

Renewing the Sectional Struggle

1848-1854

AP U.S. History

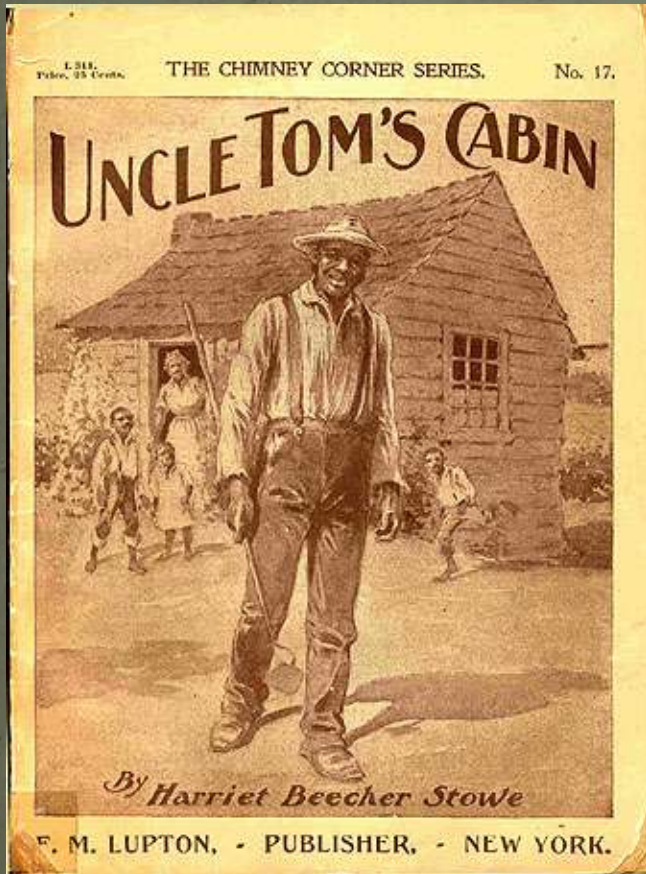
Essential Question

- Why did the Civil War occur?
 - Many historians argue the Civil War was really a fight over states rights.
 - Others argue the idea of the Civil War being fought over state rights is merely an attempt by Southerners to sanitize their history. The real cause of the Civil War, according to many historians, was slavery.
 - Then again, many say the North dictated the history of the Civil War because they were the winners, so arguing that the Civil War was fought over slavery is just the North glorifying their role in the war.
 - Of course, others say economic differences between the North and South caused the war; or the breakdown of political institutions; or the ineptitude of a new generation of political leaders.
 - What do you think?

Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries

This book is way awesome – read it!

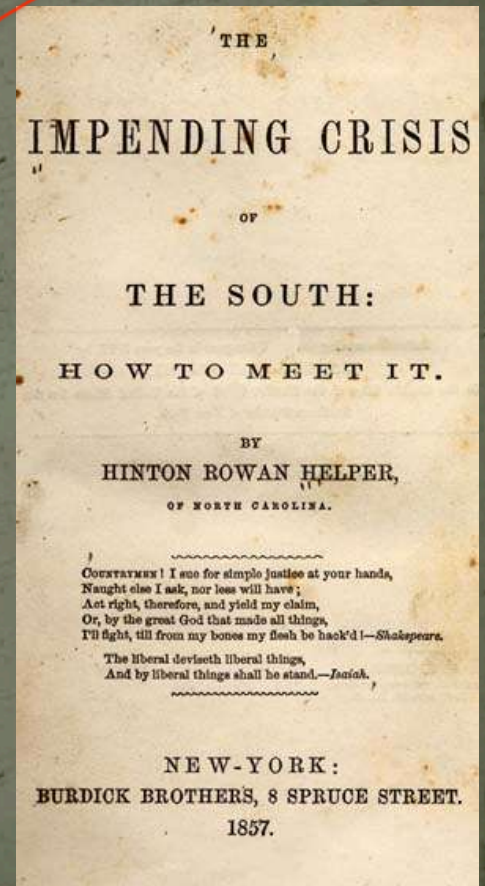
This dude was still a racist.



Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin* greatly strengthened northern antislavery feeling



Hinton R. Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South* contended that slavery did great economic harm to the poor whites of the South.

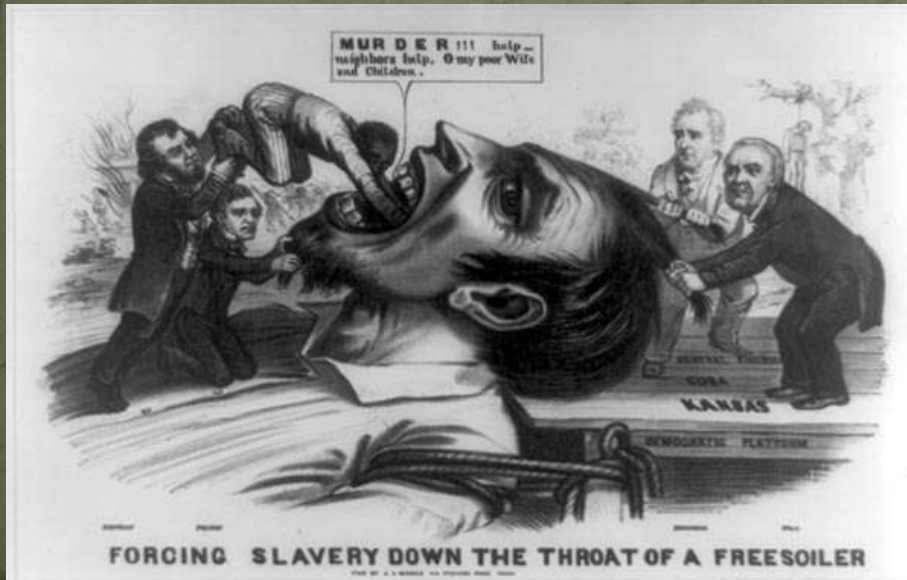


Kansas in Convulsion

Most pioneers were ordinary people, but the conflict over slavery in Kansas was greatly escalated by abolitionist-funded settlers and proslavery “border ruffians” from Missouri.

An abolitionist-funded company that sent 2000 people to Kansas.

**NEW ENGLAND
EMIGRANT AID CO.
UP ONE FLIGHT.**



Beecher's "Bible" many settlers took with them to Kansas (nicknamed after Harriet Beecher Stowe's brother).

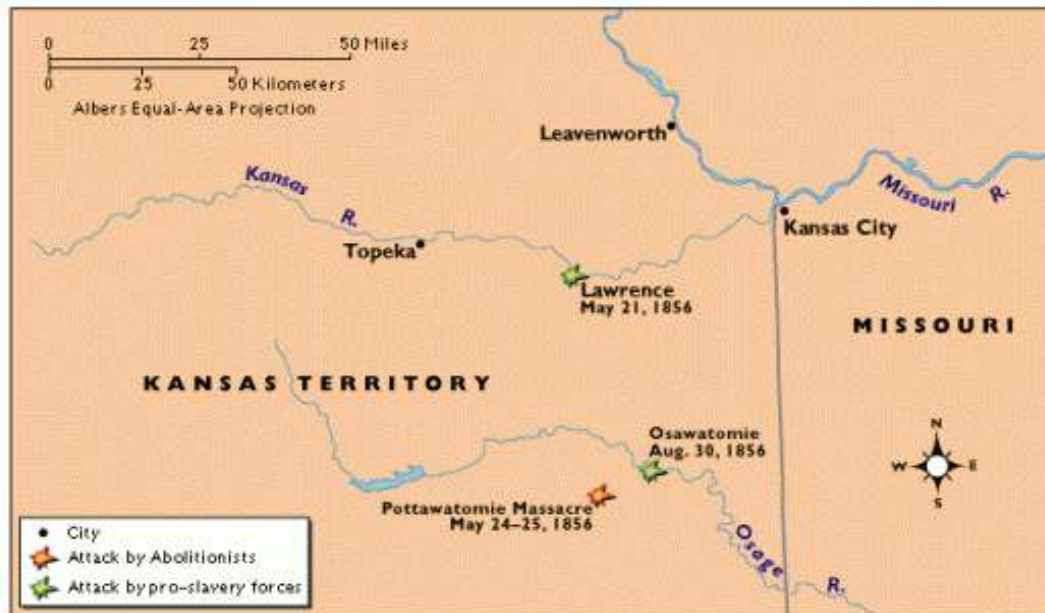
As presented to Congress, the Lecompton Constitution provided for a statewide referendum on slavery to be held after Kansas's admission to the Union

Kansas in Convulsion

The South, in voting for the Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska Act, thought Kansas would be a slave state.

Now, Northerners were supposedly double-crossing the South. To make matters worse, the fanatical abolitionist John Brown made his first entry into violent antislavery politics by killing five proslavery settlers at Pottawatomie Creek as pay-back for the attack by proslavery aggressors in Lawrence.

Bleeding Kansas



I can stare-down the devil. Am I right? Look at these eyes.



Some said he was crazy. – Ya think?

John Brown

“Bully” Brooks and His Bludgeon

Senator Charles Sumner gave a speech in which he railed against the southern “drunken spew and vomit” who were manipulating popular sovereignty in Kansas; he also trashed Senator Butler of South Carolina.

Preston Brooks was furious at Sumner’s disrespect and commenced to beat him with a cane until it broke. The Sumner-Brooks affair revealed that violent disagreements about slavery were being felt in the halls of Congress.

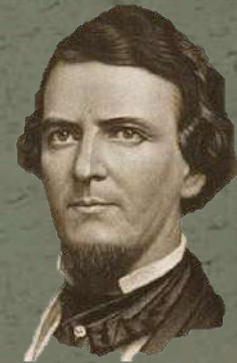
Cartoonist John Magee accused the beating as a characterization of southern ruthlessness in defending slavery.

I was on my deathbed for 3 ½ years, but I was reelected anyway.

I was reelected and southerners sent canes to me from all over the South.



Senator
Charles
Sumner of
Massachusetts



Congressman
Preston Brooks
of South
Carolina



“Old Buck” Versus “The Pathfinder”

Untainted by the Kansas-Nebraska Act.



John C. Fremont ran as the Republican.



James Buchanan ran as the Democrat Candidate.

I win.

Remnants of the Whig Party didn't care about the slavery issue, so they joined the American Party.

Catholics and foreigners suck.



Millard Fillmore, former president of the U.S., ran as the American Know-Nothing Candidate.

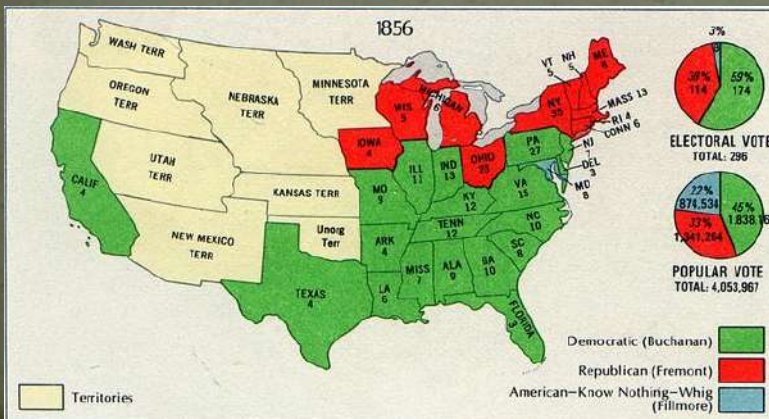
Tainted by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, so the parties didn't choose them to run for president.



Stephen Douglas



Franklin Pierce



The election of 1856 was most noteworthy for the dramatic rise of the Republican Party.

The Dred Scott Bombshell



Dred Scott sued for his freedom after living with his master in a free state and territory.

Black slaves are not citizens, so they can't sue in federal courts.



Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice to the Supreme Court.

Evil!

What happened to popular sovereignty?

Lame.



William Seward



Stephen Douglas

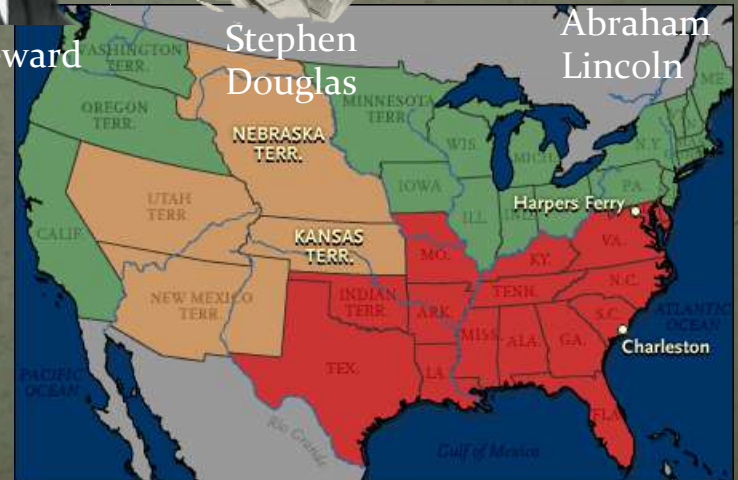


Abraham Lincoln

This is the bombshell part



The Supreme Court could have just thrown the case out since slaves couldn't sue in federal court, but they went further and ruled that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the territories because slaves were private property.



The Financial Crash of 1857

Incoming gold from California created inflation, as well as overproduction of grain and rampant speculation in land and railroads, led to a financial panic. The panic of 1857 encouraged the South to believe that its economy was fundamentally stronger than that of the North.



The North is really hard-hit by the financial crash.

Cotton keeps the South rich; we don't you Northern idiots.



President Buchanan



Jefferson Davis

The call for a **Homestead Act** (giving 160 acres of western land to pioneers for free) was popular as a result of the financial crash, but Buchanan, in the pocket of the South, vetoed the bill. Why was the South oppositional?



The Great Debate: Lincoln Versus Douglas

This became known as the **Freeport Doctrine** (because he said it in Freeport, Illinois).

No matter how the Supreme Court rules, popular sovereignty is the way to go.

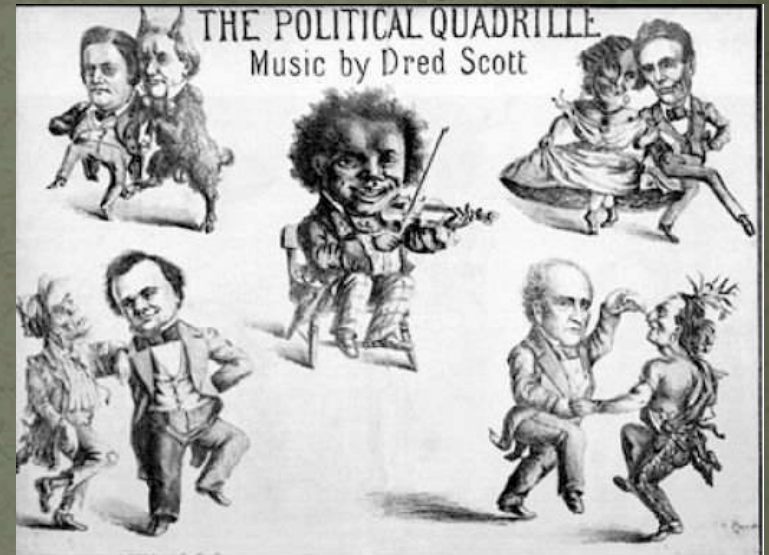
I say, no slavery in the territories.



Stephen Douglas was the Democratic incumbent running to keep his Senate seat from Illinois.



Lincoln was the Republican nominee for the Illinois U.S. Senate seat.



A key issue in the Lincoln-Douglas debates was whether the people of a territory could prohibit slavery in light of the Dred Scott decision.

John Brown: Murderer or Martyr?

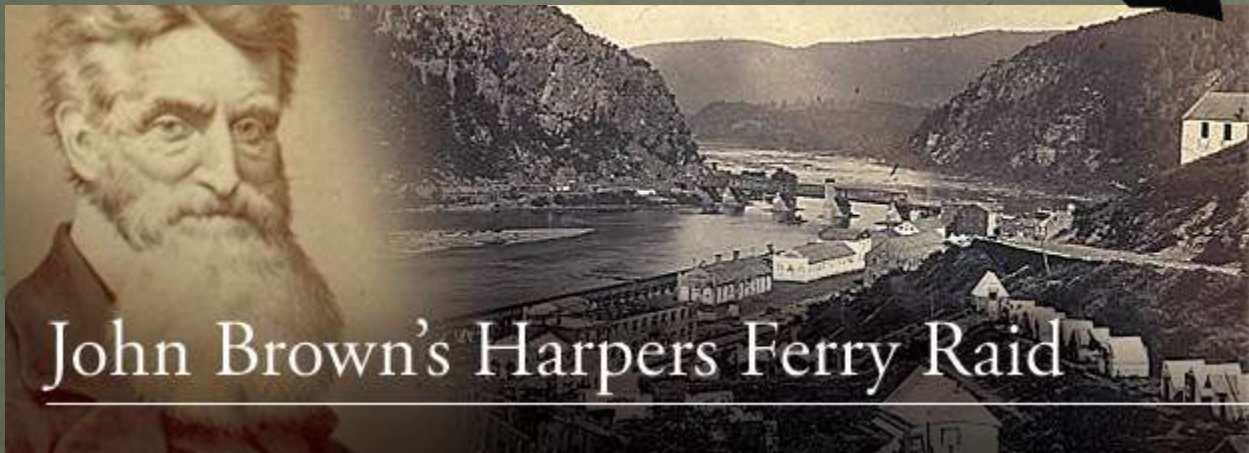
John Brown thought he could seize the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. From there he would arm slaves and start an uprising. He was wrong. Brown was captured and executed by the U.S. government.

Southerners were particularly enraged by the John Brown affair because they believed Brown's violent abolitionist sentiments were shared by the whole North



He grew a beard!

Last moments of John Brown, by Thomas Hovenden..



John Brown's Harpers Ferry Raid

The Electoral Upheaval of 1860

The Southern Democrats disliked Douglas because of his fight against the **Lecompton Constitution** and the **Freeport Doctrine**. So, in the campaign of 1860, the Democratic Party split in two, with each faction nominating its own presidential candidate.

The Democratic Party was the only party left that united the country (the Whigs were extinct and the Republican Party was a purely Northern party). Once the Democratic Party split, nothing held the country together.

Northern Democrat

Southern Democrat

We just want to keep the Union together.



Stephen Douglas



John C. Breckinridge



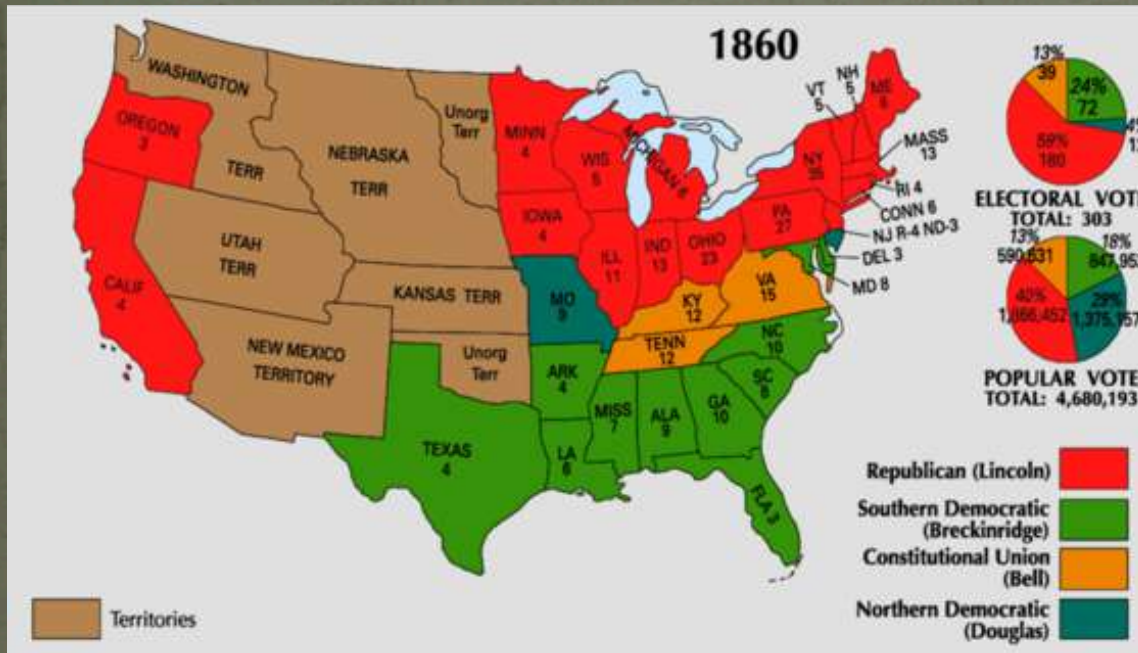
John Bell of the hastily created Constitutional Union party.



Abraham Lincoln

During the campaign of 1860, Abraham Lincoln and the Republican Party opposed the expansion of slavery, but made no statements threatening to abolish slavery in the South.

The Secessionist Exodus



You didn't win the popular vote!



Sore loser Breckinridge

So what?



President-elect Lincoln

With the Democratic Party split, the Republican Lincoln won the election.



Senator Davis

Within two months after the election of Lincoln Seven southern states had seceded and formed the Confederate States of America. They chose Senator Jefferson Davis from Mississippi as their president.

Farewell to Union

One last-ditch effort to keep the Union together was the **Crittenden Compromise**, but president-elect Lincoln rejected the proposed Crittenden Compromise because it permitted the further extension of slavery north and south of the line 36° 30'



President Buchanan did nothing when the southern states began to secede. Then again, what could he do?



Most of the Supreme Court was from the South and the Republican Party did not control Congress. Also, the U.S. Constitution protected slavery in the South. So why secede?

Farwell to Union

Why secede? Well...

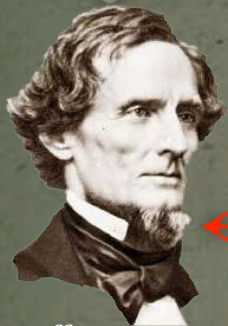
The tipping of political balance.

Success of the Republican Party

Free-soil criticism

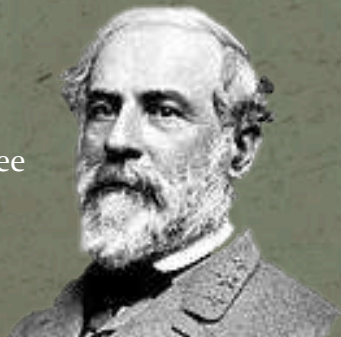
Abolitionist judgment

Ignoring the Fugitive Slave Law.



Killer goatee

Jefferson Davis



General Robert E. Lee



"Stonewall" Jackson



Stephens Alexander



General Beauregard

Plus,

- John Brown's raid
- The North wouldn't dare force the South to stay in the Union.
- Northern superiority in tariffs, banking, shipping, and manufacturing.
- Nationalism
- The right to self-determination (the U.S. is a collection of sovereign states)

Essential Question

1. Was war inevitable?
2. What were the most significant reasons for the South seceding?
3. Why did the Civil War occur?