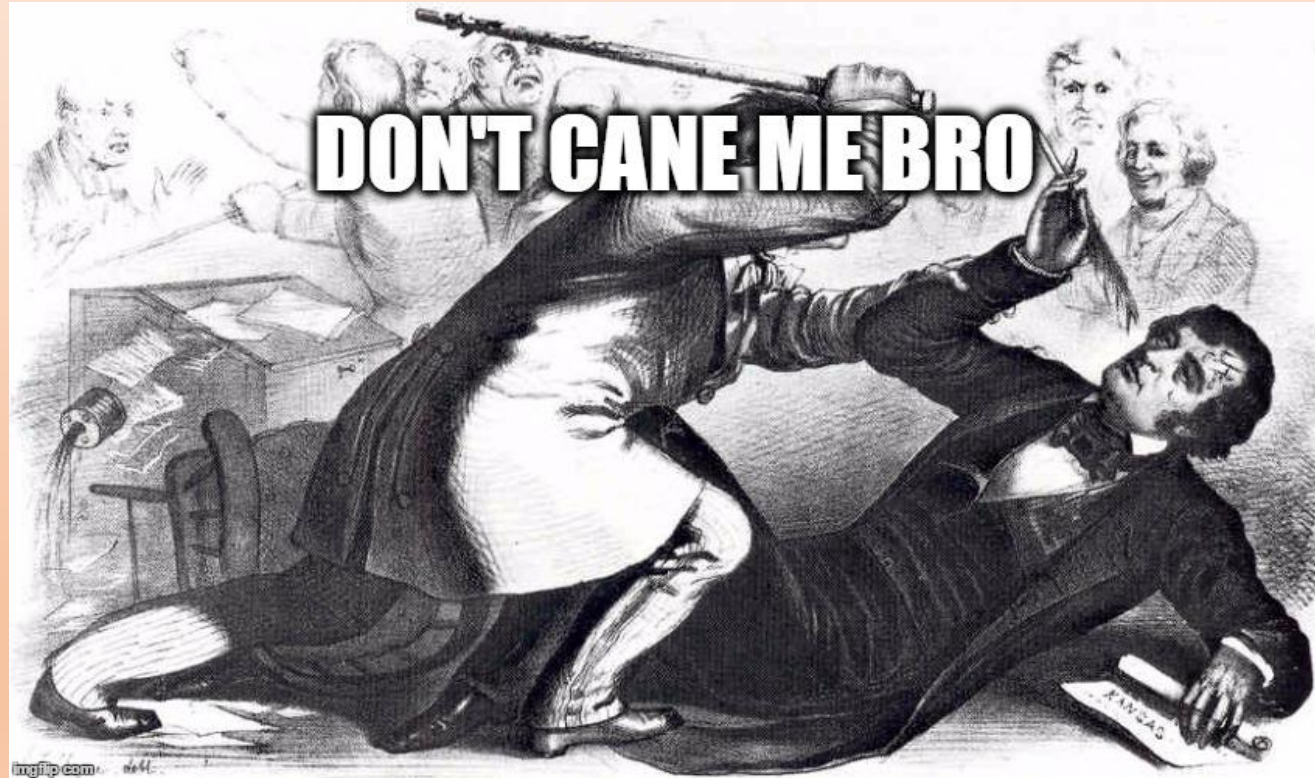


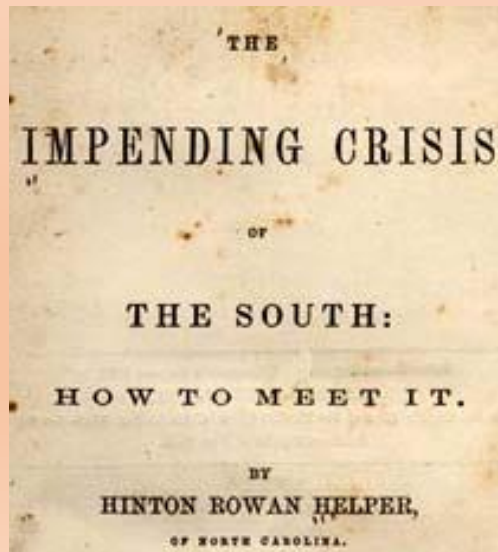
APUSH

Chapter 19: Drifting Towards Disunion



Stowe and Helper: Literary Incendiaries

- Harriet Beecher Stowe, published Uncle Tom's Cabin - show the North the horrors of slavery.
- Hinton R. Helper, wrote The Impending Crisis of the South. Attempted to prove that the non-slaveholding whites suffered the most from slavery.

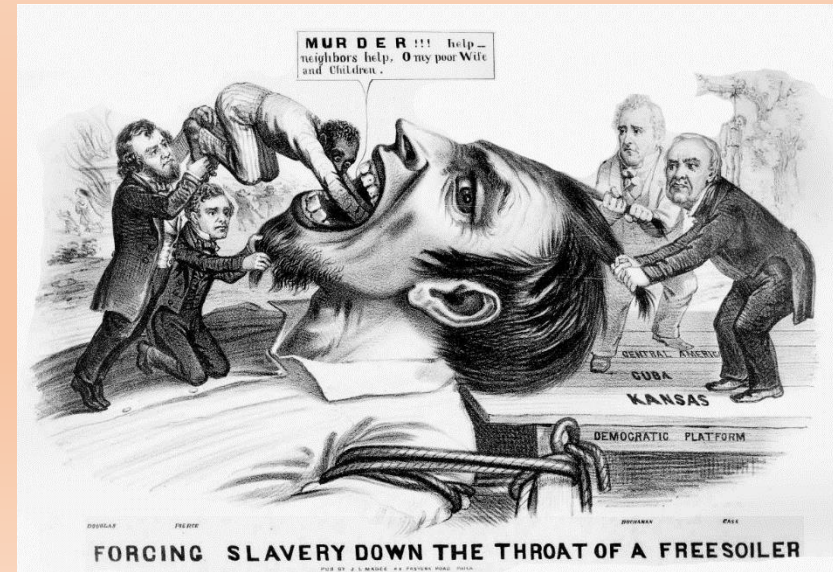


Hinton R. Helper – The Impending Crisis of the South

- "[Freesoilers](#) and abolitionists are the only true friends of the South; slaveholders and slave-breeders are downright enemies of their own section. Anti-slavery men are working for the Union and for the good of the whole world; proslavery men are working for the disunion of the States, and for the good of nothing except themselves."

The North-South Contest for Kansas

- Abolitionists paid people to move there from New England to make it a free state.
- In **1855** when Kansas was having its legislature elections, many pro-slavery people came from Missouri to vote.
- In **1856**, war broke out between pro and anti slavery people in Kansas.



Kansas in Convulsion

- John Brown: fanatical abolitionist
- In **1857**, Kansas had enough people to apply for statehood.
 - Lecompton Constitution – A vote to see if Kansas would be slave or free. It would eventually be thrown out.

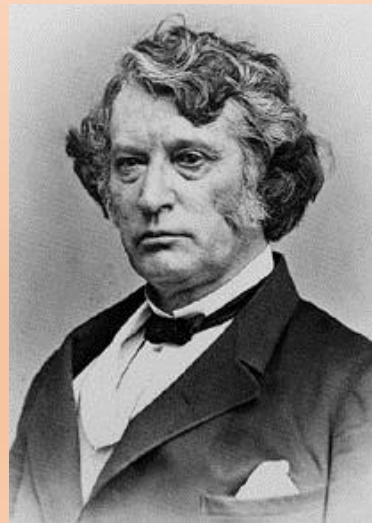


“Bully” Brooks and His Bludgeon

- In **1856**, abolitionist Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts gave a provoking speech condemning pro-slavery men and personally insulted a senator from South Carolina.
- Two days later, the senator’s nephew, Preston Brooks, **beat** Sumner with a cane.



Preston Brooks
~Caner

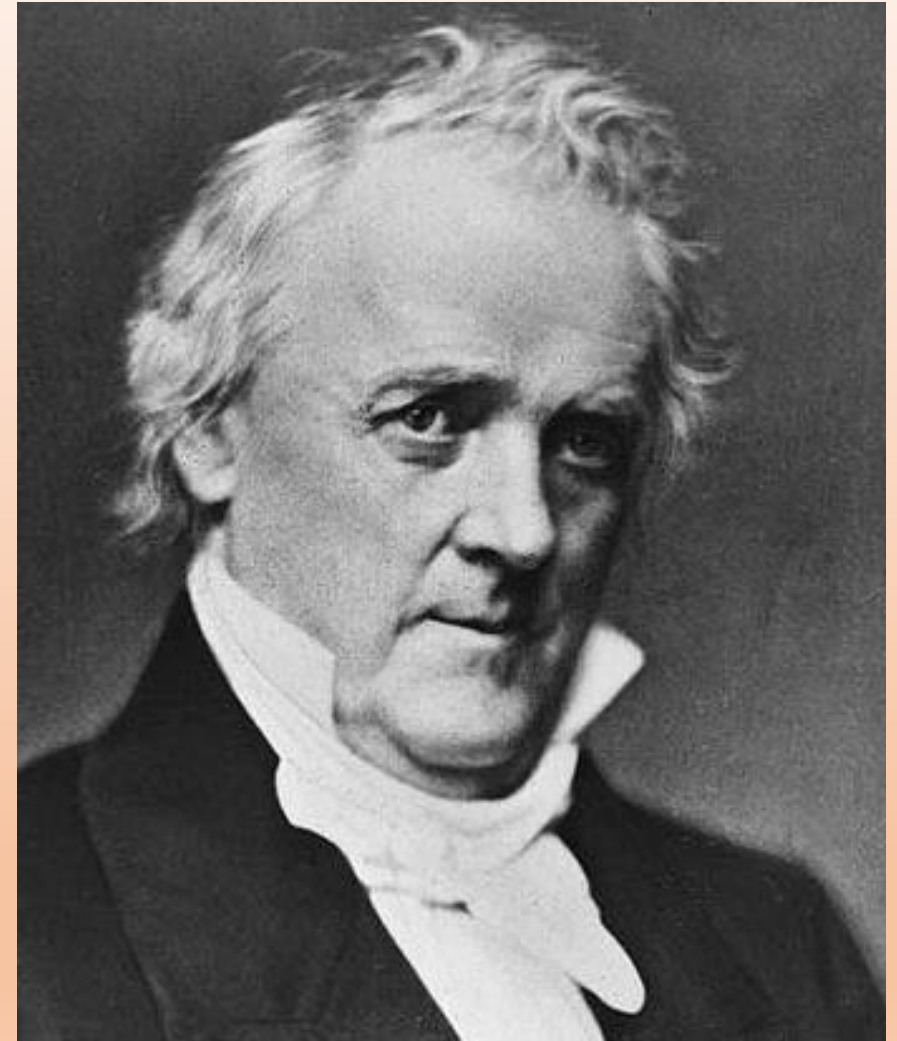


Charles Sumner
~Canee



“Old Buck” Versus “The Pathfinder (Election of 1856)

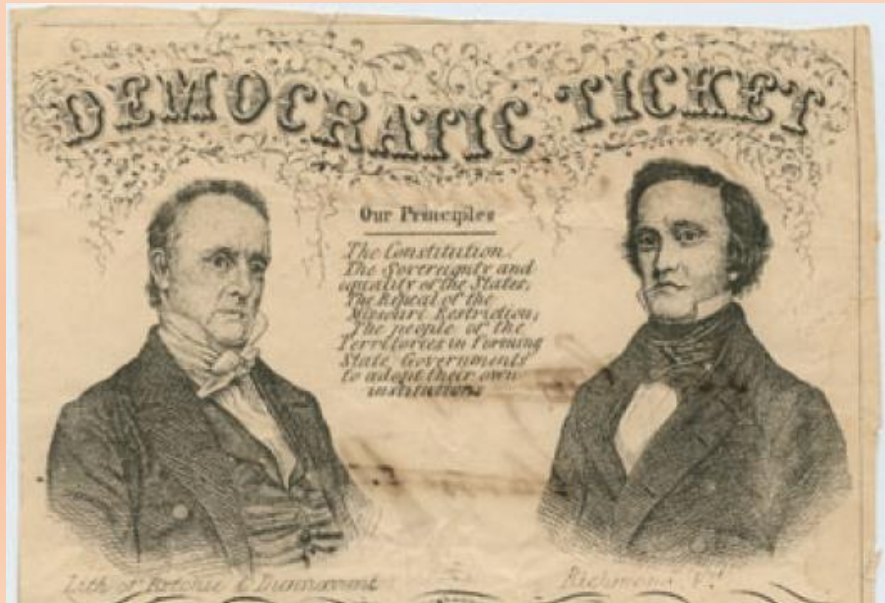
- The **Democrats** chose James Buchanan whose platform campaigned for popular sovereignty.
- The **Republicans** chose Captain John C. Fremont who campaigned against the extension of slavery.
 - First Republican candidate



James Buchanan (Only PA President)

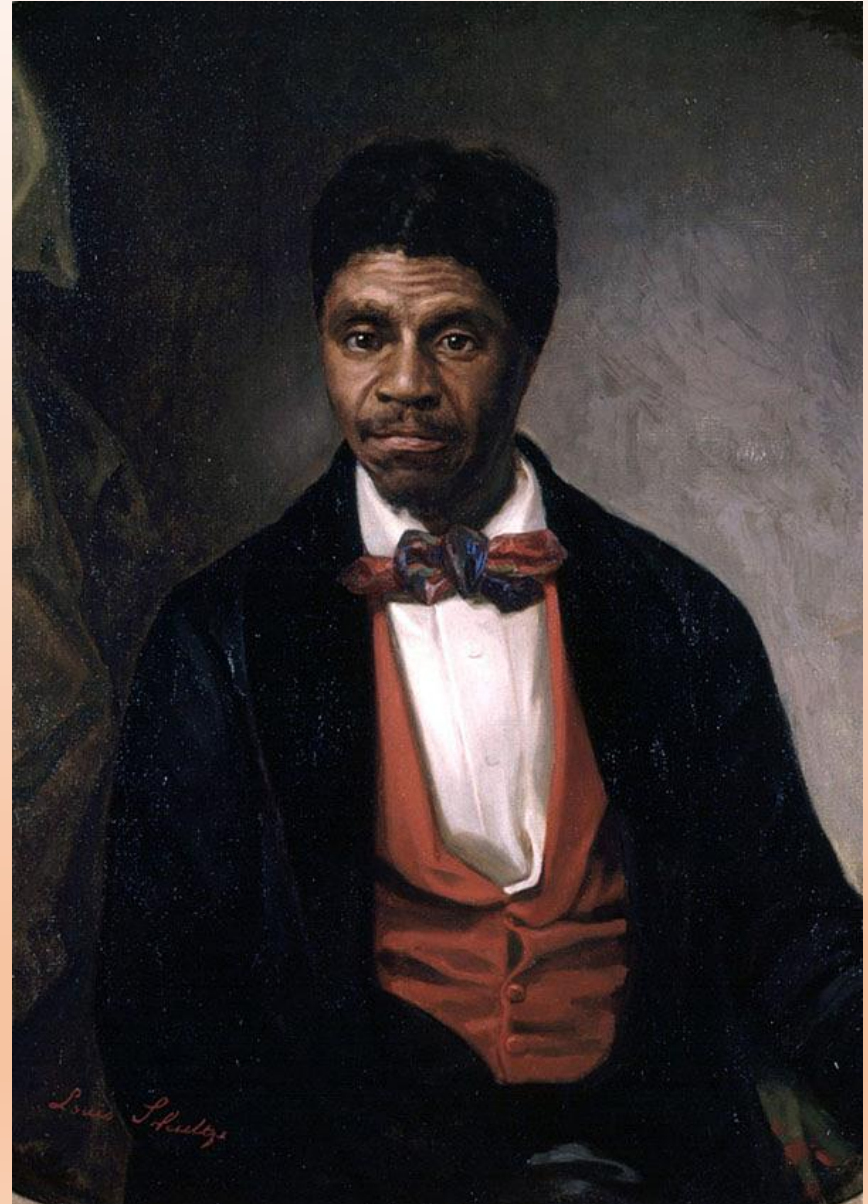
The Electoral Fruits of 1856

- James Buchanan won the **election of 1856**.
- It was a good thing that the Republican Party did not win the election because some southerners said that if a Republican had won, then they would secede.

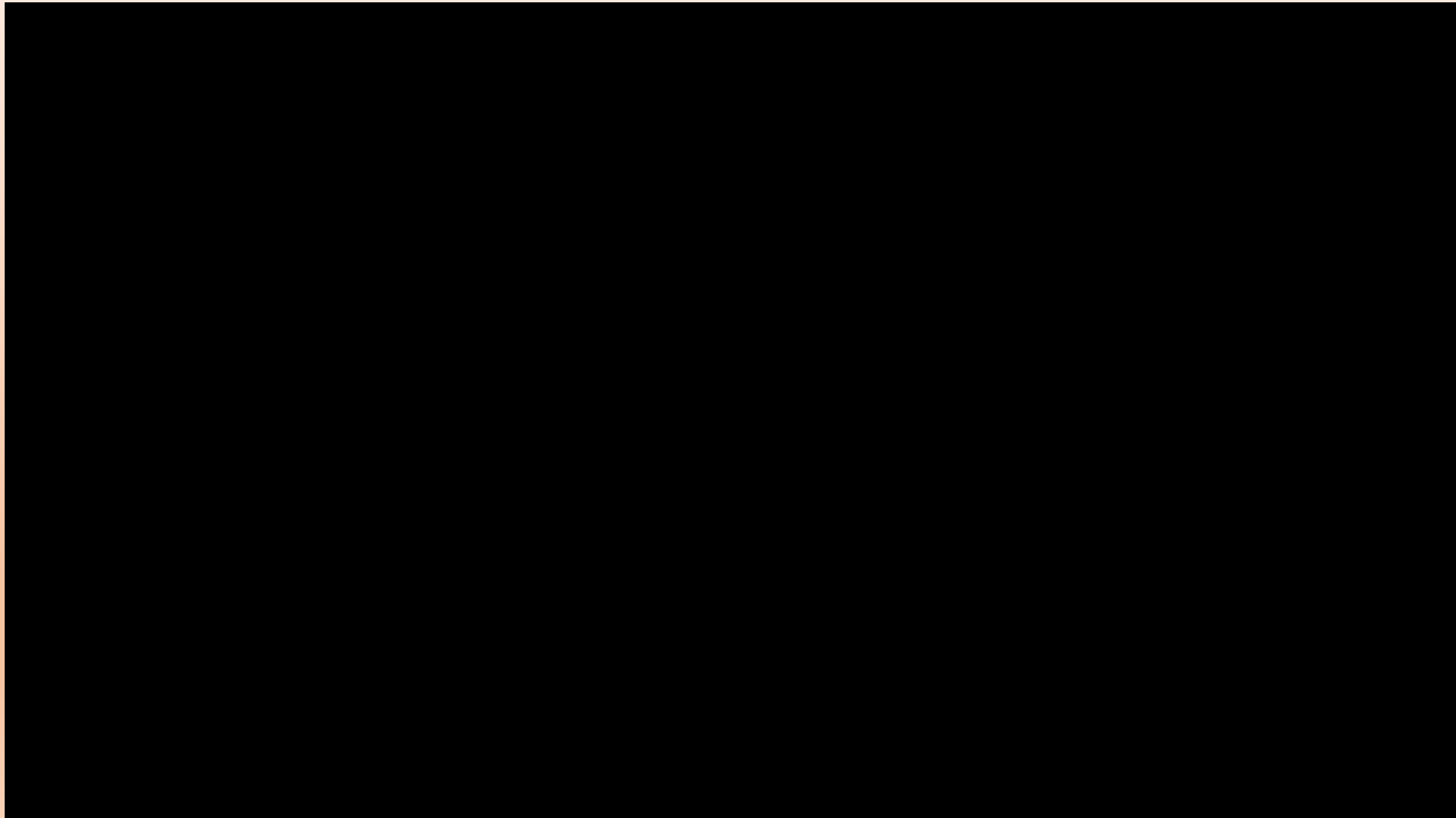


The Dred Scott Bombshell

- Dred Scott, a slave who sued his master for freedom.
- In ***Dred Scott vs. Stanford (1857)***, the Supreme Court first ruled that because Scott was a black slave and not a citizen, he could not sue in Federal courts.
- This victory delighted Southerners, while it infuriated Northerners and supporters of popular sovereignty.



Buchanan and the Dred Scott Decision



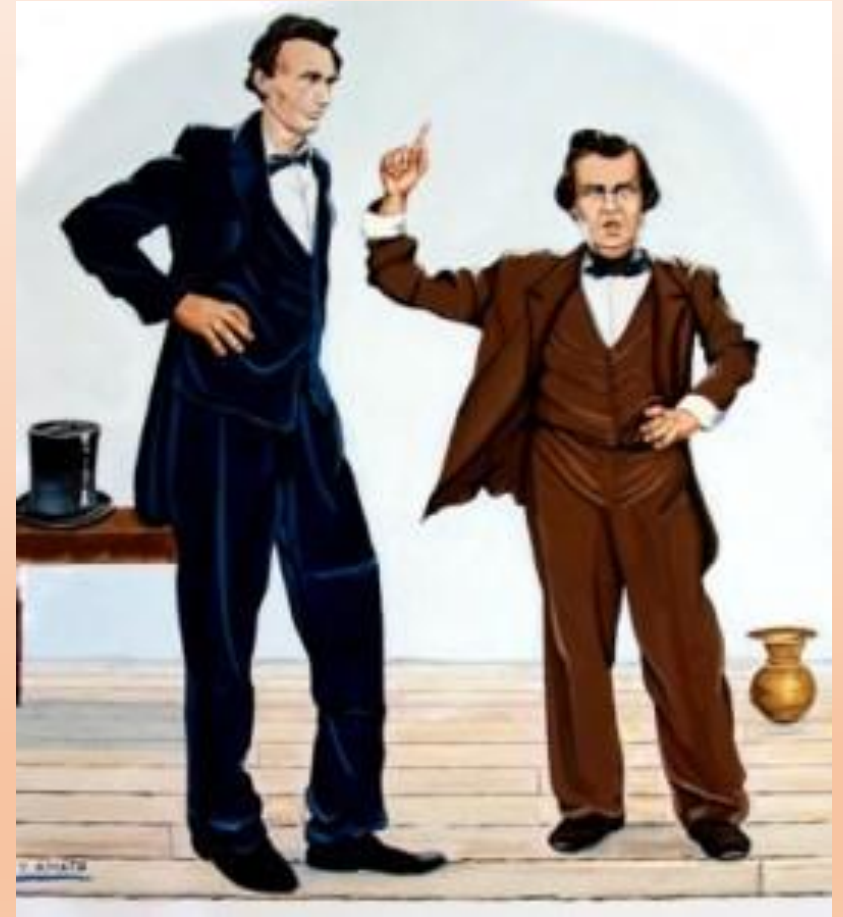
The Financial Crisis of 1857

- The economic **Panic of 1857**
- The Homestead Act of 1860 gave cheap land to farmers
- The **Tariff of 1857** lowered import taxes



An Illinois Rail-Splitter Emerges

- In Illinois's senatorial election of 1858, the Republicans chose Abraham Lincoln to run against Democrat Stephen Douglas. Lincoln served one term in Congress as a Whig.



The Great Debate: Lincoln versus Douglas

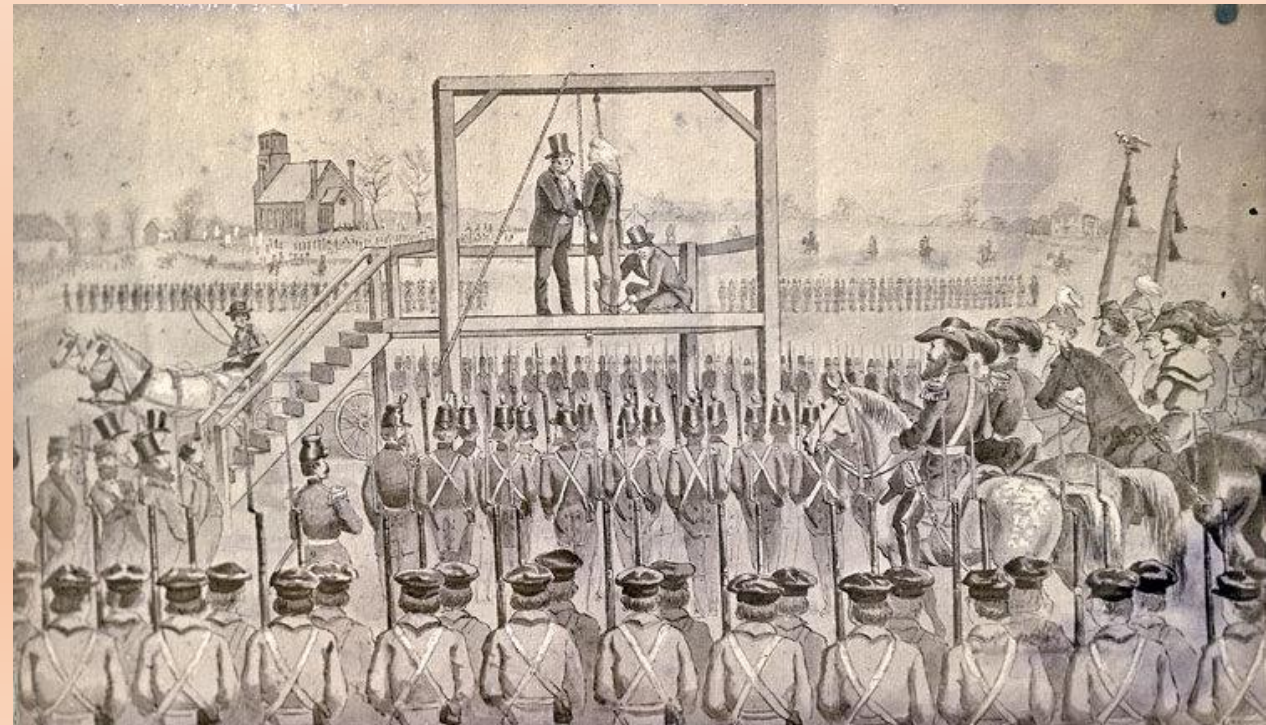
- Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of seven **debates (Lincoln-Douglas debates)**.
- **Douglas won** the senatorial election, but Lincoln won the popular vote.



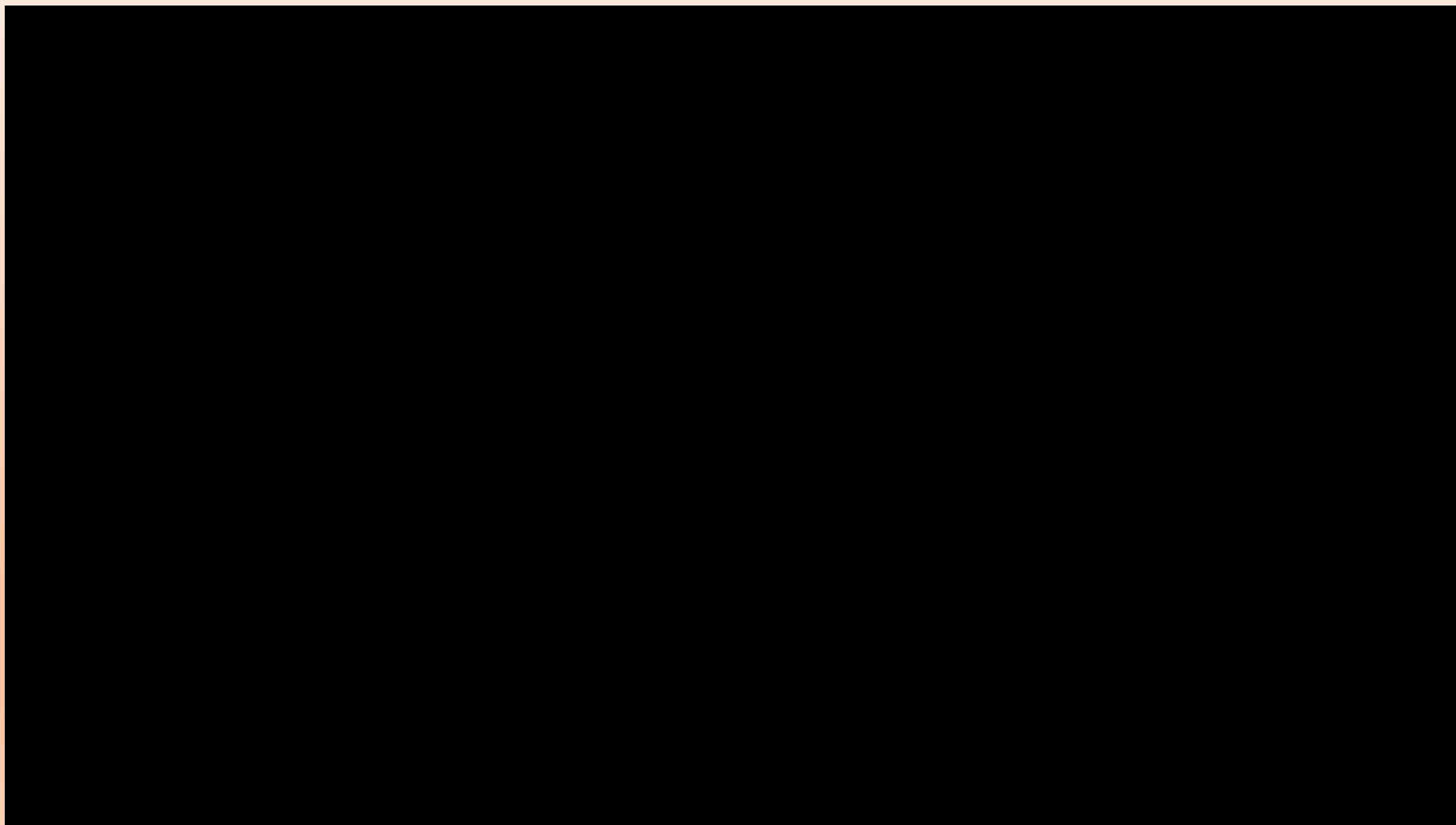
John Brown: Murderer or Martyr



- Abolitionist John Brown's plan (1859)
- Seized the **federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry**. Because many of his supporters failed to show up, he was caught and sent to death.



John Brown

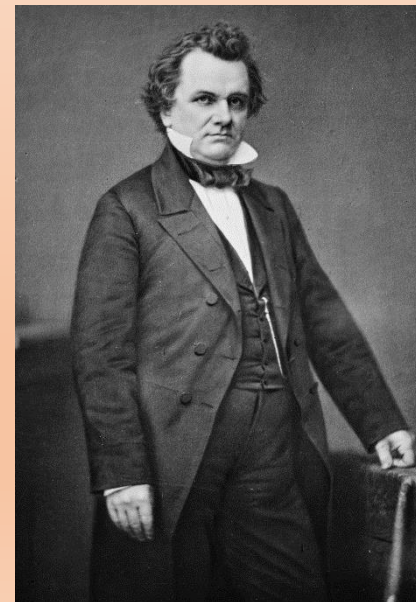
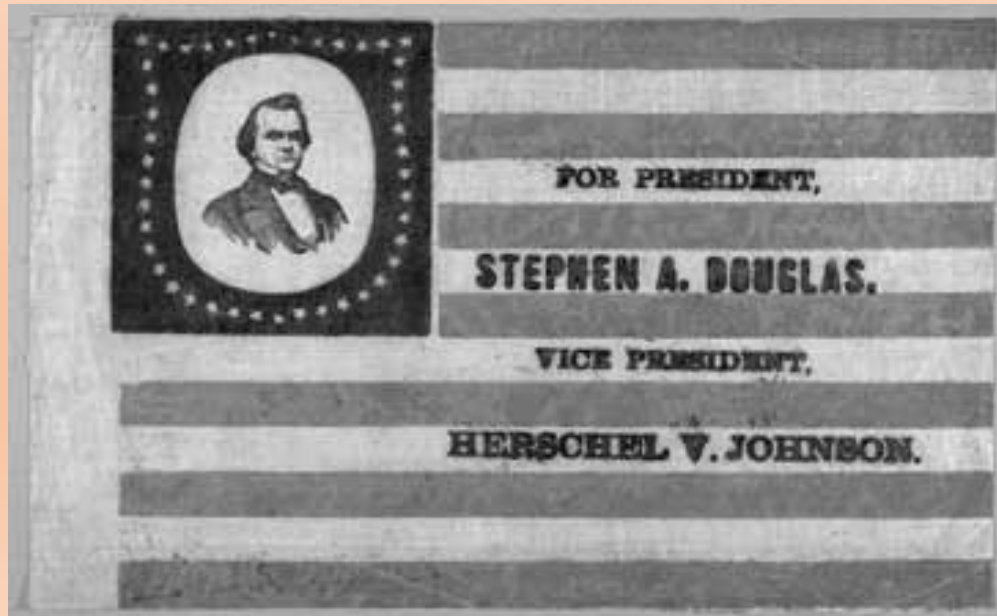


The Disruption of the Democrats

- For the **election of 1860**, the **Democrats** chose Stephen Douglas although he had been unpopular with the southern Democrats.
 - The “Dixiecrats” chose John C. Breckenridge.



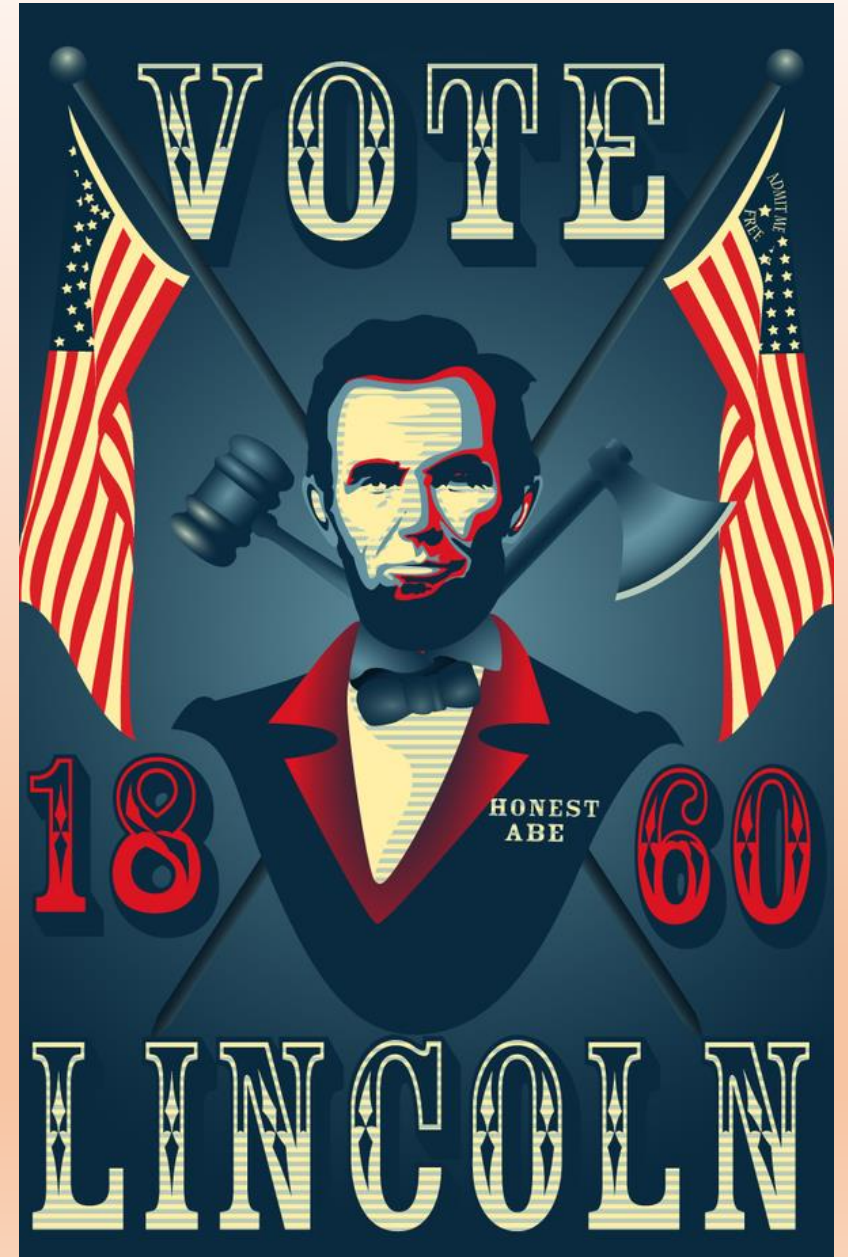
John C. Breckenridge



Stephen Douglas

A Rail-Splitter Splits the Union

- The Republican Party met in Chicago and nominated Abraham Lincoln as their presidential candidate.
 - The Republicans appealed to every group in the country, except for the South.
- The Southerners said that if Abraham Lincoln was elected as President, the Union would split.



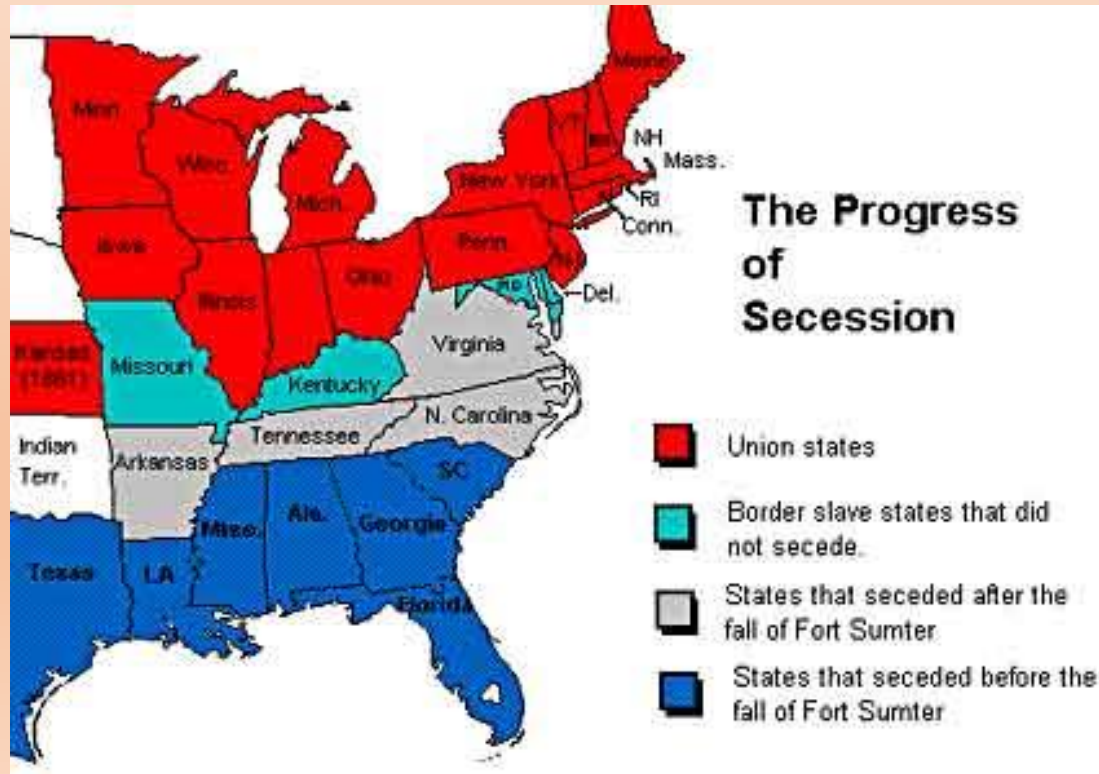
The Electoral Upheaval of 1860

- Abraham Lincoln won the **election of 1860**.
- South Carolina now had a reason to secede.



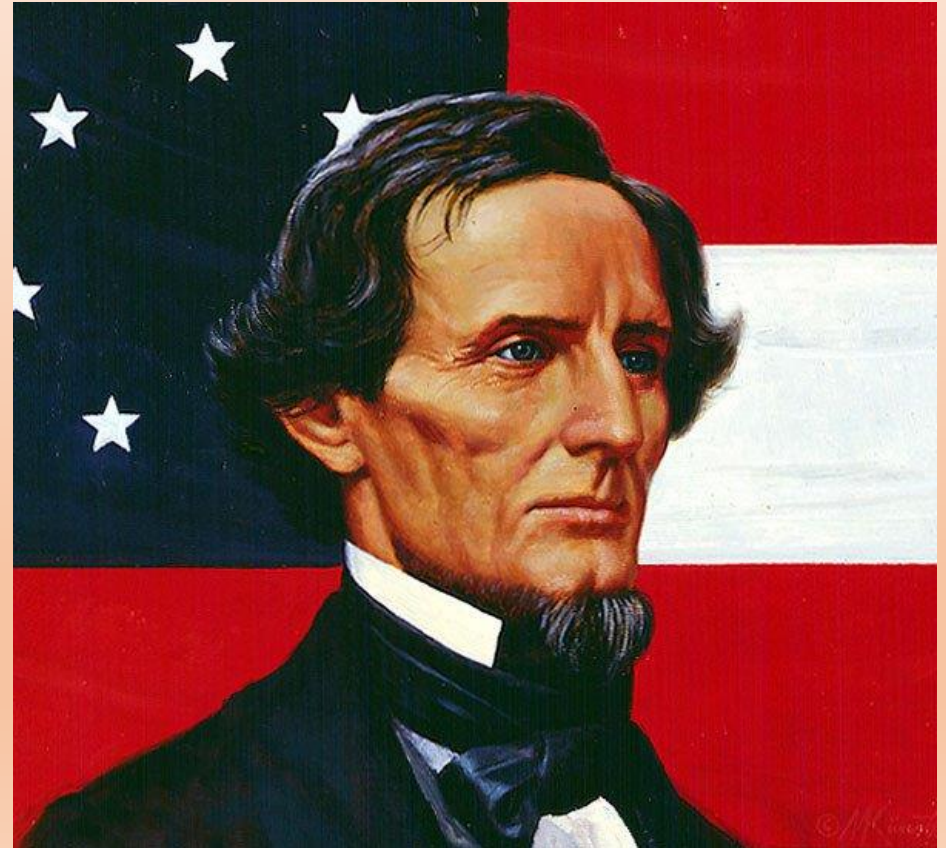
The Secessionist Exodus

- In **December 1860**, South Carolina's legislature met in Charleston and voted unanimously to **secede**.
 - 6 other states joined South Carolina: **Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas.**



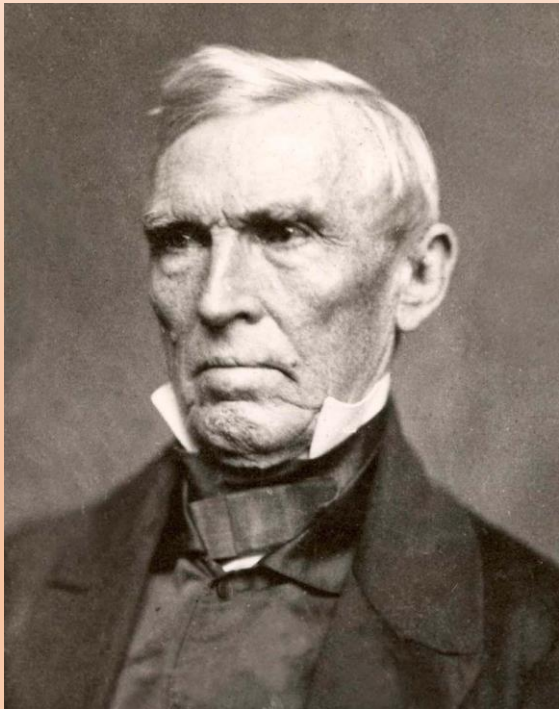
The Secessionist Exodus

- They created a government known as the **Confederate States of America**. The states chose Jefferson Davis as President.

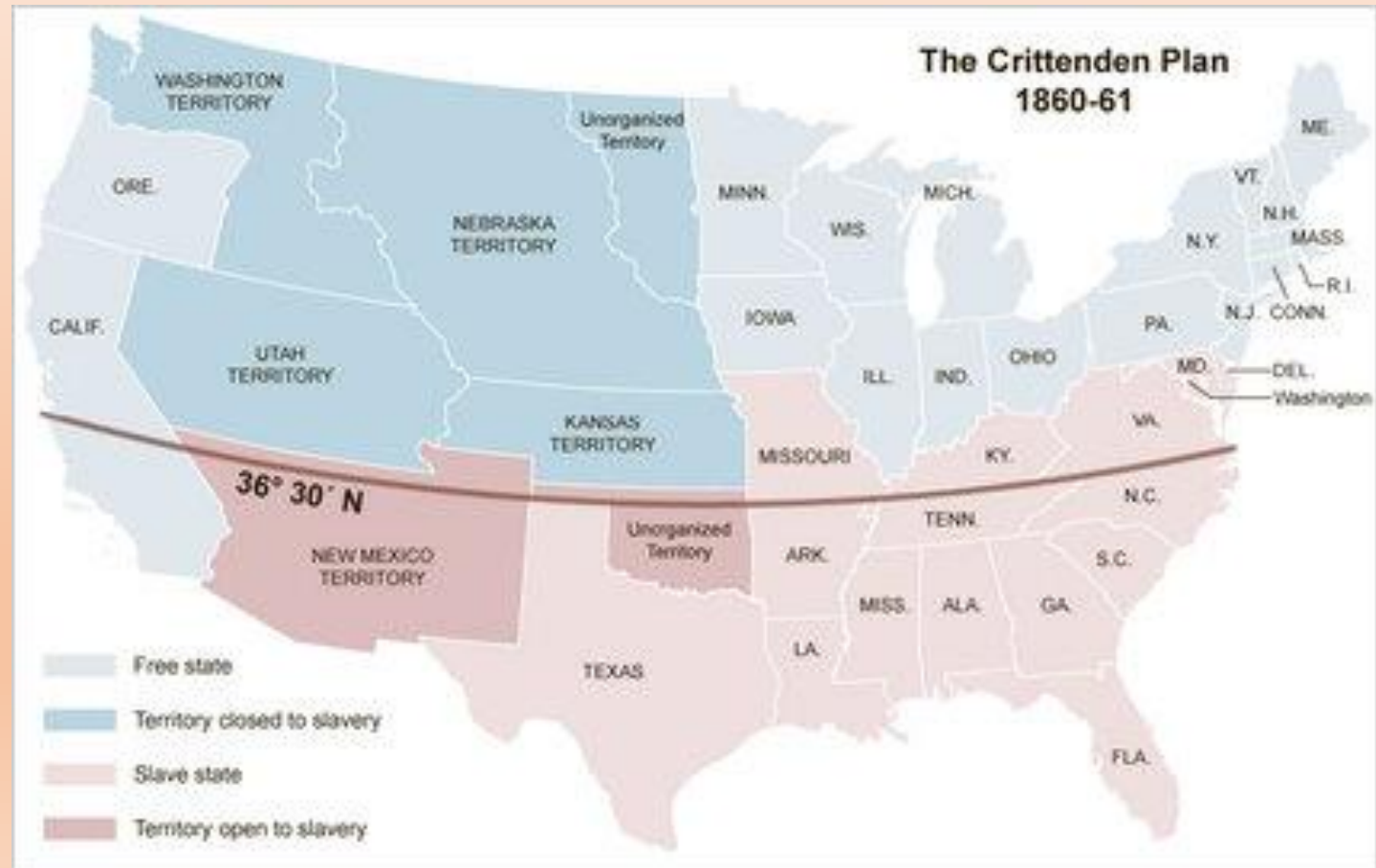


The Collapse of Compromise

- The **Crittenden amendments** to the Constitution were designed to appease the South.



Sen. John Crittenden



Farewell to the Union

- The southern states seceded.
- Many southerners felt that their secession would be unopposed by the North.



CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA:

*Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December
20th, 1860.*

AN ORDINANCE

*To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and
other States united with her under the compact entitled "The
Constitution of the United States of America."*

*We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and
it is hereby declared and ordained,*

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the
United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General
Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed;
and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of
"The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

THE

UNION IS DISSOLVED!