

# Bell Work 4-25-17

- **OBJECTIVE:** Understand Comp of 1850 and why it happened and its effects.
- **DO THE CARTOON. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. IT'S ON THE TABLE IN THE FRONT OF THE ROOM**

## **VOCAB LIST FOR ACTIVITY**

1. popular sovereignty
2. secede
3. Compromise of 1850
4. Free-Soil Party
5. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
6. sectionalism
7. Fugitive Slave Act

Bell 4/27/17

- **What is popular sovereignty and why did the South want it in the western territory?**



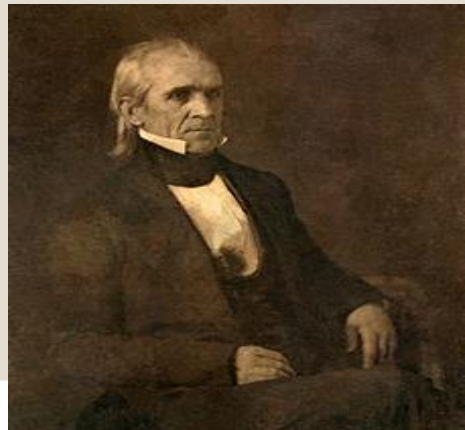
# LEAD UP TO CIVIL WAR

Compromise of 1850 to Secession of South Carolina. All in a 10 year span

# Competing ideas: Can the People choose and make it work?

**Popular Sovereignty**-Let the people choose if they are going to be a SLAVE STATE or a FREE STATE.

- Polk wanted to extend the 36-30 line.
  - *Can't because it would not apply to the new land we got from Mexico*
- Many people thought this to be the best way since the people that lived there had to abide by the rule.



**Wilmot Proviso**- Let SLAVERY stay where it is, just not let it spread to the NEW WESTERN TERRITORIES.

- ❖ This never got off the ground. It passed the House but died in the Senate. The South had more power in the Senate.
- ❖ This is just another example of **SECTIONALISM**.

There also was a new party formed called the **Free-Soil Party**. They supported the Wilmot Proviso. They were afraid that slavery would take jobs from whites.

# Sectionalism in the Election: 1848

## Democrats and Free Soilers



Lewis Cass-Democrat-Lost to Taylor



Martin Van Buren-Free Soil Party- Took votes from Cass. Lost to Taylor



Zachary Taylor-War Hero-Whig Party- Won because Van Buren took votes from Cass.

I won because slave owners liked me...I had slaves.

**Whigs**

# California wants in...

California wants statehood.

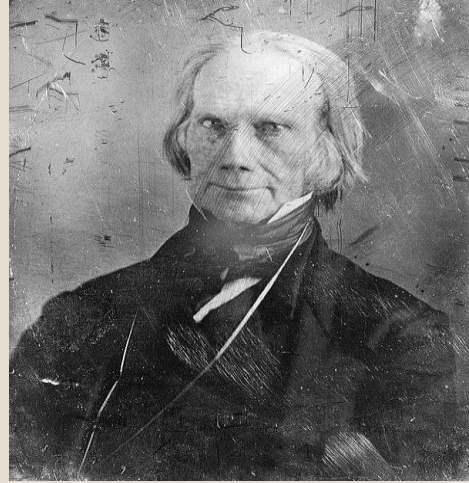
- Would be a free state
- Population grew from 1849 gold rush
- 1850 they wanted to be a state.

- Southern states were against it because it was a **FREE STATE**.
  - **SECTIONALISM**
- What could they possibly be afraid of? Answer this please, at your table.

- Knock knock...
- Who's there?
- Bear.....
- Bear who?
- Bear let me in before I break the door down!

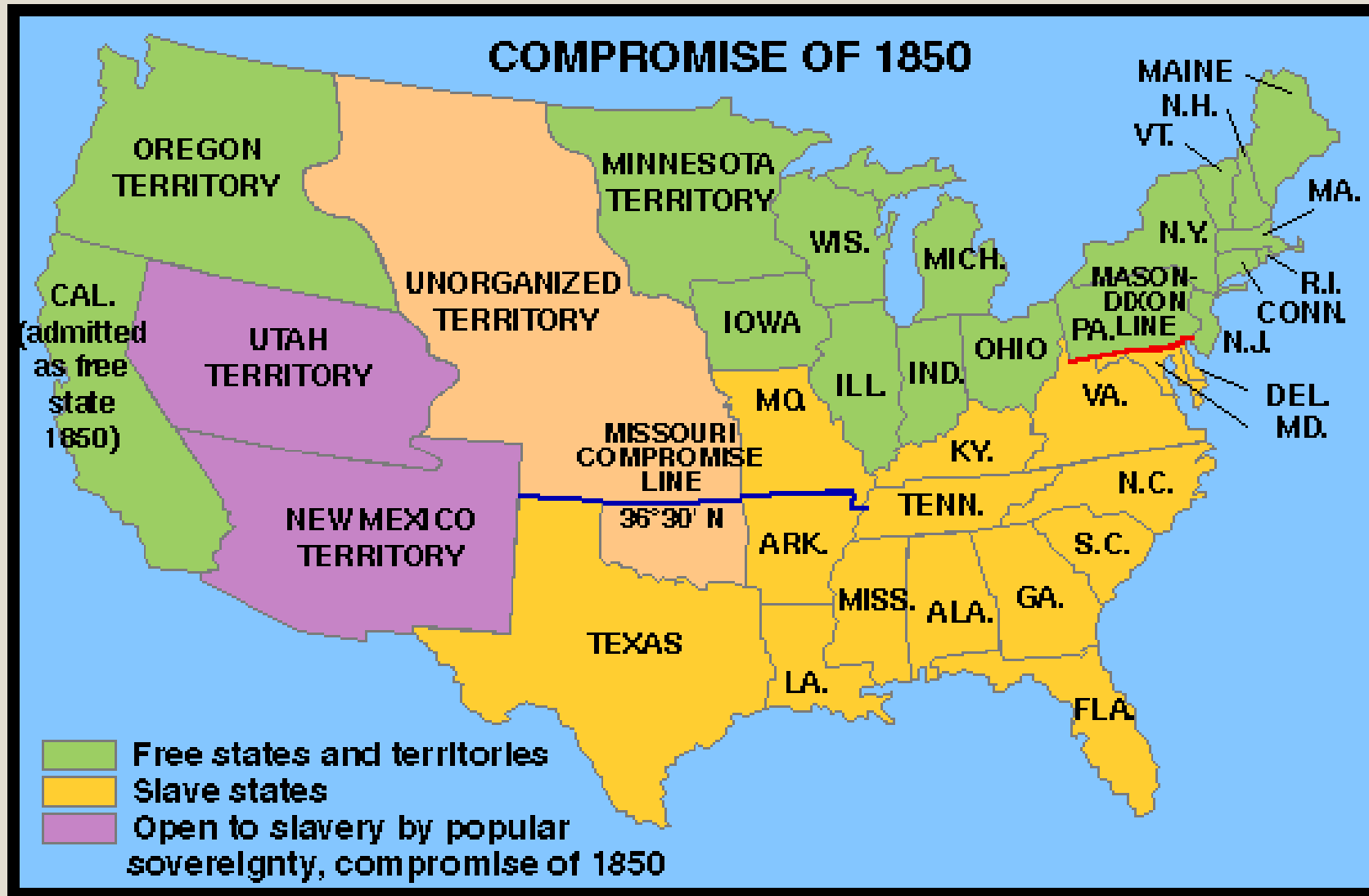


# The Compromise of 1850



**Henry Clay wrote a compromise to allow California to please the free states, and also give the South what they wanted.**

- 1. California came into the Union.**
- 2. The Mexican Cession land would be open to POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.**
- 3. Texas gives up land in exchange for the US government paying off it's debts from being a republic for almost 10 years.**
- 4. The sale of slaves, or the slave trade, ends in DC. But NOT SLAVERY. Slave and free happy**
- 5. The Fugitive Slave Law was made more strict. 6 months in jail and a \$1000.00 fine.**

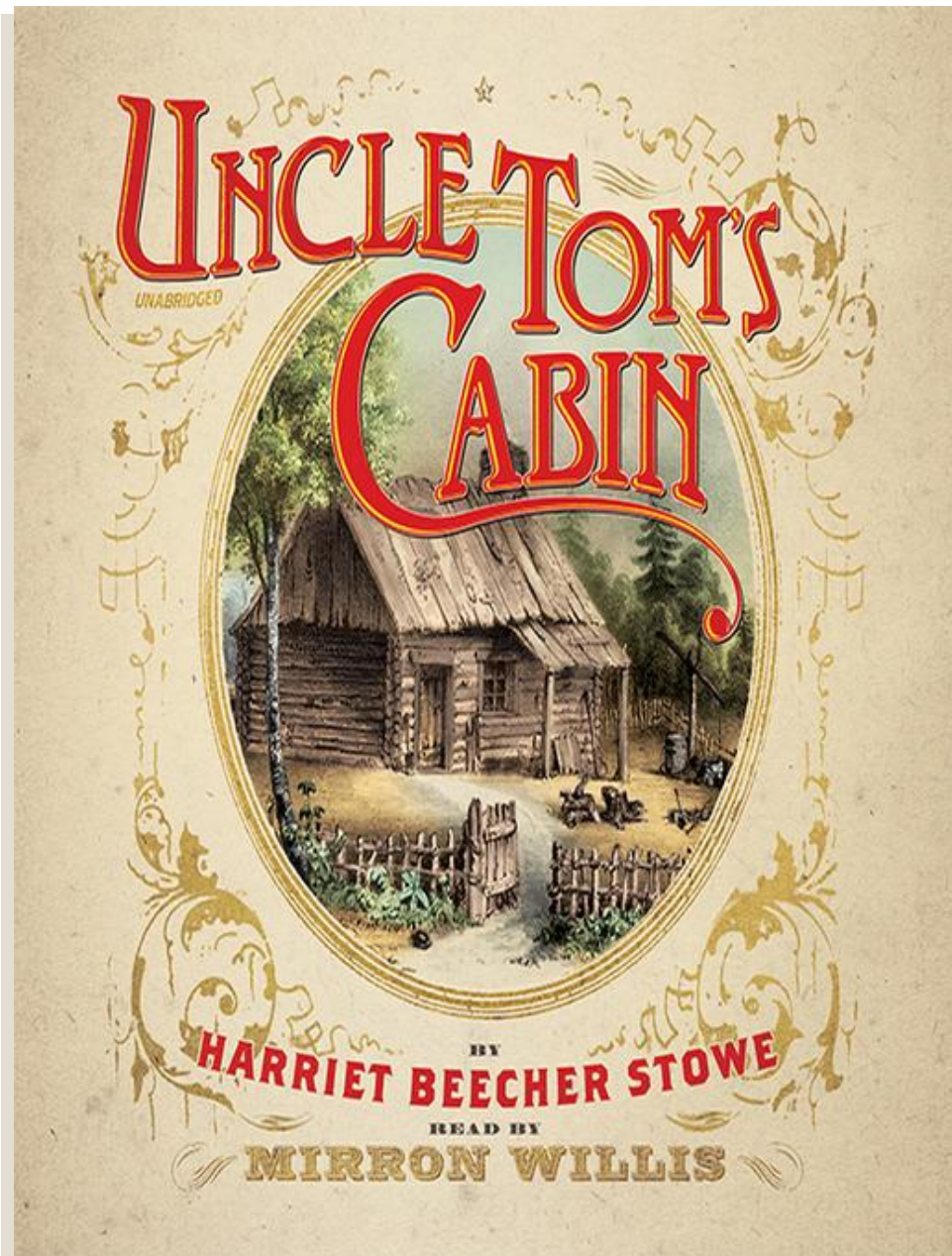


This is how it looked after the Compromise of 1850

The Compromise would not have passed if it had not been for Stephen Douglas, "The Little Giant", taking it though the Senate one part at a time.

South Carolina threatens to secede..... again.





Published in 1852, this Anti-Slavery novel changed the minds of thousands of Northerners about how slaves were treated in the South.

## Lincoln and Harriet Beecher Stowe

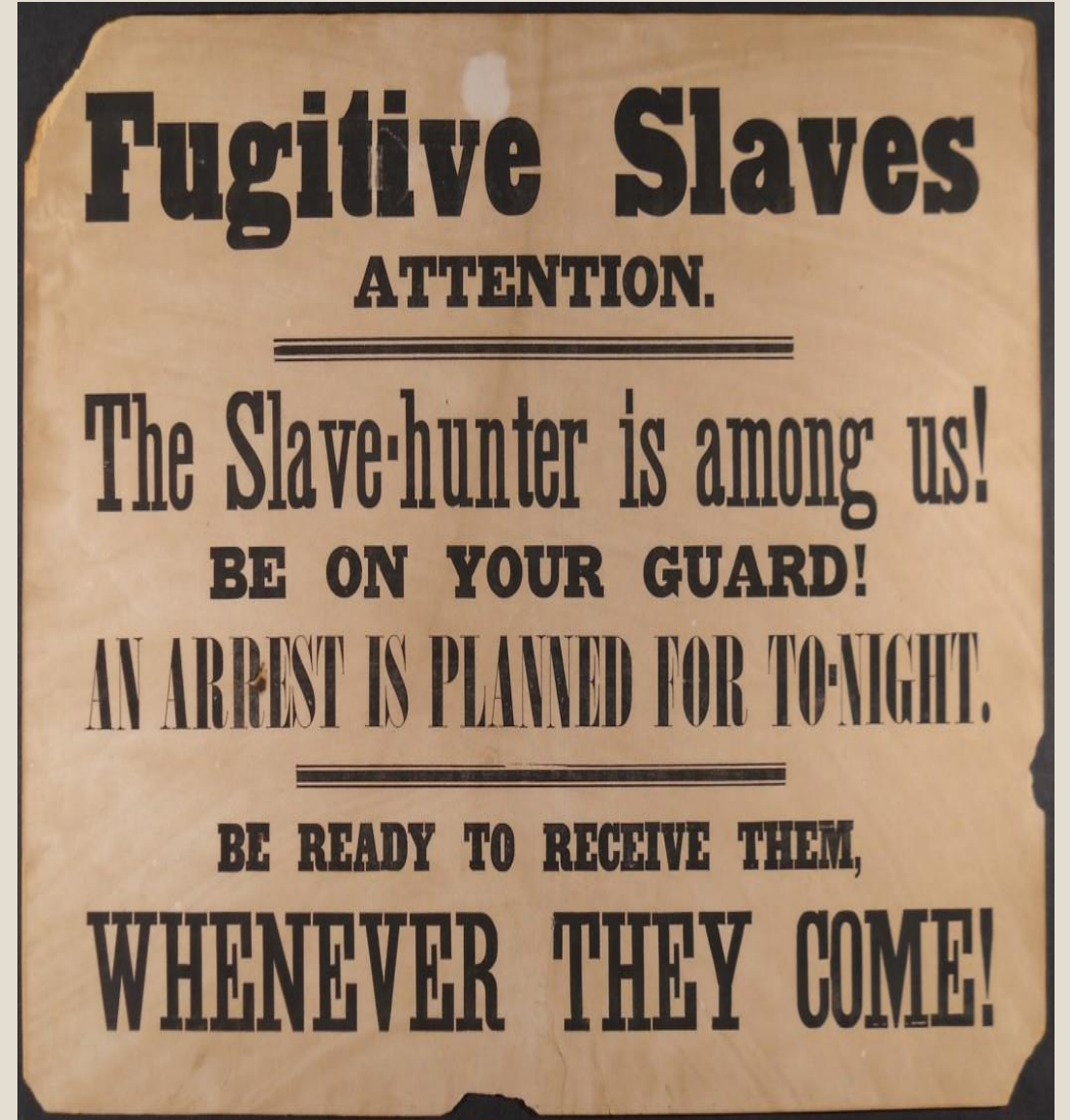
The novel was such a huge influence on the abolitionists movement, that 1. It was not allowed to be read in the South in many places. 2. when Lincoln met Stowe later, he said, "So, you are the little lady that started this big war."

# Fugitive Slave Act

- ❑ **Many Northerners didn't like this Act**
  - ❑ **If a suspected runaway slave was brought to trial, the judge or "commissioner" was paid a much higher amount if they found that the accused runaway WAS a runaway.**
  - ❑ **This would cause free born and freed men and women to be captured and sent back into slavery.**
  - ❑ **11 of the 343 cases were found free!**

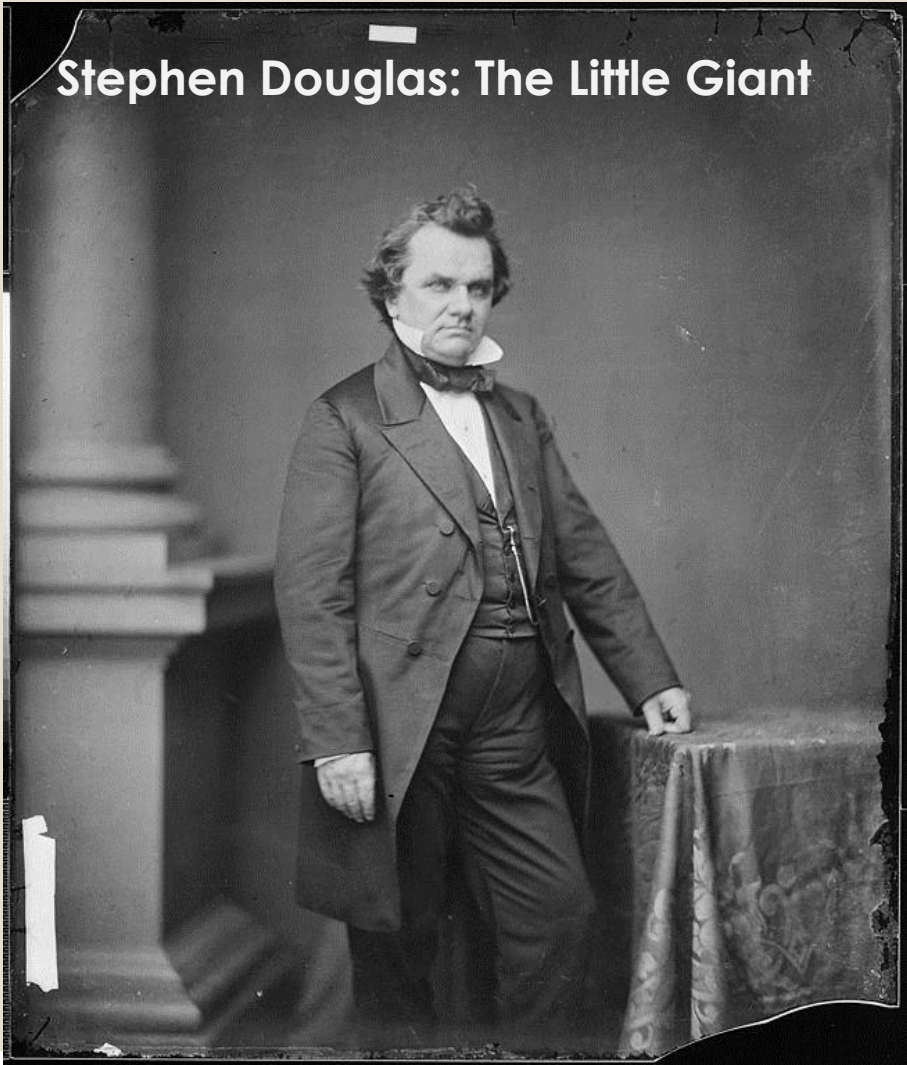
**Many Northerners did not even turn people in abolitionists that helped runaways.**

**Even if they did, very few were ever convicted under the new Fugitive slave Act.**



# Stephen Douglas wanted a railroad: **KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT**

Stephen Douglas: The Little Giant



He **wanted a railroad** to go through **Illinois**, his home state

So, for this to happen, he lobbied for **popular sovereignty for Kansas and Nebraska**. That way the railroad comes through his state when they become states.

This is good for Illinois but bad for Kansas.

**KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT**

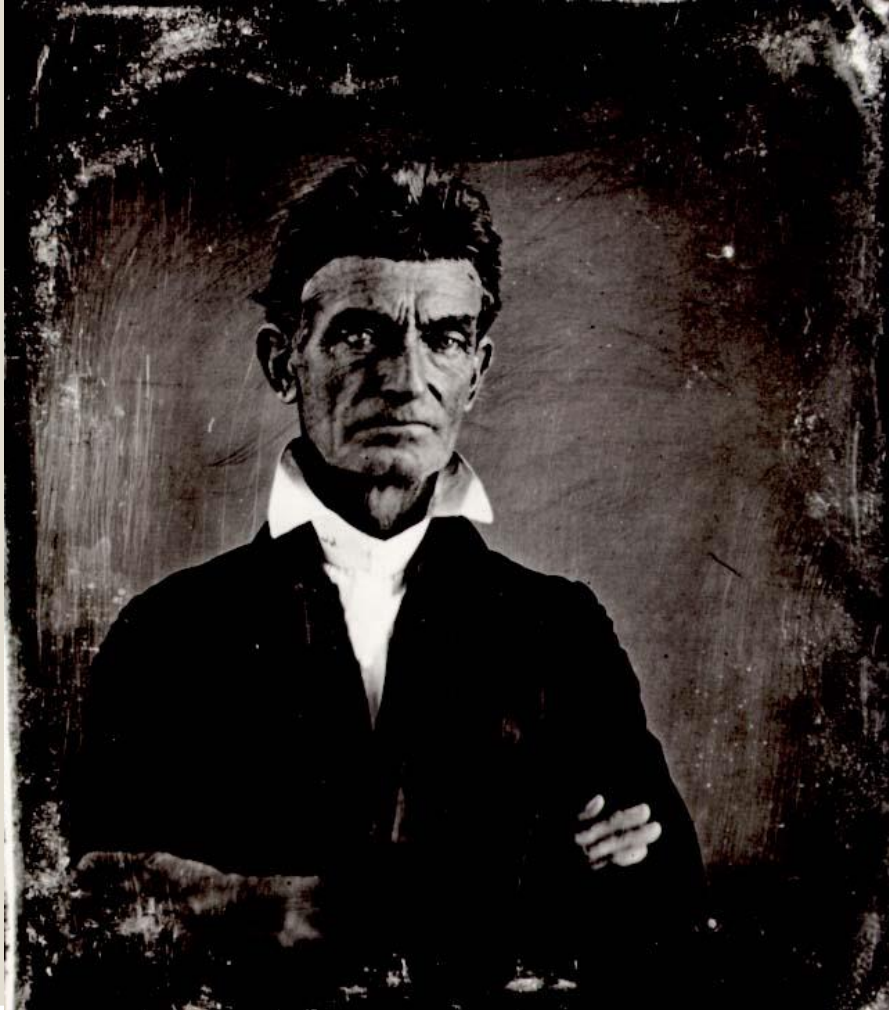
This is the cause of Bloody Kansas

Who were the **groups that flooded into Kansas** when it came time to vote on what kind of state it would be: Remember, popular sovereignty allowed the people to choose. **KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT**



- **BOTH GROUPS WANTED TO POPULATE KANSAS WITH PEOPLE WHO THOUGHT LIKE THEM**
- **THIS VOTE IN KANSAS WOULD DETERMINE IF IT WOULD BE SLAVE OR FREE ( It ended up that both stated a government and Fillmore recognized the SLAVERY GOVT AS THE LEGIT ONE)**
- **THE MOST RADICAL ON BOTH SIDES WERE THE ONES WHO LEFT HOME TO DO THIS.**
  - **THEY WERE READY TO FIGHT AND DIE IF NEEDED FOR THEIR CAUSE**
  - **BLOODY KANSAS**
    - **THE RAID ON LAWRENCE-THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAPITOL OF KANSAS-*Missouri Border Ruffians* attacked and shot up the town...this raid was to capture and execute the Free Government officials in Lawrence for TREASON**
    - **POTOWATAMIE CREEK MASSACRE DONE BY RADICAL ABOLITIONIS JOHN BROWN AND HIS SONS-Murdered 5 pro-slavery men in their sleep, with broad swords**

“JOHN BROWN’S BODY LIES A  
MOLDING IN HIS GRAVE..” -sang to the hymn  
of Glory Glory Hallelujah



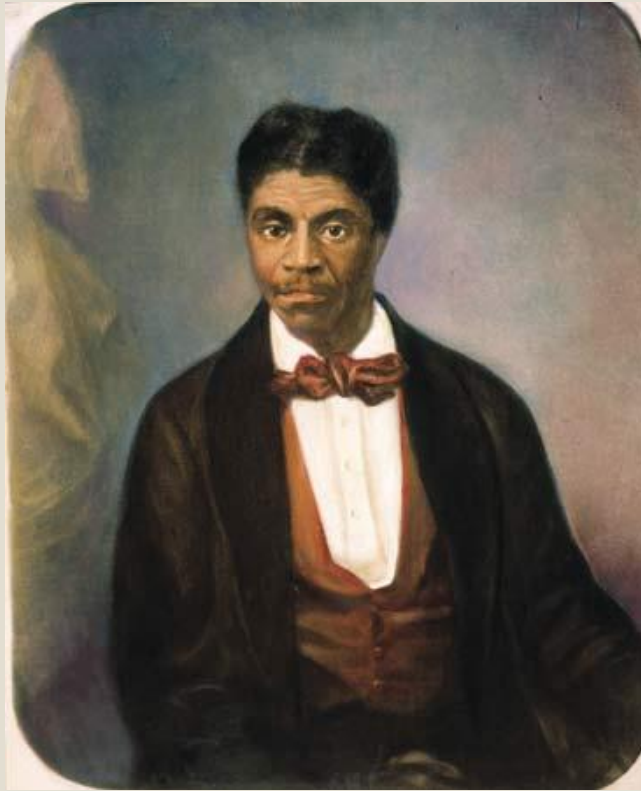
John Brown: **Radical abolitionist**, hero, **martyr**, murderer, savage, traitor.

All those titles would fit him. *John Brown* believed slavery was evil. He **believed that God told him to do the things he did**. Was he crazy? Was he a hero? You have to make that choice.

Murdered pro-slavery people in **Potawatomie Creek, Kansas**. He and his sons hacked them to death with broad swords. This was revenge for the attack on Lawrence, KS by **border ruffians, who were pro slavery**.

**These attacks were a direct result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act that gave popular sovereignty to Kansas.**

# Dred Scott Case



- Dred was a slave who's owner took him into free territory
- A group of anti-slavery lawyers sued for his freedom after his owner, a doctor, died.
  - Their argument was he was taken into free territory therefore he was free
- SCOTUS heard the case and Chief Justice Tanny said: 1. He can't sue because he is not a citizen. 2. He is property, property is protected by the 5<sup>th</sup> Amend. 3. Property can't sue for it's freedom. 4. Therefore, slavery is OK everywhere in the US.
- With this, the new Republican Party, an anti-spreading slavery westward party, was now undermined because of this decision.

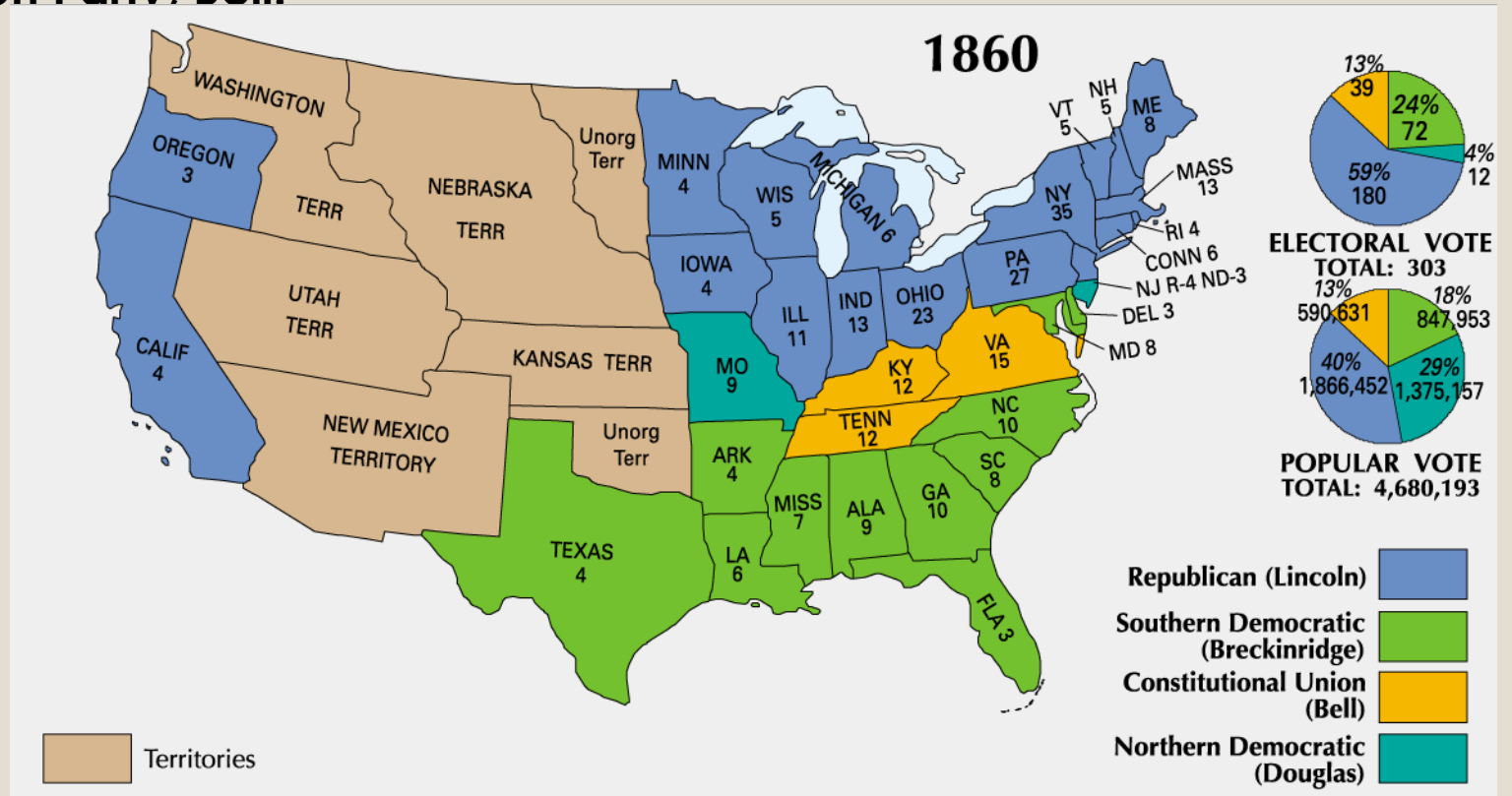
# Republican Party Born



- Was formed by Anti-Slavery Whigs, Democrats and Free Soil party members
- Lincoln was their first presidential candidate
- He had run against Douglas for the Illinois senate seat and lost, even after the Great Debates arguing how popular sovereignty could exist in light of Dred Scott
  - He thought his political career was over...man was he wrong

# Lincoln is Elected in 1860

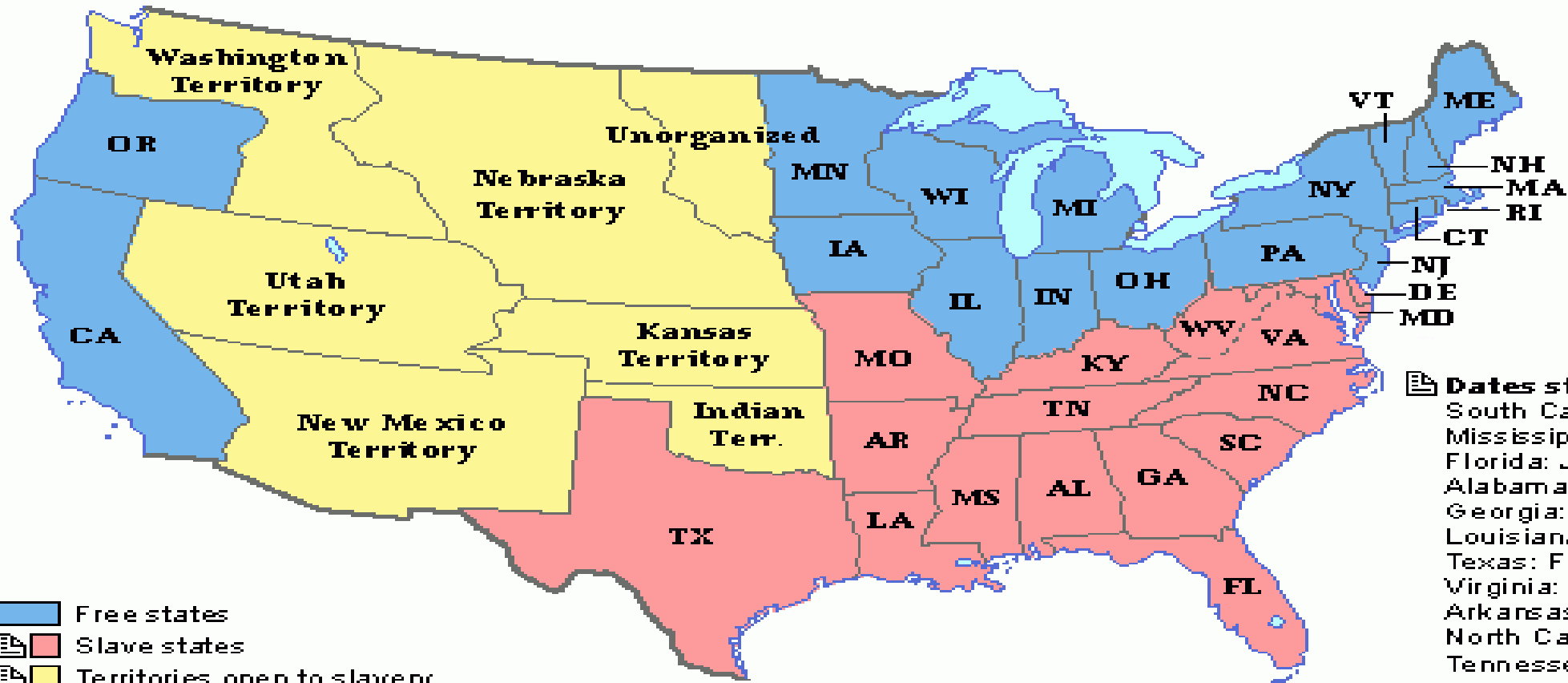
- Lincoln was nominated by the new Republican party to run for president in 1860
  - Ran against 2 Democrats, Breckinridge and Stephen Douglas (they split their vote) and one Constitutional Union Party, Bell.
  - Won by a landslide.
  - Nov. Lincoln Elected
  - Dec 1860, South Carolina seceded from the Union.
  - Their reason, STATES RIGHTS





# The US in 1861 after South secedes

- Indian Cultures, c. 1500
- Thirteen Colonies
- U.S. Territorial Expansion
- French & Indian War
- War of 1812
- Texas Revolution
- Mexican War
- United States in 1860
- Indian Wars
- Slave Trade into the U.S.
- African-American Population
- Hispanic-American Population
- U.S. Immigration



**Dates states seceded:**  
 South Carolina: Dec. 20, 1860  
 Mississippi: Jan. 9, 1861  
 Florida: Jan. 10, 1861  
 Alabama: Jan. 11, 1861  
 Georgia: Jan. 19, 1861  
 Louisiana: Jan. 26, 1861  
 Texas: Feb. 1, 1861  
 Virginia: Apr. 17, 1861  
 Arkansas: May 6, 1861  
 North Carolina: May 20, 1861  
 Tennessee: June 8, 1861  
 \*West Virginia split from Virginia in 1861

■ Free states  
■ Slave states  
■ Territories open to slavery