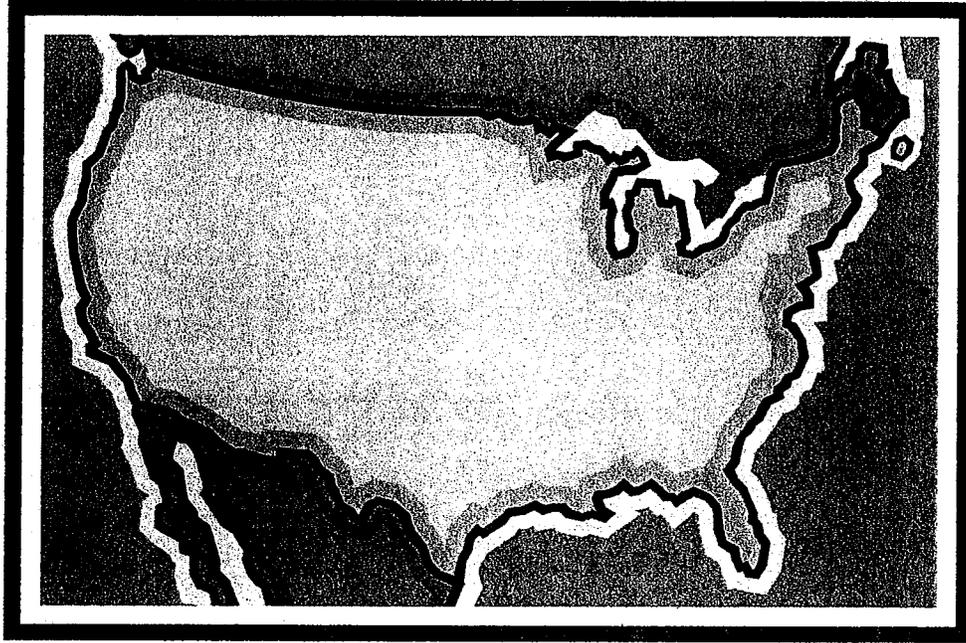


# US History



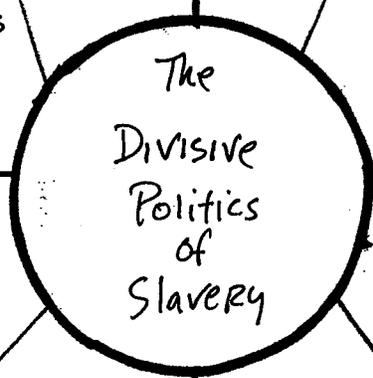
## Chapter 10: The Union in Peril

**Section 1: The Divisive Politics of Slavery**

**Section 2: Resistance and Violence**

**Section 3: The Birth of the Republican Party**

**Section 4: Slavery and Secession**



Calhoun + Webster Respond

- Calhoun argues States' Rights protected slavery
- Believed in States' Rights over Federal Power
- Webster argues slavery should NOT be extended into New Territories
- He votes + supports the compromise IN ORDER TO "Preserve the Union"
- The Senate Rejects the Compromise
- Stephen Douglas of Illinois Unbundles Package of Resolutions + Reintroduces one at a time
- It WORKS

Differences between North + South

- NORTH: Industry + Immigration Grow
- Industry Creates Jobs for Immigrants who become VOTERS opposed to Slavery for 2 Reasons
  - ① Slaves Compete for jobs
  - ② Reduce status of white workers who couldn't compete w/ slaves
- The SOUTH: Agriculture + Slavery made up of small farms + plantations
- South had smaller population + could lose slavery issue in Congress

• John C. Calhoun Dies leaving one less obstacle to the Compromise

• Filmore Favored Compromise whereas Taylor Did NOT

• President Taylor dies + Millard Filmore Succeeds

Death + Compromise

The Wilmot Proviso

1846 Democrat David Wilmot (Pa.) introduces Amendment to military appropriations bill proposing slavery be outlawed in New Territories

• The Proviso divided Congress along Regional lines as both battle for Representation

- South argues Slaves are property
- House passes it + Senate Rejects it

Statehood for California + Slave Issue

• 1850 Slave Issue Divides Nation as Southerners expects California to be Slave State because of Missouri Compromise but Ca. already outlawed Slavery

- President Taylor wanted to leave Slave Issue to Individual Territories
- South viewed it as North's Advantage
- South Threatens Secession or Formal withdrawal from Union

Slavery in District of Columbia

- 1849 Texas claimed eastern half of New Mexico, a territory the Slave Issue was NOT settled
- North demands abolition of slavery in D.C.
- South demands 1793 Fugitive Slave Act be enforced

Compromise of 1850

• Henry Clay works on Compromise with Help from Daniel Webster

• Terms of Compromise:

- California admitted as free state
- Utah + New Mexico decide Issue
- Texas gets 10 million from US govt for land in N.M.
- Sale of Slaves banned in D.C. but slavery legal
- STRICT Enforcement of Fugitive Slave Act



"Bleeding Kansas"

- The Race for Kansas brought Violence
- Missouri Sen. David Atchison's "Border Ruffians" cross into Kansas + vote illegally
- 2 state govts develop
  - ① Leecompton - pro slavery Capital
  - ② Topeka - Anti Slavery Capital
- 1856 "SACK of Lawrence"
  - Lawrence was anti Slavery Town
  - A Proslavery group destroys town
- "POTTAWATOMIE MASSACRE"
  - Led by Abolitionist John Brown
  - Claims God's wrath + kills 200

Fugitive Slave Law

- Part of 1850 Compromise
- Alleged Fugitives NOT entitled to Trial by jury
- Fugitives could not testify on their behalf.
- Federal Commissioners who enforce the law receive \$10
- Anyone convicted of helping an alleged fugitive was fined \$1,000, imprisoned for 6 months
- Personal Liberty Laws passed in 9 Northern Cities forbade jailing runaway slaves + give them jury trials that drag out for years with high legal fees

Violence in Senate

- Butler's Nephew, Congressman Preston Brooks attack Sumner with a cane
- Sumner verbally attacked S.C. Senator Andrew Butler
- Mass. Sen Charles Sumner delivers speech against slavery

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Douglas' bill wants to divide Nebraska in North + Kansas in South + Repeal Missouri Compromise + establish Popular Sovereignty for both
- Democrat President Franklin Pierce helps pass the act through the Senate

Popular Sovereignty

- Residents of a territory vote on Slavery Issue for themselves.
- 1854 Stephen Douglas develops proposal to divide the Nebraska Kansas Territory
  - His motives were complicated:
    - He wanted Cross Country Railroad to start in Illinois, his home state instead of Memphis or New Orleans the South's pick
  - Also as US expands West it would expand membership in his Democratic Party
  - Slavery could not exist on open prairies

HARRIET Tubman + Underground R+R

- Secret Network that aided Runaway Slaves Escape
- "Conductors" hid fugitives in secret tunnels + cupboards
- gave food + clothing + directed them to Next Station
- Harriet Tubman made 19 Trips + helped 300 Slaves Escape

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" 1852

- Harriet Beecher Stowe an abolitionist is Author
- By 1853 Over Million Sold
- Message: Slavery NOT just Political issue but moral struggle

1856 Presidential Election

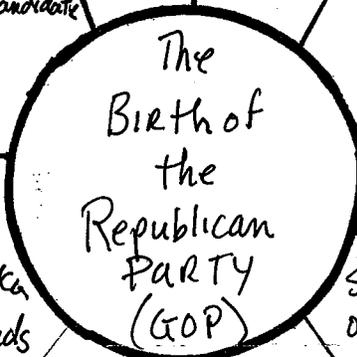
- GOP Chose John C. Fremont to Run.
- American Party Splits their choice as North selects Fremont + South select Millard Fillmore, a former Whig President.
- Democrats Nominate James Buchanan, a northerner with lots of Southern friends
- As Minister to Great Britain he was out of Country during Kansas-Nebraska Act + antagonized No. one making him truly national Candidate

Whig Party ENDS

- Slavery divides Whig Party
- Helps Democrat Franklin Pierce wins 1852 Presidential Election
- 1854 Debate over the Kansas-Nebraska Act brought the end to Whig Party
- North Whigs opposed Fugitive Slave Act + South Whigs Support compromise to appear both pro-slavery + pro-Union
- Unable to agree on National platform the North + South factions splintered + Both sought New party

- Republicans (GOP) showed they were a force in the North
- American Party showed they were in decline
- Buchanan Wins but only 45% of Popular vote
- If Fremont won South might have seceded

Election Results



The Birth of the Republican Party (GOP)

Republican Party (GOP) 1854

- Formally organized by Horace Greeley
- UNITED in opposing Kansas-Nebraska Act + Keeping Slavery out of New lands
- Conservative faction hoped to Resurrect Missouri Compromise
- Able to draw Support from diverse groups
- The American Party target same groups
- "Bleeding Kansas" helps GOP
- Supported laws prohibiting Black settlements in their Communities
- Deny Blacks the Right to Vote
- Believed it was Conspiracy to spread Slavery to New Territories

The American Party 1854

- 1854 also known as a "Know-Nothing Party" had its roots in secret organization known as "Order of the Star-Spangled Banner"
- Members believed in Nativism or the favoring of native-born Americans over Immigrants
- Used secret handshakes + passwords
- When questioned about their party's activities they answer "I Know Nothing"
- As Protestants, they look down on Catholics
- Party Splits over Slavery Issue

Free Soil Party 1848

- Opposed extension of slavery into New territories
- Nominate former Dem. Martin Van Buren
- Failed to win any electoral votes in 1848 but got 10% of Popular vote
- Did not want to compete with Slave labor in New Territories.

1844 The Liberty Party

- Abolitionists who wanted New laws against Slavery
- Stole votes from Whig Henry Clay + helped Democrat James K Polk win 1844 Election

Harpers Ferry 1859 Va.

- John Brown's Plan to Seize Federal Arsenal + Start Slave Rebellion goes wrong as Brown is Captured + Tried for Treason + hanged
- North views him as Martyr
- Republican Convention (GOP) Featured Lincoln vs Sen William Seward who had Support + Money
- Lincoln's Moderate Views help him win Nomination
- 1860 Election 4 Candidate run for office + Lincoln WINS But got no electoral votes From The South
- Lincoln had no National Support only Sectional.

DRED SCOTT Decision

- 1856 Supreme Court Case
- Slave owner from Missouri take slave Dred Scott North of Missouri line to Illinois For 4 yrs + Returns where Scott's Owner dies
- Scott's lawsuit claims he was free because he was in free territory for several yrs.
- Chief Justice Roger B. Taney Rules slaves do not have Citizen Rights and was considered property protected by 5th Amendment's Right to Property
- Also Missouri Compromise was illegal because Slaves are Property

- Jefferson Davis of Mississippi President
- 1861 7 state form Confederacy of states that were Sovereign + Independent
- By 1861 7 states Secede
- 1860 South Carolina Scedes
- Also Fear loss of entire way of life + States' Rights
- South Felt they lost Political voice in National Govt

Southern Secession

**SLAVERY AND SECESSION**

The Freeport Doctrine

- Could Settlers of a territory vote to exclude slavery before becoming a state? = Lincoln's Question
- Douglas Response becomes Freeport Doctrine
- Douglas answers that despite the Dred Scott decision, Slavery could be prevented by Popular Sovereignty -
- This antagonized Southerners
- Douglas gets the seat after Illinois Legislature votes him in
- Lincoln saw slavery as Immoral + labor system based on greed

The Lecompton Constitution

- 1857 Lecompton's pro-slavery govt wrote State Constitution for state admission but rejected by majority Free-Soilers because it protected slavery
- Free Soilers vote against Referendum
- President Buchanan endorsed the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution because he owed his presidency to Southern Support + that Free Soilers were overacting
- This angered Northern Democrats, + Stephen Douglas + Move Party further apart

The Debate

- Lincoln Challenges Douglas to 7 open-air debates in Illinois
- Douglas accepts Challenge - Focus on Slavery
- Douglas believed in Popular Sovereignty + Slavery was not Immoral just a backward system
- Popular Sovereignty would allow Slavery to pass away

Douglas vs Lincoln

- 1858 Senate Race Illinois
- Democrat Incumbent - Douglas
- Republican Challenger - Abe Lincoln
- Douglas had money advantage For Re-election "Little Giant"

STRATEGY

- Both distort views of the other
- Lincoln makes Douglas look like supporter of Slavery + Dred Scott decision
- Douglas accused Lincoln of being abolitionist + advocate of Racial equality