Crisis in the Extended Republic: The Compromise of 1850 & the End of the Second Party System

U.S. History to 1877

Slavery & Manifest Destiny

- Election of 1848
 - Democrat Lewis Cass of Michigan
 - "Squatter sovereignty"
 - Whigs: General Zachary Taylor of Louisiana
 War hero, slaveowner
- Gold discovered in California, 1848
 - Hundreds of thousands of "Forty-Niners"
- Deadlock over California
 - The Wilmot Proviso
 - No slavery in any territory gained from Mexico
 - Senate defeats; lesson for the South

Compromise of 1850

- California: free state
- New Mexico & Utah territories: no mention of slavery
- Slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia
- Fugitive Slave Law

Politics and Outrage

- Something to please and outrage everyone
- Clay proposes, Calhoun opposes, Webster supports
- Congress fails to pass the Compromise
- Stephen Douglas gets it through
- Zachary Taylor's surprise opposition
- Millard Fillmore saves the Union

Political chaos

Political antislavery

- Liberty Party, 1840 and 1844
- Free Soil Party, 1848
- "Slave Power"
 - Undermining the Compromise of 1850
 - Personal liberty laws
- Election of 1852
 - Whig General Winfield Scott

- Democrat Franklin Pierce, proslavery Northerner
- Whigs disintegrate over Compromise of 1850

The Second Party System Collapses

- Slavery splits biggest Protestant churches
 - Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 1844
 - Southern Baptist Convention, 1845
- Strongest national institutions now all divided
- Huge wave of immigration
 - Irish Catholics
 - German Catholics and Protestants
- Anti-immigrant feeling rises
 - Threat to American values and democracy?
 - Religion, alcohol, and the vote

Phenomenal Catholic Growth

- Number of churches up 885% 1820-50
 - Largest denomination by 1860
- Huge ethnic diversity and tensions
 - Discrimination strengthens Catholic identity
 - Tension between Germans & Irish & others

American or "Know-Nothing" Party

► The replacement for the Whigs?