

A painting depicting a woman in a white dress, representing Manifest Destiny, walking through a landscape of pioneers and settlers. The woman is the central figure, walking towards the right. She has long, flowing blonde hair and is wearing a white, sleeveless dress with a long train. She carries a wooden sign on her back. The background shows a vast landscape with mountains, a river, and various scenes of pioneer life, including people on horseback, a covered wagon, and a small settlement. The overall tone is historical and idealistic.

**Westward Expansion &
America's "Manifest
Destiny"**

“Manifest Destiny”

Term first coined by newspaper editor, John O’Sullivan in 1845

“... the right of our manifest destiny to over spread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federaltive development of self-government entrusted to us. It is right such as that of the tree to the space of air and the earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth.”

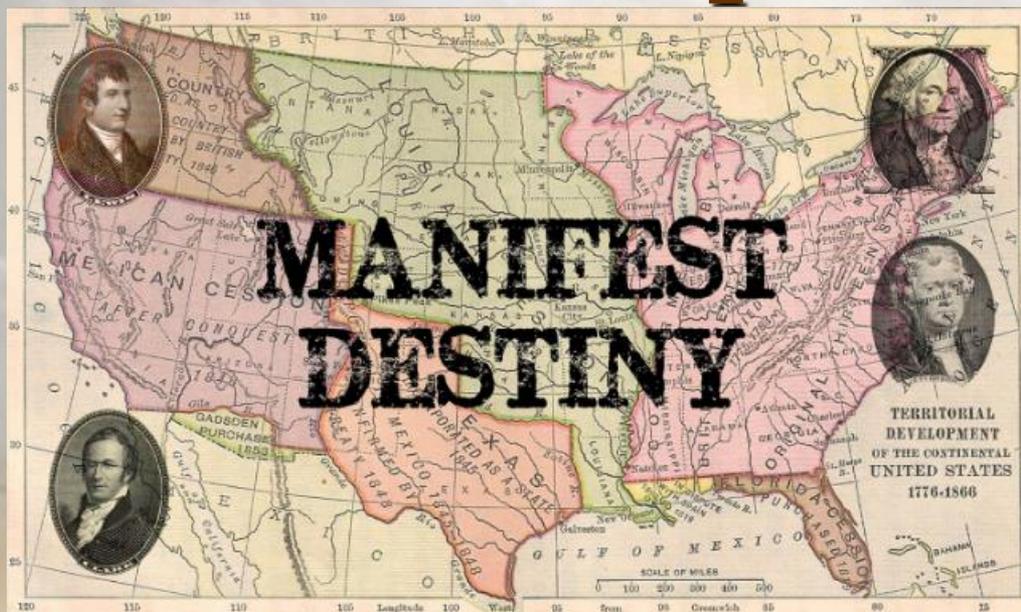


What is Manifest Destiny?

- Concept used in the 1840s to justify the U.S.' Westward expansion into such areas as Texas, Oregon, and California
- Belief that Americans, the "**chosen people**", had a divinely-inspired mission to spread democracy to the less fortunate (usually meaning natives)
- Term became a common staple in speeches and newspaper articles of the time
- The biggest advocates of expansion were typically Democrats



Motivations to Expand West



1. 2nd Great Awakening sought to spread its beliefs and civilize, educate, and bring Christianity to NAs
2. A need for a direct water route to the Pacific & complete access to the Gulf of Mexico
3. Industrial Revolution created a need for natural resources and farming land
4. Cities becoming crowded → need to disperse population
5. A belief that it was America's "destiny" to expand westward



6. National and border security on the coasts, as well as on the northern border with Canada and southern border with Mexico
7. Re-emergence of a second party system and more political democratization → possibility of spreading democracy
8. Increase in American Nationalism and pride
9. Possibility of expanding land OPEN or CLOSED to slavery
10. Admission of new states

Critics of “Manifest Destiny”



- Reject the idea that it is God's will or even a good thing for the country to expand when it results in warfare and the subjugation and mistreatment of native peoples
- Believe expansionists used the concept to justify cruel treatment of native peoples



- Angered when the concept was used to justify wars of expansion
- Believed God would not “destine” a nation to kill and subjugate people
- A small group of Whigs, mostly from the New England states who saw expansion as facilitating the spread of slavery:
 - Manifest Destiny would only increase the tension between a precariously balanced north and south



- Argued the need to "civilize" the "savages" who occupied the West, was also blatantly racist
- “Overexpansion” risked spreading the nation's govt, services, and revenue too thin
- Thought M.D. was used to justify imperialism, and that the U.S. would never have tolerated being treated in the same fashion



Approved
Th. Jefferson
Oct. 31. 1803.

-M.D.'s realization through territorial expansion was unconstitutional:

- "Strict constructionists," maintained that the Constitution never expressly gave the country a right to acquire new lands, so the govt did not have the right to acquire territory
 - That view had also been expressed by opponents of the Louisiana Purchase

American Attitudes Towards the Frontier

Many endured the trip because:

- 1. Financial issues left them no other option (Panic of 1837)**
- 2. Many wanted a “fresh start” in life**
- 3. Landowning (for farming or speculation) = prosperity**

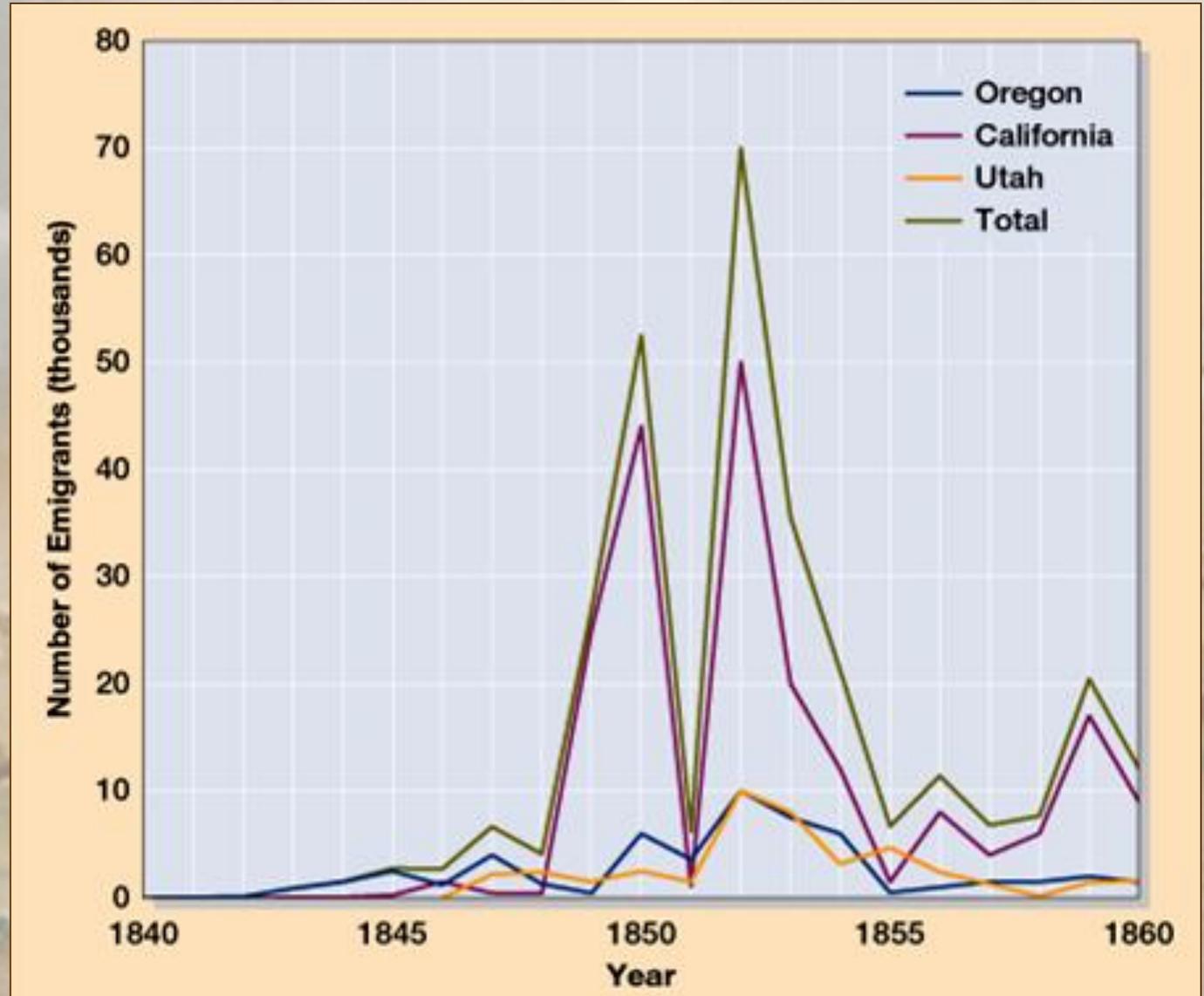
Who Moved West?

- Farmers**
- Miners (seeking gold and other precious ore)**
- Merchants follow, wanting to sell to new markets**



Overland Immigration to the West

**Between
1840 -
1860,
more
than
250,000
people
made the
trip West**



Negative Consequences of Following Trails West



Disastrous to the local NA populations:

- Diseases brought forth by American settlers
- Violence that broke out between NAs and settlers

Disastrous to many Americans, proving to be a perilous journey for both traders and settlers:

- Died from disease & famine
- Animals lost due to lack of resources, attacks by wild animals, and NA attacks, etc.



A wagon and oxen cost about \$400, and supplies about \$1,000 (around 30,000 today)

Additionally, settlers needed several hundred dollars of cash on hand for the trip to pay for supplies that had been used up, ferry tolls, replacement oxen or wagon parts, and food for the first winter on the frontier

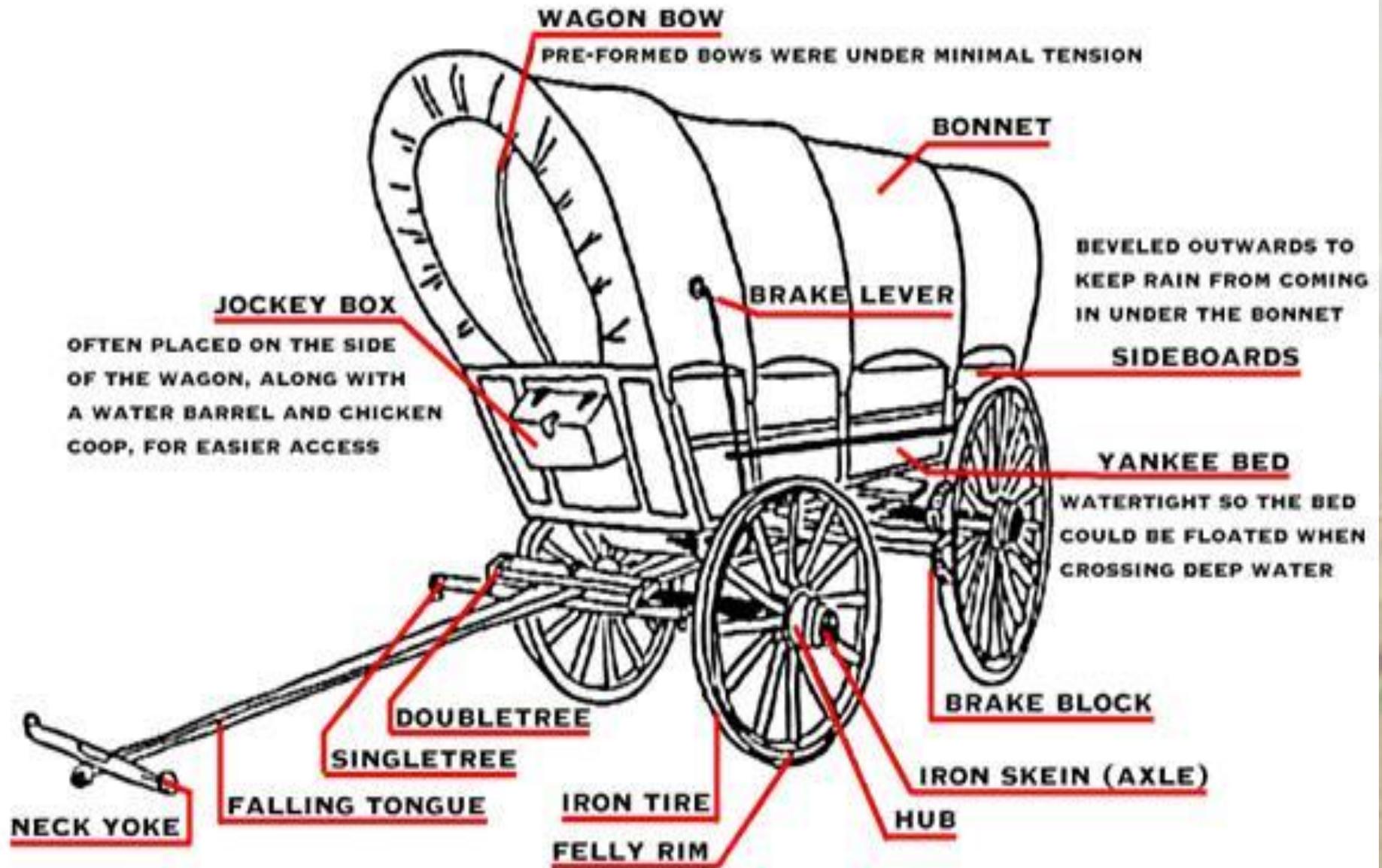
prairie schooner



canvas

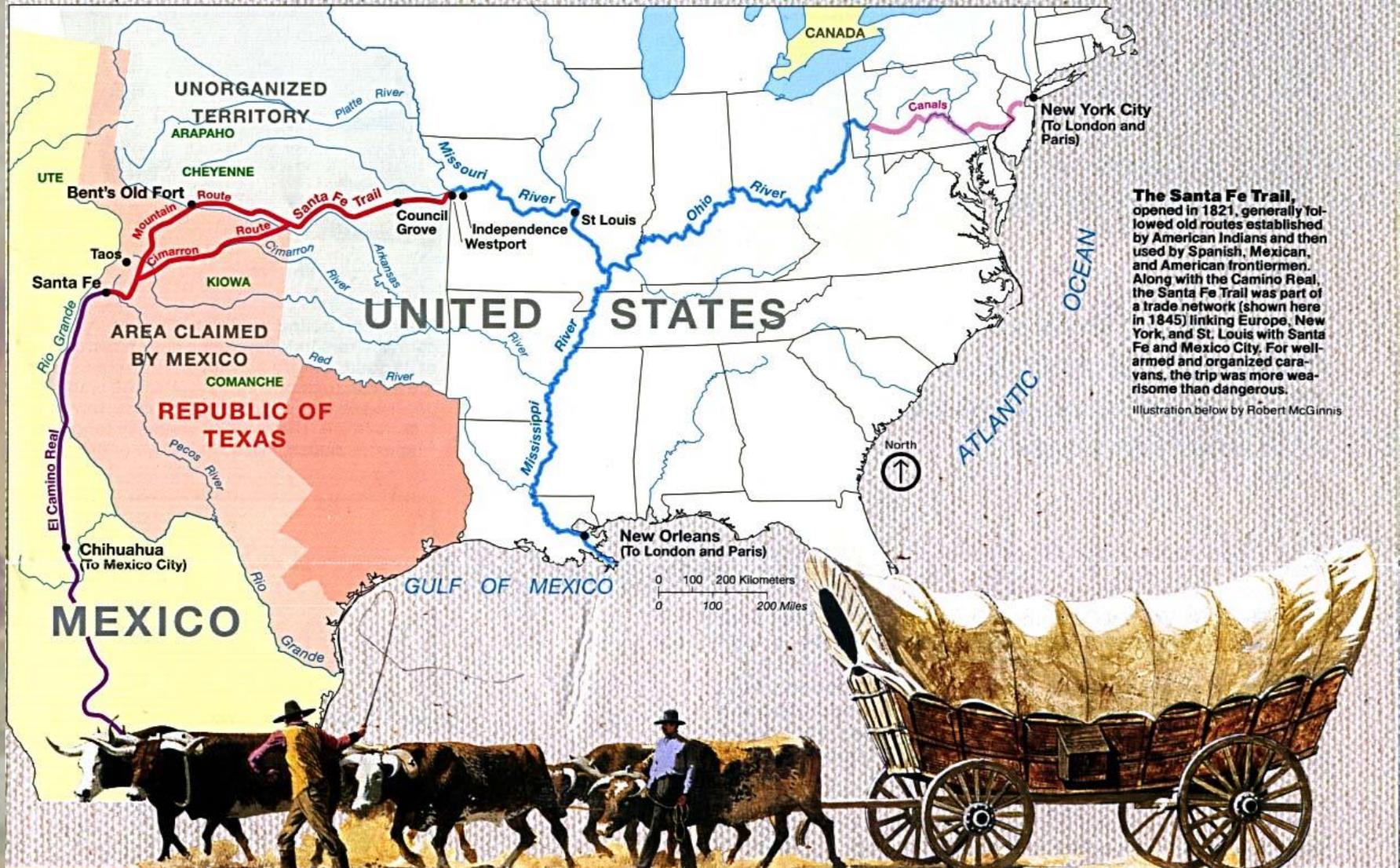
axle

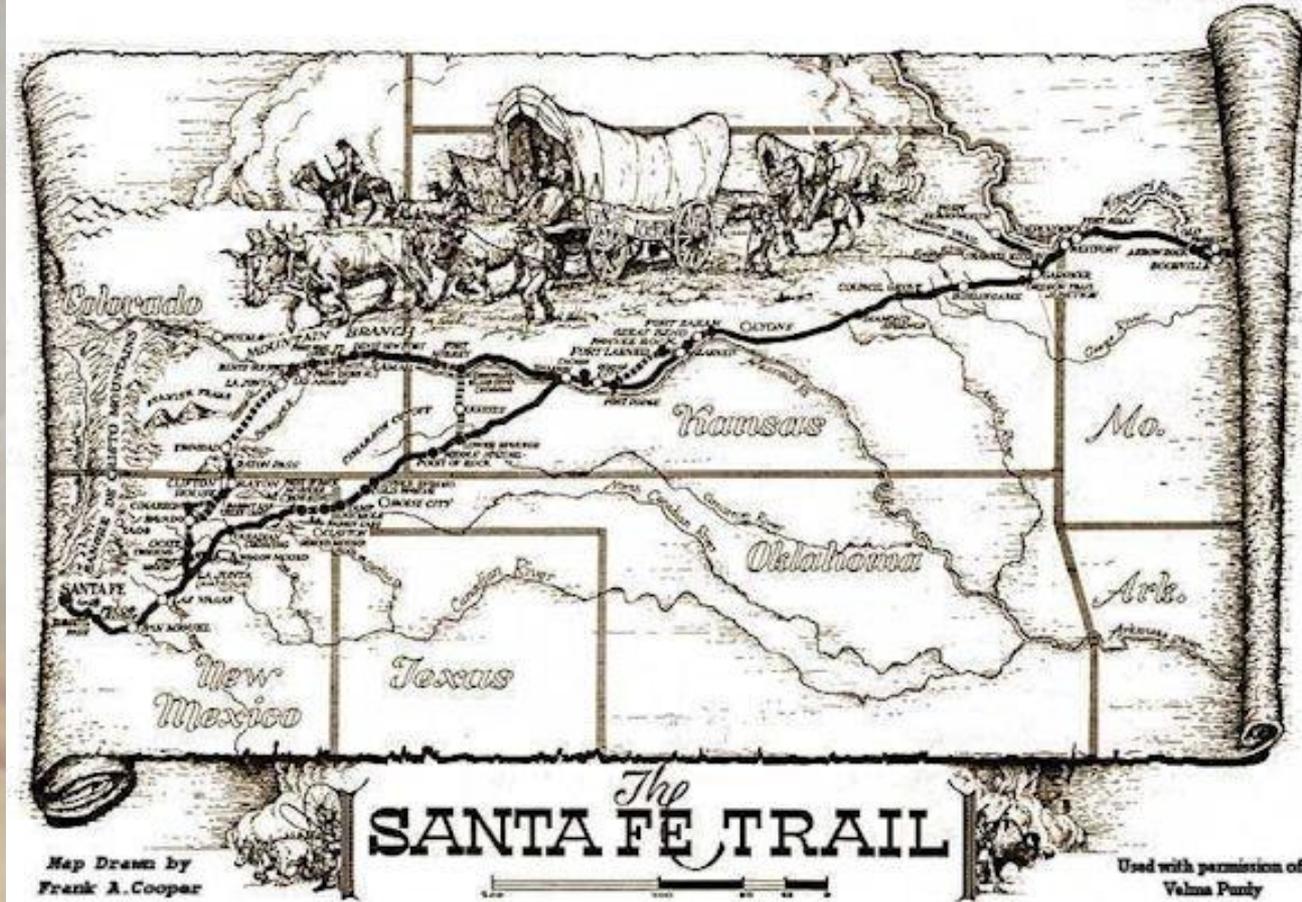
wheel



WAGON DESIGN COURTESY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

The Santa Fe Trail





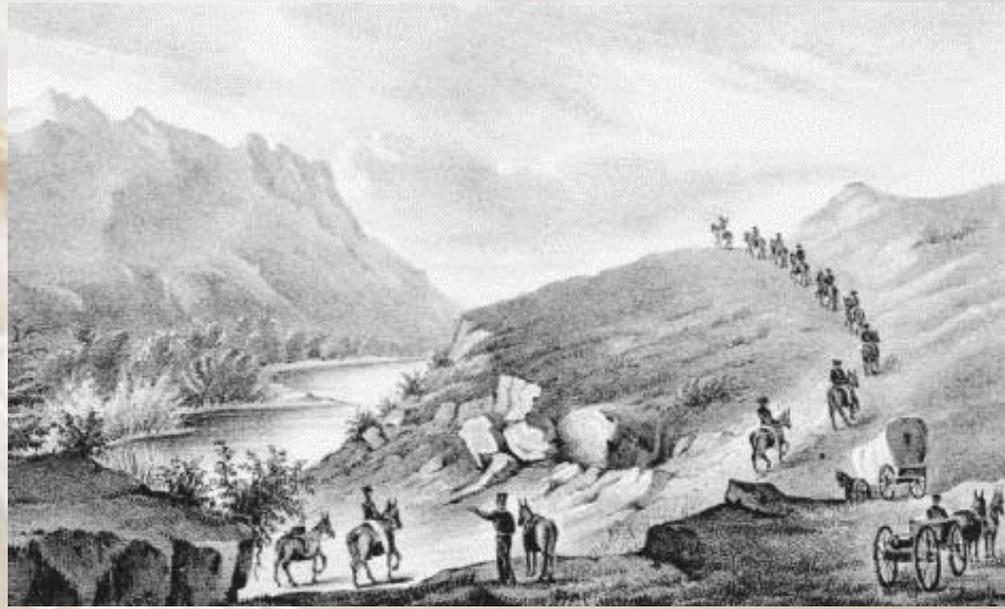
-One of the busiest trails

-780 miles that led from Independence, Missouri to Santa Fe, New Mexico

-Each spring between 1821 - 1860s, Missouri traders loaded their covered wagons with cloth, knives, and guns and set off toward Santa Fe

Trouble with NAs prompt traders to:

- Form organized groups with up to 100 wagons
- Have scouts ride ahead to check for danger
- Formed wagons into squares with their wheels interlocked, forming a corral for horses, mules, and oxen



Teamwork ended when Santa Fe was in sight. Settlers and traders raced to:

- Enter the Mexican province of New Mexico to:
 - Trade
 - Load their wagons with gold, silver, and furs (they promptly return to the U.S.)

SIGNIFICANCE: Traders established first visible American presence in New Mexico and the Mexican province of Arizona

The Oregon Trail

-Started in Independence, Missouri and ended in Portland, Oregon (the Willamette Valley)

-Route followed some of the same paths that Lewis & Clark had followed decades before



Difficulties on the Oregon Trail

Difficulties faced by many pioneers:

- Many people died from fever, dysentery, and cholera (were buried alongside the trail)
- Psychological effects of isolation and paranoia of being vulnerable to attack



The Oregon Trail: the Whitmans

Trail originally traveled by
Christian missionaries

1836: Marcus & Narcissa
Whitman traveled into the
Oregon Territory to:

- Set up missionary schools to convert NAs
- Educate NAs

The group established several
missions as well as Whitman's
own settlement, Waiilatpu

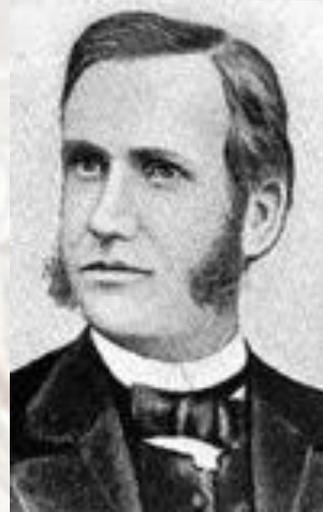
- Located in the Walla Walla
Valley, just west of the northern
end of the Blue Mountains in
Washington state

- Settlement was within the
Cayuse and the Nez Percé
tribes of NAs
- Marcus farmed and provided
medical care, while Narcissa
set up a school



The influx of white settlers in the territory brought new diseases to the Indian tribes, including a severe epidemic of measles in 1847:

- The NA's lack of immunity to new diseases and limited health practices led to a high mortality rate, with children dying in high numbers
- The zealous conversion attempts by the Whitmans, as well as the recovery of many white patients, fostered the belief among the NAs that Whitman was causing the death of his Indian patients



- The NA tradition of holding medicine men personally responsible for the patient's recovery eventually resulted in violence
- In what became known as the **Whitman Massacre**, Cayuse tribal members murdered the Whitmans in their home 29 November 1847
- Most of the buildings were also destroyed

The Donner Party

A group of CA-bound American emigrants caught up in the "westering fever" of the 1840s

After becoming snowbound in the Sierra Nevada in the winter of 1846–1847, some resorted to cannibalism



James Reed & Wife



Margaret
Breen

Patrick
Breen

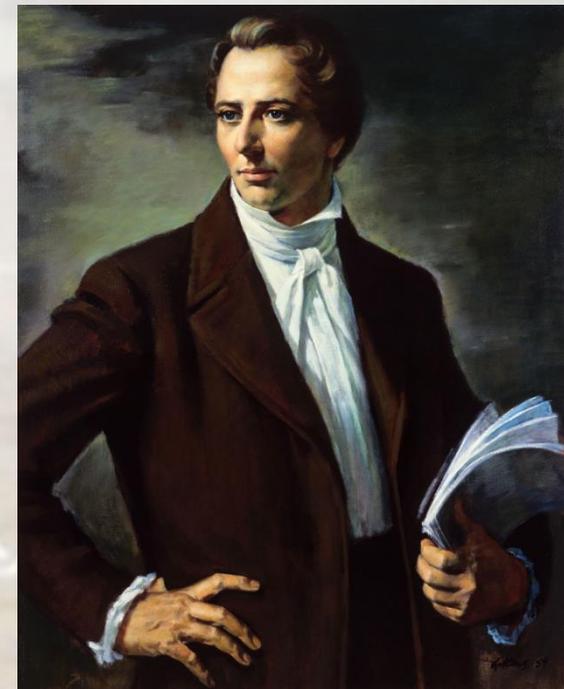
John
Breen

Of the 83 members of the Donner Party, only 45 survived to get to California

The Mormon Trail

The Mormons: a religious community based on Christianity which was founded in Western New York by Joseph Smith in 1827

- With his 5 associates, Smith established the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Fayette, NY in (1830)
 - Mormons forced to move West (from Illinois) when angry neighbors protested Mormon belief of **polygamy**:
 - Practice of having more than one wife
 - Smith arrested and charged for treason when he broke the printing press of his neighbors who printed stories about their practices
 - Anti-Mormon mob killed Smith and his brother (pictured at right)

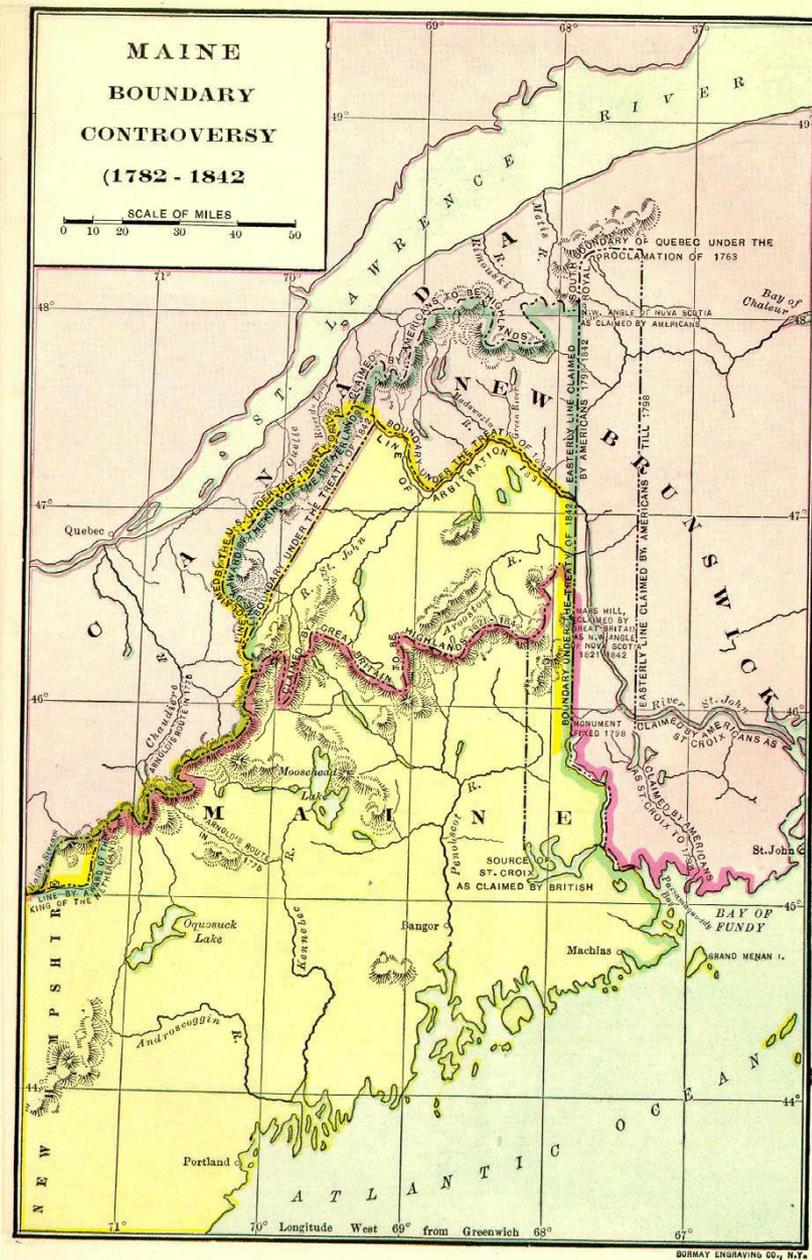


- Smith's successor—Brigham Young led the Mormons West beyond the borders of the U.S.
- Mormons settle near the Great Salt Lake in present day Utah
- Mormon Settlement:
 - Families awarded plots of land according to size of family
 - Communal ownership of two critical resources, water, and timberland



The Aroostook "War," 1839

- The only war ever declared by a state
- Bloodless war "fought" between the Canadian region of New Brunswick and the state of Maine
- Cause: the expulsion of Canadian lumberjacks in the disputed area of Aroostook by Maine officials
- Congress called up 50,000 men and voted for \$10,000,000 to pay for the "war"
- Gen. Winfield Scott arranged a truce, and a border commission was convened to resolve the issue



Maine Boundary Settlement, 1842

THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY, 1842



- — Proposed road route
- Webster-Ashburton treaty line

The Oregon Dispute: “54’ 40° or Fight!”

-By the mid-1840s, “Oregon Fever” was spurred on by the promise of free land

-1844: James K. Polk’s presidential platform called for the annexation of entire Oregon Territory

-Newspaper’s adopt slogan “Fifty-Four Forty or Fight!”

President Polk wanted control of the Oregon Territory and was willing to go to war with Britain. “54°40’ or fight” was his position. The Oregon dispute was settled peacefully on the 49° in the Treaty of Oregon in 1846.



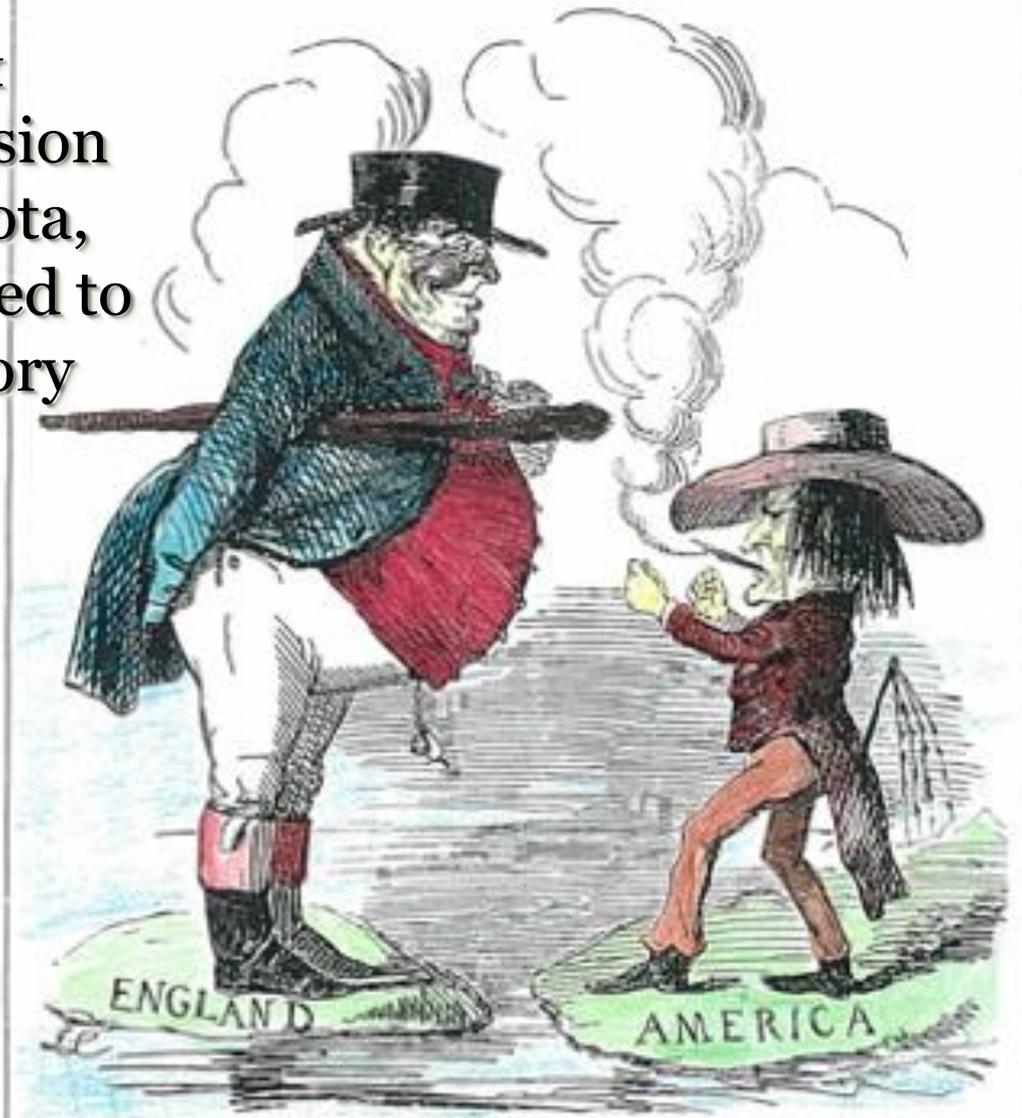
What the U.S. wanted

What the U.S. and Britain agreed on

What Britain wanted

Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842

-Settled disputes in the East & Midwest over Britain's possession of parts of Maine and Minnesota, but Britain & the U.S. continued to 'jointly occupy' Oregon Territory



**WHAT? YOU YOUNG YANKEE-NOODLE,
STRIKE YOUR OWN FATHER!**

However...things look up for Westward expansionists:

- **Mid-1840s: fur trade in decline**
- **Great Britain lost interest in occupying Oregon**
- **Polk's advisors deemed land north of 49th latitude "unsuitable for agriculture" & abandon acquiring land beyond 49th parallel**



1846: U.S. and Britain peaceably agree to extend the mainland boundary with Canada along the 49th parallel Westward from the Rocky Mountains to Puget Sound (this establishes the current U.S. border)



Spreading the Word: The Pony Express



PONY EXPRESS

St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI to CALIFORNIA
in 10 days or less.

 **WANTED** 

YOUNG, SKINNY, WIRY FELLOWS
not over eighteen. Must be expert
riders, willing to risk death daily.
Orphans preferred.
Wages \$25 per week.

APPLY, **PONY EXPRESS STABLES**
St. JOSEPH, MISSOURI

NOTICE.

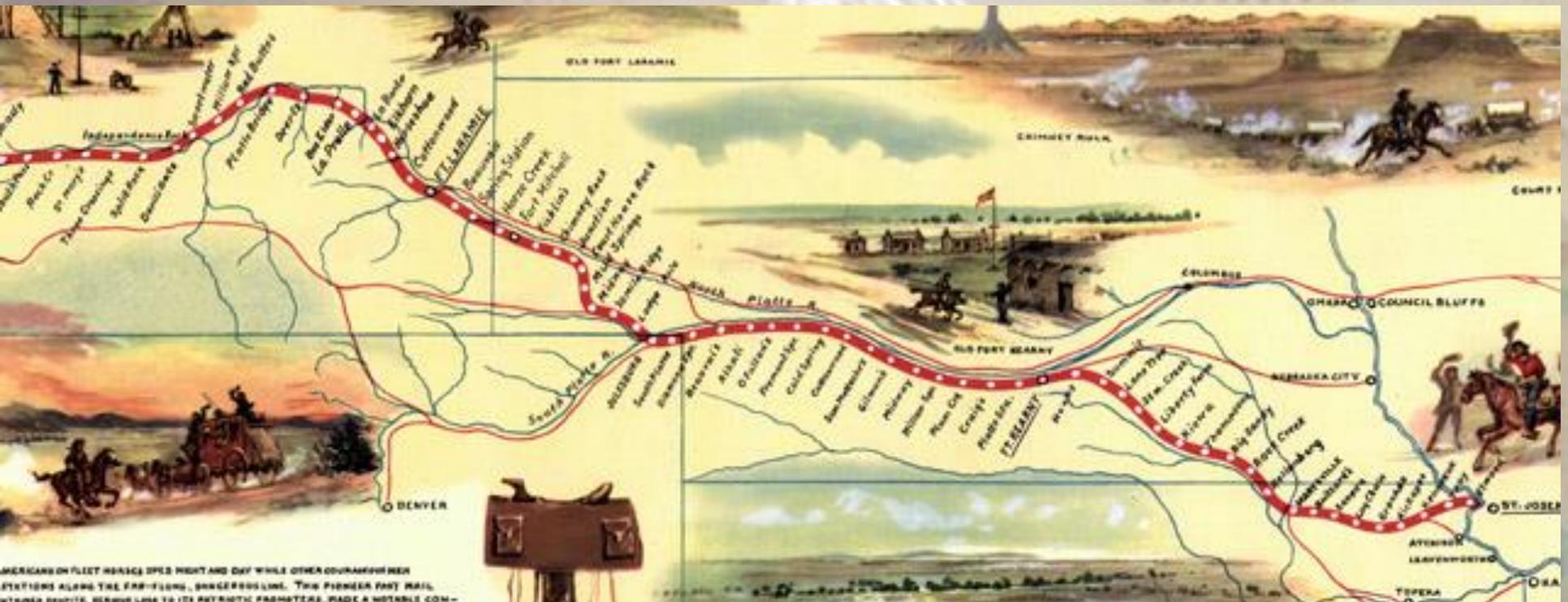
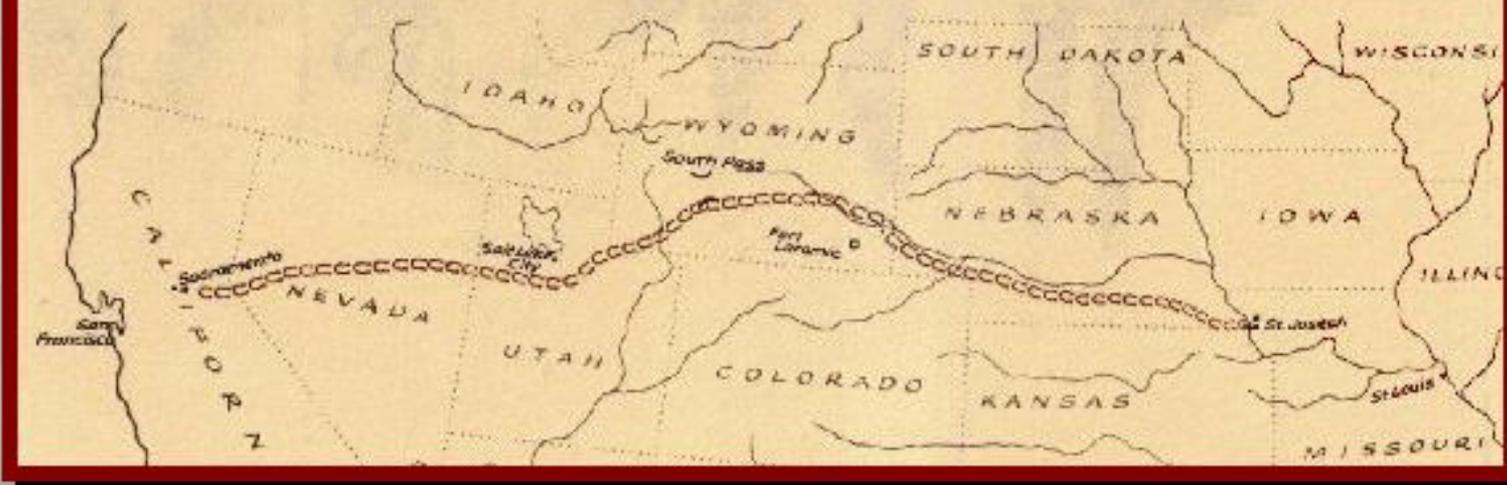
BY ORDERS FROM THE EAST,
THE PONY EXPRESS
WILL be DISCONTINUED.

The Last Pony coming this way left At-
chinson, Kansas, yesterday.

α25-1t **WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents.**

- Ran from April 1860 - November 1861
- Delivered news and mail between St. Louis, MO and San Francisco, CA
- Took 10 days
- Replaced by the completion of the trans-continental telegraph line

Pony Express Route — 1860



AMERICANS ON FEET REASSED SPED NIGHT AND DAY WHILE OTHER COURAGEOUS MEN STATIONED ALONG THE FAN-FILING, BRACKERESS LINE. THE PIONEER POST MAIL CONTINUED SOUTH, BEARING LOSS TO ITS RHYTHMIC PAGES TEARS, MADE A NOTORIOUS COM-