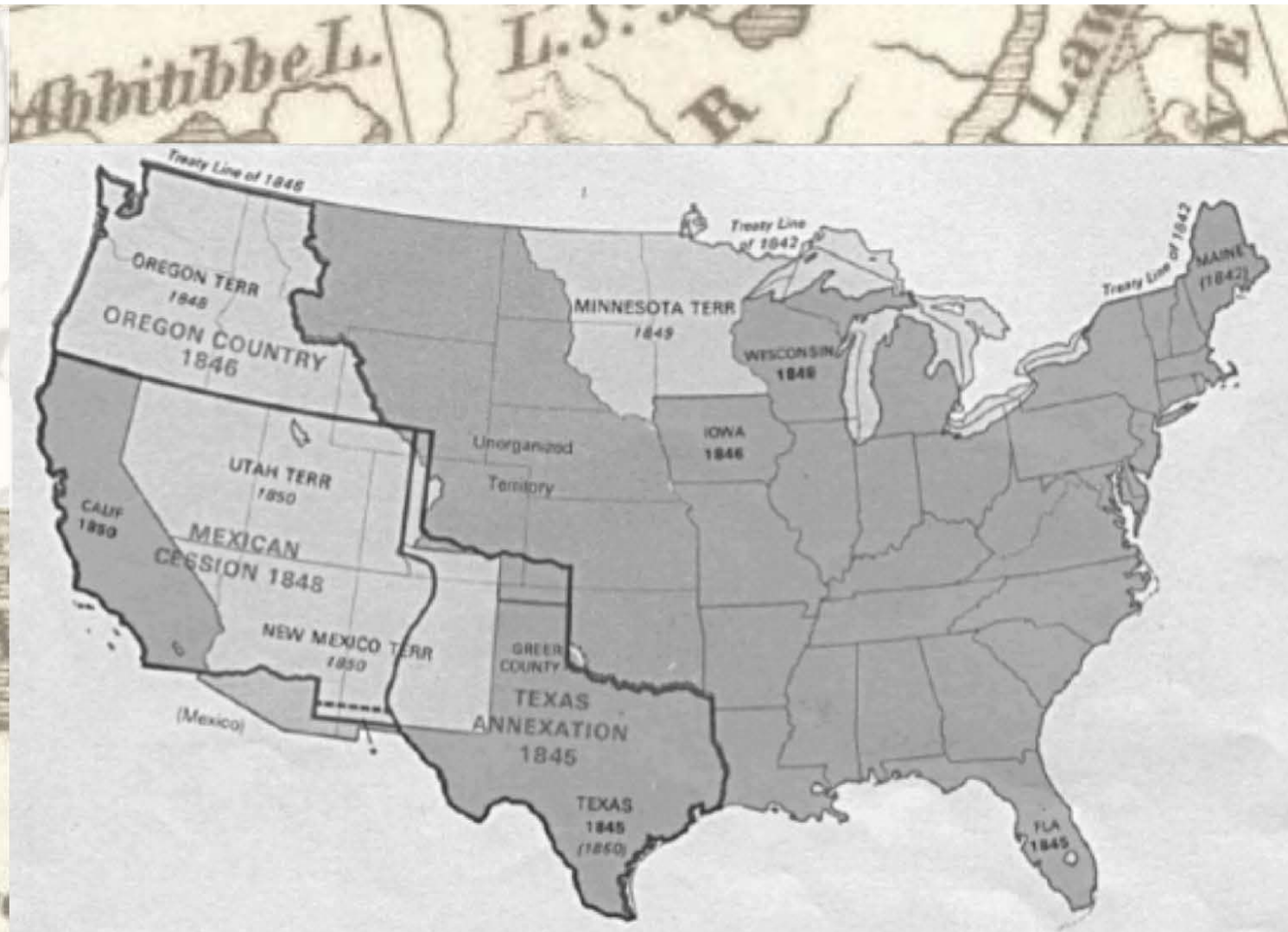
"These laws remain in force; and the proviso is now there, prohibiting slavery throughout their entire extent."



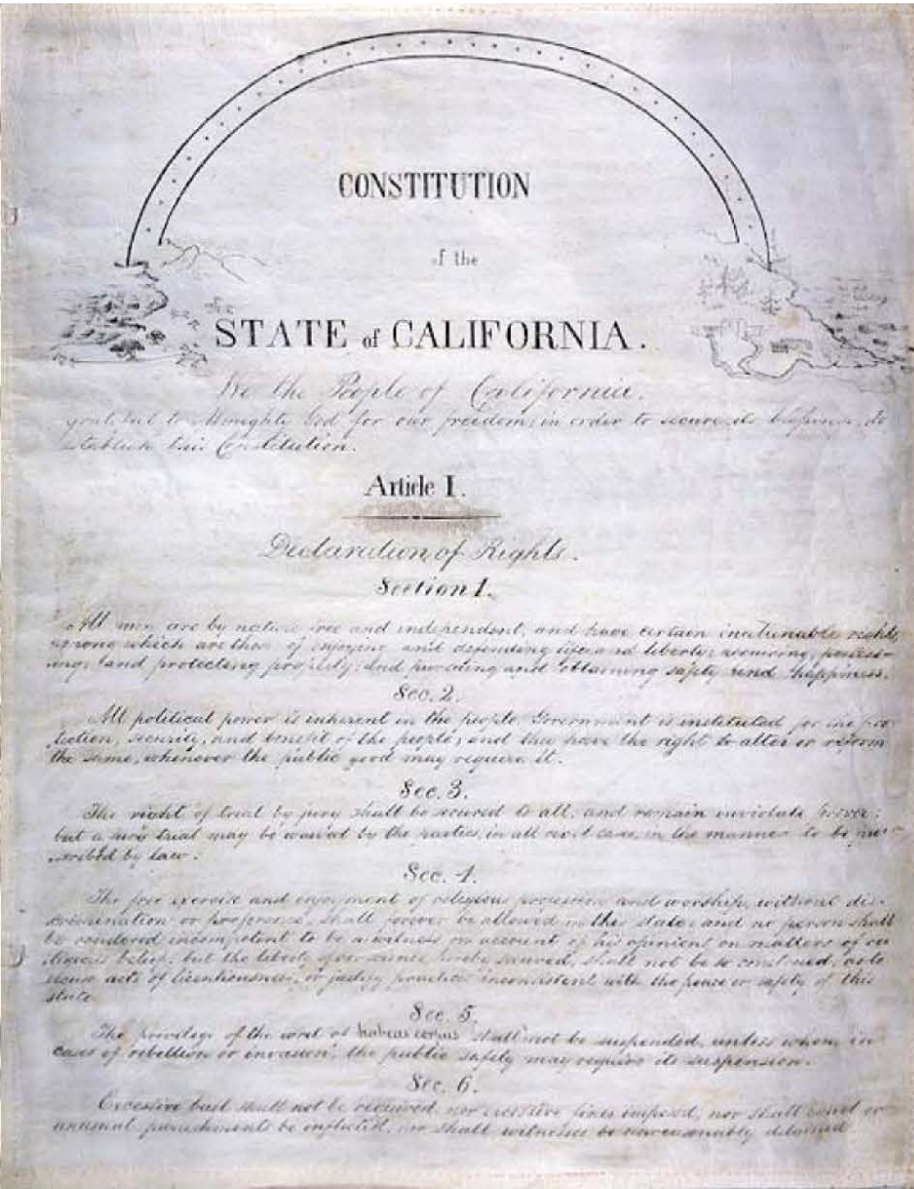
James W. Bradbury of Maine

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

February 2, 1848



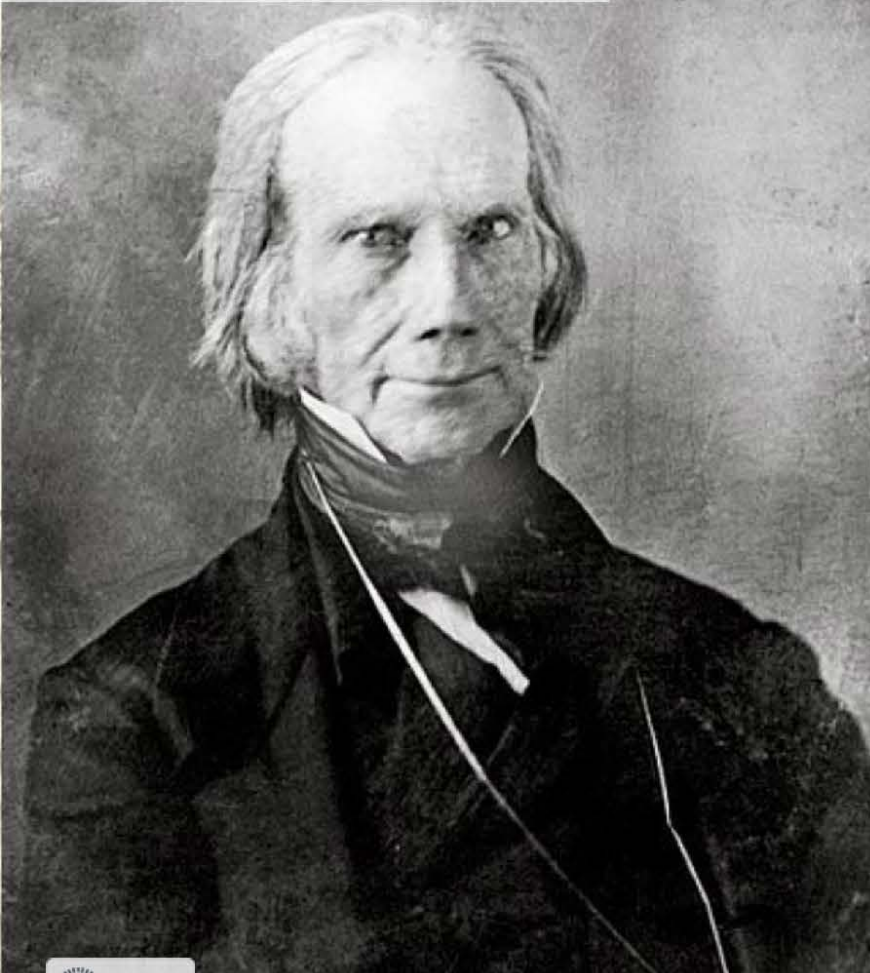
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1849: California petitions for admission as a free state



Compromise of 1850



Admit California as a free state without restriction

Organize territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without provisions on slavery

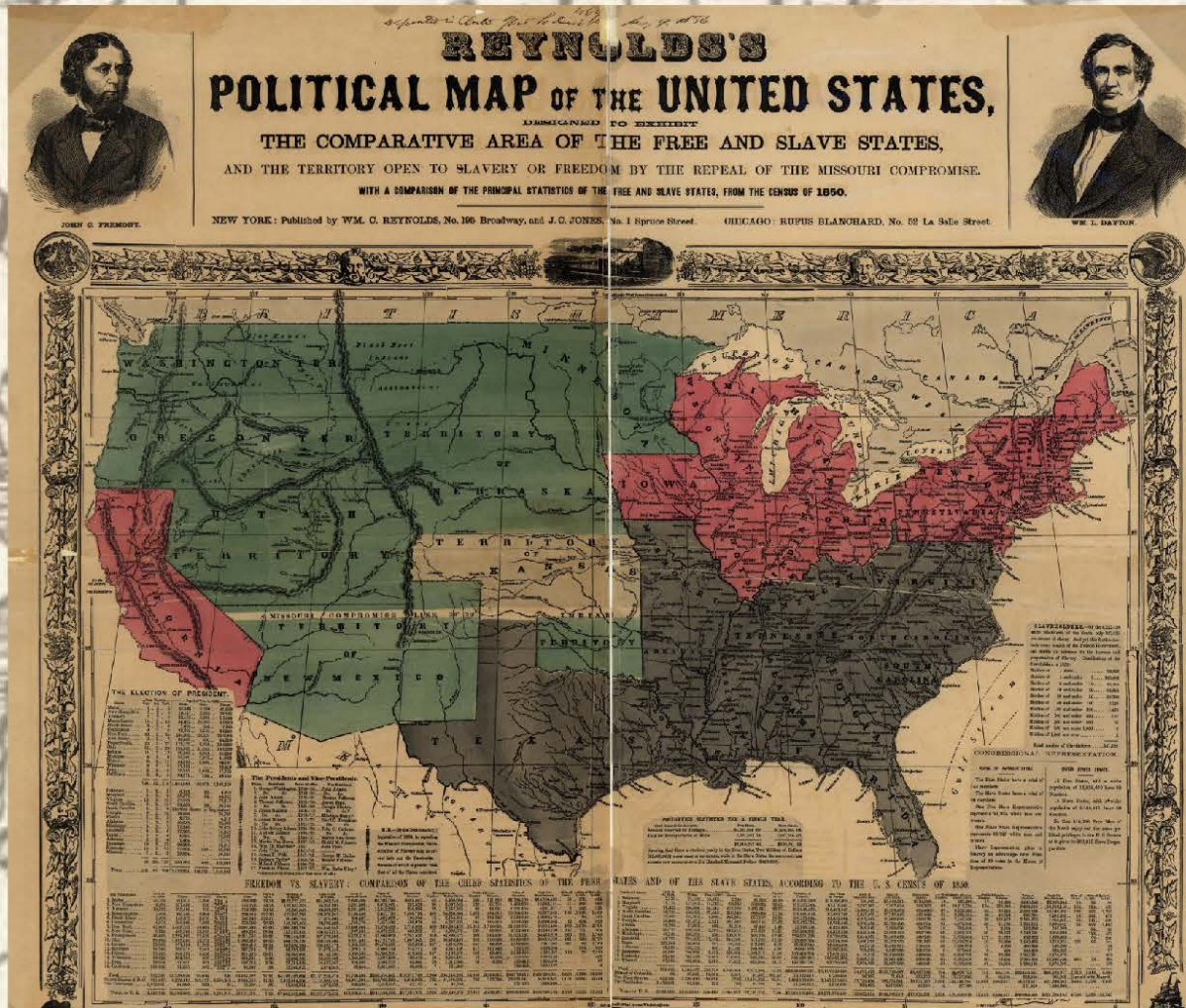
End slave trade in DC

Pass a more effective fugitive slave law

Texas accepts current boundary with New Mexico, in exchange for federal government assuming \$10 million of debt

A historical map of the Great Lakes region, showing the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the western part of the United States. The map is aged and has a yellowish tint. A white rectangular box is overlaid on the map, containing the title text. The text is in a bold, black, sans-serif font. The map shows various geographical features and place names, including 'Abbitibbe L.', 'L.S.', 'P P E R', 'LOWE R', 'QUEBEC', 'R. St. Law', 'St. Amos', 'Detroit', 'Falls of Niagara', 'Buffalo', 'Erie', 'Lewis', 'T. N. York', 'Hartford', 'Albany', and 'York'.

How Southern whites tried--and failed--to restore the sectional balance

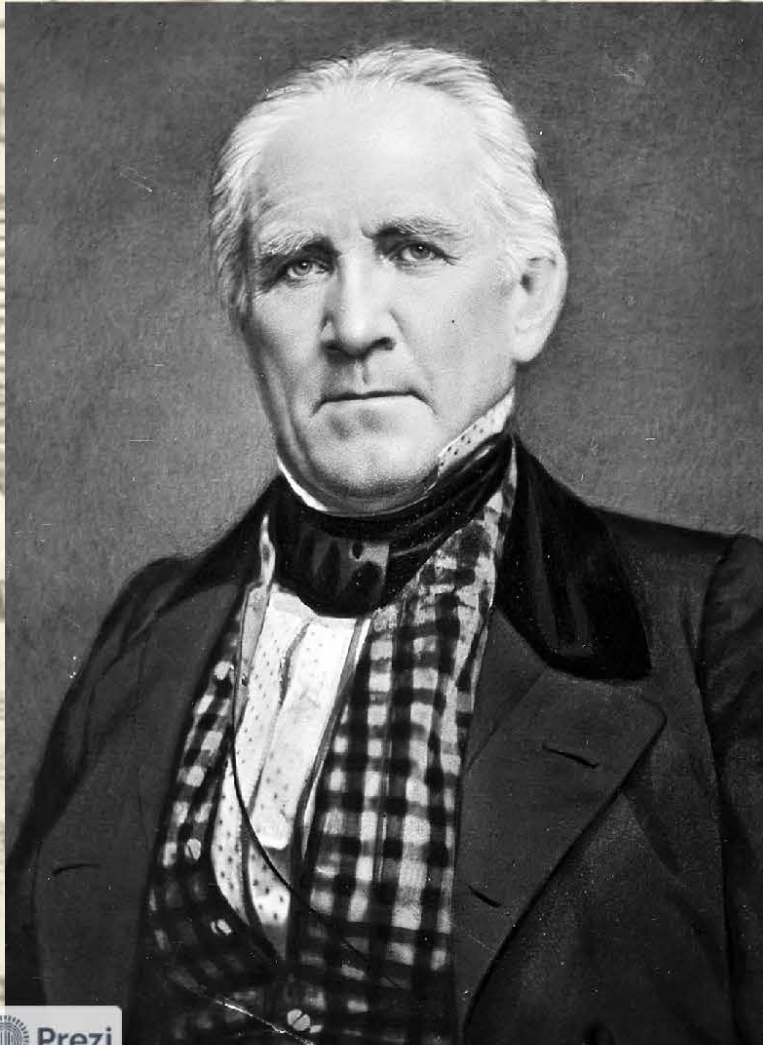


7.5(A)* explain the central role the expansion of slavery played in the involvement of Texas in the Civil War



Stephen F. Douglas

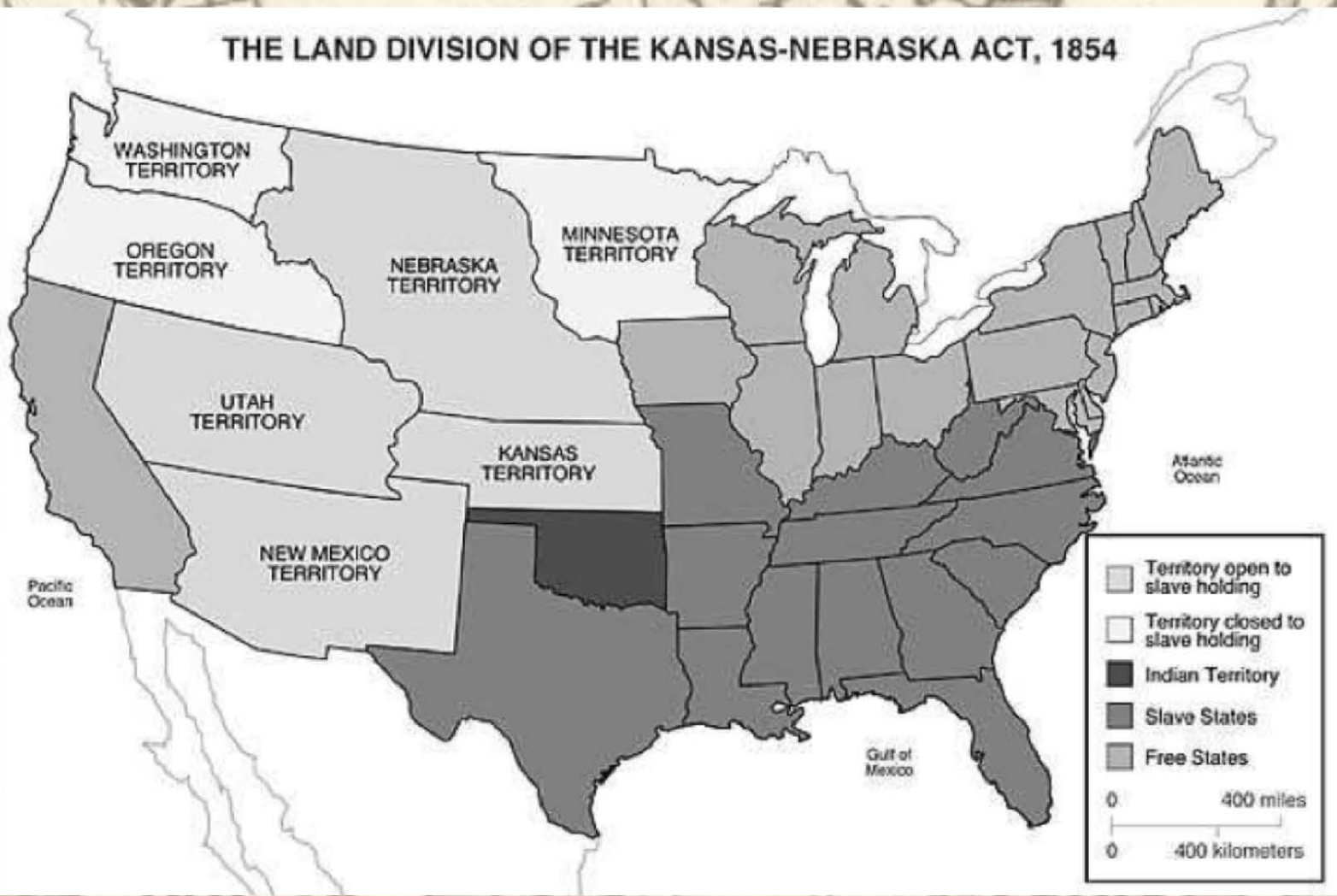




The Missouri compromise has been repeatedly recognized and acted upon by Congress as a solemn compact between the States; and as such, it has received the sanction of each individual member of the Confederacy. I consider that the vital interests of all the States, and especially of the South, are dependent, in a great degree, upon the preservation and sacred observance of that compact.

--Sam Houston, February 15, 1854

THE LAND DIVISION OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854



REPUBLICAN PARTY

WHY?

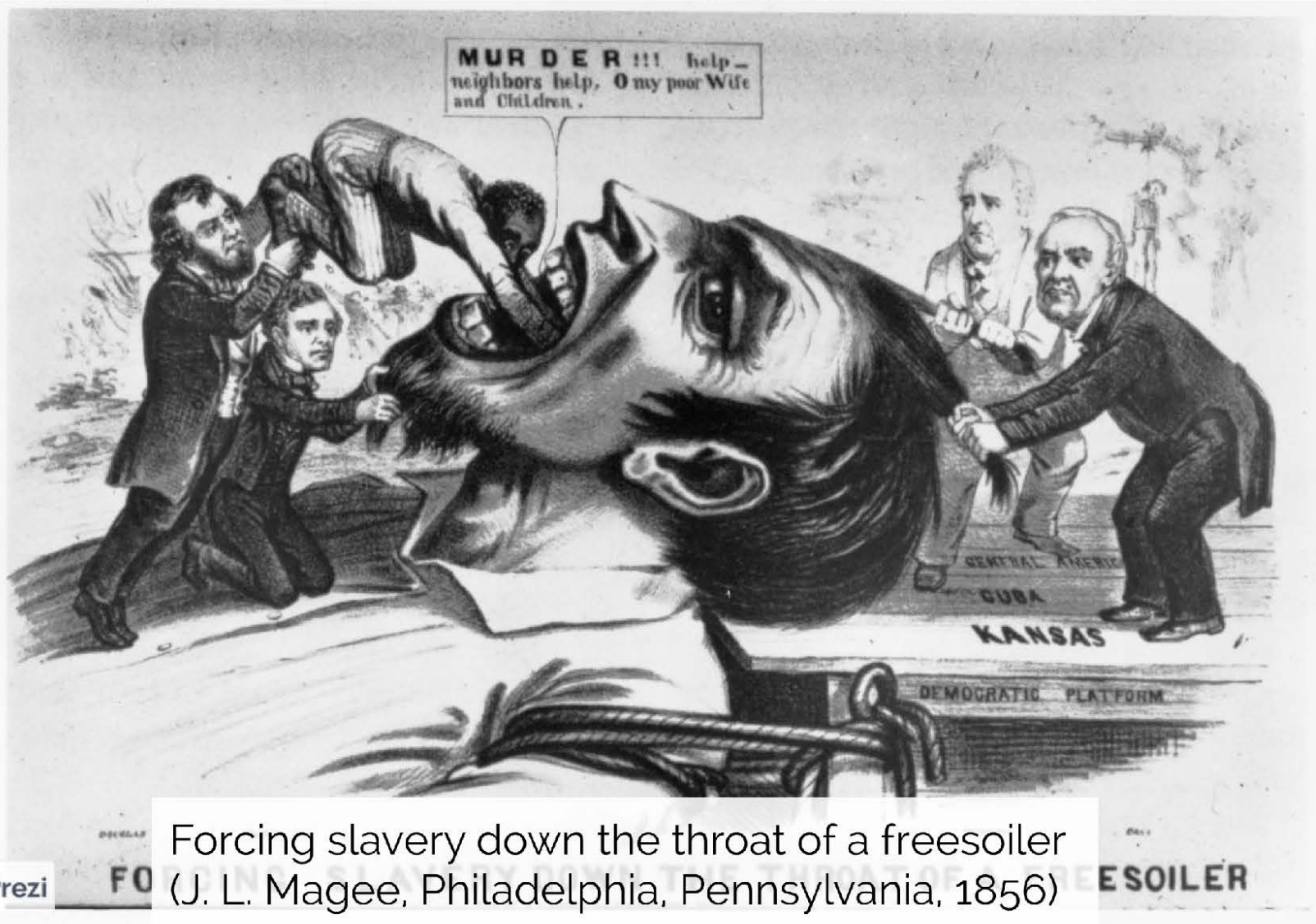
- Kansas-Nebraska Act: Only 7 of 45 Northern Democrats who voted for the act were reelected.

WHO?

- Abolitionists, nativists, free soilers, Northern Whigs, Northern Democrats

WHAT?

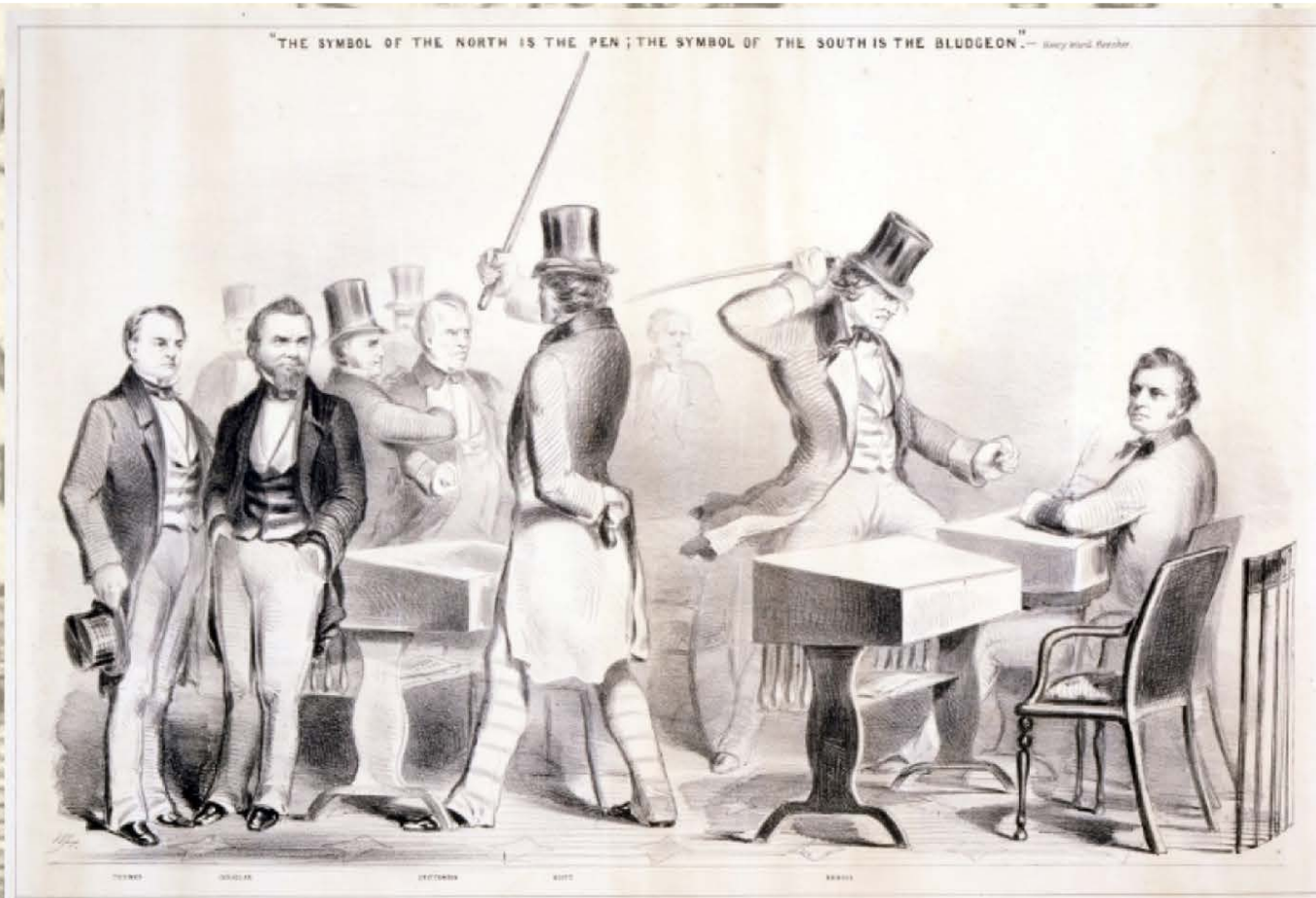
- No expansion of slavery



Forcing slavery down the throat of a freesoiler
(J. L. Magee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1856)



Caning of Charles Sumner May 22, 1856

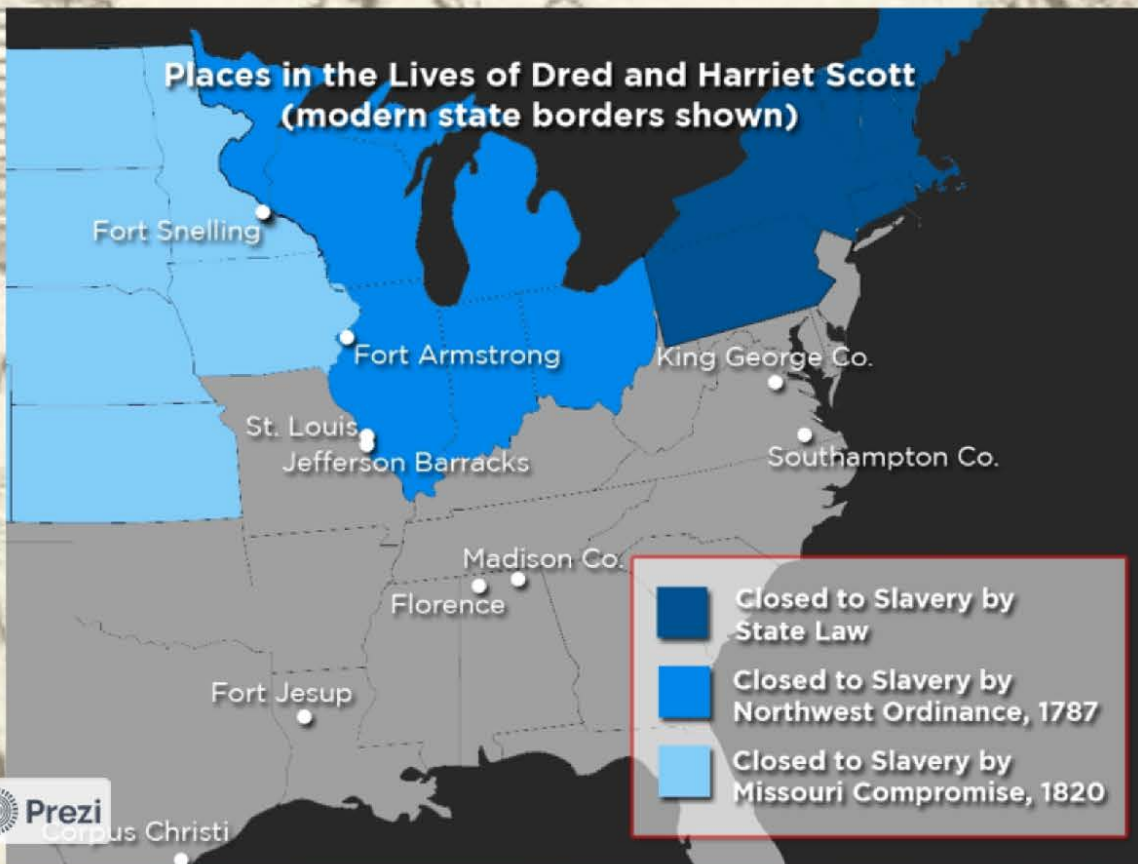


ARGUMENTS OF THE CHIVALRY.

Winslow Homer, "Arguments of the Chivalry" (lithograph, 1856)

DRED SCOTT DECISION

March 6, 1857



THREE QUESTIONS

Did Dred Scott, as an African American, have the right to sue in federal court?

“ [African Americans] had for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, so far inferior that they had no rights, which the white man was bound to respect.”

Did Scott’s residence on free soil entitle him to freedom?

“No evidence is found in the record to establish the existence of a domicile acquired by the master and slave either in Illinois or Minnesota.”

Did Congress have the right to determine slavery in the territories?

“An act of Congress which deprives a citizen of the United States of his liberty or property...[for] no offence against the laws, could hardly be dignified with the name of due process of law.”

William "Box" Brown



RUNNING A THOUSAND MILES

FOR FREEDOM;

OR, THE ESCAPE

OF

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFT

FROM SLAVERY.

"Slaves cannot breathe in England: if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free;
They touch our country, and their shackles fall."

COWPER.

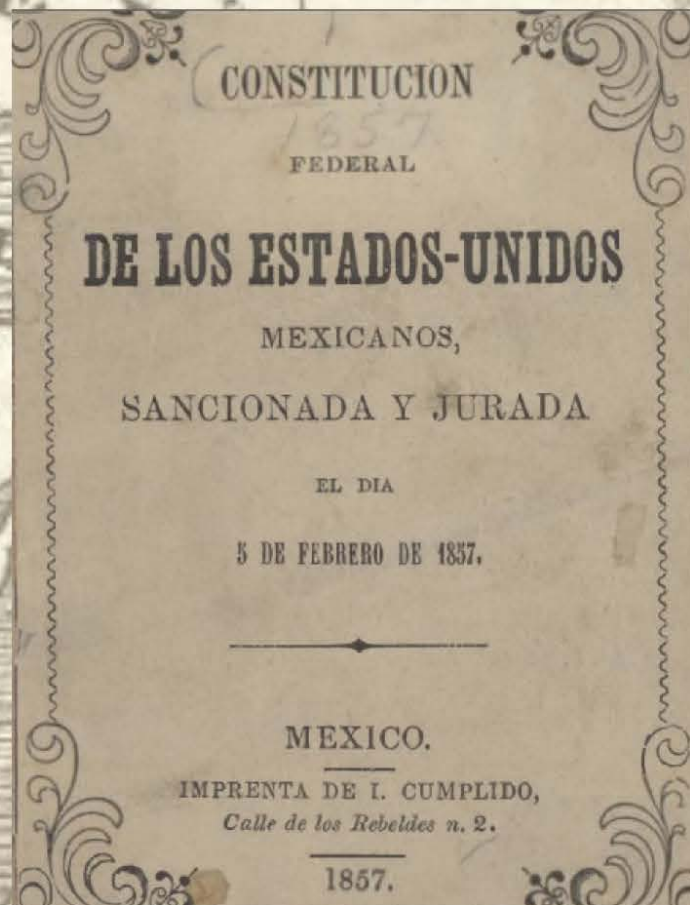
The Problem of Slave Flight

LONDON:

WILLIAM TWEEDIE, 337, STRAND.

1860.

The Problem of Slave Flight in Texas



THE STATE OF TEXAS,

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, now in Congress assembled, at Washington, United States of America.

WHEREAS, In the course of human events it becomes necessary for the security, peace, happiness and prosperity of the people of each and every State and Territory within the bounds of the United States of America, under the Constitution and under the principles of justice and right,

AND WHEREAS, when any people of any State or Territory belonging to the United States, feeling themselves aggrieved by hasty and unwarrantable Legislation on the part of the General Government, and by the mischievous designs and avaricious schemes and plans laid by foreign powers to break down the institutions of the United States, or any portion thereof, which would endanger the property, peace and tranquility of any section or sections of people in the Union; then it becomes the indispensable duty of the General Government to protect her citizens in the full enjoyment and security of their property and lives, and their institutions in peace and quietness.

Therefore, We, as obedient and law abiding citizens of the State of Texas, and of the United States of America, do respectfully and prayerfully represent unto your Honorable body, that a new Constitution, framed by the people of the government of Mexico, setting forth that they, the people of that government, will give and grant protection to all slaves that migrate to their country, and will not treat with any nation for their delivery.

That such constitution is intended through spite and avarice, aiming at an indirect robbery of the slave property of Texas.

And by so doing, have already endangered not only the property of Texas, but have caused the lives of our own citizens, even the mother and suckling infant to be placed in jeopardy, causing attempted negro insurrections, also many crimes and

The Problem of Slave Flight in Texas

CONSTITUCION

1857
FEDERAL

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MEXICO.

IMPRESA DE I. CUMPLIDO,
Calle de los Rebeldes n. 2.

1857.

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NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.	No. of Slave houses.	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	Number of Slaves.	DESCRIPTION.			Fugitives from the State.	Number manumitted.	Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
		Age.	Sex.	Color.							Age.	Sex.	Color.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1 J. Cummings	1	19	F	B.	1			1								
2 S. Powers	1	62	F	B				1								
3 B. King	1	40	M	B				1								
4	1	35	F	M	✓											
5 Charles Stillman	1	60	F	M	✓			1								
6 Wm. A. Waugh	1	75	F	B				1								
7 J. P. Jones	1	30	M	M	✓			1								
Brownsville, Cameron County Concluded																



Abraham Lincoln

Republican

Prohibit slavery in territories, contain slavery to where it exists



Stephen Douglas

Democrat

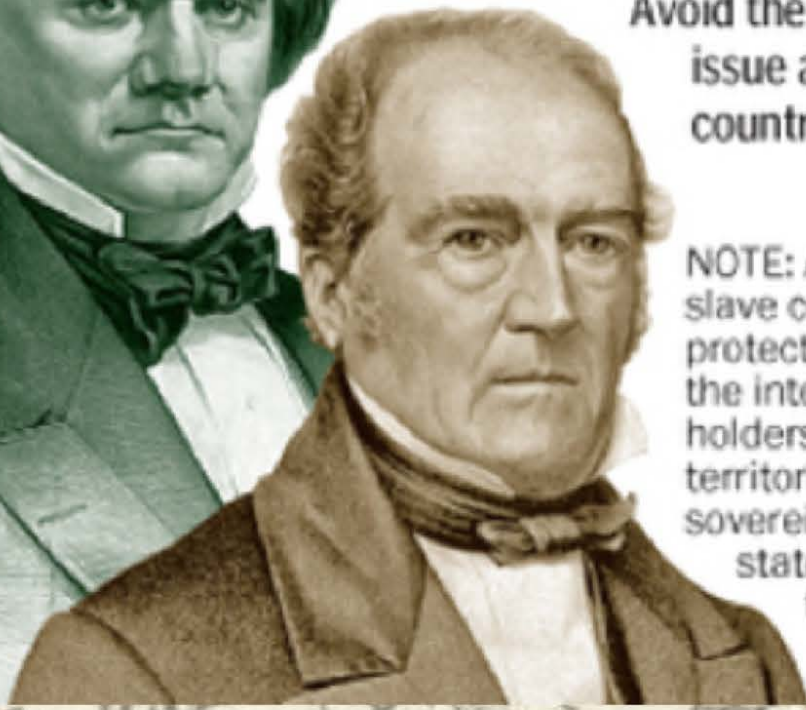
Oppose federal slave code in territories, support popular sovereignty



John Bell

Constitutional Union

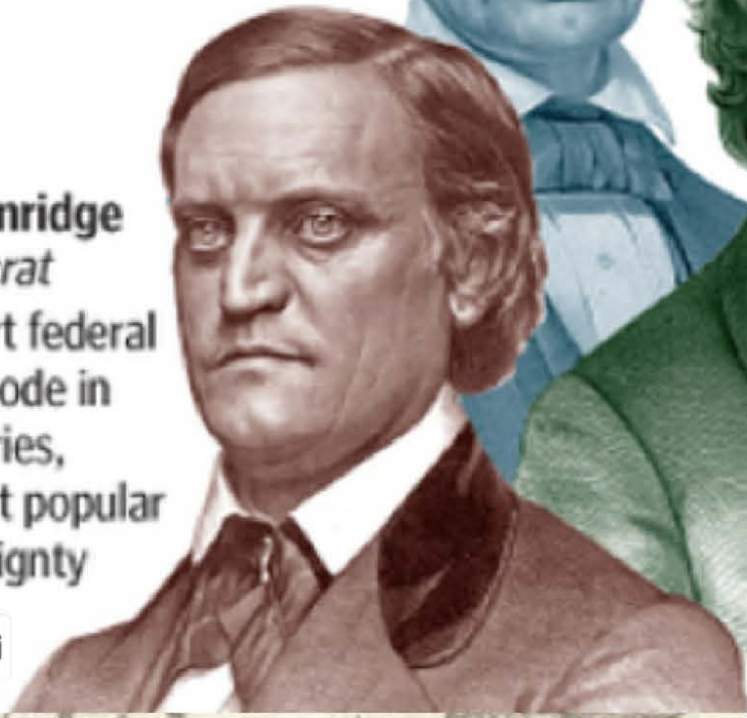
Avoid the slavery issue and keep the country united



John Breckinridge

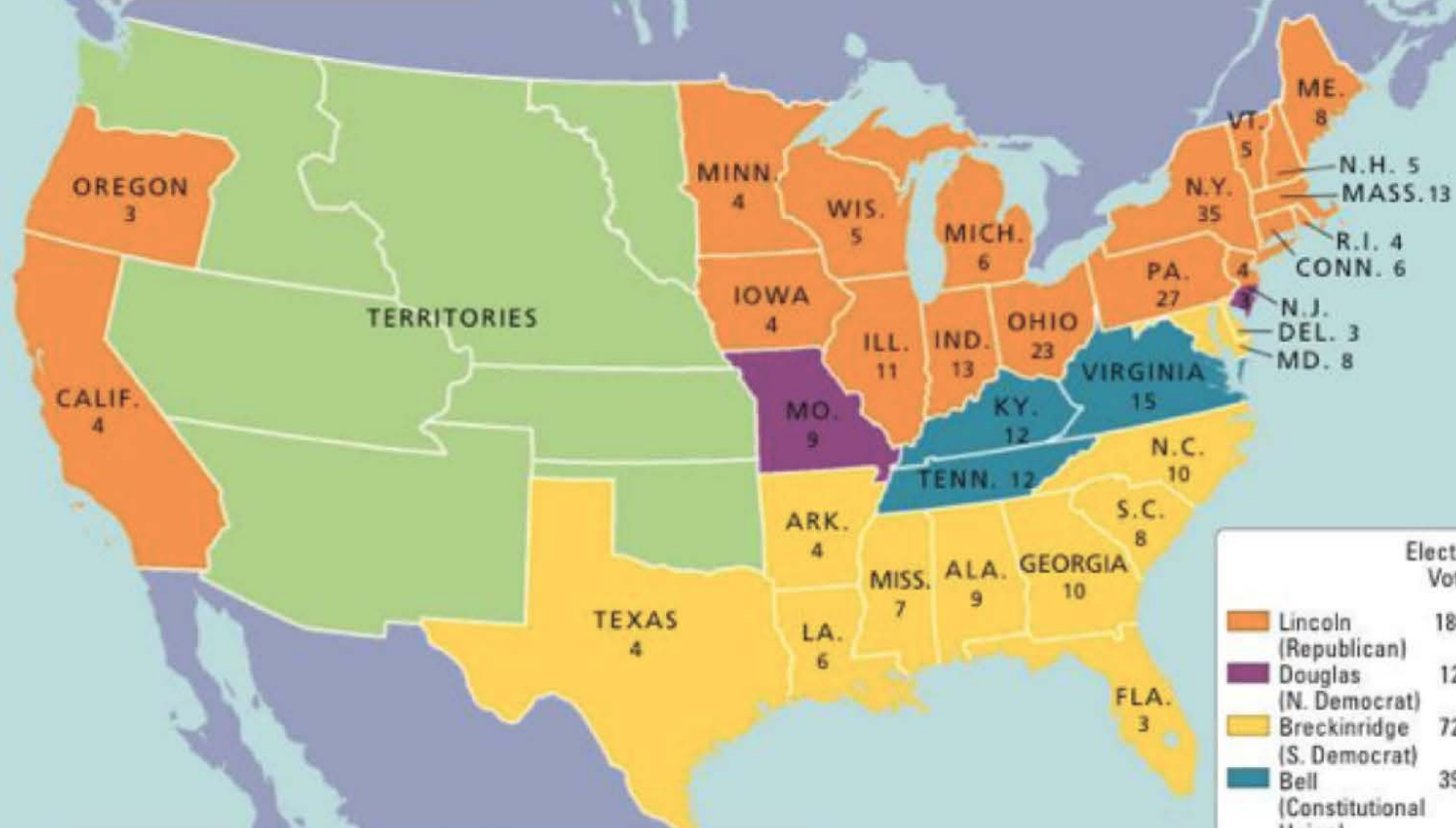
Democrat

Support federal slave code in territories, support popular sovereignty



NOTE: A federal slave code would protect the interests of slave holders in the territories. "Popular sovereignty" allowed states to choose to enter the union as free or slave.

The Election of 1860



	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,865,593
Douglas (N. Democrat)	12	1,382,713
Breckinridge (S. Democrat)	72	848,356
Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	592,906



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Prezi