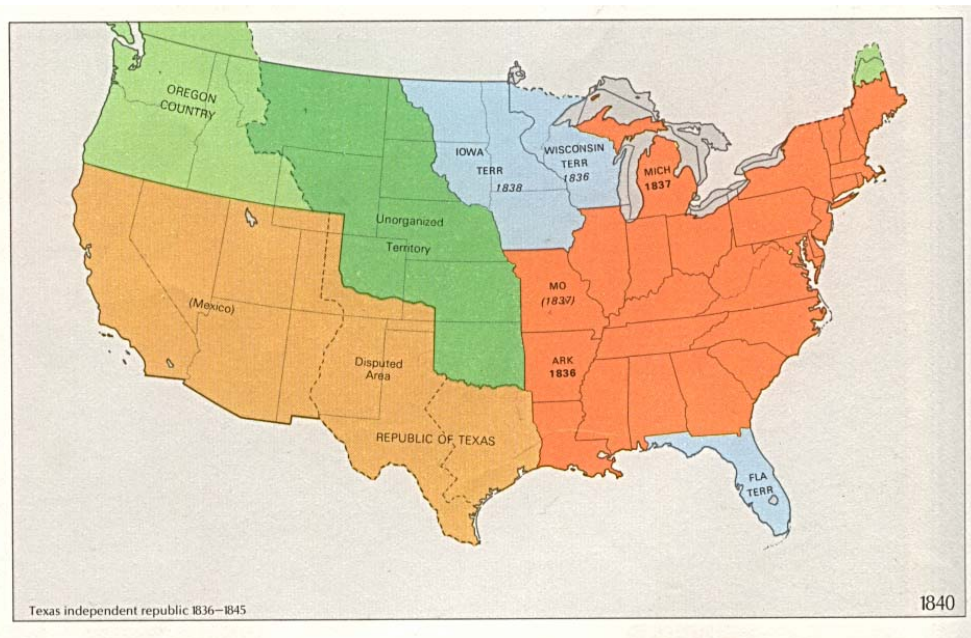


# MANIFEST DESTINY DISPUTED

**Document 1:** Map of the territories occupied by various Native American tribes during the 1800s.



**Document 2:** Map of the United States in 1840.



**Document 3:** In 1837, William E. Channing, Unitarian minister, wrote to Henry Clay, a US Senator and former Republican nominee for president who was opposed to expansionism. Channing wrote:

*It is [past] time that we [, the United States] should...[show] restraint. Possessed of [land], [big] enough for the growth of ages, it is time for us to stop [taking land] and [conquering].*

*It is sometimes said, that ... the Indians have melted before the white man, and the mixed, degraded race of Mexico must melt before the [white man]. Away with [these false arguments]!*

*There is no necessity for crime. There is no fate to justify [greedy] nations, any more than to justify gamblers and robbers, in plunder. We boast of the progress of society, [but] this progress [substitutes] reason and moral principle for the sway of brute force.*

Opposition to Manifest Destiny		
Document 1	Document 2	Document 3

**Sources:**

Map of the Plains Indians. Retrieved from: <https://americanhistory.si.edu/buffalo/map.html>

U.S. Territorial Growth 1840. Retrieved from: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:USA\\_Territorial\\_Growth\\_1840.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:USA_Territorial_Growth_1840.jpg)

Lubbrage, M. (2012). Manifest destiny. Essays. *American history: from revolution to reconstruction and beyond*. Retrieved from: <http://www.let.rug.nl/usa/essays/1801-1900/manifest-destiny/manifest-destiny---the-philosophy-that-created-a-nation.php#dis>