



**RENEWING THE SECTIONAL STRUGGLE:
A PRELUDE TO DISUNION & WAR**

Objectives

- Trace the growing conflict over the issue of slavery in the western territories.
- Analyze the importance of the Dred Scott decision.
- Explain how the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 led to secession.



Terms and People

- **Wilmot Proviso** – proposed, but rejected, 1846 bill that would have banned slavery in the territory won from Mexico in the Mexican-American War
- **Free-Soil Party** – antislavery political party of the mid-1800s
- **Compromise of 1850** – political agreement that allowed California to be admitted as a free state by allowing popular sovereignty in the territories and enacting a stricter fugitive slave law; undid the Missouri Compromise

Terms and People (continued)

- **popular sovereignty** – political policy that permitted the residents of federal territories to decide whether or not to allow slavery
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe** – abolitionist author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – 1854 law that divided the Nebraska Territory into Kansas and Nebraska giving voters in each territory the right to decide whether or not to allow slavery

Terms and People (continued)

- ***Dred Scott v. Sandford*** – 1857 Supreme Court ruling that slaves were property, the federal government could not ban slavery in any territory, and the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional
- **Abraham Lincoln** – Republican who was elected President in 1860
- **John Brown** – abolitionist executed for leading an 1859 attack on a federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia
- **secede** – to withdraw formally from a membership in a group or an organization



How did the issue of slavery divide the Union?

Regional differences in the U.S widened in the 1800s, with the North developing an industrial economy and the South depending on plantation agriculture and slavery.

In time, conflict over the issue of slavery led to the Civil War.

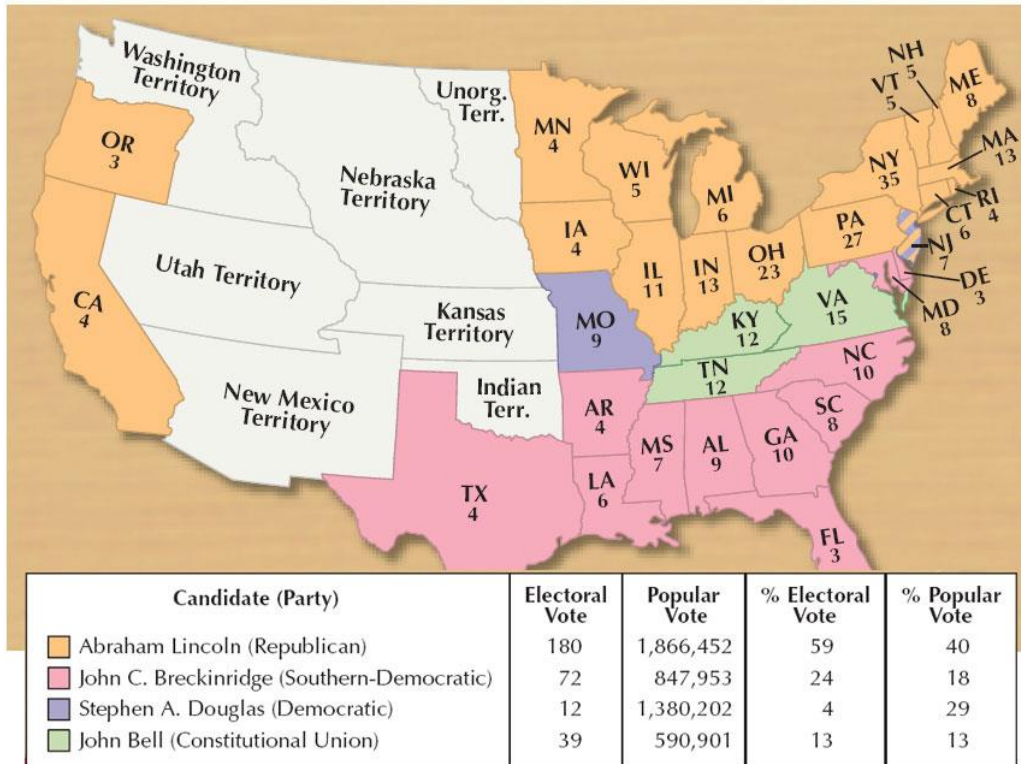
The Lincoln-Douglas Illinois Senate debates of 1858 crystallized the slavery issue for many Americans.

- Republican **Abraham Lincoln** said that African Americans had the right to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.”
- Democrat **Stephen Douglas**—who supported popular sovereignty—won the Senate race, but **Lincoln** gained national attention.

Lincoln's reputation for integrity gained him the Republican nomination for President in 1860.



- Northern Democrats picked Stephen Douglas.
- Southern Democrats chose John Breckinridge.
- John Bell was a fourth candidate.



With the Democratic Party split, Lincoln won, taking 18 northern and western free states.

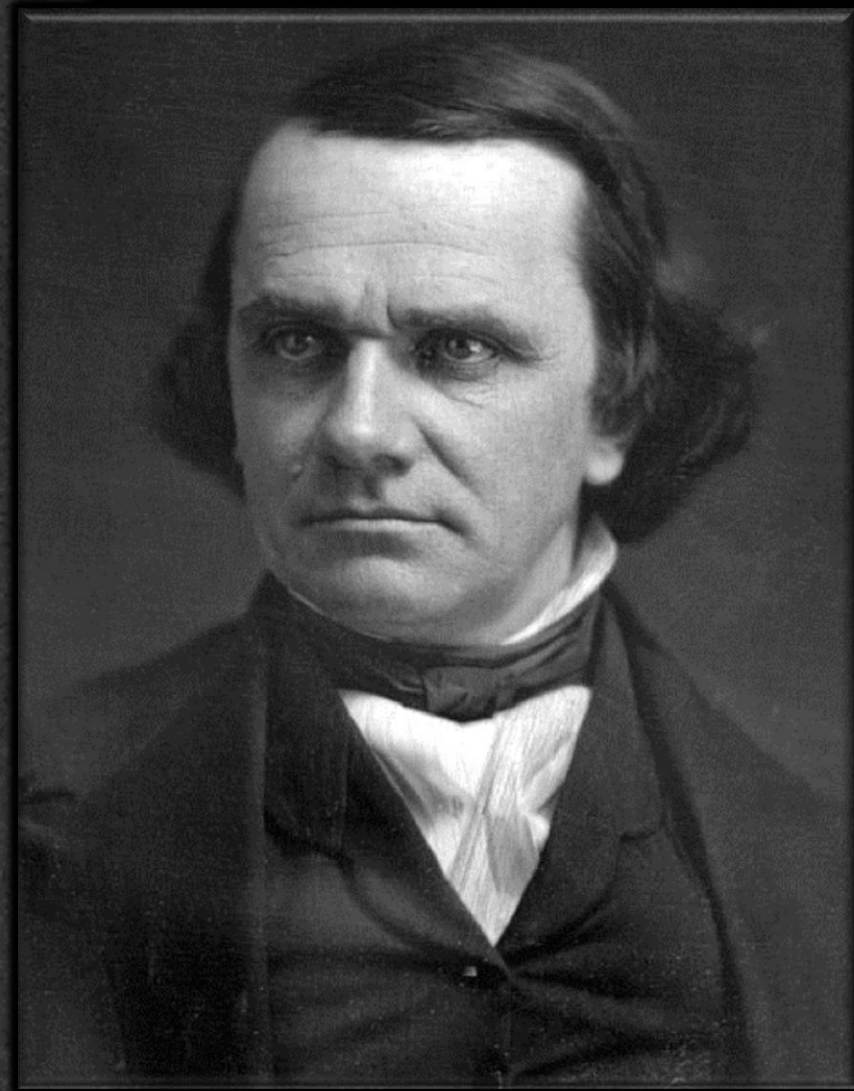
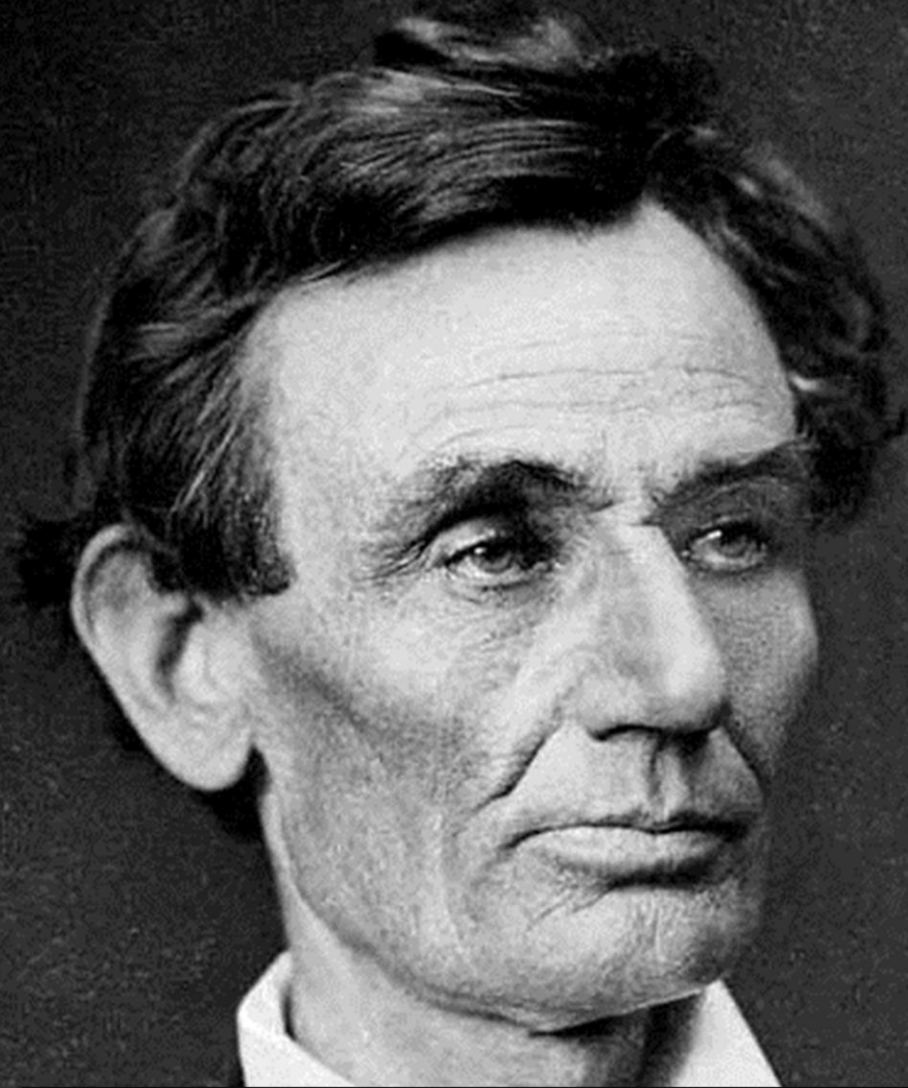
He won only 40% of the popular vote but 60% of the electoral vote.



The Big Picture

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, A REPUBLICAN
AND ABOLITIONIST, LAUNCHED HIS
1860 PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY
AMIDST EVER-INCREASING
SECTIONAL TENSIONS.

**H. LINCOLN, THE REPUBLICAN
PARTY AND ELECTION OF 1860**



1. (1858) Abraham Lincoln ran for the Senate from Illinois against incumbent Stephen Douglas



Birthplace Of The
REPUBLICAN PARTY
1854 - Ripon, Wisconsin

**BIRTHPLACE OF
REPUBLICAN PARTY**

In 1852 Abner Earle Roney of Ripon met with Horace Greely in New York and advocated abolition of the Wilmot Proviso and formation of a new party to face together anti-slavery elements. At the same time he suggested the name "Republican" because he felt "it was a good name.... with charm and prestige."

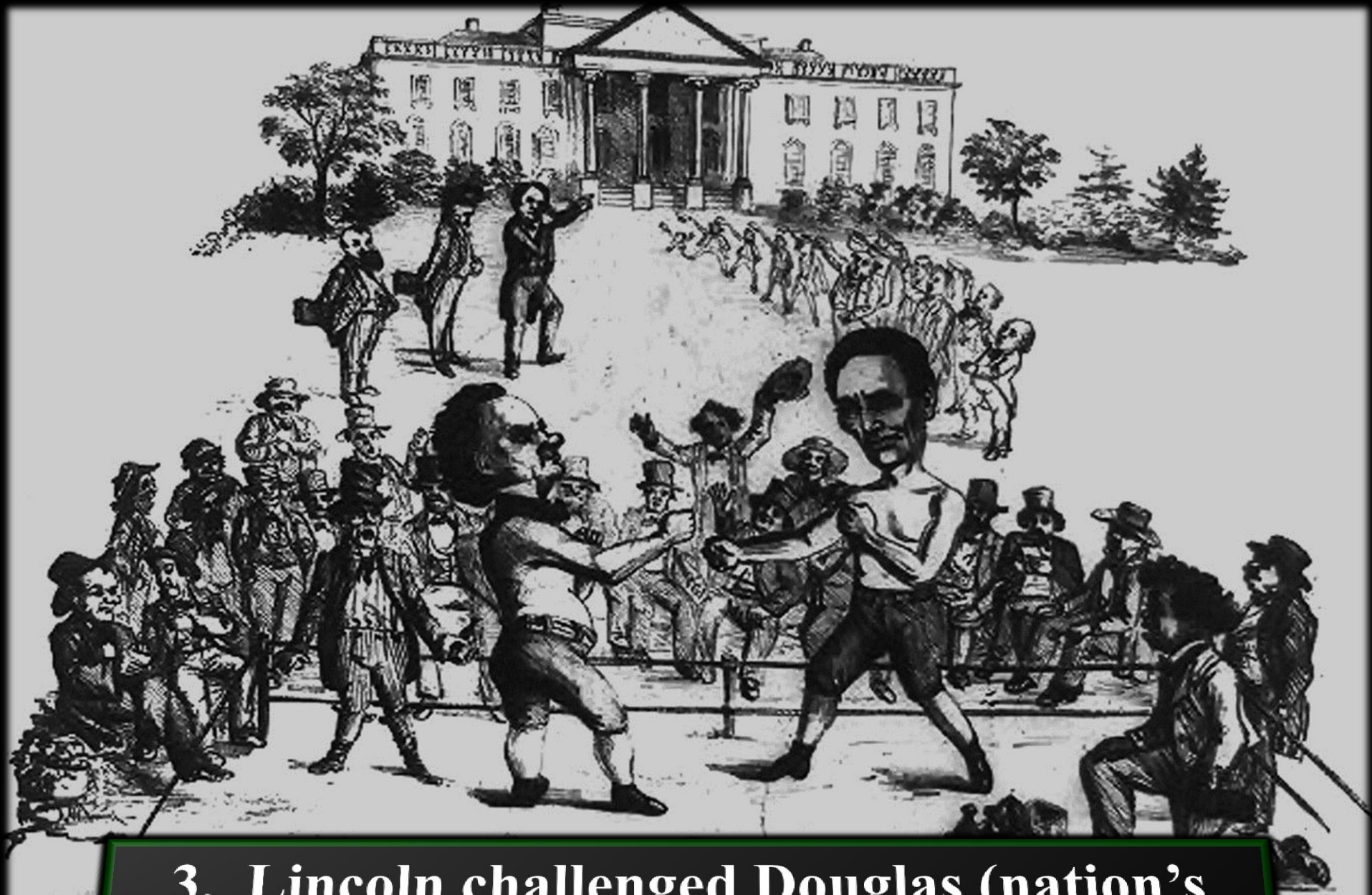
The opportunity to act came in January 1854 when Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which permitted the extension of slavery beyond the limits of the earlier Missouri Compromise. Three months' debate on the bill created opponents to all the existing political parties.

When the bill passed the Senate on March 3, 1854, Roney promptly called a meeting of 55 voters in the little white schoolhouse to organize a new party. Years later Roney recalled: "We went into the little meeting, Whigs, Free Soilers, and Democrats. We came out Republicans, and we were the first Republicans in the Union."

On February 22, 1854 a convention was held at Ripon to establish a national organization and the name "Republican" was adopted for the new party. Among those present were Horace Greely and Abraham Lincoln.

Revised 1984

2. Lincoln was a Republican (founded in 1854 to combat the Kansas-Nebraska Act)



3. Lincoln challenged Douglas (nation's most feared debater) to a series of 7 debates

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES



4. people expected Douglas to dominate but Lincoln held his own

LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES



5. most famous debate in Freeport, IL (Lincoln asked if the people of a territory could unconstitutionally vote slavery down)

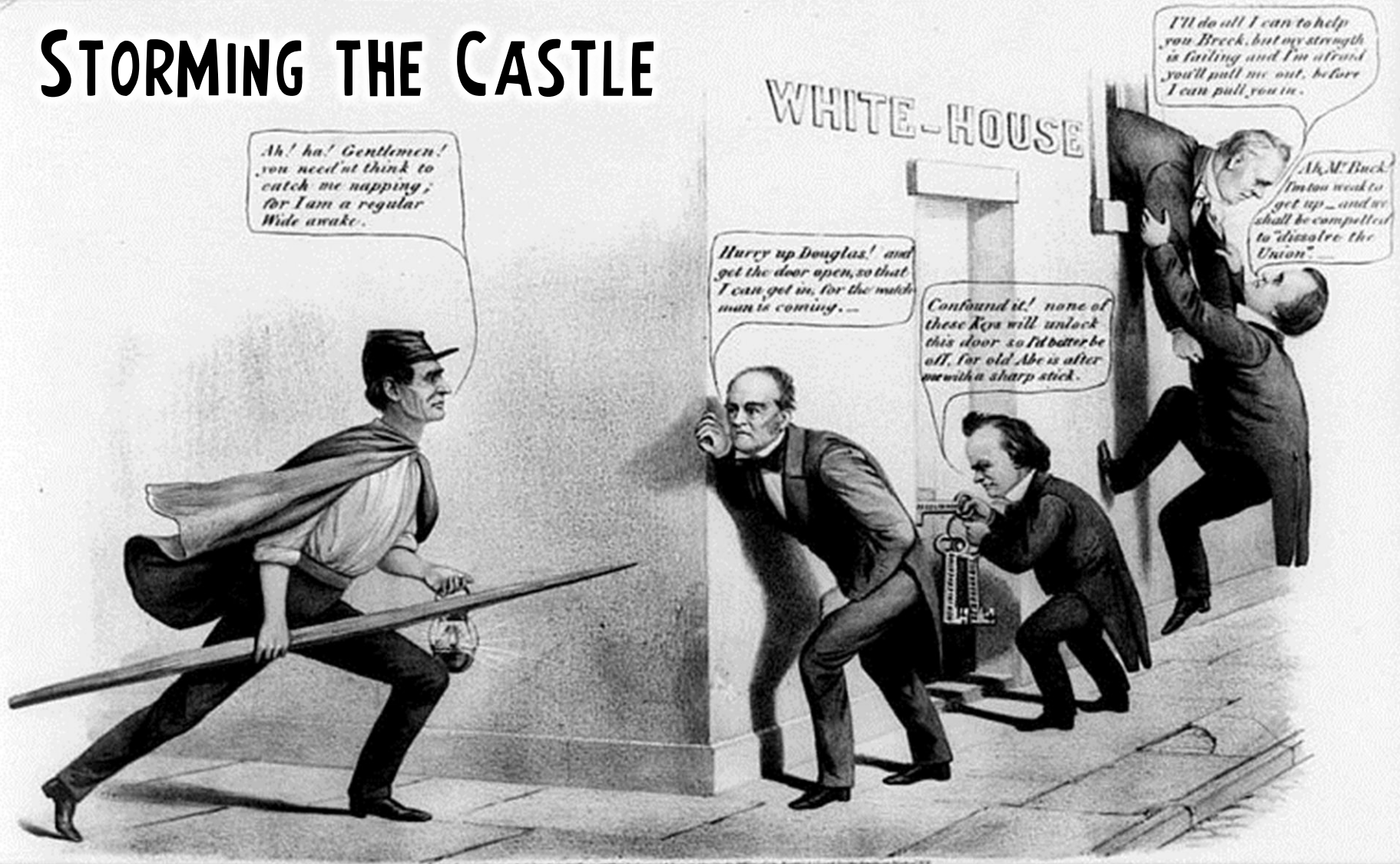
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

"...CAN THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY...EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM THEIR LIMITS PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION? I ANSWER EMPHATICALLY, AS MR. LINCOLN HAS HEARD ME ANSWER A HUNDRED TIMES FROM EVERY STUMP IN ILLINOIS, THAT IN MY OPINION THE PEOPLE OF A TERRITORY CAN, BY LAWFUL MEANS, EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM THEIR LIMITS PRIOR TO THE FORMATION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION. **IT MATTERS NOT WHAT WAY THE SUPREME COURT MAY HEREAFTER DECIDE AS TO THE ABSTRACT QUESTION WHETHER SLAVERY MAY OR MAY NOT GO INTO A TERRITORY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, THE PEOPLE HAVE THE LAWFUL MEANS TO INTRODUCE IT OR EXCLUDE IT AS THEY PLEASE,** FOR THE REASON THAT SLAVERY CANNOT EXIST A DAY OR AN HOUR ANYWHERE, UNLESS IT IS SUPPORTED BY LOCAL POLICE REGULATIONS. ...IF, ON THE CONTRARY, THEY ARE FOR IT, THEIR LEGISLATION WILL FAVOR ITS EXTENSION. HENCE, NO MATTER WHAT THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT MAY BE ON THAT ABSTRACT QUESTION, STILL THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO MAKE A SLAVE TERRITORY OR A FREE TERRITORY IS PERFECT AND COMPLETE UNDER THE NEBRASKA BILL. I HOPE MR. LINCOLN DEEMS MY ANSWER SATISFACTORY ON THAT POINT."

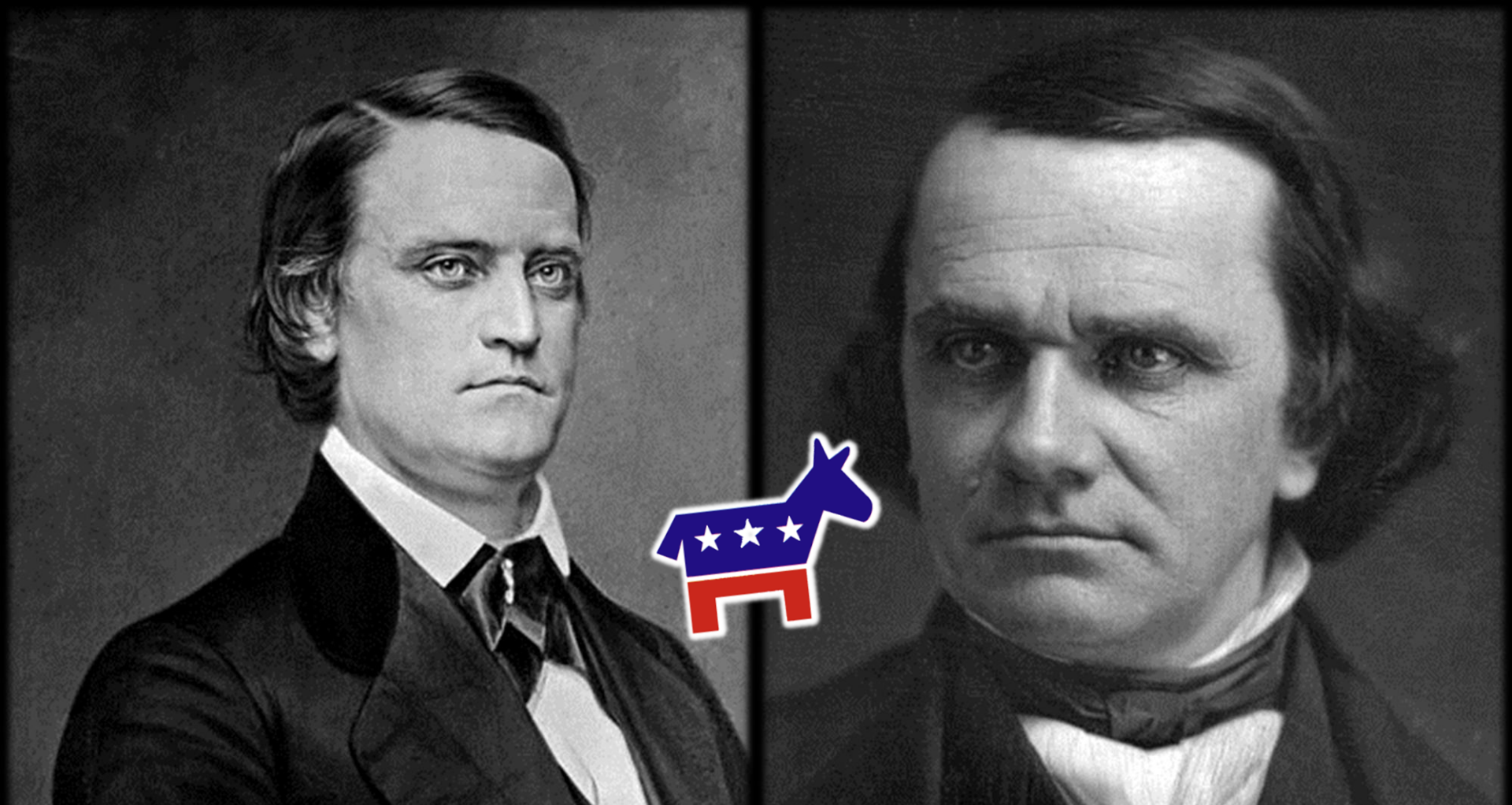


6. Douglas replied with the “Freeport Doctrine” (if people vote slavery down it should stay down despite Supreme Court rulings)

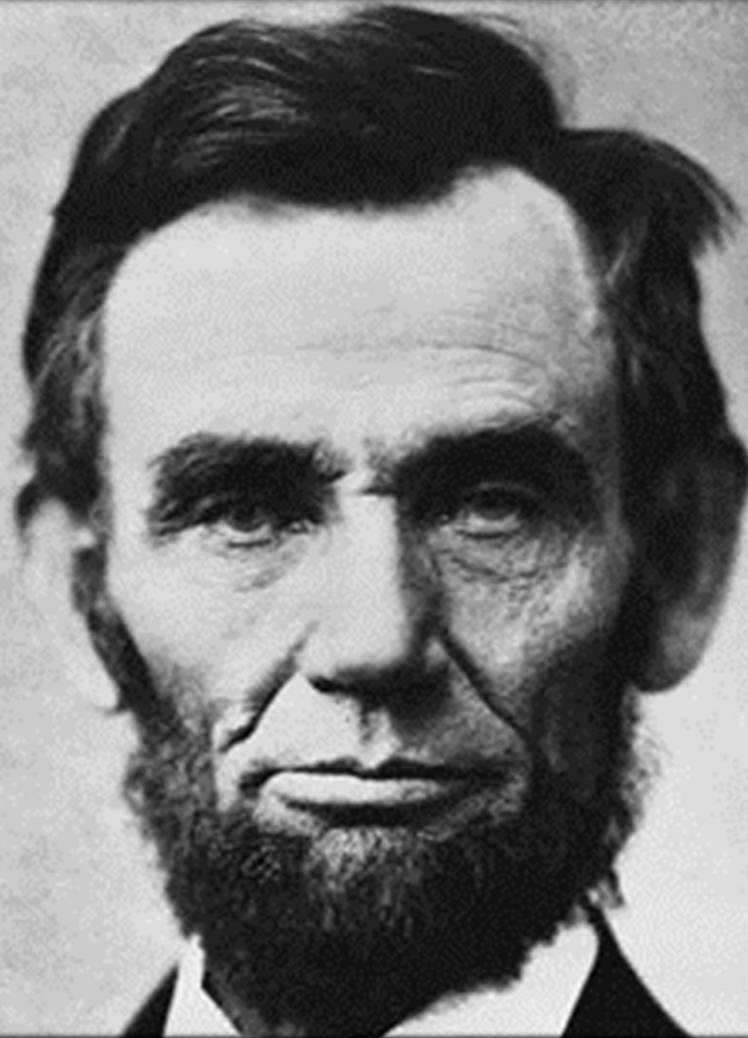
STORMING THE CASTLE



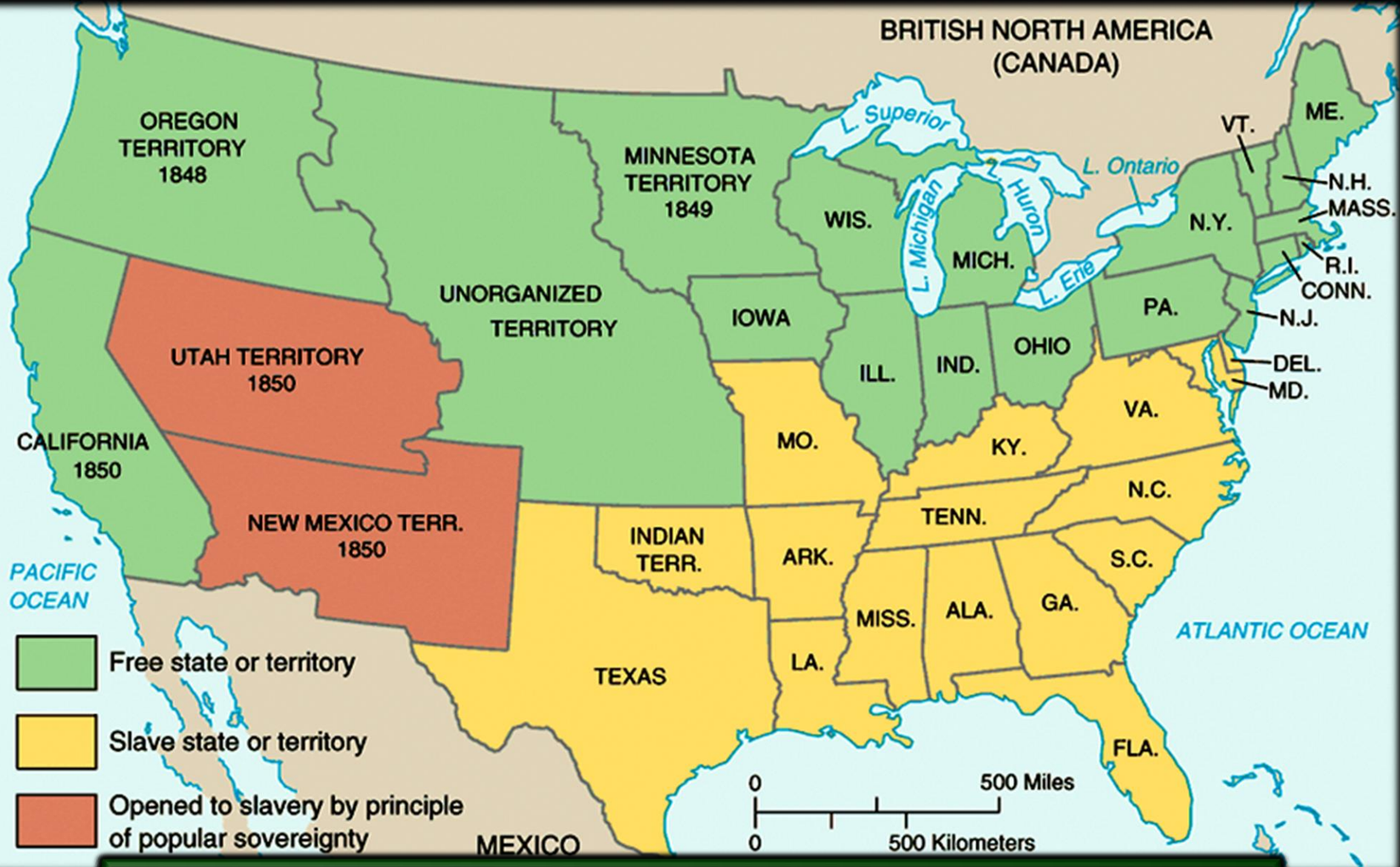
7. Douglas won the election but Lincoln received national attention



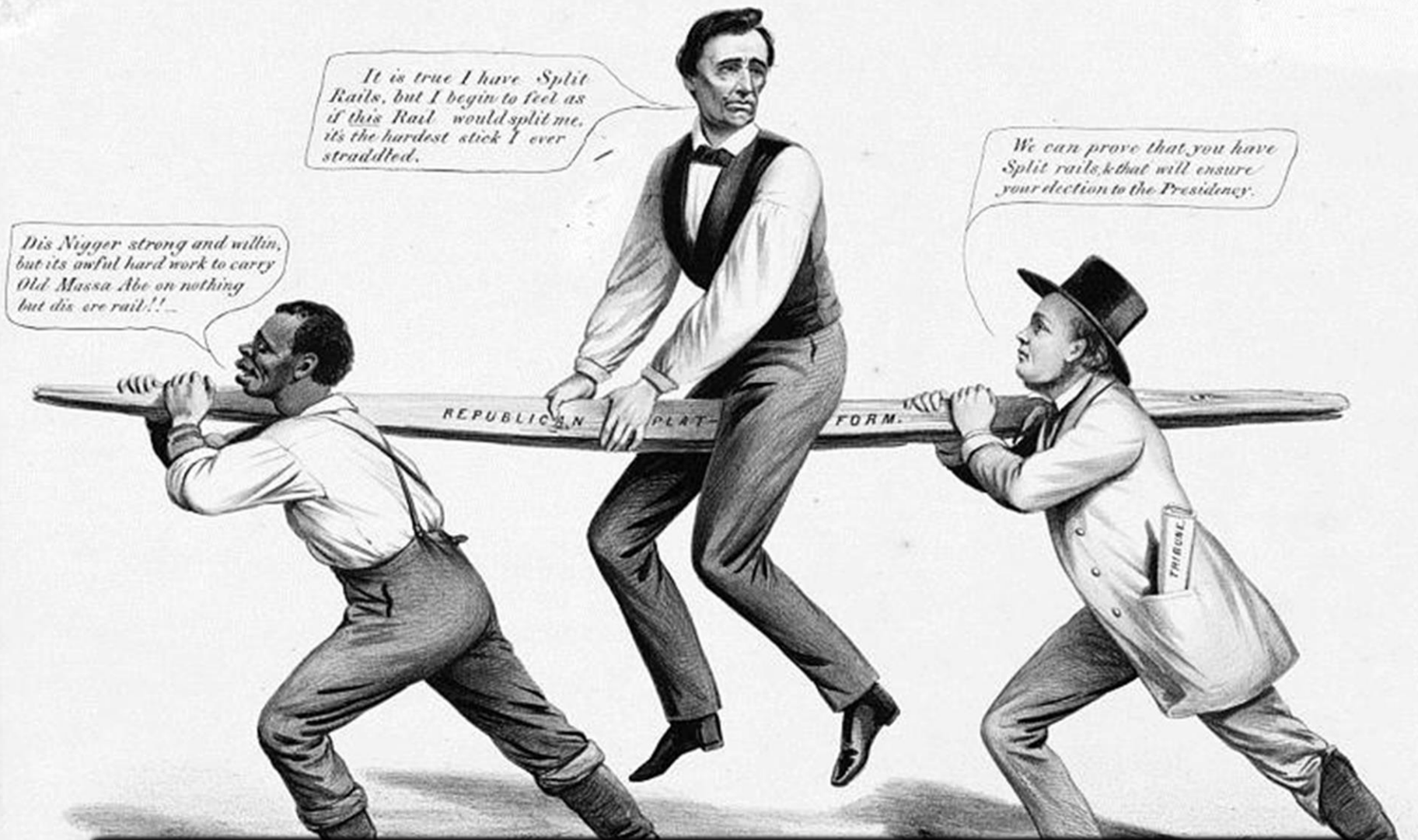
8. Democratic Party was split in 1860 (Northern Democrats nominated Stephen Douglas and Southerners nominated John Breckinridge)



9. Republicans nominated Abraham Lincoln for president (sensing they could win with Democrats split)



10. the Republicans were a sectional party but appealed to every non-Southern group



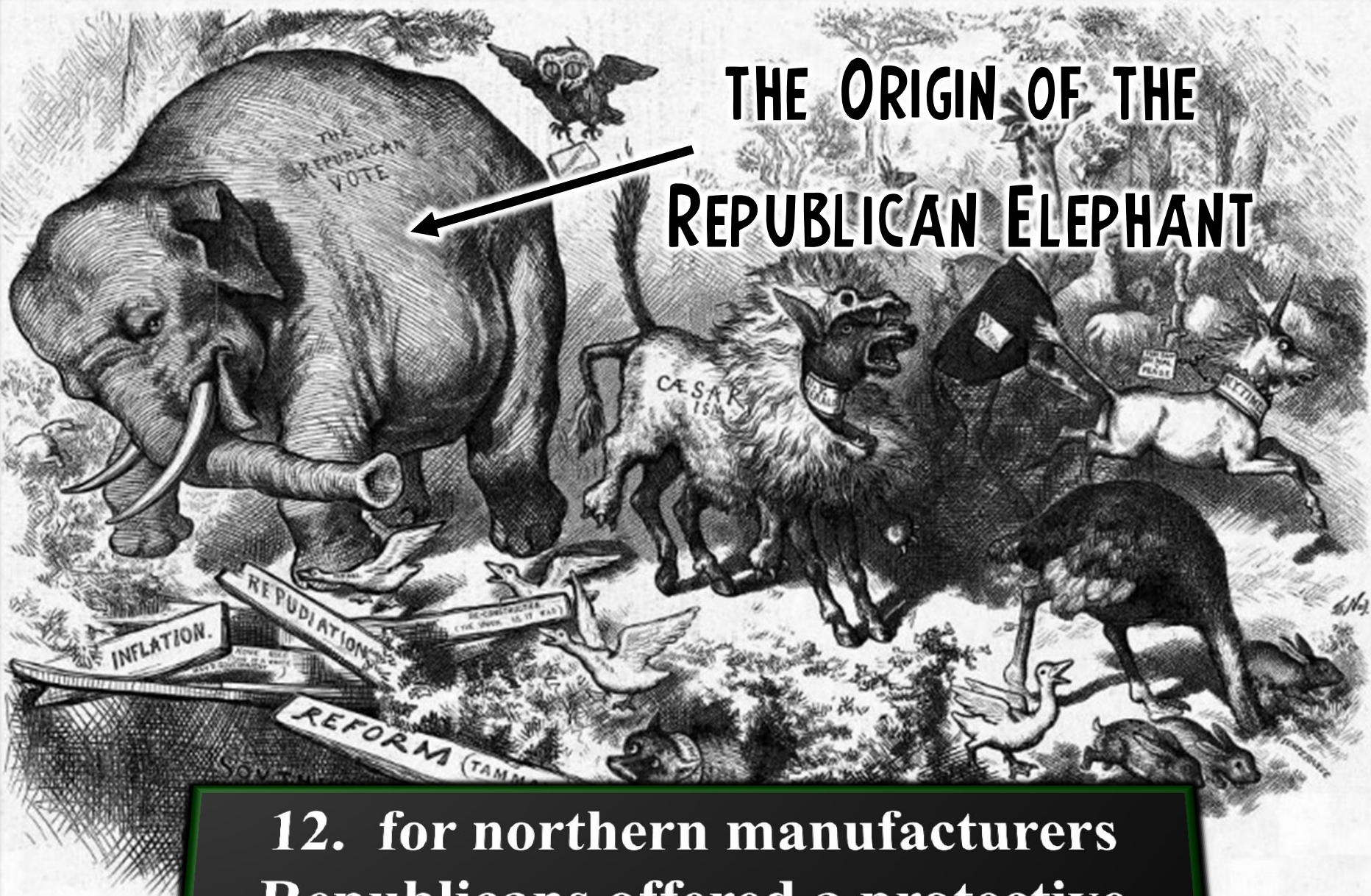
It is true I have Split Rails, but I begin to feel as if this Rail would split me, its the hardest stick I ever straddled.

Dis Nigger strong and willin, but its awful hard work to carry Old Massa Abe on nothing but dis ere rail!!...


We can prove that you have Split rails, that will ensure your election to the Presidency.

11. Republicans opposed to the extension of slavery (appealed to western Free-Soilers)

THE ORIGIN OF THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT

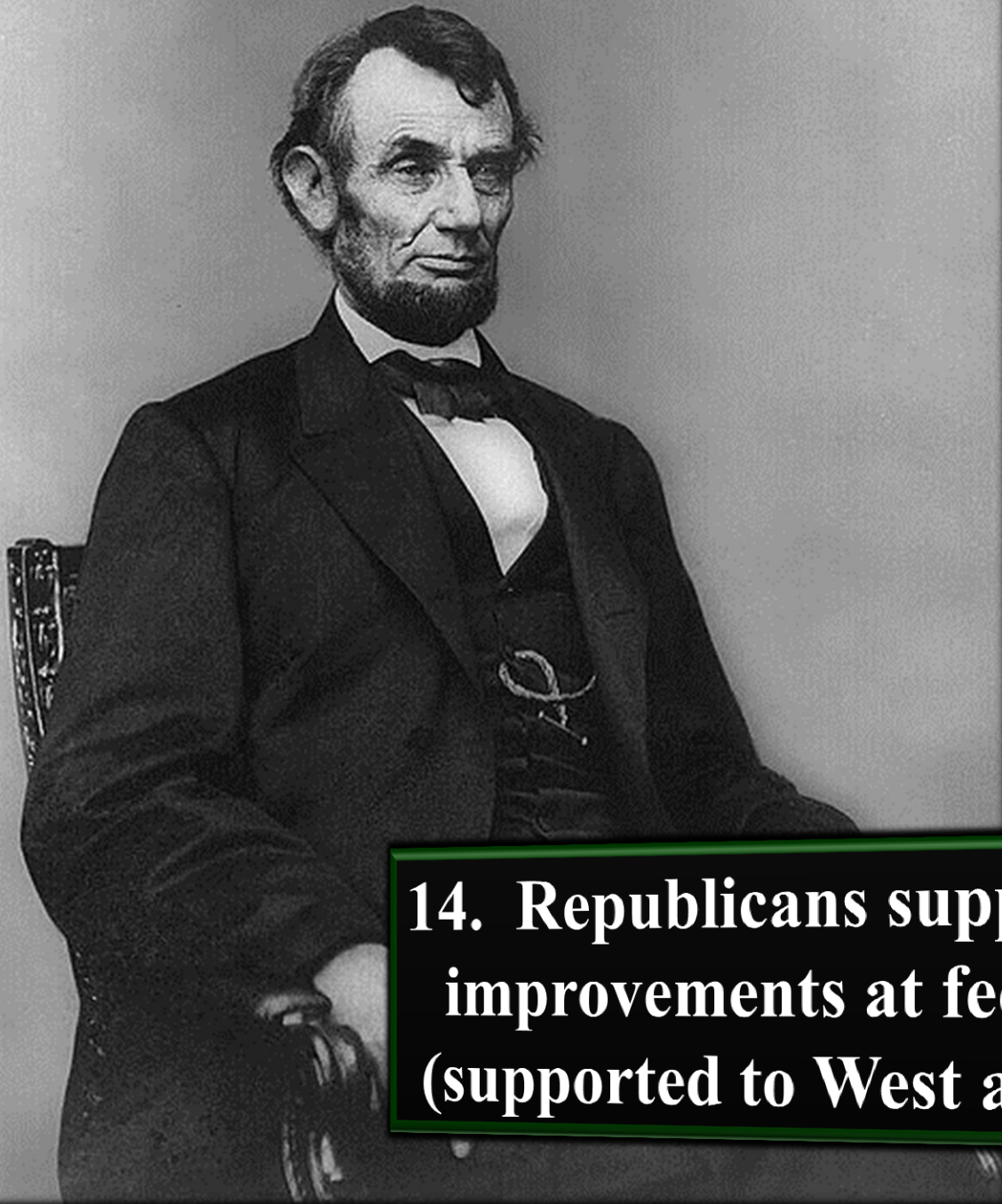


12. for northern manufacturers
Republicans offered a protective
tariff and other pro-business policies

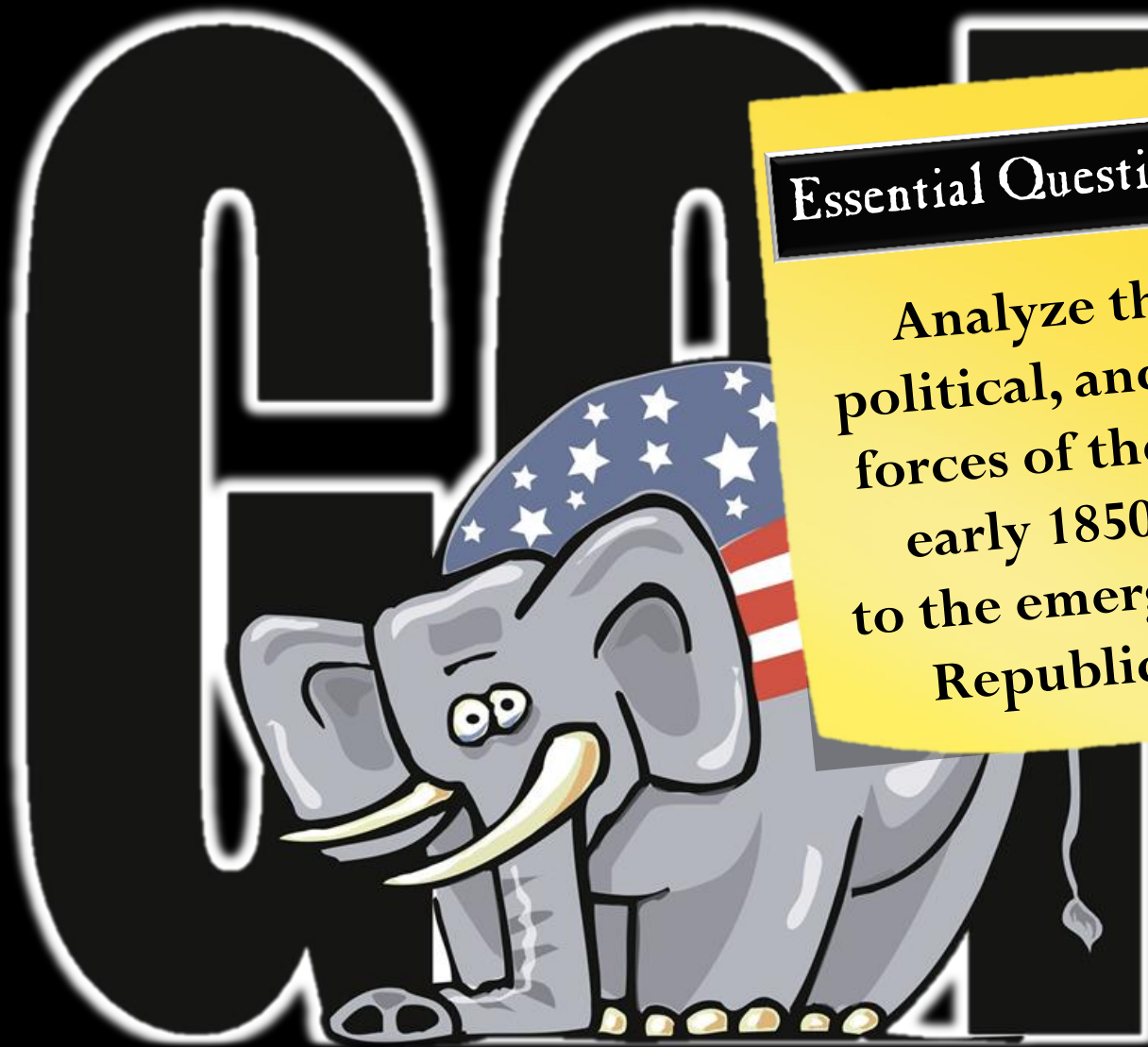
The image features the letters 'GAP' in a large, white, sans-serif font against a solid red background. The letter 'A' is stylized to contain a silhouette of an elephant, with two white stars positioned above its back, mimicking the design of the Republican Party's elephant logo.

GAP

**13. Republicans sought to
protect the rights of immigrants**



14. Republicans supported internal improvements at federal expense (supported to West and Northeast)

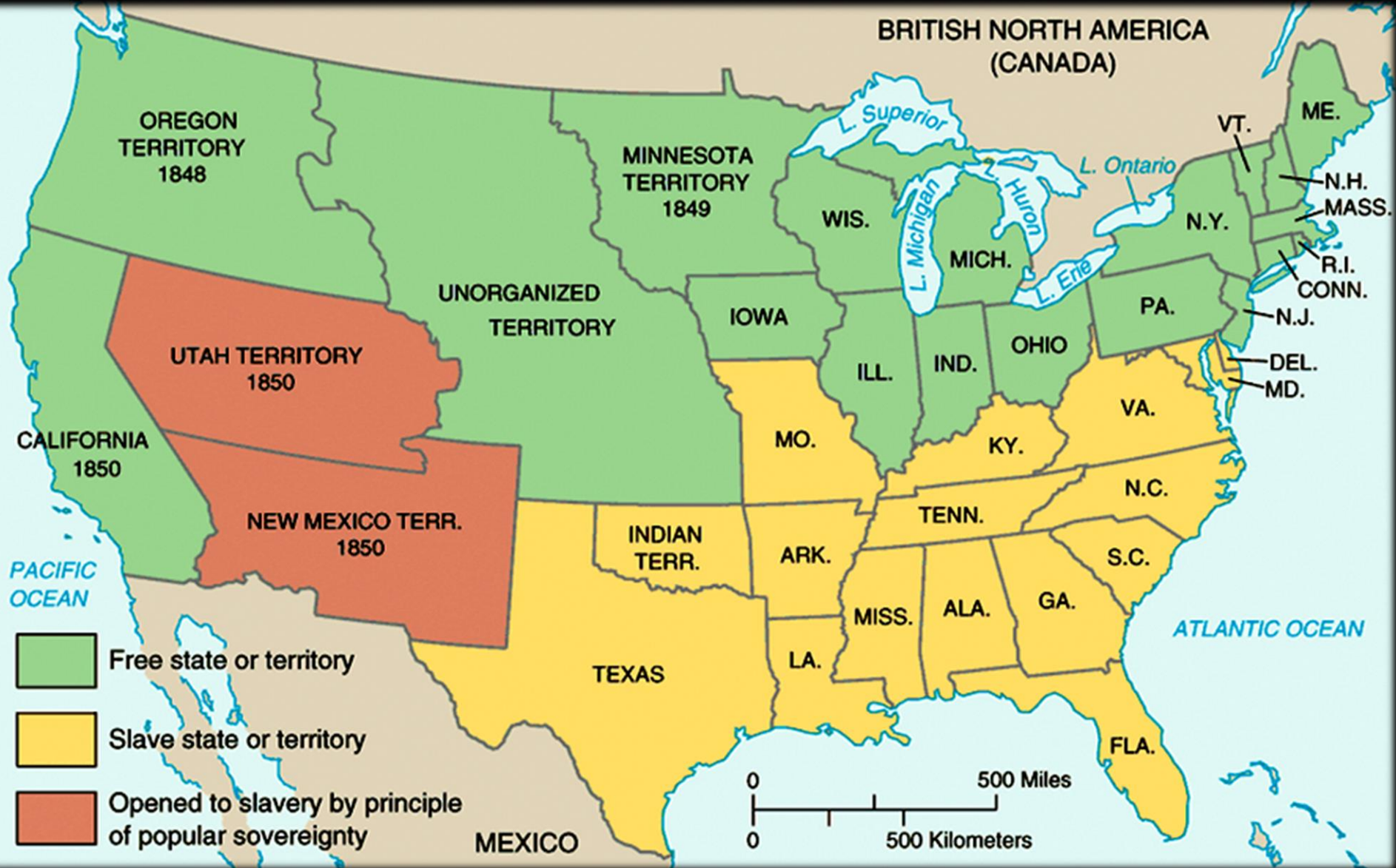


Essential Question

Essay

Analyze the social, political, and economic forces of the 1840s and early 1850s that led to the emergence of the Republican Party.

15. Republicans wanted free homesteads in the West (earning support from farmers)

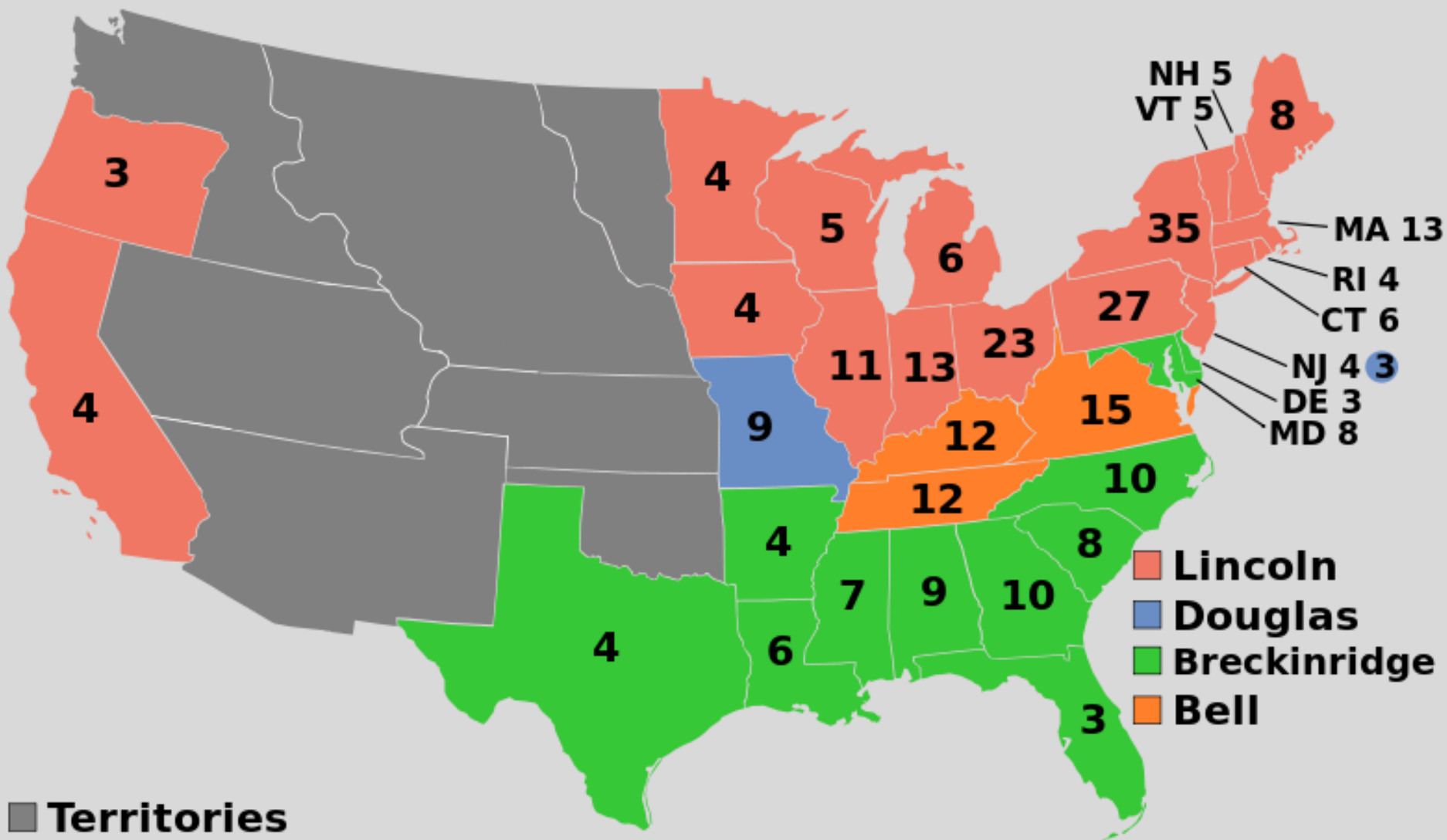


16. Southerners threatened that Lincoln's election would result in secession

BLACKS ARE NOT "MY EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS-CERTAINLY NOT IN COLOR, PERHAPS NOT IN MORAL OR INTELLECTUAL ENDOWMENT. BUT IN THE RIGHT TO EAT THE BREAD, WITHOUT THE LEAVE OF ANYBODY ELSE, WHICH HIS OWN HAND EARNS, HE IS MY EQUAL...AND THE EQUAL OF EVERY LIVING MAN." THE "ZEAL FOR THE SPREAD OF SLAVERY, I CANNOT BUT HATE. I HATE IT BECAUSE OF THE MONSTROUS INJUSTICE OF SLAVERY ITSELF. I HATE IT BECAUSE IT DEPRIVES OUR REPUBLICAN EXAMPLE OF ITS JUST INFLUENCE IN THE WORLD-ENABLES THE ENEMIES OF FREE INSTITUTIONS, WITH PLAUSIBILITY, TO TAUNT US AS HYPOCRITES-CAUSES THE REAL FRIENDS OF FREEDOM TO DOUBT OUR SINCERITY..."

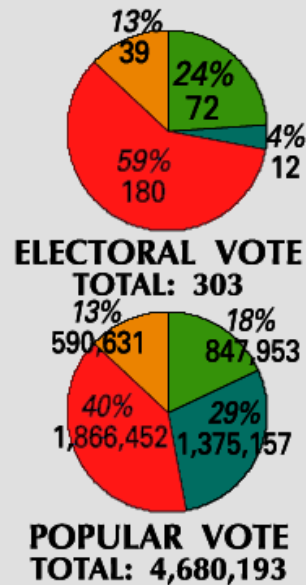
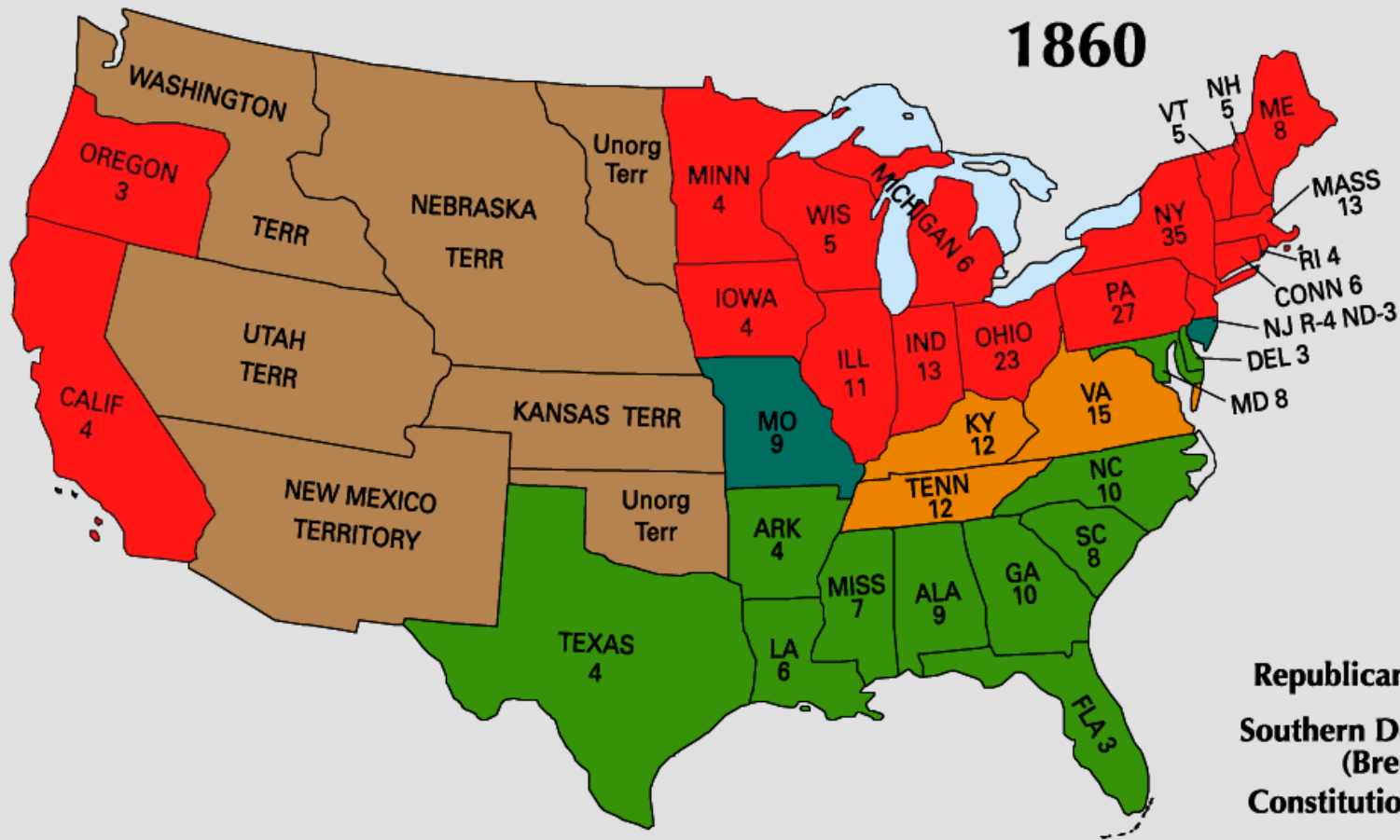
17. Lincoln wasn't an outright abolitionist (even near end of Civil War favored cash compensation for free slaves)





18. Abe Lincoln won despite not even being on the ballot in the South

1860



- Republican (Lincoln) [Red]
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge) [Green]
- Constitutional Union (Bell) [Orange]
- Northern Democratic (Douglas) [Teal]

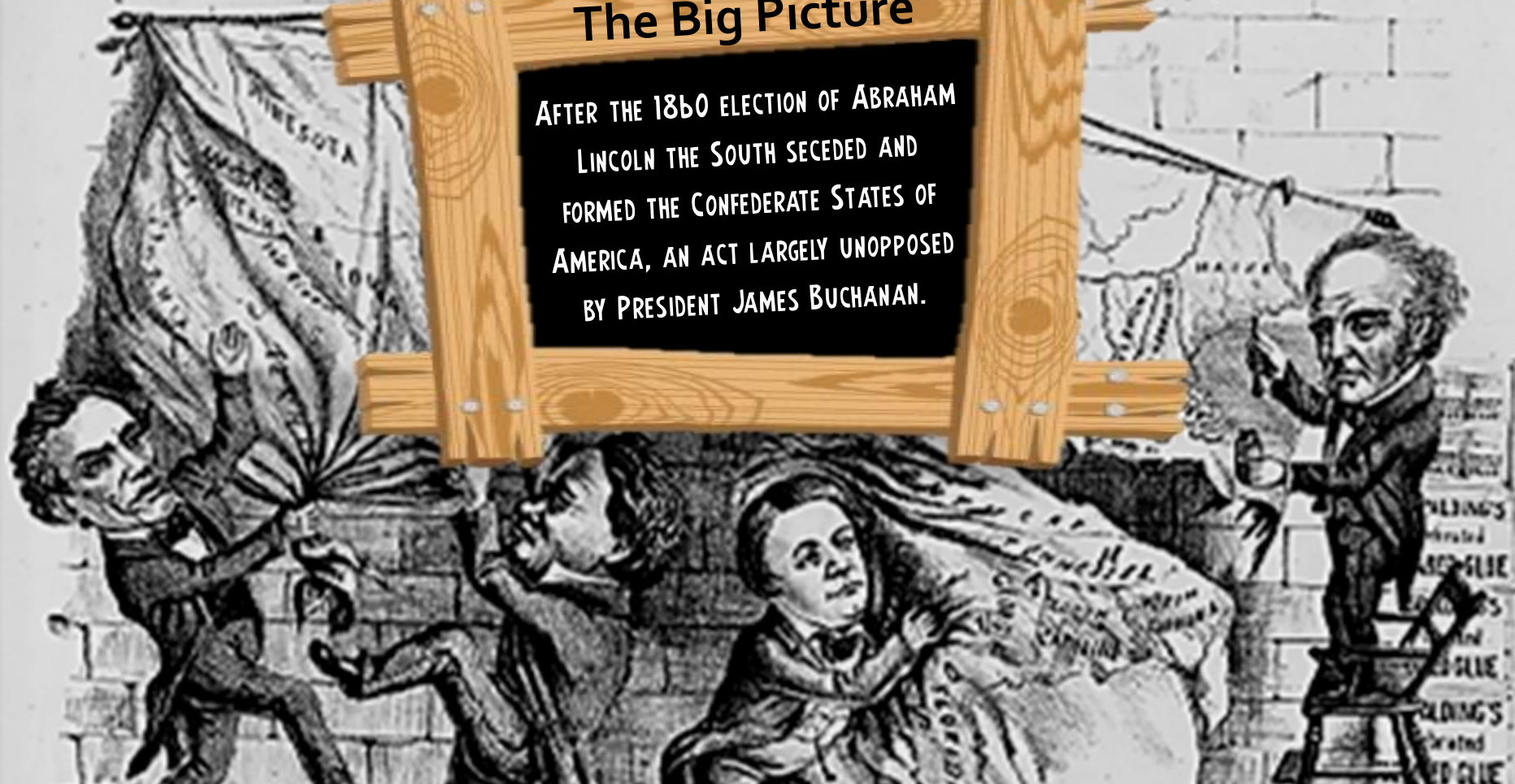
Territories

19. Lincoln won just 40% of popular vote (had Democratic party been better organized or energized they might have won)

NATIONAL

The Big Picture

AFTER THE 1860 ELECTION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN THE SOUTH SECEDED AND FORMED THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, AN ACT LARGELY UNOPPOSED BY PRESIDENT JAMES BUCHANAN.



I. THE SECESSIONIST EXODUS

Convinced that northern states would now control national politics, **South Carolina** **seceded** from the **Union** in December 1860 and was soon joined by **six other states**.

In time, four more states followed.

They formed the Confederate States of America.

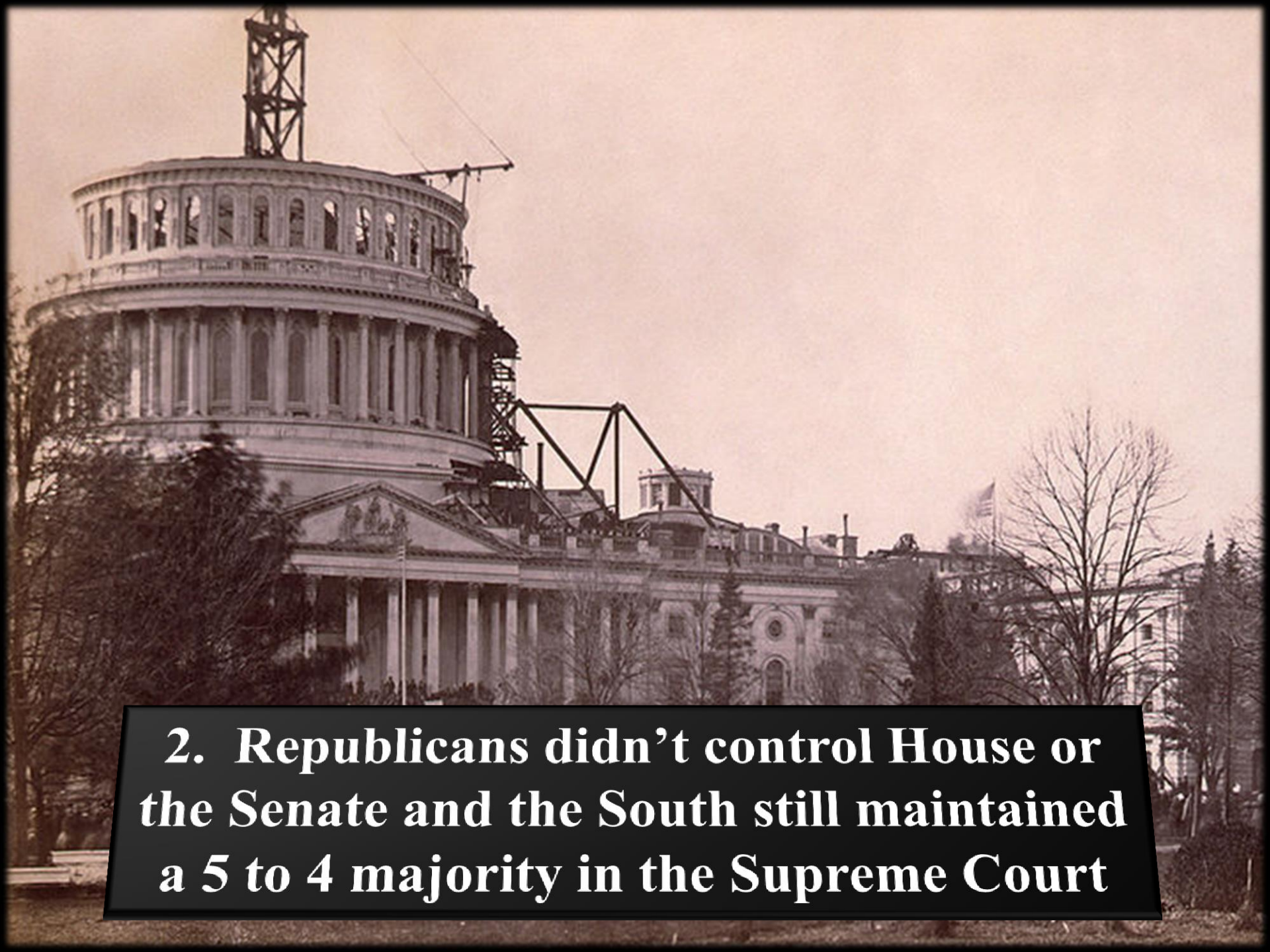
The Confederate constitution stressed each state's independence and **guaranteed the protection of slavery**.

"A PARTY (REPUBLICANS) FOUNDED ON THE SINGLE SENTIMENT...OF HATRED OF AFRICAN SLAVERY, IS NOW THE CONTROLLING POWER." NO ONE COULD ANY LONGER "BE DELUDED...THAT THE BLACK REPUBLICAN PARTY IS A MODERATE PARTY, IT IS IN FACT, ESSENTIALLY, A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY."

-The Richmond Enquirer



1. despite remaining political strengths the South decided to secede



2. Republicans didn't control House or the Senate and the South still maintained a 5 to 4 majority in the Supreme Court



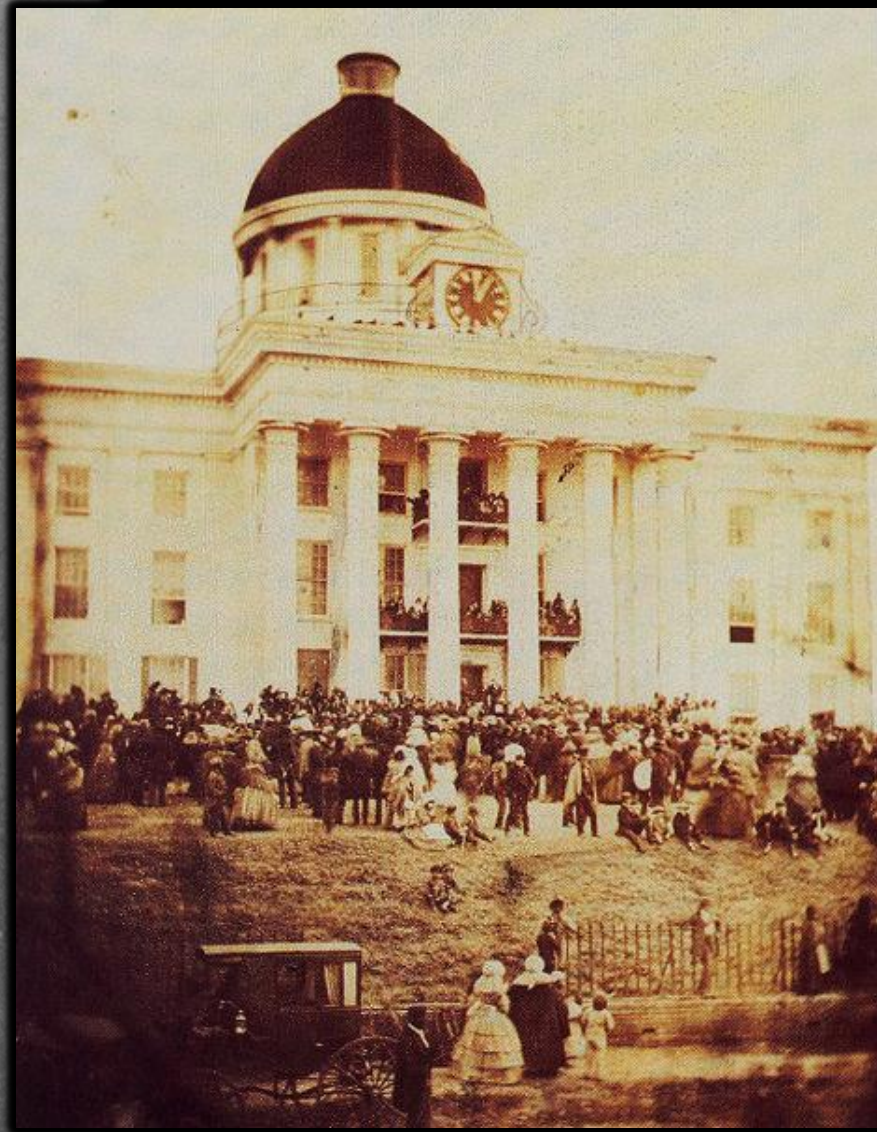
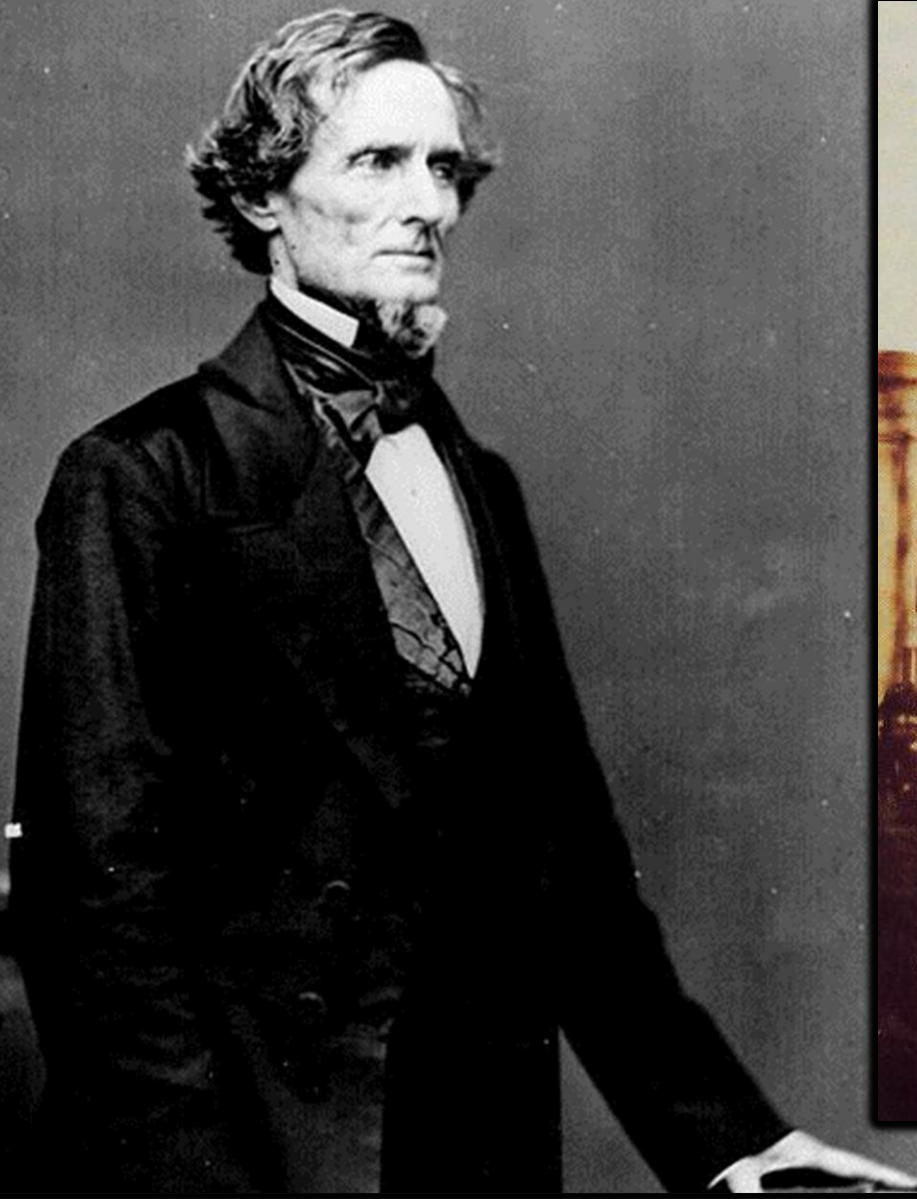
3. South Carolina threatened to secede if Lincoln elected (he was and they did in Dec. 1860)



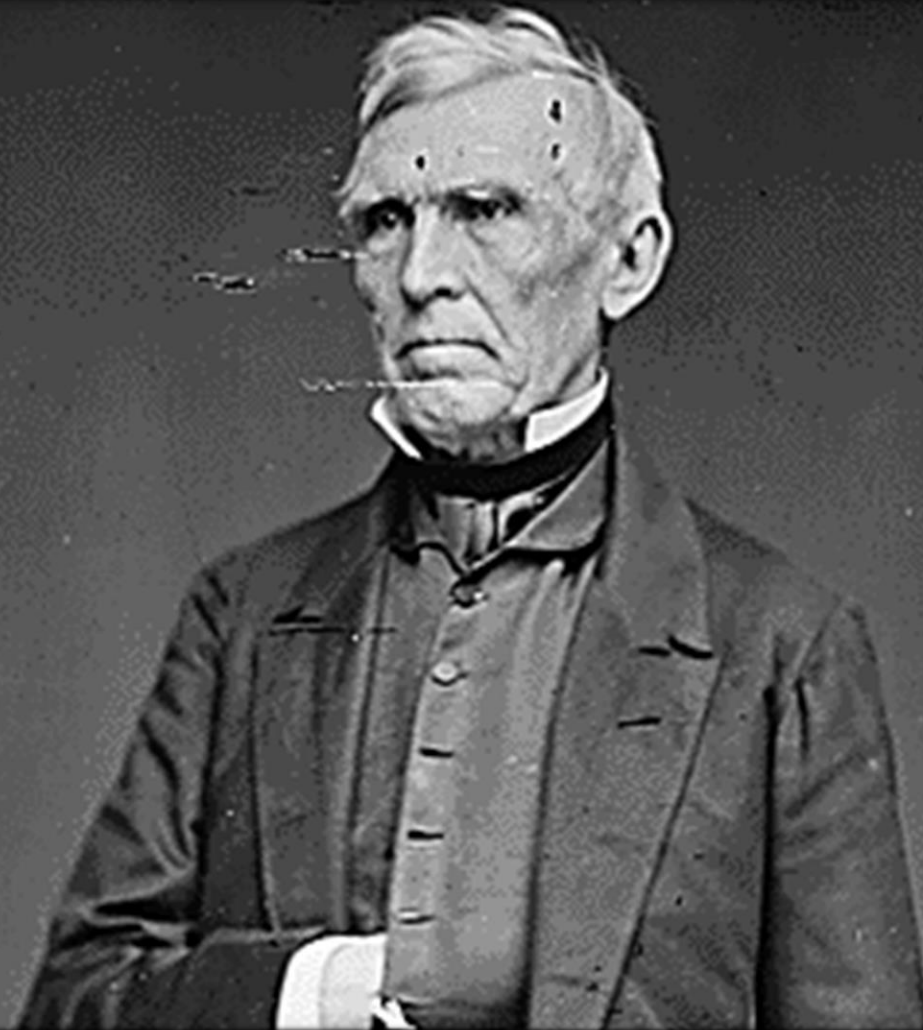
4. AL, MS, FL, GA, LA, TX followed in the next 6 weeks



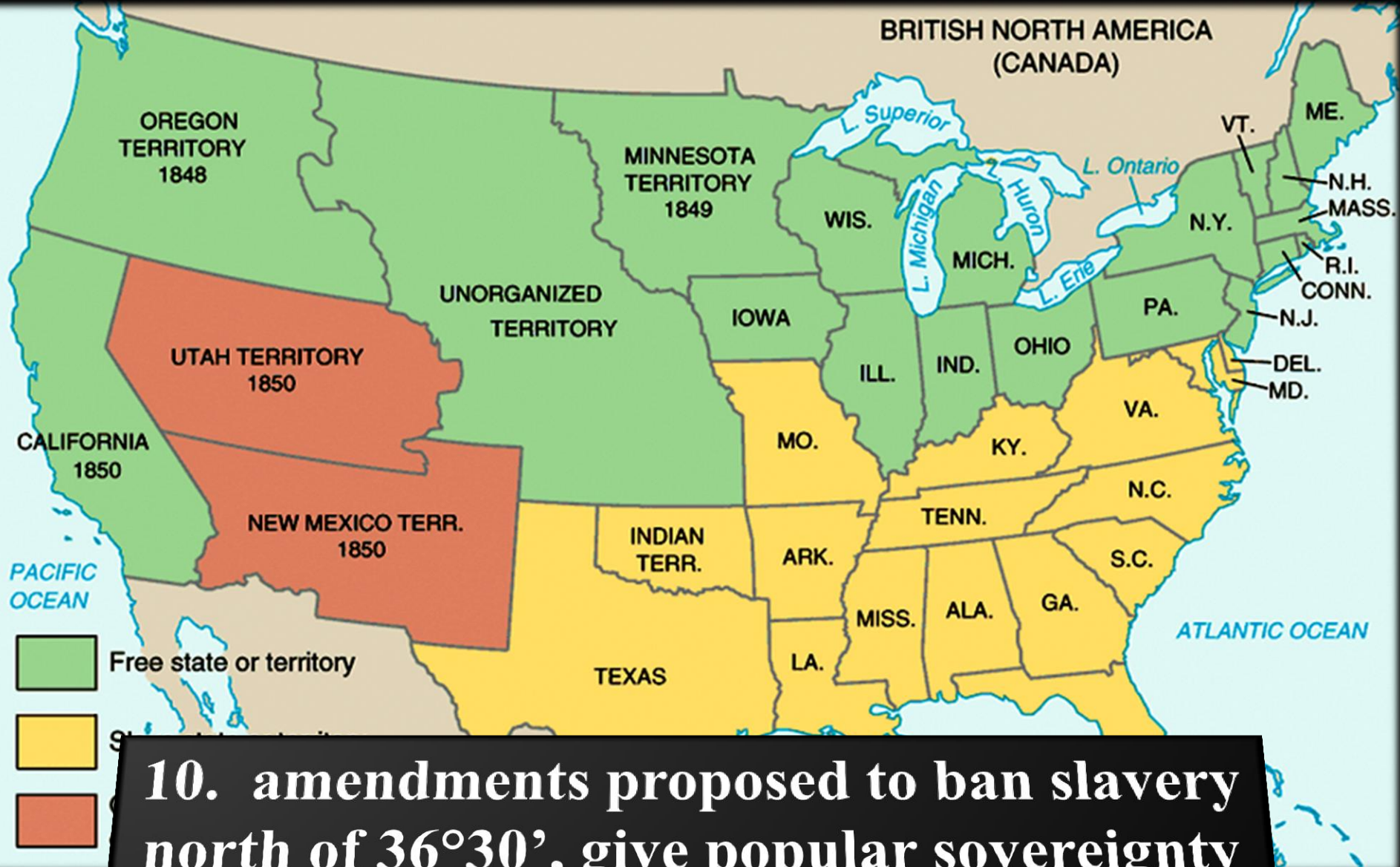
5. (Feb. 1861) the 7 seceders met in Montgomery, AL and created Confederate States of America



6. the CSA chose Jefferson Davis as president



**9. in a final attempt at compromise
John Crittenden of KY proposed
the Crittenden Amendments**

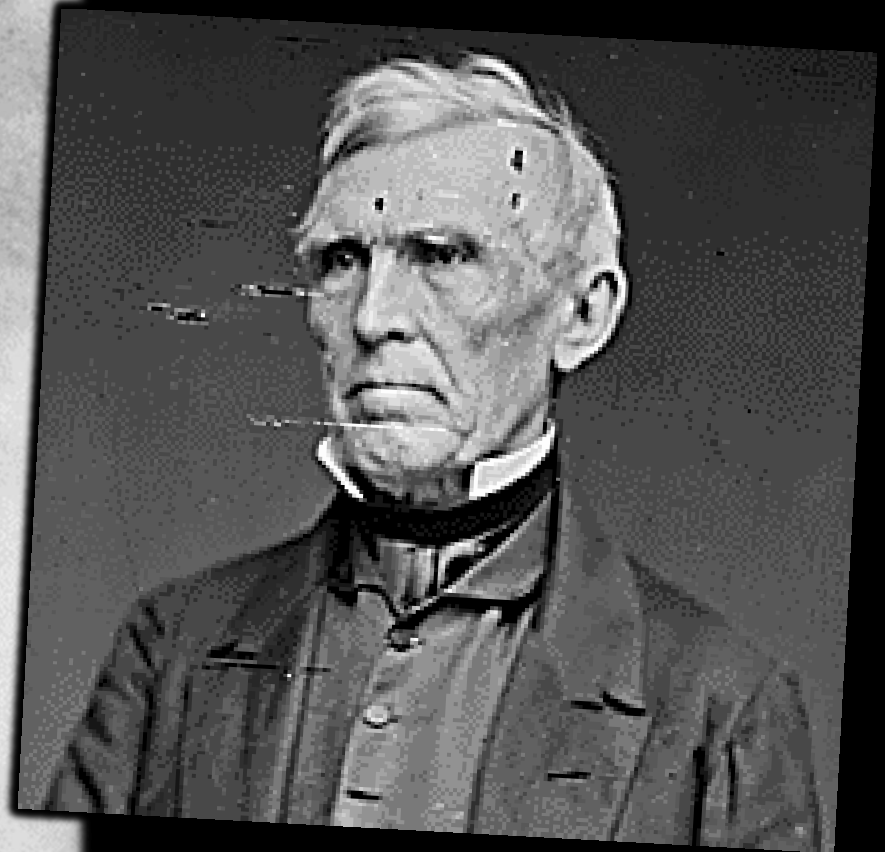




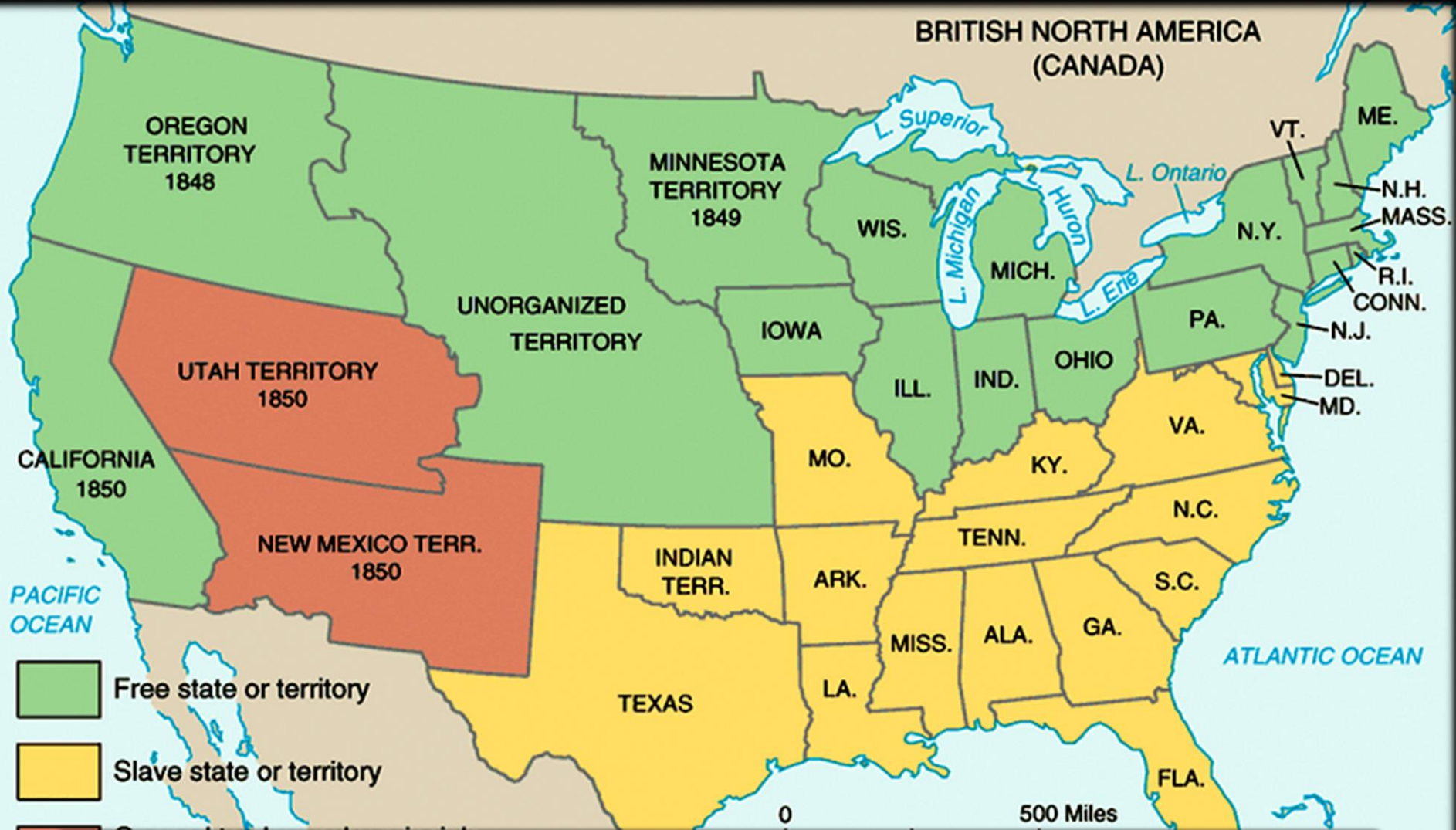
Essential Question

Essay

Analyze the effectiveness of political compromise in reducing sectional tensions in the period 1820 to 1861.



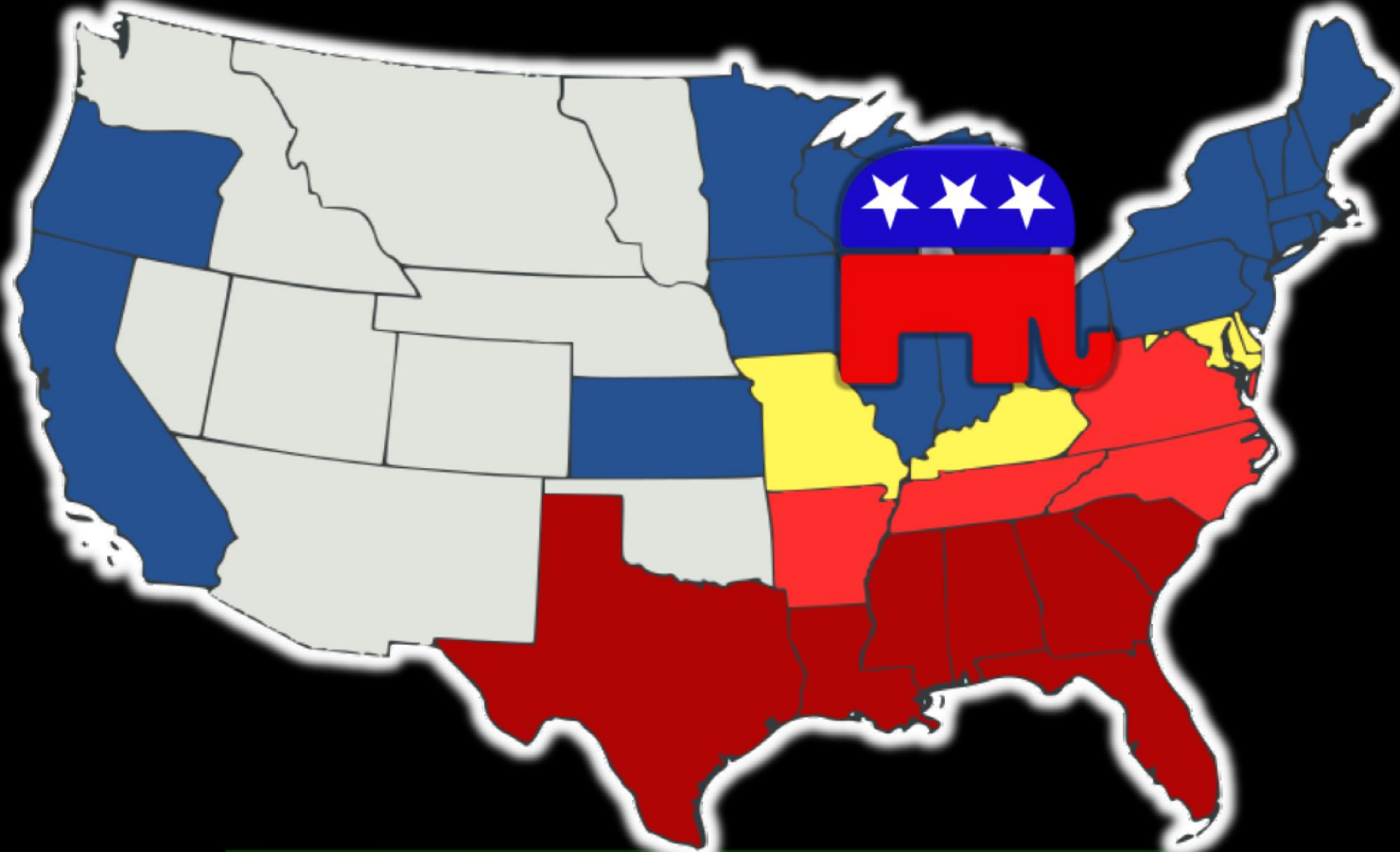
11. Lincoln opposed the compromise because Republicans opposed extension of slavery (even though it might have worked)



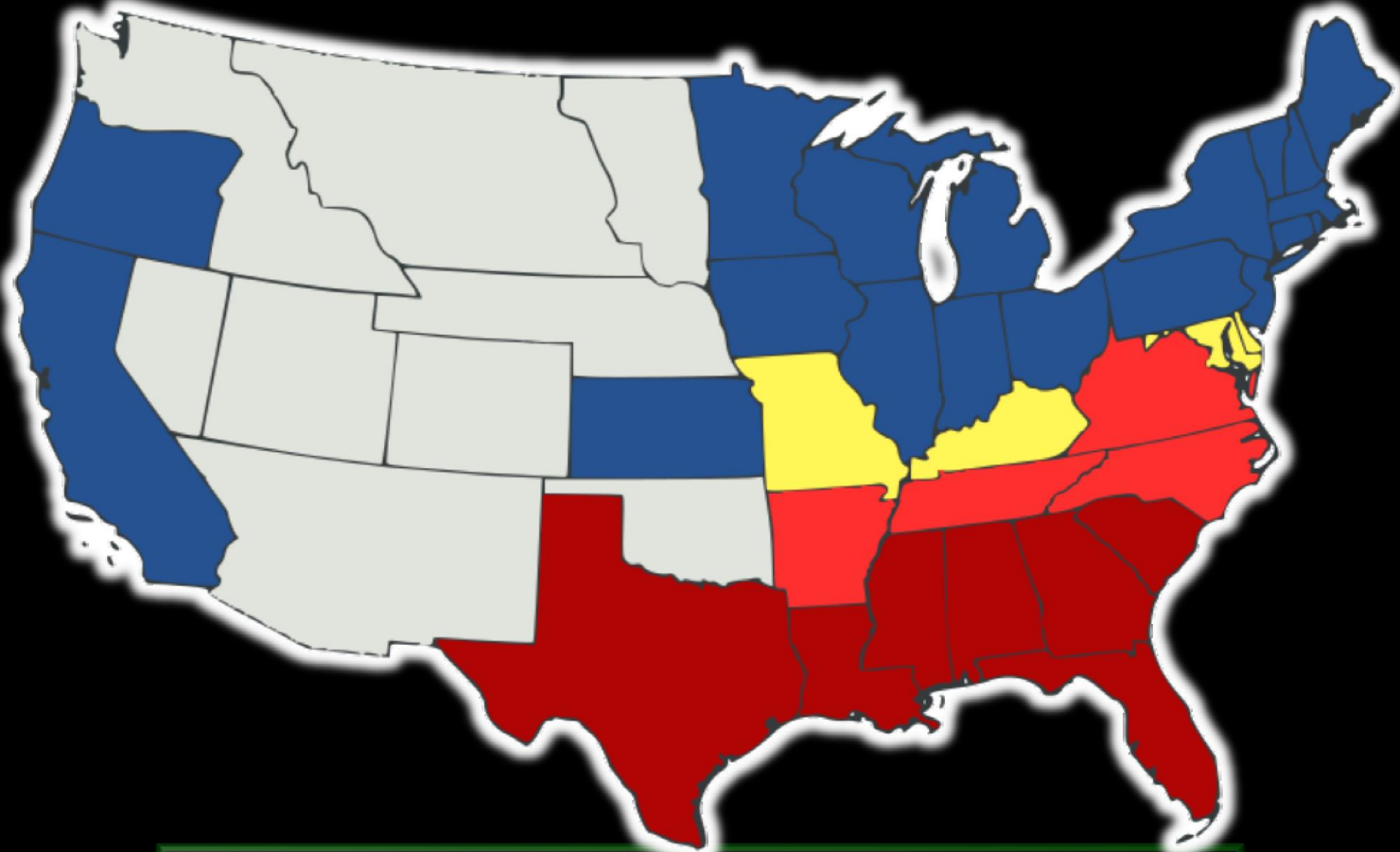
12. repeated attempts at political compromise failed to calm tensions over slavery and often made sectional tensions worse



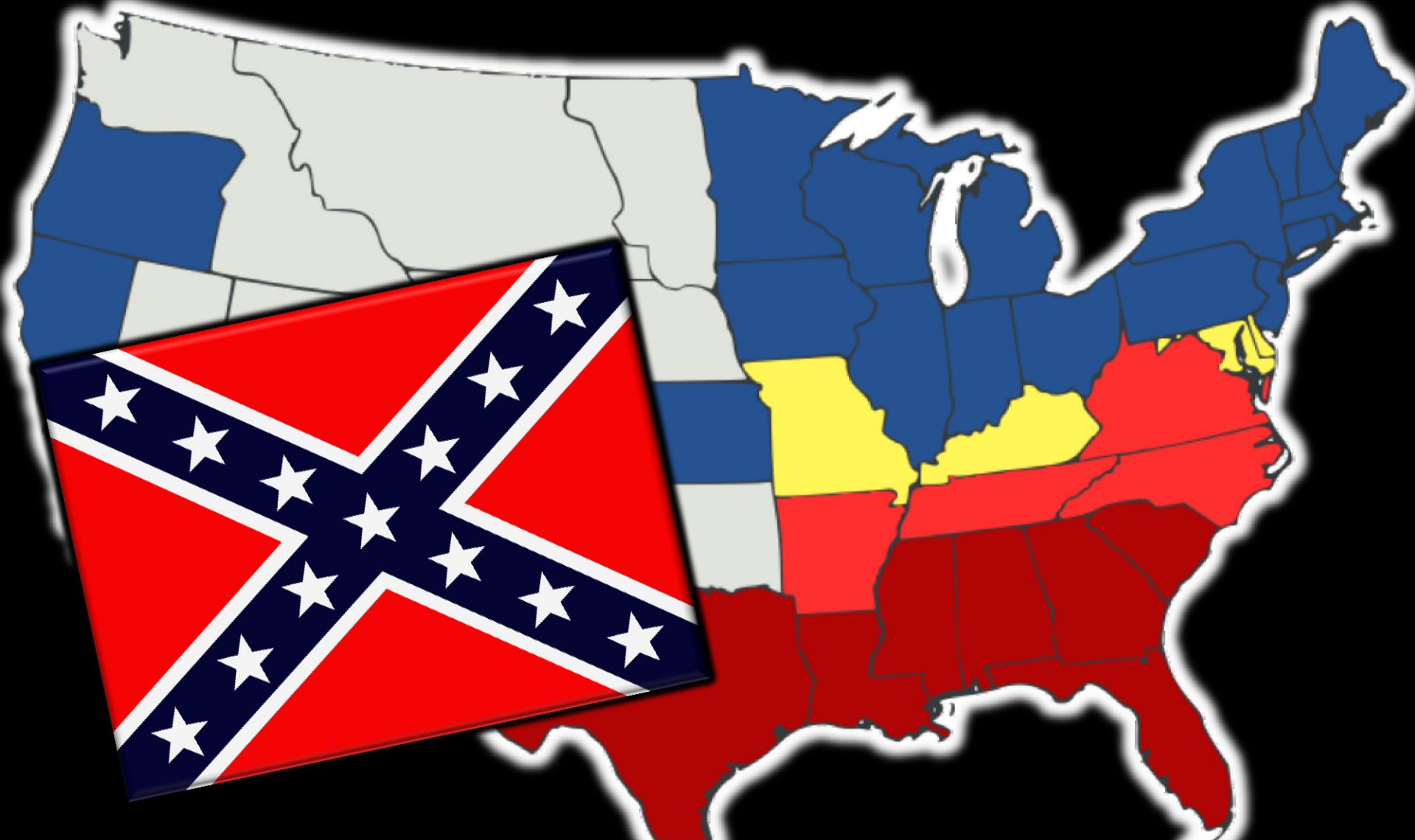
13. South seceded because they feared their rights as slaveholding minority were threatened



14. Southerners were alarmed at the growing power of Republicans



15. Southerners thought their secession would go unopposed by North

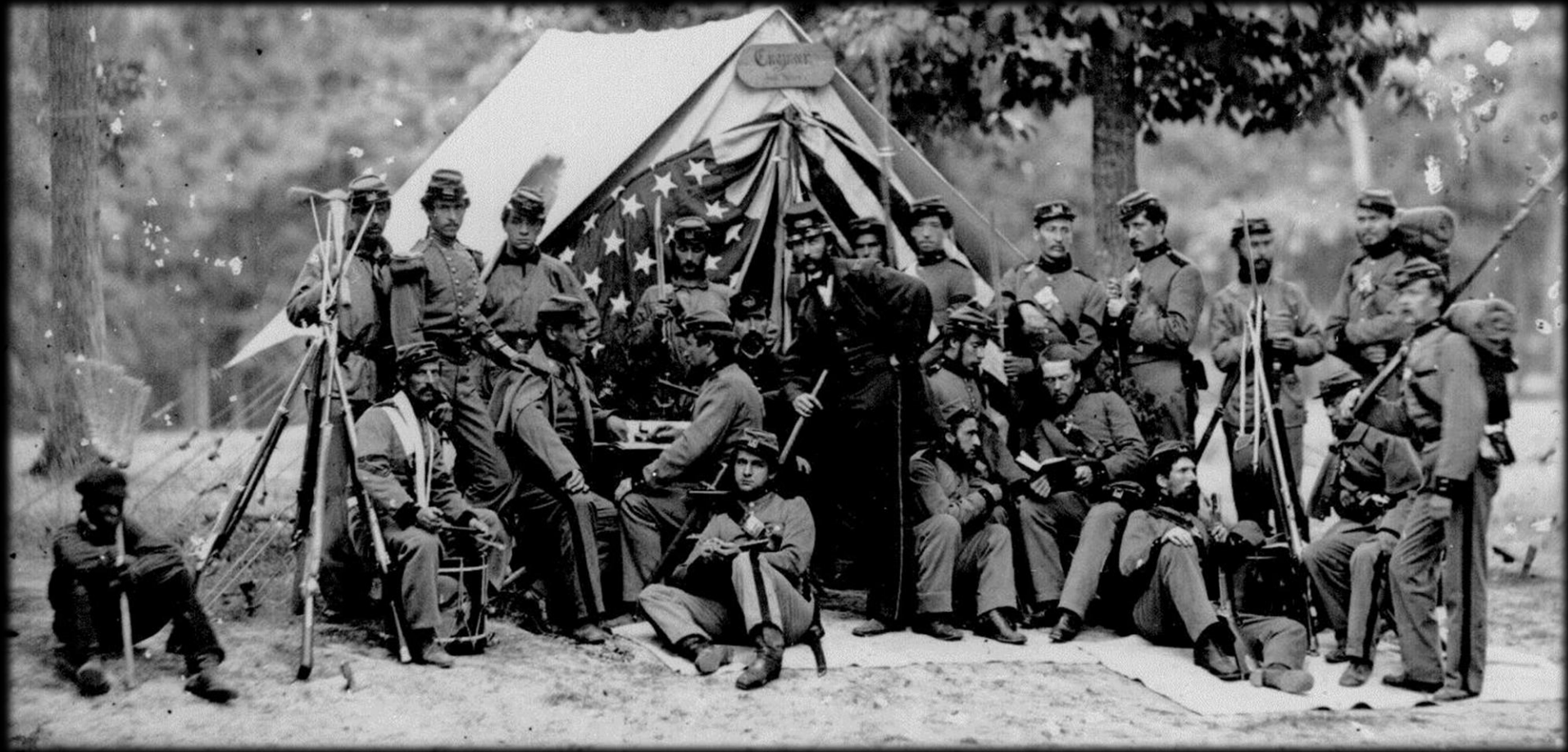


16. the South hoped to establish its own banking and shipping and to prosper

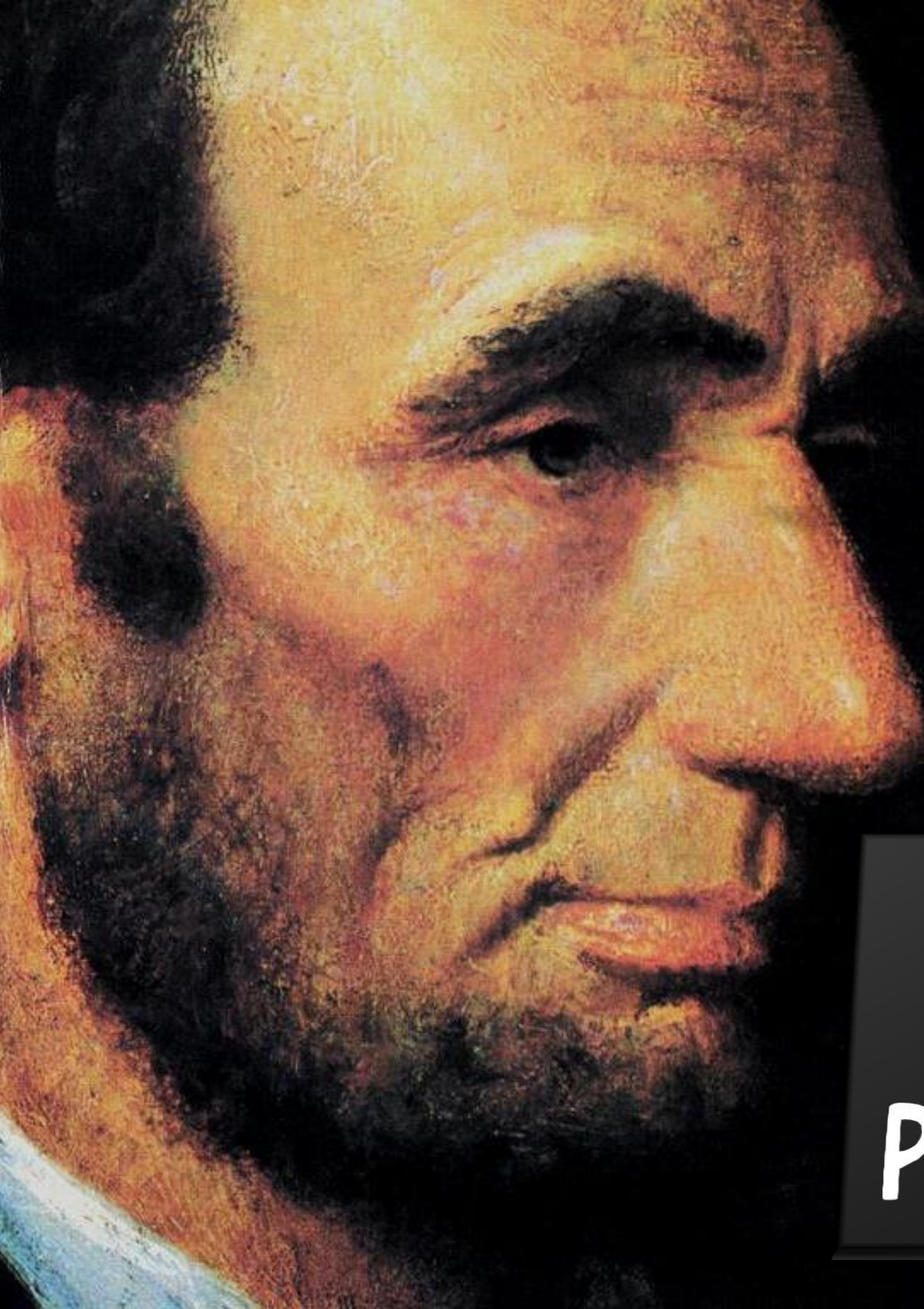


17. in 1776 the 13 colonies seceded from Britain and had won (now the South could do the same)

THE CIVIL WAR



IV. THE CIVIL WAR (1861—1865)



The Big Picture

PRESIDENT-ELECT ABRAHAM LINCOLN WATCHED HELPLESSLY AS THE SOUTHERN STATES SECEDED, BUT ONCE INAUGURATED HE ADOPTED A SINGLE-MINDED DETERMINATION TO PRESERVE THE UNION, EVEN IF THAT MEANT WAR.

**A. LINCOLN
PROVOKES A WAR**

RANK — **#1**

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

PRESIDENCY: 1861-1865

BIRTHPLACE: KENTUCKY

EDUCATION: NONE

PARTY: REPUBLICAN

AGE UPON TAKING OFFICE: 52

VICE-PRESIDENT: HANNIBAL HAMLIN, ANDREW JOHNSON

HEIGHT: 6'4"

NICKNAMES:

"HONEST ABE"

"THE RAILSPLITTER"

"THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR"

SOUND BITE:

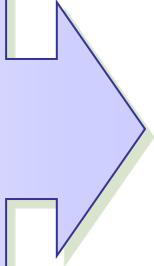
"WHENEVER I HEAR ANYONE ARGUING FOR
SLAVERY, I FEEL A STRONG IMPULSE TO SEE IT
TRIED ON HIM PERSONALLY."

FUN FACT:

LINCOLN WAS OUR TALLEST PRESIDENT EVER, AND
PERHAPS THE UGLIEST. A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER
ONCE WROTE THAT "BARNUM SHOULD BUY AND
EXHIBIT HIM AS A ZOOLOGICAL CURIOSITY."

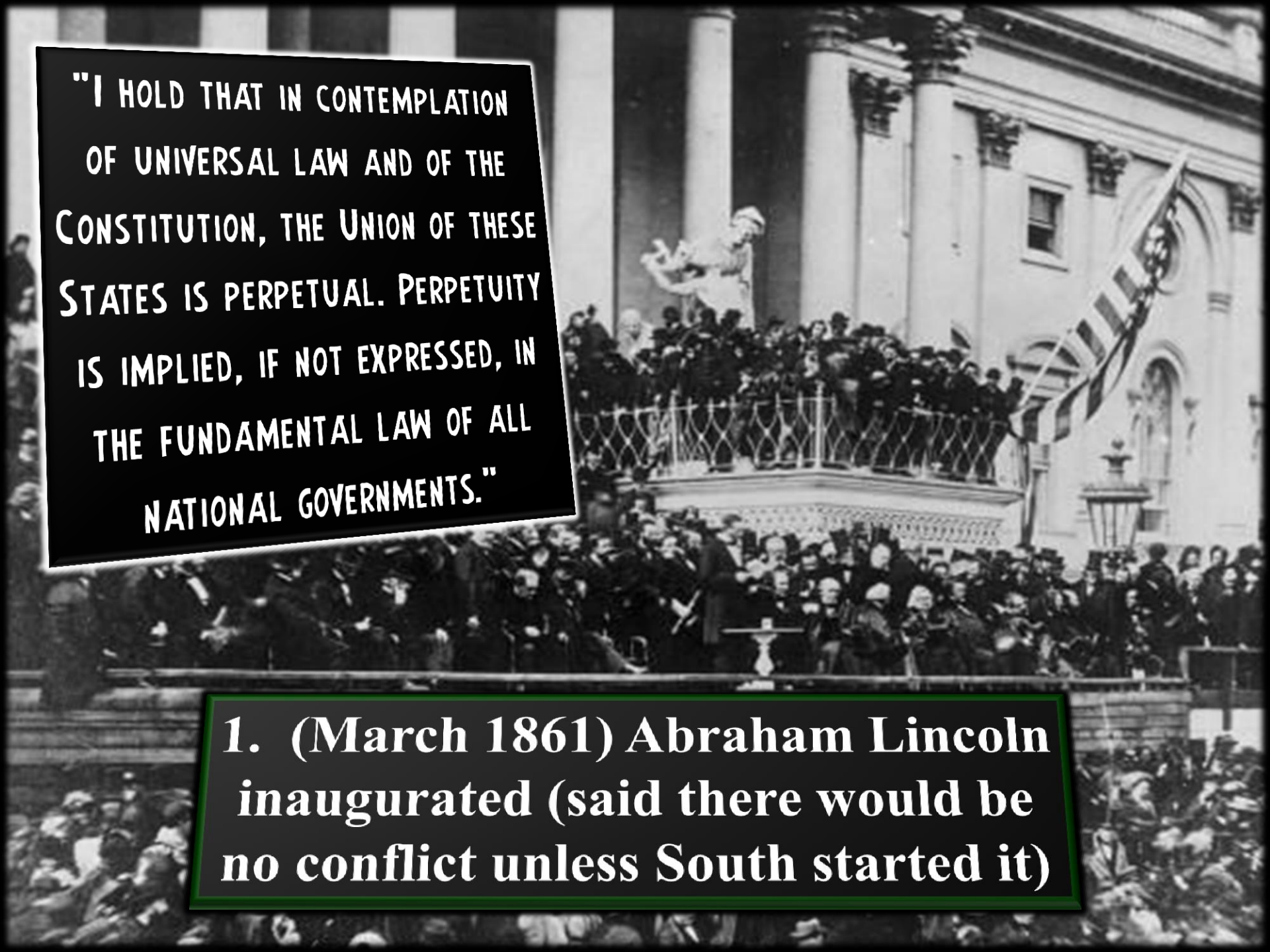


At first,
Lincoln said
he could not
compel
Confederate
states to
return to the
Union.



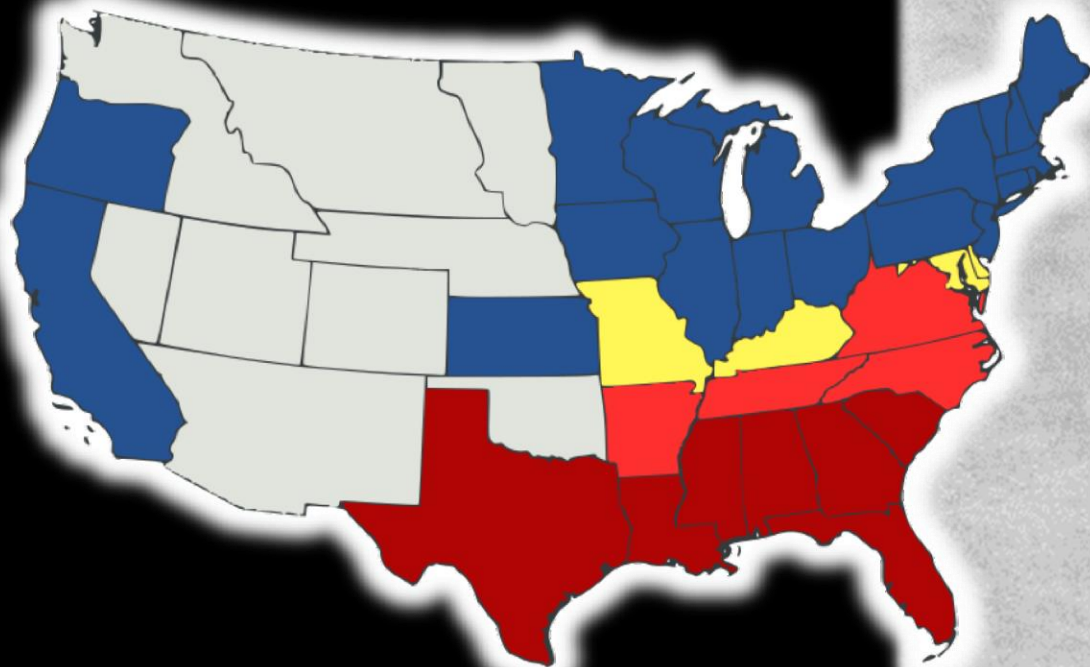
But then the
Confederacy
began seizing
federal
military bases
in southern
states.

When Fort Sumter in South Carolina needed supplies, Lincoln told the Confederacy that he was sending food but no weapons.



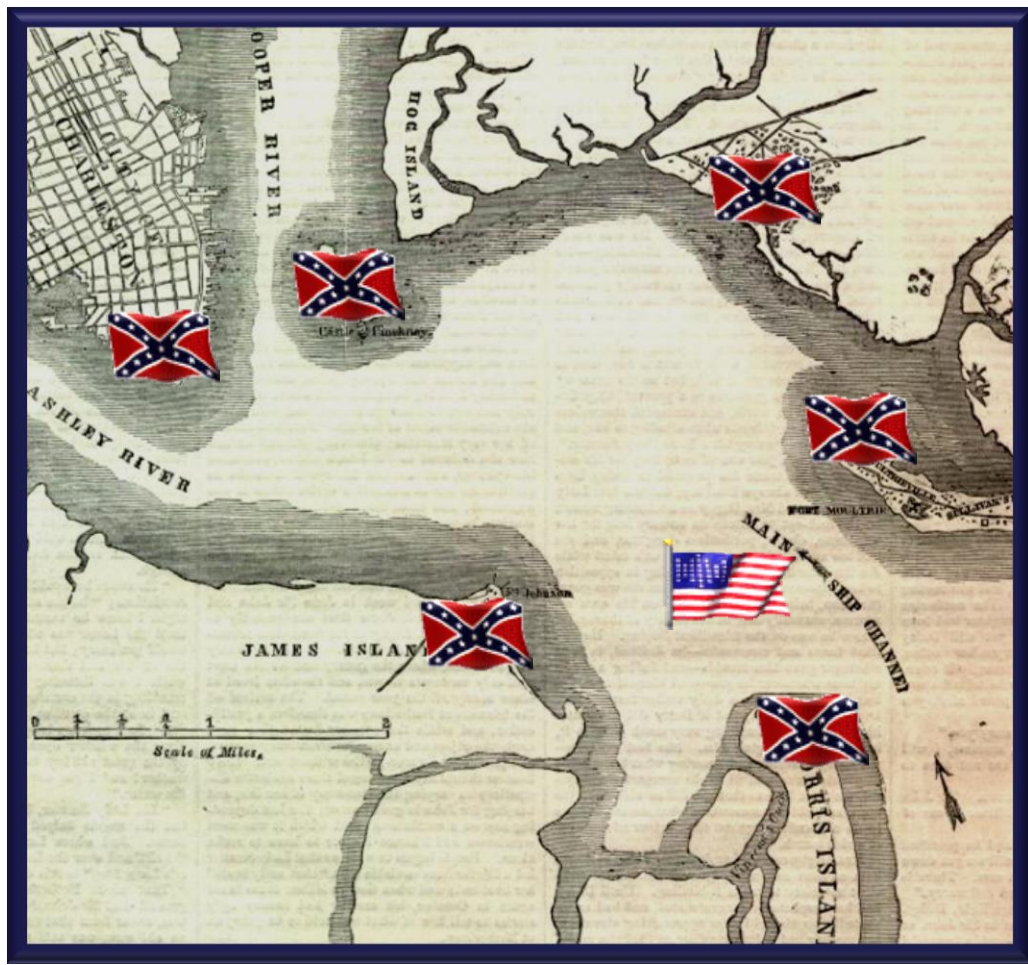
"I HOLD THAT IN CONTEMPLATION OF UNIVERSAL LAW AND OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION OF THESE STATES IS PERPETUAL. PERPETUITY IS IMPLIED, IF NOT EXPRESSED, IN THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF ALL NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS."

1. (March 1861) Abraham Lincoln inaugurated (said there would be no conflict unless South started it)



2. Lincoln believed US incapable of geographic split (what about national debt, territories, armed forces, etc.?)

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA



3. most forts in South given over to Confederacy (not Fort Sumter in SC but it was running low on supplies)

"AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO SUPPLY FORT SUMTER WITH PROVISIONS ONLY, AND THAT IF SUCH ATTEMPT BE NOT RESISTED, NO EFFORT TO THROW IN MEN, ARMS, OR AMMUNITION WILL BE MADE WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE, [EXCEPT] IN CASE OF AN ATTACK ON THE FORT."



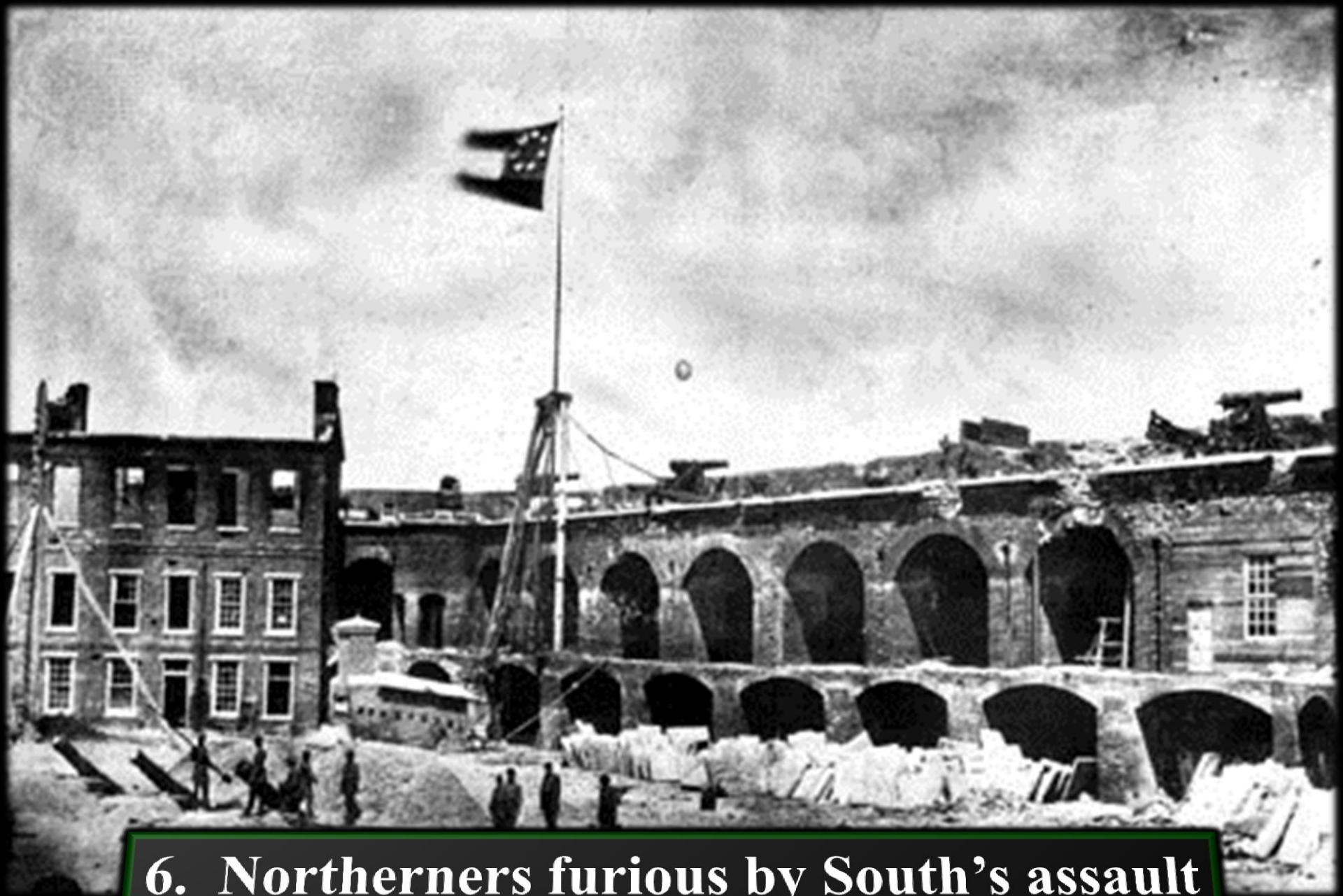
4. Lincoln sent supplies to Fort Sumter (telling SC governor it was provisions but in fact it was reinforcements)

FORT SUMTER



"WE WILL LOSE US EVERY FRIEND AT THE NORTH. YOU WILL WANTONLY STRIKE A HORNET'S NEST.... LEGIONS NOW QUIET WILL SWARM OUT AND STING US TO DEATH. IT IS UNNECESSARY. IT PUTS US IN THE WRONG. IT IS FATAL."

5. (4/12/1861) SC opened fire on fort and after hours of non-lethal firing the Fort surrendered



6. Northerners furious by South's assault on Fort Sumter and demanded war

7. Lincoln called for immediate naval blockade of Southern ports severing the Confederacy's trade routes





8. the South viewed blockade as war and were joined by some border states (VA, AR, TN, NC)

MARTIAL LAW IN MARYLAND



9. remaining border states crucial for both sides (all had slavery and could have doubled the manufacturing capacity of the South)

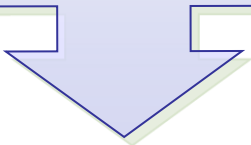


10. Lincoln used combination of moral persuasion (preserve the Union) and intimidation to retain remaining border states

Confederates decided to seize the fort **before the supplies arrived.**



In **April 1861**, after the Union commander refused to give up the fort, **Confederate troops fired on it until the federal troops surrendered.**



The Fall of Fort Sumter marked the start of the Civil War.



11. Lincoln argued that the war was about preserving the Union (not freeing slaves which would lead to secession of border states)