

THE CRISIS OF THE UNION

1848-1860

Guiding Questions

- Why were Americans unable to resolve sectional tensions during the 1850s?

(What has changed/what is different?)

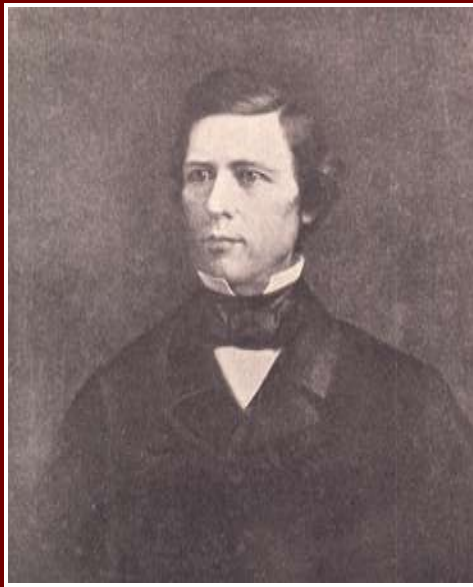
- To what extent was slavery a cause of the Civil War?

A. PRO- AND ANTISLAVERY ARGUMENTS AND CONFLICTS

PRO- AND ANTISLAVERY CONFLICTS

Slavery & the Territories

- “gag rule”
- Wilmot Proviso (1846-47)



Rep. David Wilmot
(D-PA)

Provided, territory from that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted.

PRO- & ANTISLAVERY ARGUMENTS

Sectional Controversy Hardened Attitudes:

- South - “positive good” thesis
 - Good for slaves, southern society, the U.S.
- North – Free Labor ideology
 - Slavery is bad for white Americans
 - American democracy=property, opportunity for advancement
 - “free soil”
 - “slave power conspiracy”

B. COMPROMISE OF 1850

Free and slave states and territories, 1848



U.S. Population and Settlement, 1850



Compromise of 1850

- California
 - Gold Rush
- Attempts at compromise
 - Henry Clay
 - Zachary Taylor/Millard A. Fillmore
 - Stephen A. Douglas

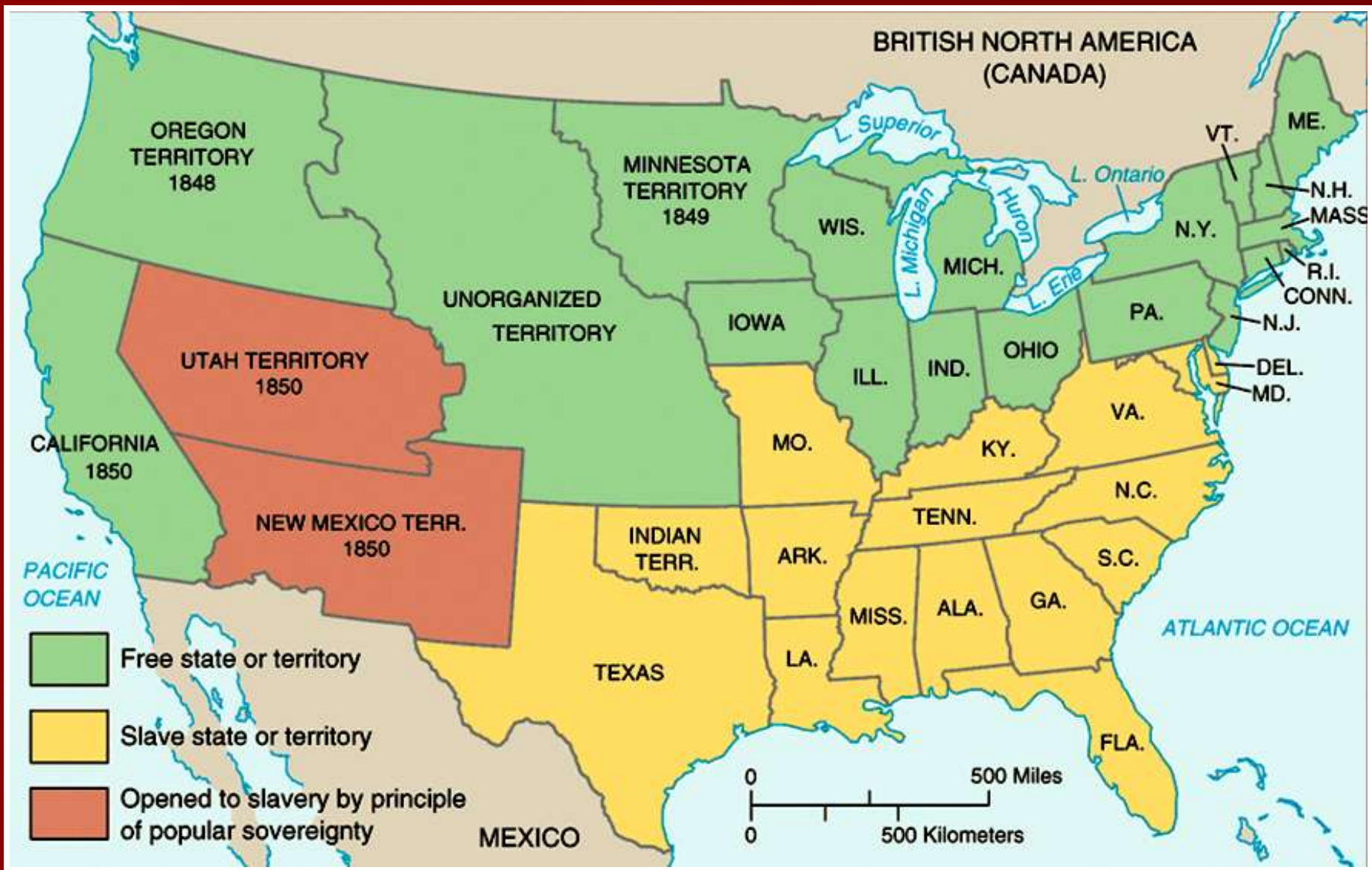


Henry Clay Presenting his compromise of 1850 in the Senate

- Compromise of 1850
 - 1) California
 - 2) Popular Sovereignty
 - 3) Fugitive Slave Act of 1850
 - 4) Slave trade in D.C.



Stephen A. Douglas



Compromise of 1850

Compromise of 1850

Signaled End of Period of Political Leaders Seeking National Interest

- Clay – tired, disappointed after his national compromise bill defeated
- John C. Calhoun – had sought compromise bill that heavily favored the South; would never have passed, but still seeking national compromise; died before passage of Compromise
- Daniel Webster – left Congress for diplomatic post in course of debate
- Replaced by Leaders with personal or sectional interests: Douglas, Seward, J.Davis

RESPONSES TO THE COMPROMISE OF 1850

- Change in national leadership
 - (Clay, Webster, Calhoun)
- Northern opposition to Fugitive Slave Act
- Personal Liberty Laws
 - *Ableman v. Booth* (1857)
- Growth of Free-Soil Party (founded 1848)
 - Whig Party?
- Gadsden Purchase (1853)
 - Ostend Manifesto (1854) (*SPC?*)

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.

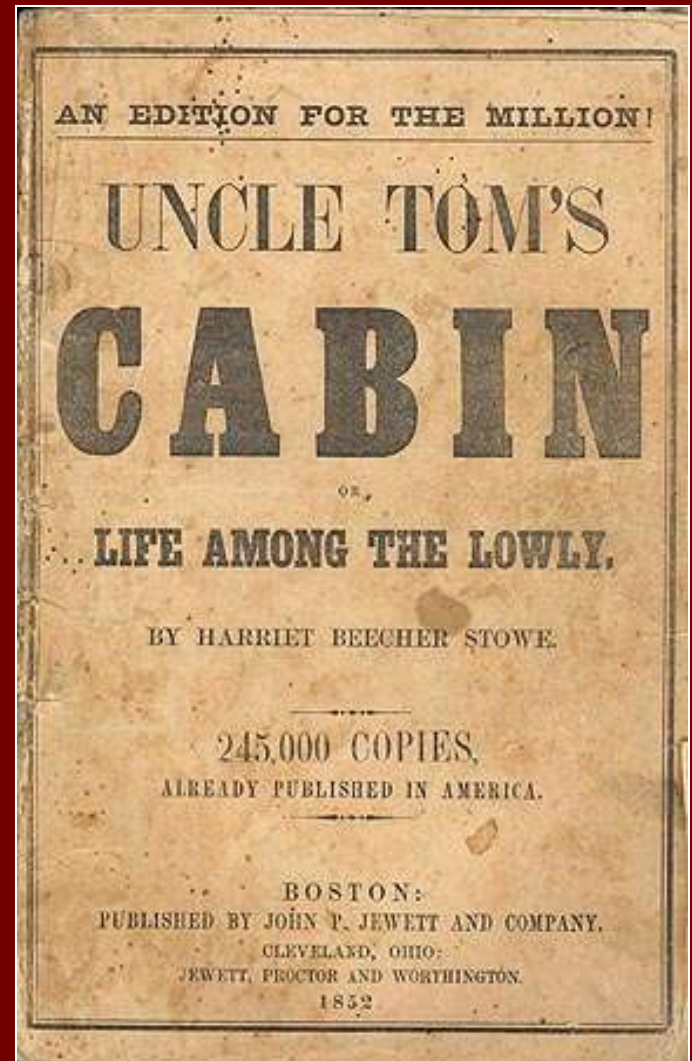
Keep a Sharp Look Out for
KIDNAPPERS, and have
TOP EYE open.

APRIL 24, 1851.

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)



Harriet Beecher Stowe
(1811 -1896)

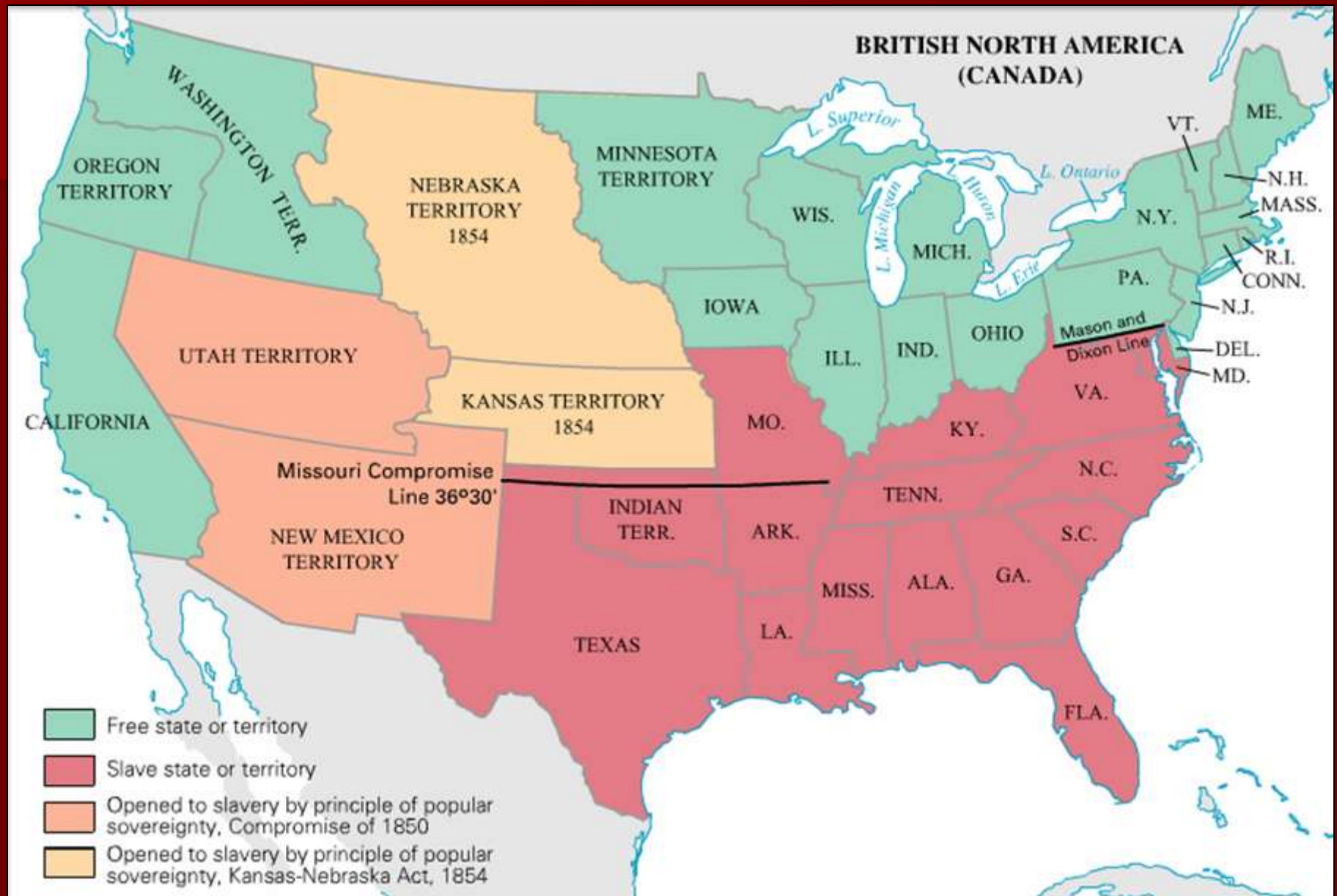


***"So you are the little woman
who wrote the book that
started this great war!" --
Abraham Lincoln on meeting Harriet
Beecher Stowe in 1862***

C. KANSAS- NEBRASKA ACT

& the Emergence of the
Republican Party

Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854



Republican Party

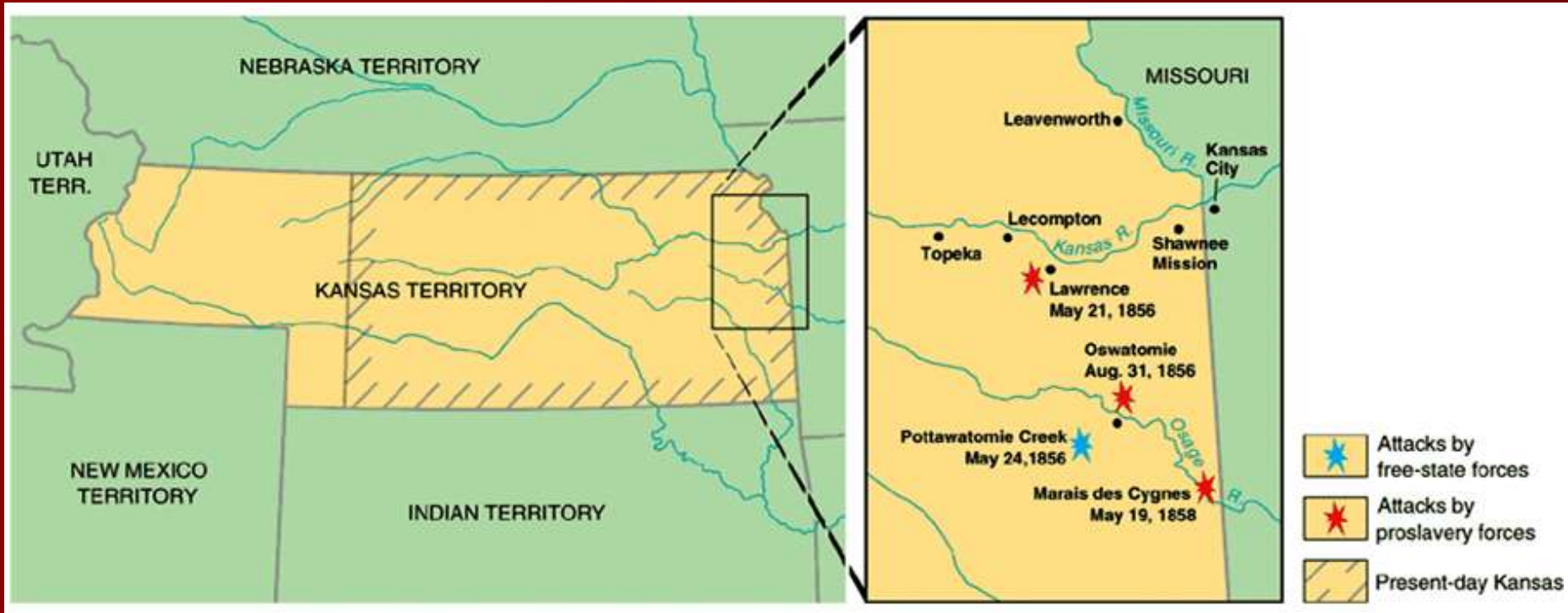
- Formed in 1854; result of Kansas-Nebraska Act
- Beliefs: Free Soil, Free labor
 - Opposed spread of slavery
- Quickly powerful in North; purely sectional party

Who joined?

- Most Northern Whigs
- Many Northern Democrats
- Free-Soilers
- Know-Nothings
- Other various opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act



“Bleeding Kansas”

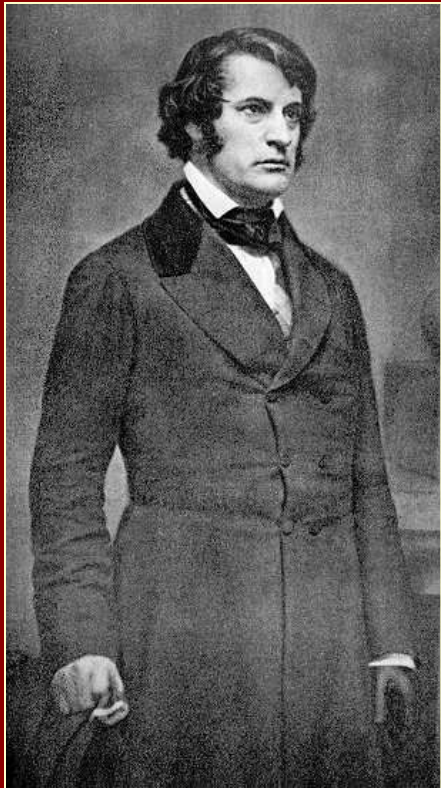


- “Bleeding Kansas” (1854-58)
 - John Brown
 - Pottawatomie Massacre (1856)
 - Lecompton Constitution (1857)



Border “Ruffians” (pro-slavery Missourians)

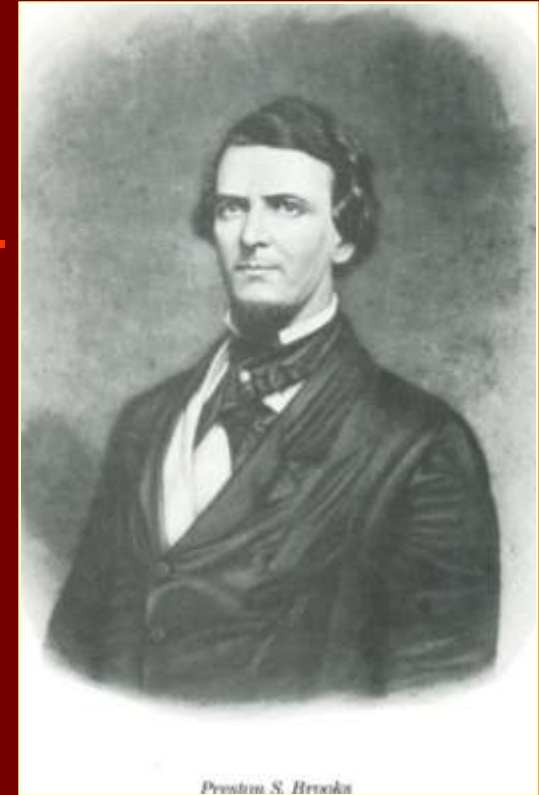
“The Crime Against Kansas”



Sen. Charles Sumner
(R-MA)






Douglas (who was present in the chamber) was a "noise-some, squat, and nameless animal...not a proper model for an American senator." **Butler** was a pimp who took "a mistress who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, is chaste in his sight—I mean, the harlot, Slavery."



Congr. Preston Brooks
(D-SC)



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

1856

Presidential

Election

Results

D. *DRED SCOTT*

DECISION

6. Dred Scott Decision (1857)

- *Dred Scott v. Sandford*
- Slaves were property, not citizens, even if taken to free states
- Result: U.S. government prohibited from limiting the spread of slavery in territories
- *Impact?*



**E. LINCOLN,
THE ELECTION
OF 1860, &
SECESSION**

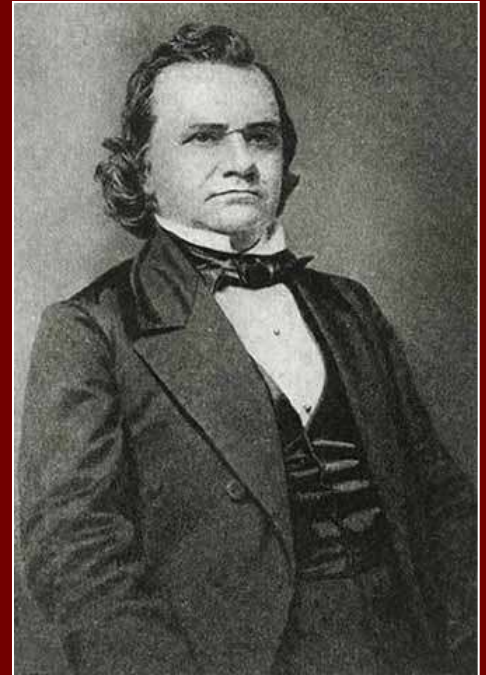
Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

Douglas:

- won reelection - Senate
- "Freeport Doctrine"- territorial legislatures could exclude slavery by simply not passing laws to protect it (*Dred Scott*)

Lincoln:

- gained a national reputation
- Supported free soil and free labor; condemned *Dred Scott*



John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry, Oct. 16, 1859

John Brown and 21 men attacked the federal arsenal in Harper's Ferry, VA to obtain guns for a slave rebellion

FEARFUL AND EXCITING INTELLIGENCE.

NEGRO INSURRECTION AT HARPER'S FERRY.

**Extensive Negro Conspiracy in
Virginia and Maryland.**

**Seizure of the United States Arsenal
by the Insurrectionists.**

**Arms Taken and Sent into the
Interior.**

**The Bridge Fortified and Defended
by Cannon.**

**Trains Fired into and Stopped---Several Per-
sons Killed---Telegraph Wires Cut---
Contributions Levied on the Citizens.**

**Troops Despatched Against the Insurgents
from Washington and Baltimore,**

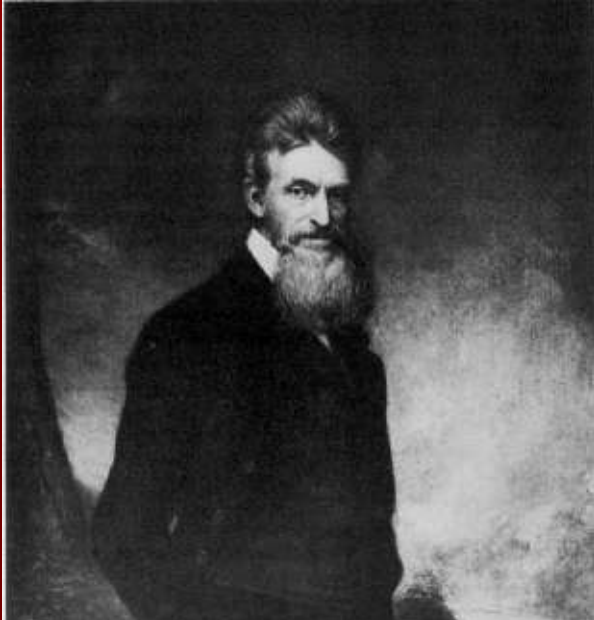
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Reactions to John Brown's Raid



- Northern abolitionists made Brown into a martyr
- Southerners were terrified that other abolitionists would incite slave rebellions



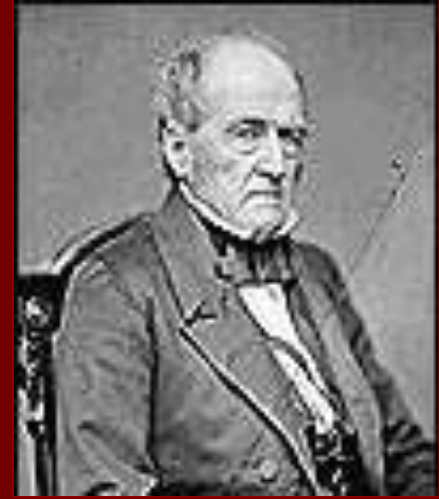
"The Tragic Prelude
(John Brown)"

Republican Party Platform in 1860

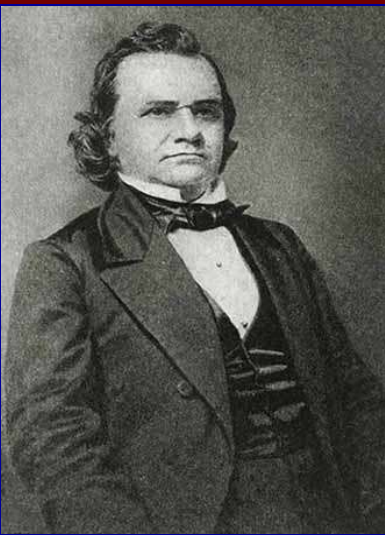
1. Non-extension of slavery [for Free-Soilers].
2. Protective tariff [for No. Industrialists].
3. No abridgment of rights for immigrants [a disappointment for the “Know-Nothings”].
4. Government aid to build a Pacific RR [for the Northwest].
5. Internal improvements [for the West] at federal expense.
6. Free homesteads for the public domain [for farmers].



✓ **Abraham Lincoln**
Republican



John Bell
Constitutional Union

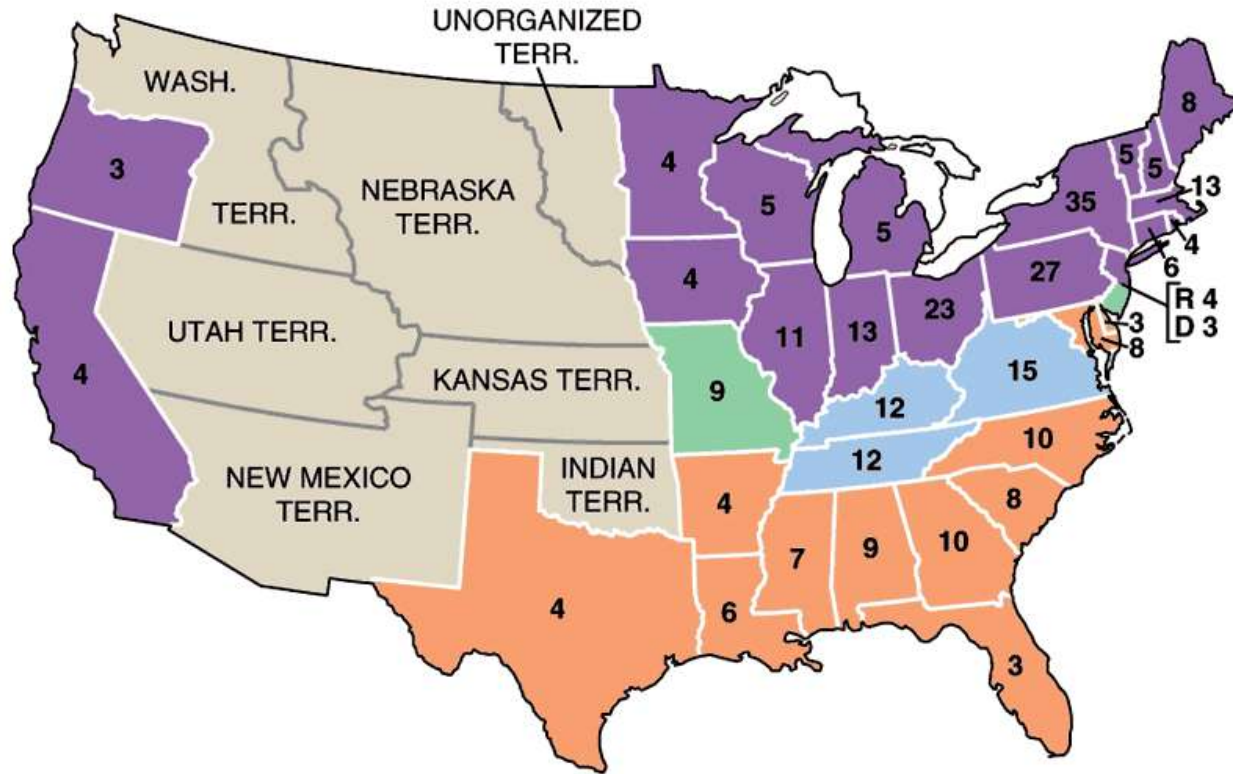


Stephen A. Douglas
Northern Democrat





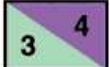
1860
Presidential
Election



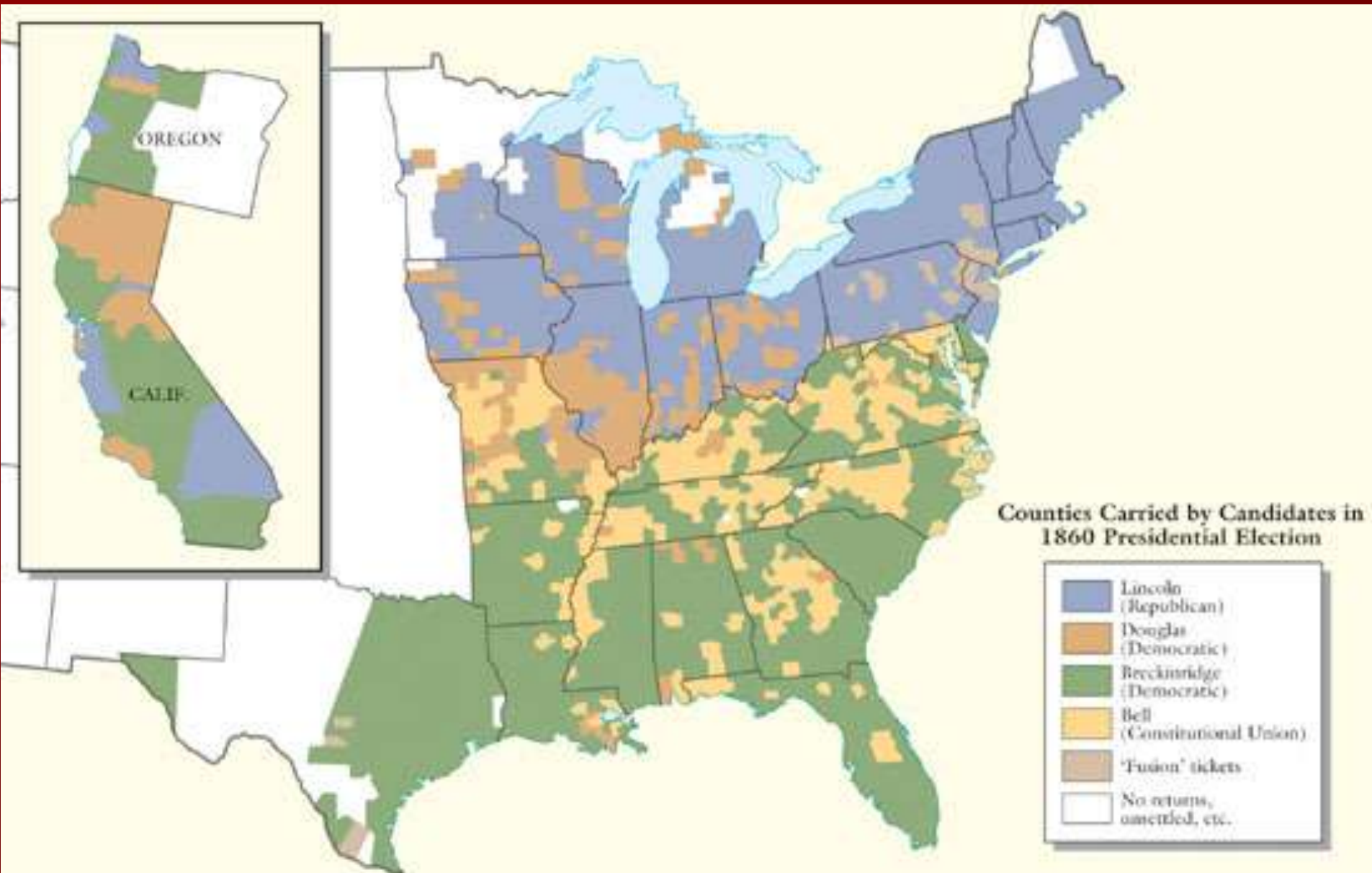
John C. Breckinridge
Southern Democrat



1860 Election Results

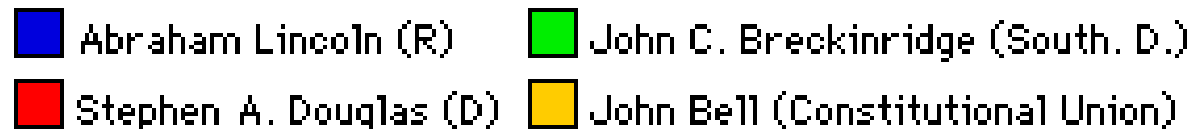
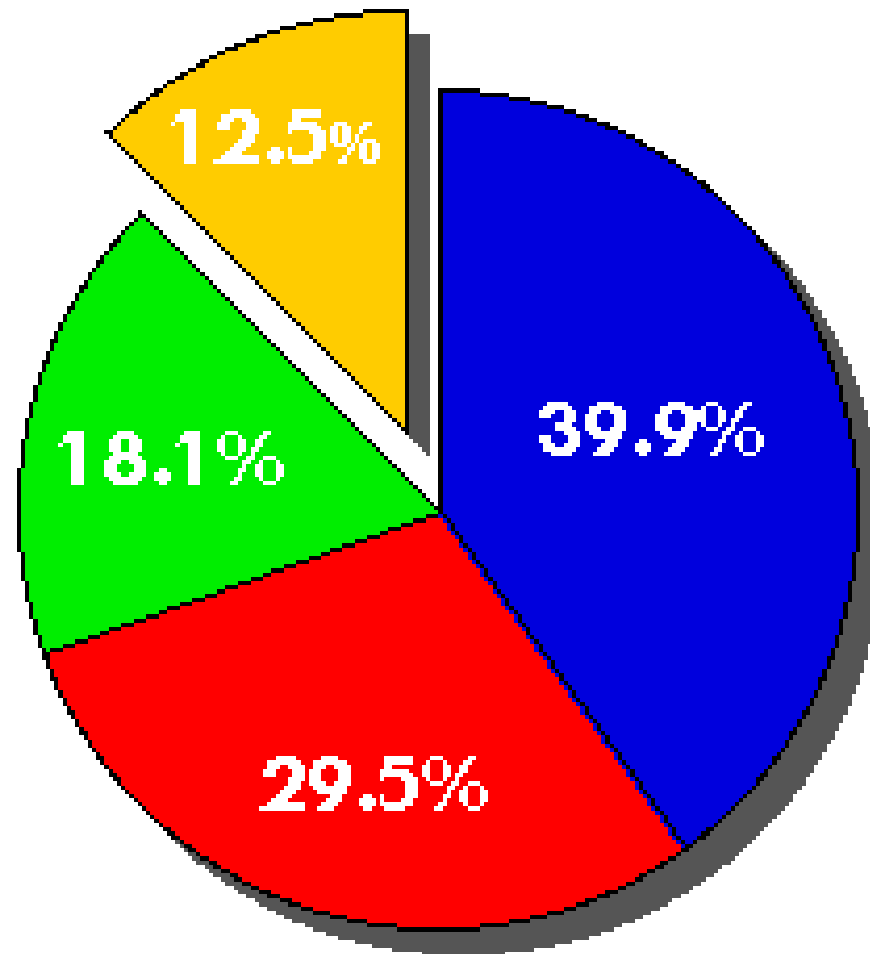
		Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
Republican Abraham Lincoln		180	1,865,593	39.8
Democratic, Southern John C. Breckinridge		72	848,356	18.1
Democratic, Northern Stephen A. Douglas		12	1,382,713	29.5
Constitutional Union John Bell		39	592,906	12.6
Divided				

The election of 1860 by county



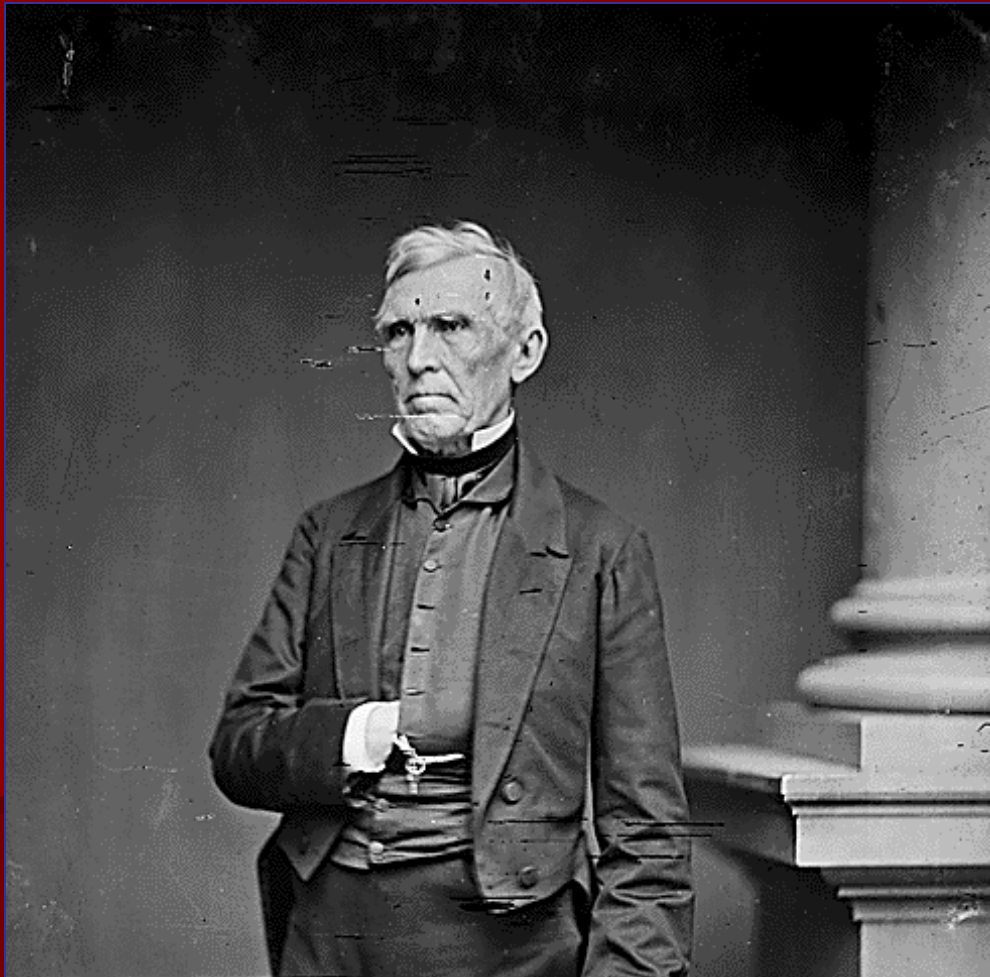
Election of 1860

POPULAR VOTE



Crittenden Compromise:

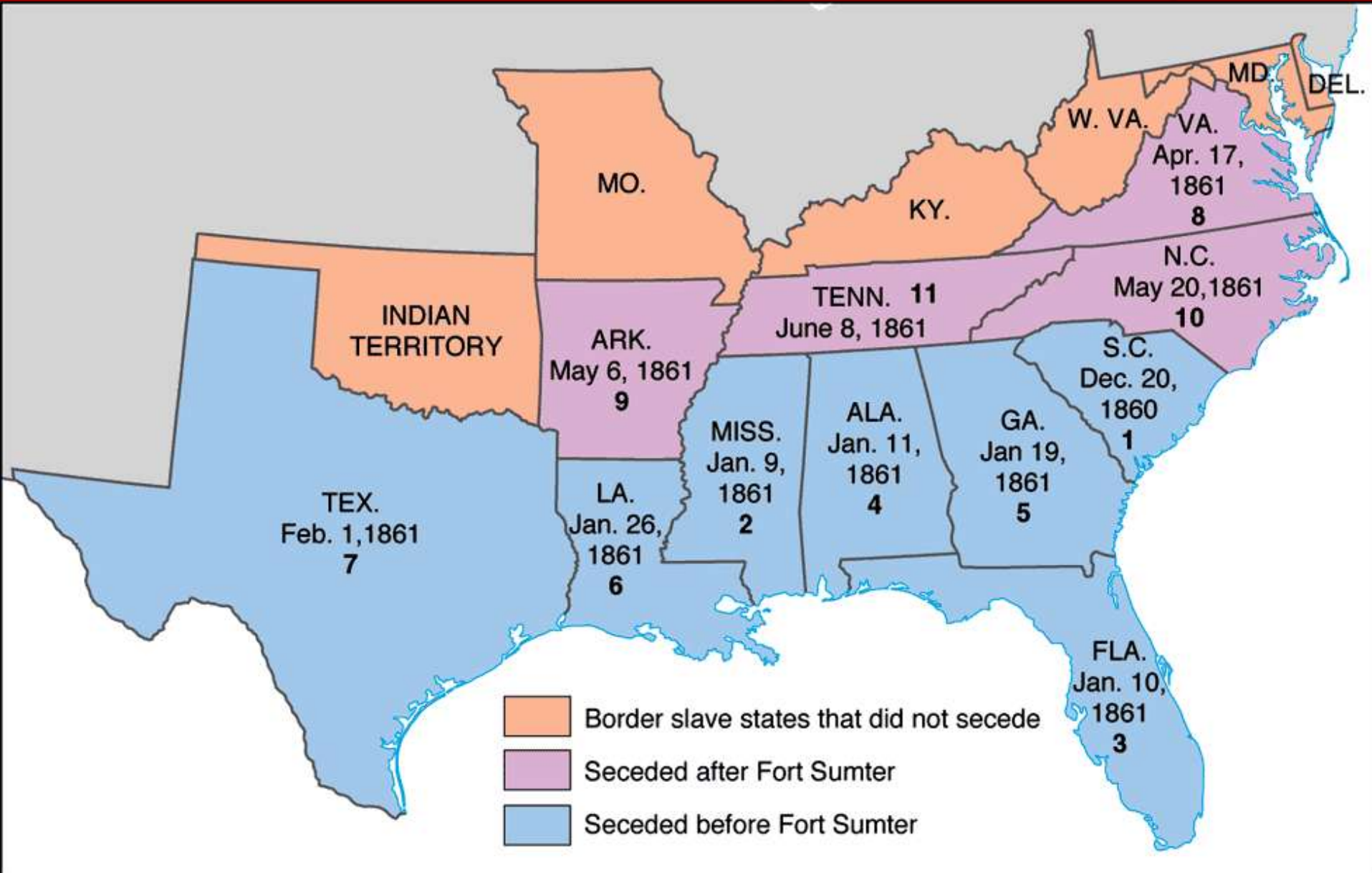
A Last Ditch Appeal to Sanity



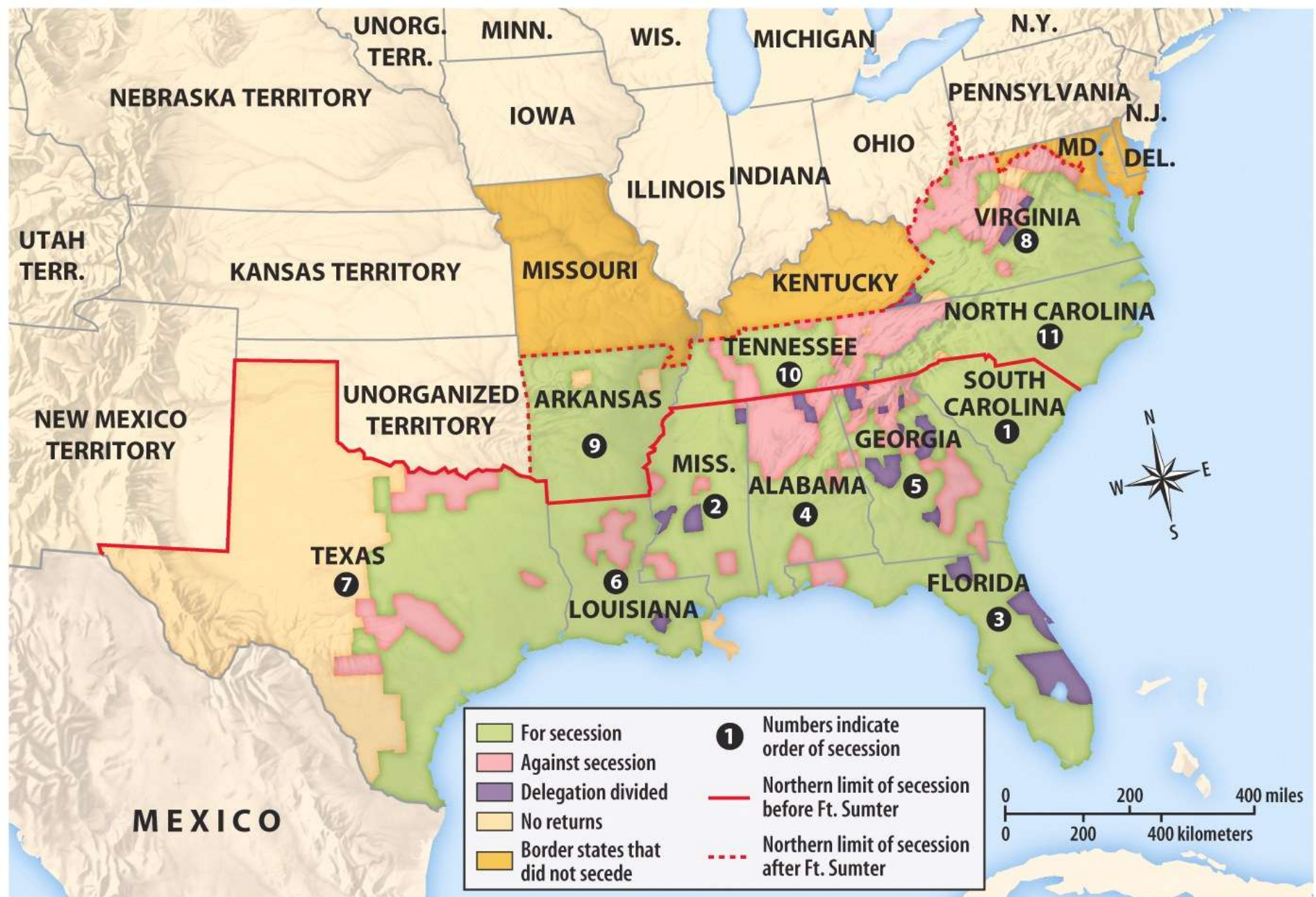
**Senator John J.
Crittenden
(American-KY)**

10. Secession

(SC, Dec. 1860)



The Process of Secession, 1860-1861





Lincoln by Alexander Gardner, 1861

Photographer Mathew Brady captured this image of the solemn president-elect on February 23, 1861, a few weeks after the formation of the Confederacy and shortly before Lincoln's inauguration.
(Library of Congress)

Lincoln's Inauguration, March 4, 1861



The New-York Times.

VOL. X, NO. 1194

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1901.

FORT SUMPTER FALLEN.

PARTICULARS OF THE COMBANDMENT.

The Feet on Fire and the Gar-
rison Exhausted.

NO ATTEMPT AT REINFORCEMENT.

The Cessation of Firing and the Capitulation.

NO LIVES LOST ON EITHER SIDE.

**Hager Andersen and his Men Coming
to New-York.**

How the News was Received in
Washington:

Call for Seventy-Five Thousand
Mintia.

strategic, is being regarded as necessary to make our
work an attraction to add a further office.

FOET MIFTER EVACUATED.

Phosphorus and Arsenic, Sulphur, April 18.
 POST OFFICE HAS SUBSIDIZED.
 The Government has given the mail
 Five of the parcels of Coalbrookdale range are
 lost.

Major Johnston has drawn down the stripes and stars, and displays a white flag, which has been lowered from the ship, and shows the way to Hampton.

The Federal flag was again hoisted over Fort Snuggly, when Governor Dixon, with a flag of truce, went to the Fort.

In a few minutes the Federal flag was again hoisted down by Hugo Larsson, and a while was noticed.

Gen. Howard M. Smith, with two aides, being led by Paul Morgan.

Three live chimpanzees from Charleston are sent on their way to Memphis to join the den before

FORT PICKENS AND THE HARBOR OF PENSACOLA.



had been engaged. The results had only to wait out all night.

THE two symbols of men of high culture emphasizing here is that the aura of the corridor is lowline. They are not history for the culture of the Indian world. Along with the 1970s, the Indian world is being moved, where the problem is related to the man to reply effectively and directly to answer the questions.

Further, it is well known here, and I know it from an extensive official source, Major Asensio didn't provide us with an informed proceeding, leaving him without an excuse or adequate motivation that had didn't work. There is apparently great reason to be before the report that Major does not have collected any more.

Still every wages were taken, have today that the whole story of the accident is told. The Union man absolutely refuse to return.

Today's audience has had plenty of time to absorb what had public affairs, and who could not attend their joy in the induction of Fort Stevens. Howard again occurred, and decided to deliver. His, with, among others, was a speech of a couple of sentences within the last day or two. The fact is, however, that he had faced of having them somewhat differently, even, they thought, and was looking to control it by force, the only argument the school seems to appreciate.

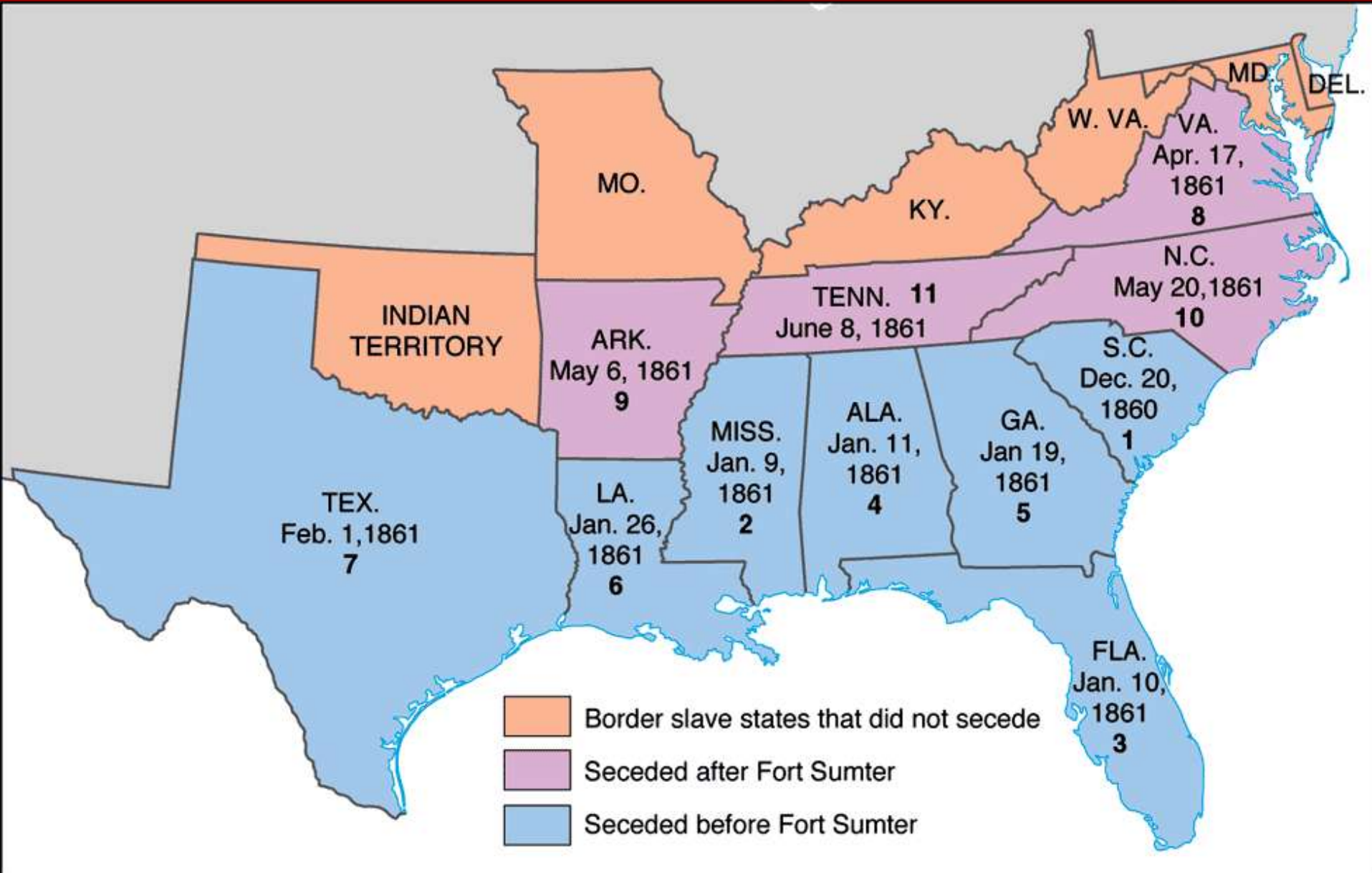
1990-1991

But, James H. Dwyer, who is known as "Buck" in his demotic form of address, has been all day the staunchest defender in the army of Major Ashmun's conduct. He insists that the whole



10. Secession

(SC, Dec. 1860)



The South Secedes



The Divided Nation

