**Unit 7: Manifest Destiny and Mexican War**

**The Western Pioneers**

**I. Americans Head West**

**A.** In 1800 less than 400,000 settlers lived west of the Appalachian Mountains. By the time the Civil War began, more Americans lived west of the Appalachians than lived along the Atlantic coast.

**B.** Americans moved west for religious reasons and to own their own farms. A magazine editor named **John Louis O’Sullivan** declared that the movement west was **Manifest** **Destiny**—the idea that God had given the continent to Americans and wanted them to settle western lands.

**C.** The first settlers west of the Appalachians were **squatters,** because they settled on lands they did not own.

**D.** Farming in the Midwest was made easier by new farming technology. In 1819 **Jethro Wood** patented a plow with an iron blade. In 1837 **John Deere** designed a plow withsharp-edged steel blades that cut cleanly through the tough Midwestern sod. In 1834 **Cyrus McCormick** patented the mechanical reaper.

**II. Settling the Pacific Coast**

**A.** The push to settle Oregon and California happened partly because emigrants thought the Great Plains had poor farming land.

**B.** Native Americans and other nations had already claimed parts of Oregon and California. The U.S. and Great Britain both wanted to own Oregon. As a result of the encouragement of American missionaries, many Easterners settled in southern Oregon.

**C.** Mexico controlled California, but its distance from Mexico City made it difficult to govern. In 1839 the governor of California wanted to attract more settlers, so he granted 50,000 acres in Sacramento Valley to a German immigrant, **John Sutter.** Sutter built a trading post and cattle ranch on his land.

**D.** Pioneers who headed to the Pacific from the east had to cross difficult terrain. Mountain men, such as **Kit Carson** and **Jim Bridger,** made their living by trapping beaver and selling the furs to traders. They also gained knowledge of the territory and the Native Americans who lived there. By the 1840s, the mountain men had carved out several east-west passages, such as the **Oregon Trail.** These trails were very important to the settlement of the West.

**E.** At first, wagon trains hired mountain men to guide them. After the trails became worn, most **overlanders**—those who traveled west in wagon trains—used guidebooks written by earlier emigrants. In 1846 the **Donner Party**—a group of 87 overlanders named after the brothers who led them—were trapped by winter snows in the Sierra Nevada. Almost half the party died of starvation.

**F.** Between 1840 and 1860, attacks by Native Americans were rare. As overland traffic increased, however, Native Americans on the Great Plains were concerned and angry over the threat that immigration might change their way of life. The federal government and eight Native American groups negotiated the **Treaty of Fort Laramie** in 1851.

**III. The Mormon Migration**

**A.** In 1844 a mob murdered the Mormon leader Joseph Smith. **Brigham Young,** the new leader of the Mormons, decided to take his people west in search of religious freedom.

**B.** Several thousand Mormons emigrated on the **Mormon Trail.** In 1847 the Mormons stopped at the Great Salt Lake to build their new settlement.

**Independence for Texas**

**I. Opening Texas to Americans**

**A.** Texas was under Mexican control after Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. ***Tejanos***—the Spanish-speaking people of the area—had established settlements in the southern part of the region. Because *Tejanos* refused to move to the northern part of the region where Native American groups lived, Mexico invited Americans and others to settle there.

**B.** Most American emigrants to Texas came at the encouragement of ***empresarios***—a Spanish word for “agents.” Under the **National Colonization Act,** Mexico gave 26 *empresarios* large areas of Texas land. In return, the *empresarios* promised to get a certain number of settlers for the land. Stephen Austin, the first and most successful *empresario*, founded the town of **Washington**-**on**-**the**-**Brazos.**

**C.** At first, the Americans agreed to Mexican citizenship, as required for settlement. The Americans did not adopt Mexican customs, however, nor did they think of Mexico as their country.

**D.** In 1826 *empresario* Haden Edwards and his brother declared that the American settlements in Texas were the independent nation of **Fredonia.** Stephen Austin and some troops, however, helped Mexico stop Edwards’s revolt.

**E.** The Mexican government feared that Edwards’s revolt might be an American plot to take over Texas. In 1830 Mexico closed its borders to immigration by Americans. The government also banned the import of enslaved labor and discouraged trade with the United States. These new laws angered settlers.

**II. Texas Goes to War**

**A.** American settlers in Texas held a convention in 1832 and asked Mexico to reopen Texas to American immigrants and to decrease the taxes on imports. A convention held in 1833 was more aggressive. At that time, Texas was part of the Mexican state of Coahuila. The convention members asked Mexico to separate Texas from Coahuila and create a new Mexican state. The convention wrote a constitution for the new state and sent Austin to Mexico City to negotiate with the Mexican government.

**B.** Negotiations failed. Austin wrote a letter suggesting that Texas should organize its own state government. Stephen Austin persuaded Mexican President **Antonio López** **de Santa Anna** to agree to lift the immigration ban and other demands.

**C.** In the meantime, Mexican officials intercepted Austin’s letter. In January 1834, Austin was arrested by Mexican officials and jailed for treason. In April 1834, Santa Anna denounced the Mexican Constitution and made himself dictator. When Austin was released from prison in 1835, he urged Texans to organize an army, since he foresaw war with Mexico.

**D.** The Texas army’s first victory against Mexico was at the military post of **Gonzales.** Eventually, **Sam Houston,** a former governor of Tennessee and an experienced militaryleader, took command of the Texas army.

**E.** When Santa Anna and his forces came to San Antonio in February 1836, over 180 Texan rebels were at the **Alamo,** an abandoned mission inside the town. The small force, commanded by **William B**. **Travis** and joined by 32 settlers, held off Santa Anna’s army for 13 days. During this time, the new Texas government declared independence from Mexico. On March 6, 1836, Santa Anna’s army defeated the Texans at the Alamo.

**F.** Two weeks after the Alamo fell, the Mexican army forced the Texas troops to surrender at Goliad, a town southeast of San Antonio. More than 300 Texans were executed by the order of Santa Anna.

**G.** At the Battle of San Jacinto, Sam Houston and his Texas troops launched a surprise attack on the Mexican army. The Texan forces easily beat the Mexican army. They captured Santa Anna, who was forced to sign a treaty recognizing independence for the Republic of Texas.

**H.** In September 1836, Sam Houston was elected president of the Republic of Texas. The citizens of Texas also voted for **annexation**—to become part of the United States. Many northern members of Congress were against admitting Texas as a slave state.

**The War with Mexico**

**I. The Lingering Question of Texas**

**A.** Territorial disputes between the United States and Mexico began in 1803, when the U.S. claimed Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

**B.** The idea of Manifest Destiny and of gaining Mexican territory had strong popular support.

**C.** President **John Tyler** wanted to bring Texas into the Union. Texas, however, was certain to be a slave state. Antislavery leaders in Congress opposed the annexation of Texas. Moreover, Mexico still did not recognize Texas’s independence.

**II. Texas and Oregon Enter the Union**

**A.** In early 1844, Congress voted against annexation of Texas. Many Northerners thought that annexation was a pro-slavery plot.

**B. James K**. **Polk,** a former Congressman and governor of Tennessee, was the Democratic candidate in the 1844 election. He promised to annex Texas and the Oregon territory and buy California from Mexico. He won the election.

**C.** In public, President Polk said that the United States had a right to Oregon. Those who supported this stand on Oregon used the slogan **“Fifty-four Forty or Fight.”** In private, Polk agreed to split the territory with Great Britain. In June 1846, the two countries agreed that the United States would acquire most of Oregon south of 49º north latitude.

**D.** Before Polk took office, President Tyler had pushed a resolution through Congress that annexed Texas. Mexico broke diplomatic relations with the United States government. Mexico and the U.S. government disputed the location of Texas’s southwestern border.

**E.** In November 1845, **John Slidell** was sent to Mexico City as a special **envoy,** or representative, to purchase California. Mexico’s president refused to meet with Slidell.

**III. The War With Mexico**

**A.** After Mexico refused to discuss the U.S. purchase of California, President Polk ordered troops led by General **Zachary Taylor** to cross the Nueces River. Mexicans saw this as an invasion of their country. A Mexican force attacked Taylor’s men. Polk declared war with Mexico.

**B.** Even before Polk signed the declaration of war, Taylor’s troops defeated Mexican general Santa Anna and his troops in two fights. Taylor and his troops continued south and defeated the Mexican army on two more occasions.

**C.** In northern California, settlers led by General **John C**. **Frémont** had little trouble overcoming the Mexican presence there. On June 14, 1846, the settlers declared California independent from Mexico. They called the region the **Bear Flag Republic.** A few weeks later, U.S. naval forces took possession of California for the United States.

**D.** Despite many defeats, Mexico refused to surrender. President Polk replaced Taylor with General **Winfield Scott** and sent him and his troops to capture Mexico City. The city was captured on September 14, 1847.

**E.** On February 2, 1848, the leaders signed the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.** In this treaty, Mexico **ceded,** or gave up, more than 500,000 square miles of land to the U.S. The land is now the states of California, Utah, and Nevada, as well as most of New Mexico and Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Mexico agreed to the Rio Grande as the southern border of Texas. The U.S. agreed to pay Mexico $15 million and take over $3.5 million in debt that the Mexican government owed American citizens

**Unit 8: 1850s: Tearing of American Fabric**

**Slavery and Western Expansion**

**I. The Impact of the War With Mexico**

**A.** The Mexican War opened vast new lands to American settlers. This increase in land once again led to increased debate over whether slavery should be allowed to spread westward. As part of this debate, Southerners also wanted new laws to help them capture escaped African Americans.

**B.** At first, President Polk did not think slavery would be an issue in the newly acquired territory. He thought the dry climate there would not support the kind of farming that made slavery profitable.

**C.** In August 1846, Representative David Wilmot, a northern Democrat, proposed the **Wilmot Proviso.** This said that in any territory the United States gained from Mexico, slavery would not exist. Southerners were outraged by the Wilmot Proviso. It passed in the House of Representatives, but the Senate refused to vote on it.

**D.** Senator **Lewis Cass** of Michigan proposed a solution to the issue of slavery in the territories. He suggested the idea of **popular sovereignty.** This meant that the citizens of each new territory would decide whether or not slavery was permitted.

**E.** Popular sovereignty appealed to many members of Congress. It removed the slavery issue from national politics. It also seemed democratic. Abolitionists, however, argued that it still denied African Americans their right not to be enslaved. Midwesterners liked popular sovereignty because they believed that mostly Northern settlers would move to the new territory, so the states would be free.

**F.** The Whig Party chose Zachary Taylor as their presidential candidate. The Whig Party in the North was split. Northern Whigs who opposed slavery were known as **Conscience Whigs.** This group also opposed Taylor because they thought he wanted to expand slavery westward. Northern Whigs who were linked to Northern cloth manufacturers and depended on Southern cotton for their factories were known as **Cotton Whigs.** This group, along with the Southern Whigs, nominated Taylor.

**G.** Conscience Whigs quit the Whig party because they did not want Taylor nominated. They joined with antislavery Democrats from New York and the abolitionist Liberty Party to form the **Free**-**Soil Party.** This party opposed the spread of slavery into the western territories.

**H.** There were three candidates in the election of 1848. Democrat Lewis Cass supported popular sovereignty. Free-Soil candidate, Martin Van Buren, backed the Wilmot Proviso and took a strong stand against slavery in the territories. Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, avoided the issue of slavery. Taylor won the election.

**II. The Search for Compromise**

**A.** The discovery of gold in California brought thousands of new settlers to the territory. By the end of 1849, nearly 80,000 **“Forty-Niners”** had arrived in the territory in search of gold. California needed a strong government to maintain order. Californians applied for statehood as a free state. This forced the nation to debate the issue of slavery once again.

**B.** If California became a free state, the slaveholding states would become a minority in the Senate. Southerners feared that losing power in national politics would lead to limits on slavery. Some Southern politicians talked about **secession**—taking their states out of the Union.

**C.** Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky tried to find a compromise to the issue of slavery in the territories so that California could join the Union. He came up with eight plans to solve the crisis and save the Union.

**D.** The **Compromise of 1850** included concessions by both the North and the South. California was admitted to the Union as a free state. The rest of the Mexican Cession would have no restrictions on slavery. The Texas/New Mexico border question was solved in favor of New Mexico, but the federal government took on Texas’s debts. The slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, but not slavery. Congress could not interfere with the domestic slave trade. The federal government passed a new fugitive slave law.

**E.** The Compromise of 1850 caused a great debate. Two of the main debaters included Senator Calhoun, who defended the South’s rights, and Senator **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts, who responded to Calhoun with a plea for compromise to save the Union.

**F.** Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois divided the large compromise into several smaller bills. This gave members of Congress from different sections the ability to vote for the parts they liked or vote against the parts they disliked. The Compromise of 1850 was passed, but did not contain a permanent solution to the slavery issue.

**Mounting Violence**

**I. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin***

**A. *Uncle Tom’s Cabin,*** written by Harriet Beecher Stowe, ran as a serial in an antislavery newspaper and then came out in book form in 1852. Stowe’s writings about an enslaved African American and his overseer changed Northern outlooks on African Americans and slavery.

**B.** Southerners tried to have the novel banned. They accused Stowe of writing falsehoods in her portrayal of slavery. The book sold millions of copies and had a great effect on public opinion. Many historians say it was one of the causes of the Civil War.

**II. The Fugitive Slave Act**

**A.** The **Fugitive Slave Act** hurt the Southern cause because it created hostility toward slavery among Northerners who had previously been indifferent toward it. Under this act, an African American accused of being a runaway was arrested and brought to a federal commissioner. A sworn statement saying the captive was an escaped slave, or testimony by a white witness, was all a court needed to send the person south.

**B.** African Americans accused of being fugitives had no rights to a trial and were not allowed to testify in court. A person who refused to help capture a fugitive slave could be jailed.

**C.** Newspaper accounts of the seizure of African Americans and of the law’s injustices made Northerners increasingly angry.

**D.** Frederick Douglass spoke out against the Fugitive Slave Act. He emphasized the law’s requirement that ordinary citizens help capture runaways. Antislavery activists encouraged civil disobedience in disobeying the Fugitive Slave Law on moral grounds. Resistance to the act by Northerners became frequent, public, and sometimes violent.

**E.** Whites and free African Americans helped runaway slaves through the **Underground Railroad.** Members called “conductors” secretly transported runaways to freedom inthe Northern states or Canada. They gave the runaways food and shelter along theway. A famous conductor was **Harriet Tubman.** She was a runaway slave who continuallyrisked going into the slave states to help free enslaved persons.

**III. The Transcontinental Railroad**

**A.** Sectional disagreements moved with settlers into the new territories. Settlers remained Northerners or Southerners.

**B.** The opening of Oregon and the admission of California to the Union convinced many Americans that a **transcontinental railroad** was needed to connect the West Coast to the rest of the country. A transcontinental railroad would make travel to the West Coast quicker and it would increase the growth of territories on its route.

**C.** Southerners wanted a southern route for the railroad, but the route would have to go through northern Mexico. James Gadsden was sent by the U.S. government to buy the land from Mexico. In 1853 Mexico agreed to accept $10 million for the territory known as the **Gadsden Purchase.** This strip of land is today the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico.

**D.** Democratic Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois wanted a northern route that began in Chicago for the transcontinental railroad. To create a northern route, Congress would need to organize the territory west of Missouri and Iowa. In 1853 Douglas prepared a bill to organize the territory to be called Nebraska.

**E.** Southern Senators refused to pass the bill to organize Nebraska unless the Missouri Compromise was repealed and slavery allowed in the new territory.

**IV. The Kansas-Nebraska Act**

**A.** Stephen Douglas wanted to open the northern Great Plains to settlement. To gain Southern support for his bill, he said that any states organized in the new Nebraska territory would exercise popular sovereignty to decide the issue of slavery. Southern leaders wanted the Missouri Compromise repealed, however. So in Douglas’s next version of the bill, he proposed to undo the Missouri Compromise and allow slavery in the region.

**B.** This **Kansas**-**Nebraska Act** divided the region into two territories—Kansas on the south and Nebraska on the north. Northerners were outraged by the bill that broke the Missouri Compromise promise to limit the spread of slavery. The act was passed by Congress anyway in May 1854.

**C.** In 1855 thousands of armed Missourians came to Kansas and voted illegally to help elect a pro-slavery legislature. Angry antislavery settlers held their own convention in Topeka, Kansas, and wrote their own constitution, excluding slavery.

**D.** In 1856 Kansas became the scene of a territorial civil war between pro-slavery and antislavery settlers. It became known as “Bleeding Kansas” because of all the violence.

**E.** In May 1856, abolitionist Senator **Charles Sumner** of Massachusetts delivered a speech accusing pro-slavery senators of forcing Kansas to become a slave state. He singled out Senator **Andrew P. Butler** of South Carolina. In retaliation, Senator Butler’s cousin, Representative Preston Brooks, accused Sumner of libeling Butler. Then Brooks caned Sumner, leaving him severely injured. Some Southerners made Brooks a hero. Northerners became more determined to resist slavery.

**The Crisis Deepens**

**I. Birth of the Republican Party**

**A.** The Kansas-Nebraska Act destroyed the Whig Party. Every Northern Whig in Congress had voted against the act. Most Southern Whigs had voted for the act. Former Whigs, Free-Soil Party members, and some antislavery Democrats formed new political parties with many names. The most popular name was the **Republican Party.** This party was officially organized at a convention in Michigan in July 1854. Members did agree that slavery should be kept out of the territories.

**B.** At the same time, anger against the Northern Democrats helped the American Party, better known as the **Know**-**Nothings,** to make great gains. This party was anti- Catholic and nativist, and it opposed immigration into the United States. This party split over the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The Northern Know-Nothings joined the Republican Party.

**II. The Election of 1856**

**A.** The Republican candidate in the 1856 election was **John C. Frémont.** He had helped California become a free state and was in favor of Kansas becoming a free state.

**B.** The Democratic candidate was **James Buchanan.** He had not taken a stand on the Kansas-Nebraska Act. His record in Congress showed he would make concessions to the South to save the Union.

**C.** The northern delegates to the American Party convention walked out when the party refused to call for the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Millard Fillmore was the American Party candidate.

**D.** The Democrats campaigned on the idea that only Buchanan could save the Union and that the election of Frémont would cause the South to secede. Buchanan won the election of 1856.

**III. Sectional Divisions Grow**

**A. Dred Scott** was an enslaved man whose Missouri slaveholder had taken him to live in free territory before returning to Missouri. Abolitionists helped Scott sue to end his slavery. Scott argued that the time he spent in free territory meant he was free.

**B.** The case *Dred Scott* v. *Sandford* went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled against Dred Scott because, in the opinion of the court, the founders of the nation had not intended African Americans to be citizens. The court went on to say that the Missouri Compromise’s ban on slavery was unconstitutional. Democrats liked the decision. Republicans said the decision was not binding. The Dred Scott ruling intensified sectional differences.

**C.** In order to apply for statehood, Kansas needed a constitution. The pro-slavery legislature of Kansas held an election for delegates to a constitutional convention. Antislavery Kansans boycotted the election, saying it was rigged. The convention wrote the **Lecompton constitution** in which slavery was legalized. Each side held its own **referendum,** or popular vote, on the constitution. Antislavery forces voted against it; pro-slavery forces voted for it.

**D.** President Buchanan asked Congress to admit Kansas as a slave state. The Senate accepted the Lecompton constitution, but the House of Representatives did not. In 1858 the settlers in Kansas held another referendum and voted to reject the Lecompton constitution. Kansas did not become a state until 1861.

**IV. Lincoln and Douglas**

**A.** In 1858 Abraham Lincoln was chosen by the Illinois Republicans to run for the Senate against the Democratic incumbent, Stephen A. Douglas. Lincoln and Douglas held a series of debates. Lincoln opposed the spread of slavery to the western territories. Douglas favored popular sovereignty.

**B.** In a debate in Freeport, Illinois, Douglas formulated the **Freeport Doctrine.** In this statement, Douglas accepted the *Dred Scott* ruling. He also said that people could still keep slavery out of a territory by refusing to pass laws needed to regulate and enforce it. The Freeport Doctrine pleased Illinois voters, but angered Southern voters.

**C.** Douglas was elected Senator. Lincoln used the debates to clarify the principles of the Republican Party. Lincoln also established a national reputation as a clear, insightful thinker and an eloquent debater.

**V. John Brown’s Raid**

**A.** John Brown, a fervent abolitionist, planned to seize the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia (today West Virginia). He would then free and arm the enslaved people in the area and begin an **insurrection,** or rebellion, against slaveholders.

**B.** Brown and his followers seized the arsenal on October 16, 1859, but within 36 hours were captured by the U.S. Marines. Brown was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

**C.** Many Northerners viewed Brown as a martyr for the slaves’ cause. Southerners viewed Brown’s raid as proof that Northerners were plotting the murder of slaveholders.

**The Union Dissolves**

**I. The Election of 1860**

**A.** John Brown’s raid on Harpers Ferry was a turning point for the South. Southerners feared an African American uprising and were angered that Northerners would arm them and encourage them to rebel. Republicans renounced John Brown’s raid, but many Southerners blamed the Republicans since they opposed slavery.

**B.** In 1869 the Democratic Party was torn apart by the debate over slavery in the western territories. Southern Democrats upheld the *Dred Scott* decision and supported slaveholders’ rights in the territories. They wanted a federal slave code for the territories. Northern Democrats supported popular sovereignty.

**C.** The Democratic Party could not agree on a candidate for the 1860 election. Northern Democrats chose Stephen A. Douglas, who supported popular sovereignty. Southern Democrats chose **John C**. **Breckenridge** of Kentucky. He was the vice president at the time. He supported the *Dred Scott* decision and a federal slave code for the western territories.

**D.** The Constitutional Union Party was formed by people who wanted to uphold the Constitution and the Union. Their candidate was former Tennessee senator **John Bell.**

**E.** The Republican candidate was Abraham Lincoln. The Republicans campaigned against slavery in the western territories, against John Brown’s raid, and for the right of the Southern states to preserve slavery within their borders. The Republicans also wanted higher tariffs, a new homestead law for western settlers, and a transcontinental railroad.

**F.** Lincoln won the election. The South saw his election as a victory for the abolitionists. South Carolina was the first state to secede. By February 1861, six more states in the Lower South voted to secede.

**II. Compromise Fails**

**A.** Seceding Southern states seized federal property in their states. Only a few places remained in the Union’s hands, including Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

**B. Crittenden’s Compromise,** by Senator John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, suggested several amendments to the Constitution. The amendments would guarantee slavery here it already existed. It would reinstate the Missouri Compromise line, extending it to California. Slavery would be banned north of the line, and protected south of the line. The compromise did not pass.

**C.** A peace conference was held in Washington, D.C., but members failed to agree on a plan to save the Union. No secessionist states attended the conference.

**D.** Seceding states met, and on February 8, 1861, declared themselves to be the Confederate States of America, or the **Confederacy.**

**E.** The Confederate Constitution was similar to the U.S. Constitution except it stated that each state was independent and it guaranteed the existence of slavery in the Confederacy. It also banned protective tariffs and limited the term of the presidency. **Jefferson Davis** of Mississippi was chosen president of the Confederacy.

**III. The Civil War Begins**

**A.** In his inaugural speech, Lincoln told seceding states that he would not interfere with slavery where it existed, but he said, “the Union of these States is perpetual.” He also said that the Union would hold on to the federal property in the seceding states.

**B.** Lincoln announced plans to resupply Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor. President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy ordered an attack on the fort. After hours of fighting, the Union commander surrendered. This was the beginning of the Civil War.

**C.** President Lincoln asked for 75,000 volunteers to serve in the Union army. The Upper South seceded, beginning with Virginia. The capital of the Confederacy immediately was changed to Richmond, Virginia. North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas also seceded.

**D.** Lincoln did not want the border states to secede, especially Maryland. Since Virginia had seceded, he did not want Washington, D.C., to be surrounded by Confederate territory. **Martial law** was imposed in Baltimore to prevent Maryland’s secession. Under martial law, the military takes control of an area and suspends certain civil rights.

**E.** Kentucky was important to the Union because it controlled the Ohio River’s south bank. Kentucky remained neutral until Confederate forces invaded it. Then Kentucky’s legislature voted to stay in the Union. Missouri voted to stay with the Union, but it needed the support of federal forces.