

APUSH 1854-1861 DRIFTING TOWARD DISUNION REVIEWED!

American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 19
American History (Brinkley) Chapter 13
America's History (Henretta) Chapter 13

NORTHERN RESISTANCE

- “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” by Harriett Beecher Stowe (1852)
- Inspire many northerners to resist the Fugitive Slave Act
- Brought morality argument to the slavery debate
 - Exposed the horrors of slavery to a Northern & European audiences
- Lincoln: “So you’re the little woman who wrote the book that made this great war.”



Result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

- It was assumed that Kansas would become a slave state and Nebraska would be a free state
- Pro slavery and anti-slavery flood into Kansas
 - New England Emigrant Aid Company: sent free soil settlers to the area
 - From Missouri pro slavery “border ruffians” come into Kansas
- Two rival governments set-up
 - Topeka- free soil
 - Lecompton- slave govt.



Republican Party is formed as a response to the Kansas-Nebraska Act

BLEEDING KANSAS

- **Sack of Lawrence**
1856- Free Soil town attacked by pro-slavery forces
- **Pottawatomie Creek-**
John Brown and his homies attack pro slavery forces
- **By 1856 Civil war in Kansas** between pro slavery and anti slavery forces



THE BEAT DOWN!

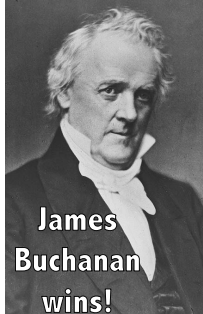
- **Charles Sumner** (Senator from Mass.) gives a speech condemning events in "Bleeding Kansas"
 - Insults Senator from South Carolina **Andrew Butler**
- Congressman **Preston Brooks** of South Carolina enters Congress and **beats Sumner with a cane.**
- **Violence** over slavery in Kansas had spread to Congress



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT — CLUB'S.

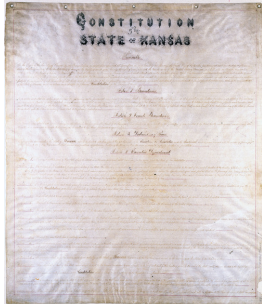
Election of 1856

- **1st time Republican party** runs a candidate for the Presidency
 - **John C. Fremont**
- **Democrats pick James Buchanan**
 - **Picked because he had nothing to do with Kansas-Nebraska Act**
- **Know Nothing Party** picked Millard Fillmore
 - **Anti-immigrant and Anti Catholic**



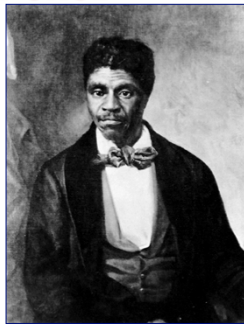
LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION

- **1st challenge for President Buchanan**
- **Lecompton Constitution**
 - Pro-slavery
 - Free Soilers boycott the election
- **Supported by President Buchanan**
 - Rejected by **Congress**



DRED SCOTT CASE

- **Dred Scott was a slave who sued for his freedom**
- **Dred Scott case goes to Supreme Court in 1857**
- **Roger Taney was the Chief Justice (a Southern Democrat)**
 - **African Americans are not citizens of the United States**
 - **Could not sue**
 - **Since slaves are property, they could not be taken away (Constitution)**
 - **Congress could not make laws regarding slavery in the territories**
 - **Missouri Compromise unconstitutional**



Lincoln-Douglas Debates

- **Abe Lincoln** (Republican) debates **Stephen Douglas** (Democrat) for the **Illinois Senate** in 1858
- 7 debates held
- Lincoln challenges Douglas on Dred Scott decision: **Could slavery be prevented in the territories**
 - Dred Scott decision said no
 - Douglas takes the position (**Freeport Doctrine**) that territories **could limit slavery**
 - Southerners are pissed
- Results
 - Douglas keeps Senate seat
 - Lincoln becomes national figure
 - Southerners are angry-
 - Democrats will be split in 1860



John Brown at Harper's Ferry

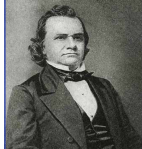
- John Brown hopes to spark a **slave revolt in 1859**
- Attempts to seize the federal arsenal at **Harper's Ferry**
- It does not go well
 - Charged with treason and hung
- Impact
 - South is outraged
 - Brown becomes a martyr to abolitionist
 - Immediate cause of secession



The Election of 1860

DEMOCRATS SPLIT

- The issue of **slavery** had divided the Democrats
 - Northern Democrats favor **Stephen Douglas**
 - Popular sovereignty & enforce Fugitive Slave Act
 - Southern Democrats favor **John C. Breckinridge**
 - Allow slavery in the territories
 - Annex Cuba



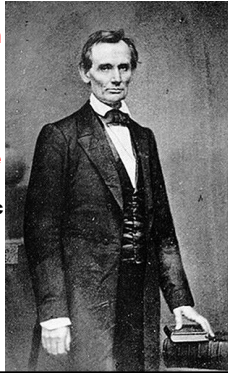
Stephen A. Douglas
N. Democrat



John C. Breckinridge
S. Democrat

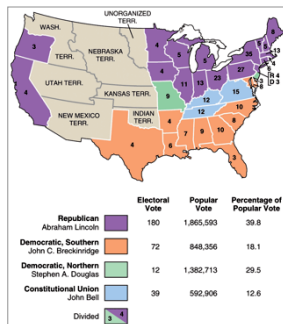
REPUBLICAN PARTY

- Lincoln and the Republican party platform
 - For the free-soilers: **no extension of slavery in territories**
 - For the northern manufacturers: a **protective tariff**
 - For the Northwest: a **Pacific railroad**
 - For the farmers: **free homesteads (land)**
- Southern secessionist threaten to **leave Union if Lincoln wins**



ELECTION OF 1860 RESULTS

- Republican party **wins** the Presidency for the 1st time
- But Lincoln is a **“minority” President**
 - Southerners see him as a **sectional President**
 - Not on ballot in **10 southern states**



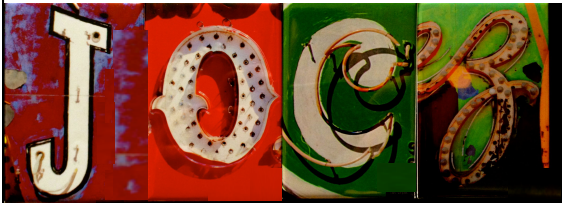
SECESSION

- **South Carolina** votes to **secede** in December 1860
- Eventually **7 southern states** leave the union before Lincoln even takes office
 - See him as a **sectional President** hostile to slavery
- **Confederate States of America** is formed
 - Jefferson Davis chosen as President
- **Lame Duck** President **Buchanan** does nothing to stop secession
 - From November 1860 to March 1861
 - Does not believe secession is legal

ONE LAST COMPROMISE? CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE

- Last ditch attempt to avoid a major crisis
- Hope to **calm southern fears**:
 - The return of the **Missouri Compromise idea**
 - **Slavery prohibited** in territories north of **36°30'**
 - **Slavery allowed** in territories south of **36°30'**
 - Lincoln **rejects** this
 - Position of Republican party was **no extension of slavery in the territories**
- **Before Lincoln even takes office 7 southern states have left the union!**

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