

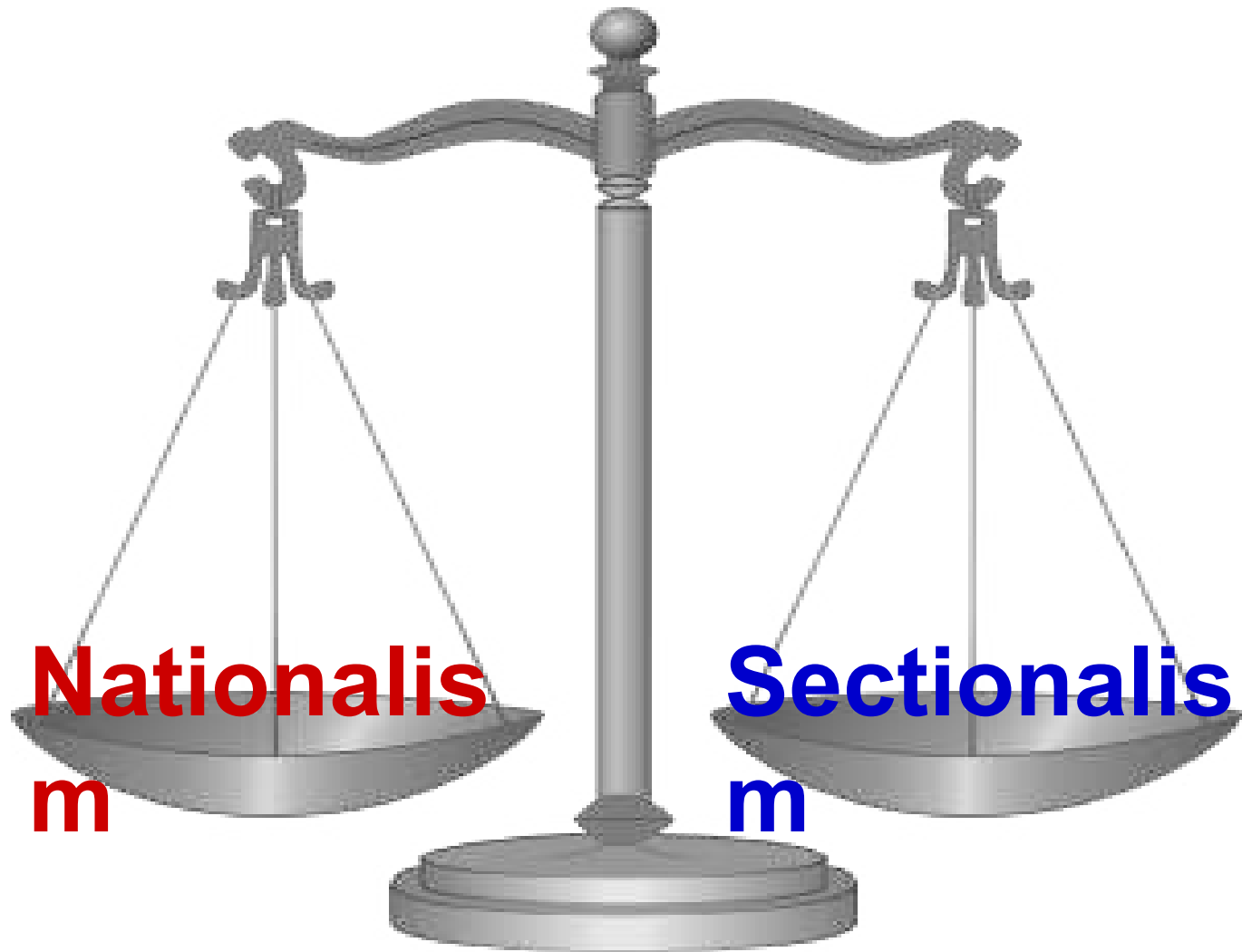
■ Essential Question:

- How did the issue of slavery contribute to sectionalism in the late antebellum era?

■ Warm-Up Question:

- Use the scale visual on the next slide & your knowledge of the antebellum era to identify events that contributed to nationalism & events that led to sectionalism

Nationalism vs. Sectionalism in the Antebellum Era: 1800—1860



Weights for Nationalism (1800-1860)

Louisiana Purchase	“Victory” in the War of 1812
Monroe’s Presidency: Era of Good Feelings	American System
Roads, Canals, Railroads	Market Revolution
Marshall’s Supreme Court decisions	Monroe Doctrine
Indian Removal	Manifest Destiny

Weights for Sectionalism (1800-1850)

Missouri Statehood: Compromise of 1820	Tariffs, Nullification, States' Rights
Slavery spreading into the West	Growth of Abolitionism
Economic differences b/w the North & South	

Weights for Sectionalism (1850-1860)

California Statehood: Compromise of 1850	Wilmot Proviso in the Southwest
Kansas-Nebraska Act Popular Sovereignty	Formation of the Republican Party
Dred Scott Case	Stowe's <u><i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i></u>
Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1858	John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry
Lincoln's election in 1860	South Carolina Secession, 1860

Abolition & Sectionalism

- In the 1830s, a number of social reforms emerged that tried to fix problems in America:

What were the specific arguments regarding slavery made by Southern planters & Northern

abolitionists?
– Abolitionism (Garrison & Douglass)

- By the 1840s, abolitionism became the most significant reform & added to sectional tension in North & South

Identifying Multiple Perspectives on Slavery Activity

- In pairs, examine each placard & complete the following tasks on the matrix provided:
 - Identify 3 details of the person's view for or against slavery
 - Identify what actions the person took in support of their viewpoint

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ John Calhoun:

- Supporter of slavery; “positive good” theory
- States, not the national gov’t, should decide if slavery should exist
- Southern “way of life”
- States should defy anti-slavery laws

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ Frederick Douglass

- Abolitionist, former slave
- “Slavery is wicked, a sin, violates liberty”
- Helped runaway slaves
- Published *North Star*
- Advised President Lincoln

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ William Lloyd Garrison

- Most famous abolitionist
- Published *The Liberator* & formed American Anti-Slavery Society
- Immediate end to slavery
- Burned Constitution; Argued for Northern secession

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ Grimke Sisters:

- Southern women who moved North to become abolitionists
- Slavery is morally wrong
- First women to speak to audiences with men (unladylike)
- Threatened with jail if ever returned to South

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ Hinton Helper:

- White southerner who opposed slavery
- Wrote *Impending Crisis*
- Slavery is bad because it kept most whites poor & hurt the South
- Racist against blacks; argued for segregation

Views on Slavery: Answer Key

■ George Fitzhugh:

- Southern aristocrat who supported slavery
- Slaves are “inferior”
- Slavery is better than Northern/British cruelty towards factory workers
- Slaves were “better off” in America than Africa