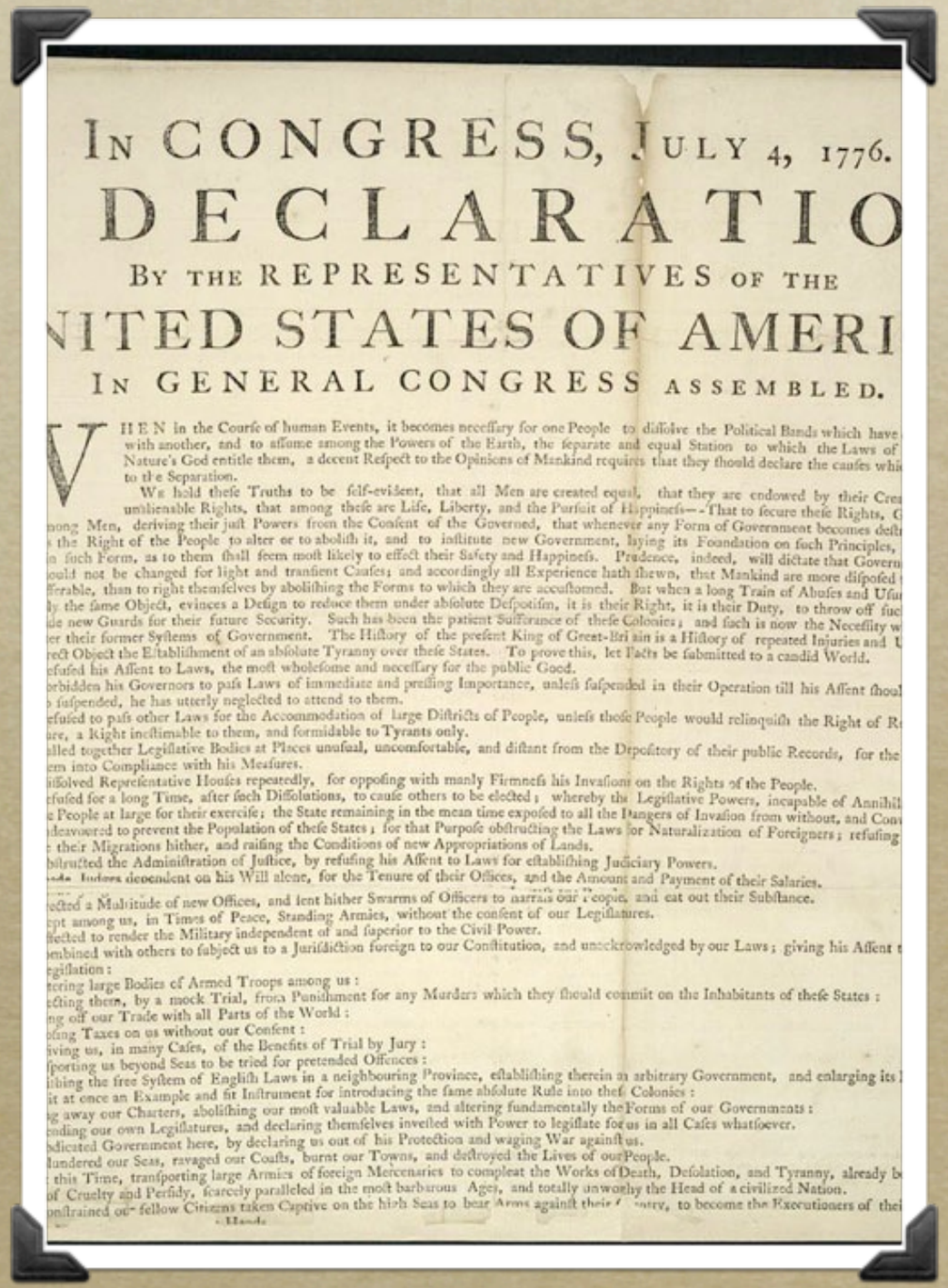
American Expansion and the Road to the Civil War, 1800 - 1860

American has Struggled with Slavery From its beginning

According to the Declaration of Independence all men are created equal

Yet slavery was legal in all of the original 13 states!



IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

DECLARATIO

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

NITED STATES OF AMERI

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes neceſſary for one People to diſſolve the Political Bands which have with another, and to aſſume among the Powers of the Earth, the ſeparate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Reſpect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes whi to the Separation.

We hold theſe Truths to be ſelf-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Cre unalienable Rights, that among theſe are Life, Liberty, and the Purſuit of Happineſs--That to ſecure theſe Rights, G among Men, deriving their juſt Powers from the Conſent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes deſt the Right of the People to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute new Government, laying its Foundation on ſuch Principles, in ſuch Form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their Safety and Happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Govern ould not be changed for light and tranſient Cauſes; and accordingly all Experience hath ſhewn, that Mankind are more diſpoſed fferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the Forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long Train of Abuſes and Uſu y the ſame Object, evinces a Deſign to reduce them under abſolute Deſpotiſm, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off ſuc ide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of theſe Colonies; and ſuch is now the Neceſſity w er their former Syſtems of Government. The Hiſtory of the preſent King of Great-Bri ain is a Hiſtory of repeated Injuries and U reſt Object the Eſtabliſhment of an abſolute Tyranny over theſe States. To prove this, let Facts be ſubmitted to a candid World.

efuſed his Aſſent to Laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public Good.

orbidden his Governors to paſs Laws of immediate and preſſing Importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their Operation till his Aſſent ſhoul ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

efuſed to paſs other Laws for the Accommodation of large Diſtricts of People, unleſs thoſe People would relinquiſh the Right of R ure, a Right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

alled together Legiſlative Bodies at Places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the Depoſitory of their public Records, for the em into Compliance with his Meaſures.

iſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing with manly Firmneſs his Invaſions on the Rights of the People.

efuſed for a long Time, after ſuch Diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the Legiſlative Powers, incapable of Annihil e People at large for their exerciſe; the State remaining in the mean time expoſed to all the Dangers of Invaſion from without, and Con deavoured to prevent the Population of theſe States; for that Purpoſe obſtructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refuſing their Migrations hither, and raiſing the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

bſtructed the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, by refuſing his Aſſent to Laws for eſtabliſhing Judiciary Powers.

ade Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

ected a Multitude of new Offices, and ſent hither Swarms of Officers to harraſs our People, and eat out their Subſtance.

ept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

fected to render the Military independent of and ſuperior to the Civil Power.

mbined with others to ſubject us to a Juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Aſſent t egiſlation:

tering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us:

cting them, by a mock Trial, from Puniſhment for any Murders which they ſhould commit on the Inhabitants of theſe States:

ng off our Trade with all Parts of the World:

oſing Taxes on us without our Conſent:

iving us, in many Caſes, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury:

ſporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences:

iſhing the free Syſtem of Engliſh Laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its it at once an Example and fit Inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute Rule into theſe Colonies:

g away our Charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

ending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with Power to legiſlate for us in all Caſes whatſoever.

bdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War againſt us.

lundered our Seas, ravaged our Coaſts, burnt our Towns, and deſtroyed the Lives of our People.

this Time, tranſporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Deſolation, and Tyranny, already b of Cruelty and Perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

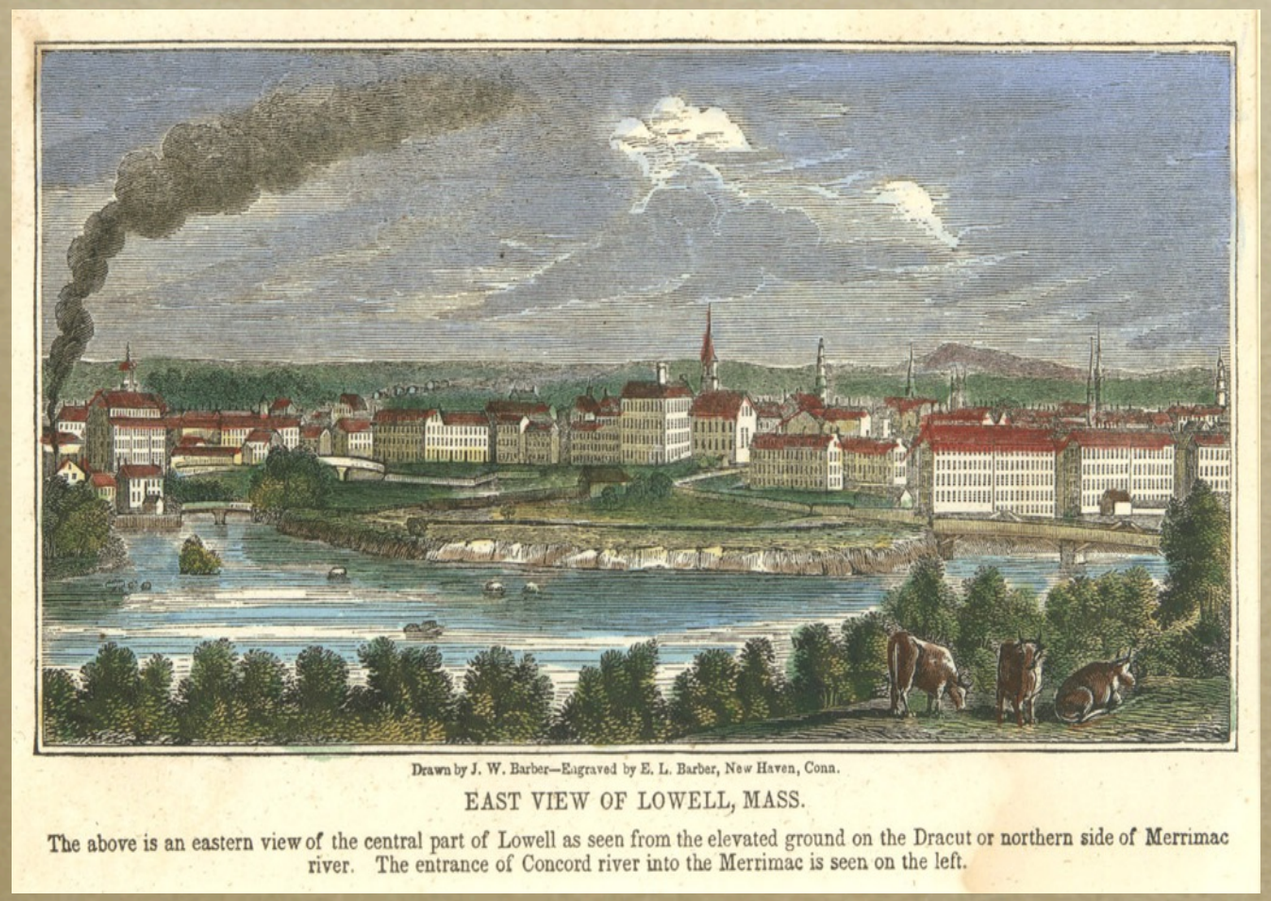
onſtrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms againſt their Country, to become the Executioners of thei

Northwest Ordinance (1787)

No slavery in the Northwest Territory

Northern States - Commerce and Industry

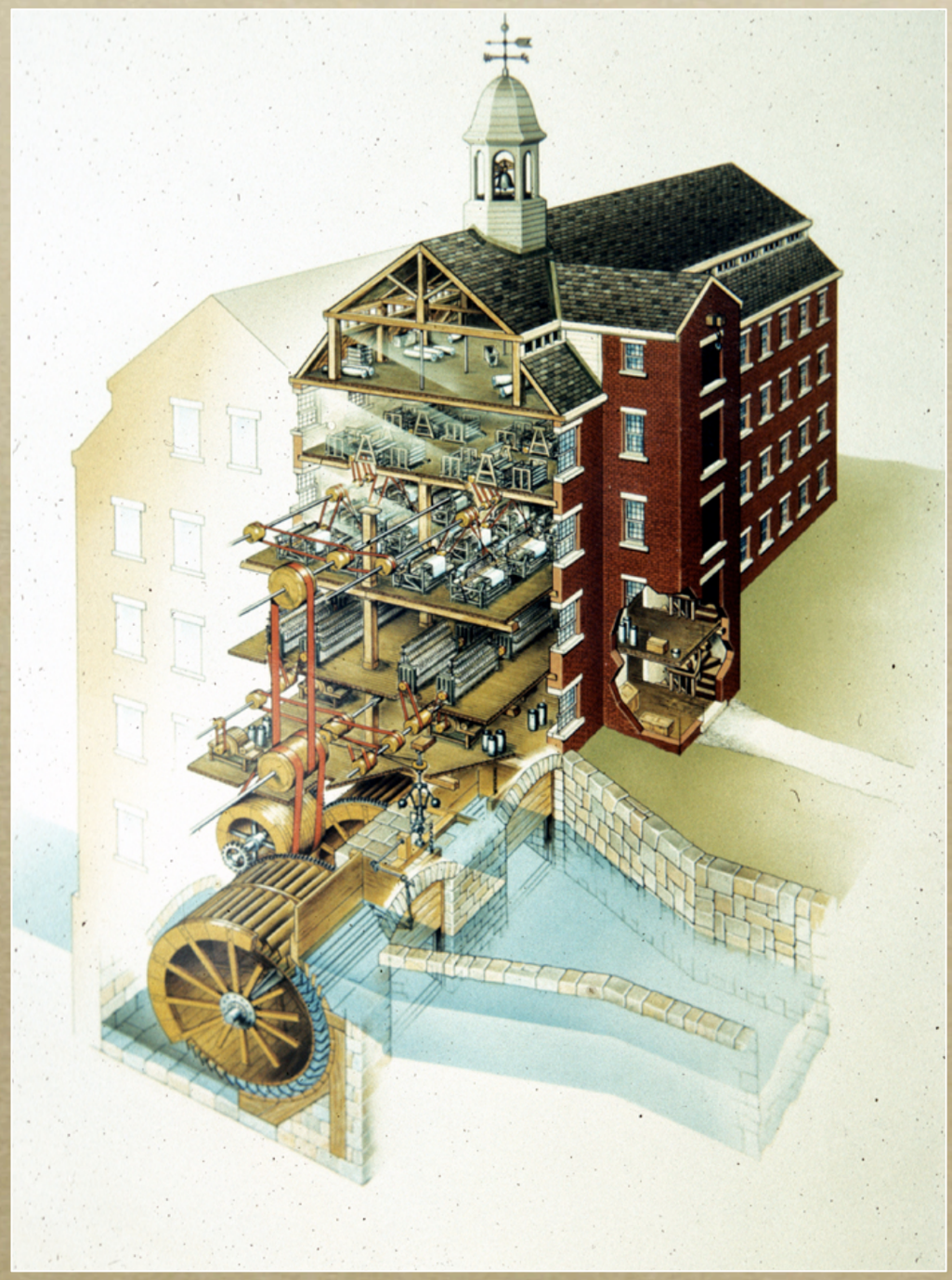
By 1804, all Northern states had voted to abolish slavery within their borders



Drawn by J. W. Barber—Engraved by E. L. Barber, New Haven, Conn.

EAST VIEW OF LOWELL, MASS.

The above is an eastern view of the central part of Lowell as seen from the elevated ground on the Dracut or northern side of Merrimac river. The entrance of Concord river into the Merrimac is seen on the left.



Gradual Emancipation - slaves were not "free" until the end of a work period or had reached a certain age

Southern States - Plantation Economy

- *Southern Plantation system based in land and labor*
- *Used slavery as an inexpensive source of labor*
- *Cash Crops: Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo*

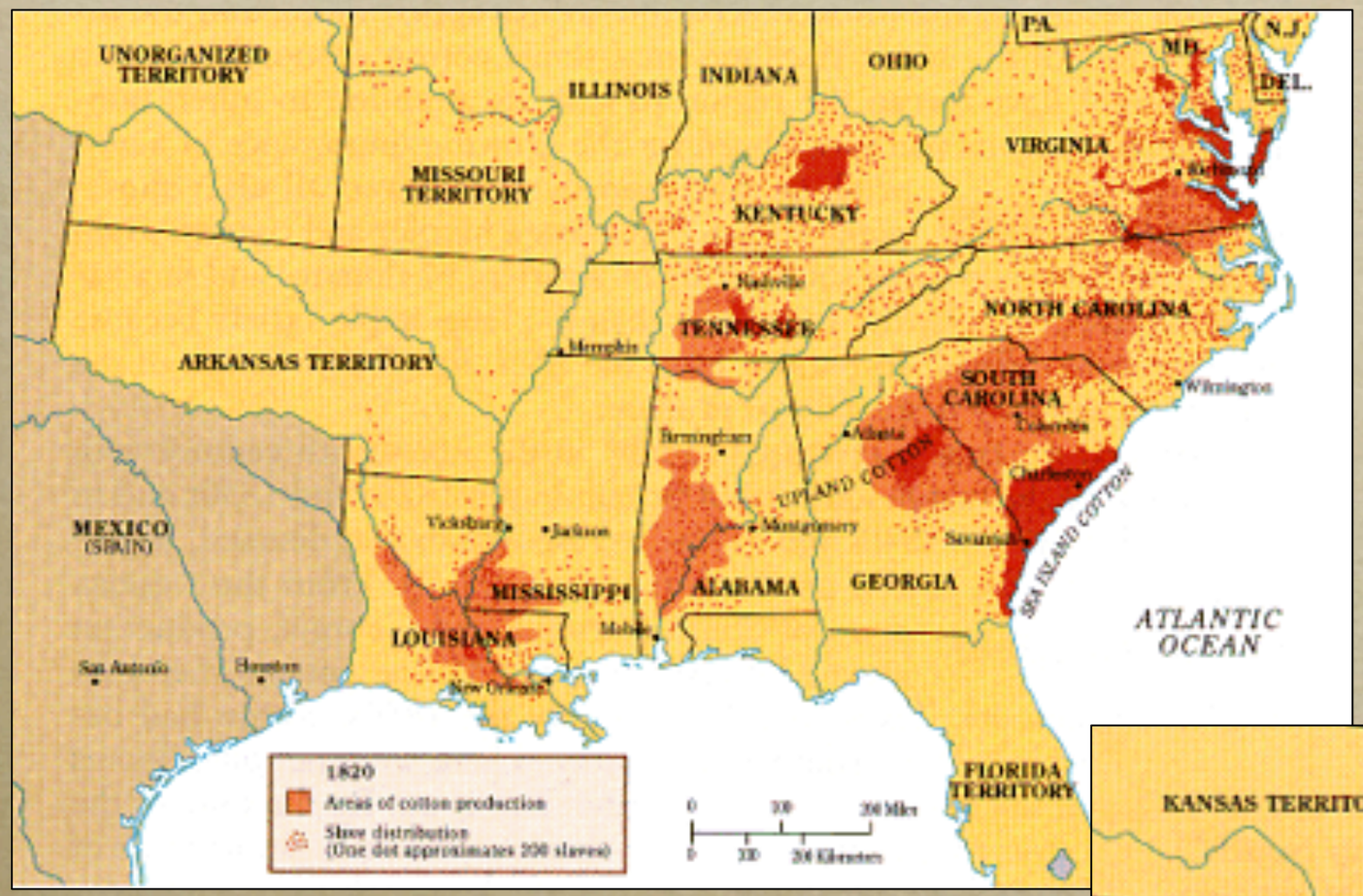
Cotton Gin

The invention of the cotton gin made producing cotton incredibly profitable

Slaves cleaning cotton with a cotton gin

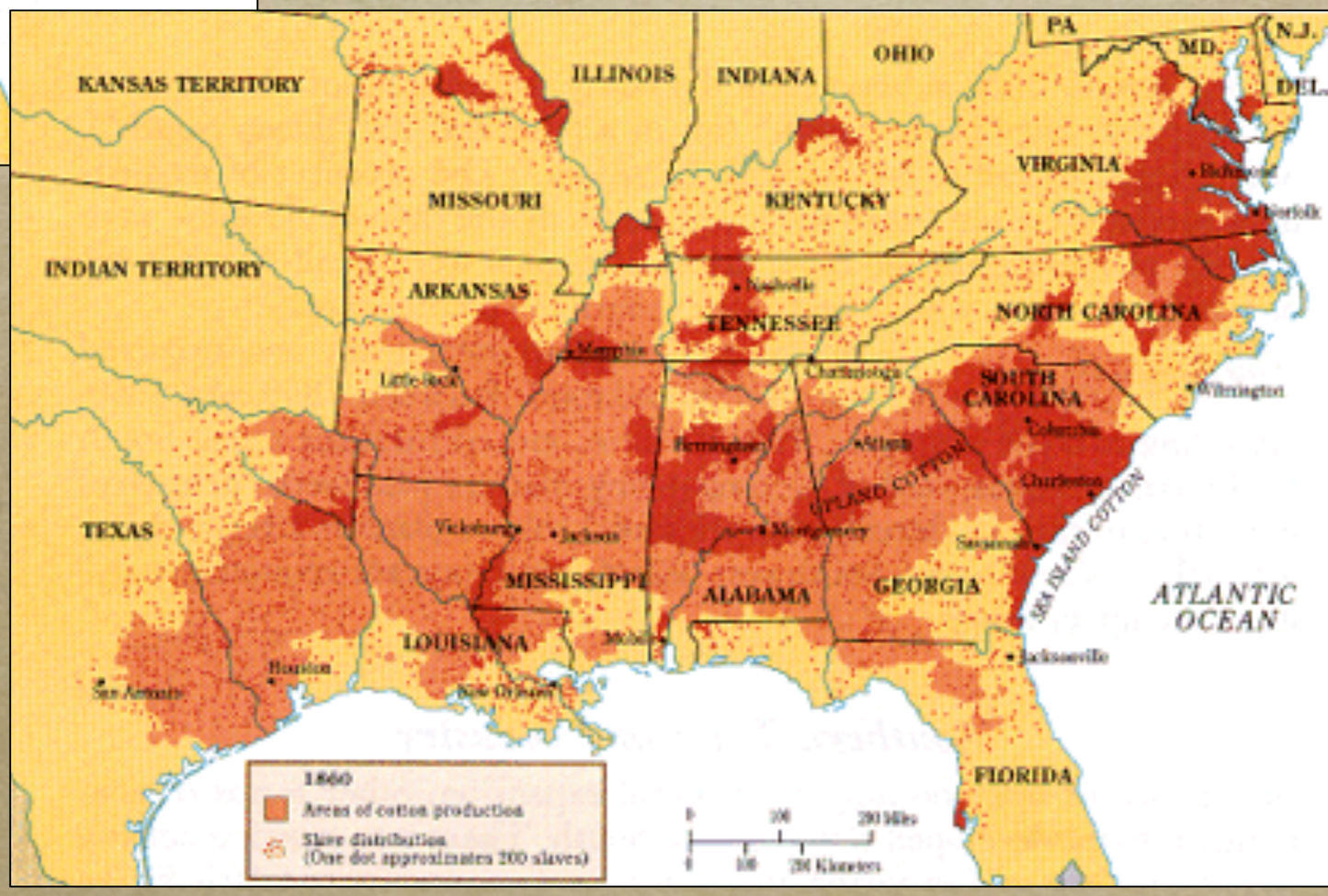
- *The wealth created by growing cotton increased the desire to have more lands open to slavery*

Changes in Cotton Production



Cotton Production in 1820

Cotton Production in 1860



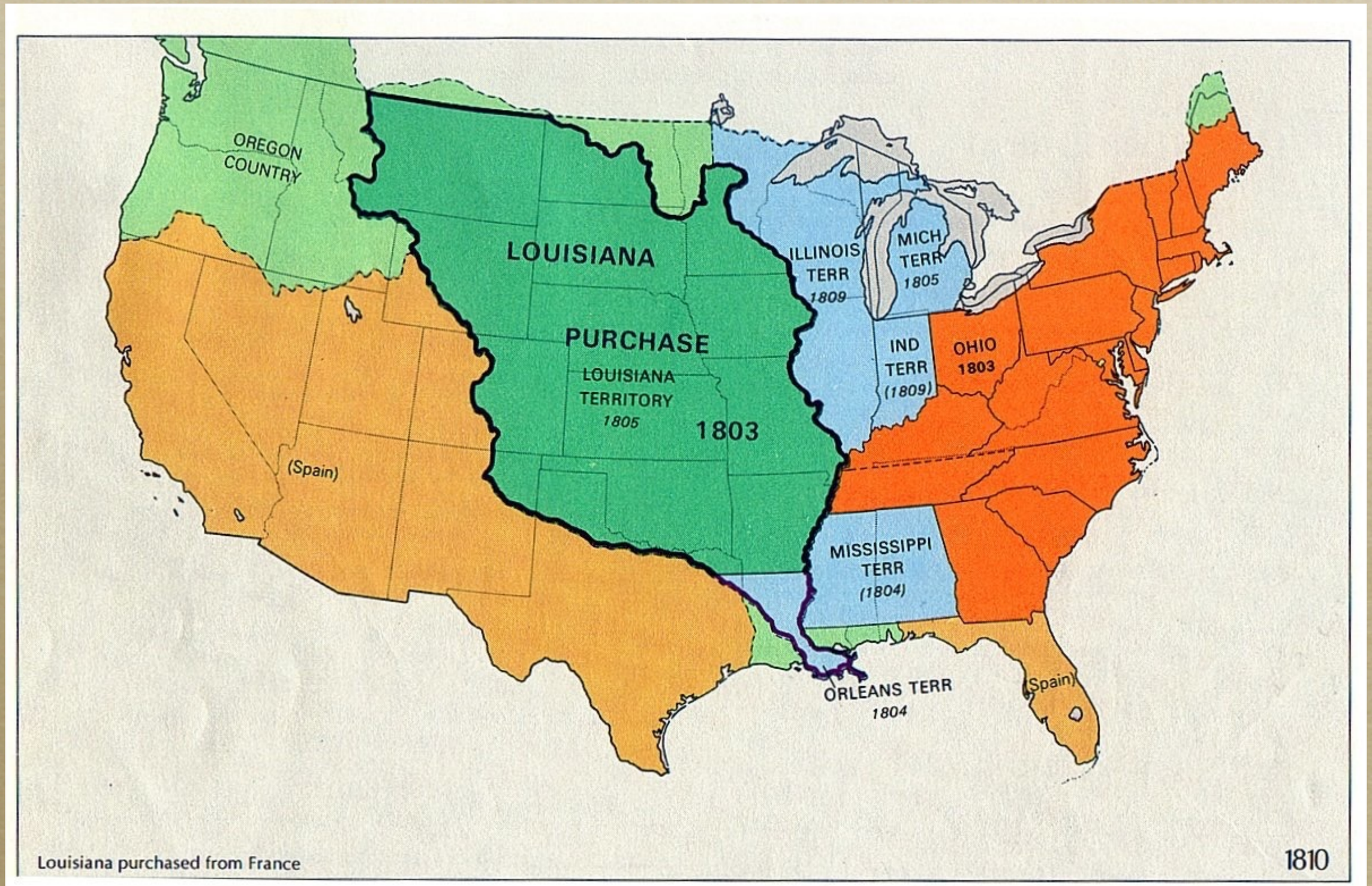
Economic Facts about Slavery

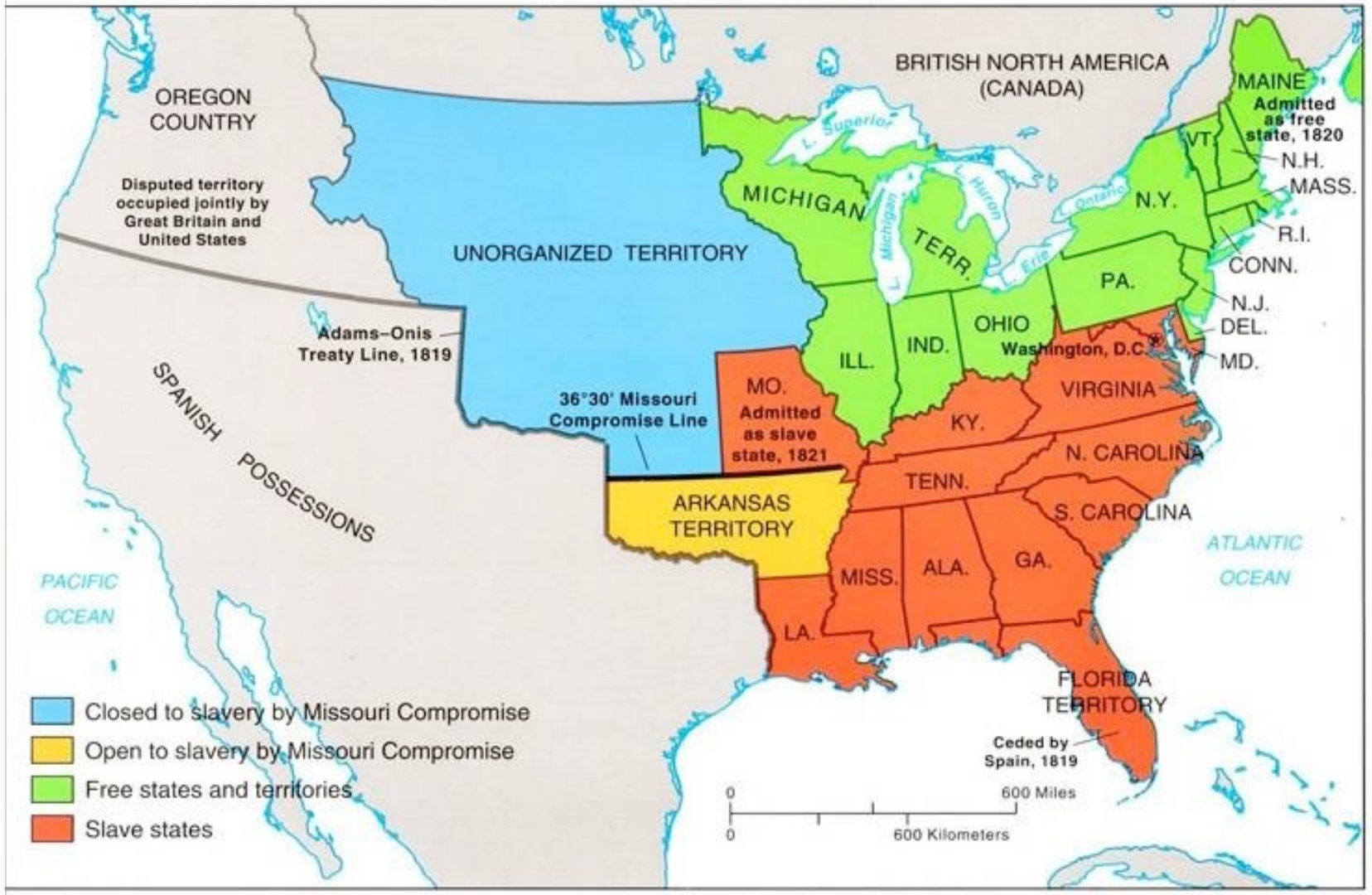
- *2/3 of Southerners did NOT own slaves*
- *90% of slave owners owned 2 or 1 slaves*
- *Most Southern farmers were <u>subsistence farmers</u> - grew enough for their own family with little extra to sell*

Their disagreement with the North had mostly to do with States Rights issues

Louisiana Purchase (1803)

Should these lands be open to slavery?

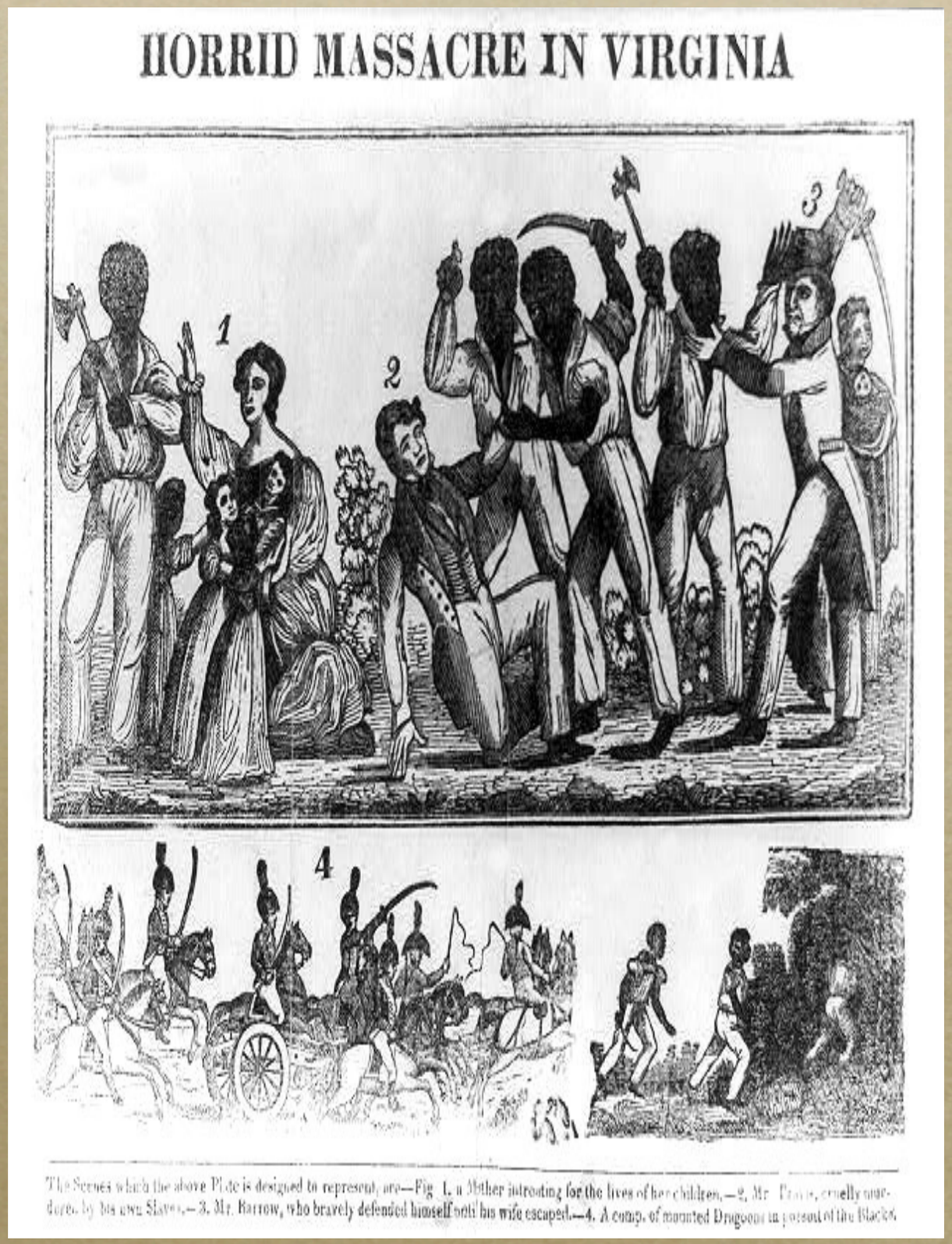




Missouri Compromise (1820)

- Missouri a slave state
- Maine a free state
- No slavery north of 36 / 30

Slave Revolts



•*Gabriel Prosser*
(Richmond, VA. 1800)

•*Denmark Vessey*
(Charleston, S.C. 1822)

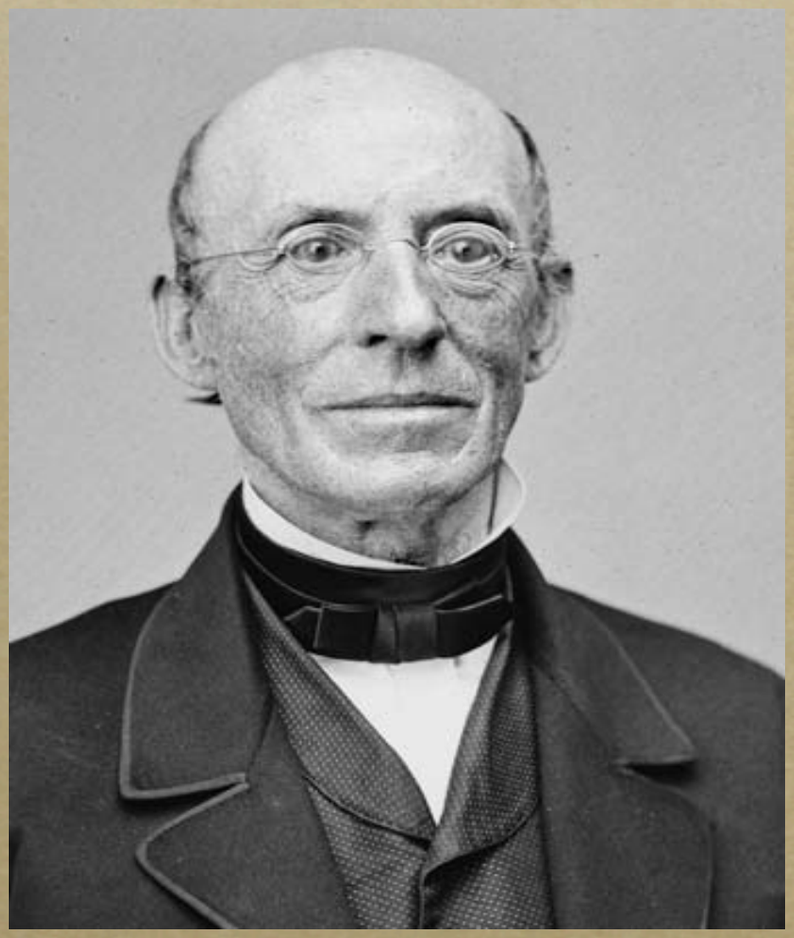
•*Nat Turner*
(Southampton Co, VA. 1831)

Slave Revolts created much fear among white southerners

Revolts were "put down" with harsh treatment

The Abolition Movement

<u>Abolition</u> - The call to outlaw [abolish] slavery in America



William Lloyd Garrison

Goal: an immediate end to slavery. Enslaved persons emancipated [set free], with no payments to the slave owners

Started an ant-slavery newspaper called **"The Liberator" (1831)**

Founder - "**American Anti-Slavery Society**" (1833). [250,000 members in 1838]

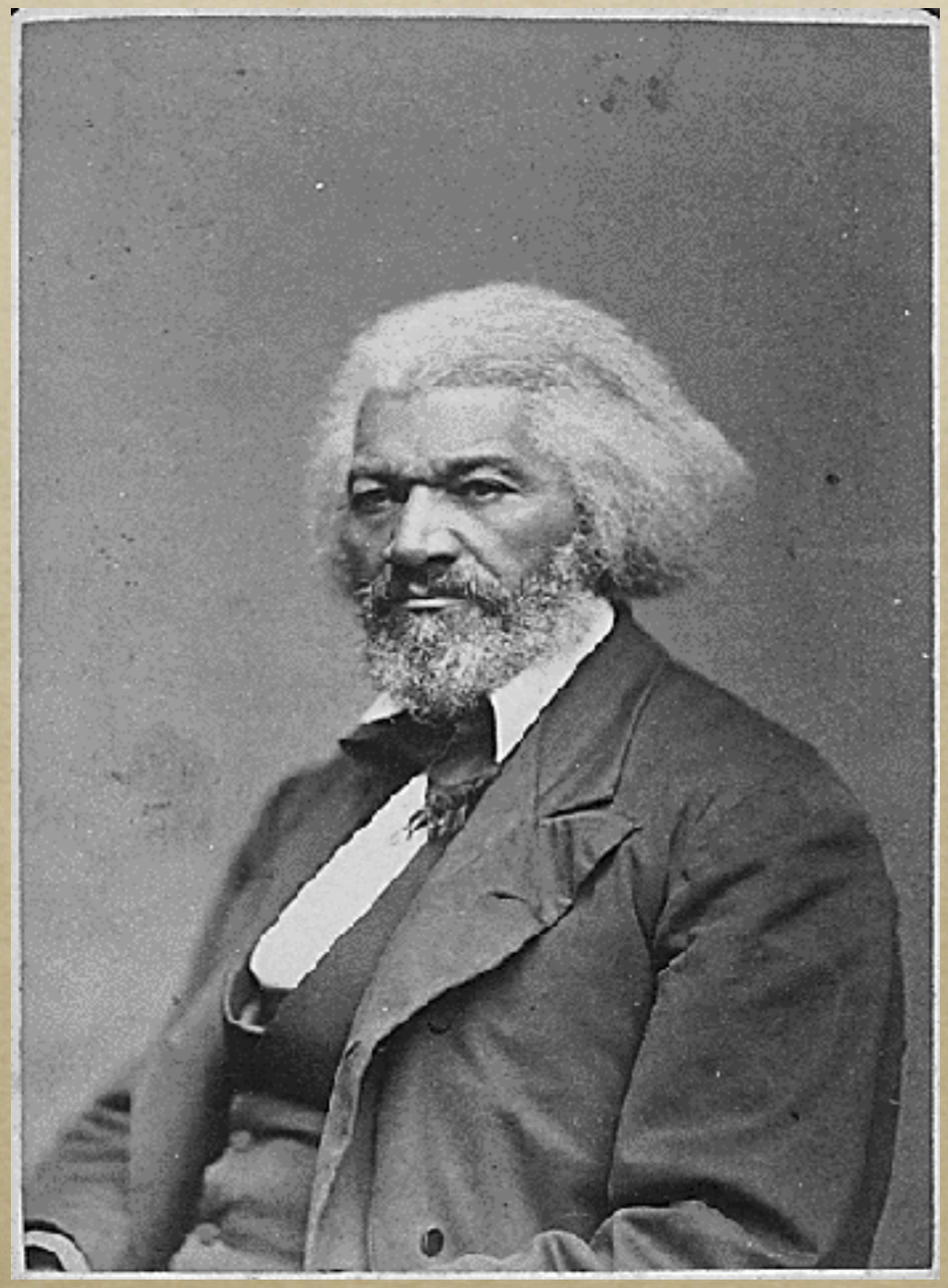
Frederick Douglass

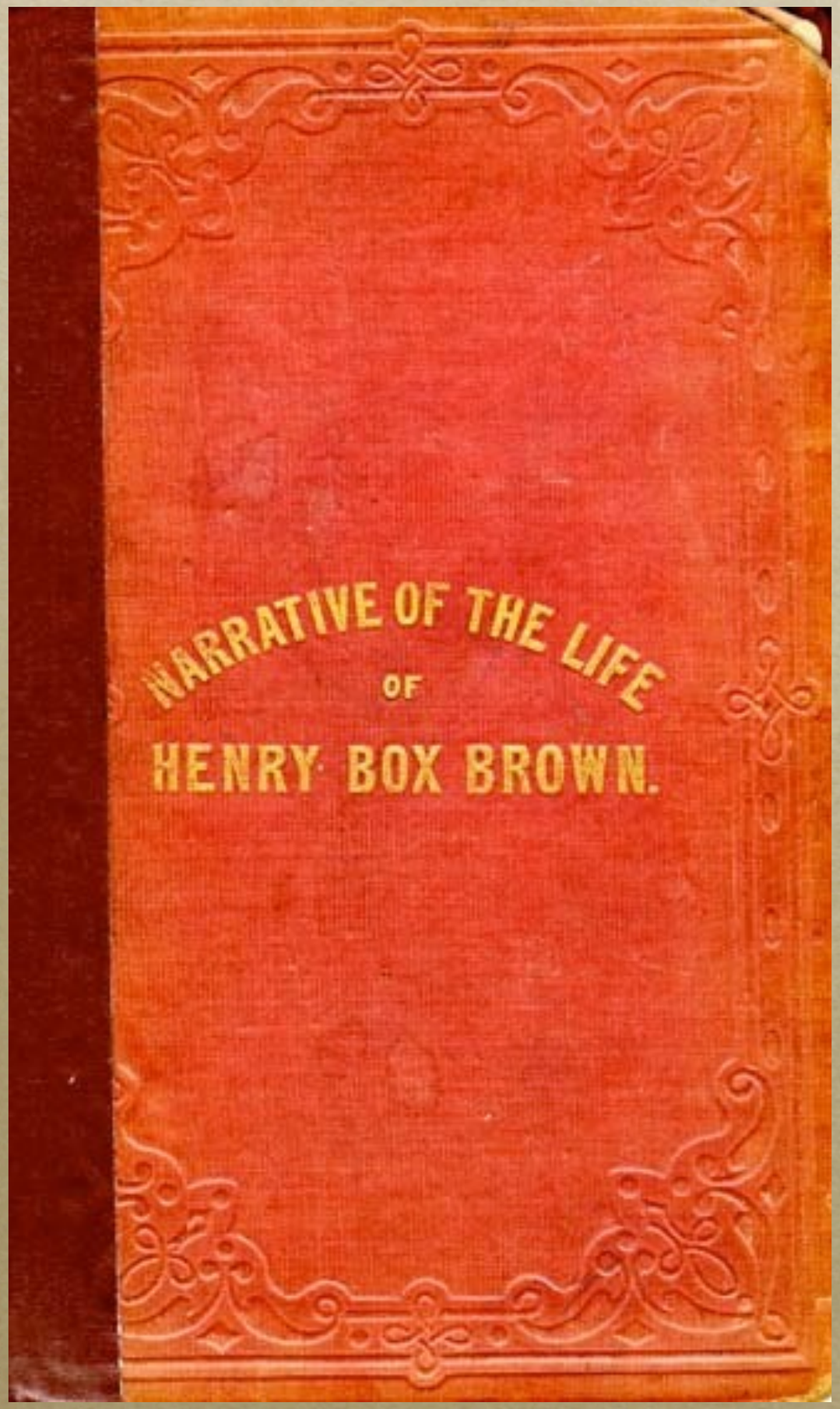
Douglass was an escaped slave that supported Garrison and The Liberator

He often spoke at meetings held by the American Anti-Slavery Society

Began publishing his own anti-slavery newspaper, "The North Star" in 1838

Douglass published his paper in Rochester, NY. He is buried in that city





NARRATIVE

OF THE

LIFE OF HENRY BOX BROWN,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

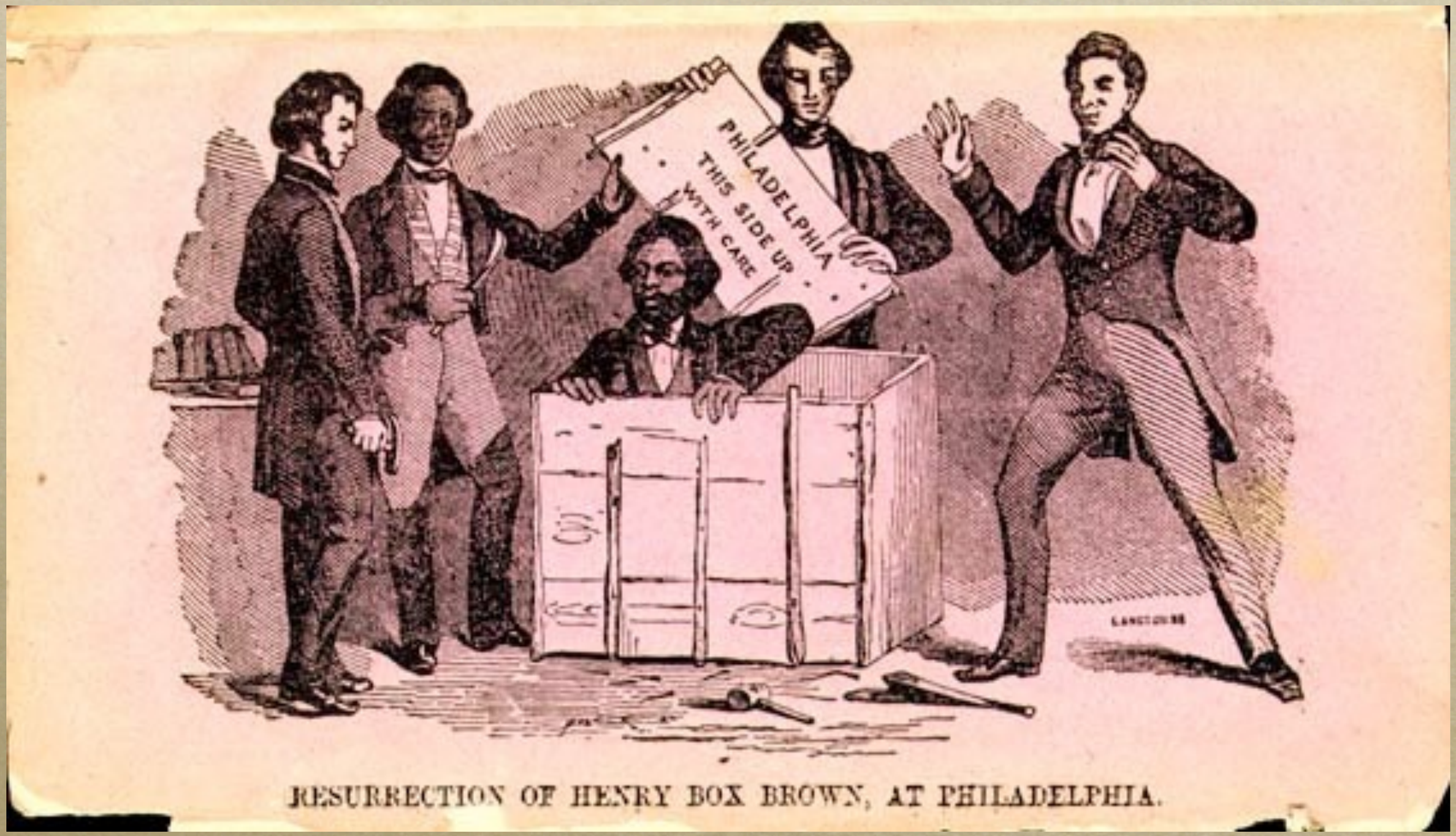
FIRST ENGLISH EDITION.

Forget not the unhappy,
Though sorrow may annoy,
There's something then for memory,
Hereafter to enjoy!
Oh! still from Fortune's garland,
Some flowers *for others strew;*
And forget not the unhappy,
For, ah! their friendsare few.

MANCHESTER:
PRINTED BY LEE AND GLYNN, 8, CANNON STREET.

1851.

Henry "Box" Brown



RESURRECTION OF HENRY BOX BROWN, AT PHILADELPHIA.

** Born a slave in Virginia. In 1849 (age 33) he mailed himself to Philadelphia -- and to freedom*

Brown was 5 feet, 8 inches tall and weighed 200 lbs.
The box was 3 feet long, 2 ft. 6 inches deep and 2 feet wide.

What should be done with the lands gained from the War with Mexico 1846-48?

http://continentalcollectibles.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/la-purchase-map.jpg

The Compromise of 1850

The Compromise "settled" the issue of slavery with these provisions:

1. *California enters the Union as a free state*
2. *The slave trade in Washington D.C. is abolished*
3. *<u>Fugitive Slave Law</u> - slaves returned to their owners*
4. *Mexican Cession territory open to slavery - determined by <u>popular sovereignty</u> (open vote)*

Fugitive Slave Law

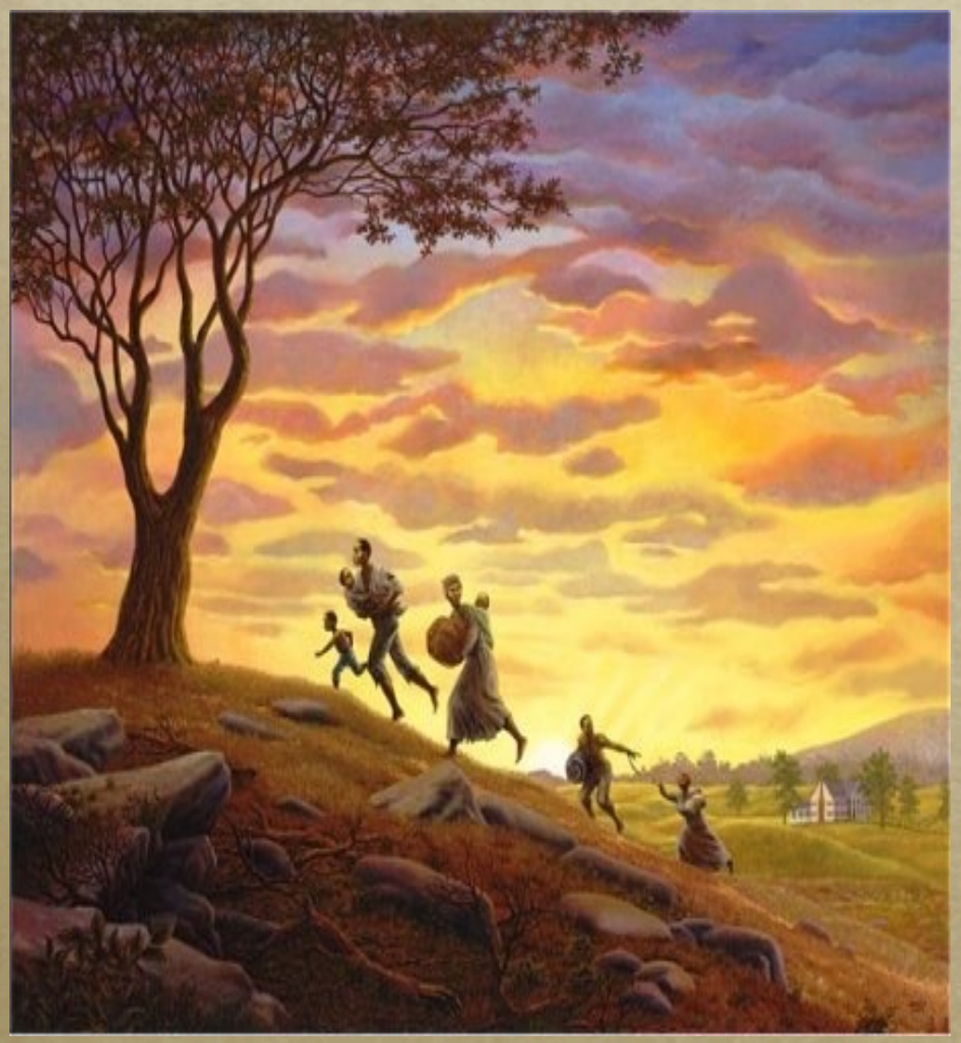
Alleged Fugitive slaves were not entitled to a trial by jury

Slaves could not testify on their own behalf. A statement by slave owner was all that was needed to "return" the fugitive

Anyone convicted of helping an alleged fugitive was subject to $1,000 fine ($28,000 today), six months in jail, or both

Northerners were upset by the "harshness" of this law; were inspired to fight against slavery

The Underground Railroad



Escape from slavery was dangerous and often meant traveling on foot at night

African Americans and white abolitionists developed a secret network of people who would hide fugitive slaves

"Conductors" hid runaways in many places, including barns, basements and tunnels

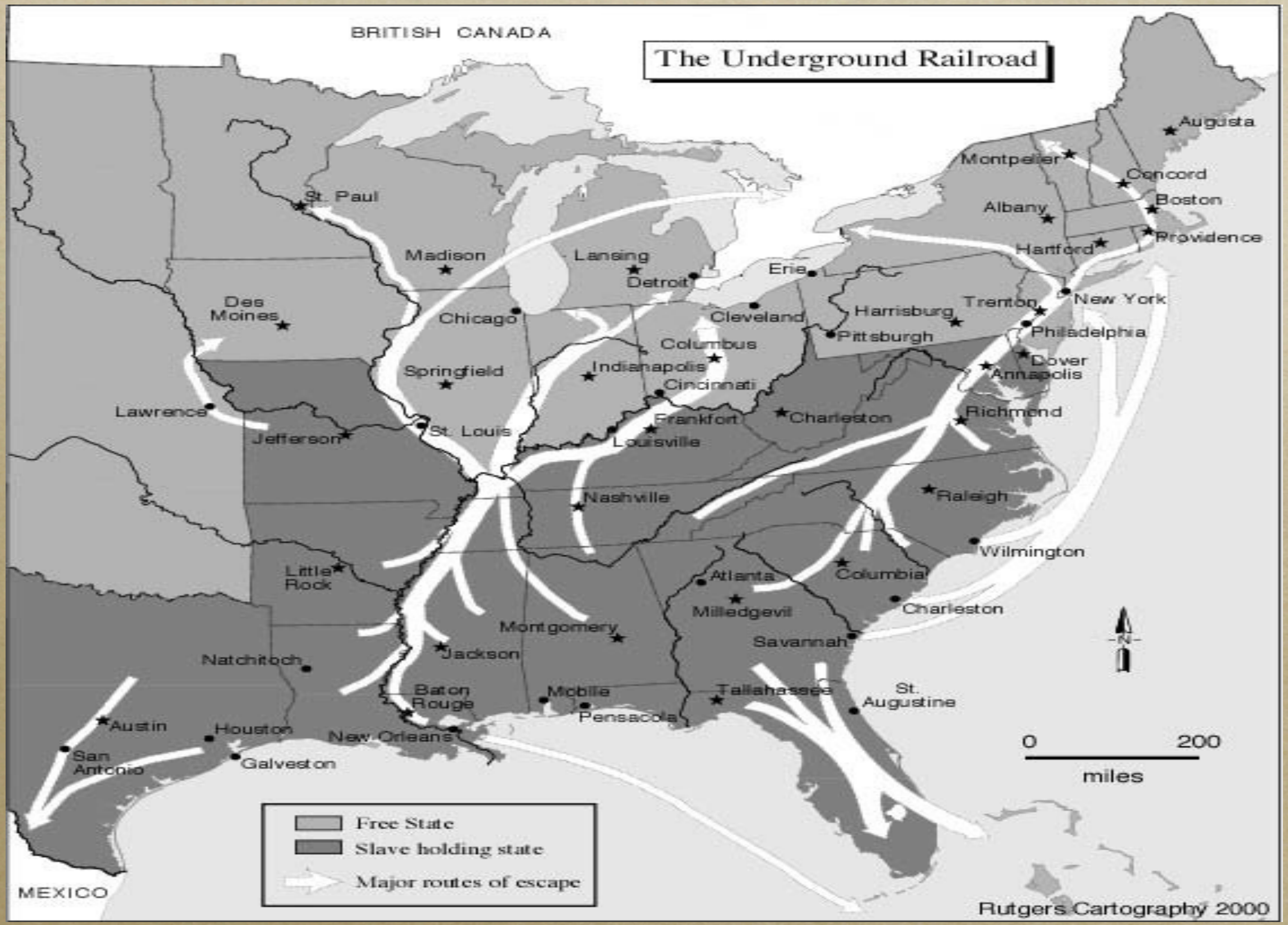
Harriet Tubman

HARRIET TUBMAN 1820-1913

One of the most famous conductors on the UGRR was Harriet Tubman

Tubman escaped slavery and vowed to help others do the same

She made 19 trips back to the South and help free over 300 slaves — including her own parents!


The Underground Railroad
BRITISH CANADA
MEXICO
St. Paul
Madison
Lansing
Detroit
Erie
Des Moines
Chicago
Cleveland
Harrisburg
Trenton
New York
Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
Columbus
Indianapolis
Springfield
Cincinnati
Dover
Annapolis
Lawrence
Frankfort
Charleston
Richmond
Jefferson
St. Louis
Louisville
Nashville
Raleigh
Wilmington
Little Rock
Atlanta
Columbia
Milledgevil
Charleston
Montgomery
Savannah
Jackson
Natchitoch
Baton Rouge
Mobile
Tallahassee
St. Augustine
Pensacola
Austin
Houston
New Orleans
San Antonio
Galveston
Augusta
Montpelier
Concord
Albany
Boston
Providence
Hartford
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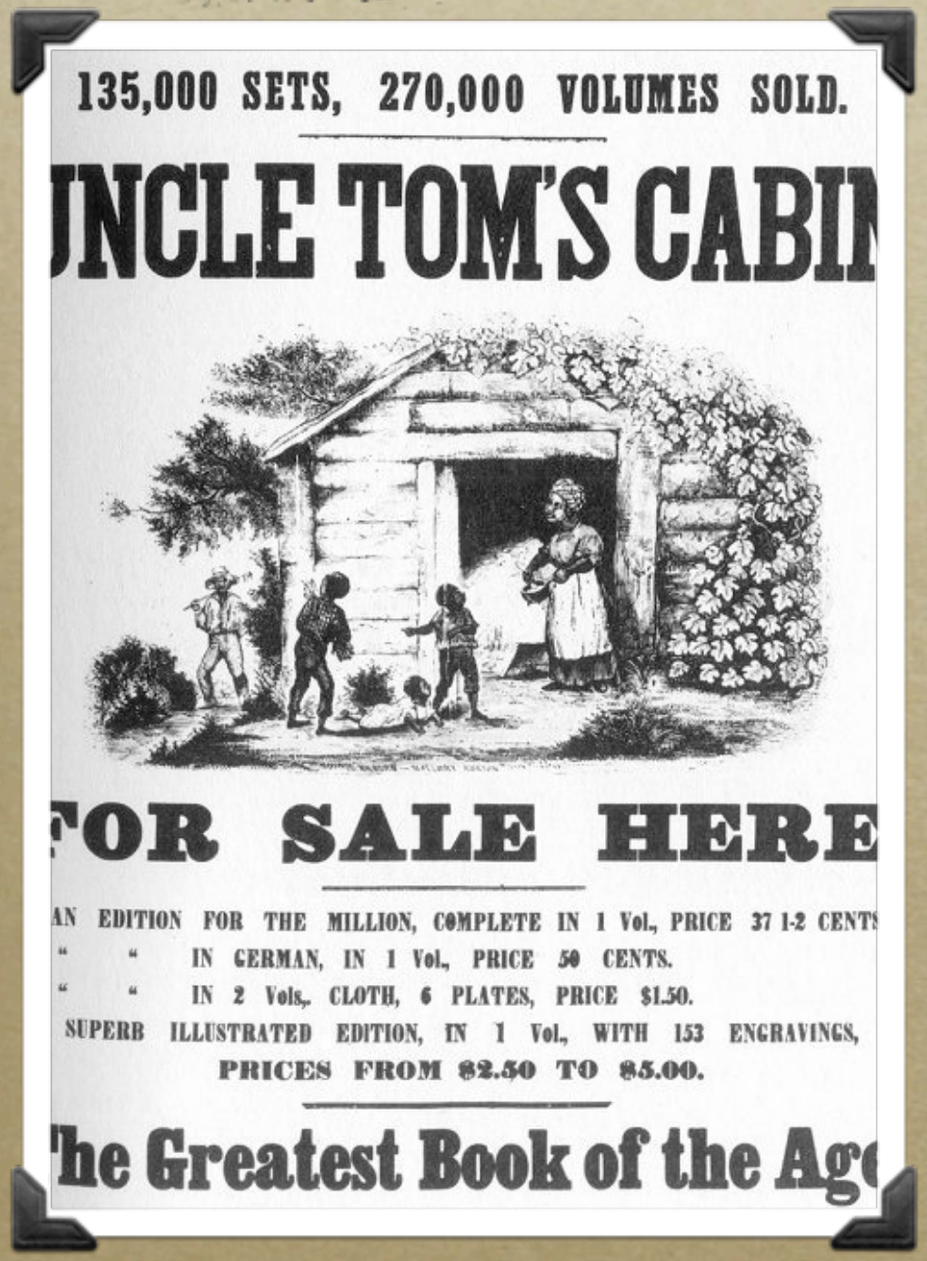
miles
Free State
Slave holding state
Major routes of escape
Rutgers Cartography 2000

The Christiana Riot of 1851

Uncle Tom's Cabin



- *Written by Harriet Beecher Stowe - 1852*

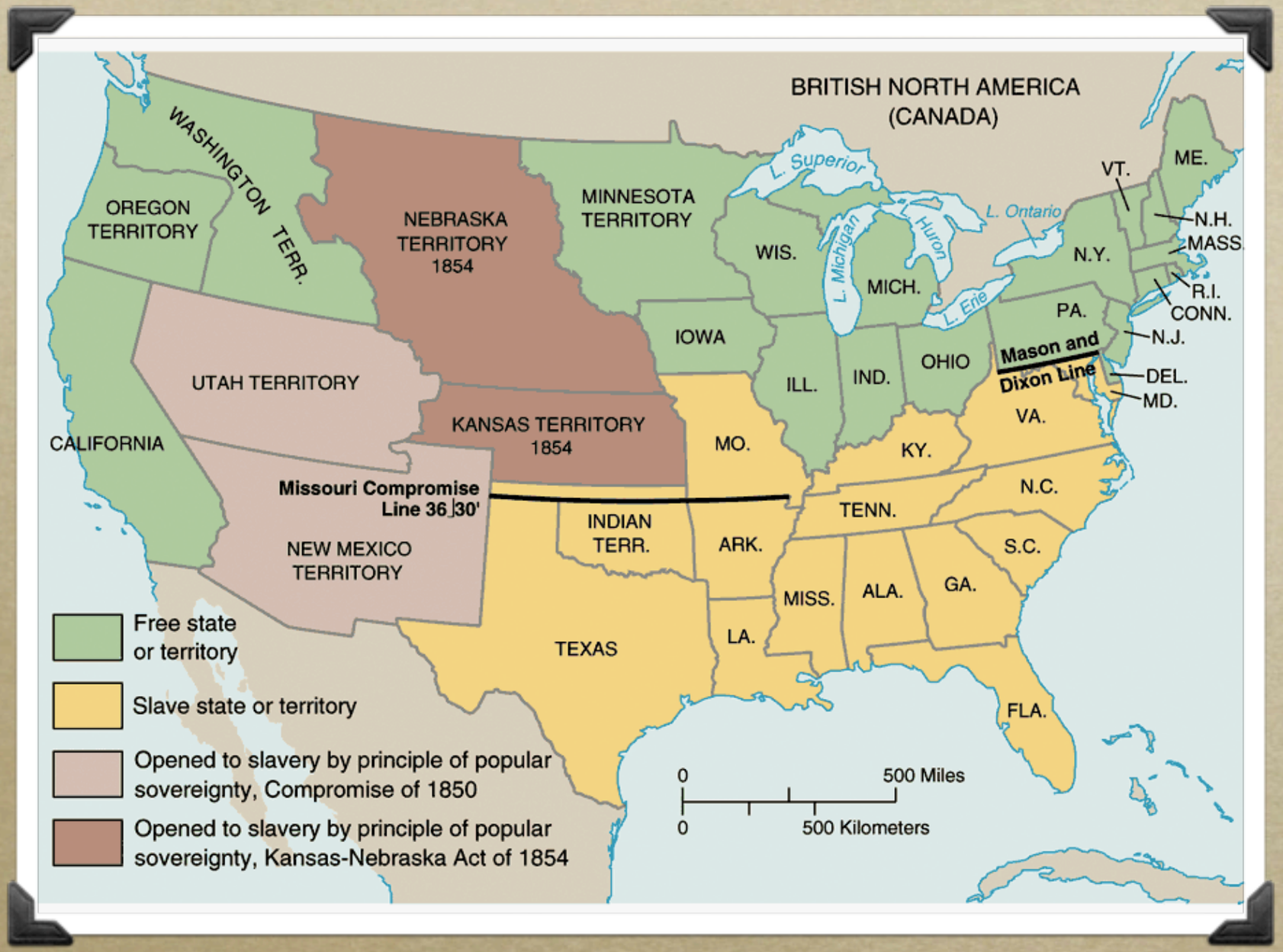
Novel about the horrible conditions of Southern slavery

Sold 500,000 copies by 1857

Inspired abolitionists

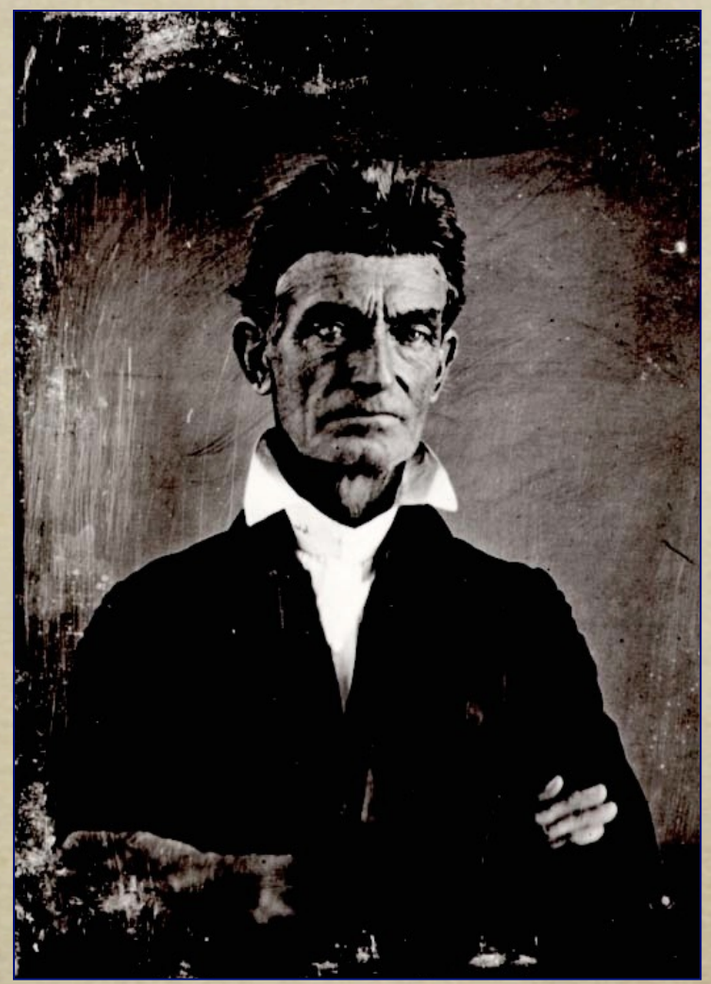
Angered Southerners - another attack against their way of life

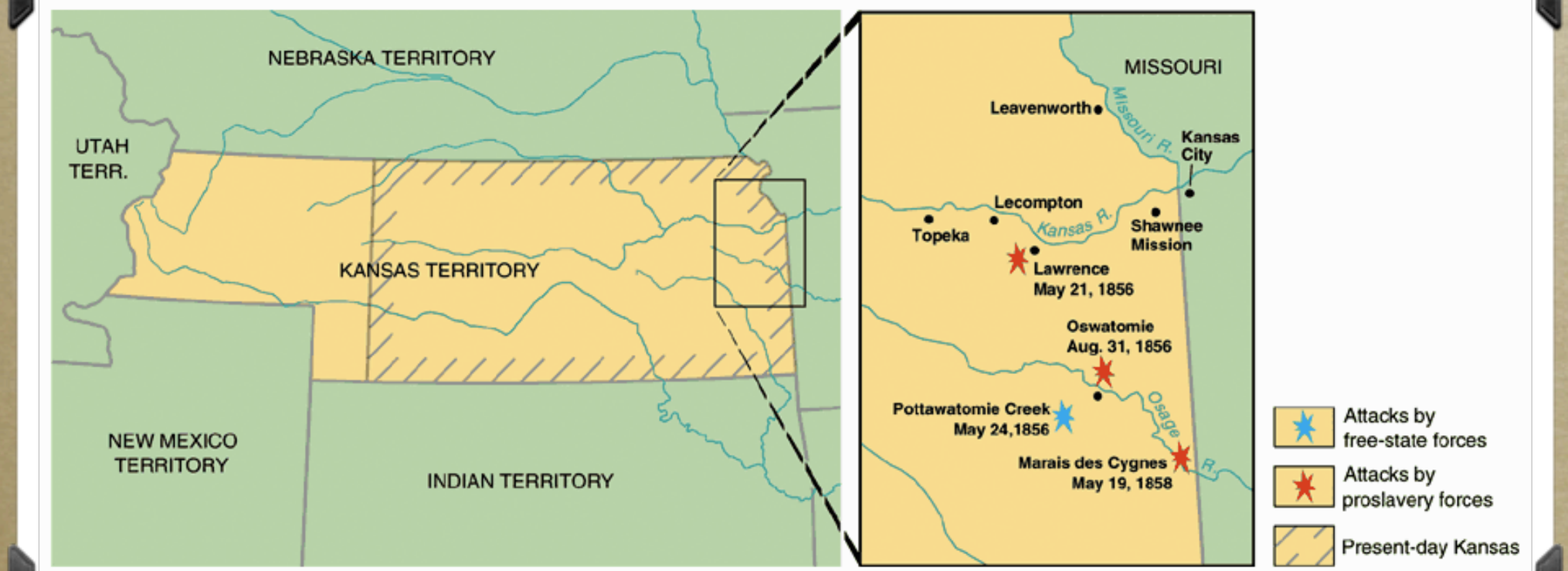
The Kansas - Nebraska Act (1854)



- *Law overturns Missouri Compromise.*
- *Allows Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide slavery through popular sovereignty (open vote)*

Bleeding Kansas





Birth of the Republican Party (1854)

- *Whigs die out.*
- *Democrats become weak in North.*
- *Republican Party is formed*
  - *"Free soil, Free Labor, Free Men."*
  - *Abraham Lincoln becomes a leading party member*

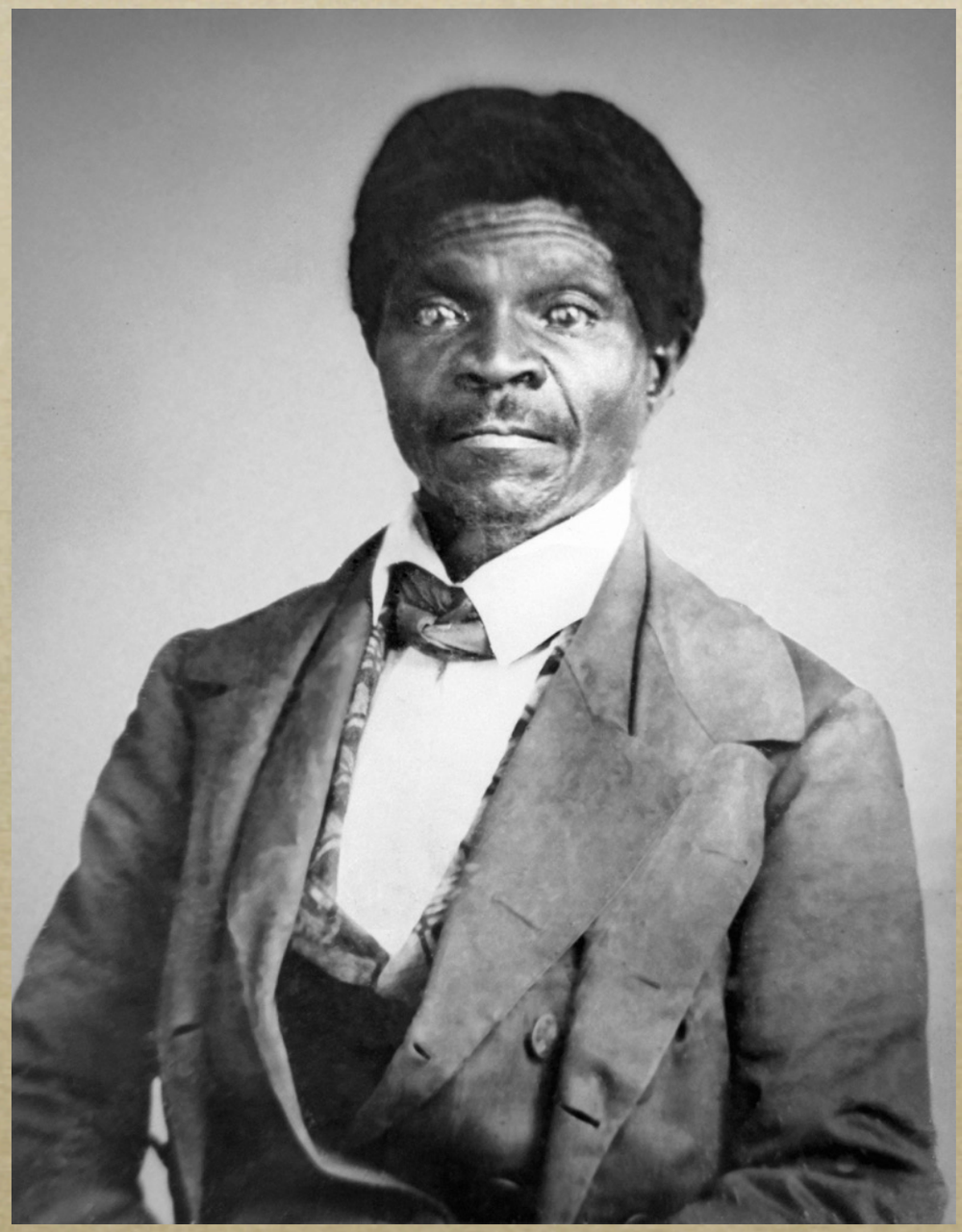
Dred Scott Case

- 1857: US Supreme Court ruled in Dred Scott v. Sanford.

- No AFRICANS are citizens, thus not entitled to Constitutional Protection.

- Congress CAN NOT BAN SLAVERY, so Compromise of 1850 is unconstitutional.

- Moral, Legal victory for the South.



http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/48/Dred_Scott_photograph_%28circa_1857%29.jpg

John Brown - Harper's Ferry (1859)

Brown led a raid against federal arsenal in Virginia

Plan was to seize weapons and lead slave rebellion

Brown was captured, charged with treason - and executed

"I, John Brown, am quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but by blood."

Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
Abraham Lincoln (Republican)	180	1,865,593	39.8
John C. Breckinridge (Southern Democrat)	72	848,356	18.1
John Bell (Constitutional Union)	39	592,906	12.6
Stephen A. Douglas (Northern Democrat)	12	1,382,713	29.5