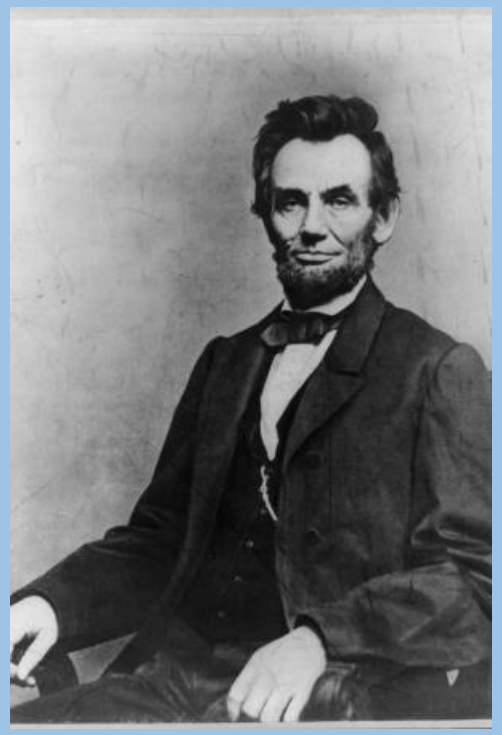




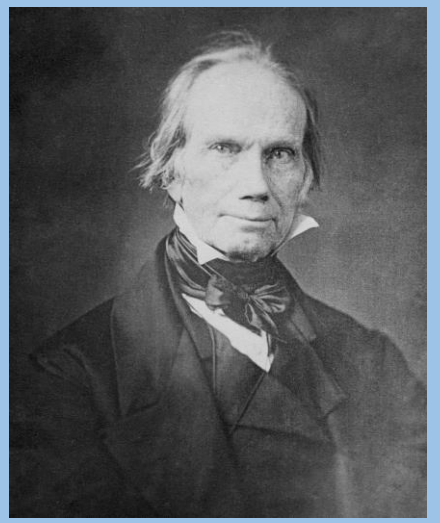


The Disruptive Decade:

1850 to 1860

Wilmot Proviso

- Land acquired from the Mexican-American War
- Free territory or slave territory?
- Wilmot Proviso—Introduced by Congressman David Wilmot (D-PA)
- Proviso would ban slavery in all territories gained from the war with Mexico
- Passes the House of Rep's, fails in the Senate
- Tension builds between North and South
- Henry Clay offers a new compromise



Compromise of 1850



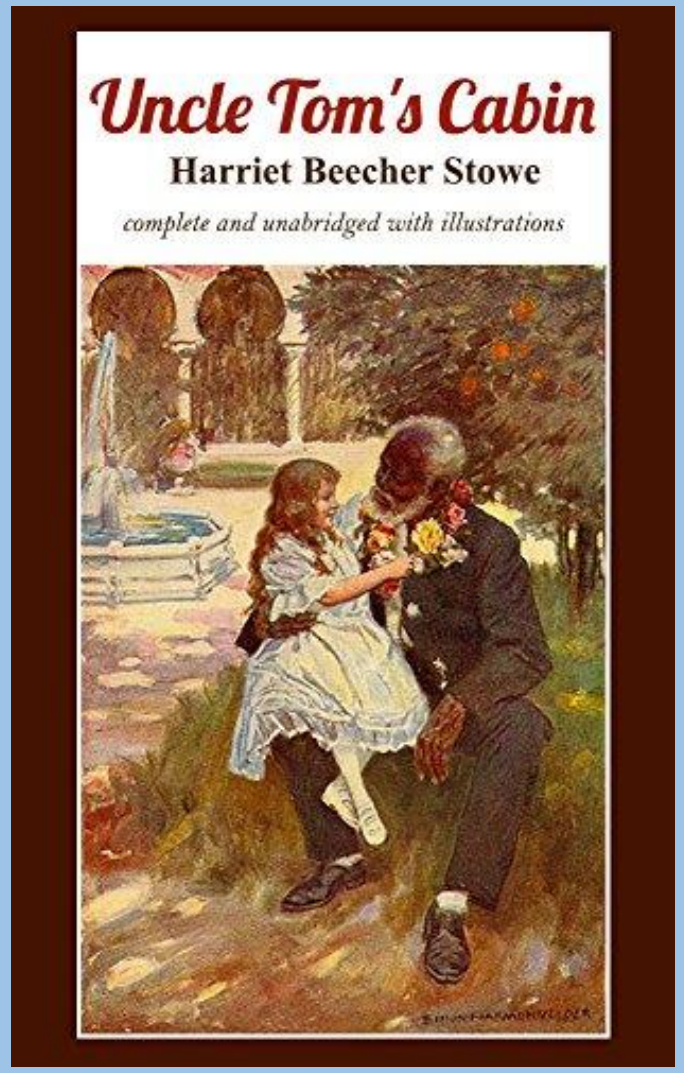
North gets the following:

- California comes in as a “free state”
- Bans the slave trade in Washington DC
- Texas loses the boundary dispute & New Mexico territory gains land

South gets the following:

- Remaining territories divided into 2 parts—Utah & New Mexico (No immediate restrictions on slavery, slavery to be determined by future voting)
- $10 million given to Texas as compensation for losing land to the New Mexico territory
- Fugitive Slave Law (strict enforcement—slave owners could go up North to hunt down runaway slaves)

Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852)



- Harriet Beecher Stowe—abolitionist
- 300,000 copies sold in 1852
- Caused many in the North to turn against the institution of slavery
- Southerners accused Stowe of being overly dramatic & of exaggeration
- Some local communities in the south made it illegal to even possesses a copy of the book

Kansas-Nebraska Act & Popular Sovereignty

- Two new territories carved out of the unorganized territories
- Kansas & Nebraska
- Stephen Douglas—supporter of Popular Sovereignty
- Upon petitioning for statehood, Kansas will hold a vote
- Attracts passionate supporters from both sides of the issue of slavery



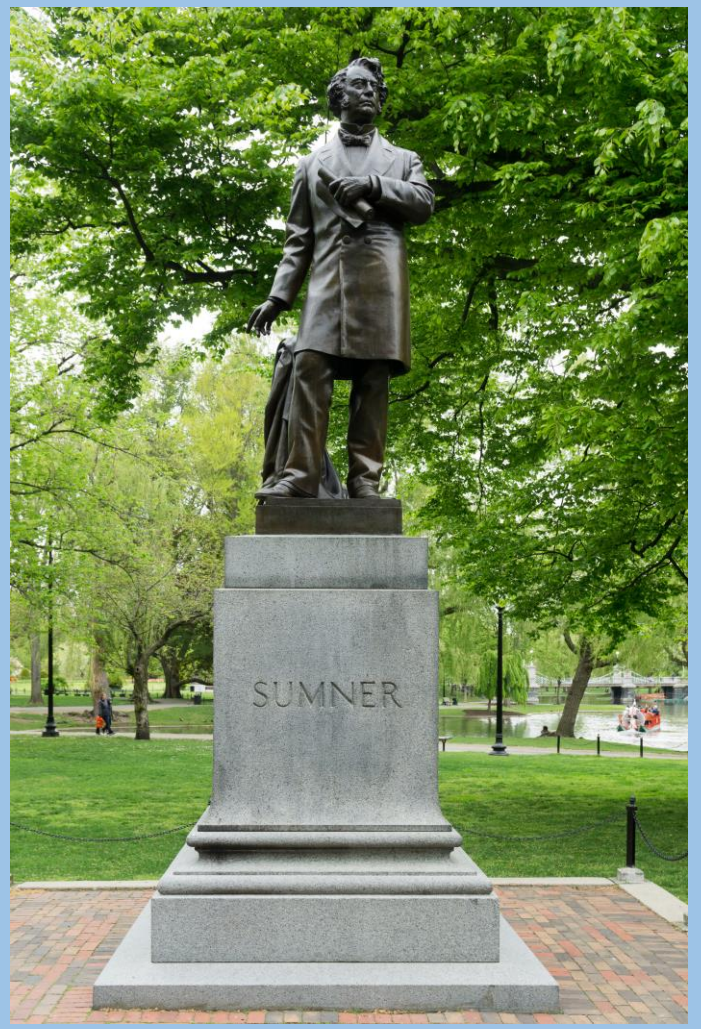
Bleeding Kansas

- Jayhawkers (anti-slavery) vs. Bushwhackers (pro-slavery)
- Violence erupts in Kansas (mini-civil war)
- John Brown emerges as a hero to the north; considered a terrorist in the south
- Brown considers himself a crusader to end slavery



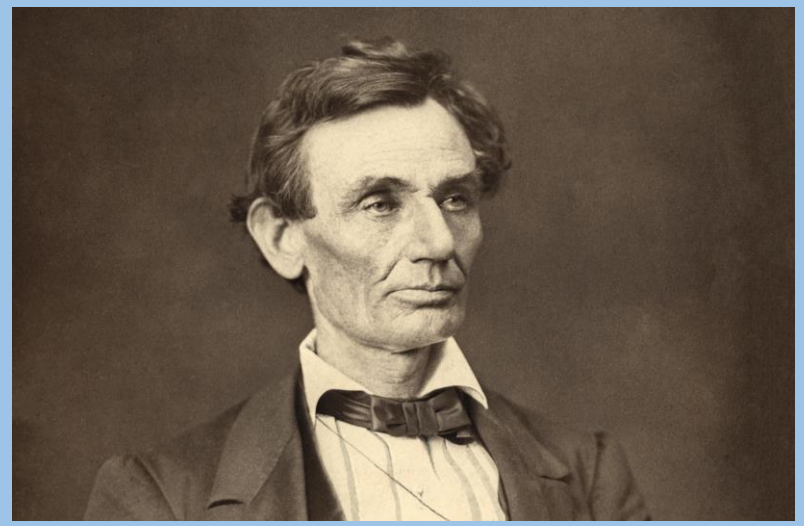
Bleeding Sumner (Preston Brooks attacks Charles Sumner)





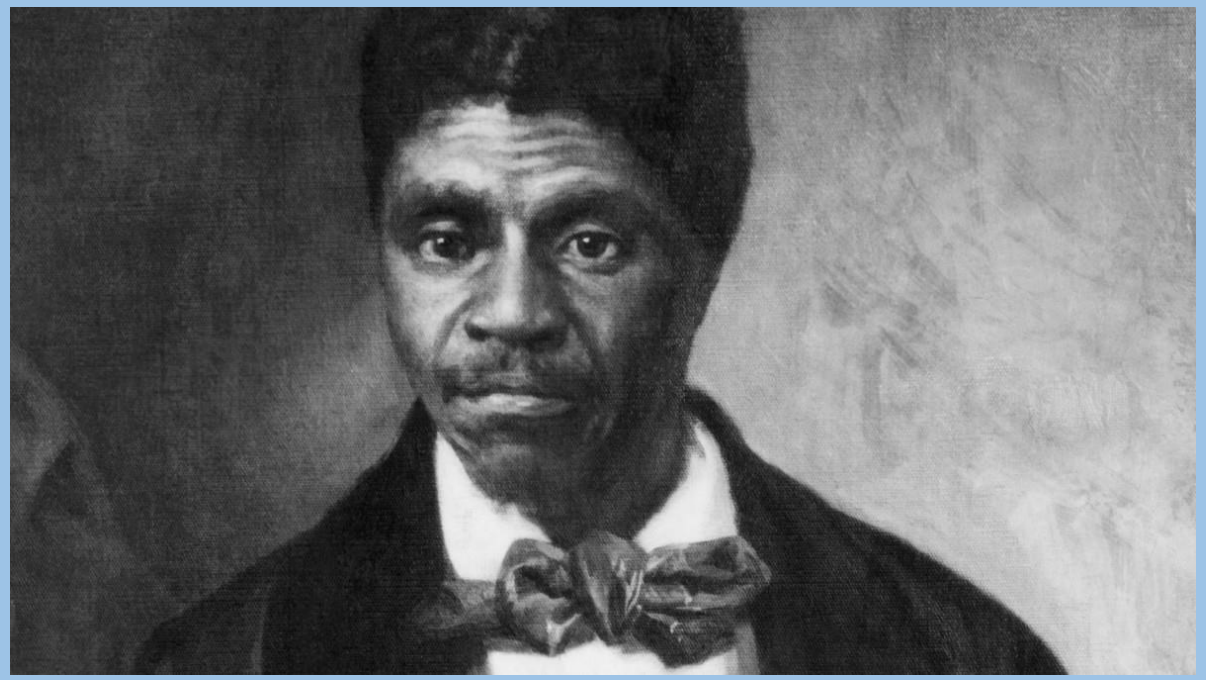
Birth of the Republican Party (1854)

- First political party created as an anti-slavery party
- Made up of former Whigs, Free-soilers, and some Northern Democrats
- Want to prohibit slavery in new territories
- Lincoln would run as a Republican in 1858 for the US Senate
- And again in 1860 for President



Dred Scott Decision (1857)

- SCOTUS rules that Dred Scott is property & therefore has no rights
- Because Dred Scott was property, his owner could take him anywhere he wished
- Many wondered if that meant that the Missouri Compromise was null and void



Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

Illinois Senate Race:

- Abraham Lincoln (Republican) vs. Stephen Douglas (Democrat)
- Series of debates between the two men about the future of slavery
- Lincoln's famous quote: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*. I do not expect the Union to be *dissolved* - I do not expect the house to *fall* - but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become *all* one thing, or *all* the other."
- Stephen Douglas: Slavery should be dealt with at the local & state level
- Continue with Popular Sovereignty; introduces the "Freeport Doctrine"
- Douglas wins re-election, but Lincoln becomes a national political figure because of his wit & eloquence as a public speaker



John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry

- John Brown led a group of men
- Took over control of an armory in Harper's Ferry, VA
- Hoped to lead a slave uprising
- Didn't go as planned; Virginia militia overran Brown and his men
- Brown was put on trial by Virginia; found guilty and hanged for treason & murder
- Becomes a hero to the north; villain in the south

Presidential Election of 1860

- Lincoln wins a 4-way race for President:
- Lincoln gets about 40% of the popular vote
- Stephen Douglas (Northern Democrat)—29.5%
- John Breckenridge (Southern Democrat)—18%
- John Bell (Constitutional Union Party)—12.6%
- Lincoln’s victory is seen as a threat by southern states
- South Carolina becomes the first to secede from the Union
- By Lincoln’s swearing in, 7 states had left the Union

US Map 1861-1865

