

8.1.21-Know and understand what the Dred Scott Case did and the Lincoln-Douglas Debates

8.1.25-Know these people and what they did and possibly how they are related to each other. Not by blood, by events.

- Roger B Taney
- Stephen A Douglas
- Abraham Lincoln
- John Brown

8.1.31-Consider the course of action taken at the time with the slavery issue.

Understand the consequences of the action taken.

- Dred Scott Case
- Lincoln-Douglas Debates
- John Brown's Raid

8.1.27-Historical Perspective-This is simply not judging historical events by today's norms and morals.

Chapter 15-3

- I. New Political Party**
 - a. Republicans**
 - i. Formed by anti-slavery Democrats and Whigs AND Free Soilers.**
 - ii. Their main issue was abolishing slavery in the new territories**
 - b. This caused the pro-slavery Democrats to become a predominately Southern political party.**
 - i. Democrats supported popular sovereignty-allowing the people to decide on the slavery issue in the new territories.**
- II. Dred Scott Case**
 - a. Dred Scott was a slave that lived, with his master, in a free state. His master died and antislavery lawyers helped him sue for his freedom.**
 - b. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Rodger B Taney said that:**
 - i. Scott was a slave and not a citizen**
 - ii. He could not sue anyone for his freedom because he was property**
 - iii. Property is protected by the 5th Amendment**
 - iv. Congress did not have the right to prohibit slavery in any territory**
 - v. Popular sovereignty was unconstitutional because no person or political body could prohibit slavery**
- III. Lincoln-Douglas Debates**
 - a. They were between Lincoln (R) and Douglas (D)**
 - b. Took place between Aug. and Oct. of 1858.**
 - c. They would debate slavery**
 - d. Both very intelligent men and great speakers**

- e. **Lincoln was able to corner Douglas and make him take an anti-slavery stance in Freeport, Illinois.**
 - i. **Douglas's answer to the question: "Can popular sovereignty still exist after the Dred Scott decision?" became known as the Freeport Doctrine**
 - 1. **Douglas said yes; if a territory passed laws that DID NOT protect slaveholder's rights.**
 - ii. **This gained Douglas the abolitionist vote, but he lost many pro-slavery votes**
- f. **Douglas accused Lincoln of wanting Blacks to be equal to Whites.**
- g. **By saying that, Douglas was able to win the Senate seat for Illinois.**
- h. **Lincoln became nationally known after these debates, and would later become President.**

IV. John Brown's Raid

- a. **October 16, 1859**
- b. **Brown and his followers raided Harper's Ferry, VA**
 - i. **There was an arsenal there**
- c. **Brown hoped to start a slave rebellion with the weapons he would steal**
- d. **It did not happen because, the US Marines lead by Robert E Lee, later the Confederate General, stopped him.**
- e. **Brown was arrested, tried, and hanged for treason.**
 - i. **He attacked a federal installation, so he had committed treason**
- f. **Brown became a martyr, someone who died for a cause.**
- g. **The North's reaction to the raid was joyous. This caused tension with the South**
- h. **The South, in some states, put more restrictions on slaves because they were afraid of a slave revolt.**