

Sectional Conflict Intensifies

1848-1860

Chapter 10

Early one cold morning in January 1847, Mrs. Crosswait woke to the sound of pistol shots. Without a word she rushed to her sleeping children, while her husband ran downstairs to bolt the door. The Crosswaits knew instantly the danger they were facing. Kidnappers had come to snatch them from their Michigan home and drag them back to Kentucky—and slavery.

The family had fled north after learning, to their horror, that the man who held them in slavery planned to sell them away from each other. They ended up in Marshall, Michigan. Home to a strong community of Quakers, Marshall welcomed them warmly.

Now, clutching her children, Mrs. Crosswait peeked fearfully from an upper window as three strangers fired bullet after bullet into their front door and demanded that the family surrender. She heard her husband pushing furniture against the door.

Then over the din came the voice of a neighbor, urging people to aid the family. Soon, friends came running. Shouting threats at the intruders, the townspeople intimidated them into leaving, thereby saving the family.

—adapted from *Black Pioneers: An Untold Story*

- New Lands of the Mexican Cession

- Wilmot Proviso
 - Land from Mexico would have no slavery
- Popular Sovereignty
 - Let the people decide
- No slavery b/c climate was desert?
- Gadsden Purchase
 - Build a Southern Railroad

- Union in Trouble

- South wants slavery expansion
- North wants to limit slavery



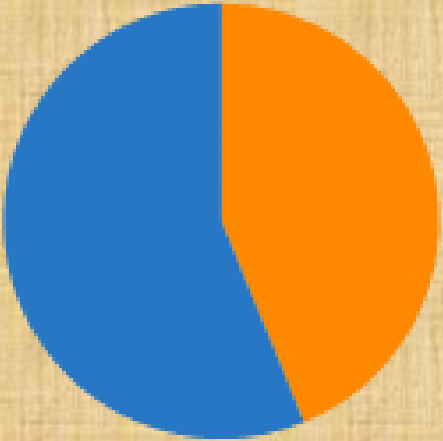
Review-Western Slavery

1. The _____ would prohibited slavery in any territory gained from Mexico.
2. The original purpose of the Gadsden Purchase was to _____.
3. President Polk believed no one would take enslaved persons to the Southwest because of the _____ like conditions did not allow slavery to be profitable.

- Mid-1800s Politics
 - Democrats
 - South-pro-slavery
 - North-anti-slavery
 - Whigs
 - Cotton-supported slavery
 - Conscience-opposed slavery
 - Free Soil
 - No slavery in Territories
 - Free land for free whites
 - Abolitionists
 - No Slavery anywhere!!!
 - Republican
 - No slavery extension

I think I am a Whig; but others say there are not Whigs, and that I am an abolitionist...I now do no more than oppose the extension of slavery. I am not a Know-Nothing...How could I be? How can anyone who abhors the oppression of negroes, be in favor of degrading classes of white people?...As a nation, we began by declaring "all men are created equal." We now practically read it at "all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and Catholics." When it come to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty...to Russia for instance...

Electoral Vote



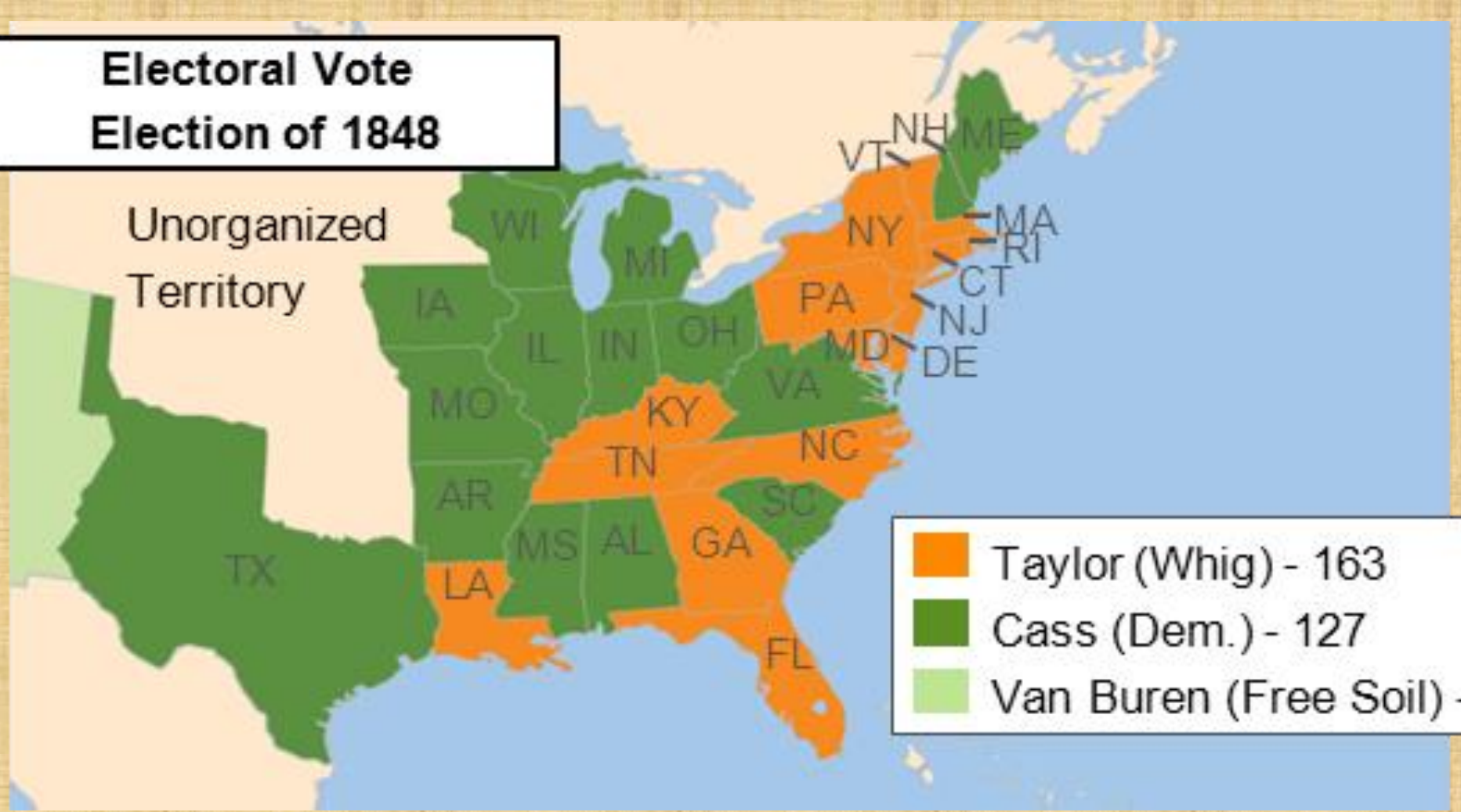
- Cass
- Taylor

Popular Vote



- Cass
- Taylor
- Van Buren

Electoral Vote Election of 1848



Unorganized
Territory

- Taylor (Whig) - 163
- Cass (Dem.) - 127
- Van Buren (Free Soil) -

- Slavery threatens the Union
 - Since Missouri Compromise
 - One free state for one slave state
 - Daniel Webster
 - “Union is one and inseparable”
 - John Calhoun
 - Expand slavery
- There must be compromise!!!

I wish to speak today, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American... I speak today for the preservation of the Union. Hear me for my cause... There can be no such thing as a peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility... I see a plainly as I see the sun in heaven what that disruption itself must produce; I see that is must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe.
---The Congressional Globe, 31st Congress

Compromise

- Compromise of 1850

- Calf., free state
- Ban Slave trade D.C.
- NM & Utah
 - Terr. Pop. Sov.
- Fugitive Slave law
 - Legal to pursue runaways



***Union now and forever
One and inseparable!!!***

Daniel Webster

I hold the idea of a separation of these States, those that are free to form one government, and those that are slave-holding to form another, as such an impossibility . . . There are natural causes that would keep and tie us together, and there are social and domestic relations which we could not break if we would, and which we should not if we could.

– Daniel Webster, 1850

One evening in 1851, the comfortable, well-educated, deeply religious Stowe family sat in their parlor in Brunswick, Maine, listening to a letter being read aloud. The letter was from Harriet Beecher Stowe's sister, Isabella, in Boston.

The new Fugitive Slave Act, part of the Compromise of 1850, had gone into effect, Isabella reported, and slave-catchers prowled the streets. They pounced on African Americans without warning, breaking into their houses, destroying their shops, and carrying them off.

Isabella described daily attacks. She also told of outraged Bostonians, white and African American alike, who rallied to resist the kidnapers.

Stowe listened with growing despair. She had lived for many years in Cincinnati, across the Ohio River from the slave state of Kentucky. There she had met many runaways from slavery and heard their tragic tales. She had also visited Kentucky and witnessed slavery firsthand.

As the reading of her sister's letter continued, Stowe, who was an accomplished author, received a challenge. "Now Hattie," Isabella wrote, "if I could use a pen as you can, I would write something that would make this whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is." Stowe suddenly rose from her chair and announced, "I will write something. I will if I live." That year, she began writing sketches for a book called *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

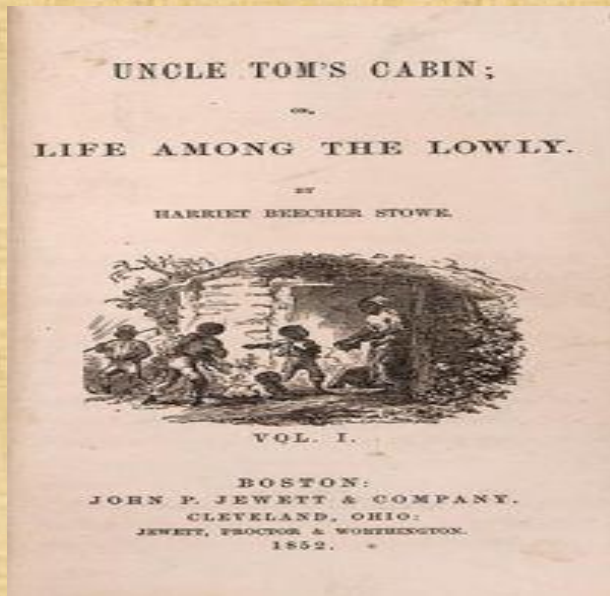
—adapted from *Harriet Beecher Stowe: A Life*



Mountains
Appalachian
Rockies
Black Hills
Ozarks
Sierra Nevada
Cascades

rivers

- Mounting Violence
- Uncle Tom's Cabin
 - African American Slavery
 - Horrible cruelty



- **Slavery and the Law**

- Constitution protected slavery
- Fugitive Slave Act
 - Required citizens to capture runaway slaves
- Personal Liberty Laws
 - Local laws that allowed citizens to ignore the Fugitive Slave Act



- Underground Railroad
 - Tubman
 - Quakers
 - Frederick Douglass



Abraham Lincoln Museum,
Springfield Ill.



- Gadsden Purchase
 - Southern route
- Northern Route
- Emigrant Trail Route

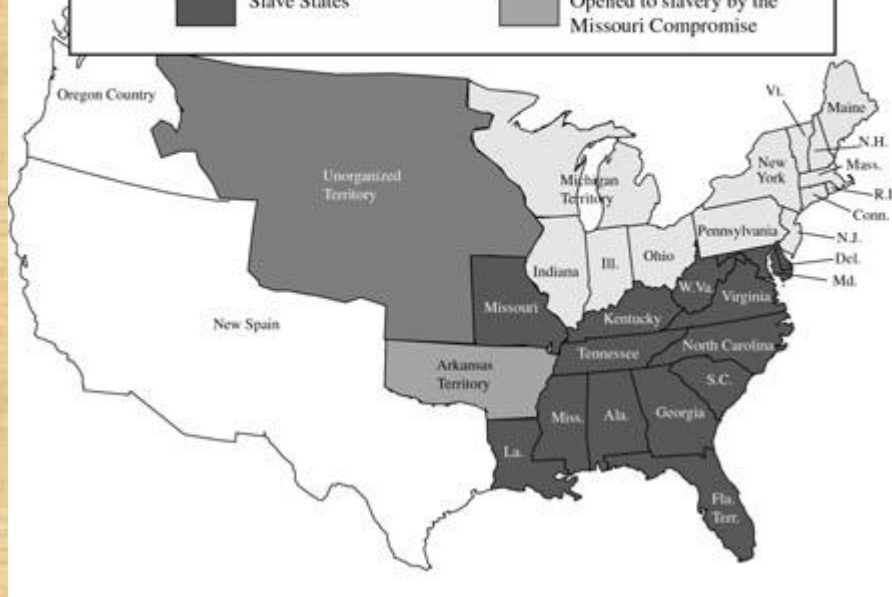
Transcontinental Railroad



Stephen Douglas of III.

Missouri Compromise, 1820

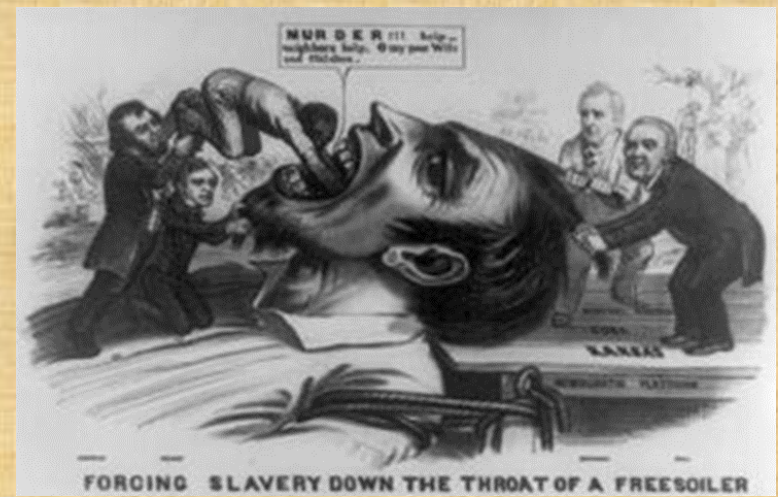
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|--|--|
|  Free States and Territories |  Closed to slavery by the Missouri Compromise |
|  Slave States |  Opened to slavery by the Missouri Compromise |



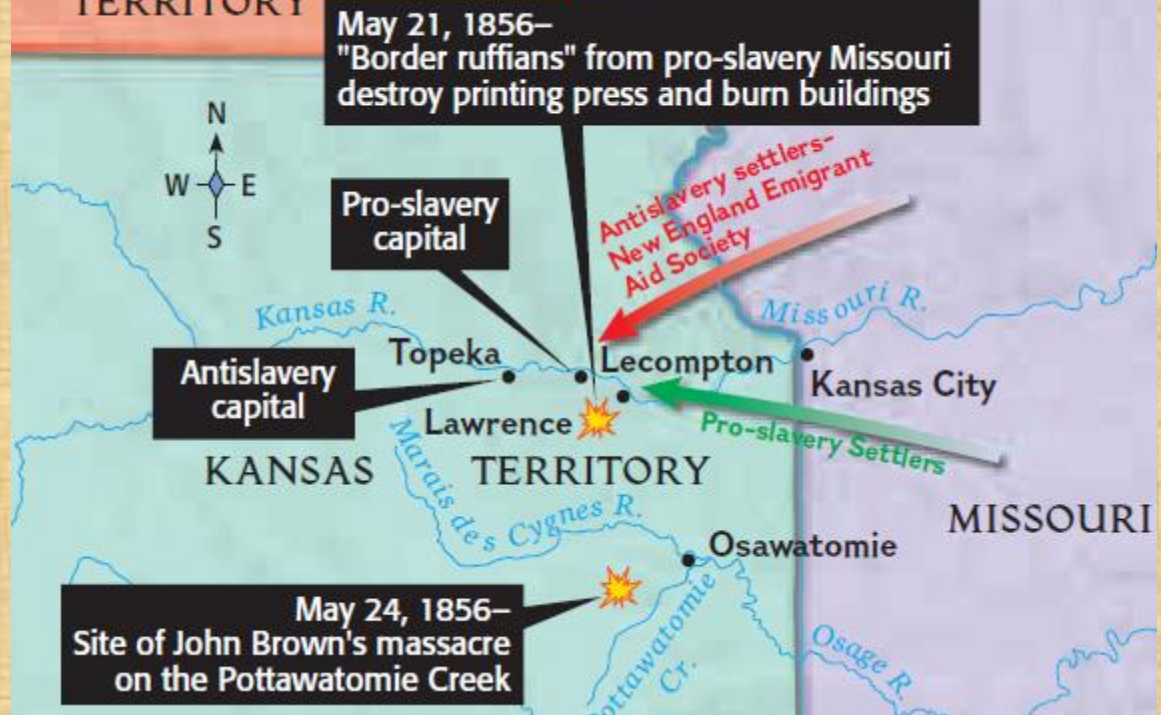
• Kansas-Nebraska Act

- Stephen Douglas
- Pop. Sov.
- Whigs split by slavery
- Repealed Missouri compromise by allowing slavery north of Missouri through Popular Sovereignty
- Possible expansion of slavery in La. Purchase

THE LAND DIVISION OF THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT, 1854



- Pre-Civil War
- Bleeding Kansas
 - Border Ruffians
 - Pro-slavery Missouri
 - Jay Hawkiers
 - Anti-slavery Kansas



- Explosive Politics
- Charles Sumner's Caning
 - Accuses Butler of “*embracing* the harlot Slavery”
 - Southerners forcing slavery on Kansas
- Andrew Butler
 - Insulted by Sumner
- Preston Brooks
 - *Canes* Charles Sumner



Review Bleeding Kansas

1. The ***caning*** of _____ resulted from him accusing other senators of personally committing a crime against Kansas by compromising on the _____ issue.
2. The Kansas-Nebraska Act encouraged New England _____ to move to the frontier to counter the expansion of _____ in the territories.

By the 1850s, feelings were running high among Northerners and Southerners over whether slavery should be allowed in new territories. These strong feelings also tore old political parties apart and created new ones. Soon after Lincoln was defeated in his race for senator from Illinois, he wrote to a Springfield friend:

“I think I am a Whig; but others say there are not Whigs, and that I am an abolitionist. . . . I now do no more than oppose the extension of slavery. I am not a Know-Nothing. . . . How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of negroes, be in favor of degrading classes of white people? . . . As a nation, we began by declaring ‘all men are created equal.’ We now practically read it ‘all men are created equal except negroes.’ When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read ‘all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and catholics.’ When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretence of loving liberty—to Russia for instance. . . .”

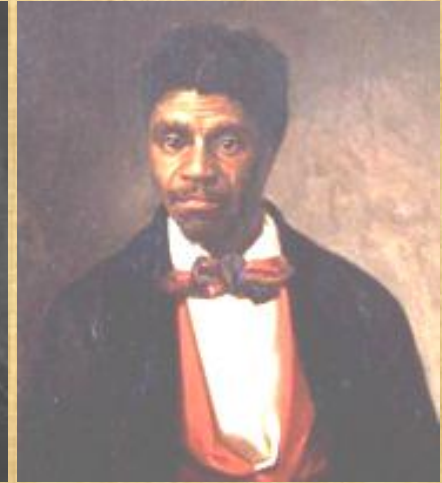
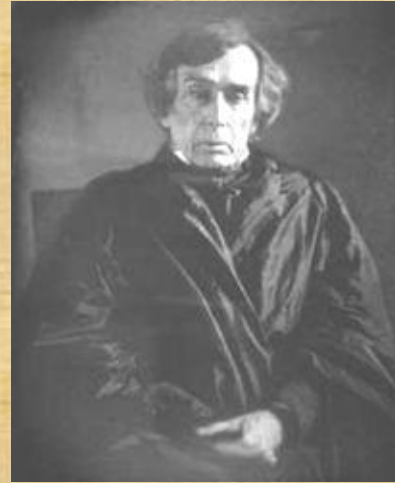
—quoted in *Abraham Lincoln*

A historical map of the United States titled "REYNOLDS'S POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES." The map shows the geographical outline of the United States with various regions shaded in different colors, representing political party affiliations. The title is at the top center, and there are two small portraits of men in the top corners. The map is framed by a decorative border.

Crisis

- Republican Party
 - Stop the spread of Slavery
- American Party (Know-Nothings)
 - Anti-Immigrant
 - Anti Catholic
 - Split on Slavery issue
- Whigs
 - Split on Slavery issue

- Dred Scott Decision
 - Slave who sues of freedom
 - Roger Taney's Court rules against Dred Scott
 - He is property!
 - Missouri Compromise?



Property or person?

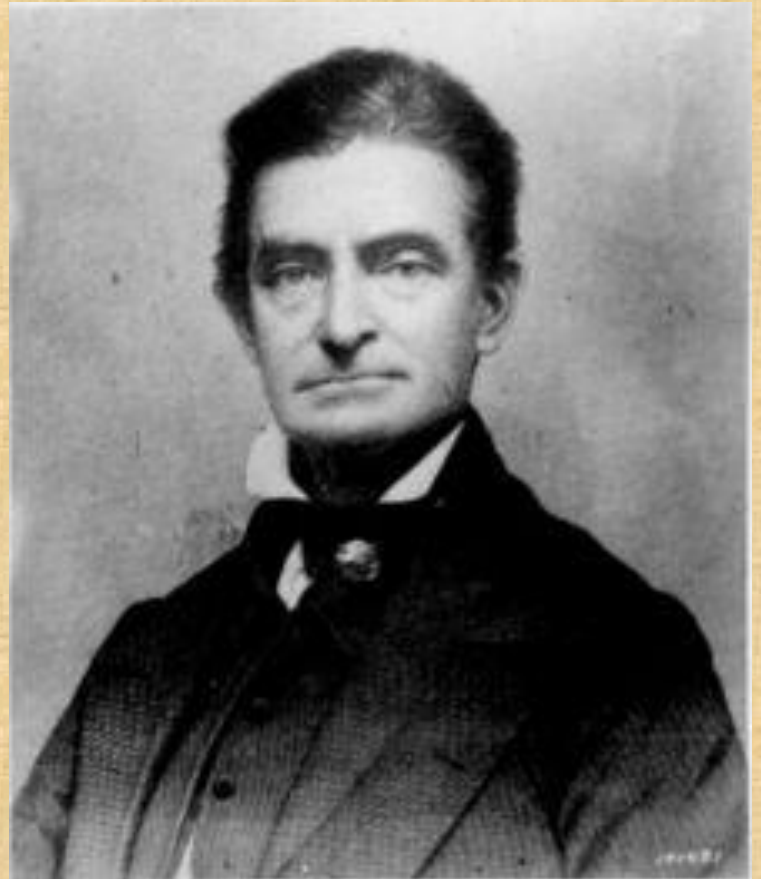
- Kansas
 - Bleeding Kansas
 - Anti-Slavery vs. Pro-Slavery
- Lincoln/Douglas Debates
 - Freeport Doctrine
 - Destroys Douglas' hopes

It is the opinion of the court that the Act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning enslaved persons in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void.

Review: Slavery Politics

1. The Whig Party and American Party both dissolved because of the _____ issue.
2. The _____ decision considered slaves as property and the theory of free soil unconstitutional and set the country on the road toward disunion.
3. The _____ party avoided the slavery issue by focusing on the immigrant and catholic issues.
4. _____ Whigs opposed slavery.

- John Brown: Anti-Slavery Terrorist
 - Kansas
 - Pottawatomie
 - Harper's Ferry



- Border Ruffians:
 - Missouri Pro-slavery citizens that crossed the Kansas border.
 - Counter terrorism



John Brown

Raid on Federal
Arsenal to arm slaves
for a slave rebellion

Abolitionist Martyr



Harper's Ferry, Va.





- John Brown statue in Kansas

John Brown's Body

- John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave; x3
- His soul's marching on!
 - [Glory](#), Glory, halle—hallelujah!
 - Glory, Glory, hallelujah!
 - Glory, Glory, hallelujah!
 - his soul's marching on!

- He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord! x3
- His soul's marching on!
 - **(Chorus)**
- John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back! x3
- His soul's marching on!
 - **(Chorus)**
- His pet lambs will meet him on the way; x3
- They go marching on!
 - **(Chorus)**
- They will hang [Jeff. Davis](#) to a sour apple tree! x3
- As they march along!
 - **(Chorus)**
- Now, three rousing cheers for the Union; x3
- As we are marching on!
 - **(Chorus)**

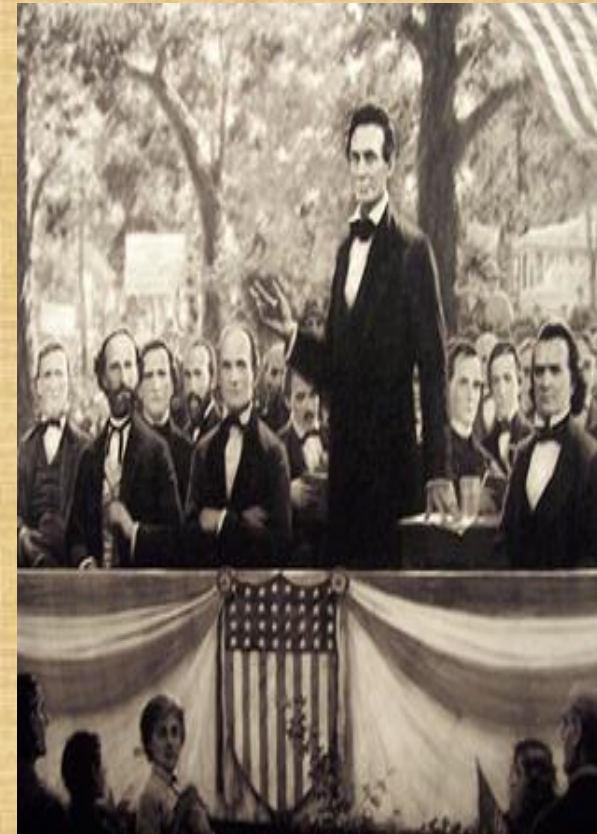
"I hate it because it deprives our republican example of its just influence in the world - enables the enemies of free institutions, with plausibility, to taunt us as hypocrites - causes the real friends of freedom to doubt our sincerity, and especially because it forces so many really good men amongst ourselves into an open war with the very fundamental principles of civil liberty."

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and the black races."

A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved...I do not expect the house to fall...but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.

— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

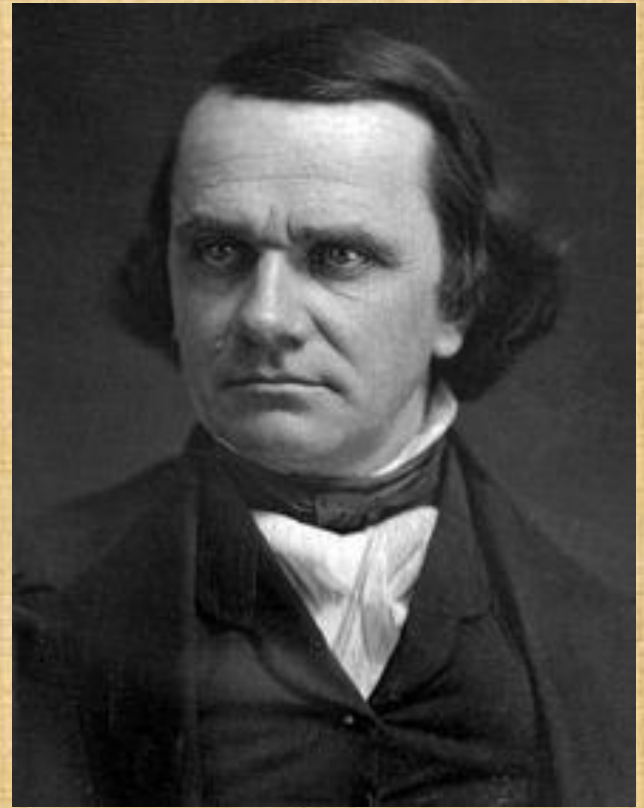
Who is this
Lincoln Man?



"Now, I hold that Illinois had a right to abolish and prohibit slavery as she did, and I hold that Kentucky has the same right to continue and protect slavery that Illinois had to abolish it."

"For one, I am opposed to negro citizenship in any and every form. I believe this Government was made on the white basis. I believe it was made by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men."

— Stephen Douglas, 1858



"I do not pretend to sleep," wrote Mary Chesnut of the night of April 12, 1861. "How can I?" Hours earlier her husband, former South Carolina senator James Chesnut, had gone by rowboat to Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor. He was delivering an ultimatum to U.S. Army Major Robert Anderson to surrender the fort by four o'clock in the morning or be fired upon by the South Carolina militia.

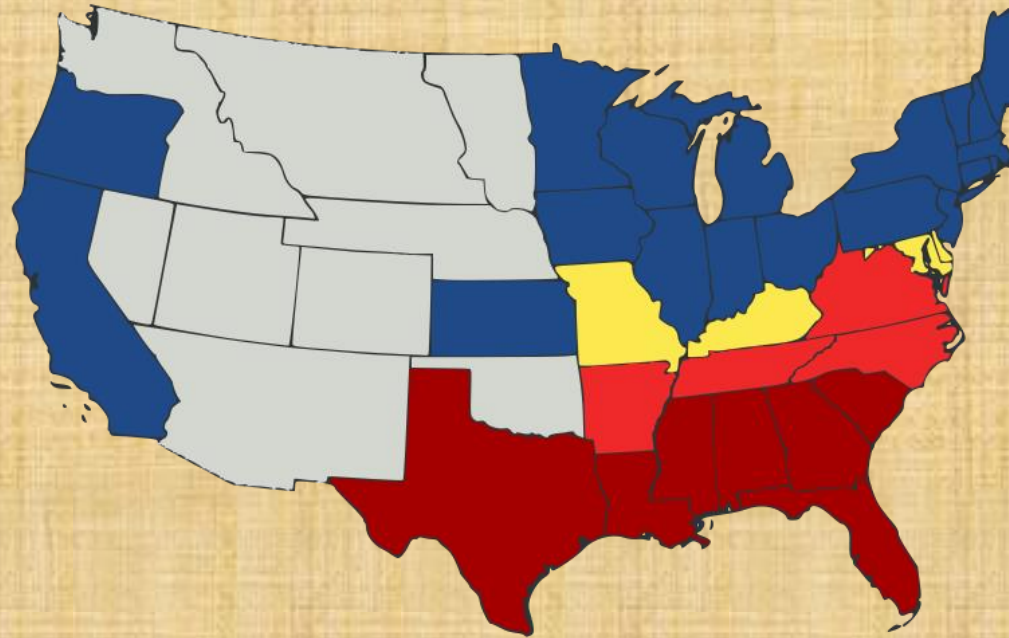
Through the long night Mary Chesnut lay awake, until she heard chimes from a local church ring four times. The hour of surrender had arrived, and, she confessed, "I beg[a]n to hope." Her hopes of a peaceful outcome faded when, a half-hour later, she heard the cannons begin to boom. "I sprang out of bed. And on my knees . . . I prayed as I never prayed before."

She ran to the roof, where others had gathered to watch the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Mary Chesnut shivered and felt the first terrifying evidence of the horrors to come.

"The regular roar of the cannon—there it was. And who could tell what each volley accomplished of death and destruction."

—adapted from *Mary Chesnut's Civil War*

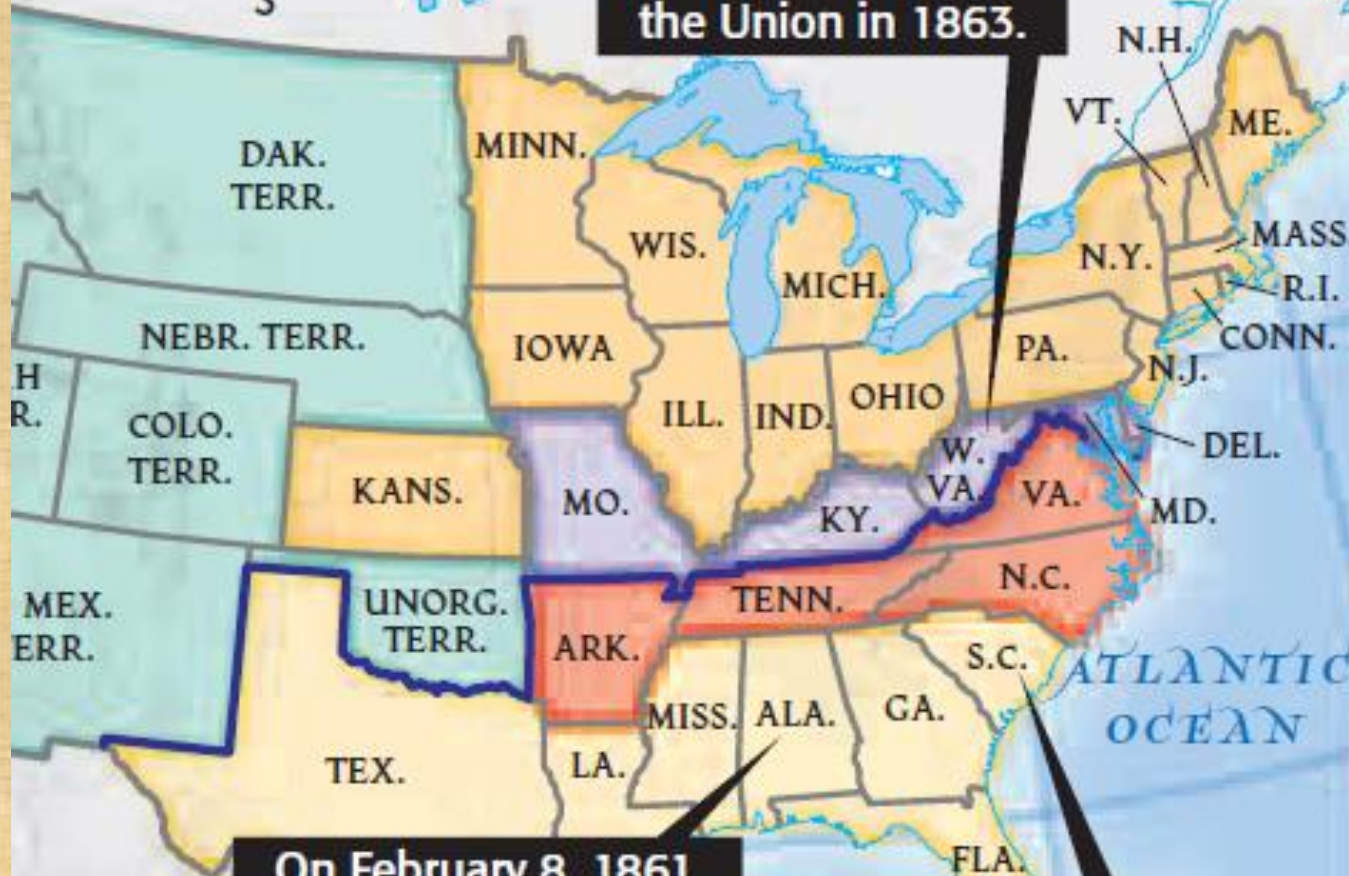
Secession



- South Carolina
- Lower South
- Crittenden Compromise
- Ft. Sumter
- Upper South
- Border States?
 - Missouri
 - Kentucky
 - Delaware
 - West Virginia
 - Maryland
 - Maryland might secede and surround Washington DC
 - Lincoln declare Martial Law in Maryland



W. VA. separated from VA. in 1861 and was admitted to the Union in 1863.

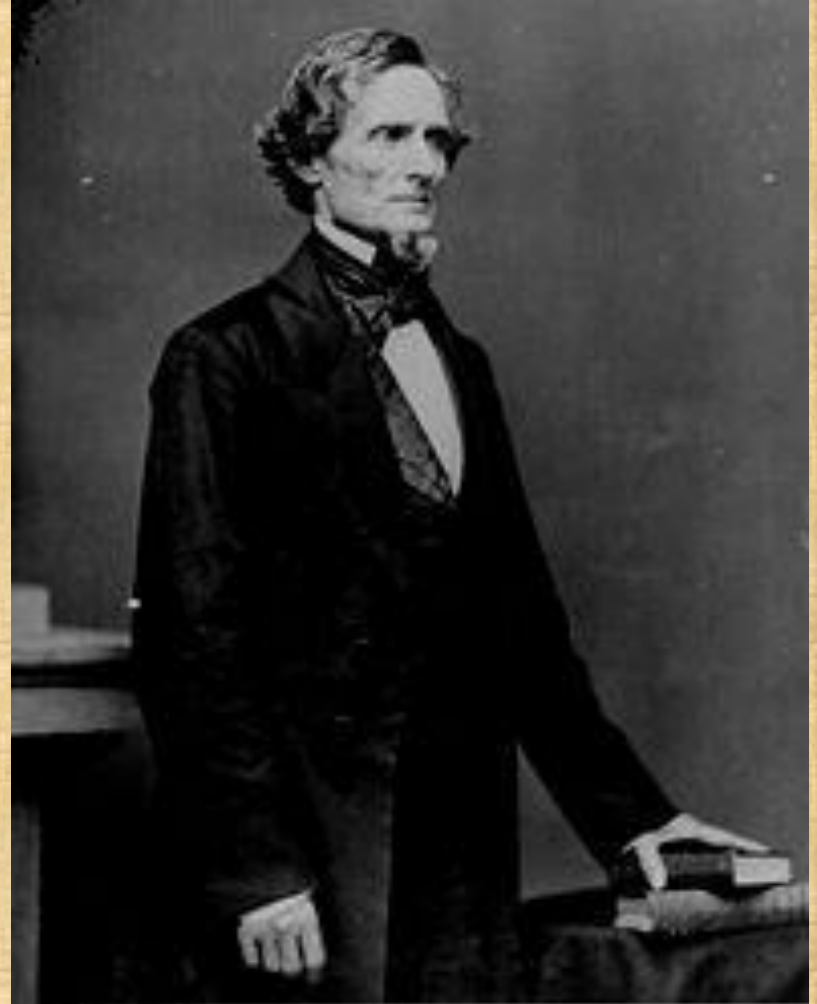
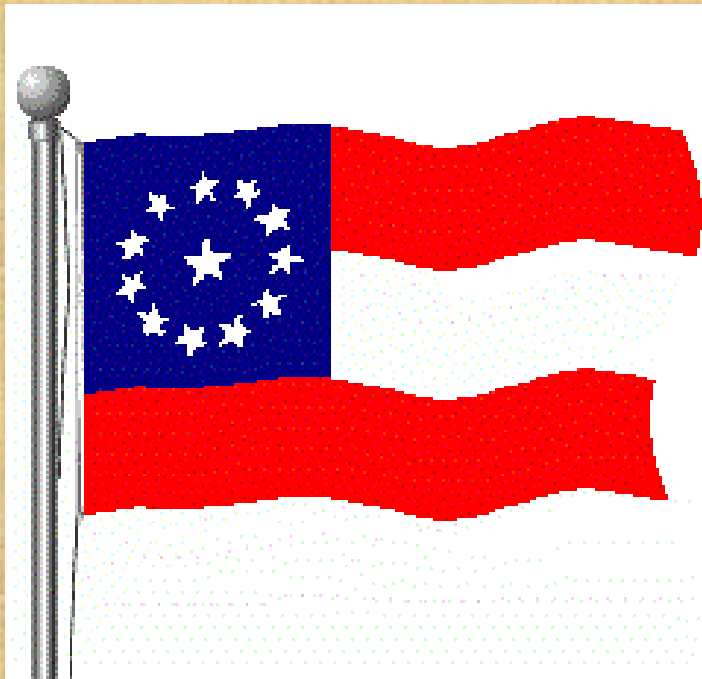


On February 8, 1861, delegates from several Southern states created the Confederacy.

S.C. was the first state to secede from the Union.

Confederate States of America

- Jefferson Davis-pres.
- Slavery protected
- States Rights protected





Jefferson Davis

Confederate President

Sec. of War

U.S. Senator from
Miss.

1808-1889



Review Southern secession

1. List the four Slave States that did not secede.
2. Compare the effect of John Brown's activities in Kansas and in Virginia.
3. What were the results of the Lincoln/Douglas debates?
4. What was the results of the 1860 election?
5. What is secession and where did it happen first?
6. Lincoln's inaugural speech promised not to interfere with _____ where it already existed.
7. Lincoln wanted to prevent Maryland from seceding to protect _____ from becoming surrounded.