

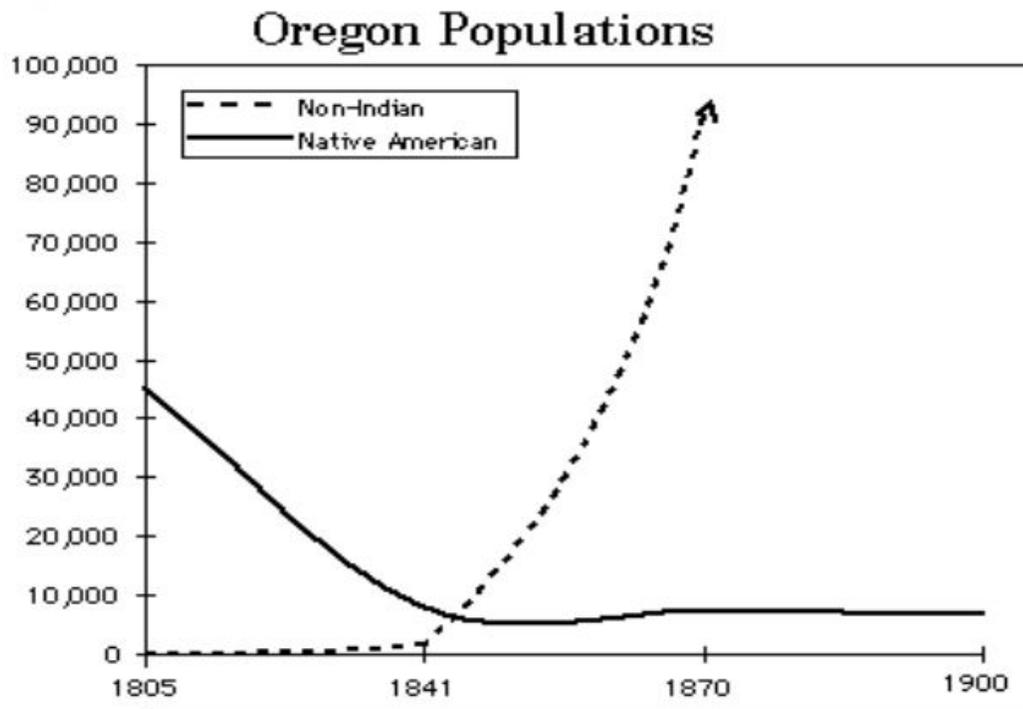
Name _____

Date _____

Westward Expansion / Manifest Destiny DBQ

Part 1 Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1:



1. What happened to the population of non-Native American settlers from 1805 to 1900?

2. What happened to the Native American population from 1805 to 1900?

Document 2:

“The American claim is by right of our manifest destiny to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and our democratic government entrusted to us. It is a right such as that of the tree to the space of air and earth suitable for the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth. It is in our future far more than in our past or in the past history of Spanish exploration...that our true title is found.”

- John O’Sullivan – reporter for the Morning News

1. What does O’Sullivan suggest Americans should be able to possess by right of Manifest Destiny?

2. What reasons does he give?

Document 3:

“It is my duty to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. The word sees the peaceful triumphs of the hard work of our emigrants. To the US Government belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The protection of our laws and the benefits of our democratic government should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes.”

- James Polk – President of the U.S. 1845-1849

1. According to Document 3, why does President Polk think the U.S. should extend its borders?

2. Would he support or oppose the Manifest Destiny? Why?

Name _____

Date _____

Southern Slave Holders Dictate to the North: Sections of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850

The Compromise of 1850 admitted California to the Union as a free state, abolished the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and allowed New Mexico and Utah territories were to decide the issue for themselves upon admission to the Union. As part of the compromise, Congress strengthened the Fugitive Slave Act, in effect since 1793, greatly increasing the risks faced by fugitive slaves and free blacks and compelling whites to assist slave catchers or face legal penalties. The first sections of the law empowered federal commissioners to hear fugitive slave cases, which had formerly been tried in state courts.

Note: Words or phrases in italics surrounded by brackets have been added to clarify the text. They are not part of the original document.

Section 4

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners ... shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such **fugitives from service or labor**, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Section 5

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and **execute** all warrants and precepts issued under the **provisions** of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when **tendered**, or to use all proper means diligently to **execute** the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars[1]...and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his **custody** under the **provisions** of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be **liable**, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such **claimant**, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he

escaped.... such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, [in order] to **execute** process as aforesaid, [shall have the right] to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse ... and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required...

Section 6

And be it further enacted, That when a **person held to service or labor** in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due [*i.e. the slave owner*], or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized... may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such **claimant** in a **summary** manner... [the **claimant** must prove with an affidavit] the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due [*i.e. the person who they claim is their slave*] as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped ... [the **claimant** may] use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the ... [affidavits provided] shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all **molestation** of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

Section 7

And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such **claimant**, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, such fugitive from service or labor, from the **custody** of such claimant... or other person or persons

lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested... or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant... or shall **harbor** or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars,[2] and imprisonment not exceeding six months ... and shall moreover **forfeit** and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost ...

Section 8

And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts, shall be paid, for their services ... he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars[3]in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the **claimant**, his agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not [be enough to send the person back into slavery]...

Section 9

And be it further enacted, That, upon **affidavit** made by the **claimant** [i.e. the slave owner] of such fugitive...[if a marshal] has reason to **apprehend** that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to **retain** such fugitive in his **custody**, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant.... And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to **retain** them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Approved, September 18, 1850.

Section 7:

1. What is the purpose of this section of the law?

2. What does the inclusion of these criminal and civil fines tell us about the way people in the North had treated fugitive slaves?

Section 8:

1. Would the marshal be paid the same fee whether or not the captured person was “proven” to be an escaped slave? Why or why not?

Section 9:

1. What situations did Section 9 address?

2. What does the inclusion of this section tell us about the lawmakers' sense of the mood in the northern states?

Mr. Reed & Mr. Moore
Mexican War

Directions:

A struggle for Territorial Growth led to the **Mexican War**. Your job is to find a reading of your choice about the Mexican War. Find an article or story that you believe is from a reliable source. Your only requirement is to cite your source and be prepared to discuss during our next Zoom meeting. Please paste the link to your article or story at the bottom of this page.

If you are unable to join us for the zoom meeting you will have to summarize your article explaining why you selected the article and what was so interesting that made you select this article or story. Write your summary below and provide a link on this page from where you found your article or story.