

Constitution - 3/5ths compromise / 1808 end of slave trade

MISSOURI COMP. of 1820 ✓

Null Crisis / Comp Tariff of 1833 ✓

(1830s/1840s - abol. societies → gag rules)  
- manifest destiny

⊙ ⊙ Texas - delayed annexation ✓

Mex Am War

- Wilmot proviso  
- spot resolutions  
- No. Whig opposition

- Liberty Party  
- Free Soilers


1848 -  
1861

boom!

CIVIL WAR

# Historiography

- Could the Civil War have been avoided?
- “Two nations” concept
- Remember that the central issue is slavery, though there are several other key “causes” (labor)
- Why is the Civil War so important to American History? states rights

→ land gained → trade btwn N+S  
economic differences (tariffs/infrastructure) → industrialization  
↳ S exports more  
social differences  
S:  N: diverse  
N - more modern/urban  
S - mostly rural  
political disputes - House + Senate

# Agriculture & Slavery in the South

- Predominantly rural; mostly plantations & small farms

## • SOUTHERN SOCIAL STRUCTURE?

"Second Middle Passage"

- Depends on location

• [Slave society] vs. [societies with slaves]

lower South

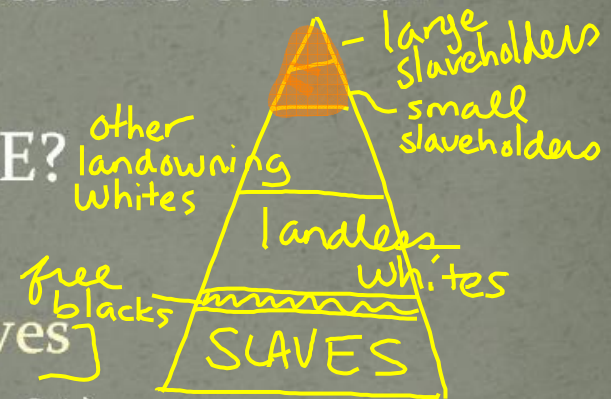
upper South

- Cash crops (manufacturing only 10%)

- Few immigrants

- Black population (see visual)

- Why do whites so ardently defend slavery?



# Details of the Compromise

- 1 • California becomes a free state
- 2 • Strengthened Fugitive Slave Law
  - Northerners: “The Bloodhound Bill” – why?
  - Southerners?
- 3 • Popular sovereignty for Utah and New Mexico
- 4 • Texas receives \$10M for eastern New Mexico
- 5 • Slave trade banned in Washington, DC

# Birth of Republicans



- Horace Greeley (abolitionist) forms Republican Party
- Unhappy Whigs, Democrats and Free-Soilers join
- What is their official platform on slavery?
- Voting base?
- Know-Nothings are still competing

- higher tariffs  
- fed govt support of transp.

West  
- homesteads  
- transcontinental RR

oppose slavery's extension west

# Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)

(Senator - IL)

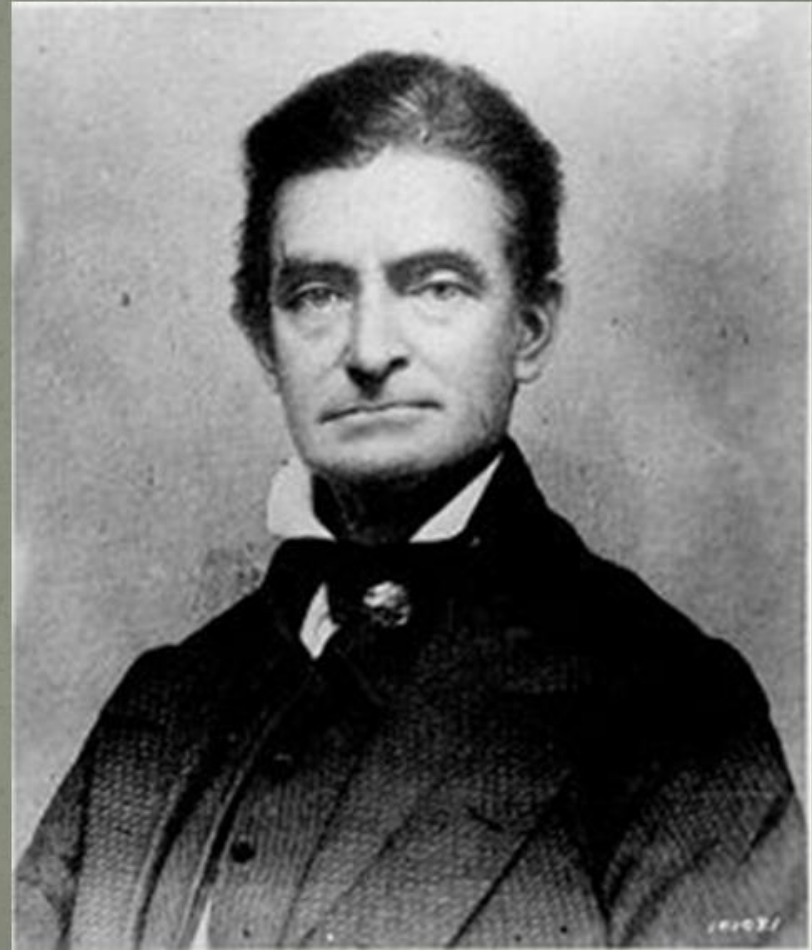
- Seven Debates
- Lincoln's "House Divided" speech
- Douglas: slavery backward, not immoral; popular sovereignty will undo slavery
- Lincoln: slavery immoral; legislation needed to prevent its spread west
- Douglas's "Freeport Doctrine"
- Douglas wins, but how does he also lose?
- Why are these debates significant?

# John Brown

- October 1859 raid at Harper's Ferry
- Intercepted by R.E. Lee
- Brown hanged for treason in Dec. 1859
- Northern and Southern reactions?

(N) J.B. = martyr

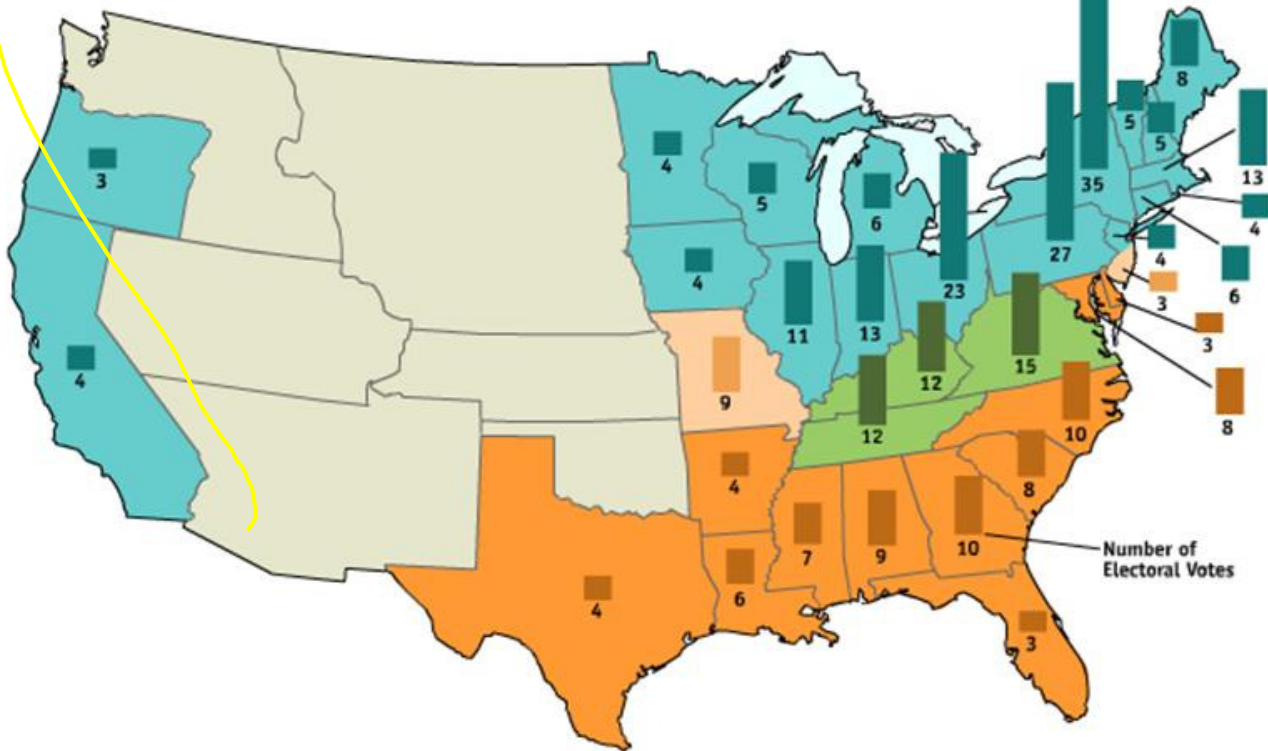
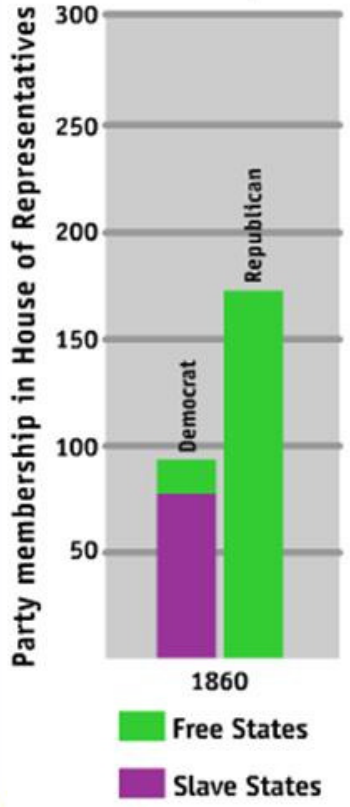
(S) J.B. = murderer



(source: wikimedia)

# Results of the 1860 Election

The Changing Political Landscape



Candidates	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
LINCOLN, Republican	180 ✓	1,865,593
<del>BELL, Constitutional Union</del>	12	1,382,713
BRECKINRIDGE, Southern Democrat	72	848,356
<del>DOUGLAS, Northern Democrat</del>	39	592,906

Douglas  
 Bell

# "Voices of Crisis"

William Lloyd Garrison - The Liberator - abol.

Harriet Beecher Stowe - U.T.C. - immediate end to slavery

Frederick Douglass - North Star - legal end to slavery

Frederick Law Olmstead

Hinton Helper

(Impending Crisis of the South)

} economic arguments against slavery

George Fitzhugh - Cannibals All!

- slaves better off than N. workers

James DeBow

↳ "fire-eaters": radically pro-slavery +

pro-secession  
\*slavery a positive good for society

### SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

