



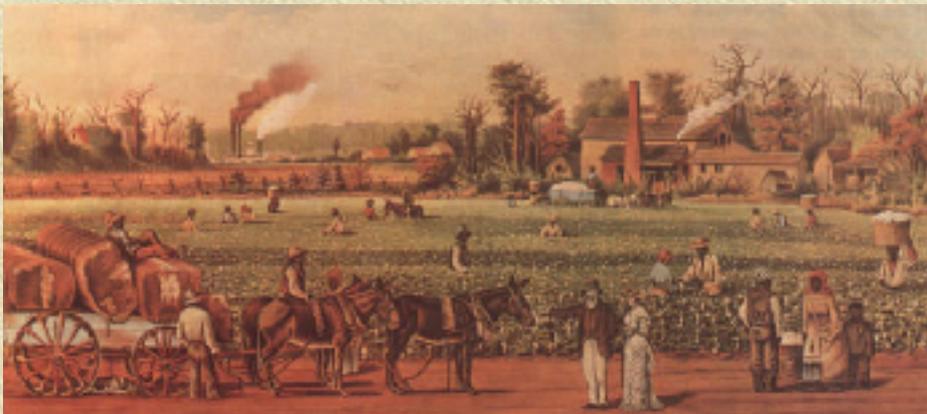
Slavery Divides the Nation

Unit 10

Start of the Civil War

✦ How did the divide between North and South turn into a Civil War?

FROM THIS?

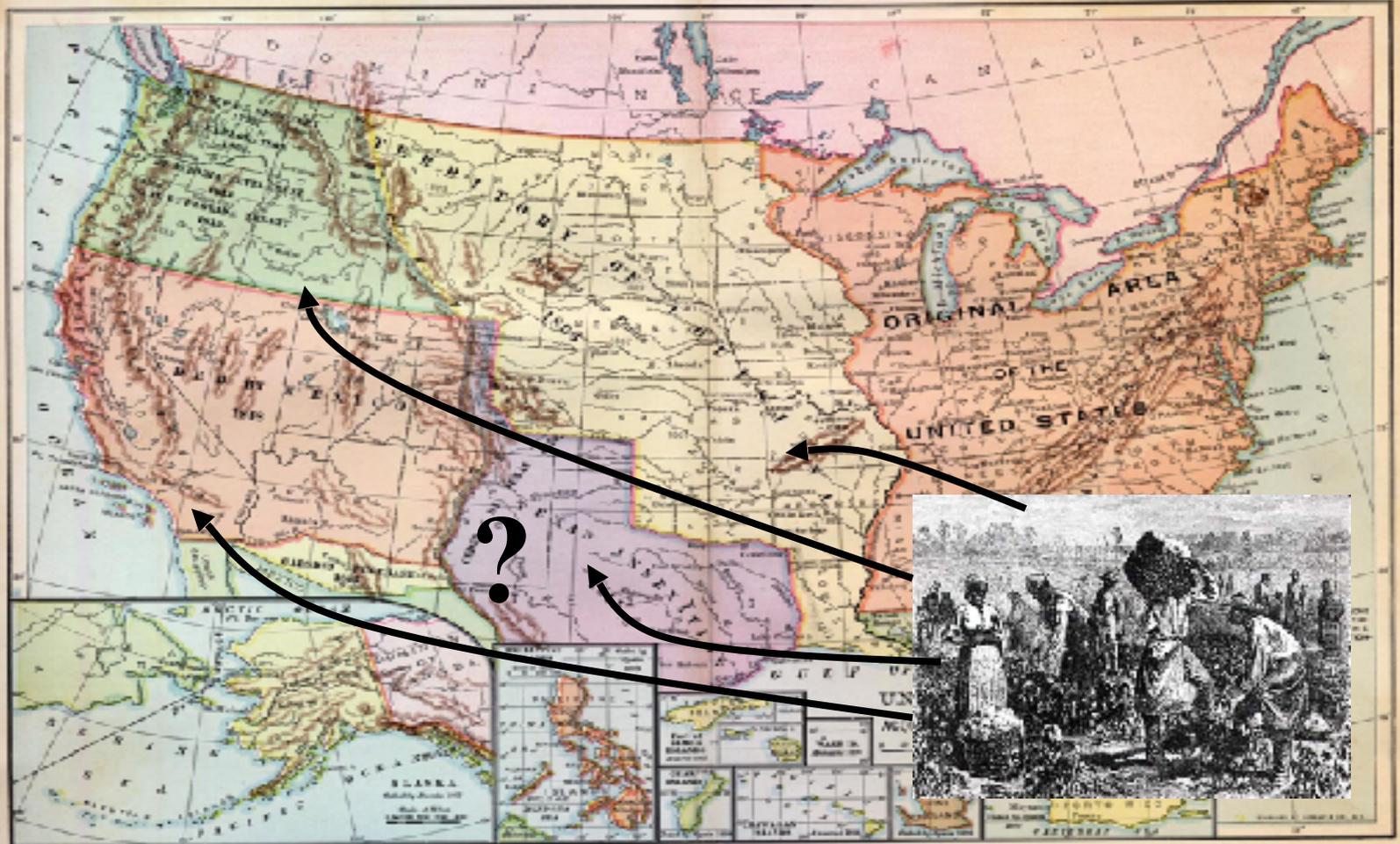


TO THIS?

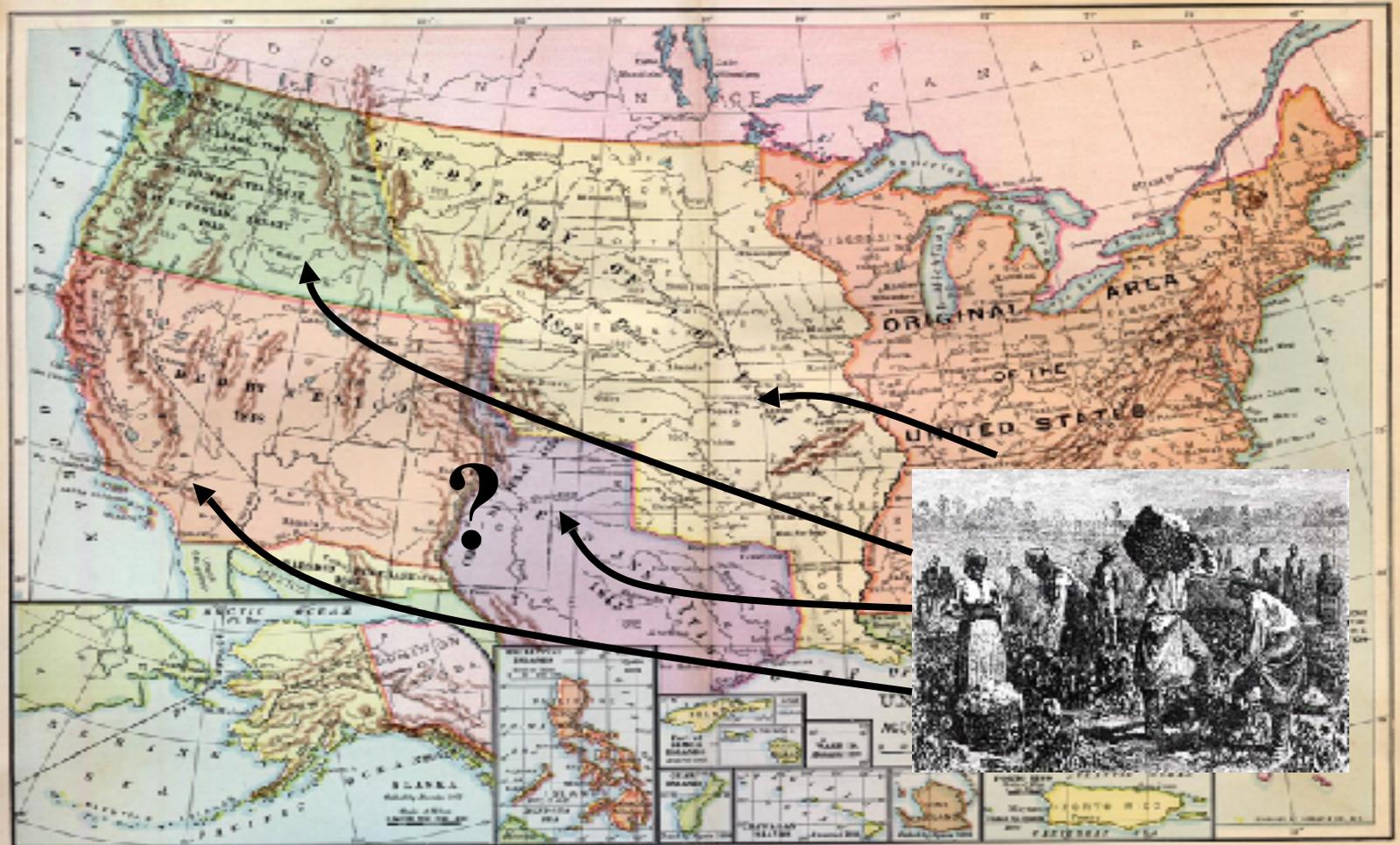


KEY CONCEPTS & VOCABULARY

What question does this image ask?



Answer—As the territory of the United States expanded across the continent, would new states become slave states – or free?



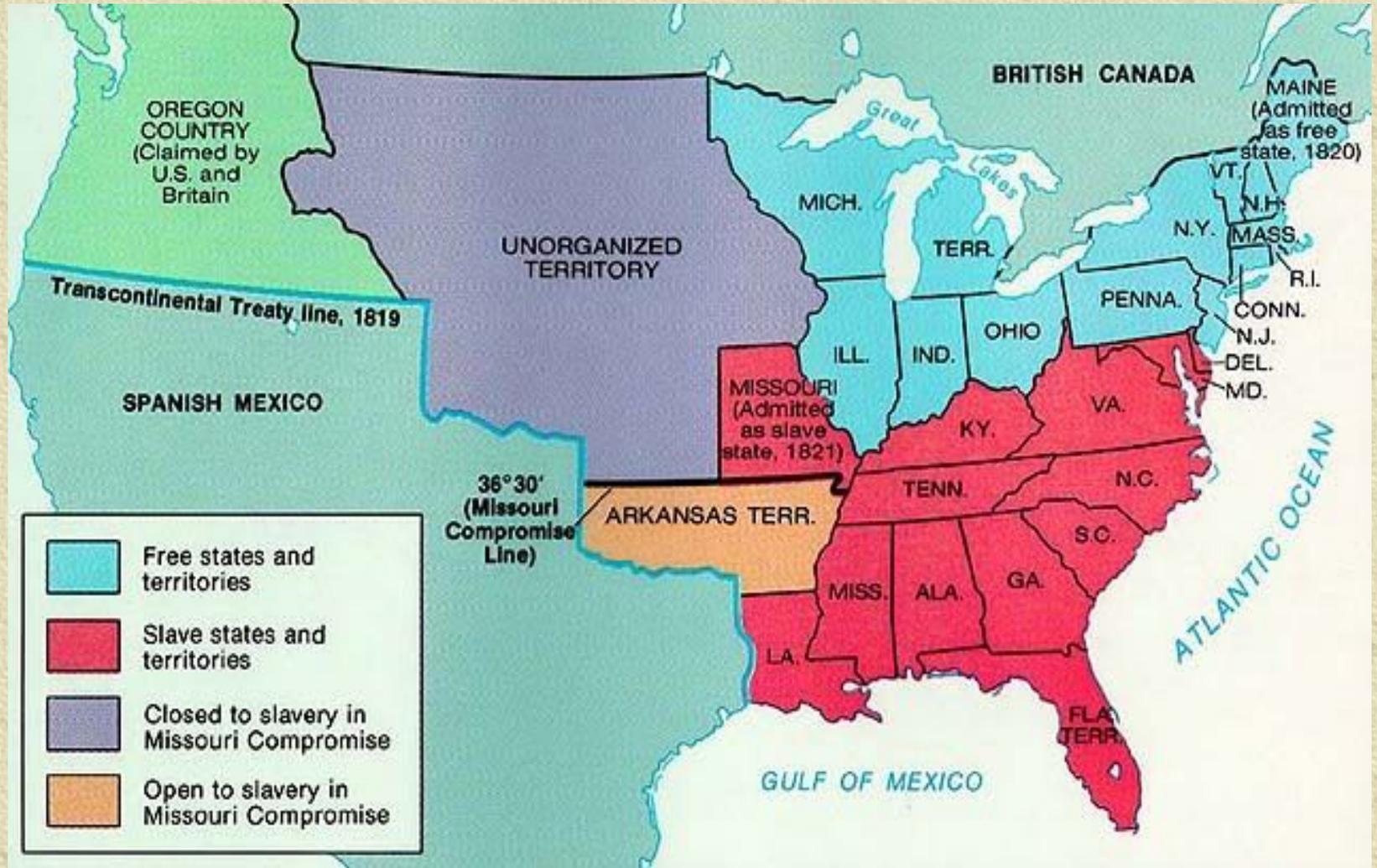


Missouri Compromise

Missouri Compromise

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68gi3C0A9Fo>
- 1820—11 free states, 11 slave states
- MO files for statehood as slave state
- Fear—shifts political balance in Congress
- Henry Clay proposes the **Missouri Compromise** in 1820
 - Allows MO in as slave state
 - ME comes in as a free state
 - Establishes **36'30 parallel**—slavery banned north of line
- Marks beginnings of **sectionalism**—loyalty to one part of the nation, as opposed to the nation as a whole

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 quieted the slavery debate for a while



Nat Turner's Rebellion (1831)

HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA



THE HORRID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA. A group of rebels, some on horseback, are attacking a group of white people. The scene is chaotic and violent.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AA11GhtkoFc>
- Nat Turner (a slave) and six men went from house to house, killing all of the white people they encountered.
- Turner's force eventually consisted of more than 40 slaves.
- In the end, the rebels had stabbed, shot, and clubbed at least 55 white people to death.

Nat Turner was eventually captured



- ✦ He was hanged and beheaded
- ✦ In the hysterical climate that followed the rebellion, close to 200 black people, many of whom had nothing to do with the rebellion, were murdered by white mobs.

Effect of the Rebellion

✦ “Slave Codes” (laws) were tightened in the South

- ✦ Slaves could not...
- ◆ be taught to read or write
 - ◆ meet without a white person present
 - ◆ move from place to place freely





◦ Compromise of 1850

The Compromise of 1850

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_Bra5yBh6M&index=27&list=PLob1mZcVWOagRkMmwpVSiINWjHX2mVS3N&t=0s
- Slavery debate erupts further
 - Sectionalism issue now becomes a big deal (1849), especially out west in CA
- 30 states (equal split slave vs. non slave)
- Pres. Taylor proposes a plan for CA
 - **Popular sovereignty** should determine slave issue
 - Would be free...everyone was from the North; southerners hate plan
 - Southern states talk of **secession**

5 Parts of 1850 Compromise

- Allows CA to enter as a free state
- Divided rest of Mexican Cession into New Mexico and Utah (voters decide on slavery)
- Ended slave trade in Washington D.C.
- Settled border between Texas and New Mexico
- Most controversial: **Fugitive Slave Act**
 - <https://www.pbs.org/video/american-experience-fugitive-slave-act/>

Compromise of 1850

Enters as
a
Free State.

These territories
were open to
slavery.



Compromise of 1850



Fugitive Slave Act

- Permitted slave owners to get runaway slaves on free soil
- At first, northerners thought it wasn't a big deal, but then...
 - Northerners didn't like how slave owners could come onto their land
 - Southerners take advantage of law

Slave Catchers

- People who would go capture runaway slaves
- Problem: proving someone was a slave
- Catchers would...
 - Go to federal official
 - Feds. looks @ evidence
 - Makes decision if slave returns
- Bribery was common
 - Official gets paid for investigating
 - Pay double if he favors slave owner



° Uncle Tom's Cabin

Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Novel written by **Harriet Beecher Stowe** (1852)
- Portrays life of a slave—Uncle Tom beaten to death
- National reaction
 - Popular in North, not South
 - Now viewed as *moral* issue as well as political

Stowe and Uncle Tom's Cabin

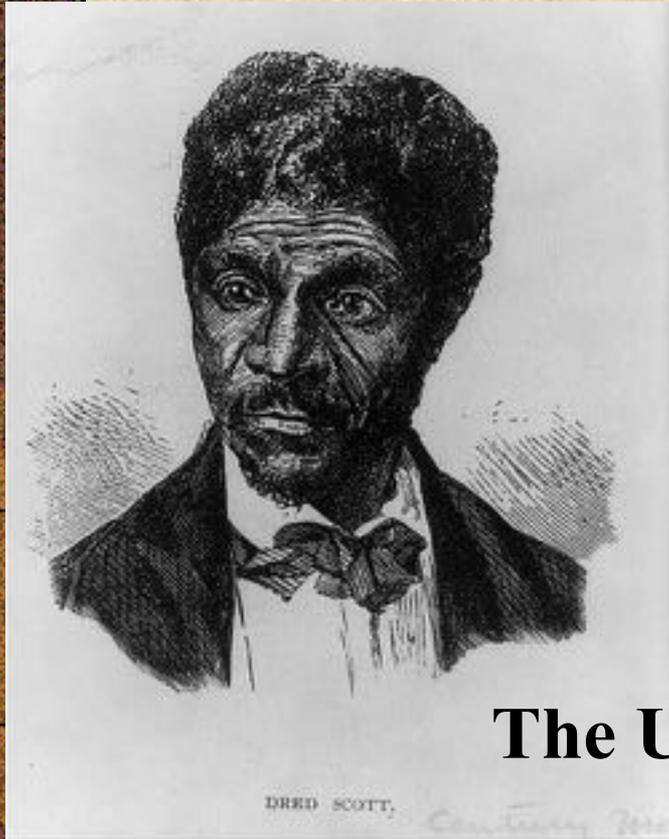




Dred Scott Decision

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0OW18plo8c>

Dred Scott Decision



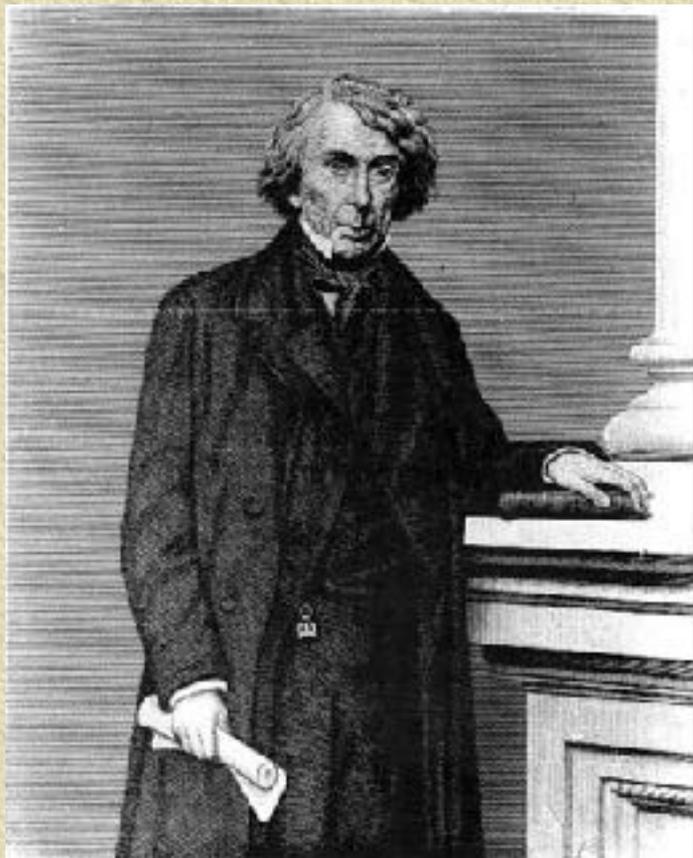
Dred Scott, a slave from Missouri, went to court and sued for his freedom on the grounds that when his master took him to free territories he was no longer a slave.

The U.S. Supreme Court had to decide...

Was he a **Person or **Property**?**

Hint: 4 Northern judges, 5 Southern judges

Chief Justice Roger Taney

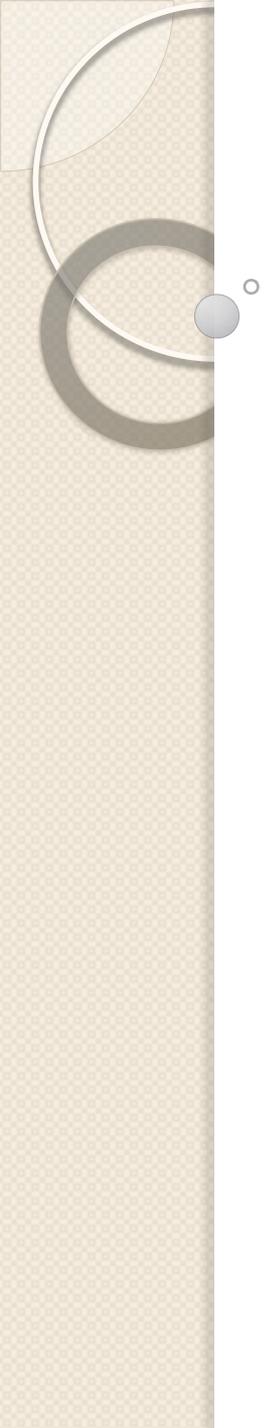


✦ Slaves were not citizens, so they could not sue in court

✦ Slaves were property, so Congress did not have the power to ban slavery in any territory

✦ Therefore, the Missouri Compromise was “unconstitutional”

✦ Dred Scott remained a slave



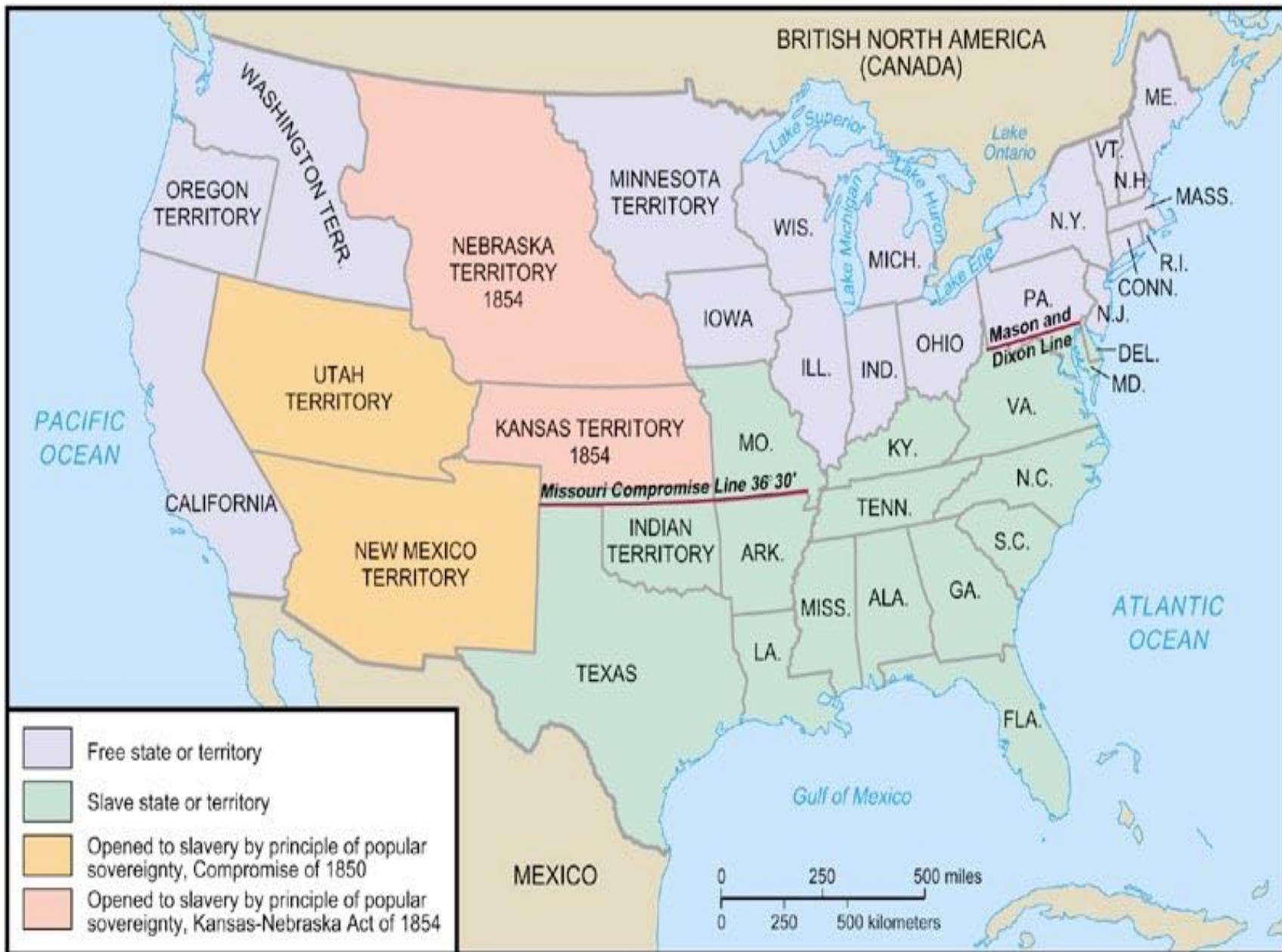
Kansas-Nebraska Act & Bleeding Kansas

The Crisis Deepens

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYP854GAPAU>
- **Kansas-Nebraska Act**—most important event leading up to Civil War
- Background
 - Organized by Stephen Douglas in 1854
 - Purpose: provide organization for Kansas and Nebraska Territory

Kansas-Nebraska Act

- MO Comp. line makes this free territory
- Douglas pushes on and passes law
 - Divides land into Kansas and Nebraska
 - Calls for **repeal of 36'30 line**
- Slavery can be legal and southerners are on board—outrage North



THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854

New Politics

- Political backlash—formation of **Republican** party
 - Pro-north party (at first, then expands)
 - Anti-slavery
 - Pro-business
- Congressional elections in 1854
 - Republicans take 66 seats away from Democrats in the House
- Now have true political sectionalism

Bleeding Kansas

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqZJc7B8xsc>
Bleeding Kansas
 - Describes political/social chaos in Kansas from 1855-1856
 - **Extremists/Radicals** start migrating to Kansas in 1854 to vote
 - People with *very strong* beliefs
 - By end of 1855, two opposing sides in Kansas (pro- & anti-slavery)

Bleeding Kansas

- Pro-slavery govt. was first elected
 - Corrupted—**border ruffians**
- Kansas breaks out into mini-civil war
- Popular sovereignty problem magnified
- By summer of 1856, over 200 people dead
- Pres. Pierce does NOTHING
 - Allows events to occur
 - Press writes about this, w/ each side assigning blame

Bleeding Kansas

✦ Northern and Southern settlers both flooded into Kansas

- ◆ Supporters of slavery invaded an abolitionist town, burned a hotel, looted home and destroyed newspaper presses
- ◆ Anti-slavery forces retaliated. Led by John Brown, they invaded a pro-slavery town, dragged five men from their homes killed them





Congressional Violence

Violence in Congress

- The beating of **Charles Sumner**
 - Sumner, Senator of Massachusetts, abolitionist
 - Gives speech of crimes in Kansas; blames the South and Pierce
 - Singles out Andrew Butler of SC
 - Butler not there, but **Preston Brooks** (Rep. from SC) was (Butler's nephew)
 - Brooks defends his family, and hits Sumner w/ cane 30 times
- Southern response: Sumner “got what he deserved”

Charles Sumner





Lincoln-Douglas Debates

[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=LljCzkPasuk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LljCzkPasuk)

Lincoln-Douglas Debates

Before becoming president, Abraham Lincoln ran against Stephen Douglas for an Illinois Senate seat.

LINCOLN said...

- ◆ A house divided against itself cannot stand
- ◆ I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*.
- ◆ It will become *all* one thing or *all* the other.
- ◆ Slavery is a MORAL ISSUE
It is either right... or it is wrong.

DOUGLAS said...

- ◆ In the Dred Scott Decision, the Supreme Court had decided the issue of slavery forever
- ◆ Slavery was legal



Lincoln—a winner?

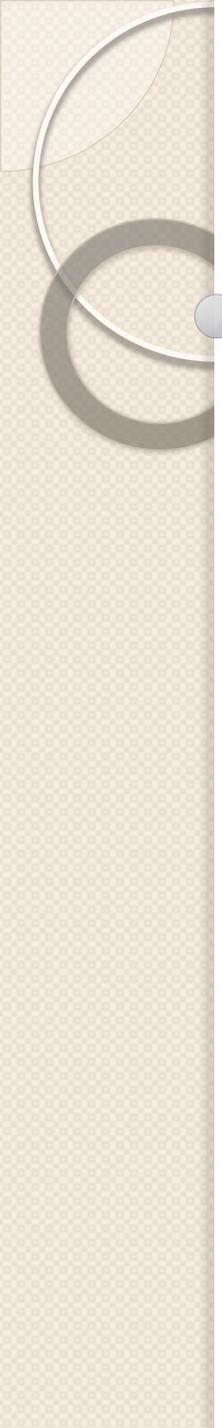
- Although he loses, Lincoln makes political gains
 - Vaulted into national spotlight
 - Becomes the favorite to win the 1860 election

Debate in Galesburg



Washington Park—Quincy





John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

[https://www.youtube.com/
watch?v=NwvdeyUXeUA](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NwvdeyUXeUA)

John Brown



“I, John Brown, am
now quite certain
that the crimes
(slavery) of this
guilty land will
never be purged
away but with

blood.”

*How do you think the South felt
about these words?*

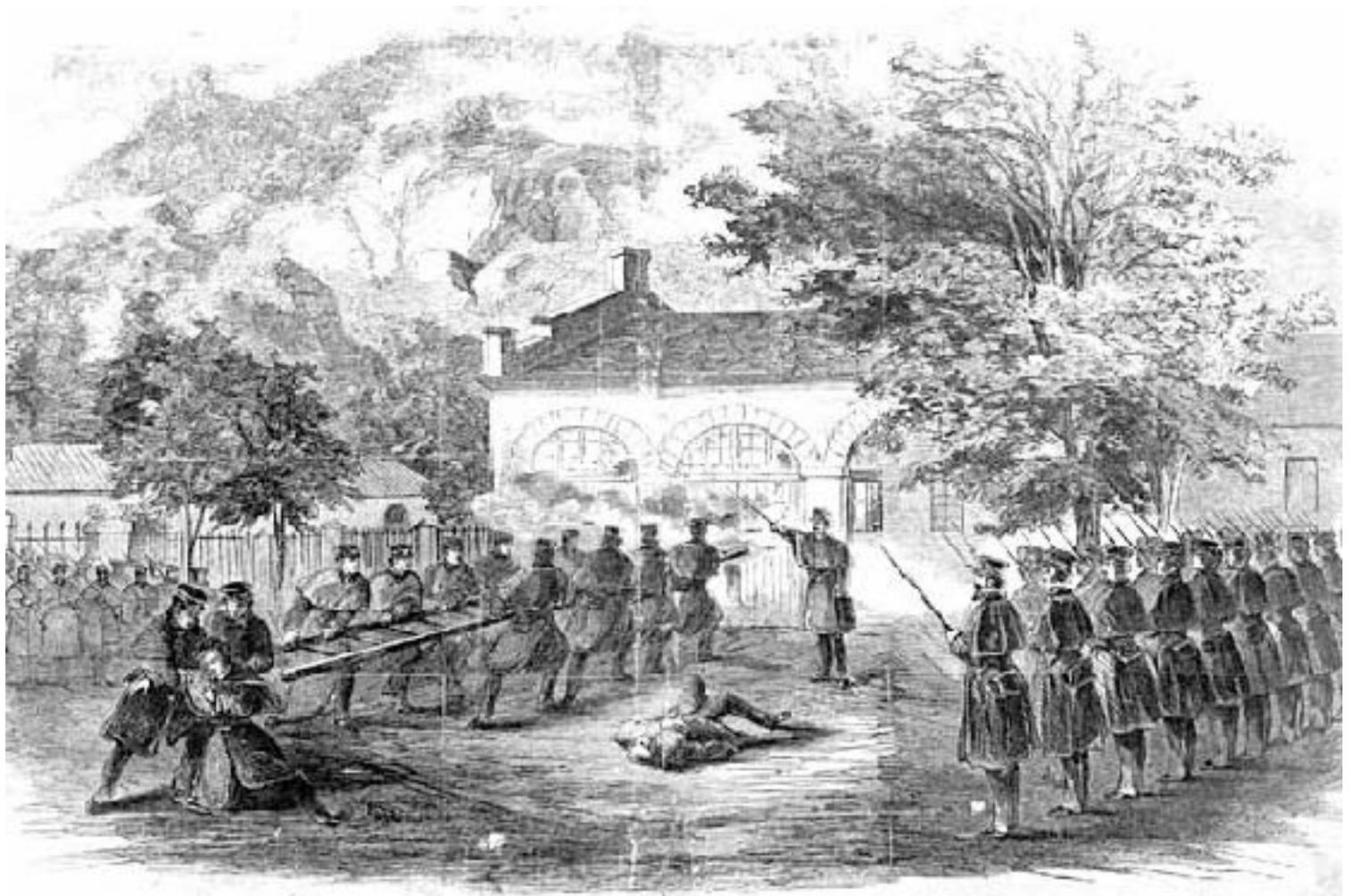
John Brown's Raid

- Why Harpers Ferry?
 - Arsenal of weapons in warehouse...owned by federal govt.
- Brown's Plan
 - Initial attack w/ 2 dozen men
 - Brown hoped that slaves would hear of attack and join in
 - Equip them w/ weapons, and incite slave uprisings in the South

Uhh...WRONG!

- Brown gains control of town & arsenal for a day
- But...nobody came and joined him
- Arrested, put on trial
 - Convicted of treason and murder; publicly executed
- Reason why this raid is important
 - Media eats this up; becomes national story
 - Public takes sides; who sided with Brown?
 - Southern militias begin to form; war prep. begins

Brown's Raid



John Brown



Harpers Ferry—1865





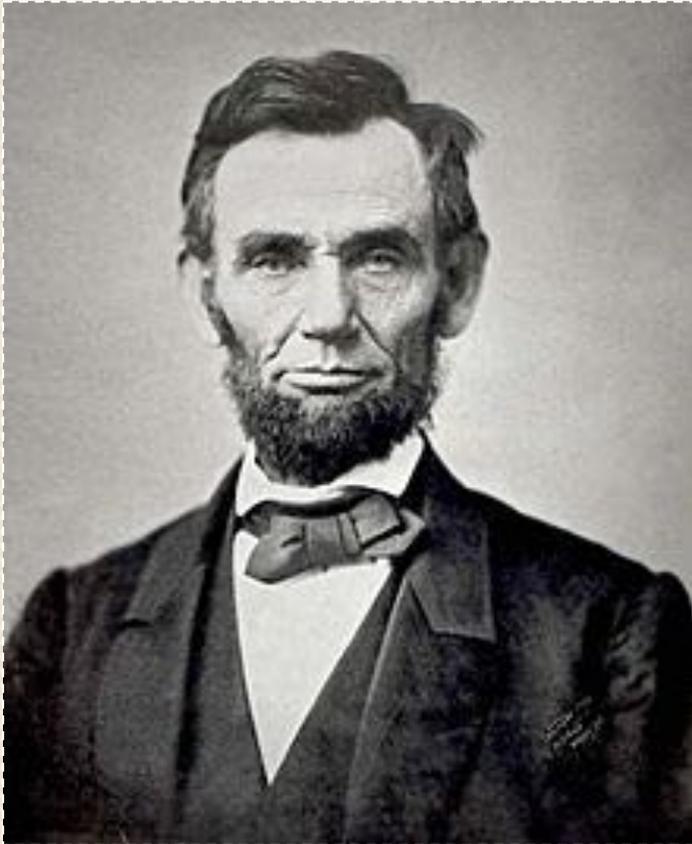
Election of 1860

The Last Straw

Election of 1860

- Last major event that divides country
- Candidates
 - **Abraham Lincoln: Republican**
 - John C. Breckinridge, Stephen Douglas, John Bell: Democrats
 - North and south dems. divided over slave issue
- Lincoln wins easily, winning 80% of electoral vote
 - Won almost 40% of popular vote (good considering 4 candidates)

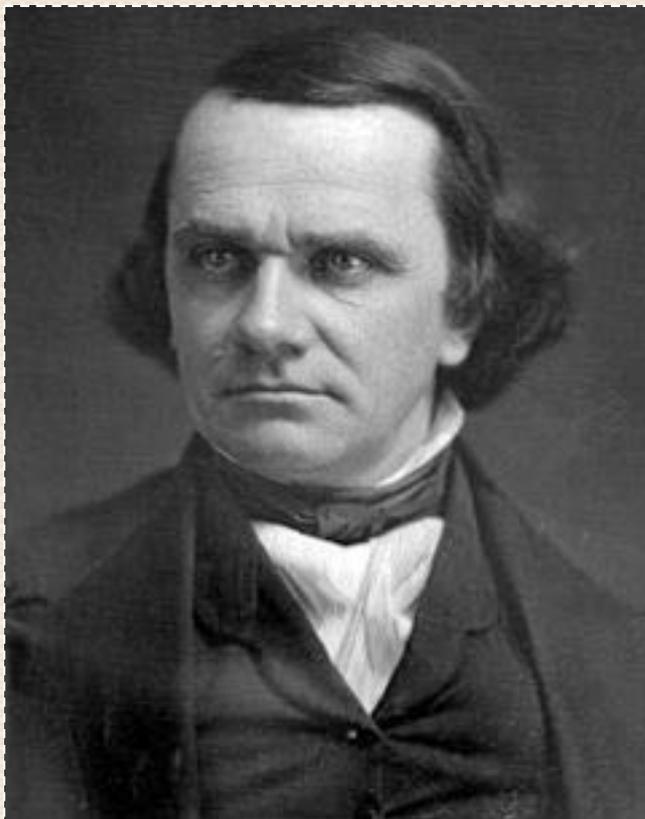
Abraham Lincoln



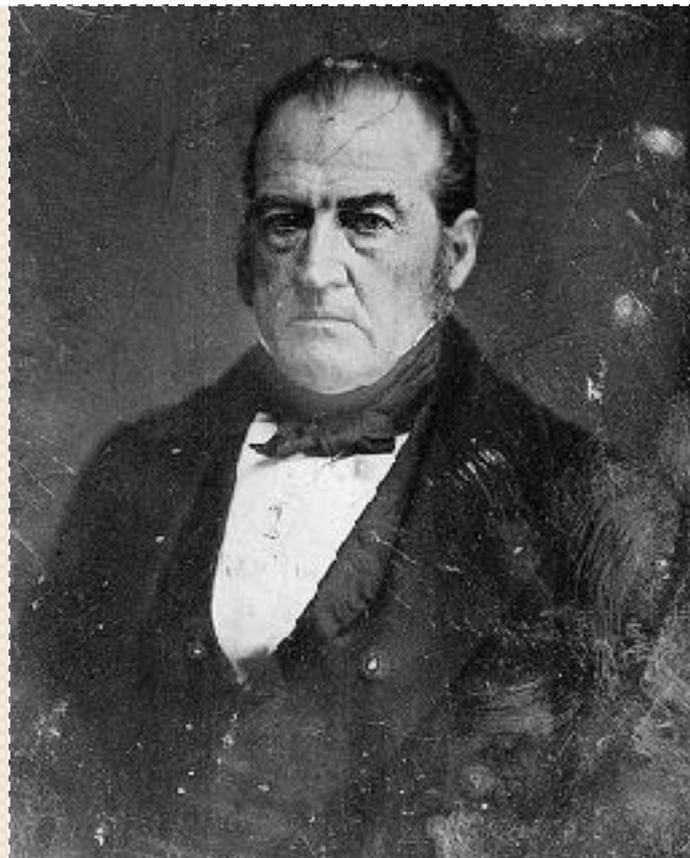
John C. Breckinridge



Stephen Douglas



John Bell



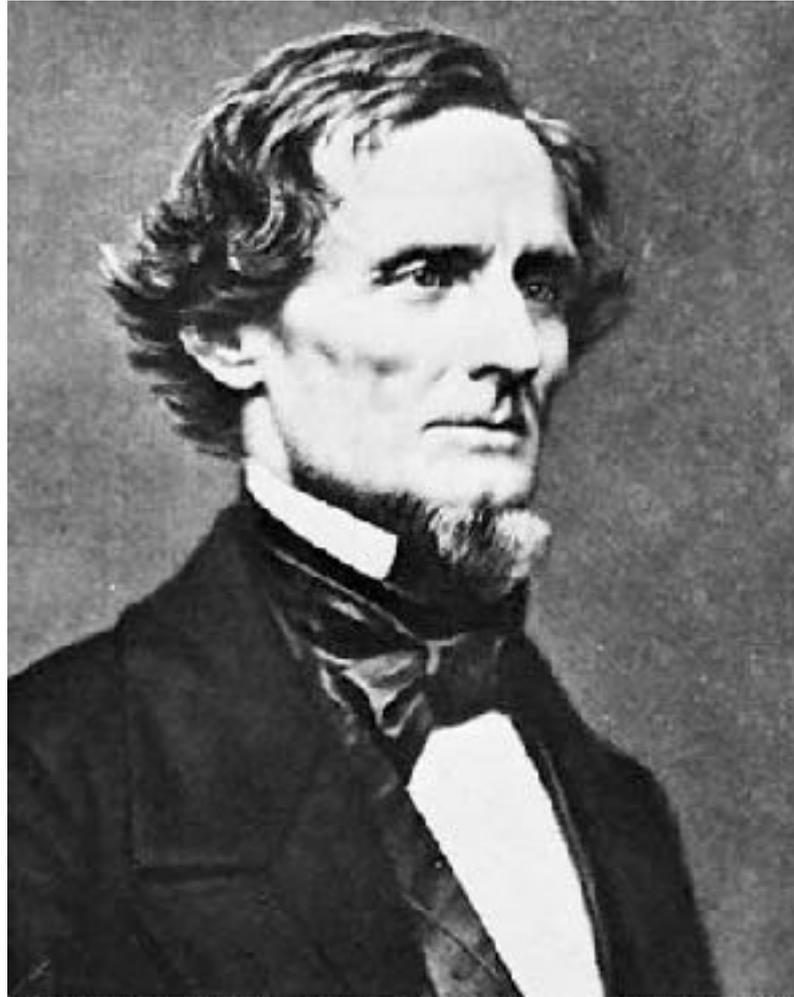
Lincoln's Inaugural Address

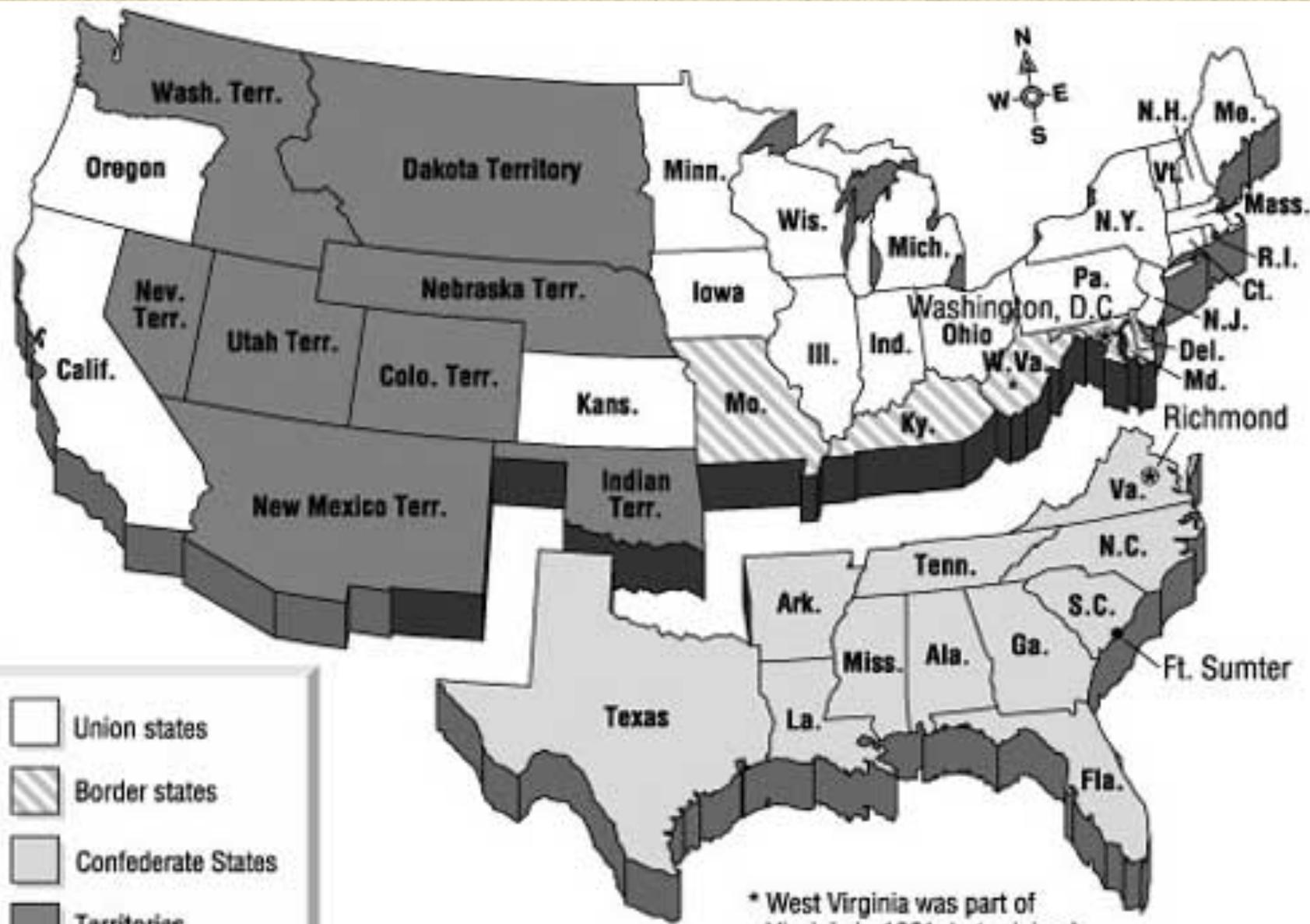
- Lincoln comes into a mess
- So he tries to make a few points clear:
 - Wants to keep union together; secession can't be permanent (main message)
 - Hardly talks about slavery—why?
 - Believes democracy is being tested—integrity of govt. at stake

Secession Begins

- Union faces immediate pressure
- S.C. votes to **secede** (break away) in December of 1860
- Six other states join in over next few weeks
- By February 1, 1861 they form the **Confederate States of America**
 - Form own constitution (same as 1st one, permits slavery)
 - **Jefferson Davis** becomes CSA prez.
- Confederacy also takes control of all formally owned govt. lands, including **Fort Sumter**
 - Becomes first battleground of Civil War

Jefferson Davis





* West Virginia was part of Virginia in 1861, but rejoined the Union as a free state in 1863.