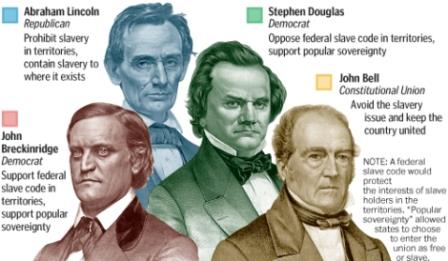
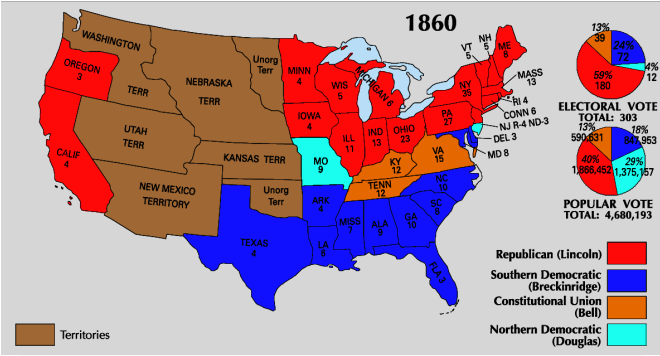
* Review of Situation in the House of Representatives
* Missouri Compromise 1820, p. 404- 405 "Extension of Slavery"
* Republic of Texas 1836, p. 456
* Annexing Texas and Oregon 1845, p. 456-7
* War with Mexico, p. 457 "The Mexican-American War and Opposition to the War"
* The Wilmot Proviso 1848, p. 482
* Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854, pp. 489-90
* Popular Sovereignty, p. 489
* Bleeding Kansas, pp. 490-1 "Bleeding Kansas" and "Growing Violence"
* Bloodshed in the Senate, p. 491
* Election of Lincoln, pp. 499-500 "Election of 1860"

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| Headings/Questions | Main Ideas and Details | Additions and Corrections |
| Review of Situation in the House of Representatives  Describe the balance of power in the House of representatives. | Representation in the House of Representative - based on population   * New England and Middle Colonies - majority   + New England - densely populated with towns and small subsistence farms   + Middle Colonies - cities * South - always minority   + rural - large plantations   + 1/3 of population slaves - even 3/5ths clause doesn't solve this problem |  |
| Missouri Compromise 1820, p. 404- 405 "Extension of Slavery" | | |
| Slave and Free States  Why had northerners prevented the admission of Missouri as a state? | 1818 - 11 free and 11 slave states   * Balances those that permit slavery v those that prohibit slavery * But Missouri seeking statehood since 1817   Northerners upset at Missouri's request to be a free state   * Upset balance in ***Senate*** * Each state - 2 votes * So South would be more powerful than North   Proposal made   * Admit Missouri as slave * But once admitted - no more slaves allowed instate   Bill not passed   * Pass House, fail Senate * South feels slavery itself threatened | Inaccurate - North more powerful in House  If Senate balanced - South can block it there |
| Continue - Missouri Compromise 1820, p. 404- 405 "Extension of Slavery" | | |
| The Missouri Compromise  Describe the compromise proposed to bring Missouri into the Union.  Who proposed this compromise? | Maine applies for statehood   * Maine prohibits slavery * Admit both - maintain balance in Senate   Compromise proposed   * By Henry Clay * 4 parts   + 2 parts for North     - Maine admitted - free     - Draw line - at southern border of Missouri       * All remaining land in Louisiana territory north of that line - free   + 2 parts for South     - Missouri admitted - slave     - Gave right to slave owners - pursue runaway slaves into North |  |
| A Continuing Problem  Are both the South and the North pleased with the Missouri Compromise?  How did Jefferson express that he was worried by the Missouri Compromise? | Revealed - sectional differences divide states   * South not happy -   + Congress made a law about slavery * North not happy -   + Congress had allowed slavery to expand   Jefferson alarmed - issue raised will tear nation apart   * "a firebell in the night" - awoke him, filled with terror * "[W]e have a wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go." |  |
| Republic of Texas 1836, p. 456  What prevents Texas from being annexed as a state after it wins its independence from Spain? | Public opinion was divided about annexing Texas after it became independent   * South - support   + as it is a slave state * North - against   + but do want to expand slavery into West   Two presidents refused to annex   * Jackson and Van Buren * Fear adding slave state   + Spark huge fight   + Split Union |  |
| Annexing Texas and Oregon 1845, p. 456-7 | | |
| Election of 1844 | Tyler wanted to annex Texas but not re-nominated   * Whig party wanted to ignore issue * Nominate Henry Clay instead -   + "The Compromiser"   Polk ran for Democrats, supporting expansion, and won   * Polk wants to annex both Texas and Oregon * Oregon claimed by both U.S. and Britain   + Polk campaigns on taking all of Oregon or going to war | Slogan - "54\*40' of Fight!" |
| Annexation  What allowed Texas to be annexed? | Tyler asks Congress to annex Texas right before Polk takes office   * Congress votes to admit * Texans quickly vote to be annexed   Polk immediately negotiates treaty to divide Oregon with Britain   * Extend 49\*N border to Ocean * Land will become Oregon, Washington and part of Idaho | Texas became a slave state. Balanced by Oregon , a free state. |
| Tension with Mexico | Tension with Mexico increased   * Never agreed Texas independent * Dispute over boundary   + U.S. say Rio Grande -   + Mexico say Rio Nueces - farther North   U.S. ever really controlled area south of Rio Nueces to Rio Grande   * But gave U.S. more land * Polk pressures Mexico to accept |  |
| War with Mexico, p.457 | | |
| The Mexican-American War  What led to Congress declaring war against Mexico? | Polk offers Mexico money   * Knows Mexico needs cash * Offer - land to Rio Grande and California, and New Mexico * Mexico refused - outraged   Polk provokes Mexican attack to get reason to declare war   * Sends Zachary Taylor onto disputed land between the rivers, south of Rio Nueces * Mexico sees this as act of war   + Send troops to ambush a patrol * Polk asks Congress to declare war,   + claims Mexico shed "American blood on American soil" |  |
| Opposition to the War  How did many Northerners feel about the War with Mexico? | War popular with most   * Supported by South and West * Willing to go to war to gain land, expand   North claim trying to expand slavery   * Lincoln is a representative in the House speaks against war   + Says the land was not "American soil"   + Says Polk invaded |  |
| The Wilmot Proviso 1848, p. 482  What was the purpose of the Wilmot Proviso? | The Missouri Compromise did not apply to the land gained from Mexico   * Would it mean new slave states * North wanted to stop slavery from spreading   Representative Wilmot, from Pennsylvania, proposes banning slavery on any land acquired by war with Mexico   * In 1846, as soon as war declared * Stop South from gaining power   Bill does not pass   * Passes House - North majority * Not Senate - balanced   + 15 free, 15 slave states * Upset South - Northern attack on slavery | Forces Southerners to admit the war’s goal was to obtain slave land. |
| Kansas-Nebraska Act 1854, pp. 489-90  Who was proposing Kansas -Nebraska Act and popular sovereignty and why?  Define popular sovereignty.  How do Southerners react to popular sovereignty?  How do Northerners react to popular sovereignty? | K-N Act moves nation closer to war   * Proposed by representative from Illinois   + Stephen Douglas * Wants a railroad to be built from Illinois to Pacific coast * Eager to develop land in West to get this going   K-N Act proposes adding two new territories   * Southerners object   + Area is closed by Missouri Compromise to slavery - North of line   + Would mean many new free states   K-N Act also proposes popular sovereignty decide whether territory becomes slave state or free state   * To win southern support * Would erase Missouri Compromise line   Southerners support K-N Act   * Thought people from Missouri would go into Kansas * Swing vote - make Kansas a slave state   Northerners outraged K-N Act   * Douglass betrayed them * Reopened territories to slavery * One Northern senator says it is almost enough to make him an abolitionist |  |
| Popular Sovereignty, p. 489 | * Definition - the people rule * Each territory decides for itself if it is free or slave * Congress makes no laws that affect the decision |  |
| Bleeding Kansas, pp. 490-1 | | |
| "Bleeding Kansas"  Describe the chaos caused by popular sovereignty in Kansas's elections. | Kansas's citizens will decide if free or slave   * Pro- and anti- slave settlers both flood into state   + Both seek to be majority when it is time to vote * 1000s of people illegally vote in election for legislature that will write the constitution   + from Missouri, a slave state,     - directly east of Kansas   + Kansas only had 3000 registered voters     - 8000 voted!   + Only 3 of 39 representatives elected are anti-slavery * Anti-slavery settlers hold a second election! |  |
| "Growing Violence"  Describe the violence in Kansas.  How do Southerners react to it?  How do Northerners react to it? | Violence breaks out as two governments claim right to rule territory   * Proslavery sheriff shot when tries to arrest anti-slavery settlers * Returns with 800 proslavery men to attack   John Brown, an anti-slavery settler, retaliates   * Attack a proslavery settlement * Murder 5 proslavery men and boys   Widespread fighting begins - "Bleeding Kansas"   * Bands of fighters from both sides roam the countryside * Terrorize opposition |  |
| Bloodshed in the Senate, p. 491  Describe the violence in the Senate.  How do Southerners react to it?  How do Northerners react to it? | Senator from Massachusetts gives speech against proslavery legislature in Kansas   * Attacked Southern legislators who support it * Singled out a leader, Senator Butler of South Carolina   Senator Butler's nephew, a representative in the House, marched in the Senate a few days later   * Beats Sumner with a cane * Leaves him on the floor, bloody, unconscious   + Never completely recovers   Southerners support the beating   * Send him canes to show support * Northerners see as symbol - brutal nature of slaveholders |  |
| Election of Lincoln,  pp. 499-500 "Election of 1860"  Who were the four candidates of the Election of 1860 and what did each stand for?  Who wins and why? | Republican candidate - Abraham Lincoln   * Popular in North * had criticized slavery in debates for senator of Illinois with Douglass   Democrats split   * Northern Democratic candidate - Stephen Douglass   + Popular sovereignty * Southern Democratic candidate - John Breckenridge, KY   + Seek spread of slavery into territories   Constitutional Union candidate - John Bell   * Seek to heal split in South * Support slavery but stay in Union   Douglas pleads with Southern voters to stay in Union if Lincoln wins   * Pelted with eggs, rotten fruit   Election shows great division   * Lincoln won in every free state * Breckenridge won in all but 4 Southern states * Only upper South (where cotton is not only crop) voted for compromise candidates   + Missouri - Douglas   + Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia - Bell | Lincoln wins election without one Southern vote, only has 40% of popular vote, but North holds 59% of electoral college votes |





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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | *Republican* | winner | Abraham Lincoln | | | Hannibal Hamlin | | | | 180 | 59.4% | | 1,865,908 | | 39.9% |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | *Southern Democratic* |  | John Breckenridge | | | Joseph Lane | | | | 72 | 23.8% | | 848,019 | | 18.1% |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | *Constitutional Union* |  | John Bell | | | Edward Everett | | | | 39 | 12.9% | | 590,901 | | 12.6% |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | *Democratic* |  | Stephen Douglas | | | Herschel Johnson | | | | 12 | 4.0% | | 1,380,202 | | 29.5% |
| **STATE** | **TOTAL VOTE** | **Republican** | | | **Democratic** | | | | **Southern Democratic** | | | **Constitutional Union** | | | |
| **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** | | | **STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS** | | | | **JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE** | | | **JOHN BELL** | | | |
| Votes | % | EV | Votes | | % | EV | Votes | % | EV | Votes | | % | EV |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 90,122 | -- | 0.0 |  | 13,618 | | 15.1 |  | **48,669** | **54.0** | **9** | 27,835 | | 30.9 |  |
| Arkansas | 54,152 | -- | 0.0 |  | 5,357 | | 9.9 |  | **28,732** | **53.1** | **4** | 20,063 | | 37.0 |  |
| California | 119,827 | **38,733** | **32.3** | **4** | 37,999 | | 31.7 |  | 33,969 | 28.3 |  | 9,111 | | 7.6 |  |
| Connecticut | 74,819 | **43,488** | **58.1** | **6** | 15,431 | | 20.6 |  | 14,372 | 19.2 |  | 1,528 | | 2.0 |  |
| Delaware | 16,115 | 3,822 | 23.7 |  | 1,066 | | 6.6 |  | **7,339** | **45.5** | **3** | 3,888 | | 24.1 |  |
| Florida | 13,301 | -- | 0.0 |  | 223 | | 1.7 |  | **8,277** | **62.2** | **3** | 4,801 | | 36.1 |  |
| Georgia | 106,717 | -- | 0.0 |  | 11,581 | | 10.9 |  | **52,176** | **48.9** | **10** | 42,960 | | 40.3 |  |
| Illinois | 339,666 | **172,171** | **50.7** | **11** | 160,215 | | 47.2 |  | 2,331 | 0.7 |  | 4,914 | | 1.4 |  |
| Indiana | 272,143 | **139,033** | **51.1** | **13** | 115,509 | | 42.4 |  | 12,295 | 4.5 |  | 5,306 | | 1.9 |  |
| Iowa | 128,739 | **70,302** | **54.6** | **4** | 55,639 | | 43.2 |  | 1,035 | 0.8 |  | 1,763 | | 1.4 |  |
| Kentucky | 146,216 | 1,364 | 0.9 |  | 25,651 | | 17.5 |  | 53,143 | 36.3 |  | **66,058** | | **45.2** | **12** |
| Louisiana | 50,510 | -- | 0.0 |  | 7,625 | | 15.1 |  | **22,681** | **44.9** | **6** | 20,204 | | 40.0 |  |
| Maine | 100,918 | **62,811** | **62.2** | **8** | 29,693 | | 29.4 |  | 6,368 | 6.3 |  | 2,046 | | 2.0 |  |
| Maryland | 92,502 | 2,294 | 2.5 |  | 5,966 | | 6.4 |  | **42,482** | **45.9** | **8** | 41,760 | | 45.1 |  |
| Massachusetts | 169,876 | **106,684** | **62.8** | **13** | 34,370 | | 20.2 |  | 6,163 | 3.6 |  | 22,331 | | 13.1 |  |
| Michigan | 154,758 | **88,481** | **57.2** | **6** | 65,057 | | 42.0 |  | 805 | 0.5 |  | 415 | | 0.3 |  |
| Minnesota | 34,804 | **22,069** | **63.4** | **4** | 11,920 | | 34.2 |  | 748 | 2.1 |  | 50 | | 0.1 |  |
| Mississippi | 69,095 | -- | 0.0 |  | 3,282 | | 4.7 |  | **40,768** | **59.0** | **7** | 25,045 | | 36.2 |  |
| Missouri | 165,563 | 17,028 | 10.3 |  | **58,801** | | **35.5** | **9** | 31,362 | 18.9 |  | 58,372 | | 35.3 |  |
| New Hampshire | 65,943 | **37,519** | **56.9** | **5** | 25,887 | | 39.3 |  | 2,125 | 3.2 |  | 412 | | 0.6 |  |
| New Jersey | 121,215 | **58,346** | **48.1** | **4** | 62,869 | | 51.9 | 3 | -- | 0.0 |  | -- | | 0.0 |  |
| New York | 675,156 | **362,646** | **53.7** | **35** | 312,510 | | 46.3 |  | -- | 0.0 |  | -- | | 0.0 |  |
| North Carolina | 96,712 | -- | 0.0 |  | 2,737 | | 2.8 |  | **48,846** | **50.5** | **10** | 45,129 | | 46.7 |  |
| Ohio | 442,866 | **231,709** | **52.3** | **23** | 187,421 | | 42.3 |  | 11,406 | 2.6 |  | 12,194 | | 2.8 |  |
| Oregon | 14,758 | **5,329** | **36.1** | **3** | 4,136 | | 28.0 |  | 5,075 | 34.4 |  | 218 | | 1.5 |  |
| Pennsylvania | 476,442 | **268,030** | **56.3** | **27** | 16,765 | | 3.5 |  | 178,871 | 37.5 |  | 12,776 | | 2.7 |  |
| Rhode Island | 19,951 | **12,244** | **61.4** | **4** | 7,707 | | 38.6 |  | -- | 0.0 |  | -- | | 0.0 |  |
| South Carolina | 8 electors chosen by state legislature and awarded to John Breckinridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tennessee | 146,106 | -- | 0.0 |  | 11,281 | | 7.7 |  | 65,097 | 44.6 |  | **69,728** | | **47.7** | **12** |
| Texas | 62,855 | -- | 0.0 |  | 18 | | 0 |  | **47,454** | **75.5** | **4** | 15,383 | | 24.5 |  |
| Vermont | 44,644 | **33,808** | **75.7** | **5** | 8,649 | | 19.4 |  | 218 | 0.5 |  | 1,969 | | 4.4 |  |
| Virginia | 166,891 | 1,887 | 1.1 |  | 16,198 | | 9.7 |  | 74,325 | 44.5 |  | **74,481** | | **44.6** | **15** |
| Wisconsin | 152,179 | **86,110** | **56.6** | **5** | 65,021 | | 42.7 |  | 887 | 0.6 |  | 161 | | 0.1 |  |
| http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/images/spacer.gif | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 4,685,561 | **1,865,908** | **39.9** | **180** | 1,380,202 | | 29.5 | 12 | 848,019 | 18.1 | 72 | 590,901 | | 12.6 | 39 |



<http://www.indiana.edu/~liblilly/digital/exhibitions/exhibits/show/america-in-caricature/item/55>

Stephen Douglas

* Divided
  + One foot through the Cincinnati platform, the other foot on the Mason-Dixon line
  + Waves two flags:
    - South - Dred Scott decision - slaves are property,
    - North - Unfriendly legislation

Lincoln

* Stands on a no extension of slavery platform
* Holds rope around Douglas's neck
* Rope says - squatter sovereignty
* Brandishes a rail with his left.

John Bell

* stands on the ground without a platform
* has a bell over his head

Breckinridge

* seated behind him writing New York Ledger
* head also under the bell



**John Bell:** Bless my soul I give up.   
  
**John C. Breckinridge:**That long legged Abolitionist is getting ahead of us after all.   
  
**Stephen Douglas:** I never run so in my life.