

TO BE SOLD & LET

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On *MONDAY* the *18th* of *MAY*, 1829,
UNDER THE TREES,

FOR SALE,

THE THREE FOLLOWING

SLAVES,

MUNIBAL, about 50 Years old, an excellent House Servant, of Good Character.
HELAN, about 55 Years old, a Labourer.
MARY, about 15 Years old, a young Girl, of good Character, and well adapted for domestic Service.

On the usual conditions of the High Landing Office in Feet, Ch'rs and Medical
MALE and FEMALE
SLAVES,
OF GOOD CHARACTER,
FOR SALE, at Ten o'Clock, at the usual place, on Monday, the 18th inst. at 10 o'Clock.
MARY, about 15 Years old, a young Girl, of good Character, and well adapted for domestic Service.
ELIZ, a young Woman of 20th Character, well adapted for House Work and the Nursery.
ELIZ, an excellent Workwoman.
FANNY, an excellent Workwoman.
FANNY, about 15 Years old, House Servant.
SARAH, about 15 Years old, House Servant.

Also for Sale, at Eleven o'Clock,

Fine Rice, Gram, Paddy, Books, Muslins,
Needles, Pins, Ribbons, &c, &c.

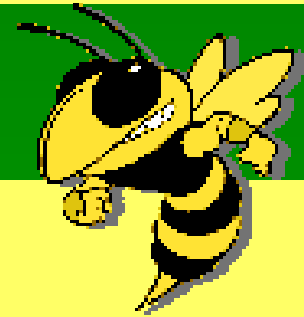
AT ONE O'CLOCK, THAT CELEBRATED ENGLISH HORSE,

BLUCHER,

SSUSH8: The student will explain the relationship between growing north-south divisions, westward expansion and the advent of the Civil War.

SSUSH9: The student will identify key events, issues, and individuals relating to the causes, course, and consequences of the Civil War

Essential Question: How did the political and social interactions in the United States during the mid 19th century lead to the conflict and change of the Civil War?
In short, What are the causes of the Civil War?



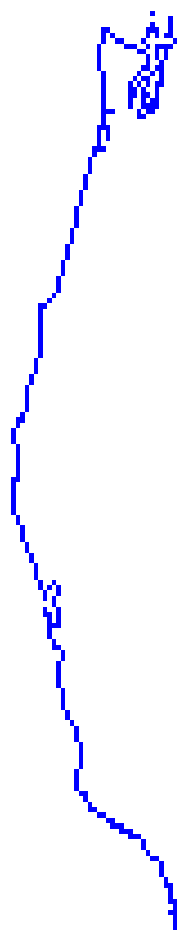
Key Questions:

- ⑩ What is the relationship between the growing north-south divisions and westward expansion?
- ⑩ Where does the social conflict over slavery and states' rights play out?
- ⑩ How did the divisions regarding slavery and states' rights affect the ability to compromise in the period before the Civil War?
- ⑩ What is the relationship between the influences of the period and the resulting compromises and conflicts?
- ⑩ How did the growing disparity between the North and the South affect the decisions that led to conflict?
- ⑩ How did the early reform movements affect the issues of slavery?
- ⑩ How did key individuals of the pre-Civil War period affect their government and social institutions and thereby the nation?
- ⑩ Is the march to war inevitable or not?

- Abolitionist Movement
- Popular Sovereignty
- Missouri Compromise
- Nullification Crisis
- Sectionalism.
- War with Mexico
- Wilmot Proviso.
- Compromise of 1850.
- Kansas-Nebraska Act,
- popular sovereignty
- States' Rights
- Nationalism
- Mexican-American War
- Territorial Expansion
- Slavery

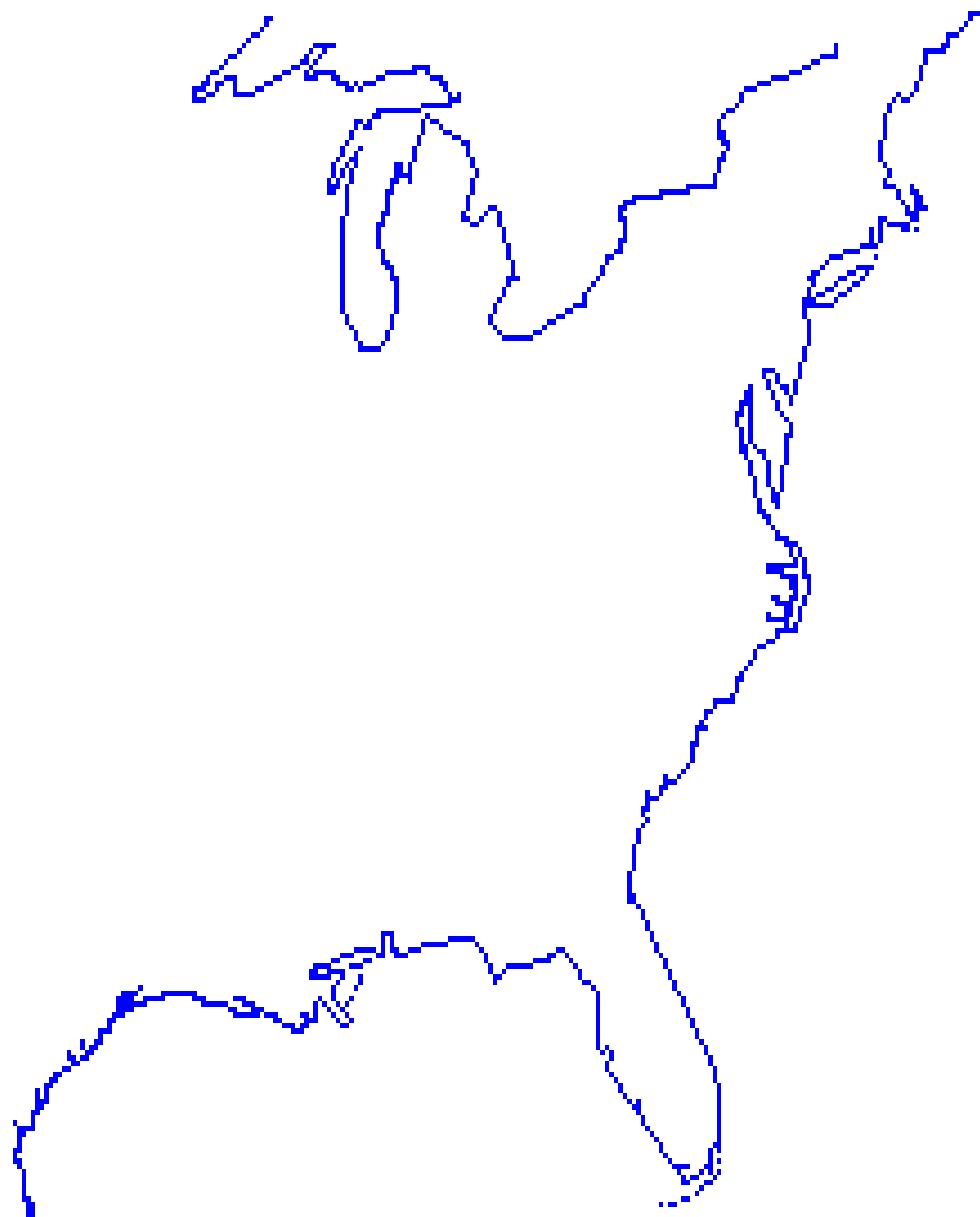
Vocabulary

- William Lloyd Garrison
- Frederick Douglas
- Grimke sisters
- Nat Turner
- John C. Calhoun
- Henry Clay
- Stephen Douglas
- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Dred Scott
- John Brown
- Abraham Lincoln



The Development of the U.S.

created by Ed Stephan, 13 Jul 96
<http://www.ac.wvu.edu/~stephan>



MISSOURI STATEHOOD

- First serious clash between North and South over power and slavery.
- 1819 Senate
 - 11 free states = 22 votes
 - 11 slave states = 22 votes
 - **Balance of power**
 - Question over whether Missouri should be admitted as a slave state or a free state.
 - **Balance Upset!!**

MISSOURI STATEHOOD

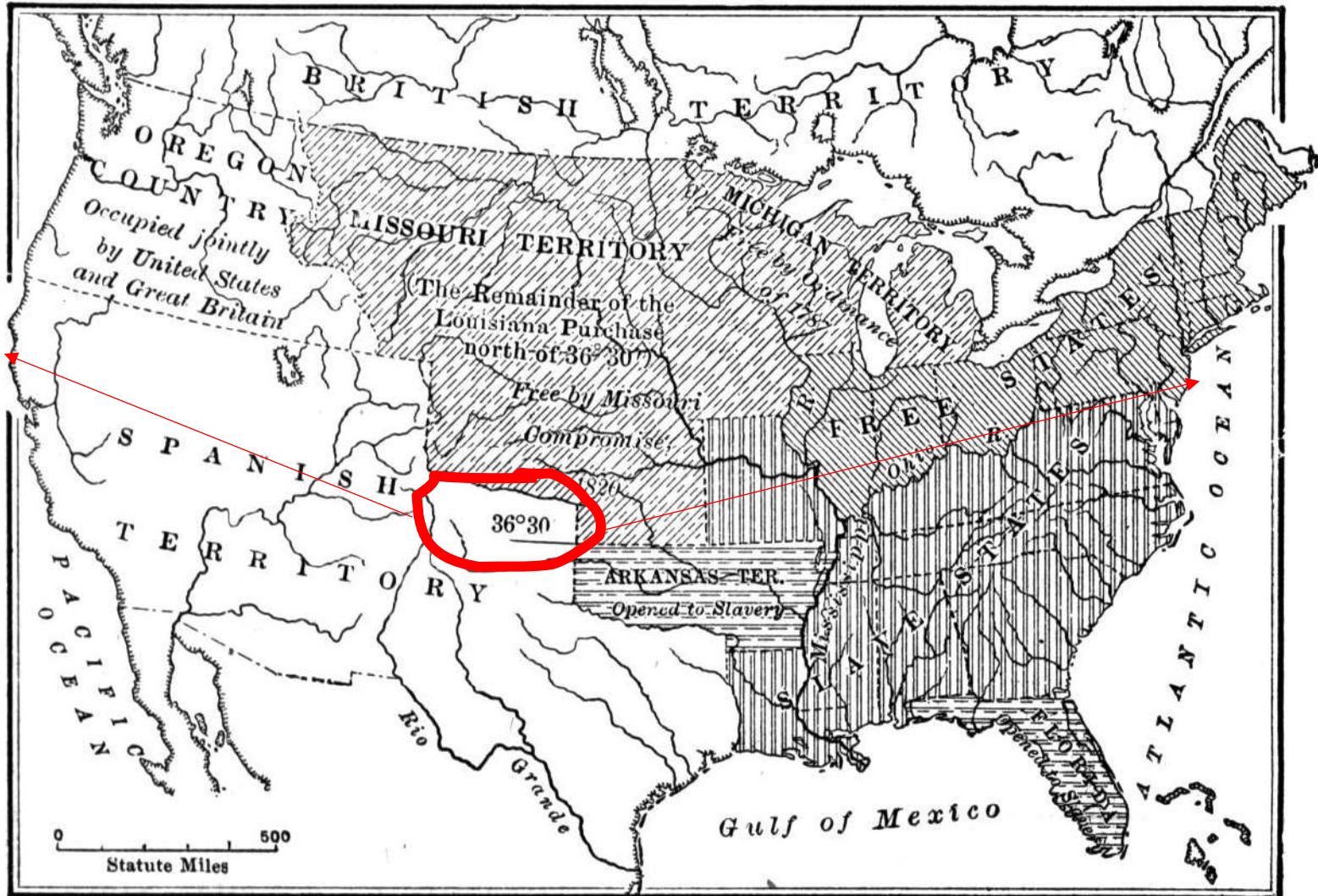
- Tallmadge Amendment
 - James Tallmadge of New York
 1. Missouri would be a slave state
 2. Slavery would be outlawed after statehood.
 3. Slave children would be free on their 25th birthday.
 - Accepted by the House, but rejected by the Senate.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE

- Led by Senator **Henry Clay** of Kentucky.
 1. Missouri admitted as a slave state and Maine admitted as a free state.
 2. Slavery prohibited/ not allowed north of latitude 36 30'.
 3. War held off for now.



The Missouri Compromise





Sectionalism-
loyalty to the interests
of one's own region or
section of the country,
rather than the nation
as a whole.



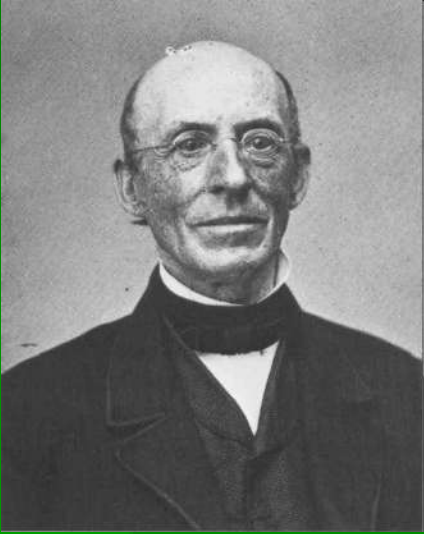
NORTH:

- Industrial
- Factories
- Wants protective tariffs to protect their goods from other countries
- Few slaves
- Many immigrants
- Diversity
- More education
- More middle class whites

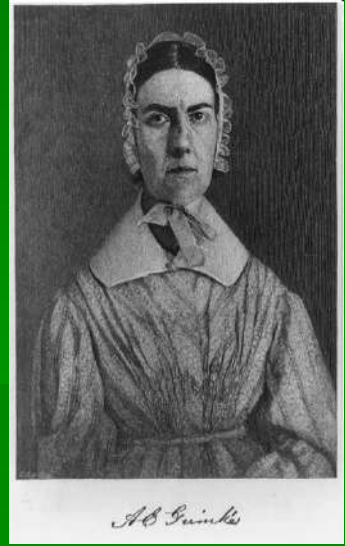
SOUTH:

- Rural
- Minimal factories so...
- Does not want tariffs of any kind as they buy many goods from England and France
- Many slaves
- Almost no immigrants and minimal diversity
- Less education
- Many poor whites

Influential Abolitionists



Sarah M. Grimké



A.B. Grimké

William Lloyd Garrison-the editor of the radical abolitionist newspaper, *The Liberator*

- One of the founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society
- He promoted "immediate emancipation" of slaves in the United States.



the Grimke sisters-

- Born on a plantation and came to hate slavery
- Quakers and the first

women to act publicly in a social reform movement,

Harriet Beecher Stowe: "little lady who caused the big war" Wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

Nat Turner Slave Rebellion-1831

- Slave who leads a revolt against whites in Virginia
- 60 slave owners killed
- Results in the reduction of freedoms for all black people in the South because the Southern whites are frightened by the possibility that slaves could free themselves through violence



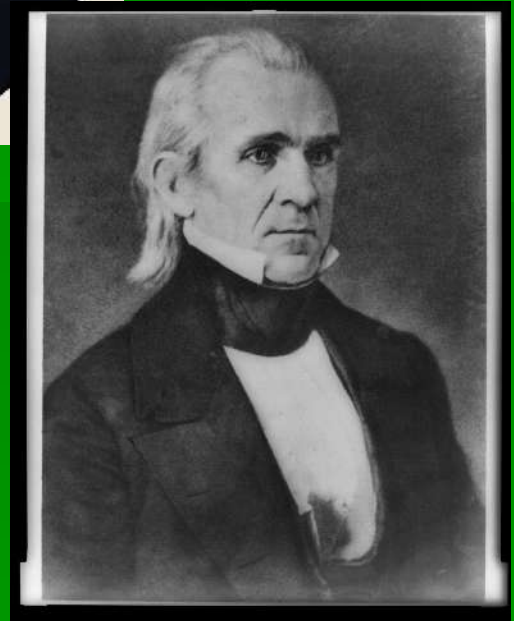
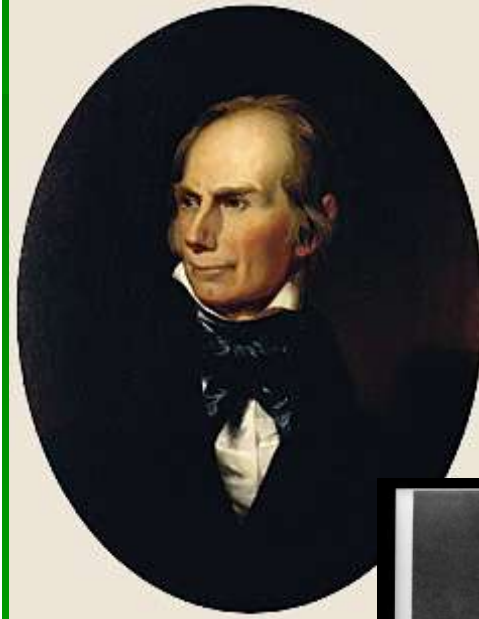
HOBBLID MASSACRE IN VIRGINIA



The Scenes which the above Plate is designed to represent, are—Fig. 1, a Mother introducing for the lives of her children,—2, Mr. Travis, cruelly murdered by his own Slaves.—3, Mr. Barrow, who bravely defended himself until his wife escaped.—4, A comp. of mounted Dragoons in pursuit of the Blacks.

ELECTION OF 1844

- Henry Clay (Whig)
- James K. Polk (Democrat)
 - Runs on slogan of admission of Texas and occupation of Oregon.
- Polk wins
- From 1845-1848 new states were added both as free or slave to maintain balance in the Senate.



Americans and Texas

- Texas belonged to Mexico
- The Austin family got permission to set up a colony of Americans in San Antonio
- Eventually there were more Americans than Mexicans in that area
- **The Americans , now calling themselves Texans, decided that they wanted to be independent and formed an army with Sam Houston at it's head**



The Alamo

- Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna was head of the Mexican army
- Mexicans and Texans fight at Fort Alamo
- Santa Anna won and all rebels were killed
- This spurred on the Texans who won against Santa Anna a few months later
- Texas declared itself independent
- Later they asked to become an American state and did so in 1845





Mexican War



- The U.S. and Mexico had arguments about Texas, and borders, frequently and in 1846 went to war
- ⑩ The Mexicans fought like tigers but eventually surrendered in 1848 when Mexico City was captured
- The treaty of Guadeloupe-Hidalgo made Mexico give up all rights to Texas and the lands between Texas and California.
- The Rio Grande River becomes the southern boundary of Texas and the U.S. has to pay Mexico \$15 million for the land.
- The Gadsden Purchase -In 1853, the U.S. bought more land that became New Mexico and Arizona, from Mexico, for \$10 million.

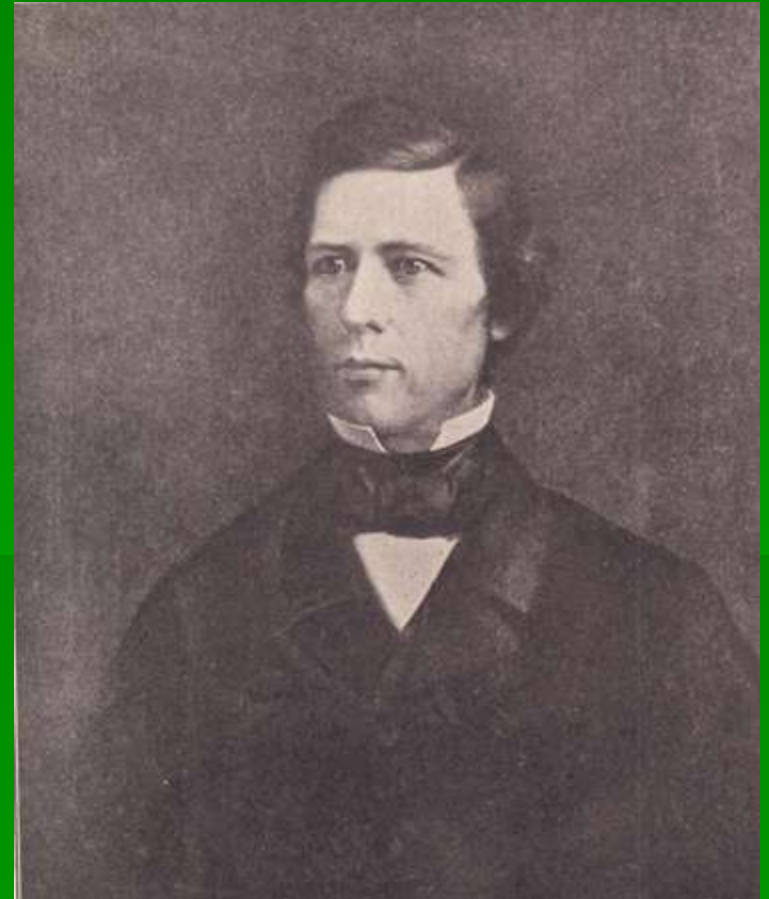
MEXICAN CESSION

Questions of what to do with the land taken from Mexico.

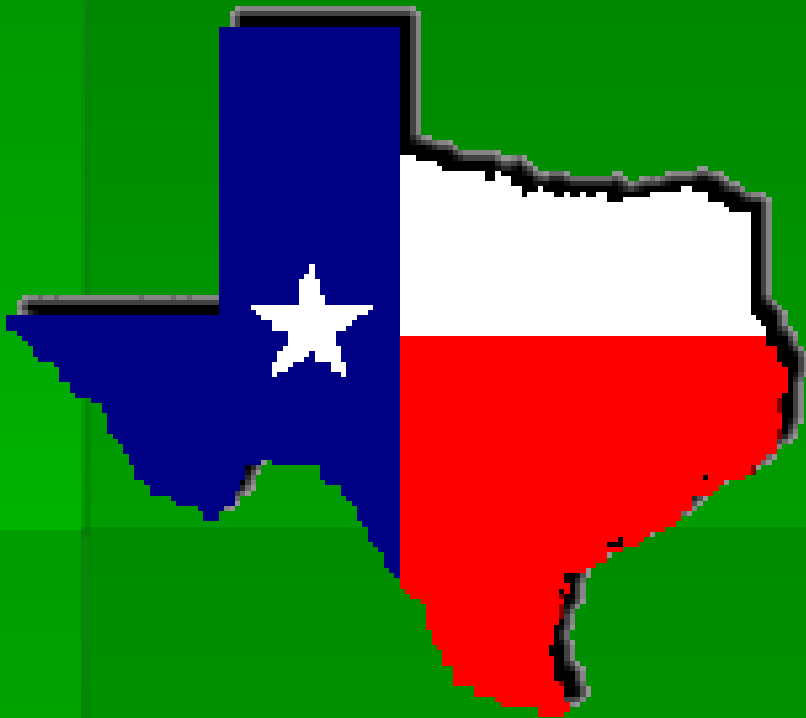
1. Polk's View: Extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific.
2. Anti-Slavery View: Adopt the Wilmot Proviso—make slavery illegal in all lands taken from Mexico.
3. Southern View: Protect the rights of slave owners and allow slavery.
4. Popular Sovereignty View: Let the people of each territory decide for themselves.

The Wilmot Proviso

- Introduced by David Wilmot of Pennsylvania
- Ban slavery in any territory taken from Mexico.
- Supported by the North, as a means to stop Southern expansion of slavery.
- Rejected by the Congress in 1846.
- South feels there is no working with the sneaky Northerners

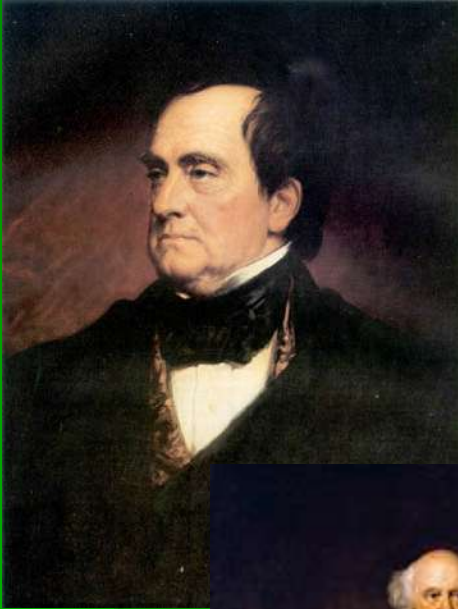


TEXAS STATEHOOD



- Texas applies for statehood as a slave state.
- 4 Provisions
 1. 5 states could be carved out of Texas.
 2. Any land carved out of north of 36 30' was free.
 3. U.S. would protect from Mexico.
 4. Texas would retain lands and pay own debts.
- December, 1845- Texas admitted as a slave state.

ELECTION OF 1848



- Polk refuses to run due to exhaustion.
- Democrats
 - Lewis Cass
 - Popular sovereignty
- Whig
 - Zachary Taylor
 - Non-committed on slavery issue
- Free Soil
 - Martin Van Buren
 - Formed by anti-slavery Whigs and disgruntled Democrats.
 - Steals votes from Cass.
- Taylor wins!!

1848- Discovery Made at Sutter's Mill in California

GOLD!!!

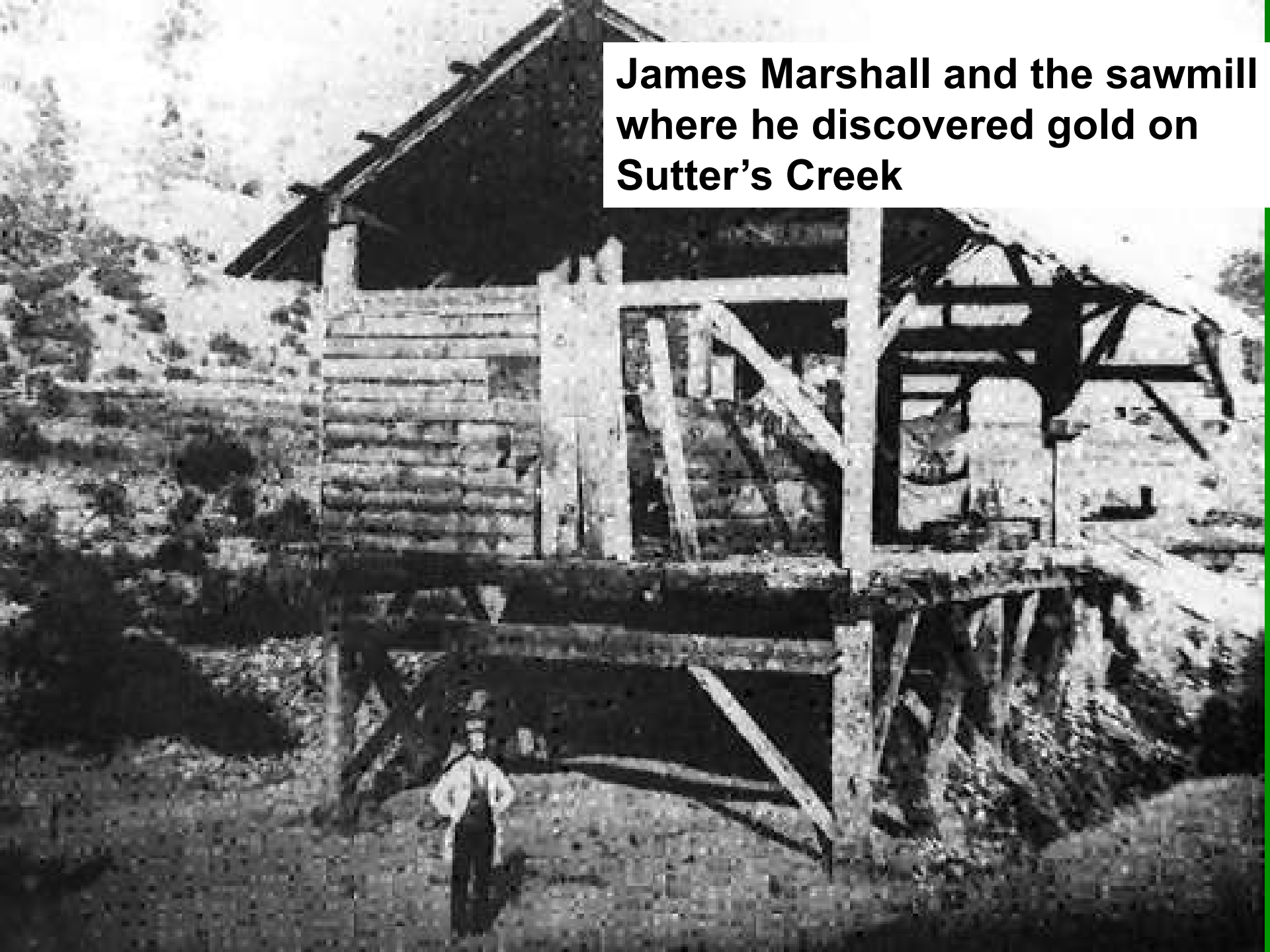




California Growth

- 70,000 people in 1849, including the Chinese, came to California to look for gold. This is called the **Gold Rush** for obvious reasons
- Levi Strauss immigrated there and set up business making Levi pants for the gold miners
- By 1850, there are 200,000 people in California and they want to become a state. (remember the Northwest Ordinance rules on becoming a state?)

**James Marshall and the sawmill
where he discovered gold on
Sutter's Creek**



CONGRESS OF 1849: ISSUES

- California Statehood
 - California wants to be admitted as a free state.
 - Upsets 15-15 balance of the Senate (free and slave states)
- Texas/New Mexico
 - Border dispute
 - North tries to take slave state land.

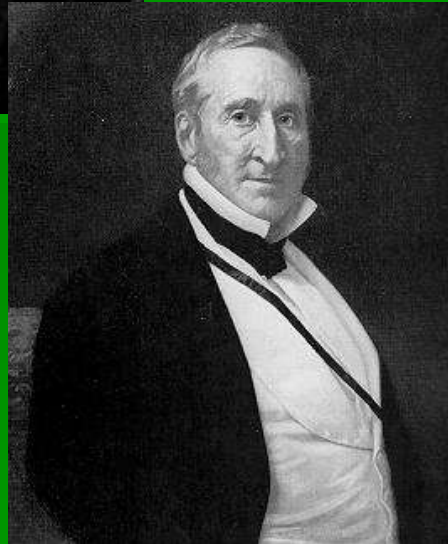
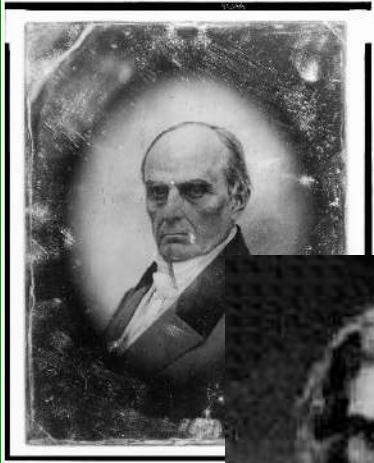
Proposed by Henry Clay- the
“Great Compromiser”

1. Admit California as a free state.
2. Mexican Cession territories would decide based on popular sovereignty.
3. Pay \$10 million to Texas in exchange for New Mexico lands.
4. No slavery in DC
5. New Fugitive Slave law to require state and local officials to capture slaves.

COMPROMISE OF 1850



The Great Debate



- Daniel Webster (North)
 - Supports Compromise
 - Believes that slavery will not prosper in the new territories.
- Stephen Douglas (West)
 - Supports Compromise, but feels that territories should be able to decide for themselves (popular sovereignty).
- John Calhoun (South)
 - Opposed the Compromise
 - Felt that it was a landowners right to own a slave and it was Congress' duty to protect that right.
- Thomas Hart Benton (North)
 - Opposed the Fugitive Slave Law.
- William Seward (North)
 - The Constitution was not designed to neither protect nor condemn slavery.
- **Compromise Accepted !!**

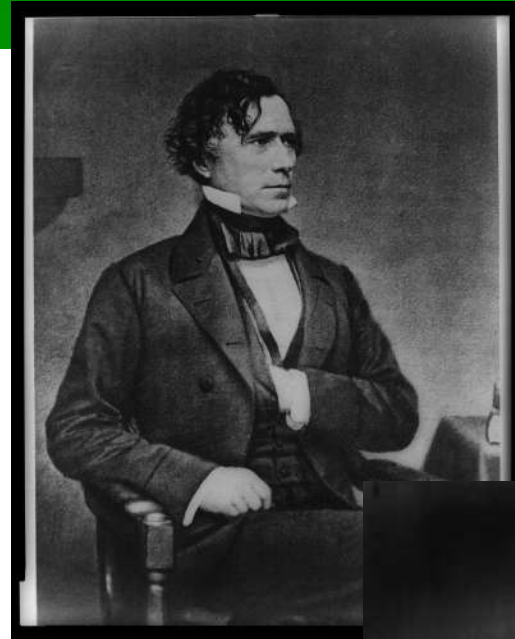
THE DEATH OF TAYLOR



- July 4, 1850- Stands in the hot sun near the Washington Monument listening to speeches all day.
- Eats strawberries and cream during the day.
- Gets food poisoning and dies 5 days later.
- Vice-President Millard Fillmore replaces.
 - In favor of the Compromise of 1850.
 - Signs it into law.

ELECTION OF 1852

- Slavery issue ignored
 - Major issue over immigration and the Catholic vote.
- Democrats
 - Franklin Pierce
 - New Hampshire nonentity.
- Whigs
 - Winfield Scott
 - Southern Whigs upset with anti-slavery Congressional friendships
- Pierce wins!!
 - Southern Whigs refused to vote, carries the North
 - Last presidential election for the Whigs.



The Issue of Slavery

Fugitive Slave Law of 1850

- law that required state officials to capture runaway slaves and return them to their owners.

- **Unpopular with the abolitionists.**
- **Several attempts made to free captured runaway slaves.**
- **U.S. army needed to enforce in Northern states.**

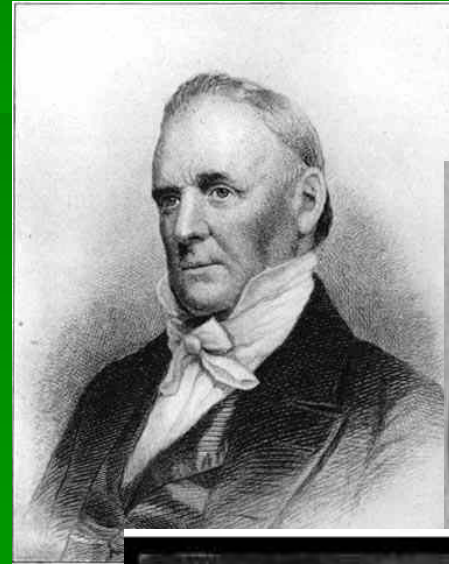
CAUTION!!
COLORED PEOPLE
OF BOSTON, ONE & ALL,
You are hereby respectfully CAUTIONED and advised, to avoid conversing with the
Watchmen and Police Officers
of Boston,
For since the recent ORDER OF THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN, they are empowered to act as
KIDNAPPERS
AND
Slave Catchers,
And they have already 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 HOUND 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.

Ostend Manifesto

Written by U.S. foreign ministers:

- James Buchanan- Great Britain
- Pierre Soule'- Spain
- John Mason- France

1. Calls for the purchase of Cuba from Spain for \$100 million.
2. Argued that Cuba was a “geographical appendage” to America.
3. Absolved the United States of any blame if force was used to take Cuba.



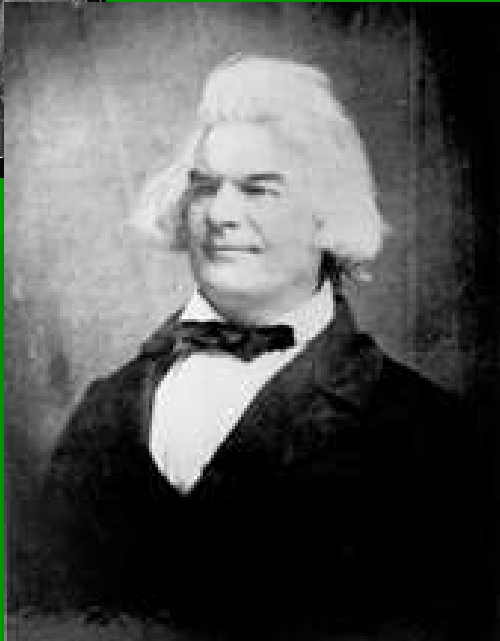
OSTEND MANIFESTO



- Spain refuses.
- European nations inform U.S.- “if you want it, take it.”
- South wants as a slave state.
- North fears an extension of slavery.
- President Pierce ignores the issue in order to keep the peace.

THE "OSTEND DOCTRINE."
Specialist Illustrations conveying and the principle.

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT



- Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois and Andrew Butler of South Carolina.
- Wanted to clear the Indians out of land west of Missouri River for the railroad to go through.
- Offers to repeal the Missouri Compromise

KANSAS-NEBRASKA ACT

1. Created territories of Kansas and Nebraska.
 2. Abolished the 36 30' line.
 3. Territories were allowed to have slavery if they wanted to (popular sovereignty).
- Reopens slavery issue.
 - Mass rush of Southerners and Northerners to Kansas to settle.

“BLEEDING KANSAS”

- Northern and Southern settlers establish claims.
- Need for a constitution.
 - Northerners draft anti-slavery constitution.
 - Southerners draft pro-slavery constitution.
- Violence erupts.
- Lawrence, Kansas burned.
- Popular Sovereignty did not work!!



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY



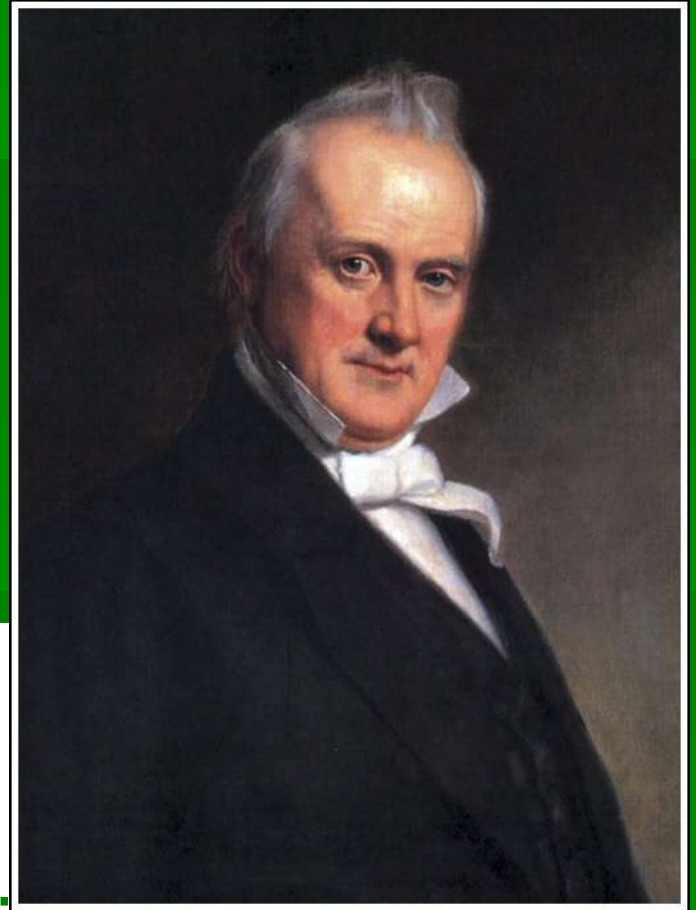
- Created by Mid-western anti-slavery Democrats and Whigs frustrated over the Kansas issue.

ELECTION OF 1856



- Democrats
 - Dump Pierce
 - James Buchanan
 - Pro-Popular Sovereignty
 - Favors Southern rights.
- Republicans
 - John Fremont
 - Created by anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats.
 - Strong showing- won 11 states for 114 electoral votes.
- Buchanan wins!

The Buchanan



2 Major Issues:

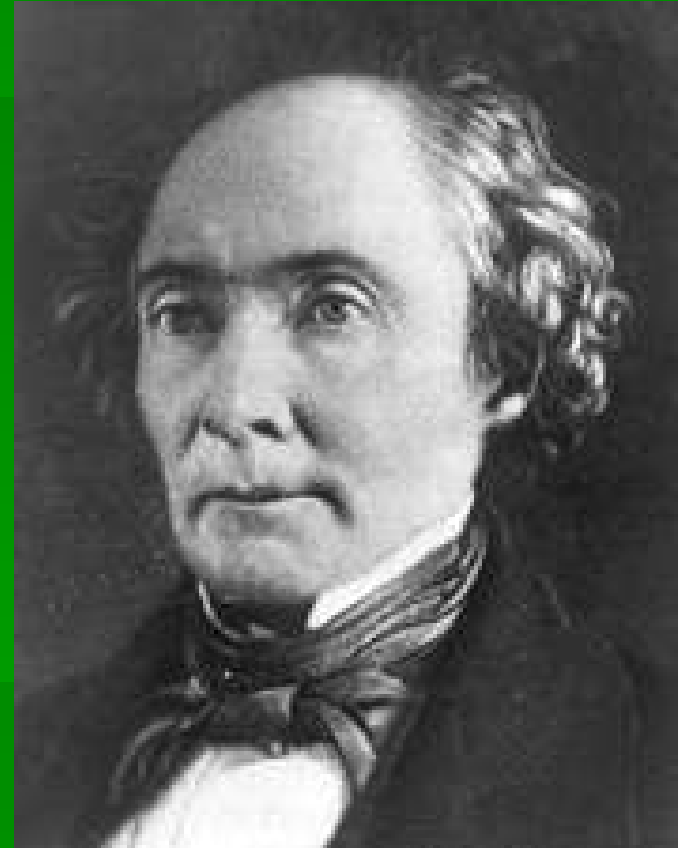
- ⑩ Dred Scott
- ⑩ Lecompton Constitution

DRED SCOTT

- 
- A portrait of Dred Scott, an African American man with a mustache, wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark bow tie. The portrait is centered in the background of the slide.
- Supreme Court decision.
 - Dred Scott
 - Slave taken from slave state Missouri to free territory Wisconsin and back.
 - Question of whether Scott was made free with the move?
 - Supreme Court says:
 1. Slaves are not citizens of the U.S., and therefore cannot sue for freedom.
 2. Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and Congress did not have authority to dictate slave issue.
 - North devastated.
 - South ecstatic.

Lecompton Constitution

- 1857- Two competing territorial governments in Kansas.
 - Pro-slavery in Lecompton
 - Anti-slavery in Topeka
- Both draft constitutions
 - Corrupt elections are held in Lecompton.
 - Majority of Kansan's are not allowed to vote.
- Buchanan sends Robert Walker to oversee elections as the new governor.
- Walker rejects all election returns, but Buchanan accepts the Lecompton.
 - Walker resigns
- Senate accepts, House rejects.
- Kansas admitted as a free state.



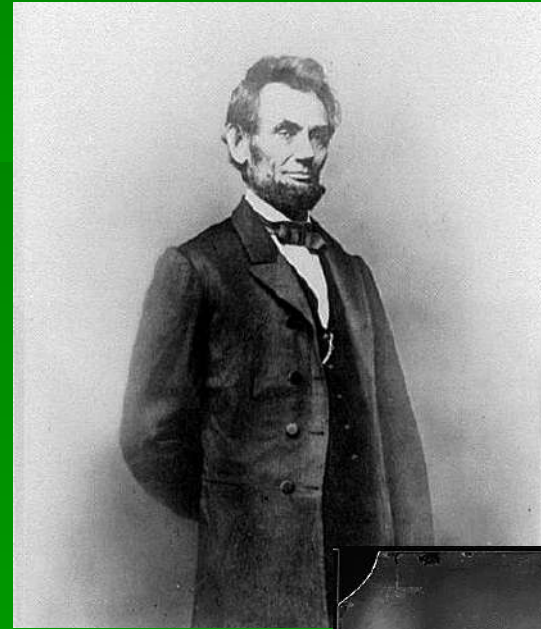
LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

- Abraham Lincoln challenges Stephen Douglas for Illinois Senate seat.
- Lincoln
 - Does not oppose slavery, but considers it morally wrong.
- Douglas
 - Popular sovereignty.

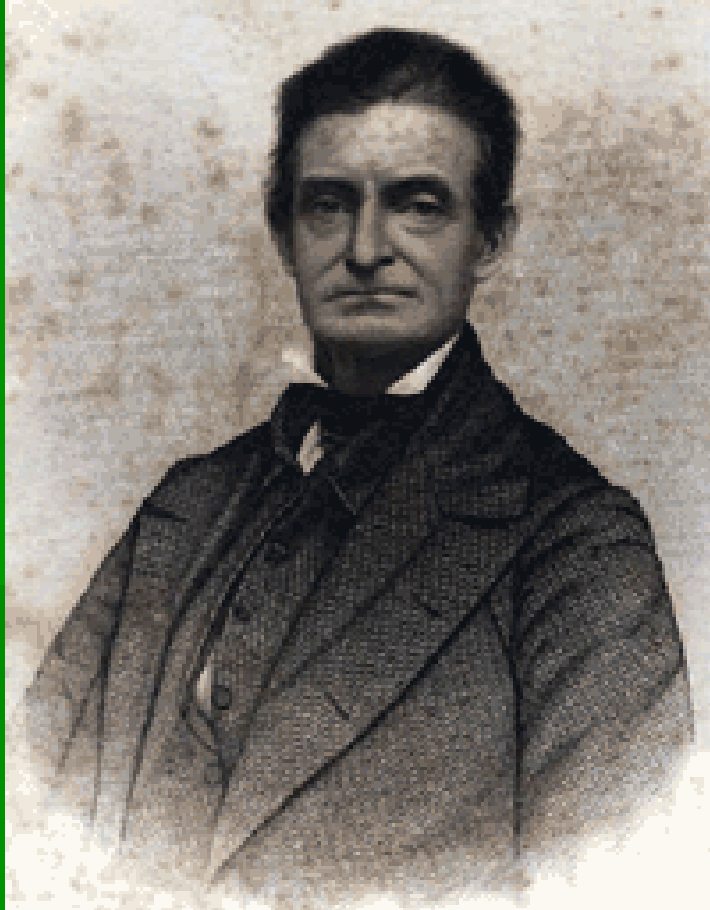


LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

- Lincoln: “A house divided against itself, cannot stand.”
- Douglas’ Freeport Doctrine: “The legislature of a territory could pass a law banning slavery, and thus exclude slavery from the territory.”
- Douglas wins re-election as United States Senator from Illinois.



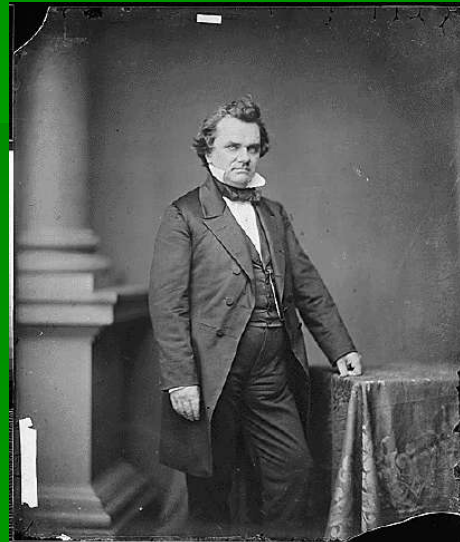
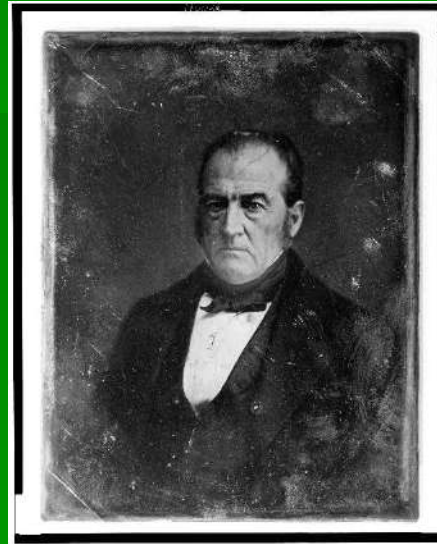
HARPER'S FERRY



- 1859
- John Brown- fanatic abolitionist
- One of the people in Kansas who killed pro-slavery people
- Seizure of the federal arsenal in **Harper's Ferry, Virginia.**
- Captured by Gen. Robert E. Lee and hanged for treason.
- North- Brown a hero.
- South- Brown a traitor.

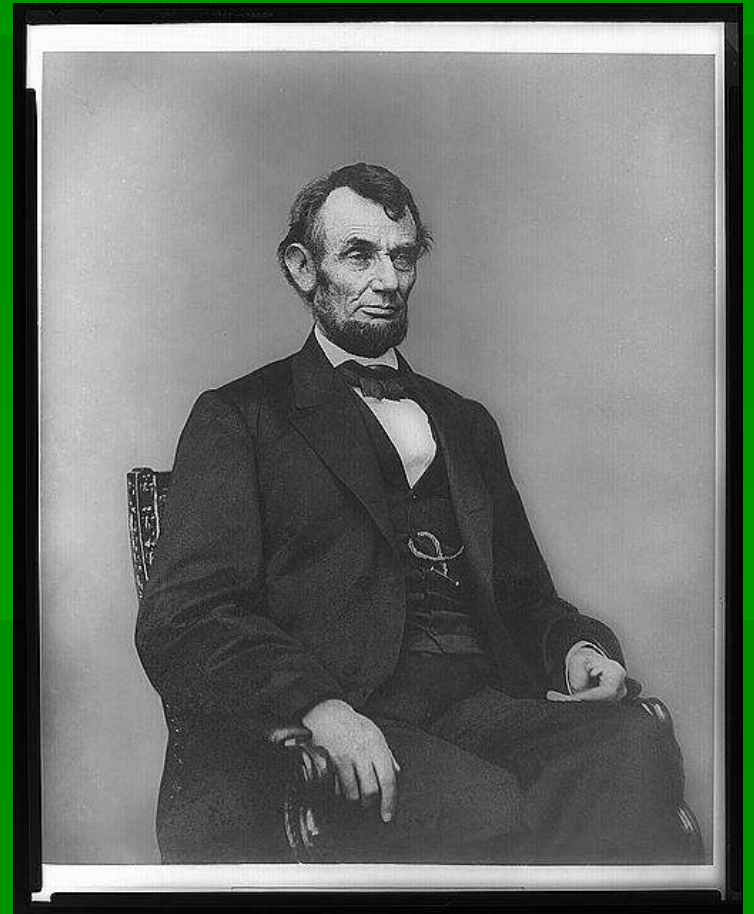
ELECTION OF 1860

- Constitutional Union Party
 - John Bell
 - Ignore slavery by adopting belief that only the Constitution, the Union, and the law were important.
- Southern Democrats
 - John Breckinridge
 - Federal protection of slavery
- Northern Democrats
 - Stephen Douglas
 - Popular sovereignty
- Republicans
 - Abraham Lincoln
 - Opposed the extension of slavery.

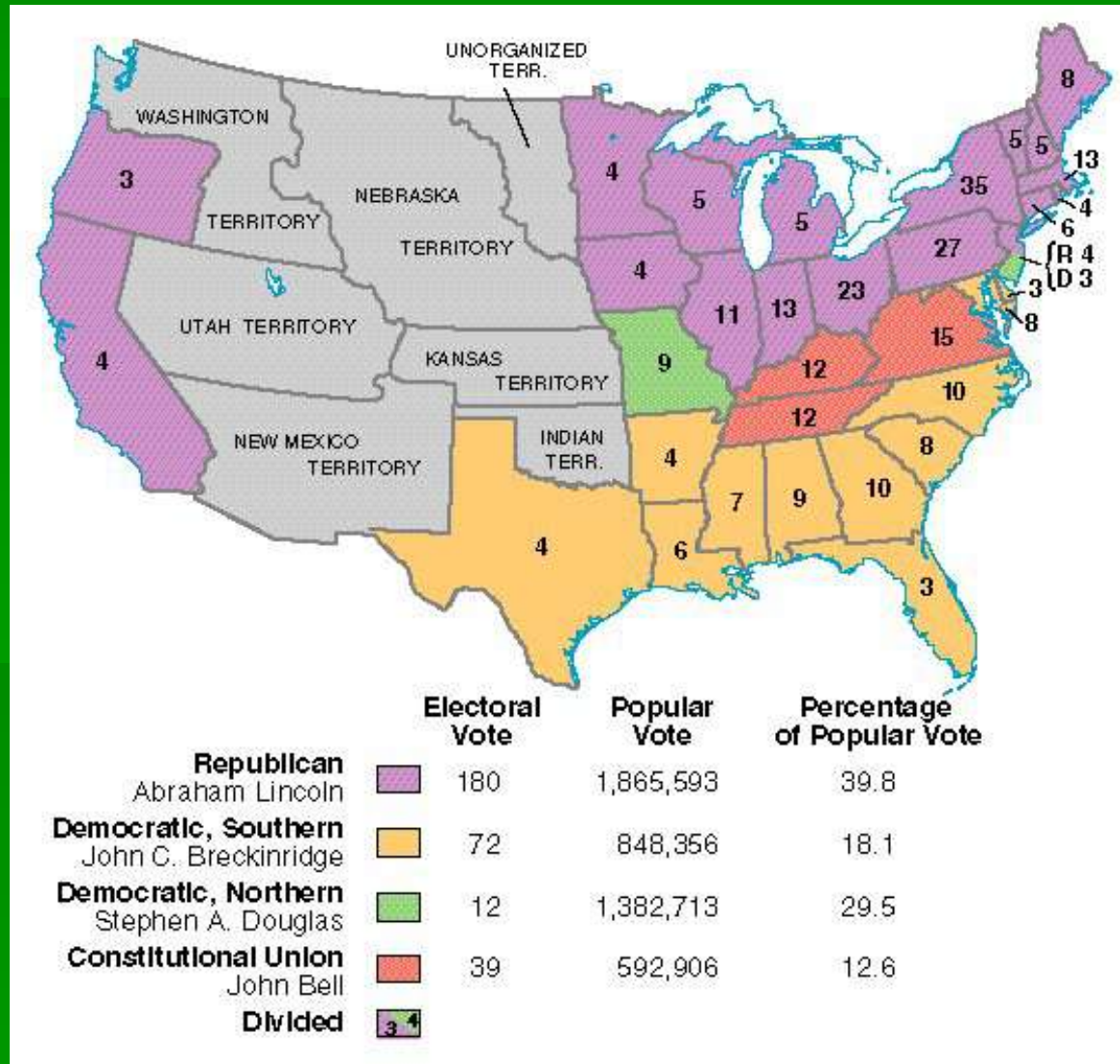


ELECTION OF 1860

- South threatens to secede if Lincoln is elected.
- Democratic votes split between North and South.
- Republicans appeal to Midwest.
- Lincoln Wins with 180 electoral votes, but only 40% of the popular vote.



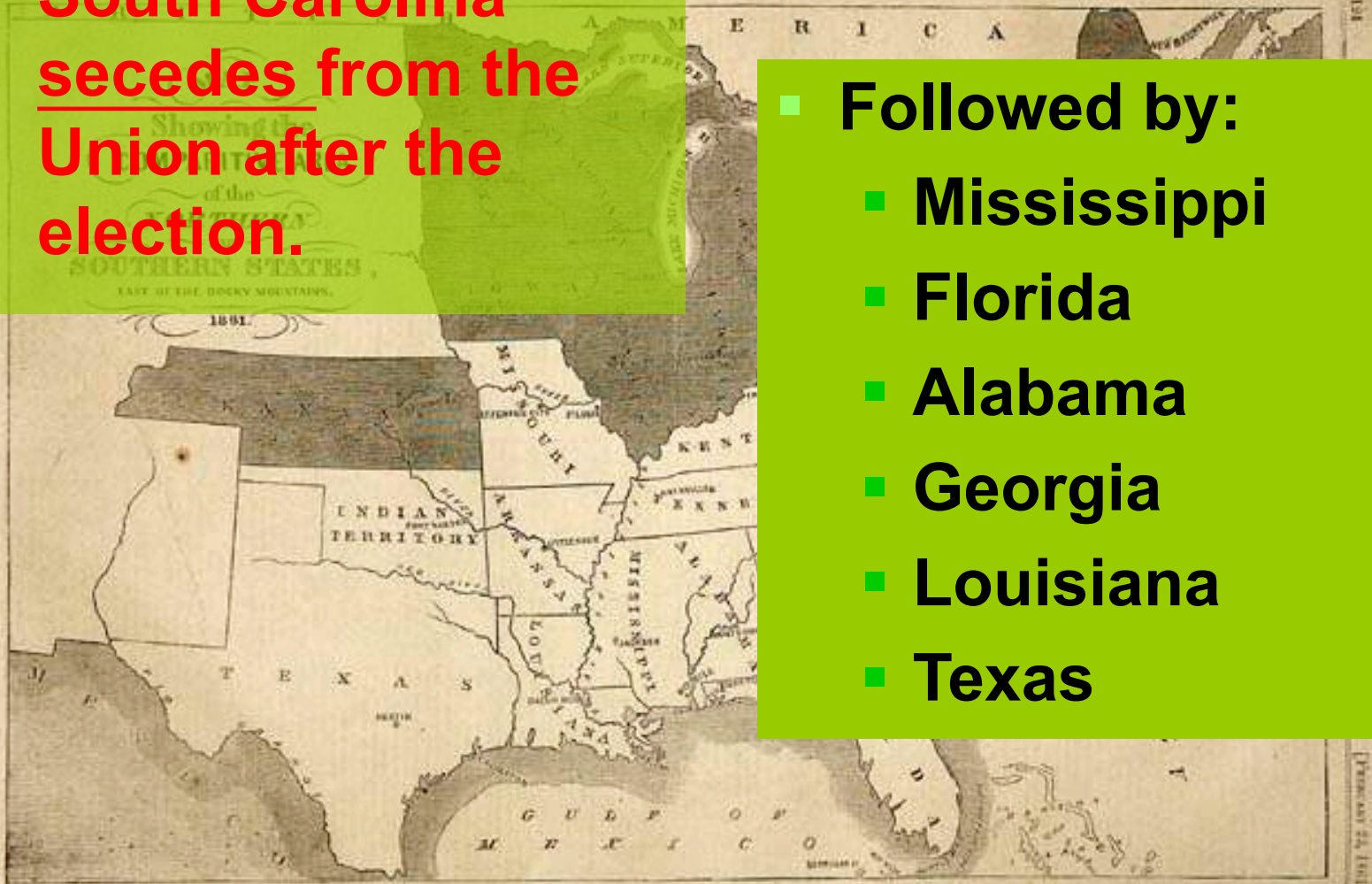
Election of 1860



SECESSION

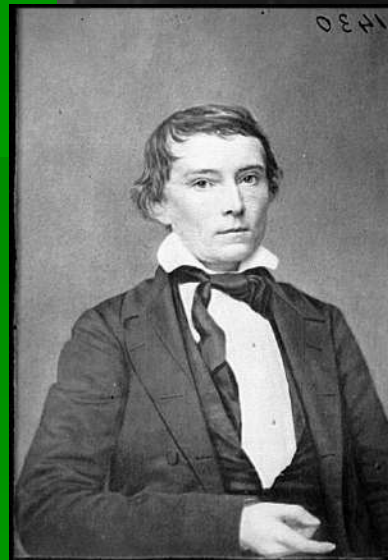
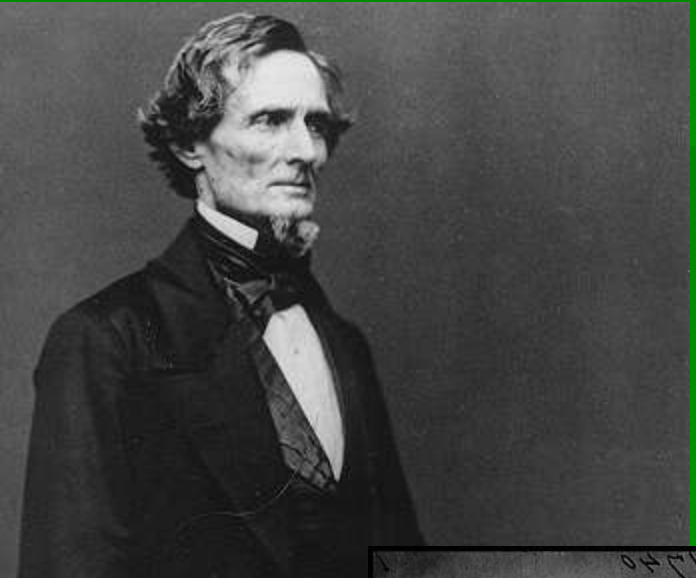
- **South Carolina** secedes from the **Union** after the election.

- **Followed by:**
 - **Mississippi**
 - **Florida**
 - **Alabama**
 - **Georgia**
 - **Louisiana**
 - **Texas**



CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

- 1861- Montgomery, Alabama Convention
- Confederate Constitution
 - Allowed states to be on their own.
- Jefferson Davis elected President
 - Vice-President Alexander Stephens
 - Secretary of State- Robert Hunter



WAR !!!!

- Confederate troops occupy all forts and naval bases in the South.
- Claimed them as Confederate property.
- **Fort Sumter, SC** is only one left.
 - Major Robert Anderson informs Washington of dwindling supplies.
 - Lincoln orders supplies to be sent.
 - **South Carolina orders immediate firing upon Northern troops.**



WAR !!!!

- April 12, 1861-
Confederate troops
fire upon Ft. Sumter.
- April 14, 1861-
Confederate troops
seize Ft. Sumter.
- **CIVIL WAR IS ON!!!!**



The End by Miz D

