The 1850s. Road to Secession

Problems of Sectional Balance B California statehood. in 1850

- B Southern "fire-eaters" threatening secession.
- B Underground RR & fugitive slave issues:
 - Personal liberty laws
 - Prigg v. Pennsylvania (1842)

Missouri Compromise

- Agreement passed in 1820
- Missouri
 entered union
 as a slave
 state and
 Maine became
 a free state
- Stated that all states below the line would be slave states, and all states north would be free



Compromise of 1850

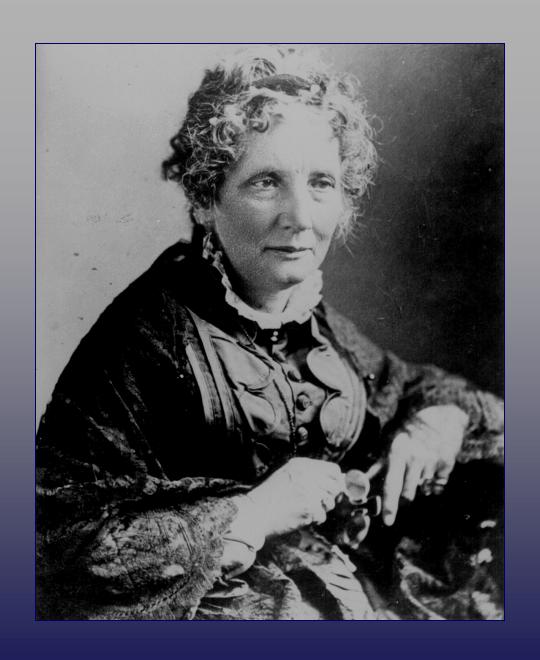


Compromise of 1850

- California enters union as a free state
- Utah would become a slave state
- New Mexico would be able to decide for itself with popular sovereignty
- Texas border dispute finally settled and its debt was paid
- Significance:
 - Nation initially avoided a war
 - Northern states grew in population and industrial power as compared to the southern states

Fugitive Slave Law

- Part of the Compromise of 1850
- All runaway slave had to returned to their masters
- Became illegal to aid runaway slaves
- Accused runaway slaves were denied a trial; their fate was decided by a judge alone
- Significance:
 - Infuriated opponents of slavery
 - Showed that slavery was a NATIONAL problem, not just regional



Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 – 1896)

So this is the lady who started the Civil War.

-- Abraham Lincoln

Uncle Tom's Cabin

1852

- Sold 300,000 copies in the first year.
- 2 million in a decade!

135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN



FOR SALE HERE.

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1-2 CENTS.

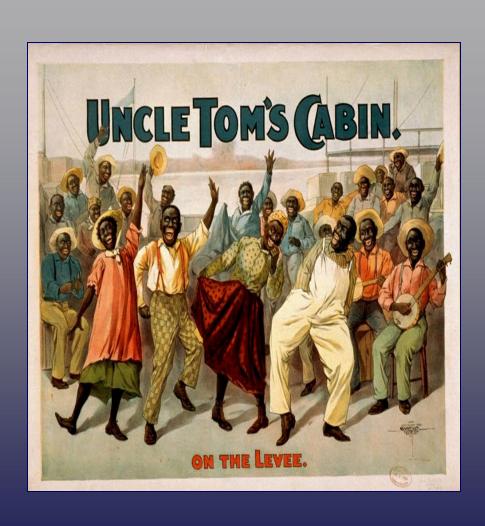
- " IN CERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.
- " IN 2 Vols, CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,

PRICES FROM **\$2.50** TO **\$5.00**.

The Greatest Book of the Age.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852



- Told the story of a loyal slave who was eventually whipped to death by his master
- Significance:
 - Angered north:opposition toslavery grew
 - Angered south:misrepresentedslavery

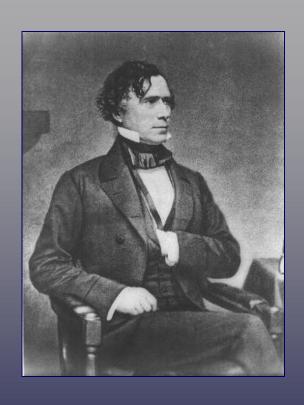
The "Know-Nothings" [The American Party]



- **B** Nativists.
- Anti-Catholics.
- **8** Anti-immigrants.

1849 → Secret Order of the Star-Spangled Banner created in NYC.

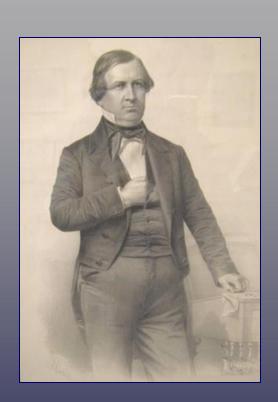
1852 Presidential Election



Franklin Pierce
Democrat

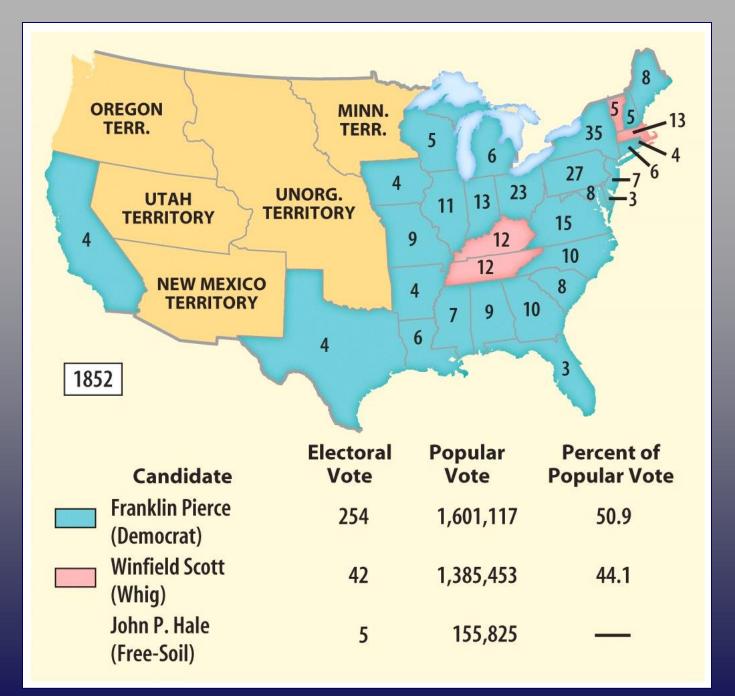


Gen. Winfield Scott Whig



John Parker Hale Free Soil

1852 Election Results



Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

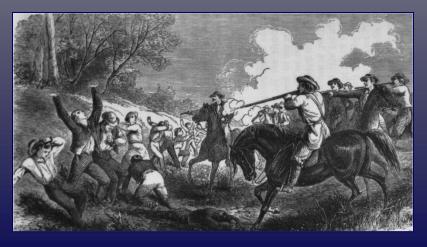


Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

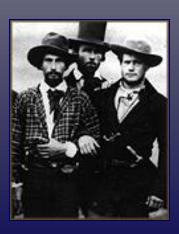
- North wanted a railroad out west, but territories were disorganized
- South wanted to expand slavery out west, but could not because of Missouri Compromise
- Act organized 2 new territories: Kansas and Nebraska
 - Slavery would be determined by popular sovereignty
- Significance:
 - Angered abolitionists
 - Led to the "death" of the whig party and second American party system

"Bleeding Kansas"





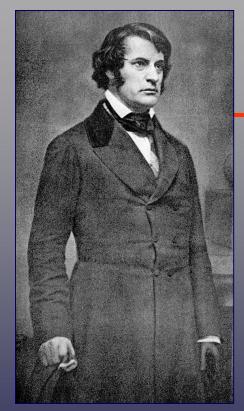
Border
"Ruffians"
(pro-slavery
Missourians)



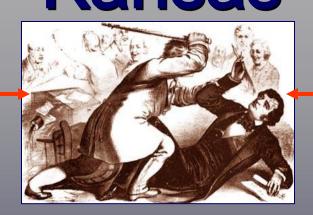
"Bleeding Kansas"

- Supporters and opponents of slavery converged in Kansas
- Many pro-slavery people illegally voted in Kansas to make it a slave state
- Eventually, violence broke out between the two groups
- Pottawatomi Creek Massacre (1856)
 - John Brown led a group and abducted five slavery supporters
 - The men were murdered

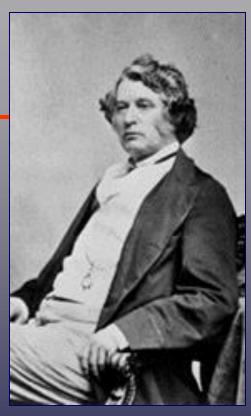
"The Crime Against Kansas"



Sen. Charles
Sumner
(R-MA)



A fight broke out in Congress between the men

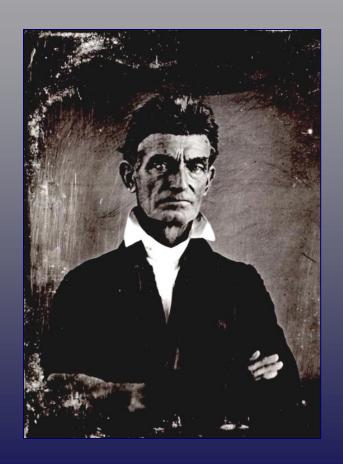


Congr. Preston
Brooks
(D-SC)

John Brown: Madman, Hero or Martyr?



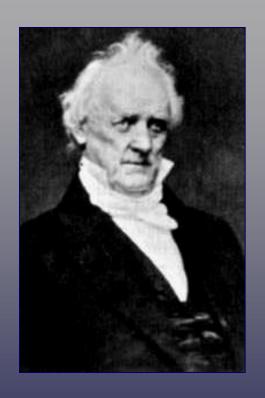
Mural in the Kansas Capitol building by John Steuart Curry (20°)

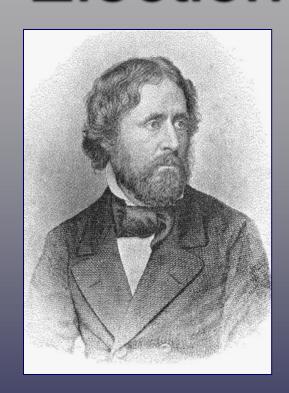


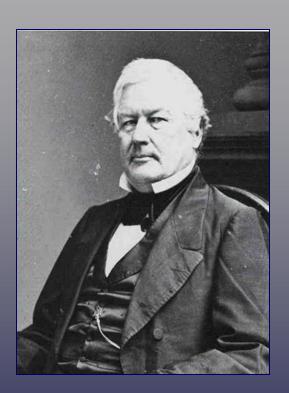
Birth of the Republican Party, 1854

- ß Northern Whigs.
- **8** Northern Democrats.
- ß Free-Soilers.
- Know-Nothings.
- Other miscellaneous opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

1856 Presidential Election

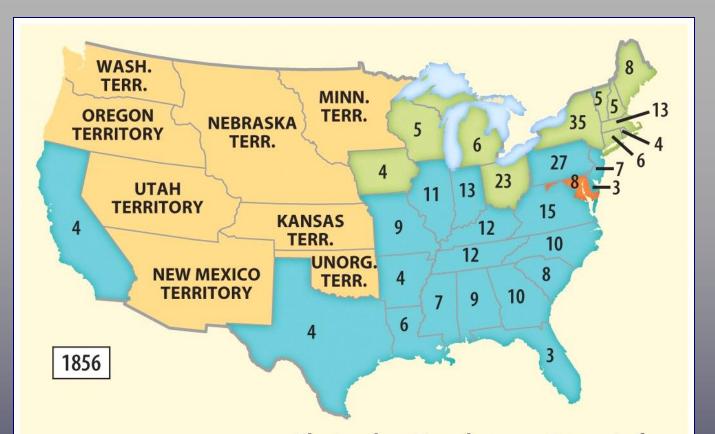






James Buchanan John C. Frémont Democrat Republican

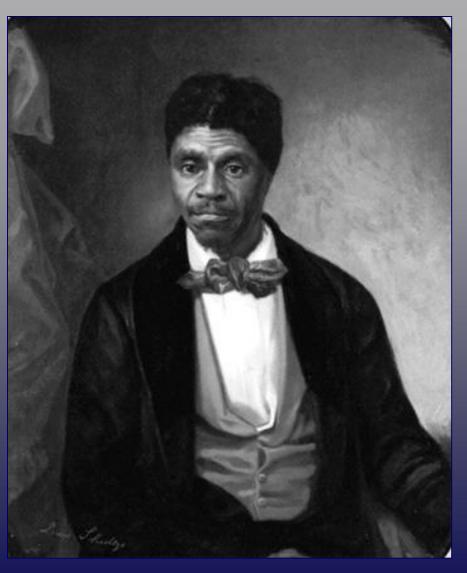
Millard Fillmore Whig



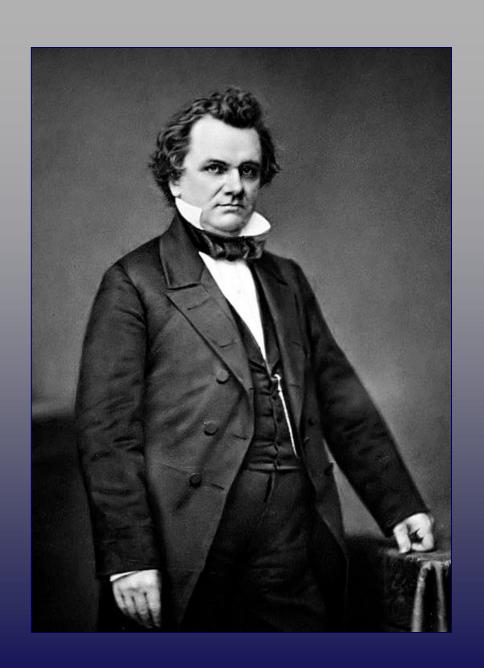
Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
James Buchanan (Democrat)	174	1,832,955	45.3
John C. Frémont (Republican)	114	1,339,932	33.7
Millard Fillmore (American)	8	871,731	26.6

1856 Election Results

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857



- B Dred Scott was a slave who moved with his master to the free state of Illinois
- B He sued for his freedom stating that since he was in a free state and should therefore be free
- B He was denied his freedom when Judge Tandy states that slaves were not citizens and did not receive rights
- B Decision reaffirmed southern beliefs and angered northern abolitionists



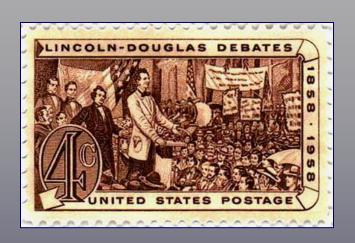
Stephen Douglas

- Senator from Illinois
- Supported
 westward
 expansion and
 popular
 sovereignty

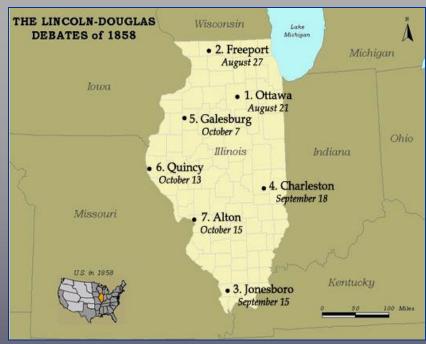
Abraham Lincoln

- Humble origins and lawyer from Illinois
- Served one term in House of Reps
- Member of new Republican party
- Opposed expansion of slavery into new territories

The Lincoln-Douglas (Illinois Senate) Debates, 1858





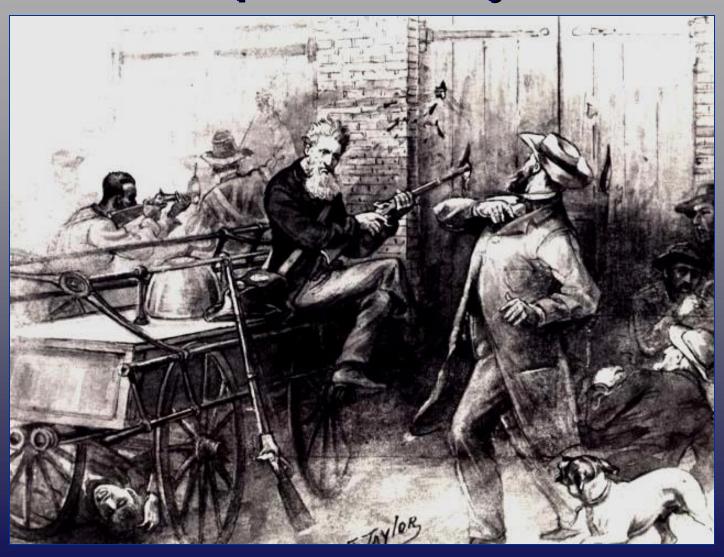


A <u>House divided</u> against itself, cannot stand.

The Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858

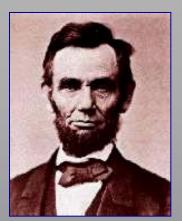
- Debated national policies in wake of Dred Scott decision
- Lincoln morally opposed to slavery, but rejected abolitionism
- Freeport Doctrine Douglas argued people in territories could prohibit slavery if laws protecting slavery were not enforced
- Result Douglas won re-election to Senate

John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859

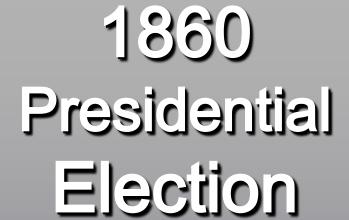


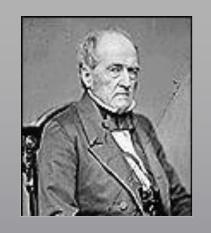
John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859

- John Brown was a radical abolitionist
- Goal: capture federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia and lead a slave uprising
- Successfully captured the arsenal, but no slave rebellion
- Brown and his men fought US government
- Brown was captured, put on trial, and executed

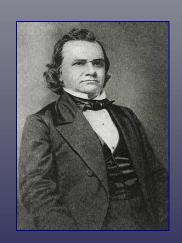


Abraham Lincoln Republican

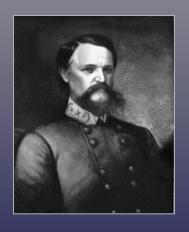




John Bell Constitutional Union



Stephen A. Douglas Northern Democrat

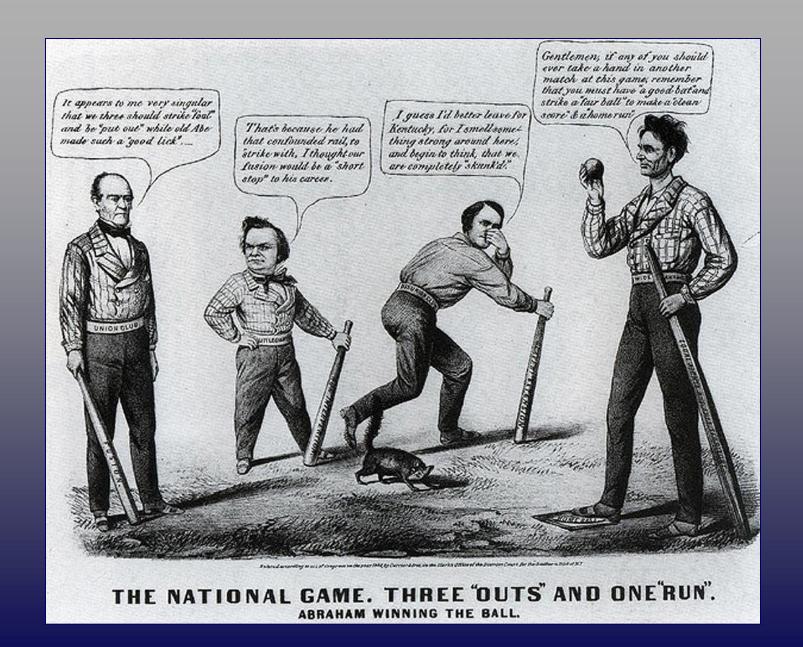


John C. Breckinridge Southern Democrat

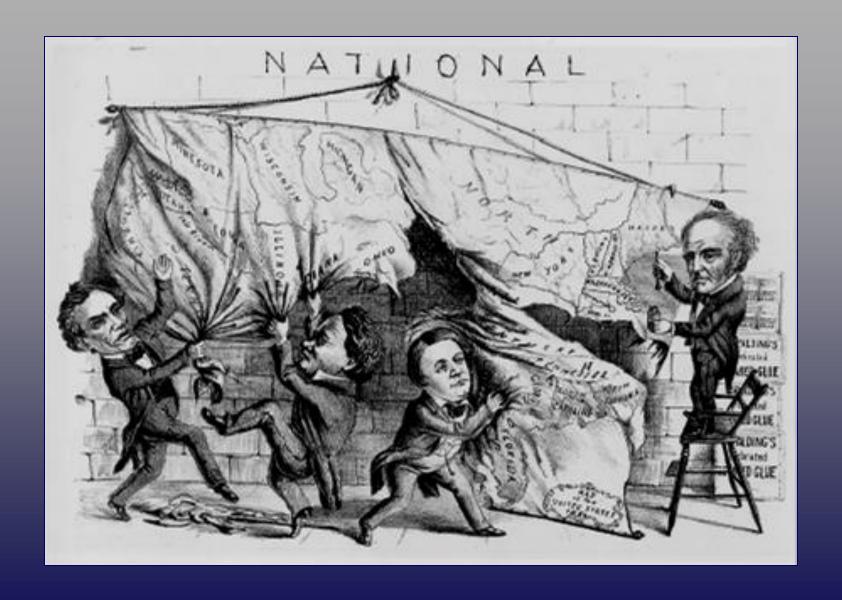
Republican Party Platform in 1860

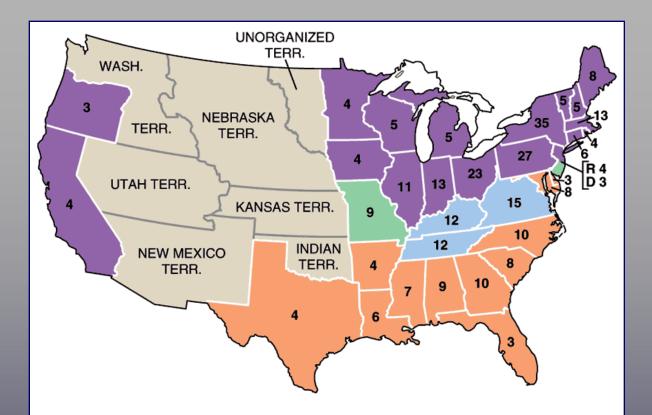
- Non-extension of slavery [for the Free-Soilers.]
- B Protective tariff [for the No. Industrialists].
- No abridgment of rights for immigrants [a disappointment for the "Know-Nothings"].
- Government aid to build a Pacific RR [for the Northwest].
- Internal improvements [for the West] at federal expense.
- Free homesteads for the public domain [for farmers].

1860 Election: 3 "Outs" & 1 "Run!"



1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!

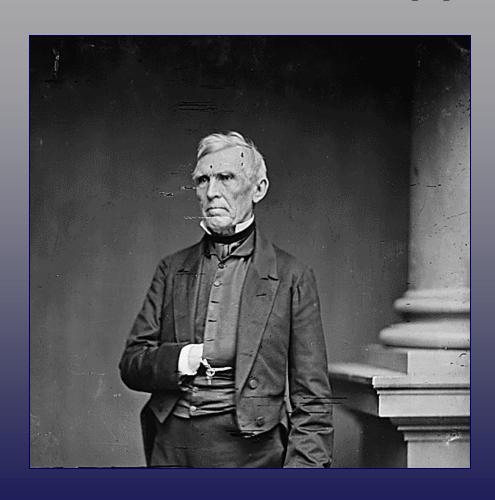




	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
Republican Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
Democratic, Southern John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
Democratic, Northern Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
Constitutional Union John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided 3 4			

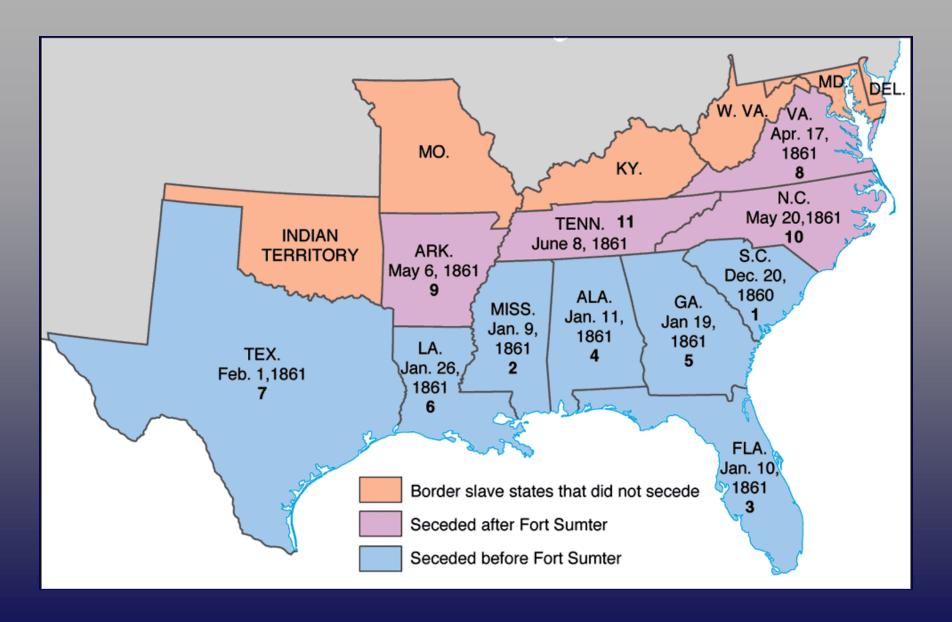
1860 Election Results

Crittenden Compromise: A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity

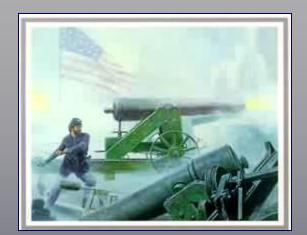


Senator John J.
Crittenden
(Know-NothingKY)

Secession!: SC→ Dec. 20, 1860



Fort Sumter: April 12, 1861



The New-York Times.

VOL. X NO. 2004.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

FORT SUMPTER FALLEN.

PARTICULARS OF THE DOMBARDMENT,

The Fort on Fire and the Gartioon Exhausted.

BO ATTEMPT AT BEIXPORCEMENT.

The Countion of Firing and the Capitulation.

NO LIVES LOST ON KITCHER SIDE.

Major Anderson and his Hen Coming to New-York.

Haw the News was Received in Washington.

Call for Seventy-Five Thousand Militia.

erva an extense to sid a believ offices.

Had the exception not taken place Port/Sumper would have been observed in algist. The nick time

The hulls have been chimber of dee, you filing, ladies waring handkeniblefs, people cheer ing, and elisated making theoretics gracedly disminustrative. It is imported to the greatest do to the Kinesey of South Corolless.

POST MERTER EVACUATED.

Francisco, or Armena, Subsetion, April 18. POST SUMPLISH HAS SUMBSHIPSISSO. The Confutorage Star Storie awar its walls. Fore of the questions or Contributions troops at

The brechasting has classed Major Anderson fire drawn down the sergen and stars, and simpleys a wifely flag, which has been answered from the city, and allowers on the

Consumers, Salarder, April 10- F. M. The Federal Stat was again Science over Per-Sungers, when Processe States, with a flag of rises, wene to the Fort.

lon few minutes the Federal day was again lorded draw by Right Assesses, and a white ene knfwled. Countries, Saturber, Sary 15.

tien ffreefermann, with free Alde, have left for

There the compactes from Charleston are used

STITLE, I being regarded assessmely to make and | FORT PICKENS AND THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA. | had been support. The remarked only to make



and of sanger.

(CO) the epision of most of high military on Sharing have to that the acres of the currender to his tree. They may not furthery for the defence of For Backer sailed long withresail a skillful born backered by boary mosel, where the garriers or railed to too much to arply afficilitatly and dis-

Employe, it is well-known hore, and I have I lens so nederado afficial arayon. Hejer Antidia han's precisions were all exhaused presenting builting him without on owner to refresh his men-after Plate hard dur't work. There is appropriate good reason here to before the report that Major Antenness has embacked assured.

find many wages were taken here to day that the whole story of the encounter to take. The

Union man absolutely refuse explesion. -

Twing's restaurant, but lintaryed stated at electric wise hold public office, and who could be received their Jay as the and enter or Post Strap ton. Harmed Sights occurred, and decided knock Street. Stat. With, among others, box basedon drives a range of accessioning within the list (by) two. The fact to, Stockers man have get lived a having money commend affending down their the only proposess for eliberal mean to appreciate room in porce on Attachese.

Eine. Jones M. Hayras, who to been, in visitory I his demandiations of necession. He has been a day the streetest dictellerer in the sensy of Major Angenous's surrender. He induse that the effort



