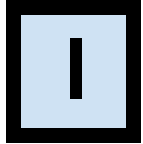


MANIFEST DESTINY: AMERICAN DIPLOMACY FROM 1820s-1850s

Presented by Zhang Wei



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Anglo-American frictions

West Indies; Canada; Maine; Oregon



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Manifest Destiny

Themes and cases

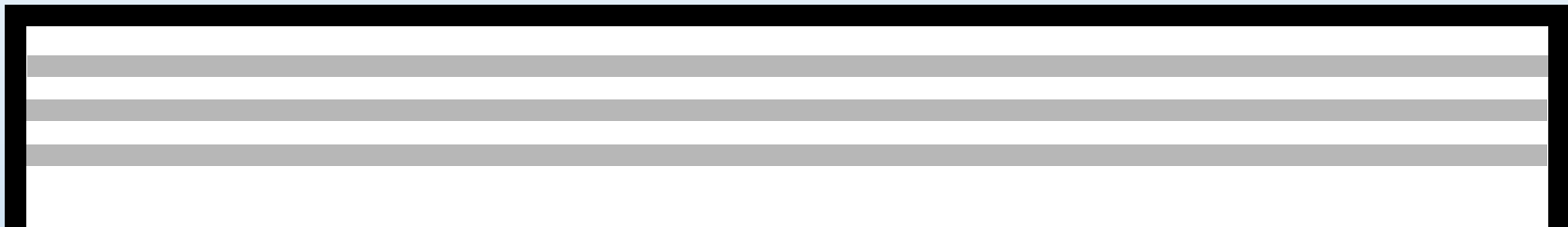


America in 1820

01

Anglo-American Frictions

West Indies; Canada; Maine; Oregon

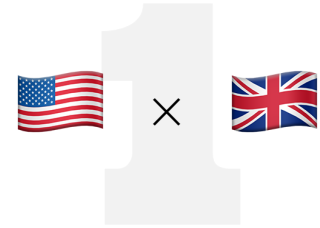






WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY



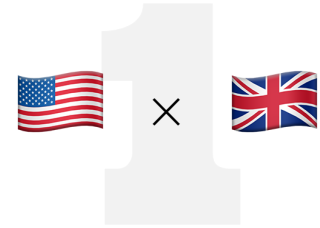
-  exclusion from trading with west Indies
-  retaliatory trade legislation against the British (1817-1820)
-  Planters in west Indies petitioned Parliament
-  Parliament opened certain ports with strict terms (1822)


- discriminatory tariff
- intercolonial preferences





Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY



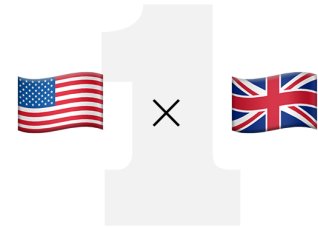
 John Quincy Adams became president (1825)
 gave the US certain concessions


 Adams was too bold to compromise
 Britain excluded all American ships from the West Indies until the US should repeal its discriminatory duties. (1826)




Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY



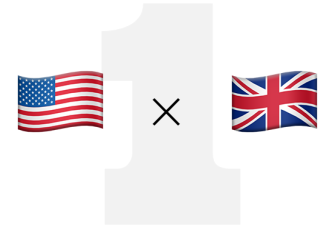
 Adams sent Albert Gallatin to London to negotiate an agreement, asked the congress for support, eventually issued a proclamation, banning British ships from entering America (1827)

 Adams's Political enemies: “he will find it hard to resist the imputation of having trifled with a very valuable portion of commerce”



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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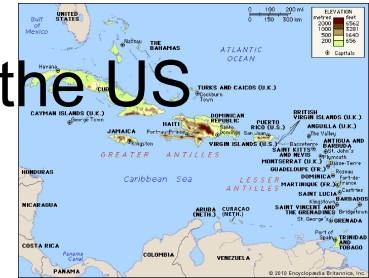
WEST INDIAN CONTROVERSY



- change of presidency: Adams ---- Jackson
- change of ministry: Canning ---- Aberdeen

Reciprocity of 1830

- the **discriminatory duties** repealed and American ports opened
- opened its west indies to direct trade with the US



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Caroline Incident



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Caroline Incident



Two rebellions against the British Crown in 1837

-  American people sympathized with the Canadian people
-  American Government remained neutral

“Patriots” & “Caroline”

- The Caroline steamship was destroyed by Canadian authorities on the land of New York
- Even more anti-British sentiment in America

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Caroline Incident



Secret Societies

- Canadian Refugee Relief Association (“remember the Caroline”)
- The Hunters and Chasers of the Eastern Frontier (“never to rest until all tyrants of Britain cease to have any dominion or footing whatever in North America”)

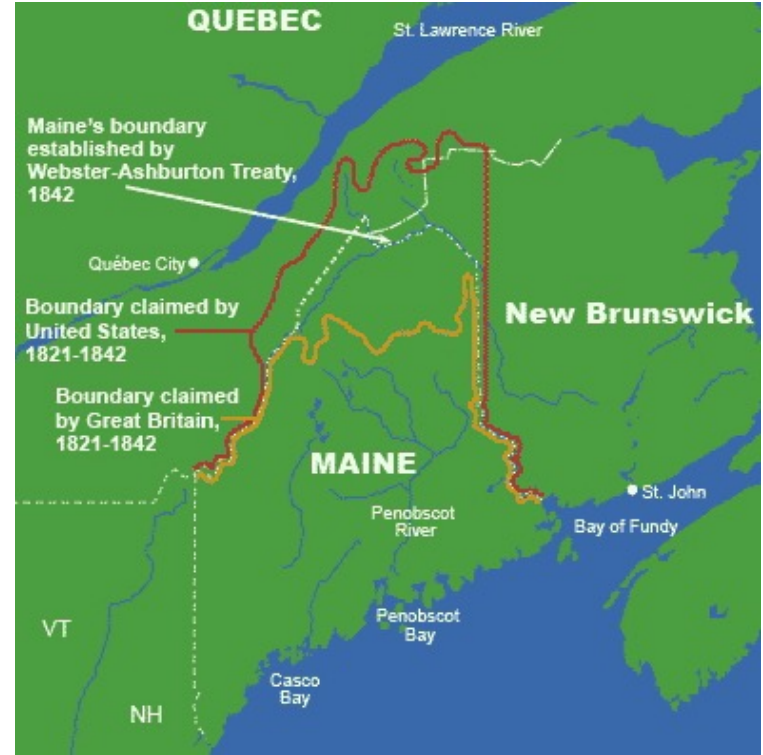
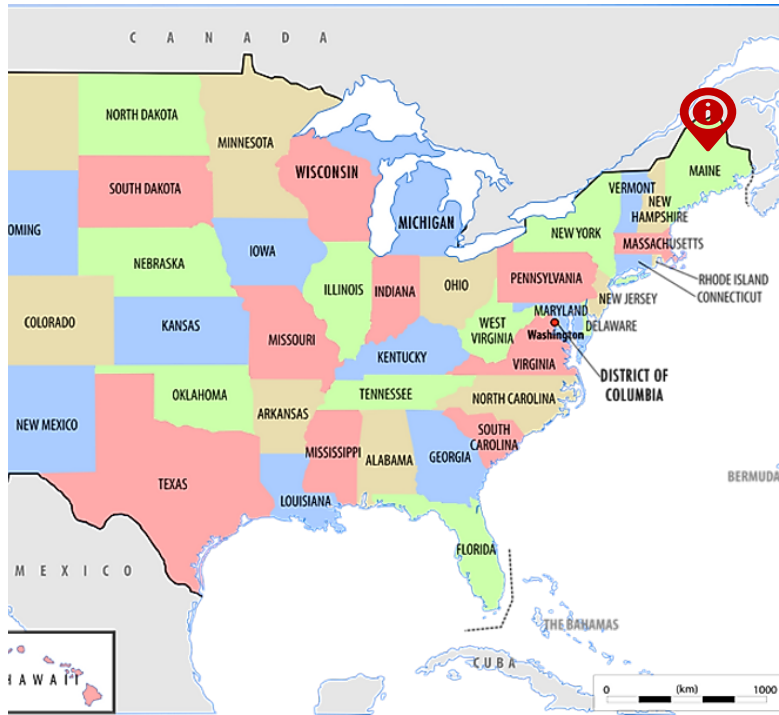
Alexander Mcleod

- 🇺🇸 America charged him of murder during the Caroline raid
- 🇬🇧 The British government insisted his release.

change of state secretary & ministry; Treaty of 1842

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Maine Boundary Dispute

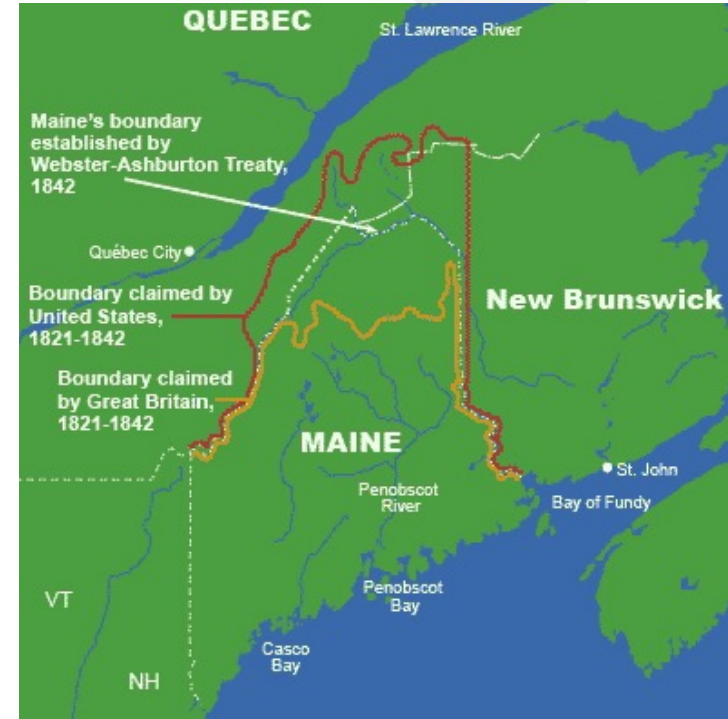


Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Maine Boundary Dispute



- ❑ Population increased
- ❑ Lumberjacks conflicts
- ❑ Aroostook “War”, 1838-1839
- ❑ Resolved through the Treaty of 1842



The Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842



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Daniel Webster

- A Whig State Secretary, neither martial nor anti-British
- Carried out campaign of propaganda, persuasion, and coercion to settle the disagreement

Lord Ashburton

- Appointed by by lord Aberdeen, friendlier towards the US
- His wife was American; he had social and business connection in America

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842



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Maine issue

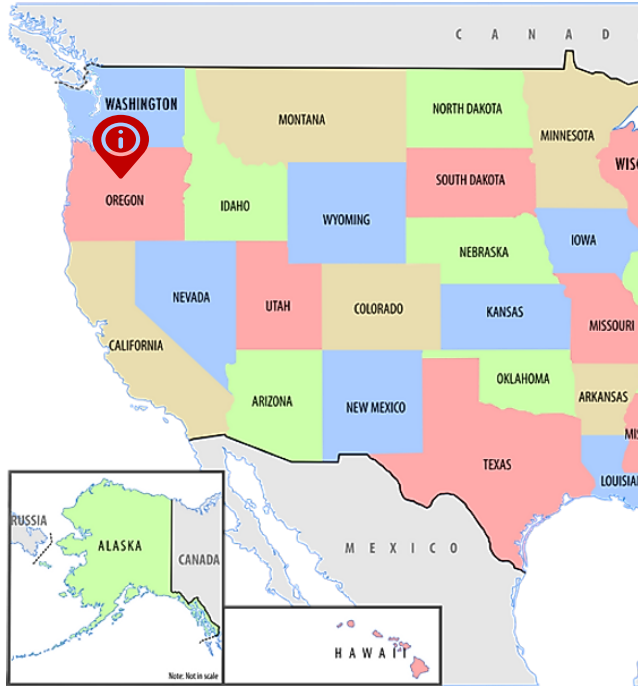
-  Britain's claim: assure the proposed military road to Britain
-  America's claim: dispute between Maine and Massachusetts

Caroline issue

- Only mentioned in their notes
- No binding effects

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Oregon Question



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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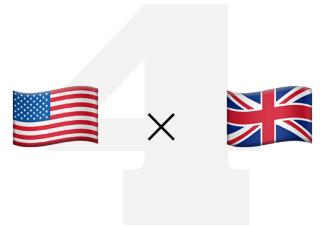
The Oregon Question--Conflicting Claims

America's claim:

- captain Robert Gray's discovery of the Columbia River in 1792
- the official expedition of Lewis and Clark in 1805
- John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company post
- Louisiana Purchase; the Oregon country was a natural extension of Louisiana

Britain's claim:

- Sir Francis Drake's voyage in 1579
- Captain James Cook's in 1778
- Captain George Vancouver's in 1792...



Unresolved, leaving the region open to the people for ten years

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Oregon Question—American migration

- influence of the early Oregon promoters, writers and travelers
- the rich agricultural possibilities of the land, esp., the Willamette Valley
- fleeing years of depression following the Panic of 1837

“the whole of Oregon”

1844 presidential election

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The Oregon Question—Polk's policy

To press for as much of Oregon beyond the Columbia River as he could get.

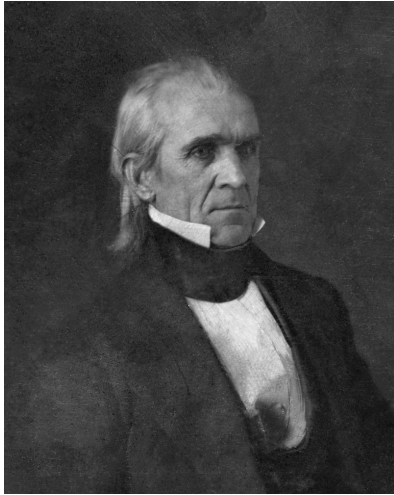
John L. O'Sullivan, "manifest destiny" (1845)

Congressmen, "under the law of nature and nations"

- For Western expansionist Democrats, this was a no brainer
- For Whigs, they wanted the trade of Asia, so they need ports on the pacific

Fear of war + quest for California + many other factors made them accept a compromise, which finally led to the Oregon Treaty in 1846

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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Our title to the country of the Oregon is **clear and unquestionable**, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children .

—James K. Polk

The true title to Oregon lay in “our **manifest destiny** to overspread and to possess the whole of the continent which Providence has given us.”

—John L. O’Sullivan





Copyright, 1898, by Keppler & Schwarzbaum.

UNCLE SAM'S DREAM OF CONQUEST AND CARNAGE — CAUSED BY READING THE JINGO NEWSPAPERS.

Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



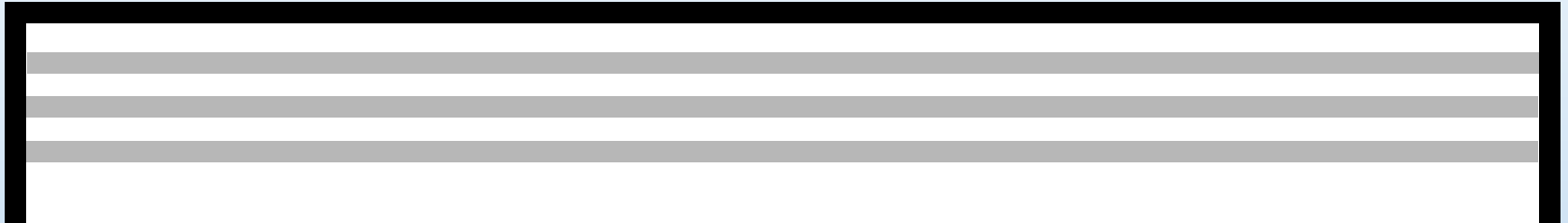
Quiz

Which of the following issues is among the Anglo-American frictions?

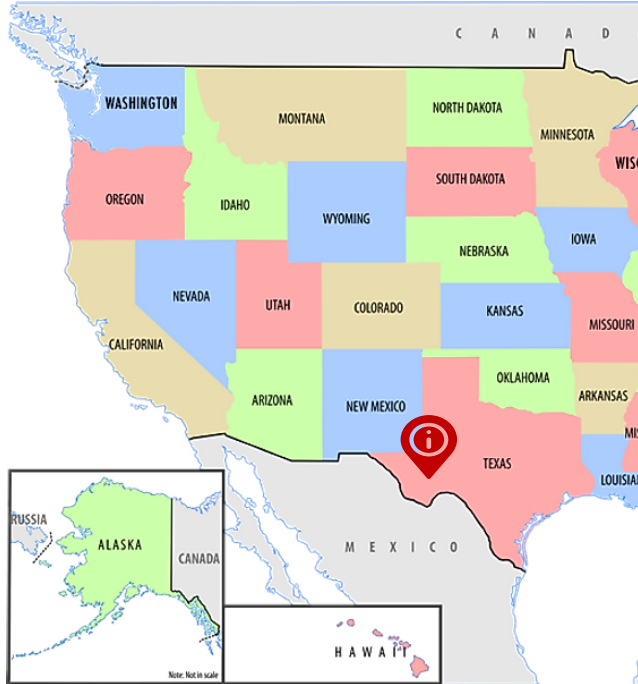
- A. Louisiana Purchase
- B. Maine Boundary Dispute
- C. Annexation of Texas
- D. Mexican-American War

02

Mexico & Texas



Mexico & Texas



Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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Texas annexation

Texas declared independence in 1836 and applied for annexation to the US. US rejected it, as

- Political leaders rejected to include Texas to risk breaking the pro- and anti-slavery political balance.
- To avoid war with Mexico

John Tyler, expansionist

- pursued the annexation of Texas; Tyler
- tried very hard to secure a treaty of annexation in 1844 before leaving the white house

James Polk encouraged Texas to accept Tyler's treaty
Texas formally joined America in 1846

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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Mexican American War

From 1846 - 1848

 The American side: boundary = Rio Grande River

 The Mexican side: boundary = Nueces River

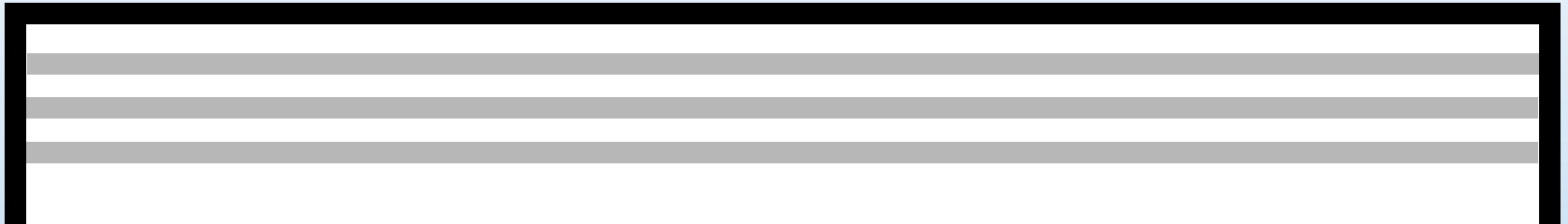
War started

[Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo](#) ended the war, with Mexico accepting the Rio Grande as its northern border with the US

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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03

Manifest Destiny



Manifest Destiny

key themes:

- the special virtues of the American people and their institutions
- their mission to redeem and remake the world in the image of America
- the American destiny under God to accomplish this sublime task

Before the Civil War, the idea of Manifest Destiny was used to validate continental acquisitions in the Oregon Country, Texas, New Mexico, and California.

After the Civil War, it was used to justify the purchase of Alaska and annexation of Hawaii.

Manifest destiny had serious consequences for Native Americans.

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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New Manifest Destiny

- ❑ influenced by social Darwinism, “survival of the fittest”
- ❑ clothing imperial ambitions in a higher purpose ostensibly decreed by Providence
- ❑ the dogma of Anglo-Saxon superiority, Anglo-American rapprochement

Monroe	Adams	Jackson	Van Buren	Harrison	Tyler	Polk	Taylor	Fillmore	Pierce	Buchanan	Lincoln
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The United States cooperated with European powers and accepted the results of their imperialism because such a policy brought profits to its commerce and aided American missionary enterprise. Although many Americans have believed that the peaceful policy of abstention won friends in both China and Japan, it seems doubtful.

The policies of free trade and cooperation with European powers in the Far East were the opposites of American policies in other parts of the world. At home Americans, behind a protective tariff wall, denied other countries the right of free trade. In Latin America they upheld the principles of hands off as embodied in the Monroe Doctrine, and toward Europe they followed the principles of isolation and nonentanglement. Yet they were consistent: everywhere they followed a policy of self-interest.

Conclusion

American Policy

Far East: free trade

Home: a protective tariff

Latin America: Monroe Doctrine

Europe: non-entanglement

THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

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RESOURCES

- DeConde, *A History of American Foreign Policy*, pp.134-162, pp.190-221, pp.288-308 and pp.325-355.

Paintings

- John Gast's American Progress (1872)
- Emanuel Leutze's Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way (1861)
- Udo J. Keppler's Uncle Sam dreaming of conquest (1895)
- American Occupation of the Mexico City

Maps

- World Atlas
- Wikipedia