

American Nationalism / Manifest Destiny

Notes:

<https://www.britannica.com/event/Manifest-Destiny>

- Summary of Manifest Destiny = the continued territorial expansion of the boundaries of the United States westward (Pacific region and farther)
- Before the American Civil war = the idea of Manifest Destiny used to validate continental acquisition in Oregon Country (AKA current Texas, New Mexico + California)
- O'Sullivan = the editor off a magazine for the Democratic Party + he first wrote about the Manifest Destiny
- The attitude behind the Manifest Destiny had long been apart of the American experience
- The English = colonized North America in the 1600s and 1700s = gazed westward and considered travel to obtain
- This desire to travel varied from region to region + the western horizon would beckon to the Americans, in which would follow.
- After American revolution an advance was ongoing form the North and South kingdoms (Cotton + Ohio country)
- 1803 = Thomas Jefferson, president, doubled the size of the country.
- Expansionist wanted to obtain Spanish Florida in the War of 1812.
- Andrew Jackson 1818 = invasion of Florida = pathway to Transcontinental Treaty
- Transcontinental Treaty = settled a southern border + founded an American claim to the Pacific Northwest + Spain renounced it's claim of the Oregon country
- 1820s = the most important territorial expansion = unrest on the western borders of American settlements
- U.S. relaxed and stabilized tense regions = territory worsened it's relations with close territories + set a cycle of unstable relations between one another
- expansion = Southeast Indigenous peoples were under pressure of settlement + surrendered their land to U.S. + moving to the western area of Mississippi River = under ruling of Andrew Jackson
- Indigenous devastation = Trail of Tears = humanitarian protest from political class + citizens
- 1840s = resolved dispute over Oregon country w/ Britain + victorious Mexican-American War from 1846-1848 = period of shift for U.S.
- Century after breaking away from the British Empire = U.S creates own empire by extending power over continent to Pacific (parallel on Canadian border) + transformed a group of settled colonies into a continental power of potential
- Americans achievements = 'proof that God' chose the U.S. to grow = American nationalism

Sentence summary:

The Manifest Destiny was an expansion that cause Americans to advance into other territories causing political status to change.

Notes:

<https://www.history.com/topics/westward-expansion/manifest-destiny>

- 1845 = the manifest destiny is the idea that the U.S is destined by Gos + it believes that it's supposed to expand it's dominion + spread democracy + capitalism through North America
- Philosophy in 19th century = U.S. territorial expansion + removal of Indigenous peoples from their home + intensified slavery as new states were involved into the Union = civil war
- High birth rate + quick immigration = population arose in the starting half of the 19th century = 5mil - 23mil = rapid growth = two economic depressions (1819 + 1839)
- Two depressions = Americans hopeful = searching westward for new land = better life
- Start of westward expansion = President Thomas Jefferson = 1803 Louisiana Purchase
- Louisiana Purchase = 828,000 square miles were nearly doubled the size of U.S.
- Jefferson moved onto Spanish Florida = concluded process in 1819 = time of president James Monroe
- 1823 = Monroe turned to the manifest destiny + threatened that attempts by Europeans trying to colonize the 'American Continent' = act of war = "Monroe Doctrine"
- Texas Independence = Re-claiming of territory of Texas = after Mexico broke away from Spain + 1830 a law was passed about U.S immigration into Texas
- 1836 = Texas got it's own independence + it's leaders wanted to join U.S. = administrators feared war of Americans with Mexico + they thought it was linked with the desire to expand Southwest
- 1840 = John Tyler (new president) wanted to proceed with the claiming of land + made an agreement in 1844 + Texas was entitled to enter as a U.S territory
- 1844 = Texas was in the union + the idea to expand westward became a strong thought in different regions
- Oregon Territory = 1842 treaty between Britain + U.S made Canadian border somewhat clear = Oregon Territory was undecided
- 1846 = the administration (under president Polk) compromised the location of Oregon & where it would be split = along the 49th parallel = narrowly to avoiding a British crisis
- Time of Oregon Settlement = U.S in a war against Mexico = driven by Manifest Destiny + territorial expansion
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo = end to Mexican-American war of 1848 = add of 525,000 square miles of U.S territory
- Consequence of Manifest destiny = rapid territorial expansion over 19th century = war with Mexico = dislocation & mistreatment of Indigenous Peoples = grew debates over slavery + new states becoming apart of the union

Sentence summary:

With manifest destiny in mind America expanded western and took control of major territories leading to multiple disputes.

Notes:

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/manifest-destiny>

- Term - manifest destiny = context of America's takeover of the Republic of Texas + showed the idea that America had the destiny to expand across North America
- Citizens + Politicians in U.S called to expand by claiming control of British Territory

- After American revolution war = Americans aren't trusting the British presence within North America + the remaining British North America colonies seemed uncertain = not a unified nation + vulnerable to American takeover + those of the manifest destiny thought the colonies could be absorbed into America
- British North Americans wanted to expand in west + north (AKA Rupert's land) = reduce chance of U.S. overthrow
- British had an official neutral policy during American civil war = separately aided the Southern States in fight against north + northern union newspapers says territories lost in American south could be expanded into Canada
- Manifest destiny = a concept that North Americans reacted to in diverse ways + some welcomed America 'librating' (of British North America) + those faithful to British kept tradition of Loyalist to crown
- Invasion = Canada fears expansion from America = after Alaska was purchased March 1867 + that threat was decreased once confederation was established
- Threat decreased under leadership of federal Conservative party + Sir John A. Mac Donald = implementation of the 1879 national policy
- National Policy = the protection of Canadian manufacturers from competition = Americans + the policy added to Canadians efforts of pushing west + north = the Canadian Pacific Railway helped
- Manifest destiny = sense of national identity in British North America
- Britain adopted free trade policies + the expense of administering North American colonies became very high + different factors cause British's desire to reduce place in Canadian provinces
- Emergence of responsible government = canceling of the 1846 Corn Laws + the defeat of the Confederate Army in the U.S in 1865
- Manifest destiny = very important regarding colonist in the 19th century of North America + factored into Canadian efforts to push west and north = settlement in Prairie provinces + Arctic + solution to threat of American expansion is Canada expansion
- Manifest destiny is relevant to Canada + U.S = countries formed after British colonization of North America + becomes the similarities + differences between one another
- Effects = as both countries pushed westward it took a toll on the Indigenous peoples + they experienced lost in governance

Sentence in summary:

Overall, colonies through North America were cautious of the possible expansions happening around one another.

Notes:

Khan Academy video: <https://youtu.be/BH7URONYaHU>

- 1848 = gold + want for settlement in current San Francisco = nearest harbour = causes and effects of manifest destiny
- Manifest destiny = the fulfillment God's word of spreading the nation through territories = the destiny of America
- Westward expansion reasoning = the people were drawn into expansion in the west because of economics = farmers finding more land + miners wanted to find gold + serving civilians (restaurants + shops)

- Government support to railroad = transcontinental railroad gave quicker access across territory = Pacific Railway act
- 1862 = Homestead act = gave 168 acres of land for free = improvement to the land within the land in 5 years = extension of trying to population land = 1.5 mil people
- Cultural messaging = Belief = Americans were superior to any others = connection to that actual definition of Manifest destiny
- Effects = Sectional conflict = new western states join union = tension in power = civil war
- Racial Conflict = a sudden increase in racial conflict = competition for land + Americans wanted to remove them = attacks and discrimination
- 1877 = westward expansion was not complete = economic, social effect become more noticeable

Sentence summary:

People wanted to expand outward for increase in economics, which lead to different positive and negative results.

Notes:

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/the-early-republic/age-of-jackson/a/manifest-destiny>

- Manifest Destiny = the idea that Americans were destined to settle throughout the whole continent of North America = removal or destruction of Indigenous population
- President James Polk lead factors related to Manifest Destiny + it also create sectional tensions over the concept of slavery = Civil War
- Ideology = Manifest Destiny = belief that white Americans were destined by god to take over territories of the continent + from the sea - the shining sea
- Manifest Destiny Measures = clearing of Indigenous population w/ violent ways + they advocated to resort to the policy called "Indian Removal"
- U.S. president, James Polk = most involved in Manifest Destiny + led U.S. to victory over Mexico in the Mexico-American war = brought a new territory into the U.S
- Oregon Territory = dispute w/ Britain about borders = Oregon treaty labelled the Oregon territory between U.S. and Canada at 49th parallel
- Consequences = arose tensions between slaveholders + sharpened the conflict between white settlers and Indigenous peoples
- North and South = fought over new states should be in union + battle between Indigenous peoples + settlers occurred (in Texas)
- Wilmer Proviso = main event that lead to civil war = different idea's = slavery = about the fight of the Mexican -American war
- Territorial expansionism aimed for national unity = conflicts and civil war

Sentence summary:

The Manifest Destiny was a thought that was formed by the filling of god's purpose of expanding the nation and this was done by going through different conflicts.

Questions:

1. Was the western expansion the main part of the 'Manifest Destiny'?
2. Who was involved with the expansion based off of the Manifest destiny?
3. How did the Manifest Destiny change American's thoughts about the Western Hemisphere?
4. Did the American revolution start the Manifest Destiny?
5. Is the Manifest Destiny something that is held as a strong piece of nationalism in Americans today?
6. Did the expansion cause more people to become American?
7. Were there people who didn't like the idea of the Manifest Destiny?
8. What are the events that happened within the 'Manifest Destiny'?
9. How is Canada connected with the drive of the Manifest Destiny?
10. Is John O'Sullivan the only one responsible for the Manifest destiny?
11. Is the manifest destiny a part of certain religions? If so which one?
12. Did the manifest destiny negatively impact the indigenous population?
13. What territories were involved in the Manifest destiny?

Created Driving Question:

How is the concept of the Manifest Destiny so important to the development of American Nationalism?

----- Extra Sources -----

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manifest_destiny

- Manifest Destiny = a believe held in the 19th century that American settlers were meant to control North America

<https://www.ushistory.org/us/29.asp>

- Expansion westward seemed normal to many Americans in the mid-19th century