

# CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR

1819-1861



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





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**VERSION 1.1**

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# SLAVERY BEFORE 1819



# THE FOUNDING FATHERS AND SLAVERY



by 1700 the highly profitable slavery system was firmly established in the Southern Colonies and codified into law



slavery was much less profitable in the Northern Colonies where it was eventually outlawed



references to slavery were removed from the Declaration of Independence



the Constitution mentions slavery in three clauses



slavery, which appeared might die of natural causes, received a strong impetus with the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793



TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY 3d AUGUST 1774  
By COWPER & TELFAIRS,  
A C A R G O  
Of 170 prime young, likely healthy  
GUINEA SLAVES,  
Just imported, in the Bark Friends, William Roff Maier, directly from  
Senegambia, July 25, 1774.  
To be Sold at Private Sale, any Time before the 18th of  
next Month.  
THE PLANTATION, containing one hundred acres, on which the  
subscriber lives, very pleasantly situated on Savannah River in light  
of town. The terms of sale may be known by applying to  
July 21, 1774. RICHARD WILLY.

WANTED  
AN OVERSEER thoroughly qualified to undertake the settlement of  
a River Swamp Plantation on the Altamaha River. Any such  
person, who can bring proper recommendations, may hear of great en-  
couragement by applying to NATHANIEL HALL.

THE Subscriber being under an absolute necessity of closing his concerns without de-  
lay, gives this last public notice, that all persons indebted to him by bond,  
note, or otherwise, who do not discharge the same by the first day of October next,  
shall find their respective obligations, &c. in the hands of an attorney to be sued for  
without distinction. It is hoped the concerned will avoid the expense of this notice.  
PHILIP BURN.

RUN AWAY the 20th of May last from John Forbes, Esq's plantation in St.  
John's parish, 2 W/O NEGROES, named BILLY and QUAMINA, of the  
Guinea Coast, and speak good English. Billy is lanky and well made, about 5 feet  
10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, has lost some of his upper teeth, and  
wears a white waist a white negro cloth jacket and trousers of the same.  
Quamina is stout and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black,  
has his country marks on his face, had on when he went away a jacket, trousers,  
and raddin, of white negro cloth. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and deliver  
them to me at the above plantation, or to the Wardens of the Work-House in Swan-  
nah, shall receive a reward of 200s. besides what the law allows.  
DAPIS AUSTIN.

## **SLAVERY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION (1787)**

### ***Art. I, §2***

**Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.**

### ***Art. I, §9***

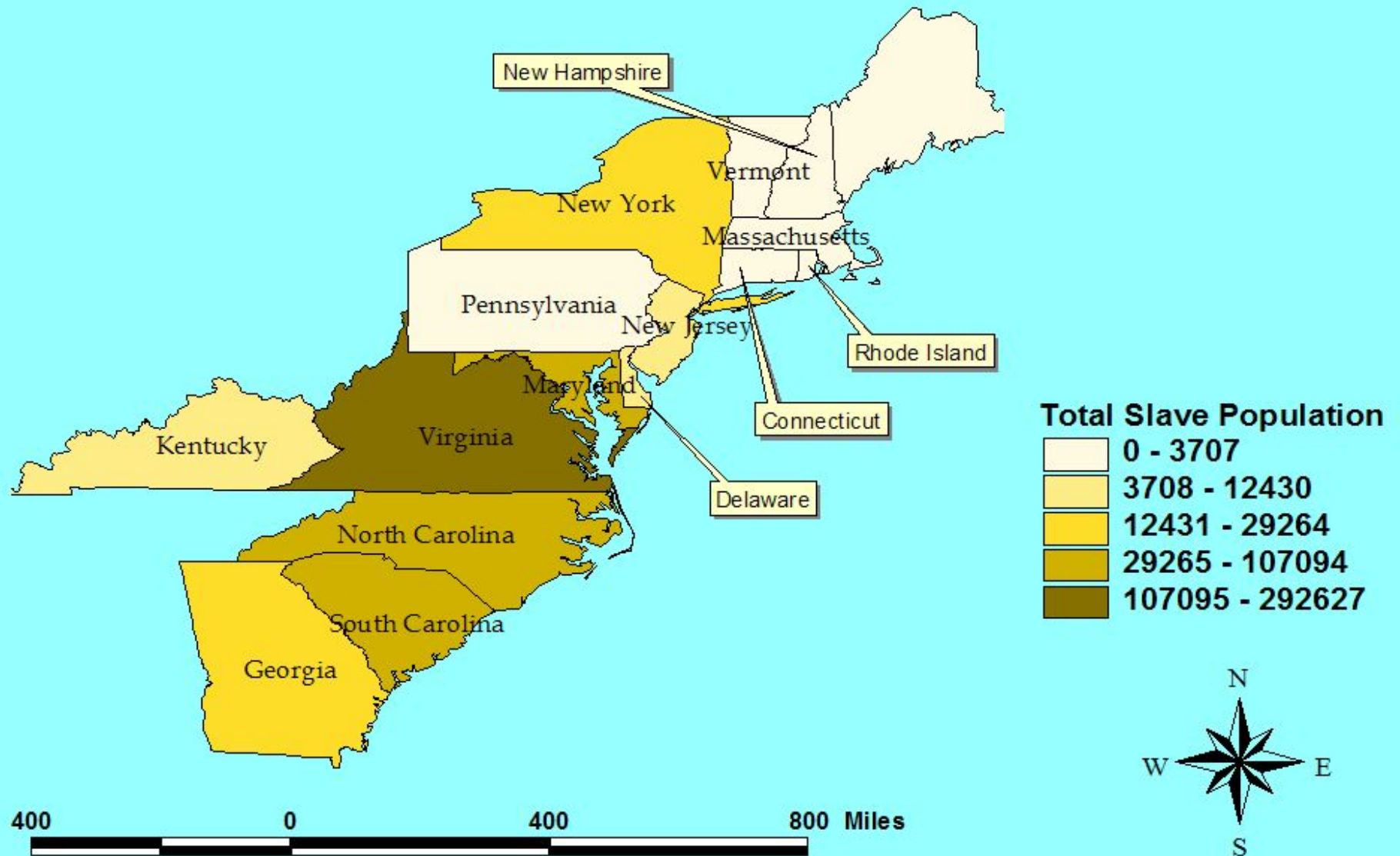
**The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.**

### ***Art. IV, §2***

**No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.**



# SLAVE POPULATION IN 1790



## The North and South developed along different lines

NORTH	SOUTH
Diverse economy based on industry and agriculture	Economy based on agriculture
Large cities undergoing rapid urbanization	Mainly rural with a few cities
Massive immigration strengthened the economy	Few immigrants
Favored federal spending on internal improvements and wanted high tariffs	Opposed federal spending on internal improvements and wanted no tariffs
The Northeast was economically linked with the Midwest	Sought to expand by creating more slave states
Economy based on free labor	Economy based on slave labor

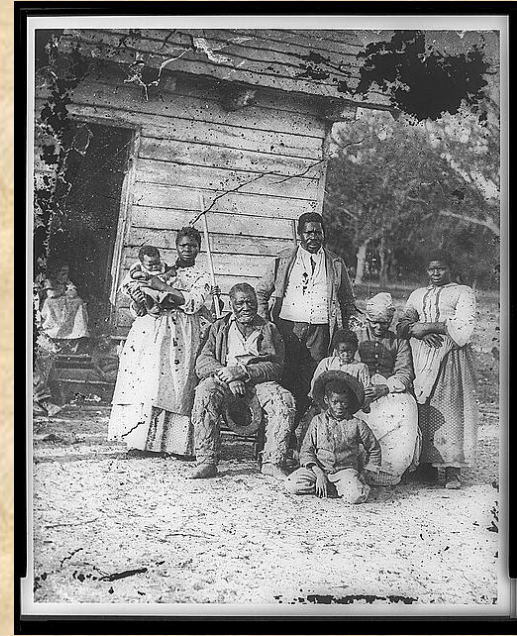
# Southern Slave States

# THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY

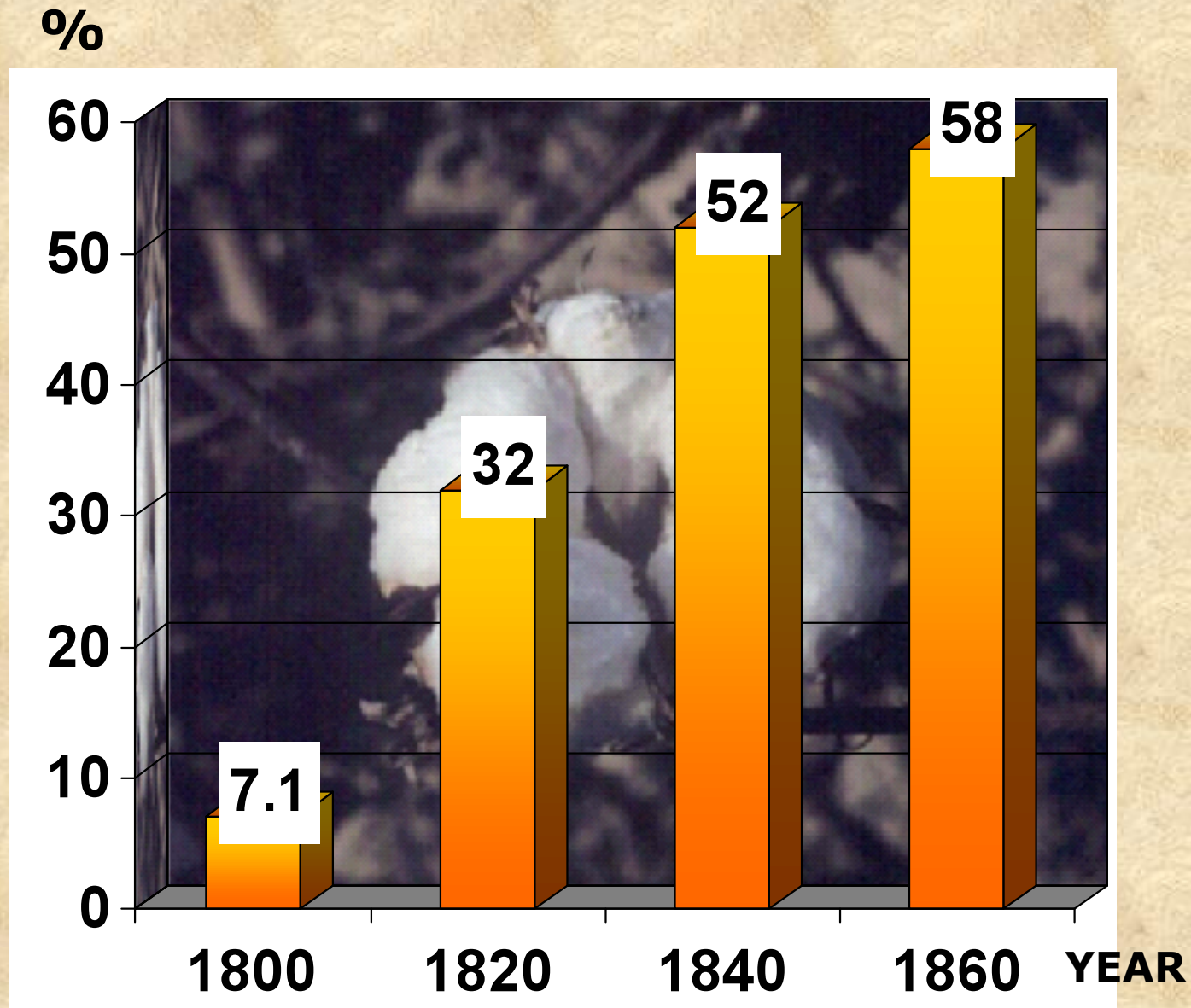
*King Cotton*



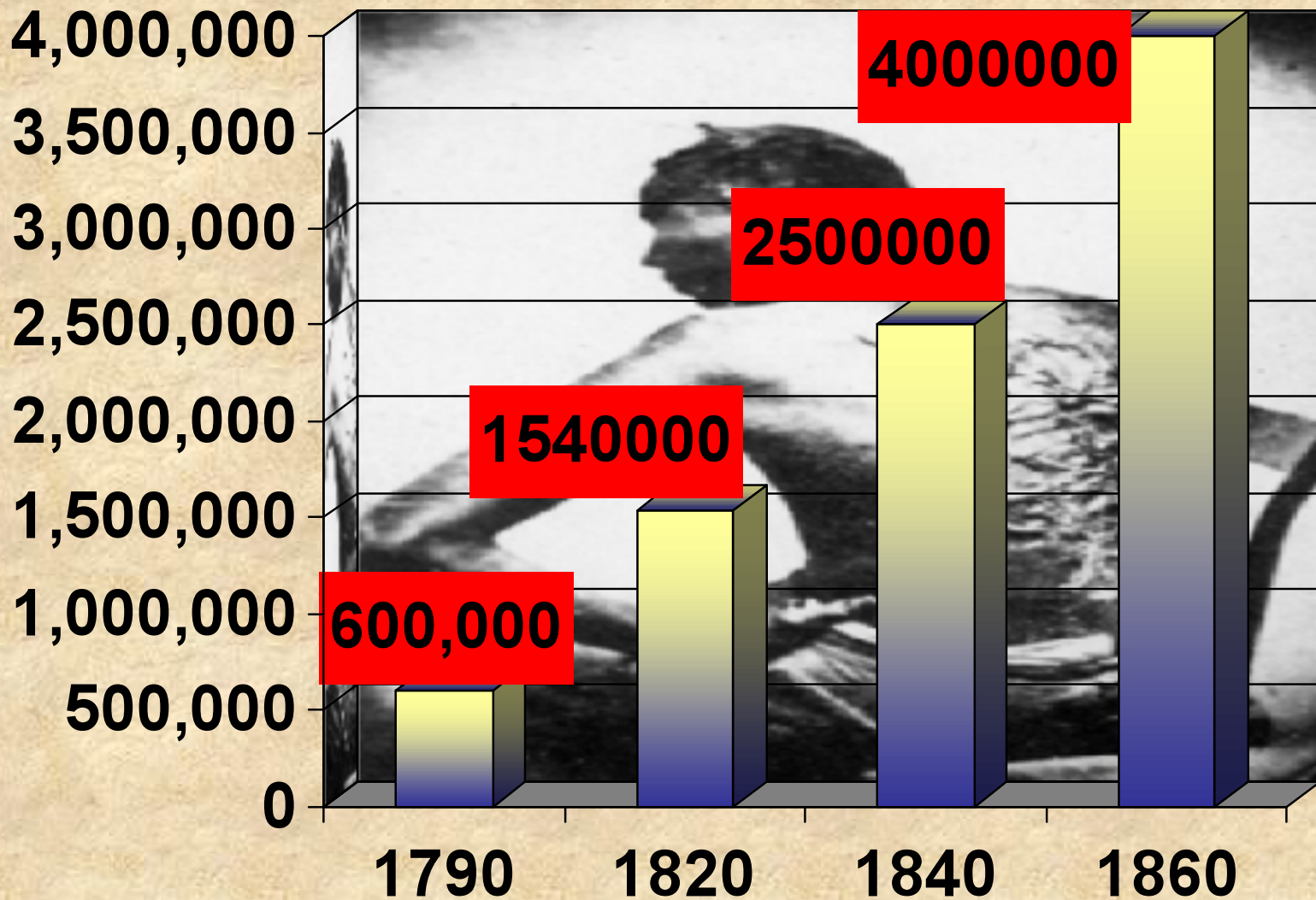




# COTTON AS % OF U.S. EXPORTS 1800-1860



# GROWTH IN U.S. SLAVE POPULATION 1790-1860

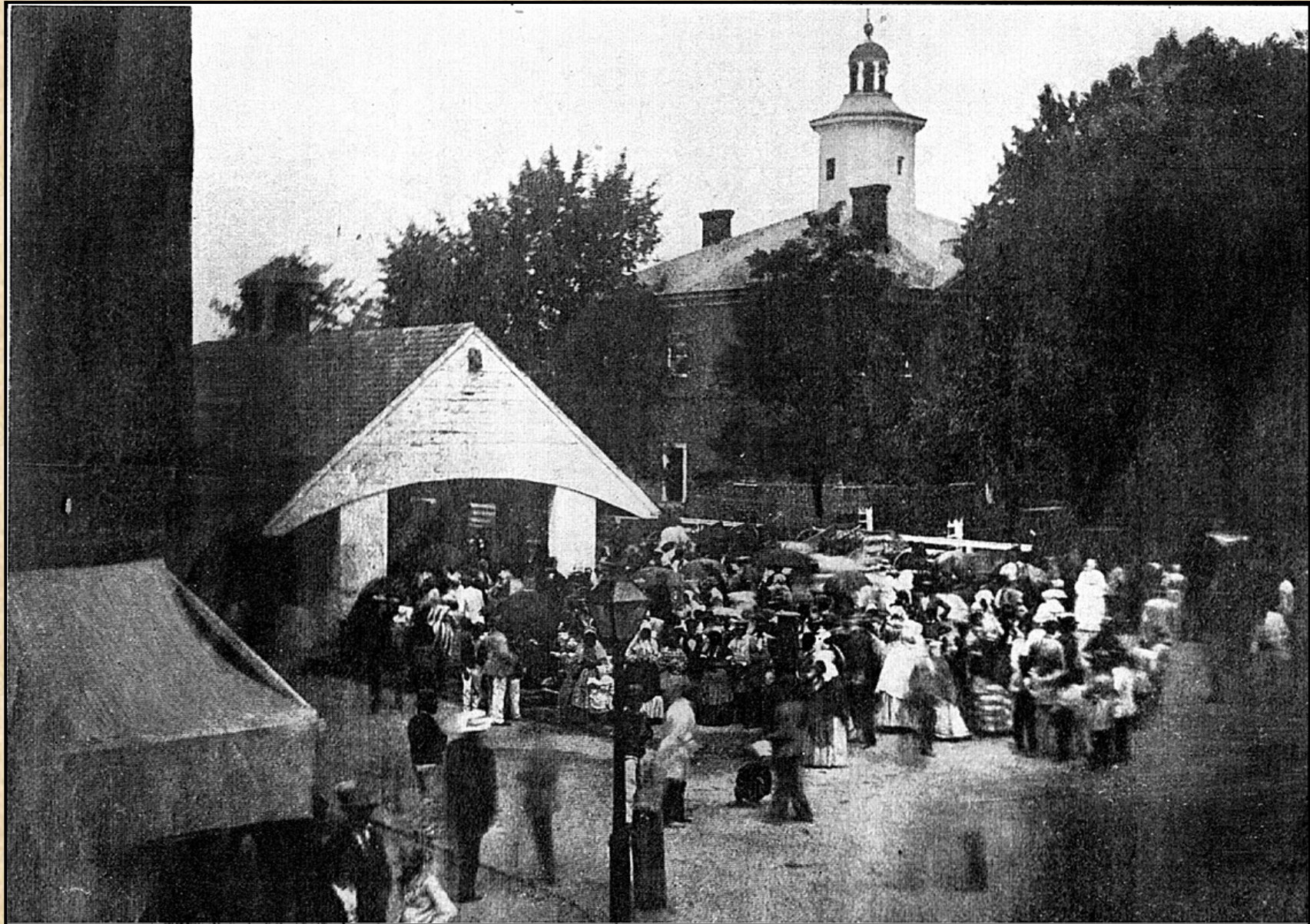




# The South: an economy built upon agriculture and slavery

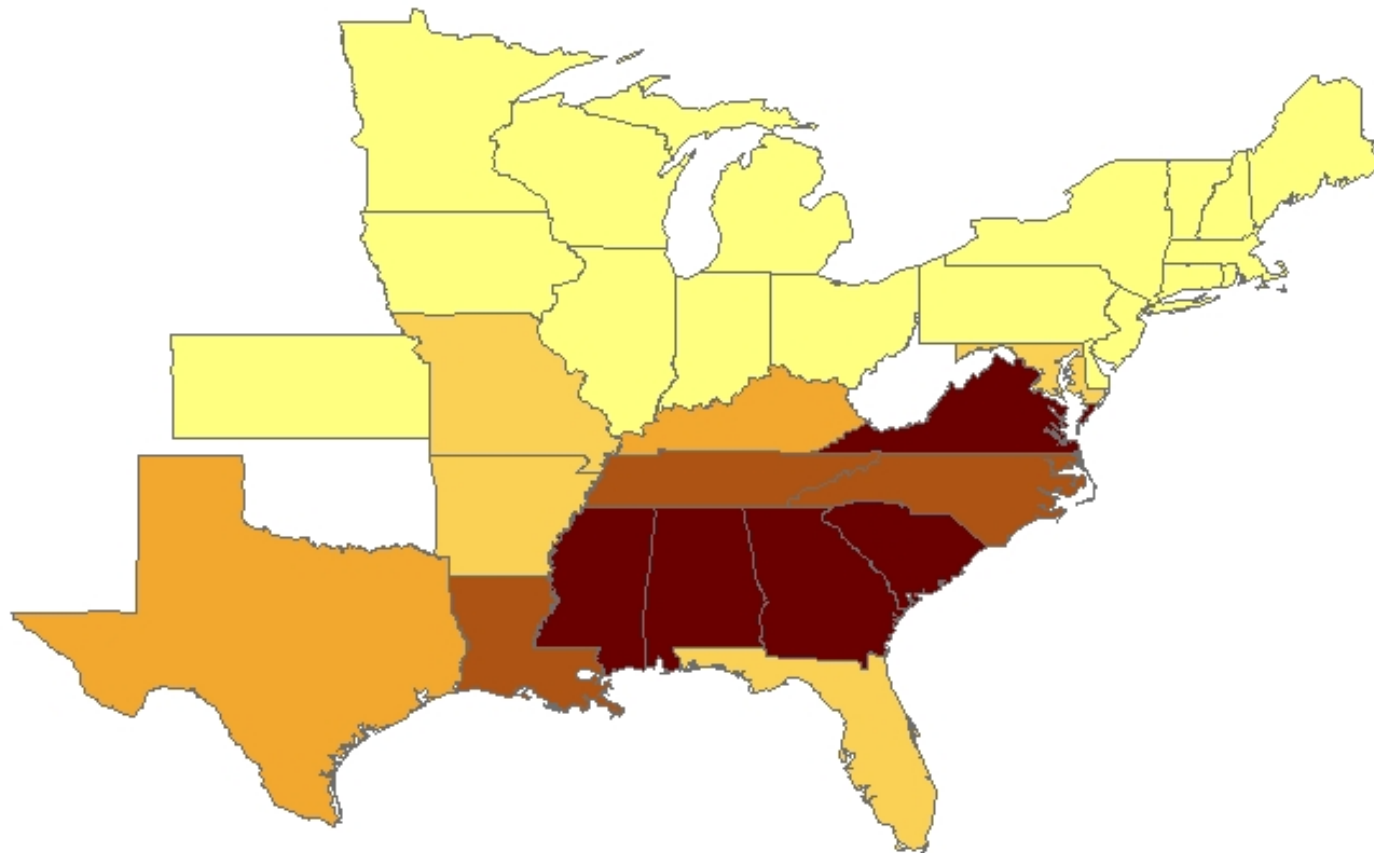


# Photo of an actual slave auction

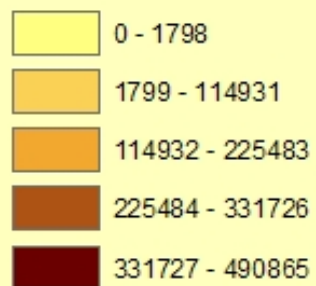


# Southern slave states-1860

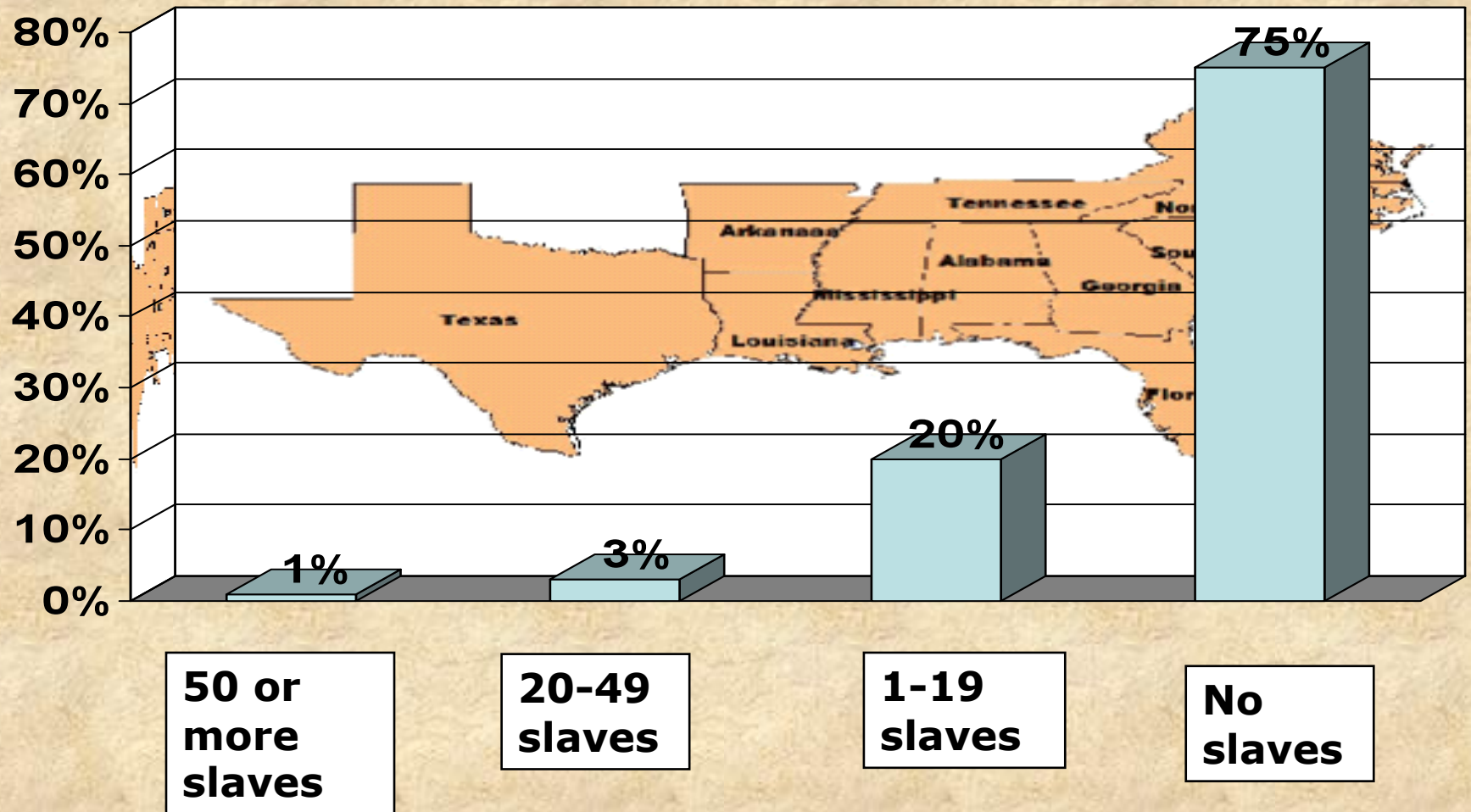




**# slaves in each state:1860**



# % of slave ownership in the South-1860



<b>Southern Society</b>	<b>% of Population</b>	<b>Attributes</b>
<b>Large slave plantation owners</b>	<b>Less than 1% of white families</b>	<b>50 or more slaves, over 1,000 acres in property</b>
<b>Mid-size slave plantation owners</b>	<b>3% of white families</b>	<b>20-49 slaves, over 100 acres, most powerful group in the South</b>
<b>Small slave holders</b>	<b>20% of white families</b>	<b>1-19 slaves, mostly farmers and a smaller urban middle class</b>
<b>Non slave owing whites</b>	<b>75% of white families</b>	<b>Yeomen farmers and tenant farmers. Some urban workers</b>
<b>Free blacks</b>	<b>6% of blacks</b>	<b>Legal and social restrictions limited their opportunities</b>
<b>Slaves</b>	<b>By 1860 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of South's population</b>	<b>Majority worked on plantations</b>

# CASH!

All persons that have **SLAVES** to dispose of, will do well by giving me a call, as I will give the

**HIGHEST PRICE FOR**

**Men, Women, &  
CHILDREN.**

Any person that wishes to sell, will call at Hill's tavern, or at Shannon Hill for me, and any information they want will be promptly attended to.

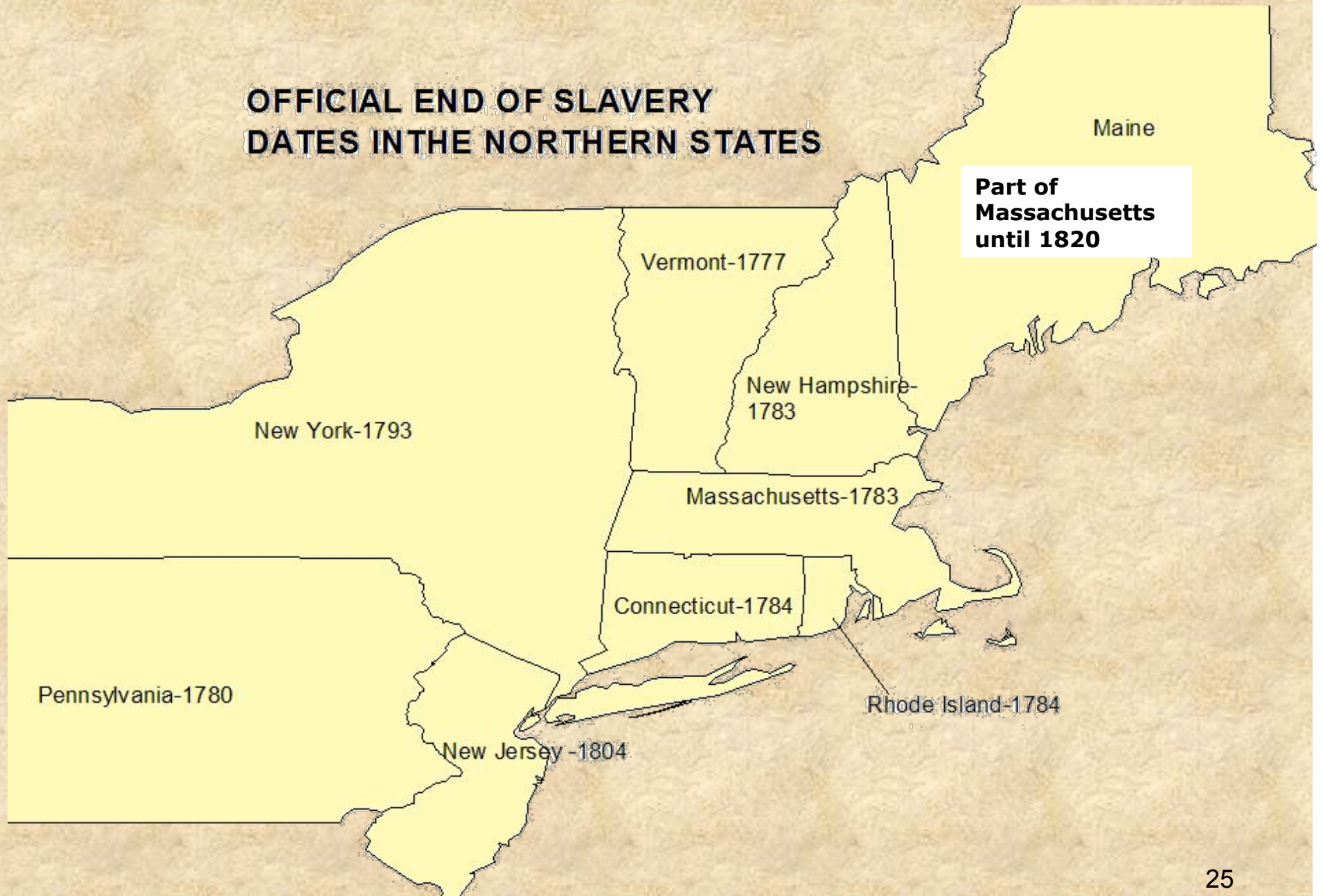
**Thomas Griggs.**

**Charlestown, May 7, 1835.**

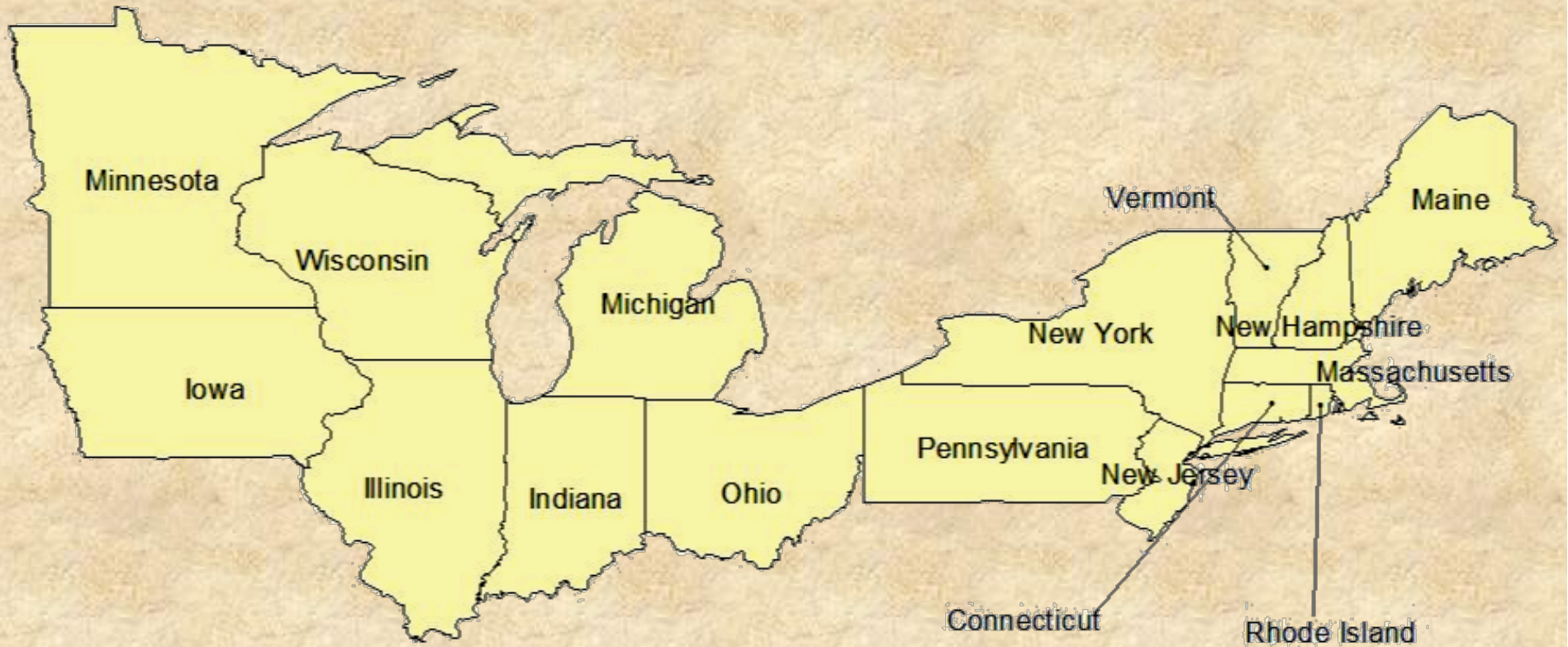
# The Northern free states



# OFFICIAL END OF SLAVERY DATES IN THE NORTHERN STATES



# Northern Free States-1860



# **The Industrial Revolution ignited the Northern economy and brought about a *"complete revolution in domestic life and social manners"***

**In the northern states, innovation and personal freedom encouraged resourcefulness and experimentation. An atmosphere favorable to business growth encouraged new techniques. A chronic worker shortage led to the development of labor saving machinery and the employment of women in early factories.**



**75 Young Women**

From 15 to 35 Years of Age,

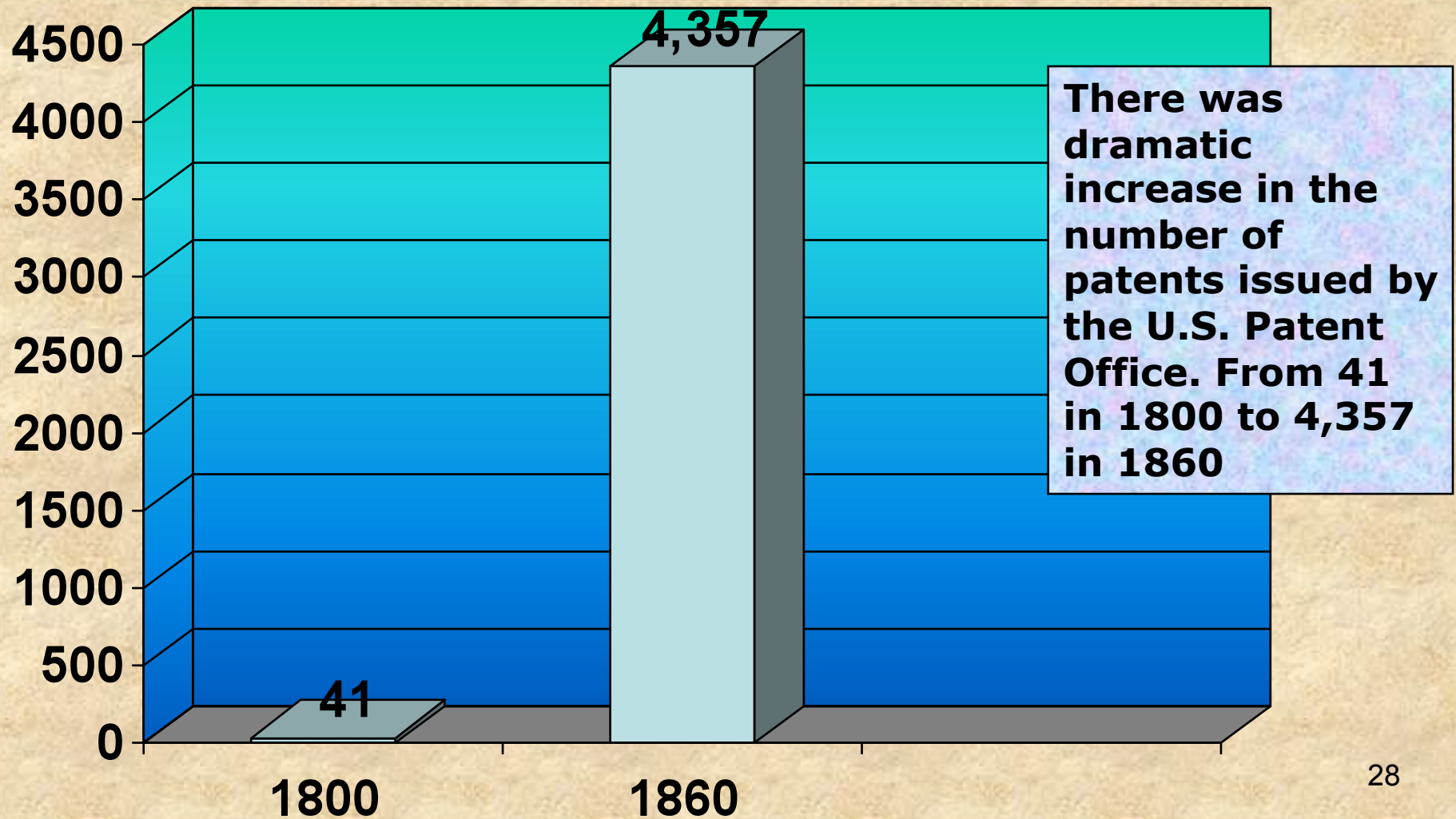
WANTED TO WORK IN THE

**COTTON MILLS!**

IN LOWELL AND CHICOPEE, MASS.



**Yankee ingenuity: resourcefulness and experimentation led to whole new industries being created. A Yankee is someone who lives in the northern states, especially New England.**



# The economy of the northern states



**“Yankee” ingenuity and inventiveness laid a basis for expansion**



**expansion created a huge demand for labor which was filled by massive European immigration**



**major inventions include, canals, railroads, telegraph, sewing machine, steam boat and many others**



**a transportation and communication revolution changed the way business was done, speeding up the tempo of enterprise**



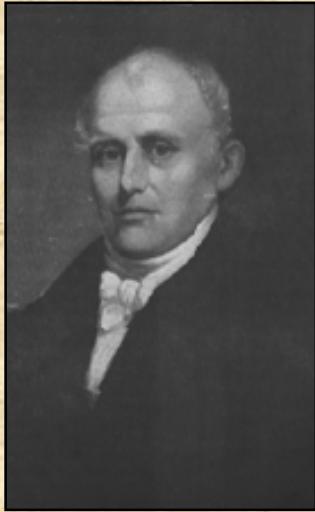
**U.S. clipper sailing ships gained superiority for fast voyages and set speed records until they were replaced by iron steam driven vessels after mid century**



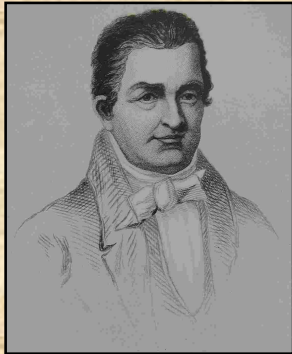
**financial and insurance industries developed to serve the new industrial corporations**



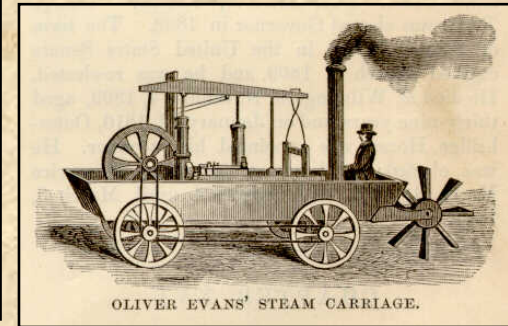
**American exports climbed as the demand for U.S. raw materials increased overseas**



**Samuel Slater established his first mill in 1790 on the Blackstone River in Rhode Island. It was one of the first factories in the United States. Three years later, in Pawtucket, he built Slater Mill, the first American factory to successfully produce cotton yarn with water-powered machines.**



**Oliver Evans created the high-pressure steam engine and advanced the milling industry by automating flour mills. In 1789, the first U.S. patent for a steam-powered land vehicle was granted to Oliver Evans .**



**John Deere developed the first American cast steel plow in 1838 which allowed farmers to farm the tough prairie soil.**





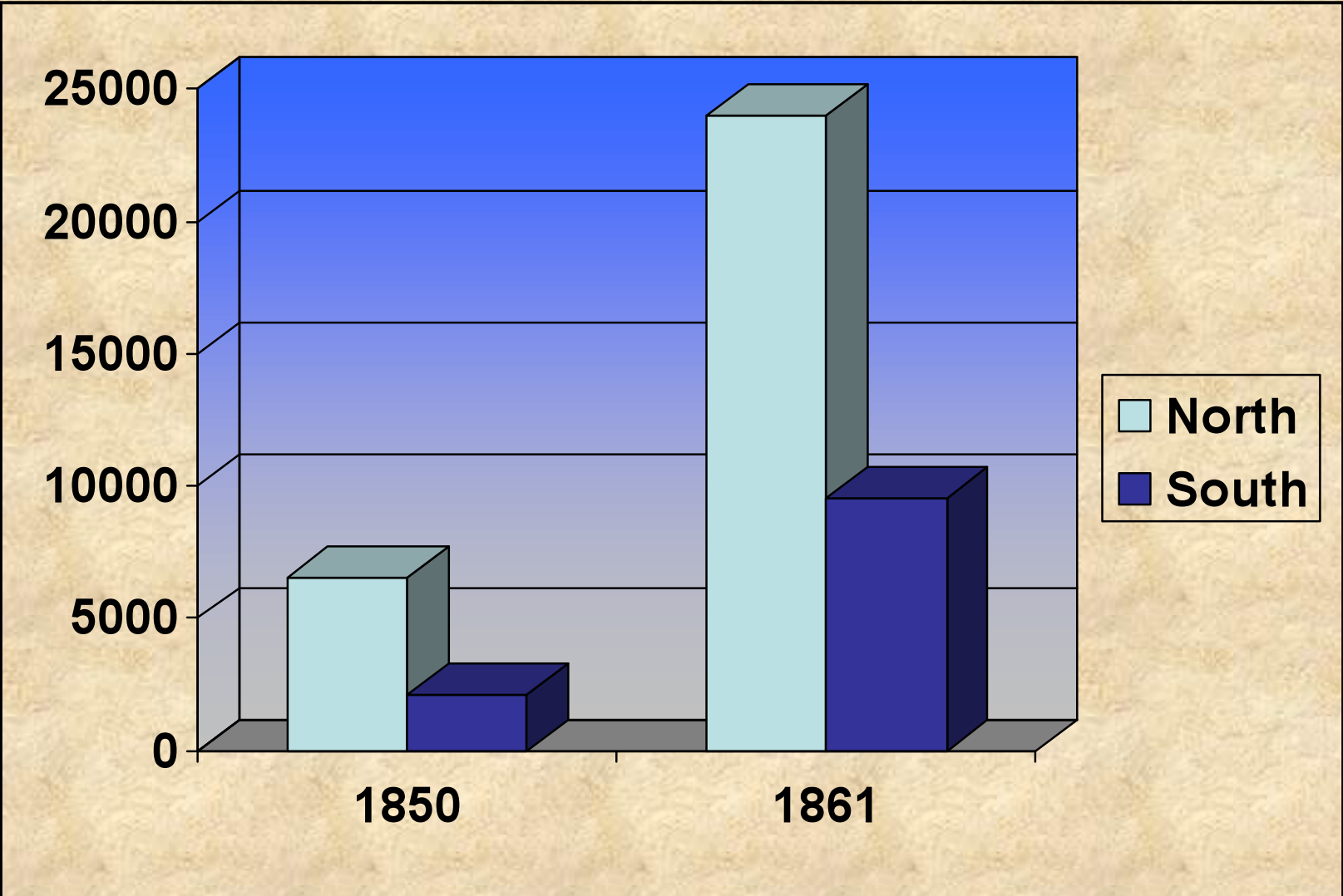
**This painting shows the "Seneca Chief," the flagship of a flotilla making the maiden voyage down the Erie Canal. The 363-mile-long, \$7 million canal opened the shortest thoroughfare between the Atlantic Coast's factories and the Great Lakes, helping to position New York City as America's leading city. The Canal did not greatly affect business for stagecoach companies, which were faster, and not limited by road capacity or ice, but it did bankrupt the Conestoga wagon freight carriers. By 1841, however, the railroads had put stagecoach companies out of business. The Erie Canal still operates today.**

# Growth in Railroad mileage 1830 to 1860





# Railroad construction by region



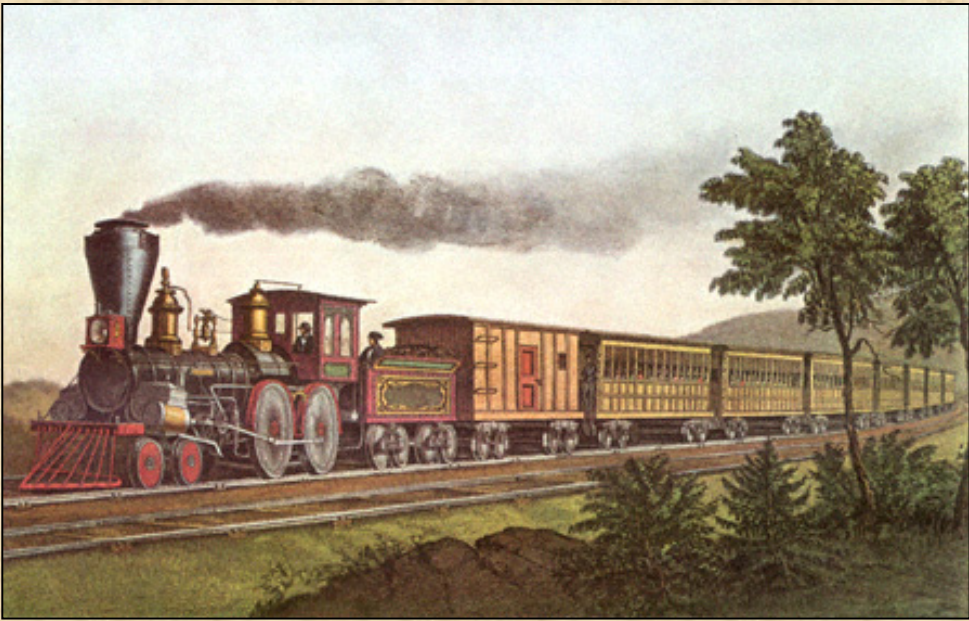
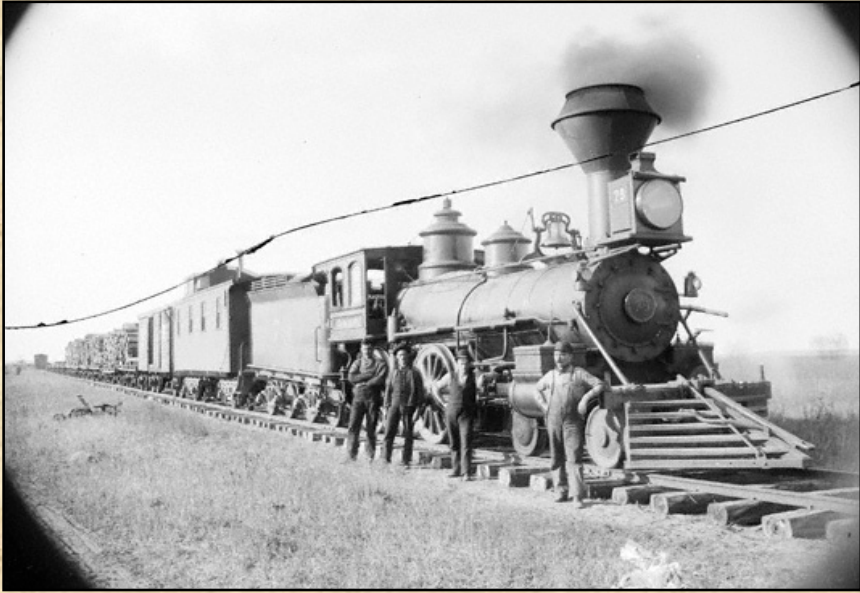


The race on August 28, 1830, between Peter Cooper's *Tom Thumb* locomotive and the horse-drawn Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad car demonstrated the superiority of steam power. Though the horse won eventually, when mechanical failure stopped the locomotive, the *Tom Thumb* had led the race, rounding curves at 15 miles an hour.

The B&O, America's first common carrier railroad, was organized when Baltimore began to lose business to New York's Erie Canal. Because steam locomotives were experimental, the B&O intended to use horses. Failure to make expenses, and the lack of success of wind-driven sailing cars and horse-powered treadmill cars, opened the way for Peter Cooper's plan for steam power. All horses on the B&O Railroad were replaced by steam locomotives on July 31, 1831.

# **The *De Witt Clinton*, 1831, early railroad**







**In 1855, inventor Richard Dudgeon astounded New Yorkers by driving from his home to his place of business in a steam carriage. The noise and vibration generated by the "Red Devil Steamer" frightened horses so badly, the city authorities confined it to one street. Dudgeon ran the steam carriage many hundreds of miles and once covered a mile in under two minutes. Although the inventor claimed the carriage could carry 10 people at 14 m.p.h. or one barrel of anthracite coal, it was too far ahead of its time and failed to gain popular favor.**

# Expansion leads to Sectional Conflict

# MISSOURI COMPROMISE 1820



**Expansion created both new free and slave states. It was commonly agreed it would be a good idea if new states did not upset the balance between existing free and slave states. The proposed admission of Missouri in 1819 as a slave state threatened to upset this balance. (from 11 slave and 11 free to 12 slave and 11 free)**

State	year admitted	total slave states	total free states
Ohio	1803		9
Louisiana	1812	9	
Indiana	1816		10
Mississippi	1817	10	
Illinois	1818		11
Alabama	1819	11	

**1819**

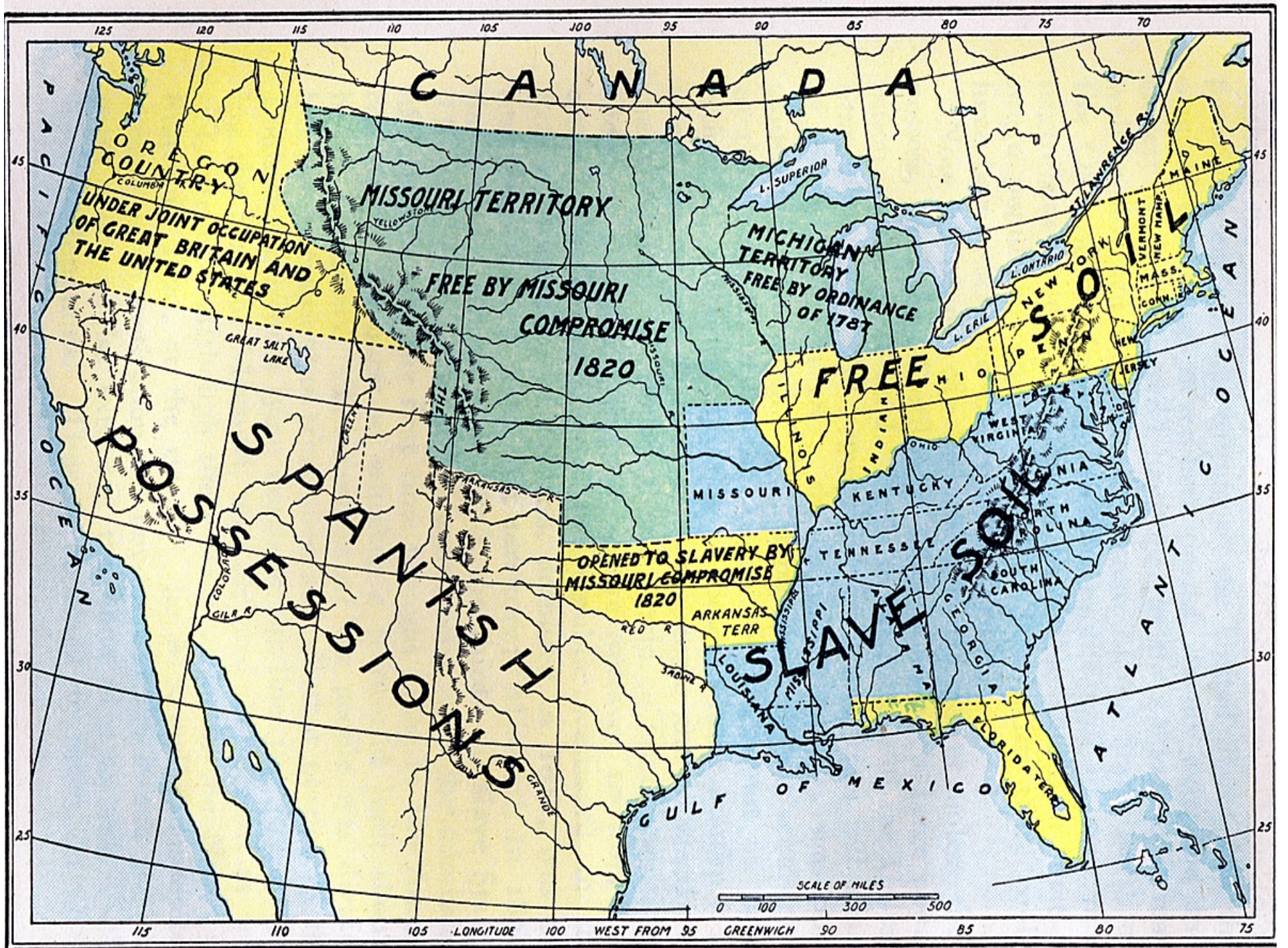
**11 slave states**

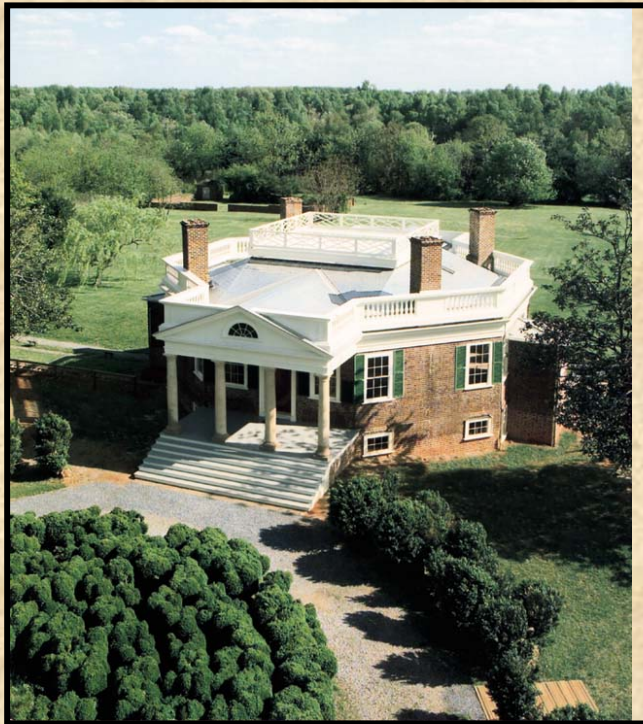
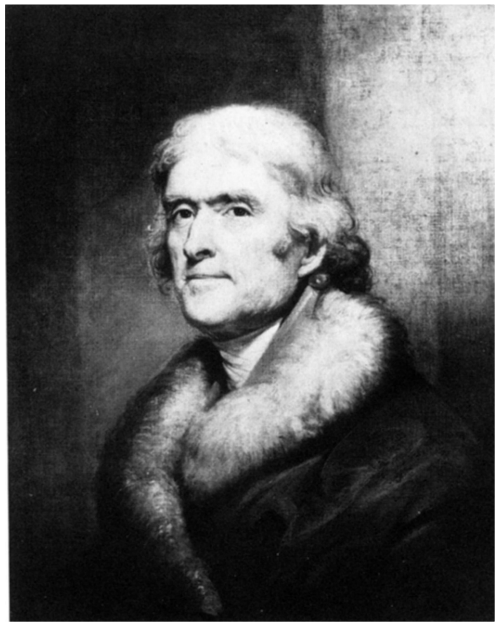
**11 free states**



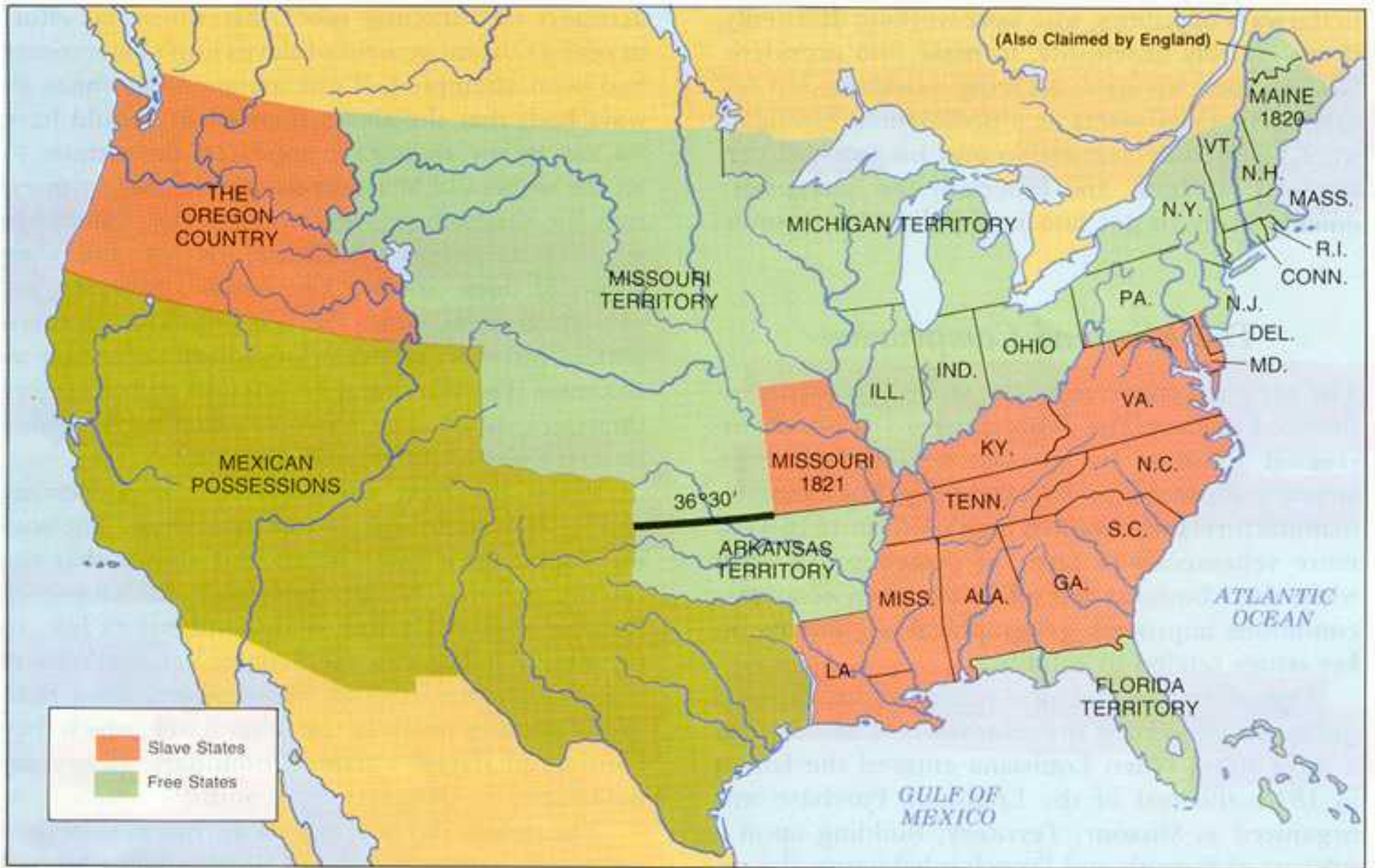
**Northerners were opposed to Missouri's entry as a slave state. There was a storm of protest in the North. For a time Congress was deadlocked on Missouri's admission, but under the leadership of Henry Clay the Missouri Compromise was agreed upon. Under the Compromise, Missouri was admitted as a slave state and Maine came in as a free state. The Missouri Compromise contained a clause which *forever* prohibited slavery north of 36° 30' in all the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana Purchase. In addition, Congress banned slavery from the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase north of Missouri's southern boundary. At the time, this provision appeared to be a victory for the Southern states because it was thought unlikely this "Great American Desert" would ever be settled.**

- 1. Admit Missouri as a slave state in accordance with the initial request for statehood.***
- 2. Approve the application for statehood of Maine as a free state.***
- 3. Define the territories in the Louisiana Purchase, which henceforth would be free and slave.***



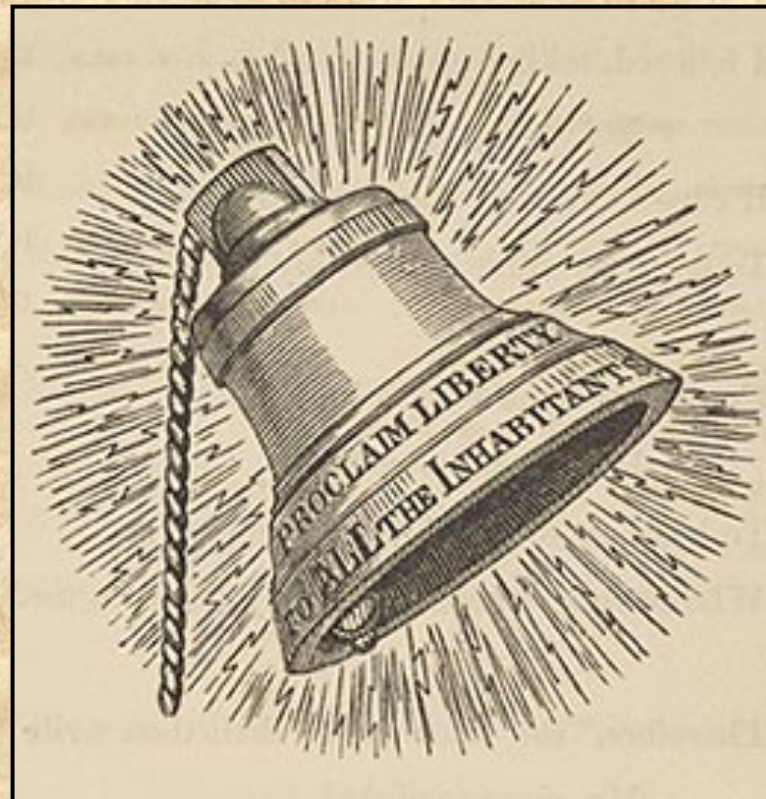
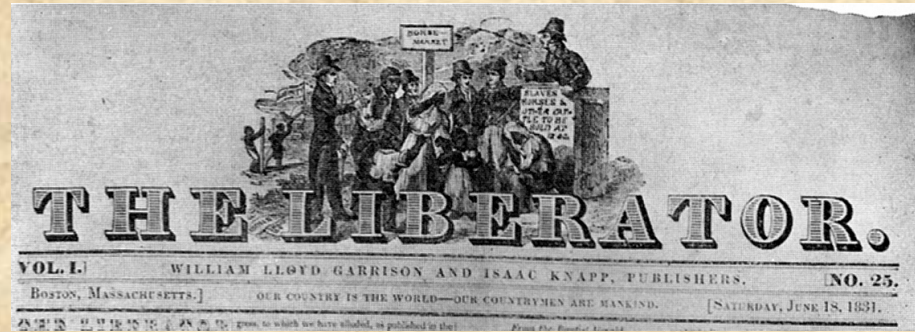


Although the controversy was temporarily resolved, Thomas Jefferson wrote to a friend "But this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper...But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go." Thomas Jefferson, April 1820, Monticello Virginia.



THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE, 1820-1821

# THE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT BEGINS



# Early Abolition Timeline

**1776, April: Continental Congress suspends the international slave trade**

**1780, March: Pennsylvania begins emancipation**

**1783, July: Massachusetts Supreme Court declares slavery unconstitutional**

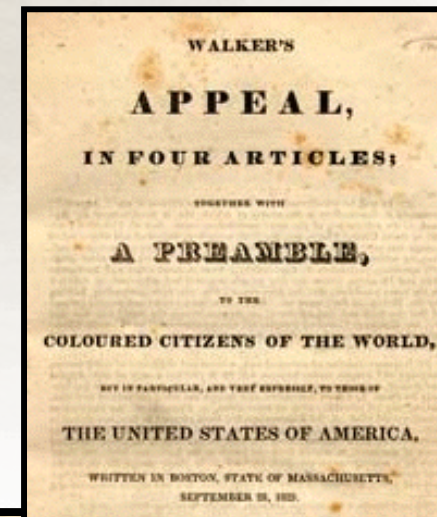
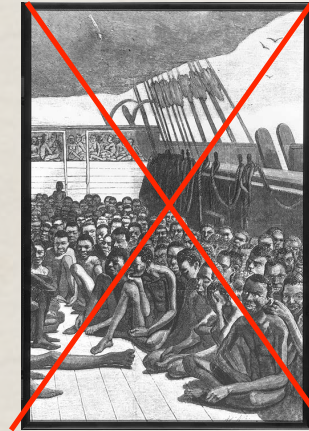
**1784, April: Continental Congress prohibits slavery in the Northwest Territory**

**1785, January: New York Anti-Slavery Society founded**

**1808, January: Importation of slaves becomes illegal**

**1827, March: Freedom's Journal begins publishing, the first Black-owned and operated newspaper in the United States**

**1829, September: David Walker's militant *Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World* is published calling for an overthrow of slavery**

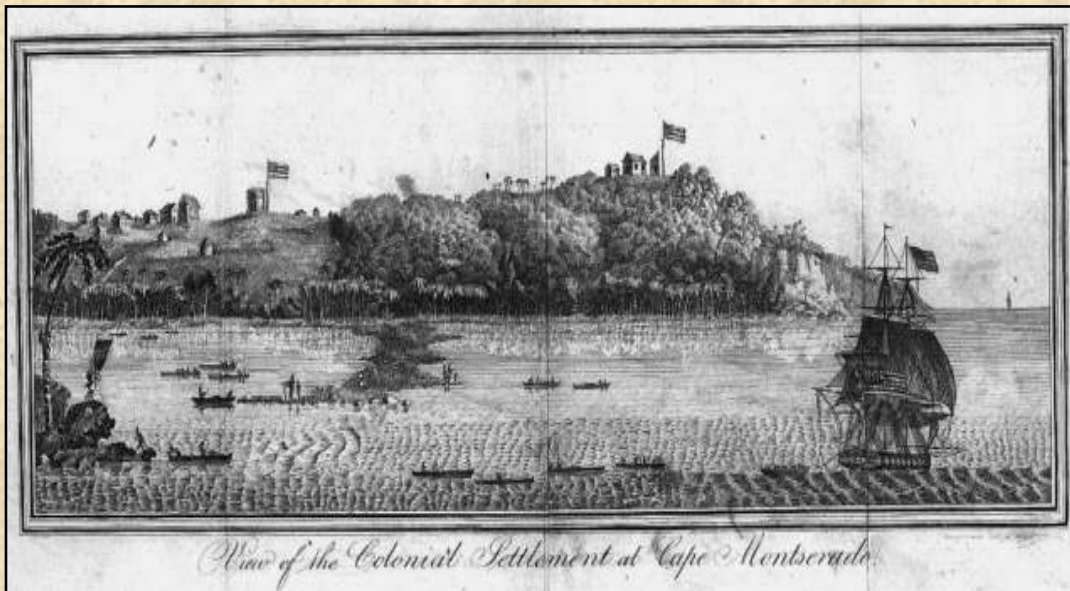


# AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY

A DIVERGENCE FROM THE  
PATH OF ABOLITION?

**The American Colonization Society (ACS) was founded in 1817 with the goal of sending free African-Americans to Africa as an alternative to emancipation in the United States. According to the ACS constitution, the goal of the “colonizationist” movement was to assist African-Americans who wanted to voluntarily emigrate to their ancestral home in Africa. However, once African-American leaders heard that slave holders were planning a colony for them in Africa, they met in Philadelphia and issued a statement opposing the scheme. In 1822, the society established on the west coast of Africa a colony that in 1847 became the independent nation of Liberia.**

**Beginning in the 1830s, the society was harshly attacked by abolitionists, who tried to discredit colonization as a slaveholder's scheme. By 1867 the society had sent more than 13,000 emigrants to Liberia.**





Wm. Johnston Esq

No. 1. JULY, 1820. Vol. I.

THE African Intelligencer.

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WASHINGTON:

Published by J. Ashmun, Pennsylvania Avenue.

DAVIS & FORCE PRINT.

1820.

In July 1820, the ACS published The African Intelligencer, edited by Jehudi Ashmun (1794-1828), a young teacher who hoped to become a missionary to Africa. Its thirty-two pages contained articles on the slave trade, African geography, the expedition of the Elizabeth (the ship which carried the first group of colonists to Liberia), and the ACS constitution. Ashmun went to Africa in 1822, where he became an early leader of the Liberian colony before dying from a fever in 1828.



**Selling life memberships was a standard fund-raising practice of benevolent societies such as the American Colonization Society. At thirty dollars (\$555 in 2004 dollars) each, the memberships were a popular gift for ministers. In 1825, one of the agents who sold the certificates in New England estimated "not less than \$50,000 have in this way been poured into the treasury of the Lord." This certificate bears a facsimile signature of Henry Clay, a founder and its strong advocate in Congress. Clay succeeded former president James Madison as president of the society, serving from 1836 to 1849.**

*American Colonization Society*  
"American Colonization Society"  
INFORMATION

ABOUT GOING TO LIBERIA.

THINGS WHICH EVERY EMIGRANT TO LIBERIA OUGHT TO KNOW.

COMMON OBJECTIONS

TO GOING TO LIBERIA ANSWERED,

REPLY

TO CERTAIN CAVILINGS AGAINST COLONIZATION.

&c., &c.

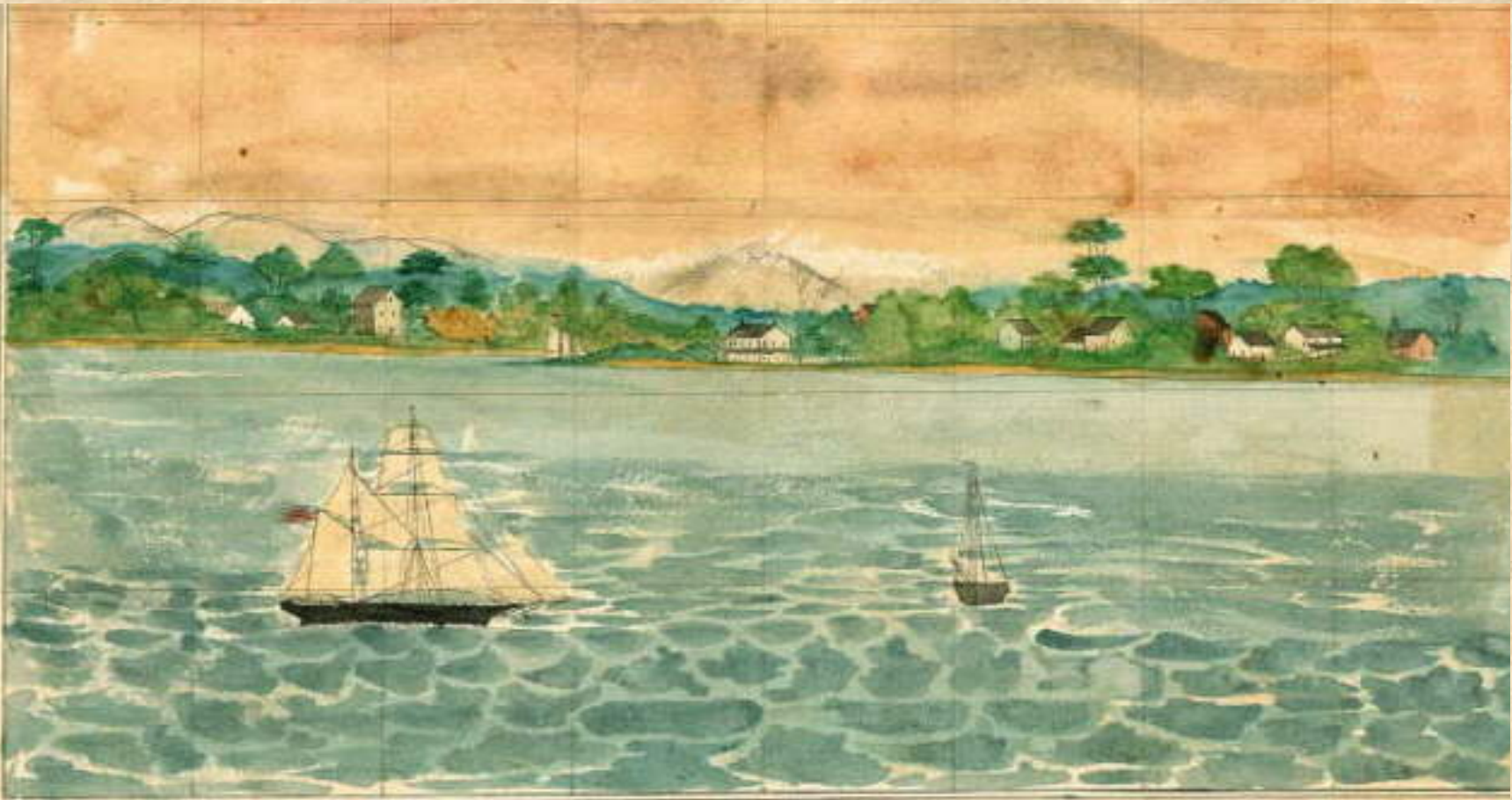
WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

NEAR WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

1848.

**During the 1830s, William Lloyd Garrison's violent condemnations of colonization as a slaveholder's plot to perpetuate slavery created deep hostility between abolitionists and colonizationists. Intended to encourage emigration and answer anti-colonization propaganda, the ACS pamphlet answers questions about household items needed in Liberia, climate, education, health conditions, and other concerns about the new country. Citing abolitionist charges colonizationists merely wanted "to get clear of the colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages . . . to place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of free government . . . and to spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout Africa."**

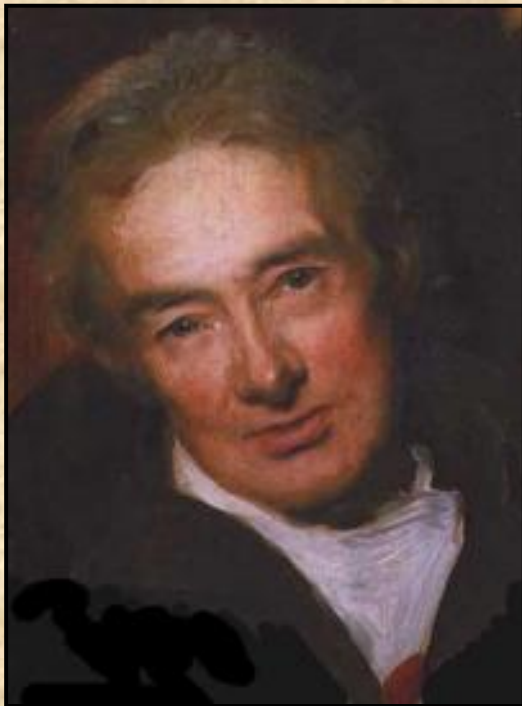


**Fishtown was a settlement in the Grand Bass[u]a area of Liberia, south of Monrovia, near the St. John's River. In June 1835, one of the bloodiest episodes in early Liberian history occurred at the nearby Grand Bass[u]a settlement, where unarmed African-American settlers were massacred by native Africans upset by disruption of the local slave trade. A month later, militiamen from Monrovia attacked the area's African villages. A treaty in November 1835 bound African King Joe Harris to submit future disputes to the colonial authorities at Monrovia and to pay for property destroyed in the massacre.**

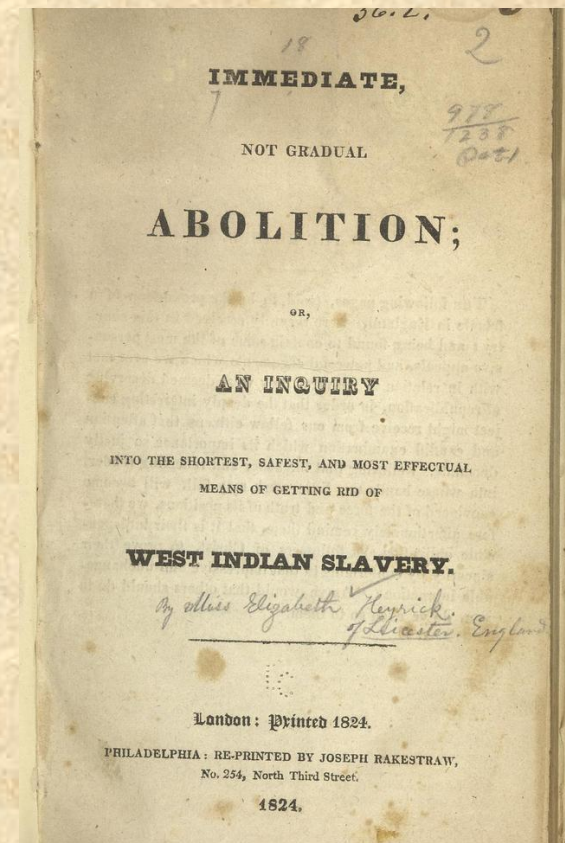
# ABOLITIONISTS ORGANIZED



**The Abolition movement in Great Britain achieved its goals when Parliament passed an Emancipation Act in 1833. While the slave trade had been abolished in 1807, this 1833 law began a gradual, compensated emancipation, which meant slaves were freed but were forced to work for their former masters for a period to compensate them for monetary loss. By 1838, all slaves in the British Empire were free. Thereafter, British abolitionism fragmented into efforts against the illegal slave trade, slavery in Africa, and slavery in the United States.**



**William Wilberforce spent much of his life fighting to abolish slavery in the British Empire and then to emancipate existing slaves. He died just after the Emancipation Act was passed in 1833.**



The main text is a manifesto, dated December 6, 1833, advocating the formation of a national anti-slavery society and enumerating its goals. It includes the names of delegates to the convention from ten states. The broadside declaration is illustrated with a headpiece of Hercules strangling the Nemean lion as two astonished elders look on. Beneath the woodcut is the line, "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder; the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet." On either side of the image are quotations from Scripture condemning the evils of slavery.



Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet.

**DECLARATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.**

ANNOUNCED IN PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 6, 1833.

THIS Convention assembled in the city of Philadelphia to consider a National Anti-Slavery Society, promptly voted the expediency to promulgate the following DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS, as declared by them in relation to the enlargement of our country by the acquisition of territory.

More than fifty years have elapsed since a band of patriots convened in this place, to derive assistance for the deliverance of this country from a foreign yoke. The Convention upon which they formed the Treaty and Compact was long distinguished as that of all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness. At the moment of their meeting these notions of people were as fresh as the dawn of death, and reached to the souls of blood; LIBERTY it seems glorious to the instantly as freedom, then were the words of liberty, LIBERTY, were few in number—your inalienable rights, and the sacred conviction that Truth, Justice, and Honor were in its essence, and these inalienable.

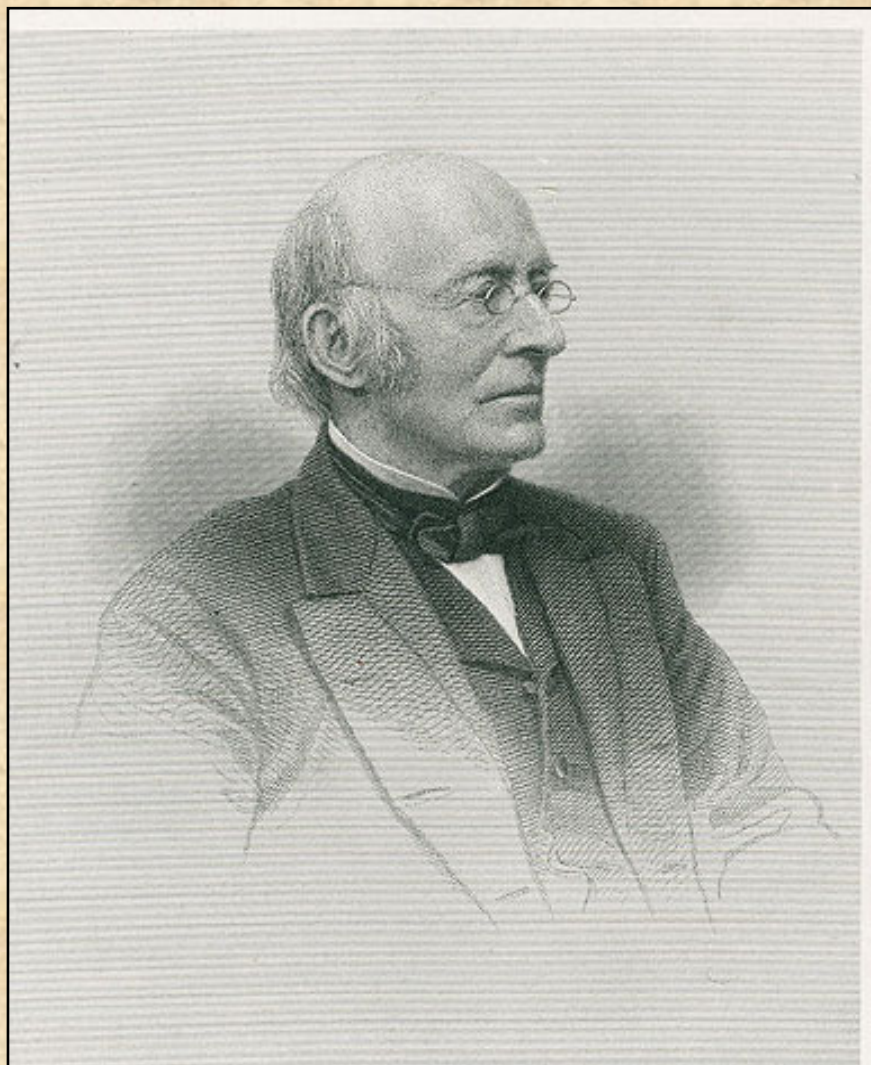
We have now seen the enlargement of our territory, without which, that of our fathers is incomplete; and which, for its magnitude, expediency, and probable results upon the destiny of the world, we far transcend them, to reveal their physical form. In order of justice, in discharge of duty, in conformity of purpose, in conformity of spirit, in accordance of faith, in consistency of opinion, we would not be inferior to them. Their noble and virtuous spirits, we would not be inferior to them. Their noble and virtuous spirits, we would not be inferior to them. Their noble and virtuous spirits, we would not be inferior to them.

\*Article 13. 18—Domesticity rule. Y.

<p><b>Mass.</b> DAVID THURGOOD, NATHAN WINTHROP, JAMES WINTHROP, JAMES FREDERICK GIBB, WILLIAM WINTHROP.</p> <p><b>New Hampshire.</b> DAVID CARROLL.</p> <p><b>Connecticut.</b> GEORGE S. HURLEY.</p> <p><b>Massachusetts.</b> SAMUEL S. BUTTS.</p>	<p><b>SPRINGFIELD L. CAPRON,</b> JOSEPH A. CHASE, AMOS A. PHILLIPS, GEORGE T. WINTHROP, JAMES FREDERICK GIBB, WILLIAM WINTHROP.</p> <p><b>Block Island.</b> JOHN FERRISS, GEORGE T. WINTHROP, RAY POTTER.</p> <p><b>Connecticut.</b> SAMUEL A. HAY, ALFRED S. KIMBLE, WILLIAM L. GARRISON, WILLIAM L. GARRISON.</p>	<p><b>New York.</b> MORRIS GREENE, Jr., LEWIS TAYLOR, JOHN RANKIN, WILLIAM GREENE, Jr., ADAM L. COLE, JAMES WINTHROP, CHARLES W. WINTHROP, JOHN FERRISS.</p> <p><b>Philadelphia.</b> EVAN LEWIS, WILLIAM GREENE, Jr., BENNETT FORTY, CHARLES W. WINTHROP, THOMAS SHIPLEY, WILLIAM GREENE, Jr., DAVID JONES.</p> <p><b>New Jersey.</b> JOHNATHAN PARKHURST, BENNETT FORTY.</p>	<p><b>CHALCRAFT GILLESPIE, JAMES WHITE.</b></p> <p><b>Ohio.</b> JOHN H. VICKERS, JAMES LEIGHMAN, BENNETT FORTY, THOMAS WINTHROP, JOHN S. HARRIS, JOHN SHARP, Jr., JAMES HUNT.</p> <p><b>Ohio.</b> JOHN H. VICKERS, MILTON BUTLIFT.</p>
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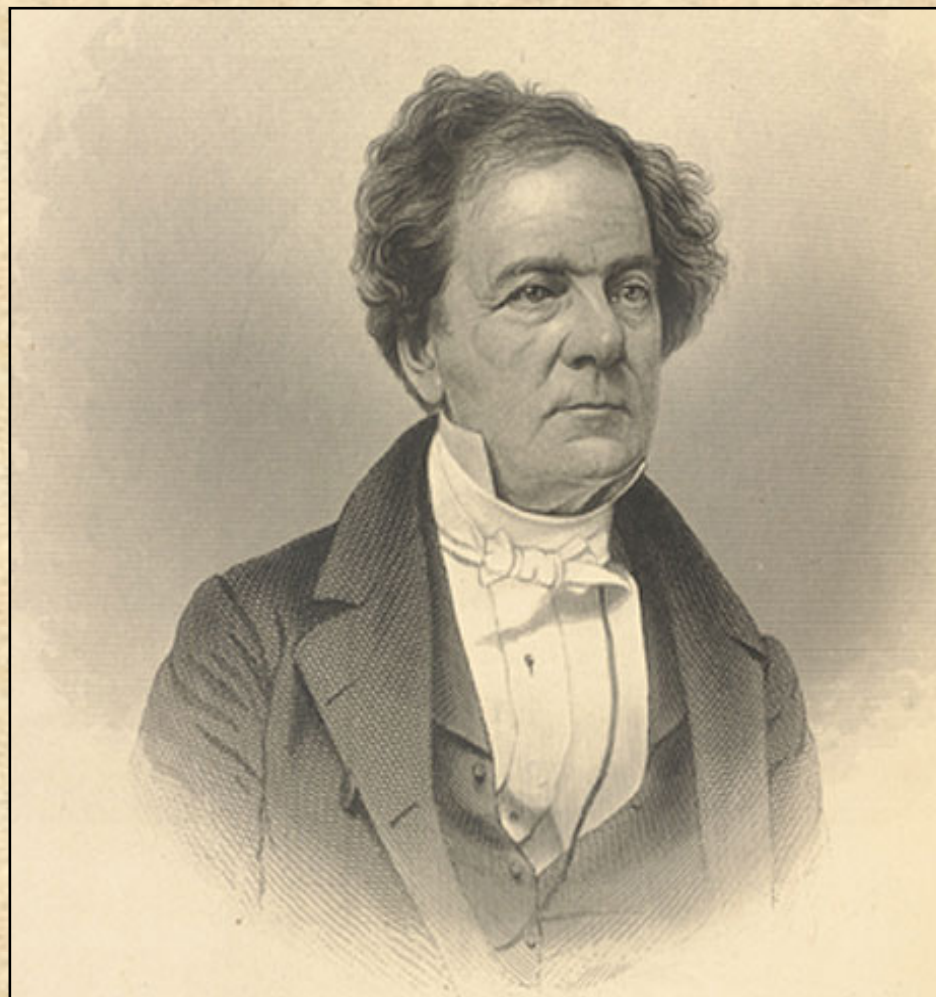






J. T. Stuart - Boston

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.



Engraved by J. C. Buttre

Lewis Tappan



**William Lloyd Garrison declared in 1832 "without the organization of abolitionists into society, the cause will be lost."  
 Anti Slavery societies sprung up all over the North and West including the Salem, Mass. Female Anti-Slavery Society. This society was the first to be founded by a black women.**

*Union with Freemen--No Union with Slaveholders.*

# ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held in this place, to commence on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_

## To be Addressed by

Agents of the Western ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Three millions of your fellow beings are in chains--the Church and Government sustains the horrible system of oppression.

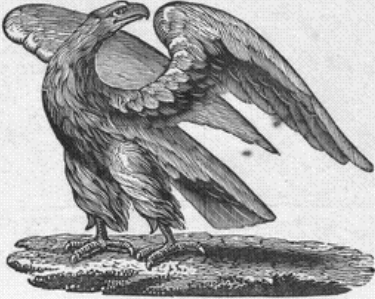
# Turn Out!

AND LEARN YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES, THE SLAVE AND GOD.

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE NORTHERN REPUBLIC!

ROMESTRAD PRINT, SALEM, OHIO.

# County Convention



## Liberty and Justice.

The DUTCHESS COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will meet at the house of Daniel P. Eghmie, Washington Hollow, on

### Monday, the 7th of October inst.,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of discussing their political duties in view of the approaching election in connexion with the all absorbing question of American Slavery.

The friends of Justice and Human Rights, without regard to party are invited to attend.

William Jenney,	Ira Armstong,
William McGeorge,	Samuel R. Ward,
John L. Dusinberry,	David L. Starr,
Solomon Sleight,	Thomas Austin,
La Grange,	John Low,
Samuel Thompson,	Darwin Canfield,

Members of the Executive Committee of the Dutchess County Anti-Slavery Society.  
 September 26th, 1857.

# ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR!

The Abington Anti-Slavery Fair will commence on  
**MONDAY EVENING,**

NOV. 9th, AT

**UNION HALL,  
North Abington,**

Continuing four successive Afternoons and Evenings.

On THURSDAY EVENING Mr. GARRISON will deliver an Address. The other attractions of the Evening will consist of Songs by favorite Singers, Instrumental Music, &c.

There will also be Speaking on other Evenings during the Fair, together with Music and such other amusements as are usual on such occasions.

The Committee have received a large variety of

**USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,**

Which will render the Fair in this respect more attractive than any previous one.

Supplies for the Refreshment Table are earnestly solicited, and will be managed with care.

It is hoped that all who feel interested in redeeming our country from the curse of Slavery will assist in making the present effort one which shall do honor to the town, and greatly assist that cause, in the success of which our destiny as a nation is so much involved.

**SINGLE ADMISSION, TEN CENTS,**

Excepting Thursday Evening, when it will be 15 cents. Children half price.

ON FRIDAY EVENING there will be a

**SOCIAL DANCING PARTY,**

Accompanied with good Instrumental Music. TICKETS 50 CENTS.

**ABINGTON, Nov. 6, 1857.**

Standard Press, Vaughn's Buildings, Centre Avenue, Abington.

# 23d ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

IS NOW OPEN AT

## No. 15 Winter Street,

And affords an unequalled opportunity for the purchase of articles of use and beauty, of every description.

Among them are the elegant donations of friends in FRANCE, SWITZERLAND; and GREAT BRITAIN.

# **Abolitionists faced hostility and violence in the early years of the anti slavery movement.**



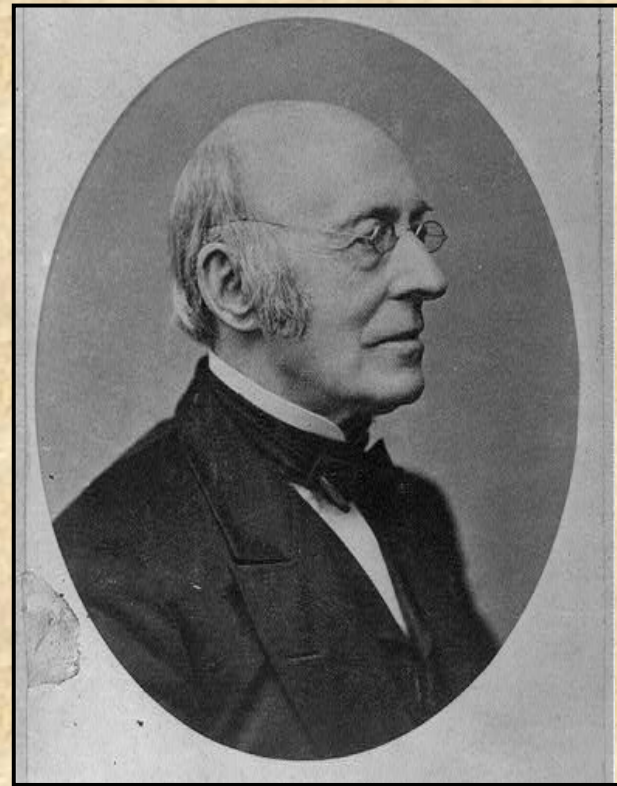
PERSECUTION OF AMOS DRESSER.

**In the early 1830's, Amos Dresser, a minister in Memphis, Tennessee, was arrested and publicly whipped by a committee of prominent citizens of Nashville, Tennessee for being a member of an Ohio anti-slavery society and possessing and disseminating anti-slavery materials.**

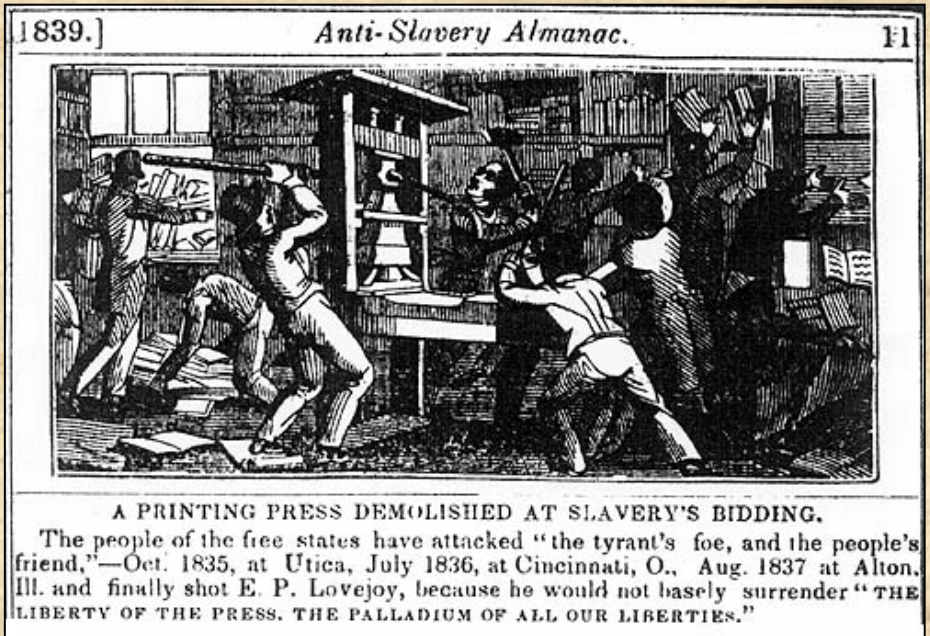
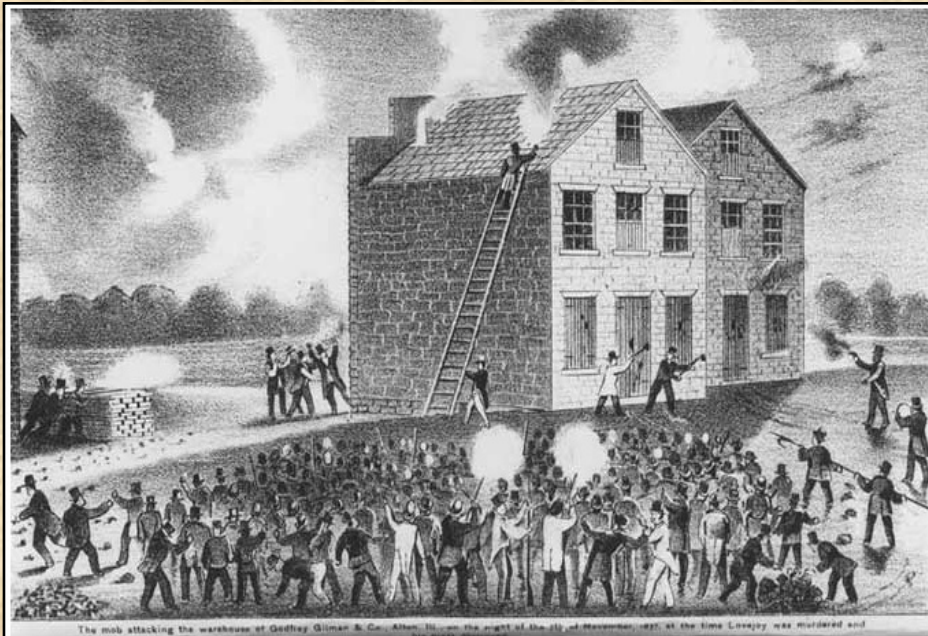
**For his efforts, the pro-slavery forces in the community threatened to arrest him and turn him over to the state of Georgia for the \$5000 reward. On his way to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, Garrison was able to avoid the sheriff and board the ship for England.**

**He was no more popular when he returned. On October 21, 1835, Garrison was dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck. He was rescued and turned over to the mayor, Theodore Lyman. Lyman, claiming it was the only way to assure his safety, charged him with disturbing the peace and ordered him jailed. The mob, however, attacked the carriage transporting him and almost captured him again. On the wall of his jail cell, Garrison wrote:**

***Wm. Lloyd Garrison was put into this cell Wednesday afternoon, October 21, 1835, to save him from the violence of a 'respectable and influential' mob, who sought to destroy him for preaching the abominable and dangerous doctrine that "all men are created equal..."***



**A self-righteous, serious man, Garrison sought nothing less than "redemption of the human race." With equal vigor he attacked intemperance, gambling, imprisonment for debt, and racial injustice directed against Native Americans and Chinese immigrants.**



**Elijah Lovejoy, a 35 year old abolitionist newspaper editor and minister was murdered by an anti-abolitionist crowd in 1837. He and others were defending a new printing press when a mob descended on their office with the intent of destroying the new press.**





*Elijah Parish Lovejoy*

**REV. ELIJAH PARISH LOVEJOY**

WAS BORN AT ALBION, MAINE, 1802,  
AND MURDERED AT ALTON, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 7, 1837,  
**A MARTYR TO LIBERTY.**

THE above cast was taken from a profile likeness of Mr. LOVEJOY in the possession of his aged mother, who lives at Oldtown, Maine: underneath is a fac-simile of his hand-writing. The profile was taken before he left for the far west, and it is believed to be the only likeness remaining of our martyred brother. There was no artist at Alton to take a bust or portrait before the burial.

MR. LOVEJOY's father was a native of Amherst, N. H., and a missionary in Maine for more than twenty years. He acquired his academical education under the celebrated REV. ELIJAH PARISH, D. D., of Byfield, Mass., and named his son after him. Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy was the oldest of nine children, five of whom survive.

The following is an extract from a letter from a brother of the deceased, who is pastor of the church at Oldtown, Maine:—

'The news of the awful tragedy in which my dear brother has been murdered, has been reaching us through every channel for the last few days. Our dear widowed mother, who is with me, sustains the shock with more fortitude than we expected. She has often said that there must be lives sacrificed in behalf of the slave, and if God saw fit that her children should be of the number, she *hoped* she might be enabled to bear it.

'I am, dear sir, yours in the bonds of the afflicted, JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY.'



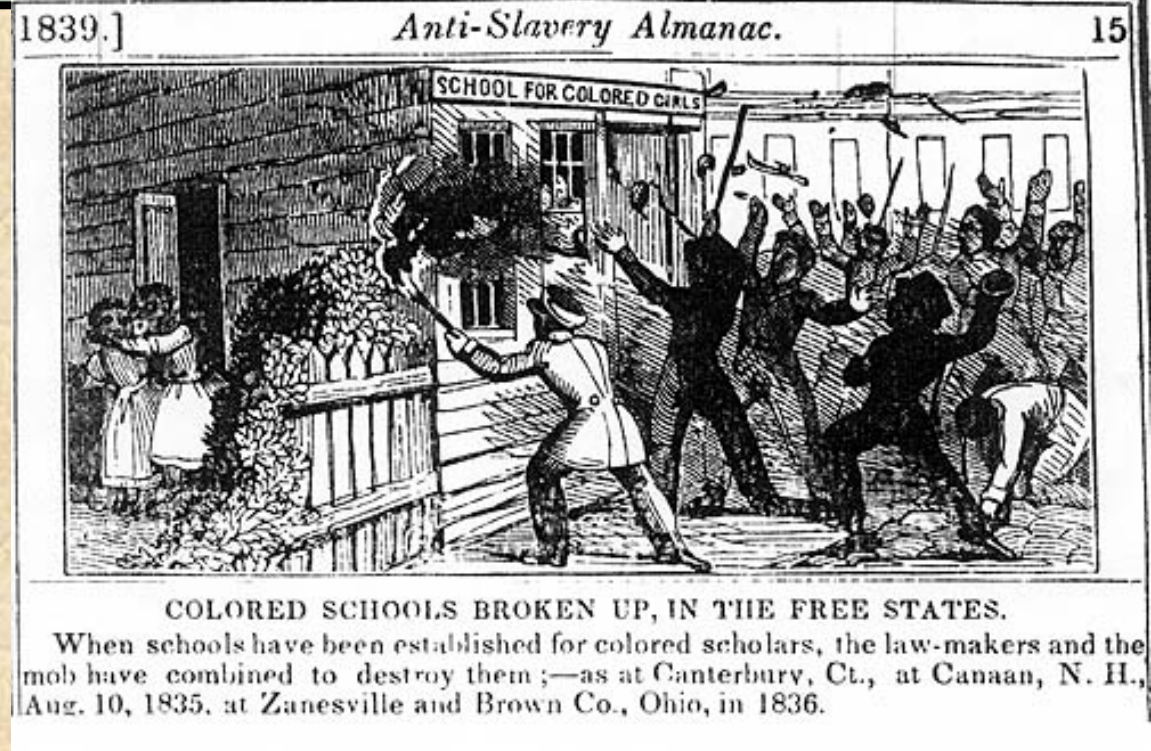


Philadelphia's newly built Pennsylvania Hall was the scene of an abolitionist convention in May of 1838. A large mob protesting against abolitionism burned the building to the ground. The city was known for anti-black and anti-abolitionist violence. Much of this violence came from Philadelphia workers who feared that they would have to compete for jobs with freed slaves.



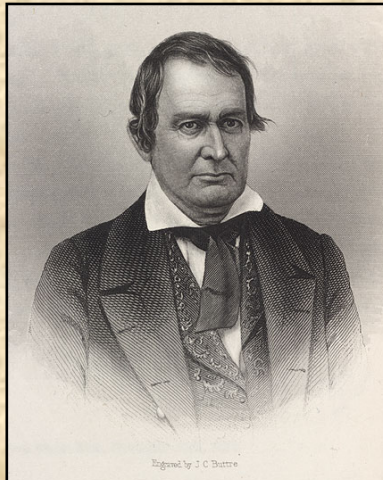
HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

In 1831 Prudence Crandall had been invited by the residents of Canterbury Connecticut to open a school for young women in their community. All was well until Crandall in the fall of 1832, admitted Sarah Harris, a young Black girl who aspired to be a teacher. The community was outraged she allowed a Black student to enroll. The local authorities then began using a vagrancy law that meant the girls could be given ten lashes for attending the school. In 1834 Connecticut passed a law making it illegal to provide a free education for Black students. Crandall refused to obey the law and was imprisoned, but won the case on appeal. When news of the court decision reached Canterbury, a white mob attacked the school forcing Crandall to close her school down.

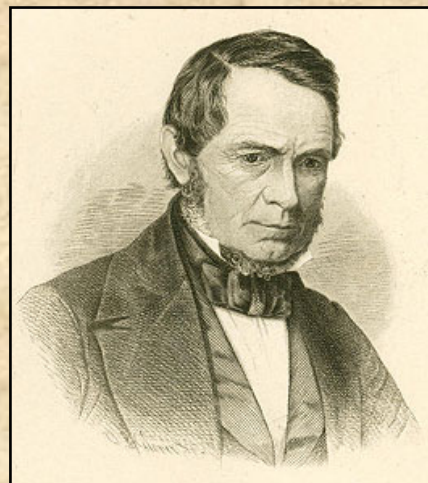


**Prudence  
Crandall**

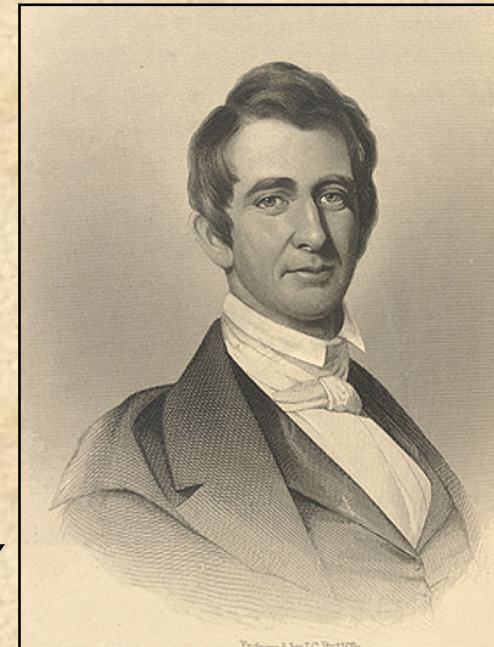
# Who were some of the prominent Abolitionists?



**Gerrit Smith** (1797-1874) was a wealthy New York abolitionist. He was the president of the New York Anti-Slavery Society for three years. Smith served as a Station Master on the Underground railroad. Smith was one of the *Secret Six*, who gave financial assistance to John Brown for his raid at Harper's Ferry. Smith ran for president three times and was the only abolitionist to hold a Congressional office.



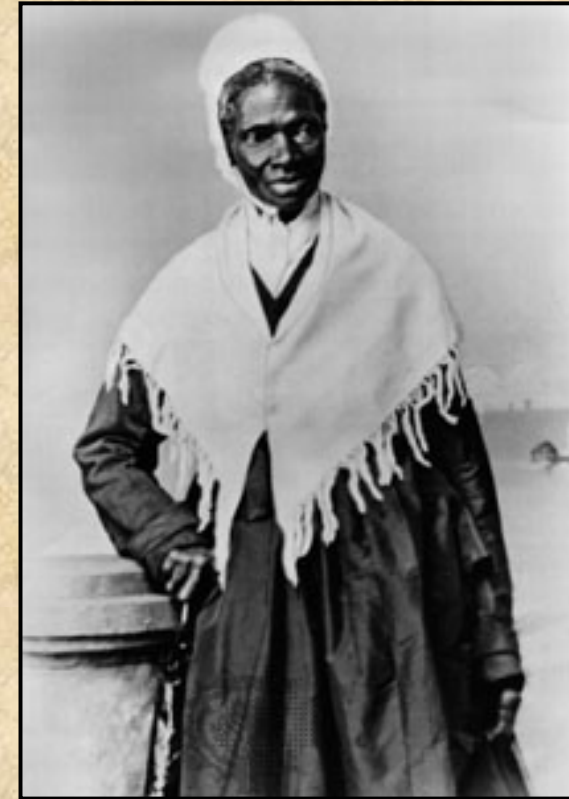
**Samuel J. May** (1797-1871) was Unitarian minister, was a pacifist who practiced a non-violent resistance by acting as a general agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and sheltering slaves on the Underground Railroad.



**William Seward** (1801-1872) Governor of New York from 1838 to 1842. He was elected to the U.S. Senate as a Whig party member in 1847. During the Civil War Lincoln made Seward his Secretary of State, and asked him to help write the Emancipation Proclamation. Seward also sheltered slaves on the Underground Railroad.



Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was a Quaker pacifist who was committed to Black emancipation and women's rights. After slavery was abolished in 1865, Mott supported the rights of Black Americans to vote.



Sojourner Truth (1797-1883) was one of the best known and respected Black women of the nineteenth century. Born a slave in New York she gained her freedom when New York abolished slavery in 1827. She was a tireless worker in the abolition crusade and helped recruit Black soldiers during the Civil War.

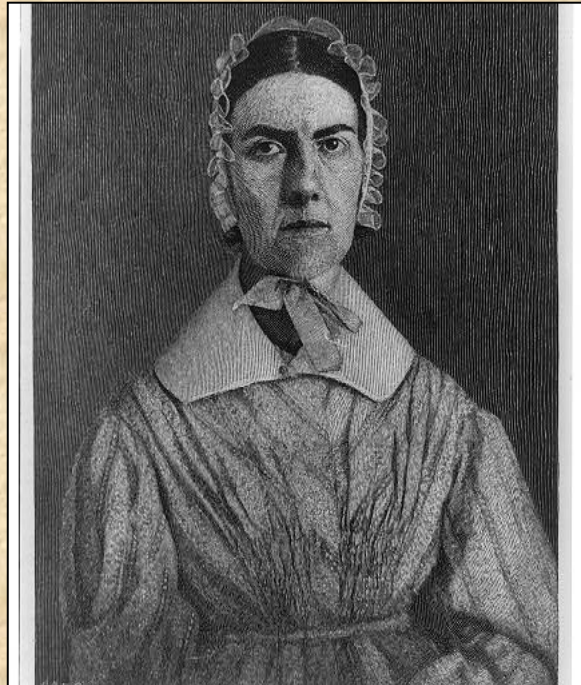


Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880) In 1833, Child wrote "An Appeal to that Class of Americans Called Africans," an anti-slavery tract in which she declared her willingness to battle for emancipation. She was the editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the American Anti-Slavery Society's newspaper.

**Sarah  
Grimke**



**Angelina  
Grimke**



**Sarah and Angelina Grimke were American feminists and social reformers who spent their lives working and leading in both the abolitionist and suffrage movements. They were refined, wealthy southern women, their speeches and writings against slavery attracted considerable attention.**

**Sarah and Angelina Grimke were born in Charleston, South Carolina in 1792 and 1805 respectively.**

**They were the daughters of John F. Grimke and Mary Smith Grimke. Their father was a slave-holding judge and their mother came from a family prominent in South Carolina politics. In 1821, Sarah left Charleston because of her strong antislavery views and moved to Philadelphia.. Angelina joined her in Philadelphia in 1829 and together they set out to end the evil of slavery in our nation.**

**Both sisters gave antislavery lectures in several Northeastern states and were some of the first women to lecture in public in the United States. Angelina appealed to the women of America to support their fight against slavery in her works "Appeal to the Christian Women of the South", published in 1836 and "Appeal to Women of the Nominally Free States", published in 1837. Sarah, too, began to write to gain support for abolition and in 1836 she published "Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States". Because of these and other writings, both**

**were threatened with imprisonment if they were ever to return to South Carolina. Regardless, they freed their family's slaves that were left to them as part of their father's estate.**

***This article is an excerpt from HISTORY'S WOMEN - THE UNSUNG HEROINES by Patricia Chadwick available for \$15.95 at <https://www.wmsecure.com/~ftymes/form.html>***

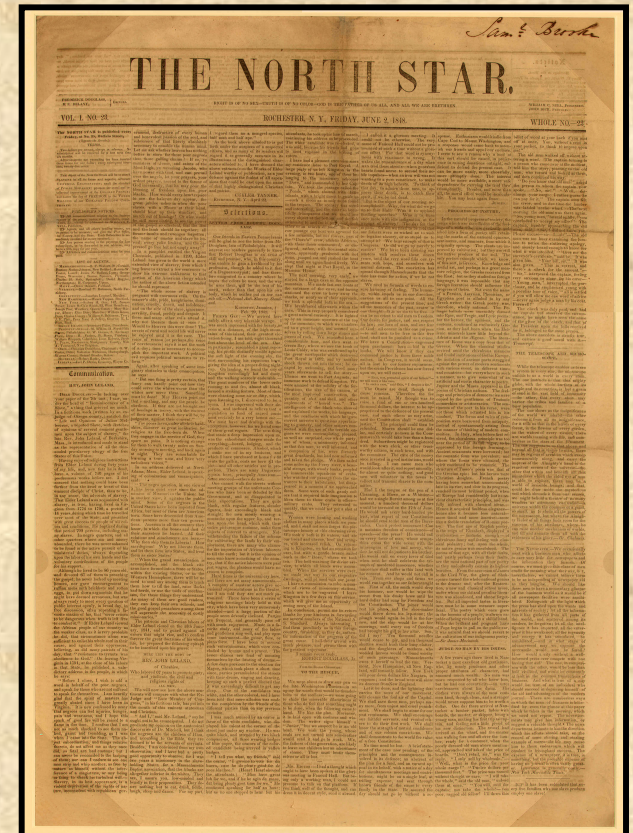
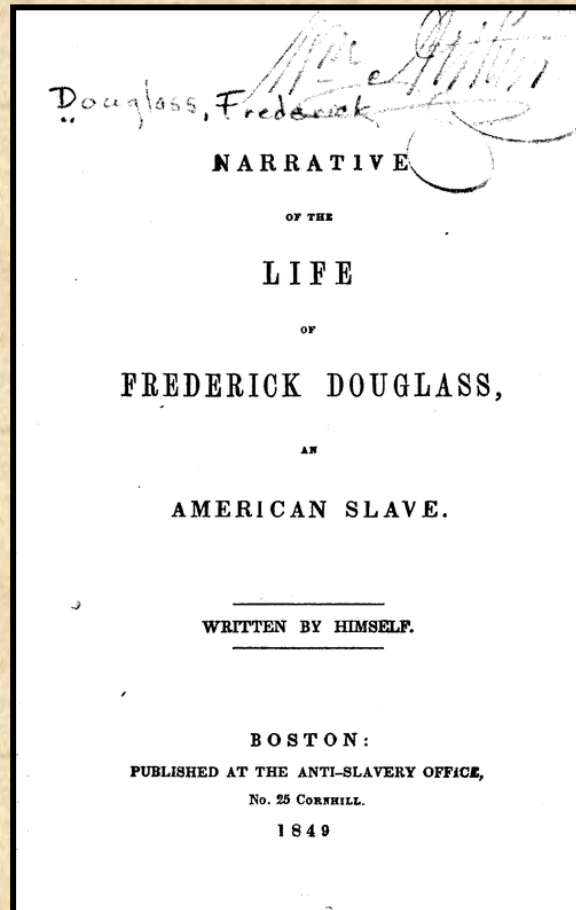
**A runaway slave becomes a powerful voice in the Abolition struggle.**

# Frederick Douglass



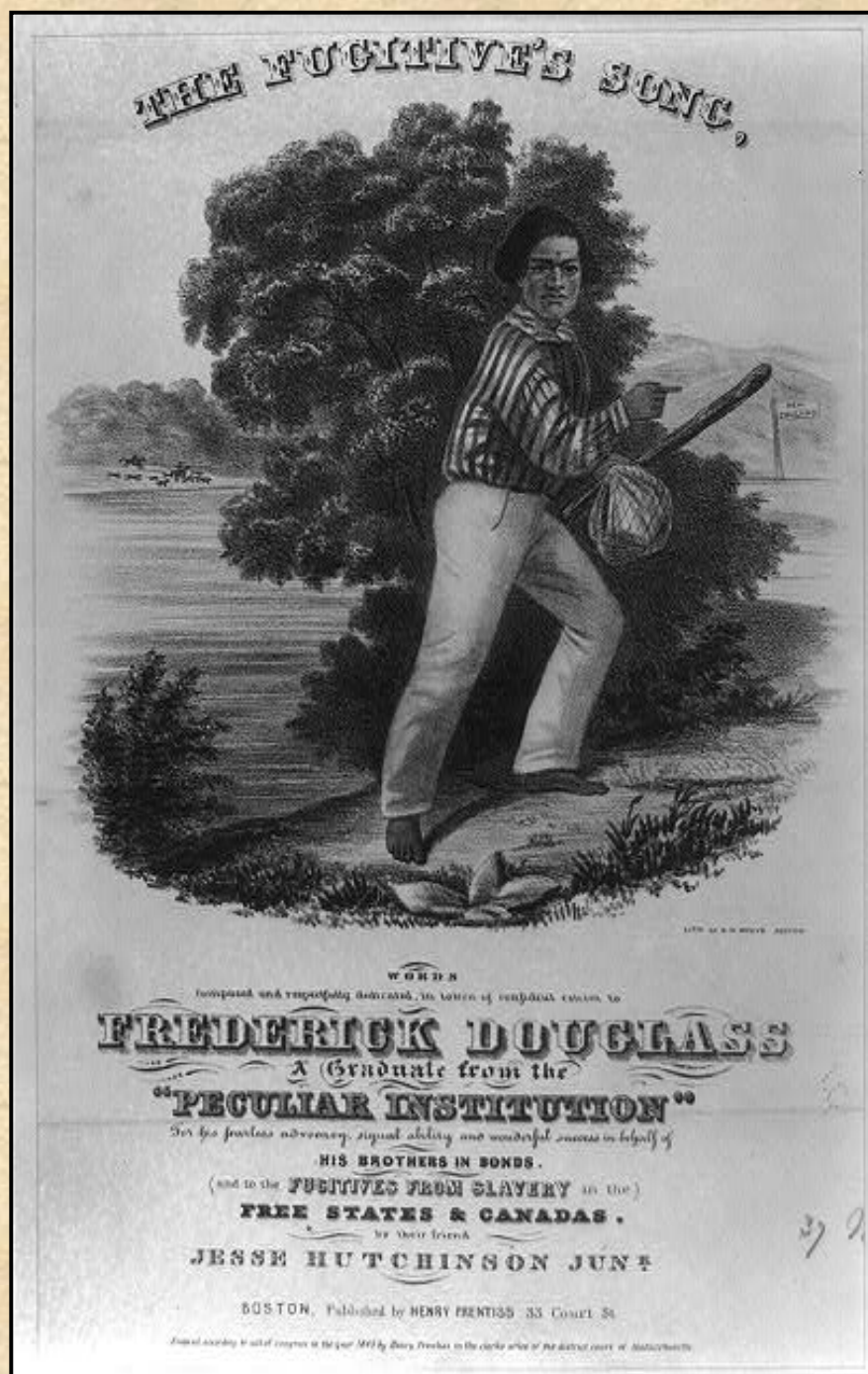
**Frederick Douglass (1817-1895) was born a slave, but escaped North to freedom in 1838. He became a celebrated abolitionist speaker, and his speeches were widely circulated in print. Douglass used his lecture fees to aid fugitive slaves and headed the Rochester station of the Underground Railroad.**

**Douglass and his wife Anna**



In 1841 Frederick Douglass attended an antislavery meeting in Nantucket, Massachusetts, where he made an impressive impromptu speech. William Lloyd Garrison hired Douglass as a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society. In 1845, he published the *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave*. Douglass had a profound impact on the abolition movement. He published an anti-slavery newspaper *THE NORTH STAR*. Douglass became the most famous Black man in the United States. After the war, he served as ambassador to Haiti and other distinguished posts.

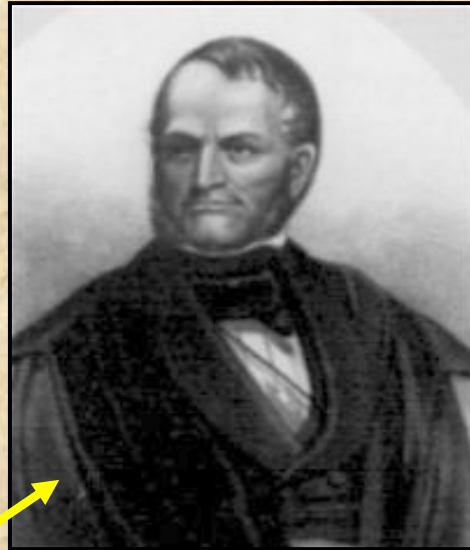




Sheet music cover illustrated with a portrait of prominent Black abolitionist Frederick Douglass as a runaway slave. Douglass flees barefoot from two mounted pursuers who appear across the river behind him with their pack of dogs. Ahead, to the right, a signpost points toward New England. The cover's text reads that "The Fugitive's Song" was "composed and respectfully dedicated, in token of confident esteem to Frederick Douglass. A graduate from the peculiar institution. For his fearless advocacy, signal ability and wonderful success in behalf of his brothers in bonds. (and to the fugitives from slavery in the) free states & Canadas by their friend Jesse Hutchinson Junr."

## The Anti-Slavery Movement splits over tactics

In 1840, the American Anti-Slavery Society was split, largely due to disagreements about supporting the newly formed Liberty Party and its Presidential Candidate, James G. Birney. A new society, the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, was formed, leaving Garrison with a weakened organization.



The Liberty Party was founded in 1839, by Abolitionists who believed in political action to counter slavery. It was the first antislavery party in the United States. James G. Birney of Bay City was the party's candidate for president in 1840 and 1844, and ran for governor in 1843 and 1845. The party merged with the Free Soil Party in 1848.

Garrison did not believe emancipation could be secured through the political process, and would not support any kind of political action. He formed his own abolitionist organization.

Abolition of slavery was not his only interest. He used his newspaper, *The Liberator*, to attack, discrimination against women, smoking, drinking, the military, the clergy, the government, and cruelty to animals.

## **Some Abolitionists entered the political realm by forming political parties and running candidates in elections.**

**Abolitionist citizens had tried various means to bring the slavery question to the Federal Government. The Government, fearful of sectional strife, refused to deal with the slavery issue. Despite opposition from Garrison politically minded abolitionists formed an independent anti-slavery party, The Liberty Party, in 1840. The goal of the party was to secure emancipation through the political process and the repeal of all racial discriminatory legislation.**



**James G. Birney from Michigan, the executive secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was the party's candidate for president in 1840 and 1844**

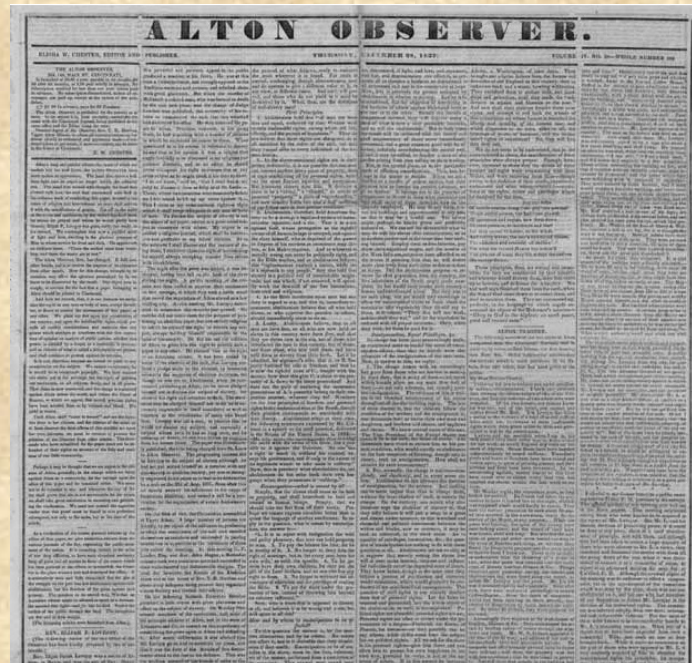
ANTI-SLAVERY

TACTICS

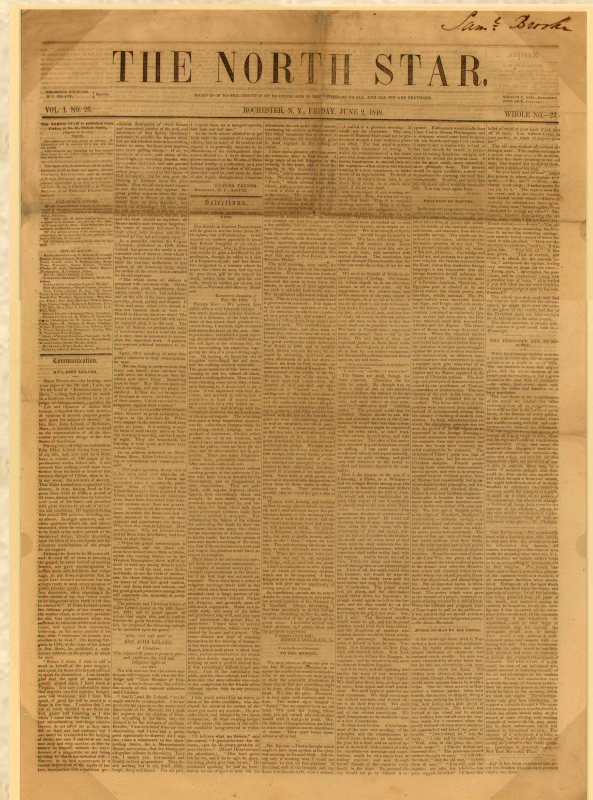
# Newspapers:



Garrison's  
*Liberator*



Lovejoy's *Alton  
Observer*




Douglas's *The  
North Star*

# Anti-Slavery Almanacs

—VOL. I. No. 3.—

THE  
AMERICAN  
**ANTI-SLAVERY  
ALMANAC,**  
FOR  
**1838,**

Being the second after Bissextile or Leap-Year, and the 62nd of American Independence. Adapted to most parts of the United States.



"Thus saith the Lord, Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor."


N. SOUTHARD, EDITOR.

BOSTON:  
PUBLISHED BY ISAAC KNAPP.  
No. 25, Cornhill.

—VOL. I. No. 4.—

THE  
AMERICAN  
**ANTI-SLAVERY  
ALMANAC,**  
FOR  
**1839,**

BRING THE THIRD AFTER LEAP-YEAR, AND THE 63D OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. CALCULATED FOR NEW YORK; ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN AND MIDDLE STATES.




What has the North to do with Slavery!

"Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them."

NEW YORK:  
PUBLISHED FOR THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.  
S. W. BENEDICT, 113, NASSAU STREET.

THE  
**AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY  
ALMANAC,**  
FOR  
**1843.**

BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND UNTIL JULY 4th, THE SIXTY-SEVENTH OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.



Oh, hail Columbia! Happy land!  
The cradle land of Liberty!  
Where none but negroes bear the brand,  
Or feel the lash of slavery.

Then let the glorious anthem peal!  
And down, "Britannia rules the waves!"—  
Strike up the song that men can feel—  
"Columbia rules three million slaves!" DR. MADDEN.

COMPILED BY L. M. CHILD.

NEW-YORK:  
Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, 143 Nassau street,  
New-York; 25 Cornhill, Boston; and 31 North  
Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Samuel B. Eastman, Printer.

Leeds Anti-slavery Series. No. 9.

SALES BY AUCTION OF MEN, WOMEN, AND  
CHILDREN,

WITH HOUSES, LANDS, AND CATTLE, &c.



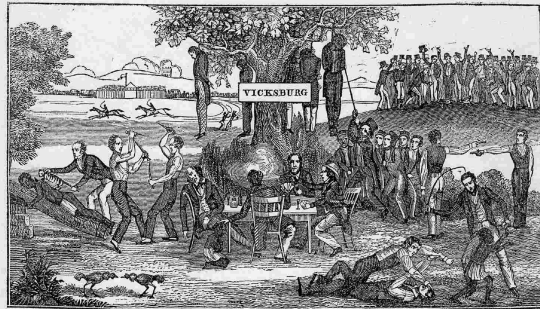
Husbands, Wives, and Families sold indiscriminately to different  
purchasers, are violently separated—probably never to meet again.

“See the poor victim torn from social life,  
The shrinking babe, the agonizing wife!”

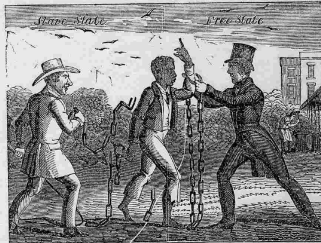
**Almanacs were  
propaganda  
publications designed  
to inflame the passions  
and show the slave  
holders as inhuman  
criminals abusing the  
defenseless and  
helpless slaves.**

# Pictures from Anti-Slavery Almanacs

## Illustrations of the American Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840.



"Our Peculiar Domestic Institutions."



Northern Hospitality—New-York nine months law. [The Slave steps out of the Slave State, and his chains fall. A Free State, with another chain, stands ready to re-enslave him.]



Burning of McIntosh at St. Louis, in April, 1836.



Showing how slavery improves the condition of the female sex.



The Negro Pew, or "Free" Seats for black Christians. Mayor of New-York refusing a Carman's license to a colored Man.



Activity of the Northern States in arresting and returning fugitive Slaves.



Selling a Mother from her Child.



Hunting Slaves with dogs and guns. A Slave drowned by the dogs.



"Poor things, they can't take care of themselves."



Mothers with young Children at work in the field.



A Woman chained to a Girl, and a Man in irons at work in the field.



Branding Slaves.



Cutting up a Slave in Kentucky.



Paid.

Unpaid.

1838.] MAY—FIFTH MONTH. [31 days.



The purchaser of the husband has sent to have him dragged away. As he does not wish for the 'balance' of the family, they have been taken by different purchasers. See page 33.

1838.] FEBRUARY—SECOND MONTH. [28 days.

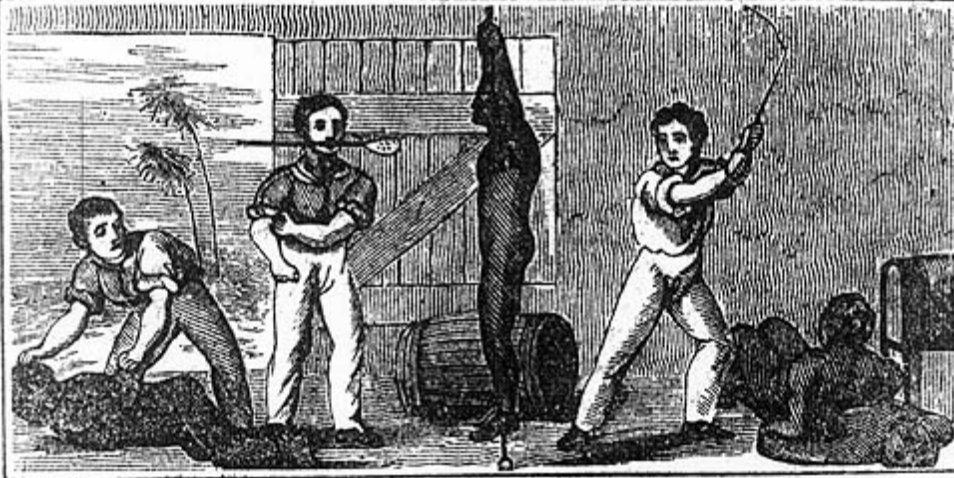


YOUNG HORSE-RACERS TORTURING A FREE CITIZEN FOR AMUSEMENT!

The colored man was seized, fastened to the horse's tail, and driven several miles. His free papers were at home, and he could not instantly produce them. He was found dead by the road side the next morning. [See Torrey's Portraiture (Philadelphia, 1817), p. 34.] "On the side of their OPPRESSORS there was POWER, but they had no comforter." (Ecc. 4: 1.)



1838.] SEPTEMBER—NINTH MONTH. [30 days.



Sometimes a slave is tied up by the wrists, while the ankles are fastened to a staple in the floor. In this position, they are punished with the whip or with the paddle. This is an instrument of torture bored full of holes, each hole raising a blister.



THE FLOGGING OF FEMALES.

"What!—the whip on WOMAN'S shrinking flesh!"



**"If you put a chain around the neck of a slave, the other fastens itself around your own." Ralph Waldo Emerson**

# Abolitionists put on numerous meetings and "anti-slavery fairs"

**AMERICAN LIBERTY,**  
 WITH THE  
**RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE!**

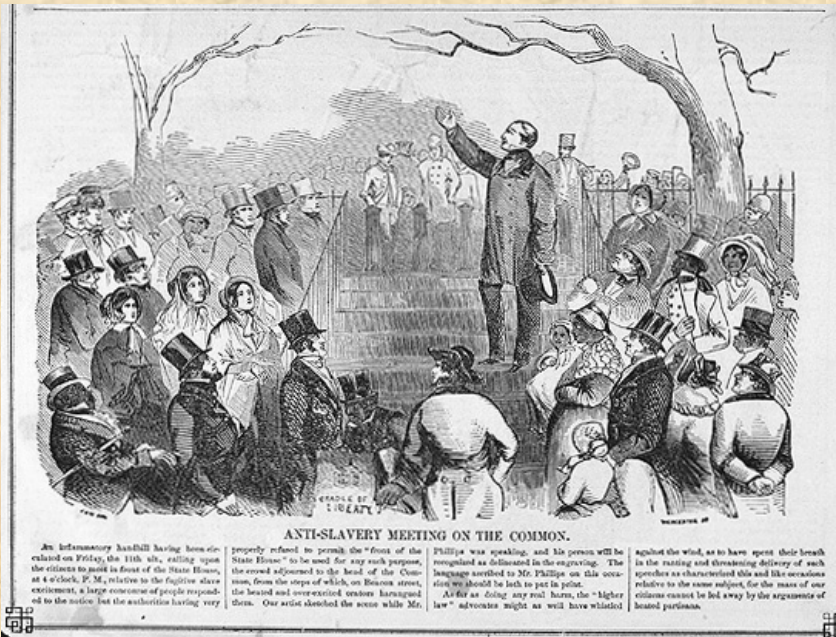
BY  
**HENRY GULE,**  
 The Author of "Mission"  
**D. W. Cole & Lysra Noble**  
 44 East Apple Street

**JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,**  
 44 East Apple Street

**OBEDIAN A. BOWE, SANDUSKY KELLER,**  
**WILFORD L. WILSON, GEORGE THORNTON,**

**LINDLY M. MOORE, JOHN THORNTON,**  
**CHARLES E. MILLER, GEORGE W. SPENCER,**

**HAMMOND G. PINNEY, JOHN C. BARRINGTON, CHARLES W. WOOD,**  
**GERRIT SMITH, J. C. CHARLES BARRIE, 1857**



*Union with Freemen--No Union with Slaveholders.*

## ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS!

Anti-Slavery Meetings will be held in this place, to commence on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_

### To be Addressed by

Agents of the Western ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Three millions of your fellow beings are in chains--the Church and Government sustains the horrible system of oppression.

## Turn Out!

AND LEARN YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES, THE SLAVE AND GOD.

EMANCIPATION or DISSOLUTION, and a FREE NORTHERN REPUBLIC!

ROBERTAID FINE, SILVER, CALIF.

## ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR!

The Abington Anti-Slavery Fair will commence on **MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9th, AT UNION HALL, North Abington,** Continuing four successive Afternoons and Evenings.

On THURSDAY EVENING Mr. GARRISON will deliver an Address. The other attractions of the Evening will consist of Songs by favorite Singers, Instrumental Music, &c.

There will also be Speaking on other Evenings during the Fair, together with Music and such other amusements as are usual on such occasions.

The Committee have received a large variety of **USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,** which will render the Fair in this respect more attractive than any previous one.

Supplies for the Refreshment Tables are earnestly solicited, and will be managed with care. It is hoped that all who feel interested in redressing our country from the curse of Slavery will assist in making the present effort one which shall do honor to the town, and greatly liberate that cause, in the success of which our destiny as a nation is so much involved.

**SINGLE ADMISSION, TEN CENTS,** Excepting Thursday Evening, when it will be 10 cents. **Children half price.** ON FRIDAY EVENING there will be a **SOCIAL DANCING PARTY,** accompanied with good Instrumental Music. **TICKETS 50 CENTS.**

**ABINGTON, Nov. 6, 1857.**

Standard Press, Vaughn's Buildings, Centre Avenue, Abington.

## 23d ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

IS NOW OPEN AT **No. 15 Winter Street,**

And affords an unequalled opportunity for the purchase of articles of use and beauty, of every description.

Among them are the elegant donations of friends in **FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, and GREAT BRITAIN.**

## ANTI-SLAVERY!

**"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."**

# A. T. FOSS

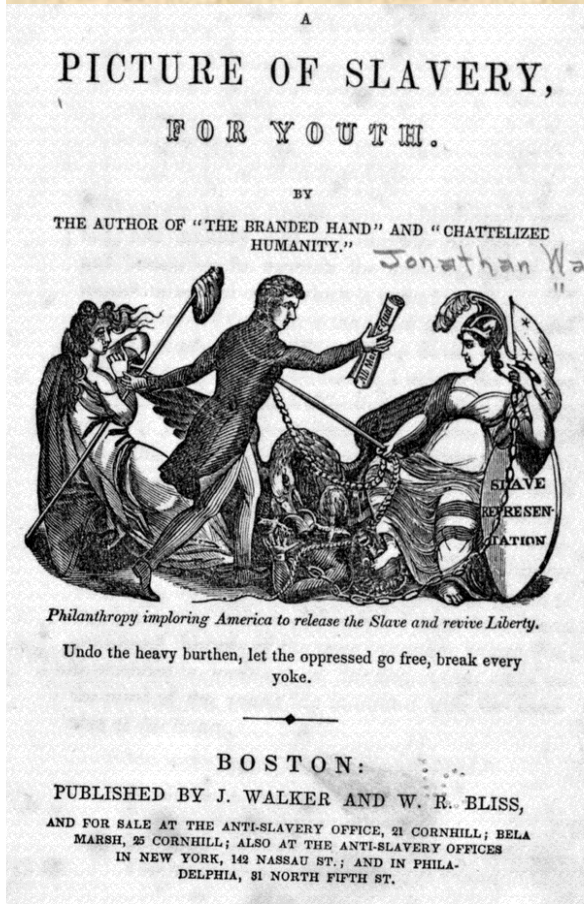
AND **J. A. HOWLAND,**

Agents respectively of the Mass. and American **ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETIES,**

Will speak at

### COME AND HEAR.

**Books, games and literature were aimed at both adults and children**



**"Oh how I love the old flag"**

**REBECCA**

**A Slave Girl from New Orleans**



### JUVENILE ANTI-SLAVERY AGENT.

Rev. Henry C. Wright, of Massachusetts, has been appointed, by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Agent to labor among children, to form Juvenile Anti-Slavery Societies, &c. Mr. Wright has been called "the Children's Preacher," and he knows how to interest children. We rejoice in this appointment. "Woe to slavery," said one, "when the present race of *juveniles* are grown up."

We think that when the dear children come to hear Mr. Wright talk to them about slavery, they will love to hear him. He can tell them a great many interesting stories on the subject, and show them how much good they can do. He will try to get every little boy and girl to take hold of the great work of pulling slavery up by the roots. I think they will all like to take hold, and pull as hard as they can. They must take "the long pull, the strong pull, and the pull all together." Then, with the blessing of God, slavery will come to an end, and all in this land will be free.

## THE SLAVE'S FRIEND.

VOL. II. No. VIII.

WHOLE No. 20



THE EMANCIPATED FAMILY.

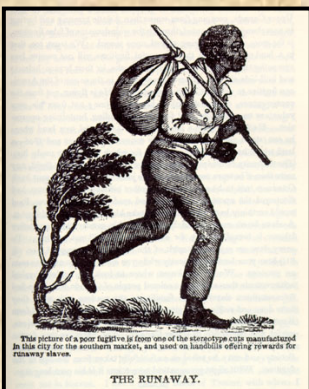
The above picture has been in the *Slave's Friend* before, but there was no story with it. As my little readers

# Escaping from slavery: the Underground Railroad



Harriet  
Tubman

Neither "underground" nor a "railroad," this informal system was a loosely constructed network of escape routes which originated in the South, intertwined throughout the North and eventually ended in Canada. Escape routes were not just in the North, but also extended into Western territories, Mexico and the Caribbean. From 1830 to 1865, the Underground Railroad reached its peak as abolitionists and sympathizers who condemned slavery helped large numbers of slaves win their freedom. Workers on the Underground Railroad did more than speak out against slavery they helped slaves get out of slavery. There was no formal organization. It relied upon individuals cooperating to help the enslaved escape to freedom.



100 DOLLS. REWARD.  
**RAN AWAY**  
From me, on Saturday, the 19th inst.,  
**Negro Boy Robert Porter,**  
aged 19; heavy, stoutly made;  
dark chestnut complexion;  
rather sullen countenance,  
with a down look; face larger head low on the  
shoulders. I believe he entered the City of  
Washington on Sunday evening, 20th inst. He  
has changed his dress probably, except his  
boots, which were new and heavy.  
I will give \$250 if taken and secured in the  
District of Columbia, or \$1000 if taken north  
of the District, and secured in each case and  
delivered before the reward shall be good.  
**Dr. J. W. THOMAS.**  
Pommy P. O., Charles Co., Md.

Deposited January 10. 1850.  
Recorded Vol. 25. ~~Page~~ Page

No. 6



THE RESURRECTION OF HENRY BOX BROWN AT PHILADELPHIA.  
Who escaped from Richmond Va. in a Box. 3 feet long; 2½ ft. deep and 2 ft. wide.

**Henry "Box" Brown escaped slavery in 1848 by having himself nailed into a small box and shipped from Richmond to Philadelphia. He later became a well-known speaker for the Anti-Slavery Society. In 1851 he wrote his autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Henry Box Brown.***



It wasn't a railroad but a network of safe houses and sympathetic citizens who would aid runaway slaves.



## LIBERTY LINE. NEW ARRANGEMENT--NIGHT AND DAY.

The improved and splendid Locomotives, Clarkson and Lundy, with their trains fitted up in the best style of accommodation for passengers, will run their regular trips during the present season, between the borders of the Patriarchal Dominion and Libertyville, Upper Canada. Gentlemen and Ladies, who may wish to improve their health or circumstances, by a northern tour, are respectfully invited to give us their patronage.

**SEATS FREE, irrespective of color.**

Necessary Clothing furnished gratuitously to such as have "fallen among thieves."

"Hide the outcasts—let the oppressed go free."—Bible.  
For seats apply at any of the trap doors, or to the conductor of the train.

J. CROSS, Proprietor.

N. B. For the special benefit of Pro-Slavery Police Officers, an extra heavy wagon for Texas, will be furnished, whenever it may be necessary, in which they will be forwarded as dead freight, to the "Valley of Rascals," always at the risk of the owners.

Extra Overcoats provided for such of them as are afflicted with protracted chilly-phobia.



# The South Reacts to Abolitionism

## **OUTRAGE.**

*Fellow Citizens,*

AN

## **ABOLITIONIST,**

of the most revolting character is among you, exciting the feelings of the North against the South. A seditious Lecture is to be delivered

**THIS EVENING,**

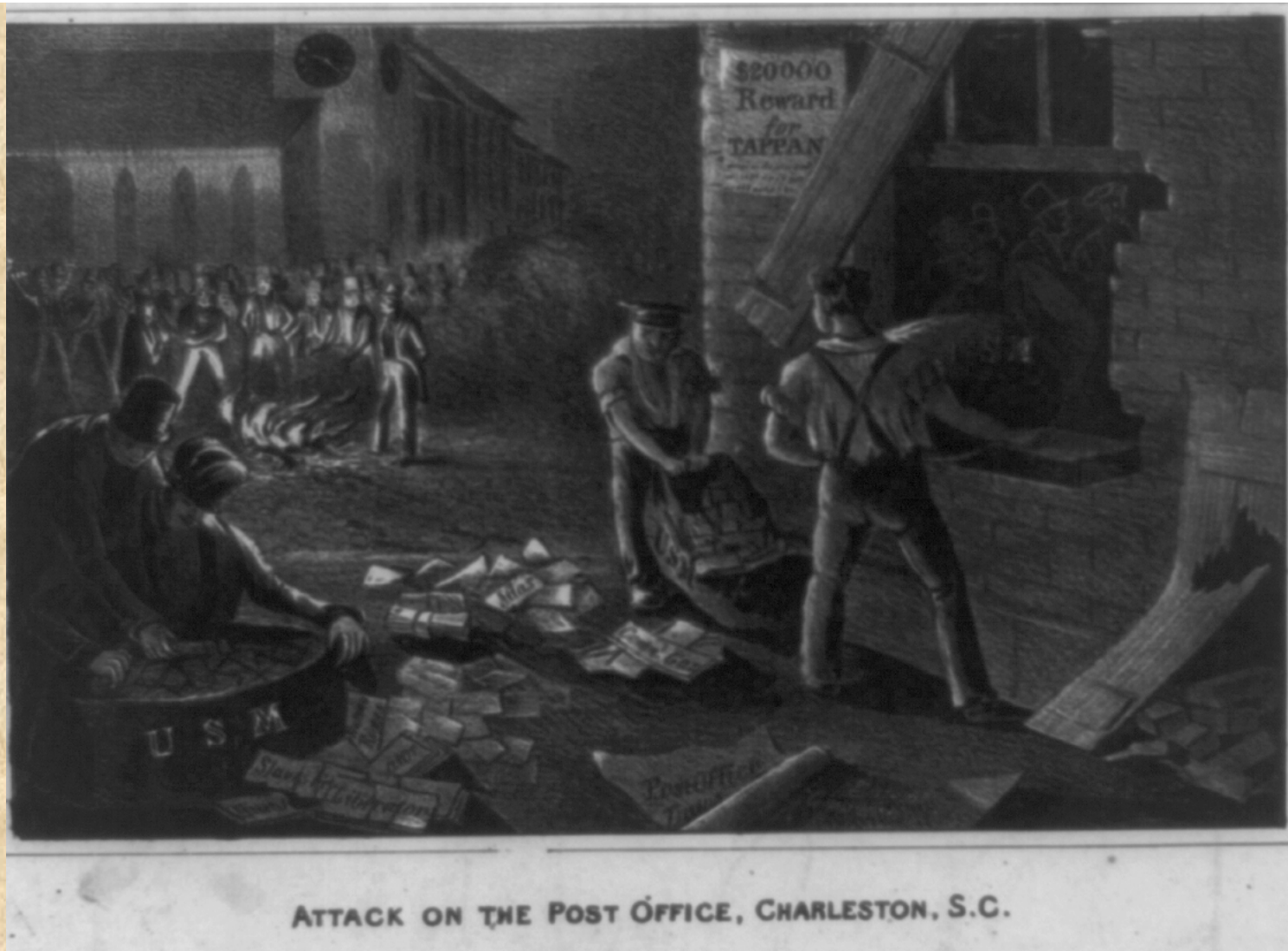
at 7 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church in Cannon-street.

You are requested to attend and unite in putting down and silencing by peaceable means this tool of evil and fanaticism. Let the rights of the States guaranteed by the Constitution be protected.

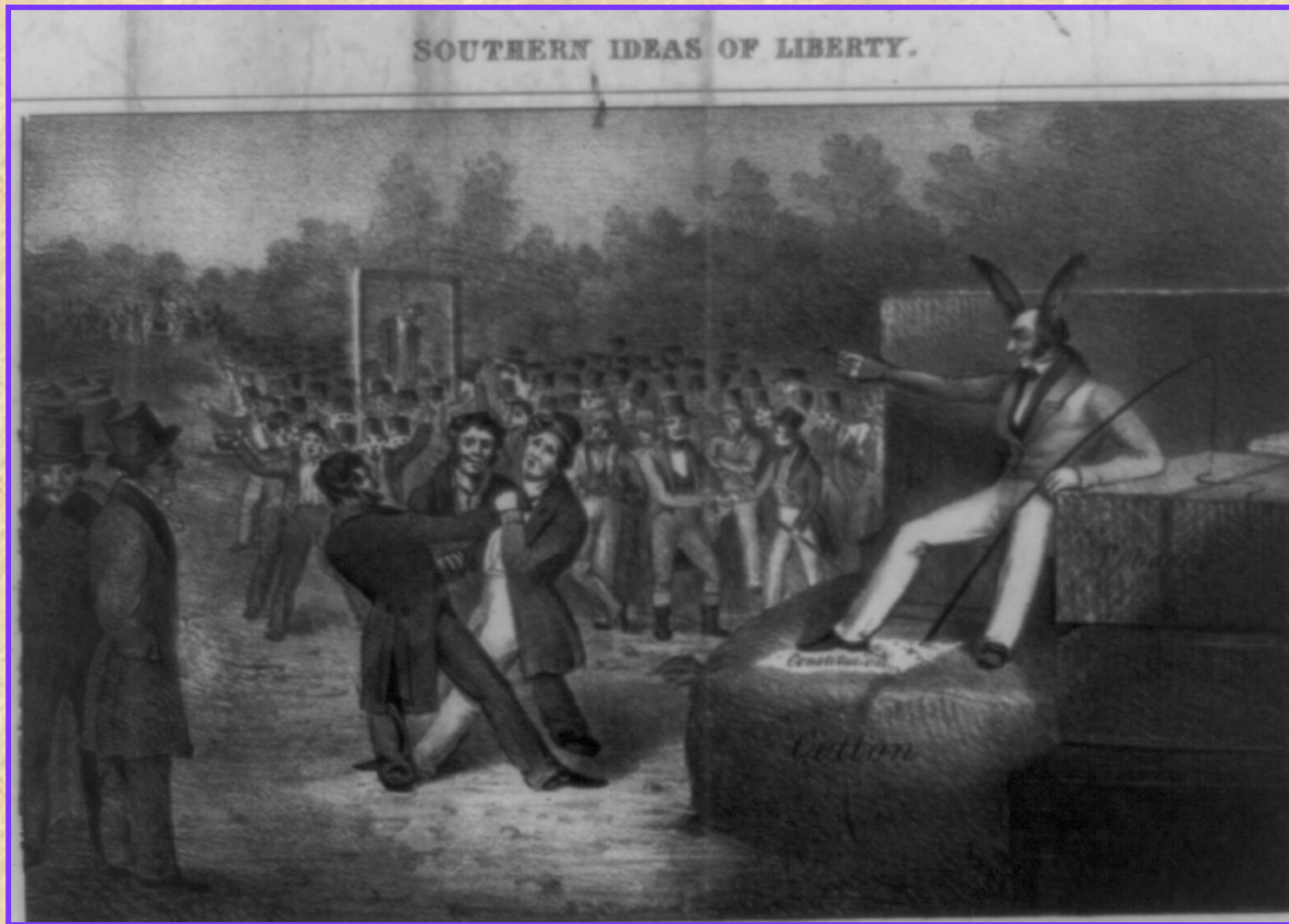
**Feb. 27, 1837.   *The Union forever!***

**Southerners would not allow abolitionist newspapers and magazines to be delivered by the U.S. Post Office.**





Print of a raid on the Charleston post office by a pro-slavery mob showing the destruction of abolitionist mail in July of 1835. Mail sacks are handed through a forced window of the ransacked post office, torn open and bundles of newspapers such as "The Liberator," the Boston "Atlas" and "Commercial Gazette" removed and strewn about. At left, in an open square before a church, a crowd surrounds a bonfire.



**SUMMARY:** An imaginative portrayal of the violent suppression of abolitionist propagandizing and insurrectionism in the South. The print may have been stimulated by several instances during the early 1830s of hanging, tarring and feathering of anti-slavery activists in Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1835 resolutions were passed by various Southern states urging Northern suppression of the abolitionist societies. In the image a judge with ass's ears and a whip, seated on bales of cotton and tobacco with the Constitution underfoot, condemns a white man (an abolitionist) to hanging. The prisoner is roughly dragged by two captors toward a crowd of jubilant men who surround a gallows. In the distance a cauldron of tar boils over an open fire. The text below the image reads: Sentence passed upon one for supporting that clause of our Declaration viz. All men are born free & equal. "Strip him to the skin! give him a coat of Tar & Feathers!! Hang him by the neck, between the Heavens and the Earth!!! as a beacon to warn the Northern Fanatics of their danger!!!!"

**Before 1830 - The South defended slavery as a necessary evil. Slaves were needed to maintain cotton, a crop which both the North and South's prosperity depended.**

**After 1830 - Under attack by abolitionists Southern slavery apologists presented slavery as a "positive good". Slaves were portrayed as happy, content and well cared for. Slaves in the South were reported to be better off than northern factory workers, wage slaves, who were at the mercy of cruel and selfish money grubbing Yankee capitalists.**

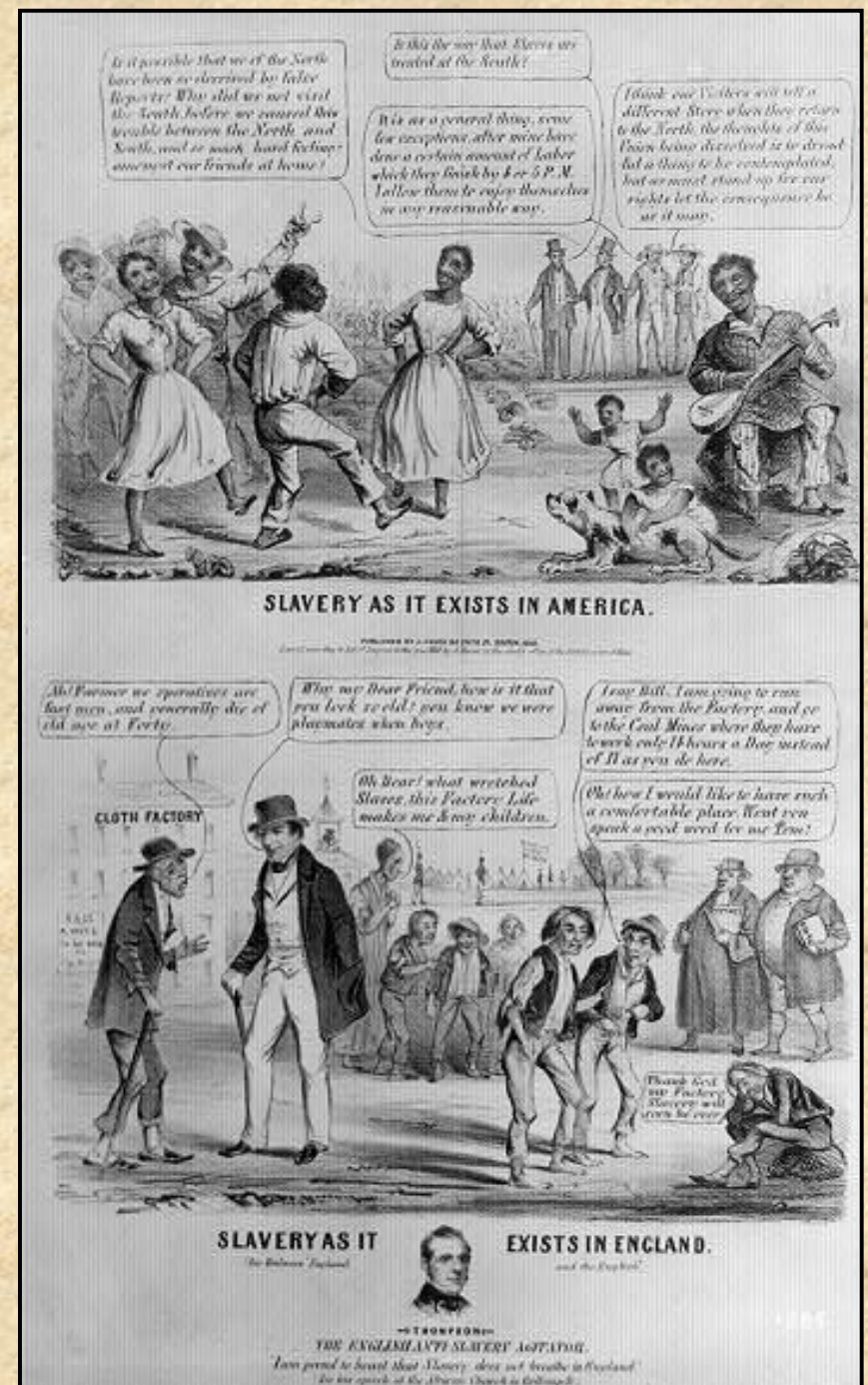
**Southern theologians used the Bible to defend slavery. They defended slavery through the use of scriptures and considered radical abolitionists infidels. The most thorough defense of the South was provided by Robert Lewis Dabney, in his book, "A Defense of Virginia, and Through Her of the South". His arguments included the following...**

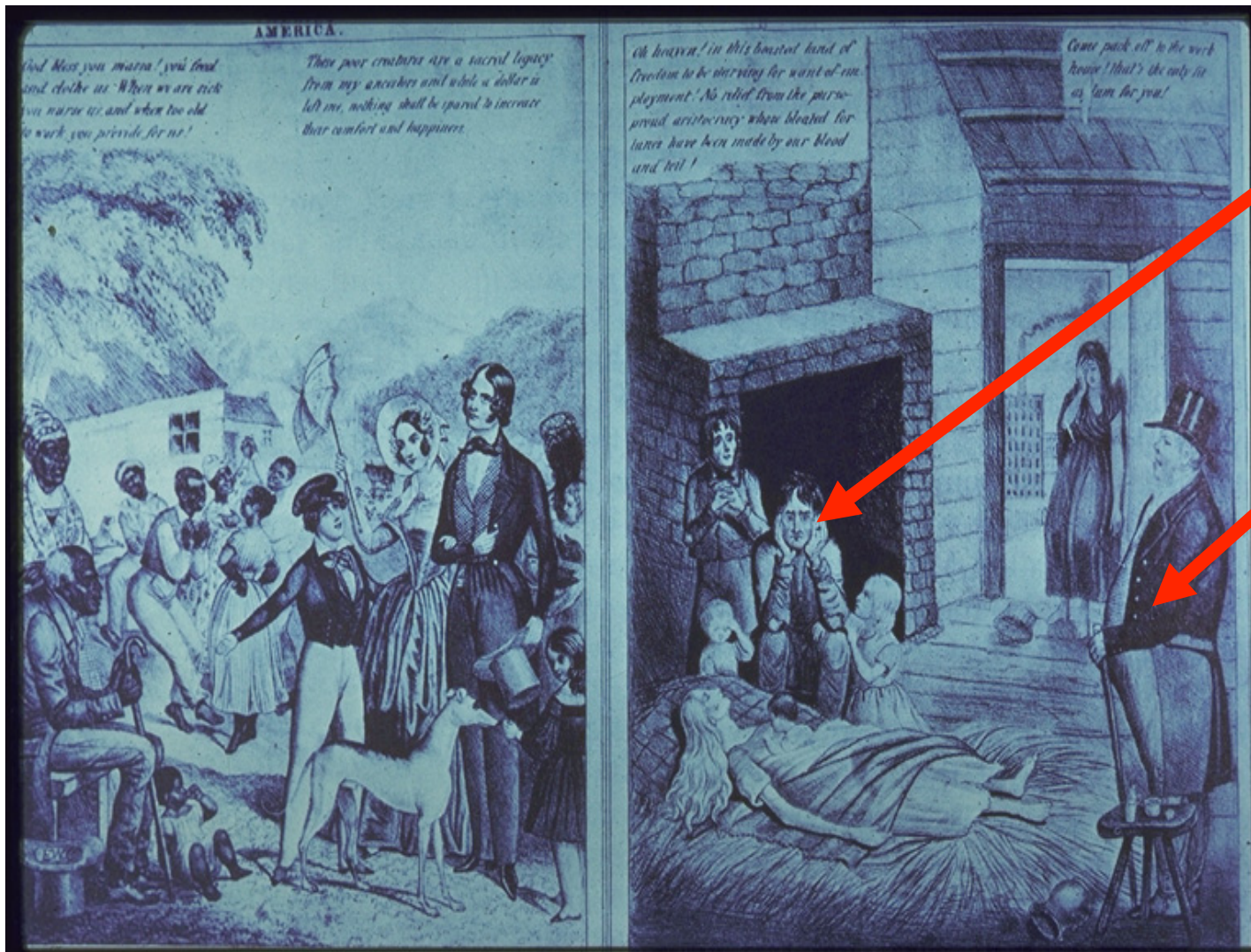
- Abraham was a slaveholder.**
- When Abraham came into covenant with God he was commanded not to free his slaves but to circumcise them.**
- The Laws of Moses did not abolish slavery but rather regulated it.**
- Christ commended slaveholders and received them as believers.**
- Paul in his letters admonished Christian slaves to obey their masters.**
- Paul exhorted Christian slaves to be content in their lot and not to seek to change their situation.**



**A challenge to the Northern abolitionist view of the institution of slavery, favorably contrasting the living conditions of American slaves (top) with the lot of the industrial poor in England (below). The first scene is impossibly naive: Southern slaves dance and play as four gentlemen--two Northerners and two Southerners--observe. First Northerner: "Is it possible that we of the North have been so deceived by false Reports? Why did we not visit the South before we caused this trouble between the North and South, and so much hard feelings amongst our friends at home?"**

**The second scene takes place outside a British textile factory. At left a well-dressed gentleman encounters a ragged, stooped figure, and asks, "Why my Dear Friend, how is it that you look so old? you know we were playmates when boys." The stooped figure responds, "Ah! Farmer we operatives are "fast men," and generally die of old age at Forty." Behind them and to the right an emaciated mother laments over her ragged children, "Oh Dear! what wretched Slaves, this Factory Life makes me & my children." Nearby stand a fat cleric, holding a book of "Tythes," and an equally fat official holding "Taxes." In the right foreground two barefoot youths converse. The first says, "I say Bill, I am going to run away from the Factory, and go to the Coal Mines where they have to work only 14 hours a Day instead of 17 as you do here."**





**Oh Heaven! This blessed land of freedom to be starving for want of employment...**

**Come pack off to the workhouse that's the only asylum for you!**

**Slave owner standing: These poor creatures are a sacred legacy from my ancestors and while a dollar is left me nothing shall be spared to increase their comfort and happiness.**

**Older seated Black man: God Bless you Masta! You feed and clothe us. When we are sick you nurse us and when too old to work you provide for us.**

## Slave Owners Depict a Happy View of Slave Life





To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States.

The undersigned Citizens of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have learned with astonishment and alarm, that your honorable body did, on the 21st of December last, adopt a resolution in the words following, to wit:

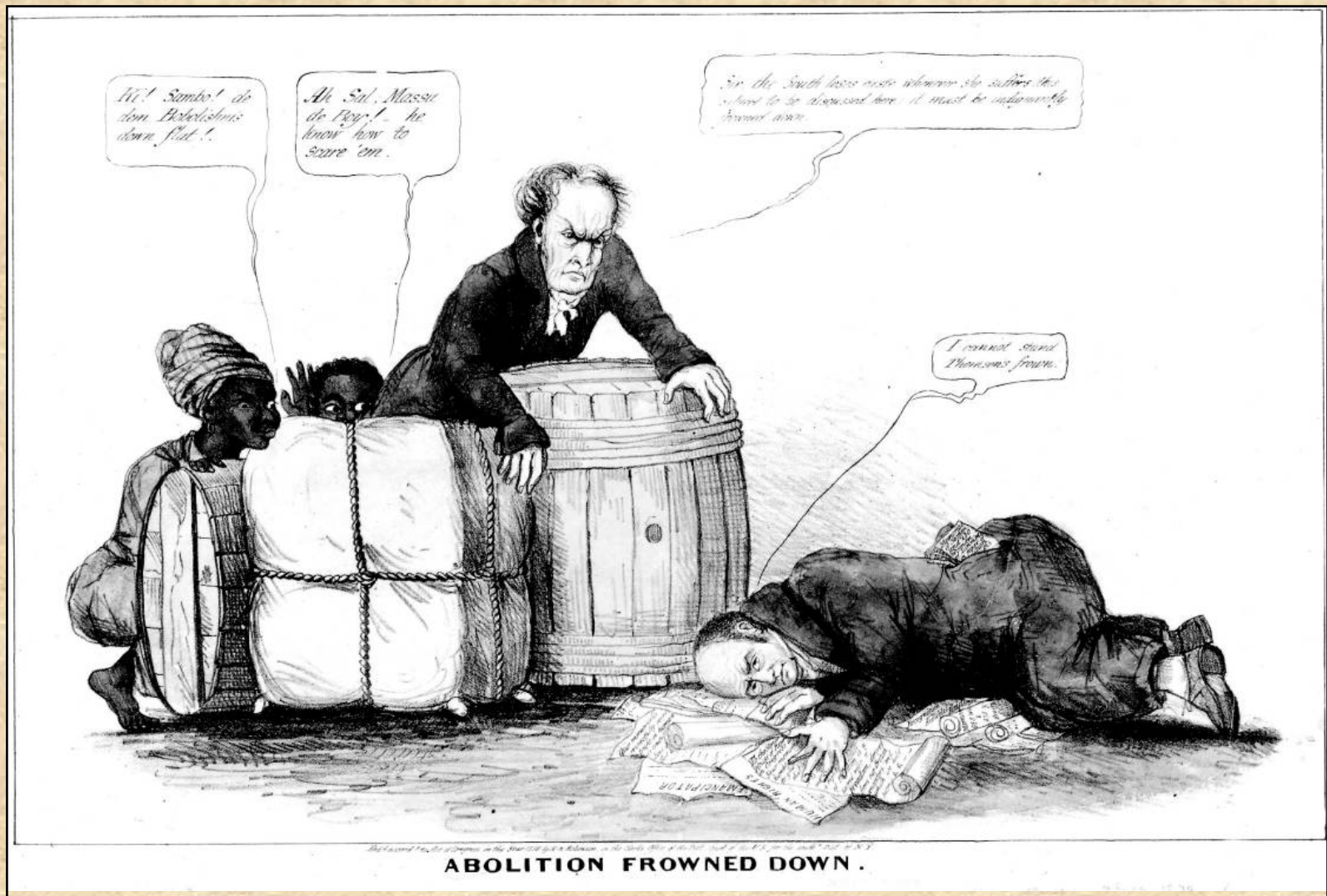
\* Enacted, That all memorials, petitions, and papers, touching the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling, or removal of slaves in any State, territory, or district of the United States, shall be laid on the table, without reading, or reference, or printing, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.

Your memorialists consider this resolution a violation of the Constitution of the United States—of the right of the people of the United States to petition—and of the right of their Representatives to freedom of speech as members of your honorable body: They further regard it as an assumption of authority, as once dangerous and destructive to the fundamental principles of republican government, to the rights of minorities, to the sovereignty of the People, and TO THE UNION OF THESE UNITED STATES: They therefore present this their solemn and earnest remonstrance against said resolution, and respectfully ask your honorable body to IMMEDIATELY RESCIND IT.

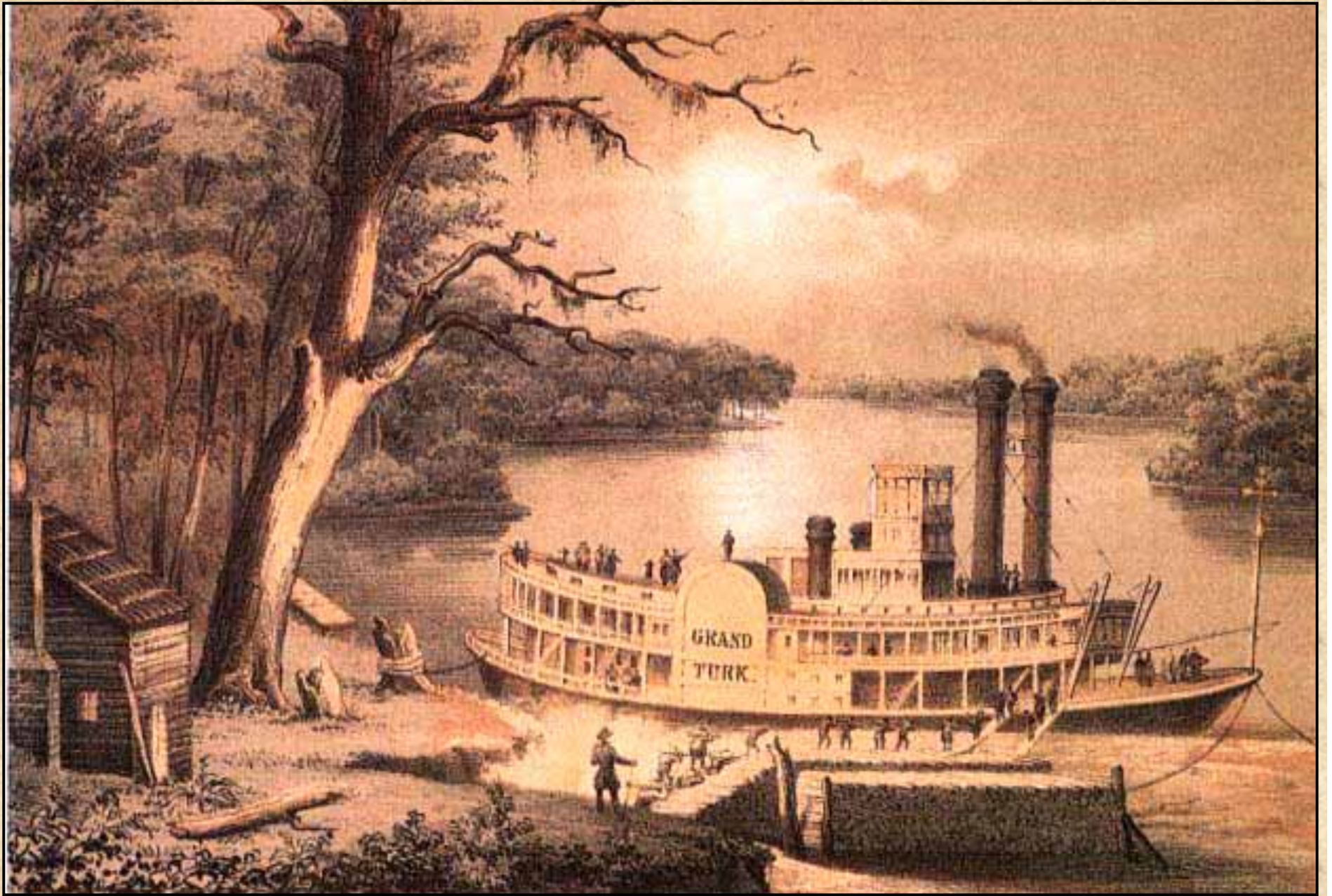
Amos A. Phelps.  
Joseph Southwick  
Jonathan Bangley  
Henry Chapman  
E. P. Bates  
Benjamin Loring  
John C. Fuller  
Thomas R. Kimball  
D. R. Hawley.  
W. B. Wadsworth  
A. S. Parker  
H. A. S. Sargent  
A. S. Sargent  
Wm. Briggs  
John Wadsworth  
O. Parker  
H. A. S. Sargent  
Joseph R. Hayes  
John Bancroft  
Winnell Phillips  
Joseph Wilson  
Thomas Simms  
Wm. Lloyd Garrison  
S. W. Durant  
Robt. F. Wallcut.  
C. Linn  
S. A. Mayson

# Congress enforces a 'gag rule' to stifle anti-slavery discussion

In May of 1836 the House passed a resolution which automatically "tabled," or postponed action on all petitions relating to slavery without hearing them. Stricter versions of this gag rule passed in succeeding Congresses. After years of protest in 1844, the House rescinded the gag rule on a motion made by John Quincy Adams.



**The print relates to John Quincy Adams's opposition to passage of the resolution in 1838, or (more likely) to his continued frustration in attempting to force the slavery issue through presentation of northern constituents' petitions in 1839. In December 1839, a new "gag rule" was passed by the House forbidding debate, reading, printing of, or even reference to any petition on the subject of abolition.**



# MANIFEST DESTINY LEADS TO RENEWED SECTIONAL CONFLICT



# **The War With Mexico (1846-48) sparks sectional conflict**



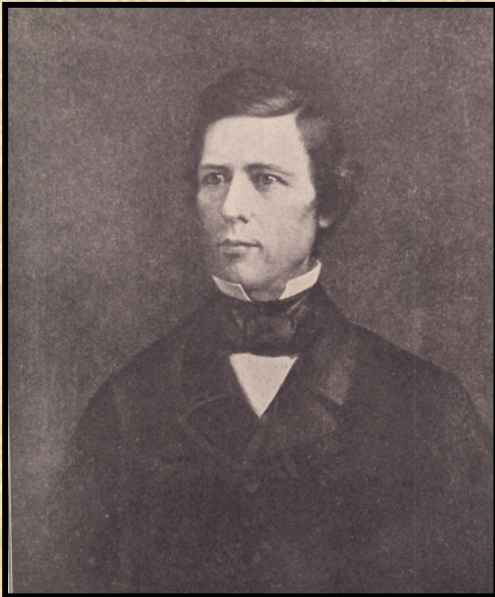
**Victorious  
U.S. Army  
occupies  
Mexico  
City  
ending the  
war.**

**The war was the ultimate extension of Manifest Destiny: the belief that Americans had a God given destiny to take over the entire North American continent.**

## **Wilmot Proviso 1846**

***Provided, territory from That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted***

***[Passed by the U.S. House of Representatives, 1846 and 1847, never passed by the U.S. Senate]***



**David Wilmot, a Congressman, from Pennsylvania began a new round of sectional political conflict when, in August of 1846, he introduced his famous Proviso barring slavery from any lands taken from Mexico. Southerners immediately took offense at the proposal, and defeated it in the Senate. A surprising number of northern Democrats voted with their section rather than their party on the measure. Their votes only confirmed many southerners' fears that the North harbored an unfair bias against slavery, and pushed them into increasingly aggressive demands for its protection. These actions helped pushed the nation into the sectional crisis that became the Civil War.**

**OPPOSITION TO THE MEXICAN AMERICAN WAR CAME MAINLY FROM THE NORTHERN STATES WHO SAW IT AS A PLOT TO EXTEND SLAVERY.**



**Ohio Senator, Tom Corwin, accused President Polk of involving the United States in a war of aggression.**



**Senator John C. Calhoun of South Carolina abstained from voting, correctly foreseeing that the war would aggravate sectional strife.**



**Massachusetts Senator, Daniel Webster, voiced doubts about the constitutionality of Polk's actions, believing Polk had failed to consult adequately with Congress.**



**Henry David Thoreau refused to pay his \$1 Massachusetts poll tax because he believed the war an immoral advancement of slavery.**



**Former President John Quincy Adams described the war as a southern expedition to find "bigger pens to cram with slaves."**



**A freshman Whig Congressman from Illinois, Abraham Lincoln questioned whether the "spot" where blood had been shed was really U.S. soil.**

## SPOT RESOLUTION: PROTESTS AGAINST THE MEXICAN WAR

Resolved by the House of Representatives, that the President of the United States, be respectfully requested to inform the House:  
First: Whether the spot of soil on which the blood of our citizens was shed, as in his messages declared, was, or was not, within the territory of Spain, at least from the treaty of 1819 until the Mexican revolution.

Second: Whether that spot is, or is not, within the territory which was wrested from Spain, by the Mexican revolution.

Third: Whether that spot is, or is not, within a settlement of people, which settlement had existed ever since long before the Texas revolution, until its inhabitants fled from the approach of the U. S. Army.

Fourth: Whether that settlement is, or is not, isolated from any and all other settlements, by the Gulf of Mexico, and the Rio Grande, on the South and West, and by wide uninhabited regions on the North and East.

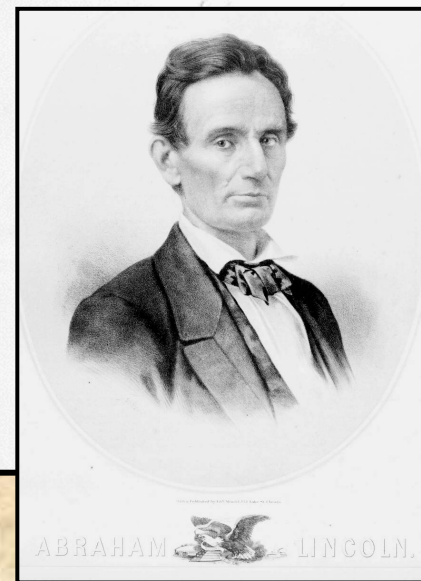
Fifth: Whether the People of that settlement, or a majority of them, or any of them, had ever, previous to the bloodshed mentioned in his messages, submitted themselves to the government or laws of Texas, or of the United States, by consent, or by compulsion, either by accepting offices, or voting at elections, or paying taxes, or serving or juries, or having process served upon them, or in any other way.

Sixth: Whether the People of that settlement, did, or did not, having unprotected their homes and their growing crops, flee from the approach of the United States Army, in fear.

the blood was shed, as in his messages stated; and whether the first blood so shed, was, or was not shed, within the enclosure of the People, or some of them, who had thus fled from it.

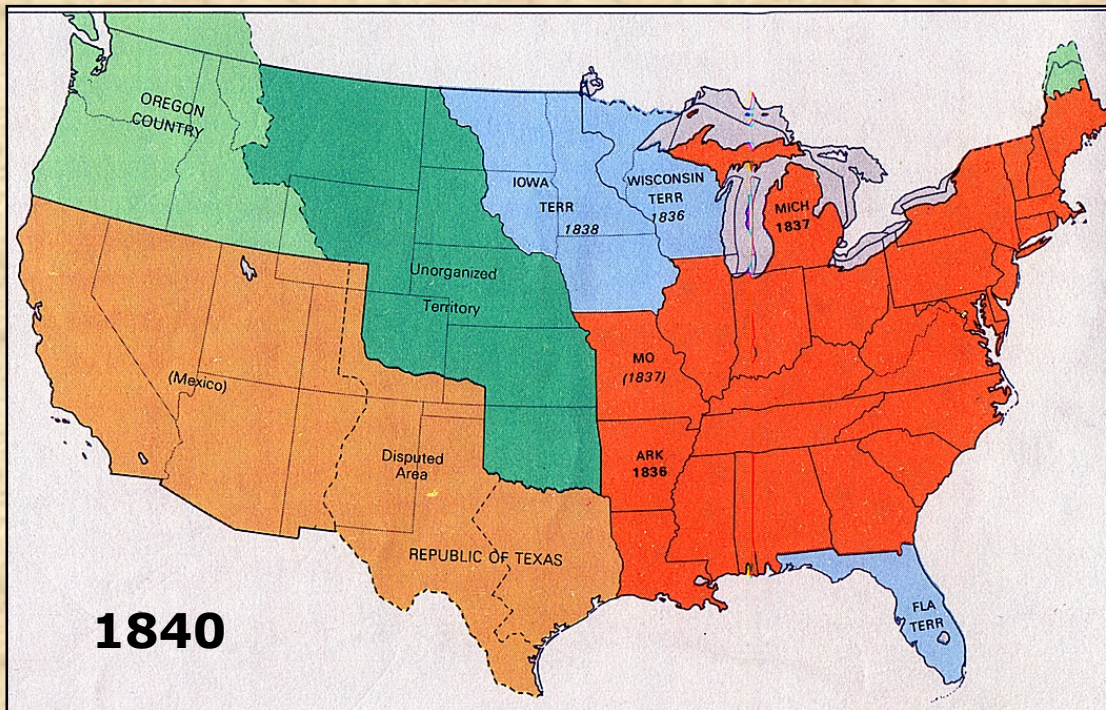
Seventh: Whether our citizens, whose blood was shed, as in his messages declared, were, or were not, at that time, armed officers, and soldiers, sent into that settlement, by the military order of the President through the Secretary of War — and

Eighth: Whether the military force of the United States, including those citizens, was, or was not, so sent into that settlement, after Gen. Taylor had, more than once, intimated to the War Department that, in his opinion, no such movement was necessary to the defence or protection of Texas —

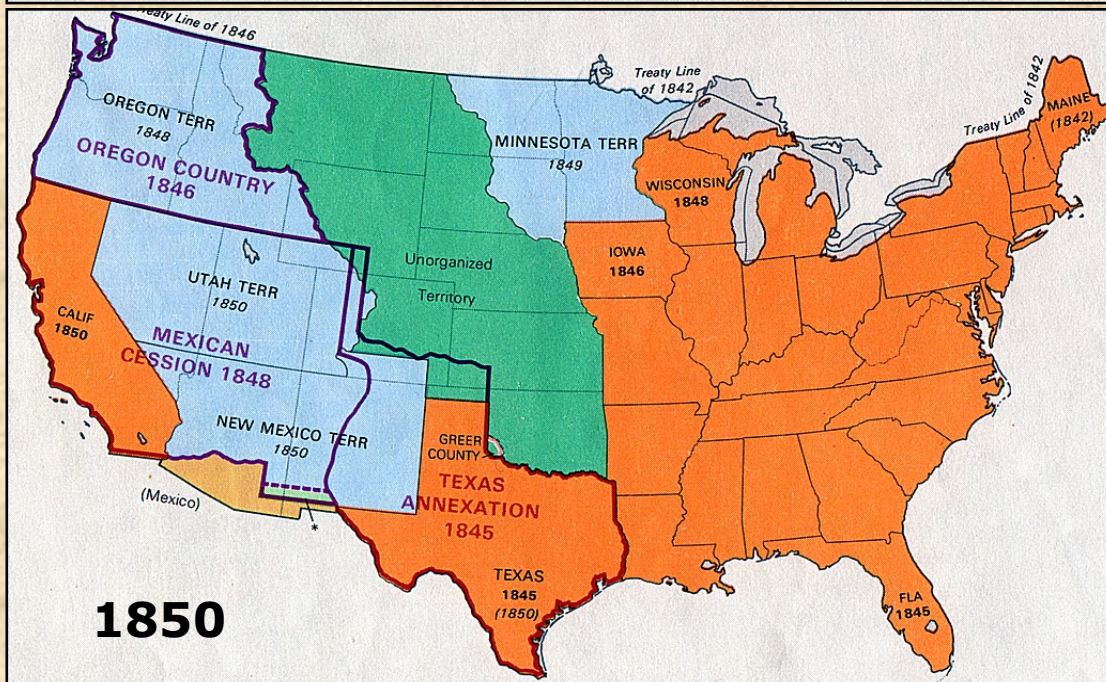


**Congressman  
Abraham  
Lincoln  
author of the  
Spot  
Resolution**





**1840**



**1850**

**The U.S. gained vast territories as a result of the victory in the Mexican American war. The issue of slavery in these new areas would lead directly to the Civil War.**

# Free Soil Party

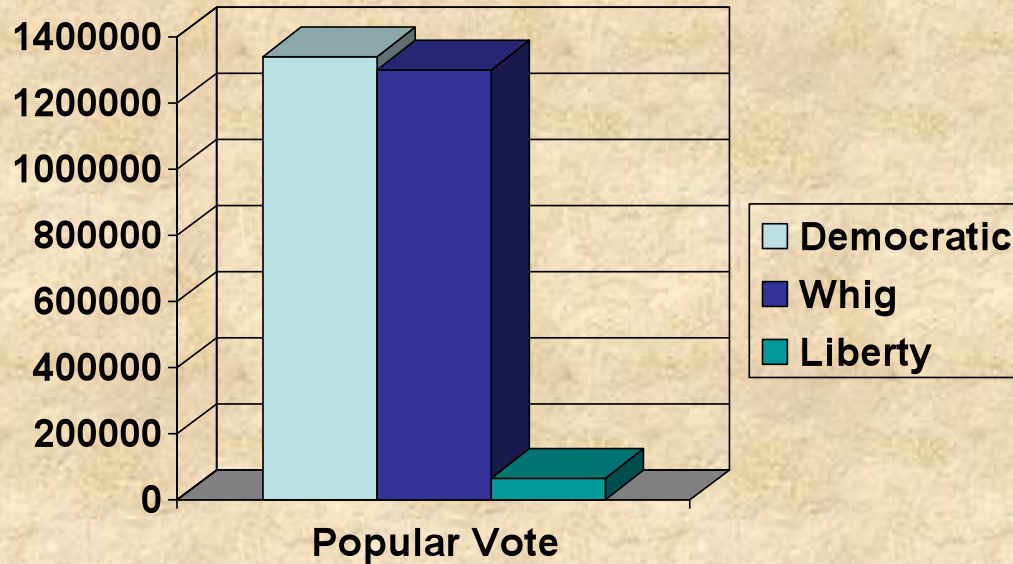
**In 1848, at Buffalo New York, a gathering of anti-slavery members of the Whig Party and the Liberty Party established the Free-Soil Party. The new party opposed the extension of slavery into the new western territories.**

**In the 1848 presidential election they ran former president Martin Van Buren who polled 10 per cent of the vote. He split the traditional Democratic support and enabled the Whig candidate, Zachary Taylor, to win. By 1852 the Free-Soil Party had 12 congressmen but did poorly in the presidential election. Two years later, remaining members joined the Republican Party. The existence of the party alarmed southerners who saw it as a threat to their culture and way of life**

**Slogan of the Free Soil Party**

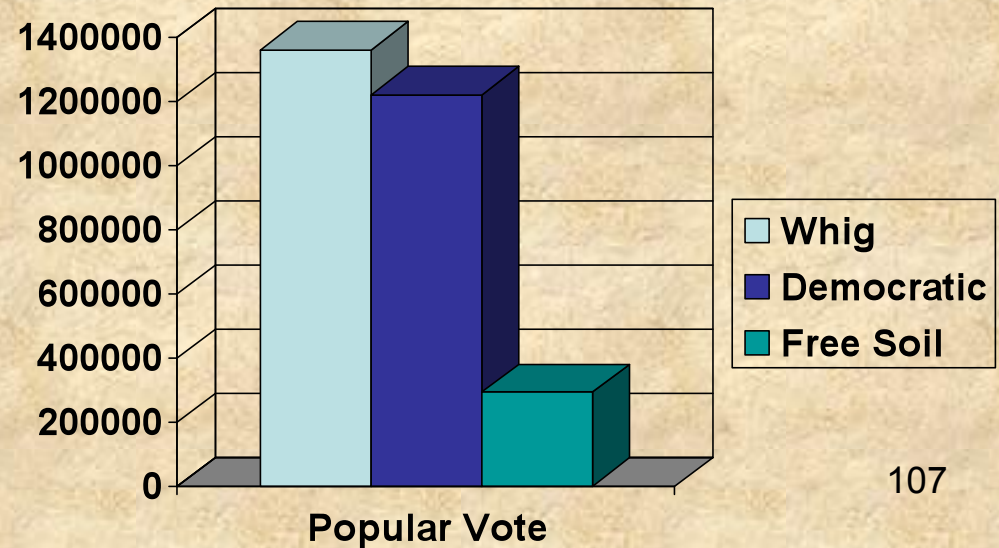
**Free Soil, Free Speech,  
Free Labour, and  
Free Men**

## Election of 1844



**Note the growth in the popular vote for the anti-slavery parties, Liberty Party in 1844 and Free Soil Party in 1848.**

## Election of 1848



**"Marriage of the Free Soil and Liberty Parties." This 1848 image is a Currier & Ives print. It is a comic look at the alliance of those Democrats opposed to the expansion of slavery into the western territories, known as Free Soilers, and the more radical antislavery people (Liberty Party) opposed to slavery anywhere in the nation. These groups, along with antislavery Whigs and Barnburners, joined together to form the Free Soil Party in 1848, nominating former president Martin Van Buren as their presidential candidate.**



**MARRIAGE OF THE FREE SOIL AND LIBERTY PARTIES.**

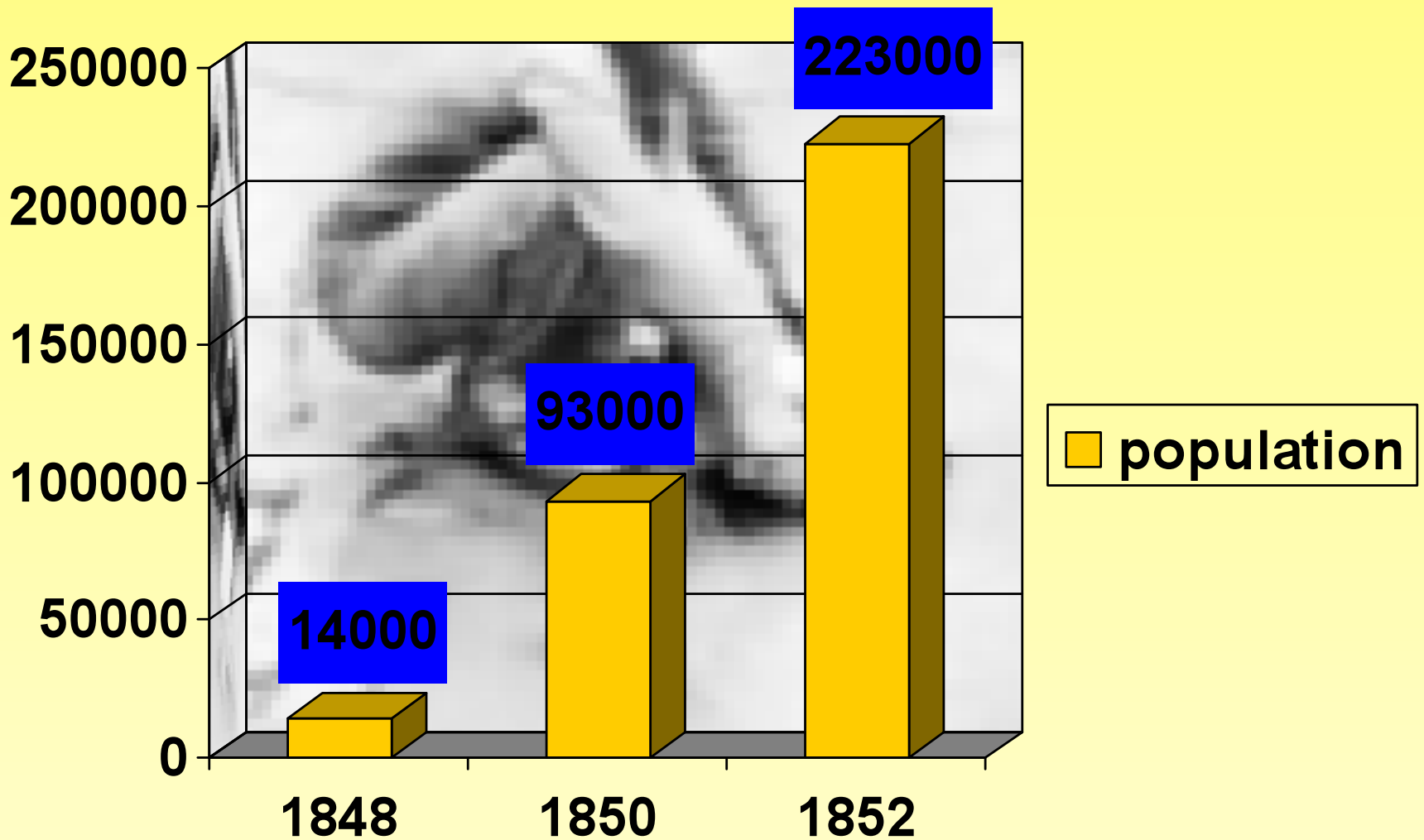
The divisive issue of new states admission into the Union reached a crisis point when events in newly acquired California caused a population boom.

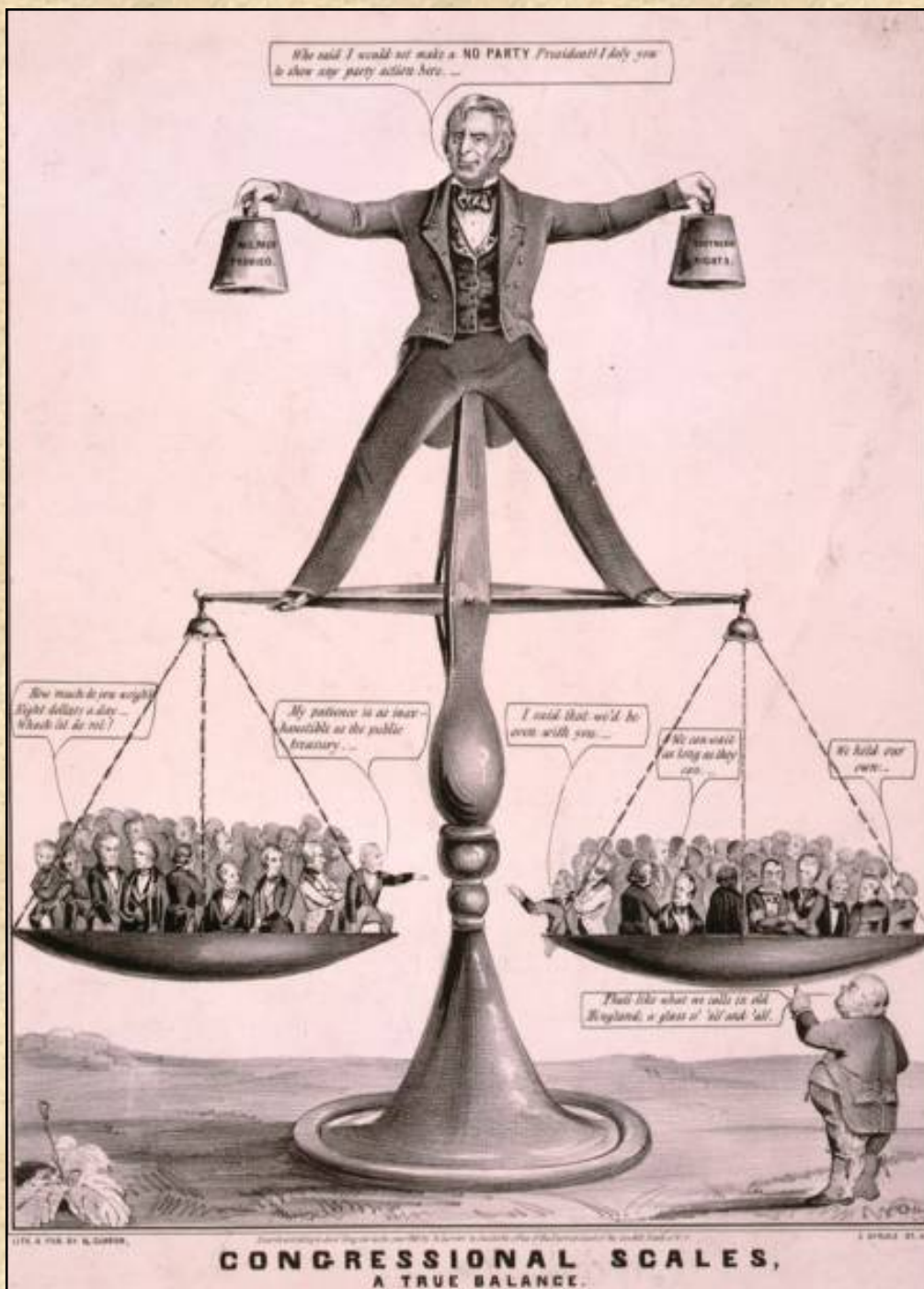
# CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

1848-1850



# California population Growth





This political cartoon from 1850 shows President Zachary Taylor's attempts to balance Southern and Northern interests on the question of slavery. Taylor stands atop a pair of scales, with a weight in each hand; the weight on the left reads "Wilmot Proviso" and the one on the right "Southern Rights." Below, the scales are evenly balanced, with several members of Congress, including Henry Clay in the tray on the left, and others, among them Lewis Cass and John Calhoun, on the right.

# The Compromise of 1850





**The Compromise of 1850 revolved around the issue of allowing California into the Union as a free state which would upset the balance between free and slave states.**

State	year admitted	total slave states	total free states
Ohio	1803		9
Louisiana	1812	9	
Indiana	1816		10
Mississippi	1817	10	
Illinois	1818		11
Alabama	1819	11	
Maine	1820		12
Missouri	1821	12	
Arkansas	1836	13	
Michigan	1837		13
Florida	1845	14	
Texas	1845	15	
Iowa	1846		14
Wisconsin	1848		15
California	1850		16

## Issues Raised by the debate over the Compromise of 1850

**How will the issue of slavery be resolved in the new territories taken from Mexico?**

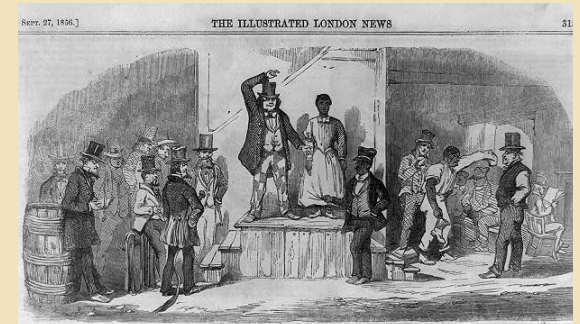


**California has petitioned Congress to enter the Union as a free state. If they enter it will upset the Missouri Compromise, the balance between slave states and free states.**



**There was a dispute over land: Texas claimed that its territory extended all the way to Santa Fe.**

**The nation's capital Washington, D.C. was home to the largest slave market in North America and many wanted it stopped.**



## A BILL

To admit California into the Union of the United States of North America.

Whereas, it is self-evident to all that are acquainted with the institutions of the United States of North America, that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; and a law made by a municipal body, or a State, or otherwise under it, that conflicts with the Constitution of the United States, *is null and void*: and whereas, the Constitution says, *new States* may be admitted into the Union by adopting a Republican Constitution and applying for admission, it is evident when so admitted, it is to be governed by the Constitution of the United States, notwithstanding any State or municipal law to the contrary, which may be in existence, that conflicts with the aforesaid Constitution. Therefore, California having adopted a Republican Constitution, and applied to be admitted into the Union as aforesaid—

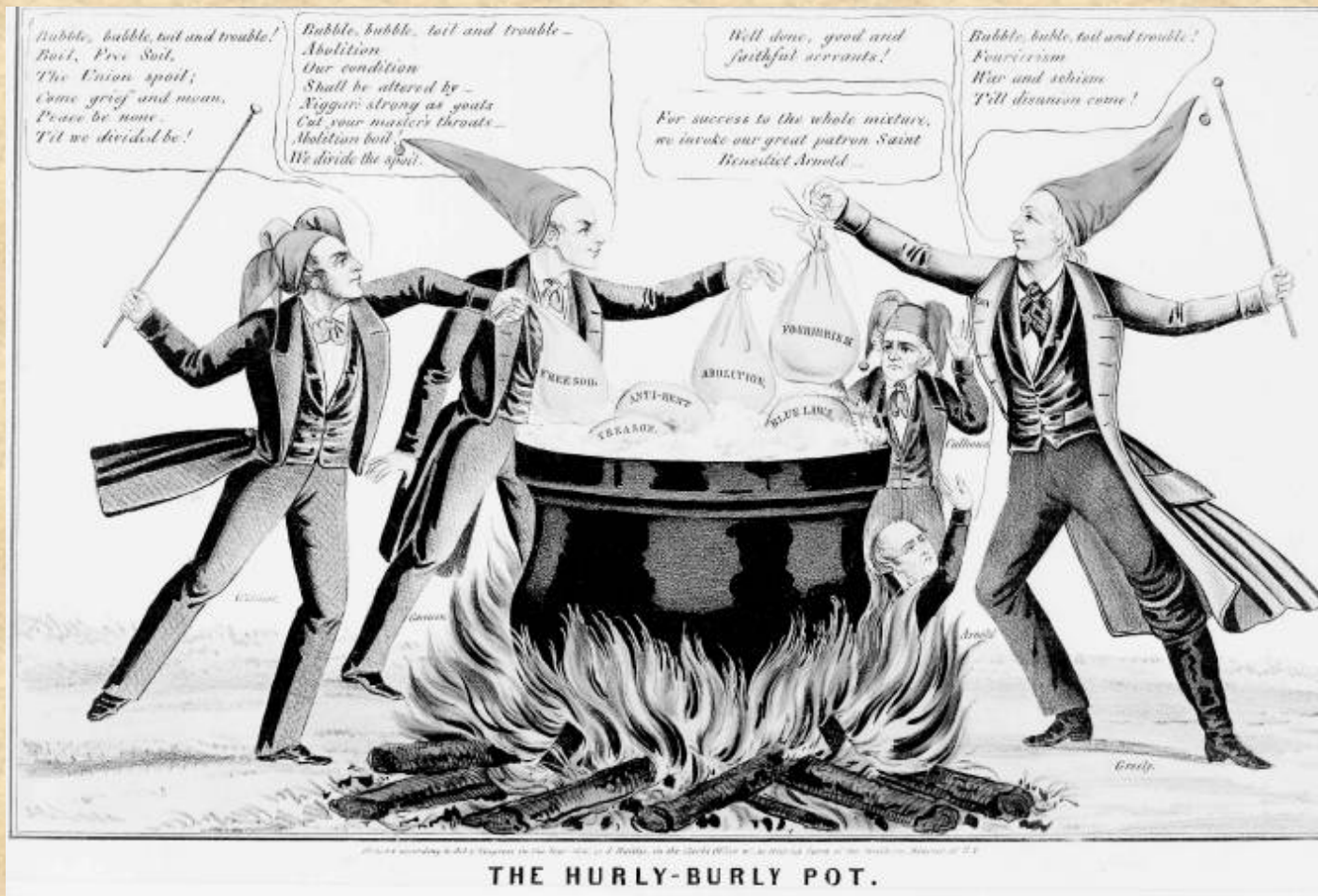
1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-*  
2 *sentatives of the United States of America in Congress*  
3 *assembled*, That California be, and is hereby, admitted  
4 into the Union of the United States, with all the rights,  
5 privileges, and immunities, guarantied by the Constitution  
6 of the United States to each State.

1       *Sec. 2. And be it further enacted*, That the Sena-  
2 tors and representatives sent here by California be, and  
3 are hereby, admitted to seats in Congress, on an equality  
4 with the other members of the American Congress.

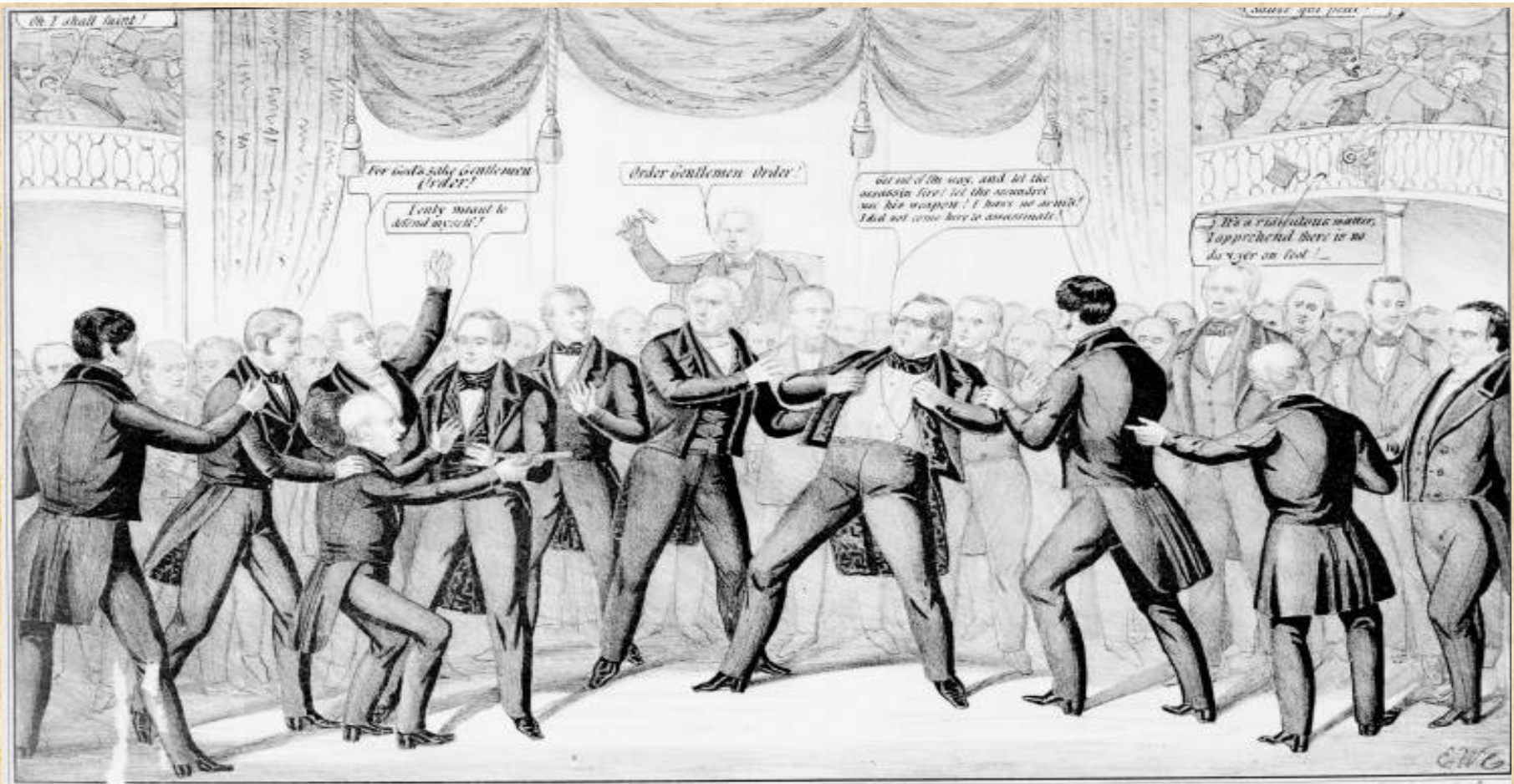
1       *Sec. 3. And be it further enacted*, That California,  
2 as admitted into the Union, shall be known as "*the State*  
3 *of West California*."

MOTTO.—*Trust in God—Know you are right—then go ahead.*

**By 1850 sectional disagreements centering on slavery were straining the bonds of union between the North and South. These tensions became especially acute when Congress began to consider whether western lands acquired after the Mexican War would permit slavery. In 1849 California requested permission to enter the Union as a free state. Adding more free state senators to Congress would destroy the balance between slave and free states that had existed since the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Because everyone looked to the Senate to defuse the growing crisis, Senator Henry Clay of Kentucky proposed a series of resolutions designed to "Adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy . . . arising out of the institution of slavery." Clay attempted to frame his compromise so that nationally-minded senators would vote for legislation in the interest of the Union. In one of the most famous congressional debates in American history, the Senate discussed Clay's solution for 7 months. It initially voted down his legislative package, but Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois stepped forward with substitute bills, which passed both Houses. With the Compromise of 1850, Congress had addressed the immediate crisis created by territorial expansion. But one aspect of the compromise—a strengthened Fugitive Slave Act—soon began to tear at sectional peace.**



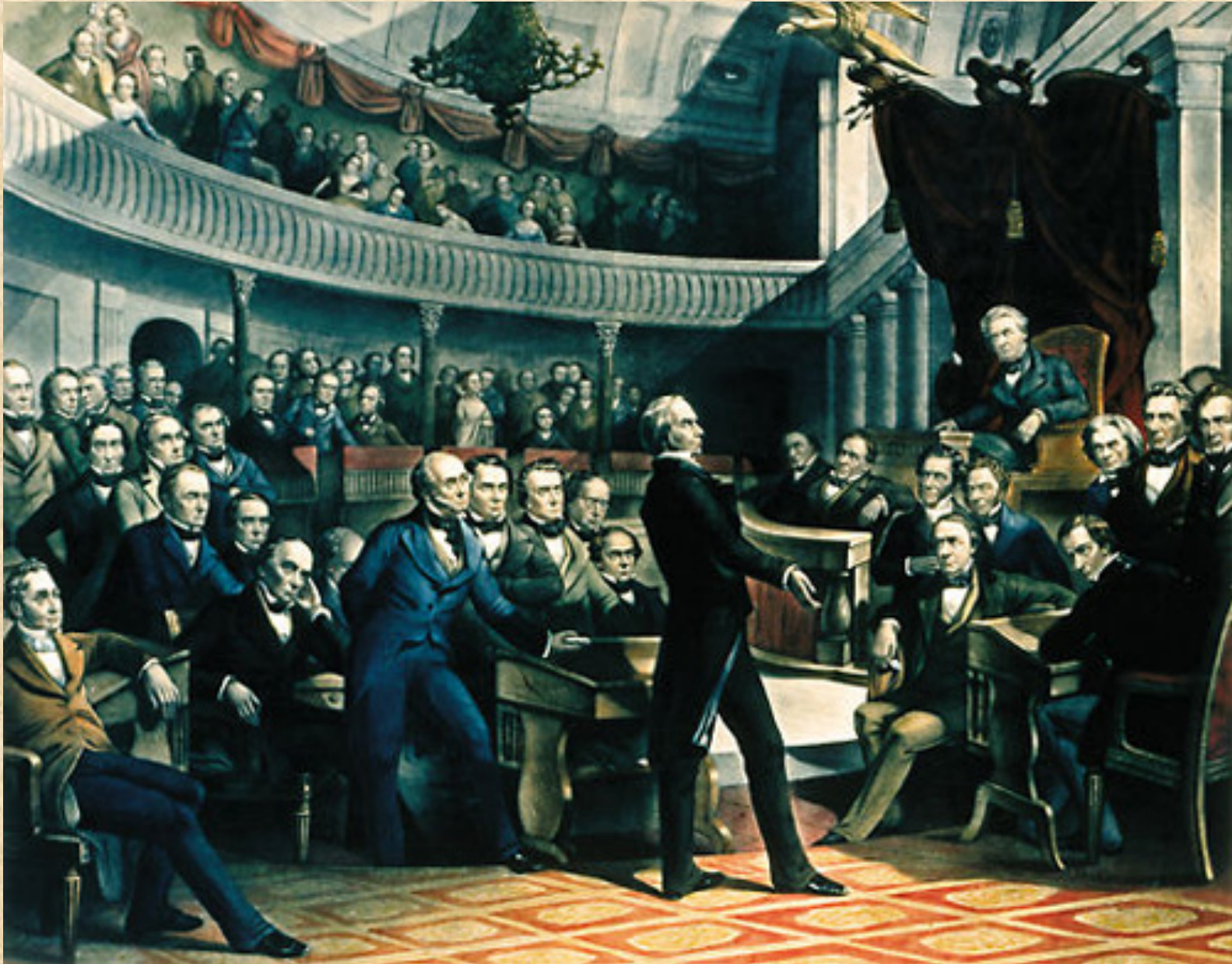
**A political cartoon from 1850 attacking abolitionist, Free Soil, and other sectional interests as dangers to the Union. Radical abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison, Pennsylvania Free Soil advocate David Wilmot, New York journalist Horace Greeley, and Southern states' rights spokesman Senator John C. Calhoun are depicted. The three wear fool's caps and gather, like the witches in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," round a large, boiling cauldron, adding to it sacks marked "Free Soil," "Abolition," and "Fourierism" (added by Greeley, a vocal exponent of the doctrines of utopian socialist Charles Fourier). Sacks of "Treason," "Anti-Rent," and "Blue Laws" already simmer in the pot.**

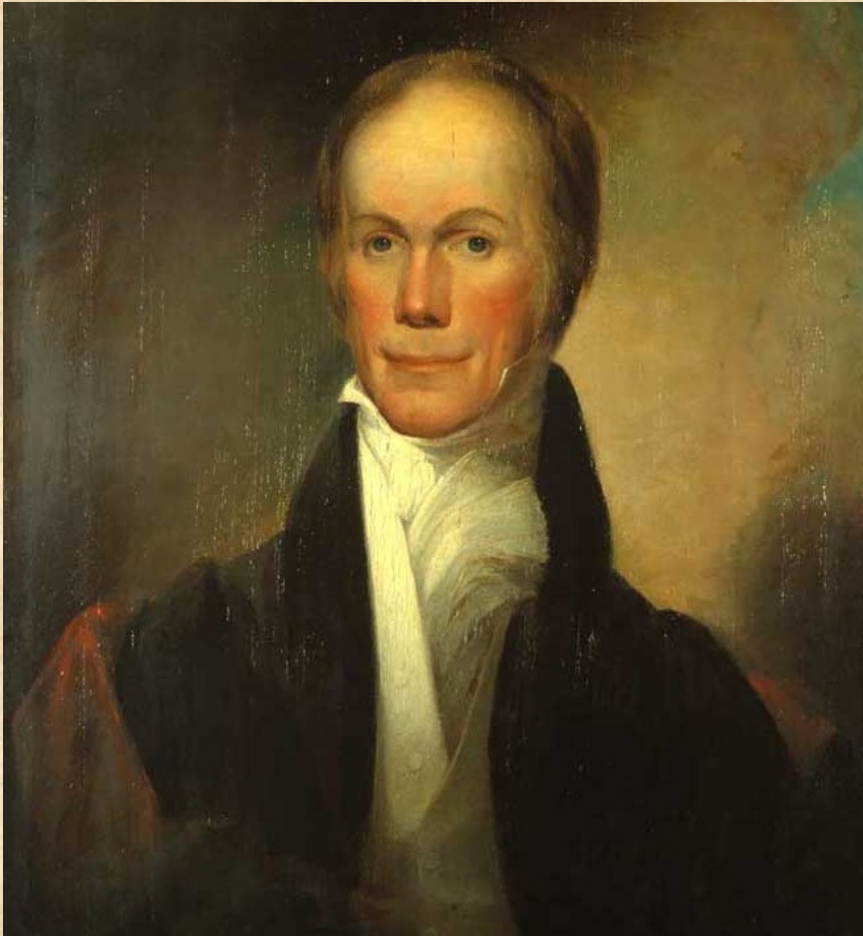


**SCENE IN UNCLE SAM'S SENATE.**  
17<sup>th</sup> APRIL 1850.

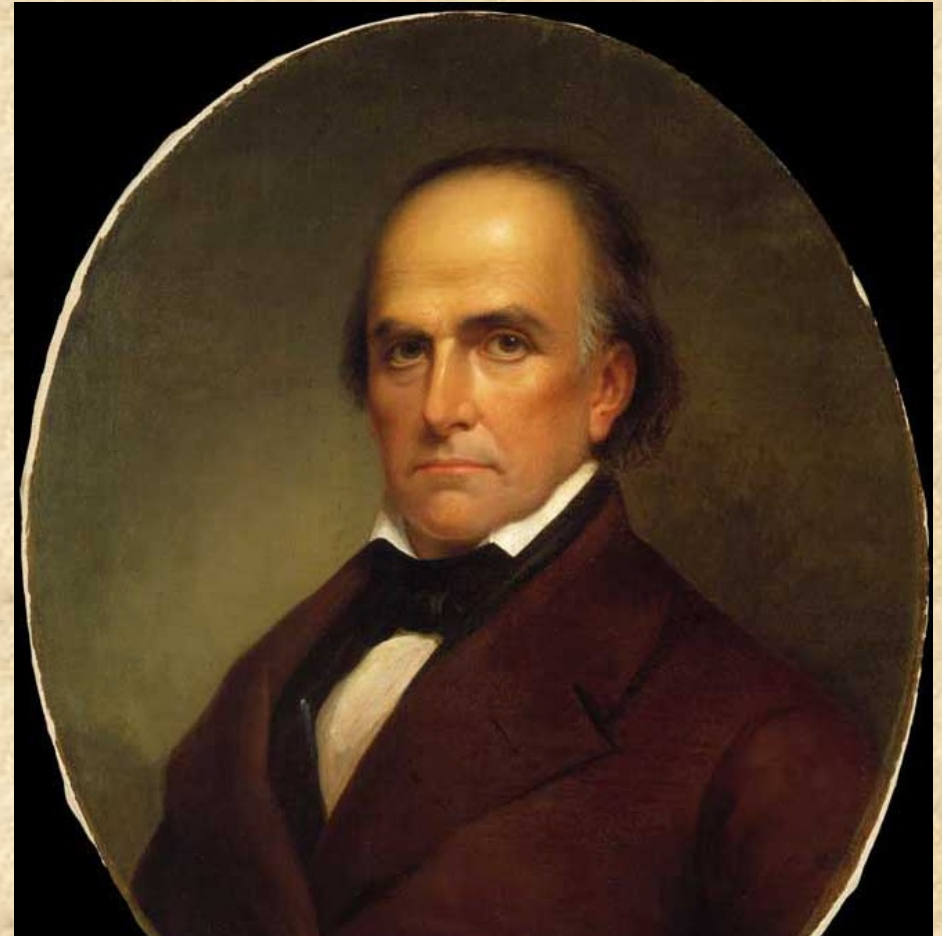
During the heated debate in the Senate over the admission of California as a free state Mississippi Senator Henry S. Foote drew a pistol on Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. In the cartoon Benton (center) throws open his coat and defiantly states, "Get out of the way, and let the assassin fire! let the scoundrel use his weapon! I have no arm's! I did not come here to assassinate!" He is attended by two men, one of them North Carolina senator Willie P. Mangum (on the left). Foote, restrained from behind by South Carolina's Andrew Pickens Butler and calmed by Daniel Stevens Dickinson of New York (to whom he later handed over the pistol), still aims his weapon at Benton saying, "I only meant to defend myself!"

## Senator Henry Clay presenting the Compromise of 1850





**Henry Clay, Senator from Kentucky, who put together the Compromise of 1850.**



**Senator Daniel Webster of Massachusetts who spoke out in favor of the compromise. "I wish to speak today, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American, and a member of the Senate of the United States."**

**The Compromise of 1850 had five sections**



**Old Senate chambers where the debate took place**

- 1. The territories of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah would be organized without mention of slavery. The decision would be made by the territories' when they applied for statehood.**
- 2. California would be admitted as a free state.**
- 3. Texas would relinquish the land in dispute but, in compensation, be given 10 million dollars to pay off its debt to Mexico.**
- 4. The slave trade would be abolished in the District of Columbia, although slavery would still be permitted.**







A Slave-Coffle passing the Capitol.

**The  
Compromise  
of 1850  
made this  
disappear.  
A group of  
chained  
slaves  
driven past  
the nation's  
Capitol on  
their way to  
be sold at a  
slave  
auction.**



# What the Fugitive Slave Law ordered

- **Federal commissioners were appointed and given authority to issue warrants, gather posses, and *force citizens* to help them catch runaway slaves under penalty of a fine or imprisonment.**
- **Accused runaways were denied both a jury trial and the right to testify in their own behalf. They could be sent to the South on the basis of a supposed owner's affidavit.**
- **Also working against the accused's ( runaway or free) chances for freedom was the fee to be paid to the commissioners to decide each case: they received ten dollars for returning the fugitive to the claimant, five dollars if they freed the person.**
- **The law, made all personal liberty laws null and void. A slave owner or slave catcher could claim fugitives simply by seizing a Black person who fit the description of the runaway and bringing him/her before a federal judge. The judge decided the identity of the fugitive, based entirely on the testimony of the slave owner or slave catcher.**
- **Any US marshal who refused to act under the law was fined \$1000, and any person "obstructing arrest of [said] fugitive, harboring fugitives, or concealing them" was fined up to \$1000 and could serve up to six months in prison.**

**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,**

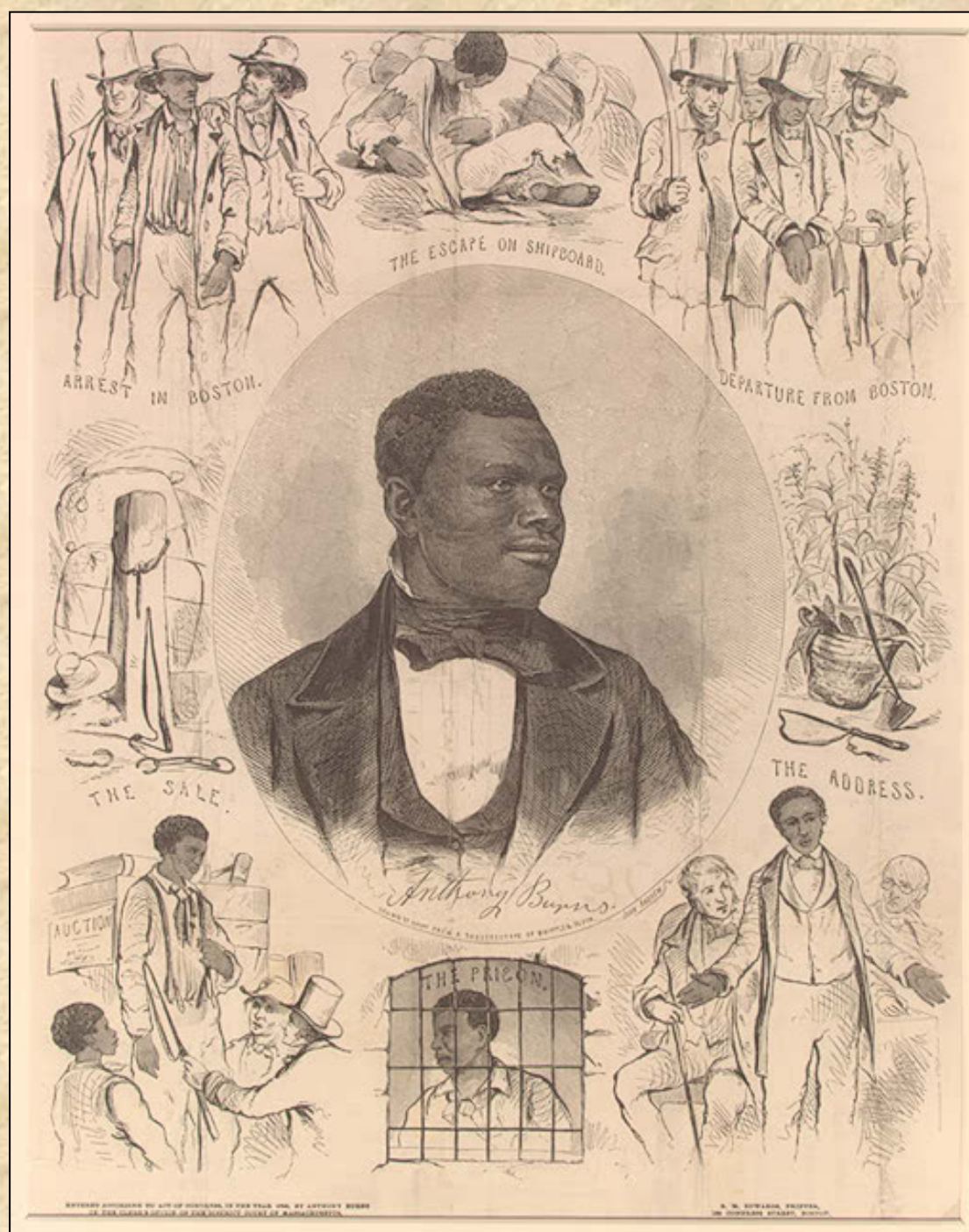
And they have already been actually employed in **KIDNAPPING, CATCHING, AND KEEPING SLAVES**. Therefore, if you value your **LIBERTY**, and the *Welfare of the Fugitives* among you, *Shun* them in every possible manner, as so many **HOUNDS** on the track of the most unfortunate of your race.

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

**APRIL 24, 1851.**

**Protests and  
political  
action  
against the  
Fugitive  
Slave Law**

**Several Northern  
states passed  
additional "personal  
liberty" laws designed  
to counter the  
Fugitive Slave Law.**

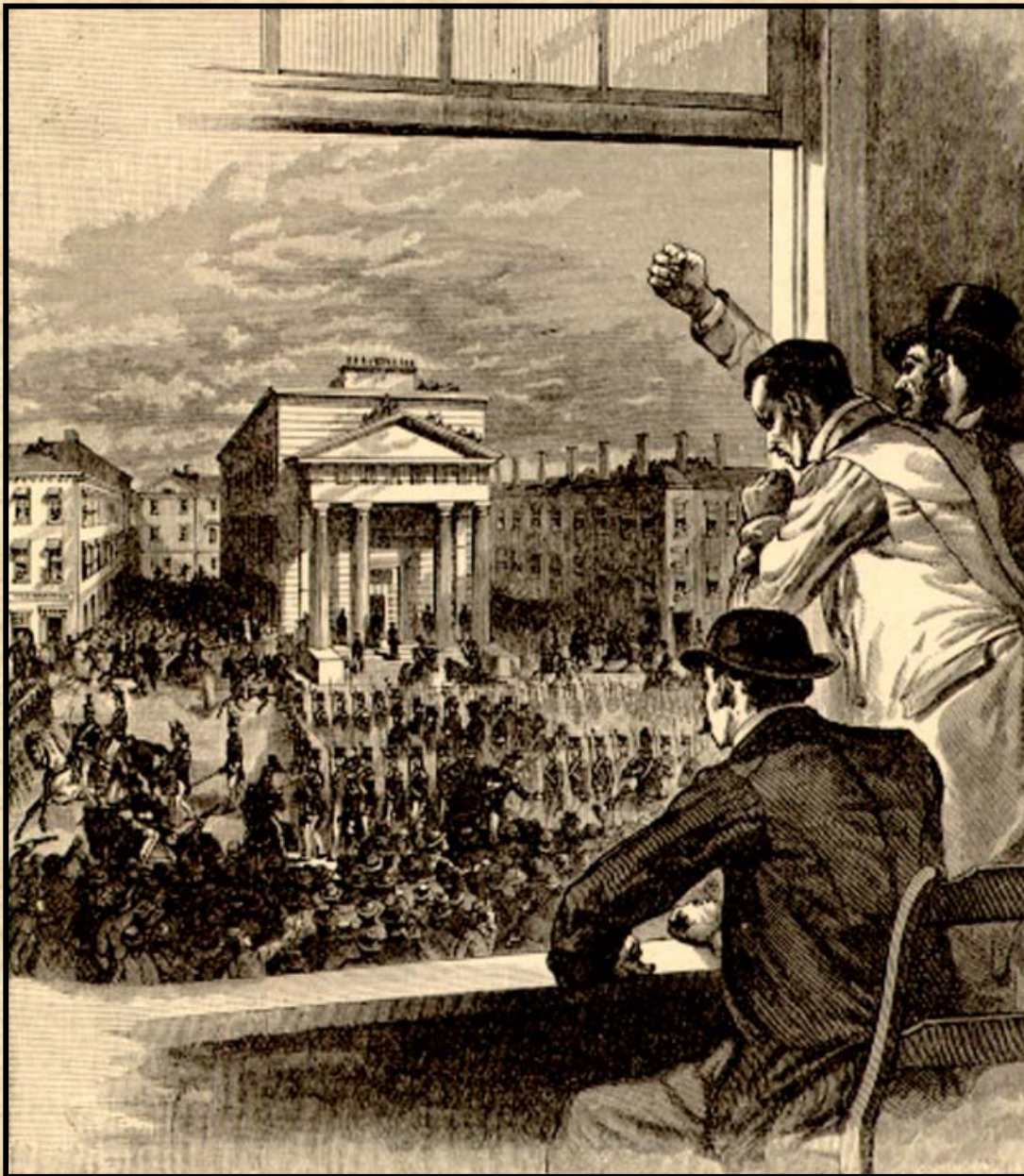


Fugitive slave Anthony Burns, whose arrest and trial in Boston under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, incited riots and protests by white and black abolitionists and citizens of Boston in the spring of 1854. The reaction to his arrest showed the depth of feeling against the law and slavery itself.

**A MAN  
KIDNAPPED!**

A PUBLIC MEETING AT  
**FANEUIL HALL!**  
WILL BE HELD  
**THIS FRIDAY EVEN'G,**  
May 26th, at 7 o'clock,  
To secure Justice for A MAN CLAIMED AS A SLAVE by a  
**VIRGINIA  
KIDNAPPER!**

And NOW IMPRISONED IN BOSTON COURT HOUSE, in  
defiance of the Laws of Massachusetts. Shall he be plunged into the Hell of  
Virginia Slavery by a Massachusetts Judge of Probate?  
**BOSTON, May 26th, 1854.**



Burns arrest, trial and return to slavery in Virginia was protested by an estimated 50,000 angry citizens who lined the streets of Boston as an army of soldiers escorted Burns to the waterfront. This engraving depicts the scene of Burns' march. Men in a window, along with the angry mob outside and on top of the surrounding buildings, shout out "Kidnappers".

A Black church raised \$1300 (\$27,442 in 2003 dollars) to purchase Burns' freedom. In less than a year Anthony Burns was back in Boston.

**The issue of slavery, symbolized by the Fugitive Slave Law, was fatally dividing the nation.**

**The Fugitive Slave Act  
inspired a fierce debate  
as is shown in the  
next three political  
cartoons.**





**Holy Bible .**

*Thou shalt not deliver unto the master his servant which has escaped from his master unto thee. He shall dwell with thee. Even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best. Thou shalt not oppress him .*

*Deut XXIII 15-16*

**Effects of the Fugitive-Slave-Law.**

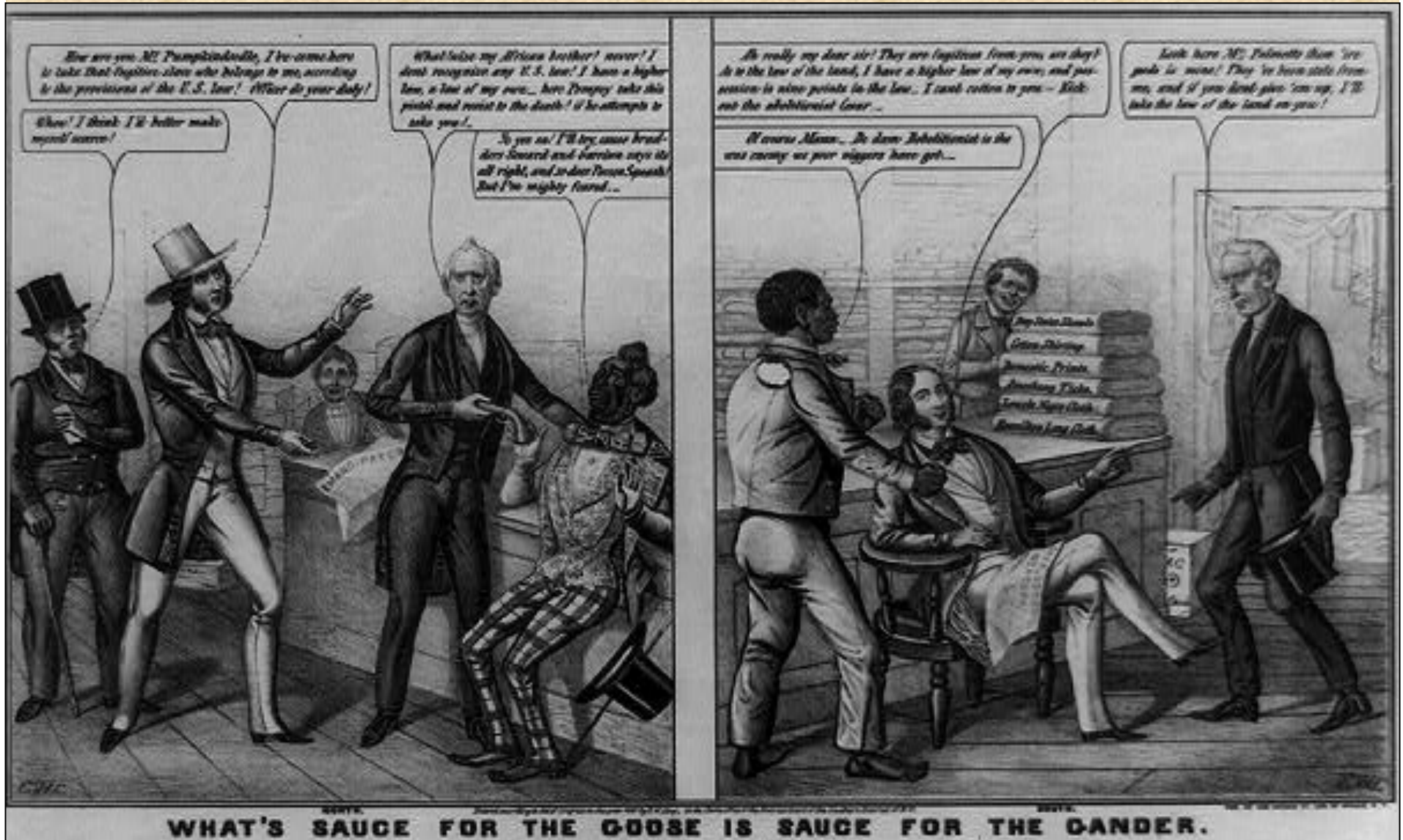
*Engraved according to an Act of Congress in the year 1850 by H. A. Wood in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.*

**Declaration of independence .**

*We hold that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness .*

**An emotional condemnation of the Fugitive Slave Act. The print shows a group of four black men--possibly freedmen--ambushed by a posse of six armed whites in a cornfield. One of the white men fires on them, while two of his companions reload their muskets. Two of the blacks have evidently been hit; one has fallen to the ground while the second staggers, clutching the back of his bleeding head. The two others react with horror.**

# Pro slavery cartoon on Fugitive Slave Law: see explanation on next slide



The opposition of Northern abolitionists, churchmen, and political figures to enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is criticized in this rare pro-Southern cartoon. In two panels artist Edward Williams Clay illustrates the abolitionist's invocation of a "higher law" against the claim of a slave owner, and the application of the same principle against the Northerner in a case of stolen textiles. In the left panel a slaveholder "Mr. Palmetto" and a federal marshal confront an abolitionist "Mr. Pumpkindoodle" and a garishly dressed, runaway slave "Pompey" in a warehouse or shop interior. On the counter is a copy of the newspaper the "Emancipator." Palmetto: ". . . I've come here to take that fugitive slave who belongs to me, according to the provisions of the U. S. law! Officer do your duty!" Pumpkindoodle (handing a pistol to the slave): "What! seize my African brother! never! I dont recognize any U.S. law! I have a higher law, a law of my own. here Pompey take this pistol and resist to the death! if he attempts to take you!" Pompey (trembling): "Ye yes sa! I'll try, cause brudders [antislavery senator from New York William H.] Seward and [abolitionist William Lloyd] Garrison says its all right; and so does Parson Squash! But I'm mighty feared." Federal marshal: "Whew! I think I'd better make myself scarce!" In the panel on the right, the same abolitionist approaches the seated slaveholder in the latter's shop. A sturdy slave "Cesar" and a grinning attendant stand by. On the counter are several bolts of fabric, labeled "Bay State Shawls," "Cotton Shirting," "Domestic Prints," "Amoskeag Ticks," "Lowels Negro Cloth" and "Hamilton Long Cloth." A copy of the "Charleston Mercury" lies open on Palmetto's lap. Pumpkindoodle: "Look here Mr. Palmetto them 'ere goods is mine! They've been stole from me, and if you dont give 'em up, I'll take the law of the land on you!" Palmetto: ". . . They are fugitives from you, are they? As to the law of the land, I have a higher law of my own, and possession is nine points in the law. I cant cotton to you. Kick out the abolitionist Cesar." Cesar: "Of course Massa. De dam Bobolitionist is the wus enemy we poor negroes have got."



**PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.**

A satire on the antagonism between Northern abolitionists on the one hand, and Secretary of State Daniel Webster and other supporters of enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850. Here abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison (left) holds a slave woman in one arm and points a pistol toward a burly slave catcher mounted on the back of Daniel Webster. The slave catcher, wielding a noose and manacles, is expensively dressed, and may represent the federal marshals or commissioners authorized by the act (and paid) to apprehend and return fugitive slaves to their owners. Behind Garrison a black man also aims a pistol toward the group on the right, while another seizes a cowering slaveholder by the hair and is about to whip him saying, "It's my turn now Old Slave Driver." Garrison: "Don't be alarmed Susanna, you're safe enough." Slave catcher: "Don't back out Webster, if you do we're ruind." Webster, holding "Constitution": "This, though Constitutional, is "extremely disagreeable." "Man holding volumes "Law & Gospel": "We will give these fellows a touch of South Carolina." Man with quill and ledger: "I goes in for Law & Order." A fallen slaveholder: "This is all "your" fault Webster." In the background is a Temple of Liberty flying two flags, one reading "A day, an hour, of virtuous Liberty, is worth an age of Servitude" and the other, "All men are born free & equal."

# Uncle Tom's Cabin

The pen is mightier than the sword.



**"The object of these sketches is to awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, as they exist among us; to show their wrongs and sorrows, under a system so necessarily cruel and unjust as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friends, under it." *Harriet Beecher Stowe, from the preface of the first edition***

Harriet Beecher Stowe was brought up in a well known Northern abolitionist family and learned to hate slavery at an early age. She had spent many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, where she witnessed the plight of slaves fleeing from the slave state of Kentucky. She was deeply offended by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850 and decided to write a novel which would reveal the truth behind human slavery.

In the last chapter of Uncle Tom's Cabin, she explained that she was moved to write the book when she heard good, religious people in the North debating whether or not it was their duty to return fugitive slaves. She thought to herself, "These men and Christians cannot know what slavery is; if they did, such a question could never be open for discussion. And from this arose a desire to exhibit it in a living dramatic reality." Her fictional account of slavery was first published in 1851 as a weekly serial in an antislavery newspaper. It was primarily a morality tale meant to point out those evils of slavery that would be most likely to sway public opinion in the North. Using endearing characters and dramatic action her book was a morality play that showed many in the North the horrors of the southern slave system.



**Harriet  
Beecher  
Stowe and  
one of her  
homes**





**Uncle Tom**



**Topsy**



**Simon LeGree  
whipping Uncle  
Tom**

Young Folks'  
**UNCLE TOM'S  
CABIN**



**Little  
Eva  
and  
Uncle  
Tom**

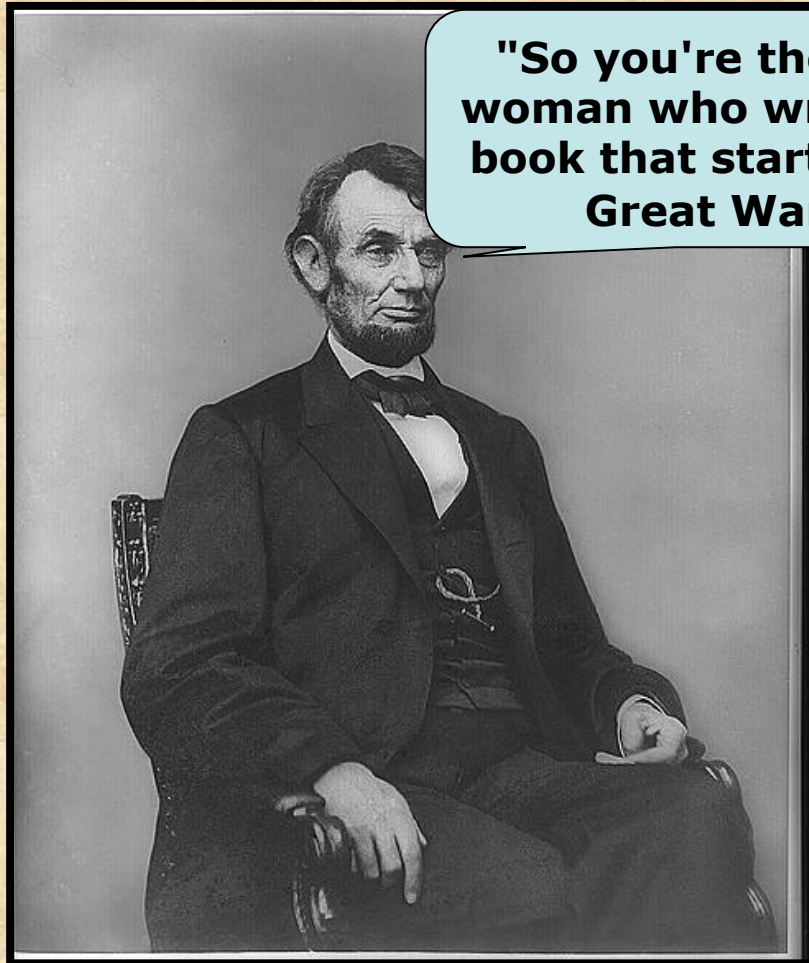
**Main  
characters  
from Uncle  
Tom's Cabin**

**Eliza**





**According to legend, when Abraham Lincoln met Harriet Beecher Stowe in 1862 he said:**



**"So you're the little woman who wrote the book that started this Great War!"**

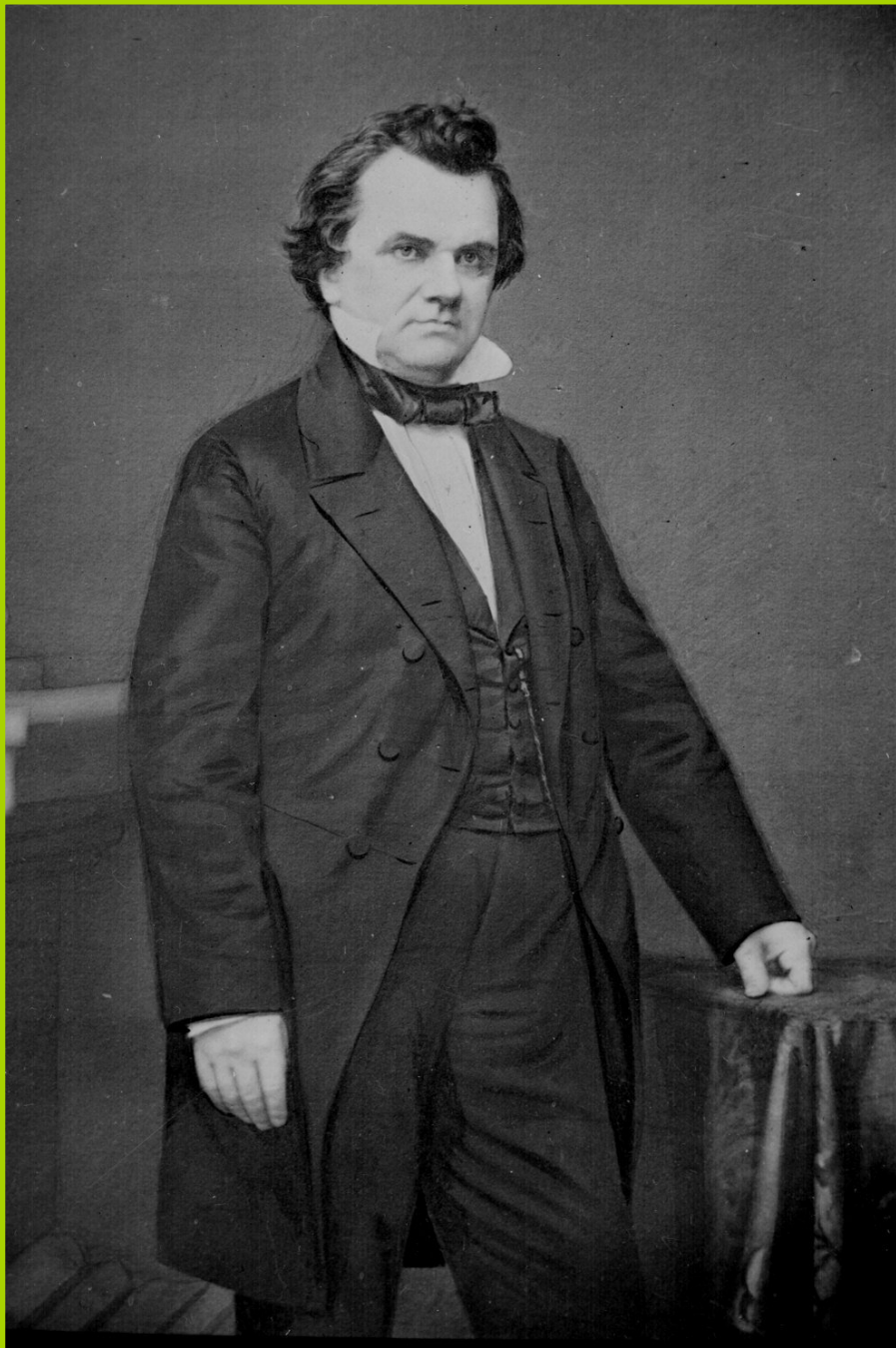


Kansas Nebraska

Act 1854







**Senator Douglas, the Democratic Senator from Illinois and Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced a bill in early 1854 to reorganize the territories.**

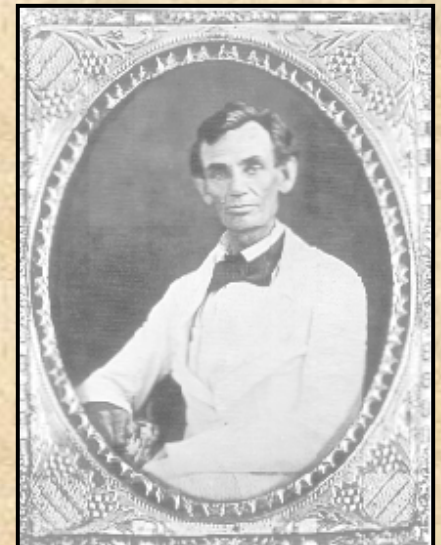
**Douglas's motives have been called into question as he had invested heavily in western lands and had a stake in getting the terminus of the planned transcontinental railroad located in Chicago Illinois. He was also interested in running for president and thought the publicity generated from this bill would help him achieve his goal.**

**His Kansas Nebraska Act was one of the great blunders in all U.S. political history and started a chain of events that ended in the Civil War.**

- 1. The Kansas-Nebraska Act divided the land west of Missouri into two territories, Kansas and Nebraska.**
- 2. To deal with the slavery issue Douglas included the concept of popular sovereignty which would allow the settlers of the new territories to decide if slavery would be legal. He did this to garner southern support for the his bill.**
- 3. Douglas miscalculated thinking that by leaving the issue of slavery up to the citizens of the new territories it would remove slavery from the national debate.**
- 4. Essentially the Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 making slavery legal where it would have been outlawed. This enraged anti-slavery citizens.**
- 5. After months of debate, the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed on May 30, 1854 signed into law by President Franklin Pierce.**

**Whether slavery shall go into Nebraska, or other new territories, is not a matter of exclusive concern to the people who may go there. The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these territories. We want them for the homes of free white people. This they cannot be, to any considerable extent, if slavery shall be planted within them. Slave States are places for poor white people to remove FROM; not to remove TO. New free States are the places for poor people to go to and better their condition. For this use, the nation needs these territories.**

***Abraham Lincoln, 1854***



# **Why was the Kansas Nebraska Bill put forward?**



**The Great Plains area west of Missouri and Iowa territories previously thought to be a “desert” was now recognized as suitable for agriculture and ranching.**



**The Indian inhabitants could easily be removed to make way for white settlers.**

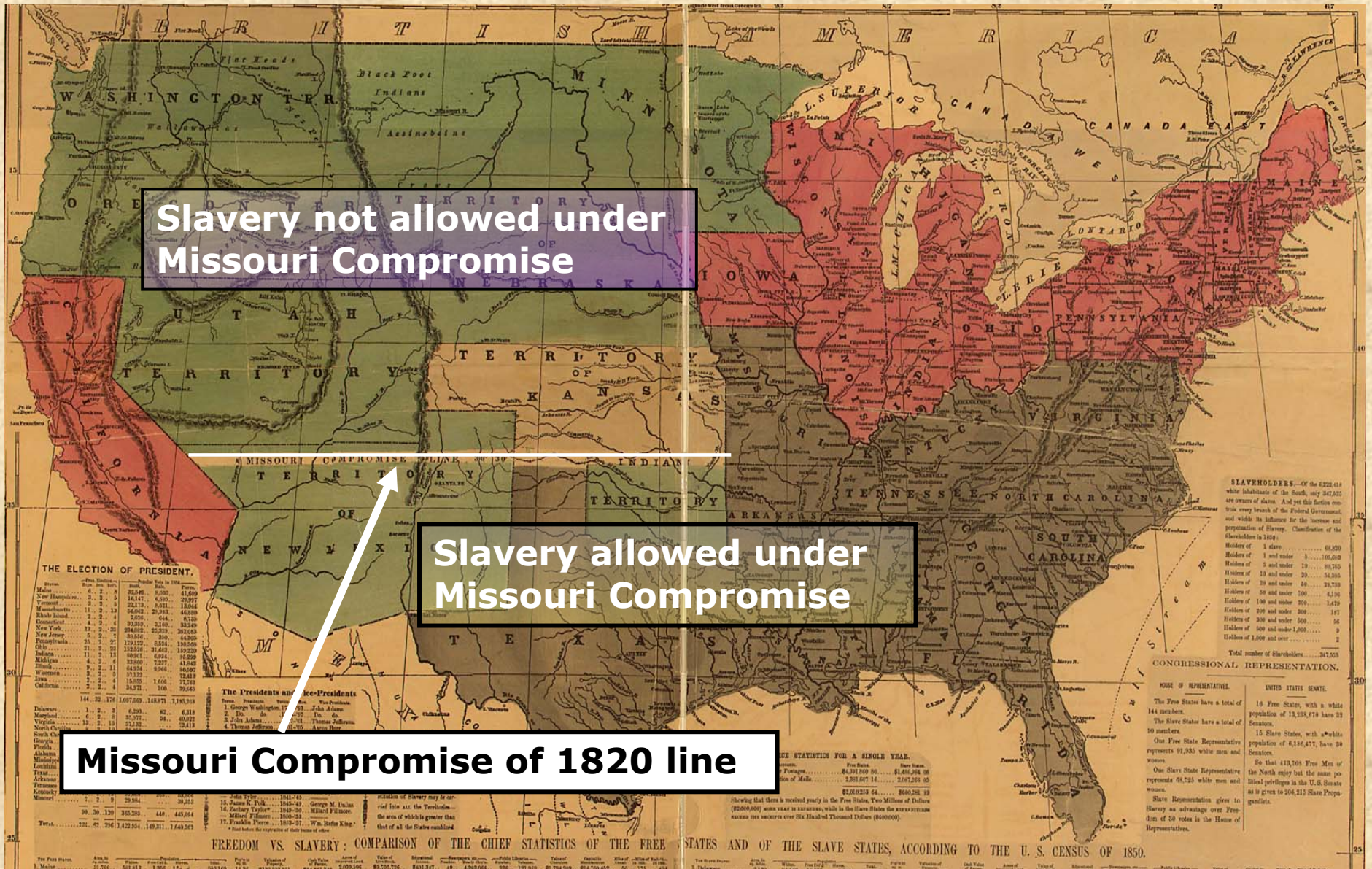


**Plans for a transcontinental railroad were divided between a southern or northern route. Organizing this area would help the cause of a northern route.**

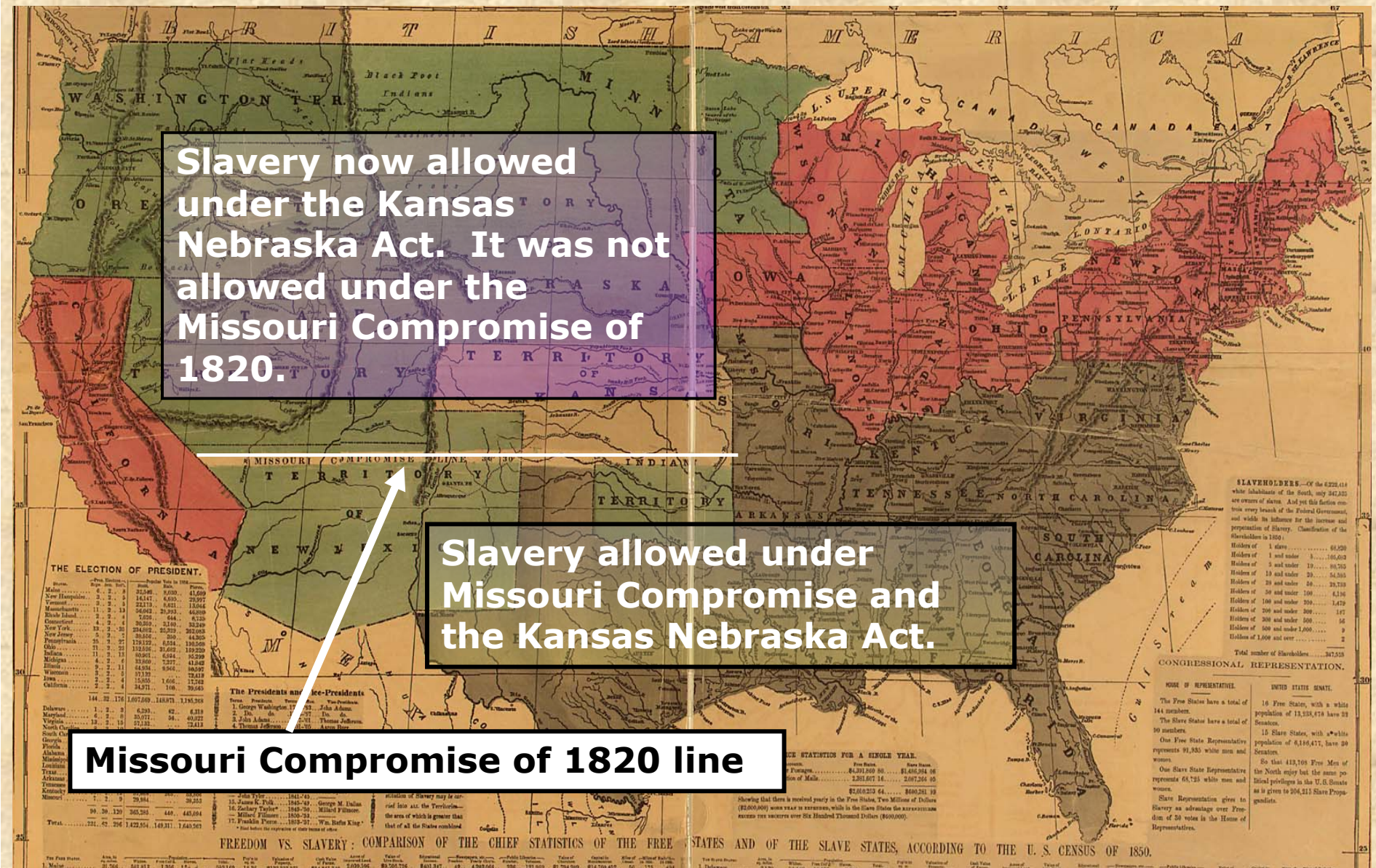


**Senator Stephen Douglas of Illinois ambitions and interests.**

# The status of slavery in the territories before the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854



# The status of slavery in the territories after the Kansas Nebraska Act of 1854





THE LANDMARK OF FREEDOM.

SPEECH

OR

HON. CHARLES SUMNER,

Against the Repeal of the Missouri Prohibition of Slavery North of 36° 30'.

IN THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 21, 1854.

"Curset be he that removeth his neighbor's landmark. And all the people shall say, AMEN."—DEUT., ch. XXVII, v. 17.

The Senate having under consideration the bill to establish Territorial Governments in Nebraska and Kansas—

Mr. SUMNER said:  
Mr. PETERS: I approach this discussion with awe. The mighty question, with untold issues, which it involves, oppresses me. Like a portentous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and ruin, it seems to fill the whole heavens, making me painfully conscious how unequal I am to the occasion—how unequal, also, in all that I can say, to all that I feel.

In delivering my sentiments here to-day, I shall speak frankly—according to my convictions, without concealment or reserve. But if anything fell from the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] in opening this discussion, which might seem to challenge a personal contest, I desire to say that I shall not enter upon it. Let not a word or a tone pass my lips to direct attention, for a moment, from the transcendent theme, by the side of which Senators and Presidents are but dwarfs. I would not forget those amenities which belong to this place, and are so well calculated to temper the antagonism of debate; nor can I cease to remember and to feel, that, amidst all diversities of opinion, we are the representatives of thirty-one sister republics, knit together by indissoluble tie, and constituting that Plural Unit, which we all embrace by the endearing name of country.

The question presented for your consideration is not surpassed in grandeur by any which has occurred in our national history since the Declaration of Independence. In every aspect it assumes gigantic proportions, whether we simply consider the extent of territory it concerns, or the public faith, and national policy which it assails, or that higher question—that Question of Questions, as far above others as Liberty is above the common things of life—which it opens anew for judgment.

It concerns an immense region, larger than the original thirteen States, vying in extent with all the existing free States, stretching over prairie, field, and forest—interlaced by silver streams, skirted by protecting mountains, and constitu-

ting the heart of the North American continent—only a little smaller, let me add, than three great European countries combined—Italy, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has dominated over the globe. This territory has already been likened, on this floor, to the Garden of God. The similitude is found, not merely in its present pure and virgin character, but in its actual geographical situation, occupying central spaces on this hemisphere, which, in their general relations, may well compare with that early Asiatic home. We are told that,

Southward through Eden went a river large;  
so here a stream flows southward which is larger than the Euphrates. And here, too, amidst all the smiling products of nature, is lashed by the hand of God, is the lofty tree of Liberty, planted by our fathers, which, without exaggeration, or even imagination, may be likened to

the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of vegetable gold.

It is with regard to this territory, that you are now called to exercise the grandest function of the lawgiver, by establishing those rules of polity which will determine its future character. As the twig is bent the tree inclines; and the influences impressed upon the early days of an empire—like those upon a child—are of inconceivable importance to its future weal or woe. The bill now before us, proposes to organize and equip two new territorial establishments, with governors, secretaries, legislative councils, legislators, judges, marshals, and the whole machinery of civil society. Such a measure, at any time, would deserve the most careful attention. But, at the present moment, it justly excites a peculiar interest, from the effort made—on pretenses unsupported by facts—in violation of solemn covenant, and of the early principles of our fathers—to open this immense region to slavery.

According to existing law, this territory is now guarded against slavery by a positive prohibition, embodied in the act of Congress, approved March 6th, 1820, preparatory to the admission of Mis-

**"Not in any common lust for power did this uncommon tragedy have its origin. It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of Slavery; and it may be clearly traced to a depraved desire for a new Slave State, hideous offspring of such a crime, in the hope of adding to the power of Slavery in the National Government." *The Crime Against Kansas: The Apologies for the Crime; The True Remedy, Hon Charles Sumner***



**Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts**

## **the Kansas-Nebraska Act had a profound impact on the course of U.S. history**

- ❖ **the reopening of the slavery question in the territories**
- ❖ **“Bleeding Kansas”, open warfare in the territory between pro and anti-slavery forces**
- ❖ **political parties realigned along sectional lines**
- ❖ **the Democrats became a southern proslavery party**
- ❖ **the Whig Party, which had opposed the Act disappeared in the South and was fatally wounded in the North**
- ❖ **a new party emerged, the Republican which gathered in anti-slavery Whigs and Democrats and was seen as a mortal danger to pro-slavery forces**



**Senator Sumner accepts  
the challenge of Popular  
Sovereignty in Kansas**

**"Come on, then,  
gentlemen of the slave  
states. Since there is no  
escaping your challenge,  
we accept it in the name  
of freedom. We will  
engage in competition  
for the virgin soil of  
Kansas, and God give the  
victory to the side which  
is stronger in numbers,  
as it is in right." --  
Senator William Seward,  
on the passage of the  
Kansas-Nebraska Act,  
May 1854**

# BLEEDING KANSAS



The storm began. The Kansas Nebraska Act set off a firestorm where both sides rushed settlers into Kansas. This caused open warfare between the pro and anti slavery settlers. The resulting violence was known as "Bloody Kansas".

## KANSAS.

To those who desire that Kansas should be free.—

Mr. Hoskings, the accredited agent of the Kansas Herald of Freedom, is here for the purpose of procuring subscribers.

That paper is the organ of the Emigrant Aid Company, and if well sustained will be one of the mightiest agencies, in making Kansas a Free State. I am personally acquainted with the editor, G. W. Brown, Esq., and know him to be worthy of his responsible position.

ELI THAYER.

Worcester, Nov. 22, 1854.

## Shall Kansas be Free ?

### Let Subscribers Answer.

I am employed to call on such as will subscribe to the Herald, and circulate the first number; all correspondence by mail or otherwise promptly attended to, and such information as I possess cheerfully given.

"I love thee, New England my own native land,  
And my spirit exults—I thank God  
That the turf where I played in my childhood's glad morn  
By the tyrant may never be trod."

**T. H. HOSKINGS,**  
Cavassing Agent.

## "UNION IS STRENGTH." FREE STATE CONVENTION!

All who are favorable to union of effort, and a permanent organization of all those who desire to make Kansas a Free State, and who wish to secure, upon the broadest platform, the co-operation of all who agree upon this point, are requested to meet in their respective districts, and appoint Delegates who shall meet in general Convention at

**BIG SPRING, THIRD DISTRICT,  
On Wednesday, September 5th,**

For the purpose of adopting a Platform upon which all may act harmoniously who prefer Freedom to Slavery.

The nomination of a Delegate to Congress, will also come up before the General Convention.

Every District will be entitled to five Delegates for each Representative apportioned by the Governor previously to the last election.

Let no sectional or party issues distract or prevent the perfect co-operation of Free State men. Union and harmony are absolutely necessary to success. The pro-slavery party are fully and effectually organized. No jars nor minor issues divide them. And to contend against them successfully, we also must be united. Without prudence and harmony of action we are certain to fail.

Let every man then do his duty and we are certain of victory. All Free State men, without distinction, are earnestly requested to take immediate and effective steps to insure a full and correct representation for every District in the Territory.

The Delegates to represent the First and Second Districts in the Convention, will be chosen on the occasion of the

## Mass Meeting

To be held at Lawrence on August 14th. The residents of these Districts are requested to attend this meeting.

**"United we stand; divided we fall."**

By order of the meeting held at Lawrence, July 17, 1855.

[The Kansas Free State" Print.]

KANSAS SKETCHES.



1. POPULAR NORTHERN VIEW OF JACK CALHOEN.



2. POPULAR SOUTHERN VIEW OF JIM LANE.



3. WHAT IS TO BE SUPPOSED THEY WOULD DO IF THEY MET.



4. WHAT THEY DO WHEN THEY MEET.

# Scenes from "Bloody Kansas"



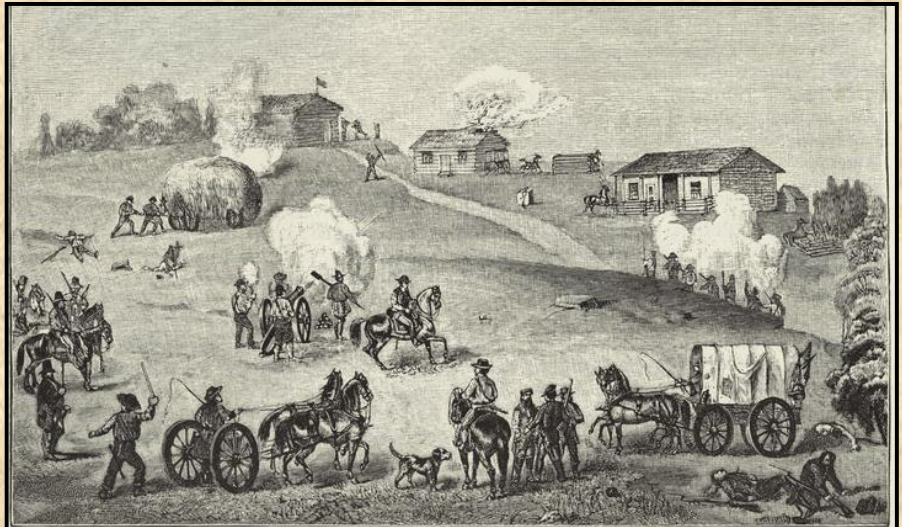
BREAKING UP A PRO-SLAVERY CAMP.



FREE-STATE PRISONERS ON THEIR WAY TO LECOMPTON. (1856) Arrested in Civil War  
by Federal troops, Missouri.



FERRYING MISSOURI VOTERS TO THE KANSAS SHORE.

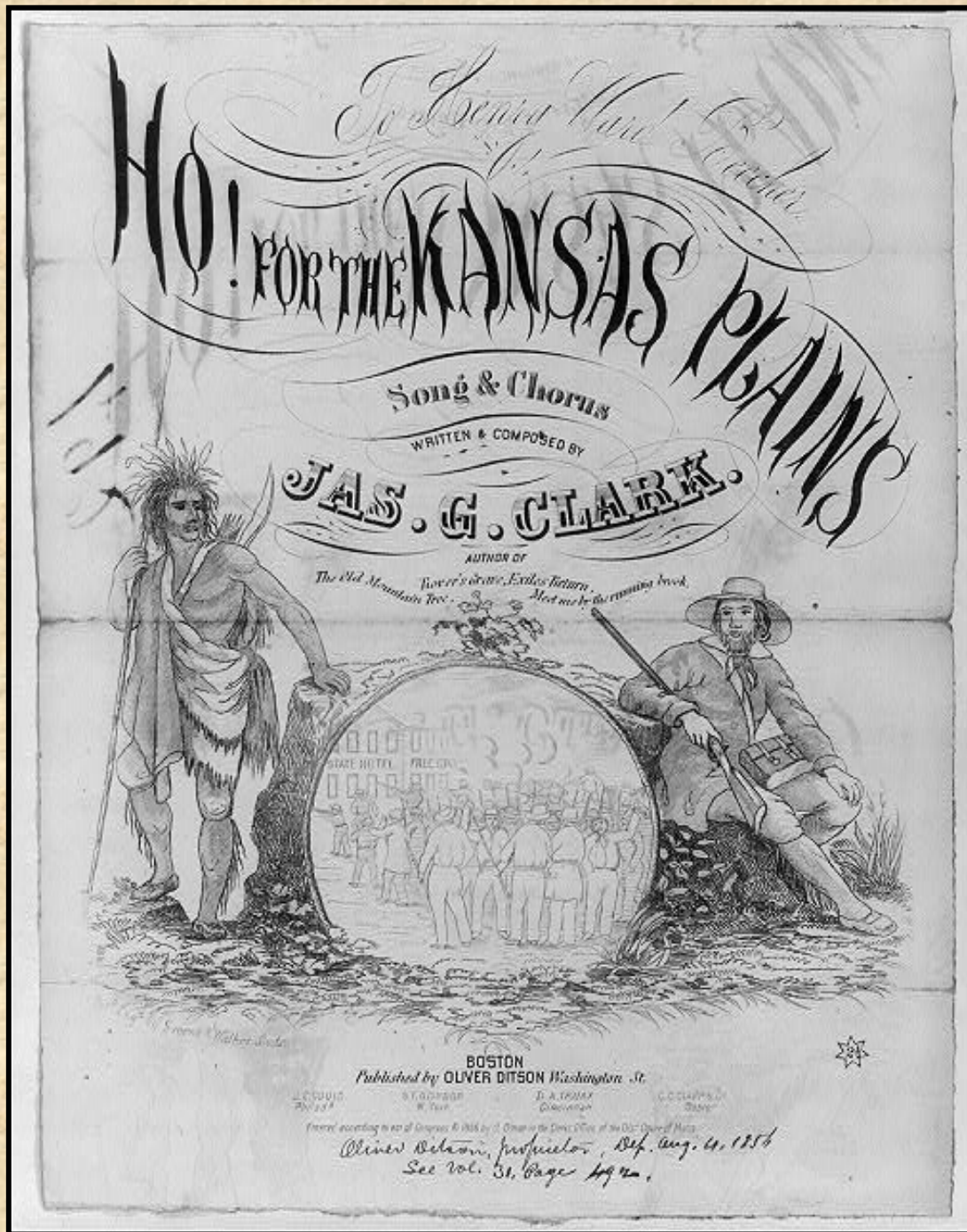


DRAWN BY WILLIAM BREYMAN.

LITHOGRAPHED BY J. H. BUFFORD.

BATTLE OF HICKORY POINT. (IN POSSESSION OF THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.)

CSN 1887 18503



**An illustrated sheet music cover for an anti-slavery song, dedicated to abolitionist spokesman Henry Ward Beecher, the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The picture shows an illustration of the burning of the Free State Hotel in Lawrence, Kansas, by a proslavery mob in May 1856.**



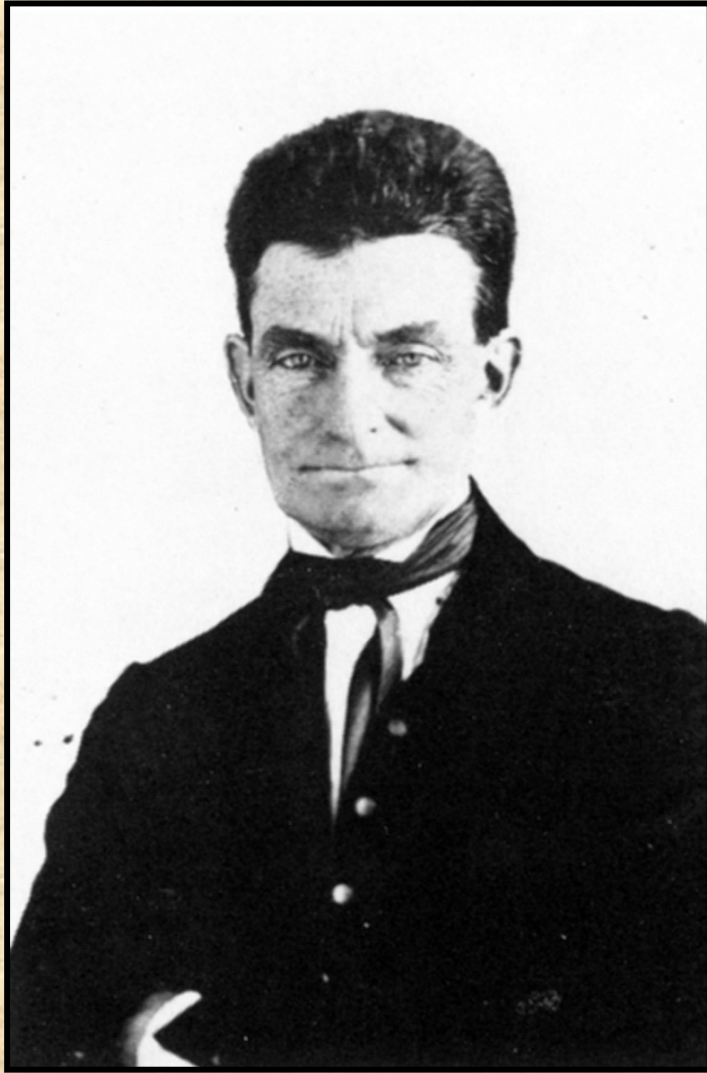


**Sharp's Model 1853 "John Brown"  
slant breech percussion carbine, a  
"Beecher Bible"**



**Henry Ward Beecher was involved with the New England Emigrant Aid Society. The Society furnished antislavery emigrants with rifles ("Beecher's bibles") to use in the struggle between proslavery and antislavery settlers in Kansas.**

## John Brown enters the Kansas "Civil War"



In October 1855, John Brown, a militant abolitionist, with five of his sons and their families moved to Kansas. They soon became involved in the fighting caused by the popular sovereignty clause in the Kansas Nebraska Act. A series of battles ensued in which Brown and his supporters were actively engaged. On May 21, 1856, pro slavery forces sacked the town of Lawrence. In retaliation for this attack, on May 24, Brown led a small force of anti-slavery men against proslavery settlements on Pottawatomie Creek--five proslavery men were murdered and hostilities increased. A pitched battle was fought between Brown's company and a proslavery force in Douglas County on June 2. Open warfare finally culminated on August 30 with the battle of Osawatomie along the banks of the Marais des Cygnes River, where Old John Brown lost one of his sons. Brown had played an active role in the hostilities that had plunged Kansas into bloody turmoil during the year of 1856. Brown left Kansas for a speaking tour in the east in 1857 to raise money for his next venture, a raid on Harper's Ferry Virginia.

# Mural of John Brown in Kansas

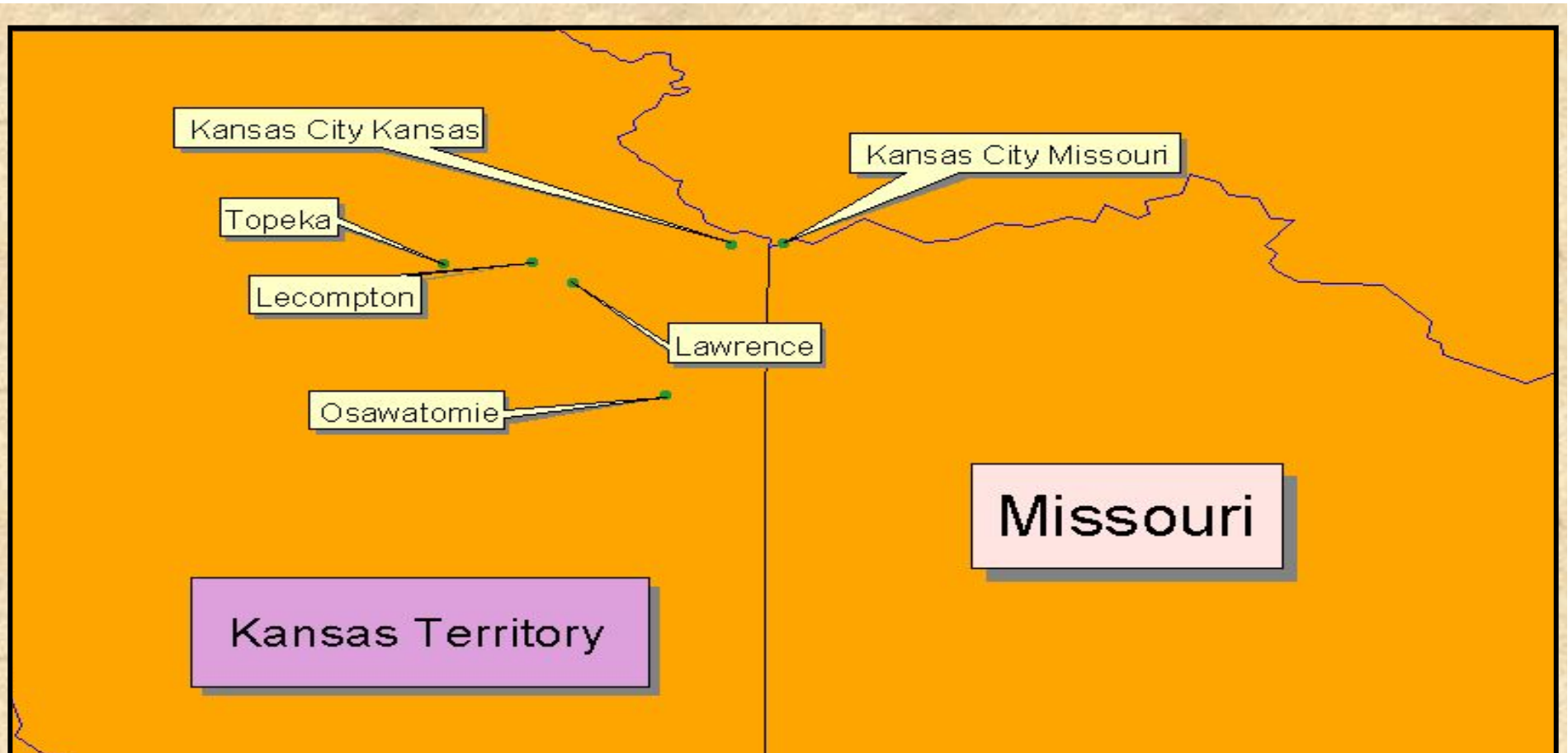




**Lawrence Kansas in 1854**

**John Brown, who earned his living in Kansas as a surveyor, spied out the locations of pro-slavery forces. His surveyors compass is above.**





### Kansas in the mid 1850's

Topeka-where the free state government was located

Lecompton-where the slave state government was located

Lawrence-conflict between pro and anti slavery forces

Osawatomie-conflict between pro and anti slavery forces

# The Republican Party is formed

**Ripon  
Wisconsin**



**The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 led to the creation of the Republican Party. It split the Democrats and the Whig party and unified abolitionist factions. Two "Anti-Nebraska" meetings were held in Ripon, Wis., on Feb. 28 and Mar. 20, 1854. Groups of abolitionists, Free Soilers, Democrats, and Whigs formed the Republican party at these meetings. The new party was an immediate success. In the 1854 congressional elections, 44 Republicans were elected and several other Republicans were elected to the Senate and to various state houses.**

# Filibusters

**(one who engages in private, unauthorized and irregular warfare against any state)**

**In an attempt to gain more slave territory, as in Kansas, individuals known as filibusters raised private armies and attempted to take over territories in Mexico and Central America. The most well known filibuster was William Walker.**

**With an army of 58 mercenaries in 1855, he invaded Nicaragua and, taking advantage of civil unrest, managed to have himself declared President. One of his first acts was to make slavery legal. His "rule" lasted a year when he was forced to flee. He tried again but ended up getting shot. All filibustering expeditions ended in failure and this method of increasing slave territory was abandoned.**





**In 1856, Preston Brooks, a Representative from South Carolina attacked the outspoken anti-slavery Senator Charles Sumner in the Senate chamber. He beat him severely and Sumner's injuries prevented him from attending the Senate for the next three years.**

**Brooks resigned from Congress but was re-elected later that year and remained in office until his death in Washington on 27th January, 1857.**

**The attack hardened attitudes on the slavery issue and further divided the nation.**



**Senator Charles Sumner, May 1856**  
**(speech on Kansas, attacks on Senators Andrew Butler and Stephen Douglas)**

**“. . .The Senator from South Carolina has read many books of chivalry, and believes himself a chivalrous knight, with sentiments of honor and courage. Of course he has chosen a mistress to whom he has made his vows, and who, though ugly to others, is always lovely to him; though polluted in the sight of the world, [she] is chaste in his sight. I mean the harlot, Slavery. . . . If the slave States cannot enjoy what, in mockery of the great fathers of the Republic, he misnames equality under the Constitution -- in other words, the full power in the National Territories to compel fellowmen to unpaid toil, to separate husband and wife, and to sell little children at the auction block then, sir, the chivalric Senator will conduct the State of South Carolina out of the Union! Heroic knight ! Exalted Senator! A second Moses come for a second exodus!**

**. . . . The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) . . . copies the British officer who, with boastful swagger, said that with the hilt of his sword he would cram the "stamps" down the throats of the American people, and he will meet a similar failure. . . . It is the rape of a virgin Territory, compelling it to the hateful embrace of Slavery; and it may be clearly traced to a depraved longing for a new slave State, the hideous offspring of such a crime, in the hope of adding to the power of slavery in the National Government. Yes, sir, when the whole world, alike Christian and Turk, is rising up to condemn this wrong, and to make it a hissing to the nations, here in our Republic, force, ay, sir, FORCE has been openly employed in compelling Kansas to this pollution. . . .**

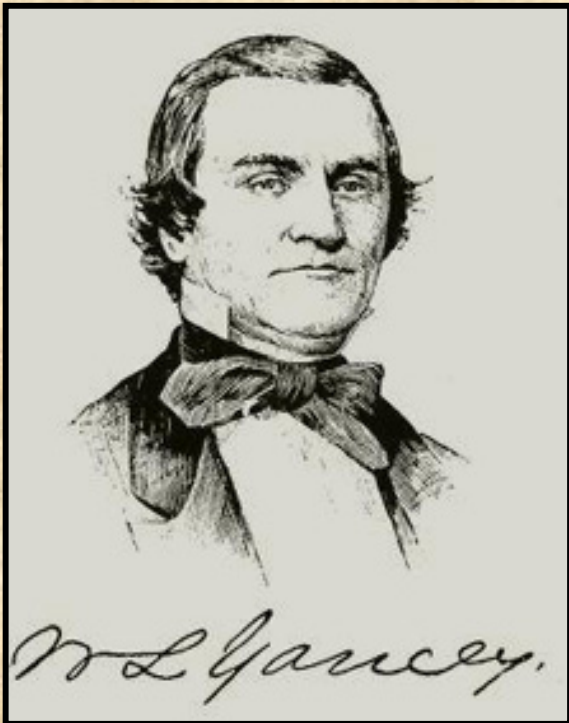
**The fury of the propagandists of Slavery, and the calm determination of their opponents, are now diffused from the distant Territory over widespread communities, and the whole country, in all its extent marshalling hostile divisions, and foreshadowing a strife which, unless happily averted by the triumph of Freedom, will become war fratricidal, parricidal war with an accumulated wickedness beyond the wickedness of any war in human annals. . . ."**

## **Boston Massachusetts Newspaper editorial on the beating:**

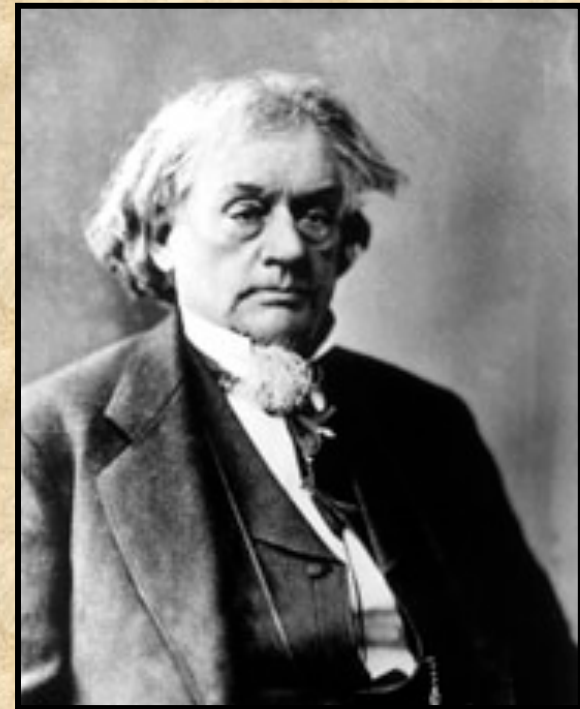
**“Hon. Charles Sumner, one of the Senators of Massachusetts, was yesterday brutally assaulted by a ruffian named Brooks, who represents South Carolina in the lower House. Those who know Mr. Sumner will readily believe that nothing in his conduct or conversation could have provoked the outrage, and that it must be attributed to the bold and vigorous demonstration of the Kansas inequity, which he has just uttered in the Senate. The reign of terror, then, is to be transferred to Washington, and the mouths of the representatives of the North are to be closed by the use of bowie-knives, bludgeons, and revolvers. Very well; the sooner we understand this the better. If violence must come, we shall know how to defend ourselves. We hope, for the credit of the State, that every man in it will feel this outrage upon Mr. Sumner as a personal indignity, no less than an insult to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and that there will be such a general and spontaneous expression of opinion, as will fully manifest our deep disinclination to submit to any repetition of the contumely.”**

# Fire Eaters

A term applied by Northerners to proslavery extremists in the south in the two decades before the Civil War. Edmund Ruffin, Robert Toombs, and William L. Yancey were the most outspoken of the group. Beginning in 1850, at a convention held in Nashville Tennessee, the "fire-eaters" urged southern secession from the northern free states. The Compromise of 1850 delayed their goal of a separate slave holding nation for ten years. They were a constant force working to break up the United States.



**William L. Yancey**



**Robert Toombs**



***Edmund Ruffin***

**"I here declare my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule -- to all political, social and business connection with the Yankees and to the Yankee race. Would that I could impress these sentiments, in their full force, on every living Southerner and bequeath them to every one yet to be born! May such sentiments be held universally in the outraged and down-trodden South, though in silence and stillness, until the now far-distant day shall arrive for just retribution for Yankee usurpation, oppression and atrocious outrages, and for deliverance and vengeance for the now ruined, subjugated and enslaved Southern States!**

**...And now with my latest writing and utterance, and with what will be near my latest breath, I here repeat and would willingly proclaim my unmitigated hatred to Yankee rule--to all political, social and business connections with Yankees, and the perfidious, malignant and vile Yankee race."**

**--Edmund Ruffin (June 18, 1865**

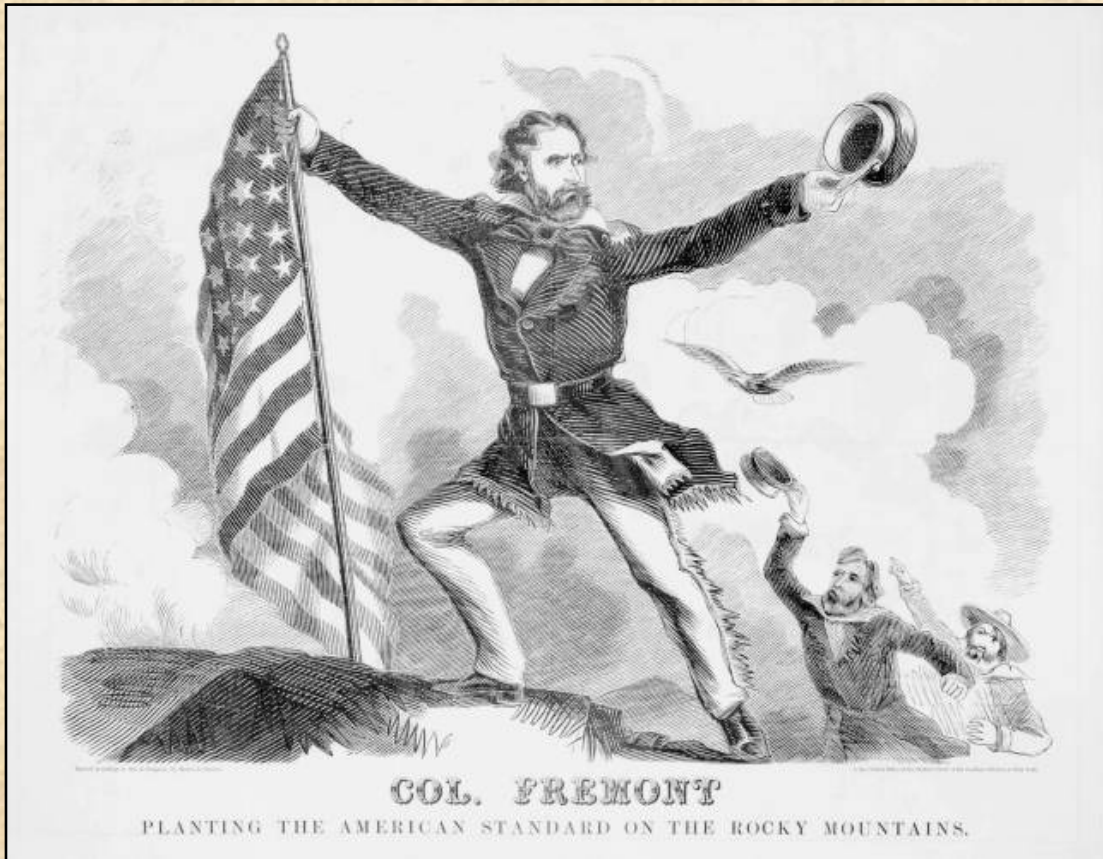
**His lasts words before he committed suicide saying he'd rather die than live under Yankee rule.**

# THE ELECTION OF 1856



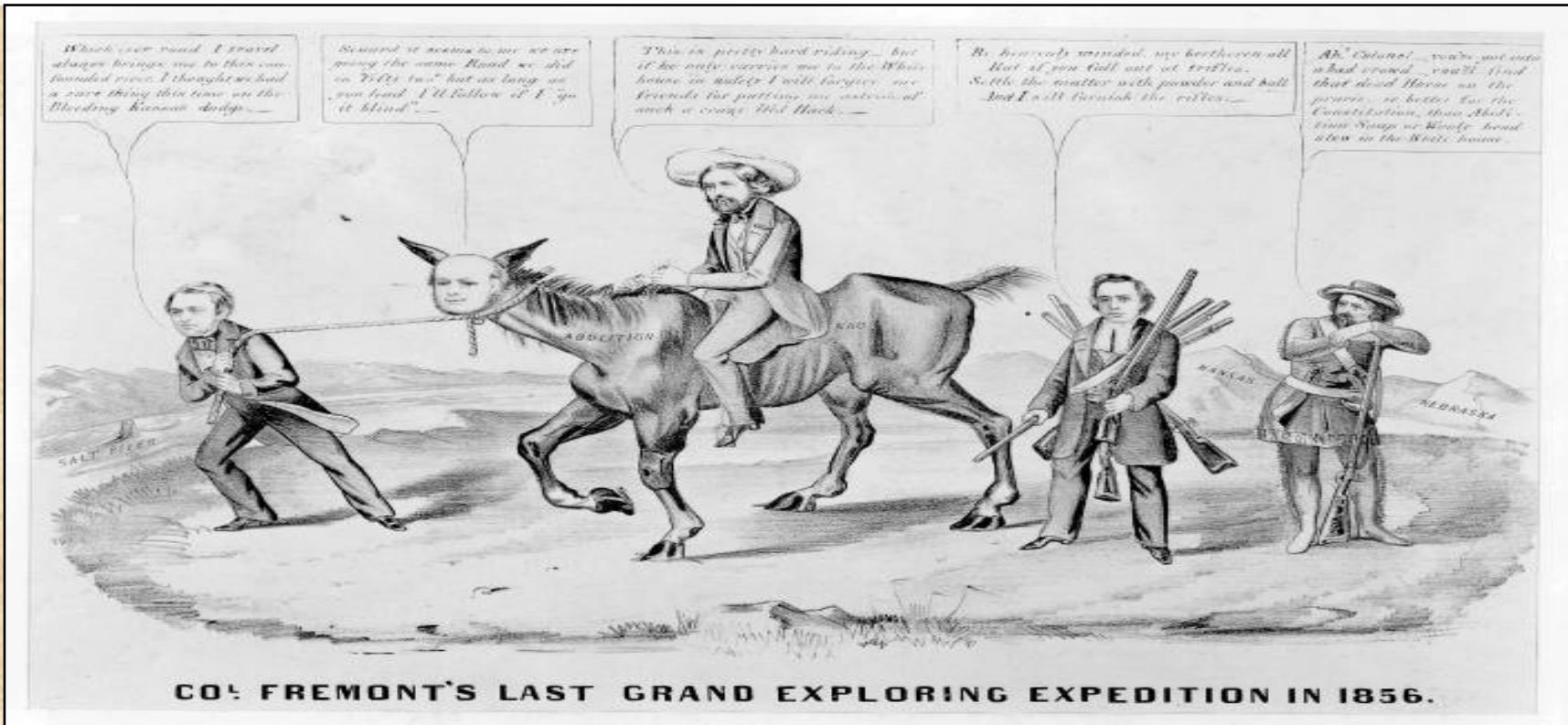
# The Republican Party

The Republicans opposed the extension of slavery and the Mormon practice of bigamy (having more than one wife). The slogan of the Republican party in the candidate was "Free Speech, Free Press, Free soil, Free Men, Fremont and Victory!"



Campaign poster from the 1856 election. This scene was intended to remind voters of Fremont's famous exploring expeditions to the Rocky Mountains in 1842 and 1843.





Fremont and his abolitionist supporters are made fun of. In particular, the artist condemns the Republican candidate's alliance with New York "Tribune" editor Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher along with his role in the Kansas-Nebraska conflict. Fremont (center) rides a scrawny "Abolition nag" with the head of Greeley. The horse is led toward the left and "Salt River" (i.e., political doom) by prominent New York politician William Seward. Fremont muses hopefully, "This is pretty hard riding but if he only carries me to the White house in safety I will forgive my friends for putting me astride of such a crazy Old Hack." ...

On the right stands radical abolitionist minister Henry Ward Beecher, laden with rifles. He preaches in verse:

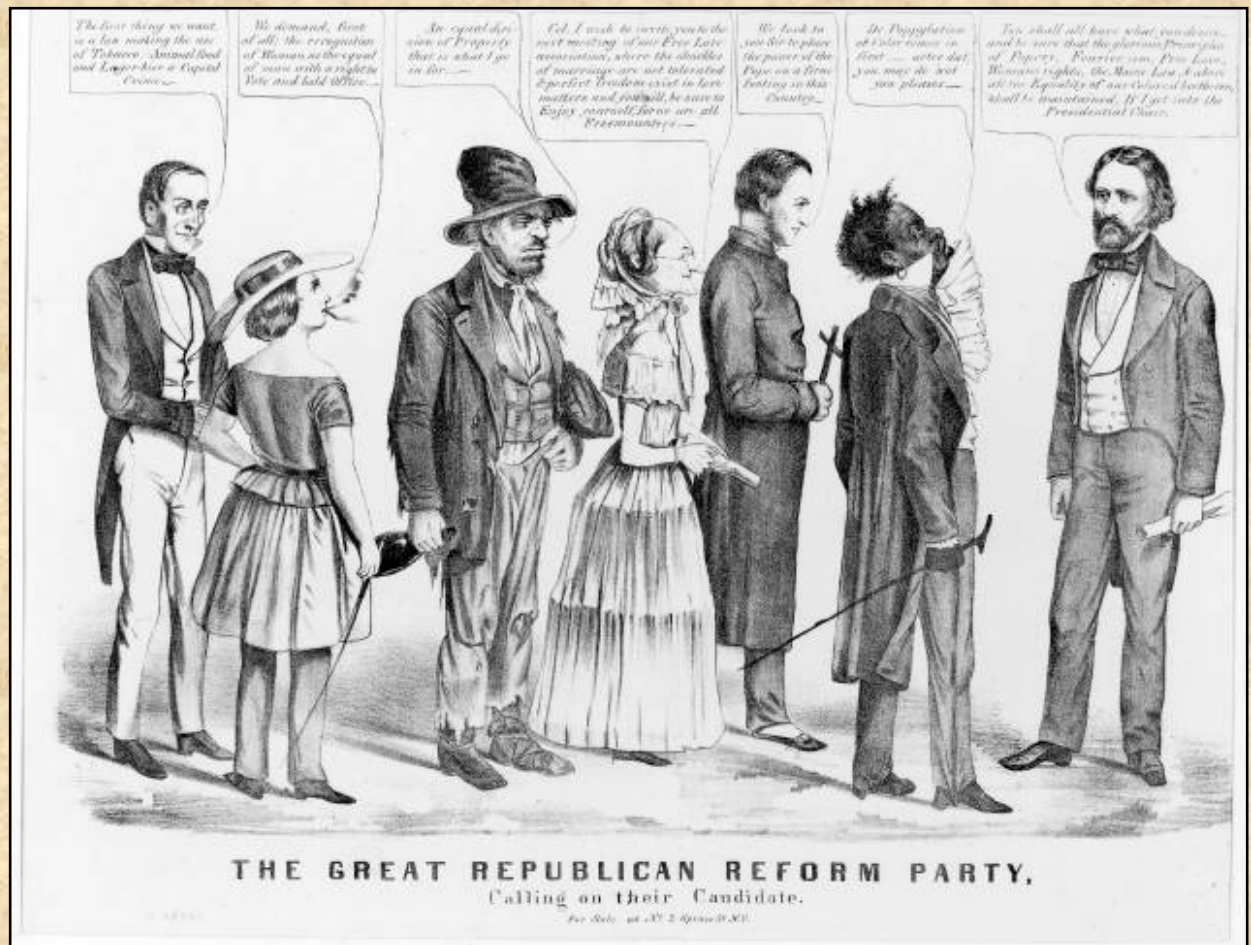
"Be heavenly minded my brethren all  
But if you fall out at trifles;  
Settle the matter with powder and ball

And I will furnish the rifles. A frontiersman (far right), a figure from Fremont's exploring past, leans on his rifle and comments, "Ah! Colonel!--you've got into a bad crowd--you'll find that dead Horse on the prairie, is better for the Constitution, than Abolition Soup or Woolly head stew in the White House."

**Fremont is portrayed as the champion of a motley array of radicals and reformers. As he stands patiently at far right he is "called upon" by (left to right): a temperance advocate, a cigar-smoking, trousered suffragette, a ragged socialist holding a liquor bottle, a spinsterish libertarian, a Catholic priest holding a cross, and a free black dandy.**

**Temperance man:** "The first thing we want, is a law making the use of Tobacco, Animal food, and Lager-bier a Capital Crime."

**Suffragette:** "We demand, first of all; the recognition of Woman as the equal of man with a right to Vote and hold Office."



**Socialist:** "An equal division of Property that is what I go in for."

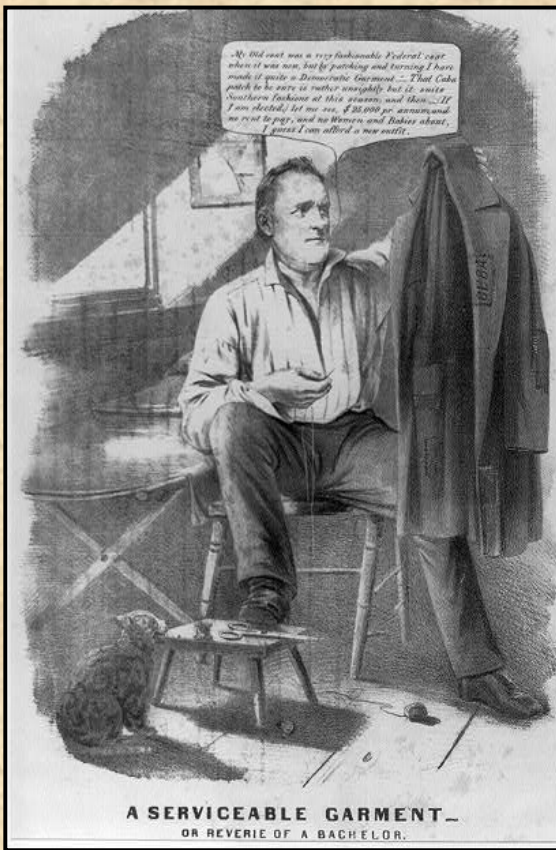
**Elderly libertarian:** "Col. I wish to invite you to the next meeting of our Free Love association, where the shackles of marriage are not tolerated & perfect freedom exist in love matters and you will be sure to Enjoy yourself, for we are all Freemounters."

**Priest:** "We look to you Sir to place the power of the Pope on a firm footing in this Country."

**Freedman:** "De Poppylation ob Color comes in first. arter dat, you may do wot you pleases."

**Fremont:** "You shall all have what you desire. and be sure that the glorious Principles of Popery, Fourierism, Free Love, Woman's Rights, the Maine Law, & above all the Equality of our Colored brethren, shall be maintained; If I get into the Presidential Chair."

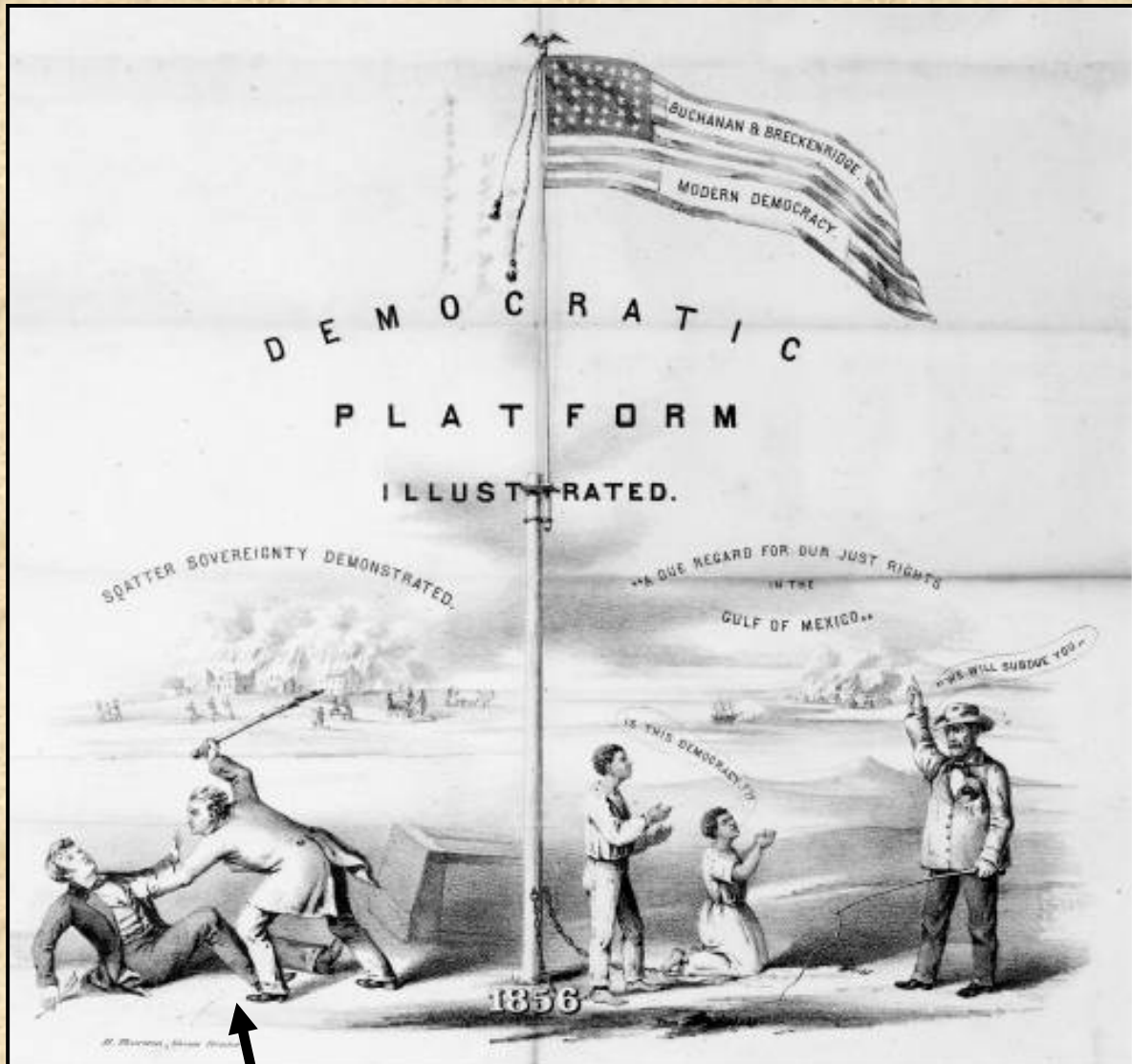




**The Democratic platform supported the compromise of 1850, opposed federal interference in slavery and supported the building of the transcontinental railroad.**



**Democratic Presidential candidate James Buchanan (left) is depicted as a poor bachelor in his squalid quarters. A needle and thread in his hand, Buchanan examines a ragged coat on which he has just sewn a patch marked "Cuba." This is probably a reference to his authorship of the Ostend Manifesto of 1854, which proposed that the United States annex or seize Cuba. Buchanan says, "My Old coat was a very fashionable Federal coat when it was new, but by patching and turning I have made it quite a Democratic Garment. That Cuba patch to be sure is rather unsightly but it suits Southern fashions at this season, and then." Buchanan's words here suggest that the desire to extend American slave territory motivated his Ostend designs on Cuba. His mention of converting a "Federal coat" to a Democratic one refers to his 1828 conversion from Federal party man to Jacksonian Democrat.**

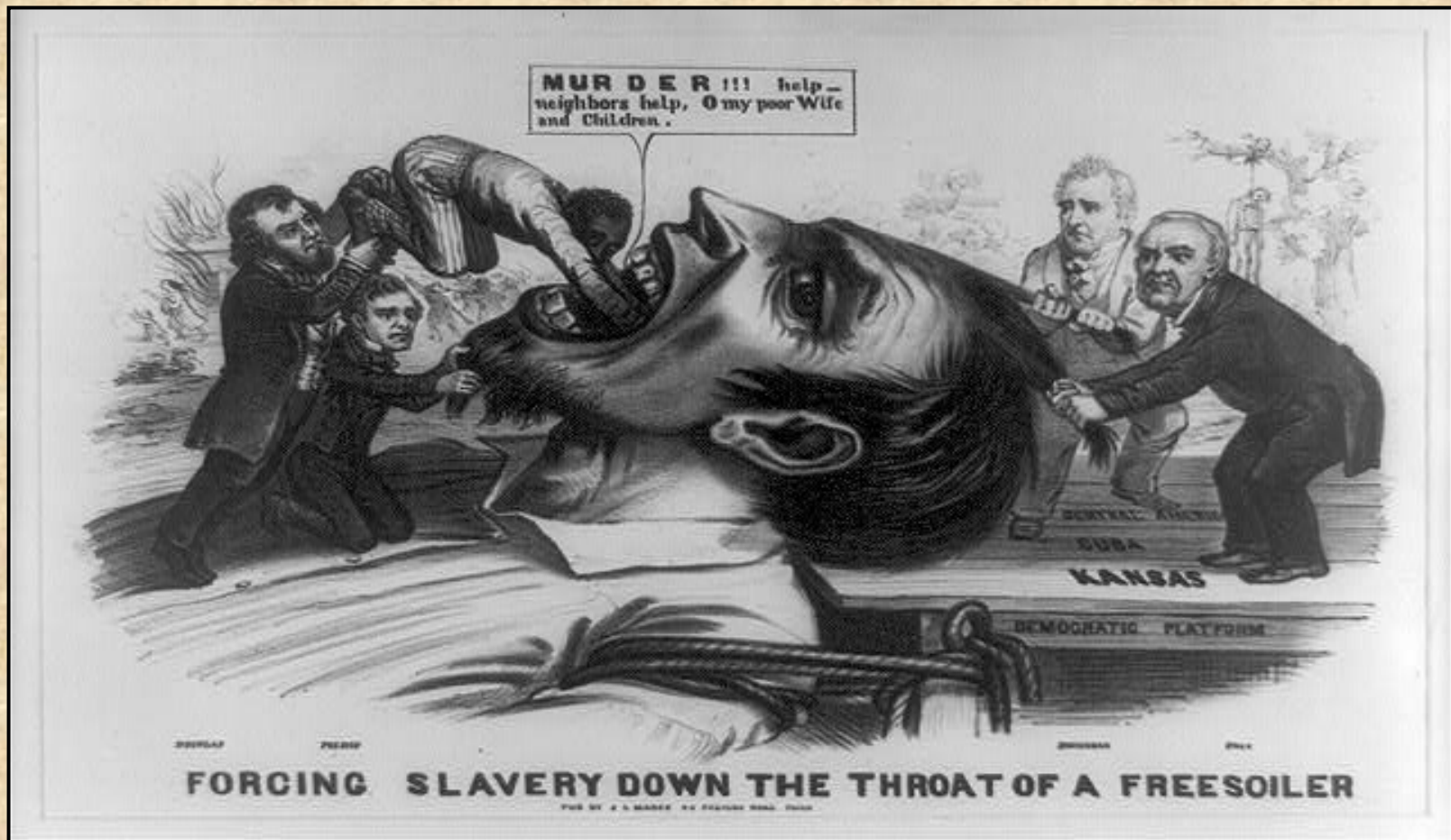


An attack on the 1856 Democratic platform as pro-South and pro-slavery. In the center of the picture is a flagstaff bearing an American flag inscribed "Buchanan & Breckenridge. Modern Democracy." To its base are chained two slaves (right)--a man and a woman. The woman kneels before an overseer with a whip and pistol in his pocket, and asks, "Is this Democracy?" The overseer declares, "We will subdue you." In the back is a ship firing on Cuba to reinforce the fact that the Democrats wanted to expand slave territory to that island. A critique of Democrats Kansas policy is shown at the back left.

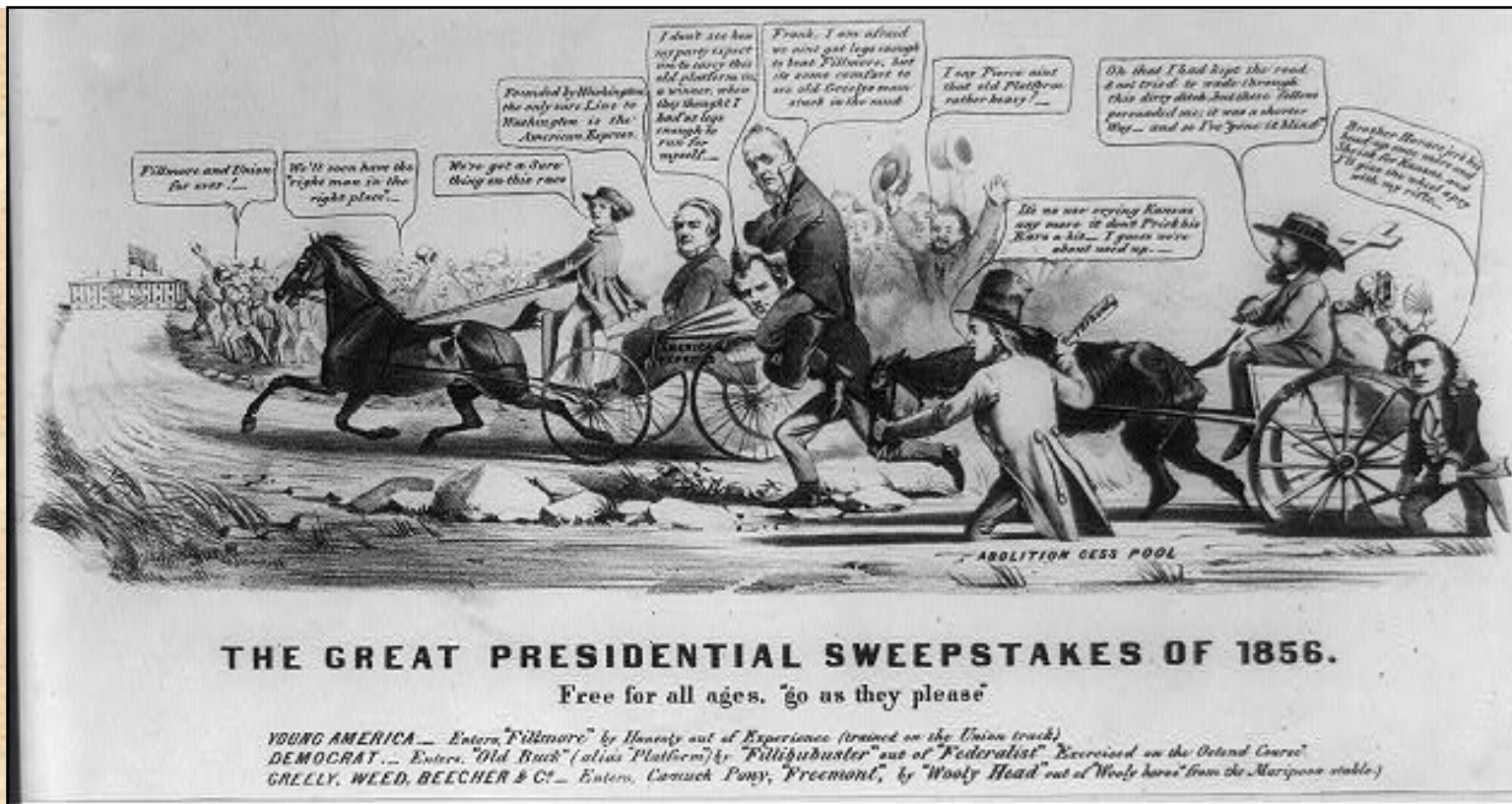
Beating of Senator Sumner in Congress



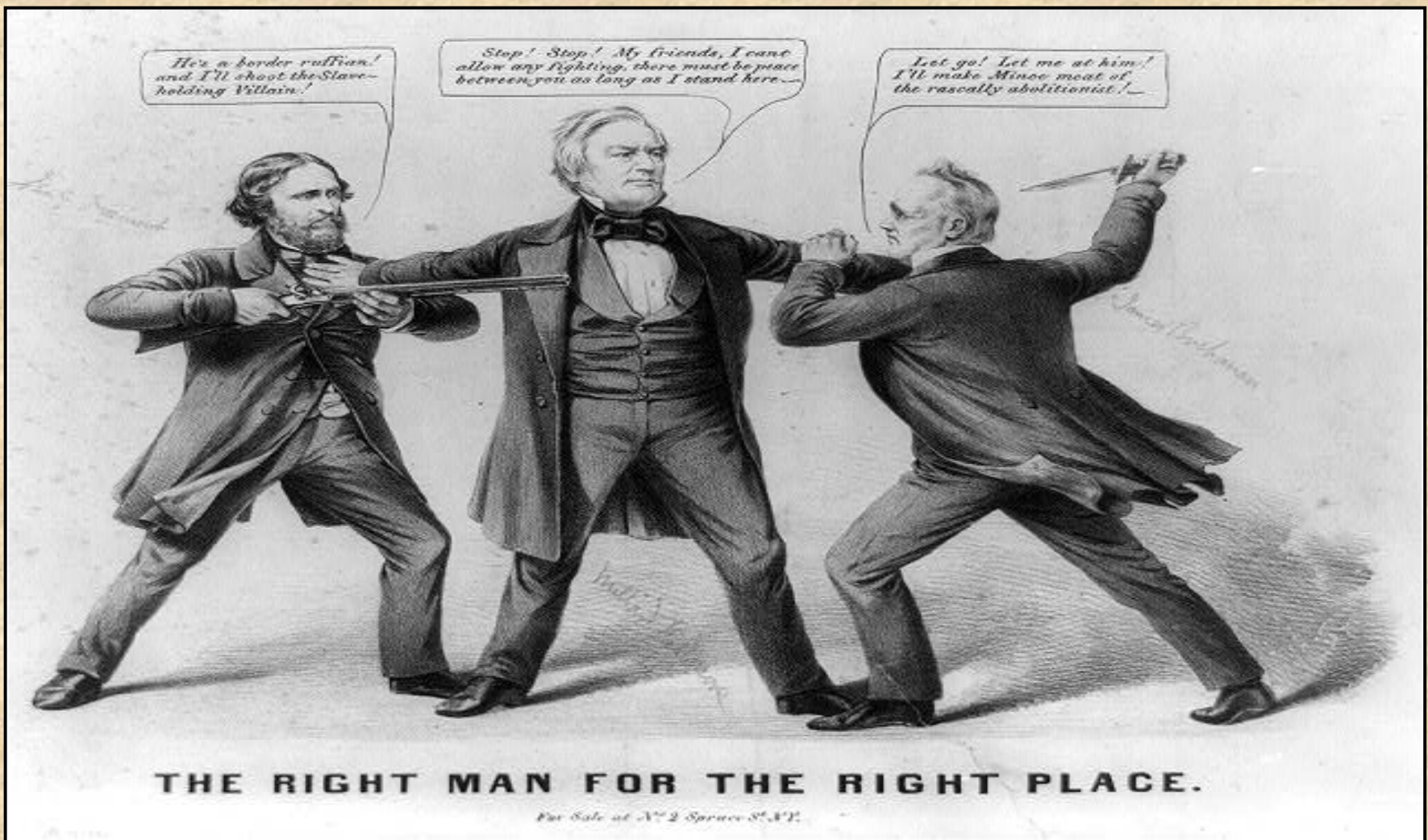
**Anti-slavery cartoon of the violence in Kansas during the 1856 Presidential election. In the center are pro-slavery "border ruffians" harassing Liberty after killing her husband. On the right is Senator Douglas and on the left is Democratic candidate James Buchanan .**



**SUMMARY:** The artist blames Democrats for the violence directed against anti-slavery settlers in Kansas after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Here a bearded "freesoiler" has been bound to the "Democratic Platform" and is restrained by two Lilliputian figures, presidential nominee James Buchanan and Democratic senator Lewis Cass. Democratic senator Stephen A. Douglas and president Franklin Pierce, also shown as tiny figures, force a black man into the giant's gaping mouth. The freesoiler's head rests on a platform marked "Kansas," "Cuba," and "Central America," probably referring to Democratic ambitions for the extension of slavery. In the background left is a scene of burning and pillage; on the right a dead man hangs from a tree.




A nativist (Know Nothing Party) perspective on the campaign of 1856. In a race scene, American party candidate Millard Fillmore leads in the bid for the White House. Fillmore says, "Founded by Washington the only sure Line to Washington is the American Express," while his driver remarks, "We've got a sure thing on this race." He is trailed by Democratic candidate James Buchanan (center) carried on the shoulders of incumbent Franklin Pierce, and a cross-bearing John C. Fremont, in a carriage pulled by the woolly nag symbolic of abolitionism. Fremont is once again characterized as a pawn of antislavery interests. (The cross here alludes to rumors of his Catholicism.) His carriage is led by New York "Tribune" editor Horace Greeley, and it carries Fremont's wife Jessie and a large sack. It is at present mired in an "Abolition Cess Pool." Abolitionist preacher Henry Ward Beecher tries to force the back wheel using a rifle as a lever. Beecher: "Brother Horace jerk his [i.e., the nag's] head up once more and Shriek for Kansas, and I'll give the wheel a pry with my rifle." The reference is to Republican attempts to exploit the Kansas violence as an election issue, and to Beecher's arming of antislavery settlers in Kansas. Greeley: "It's no use crying Kansas any more it dont Prick his Ears a bit--I guess we're about used up." Fremont: "Oh that I had kept the road & not tried to wade through this dirty ditch, but these fellows persuaded me, it was a shorter Way--and so I've gone it blind." Buchanan (to Pierce): "Frank, I am afraid we aint got legs enough to beat Fillmore, but its some comfort to see old Greelys team stuck in the mud." Pierce: "I don't see how my party expect me to carry this old platform in, a winner, when they thought I had'nt legs enough to run for myself." Below the image entries in the race are described: "Young America. --- Enters, Fillmore' by Honesty out of Experience (trained on the Union track). "Democrat.--Enters, 2ld Buck' (alias Platform') by Fillibuster out of Federalist' 8xercised on the Ostend Course.' "Greeley, Weed, Beecher & Co.--Enters, Ca-nuck Pony, Freemont,' by Wooly Head' out of Wooly Horse' from the Mariposa stable.)"



A pro Fillmore satire, whose campaign slogan was "the right man in the right place." Fillmore was nominated at the American party's February 22 convention in Philadelphia. Here he is the embodiment of equanimity, in stark contrast to the combative hostility of Republican John C. Fremont (left) and Democrat James Buchanan. Fillmore mediates between the two men, who are armed here with a musket and dagger respectively. Fremont: "He's a border ruffian! and I'll shoot the Slave-holding Villain!" He associates Buchanan with recent violence against antislavery settlers in Kansas, and with the slaveholding interests. Buchanan, raising his dagger but restrained by Fillmore: "Let go! Let me at him! I'll make Mince meat of the rascally abolitionist!" Fillmore: "Stop! Stop! My friends, I cant allow any fighting, there must be peace between you as long as I stand here."

**DEMOCRATIC TICKET**

*The Principles  
The Constitution  
The Liberty of the Press  
The Rights of the People  
The Support of the  
Federal Government  
The Maintenance of  
the Union*



**FOR PRESIDENT**  
**JAMES BUCHANAN**  
*of Pennsylvania*

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT**  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE**  
*of Kentucky*

**ELECTORS**

1st District	E. W. MASSENBURG	of Portsmouth.
2d do	THOMAS H CAMPBELL	of Tottoway.
3d do	A. HUGHES DILLARD	of Henry.
4th do	JAMES GARLAND	of Campbell.
5th do	JOHN GOODE, J.	of Bedford.
6th do	ALEX. JONES	of Chesterfield.
7th do	WM. S. TALIAFERRO	of Gloucester.
8th do	R. L. MONTAGUE	of Middlesex.
9th do	JAMES BARBOUR	of Culpeper.
10th do	J. RANDOLPH TUCKER	of Frederick.
11th do	JOHN T. HARRIS	of Rockingham.
12th do	A. G. PENDLETON	of Giles.
13th do	JOHN B. FLOYD	of Washington.
14th do	SAMUEL L. HAYS	of Gilmer.
15th do	SHERARD CLEMENS	of Ohio.

*White men vote on the basis of the Ticket.  
Election on Tuesday November 19 1856*

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
**TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1856.**

**VESPASIAN ELLIS, } Editors.  
SAMUEL C. BUSEY, }**



**FOR PRESIDENT,**  
**MILLARD FILLMORE,**  
**OF NEW YORK.**

**FOR VICE PRESIDENT,**  
**ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,**  
**OF TENNESSEE,**

**THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES,  
NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.**

**AMERICANS WILL RULE AMERICA!**

**REPUBLICAN BULLETIN, No. 9.**

**THE ISSUE.**

**WHITE SLAVERY.**

**THE EXTENSION OF SLAVERY IS THE QUESTION NOT ONLY OVER FREE SOIL, BUT OVER FREE MEN. DO YOU DOUBT IT? READ THE WORDS OF THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES IN THE SOUTH.**

The *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer*, the oldest Democratic paper in the Old Dominion, a most able supporter of Buchanan for the Presidency, and of the Cincinnati Platform, speaks thus on this question. We take its own forcible words.

Until recently, the defence of Slavery has labored under great disadvantages, because its apologists, (for they were mere apologists,) took half way ground. They confined the defence of slavery to mere negro slavery; thereby giving up the slavery principle, admitting other forms of slavery to be wrong.

Another leading press of the Democratic party, and a worthy organ of Mr. Buchanan, published in South Carolina, sustains the views we have quoted from the *Enquirer*. It uses this plain, straightforward language on the subject:

**Slavery is the natural and normal condition of the laboring man, whether white or black. The great evil of Northern free society is, that it is burdened with a SERVILE CLASS OF MECHANICS AND LABORERS, UNFIT FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT, and yet clothed with the attributes and powers of citizens. Master and slave is a relation in society as necessary as that of parent and child; and the Northern States will yet have to introduce it. Their theory of a free government is a delusion.**

But there is still broader ground on the subject of society, taken by the *Richmond Enquirer*. It says, in a recent number:—

“Repeatedly have we asked the North, ‘Has not the experiment of universal liberty failed? Are not the evils of FREE SOCIETY INSUFFERABLE? And do not most thinking men among you propose to subvert and reconstruct it?’ Still no answer. This gloomy silence is another conclusive proof, added to many other conclusive evidences we have furnished, THAT FREE SOCIETY, IN THE LONG RUN, IS AN IMPRACTICABLE FORM OF SOCIETY.”

Another paper, published in Virginia, the *South Side Democrat*, a journal distinguished for its faithful support of Mr. Buchanan, says:

Letter to Joshua F. Speed  
from A. Lincoln  
August 24, 1855

I am not a Know-Nothing. That is certain. How could I be? How can any one who abhors the oppression of negroes, be in favor of degrading classes of white people? Our progress in degeneracy appears to me to be pretty rapid. As a nation, we begin by declaring that "all men are created equal." We now practically read it "all men are created equal, except negroes." When the Know-Nothings get control, it will read "all men are created equal, except negroes, and foreigners, and catholics." When it comes to this I should prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretence of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure, and without the base alloy of hypocrisy.



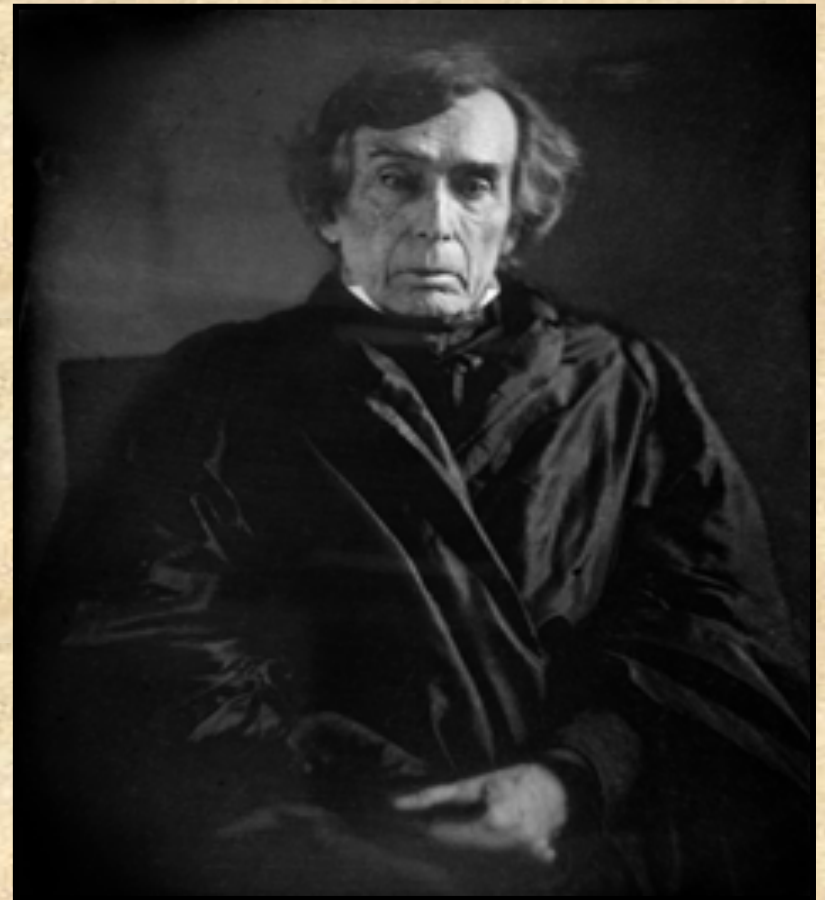


# Dred Scott Decision

- 1. Dred Scott, born a slave, had been taken by his master, an army surgeon, into the free portion of the Louisiana territory.**
- 2. Upon his master's death, Scott sued in Missouri for his freedom, on the grounds that since slavery was outlawed in the free territory, he had become a free man there, and "once free always free."**
- 3. The argument was rejected by a Missouri court.**
- 4. Scott and his white supporters managed to get the case into federal court, where the issue was simply whether a slave had standing -- that is, the legal right to sue in a federal court. The first question the Supreme Court had to decide was whether it had jurisdiction. If Scott had standing, then the Court had jurisdiction, and the justices could go on to decide the merits of his claim. But if, as a slave, Scott did not have standing, then the Court could dismiss the suit for lack of jurisdiction.**
- 5. The Court ruled Scott, as a slave, could not exercise the prerogative of a free citizen to sue in federal court and that should have been the end of the case.**
- 6. Chief Justice Taney and the other Southern sympathizers on the Court hoped that a definitive ruling would settle the issue of slavery in the territories once and for all. So they went on to rule the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was unconstitutional since Congress could not forbid citizens from taking their property, i.e., slaves, into any territory owned by the United States. A slave, Taney ruled, was property, nothing more, and could never be a citizen.**
- 7. The South applauded the ruling, but in the North it raised a storm of protest and scorn. It helped create the Republican Party, and disgust at the decision may have played a role in the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860.**



**Dred Scott**



**Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Roger B. Taney**

**“Upon these considerations it is the opinion of the Court that the act of Congress which prohibited a citizen from holding and owning property of this kind in the territory of the United States north of the line therein mentioned is not warranted by the Constitution and is therefore void; and that neither Dred Scott himself, nor any of his family, were made free by being carried into this territory; even if they had been carried there by the owner with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.”**

## Dred Scott Decision

On March 6, 1857, Chief Justice Roger B. Taney read the majority opinion of the Court, which stated Black people were not citizens of the United States and, therefore, could not expect any protection from the federal government or the courts; the opinion also stated that Congress had no authority to ban slavery from a federal territory. The decision of *Scott v. Sandford* was considered by legal scholars to be the worst ever rendered by the Supreme Court. The Republican Party decided their only course of action would be to win control of the government and appoint new judges to overturn the decision.

Judgment in the U.S. Supreme Court  
Case *Dred Scott v. John F. A. Sandford*,  
March 6, 1857

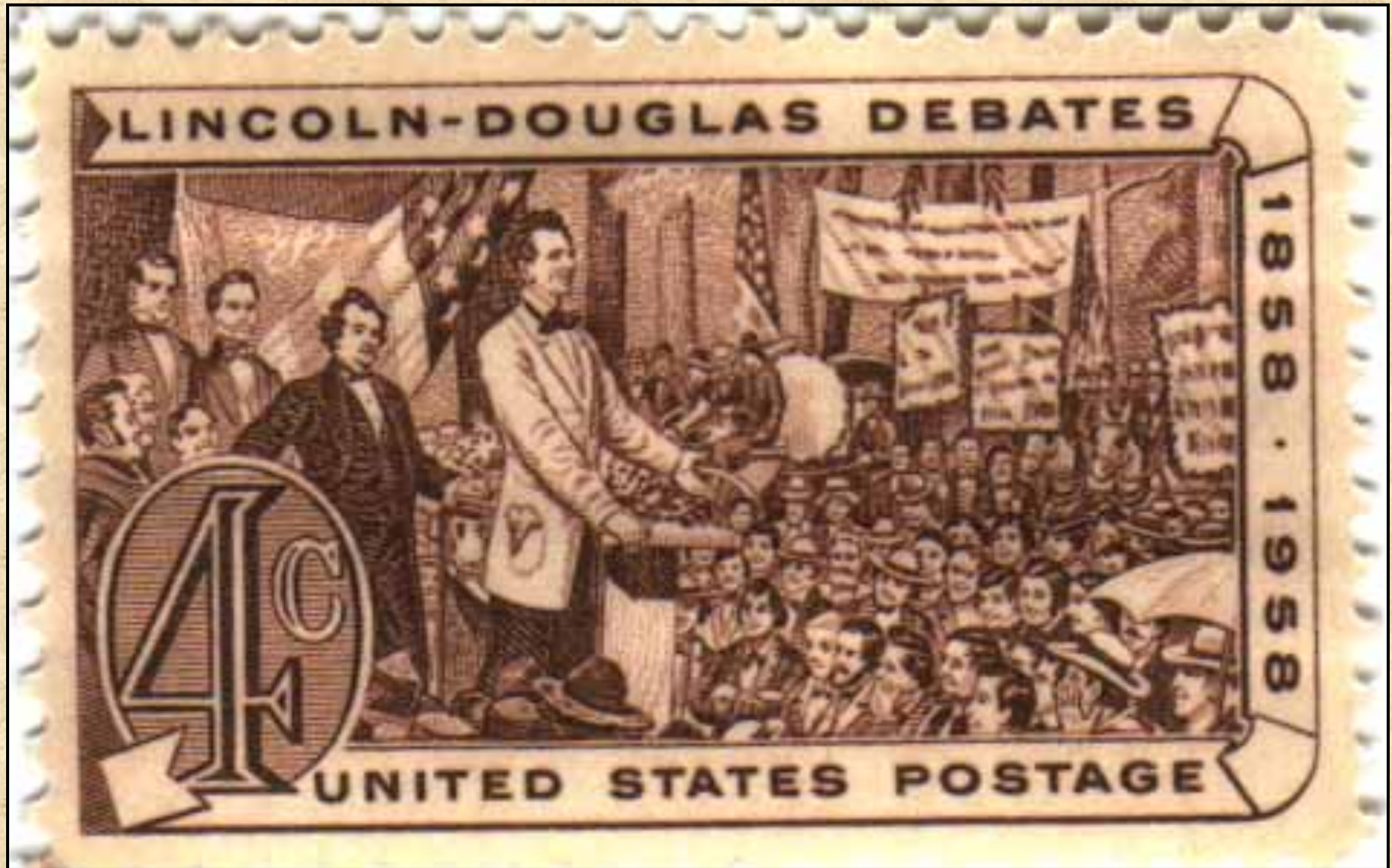
*Sp. 7*

*Dred Scott - Pettr in Er*  
*John F. A. Sandford*  
*In error to the Circuit Court of the*  
*United States for the District of*  
*Missouri. -*

*This cause came on to be*  
*heard on the transcript of the record*  
*from the Circuit Court of the United*  
*States for the District of Missouri and*  
*was argued by counsel - On Consider-*  
*ation (whereof, it is now here ordered*  
*and adjudged by this Court that the*  
*judgment of the said Circuit Court*  
*in this cause be and the same is*  
*hereby reversed for the want of juris-*  
*diction in that Court, and that this*  
*cause be and the same is hereby*  
*remanded to the said Circuit Court*  
*with directions to dismiss the case*  
*for the want of jurisdiction in that*  
*Court. -*

*J. W. Ch. Jus. Taney*  
*6<sup>th</sup> March 1857*

# Lincoln Douglas Debates: Illinois 1858



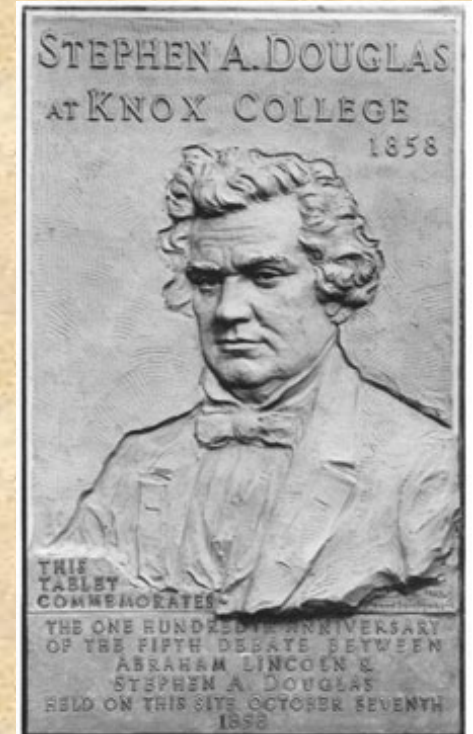
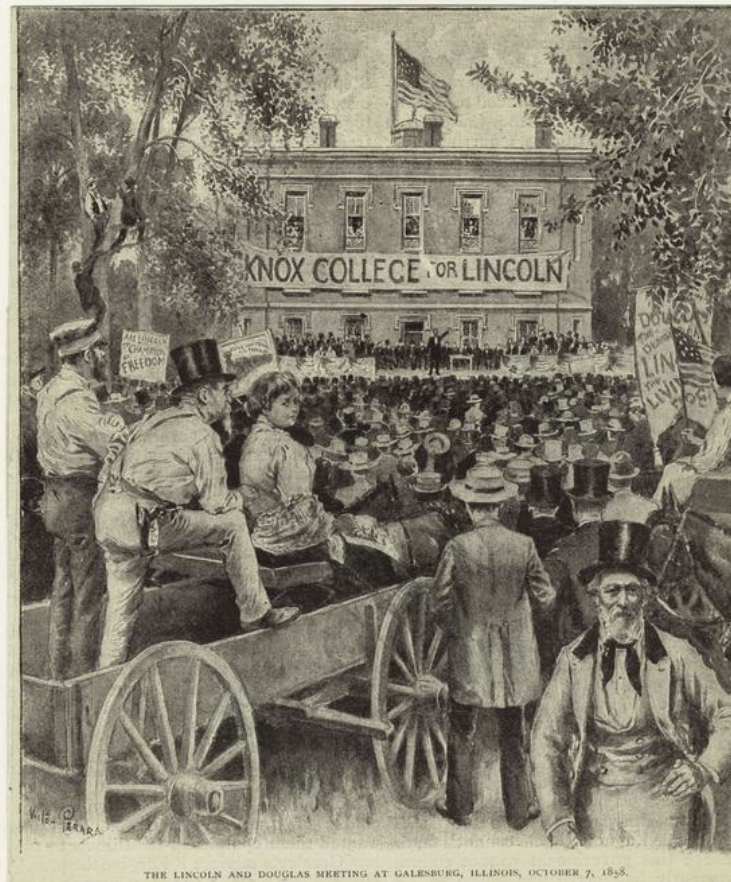
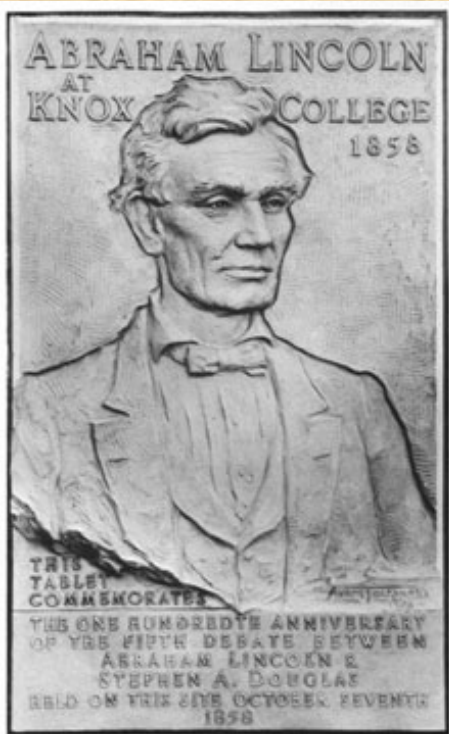


**The Lincoln-Douglas debates were a series of formal political debates between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas in a campaign for one of Illinois' two United States Senate seats. Although Lincoln lost the election, these debates launched him into national prominence which eventually led to his election as President of the United States.**

**The debates were held in seven Illinois cities.**

**"In my speeches I confined myself closely to those three positions which he had taken, controverting his proposition that this Union could not exist as our fathers made it, divided into free and slave States, controverting his proposition of a crusade against the Supreme Court because of the Dred Scott decision, and controverting his proposition that the Declaration of Independence included and meant the negroes as well as the white men, when it declared all men to be created equal. " *Stephen Douglas***

**Fifth Debate at Galesburg, Illinois, October 7, 1858**



**Lincoln and Douglas debated the expansion of slavery, the authority of states to control slavery within their own borders, and whether the Dred Scott decision had been correct. Lincoln's and Douglas's opinions on the expansion of slavery were different. Lincoln opposed slavery expansion, while Douglas believed in popular sovereignty, or the ability of each state government to determine its own laws and policies.**

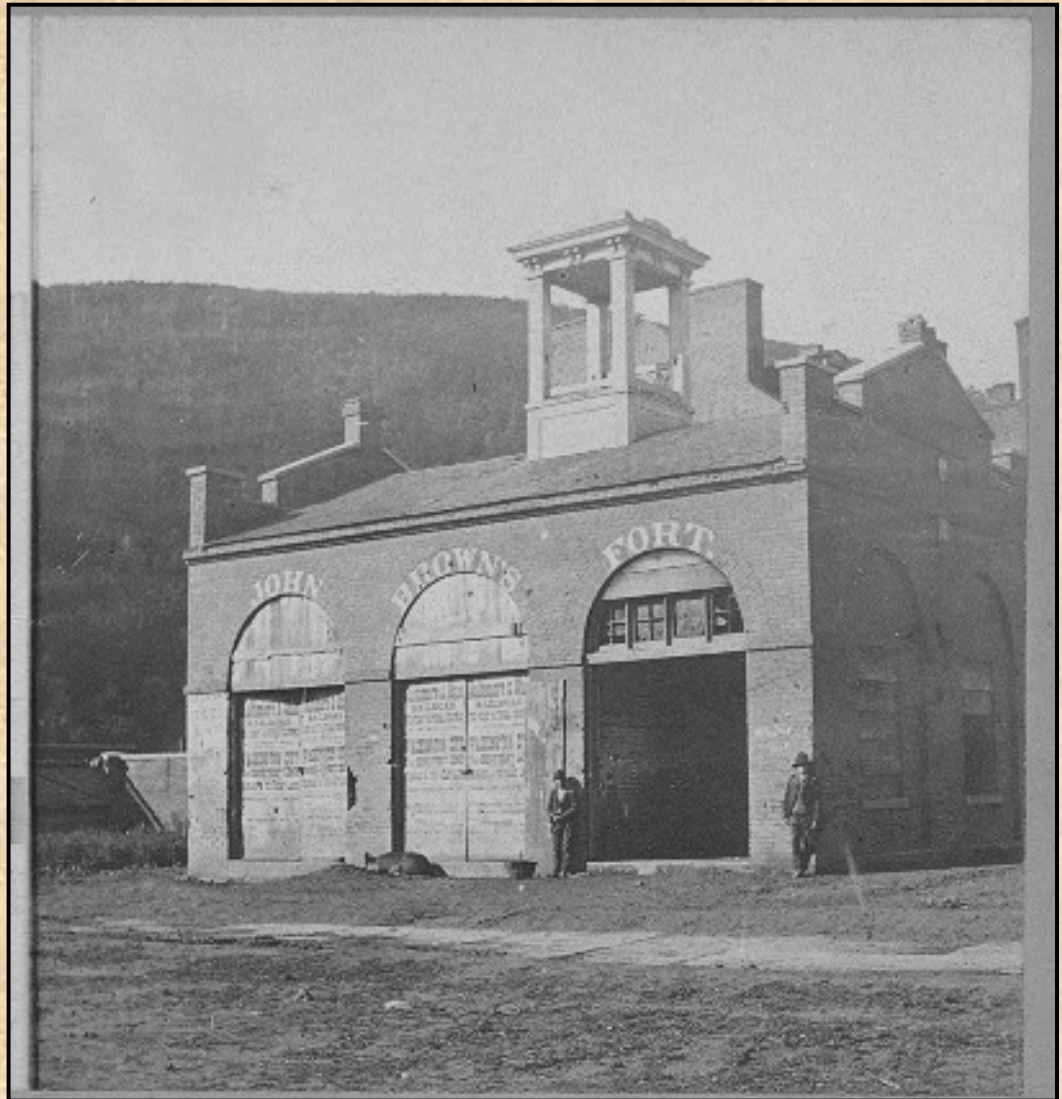
# John Brown's Raid on Harper's Ferry Virginia

**"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away, but with blood...."**



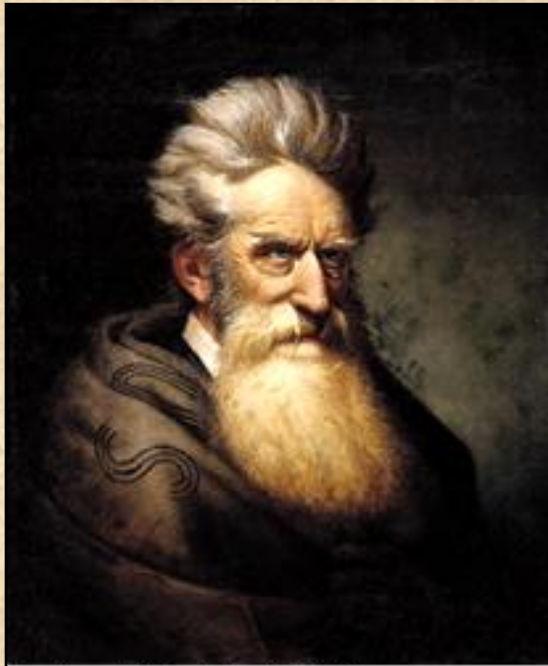
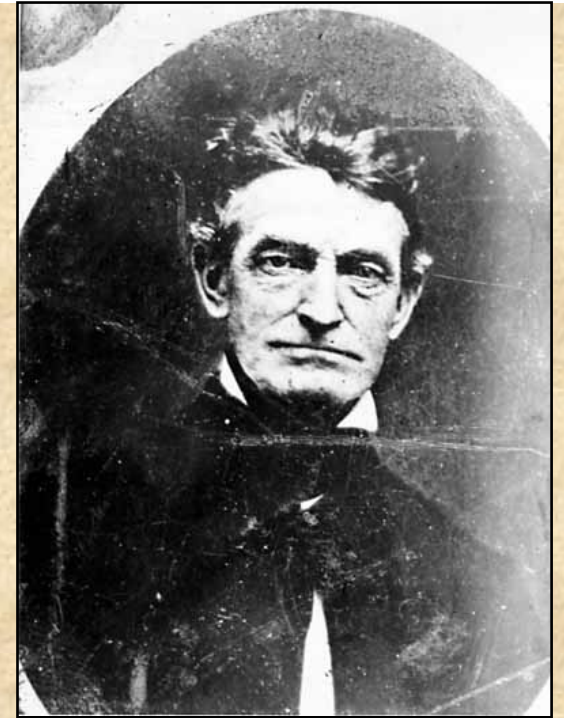
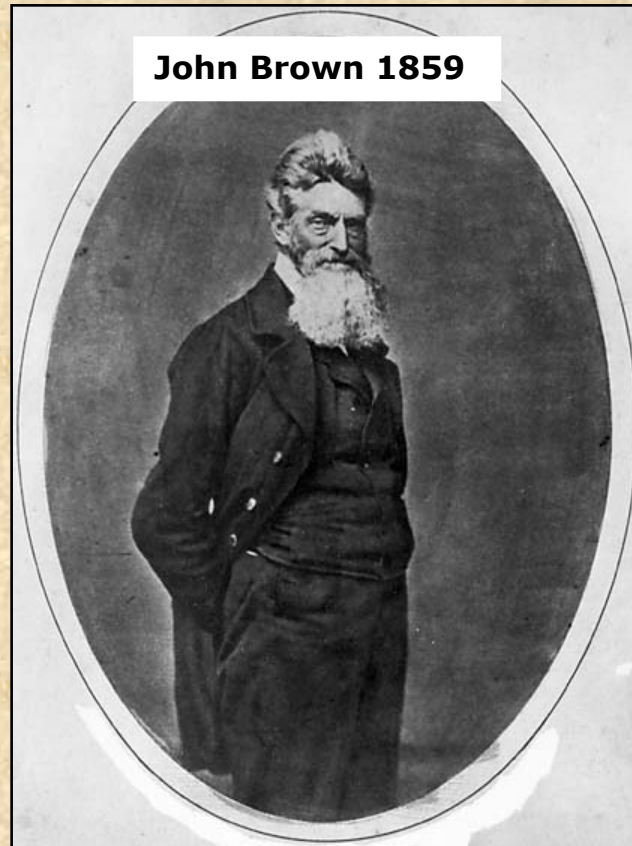
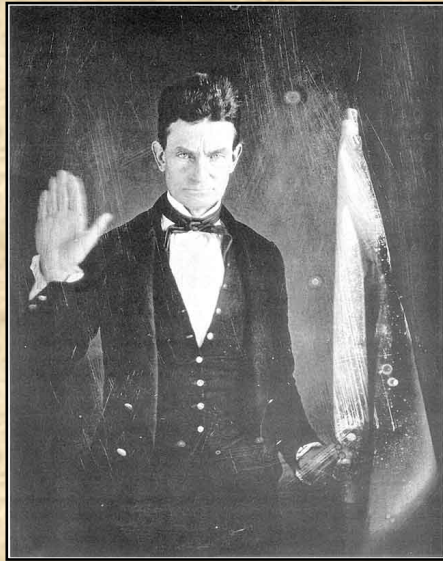
**Sectional strife was growing ever more acute. On the night of October 16, 1859, John Brown, a dedicated abolitionist who captured and killed five proslavery settlers in Kansas three years before, led a band of followers in an attack on the federal arsenal at Harper's Ferry in what is now the state of West Virginia. Brown's goal was to use the weapons seized to lead a slave uprising. After two days of fighting, Brown and his surviving men were taken prisoner by a force of U.S. marines commanded by Colonel Robert E. Lee.**

**Alarm ran through the nation. For many Southerners, Brown's attempt confirmed their worst fears. Many white Southerners wrongly believed most Northerners were abolitionists like Brown. Abolitionists hailed Brown as a martyr to a great cause. Most Northerners repudiated his deed, seeing in it an assault on law and order. Brown was tried for conspiracy, treason and murder, and on December 2, 1859, he was hanged. To the end, he believed he had been an instrument in the hand of God.**



**Southerners who had been undecided on secession were won over to the pro secession side in fear their lives and property were no longer safe from northern intrusion. The Harper's Ferry raid by itself may not have been significant, but coming as it did at the end of a long line of divisive incidents, it may well have been the catalyst for America's Civil War.**

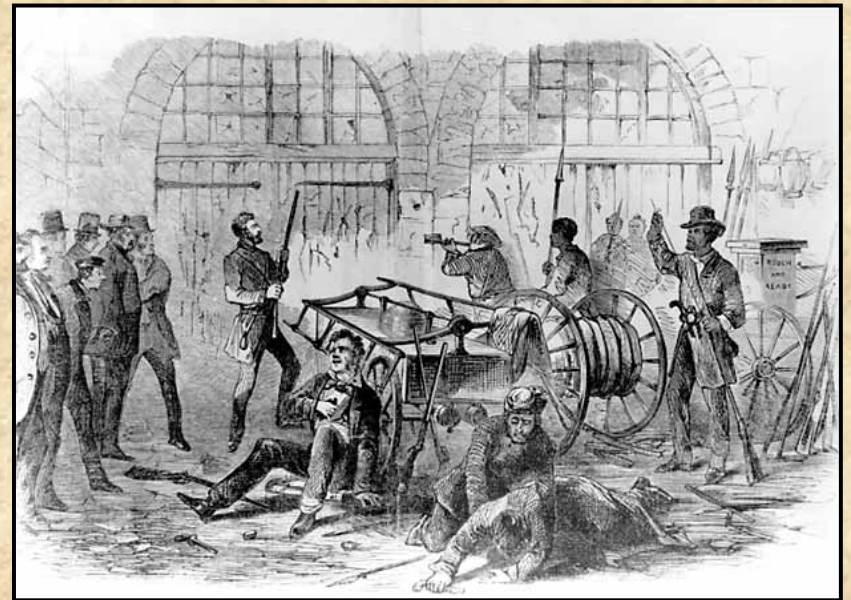
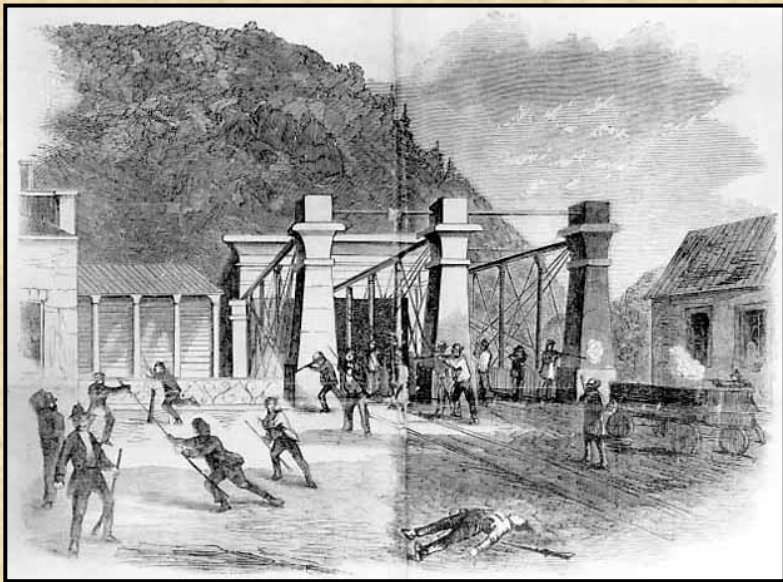




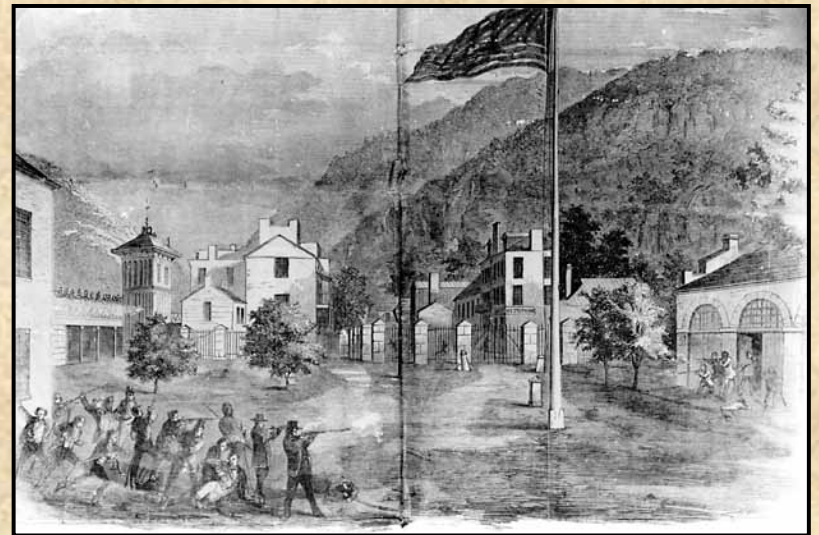
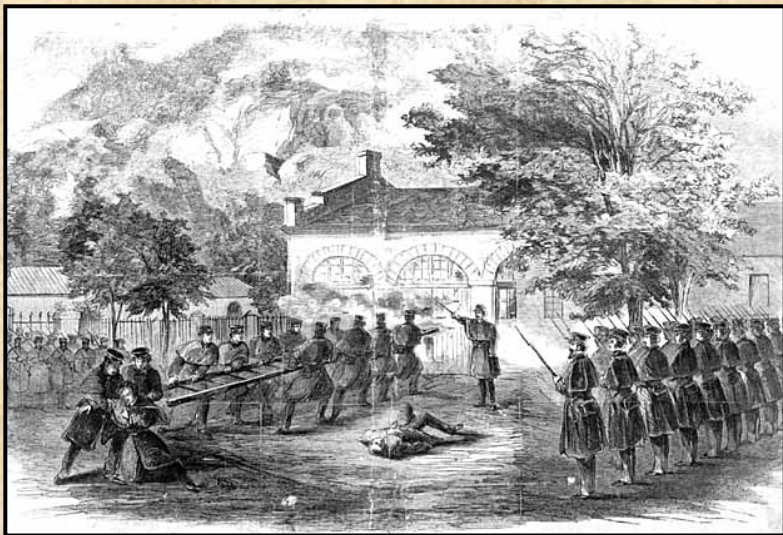
Courtesy National Portrait Gallery,  
Smithsonian Institution



**Photos and  
a painting  
of John  
Brown, his  
wife and  
daughters**



**1859 drawings of John Brown's the attack on Harper's Ferry**

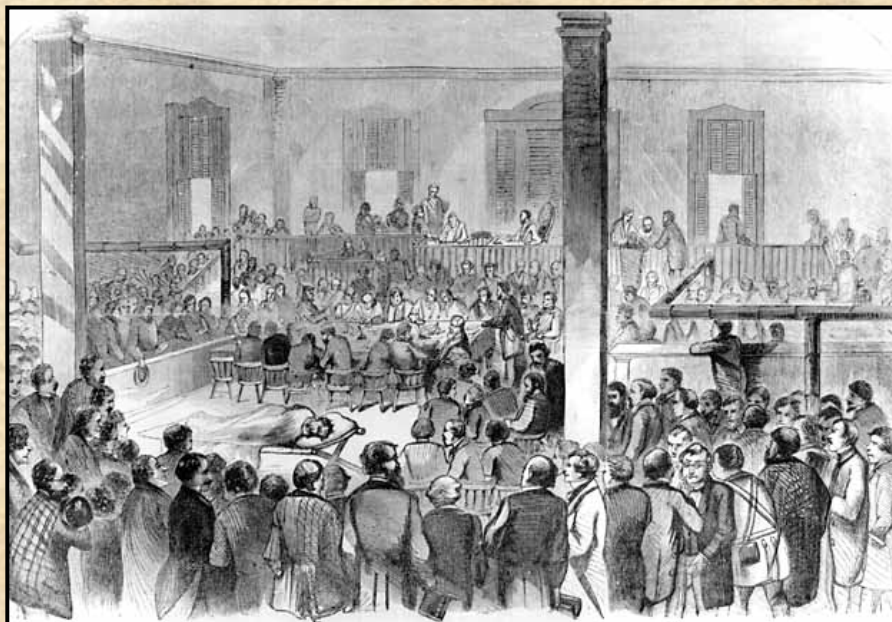


## John Brown's Sharps Carbine rifle he used in the raid on Harper's Ferry



**"I believe that to have interfered as I have done . . . in behalf of His despised poor, I did not wrong but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life . . . and mingle my blood . . . with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I say let it be done." *John Brown***

**John Brown and four other survivors were taken to Charlestown, Virginia for trial. His statements during the trial were published and widely read inspiring many with his righteous indignation toward slavery. The hanging made Brown an abolitionist martyr.**



**"...It [the Bible] teaches me further to "remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them." I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say, I am too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done -- as I have always freely admitted I have done -- in behalf of His despised poor, was not wrong, but right. Now if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments. -- I submit; so let it be done!"**



### JOHN BROWN

*Visiting the Slave mother and her Child on the steps of Charleston jail on his way to execution. This African has expressed Capt. Brown regarding with a look of compassion, a Slave mother and Child who obstructed the passage on his way to the Scaffold. Capt. Brown stopped and kissed the Child—then met his fate.*

FROM THE ORIGINAL PRINTING BY LOUIS BARNETT.



**Two views of John Brown leaving the courthouse after being condemned to death**

**John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,  
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,  
John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the grave,  
His soul is marching on.**

**Chorus**

***Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!  
Glory, Glory! Hallelujah!  
His soul is marching on.***

**2**

**He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so true,  
He frightened old Virginia till she trembled through and through;  
They hung him for a traitor, themselves the traitor crew,  
His soul is marching on.**

**Chorus**

**3**

**John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
John Brown died that the slave might be free,  
But his soul is marching on!**

**Chorus**

**4**

**The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down,  
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down,  
The stars above in Heaven are looking kindly down,  
On the grave of old John Brown.**

**Chorus**



**In the Civil War, which soon followed his Death Union soldiers often sang versions of this song honoring John Brown.**



**John Brown's grave**

# The Election of 1860



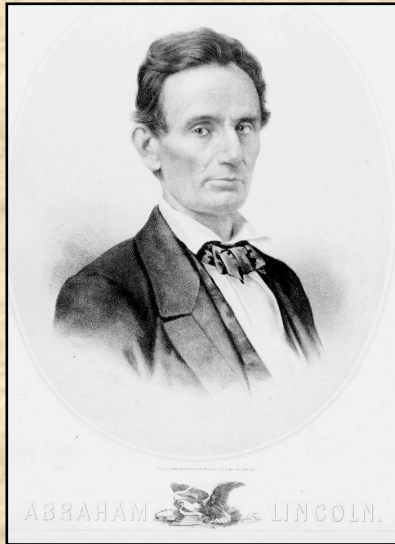
The 1860 election was a direct cause of the secession of the southern states and the outbreak of the Civil War.

### Election Summary

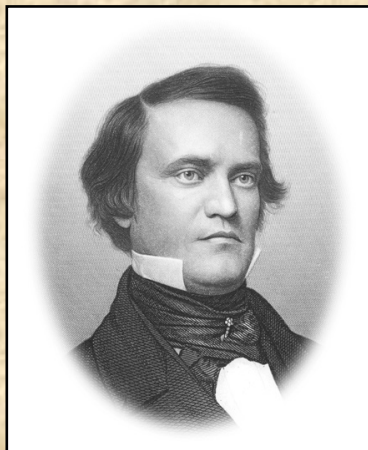
In the presidential election of 1860 the Republican Party nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. The party platform declared slavery could spread no farther but would not be threatened where it already existed. The party also promised a tariff for the protection of industry, transcontinental railroad and pledged the enactment of a law granting free homesteads to settlers who would help in the opening of the West. The Democrats were not united. Southerners split from the party and nominated Vice President John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky for president. Stephen A. Douglas was the nominee of northern Democrats. Diehard Whigs from the border states, formed into the Constitutional Union Party, nominated John C. Bell of Tennessee. Lincoln and Douglas competed in the North, and Breckenridge and Bell in the South. Lincoln won only 39 percent of the popular vote, but had a clear majority of 180 electoral votes, carrying all 18 free states. Bell won Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia; Breckenridge took the other slave states except for Missouri, which was won by Douglas.



# Four *parties* ran candidates in the 1860 election



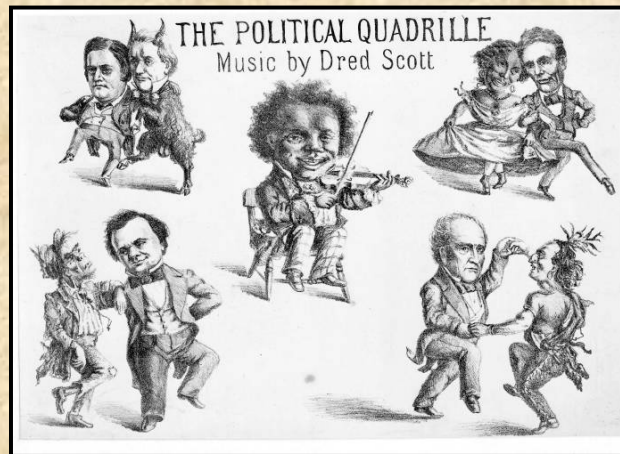
**Abraham Lincoln**



**John Breckinridge**

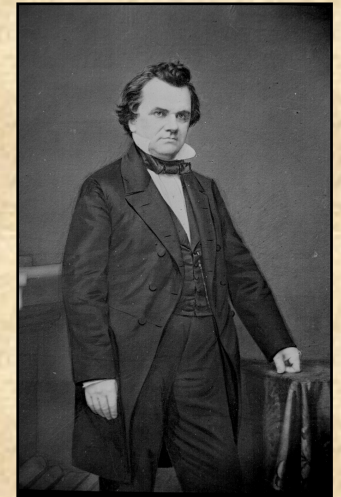
**Republicans**

**Northern Democrats**

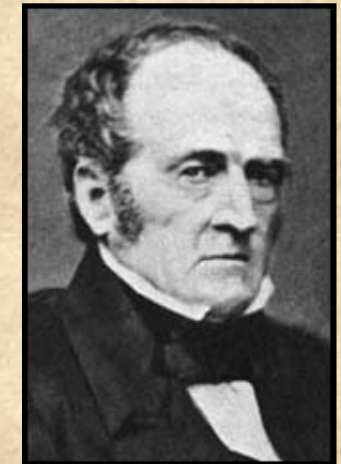


**Southern Democrats**

**Constitutional Union**



**Stephen Douglas**



**John Bell**



For President

**ABRAM LINCOLN.**

For Vice President

**HANNIBAL HAMLIN.**

**UNION  
WIDE AWAKES**

Headquarters  
Stuyvesant Institute.

FOR **PRESIDENT**

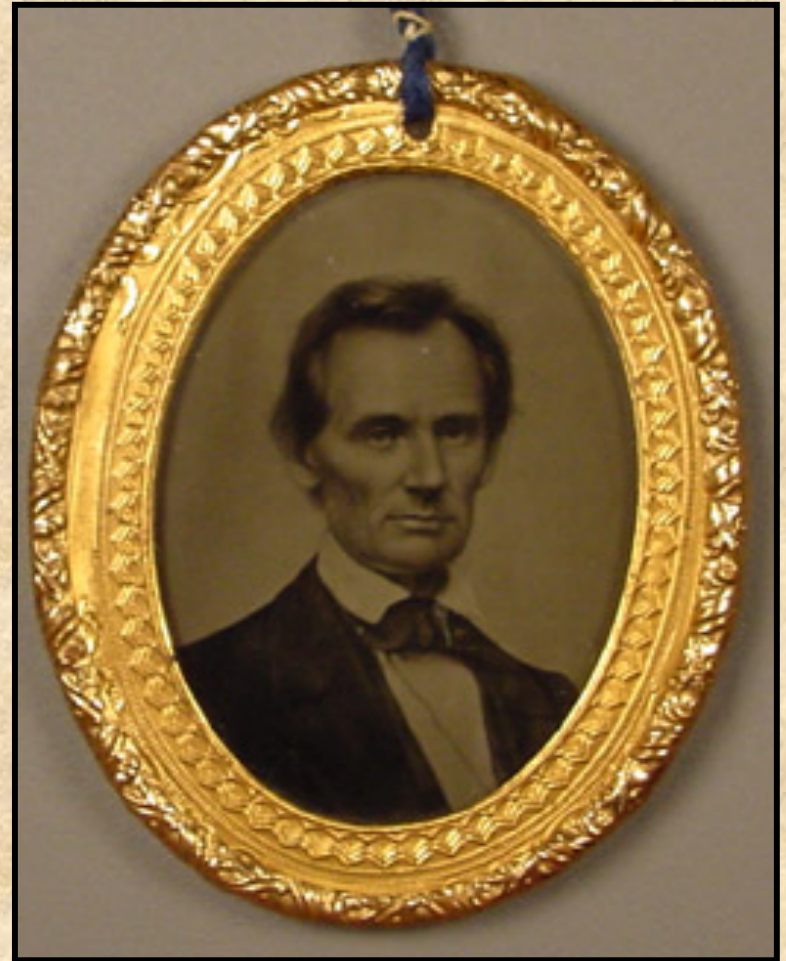
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**

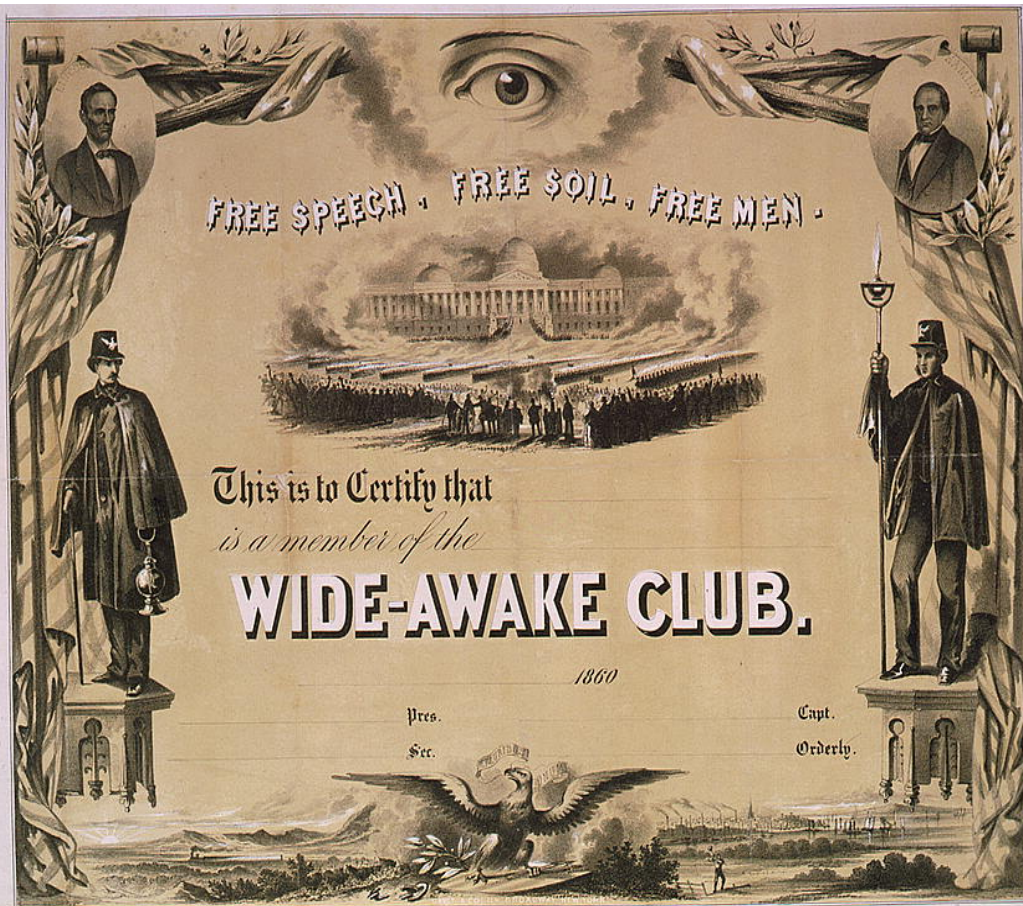
FOR  
**VICE-PRESIDENT**

**HANNIBAL HAMLIN.**

'It is written in the Book of Fate, that  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN** shall be the  
next President of the United States.'

W<sup>th</sup> CULLEN BRYANT.





A membership certificate for the **Wide-Awake Club**, a Republican marching club that campaigned throughout the North during the 1860 election campaign. The club was dedicated to the preservation of the Union and the non-extension of slavery. The certificate has a central vignette showing crowds and troops before the U. S. Capitol. Some of the troops march in long parade lines, others fire cannons into the air toward the Capitol. Crowds line the Capitol steps, flanking a lone figure (Lincoln?) who ascends toward the building's entrance. The certificate is framed by an American flag draped over a rail fence, with olive branches at the top.

In the upper corners are oval medallions of Abraham Lincoln (left) and running mate Hannibal Hamlin (right). The rail-splitter's mallets also appear in the corners. A vigilant eye peers from a halo of clouds at the center. On either side stand uniformed members of the society, wearing their characteristic short capes and visored caps. One holds a staff and a lantern (left), and the other holds a burning torch. Below, an eagle on a shield holds a streamer "E Pluribus Unum," arrows, and olive branch. Broken shackles lie before him. In the left distance, the sun rises over a mountainous landscape and a locomotive chugs across the plains. On the right is a more industrial scene: an Eastern city with its harbor full of boats. In the foreground a man hammers a wedge into a wooden rail.



THE UNION THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS



FOR PRESIDENT  
**JOHN BELL**  
OF TENNESSEE.

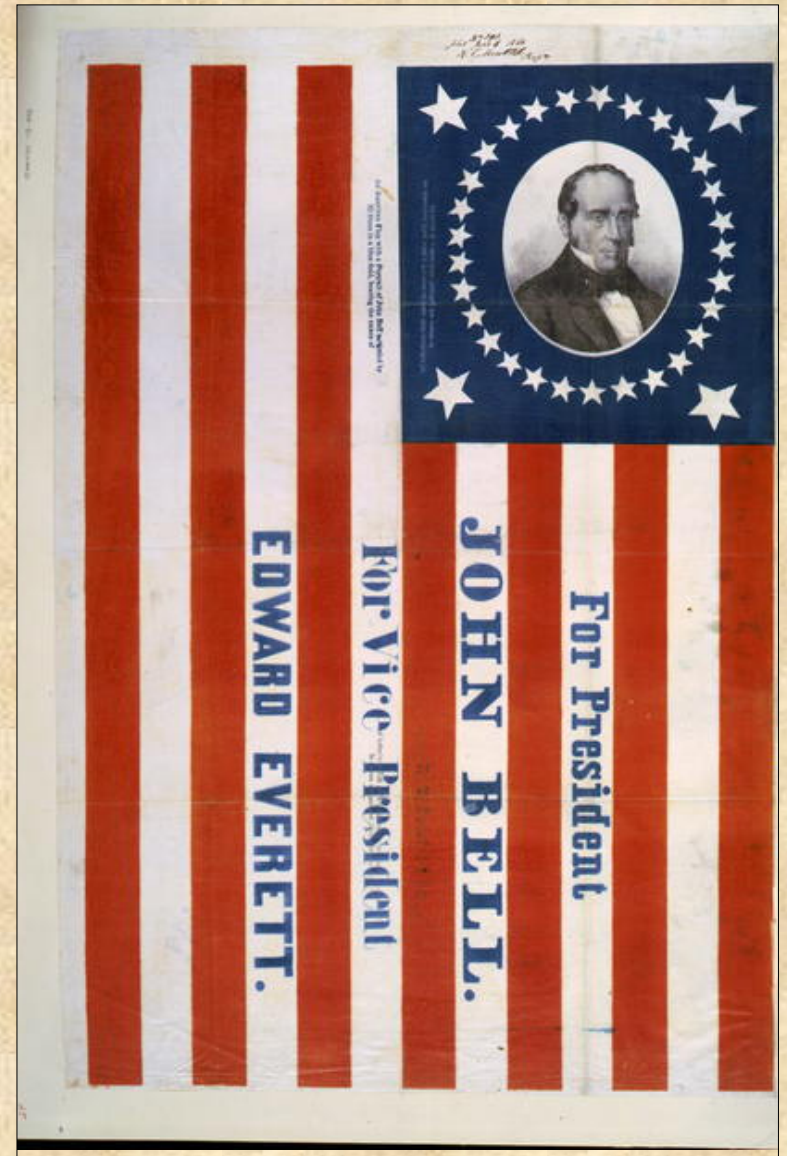
LITH. BY W. H. REASE



FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**EDWARD EVERETT**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

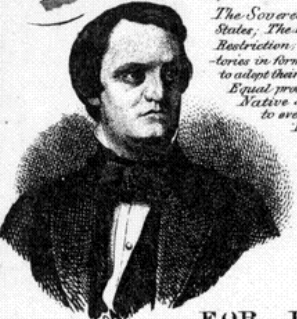

COR. 4th & CHESTNUT STS. PHILADA.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1860 by W. H. Rease in the Clerk's Office of this Court of Records City of Philadelphia.  
PUBLISHED BY W. H. REASE, PHILADELPHIA.



**DEMOCRATIC TICKET**

OUR PRINCIPLES  
The Constitution

FOR PRESIDENT  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE**  
of Kentucky  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT  
**JOSEPH LANE**  
of Oregon

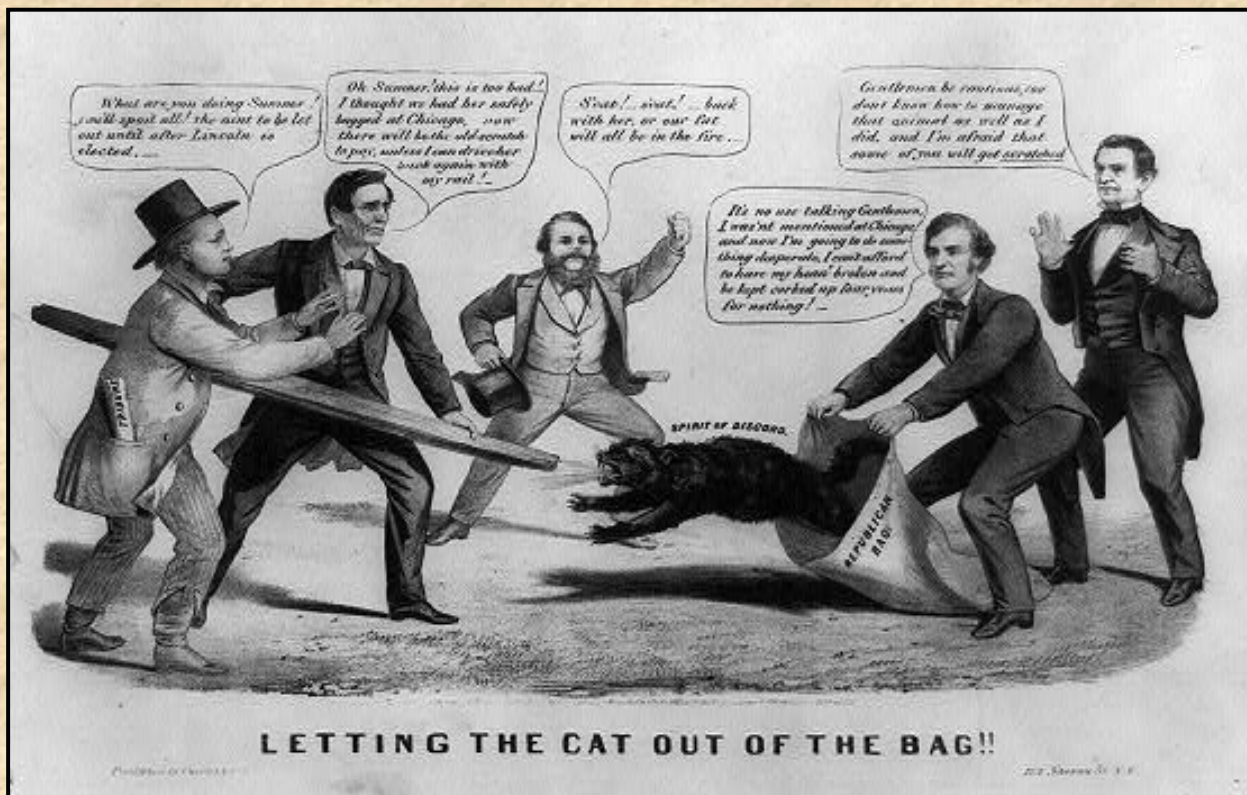
ELECTORS

1st District—William Lamb, of Norfolk City  
 2d do Thomas F. Goode, of Mecklenburg  
 3d do John R. Edmunds, of Halifax  
 4th do Thomas T. Tredway, of Prince Edward  
 5th do James L. Kemper, of Madison  
 6th do James Lyons, of Henrico  
 7th do Rich'd A. Claybrook, of Northumberland  
 8th do Beverley B. Douglas, of King William  
 9th do Eppa Hunton, of Prince William  
 10th do Thomas M. Isbell, of Jefferson  
 11th do James W. Massie, of Rockbridge  
 12th do Wm. H. Anthony, of Botetourt  
 13th do Isaac B. Dunn, of Washington  
 14th do John C. Newman, of Kanawha  
 15th do Zedekiah Kidwell, of Marion

Write your name on the back of this Ticket  
 Election on Tuesday November 6<sup>th</sup> 1860  
 Lumor Hoyer & Ludwig Richmond Va



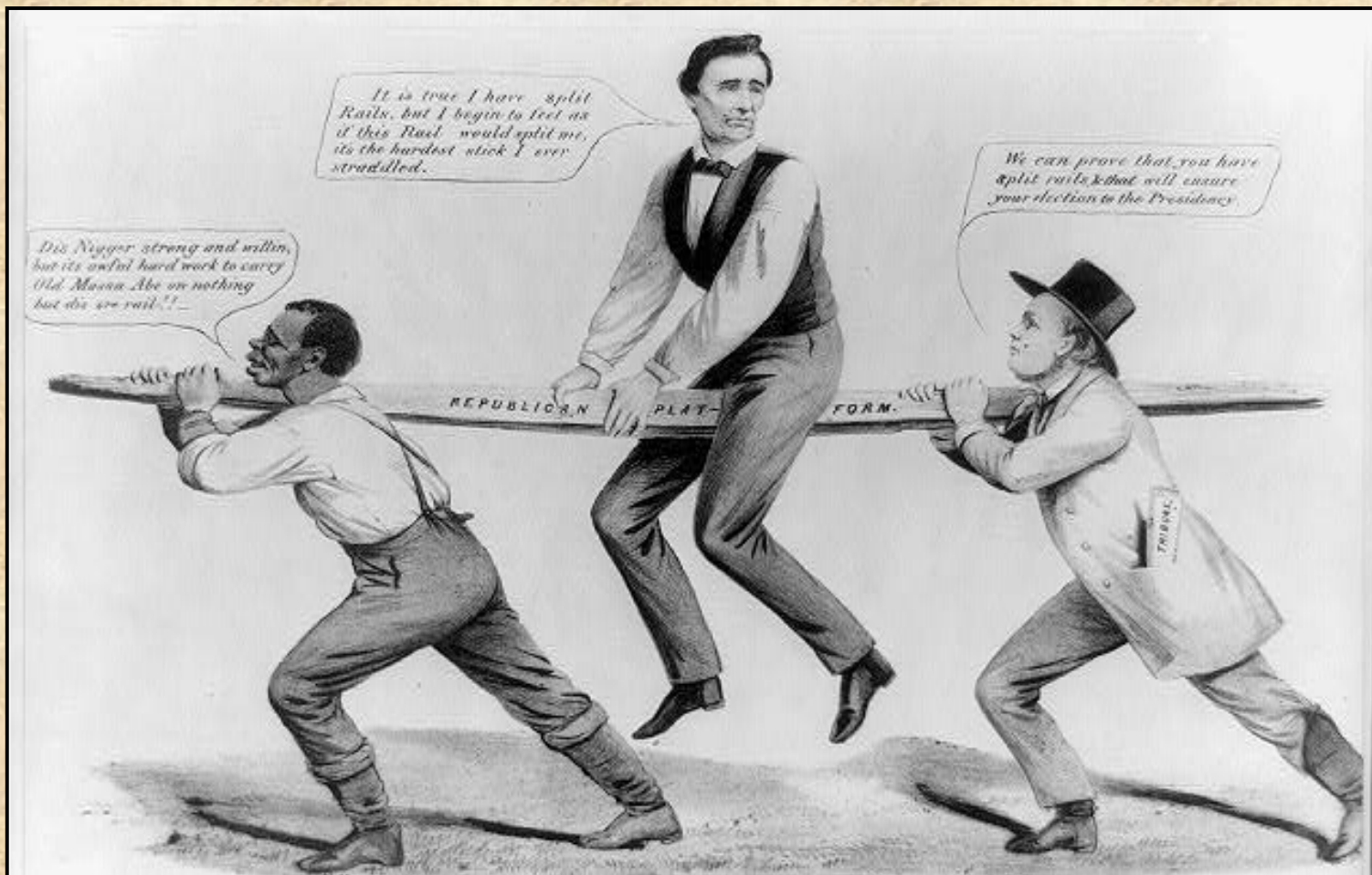




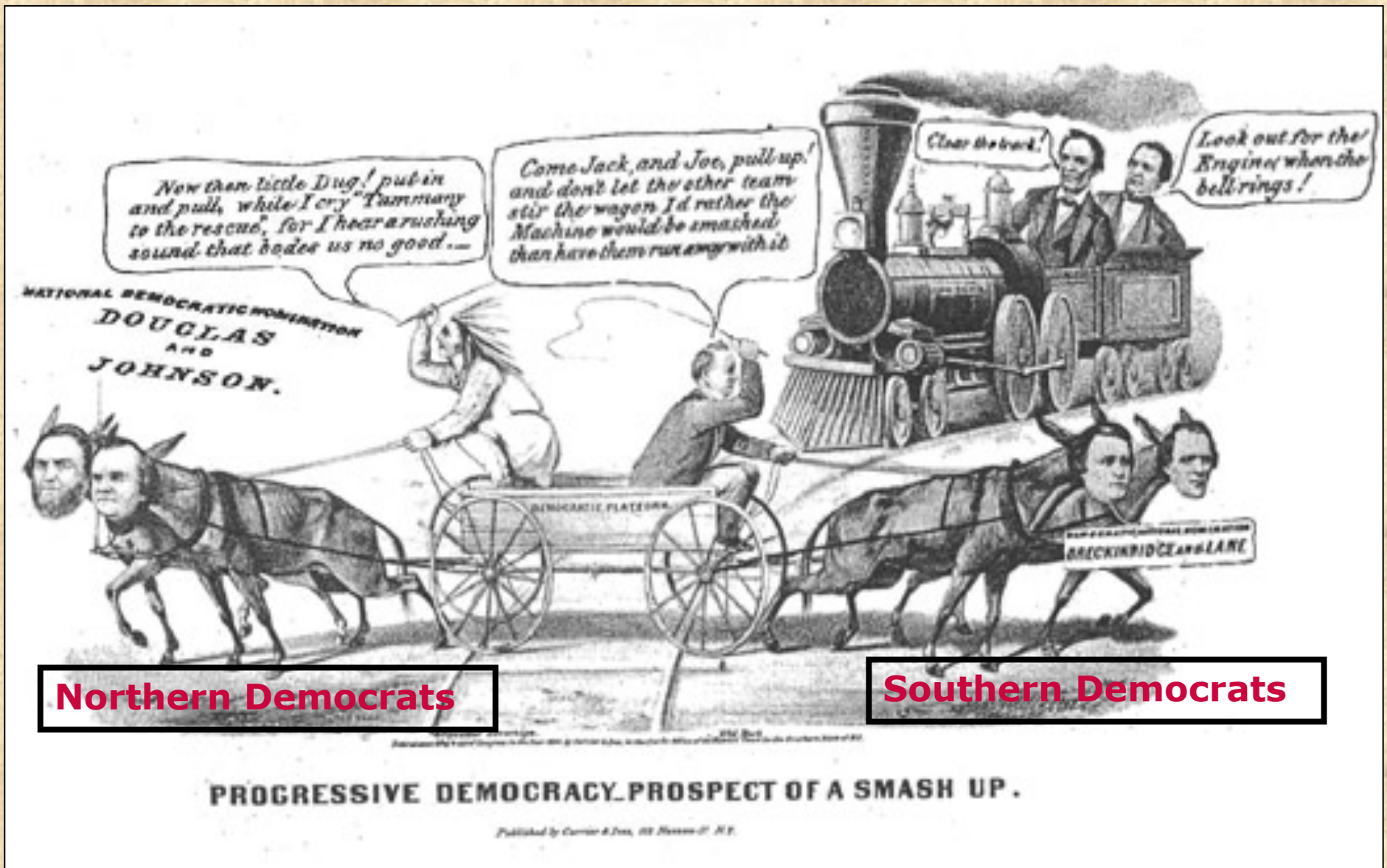
**Lincoln won the 1860 Republican Presidential nomination from the front runner William H. Seward who was too closely identified with abolition anti-slavery forces to win.**

**A cartoon on the temporary split within the Republican party resulting from the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in 1860. Here New York senator and would-be nominee William H. Seward watches as the radical antislavery senator from Massachusetts Charles Sumner releases a snarling cat, the "Spirit of Discord," from a "Republican Bag." The cat bolts toward New York "Tribune" editor Horace Greeley and Lincoln, who wields a rail in his defense. Greeley exclaims, "What are you doing Sumner! you'll spoil all! she ain't to be let out until after Lincoln is elected,--" Lincoln, also alarmed, rejoins, "Oh Sumner! this is too bad!--I thought we had her safely bagged at Chicago [i.e., the Republican national convention at Chicago], now there will be the old scratch to pay, unless I can drive her back again with my rail!" Sumner replies, "It's no use talking Gentlemen, I wasn't mentioned at Chicago, and now I'm going to do something desperate, I can't afford to have my head broken and be kept corked up four years for nothing!" The mention of his broken head refers to the widely publicized 1856 beating inflicted on Sumner by South Carolina congressman Preston S. Brooks..) Seward warns, "Gentlemen be cautious you don't know how to manage that animal as well as I did, and I'm afraid that some of you will get "scratched."**

**A political cartoon on the antislavery plank of the 1860 Republican platform. Here Republican nominee Abraham Lincoln is shown uncomfortably straddling a rail--a dual allusion to the platform and to Lincoln's backwoods origins--carried by a black man and abolitionist editor of the New York "Tribune" Horace Greeley (right). Lincoln says, "It is true I have split Rails, but I begin to feel as if "this" rail would split me, it's the hardest stick I ever straddled." The black man complains, "Dis Nigger strong and willin' but its awful hard work to carry Old Massa Abe on nothing but dis ere rail!!" One of Lincoln's foremost supporters in the Northeast, Greeley here assures him, "We can prove that you have split rails & that will ensure your election to the Presidency."**



**The Republicans gained the electoral advantage when the Democratic vote split between the Northern and Southern candidates**



**Northern Democrats**

**Southern Democrats**

JUNE 30, 1860.

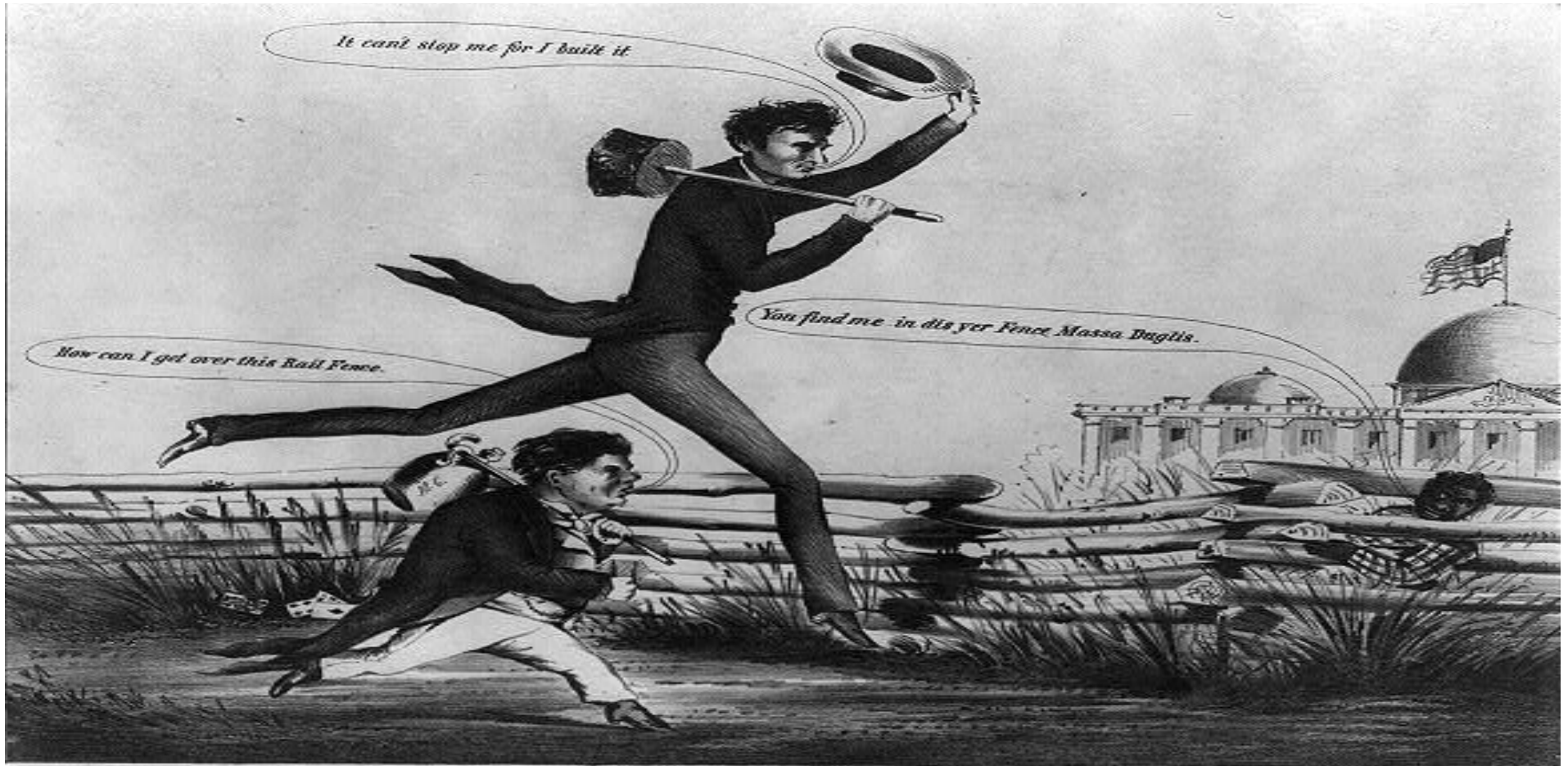
VANITY FAIR.



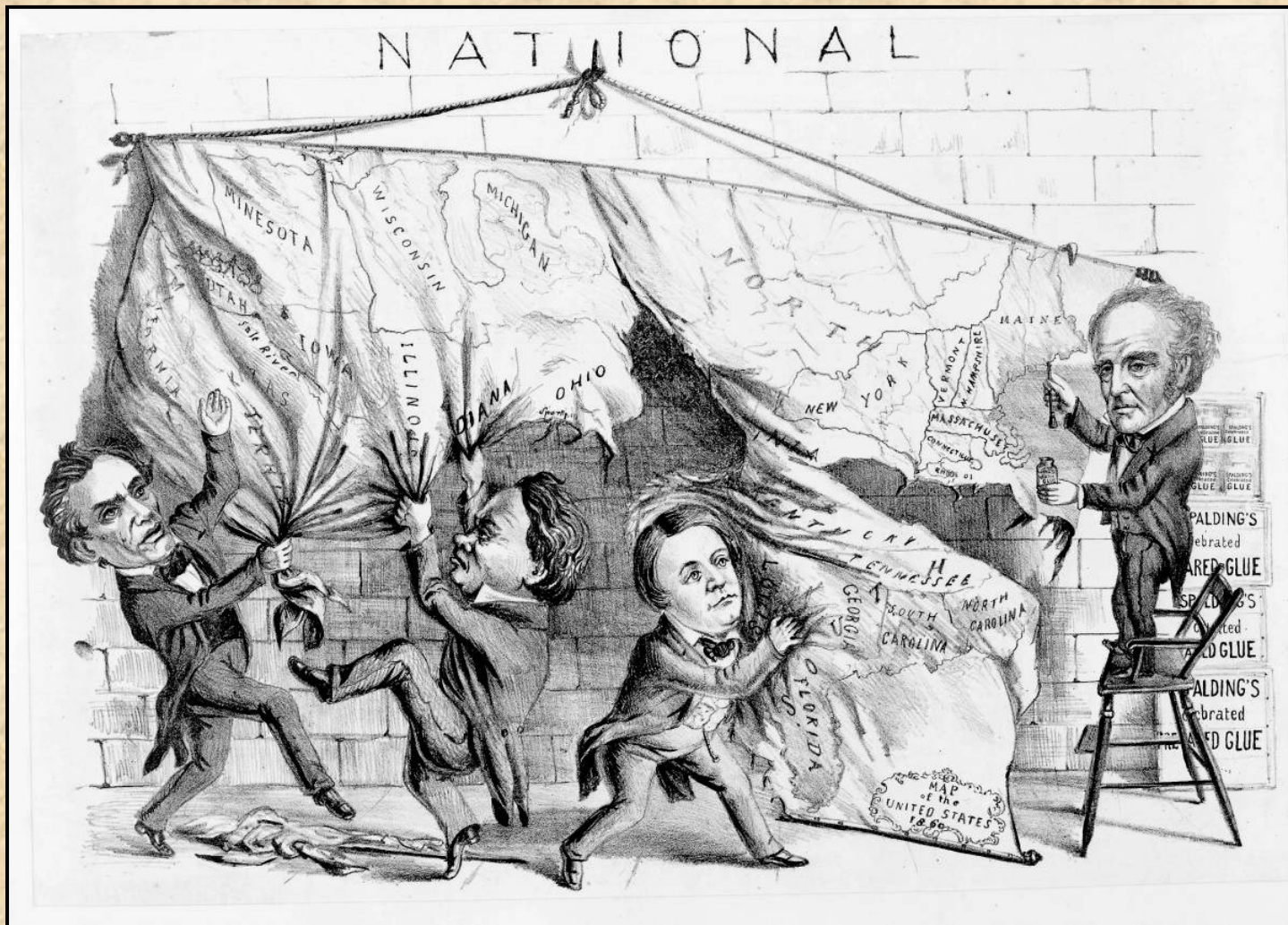
HARMONY AT THE CONVENTION

PROMINENT PLUG UGLY.—I say, JERRY, I object to their taking this kind o' business out o' our hands!

A cartoon making fun of the dispute that split the Democratic Party into a Northern and Southern branch. The Democrats Charleston Convention ended when delegates from the South walked out over the slavery platform. Both held separate conventions and nominated separate candidates. The cartoon depicts the convention under the control of street gangs (Plug Uglies) who had often been employed by political parties.

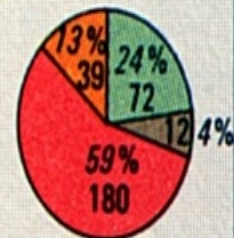
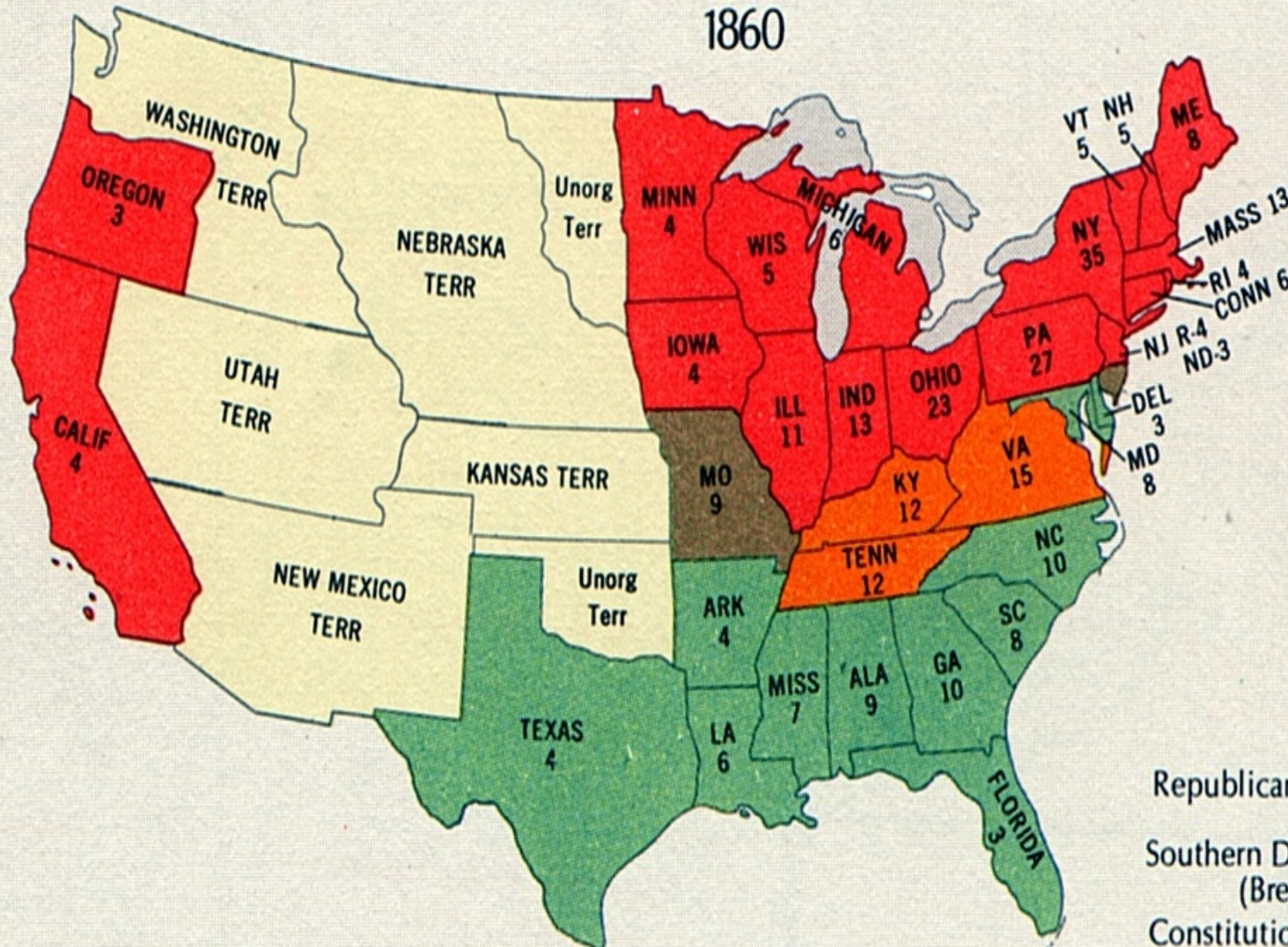


Rival presidential nominees Lincoln and Douglas are matched in a footrace, in which Lincoln's long stride is a clear advantage. Both sprint down a path toward the U.S. Capitol, which appears in the background right. They are separated from it by a rail fence, a reference to Lincoln's popular image as a rail-splitter. Douglas, whose characteristic shortness is here exaggerated to dwarfish dimensions, wonders aloud, "How can I get over this Rail Fence." Over his shoulder he carries a cane on which hangs a jug marked "M.C.," which probably refers to the Missouri Compromise, repealed in 1854 largely through Douglas's efforts. As he runs, playing cards spill from his pockets (suggesting perhaps a penchant for gambling). Lincoln, whose height is equally exaggerated, runs along beside him waving his hat and carrying a rail-splitter's maul over his shoulder. He says confidently, "It [i.e., the rail fence] can't stop me for I built it." From the fence on the far right a black youth taunts Douglas, "You can find me in dis yer Fence Massa Duglis." The last is evidently a reference to the slavery question central to the election campaign.

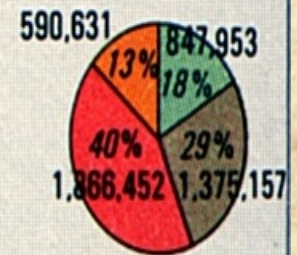


**A non-partisan satire, making fun of all four candidates in the 1860 presidential election. A map of the United States hung on a wall is being torn apart by three of the candidates. Lincoln (far left) and Douglas tear at the western part of the country, as Breckinridge (center) attacks the South. The fourth, John Bell (right), stands on a stool trying to repair the northeastern section with a jar of glue.**

1860



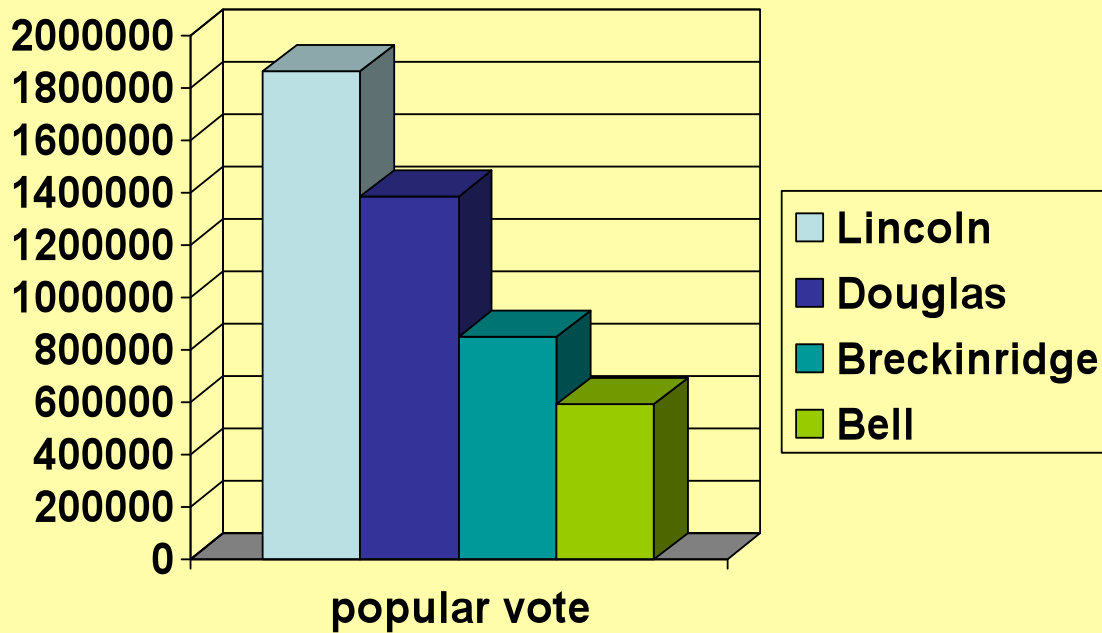
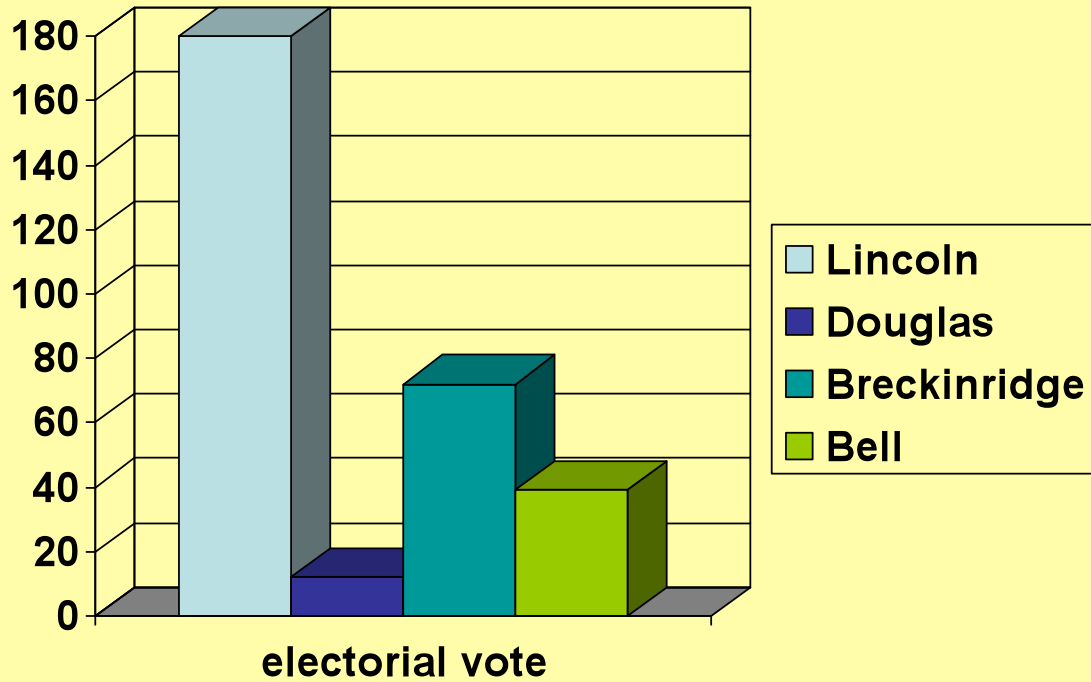
ELECTORAL VOTE  
TOTAL: 303



POPULAR VOTE  
TOTAL: 4,680,193

- Republican (Lincoln) ■
- Southern Democratic (Brekinridge) ■
- Constitutional Union (Bell) ■
- Northern Democratic (Douglas) ■

**Lincoln would not assume the presidency until March of 1861. By then seven southern states had seceded and a lame duck President Buchanan and Congress could do little to stop the dissolution of the Union.**

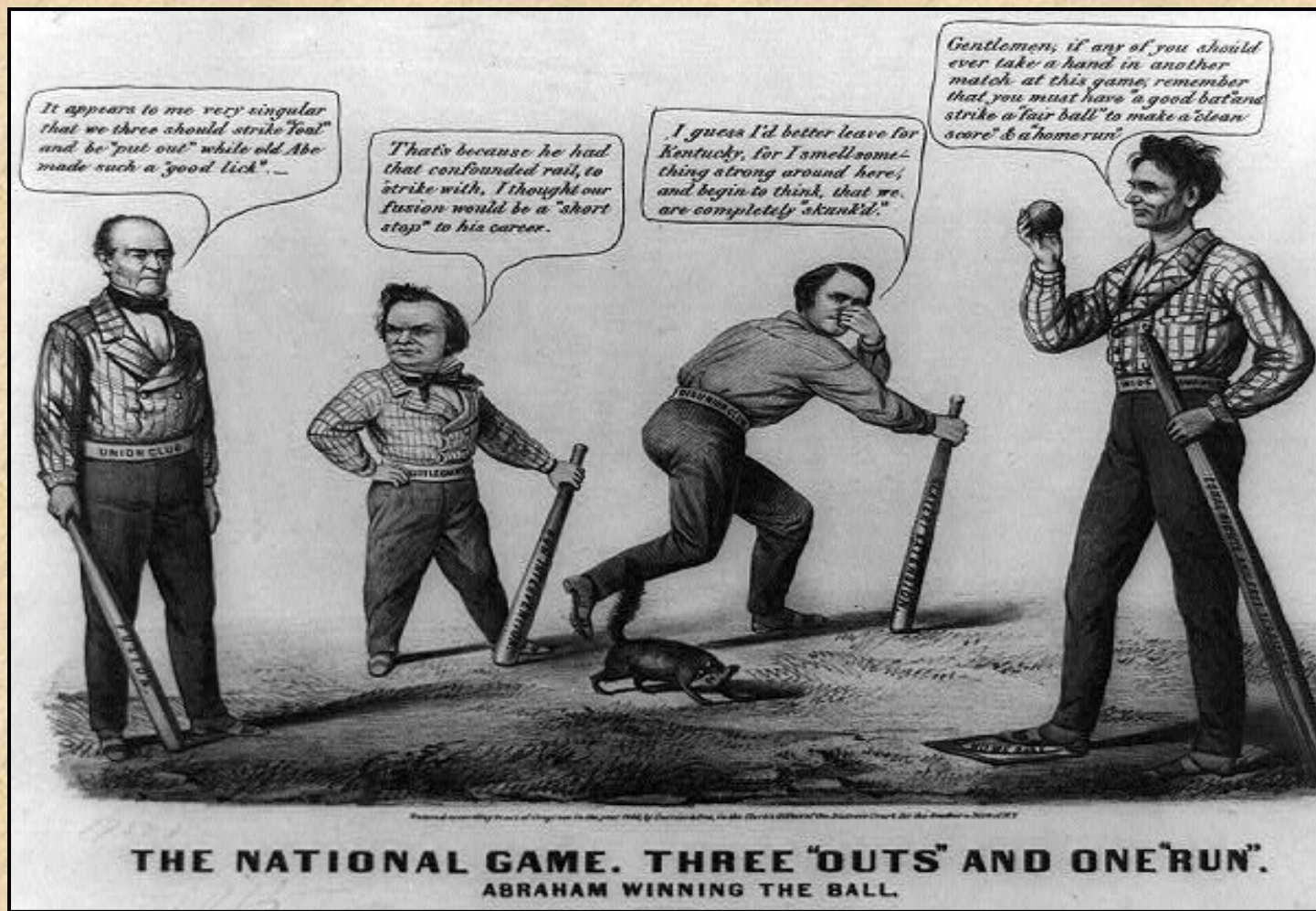


**Lincoln scored a decisive victory in electoral votes**

**but**

**he received less than 40% of the popular vote**





A pro-Lincoln satire, probably issued after his victory in the 1860 Presidential election. The contest is portrayed as a baseball game in which Lincoln has defeated (left to right) John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas, and John C. Breckinridge. Lincoln (right) stands with his foot on "Home Base," advising the others, "Gentlemen, if any of you should ever take a hand in another match at this game, remember that you must have a good bat' and strike a fair ball' to make a clean score' & a home run.'" His "good bat" is actually a wooden rail labeled "Equal Rights and Free Territory." Lincoln wears a belt inscribed "Wide Awake Club." A skunk stands near the other candidates, signifying that they have been "skunk'd." Breckinridge (center), a Southern Democrat, holds his nose, saying, "I guess I'd better leave for Kentucky, for I smell something strong around here, and begin to think, that we are completely skunk'd." His bat is labeled "Slavery Extension" and his belt "Disunion Club." At far left John Bell of the Constitutional Union party observes, "It appears to me very singular that we three should strike foul' and be put out' while old Abe made such a good lick.' Bell's belt says "Union Club," and his bat "Fusion." Regular Democratic nominee Douglas replies, "That's because he had that confounded rail, to strike with, I thought our fusion would be a short stop' to his career." He grasps a bat labeled "Non Intervention."

# SECESSION



HART AMERICAN HISTORY SERIES



Published by DENYER-LEPPERT CO., Chicago

*Original*

## ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

DECEMBER 20, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE TO DISSOLVE THE UNION BETWEEN THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA AND THE 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 existing between South Carolina and other States of America is hereby dissolved.*

**South Carolina was the first state to leave the Union. Immediately following Lincoln's election, the fire-eaters called a convention, and six weeks later the convention unanimously passed an ordinance of secession.**

***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... that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved. Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.***

**The Election of Abraham Lincoln was the trigger which set off the first wave of secession in the southern slave states.**



**A view of the public meeting in Johnson Square, Savannah, prompted by news of Lincoln's election, where a resolution was adopted for a state secession convention. In the nocturnal scene, the square is crowded with animated spectators surrounding an obelisk, where a banner emblazoned with the image of a coiled rattlesnake and the words "Our Motto Southern Rights, Equality of the States, Don't Tread on Me" is displayed.**



**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.

---

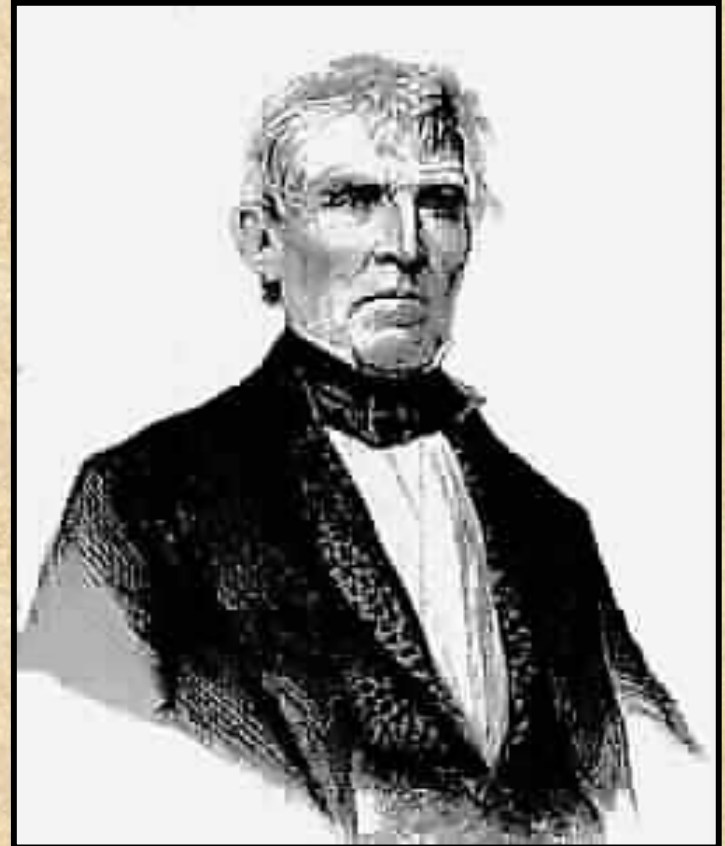
THE  
**UNION**  
IS  
**DISSOLVED!**

# Attempt to prevent a war between the states

## The Crittenden Compromise

It was one of several schemes to prevent open warfare and reunite the nation. In an attempt to stop states from seceding, a Senate plan authored mainly by John J. Crittenden of Kentucky proposed a compromise plan. It consisted of a series of proposed constitutional amendments, which protected slavery in all territories south of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30' "now held, or hereafter acquired," while prohibiting it north of the line; prohibited Congress from abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or in national jurisdictions within slave states; forbade federal interference with interstate slave trade; and indemnified owners prevented by "local opposition" from recovering fugitive slaves. These amendments would have been perpetually binding, non amendable and could not be repealed "for all time". Other provisions added on to the Crittenden Compromise would have modified the fugitive slave law and requested that states repeal laws that conflicted with it.

Republicans in Congress opposed the Compromise, seeing it as an utter repudiation of their platform. They were able to kill it in committee on December 28, 1860, and on the Senate floor on January 16, 1861.



Senator John J. Crittenden



A crisis soon developed as the new Southern/Confederate Government starting seizing federal forts and installations located in seceding states. President Buchanan, however, refused to give up Fort Sumter located in the harbor of Charleston South Carolina.

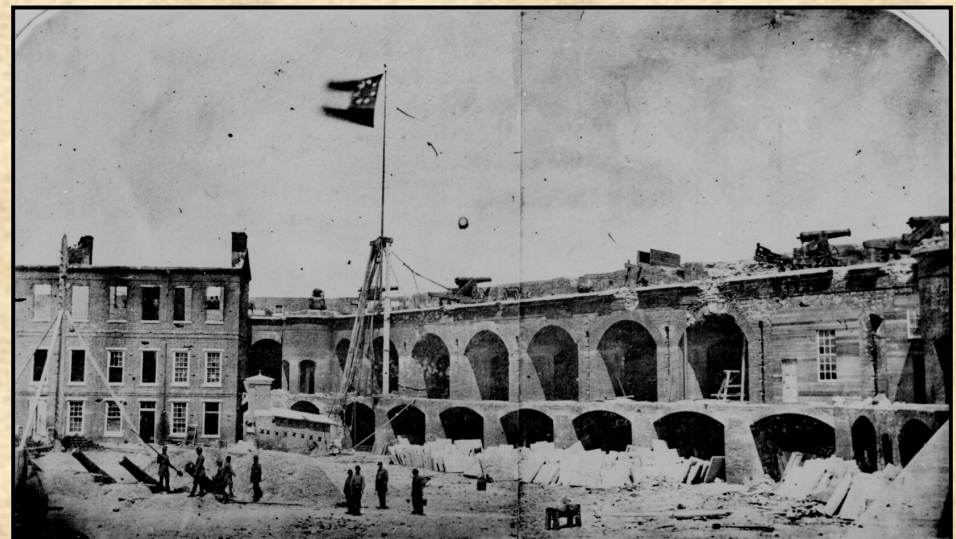
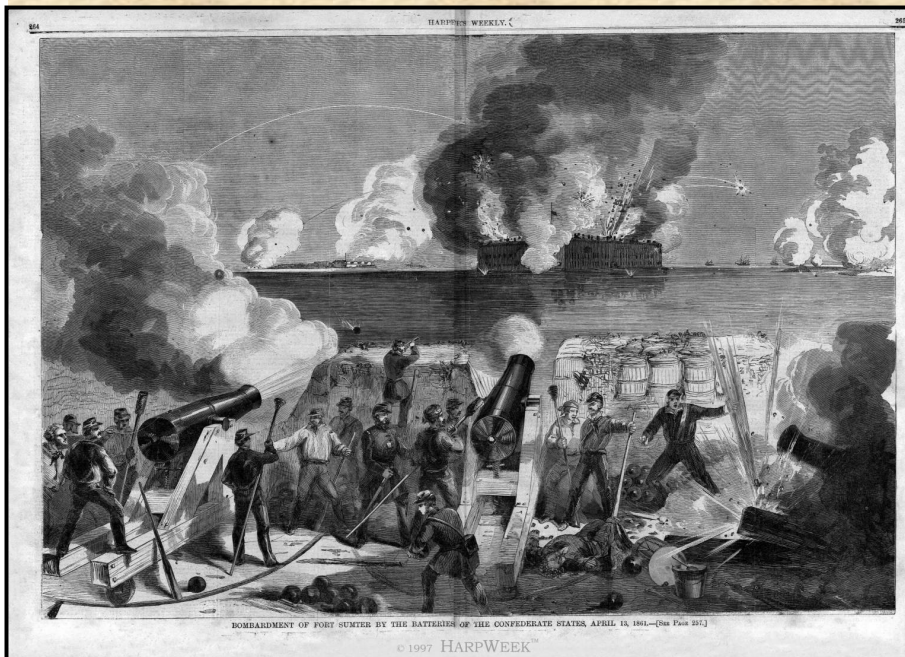


**Fort Sumter before the crisis**

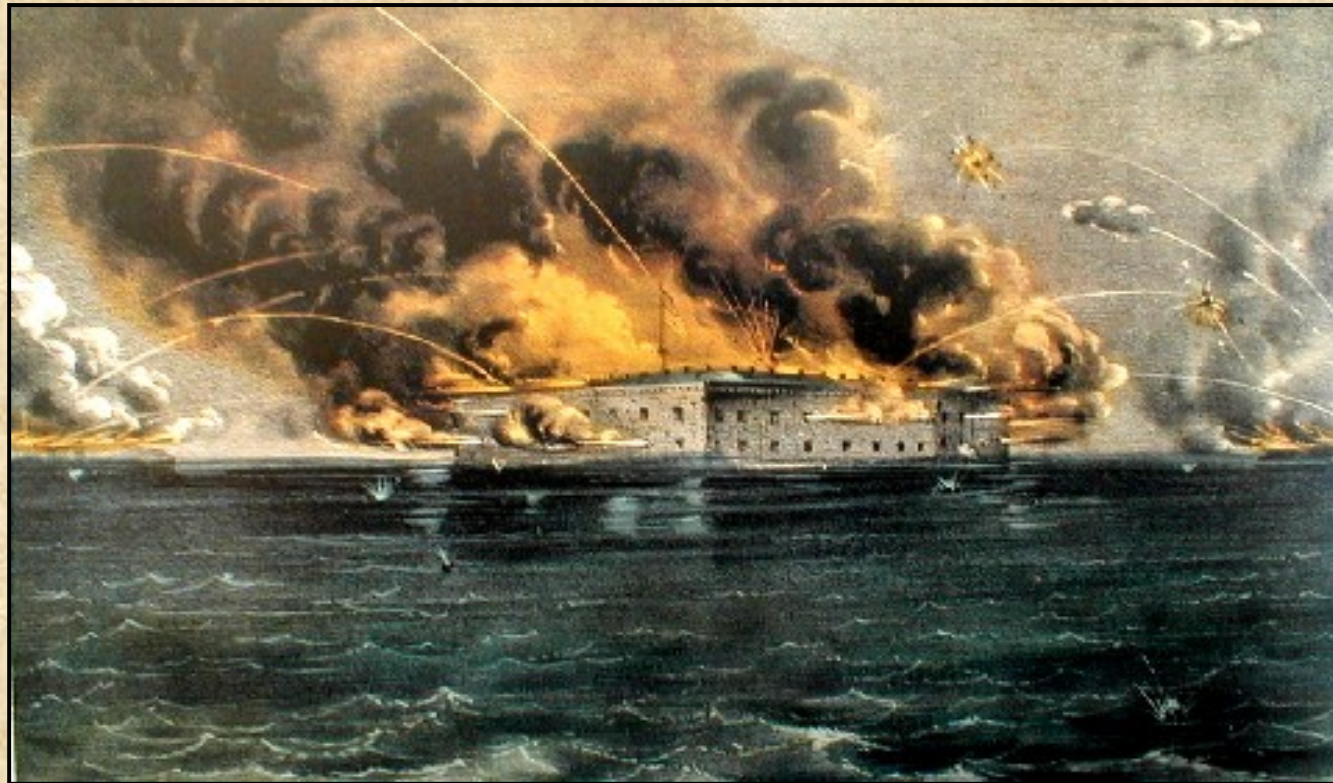


**Major Anderson and officers in command of the federal garrison at Fort Sumter**

# Fort Sumter today and scenes from the attack and Confederate occupation



**Fort Sumter was running out of supplies when Lincoln assumed the presidency. He informed the Southern commanders at Charleston he was sending cargo ships to re-supply the fort. Essentially Lincoln was telling the South if they wanted to start a war here was there chance. On April 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. Beauregard, in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina, demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter. Garrison commander Anderson refused. On April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort. At 2:30 p.m., April 13, Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter, evacuating the garrison on the following day. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was the opening engagement of the American Civil War.**





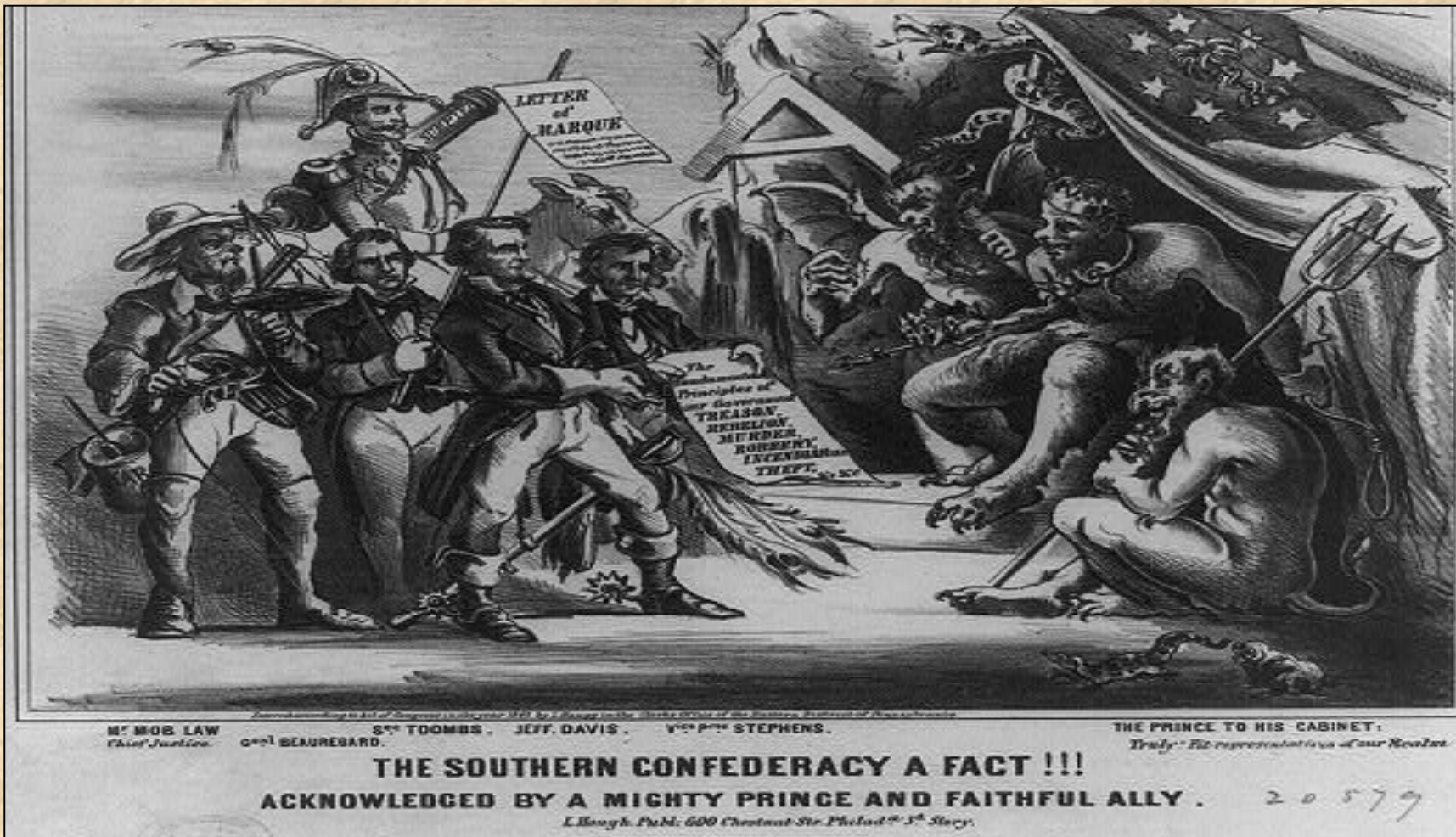
**Lincoln's Inauguration, March 1861**



**Fashion at the inaugural ball**



**SUMMARY:** A tribute to commander of Union forces Gen. Winfield Scott, shown as the mythical Hercules slaying the many-headed dragon or hydra, here symbolizing the secession of the Confederate states. At left stands Scott, wielding a great club "Liberty and Union," about to strike the beast. The hydra has seven heads, each representing a prominent Southern leader. The neck of each Southerner depicted is labeled with a vice or crime associated with him. They are (from top to bottom): Hatred and Blasphemy (Confederate secretary of state Robert Toombs), Lying (vice president Alexander Stephens), Piracy (president Jefferson Davis), Perjury (army commander P. G. T. Beauregard), Treason (United States general David E. Twiggs who in February 1861 turned over nineteen federal army posts under his command in Texas to the South), Extortion (South Carolina governor Francis W. Pickens), and Robbery (James Buchanan's secretary of war John B. Floyd, accused of supplying federal arms and supplies to the South).



An attack on the new Confederate Government showing it as a government in league with Satan. From left to right are: "Mr. Mob Law Chief Justice," a well-armed ruffian carrying a pot of tar; Secretary of State Robert Toombs raising a staff with a "Letter of Marque" (a governmental authorization to seize subjects or property of foreign state, here a reference to Georgia's January seizure of federal Fort Pulaski and the Augusta arsenal); CSA President Jefferson Davis, wearing saber and spurs. Vice President Alexander Stephens holds forward a list of "The Fundamental Principles of our Government," including treason, rebellion, murder, robbery, incendiariism, and theft. Behind the group, on horseback, is Confederate general Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, commander of forces at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The delegation is received by Satan and two demonic attendants, who sit in a large cave at right. One attendant has over his shoulder a gallows from which hangs a corpse; the other holds a pitchfork. Satan holds a crown and scepter for Davis in his right hand, while in his left hand he hides a noose behind his back. He greets the Confederates, "Truly! Fit representatives of our Realm." Over his head flies a banner with the palmetto of South Carolina and six stars. A large snake curls round its staff.



**THE UNION VOLUNTEER.**

Who fights with OUR FLAG also will win,  
And gain to render all a bloody scene.

OUR UNION and OUR LAWS maintain we stand,  
And treasure brave to give to the land.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY GARDNER & CO. 157 NASSAU ST.

SEP 18, 1861



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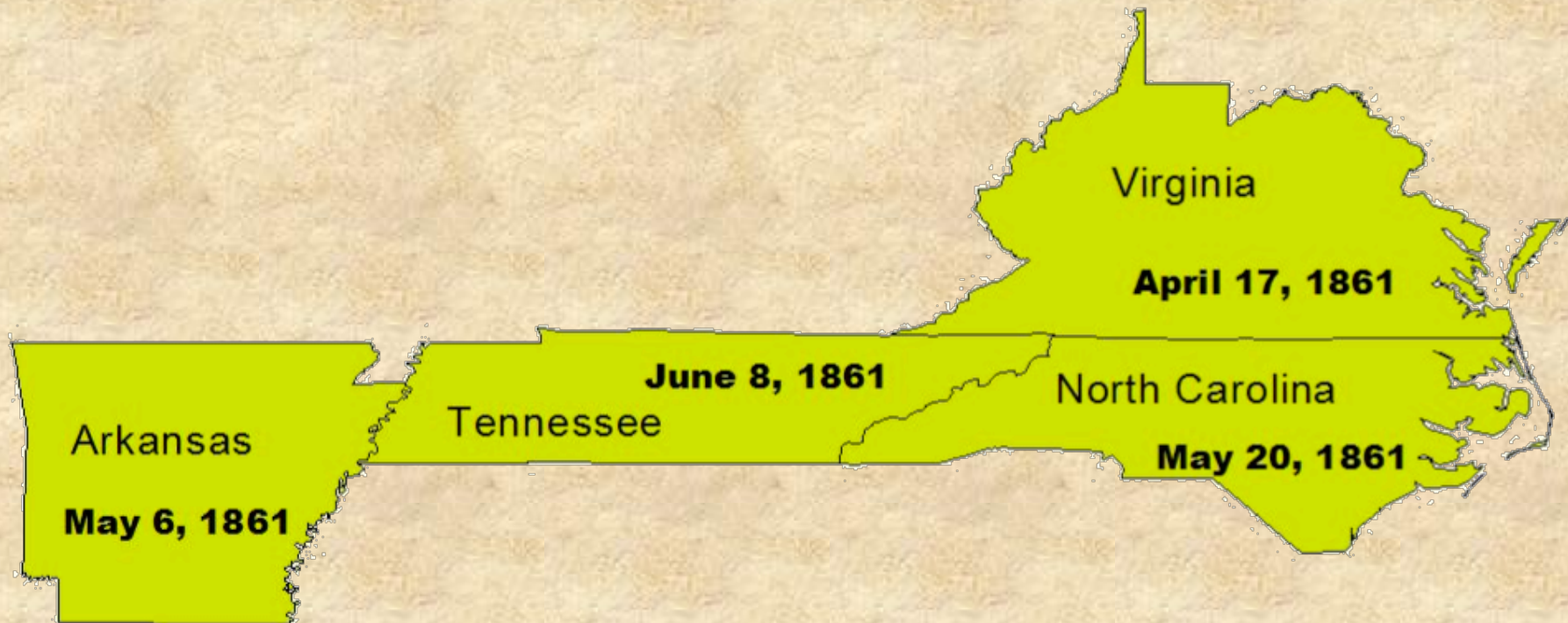
**By The President of the United States.**

**A PROCLAMATION.**

**“Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law:**

**Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.”**

**Southern states seceded after Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteer soldiers to put down the rebellion of the breakaway states. A bloody four year conflict began that would take the lives of 600,000 Americans and devastate the South.**







# THE END



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