



**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?

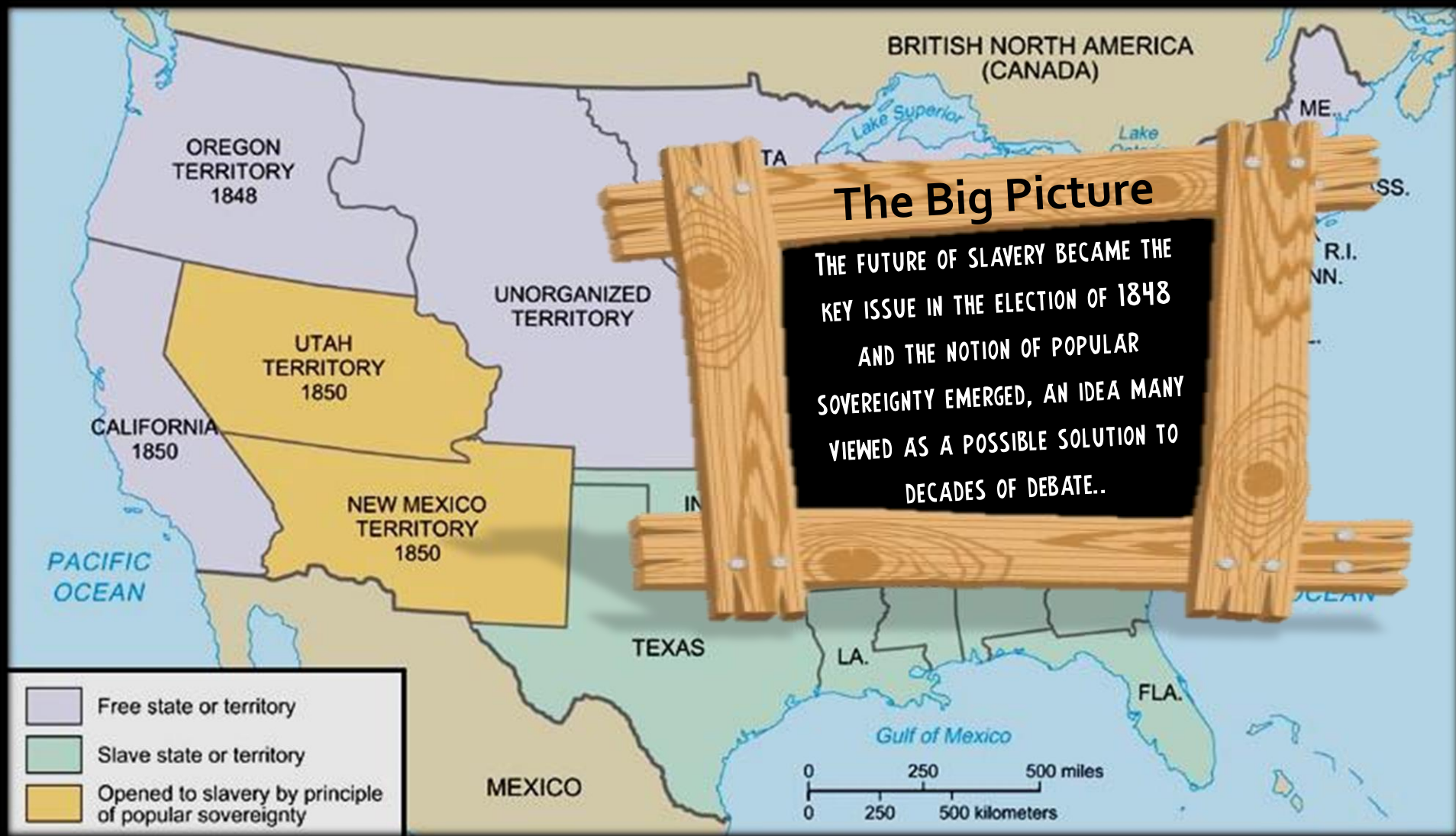
Regional differences in the U.S widened in the 1800s, with the North developing an industrial economy and the South depending on plantation agriculture and slavery.

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

The question of slavery in the West became a major issue after the Mexican-American War.



- The failed **Wilmot Proviso** would have prohibited slavery in the new territories, while allowing it to continue in the South.
- In 1848, a new political party called the **Free-Soil Party** called for “free soil, free speech, free labor and free men.”




A. THE SOVEREIGNTY SOLUTION TO SLAVERY & THE ELECTION OF 1848



"THE MADMEN OF THE NORTH...HAVE, WE FEAR, CAST THE DIE AND NUMBERED THE DAYS OF THIS GLORIOUS UNION."

-Richmond Enquirer, regarding Wilmot Proviso

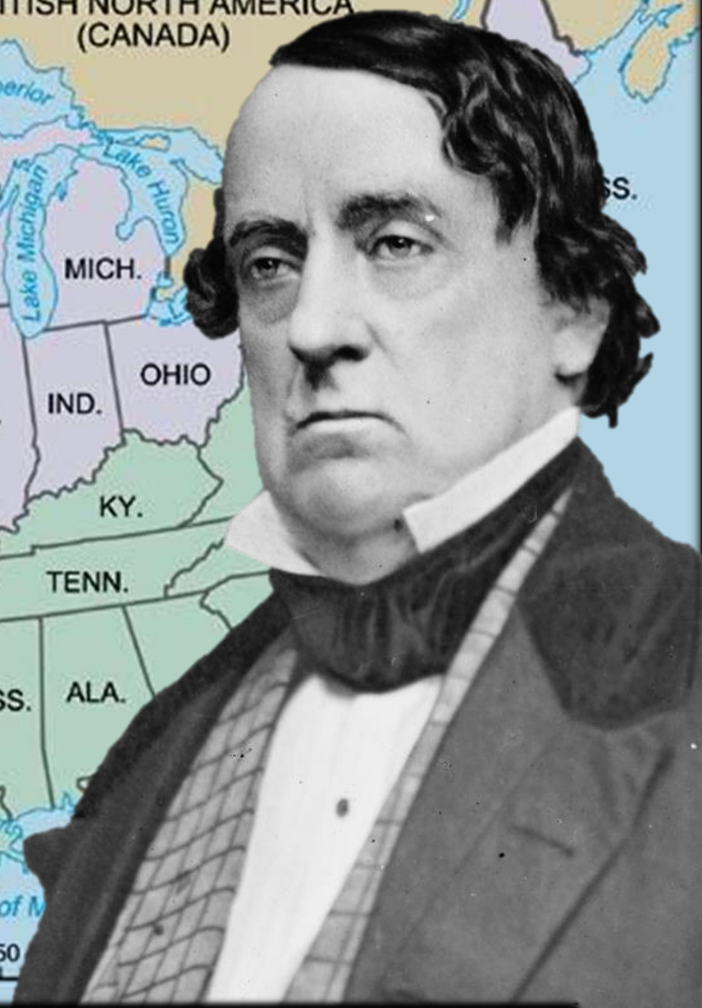
1. Southerners sought to extend slavery into territories won from Mexico and Northerners clung to Wilmot Proviso

A portrait of James K. Polk, the 11th President of the United States, shown from the chest up. He has white hair and is wearing a dark suit jacket over a white shirt and a dark bow tie. The portrait is set against a dark, textured background.

**"PEACE, PLENTY, AND CONTENTMENT REIGN
THROUGHOUT OUR BORDERS, AND OUR
BELOVED COUNTRY PRESENTS A SUBLIME
MORAL SPECTACLE TO THE WORLD."**

-James K. Polk

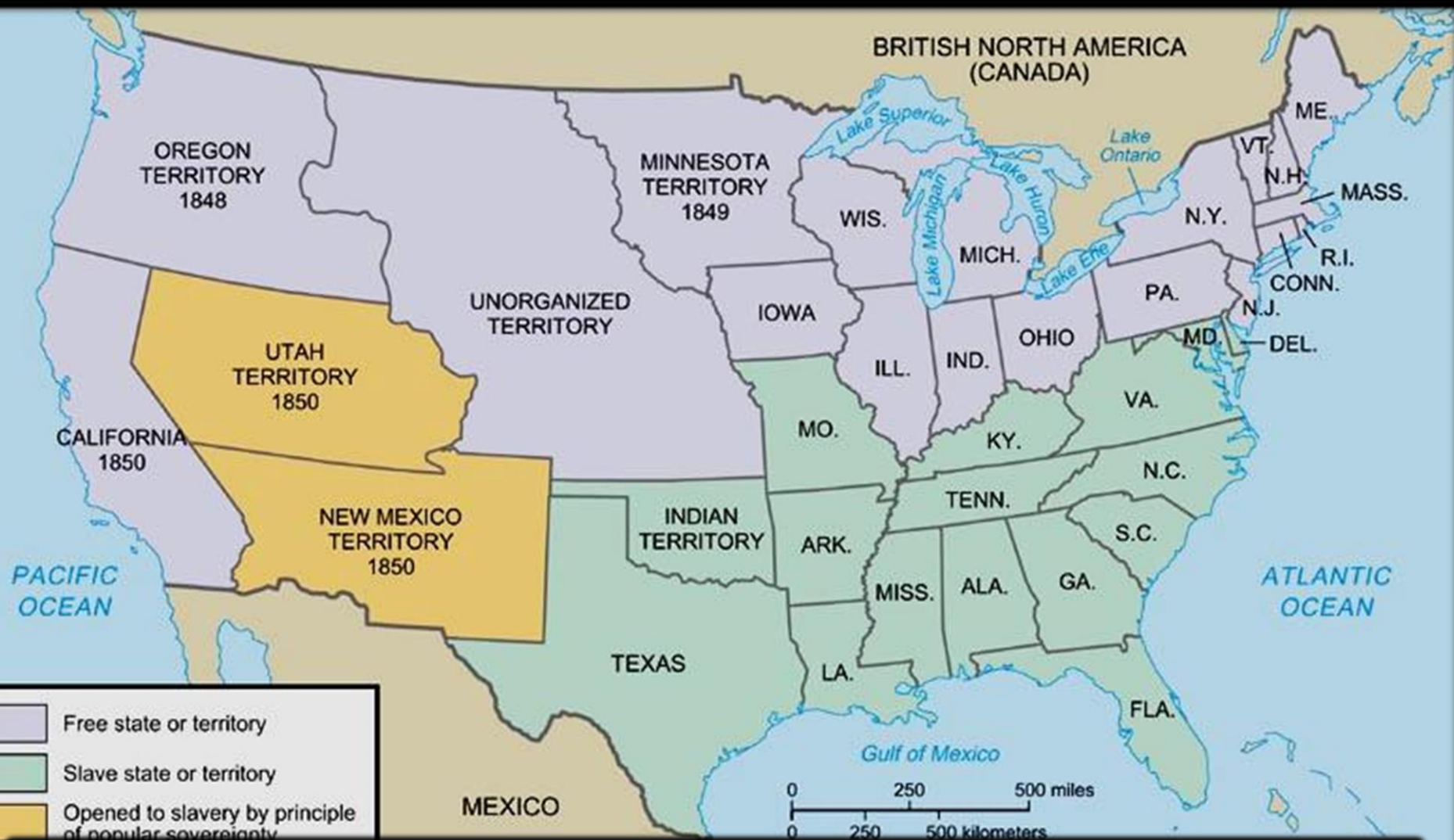
3. (1848) Polk didn't seek a 2nd term (he accomplished his goals and had health issues)



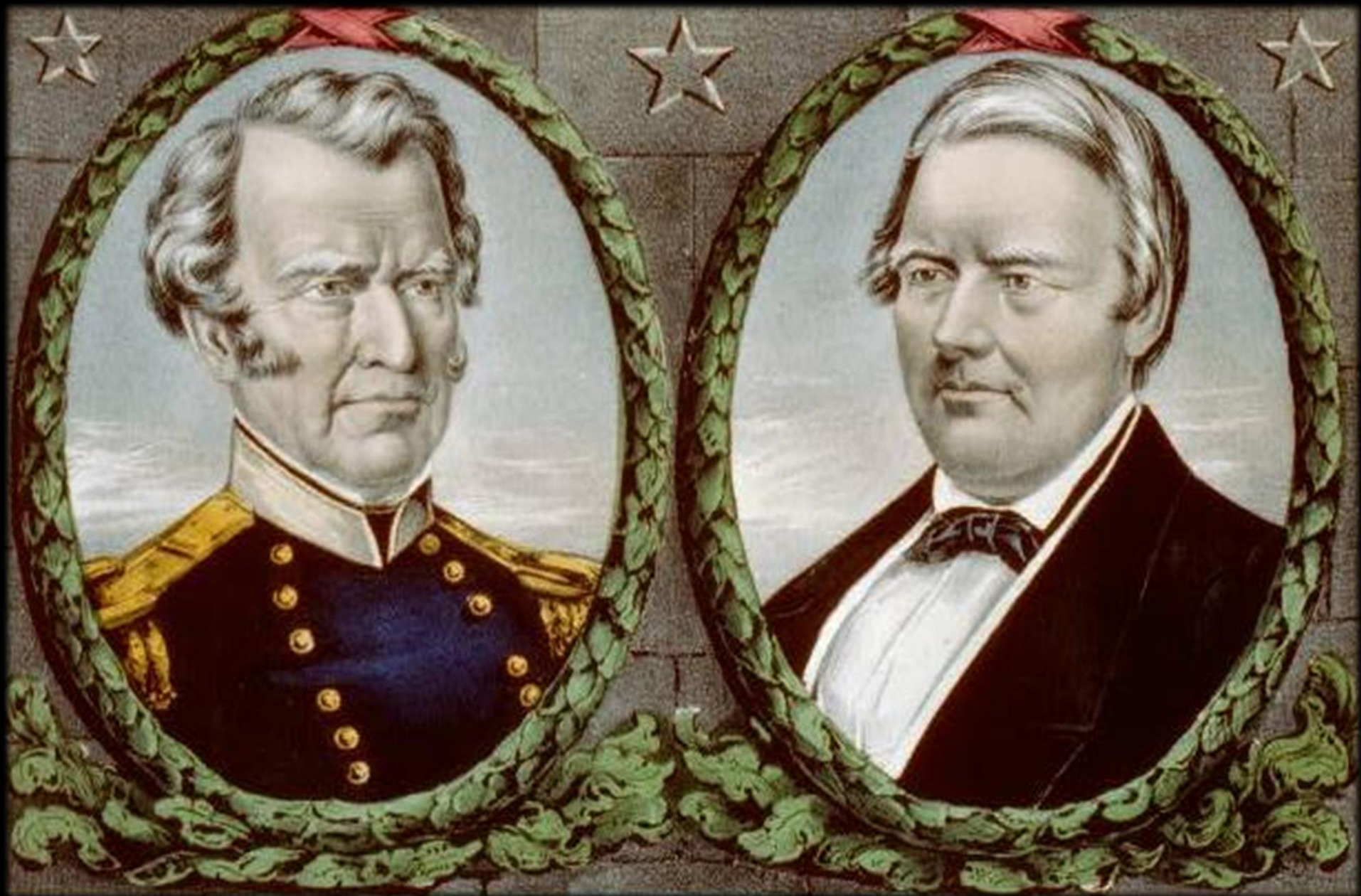
4. Democratic candidate was General Lewis Cass who suggested popular sovereignty could solve issue of the extension of slavery



5. Popular Sovereignty would allow the people of each territory to decide on slavery themselves (with no federal mandate)



6. Popular sovereignty was a compromise between North and South but self-determination could still lead to the spread of slavery



7. Whigs nominated General Zachary Taylor



Free SOIL!

Free SPEECH!

Free LABOR!

Free MEN!

SLAVERY IS AN INSTITUTION OF "ARISTOCRATIC MEN" AND A DANGER TO "THE GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE (BECAUSE IT)...THREATENS THE GENERAL AND EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF OUR LANDS INTO CONVENIENT FAMILY FARMS."

-Abijah Beckwith, free-soiler

8. the Free Soil Party nominated Martin Van Buren and hoped to stop spread of slavery into the territories

**FREE SOIL
ELECTORAL TICKET.**



For President of the United States,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice-President of the United States,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors for the State at Large.

DAVID GAMBLE, of Frederick County,
JOHN REYNOLDS, of Cecil County.

For the Congressional Districts.

DARIUS THOMAS,
ELISHA B. CUNNINGHAM,
EDMUND H. LEWIS,
JOHN HAMPDEN WILLIAMS,
ELLIS P. HOWARD,
SAMUEL S. STEVENS.

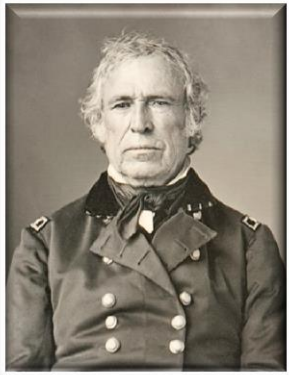
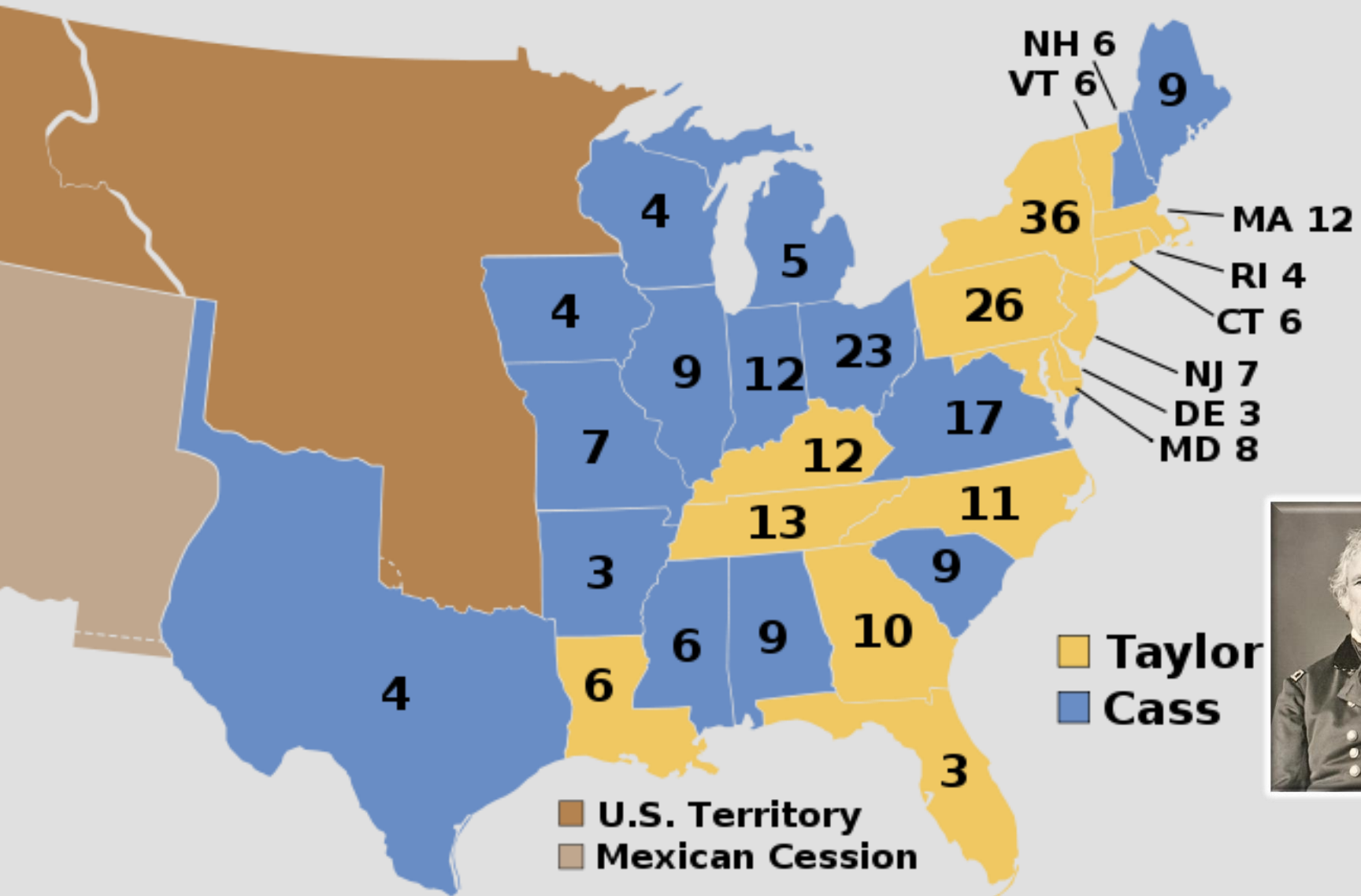


SMOKING HIM OUT. W. L. G. Boston

9. Free Soilers wanted federal aid for internal improvements and urged free government homesteads for settlers

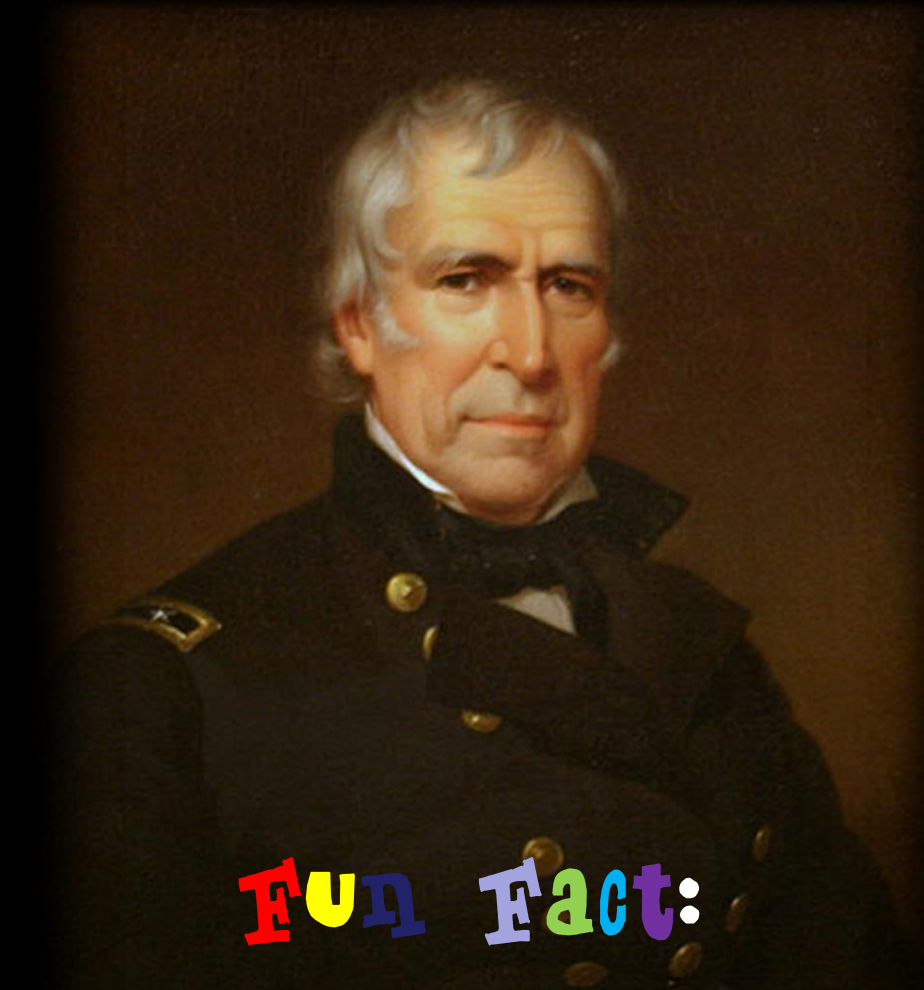


10. Free Soil Party attracted people angry over half-acquisition of Oregon, those opposed to blacks in territories and abolitionists



11. neither Whigs nor Democrats talked about slavery issue (Taylor narrowly won)

RANK #29



FUN FACT:

TAYLOR WORE CLOTHES SO TATTERED AND TORN THAT HE WAS OFTEN MISTAKEN AS A FARMER AND HE WAS THE LAST US PRESIDENT WHO OWNED SLAVES.

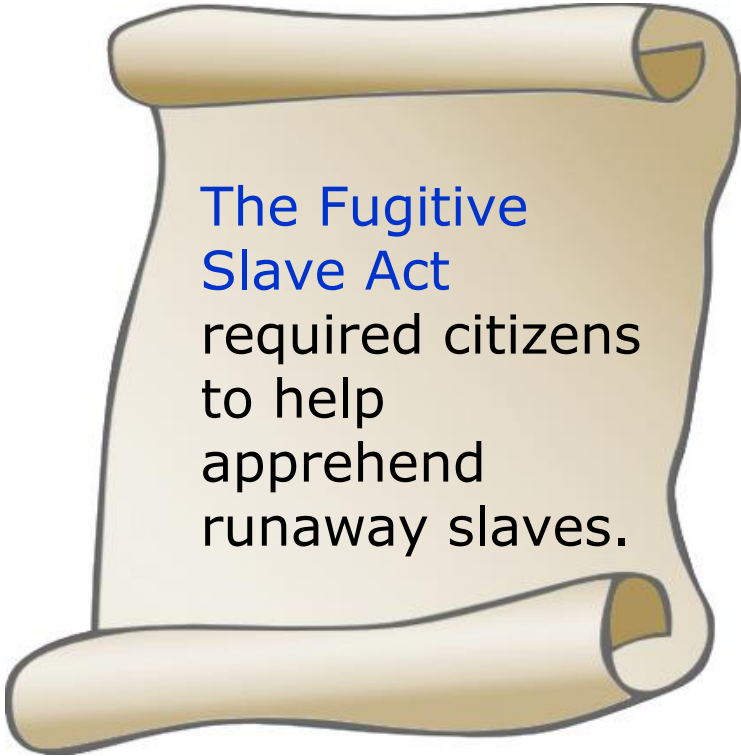


AN AVAILABLE CANDIDATE.
THE ONE QUALIFICATION FOR A WHIG PRESIDENT.

For sale at 142 Spring St. N.Y.

In 1850, California sought statehood, which threatened the balance between free and slave states in Congress.

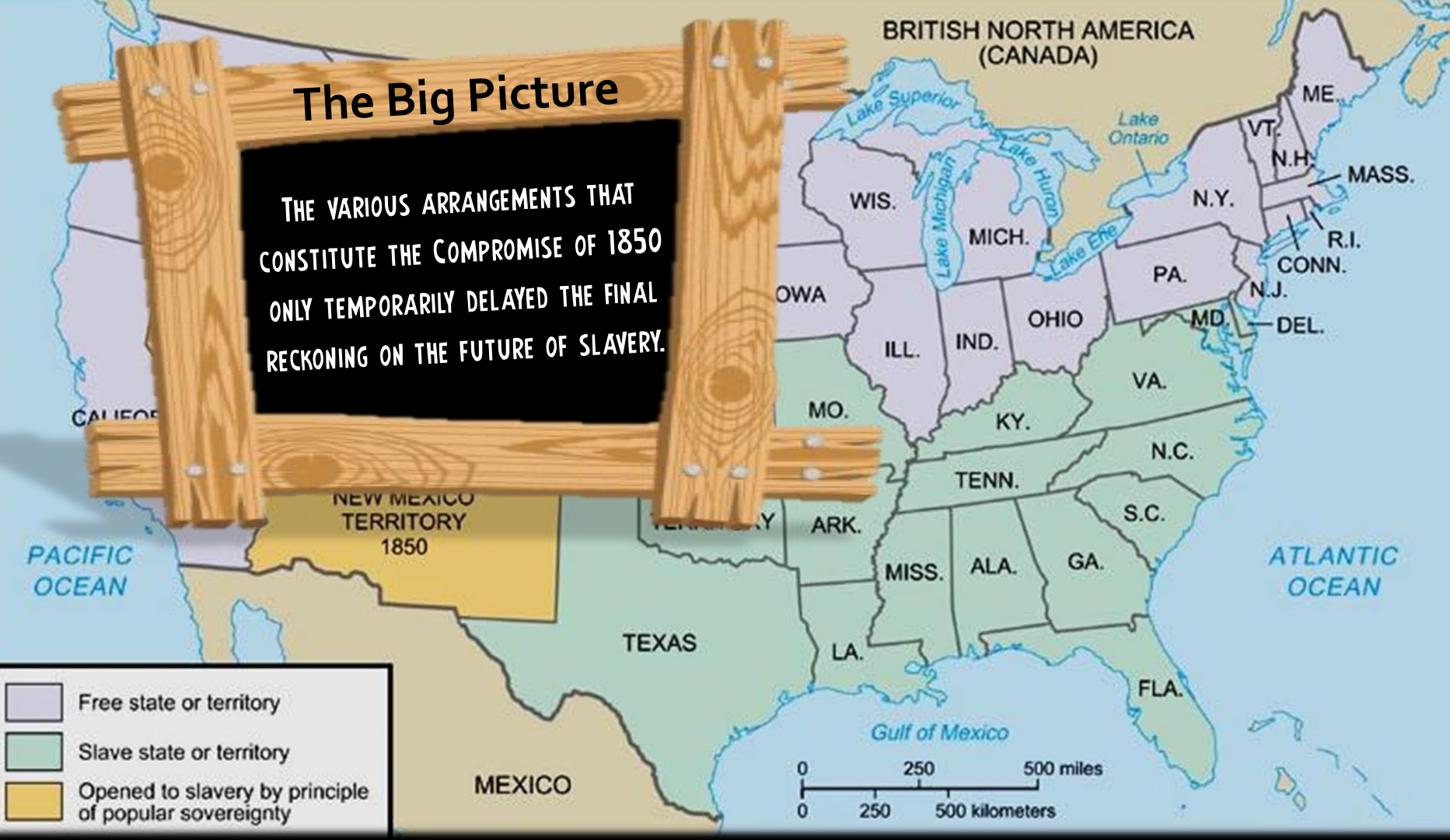
The **Compromise of 1850** allowed California to enter as a free state, while other new territories decided the issue of slavery through **popular sovereignty**.



The Fugitive Slave Act required citizens to help apprehend runaway slaves.

The Big Picture

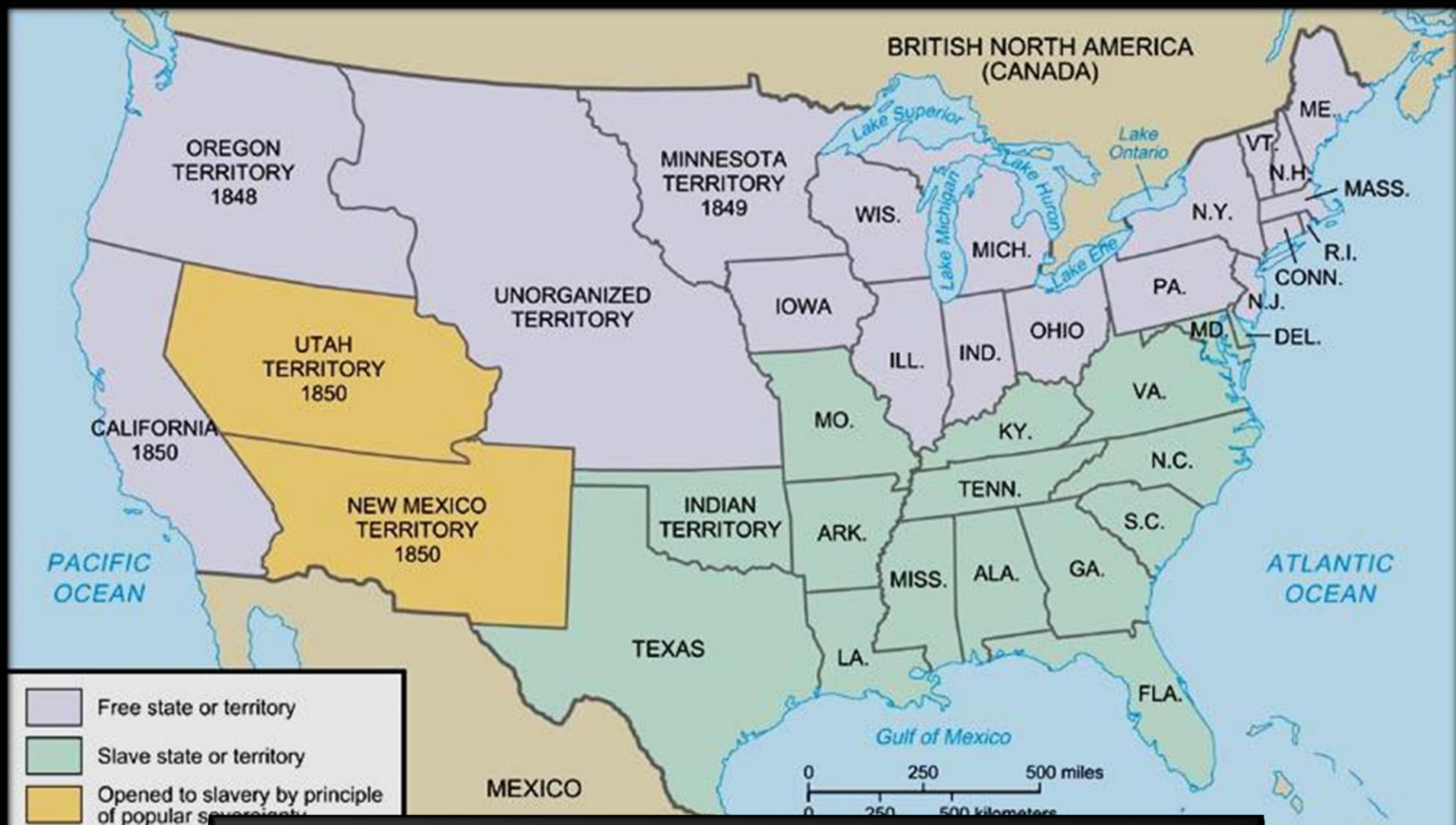
THE VARIOUS ARRANGEMENTS THAT CONSTITUTE THE COMPROMISE OF 1850 ONLY TEMPORARILY DELAYED THE FINAL RECKONING ON THE FUTURE OF SLAVERY.



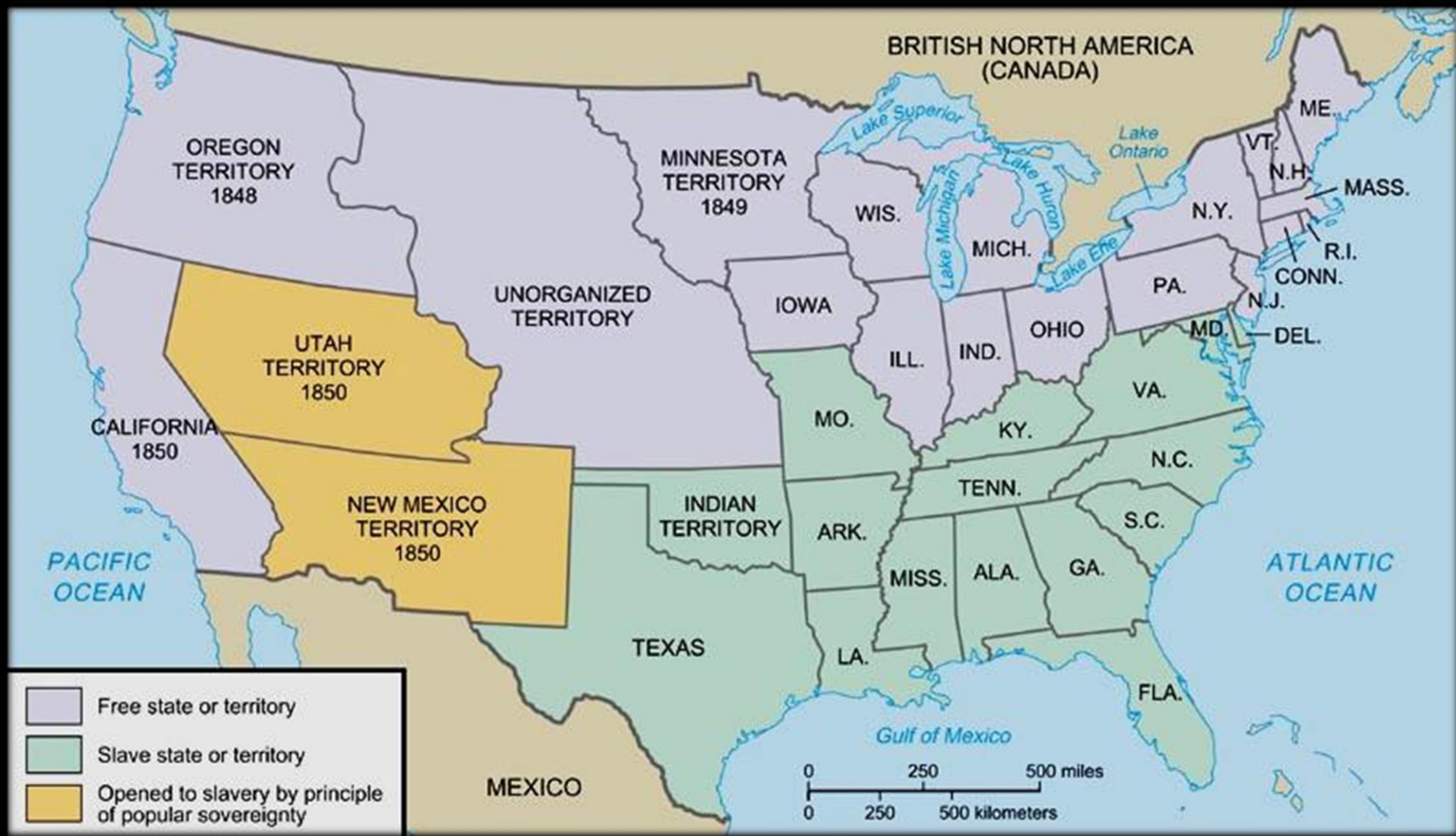
B. THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

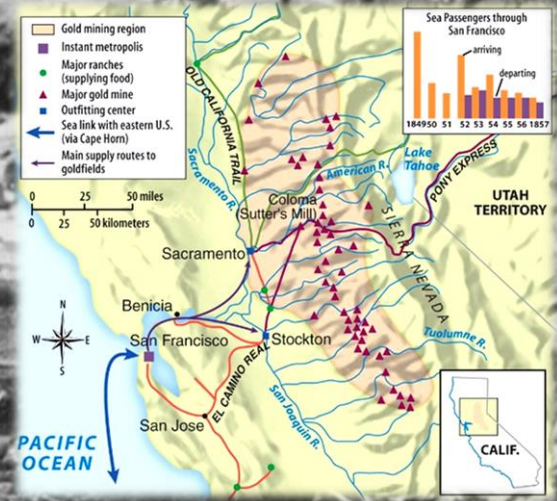
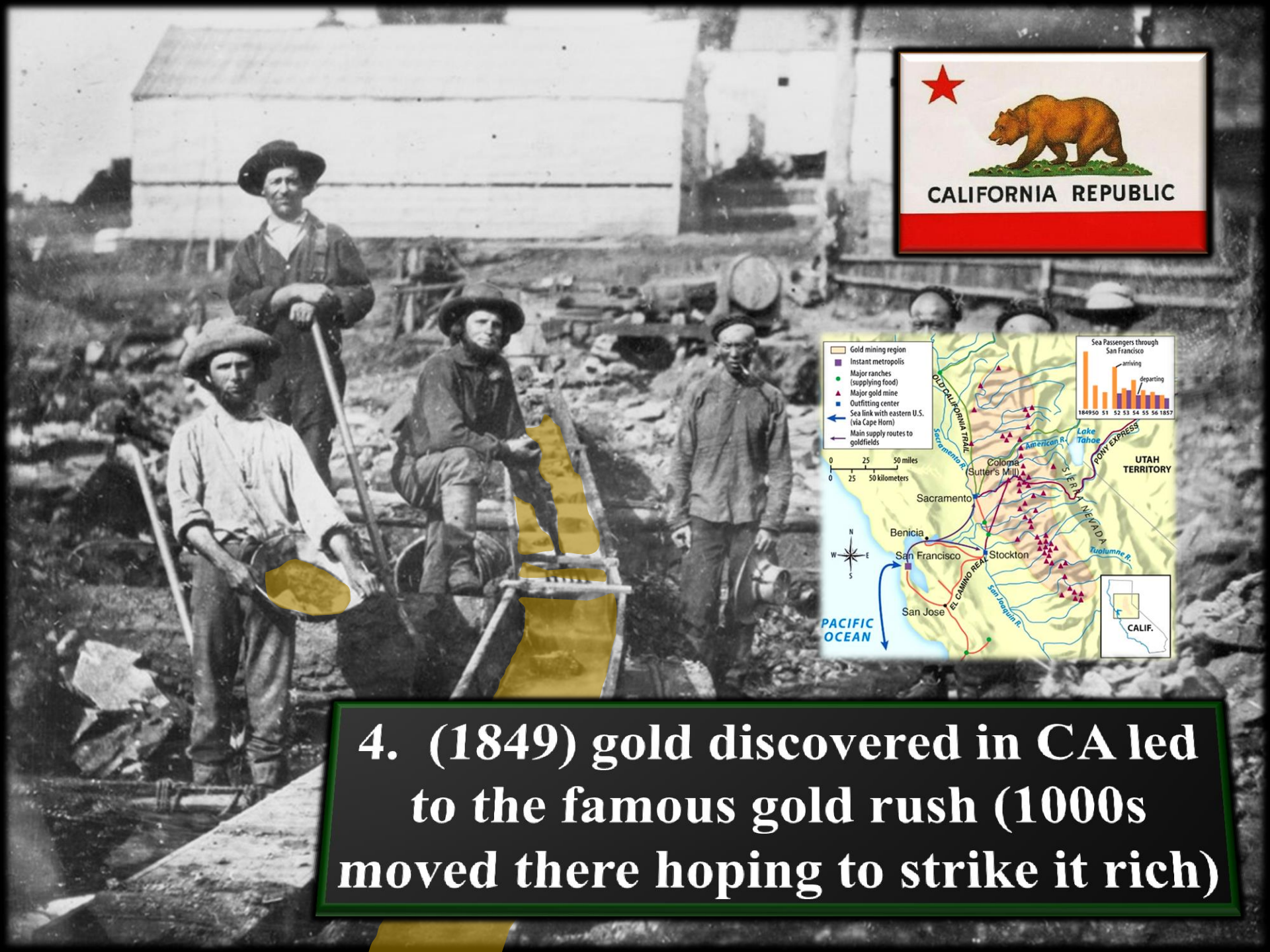


1. (1850) South was in a good position (Southern President, majority in the cabinet and Supreme Court, equality in the Senate)



2. with 15 states the South could veto any amendment to end slavery (the South remained worried though)





4. (1849) gold discovered in CA led to the famous gold rush (1000s moved there hoping to strike it rich)

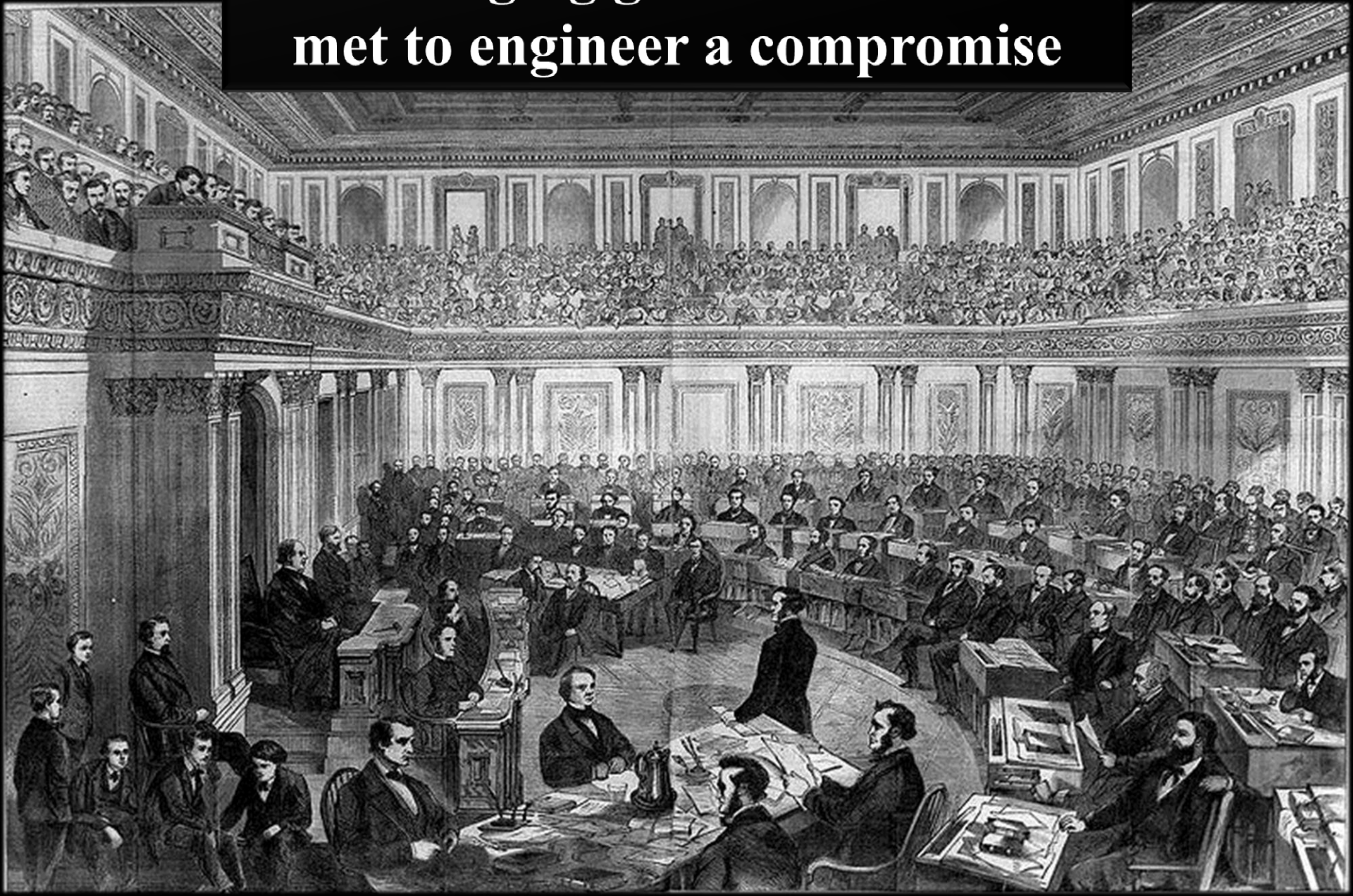


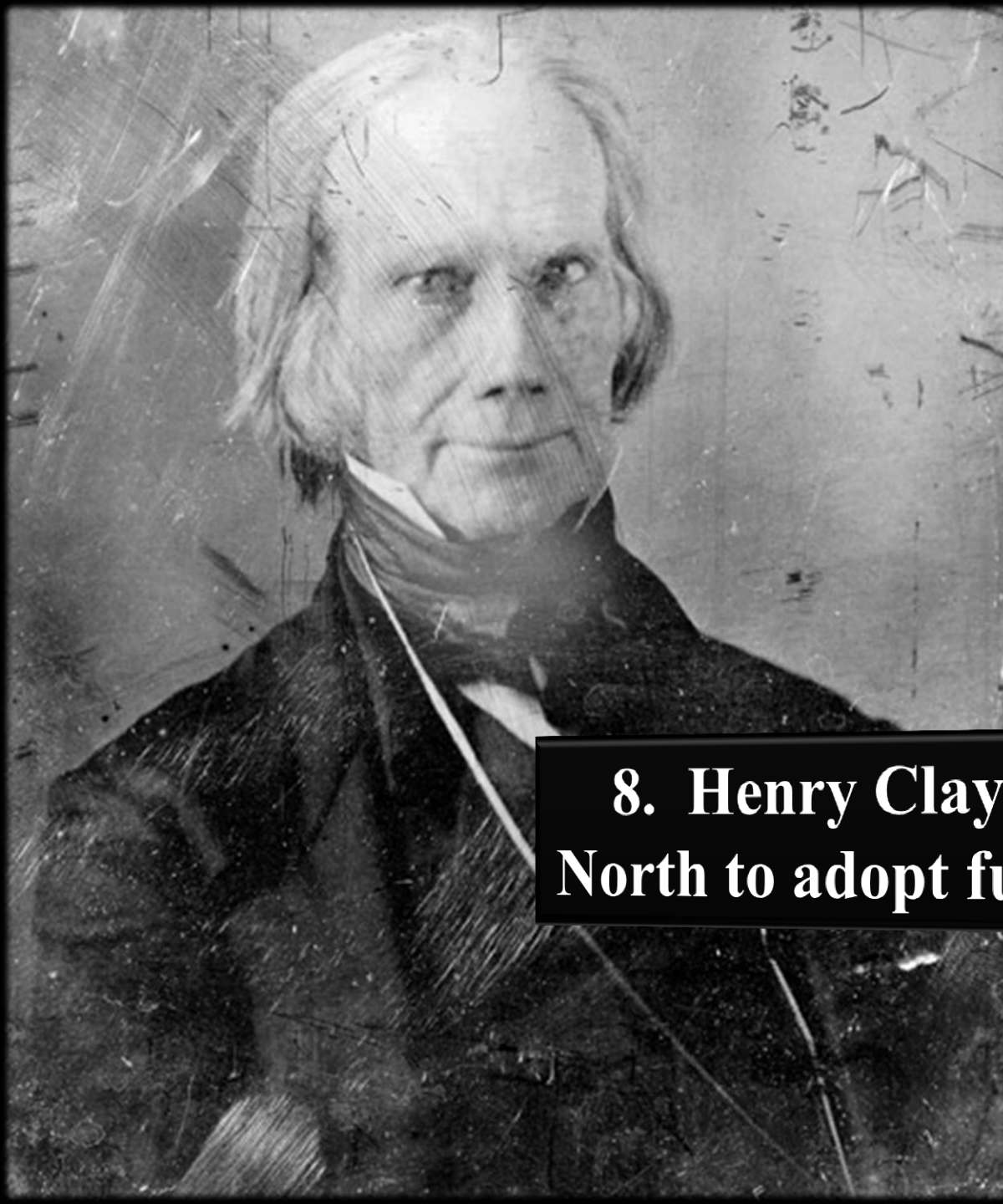
5. CA (encouraged by President Taylor) soon drafted a constitution & applied for statehood



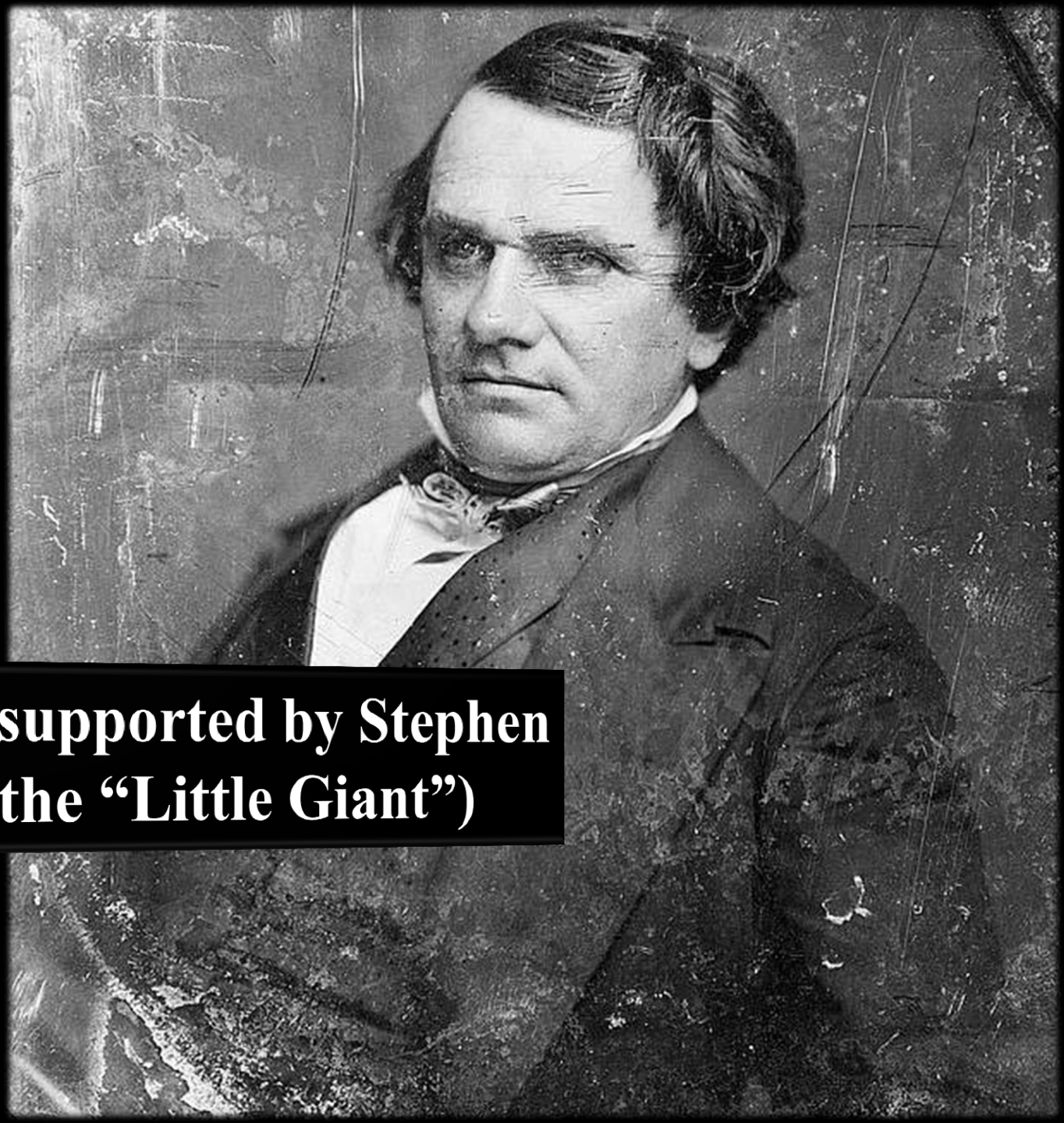
6. (1850) Congress faced a catastrophe with CA demanding admission as a free state

7. Four aging giants of the Senate met to engineer a compromise

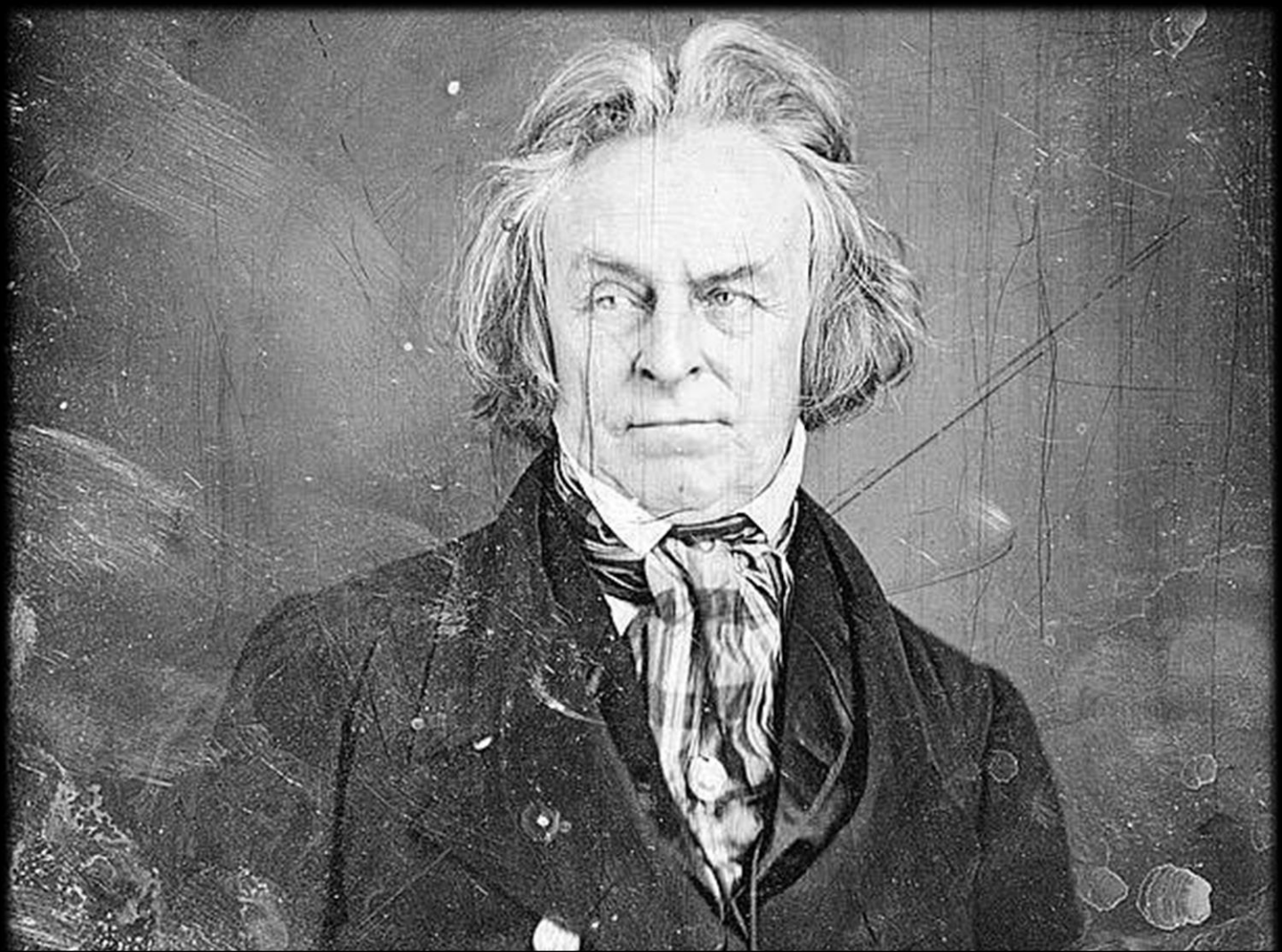




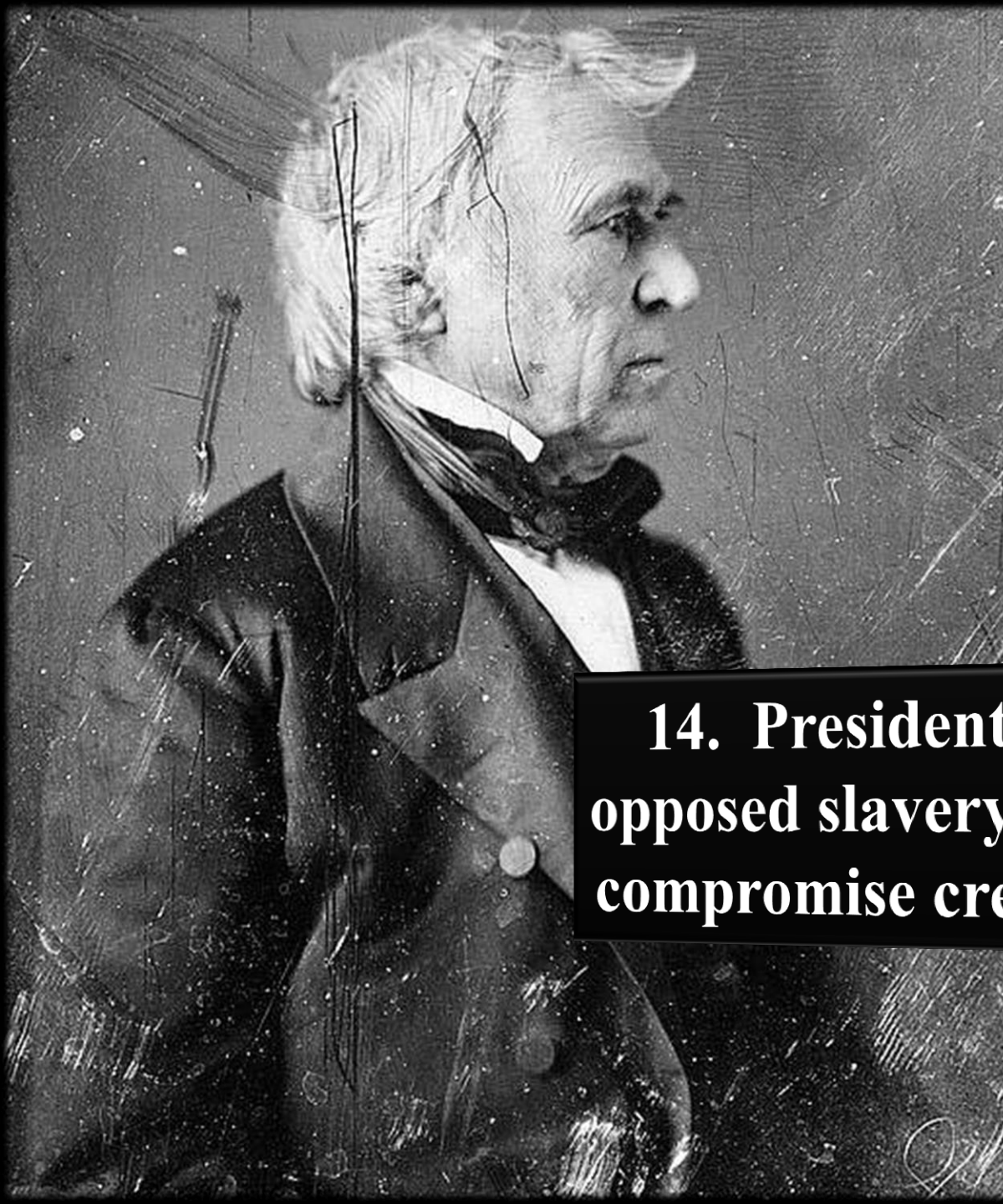
8. Henry Clay had urged the North to adopt fugitive slave laws



9. Clay was supported by Stephen Douglas (the “Little Giant”)



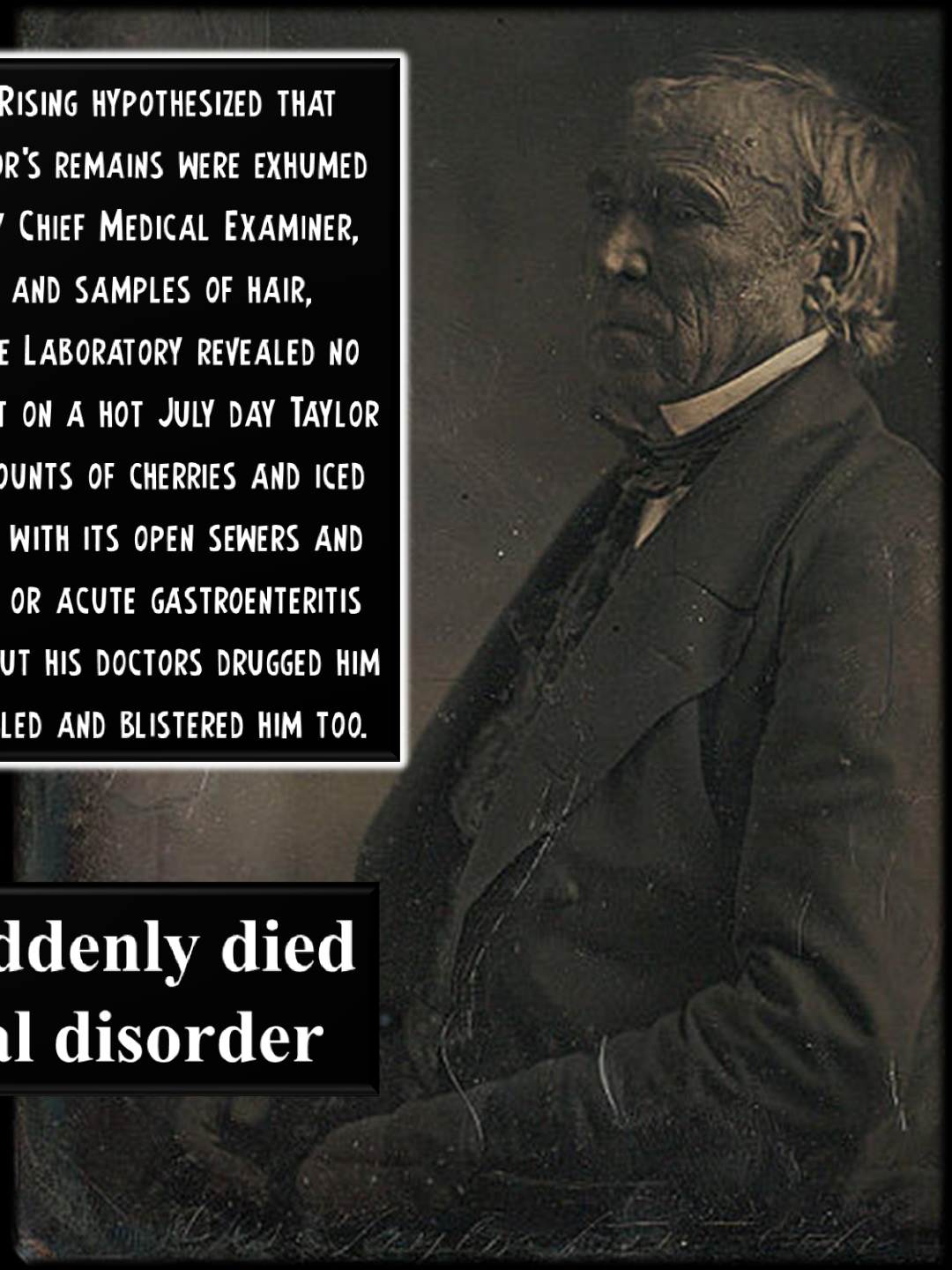
10. John C. Calhoun (dying of tuberculosis) wanted slavery left alone, runaway slaves returned, return of political balance

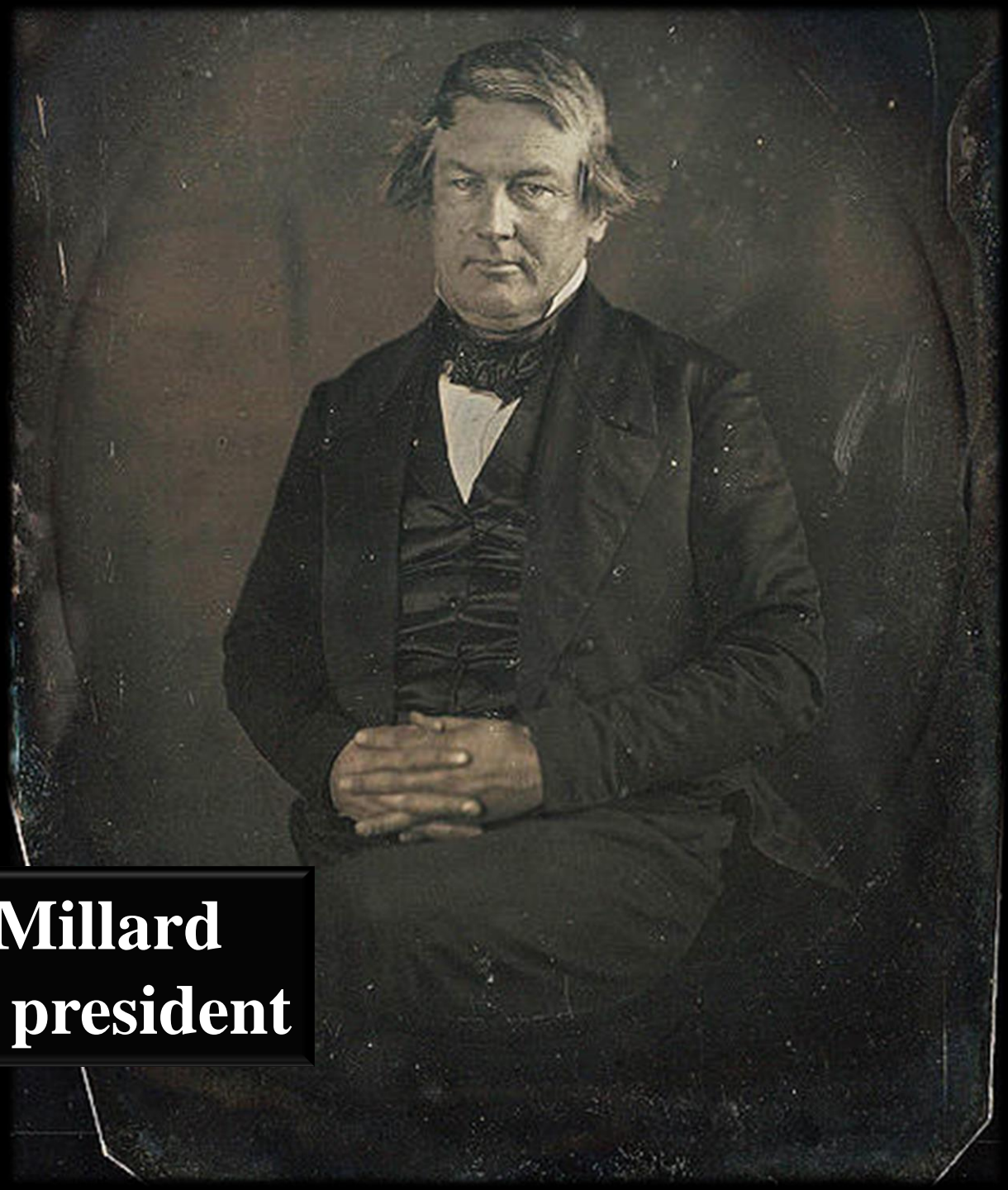


14. President Taylor morally opposed slavery and vetoed every compromise created by Congress

IN THE LATE 1980S, COLLEGE PROFESSOR CLARA RISING HYPOTHESIZED THAT TAYLOR WAS MURDERED... ON JUNE 17, 1991, TAYLOR'S REMAINS WERE EXHUMED AND TRANSPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER, WHERE RADIOLOGICAL STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED AND SAMPLES OF HAIR, FINGERNAIL AND OTHER TISSUES WERE REMOVED. THE LABORATORY REVEALED NO TRACES OF POISON. RATHER, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT ON A HOT JULY DAY TAYLOR HAD ATTEMPTED TO COOL HIMSELF WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF CHERRIES AND ICED MILK. IN THE UNHEALTHY CLIMATE OF WASHINGTON, WITH ITS OPEN SEWERS AND FLIES, TAYLOR CAME DOWN WITH CHOLERA MORBUS, OR ACUTE GASTROENTERITIS AS IT IS NOW CALLED. HE MIGHT HAVE RECOVERED, BUT HIS DOCTORS DRUGGED HIM WITH IPECAC, CALOMEL, OPIUM AND QUININE AND BLED AND BLISTERED HIM TOO.

15. (1850) Taylor suddenly died of an acute intestinal disorder





**16. The weak Millard
Fillmore became president**

RANK — **#39**

MILLARD FILLMORE

PRESIDENCY: 1850-1853

BIRTHPLACE: NEW YORK

EDUCATION: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PARTY: WHIG

AGE UPON TAKING OFFICE: 50

VICE-PRESIDENT: N/A

HEIGHT: 5'9"

NICKNAMES:

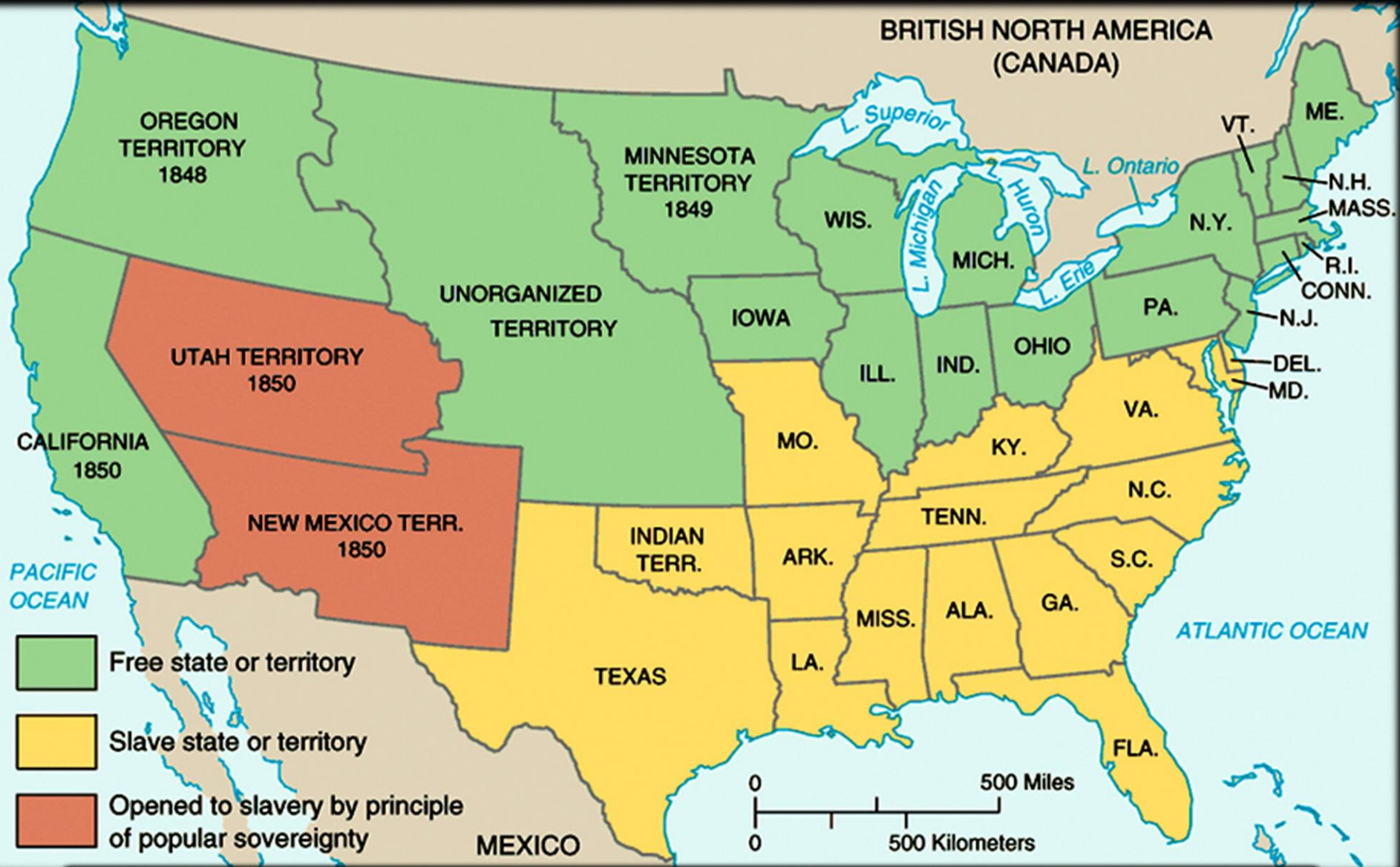
"HIS ACCIDENCY"

SOUND BITE:

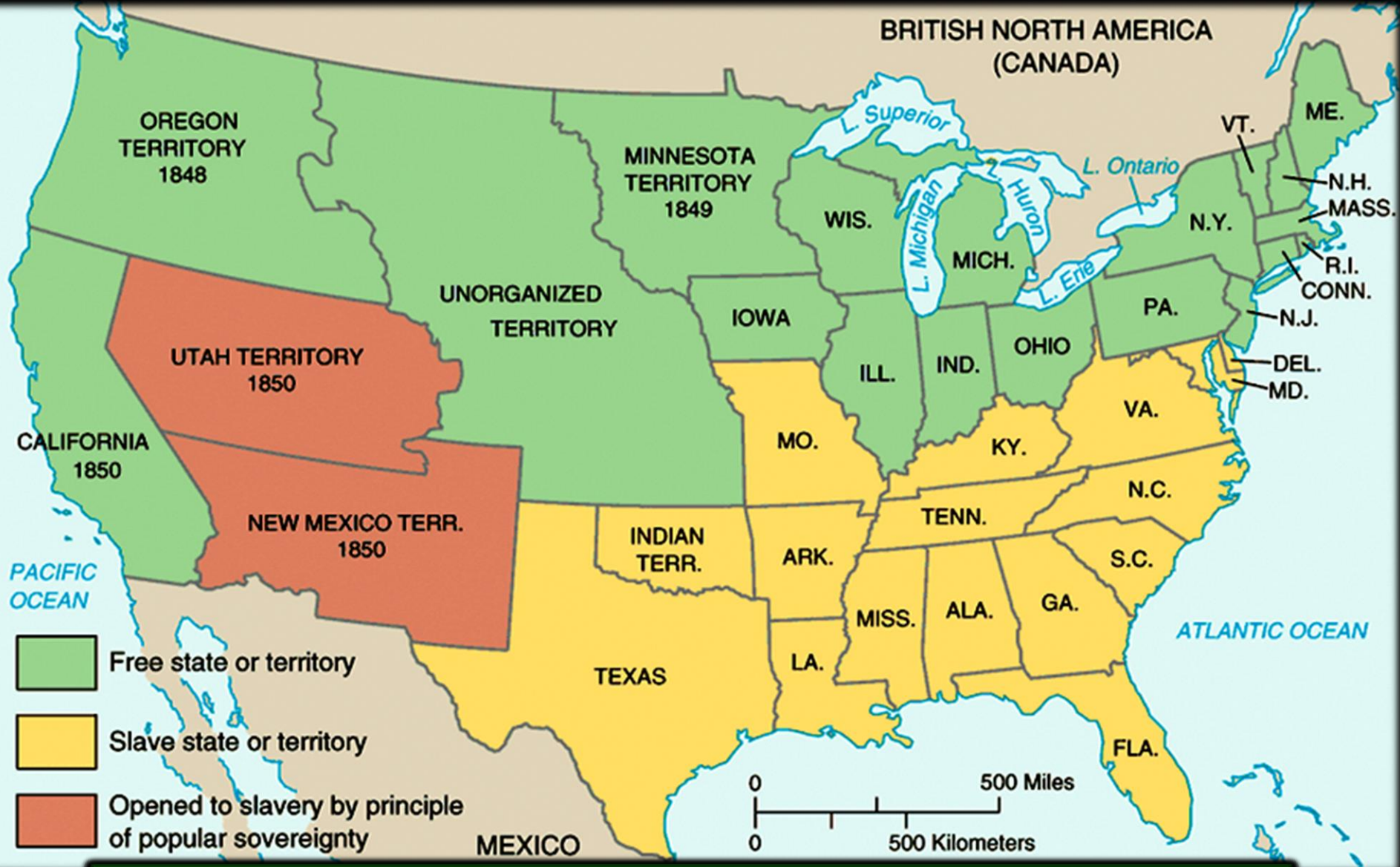
"IT IS A NATIONAL DISGRACE THAT OUR PRESIDENTS, AFTER HAVING OCCUPIED THE HIGHEST POSITION IN THE COUNTRY, SHOULD BE CAST ADRIFT, AND, PERHAPS, BE COMPELLED TO KEEP A CORNER GROCERY FOR SUBSISTENCE."

FUN FACT:

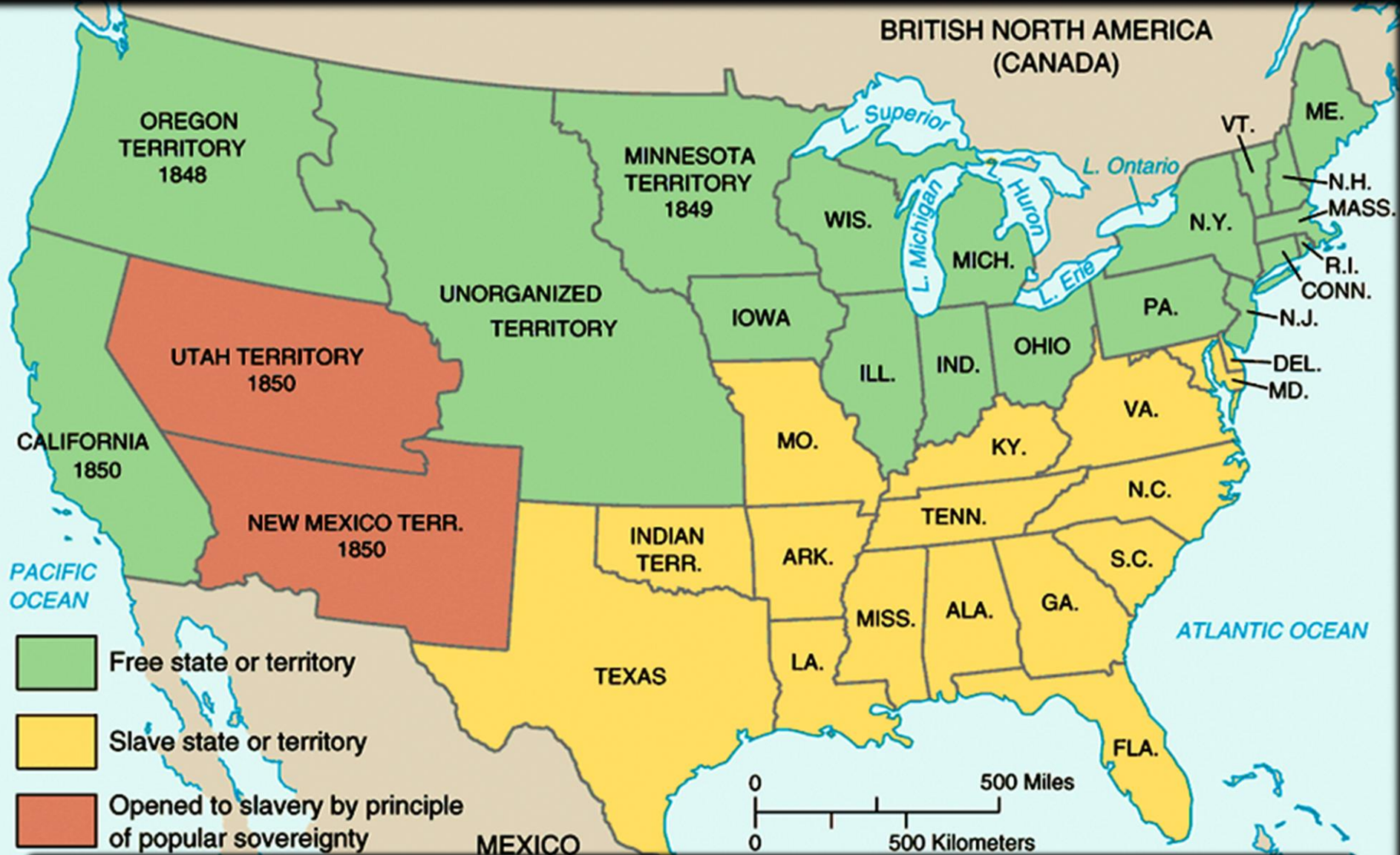
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND ONCE REMARKED THAT FILLMORE WAS THE MOST HANDSOME MAN SHE HAD EVER MET.



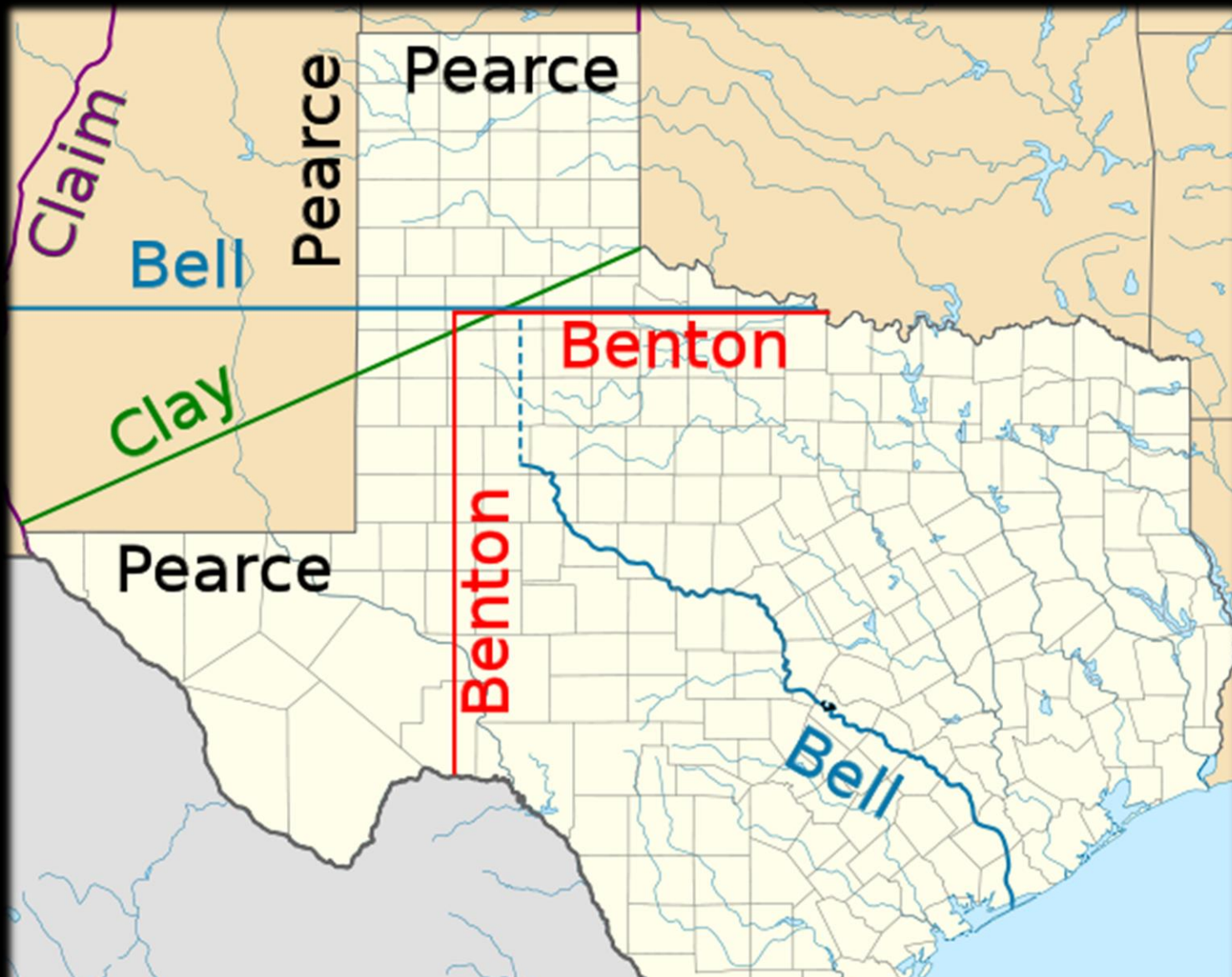
17. Fillmore signed a series of agreements eventually known as the Compromise of 1850



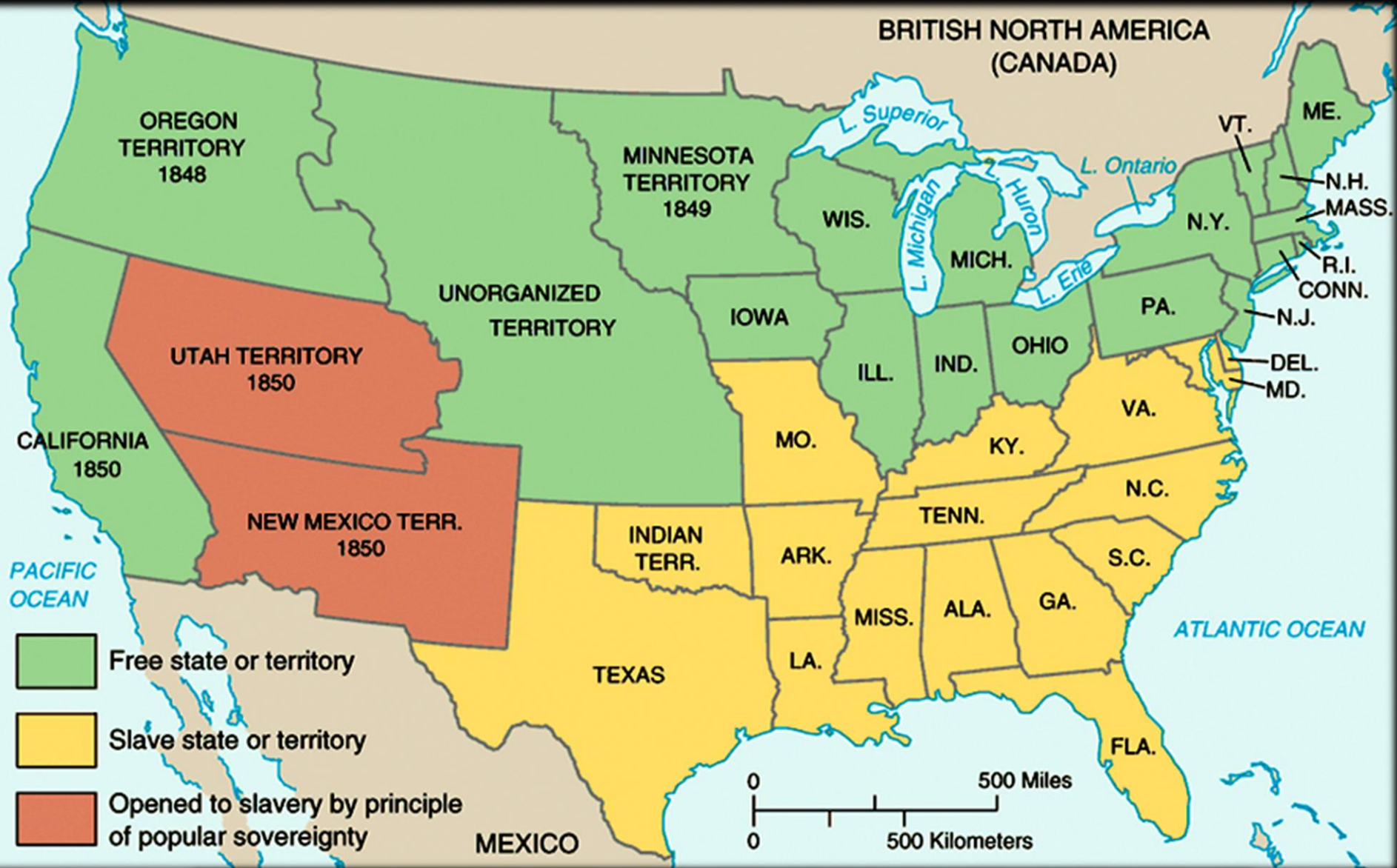
18. CA admitted as free state (permanently tipping the balance in the Senate)



19. Utah and New Mexico territories could decide (with popular sovereignty) about slavery



20. Texas lost its disputed territory to NM and OK but was paid \$10 million



21. The slave trade (but not slavery) was banned in Washington D.C.



**FLEEING SLAVES COULDN'T
TESTIFY ON OWN BEHALF**

**THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONER WHO
HANDLED THE CASE GOT \$5 IF THE
SLAVE WAS FREE AND \$10 IF NOT**

**PEOPLE WHO WERE ORDERED TO HELP CATCH THE SLAVE
HAD TO DO SO - EVEN IF THEY DIDN'T WANT TO**

22. Fugitive Slave Law passed (North had to help South capture and return escaped slaves)

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the Watchmen and Police Officers of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES. Therefore, if you value your LIBERTY, and the Welfare of the Fugitives among you, Shun them in every possible manner, as so many HOUNDS on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for KIDNAPPERS, and have TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

\$200 Reward!

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Saline county, on the 4th inst., two Negromen, named Jim and Jack--each aged about 25 years.

Jim

is dish-faced; has sore eyes and bad teeth; is of a light black or brown color; speaks quick, is about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when last seen, blue cotton pants, white shirt, white fulled coat and new custom-made boots.



Jack

had on the same kind of clothing with shoes, has a very small foot, wears perhaps a No. 6 shoe, and has heavy tacks in the heels; is about the same height and color of Jim. They are doubtless aiming for K. T.

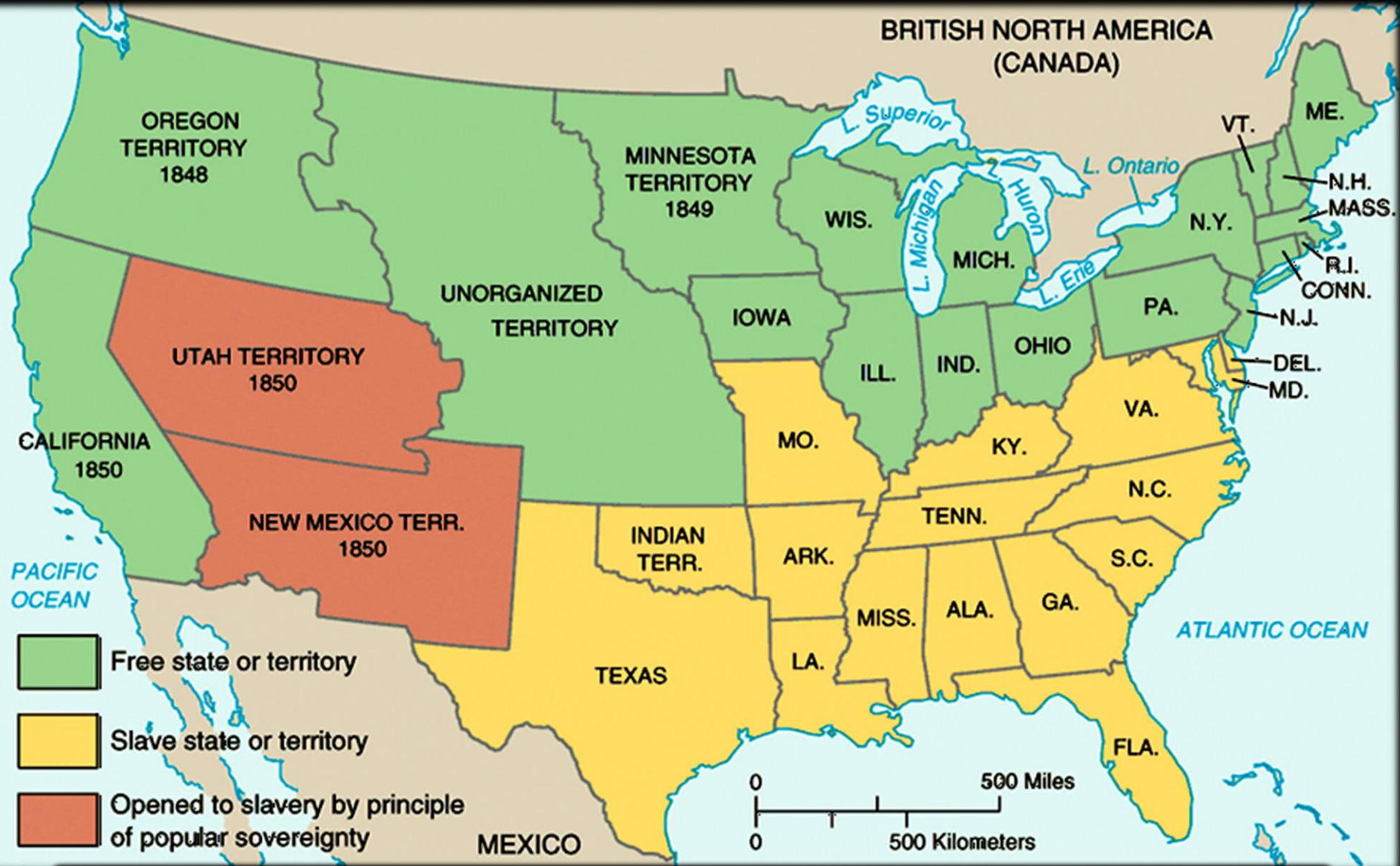
A reward of \$100 each will be given if taken outside of the State, or \$50 each if taken in the State, outside of Saline county.

C. D. WILLIAMS,

Spring Garden, P. O., Pettis county, Missouri.
Harrisonville, Mo., June 7th, 1860.



23. angry Northerners didn't follow Fugitive Slave Law (the Underground Railroad became more active)



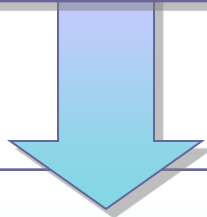
24. North got the better of the deal and the Compromise of 1850 postponed the Civil War

Uncle Tom's Cabin, an antislavery novel by **Harriet Beecher Stowe**, increased opposition to slavery.



In 1854, the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** allowed popular sovereignty in Kansas and Nebraska, causing proslavery and antislavery settlers to flock to Kansas.

By 1856, Kansas had two governments, one proslavery, the other antislavery.



Violence between the two sides earned the territory the nickname "Bleeding Kansas."



In 1861, Kansas entered the Union as a **free state**.



REYNOLDS'S POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES,

DESIGNED TO EXHIBIT
THE COMPARATIVE AREA OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES,
AND THE TERRITORY OPEN TO SLAVERY OR FREEDOM BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.
WITH A COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES, FROM THE CENSUS OF 1850.

NEW YORK: BARNHART, NASSAU ST.

CHICAGO: RUFUS BLANCHARD, No. 52 La Salle Street.

The Big Picture

THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT HOPED TO LEAVE THE DECISION OF SLAVERY UP TO THE PEOPLE OF THESE TWO TERRITORIES, RATHER THAN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THE ACT'S RELIANCE ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY WAS INTENDED TO EASE TENSIONS BUT THAT BACKFIRED SIGNIFICANTLY.



D. THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

FREEDOM VS. SLAVERY: COMPARISON OF THE PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FREE STATES AND OF THE SLAVE STATES, ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS OF 1850.



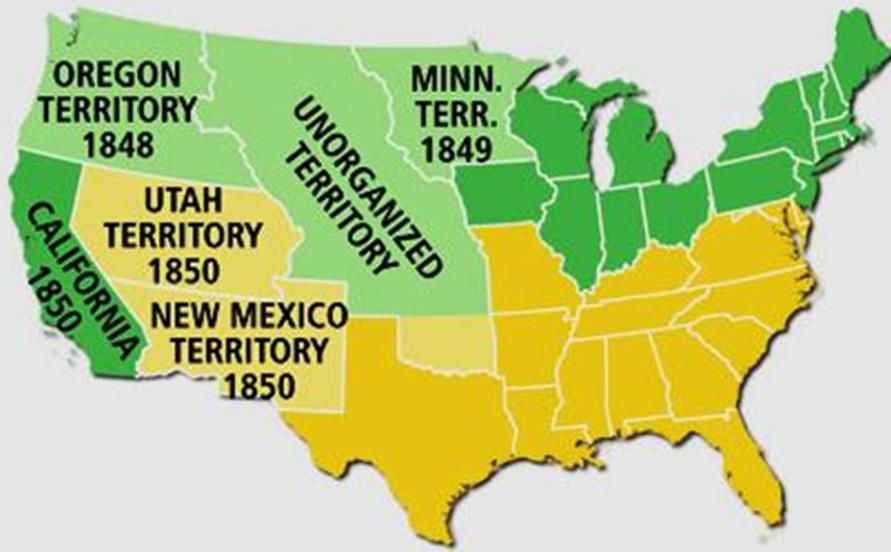
1. Sen. Stephen Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act extending Popular Sovereignty to Kansas and Nebraska territories



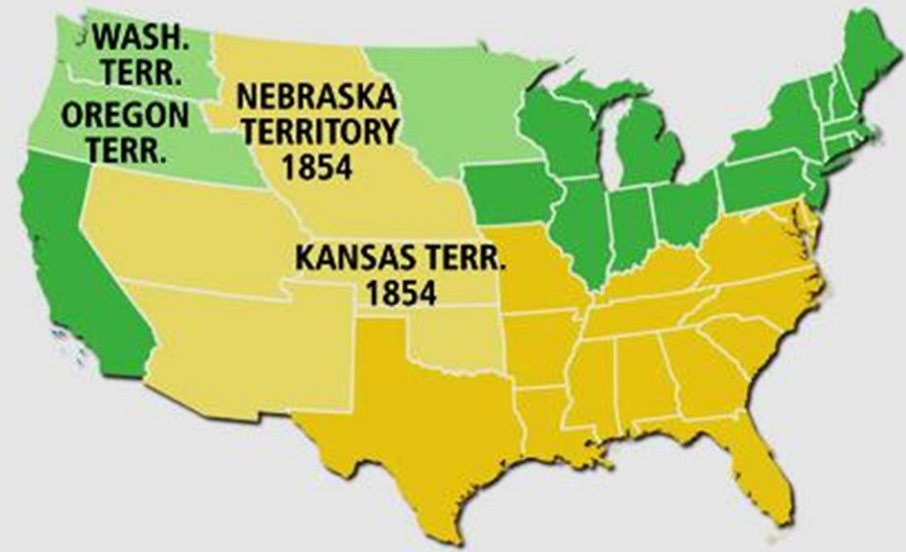
Free states and territories
Slave states and territories
Territories open to slavery by popular vote, Compromise of 1850
Territories open to slavery by popular vote, Kansas-Nebraska Act

Missouri Compromise Line

2. this violated the Missouri Compromise (both KS & NE north of 36°30)

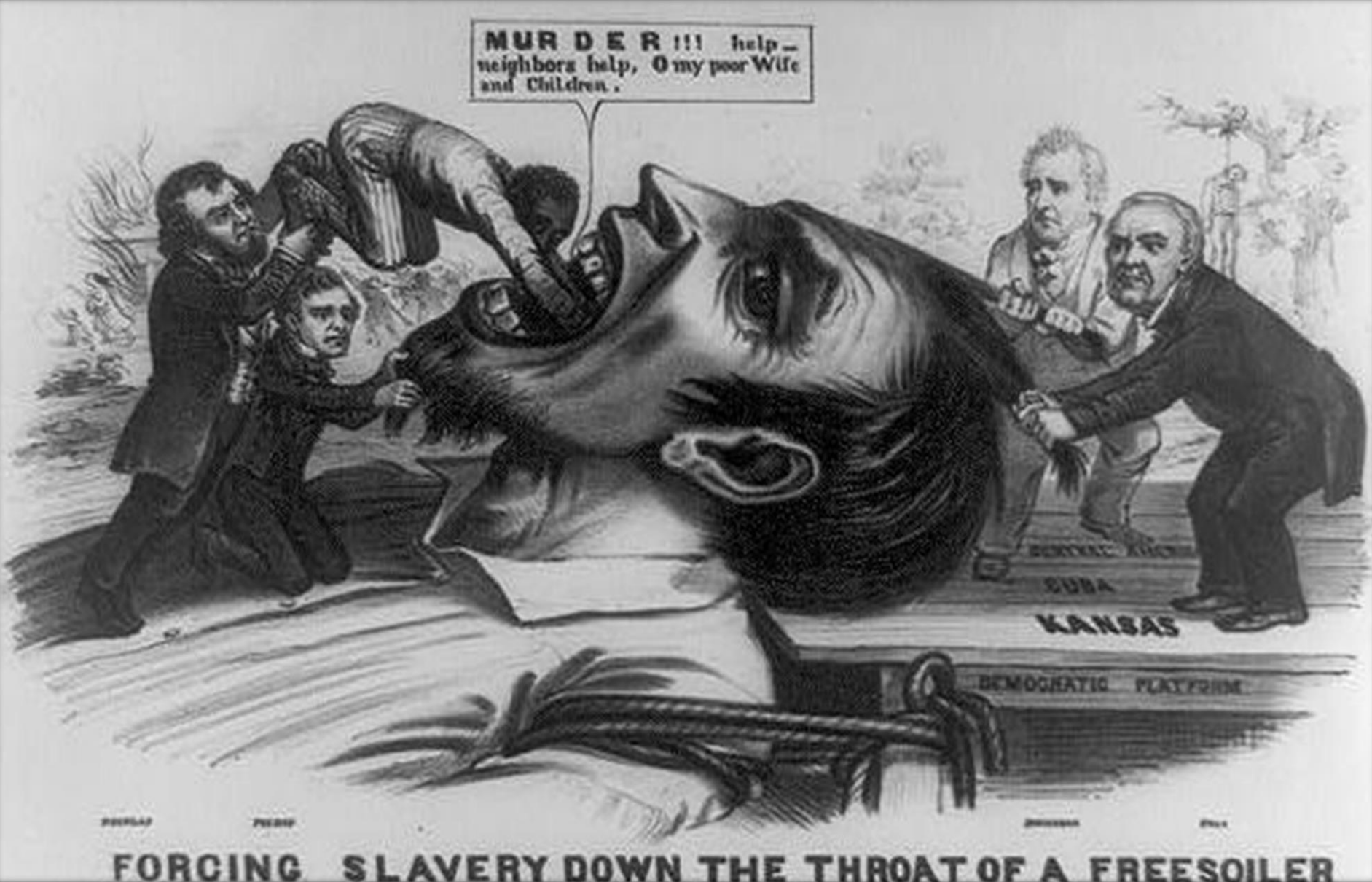


COMPROMISE OF 1850



KANSAS NEBRASKA ACT

3. Southerners never considered Kansas a potential slave state so loved the bill (Northerners hated it)



FORCING SLAVERY DOWN THE THROAT OF A FREESOILER

4. (1854) Douglas got the Kansas-Nebraska Act through Congress



Free states and territories
Slave states and territories
Territories to be decided by popular vote, Kansas-Nebraska Act
Territories to be decided by popular vote, Missouri Compromise of 1820

5. the Kansas-Nebraska Act killed the Missouri Compromise and indirectly killed the Compromise of 1850

CAUTION!!

COLORED PEOPLE

OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,

For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as

KIDNAPPERS

AND

Slave Catchers,

And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES**. Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.



6. Angry Northerners stopped enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law (Southerners furious)

"ALAS! TOO OFTEN THOSE PRINCIPLES WHICH GIVE CONSISTENCY, INDIVIDUALITY, AND FORM TO THE NORTHERN CHARACTER, WHICH RENDER IT STAUNCH, STRONG, AND SEAWORTHY, WHICH BIND IT TOGETHER AS WITH IRON, ARE DRAWN OUT, ONE BY ONE, LIKE THE BOLTS OF THE ILL-FITTED VESSEL, AND FROM THE MISERABLE, LOOSENED FRAGMENTS IS FORMED THAT HUMAN ANOMALY -- *A NORTHERN MAN WITH SOUTHERN PRINCIPLES*. SIR, NO SUCH MAN CAN SPEAK FOR THE NORTH."

-Charles Sumner, on Stephen Douglas



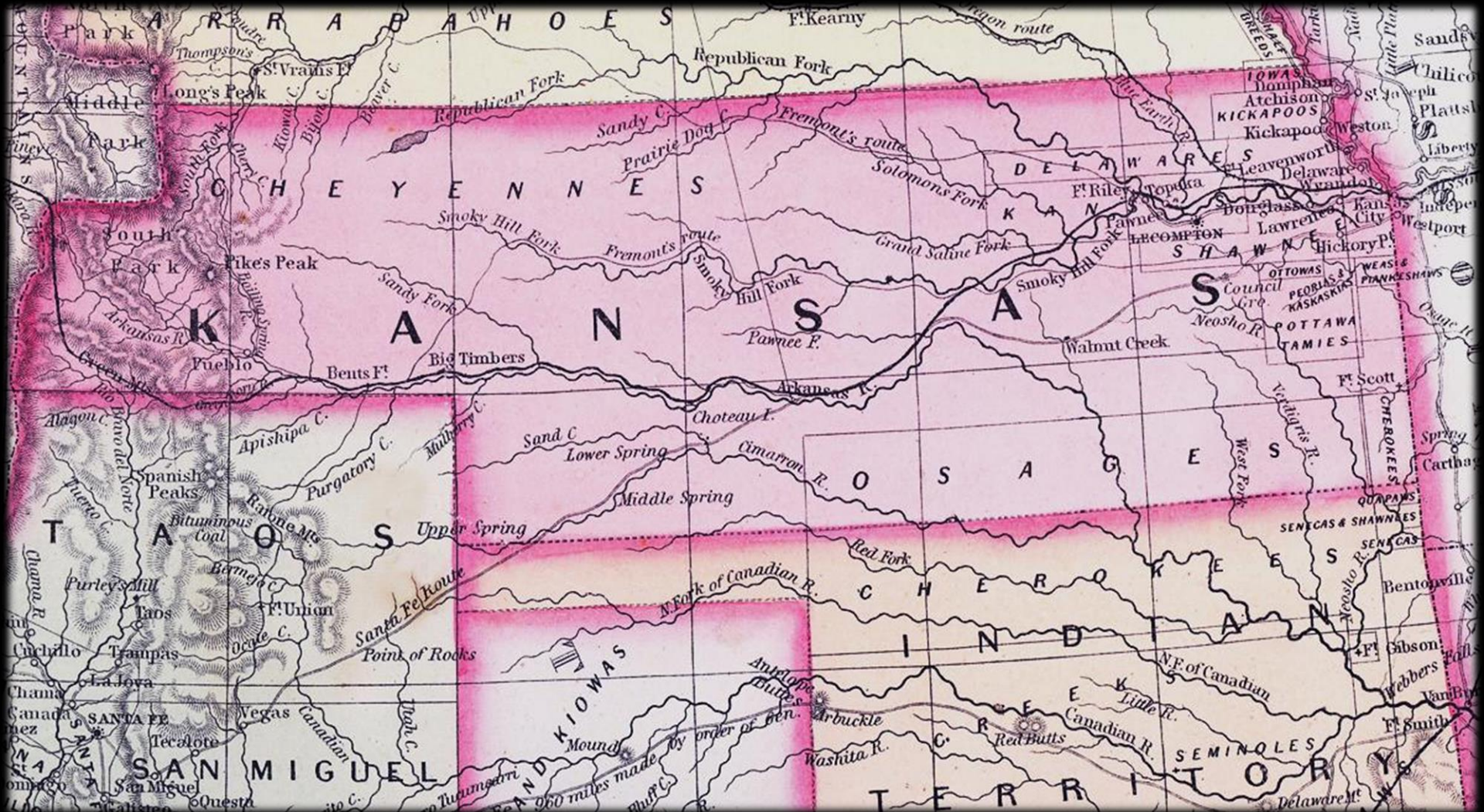
THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

"WHAT IS THE EXCUSE FOR ALL THIS TURMOIL
AND MISCHIEF? WE ARE TOLD IT IS TO KEEP THE
QUESTION OF SLAVERY OUT OF CONGRESS! GREAT
GOD! IT WAS OUT OF CONGRESS, COMPLETELY,
ENTIRELY, AND FOREVER OUT OF CONGRESS,
UNLESS CONGRESS DRAGGED IT IN BY BREAKING
DOWN THE SACRED LAWS WHICH SETTLED IT!"

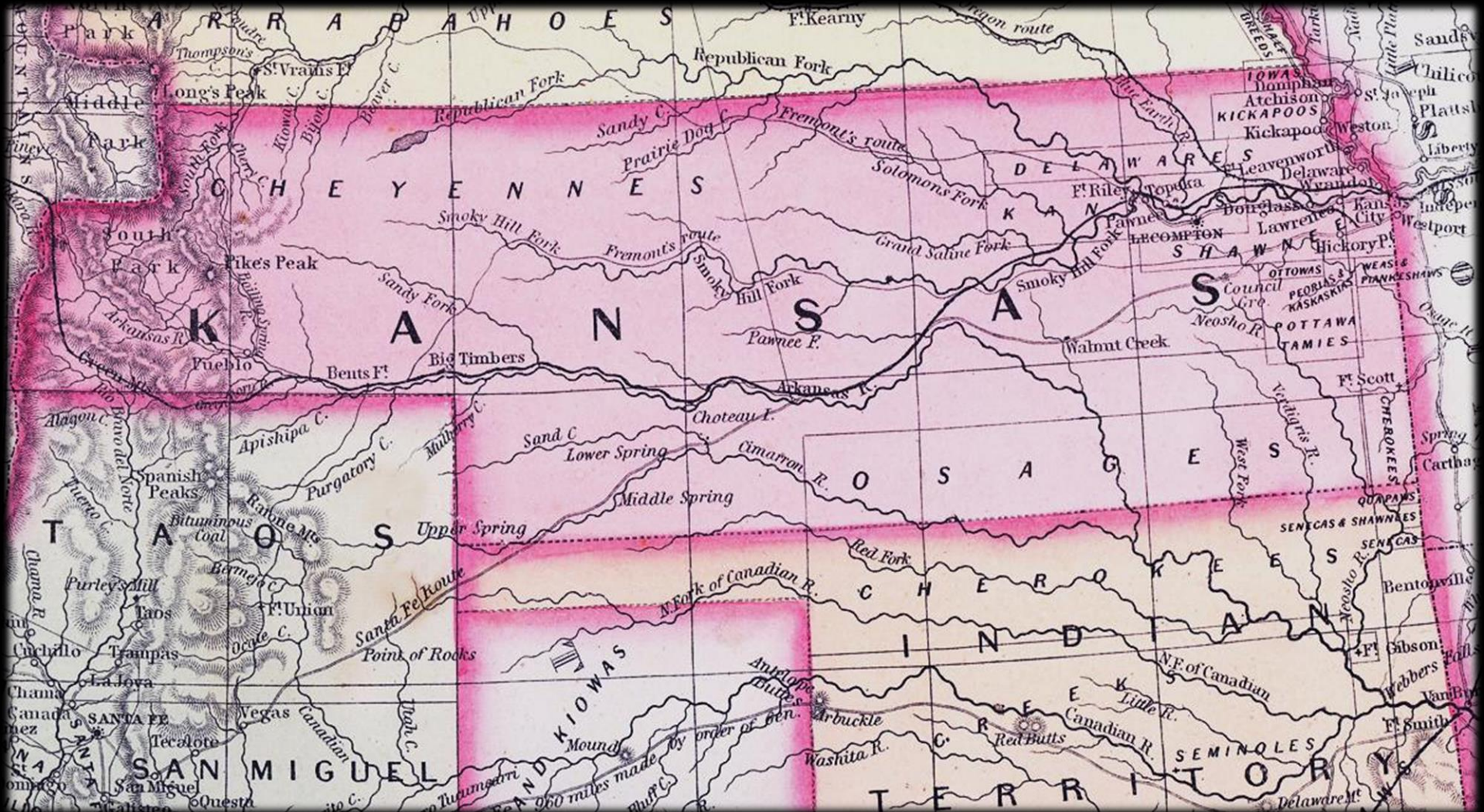
-Thomas Hart Benton, MD



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT



7. Northerners poured into Kansas (hoping to make it a free state) enraging the South

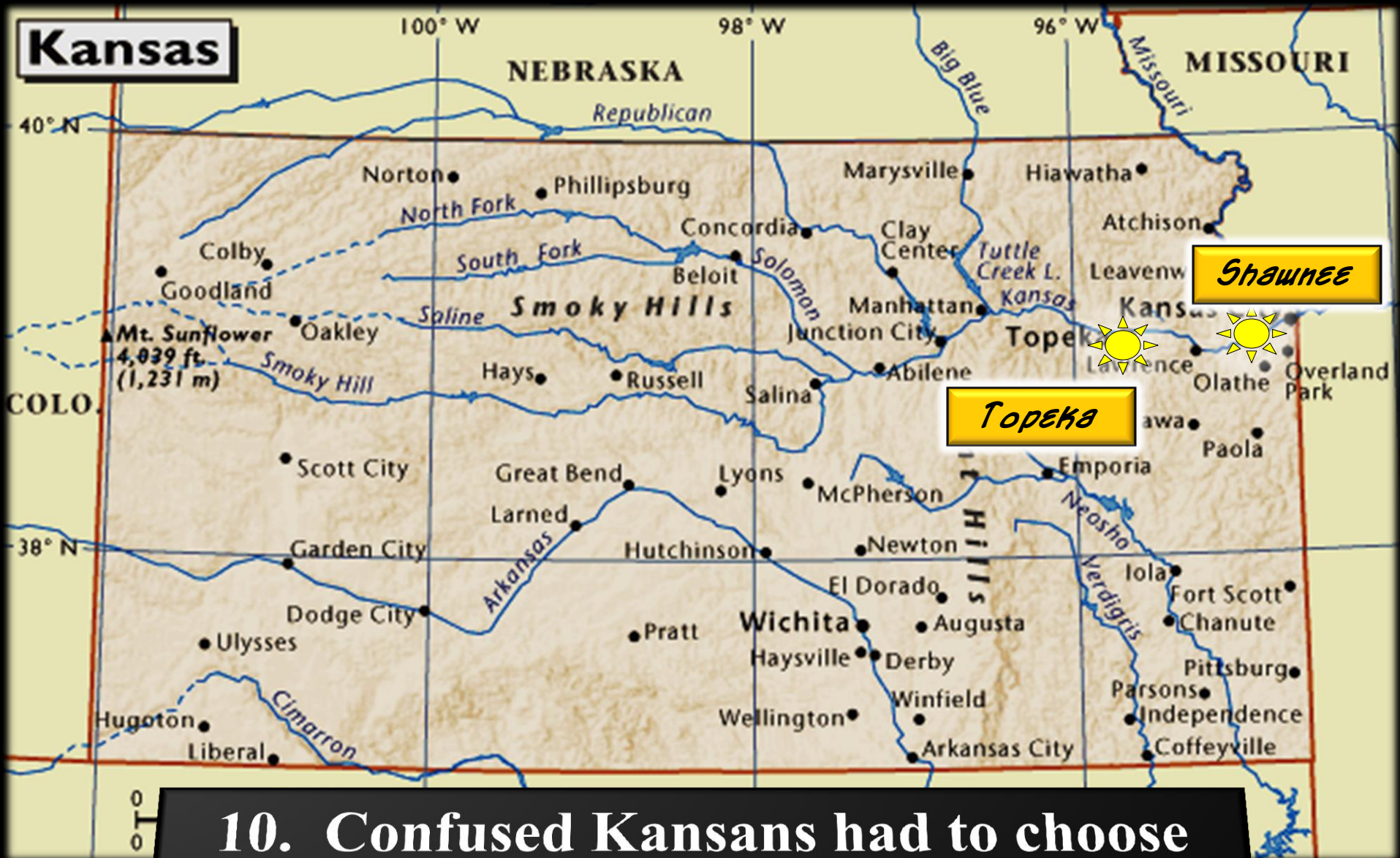


8. (1855) 1000s of Southerners from MO flooded election polls voting for slavery in Kansas



9. Angry Free Soil party members set up their own government in Topeka

Kansas



10. Confused Kansans had to choose between 2 governments (one illegal in Topeka and one fraudulent in Shawnee)

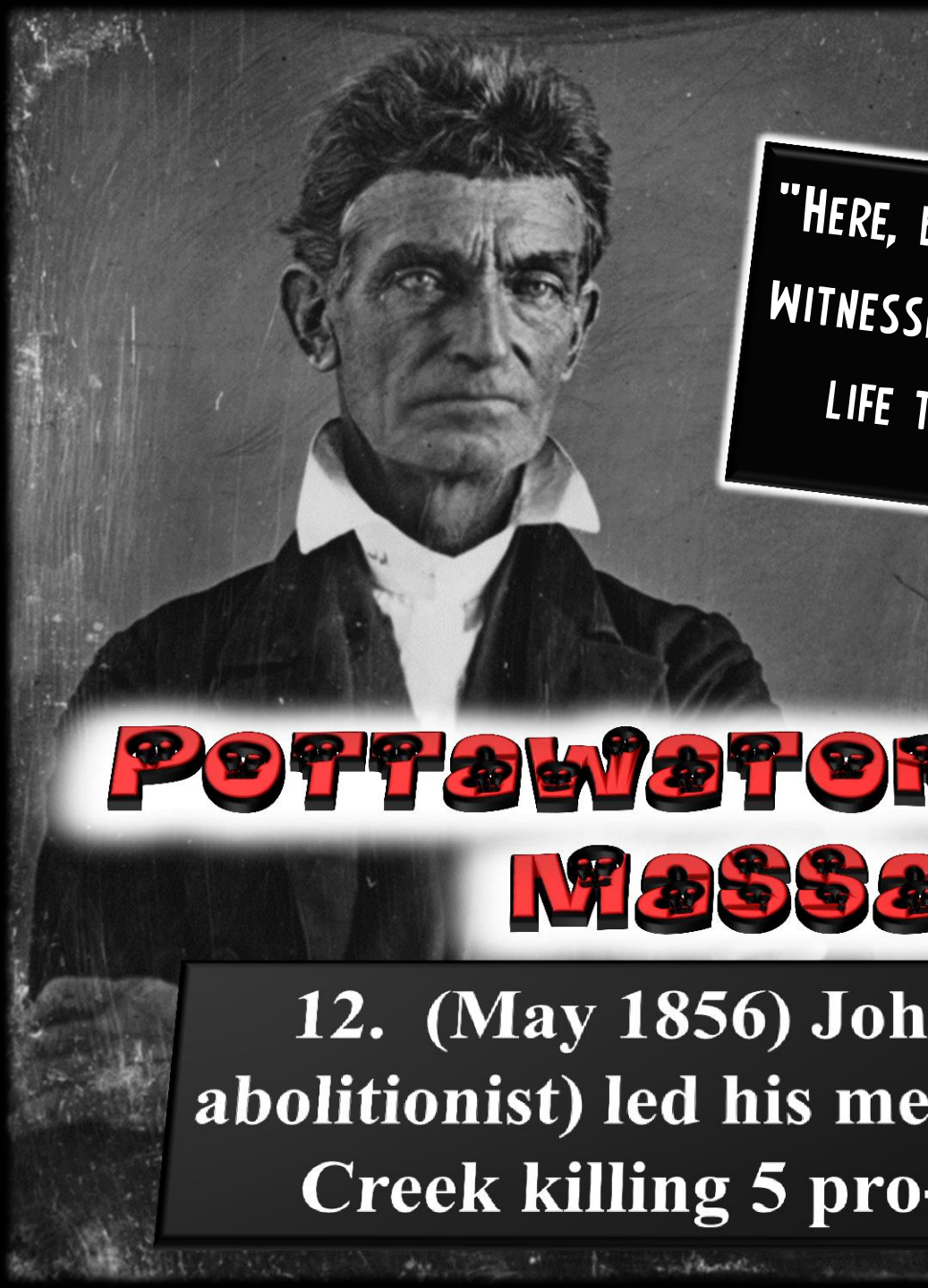
11. (1856) pro-slavery raiders attacked Lawrence, KS (“Bleeding Kansas” had begun)



LIBERTY. THE FAIR MAID OF KANSAS _IN THE HANDS OF THE "BORDER RUFFIANS".

Hoping to inspire a slave revolt, radical white abolitionist **John Brown** in 1859 tried to seize a federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

- Brown was arrested, tried, found guilty of treason, and executed.
- Abolitionists saw him as a heroic martyr to the antislavery cause.
- The sympathy he received in the North enraged southerners.

A black and white portrait of John Brown, an abolitionist, looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. He has short, dark hair and is wearing a dark jacket over a white collared shirt.

"HERE, BEFORE GOD, IN THE PRESENCE OF THESE
WITNESSES, FROM THIS TIME, I CONSECRATE MY
LIFE TO THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY!"

—John Brown (1837)

POTTAWATOMIE CREEK MASSACRE

12. (May 1856) John Brown (crazy abolitionist) led his men to Pottawatomie Creek killing 5 pro-slavery people

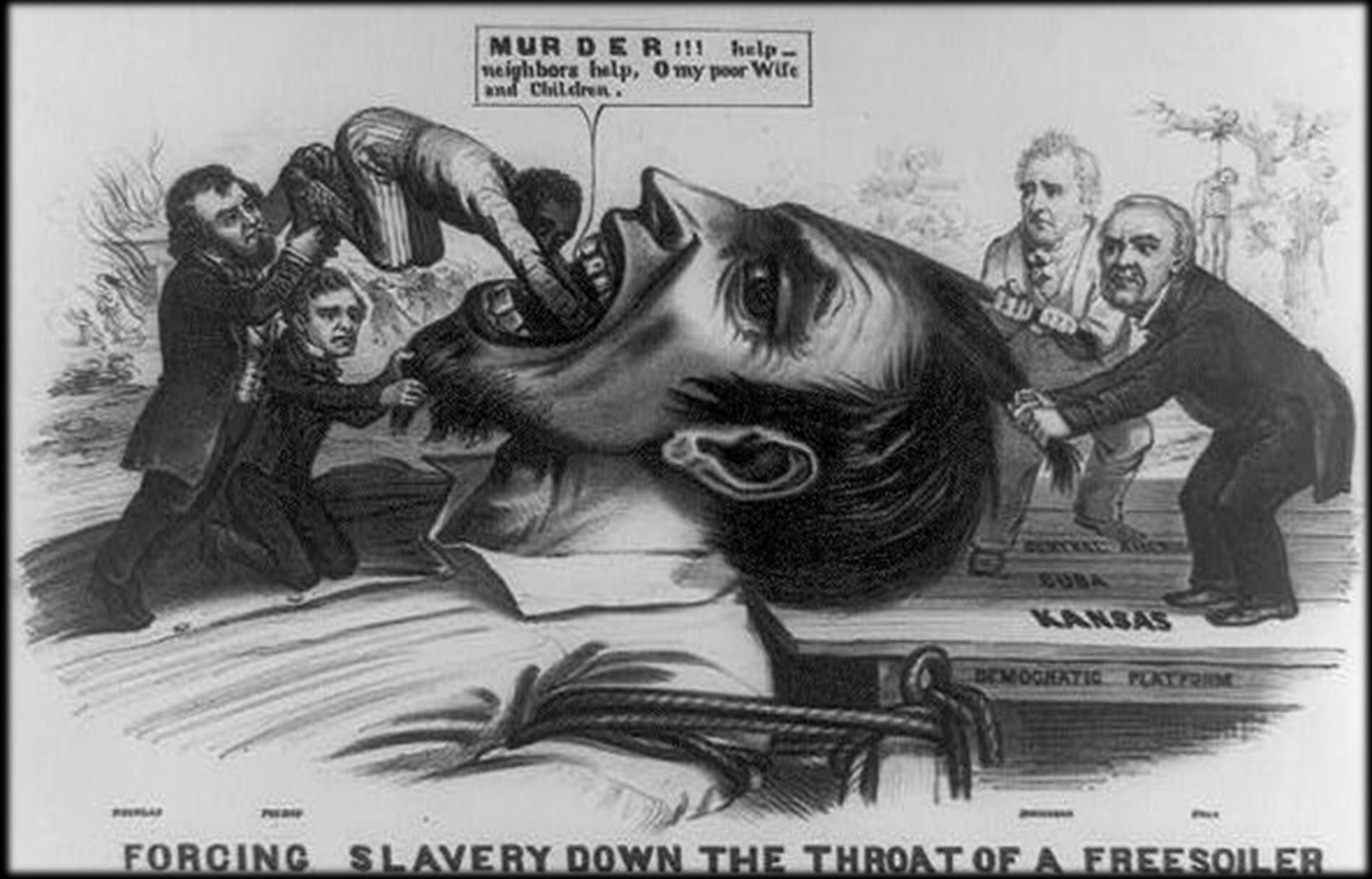
BLEEDING KANSAS

"THE FIFTH VICTIM FLOATED NEARBY AS JOHN BROWN AND HIS MEN WASHED BLOOD FROM THEIR SWORDS IN POTTAWATOMIE CREEK. BROWN SAID THAT THE KILLINGS HAD BEEN COMMITTED IN ACCORDANCE TO "GOD'S WILL," AND THAT HE WANTED TO "STRIKE TERROR IN THE HEARTS OF THE PROSLAVERY PEOPLE." HIS KILLINGS WOULD PROVOKE FEAR AND REPRISALS -- PUSHING AMERICA ONE STEP CLOSER TO AN ALL-OUT CIVIL WAR."

13. Brown's violent act shocked even the most dedicated abolitionists bringing swift retaliation from pro-slavery people



14. (1857) Kansas was ready to apply for statehood (people allowed to vote for the state constitution “with slavery” or “without slavery”)



**15. the Lecompton Constitution “with slavery”
passed (Free-Soilers boycotted the vote)**

Essential Question

Essay

Analyze the ways in which controversy over the extension of slavery into western territories contributed to the coming of the Civil War. Confine your answer to the period 1845–1861.

Essential Question

Essay

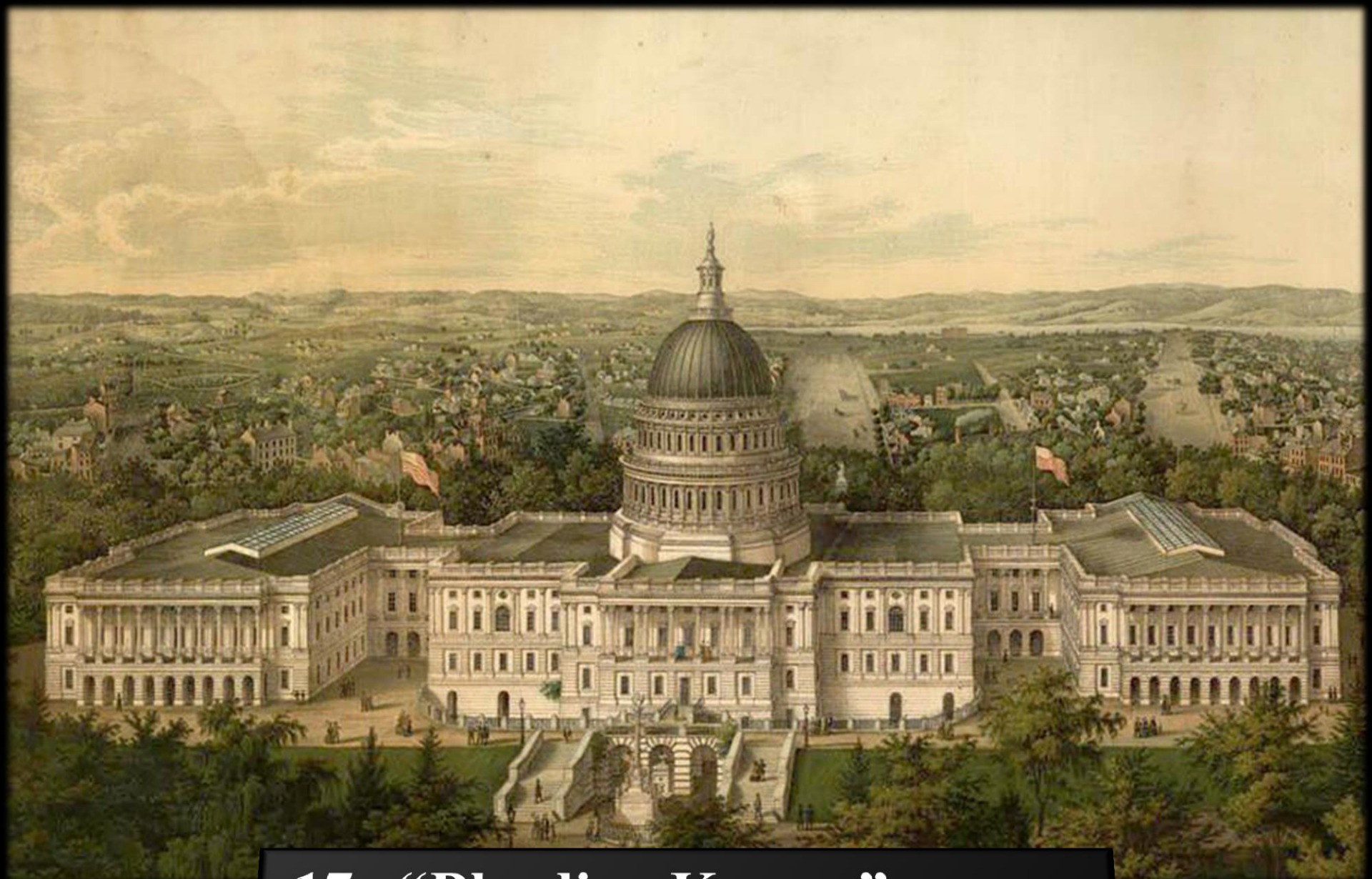
Analyze how western expansion contributed to growing sectional tensions and the

Essential Question

Essay

To what extent did the debates about the Mexican War and its aftermath reflect the sectional interests of New Englanders, westerners, and

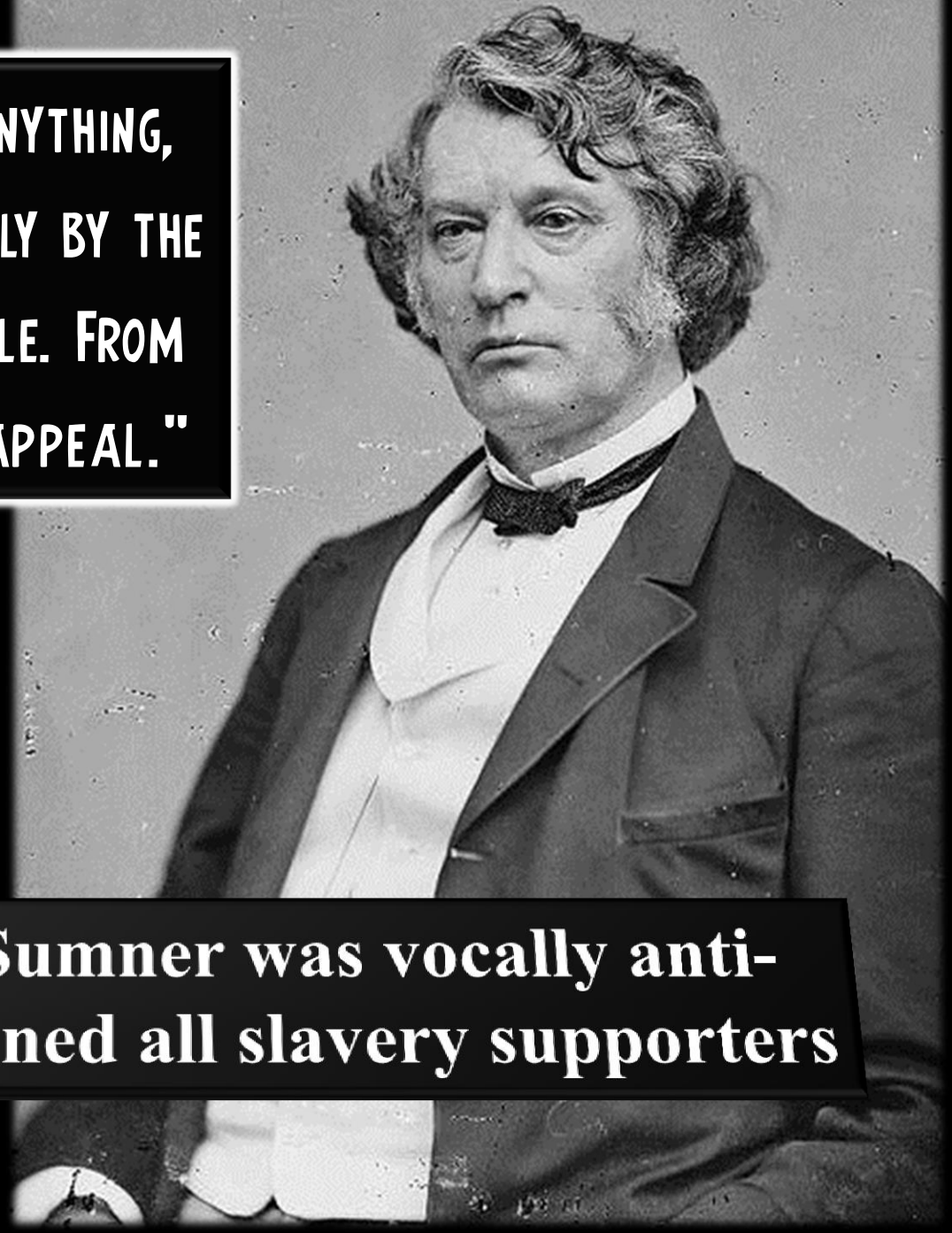
16. Congress rejected Lecompton Constitution (in 1861 Kansas entered US a free state)



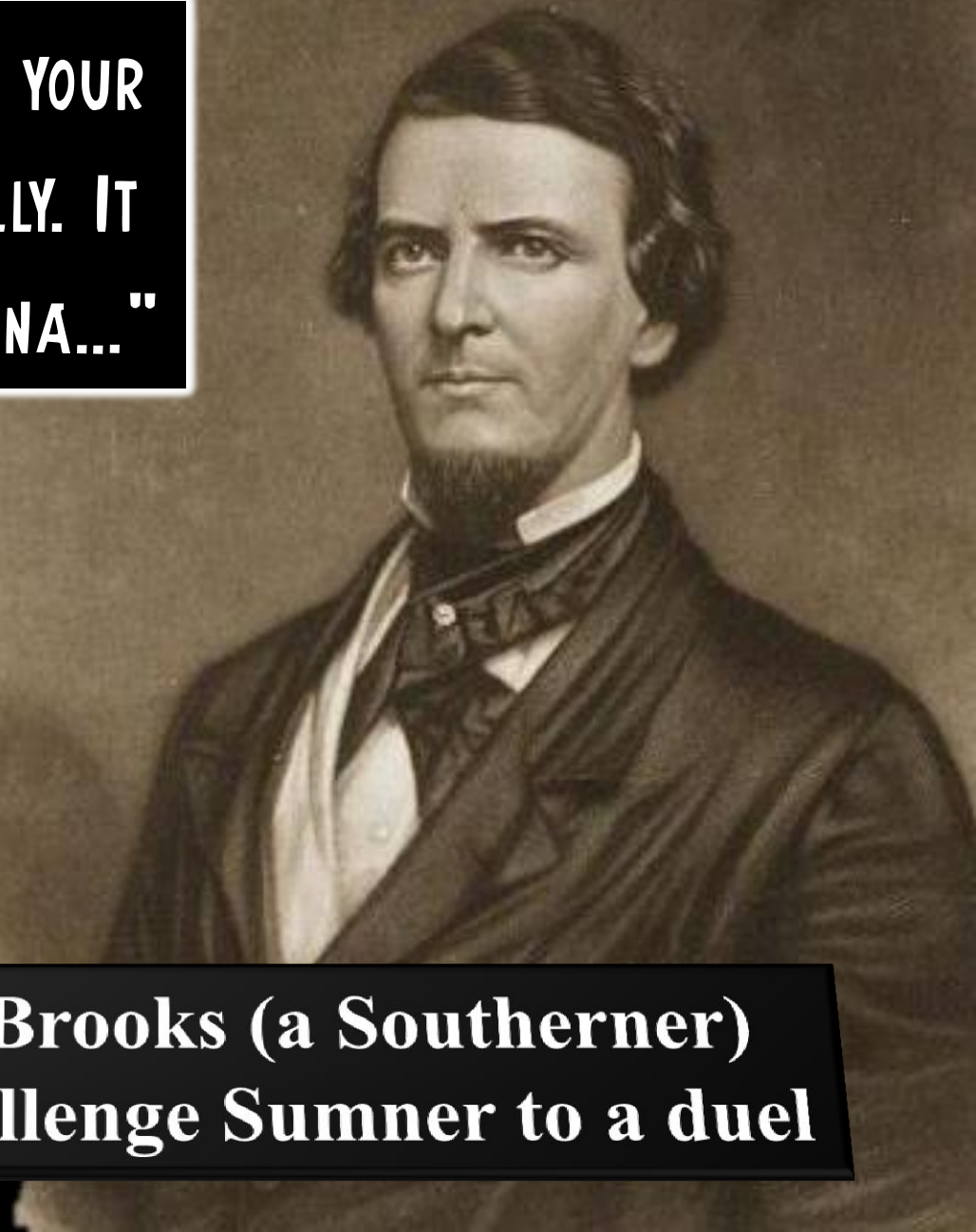
17. “Bleeding Kansas” was an issue that spilled into Congress

**"THE SLAVE POWER DARES ANYTHING,
AND IT CAN BE CONQUERED ONLY BY THE
UNITED MASSES OF THE PEOPLE. FROM
CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE, I APPEAL."**

18. Sen. Charles Sumner was vocally anti-slavery and condemned all slavery supporters



**"MR. SUMNER, I HAVE READ YOUR
SPEECH TWICE OVER CAREFULLY. IT
IS A LIBEL ON SOUTH CAROLINA..."**



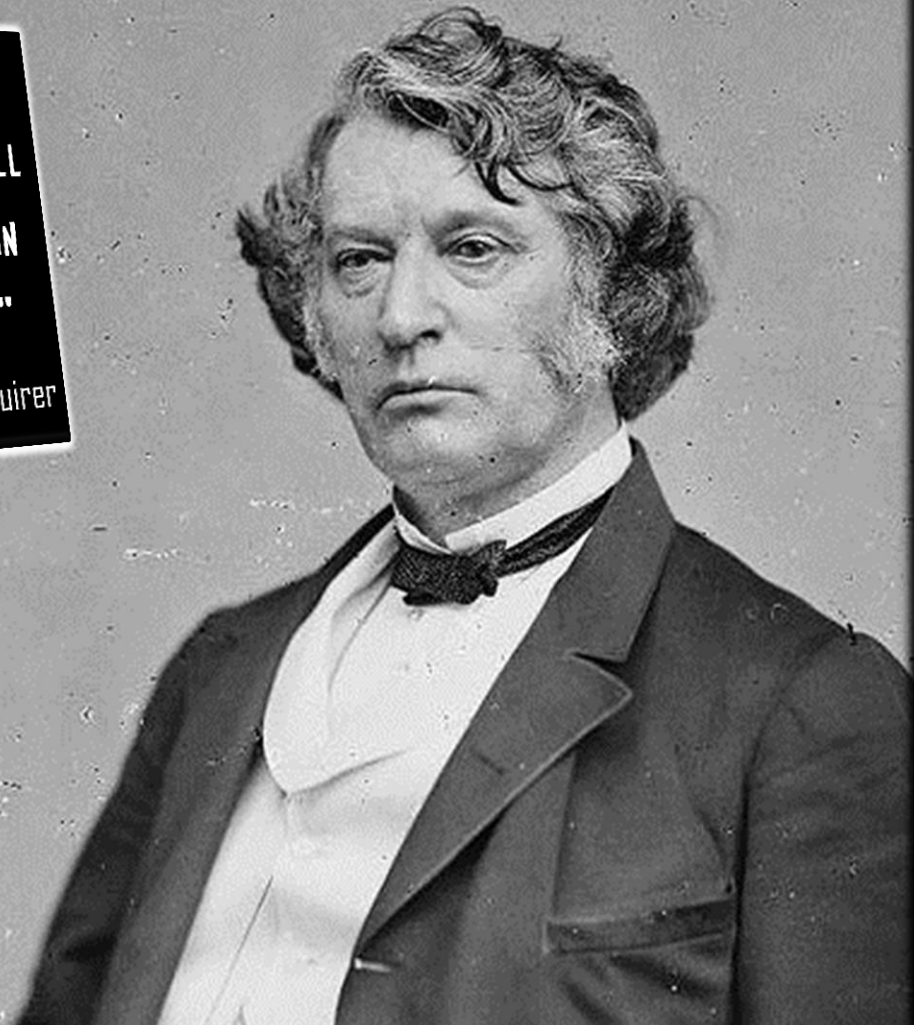
**19. Rep. Preston Brooks (a Southerner)
couldn't legally challenge Sumner to a duel**



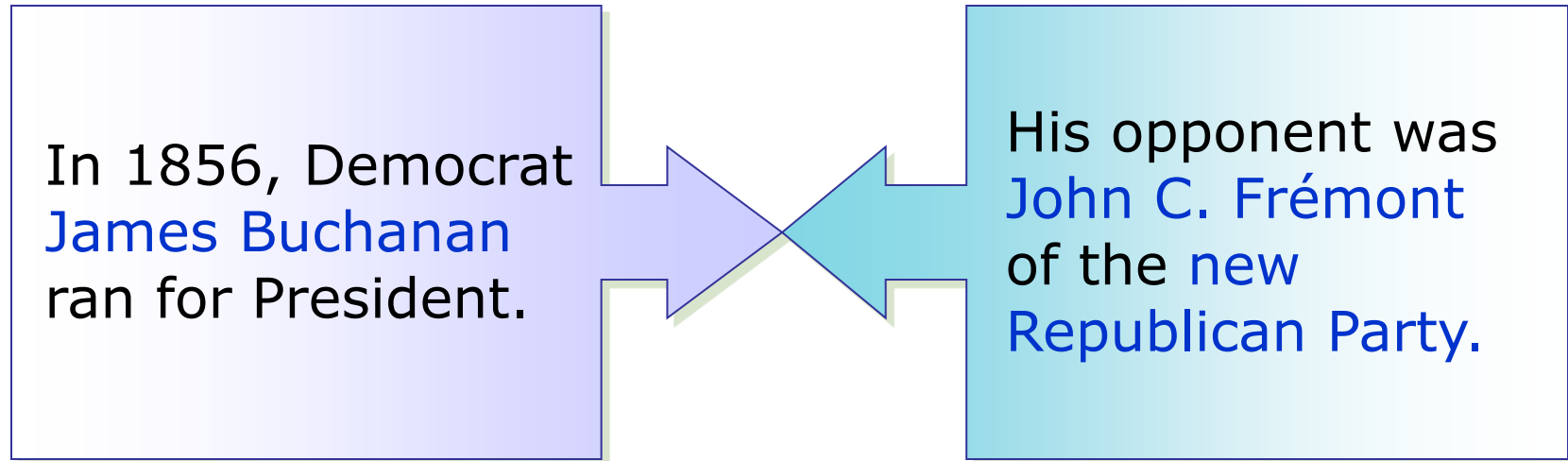
20. Brooks beat Sumner with a cane (until the cane broke) as nearby Senators watched and Southern congressmen cheered

"GOOD JOB. WE CONSIDER THE ACT GOOD IN CONCEPTION, BETTER IN EXECUTION, AND BEST OF ALL IN CONSEQUENCES. THESE VULGAR ABOLITIONISTS IN THE SENATE MUST BE LASHED INTO SUBMISSION."

-The Richmond Enquirer

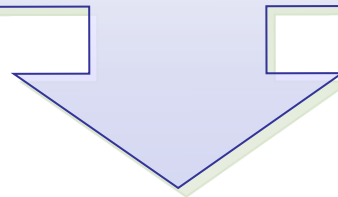


21. incident further divided US (Sumner's popular "The Crime Against Kansas" speech made Brooks and South look bad)



Although Frémont lost, the Republican Party—which opposed the extension of slavery into the western territories—gained new popularity.

In 1857, the ***Dred Scott v. Sandford*** decision widened divisions between North and South.



- The Supreme Court ruled against Scott, stating that **slaves were property, not citizens**.
- The Court also said that the **federal government could not ban slavery** in any territory.



The Big Picture

IN 1857, THE US SUPREME COURT HAD A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A RULING REGARDING SLAVERY AND ITS OUTCOME PUSHED THE NATION FURTHER TOWARDS DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR.

F. THE DRED SCOTT CASE



1. (1857) Supreme Court ruled on the Dred Scott case



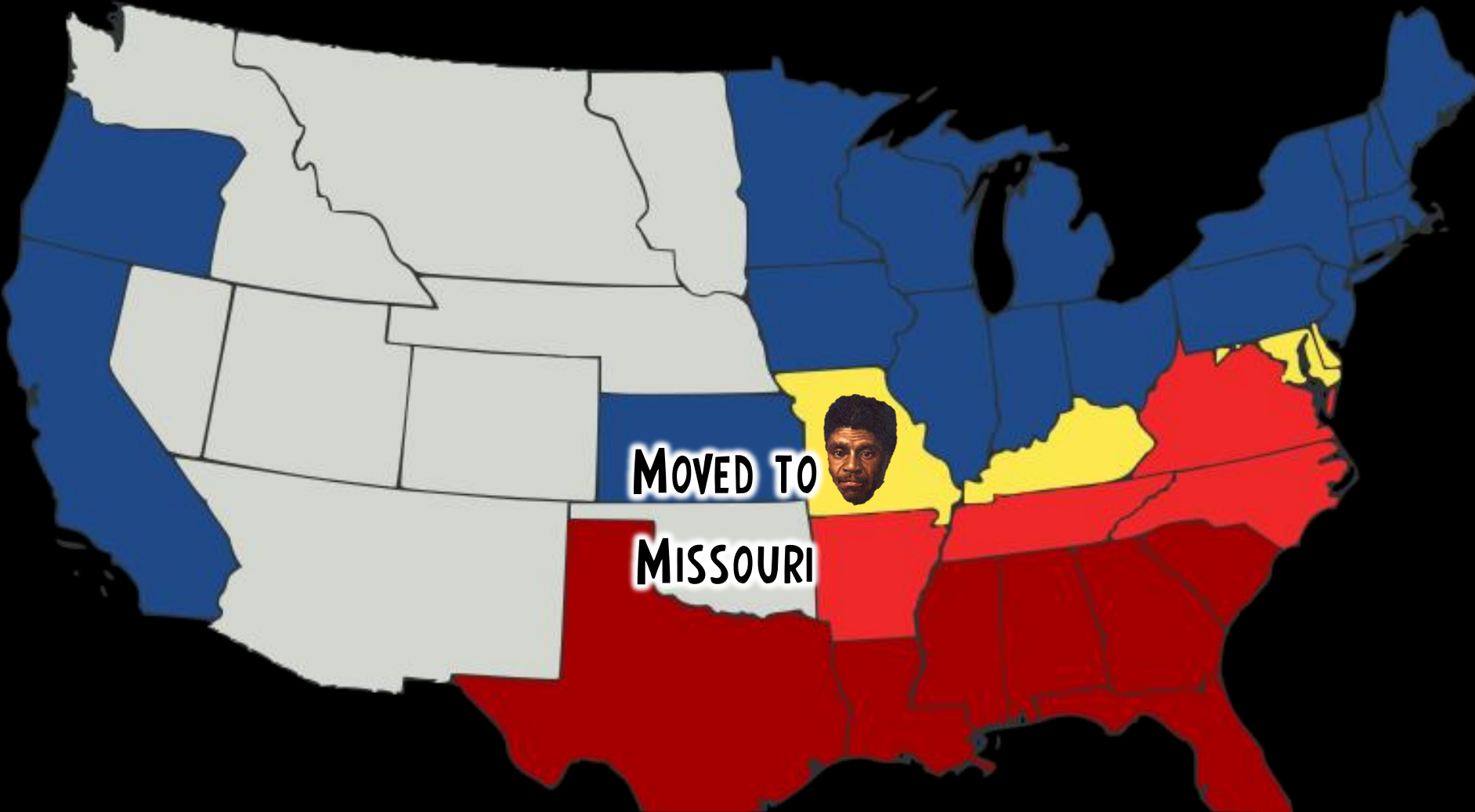
**MOVED TO WISCONSIN
(SLAVERY BANNED BY
MISSOURI COMPROMISE)**

**MOVED TO ILLINOIS
(SLAVERY BANNED BY
NORTHWEST ORDINANCE)**

**MOVED TO
MISSOURI**

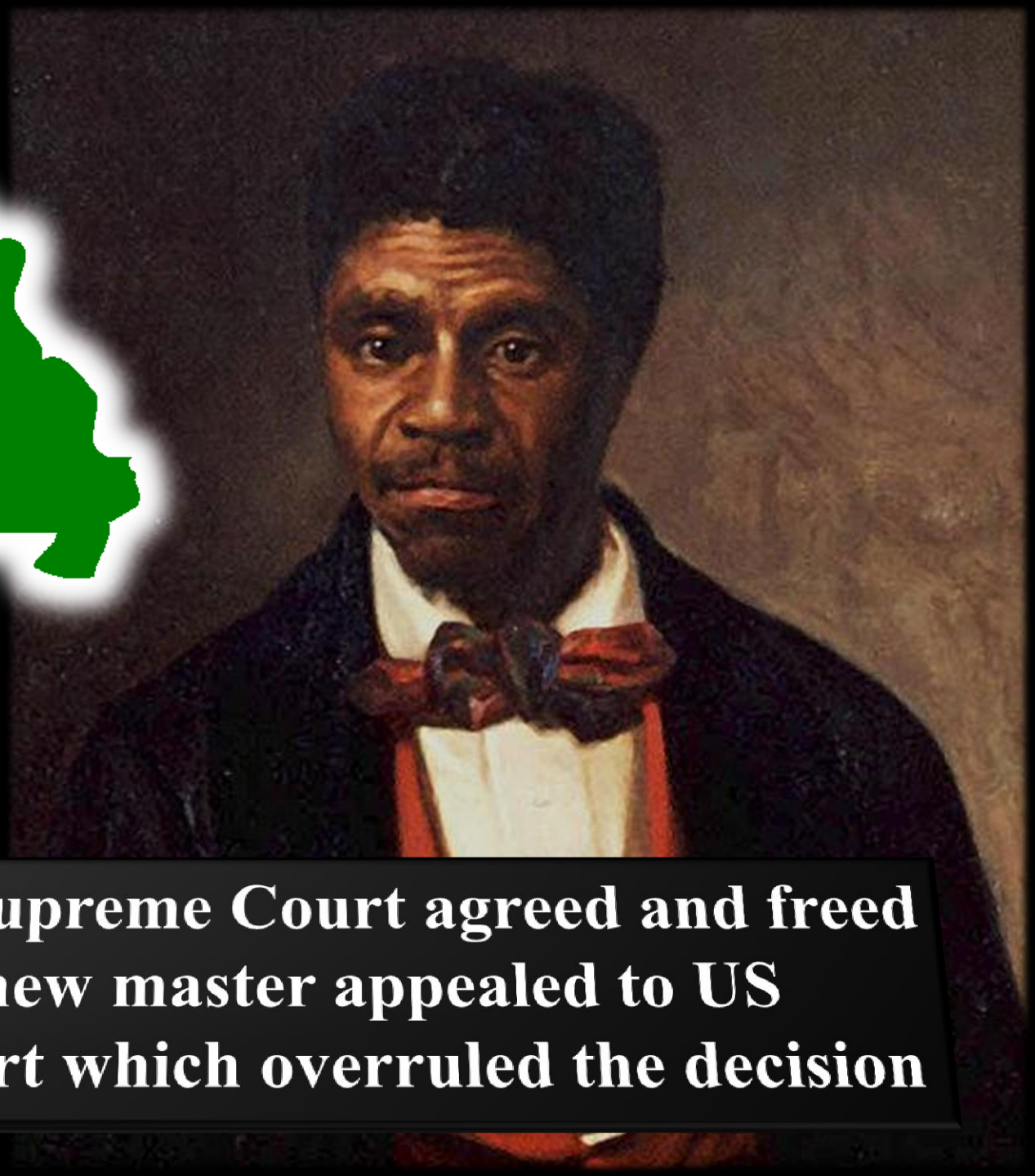
**BORN IN
VIRGINIA**

2. Dred Scott a slave whose master took him north into free territory (lived there many years)



**MOVED TO
MISSOURI**

3. When his master died Dred Scott sued for his freedom from new master (he lived in a free territory)



4. Missouri Supreme Court agreed and freed him but new master appealed to US Supreme Court which overruled the decision



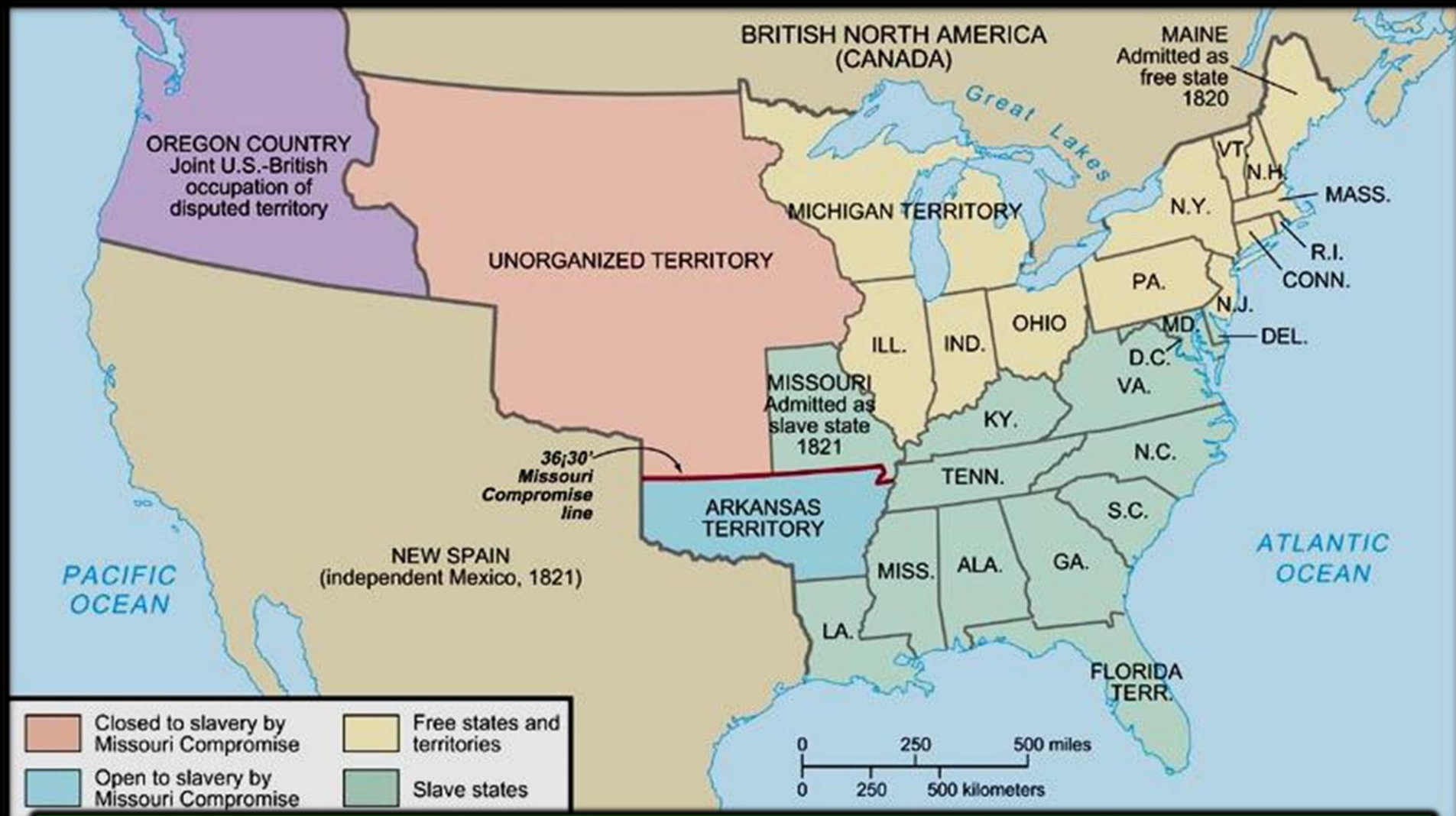
THEY (SLAVES) HAD FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY BEFORE BEEN REGARDED AS BEINGS OF AN INFERIOR ORDER, AND ALTOGETHER UNFIT TO ASSOCIATE WITH THE WHITE RACE, EITHER IN SOCIAL OR POLITICAL RELATIONS, AND SO FAR UNFIT THAT THEY HAD NO RIGHTS WHICH THE WHITE MAN WAS BOUND TO RESPECT."

—Justice Roger Taney

5. Chief Justice Roger Taney argued slaves not citizens and had no right to sue (case dismissed)



6. The case angered millions of abolitionists against slavery and the movement grew



7. Taney ruled Missouri Compromise and Northwest Ordinance unconstitutional (Congress lacked right to ban slavery in territories)



8. Northerners complained about ruling, the South was angered by Northern defiance (tensions rose)

The Union in Crisis: to 1860

