

Steven Douglas proposed the Kansas-Nebraska act to divide the Louisiana Purchase area.

Popular Sovereignty would decide slavery, violating the Missouri Compromise.

Voters elect pro-slavery or antislavery representatives to indicate their preference.

Majority rule

Legislators would pass laws to prohibit or promote slavery.

Missourians crossed the border to vote for slavery in Kansas.

Pro-slavery won, passing stricter laws.

Helping a runaway slave was punishable by death.

Antislavery group set up a separate government.

Battles in Kansas ensued.

Foreshadowing Civil War?

Violence was mirrored in Congress.

'Caning of Charles Sumner' outraged antislavery groups in the North.

Brooks paid a \$300 fine.

Kansas Nebraska Act caused political upheaval.

Republican Party = Whigs + Democrats + Free Soilers + abolitionists

Know-Nothing Party = Democrats + Whigs

Northern & Southern Whigs split.

Democrats attempted to distance themselves from the K-N Act.

South announced they would revolt if a Republican became president.

Another foreshadowing?

Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case ruled the Missouri Compromise a violation of the 5th Amendment.

.... depriving of life, liberty, pursuit of happiness

Thus, Congress had no right to ban slavery in federal territories!

Lincoln & Douglas vie for Illinois Senate seat.

Lincoln: stop spread of slavery, not addressing equality.

... blacks not political or social equals, but entitled to same rights...

Douglas: let states decide slavery issue (Freeport Doctrine)

F. D.: Douglas's reply to Lincoln, 'local police regulations decide whether to support or ban slavery.'

Douglas won Senate seat.

Lincoln emerged as a Republican leader.

Hostility Grows

John Brown: New Englander avenged the sack of Lawrence with Pottawatomie Massacre.

Planned to arm slaves with weapons from arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Lead a campaign to free slaves and kill any white man who stood in the way.

Parallel to Nat Turner?

No slaves joined him.

White southerners attacked.

Federal troops captured him, convicted him of treason, put him to death

Some people honored Brown.

Others (Lincoln) agreed with the cause, not the violence. (Nat Turner, French Revolution?)

Fear among southerners prompted the idea to flee the Union.

Election of 1860 saw the formation of 4 political parties.

Newest: Constitutional Union Party, stood for maintaining union, but had a slaveholder as candidate.

Again, South warned a Republican win would dissolve the Union.

Because of the 4 way split, Lincoln took less than 40% of the popular vote.

Won majority of the electoral votes.

Four days later, South Carolina first to secede, making good on the South's threats.

Critics said secession was unlawful.

Proponents said, "We entered freely, we can leave freely."

Senator John Crittenden attempted to save the Union by compromising:

- . extend 36 d 30' line to Pacific
- . federal funds reimburse slaveholders who had lost slaves to North.

Lincoln vehemently opposed and compromise did not pass.

More states followed S.C. and eventually formed the Confederate States of America.

Not all Southerners agreed.

New president: Jefferson Davis

New capitol: Richmond, Virginia

New Constitution: legalized slavery

Could Lincoln let this happen?
