

The 1850s:

Road

to

Secession

Problems of Sectional Balance

in 1850

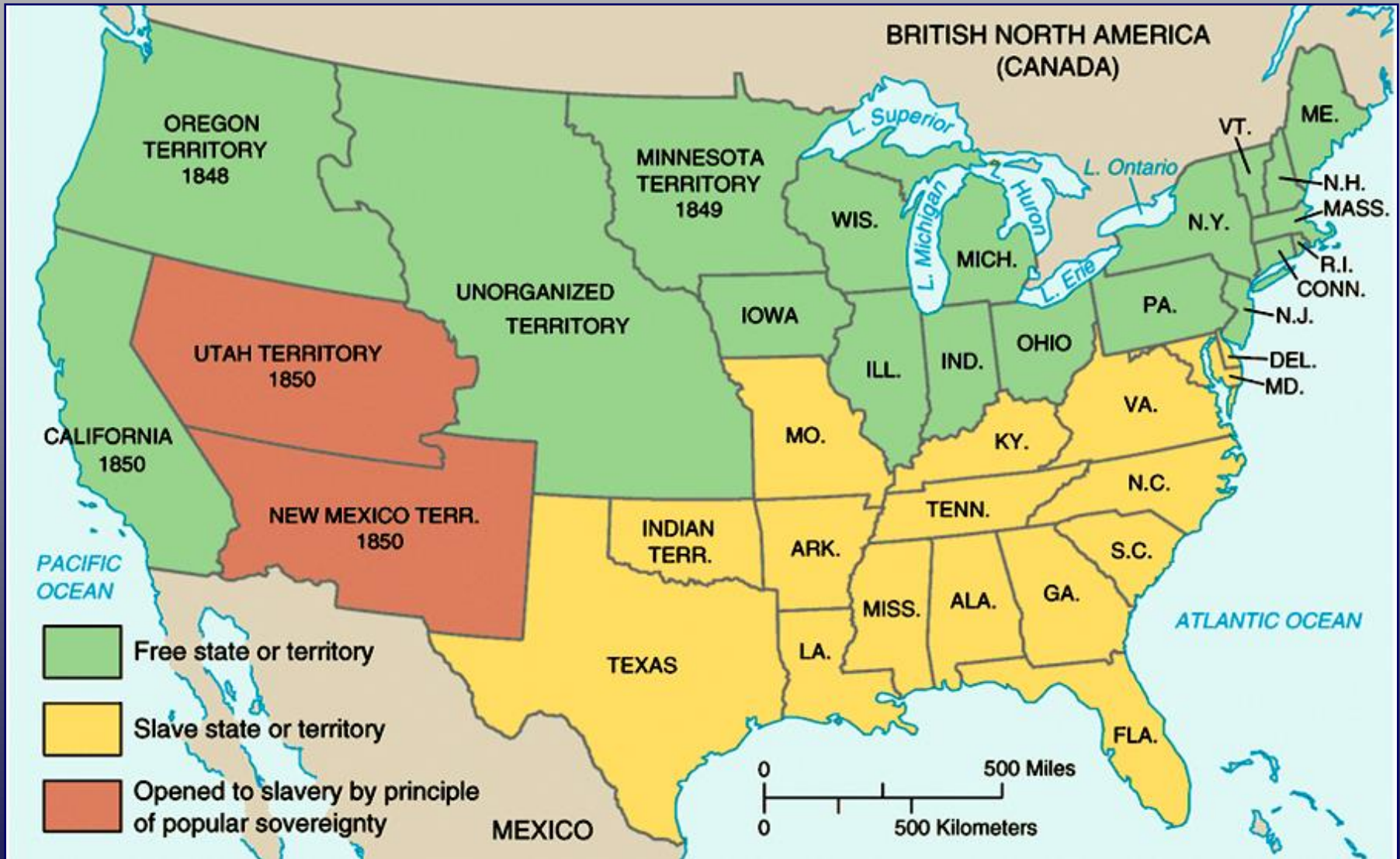
- β California statehood.
- β Southern “fire-eaters” threatening secession.
- β Underground RR & fugitive slave issues:
 - Personal liberty laws
 - *Prigg v. Pennsylvania* (1842)

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 GERMAN, 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 to slavery grew
 - Angered south: misrepresented slavery

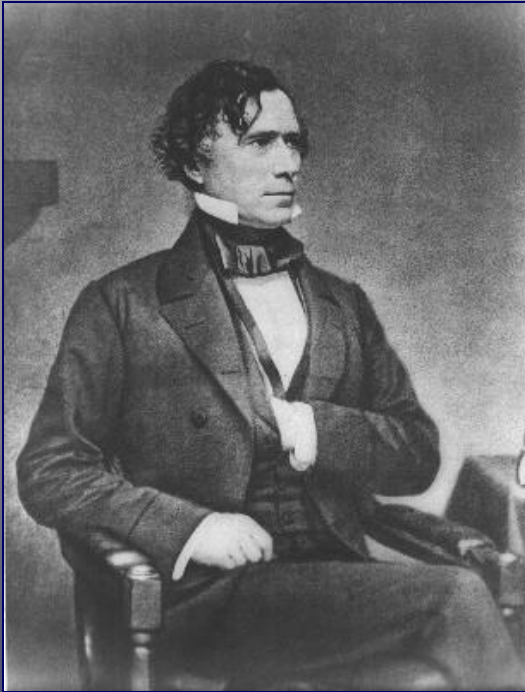
The “Know-Nothings” [The American Party]



- β Nativists.
- β Anti-Catholics.
- β Anti-immigrants.

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

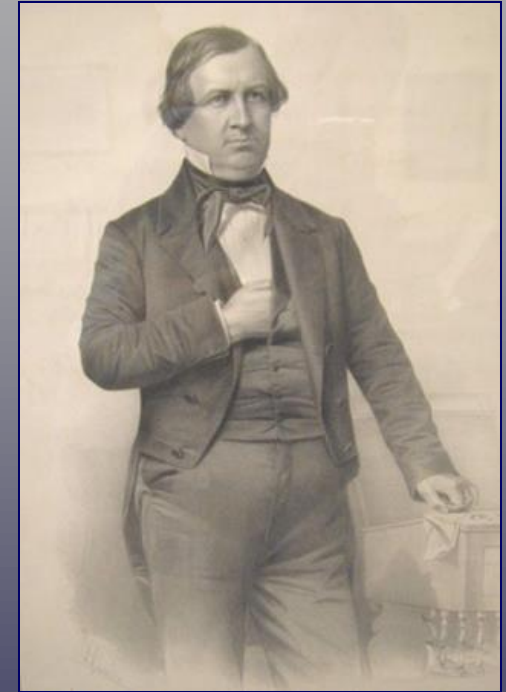
1852 Presidential Election



Franklin Pierce
Democrat

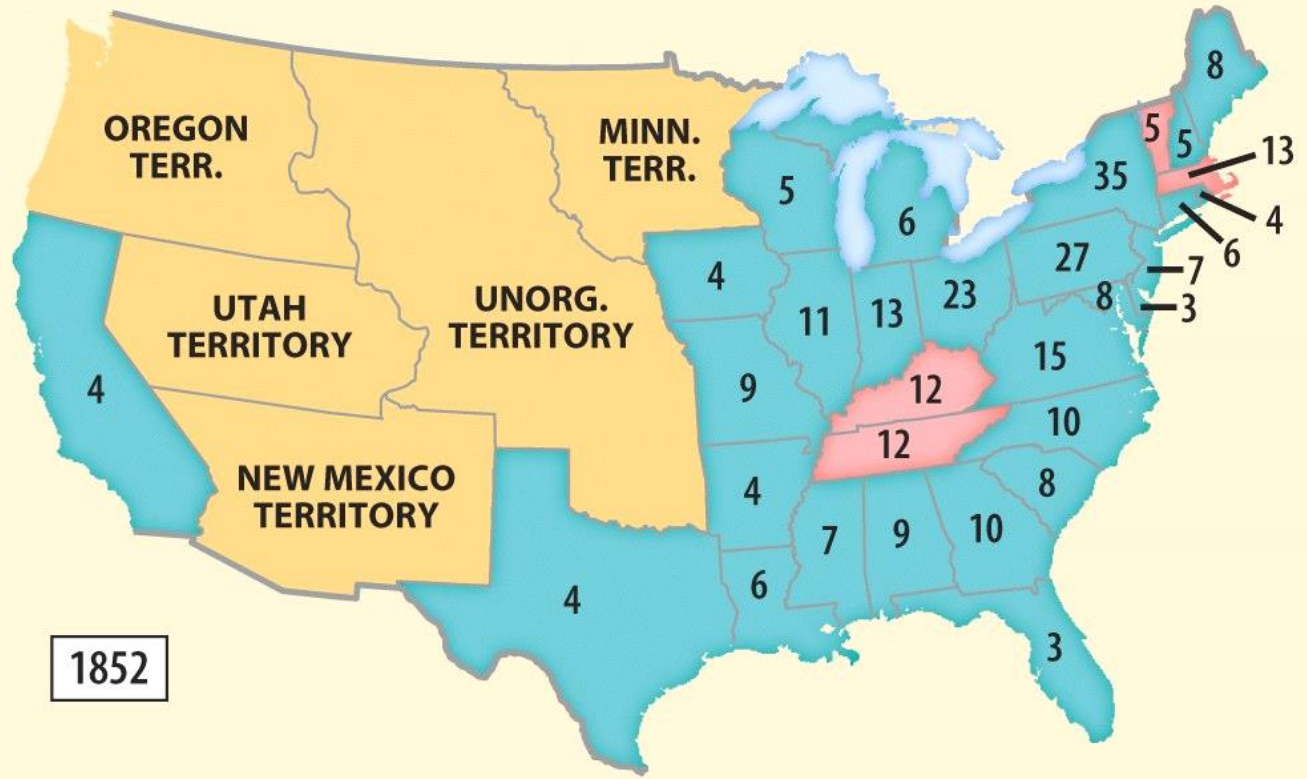


Gen. Winfield Scott
Whig



John Parker Hale
Free Soil

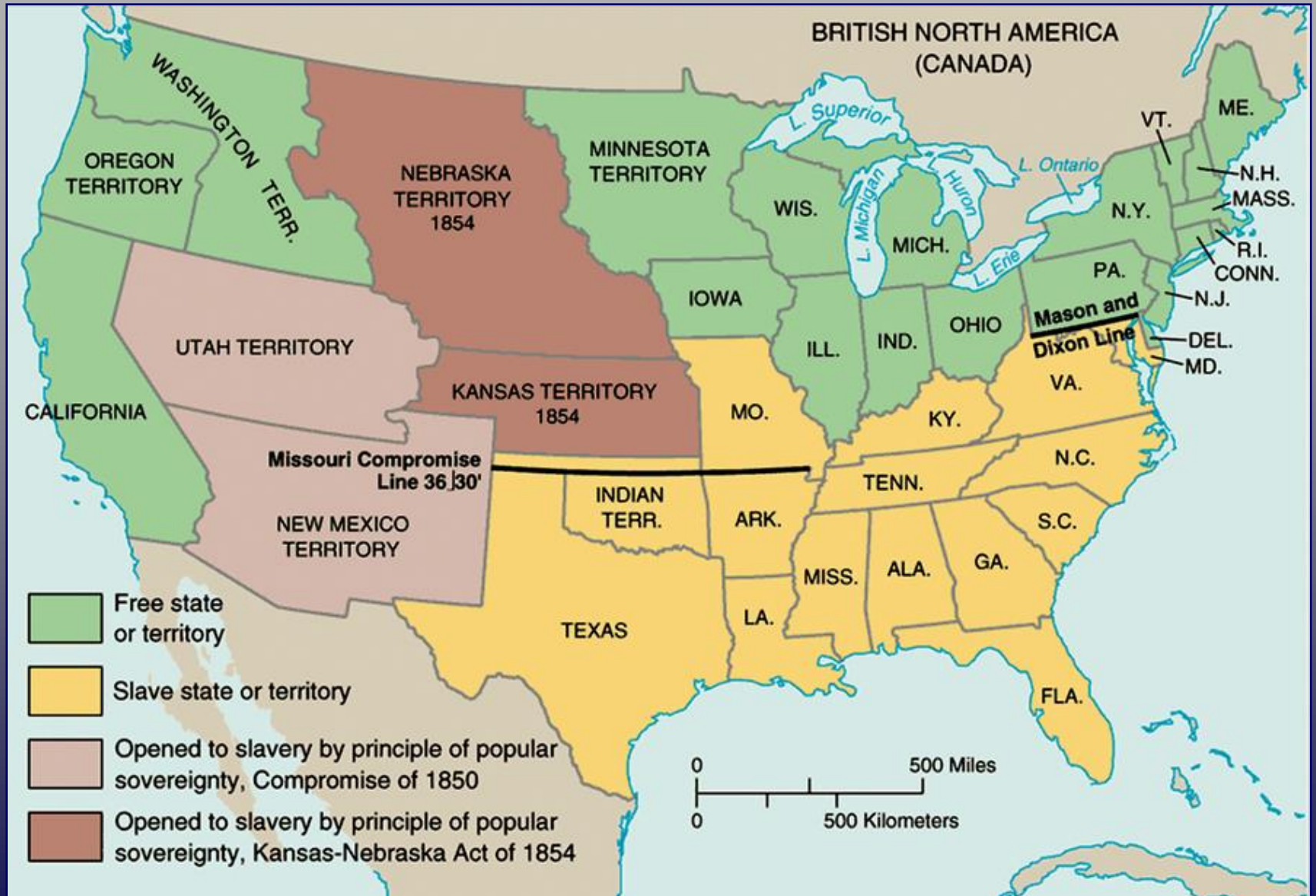
1852 Election Results



1852

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Franklin Pierce (Democrat)	254	1,601,117	50.9
Winfield Scott (Whig)	42	1,385,453	44.1
John P. Hale (Free-Soil)	5	155,825	—

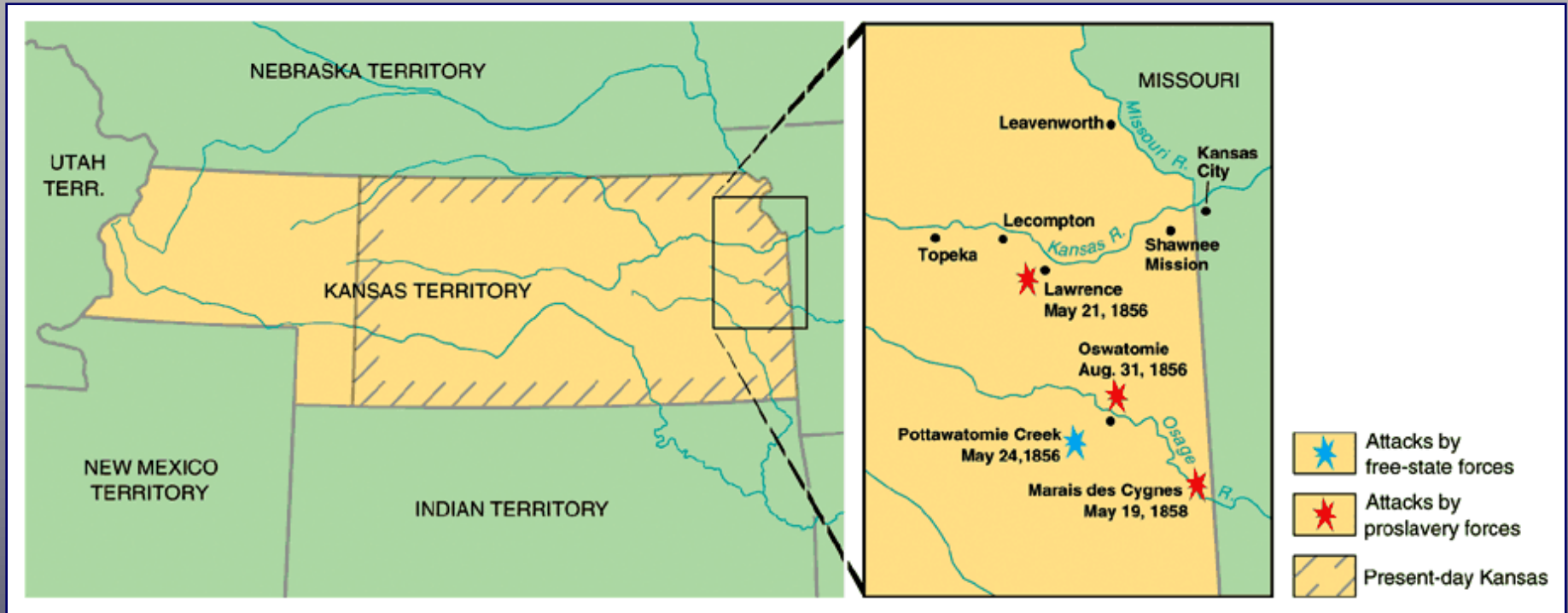
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



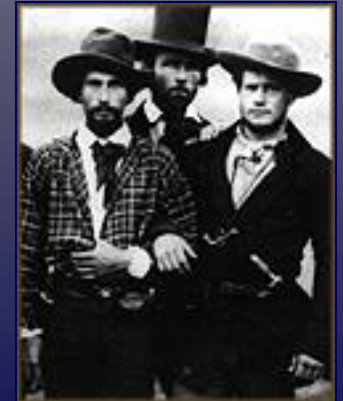
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

- 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**
- **Pottawatomie Creek Massacre (1856)**
 - **John Brown led a group and abducted five slavery supporters**
 - **The men were murdered**

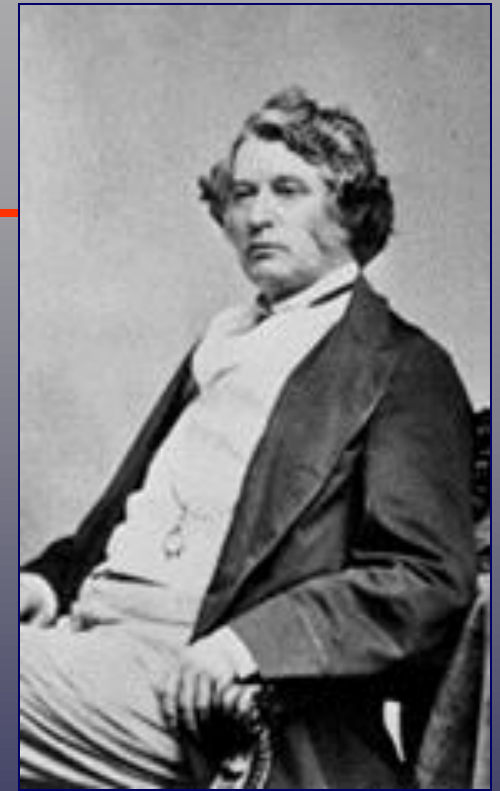
“The Crime Against Kansas”



Sen. Charles
Sumner
(R-MA)



- A fight broke out in Congress between the men

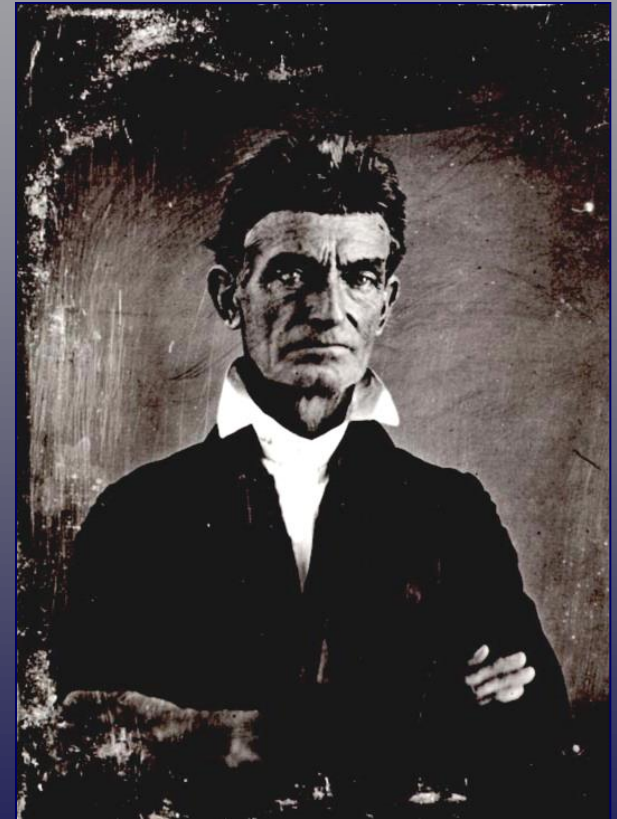


Congr. Preston
Brooks
(D-SC)

John Brown: Madman, Hero or Martyr?



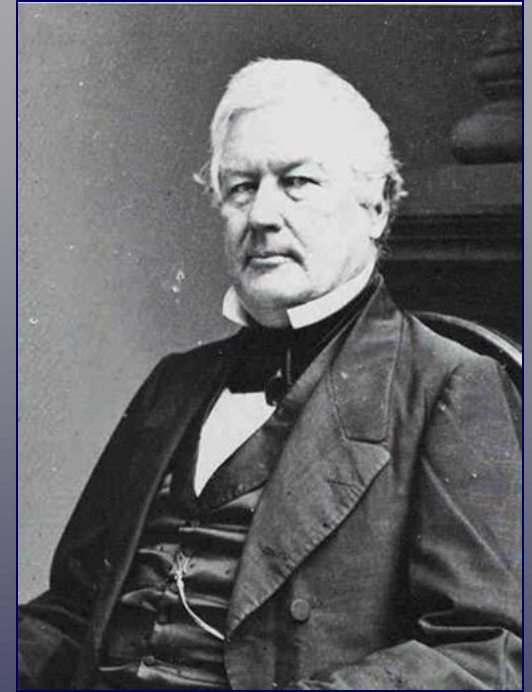
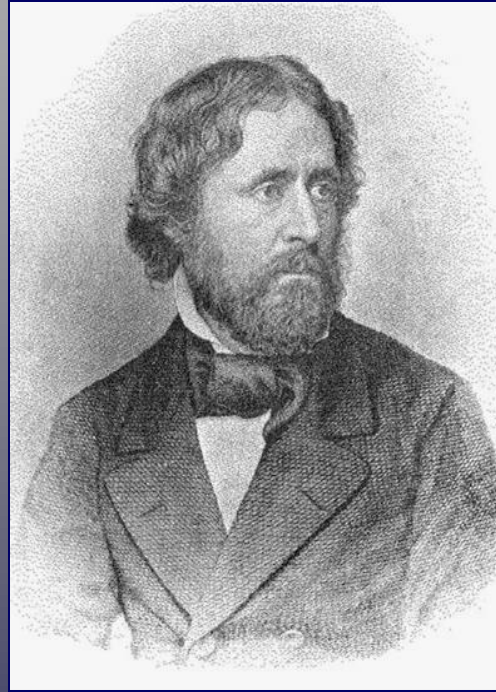
Mural in the Kansas Capitol building
by John Steuart Curry (20^c)



Birth of the Republican Party, 1854

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

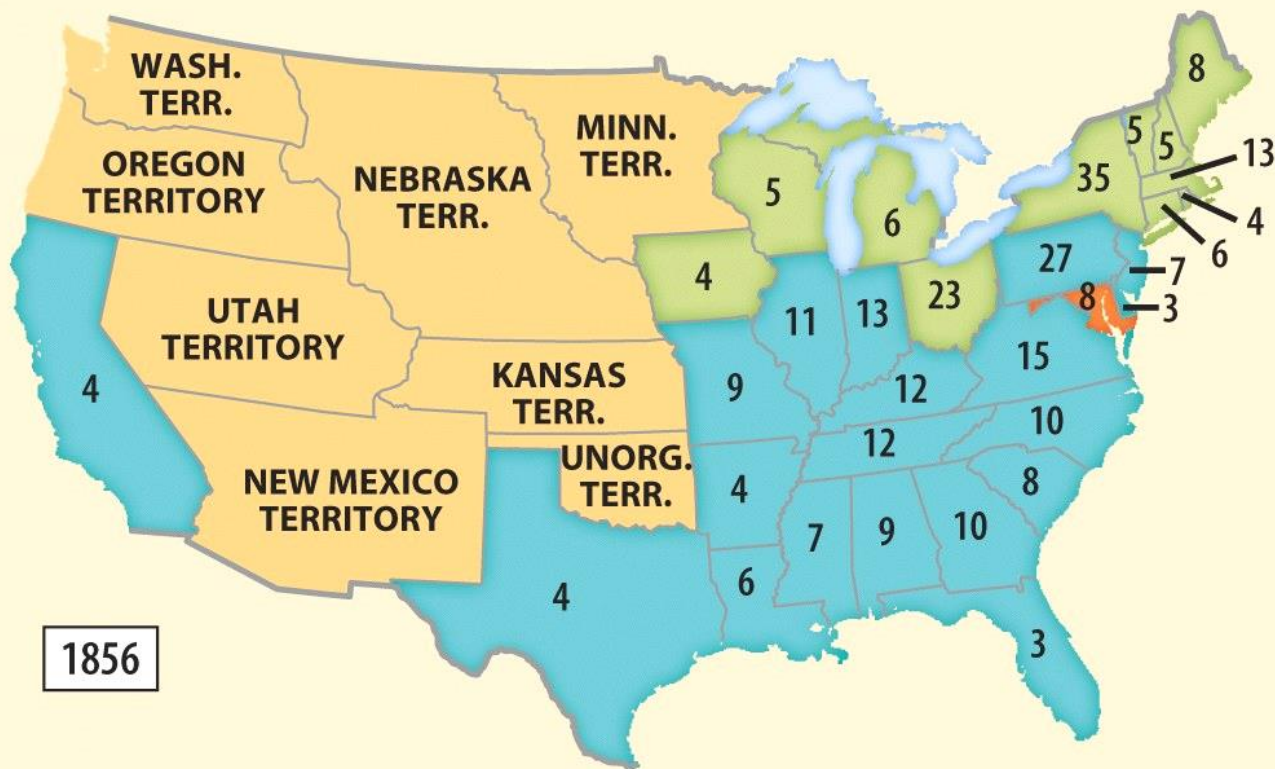
1856 Presidential Election



James Buchanan
Democrat

John C. Frémont
Republican

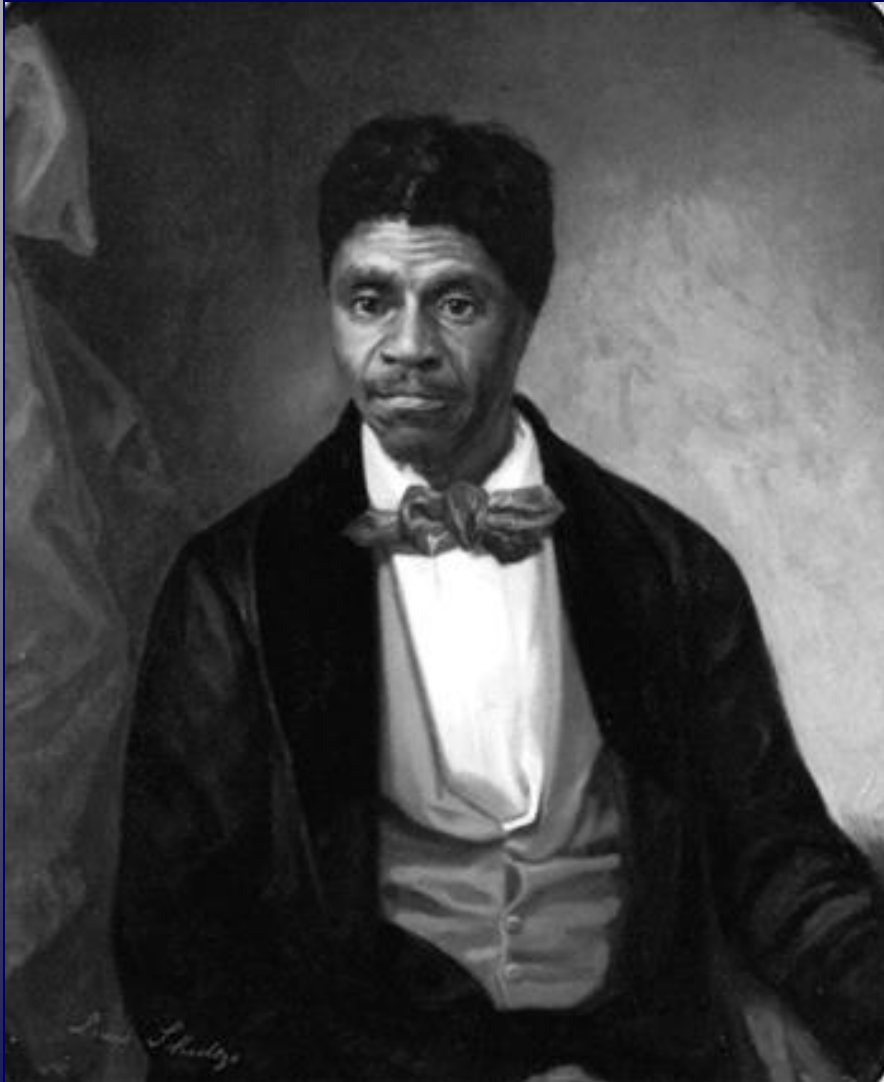
Millard Fillmore
Whig



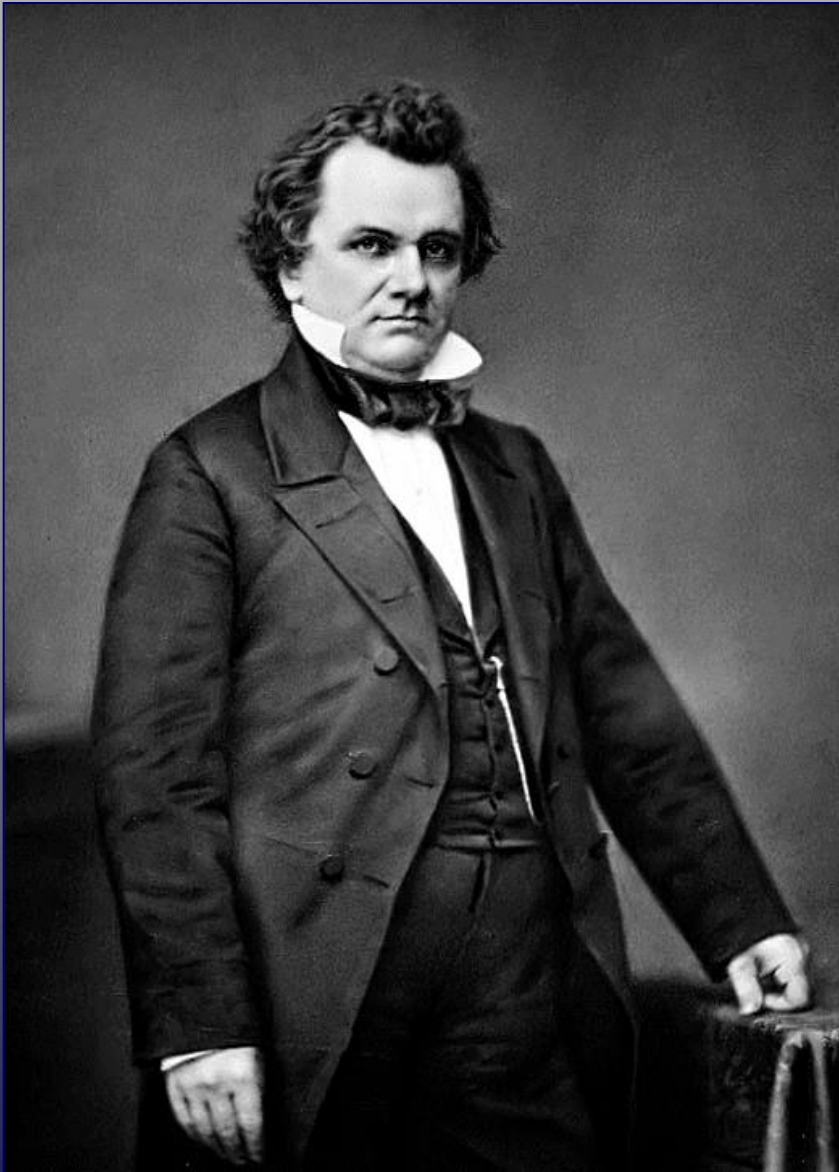
1856 Election Results

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

Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857



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



Stephen Douglas

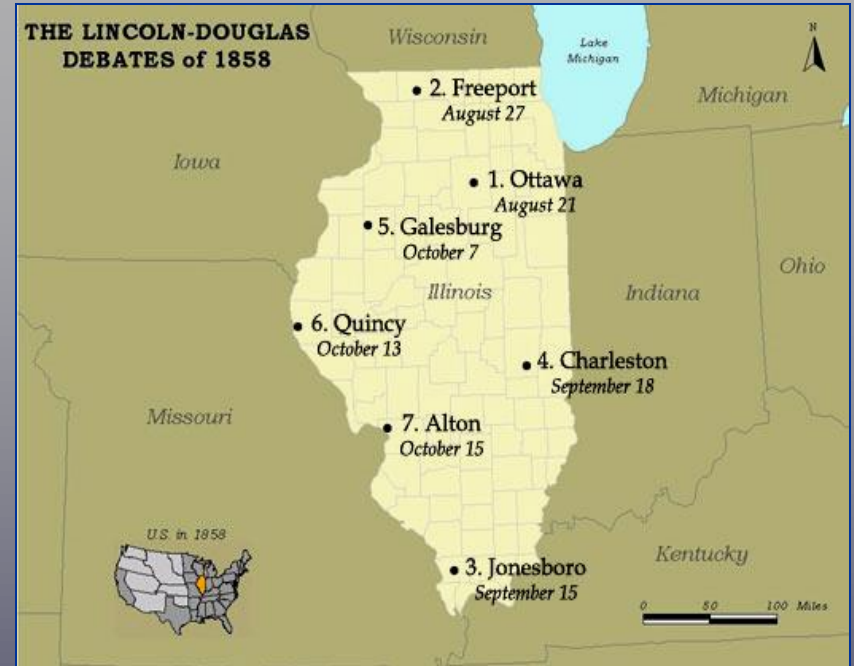
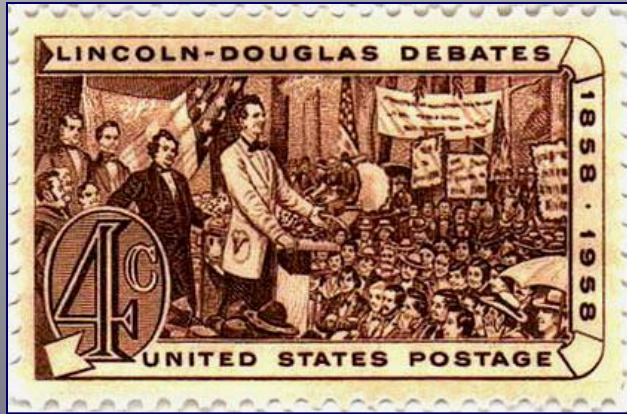
- Senator from Illinois
- Supported westward expansion and popular sovereignty

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 House divided*
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

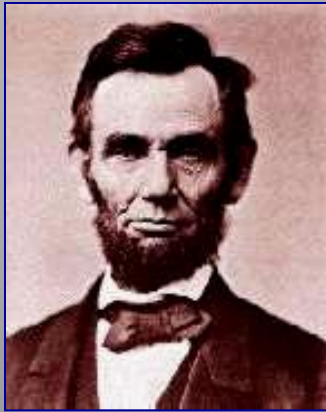
John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859



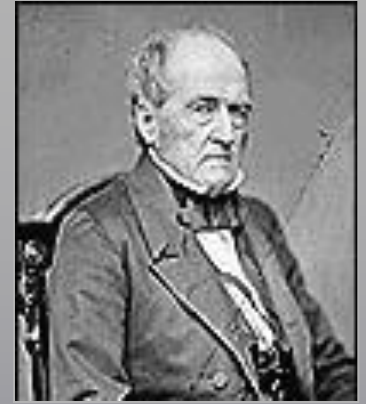
John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, 1859

- **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**

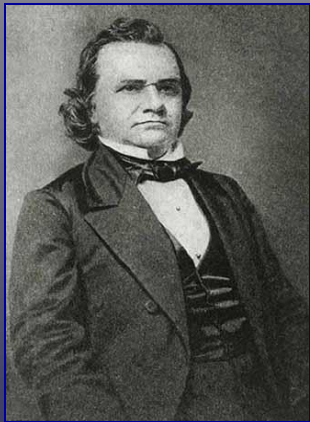
1860 Presidential Election



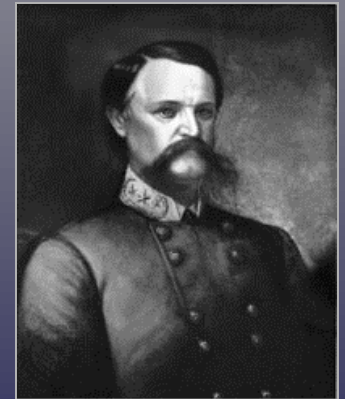
Abraham Lincoln
Republican



John Bell
Constitutional Union



Stephen A. Douglas
Northern Democrat

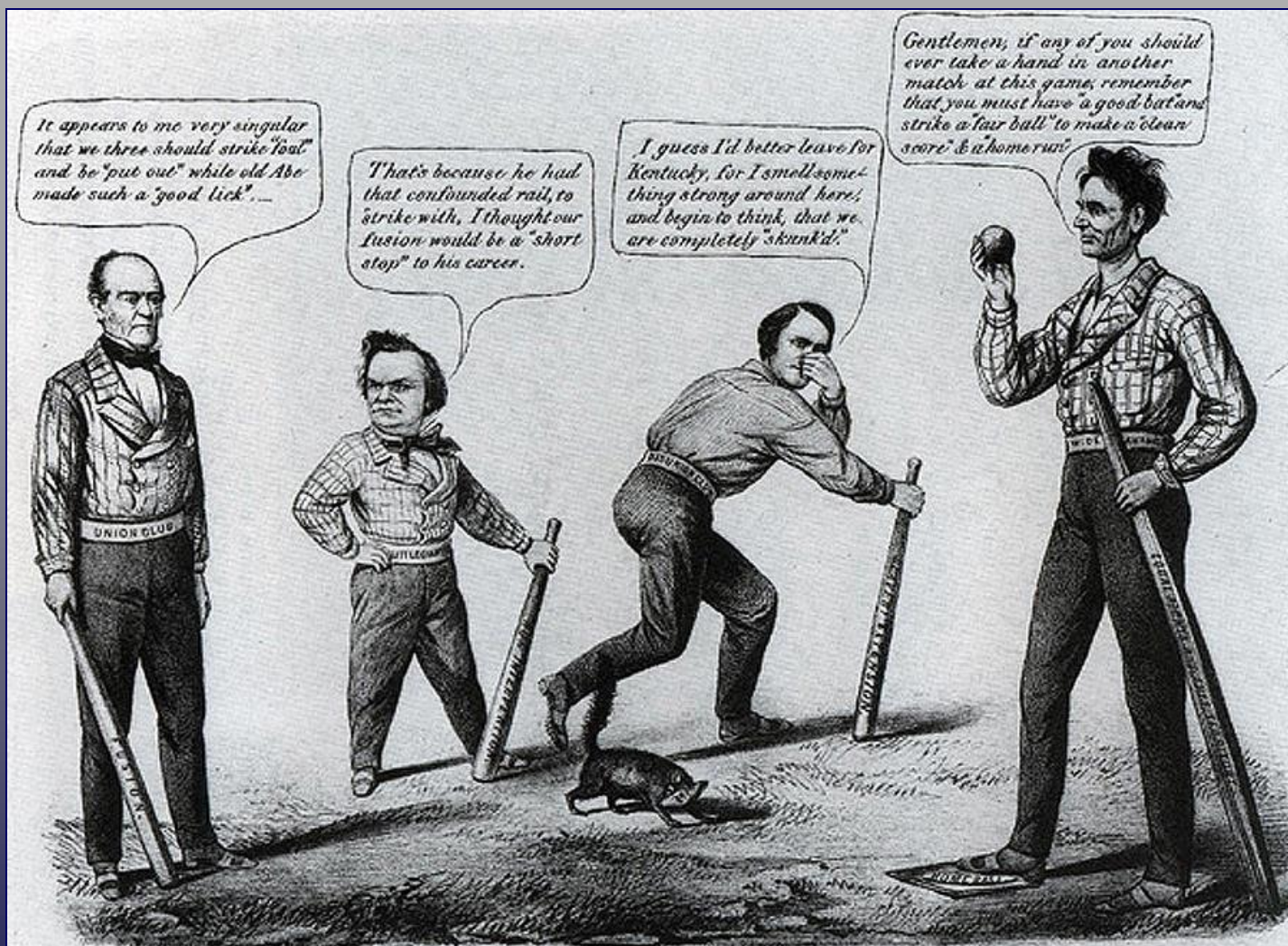


John C. Breckinridge
Southern Democrat

Republican Party Platform in 1860

- ⌘ Non-extension of slavery [for the Free-Soilers.]
- ⌘ 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!"

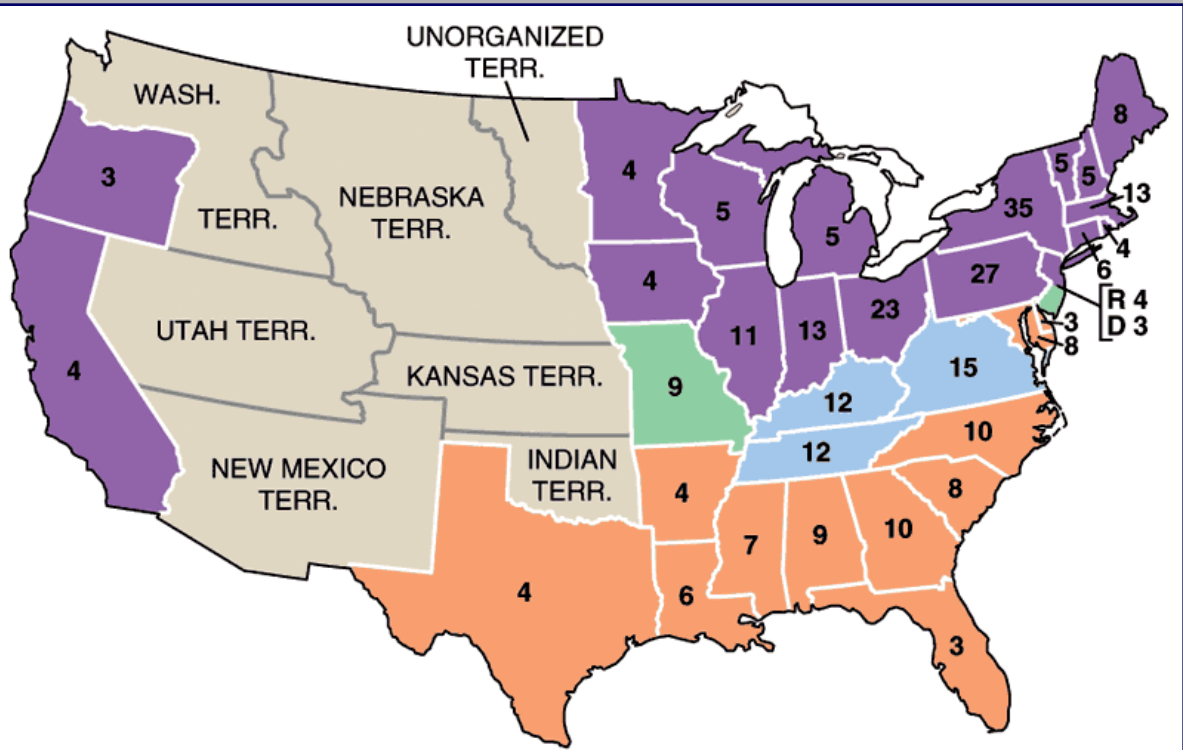


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THE NATIONAL GAME. THREE "OUTS" AND ONE "RUN".
ABRAHAM WINNING THE BALL.

1860 Election: A Nation Coming Apart?!

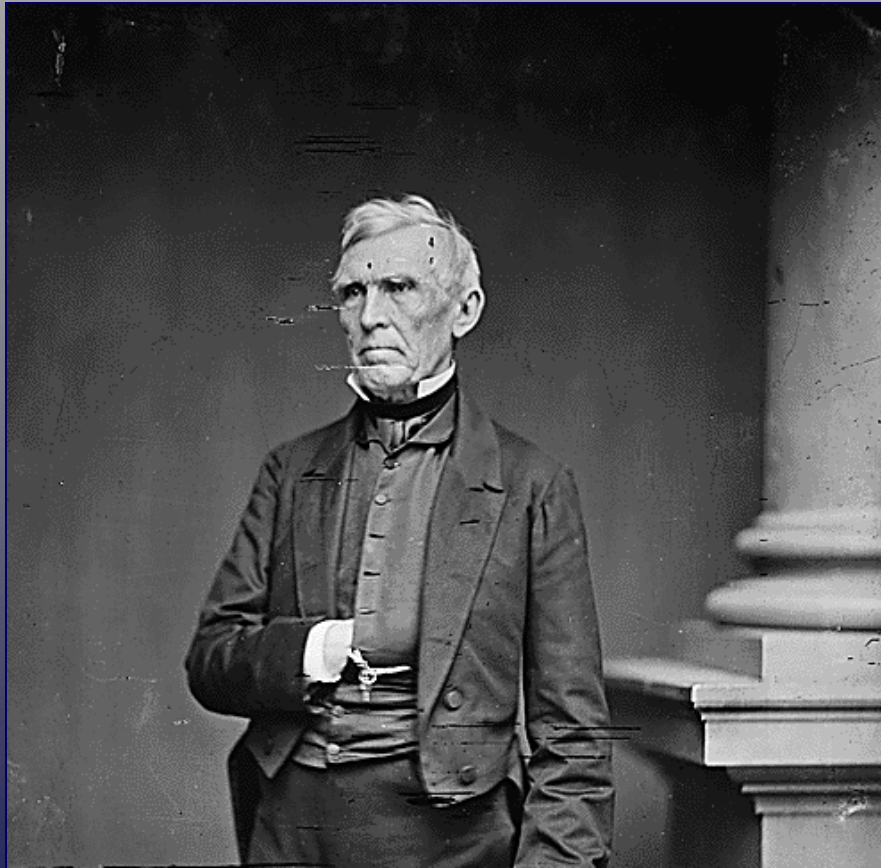




1860 Election Results

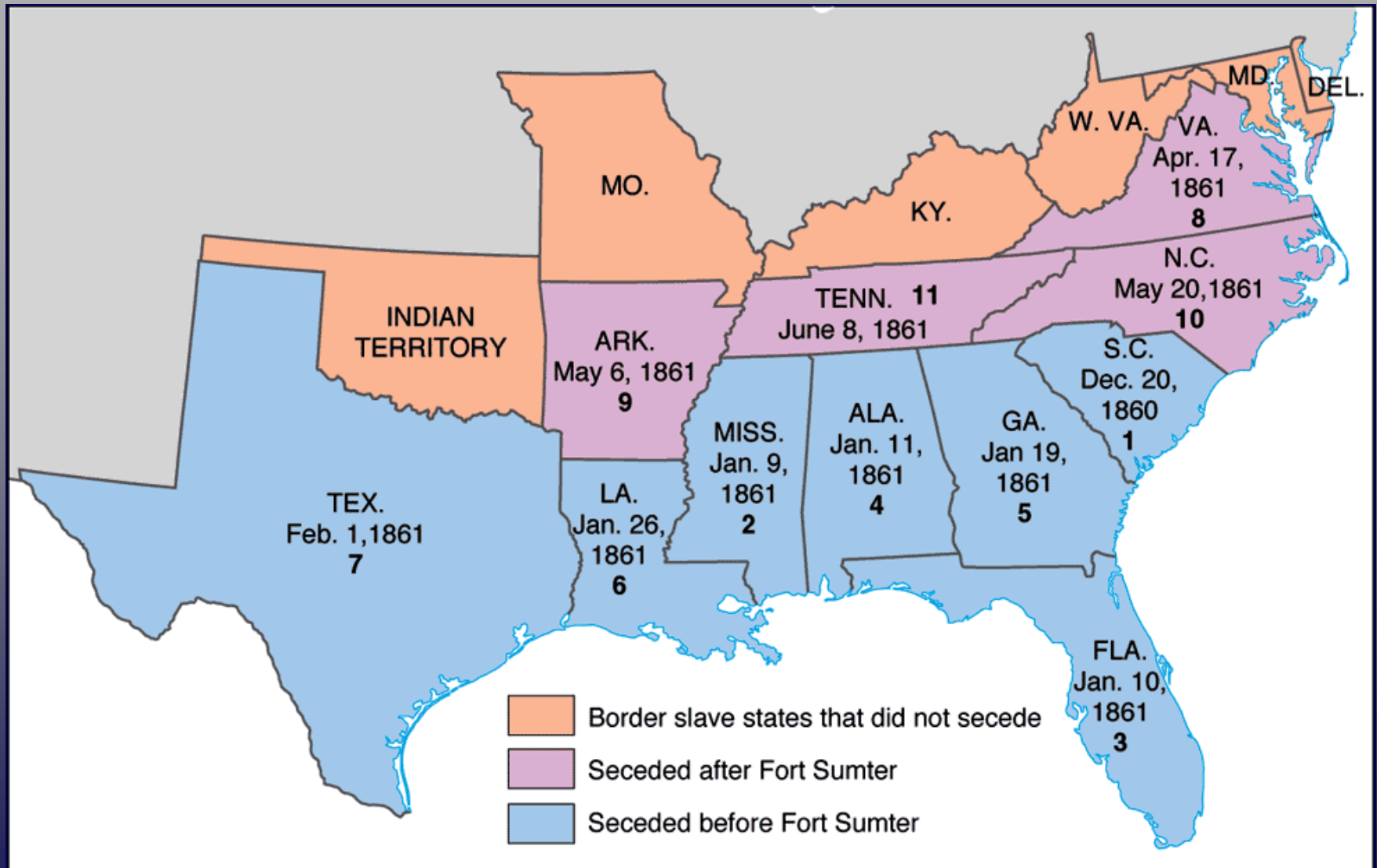
	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
Republican Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
Democratic, Southern John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
Democratic, Northern Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
Constitutional Union John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided	3	4	

Crittenden Compromise: A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity

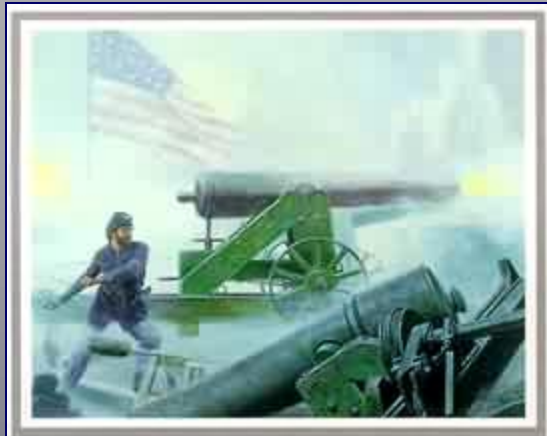


Senator John J.
Crittenden
(Know-Nothing-
KY)

Secession!: SC → Dec. 20, 1860



Fort Sumter: April 12, 1861



The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2264. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1861.

FORT SUMPTER FALLEN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

The Fort on Fire and the Garrison Exhausted.

NO ATTEMPT AT REINFORCEMENT.

The Cessation of Firing and the Capitulation.

NO LIVES LOST ON EITHER SIDE.

Major Anderson and his Men Going to New-York.

How the News was Received in Washington.

Call for Seventy-Five Thousand Militia.

FORT PICKENS AND THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.



[Detailed text from the newspaper clipping follows, including reports on the fall of Fort Sumter, the evacuation of Major Anderson and his men, and the subsequent call for militia.]

