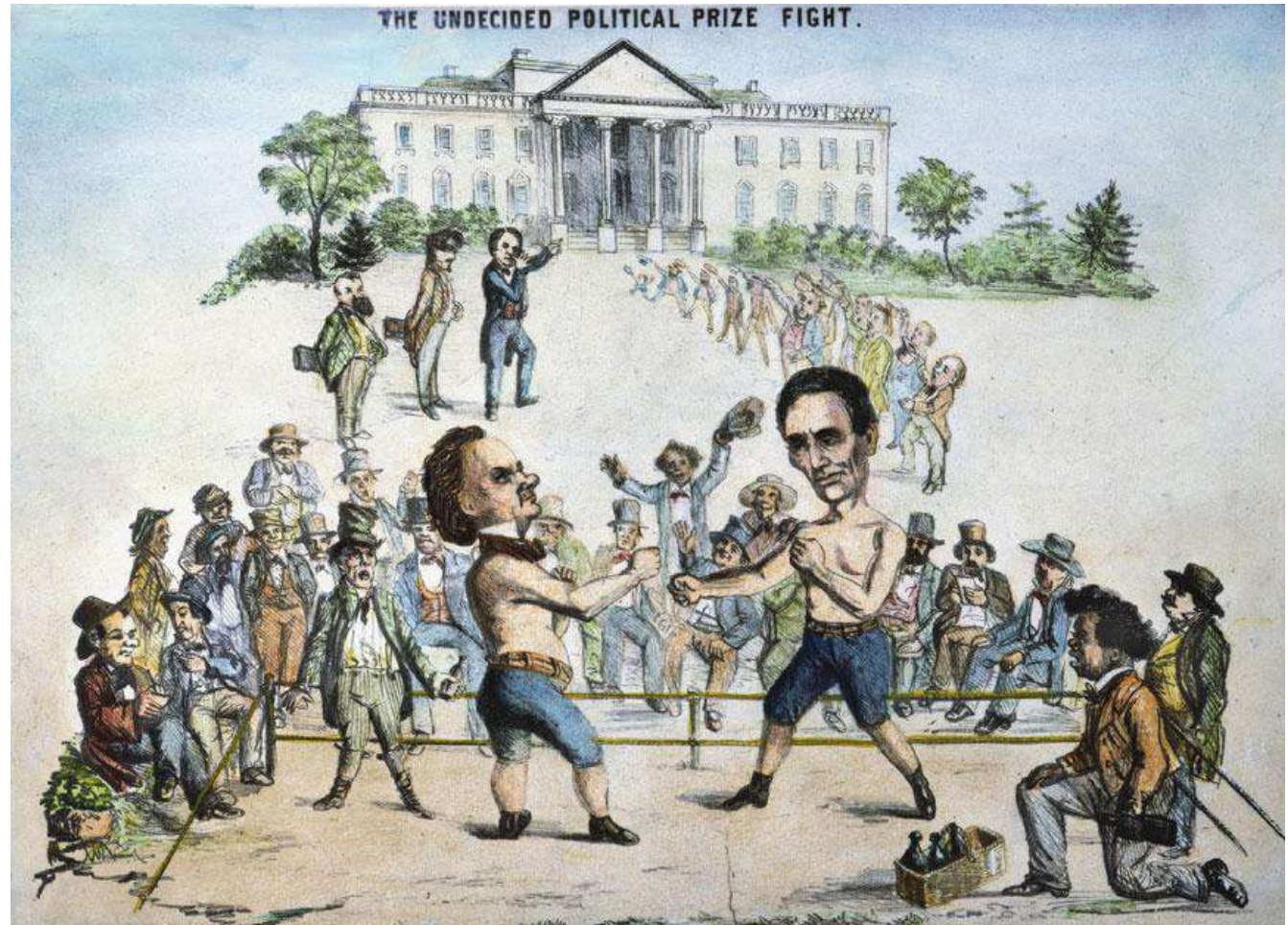


# CHAPTER 4, SECTION 1: THE DIVISIVE POLITICS OF SLAVERY

DISAGREEMENTS OVER SLAVERY HEIGHTEN REGIONAL TENSIONS AND LEADS TO THE BREAKUP OF THE UNION.



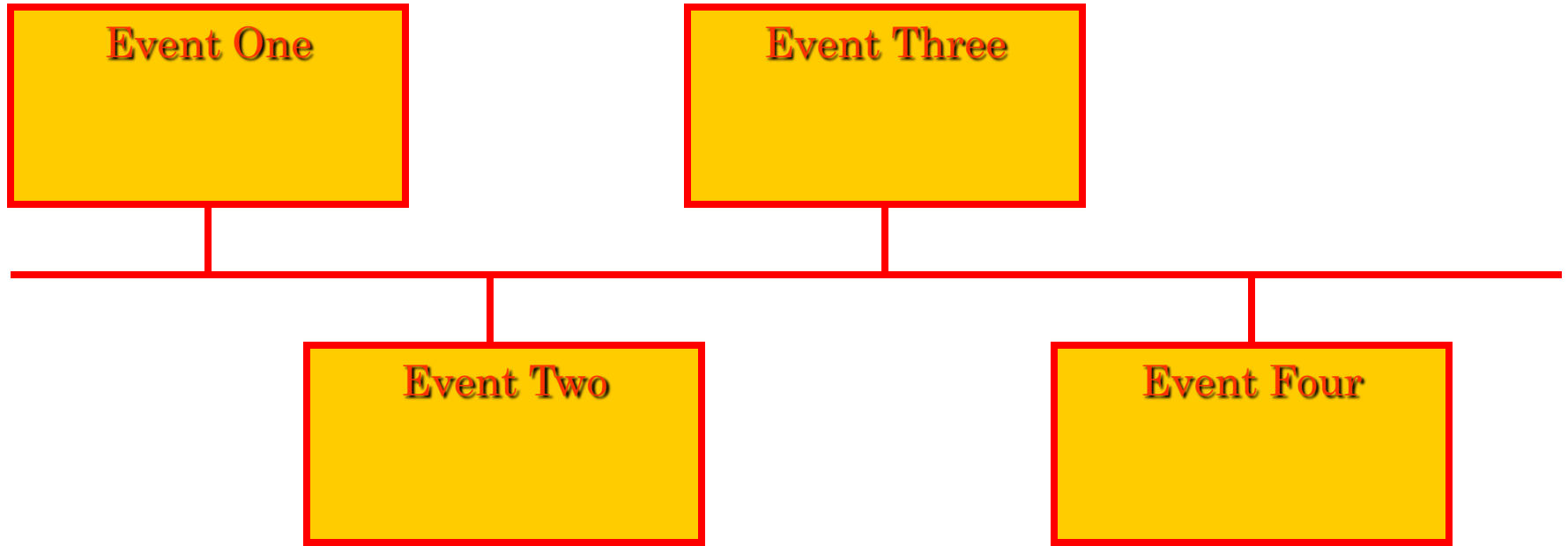
## Opening Activity:

In a paragraph discuss some issues that you could never compromise. What happens when people discuss these issues.

# TAKING NOTES

Directions:

In the time line fill in the events that heightened the tensions between the North and the South.



Define the following terms:

Secession

Popular sovereignty

Underground Railroad

Free-Soilers

Dred Scott

Abraham Lincoln

Confederacy

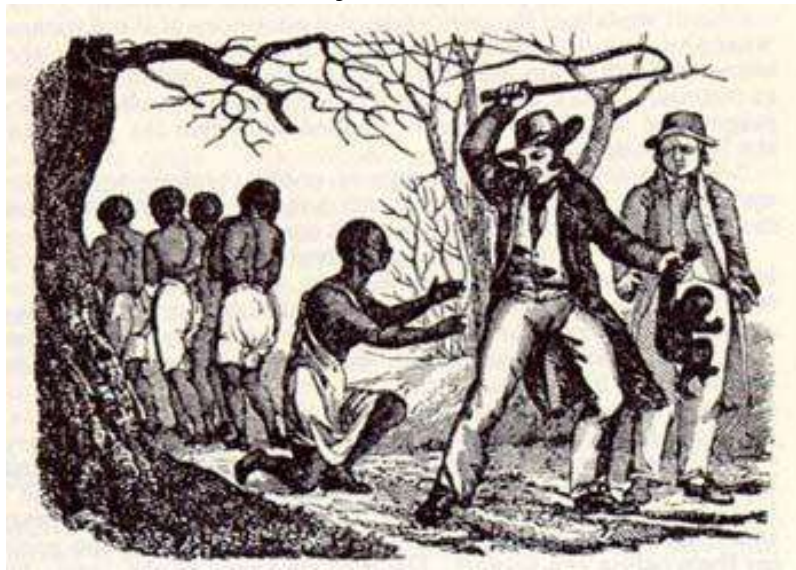
Jefferson Davis

Emancipation Proclamation

# I. Differences Between North and South

## A. Controversy over Slavery Worsens

- Southern plantation economy relies on enslaved labor.
- Industrialized North does not depend on slavery.
- South tries to spread slavery in West.
- North's opposition to slavery intensifies, tries to stop its spread.



## B. Statehood for California

-California applies for statehood as free state in 1849; angers South:

- \*Half of California lies south of Missouri Compromise line.
- \*California's new constitution forbade slavery.



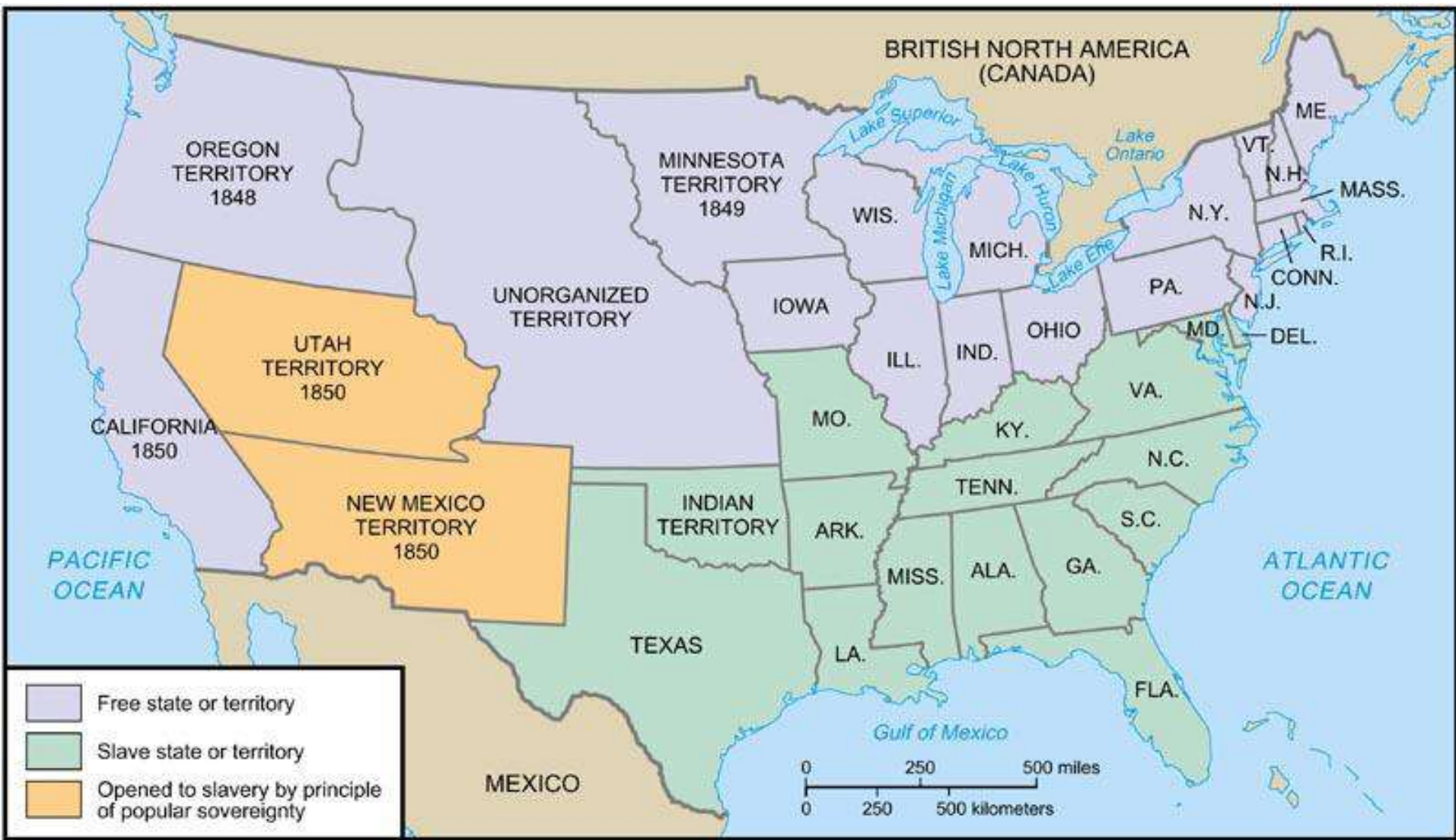
## C. The Compromise of 1850

- Slave state Texas claims eastern half of New Mexico Territory.
- Southern states threaten **secession**—withdrawal from the Union.
- Compromise of 1850 has provisions for both sides:



- \*California enters Union as free state.
- \*Tougher fugitive slave law enacted.
- \***Popular sovereignty**, or vote, decides slavery in New Mexico, Utah.





**THE COMPROMISE OF 1850**

# CAUTION!!

## COLORED PEOPLE

**OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,**

You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the

**Watchmen and Police Officers  
of Boston,**

For since the recent **ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN**, they are empowered to act as

### **KIDNAPPERS**

AND

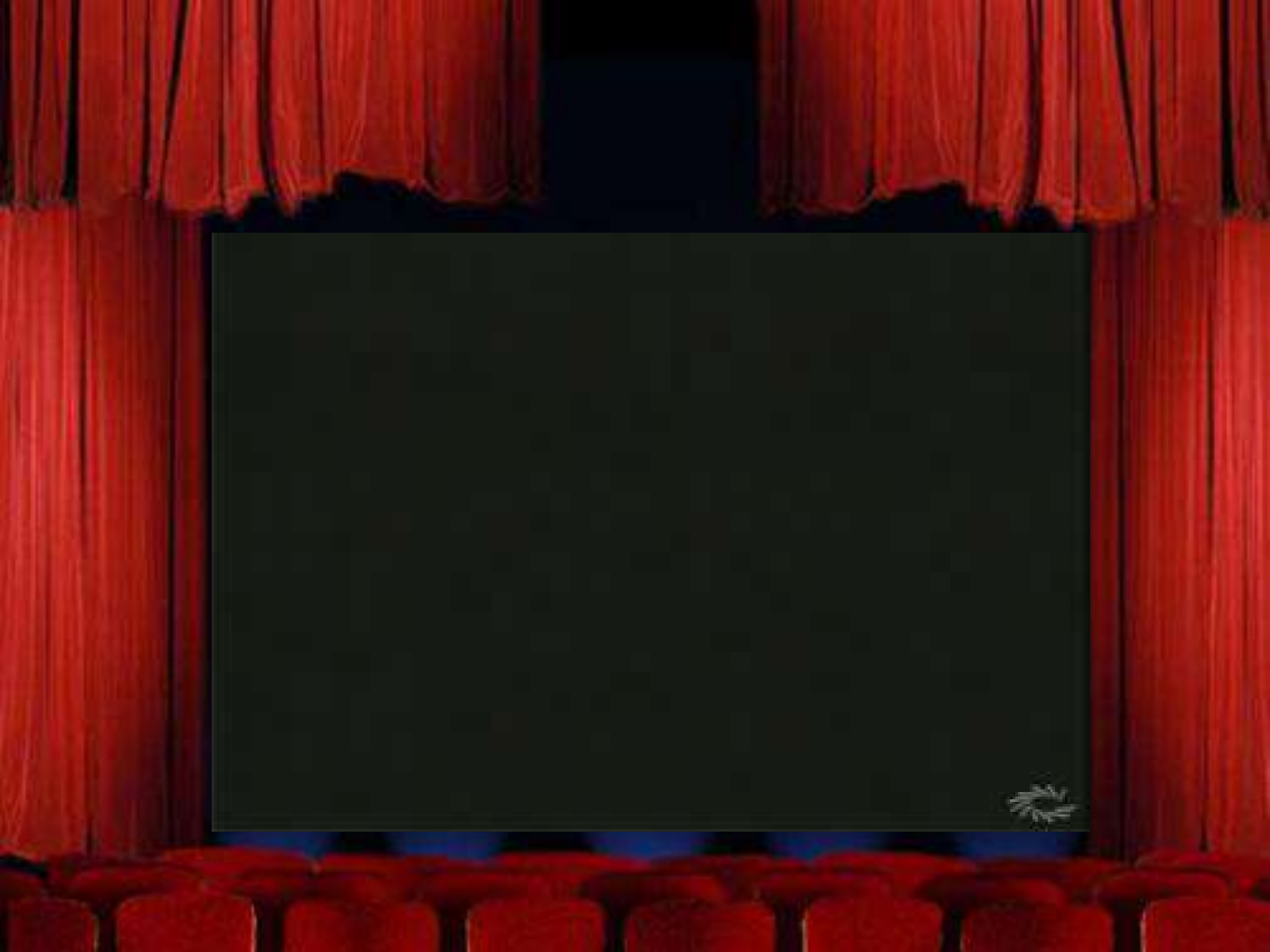
### **Slave Catchers,**

And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES**. Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

Keep a Sharp Look Out for  
**KIDNAPPERS**, and have  
**TOP EYE** open.

**APRIL 24, 1851.**





## II. Protests, Resistance, and Violence

### A. Fugitive Slave Act

- Slaves denied trial by jury, helpers fined and imprisoned.
- Northerners defy Act, help send slaves to safety in Canada.



## B. The Underground Railroad

-Abolitionists develop **Underground Railroad**—escape routes from South.



-Harriet Tubman is “conductor” on 19 trips to free 300 African Americans.

-*Uncle Tom’s Cabin* by Harriet Beecher Stowe increases protests by Northern abolitionists.







# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;

OR,

## LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.



VOL. I.

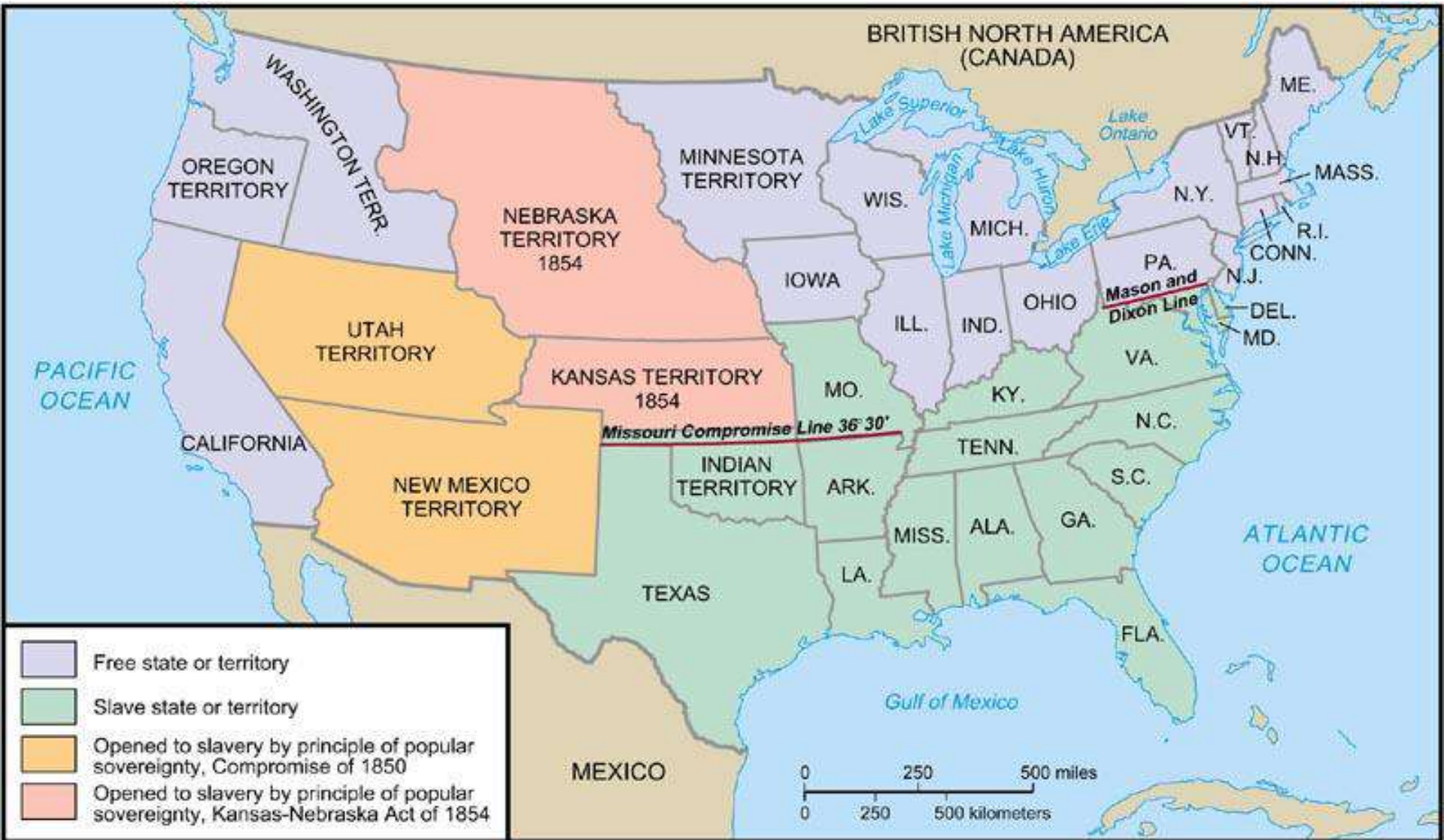
BOSTON:  
JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO:  
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.  
1852.

## C. Tensions in Kansas and Nebraska

-Kansas, Nebraska territories north of Missouri Compromise line—  
closed to slavery.

-1854 Kansas-Nebraska Acts allows popular sovereignty on  
slavery.





**THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854**

## D. “Bleeding Kansas”



-Proslavery settlers “border ruffians” from Missouri cross over boarder to vote in Kansas—win majority—set up government in Lecompton.

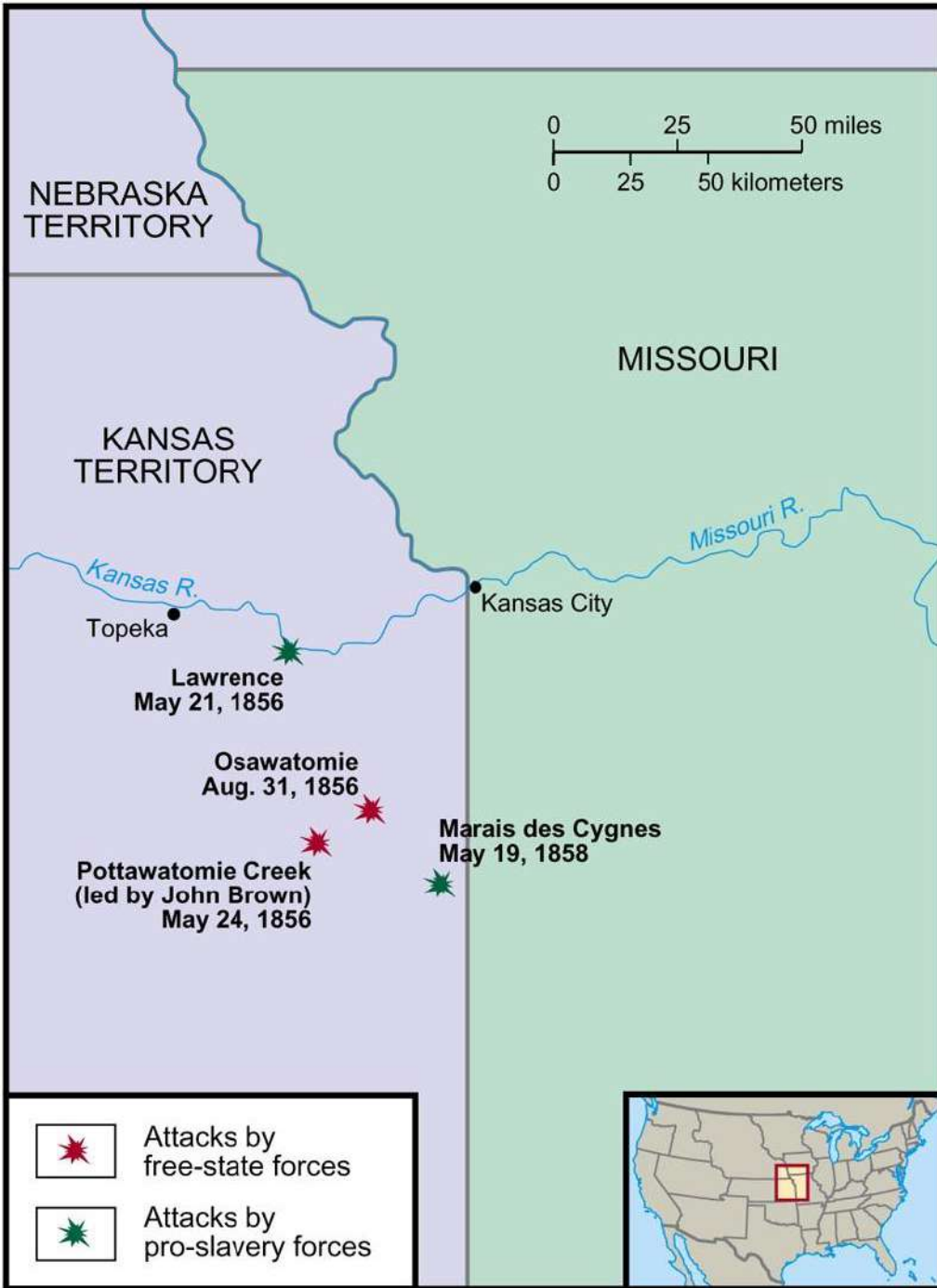
-Fraudulent victory leads to violent struggle over slavery in Kansas—Abolitionists set up a rival government in Topeka.

“We will be compelled to shoot, burn & hang, but things will soon be over. We intend to ‘Mormonize’ the Abolitionists.”

–Senator David Atchison of Missouri

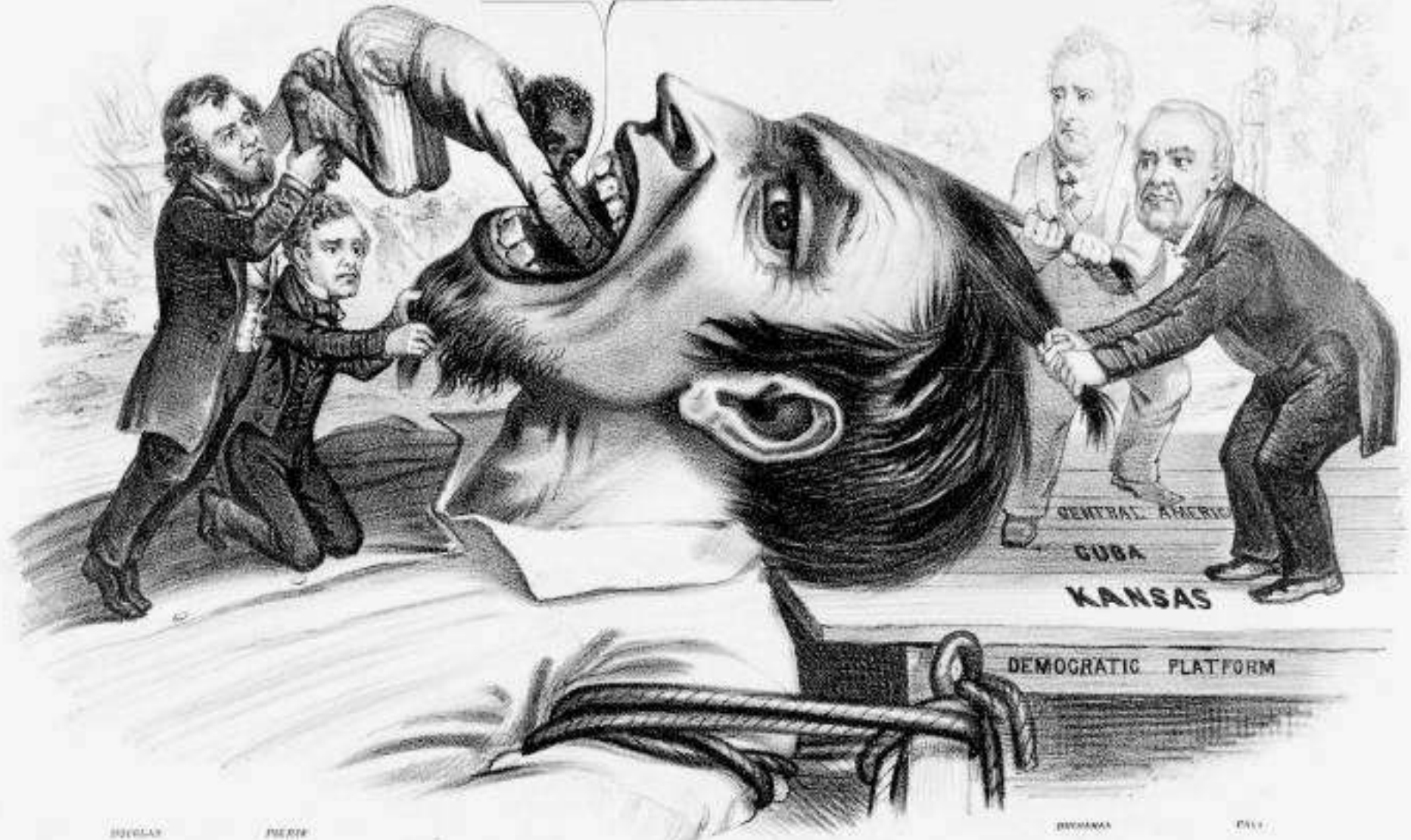






"BLEEDING KANSAS"

**MURDER !!!** help — neighbors help, O my poor Wife and Children .



BERMAN

PLATE

BERMAN

PLATE

# FORCING SLAVERY DOWN THE THROAT OF A FREESOILER

FILED BY J. L. WADSWORTH, AT PHOENIX, ARIZ., 1854.

## E. Violence in the Senate

-Charles Sumner verbally attacks slavery, singles out Andrew Butler.

-Preston S. Brooks, Butler's nephew, assaults Sumner on Senate floor until his cane broke.





**SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT** VERSUS **CLUB'S.**

# III. New Political Parties Emerged

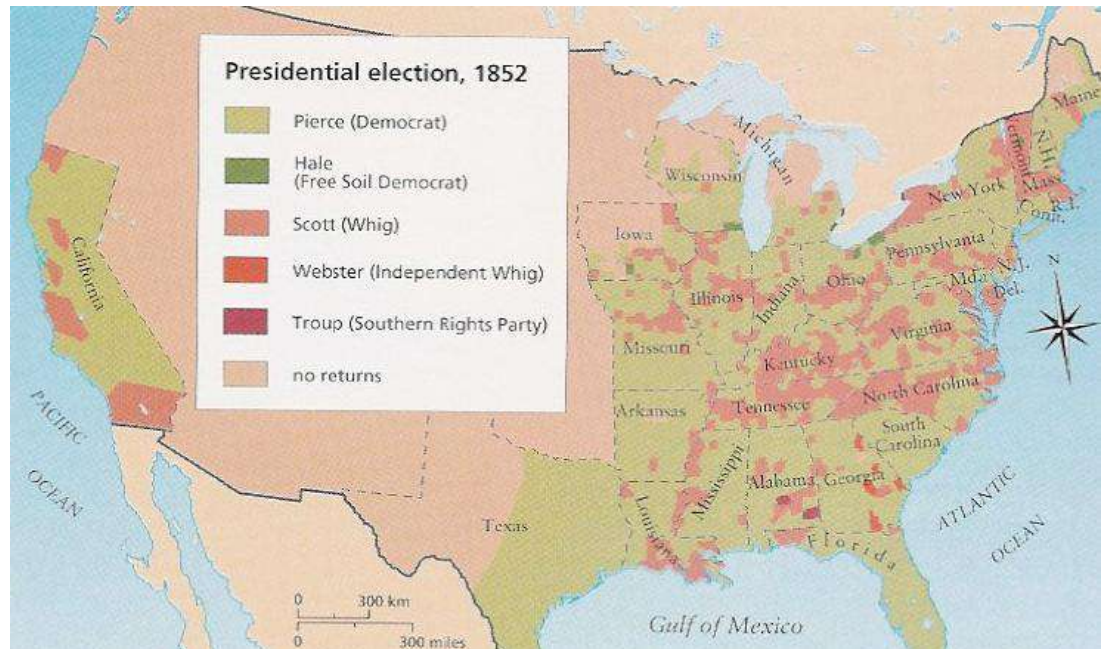
## A. Slavery Divides Whigs



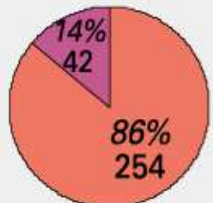
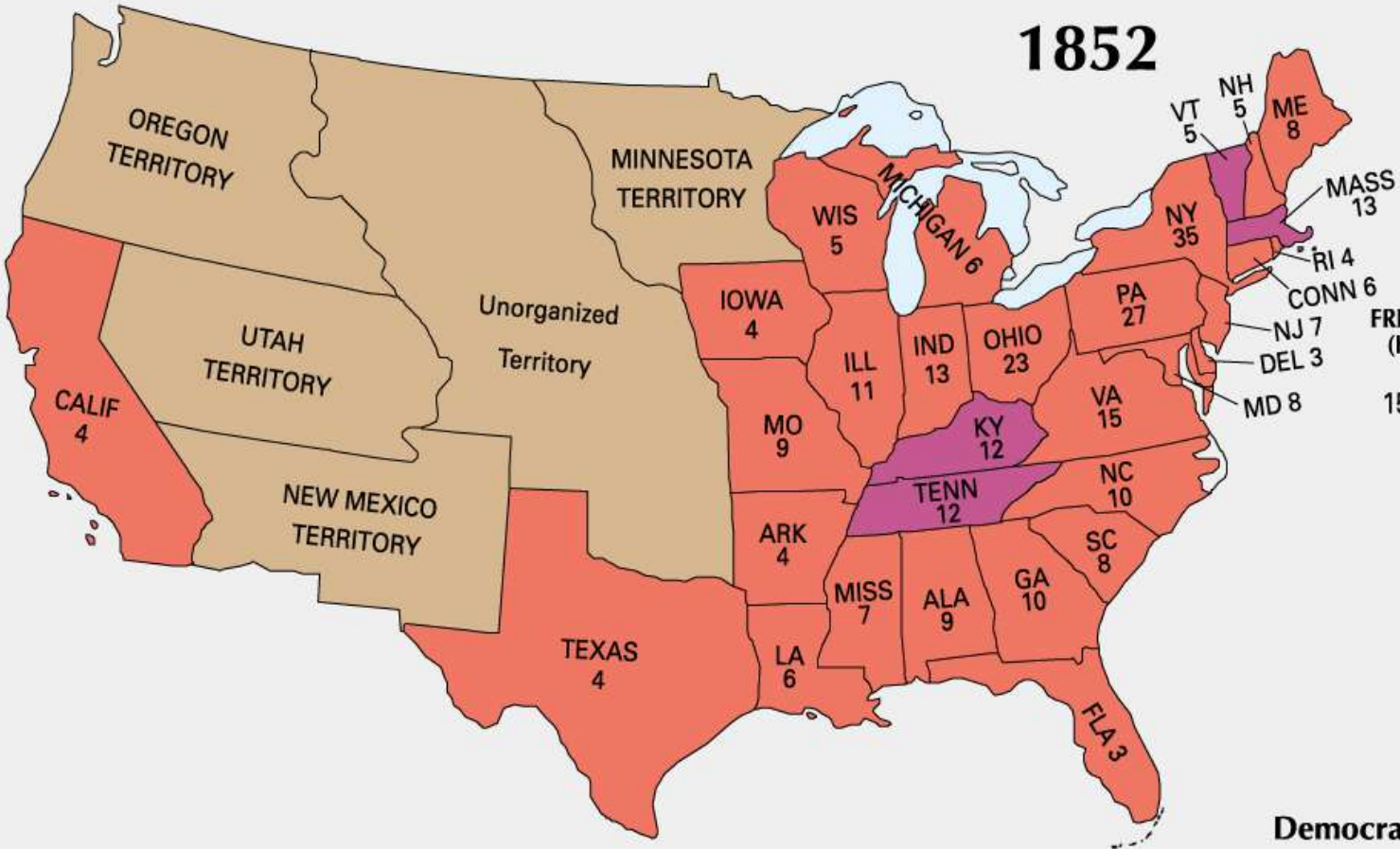
-Democrat Franklin Pierce elected president in 1852.

-Northern, Southern Whigs split over slavery in territories.

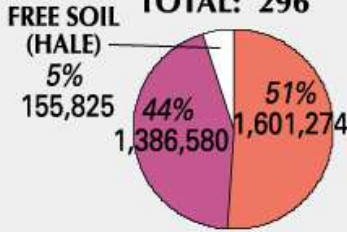
-Nativist Know-Nothings (American Party) also split by region over slavery.



# 1852



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 296**



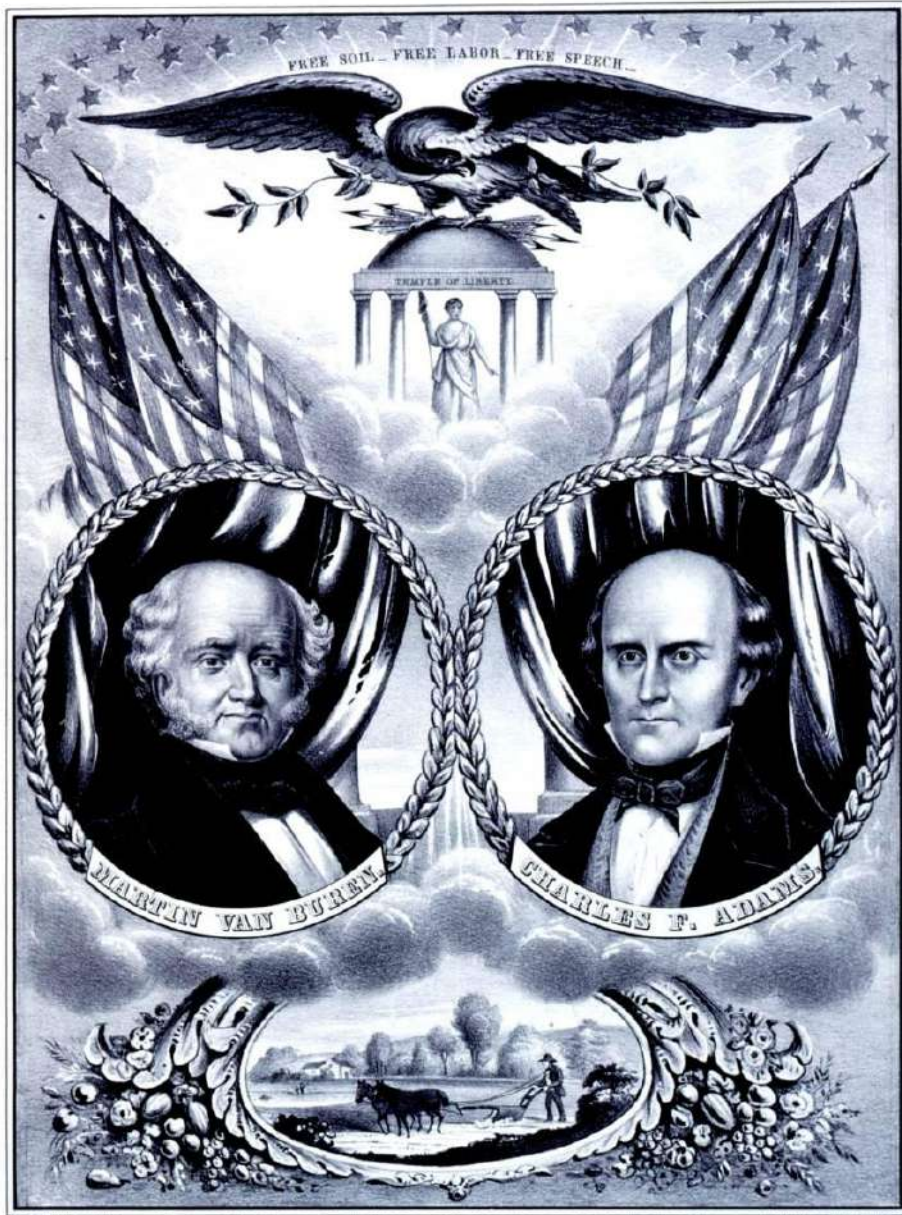
**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 3,143,679**

FREE SOIL (HALE)  
5%  
155,825

Territories

Democratic (Pierce)   
Whig (Scott) 

## B. The Free-Soilers' Voice

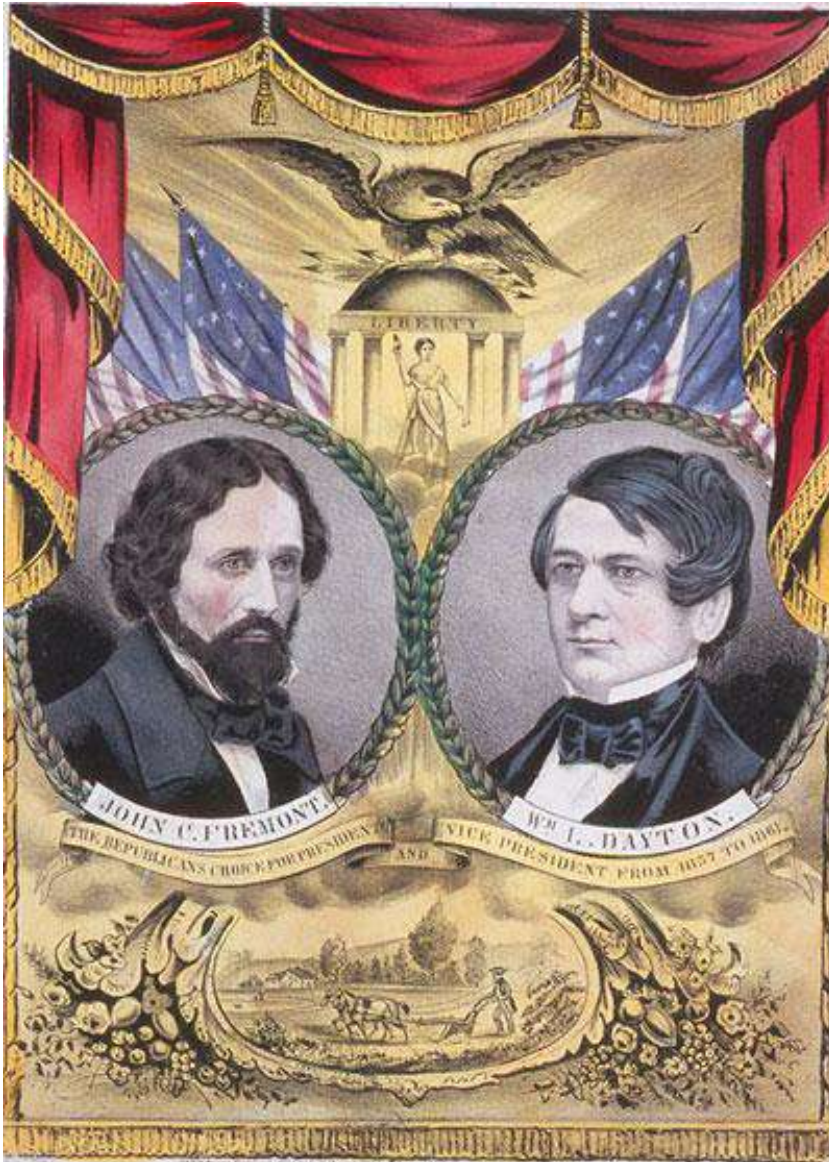


-**Free-Soilers** fear slavery will drive down wages of white workers; generally do not share the same view of the abolitionists.

## C. The New Republican Party

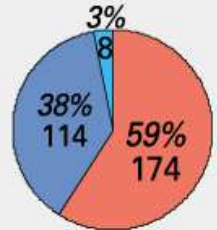
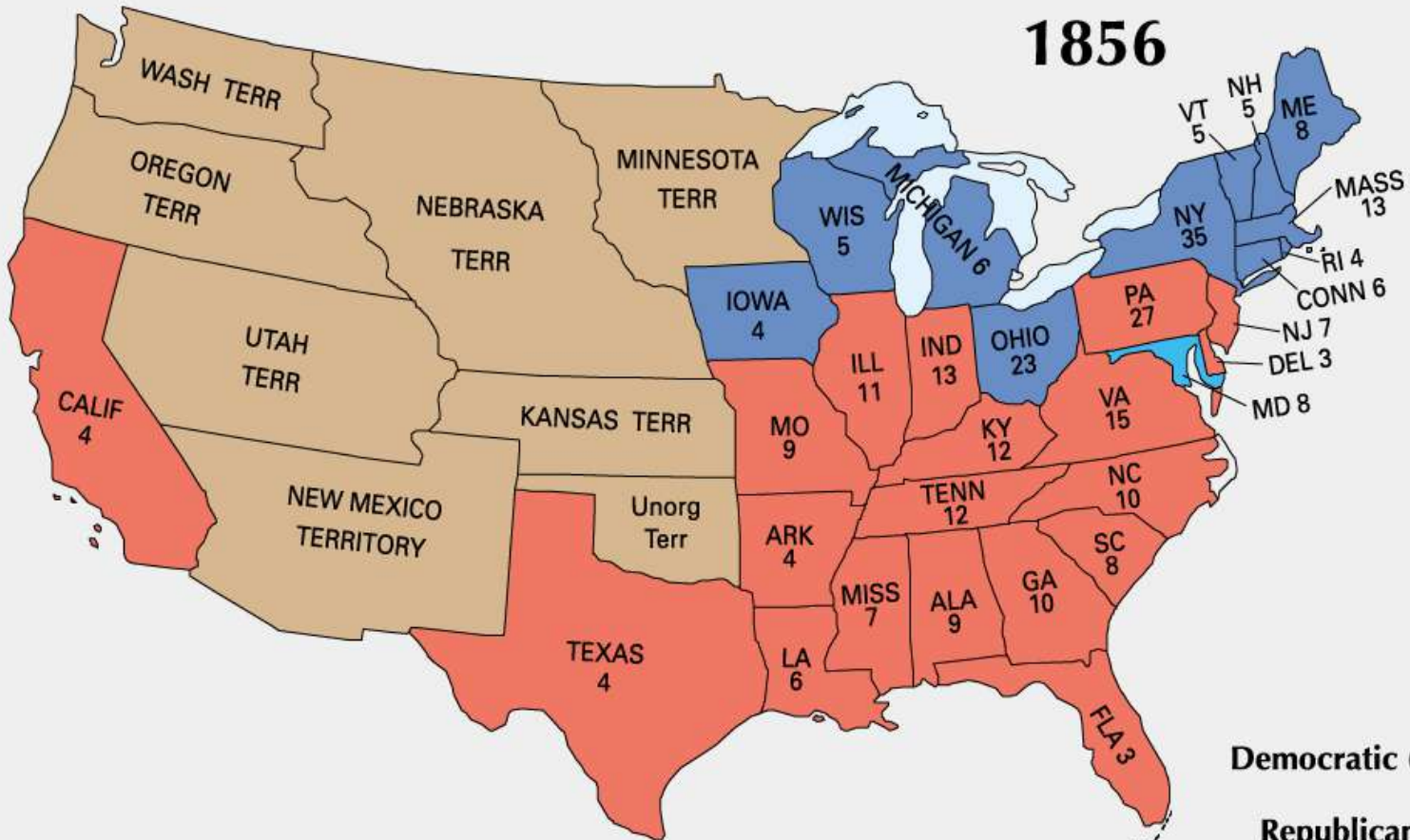
-Republican Party forms in 1854; oppose slavery in territories—Free Soilers, antislavery Whigs and Democrats, and nativists join.

-Democrat James Buchanan elected president (1856) beating out Republican candidate John C. Frémont; secession averted.

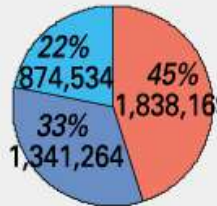




# 1856



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 296**



**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 4,053,967**

Territories

**Democratic (Buchanan)**

**Republican (Fremont)**

**American-Know Nothing-Whig (Fillmore)**

## IV. Conflicts Lead to Secession

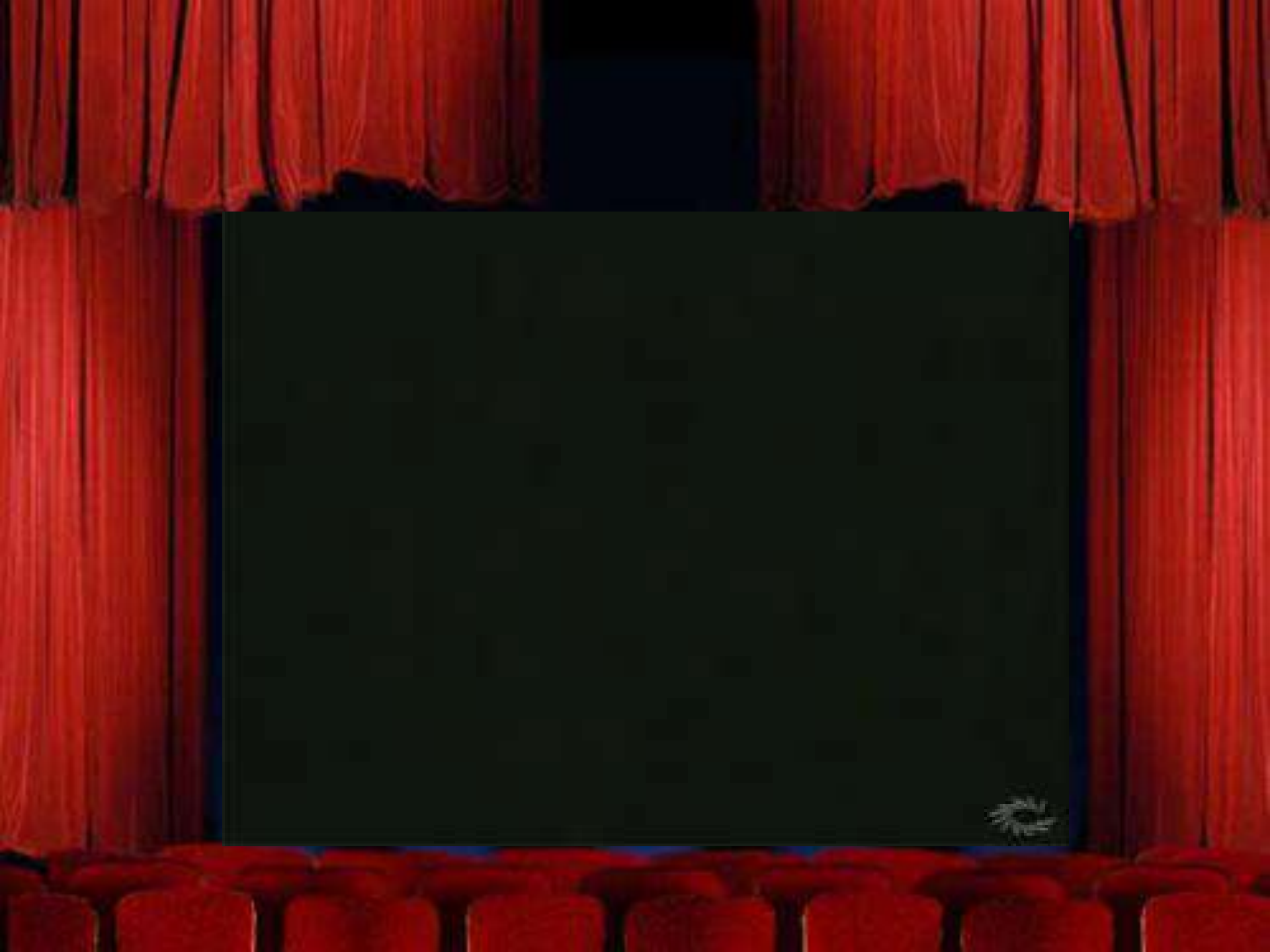
### A. The Dred Scott Decision

-**Dred Scott**, a slave taken to free territory by owner, claims freedom.



-Supreme Court denies appeal; Scott has no legal rights, not a citizen (*Dred Scott v. Sandford*).

-North angry, South reads ruling as guaranteed extension of slavery.

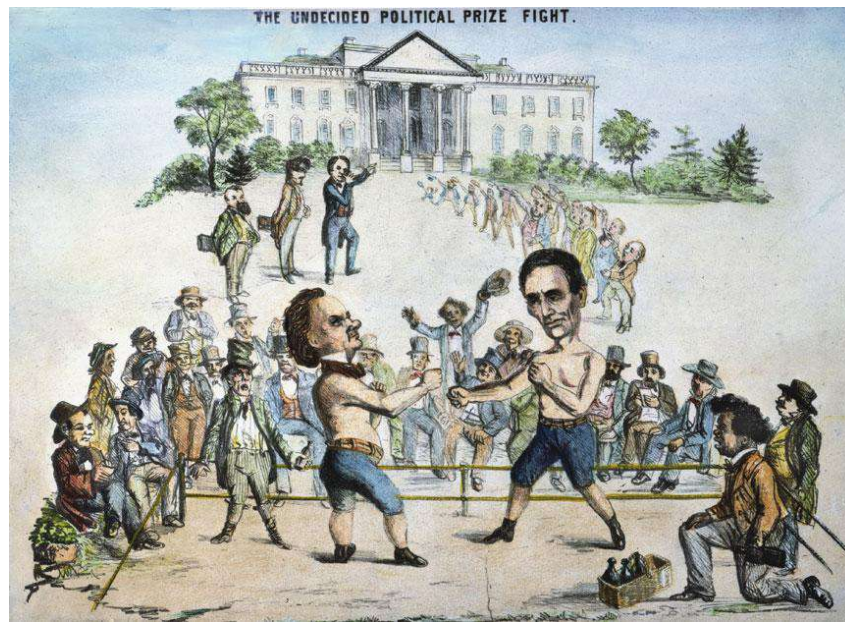


## B. Lincoln-Douglas Debates

-1858 Illinois Senate race between Senator Stephen Douglas and **Abraham Lincoln**.

-Douglas wants popular sovereignty to decide if state is free or slave.

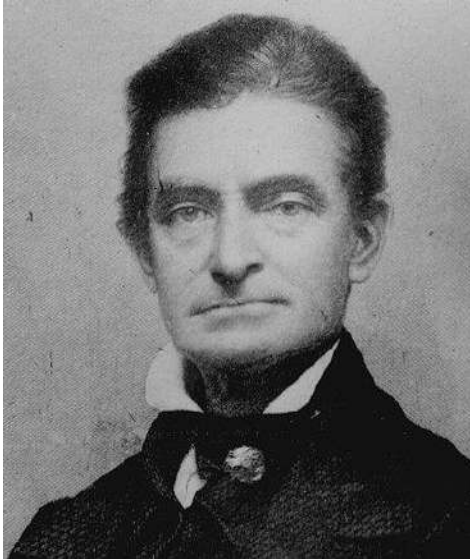
-Lincoln considers slavery immoral; did not expect end of slavery without a constitutional amendment.



## C. Harper's Ferry

-John Brown leads group to arsenal to start slave uprising (1859) at Harper's Ferry, Virginia (now West Virginia).

-Troops put down rebellion; Brown tried, executed.

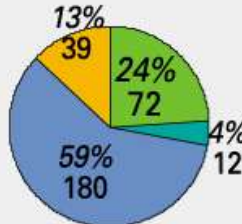
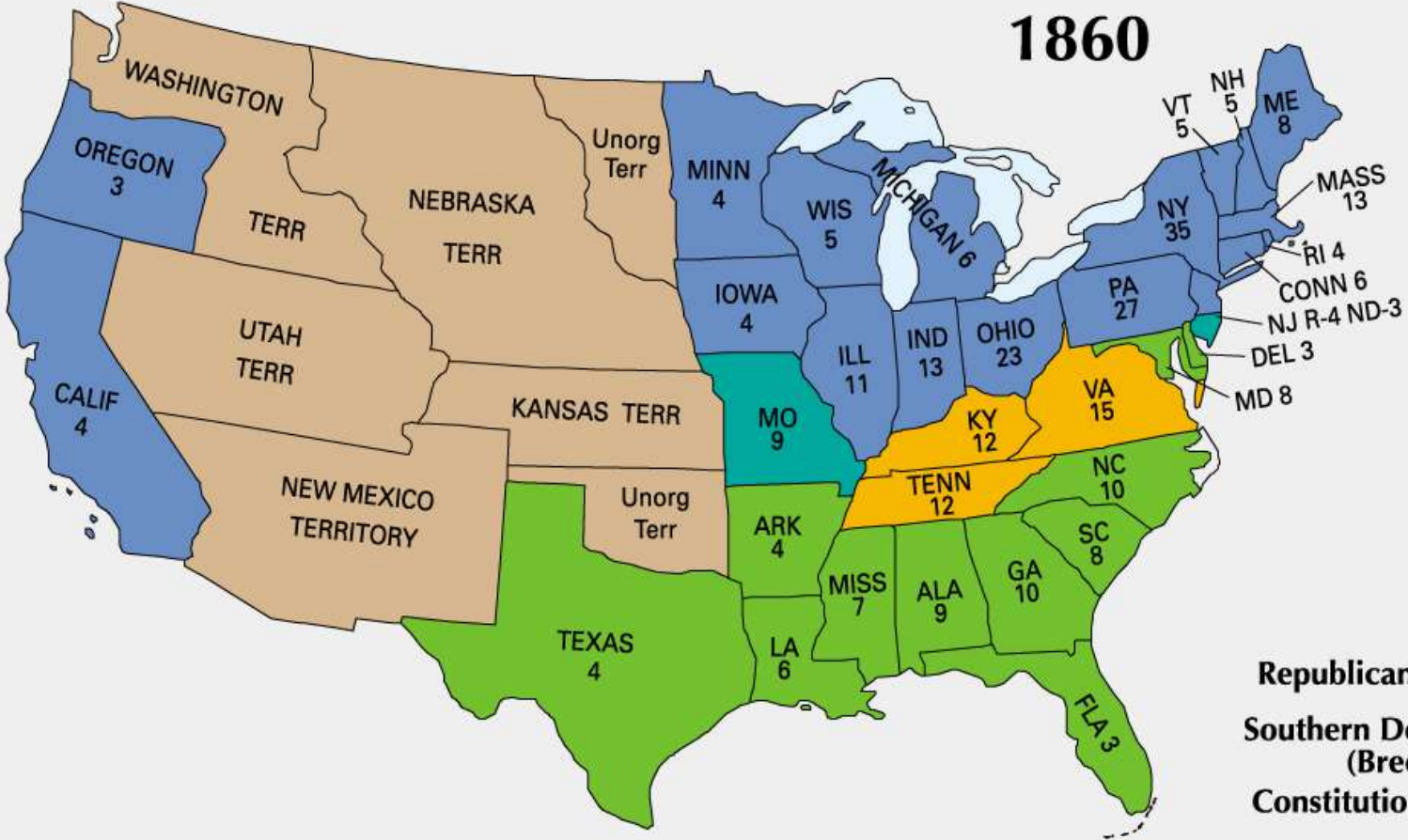


## D. Lincoln is Elected President

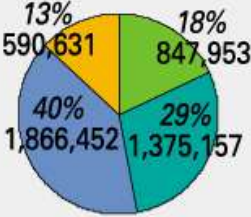
-1860, Lincoln beats 3 candidates, wins no southern electoral votes—wasn't even on most of southern ballots.



# 1860



**ELECTORAL VOTE TOTAL: 303**

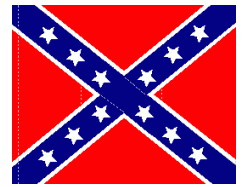


**POPULAR VOTE TOTAL: 4,680,193**

- Republican (Lincoln)
- Southern Democratic (Breckinridge)
- Constitutional Union (Bell)
- Northern Democratic (Douglas)

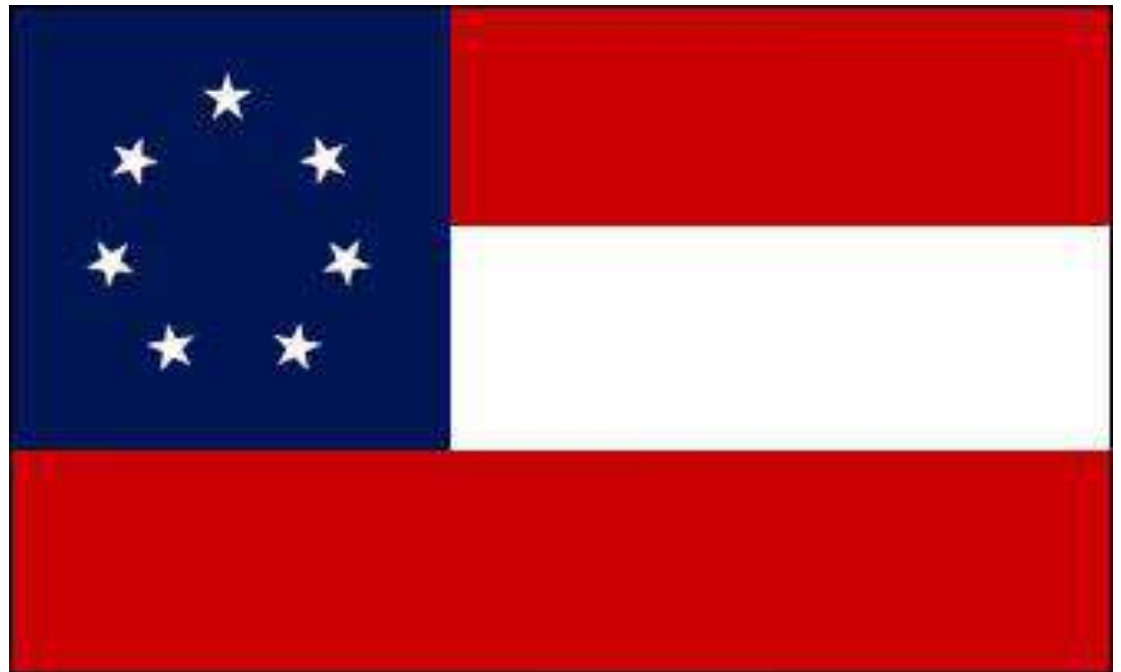
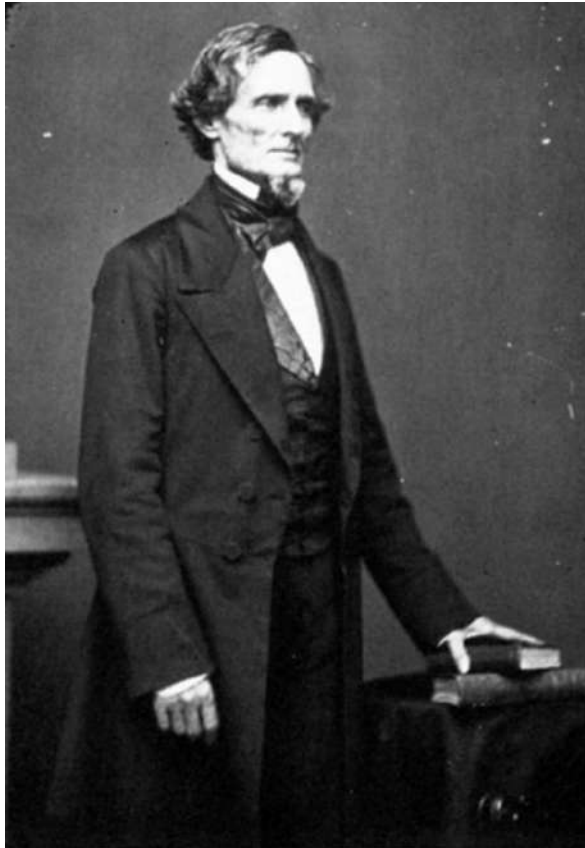
Territories

## D. Southern Secession



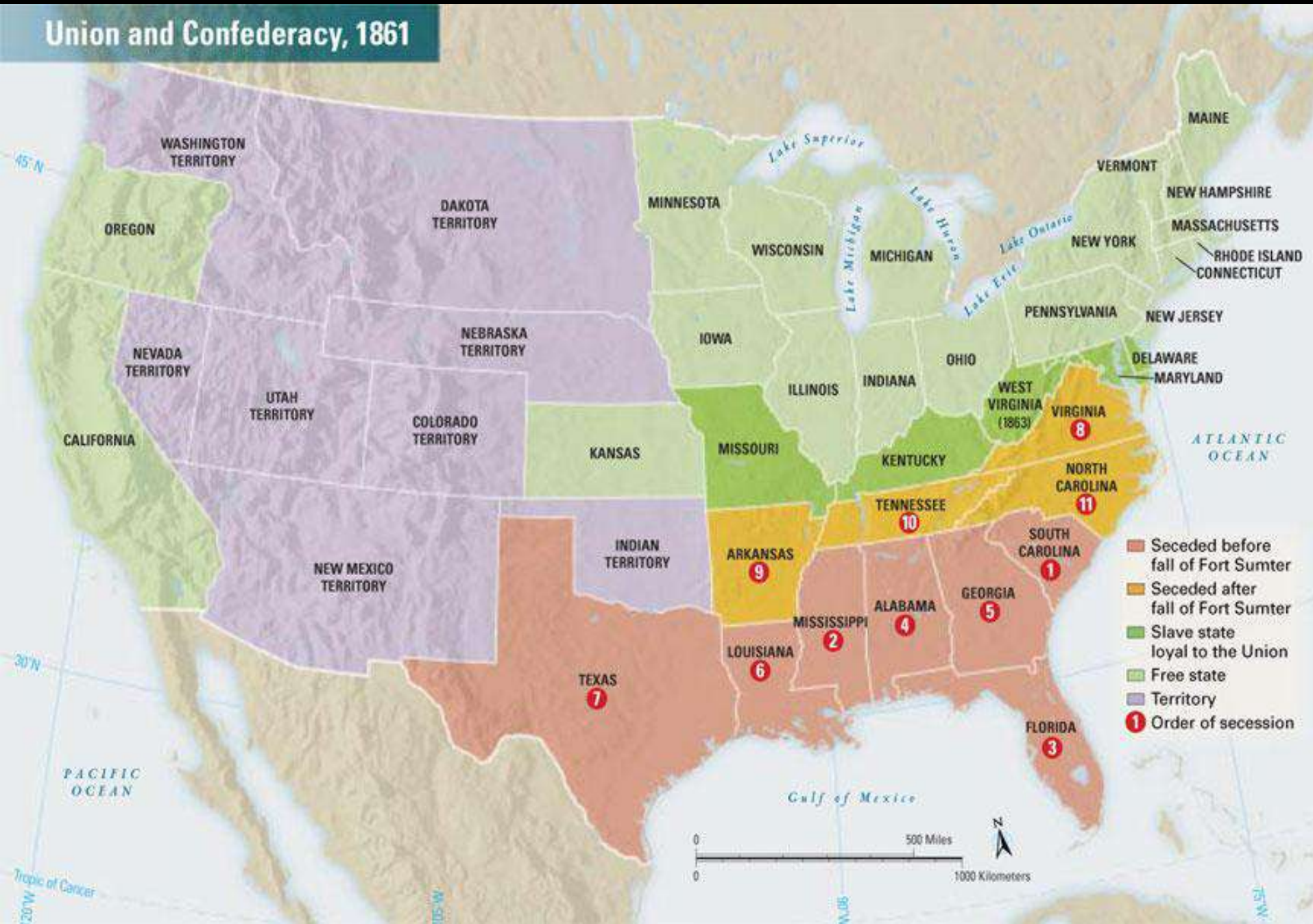
-7 States secede after Lincoln's victory; Confederate States of America or **Confederacy** formed in 1861.

-Former senator Jefferson Davis elected president of Confederacy.





# Union and Confederacy, 1861





# E. Proclaiming Emancipation



-Early in the Civil War, **Emancipation Proclamation** empowers army to free Confederate slaves.

-Gives soldiers moral purpose; compromise not longer possible.



# REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What were the differences between the North and the South?
2. What were the organization and functions of the Underground Railroad?
3. What was the Dred Scott decision and why was it so important in the slavery conflict?
4. What happened at Harpers Ferry?
5. What reasoning did Lincoln use to support the Emancipation Proclamation?