

A political cartoon depicting a large, bearded man in a brown coat, holding a rifle in his right hand and a map in his left. He stands over a fallen figure, symbolizing the path to secession. The background shows a chaotic scene with other figures, including one holding a flag with stars and stripes, and another holding a rifle. The overall tone is dramatic and historical.

# The 1850s: Road to Secession



# The “Issue of Slavery” up to 1850

**1787: 3/5ths Compromise** attempted to settle issues of slavery and representation; Congress banned slavery in the territories north of the Ohio River

**1820: Missouri Compromise** attempted to balance the power of North and South by admitting **Maine** as a free state and **Missouri** as a slave state



**1845: Texas** was admitted to the Union as a slave state

**1846:** the Wilmot Proviso attempted (and failed) to close slavery to the “Mexican Cession”; Free Soil Party forms

**1849: California’s** application for statehood forced the nation to deal with the issue of the expansion of slavery

**1850: Compromise of 1850**





# “Free-Soilers”

While the Whigs threw their support behind Taylor, the Free Soil Party grew suspicious over the silence on slavery:

- Pro-Wilmot Proviso
- Federal funding for internal improvements
- Federally funded homesteads for settlers
- Anti-tariff
- Wage earners who did not want slavery in Western territories



# The Compromise of 1850

Henry Clay proposed a compromise built around five components (proposed as an omnibus bill):

1. California be admitted as a free state
2. Utah and New Mexico would decide the issue of slavery (Popular Sovereignty)
3. Slave trade banned in D.C.
4. Fugitive Slave Act be enforced (in Northern states)
5. TX gets \$10m as compensation for losing land to NM

-Met with strong Southern opposition led by Calhoun, who dies before the debate is over

-Daniel Webster urged compromise from Northerners on the issue of fugitive slave enforcement



“Secession! Peaceable secession...There can be no such thing as peaceable secession...”  
– Daniel Webster, 1850

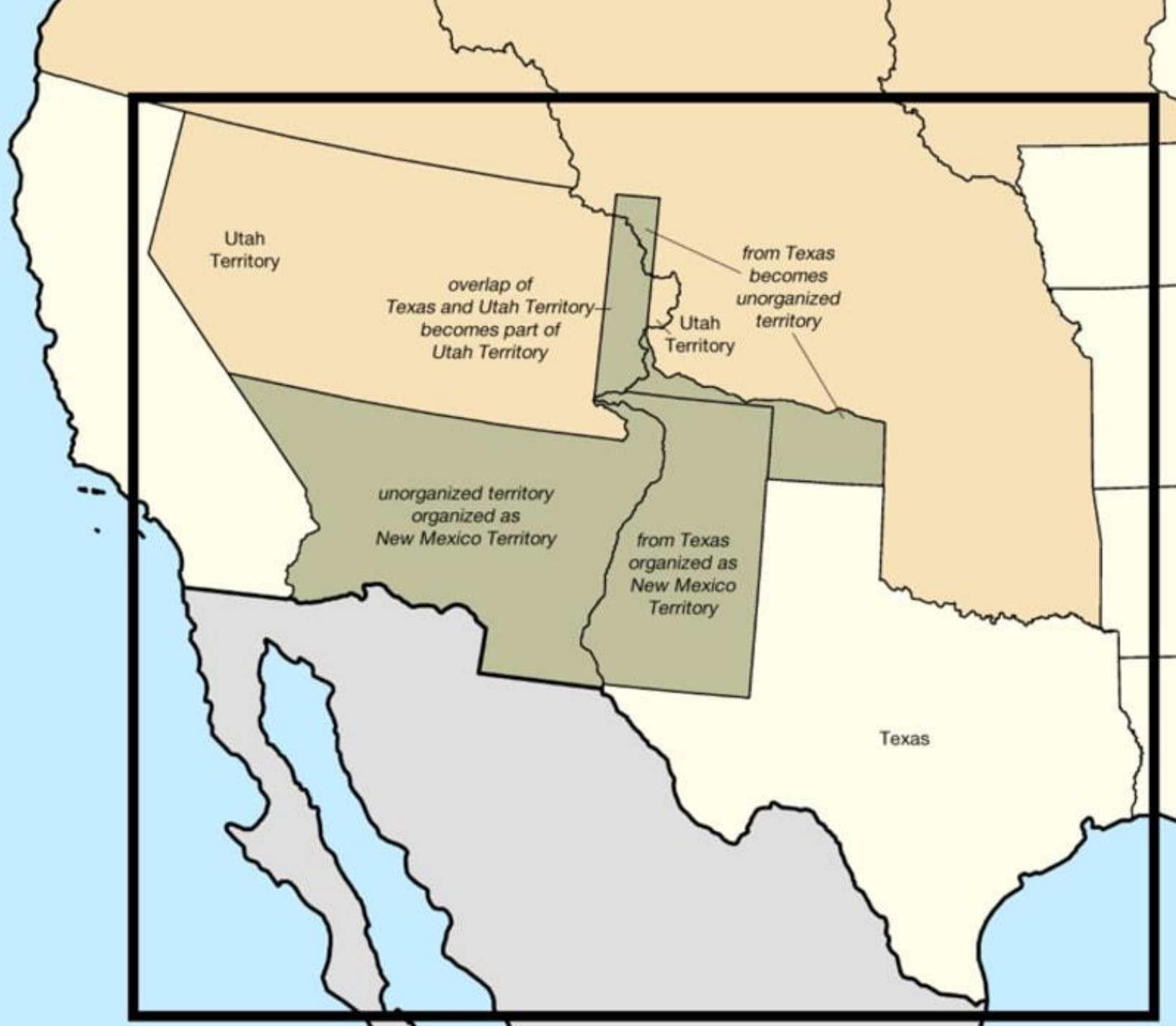
## The Compromise of 1850

### Legislative Item

### Victory for?

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• California admitted to the Union as free state</li></ul>                                      | Clear victory for the North     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Popular sovereignty to determine slavery issue in Utah and New Mexico territories</li></ul>   | Moderate victory for both sides |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Texas border dispute with New Mexico resolved</li><li>• Texas receives \$10 million</li></ul> | Moderate Southern victories     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slave trade, but not slavery itself, abolished in the District of Columbia</li></ul>          | Moderate Northern victory       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strong federal enforcement of new Fugitive Slave Act</li></ul>                                | Clear victory for the South     |





Utah Territory

overlap of Texas and Utah Territory becomes part of Utah Territory

from Texas becomes unorganized territory

from Texas organized as New Mexico Territory

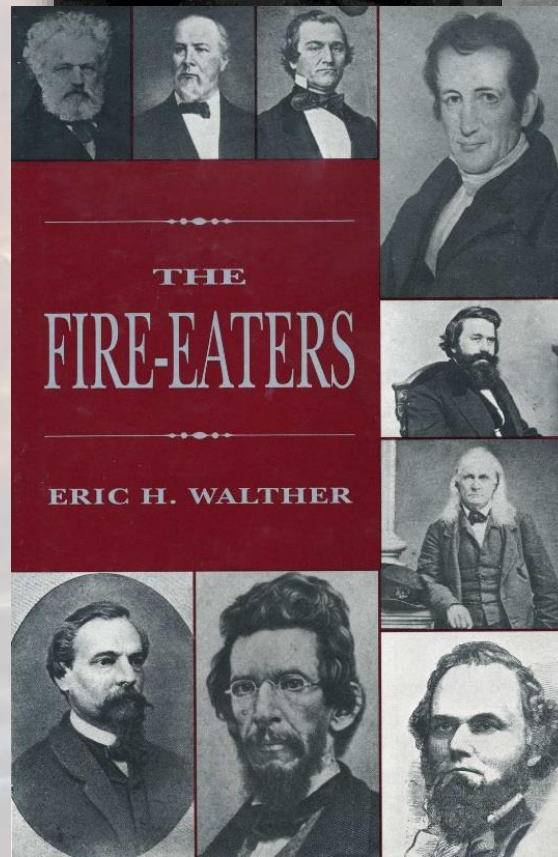
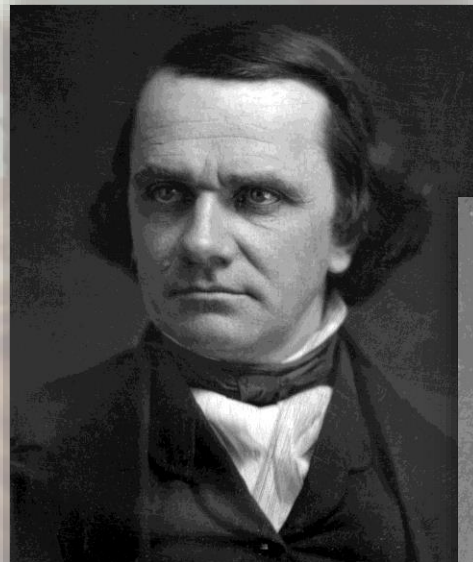
unorganized territory organized as New Mexico Territory

Texas

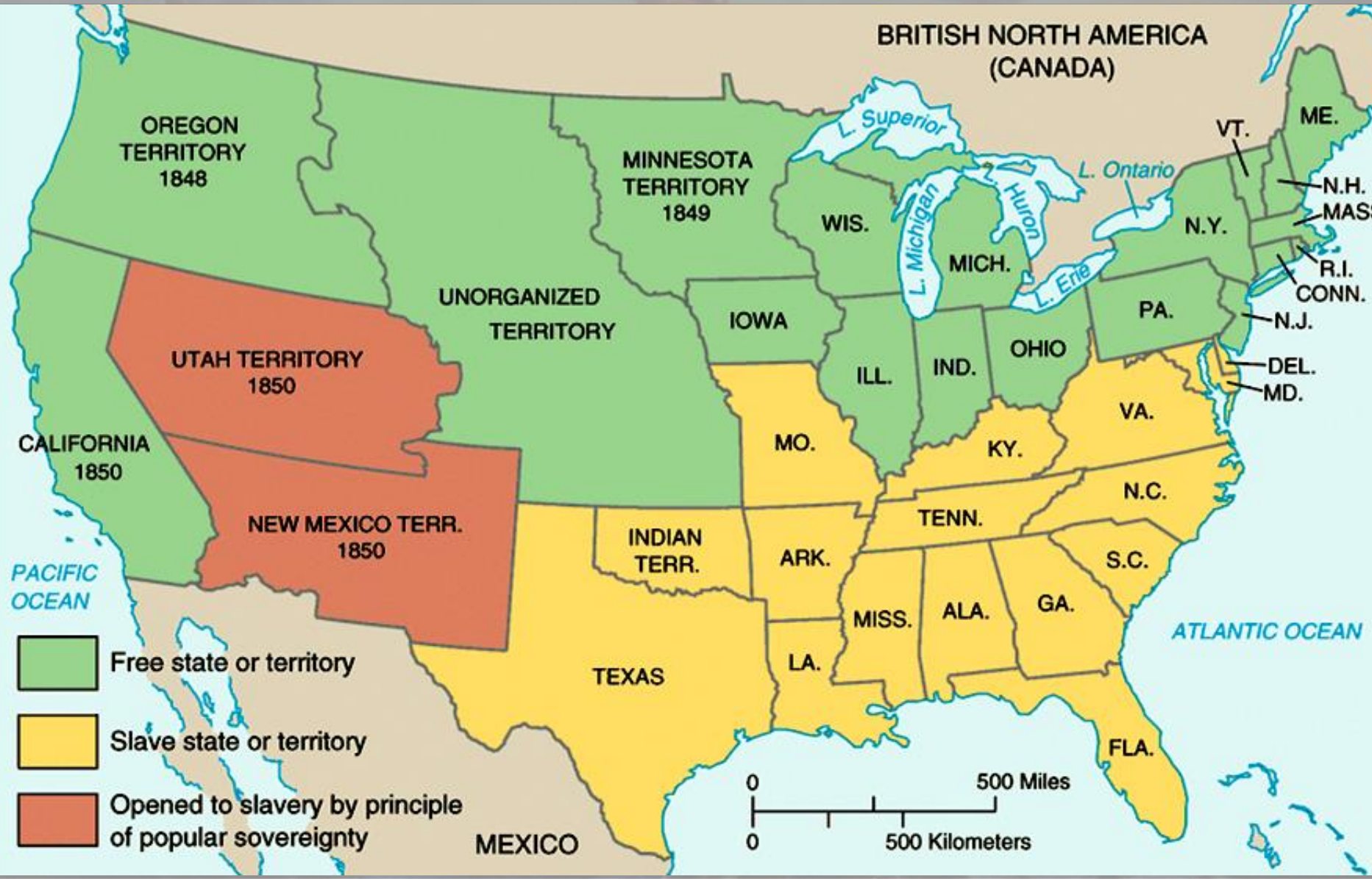
-Clay's omnibus bill was ultimately defeated

**-Stephen A. Douglas** took the bill's parts and attempted to pass them individually

-With the support of new president, **Millard Fillmore**, the compromise passed









# The “New” Fugitive Slave Act

-There was already a Fugitive Slave Clause in the Constitution...so what would be the need for a new one?

– Many Northerners weren’t enforcing

-The NEW Fugitive Slave Act:

– Legally bound citizens to identify anyone they knew to be a runaway slave


– Denied runaways the ability to testify on their own behalf or be given a trial by jury

– Empowered any citizen of the North to act as a sheriff in encounters with runaways

– Someone could be convicted of violating the FSA and returned to the South if just **one** person swore before a judge that the person was a runaway

– Imposed a \$500 penalty on anyone who helped harbor or conceal runaways

– Federal commissioners were paid differently depending upon return or release



**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, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES.** Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

**Keep a Sharp Look Out for**  
**KIDNAPPERS, and have**  
**TOP EYE open.**

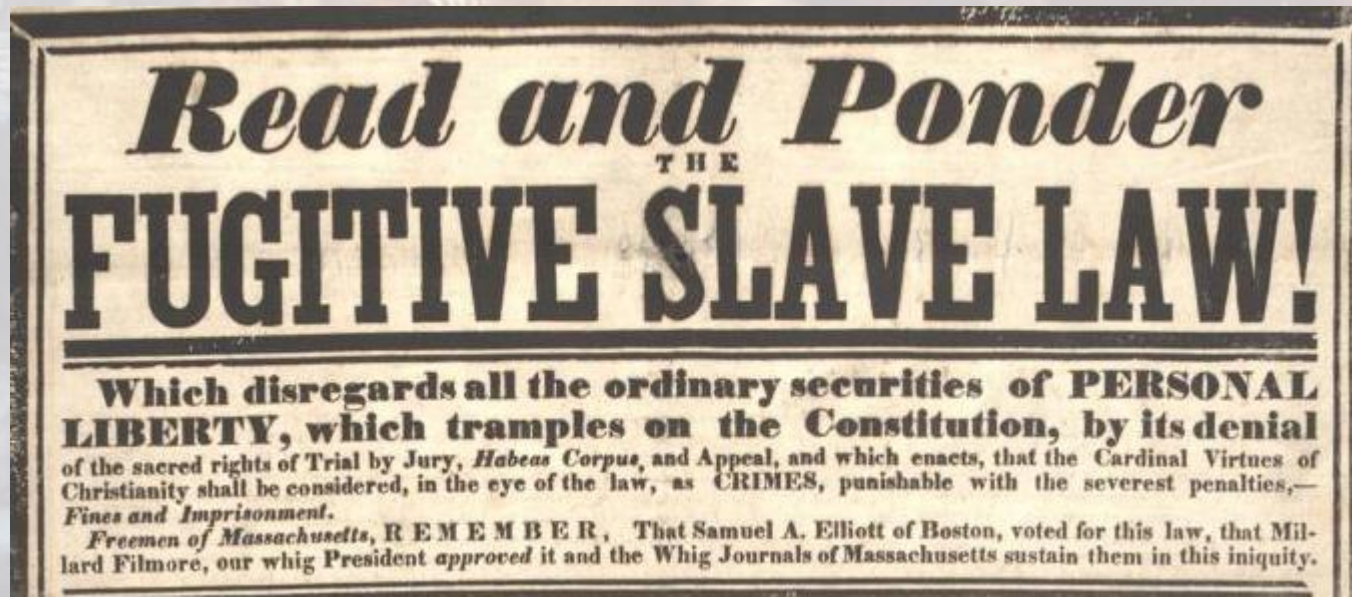
**APRIL 24, 1851.**



# Northern Reactions to the Fugitive Slave Act

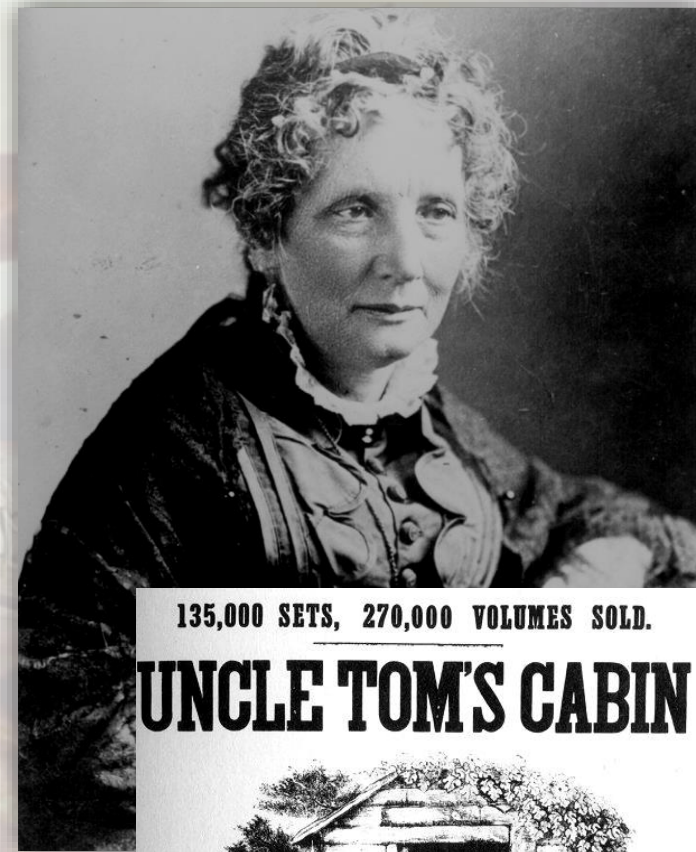
## -Some states protest by passing Personal Liberty Laws

- Northern states refuse bounty hunters from using local and state jails to hold runaways while awaiting their hearing
- Some gave accused runaways the right to trial by jury



# *Uncle Tom's Cabin: 1852*

- Author: Harriet Beecher Stowe
- Inspired by the cruelty of the Fugitive Slave Act
- Fiction novel framed slavery as both a **political** and **moral** struggle
  - Abolitionists seized on the public fascination with new calls to ignore the Fugitive Slave Act
- 1852: sold 300,000 copies
- By 1862: sold 2m copies



135,000 SETS, 270,000 VOLUMES SOLD.

## **UNCLE TOM'S CABIN**



**FOR SALE HERE.**

AN EDITION FOR THE MILLION, COMPLETE IN 1 Vol., PRICE 37 1/2 CENTS.

“ “ IN GERMAN, IN 1 Vol., PRICE 50 CENTS.

“ “ IN 2 Vols., CLOTH, 6 PLATES, PRICE \$1.50.

SUPERB ILLUSTRATED EDITION, IN 1 Vol., WITH 153 ENGRAVINGS,  
PRICES FROM \$2.50 TO \$5.00.

“So this is the lady who started the Civil War.”  
– Abraham Lincoln

**The Greatest Book of the Age.**



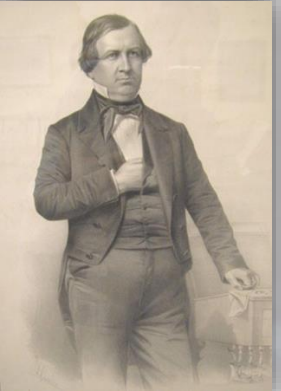
# The Election of 1852



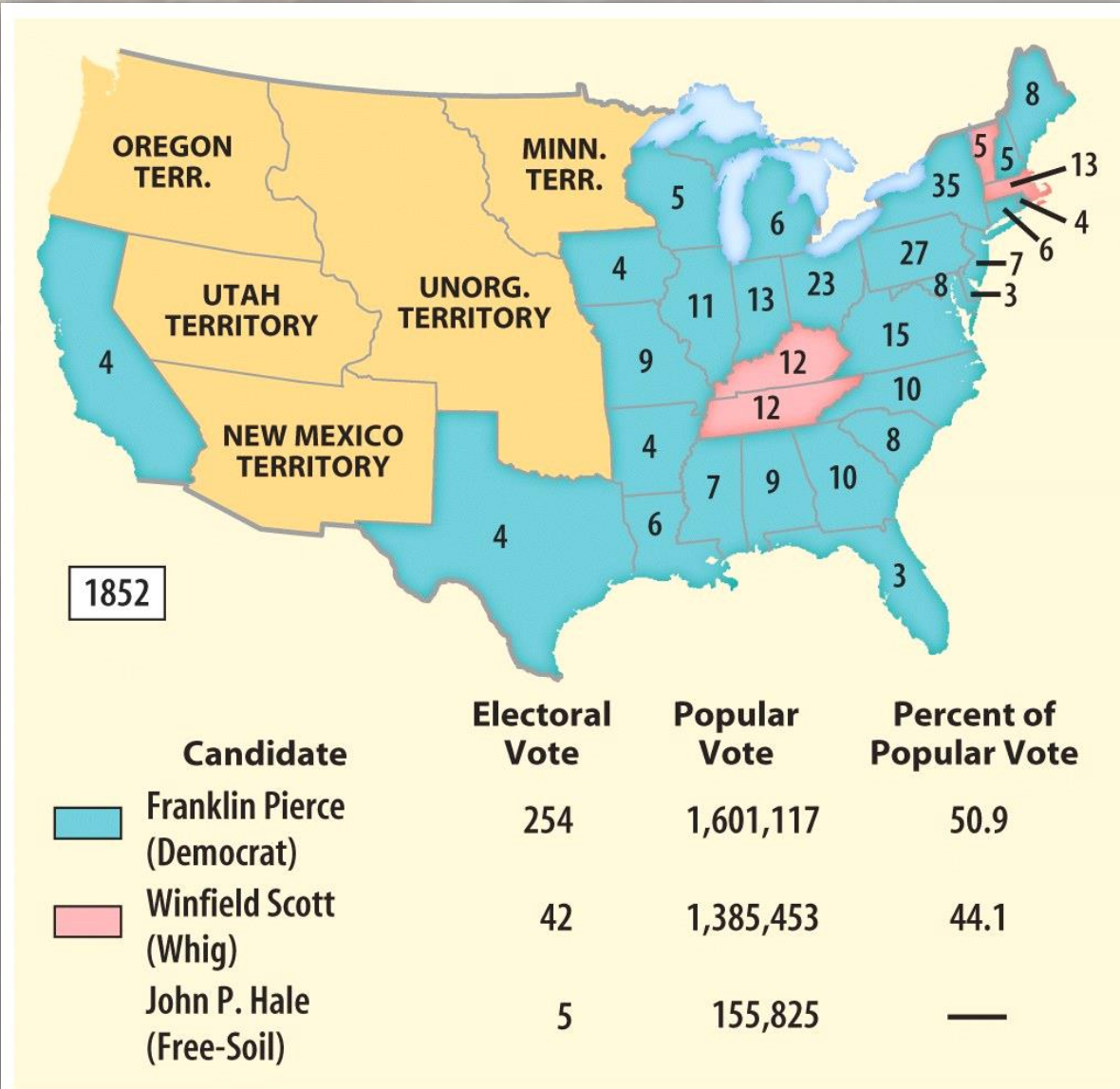
Franklin Pierce,  
Democrat



Winfield Scott,  
Whig



John Parker  
Hale, Free Soil



# The Kansas-Nebraska Act

-Douglas was obsessed with Westward expansion and RR building BUT Nebraska lay north of the Missouri Compromise line

- Douglas proposed popular sovereignty again to settle the debate

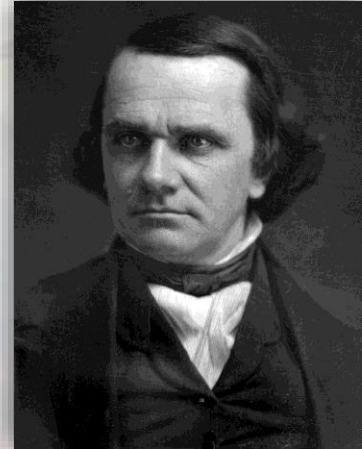
1854: **Kansas-Nebraska Act** passed:

1. Repeals the Missouri Compromise (gained Southern support) and opened the Kansas-Nebraska territory to **popular sovereignty** →
2. Initial purpose was to open up thousands of new farms and make the Transcontinental RR possible
3. Supported strongly by Southern Congressmen and President Pierce

Slavery *could* feasibly **not exist** in prairie states:

- None of the crops reliant on slavery could grow
- But, repealing the Missouri Compromise would cause a “storm” in Congress

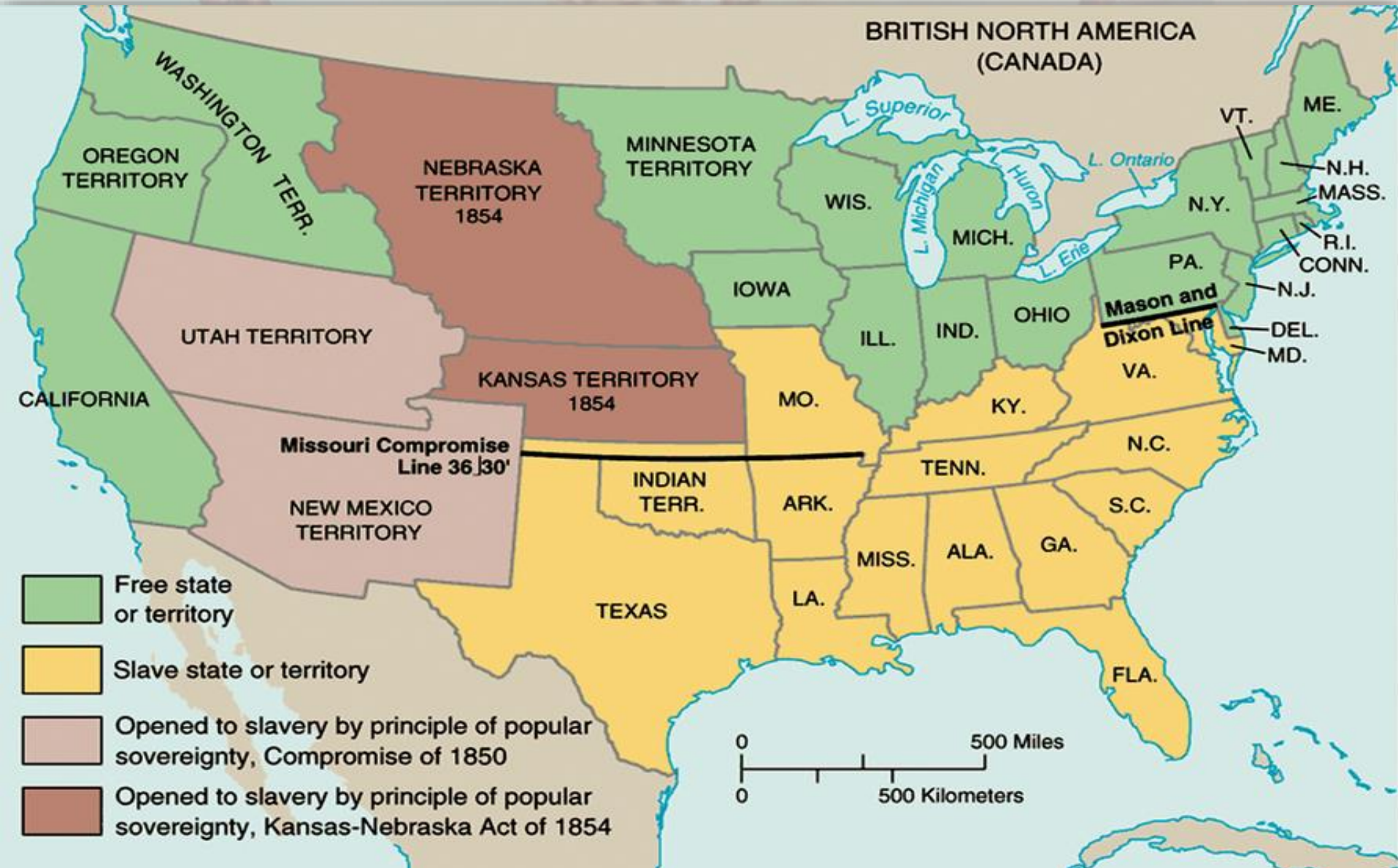
WHAT IS THE RESULT?



Stephen A.  
Douglas



The result was that pro and anti-slavery supporters flooded into Kansas with the goal of voting for or against slavery → “Bleeding Kansas”



# “Bleeding Kansas”

- “Border Ruffians” from Missouri (slave state) crossed over pushing the tide toward a pro-slavery govt
- Pro-slavery government established in Lecompton
- Anti-slavery government established in Lawrence
- 21 May 1856 → pro-slavery forces attacked Lawrence destroying printing presses and buildings (the “Sacking of Lawrence”)
- 24 May 1856 → anti-slavery zealot John Brown and his followers hacked five ruffians to death with broadswords (Pottawatomie Massacre)







-  Attacks by free-state forces
-  Attacks by proslavery forces
-  Present-day Kansas

-The Kansas-Nebraska Act marked the death of the Whig Party

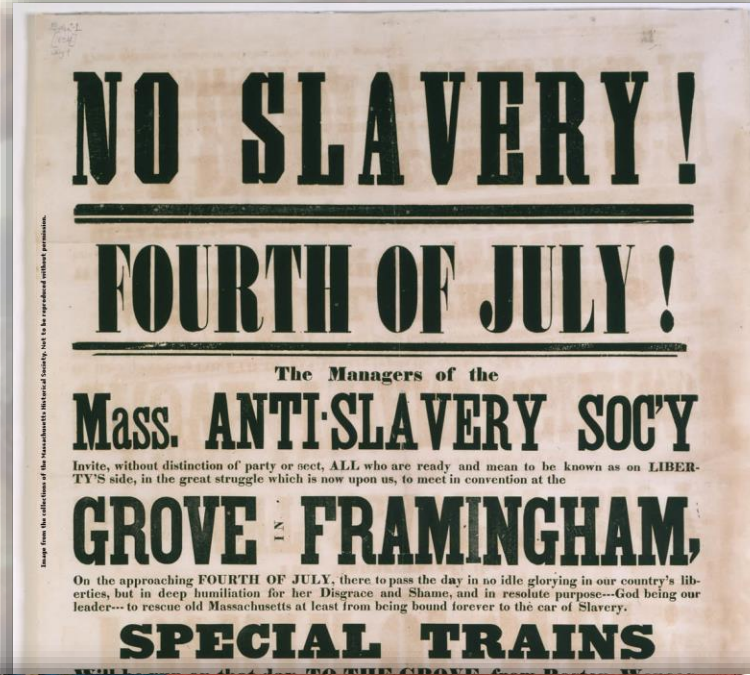
Alternatives?

- “Free-Soilers” → opposed expansion of slavery and advocated for free land in the West
- The American Party (“Know-Nothings”)
  - Nativist: anti-immigrant
  - Anti-Catholic: anti-German/Irish Catholics
  - Republican

-The founding of the Republican Party

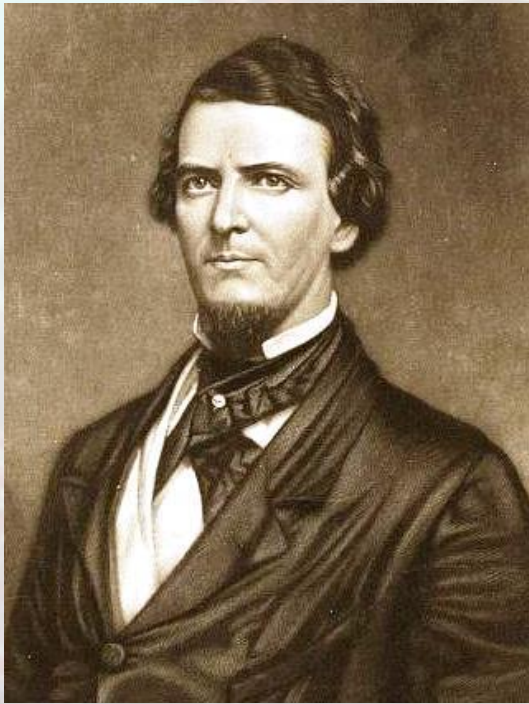
- Northern Whigs
- Northern Democrats
- Free-Soilers
- “Know-Nothings”
- Other opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act

# Political Upheaval

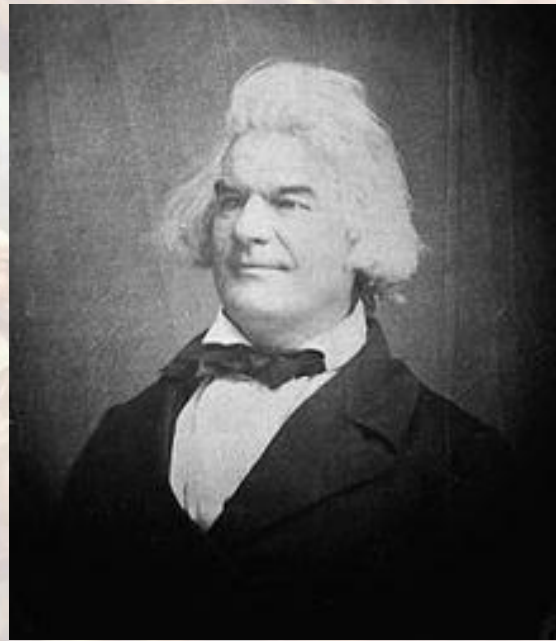




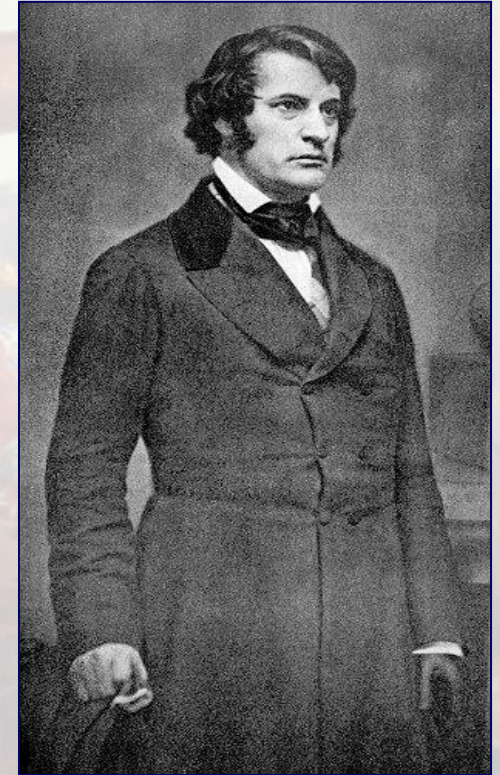
# “The Crime Against Kansas”



**Senator Preston Brooks**  
(Butler's Cousin)  
(D-SC)



**Senator Andrew Butler**  
(D-SC)



**Senator Charles Sumner**  
(R-MA)

# The Election of 1856



James  
Buchanan,  
Democrat






John C.  
Fremont,  
Republican



Millard  
Fillmore,  
Whig/American  
Party



Candidate	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percent of Popular Vote
 James Buchanan (Democrat)	174	1,832,955	45.3
 John C. Frémont (Republican)	114	1,339,932	33.7
 Millard Fillmore (American)	8	871,731	26.6



# *Dred Scott Decision: 1857*

- Dred Scott (and his family →) was enslaved by a Missouri surgeon (the Emerson family)
- Traveled into Illinois and Wisconsin before returning to Missouri
- Upon the death of his owner, Scott sued Mrs. Emerson's brother (Sanford) for their emancipation due to their time above the Missouri Compromise Line



# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

No. 82.—VOL. IV.] **ISSUE** NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857. [PRICE 6 CENTS.]

**TO TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS.**  
We shall be happy to give a personal invitation, or list of us, including addresses and locations, from every person who desires to correspond with us.

We have still a quantity of remaining our thanks to our numerous artists and engravers throughout the country, for the many pictures we are annually receiving from them of the scenes of the day. We trust they will come on parade in due season, and we will be glad to give them the best of our attention, and we will be glad to give them the best of our attention, and we will be glad to give them the best of our attention.

**VISIT TO DEED SCOTT—HIS FAMILY—INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE.—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.**

While smoking in the Fall grounds at St. Louis, and engaged in conversation with a prominent citizen of that neighboring city, he suddenly asked us if we would not like to be introduced to Deed Scott. Upon expressing a desire to do this, however, the gentleman called to an old negro who was standing near by, and said: "What name is that?" "Deed Scott," we replied. "Is that where Deed Scott lives?" we inquired, rather hesitatingly, the answer: "Yes." Upon our asking if he was home, she said: "What white man, white that bigger than? Why don't white men send to his remarks we expressed a wish to get the portrait (we had made) asked him if he would not go to Frighton's gallery and send out bigger—don't see a feet."



DEED SCOTT, FOUNDER OF DEED SCOTT.

how it is taken. The gentleman pointed explained to Deed that it was proper he should have his likeness in the "great illustrated paper of the country," and he promised to be at the gallery the next day. This appointment Deed did not keep. Determined not to be failed, we sought an interview with Mr. Cass, Deed's lawyer, who promptly gave us a letter of introduction, explaining to Deed that it was to his advantage to have his picture taken to be engraved for our paper, and also discussing when we could find his domestic. We found the place with difficulty, the street in Deed's neighborhood being somewhat detailed in the plan of the city than on the other earth; we finally reached a wooden house, however, pointed by a lady who appeared to be connected with the house. Approaching the door, we saw a smart, city-looking negro, perhaps thirty years of age, with very friendly conversation, was busy working. In our opinion, "Is this where Deed Scott lives?" we inquired, rather hesitatingly, the answer: "Yes." Upon our asking if he was home, she said: "What white man, white that bigger than? Why don't white men send to his remarks we expressed a wish to get the portrait (we had made) asked him if he would not go to Frighton's gallery and send out bigger—don't see a feet."



DEED SCOTT, PHOTOGRAPHED BY STEUBBING, OF N. YORK.



MRS. SCOTT, PHOTOGRAPHED BY STEUBBING, OF N. YORK.

Scott's case was appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, but was not actually heard officially as a case, however Justice Taney still wanted to hand down a decision

Why could hearing this as a case and issuing a decision be dangerous?

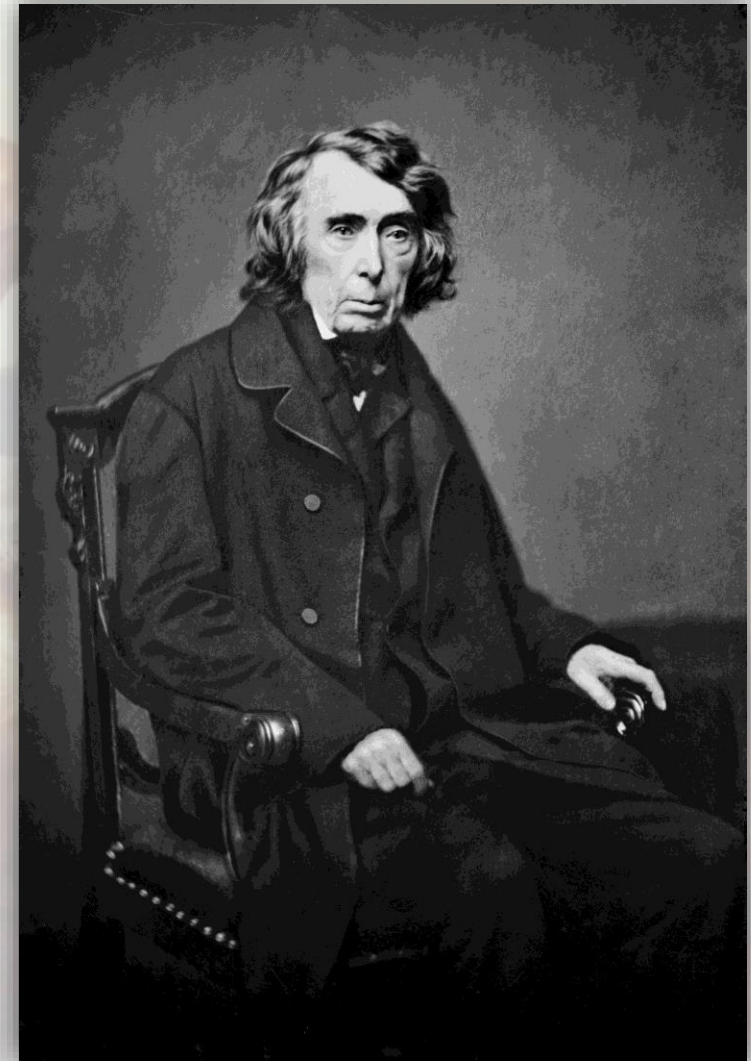
If it was heard as a formal suit, that would recognize Scott as a U.S. citizen



Was a slave, once taken into  
a free territory, free?

Chief Justice Taney's  
decision:

- Slaves had no rights in court
- Not citizens but property
- The 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
protect property
- So technically the Missouri  
Compromise was  
unconstitutional



# The Lincoln-Douglas Debates: 1858

At question was the doctrine of “popular sovereignty”

- Lincoln: slavery was a moral evil that could only be extinguished through legislation
- Douglas: popular sovereignty allowed people to elect officials who would not enforce slave property laws (Freeport Doctrine)
  - This position further divided Democrats





# Lincoln's *House Divided* Speech

In *my* opinion, it *will* not cease, until a *crisis* shall have been reached, and passed.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand."

I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half *slave* and half *free*.

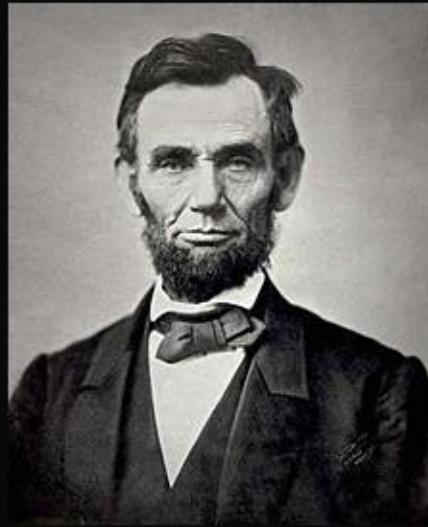
I do not expect the Union to be *dissolved* -- I do not expect the house to *fall* -- but I *do* expect it will cease to be divided.

It will become *all* one thing or *all* the other.

Either the *opponents* of slavery, will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction; or its *advocates* will push it forward, till it shall become alike lawful in *all* the States, *old* as well as *new* -- *North* as well as *South*.

Have we no *tendency* to the latter condition?

- Advised *against* giving the speech
- Used Bible scripture as basis
- Lost him the Senate seat, but won him the Election of 1860
- Caused the South to fear Lincoln's rising political popularity



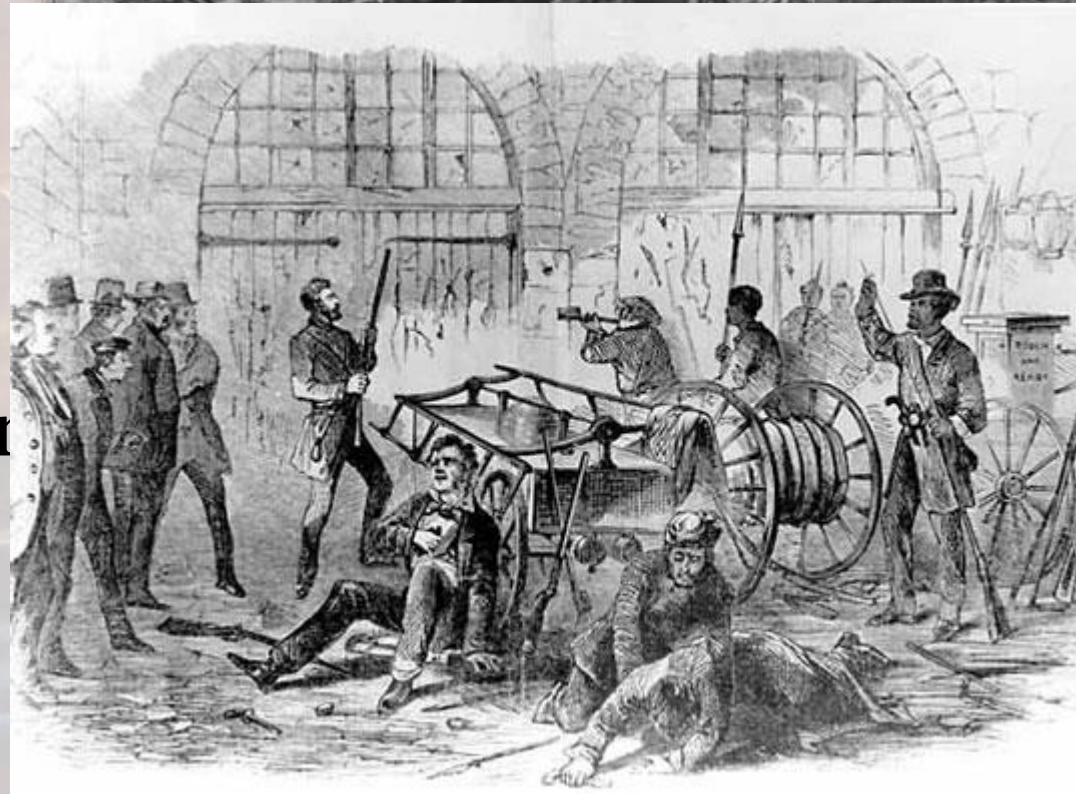
A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure, permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved — I do not expect the house to fall — but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other.

(Abraham Lincoln)



# 16-18 October 1859: John Brown's Raid on Harpers Ferry

- Hoping to foment an armed slave/abolitionist uprising, Brown and 21 men attacked the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, VA
- Held the arsenal for two days
- Brown was arrested and his men were either captured or killed
- Brown tried and executed for treason



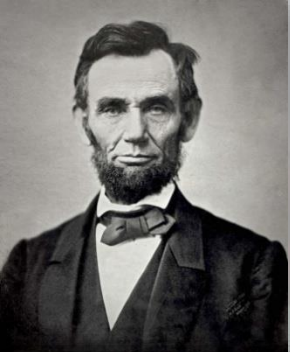
# The Republican Platform of 1860

- Non-extension of slavery (Free-Soilers)
- Protective tariff (Northern industrialists)
- No abridgment of rights for immigrants (a disappointment for the “Know-Nothings”)
- Government funding to build a Pacific Railroad (Northwest)
- Internal improvements (West) at federal expense
- Free homesteads for public domain (farmers)

Homestead Act: 160 acres that must be improved on by five years



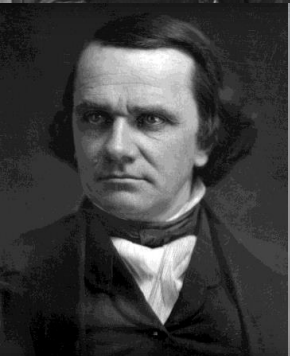
# The Election of 1860



Abraham Lincoln,  
Republican



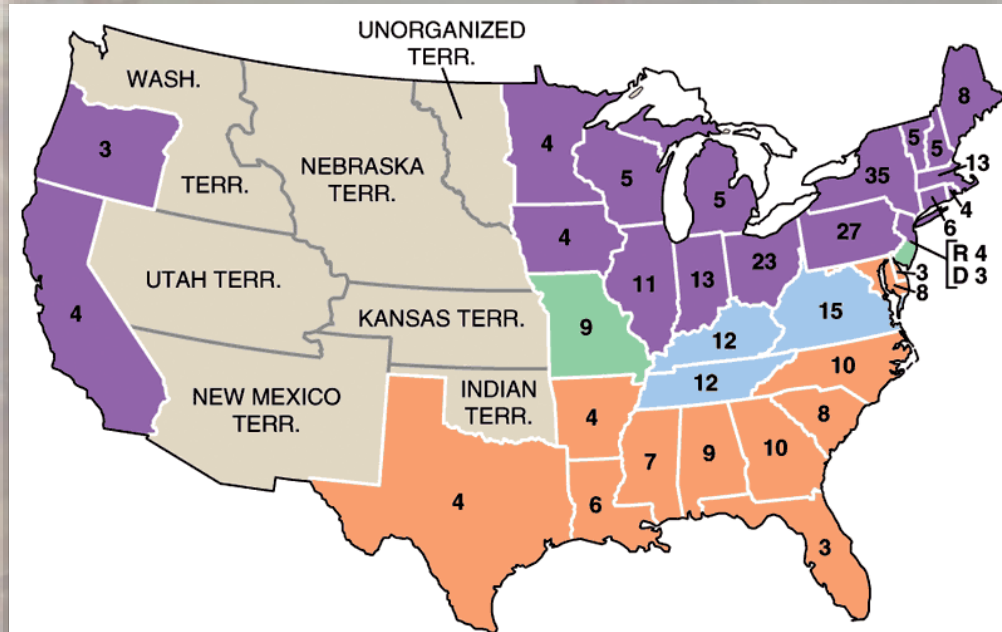
John C. Bell,  
Constitutional Union



Stephen A. Douglas,  
Northern Democrat



John C.  
Breckinridge,  
Southern Democrat



	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote	Percentage of Popular Vote
<b>Republican</b> Abraham Lincoln	180	1,865,593	39.8
<b>Democratic, Southern</b> John C. Breckinridge	72	848,356	18.1
<b>Democratic, Northern</b> Stephen A. Douglas	12	1,382,713	29.5
<b>Constitutional Union</b> John Bell	39	592,906	12.6
Divided	3 4		

# Secession Begins

