

Name:

Date:

Election of 1860

Name the 3 Political Parties Represented in the Election of 1860

1.)

2.)

3.)

Who were the 4 candidates?

1.)

2.)

3.)

4.)

Why were there only 3 parties but 4 candidates?

In the space below, write one multiple choice question about the Election of 1860. Identify the type of question you are writing AND include appropriate answer choices.

Type of Question: _____

Question:

Name:

Date:

The Result

Who won the Election of 1860?

According to the document, how was Lincoln able to secure his victory?

WRITE 2 newspaper headlines about the Election of 1860. One should be from the POV of the North and one should be from the POV of the South.

Name:

Date:

The Union is Broken

According to the document, why was the South upset with the outcome of the election?

How is the author of the political cartoon “Dividing the National Map” demonstrating the effect of the Election of 1860 on the nation? (use specific examples)

Finish the partial haiku below:

_____ (5)

Now, The Union is Broken (7)

_____ (5)

Name:

Date:

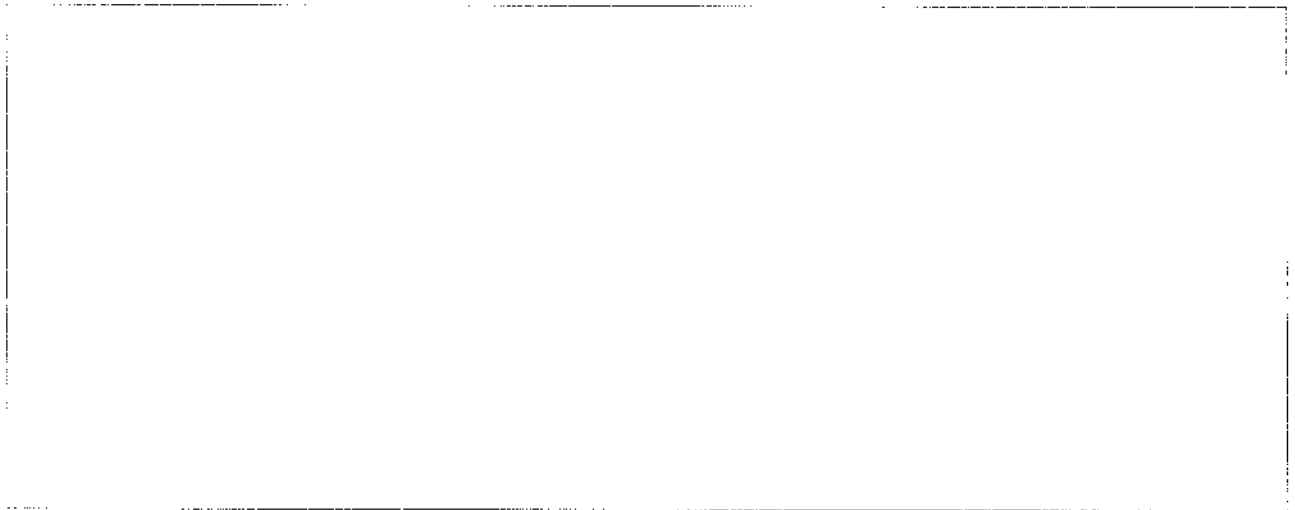
Secession

Define secede: _____

Why did the South believe that secession was necessary?

Which state was the first to secede?

Create a political cartoon entitled "Secession of the Southern States"



Name: _____

Date: _____

The Confederacy

What were the Confederate States of America?

Who was elected president of the Confederate States of America?

What justification did the South use to create the Confederate States of America?

Answer the following in correct CRQ format:

According to the map, identify 3 states that made up the Confederate States of America.

THE RESULT.

END OF THE GREAT NATIONAL CONTEST

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS,
ELECTED PRESIDENT,
AND
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE,
VICE PRESIDENT,
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

Overwhelming Majorities in the Interior for the Republicans.

Lazarus
Jno. C. Br

Vacancy
Judah P.

Hanniba
W. Pitt

Charles
Henry

Anthony
James A

Zach Ch
R. S. Br

Henry I
Morton E

Republ
Opposit
Vacancy

Dut.

1—Thos
2—Edw

For

R. B. E

1—Jot

2—Jar

3—Wd

4—Wd

5—Ge

6—Al

7—D.

8—Al

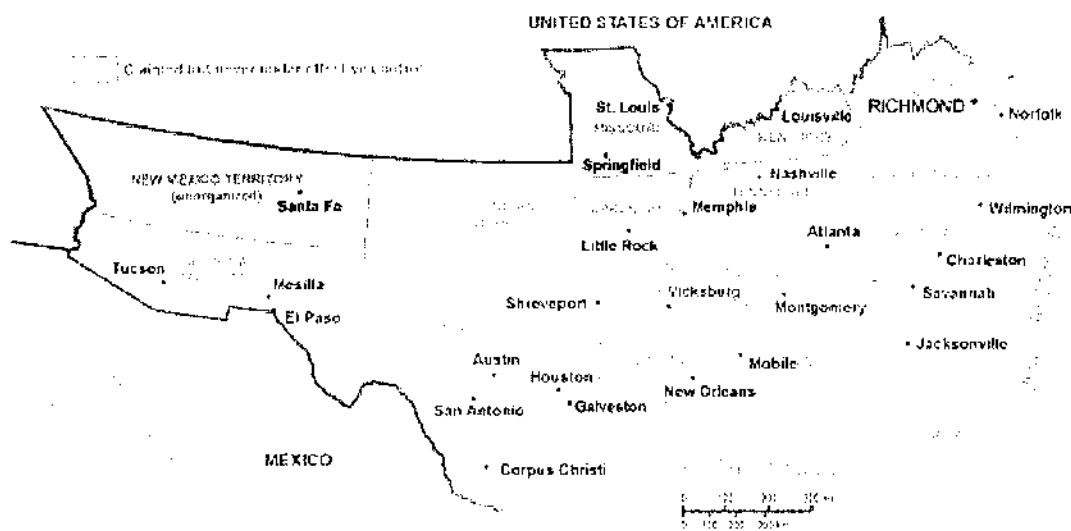
9—Sd

When the votes were counted, Lincoln had carried the North and won the election.

Southern votes did not affect the outcome at all. Lincoln's name was not even on the ballot in 10 southern states. Northerners outnumbered southerners and outvoted them.

The Confederacy

The seven states that had seceded held a convention in Montgomery, Alabama. There, the southern states formed a new nation, the Confederate States of America. To lead the new country, they named Jefferson Davis of Mississippi as the first president of the Confederacy. Most southerners believed that they had every right to secede. After all, the Declaration of Independence said that "it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish" a government that denies the rights of its citizens. Lincoln, they believed, would deny white southerners their right to own slaves.

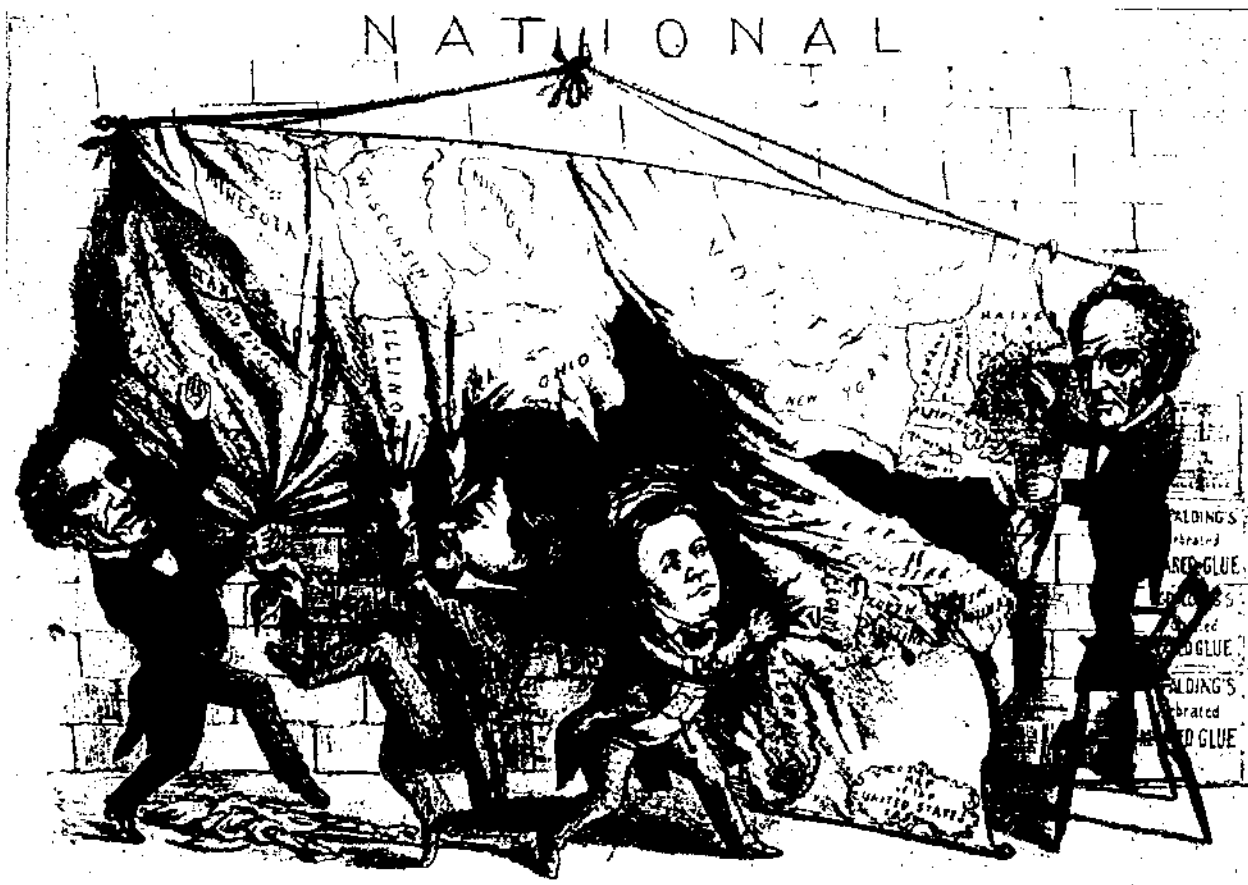


The Union Is Broken

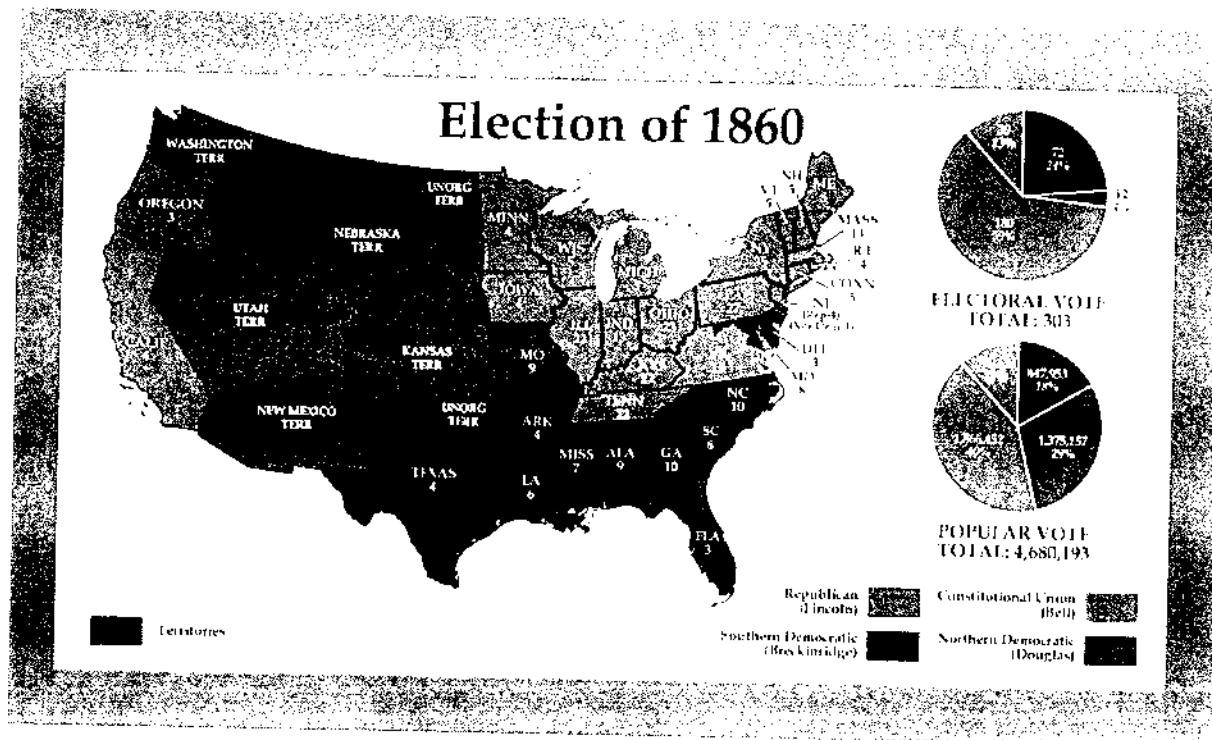
Lincoln's election brought a strong reaction in the South. A South Carolina woman described how the news was received:

" The excitement was very great.
Everybody was talking at the same
time. One ... more moved than the
others, stood up saying ... 'The die is
cast-No more vain regrets-Sad
forebodings are useless. The stake is
life or death-' ... No doubt of it. "

To many southerners, Lincoln's election meant that the South no longer had a voice in national government. They believed that the President and Congress were now set against their interests-especially slavery. Even before the election, South Carolina's governor had written to other southern governors. If Lincoln won, he wrote, it would be their duty to leave the Union.



DIVIDING THE NATIONAL MAP

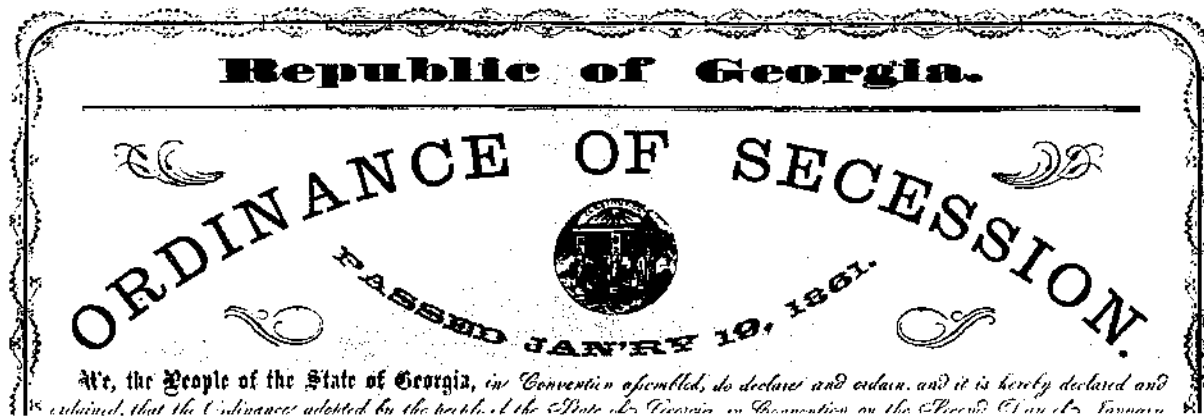


The Election of 1860

The newly formed Republican party, built on the platform of stopping the extension of slavery into the western territories, selected Abraham Lincoln as their candidate in the Presidential Election of 1860. Lincoln had attracted the interest of many across the nation during his campaign to be elected Senator of Illinois in 1858.

The Democrats held their convention in Charleston, South Carolina. Southerners wanted the party to support slavery in the territories. However, Northern Democrats refused to do so. In the end, the party split in two. Northern Democrats chose Stephen Douglas to run for President. Southern Democrats picked John Breckinridge of Kentucky.

Some Americans tried to heal the split between North and South by forming a new party. The Constitutional Union party chose John Bell of Tennessee, a Whig, to run for President. Bell was a moderate who wanted to keep the Union together. He got support only in a few southern states that were still trying to find a compromise.



Secession

Senator **John Crittenden** of Kentucky made a last effort to save the Union. In December 1860, he introduced a bill to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. He also suggested adding an "unamendable" amendment to the Constitution to forever guarantee the right to hold slaves in states south of the compromise line. The compromise bill received little support. Slavery in the West was no longer the issue. Many southerners believed that the North had put an abolitionist in the White House. They felt that secession was their only choice. Most Republicans also refused to compromise. They were unwilling to surrender what they had won in the national election. The first state to secede was South Carolina. On December 20, 1860, delegates to a convention in Charleston voted for secession. "The state of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world," the delegates proudly declared. By late February, 1861, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas had seceded.

