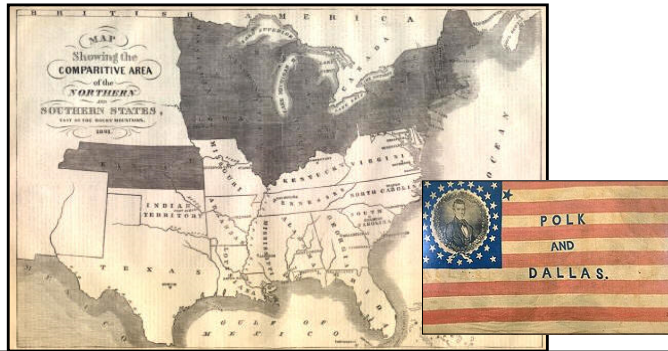


# CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

## Sec. 1 - Slavery and the West



1

### (kp) The Missouri Compromise

- When Missouri applied for statehood in 1819, it was a territory whose citizens owned about 10,000 enslaved African Americans.
- The Senate was balanced, with 11 free states and 11 slave states.
- Missouri's admission to the Union as a slave state would have upset that balance of power



2

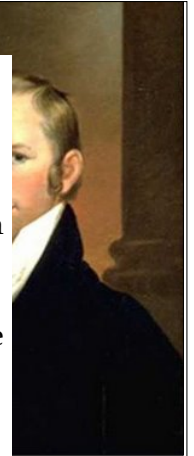
### (kp) The Missouri Compromise

- The North and the South, with different economic systems, were also competing for new lands in the West. People in the North wanted to stop the spread of slavery into new states and territories. People in the South resented the North's attempts to interfere with slavery

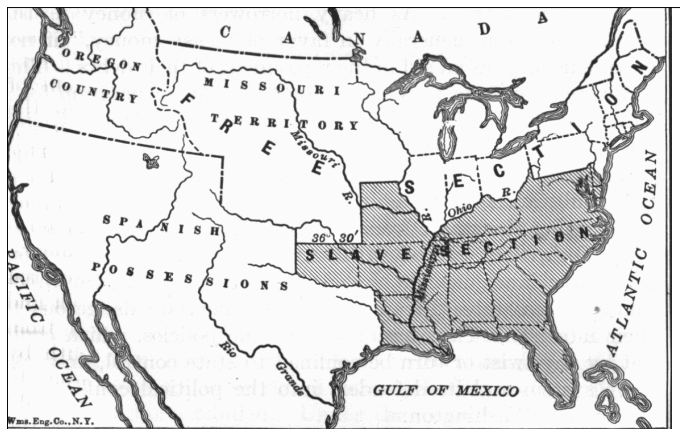
3

### (kp) The Missouri Compromise

- Rep Henry Clay (S.O.H.) proposed a solution to the Missouri problem. Maine, which had been part of (MA) had also applied for admission to the Union as a new state. Clay suggested admitting Missouri as a slave state and admitting Maine as a free state at the same time.



4



new states and territories....at least for a while.

5

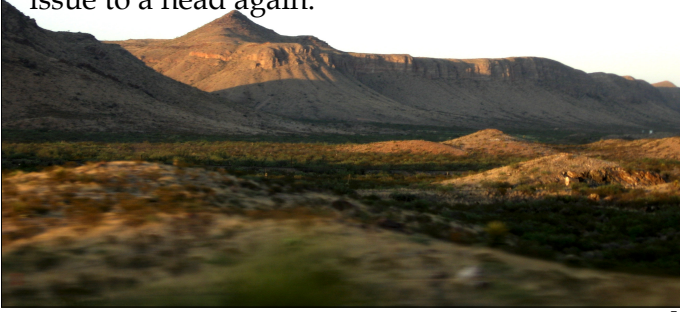
## DISCUSSION QUESTION 1

- Why do you think the balance of power in the Senate between free states and slave states was so important?
- (your answers will vary) include the idea that the North and South had different political and economical interests. Each section felt that its interests would be ignored if senators from the other section were in control of the Senate

6

## (kp) new Western Lands

- ❑ The issue of slavery in new Western Lands stayed in the background between 1820 and the 1840's. The proposal to add a new set of states and territories (TX, NM, and CA) brought the issue to a head again.



7

## (kp) new Western Lands

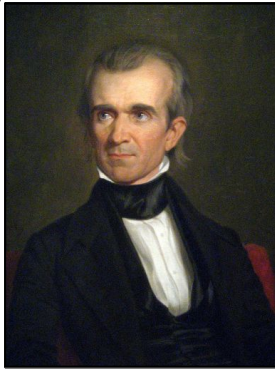
- ❑ After winning independence from Mexico, Texas asked for admission to the Union.
- ❑ Because slavery existed in Texas, it would have entered the Union as a slave state. This again brought out the question of whether free or slave states would control the Senate.



8

## (kp) new Western Lands

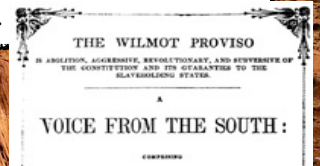
- ❑ (D) James K. Polk won the election and pressed to add Texas. Texas then became a state in 1845. At the same time, support in the South for taking over New Mexico and California, which were both part of the Mexico, also grew.
- ❑ Disputes between the U.S. and Mexico over boundaries in TX and the desire of the U.S. for (NM) and (CA) led to the Mexican American War.



9

## (kp) new Western Lands

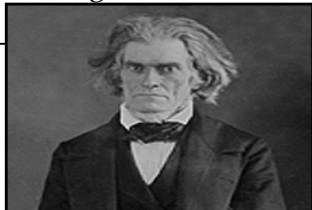
- ❑ A bitter dispute over slavery in Western lands began over proposals by Rep David Wilmot (PA) and Sen John C. Calhoun (SC).
- ❑ Wilmot's proposal, called the Wilmot Proviso, said that slavery should be prohibited in any lands that might be acquired from Mexico at the end of the Mexican-American War.



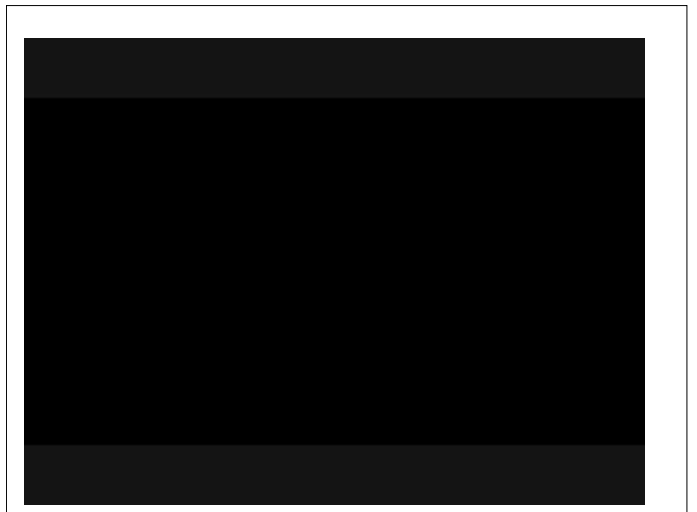
10

## (kp) new Western Lands

- ❑ Calhoun's counterproposal stated that neither Congress nor any other government authority had the power to prohibit or regulate slavery in any way in a territory. Neither proposal passed Congress, but these proposals intensified arguments for and against slavery.



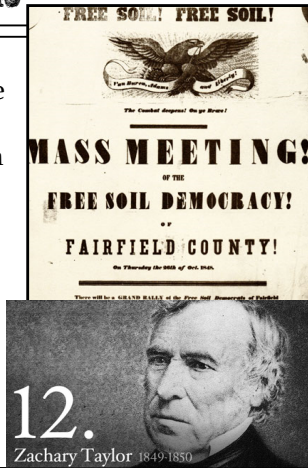
11



12

## (kp) new Western Lands

- ❑ The debate over slavery and the refusal of either the Democratic or Whig candidates in 1848 to take a stand on slavery led to the formation of the Free Soil Party, which supported the Wilmot Proviso. Whig candidate Zachary Taylor won the election by successfully appealing to both slave and free states.



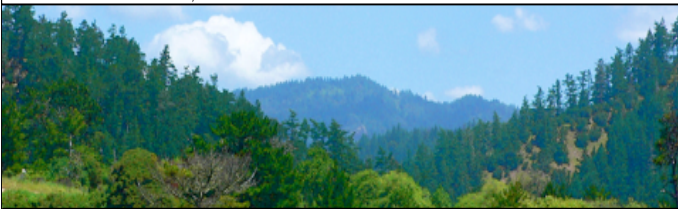
13

## ZACHARY TAYLOR



14

## (kp) new Western Lands



- ❑ Once in office, President Taylor encouraged the territories of (NM) and (CA) to apply for statehood. After California did so in 1849, the problem of the balance of power in the Senate came up again. California would enter the Union as a free state, which would upset the balance of power of 15/15
- ❑ Southerners worried they would lose power and talked of leaving the Union.

15

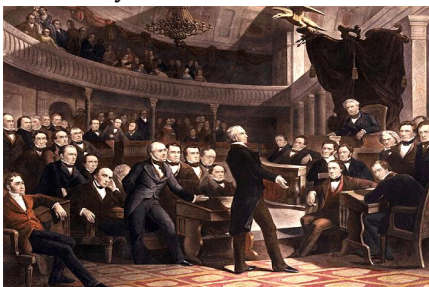
## DISCUSSION QUESTION 2

- ❑ Why would the proposals by David Wilmot and John C. Calhoun regarding slavery in the Western Lands have been received differently in the North and South?
- ❑ Wilmot's proposal would have prohibited slavery in many new Western territories, which would not have been acceptable in the South; Calhoun's proposal would have allowed slavery in all new Western lands, which the North would have opposed.

16

## (K P) NEW COMPROMISE

- ❑ January 1850 - Sen. Henry Clay presented a new multi-part plan to settle a number of issues dividing Congress, including the possible spread of slavery into Western lands.



17

## (K P) NEW COMPROMISE

- ❑ According to the Clay's plan, the following things would happen:
  - ❑1. California would be admitted as a free state
  - ❑2. The New Mexico Territory would have no slavery restrictions
  - ❑3. A New Mexico-Texas border dispute would be decided in favor of New Mexico
  - ❑4. The slave trade - though not slavery - would be abolished in Washington, D.C.
  - ❑5. There would be a stronger fugitive slave law.

18

## (K P) A NEW COMPROMISE

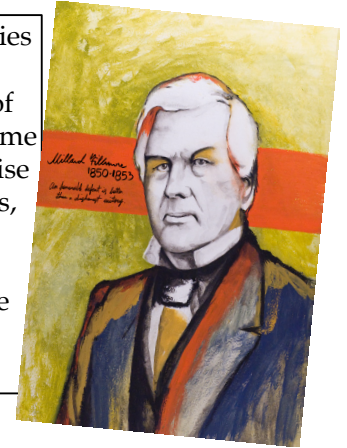
- ❑ Clay's plan could not pass as a package, and President Taylor opposed it.
- ❑ July 1850, Taylor suddenly died. The new president, Millard Fillmore, proposed a compromise. Sen. Stephen Douglas split Clay's proposal into five different bills to allow members of to vote on separately.



19

## (K P) A NEW COMPROMISE

- ❑ Congress passed the series of five separate bills in August and September of 1850. Together they became known as the Compromise of 1850. Many Americans, including President Fillmore, thought this compromise would settle the question of slavery once and for all...



20



21

## DISCUSSION QUESTION 3

- ❑ How did the Compromise of 1850 satisfy both free states and slave states?
- ❑ California would be admitted to the Union as a free state, and the slave trade would be abolished in Washington, D.C., which satisfied the North. The New Mexico Territory would be open to slavery, and there would be a stronger fugitive slave law, which pleased the South.

22

### Sample Question #1 (Sect I)

- An exaggerated loyalty to a particular region of the country is called
  - A. abolitionism
  - B. fugitive
  - C. secede
  - D. sectionalism

23

23

### Sample Question #2 (Sect I)

- The plan that preserved the balance between slave and free states in the Senate was called
  - A. North/South Compromise
  - B. Missouri Compromise
  - C. Maine Compromise
  - D. Slavery Compromise

24

24

## Sample Question #3

(Sect I)

- President Millard Fillmore persuaded several Whig representatives to not cast votes, or to
  - A. secede
  - B. become a fugitive
  - C. abstain
  - D. increase sectionalism

25

## CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

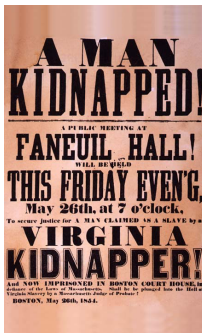
### Sect. 2 - A Nation Dividing



26

## Anthony Burns

On May 24, 1854, the people of Boston erupted in outrage. Federal officers had seized Anthony Burns, a runaway slave who lived in Boston, to send him back to slavery. Abolitionists tried to rescue Burns from the federal courthouse, and city leaders attempted to buy his freedom. All efforts failed. Local militia units joined the marines and cavalry in Boston to keep order. Federal troops escorted Burns to a ship that would carry him back to Virginia and slavery. In a gesture of bitter protest, Bostonians draped buildings in black and hung the American flag upside down.



27

## (kp) The Fugitive Slave Act

- ❑ In 1850 Congress passed the **Fugitive Slave Act**. It required all citizens to help capture and return enslaved African Americans who had run away. Those who helped runaways could be fined or imprisoned.



28



29

## (kp) The Fugitive Slave Act

- ❑ After passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, Southerners stepped up efforts to **catch** runaways. They even made new attempts to capture enslaved laborers who had run away and who had lived as free people in the North for years. In some cases, free African Americans who had never been **enslaved** were captured and forced into slavery.

**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, CAPTURING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY,** and the **Welfare of the Freedmen** among you, Show them in every possible manner, as so many **HOYDENS** 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.**

Source: Library of Congress  
source: <https://www.loc.gov>

30

## (kp) The Fugitive Slave Act

- ❑ Many Northerners who opposed slavery refused to cooperate with the Fugitive Slave Act and continued to aid runaway enslaved African Americans. They created the **Underground Railroad** to help runaways.
- ❑ Although the Fugitive Slave Act was the law of the land, Northern **juries** often refused to convict people accused of breaking this



31

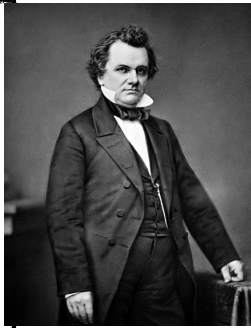
## DISCUSSION QUESTION 4

- ❑ Why do you think many people refused to obey the Fugitive Slave Act?
- ❑ They did not support slavery, and they felt that the law was morally wrong.

32

## (kp) The Kansas-Nebraska Act

- ❑ Senator Stephen Douglas proposed organization the region west of Missouri and Iowa as the territories of **Kansas and Nebraska**. Douglas thought his plan would allow the nation to expand while satisfying both the North and the South.
- ❑ However...the plan reopened the conflict between North and South concerning the territories.



33

- ❑ Both Kansas and Nebraska lay north of 36°30' – the area that was established as free of slavery in the Compromise of 1820 – it was expected that Kansas and Nebraska would become free states.
- ❑ Sen. Douglas (IL) proposed abandoning the Missouri Compromise and letting settlers in each territory decide whether to allow slavery. This was called “**popular sovereignty**.”



## (kp) The Kansas-Nebraska Act

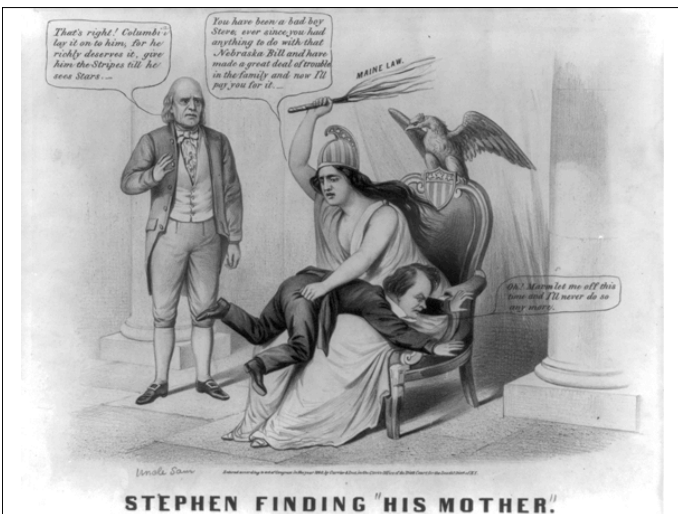
34

## (kp) Kansas Nebraska Act

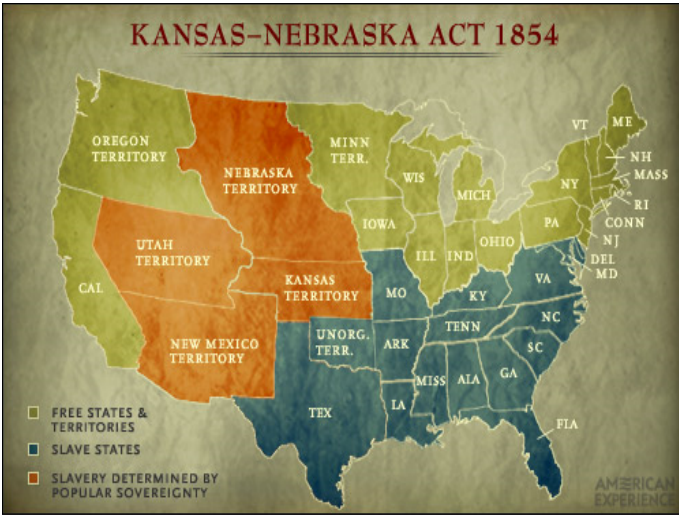
- ❑ There was a bitter debate over the issue in Congress. In 1854 Congress passed the **Kansas-Nebraska Act**, which opened the door to slavery in these territories. The bill heightened animosity and mistrust between the North and South and convinced many Northerners that compromise with the South was not possible.



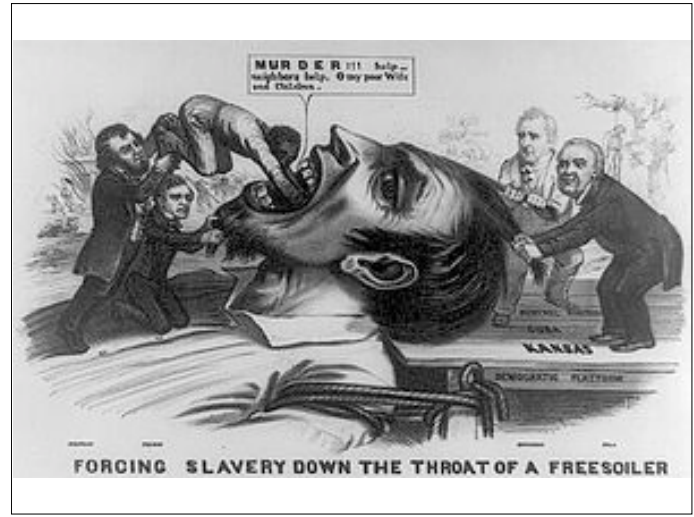
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35



37



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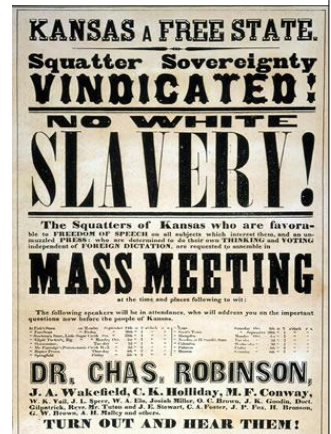
## DISCUSSION QUESTION 5

- ❑ Why could the North have considered the Kansas-Nebraska Act a betrayal?
- ❑ The Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the door to slavery in the Kansas and Nebraska territories. It overturned a previous agreement, the Compromise of 1820, which said that areas north of 36°30' N, which included Kansas and Nebraska, would be free of slavery.

39

## (KP) CONFLICT IN KANSAS

- ❑ After the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed, proslavery and antislavery groups rushed supporters into Kansas to influence voting over whether Kansas would enter the Union as a free state or slave state.



40

## (KP) CONFLICT IN KANSAS

- ❑ In the spring of 1855, in an election thought by antislavery supporters to be unfair, Kansas voters elected a **proslavery** legislature. Although there were only about 1,500 voters in Kansas, more than 6,000 ballots were cast in the election, largely because many proslavery voters had crossed the border from **Missouri** into Kansas just to vote in the election.

**BORDER RUFFIANS**

41

## (KP) CONFLICT IN KANSAS

- ❑ Soon after the election, the new Kansas legislature passed a series of laws supporting slavery, such as the requirement that candidates for political office be proslavery. Antislavery forces, refusing to accept these laws, armed themselves, help their own elections, and adopted own elections, and adopted a **constitution** prohibiting slavery.

42

## (KP) CONFLICT IN KANSAS

- ❑ By January 1856, rival governments – one proslavery and one antislavery existed in Kansas. Both of them applied for **statehood** on behalf of Kansas and asked Congress for recognition.



43

## (KP) CONFLICT IN KANSAS

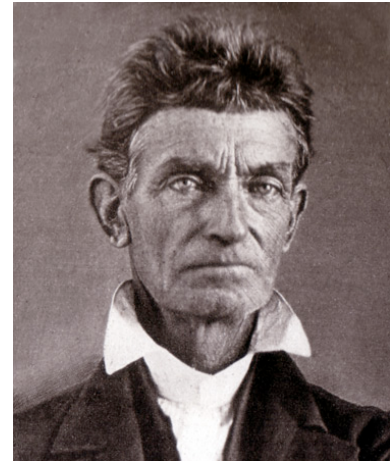
The opposing forces, both armed, clashed in Kansas. Many people were killed. Newspapers began to refer to the area as “**Bleeding Kansas.**” The fighting went on from May of 1856 until October of 1856, when John Geary, the newly appointed territorial governor, was finally able to end the bloodshed. Geary overpowered guerilla forces and used 1,300 federal troops. However, the animosity between the two sides continued.

44

*John Brown*



45



46

## DISCUSSION QUESTION 6

- ❑ Why did people who opposed slavery mistrust the results of the 1855 election for the Kansas legislature?
- ❑ In an election that chose a proslavery legislature, there were more votes cast than there were voters in Kansas.

47

## The Caning of Charles Sumner



SOUTHERN CHIVALRY — ARGUMENT VERSUS CLUB'S.

48



## Sample Question #1 (Sect 2)

- The law that required all citizens to help catch runaway enslaved people was the
  - A. Removal Act
  - B. Fugitive Slave Act
  - C. Runaway Act
  - D. Slave Owners Act

49

## Sample Question #2 (Sect 2)

- Missourians who traveled in armed groups to cross the border and vote in election became known as
  - A. border ruffians
  - B. border voters
  - C. border patrol
  - D. Missouri voters

50

## Sample Question #3 (Sect 2)

- a war between citizens of the same country is called
  - A. a cold war
  - B. an undeclared war
  - C. a civil war
  - D. a country war

51

## CH. 15 ROAD TO THE CIVIL WAR

### Sect. 3 - Challenges to Slavery



52

## (kp) A New Political Party

- In 1854 antislavery **Whigs** and antislavery **Democrats** joined with **Free Soilers** to create the **Republican Party**. The Republican Party's main issue was the abolition of slavery, or at least the prevention of its spread into **Western** lands.



53

## (kp) A New Political Party

- Republican candidates began to challenge proslavery Whigs and Democrats in state and congressional elections of 1854, with the message that the government should ban slavery in the territories. The election showed that the Republican Party had strength in the **North**, but almost no support in the **South**. The Democratic Party's strength was almost totally in the South.

54

## (kp) A New Political Party

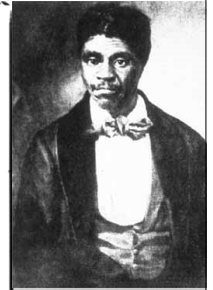
- ❑ Democrat James **Buchanan** won the president election of **1856**, with the strong support of Southerners. The Democrats supported popular sovereignty – the right of the voters in each new territory or state to decide for themselves whether to allow slavery.



55

## (kp) The Dred Scott Decision

- ❑ Two days after Buchanan took office, the Supreme Court announced the **Dred Scott** decision. Dred Scott was an enslaved African American who had been taken by his owner from the South to live for a time in Illinois and Wisconsin, areas where slavery was not allowed. After his owner died, antislavery lawyers helped Scott sue for his **freedom**, claiming that he had for a time lived on free soil.



56

## (kp) The Dred Scott Decision

- ❑ In the *Dred Scott* decision, Chief Justice **Taney** said that Scott was a slave, not a **citizen**, and therefore he had no right to bring a lawsuit.
- ❑ Scott's residence on free soil did not make him free, because he was **property**. As property, he could not be taken away from his owner without "due process of law"
- ❑ Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in any territory, the Missouri Compromise, which had limited slavery was **unconstitutional**.
- ❑ The *Dred Scott* decision outraged antislavery advocates in the North, but pleased Southerners, dividing the country more than ever.

57

## (kp) The Dred Scott Decision

- ❑ In 1858 the Senate race in Illinois attracted national attention. It pitted Democrat Senator Stephan Douglas against a little known Republican challenger named **Abraham Lincoln**. Douglas was against slavery personally, but believed that popular sovereignty would resolve the issue without interfering with national unity. Lincoln also personally opposed slavery, but thought there was no easy way to eliminate it where it already existed. He thought the solution was to prevent its spread into the territories.

58

## (K P) The Dred Scott Decision

- ❑ Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of **debates** leading up to the election. This seven debates took place between August and October 1858. **Slavery** was the main topic.



59

## (K P) The Dred Scott Decision

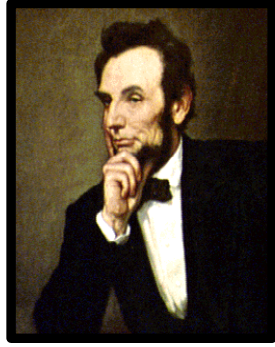
During the debates Douglas put forth his idea that people in a territory could exclude slavery by refusing to pass laws protecting slaveholder's rights. This became known as the **Freeport Doctrine**, after the Illinois town where Douglas made the statement.



60

## (K) The Dred Scott Decision

- Douglas claimed that Lincoln wanted African Americans to be **equal** to whites. Lincoln denied this. He said that he and the Republican Party merely felt that slavery was wrong.



61

## (K) The Dred Scott Decision

- Douglas narrowly won the election, but during the debates, Lincoln earned a national reputation.
- After the election of 1858, Southerners felt increasingly threatened by the growing power of the antislavery Republican Party.



62

## (K) The Dred Scott Decision

- A raid on **Harper's Ferry, VA**, further led Southern Fears. On October 16<sup>th</sup>, 1859, abolitionist John **Brown** led a small group of whites and free African Americans in a raid on an arsenal at Harpers Ferry. The aim was to arm enslaved African Americans and spark a slave uprising.



63

## (k) The Dred Scott Decision

- John Brown's death became a rallying point for abolitionists in the North
- When Southerners learned of Brown's connection to abolitionists, their fears of a great northern **conspiracy** were confirmed. Distrust and animosity between the North and South were about to reach the breaking point.

64

## DISCUSSION QUESTION 7

- How did the Dred Scott decision and John Brown's raid at Harpers Ferry increase mistrust between the North and South?
- Northern antislavery forces protested the Dred Scott decision, while Southern Slaveholders were pleased with the decision. John Brown's attempt to arm enslaved African Americans and start a revolt in the South had been encouraged and financed by Northern Abolitionists, convincing Southerners that the North was conspiring to end slavery in any way they could.

65

## Sample Question #1

(Sect 3)

- Antislavery Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers joined together to form the
  - A. Northern Party
  - B. Abolitionist Party
  - C. Republican Party
  - D. Antislavery Society

66

66

## Sample Question #2 (Sect 3)

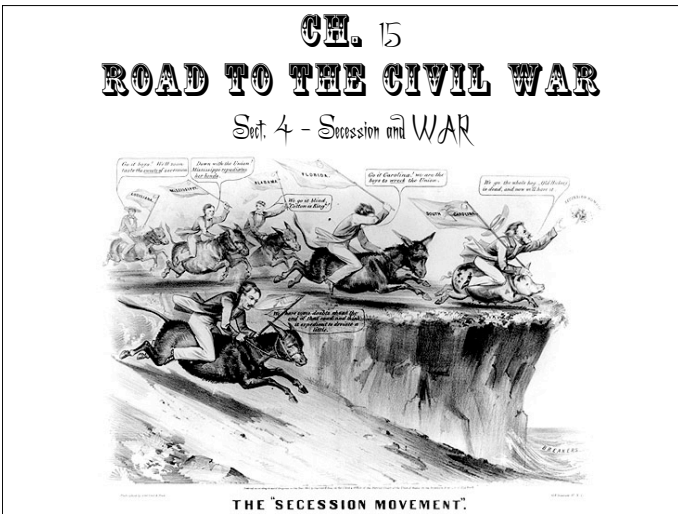
- What Supreme Court decision meant that the Constitution protected slavery?
  - A. Missouri Compromise
  - B. Lincoln-Douglass debates
  - C. The Dred Scott Case
  - D. election of 1856

67

## Sample Question #3 (Sect 3)

- Which man's death became a rallying point for abolitionists?
  - A. Stephen A. Douglas
  - B. John Brown
  - C. Dred Scott
  - D. Abraham Lincoln

68



69

*(kp) The Election of 1860*

➤ In the months leading up to the election of 1860, the issue of **slavery** split the Democratic Party along sectional lines. A Northern wing of the Democratic Party nominated **Stephan Douglas**, supporter of popular sovereignty. Southern Democrats nominated **John C. Breckinridge** of Kentucky, who supported the *Dred Scott* decision. Moderates from the North and South formed the **Union** party and nominated **John Bell**, who took no position on slavery.

Three black and white portraits of the candidates for the 1860 presidential election: Stephen A. Douglas, John C. Breckinridge, and John Bell.

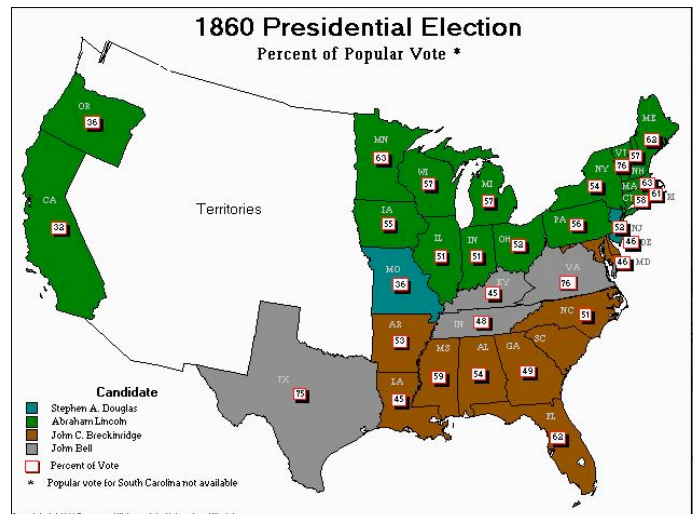
70

*(kp) The Election of 1860*

➤ The Republican Party nominated **Abraham Lincoln**. The Republican Party said that slavery should be left alone where it existed, but should not be allowed to spread into the territories.

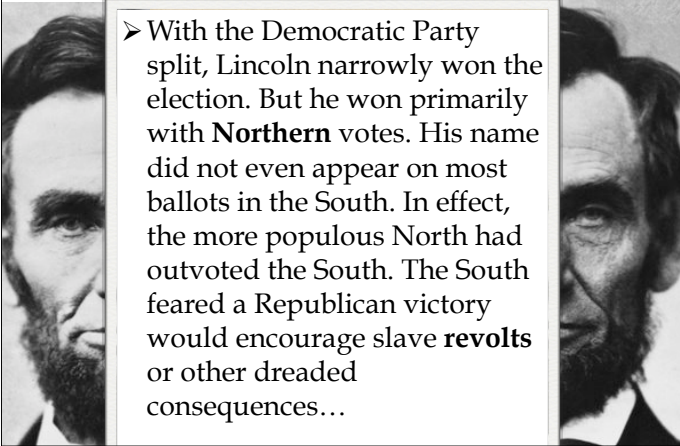
A black and white portrait of Abraham Lincoln, looking slightly to the right.

71



72

## (kp) The Election of 1860



- With the Democratic Party split, Lincoln narrowly won the election. But he won primarily with **Northern** votes. His name did not even appear on most ballots in the South. In effect, the more populous North had outvoted the South. The South feared a Republican victory would encourage slave **revolts** or other dreaded consequences...

73

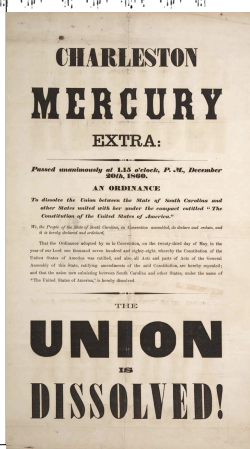
## DISCUSSION QUESTION 8

- Why could you call the Republican Party in 1860 a strictly sectional party?
- The Republican Party's strength was basically in the North, where Lincoln, the Republican candidate for president, received most of his votes in the 1860 election. In fact, Lincoln's name did not appear on most ballots in the South.

74

## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES

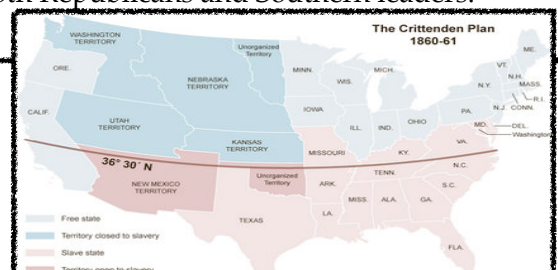
- Although Lincoln had promised to leave slavery alone where it existed, Southerners did not trust the Republican Party to protect their rights. On November 20, 1860, **South Carolina** held a special convention and voted to **secede** from the Union.
- Even after South Carolina's secession, leaders in Washington worked to find a compromise that would preserve the Union.



75

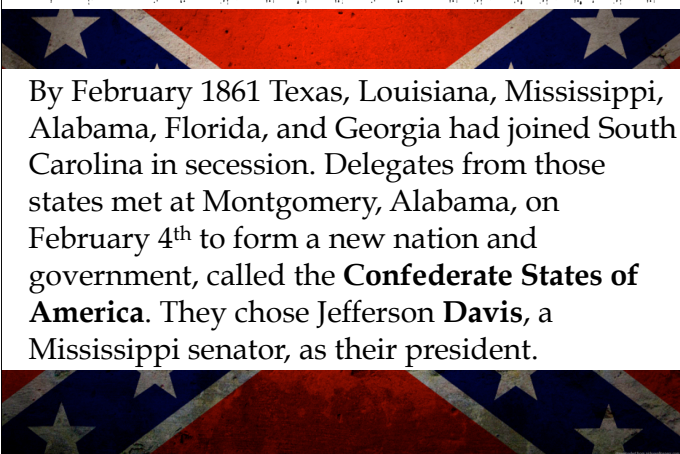
## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES

- \* Sen. John Crittendon of Kentucky proposed a plan to protect slavery in all present and future territories south of the 36°30' N line set by the Missouri Compromise. This was unacceptable to both Republicans and Southern leaders.



76

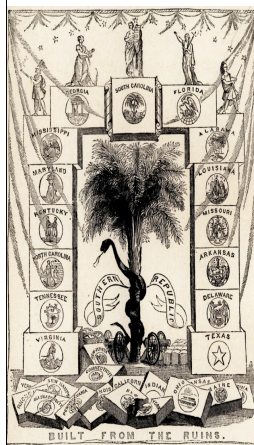
## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES



By February 1861 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia had joined South Carolina in secession. Delegates from those states met at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4<sup>th</sup> to form a new nation and government, called the **Confederate States of America**. They chose Jefferson Davis, a Mississippi senator, as their president.

77

## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES

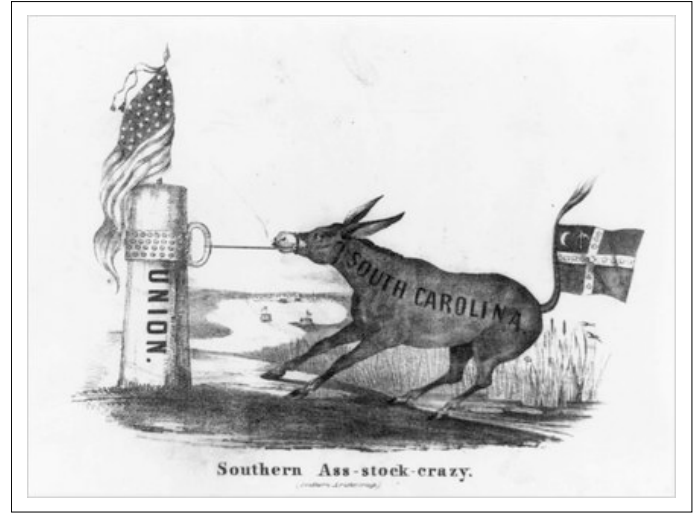


- The Southern state felt justified in leaving the Union because, they argued, they had voluntarily entered the Union. They saw the U.S. Constitution as a voluntary **contract** among independent states. According to the states that seceded, the refusal of the U.S. Govt. to enforce the **Fugitive Slave Act** and its attempt to deny Southern states equal rights in the territories had violated that contract. The Southern states were therefore justified in leaving the Union.

78



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## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES

- Lincoln's term as president did not begin until **March 1861**. So while the Southern states were seceding, James Buchanan was still president. Buchanan sent a message to Congress stating that the Southern states had no right to secede. He added that the U.S. Govt. did not have to power to stop them.



81

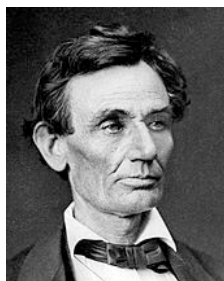
## (KP) THE SOUTH SECEDES

- Lincoln disagreed with Buchanan. He said secession was unlawful. But in his inaugural speech in March 1861, Lincoln took on a calming tone. He said secession would not be permitted, but pleaded with the South for **reconciliation**.



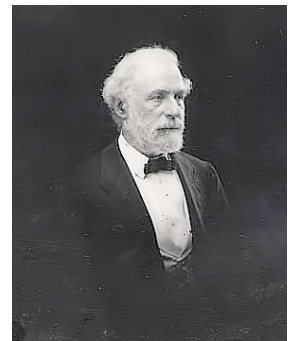
82

*"We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Through passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection."*



83

*"I see only that a fearful calamity is upon us."*



84

## DISCUSSION QUESTION 9

- How the Southern states that seceded justify leaving the union?
- They stated that they had joined the Union voluntarily, so they had the right to leave. They also stated that the Constitution was a voluntary contract among independent states, which the government had broken by refusing to enforce the Fugitive Slave Act and by refusing to give slave states equal access to the Western territories.

85

## (KP) FORT SUMTER

- Confederate forces had taken over some federal property after secession, including several **forts**. Lincoln had vowed to protect federal property in Southern states and felt that allowing the Confederate forces to keep forts would amount to acknowledging the right of Southern states to secede

86

## (KP) FORT SUMTER

- On the day of his inauguration, Lincoln received a message from the commander of Fort Sumter, which was located on an island at the entrance of the harbor in Charleston, South Carolina. The fort was low on supplies, and the Confederates were demanding its **surrender**.



87

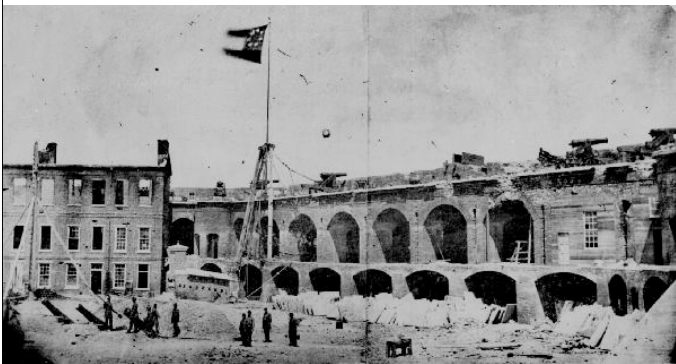
## (KP) FORT SUMTER

- Lincoln informed the governor of South Carolina that the Union would send supplies to the fort, but would not include additional troops, arms, or ammunition unless the fort was fired upon.
- The Confederates responded by attacking Fort Sumter before the Union supplies could arrive. Confederate guns opened fire on the fort on April 12, 1861. The fort surrendered on April 14, with no loss of life on either side.



88

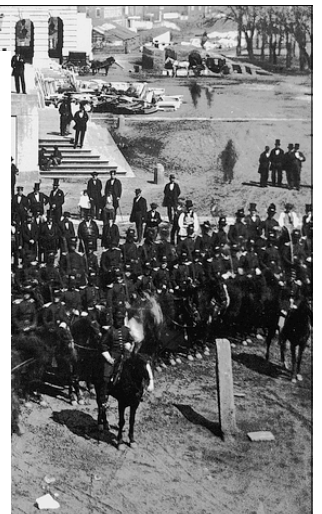
*Fort Sumter - April 14, 1861*



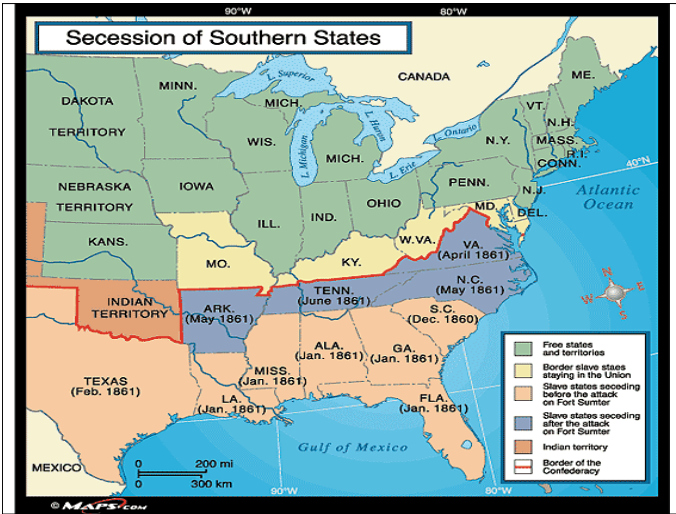
89

## (KP) FORT SUMTER

- News of the attack got the North fired up. Lincoln's call for **volunteers** to fight the Confederacy was quickly answered.
- In the meantime, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and **Arkansas** also voted to join the Confederacy. The Civil War had begun.



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## DISCUSSION QUESTION

- Why do you think the Confederacy decided to fire on Fort Sumter rather than accept Lincoln's request to peacefully resupply the soldiers there?
- A.W.V. but should include the idea that the Confederacy wanted to drive home the point that it did not want reconciliation with the Union and intended to fight to maintain itself as a separate nation.

92

### Sample Question #1 (Sect 4)

- The first state to vote to secede was
  - A. South Carolina
  - B. Maryland
  - C. Missouri
  - D. Georgia

93

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### Sample Question #2 (Sect 4)

- The first president of the Confederate States of America was
  - A. Stephen Douglas
  - B. Robert E. Lee
  - C. Jefferson Davis
  - D. Abraham Lincoln

94

94

### Sample Question #3 (Sect 4)

- What event marked the beginning of the Civil War?
  - A. Lincoln-Douglas debates
  - B. Lincoln inauguration
  - C. South Carolina seceding
  - D. attack of Fort Sumter

95

95